

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received SEP 8 1982

date entered

**1. Name**

historic J. L. Brandeis and Sons Store Building

(D009:2-35)

and/or common N/A

**2. Location**

street & number 200 South 16th Street N/A not for publication

city, town Omaha N/A vicinity of congressional district Second

state Nebraska code 031 county Douglas code 55

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name Braiker/Brandeis Development Company  
Attn: Morton and Claire Braiker, c/o John Gilroy

street & number Whitmore and Gilroy P.C., 10838 Old Mill Road

city, town Omaha N/A vicinity of state Nebraska 68154

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Douglas County Register of Deeds

street & number Douglas County Courthouse, 1819 Farnam Street

city, town Omaha state Nebraska

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Omaha City Architecture has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

Certified Part 1

date 1977  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Omaha Landmarks, Inc.

city, town Omaha state Nebraska

## 7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Designed in the Second Renaissance Revival style by John Latenser, Sr., the Brandeis Building was erected in 1906 as an eight-story structure, one of the largest buildings in Omaha at that time. The handsome building, one block long and a half a block wide, sits on the south side of Douglas Street between 16th and 17th Streets. A two-story addition was built in 1921 making the building its present ten stories. A parking garage connects to the building on the west. Facing materials are stone, terra-cotta and brick. The interior features high ceilings and columns. Imposing Corinthian columns highlight the first floor. The building remains a visual landmark in downtown Omaha. Its condition and integrity remains good.

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The building facade is organized into distinct horizontal divisions by pronounced belt or string courses. Each floor is articulated differently. The window trim and surrounding detail also changes from floor to floor. Arched openings located on the front elevation (east side) differ from straight-headed openings above the lower floors and on the north elevation. Some windows have pedimented openings. Enriched and projecting cornices are supported with large modillions or consoles. The horizontal separation between the ninth and tenth floors is highlighted with a balustrade. The Brandeis Building is large, both absolutely and in scale, a distinguishing characteristic of the Second Renaissance Revival style. Stone, terra-cotta and brick are the facing materials. Continuous pilaster-like piers of brick clad the vertical elements of the steel skeleton. At the base the arched openings of the ground story and the mezzanine reveal the true width of the actual bays of the steel skeleton. The considerably broad piers are topped with ornament that forms a sort of capital.

Inside, large fluted Corinthian columns rise majestically to a commanding height on the first floor of the Brandeis Building. Columns and high ceilings are prevalent throughout the building.

The Brandeis parking garage is now attached to the west side of the store building, using air rights over 17th Street. The garage is not included as a part of the nomination to the National Register.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below							
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation				
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)				
	1906 original eight stories		John Latenser, Sr.					

Specific dates 1921 two story addition      Builder/Architect      George B. Prinz

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The building is significantly associated with the department store of J. L. Brandeis and Sons. Now a major retail chain in the Midwest, the Brandeis store traces its roots to Omaha and the founder, Jonas L. Brandeis. With innovative retail marketing techniques the company grew and prospered. In turn, the Brandeis family were in the forefront of the development and growth of Omaha. Designed in the grand department store tradition by John Latenser, Sr., the original building was constructed in 1906. The building is a fine example of Latenser's use of the Second Renaissance Revival style and remains a downtown Omaha landmark.

Brandeis is a name synonymous with retail department store operations in Omaha, in Nebraska and in the Midwest. This pioneer mercantile establishment is closely linked with the history of Omaha. The J. L. Brandeis & Sons Store Building was the flagship of a fleet of department stores, which was one of the largest and most important chains west of Chicago. For nearly three-quarters of a century, the Brandeis Store Building was the focal point of commercial activity in downtown Omaha. This grand department store structure, built in the tradition of its contemporaries, Macy's and Marshall Field, is representative of a long-gone era of merchandising. Its physical size and interior layout were designed to promote personal and total service, employee loyalty and customer comfort and convenience.

Jonas L. Brandeis, a native of Austria, came to Omaha in 1881. Brandeis opened a small store at 506 S. 13th, known as The Fair. The business grew and the store moved to a more favorable location at Sixteenth and Douglas Streets in 1888. With his sons in partnership the Boston Store, as it was known, did an increased business.

By the turn of the century, Jonas's three sons, Arthur, Hugo, and Emil, had assumed most of the everyday responsibility for the business. The business name became J. L. Brandeis & Sons, which reflected Jonas's sons' increasing responsibilities. The eldest son, Arthur, ascended to the presidency when Jonas died in 1903. The sons continued their team management until Emil and Hugo died prior to World War I. George Brandeis, a nephew of the founder was made general manager. E. John Brandeis, Arthur's son, first assumed a major leadership role in store operations in 1916 upon his father's death. He shared administrative responsibilities with George Brandeis, George serving as president until his death in 1948.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property .8 acres

Quadrangle name Omaha North, Nebr.-Iowa

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

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**Verbal boundary description and justification** The structure occupies lots 1-4 of block 117 in the Omaha city plat, which is the half block on the south side of Douglas Street between 16th and 17th Streets. The building is rectangular in shape being 132'x264' in size.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

