This program is in connection with The Dutch House by Ann Patchett. If you’d like to do the digital scavenger hunt, you can find the City Planning map at https://lincoln.ne.gov/city/plan/long/hp/story/index.html and click on Local Landmarks. All description information came from Nebraska State Historical Society and Lincoln Historic Sites and Districts. Email a photo of your completed form to: OBOLevents@lincolnlibraries.org and you will be entered to win a $25 gift certificate to Francie & Finch bookshop! Deadline for submissions is Monday, August 31, 2020.

The Ziemer House (Maple Lodge) at _________________, built in 1909-10 for Arthur C. Ziemer, is an excellent example of the Shingle style. Ziemer was an early resident of Lincoln, working briefly as an interior designer and later becoming a practitioner of Christian Science. The house displays the same material—wood shingles—flowing across the walls, roofs, and dormers. In contrast, Colorado redstone provides a rough texture to the entry porch and decorative accents.

Barr Terrace at _________________, a brick and stone row house of six side-by-side homes, was one of Ferdinand C. Fiske’s first major projects; Lincoln’s other surviving rowhouse, the nearby Lyman Terrace at 1111-19 H Street, was also designed by Fiske. Although they maintain the rowhouse form, their interiors were reconfigured into numerous apartments by the early 20th century.

The Yost House, _________________, was built in 1912. The two-and-one-half-story Italian Renaissance Revival-style residence is constructed of red brick and features a red tile hipped roof with broad eaves and heavy brackets.

The Reimers Bungalow at _________________ demonstrates a new building material—concrete block—in a stylish bungalow designed in 1915 by one of Lincoln’s premier architectural partnerships, Fiske & Miller. Builder W. G. Fullagar was also prominent and prolific, here building for Mrs. Fred Reimers of the Reimers Kauffman concrete company.
English-born architect James Tyler (1844-1919) designed one of Lincoln’s finest Queen Anne style houses for his brother William Tyler in 1890-1891. The Tyler house, _________________, was built as a showplace to demonstrate various residential uses of stone. James Tyler, a talented architect and brother of William, designed the brick and sandstone dwelling. William operated a stone company and displayed his wares amply in ornamenting his brick house. According to a newspaper of the time, “Mr. Tyler intends to make the stone work very elaborate in order than it may be an advertisement of his business as well as a thing of beauty and a joy forever.” The corner tower with an octagonal, ogee-curved, slate-covered roof is especially noteworthy. T. P. Harrison & Bros. were contractors for the Tyler’s project.

The Little-Atwood House is associated with individuals who were instrumental in the development of Lincoln. Thomas P. Harrison, a leading contractor, built the house in 1894 for Frank Little, president of the Lincoln Street Railway Company. Samuel Atwood, the second owner, was a stone mason and an important local contractor. The Little-Atwood House is the earliest Neo-Classical Revival style mansion built in Lincoln, probably inspired by the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Find this home at _________________.

Many American houses of the early 20th century were based on the architecture of historic periods. The term “Period Revival” is used to identify a wide variety of these homes. Among the many popular sub-sets of that group were houses inspired by American Colonial (whether from New England, "Dutch" Colonial of New York, or "Spanish" Colonial from the Southwestern US), English Tudor, Italian Renaissance and French Provincial. Other “Period Revival” houses combined features of various historic periods or regions, such as this home built in 1916 at _________________ by Charles Ryman for George W. Fawell, Jr. and his wife Jane. The smooth stucco walls, multitude of rounded parapets and windows, and the sweeping front stairs up to an arched center entrance all bring a touch of southern Italy, or southern California, to Lincoln, Nebraska.

The Lewis-Syford House is highly unusual in Lincoln for its location, very early date of construction, and architectural style. Rev. Elisha M. Lewis, a “home missionary” of the Presbyterian Church, built his house around 1878 in a residential neighborhood when the University of Nebraska campus occupied only the area between R and T Streets from 10th to 12th. In the early 20th century the University expansion in the 1910s and ’20s transformed their surroundings into “Greek Row.” This very long period of ownership by one family followed by five more decades in possession of the Nebraska State Historical Society Foundation preserved one of Lincoln’s half-dozen residences of the 1860s and ’70s and a locally rare example of the French Second Empire style. The Historic home sits at _________________.

The R.O. Phillips House at _________________, built in 1889-1890, is one of Nebraska’s finest examples of the Richardson Romanesque architectural style. This style is characterized by heavy stone massing, an asymmetrical façade, irregular roof lines that commonly include a tower and arches springing from heavy piers. All are displayed prominently on the R.O. Phillips house. The interior is finished in wood or ceramic tile in various Victorian motifs and includes fifteen fireplaces.

Originally built around 1885 for photographer Henry E. Noble, this Queen Anne style duplex located at _________________ was the home of Charles G. Dawes. Dawes was a recent graduate from Cincinnati Law School when he was admitted to the Nebraska Bar in 1886. He practiced law in Lincoln for a decade and during that time was part of the circle of brilliant young men including William Jennings Bryan and John J. Pershing. Dawes relocated to Chicago in the mid-1890s where he was a very successful financier. He also served in numerous public offices including US Army Brigadier General during WWI and received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1924 for reconstruction efforts in Europe after WWI.

Built in 1891 from a design by architect Ferdinand C. Fiske, the Yates House at _________________ is prominently located on a large corner lot in Lincoln. The house is a two-and-one-half story frame Late Victorian/Queen Anne residence with Eastlake design influence. The house retains a high degree of integrity in its elaborate detailing, massing and extensive ornate porches.

Ray C. Pauley, secretary of his father Conrad’s Pauley Lumber Company, began this fine brick and stucco house in 1918, when he was 26 years old. Ray and his wife Frances occupied the house at _________________ until his death in 1950. The house is one of Lincoln’s finest examples of Prairie School architecture, a style made popular by Frank Lloyd Wright. The rear wing, a separate apartment, was added in 1940 in the Art Deco style.