## 11. Form Prepared By

Thomas J. McCusker and Fred M. Greguras, Attorneys;  
name/title Barger & Wolen, Attorneys; Wilscam, Mullins, Birge, Architects;  
Edited by Bob Puschendorf, SHPO Office  
organization c/o Nebraska State Historical Society date June, 1982

street & number	1500 R Street	telephone	402/471-3850
city or town	Lincoln	state	Nebraska

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

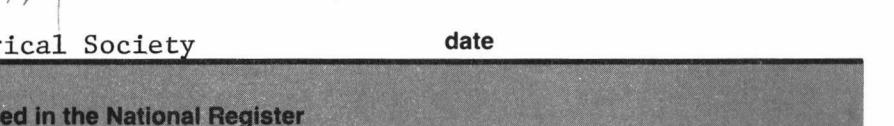
 8/27/82

title Director, Nebraska State Historical Society

date

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

 10/20/82

keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

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During E. John Brandeis's presidency to his death in 1974, Brandeis increased its business dominance in the region. Under his leadership, the organization expanded from a single large department store in downtown Omaha to one of the largest closely held retail enterprises in the nation. In addition to being a driving force in the retailing business, E. John Brandeis continued the family's support of Omaha. He was a believer in Omaha and its future. Downtown Omaha received a solid vote of confidence through Brandeis's financing of several downtown parking facilities and other new structures. One of the parking facilities replaced the Brandeis Theater and Office Building, a 1909 contribution to Omaha's growth. The significant measures helped downtown Omaha avoid further deterioration.

In 1906, eight floors of the present ten-story structure were constructed at a cost of \$650,000. Initially, only the basement and three floors were used in the Brandeis business. The other floors were leased to a bank and as professional offices.

The new store building was awe-inspiring to turn-of-the-century Omaha. According to an early newspaper account, the store had the longest single sales aisle of any store in the world, running west from the 16th Street entrance. When the Brandeis Theater was completed in 1909, it was linked to the store by an underground arcade. A broad strip of red pavement guided fashionable ladies across 17th Street for matinee performances at the theater to complement afternoon shopping tours.

A two story addition, constructed in 1921, brought the height of the building to its present ten stories. Because of innovative merchandising and a service orientation theme, business volume had grown so immensely that the Brandeis Store now consumed all ten floors and the basement of the building. Soon after the addition of the tenth floor, Sorenson's The Story of Omaha, reported that:

The tenth floor is taken up with restaurants, which in point of beauty and convenience compare favorably with the most celebrated cafes in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. This is especially true of the Italian renaissance room, which is the most attractive feature of the establishment.

The Brandeis family and store building have been the source of many innovative retail marketing practices and customer services and conveniences. In the late 1880's, Jonas Brandeis initiated the use of sidewalk sales as a major marketing approach. He also would mark bargain prices on his goods, pack them into a wagon and drive around the city as a mobile means of attracting customers to his store. His grandson, E. John Brandeis, was in the vanguard of those who recognized and utilized television as an advertising medium. Brandeis was the first store in Omaha to send buyers to Europe.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Significance

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 3

One of Omaha's first revolving doors was installed in the Brandeis Building in 1906 to reduce the winter wind that discomfited customers and employees. This early energy conservation program was followed by many other convenience-oriented features such as the installation of air conditioning and escalators long before other merchants in the central business area.

The Brandeis Building was the first mercantile establishment in Omaha to be a total service store for its customers. Its leadership recognized the marketing importance of having restaurants, a post office, community meeting rooms, free telephone service, a bill-paying service and other amenities under one roof and implemented this approach in the design of the Brandeis Store Building.

The Brandeis commitment to, and confidence in Omaha is further affirmed in the leadership of the family and firm in Omaha's development. Many of the large buildings constructed in downtown Omaha during the early years of this century were either partially or wholly Brandeis enterprises. The ground on which the Fontenelle Hotel stands was given by Brandeis to the hotel's developers and Brandeis made a major financial investment in the hotel's construction. The Fontenelle was one of the finest hotels in the country when it opened. The erection of the Medical Arts Building, the one-time medical center of Omaha, was largely financed by Brandeis. The old Omaha Athletic Club building on Douglas Street was promoted and financed by the Brandeis enterprise as was the Omaha Elks building.

The original architect, John Latenser, Sr. (1858-1936) was a native of Liechtenstein and born to a family of master architects. He received his training at the Royal Polytechnical School in Stuttgart, Germany. He immigrated to America and practiced in several cities before settling in Omaha in 1885. Latenser enjoyed a prolific practice, most of his commissions being for public school buildings. Notable structures designed by Latenser include the Douglas County Courthouse (Douglas County, NRHP) and Central High School (Omaha High School, Douglas County, NRHP).

The J. L. Brandeis and Sons Store Building is an example of Latenser's successful use of the Second Renaissance Revival style. The Brandeis store is a visual landmark in downtown Omaha. Although not as large as several office buildings of the same period its ten-story height covering half a city block made it the largest retail establishment in the downtown and provided considerable visual impact on 16th Street, 17th Street, and the Farnam Street hill for many blocks.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED

**CONTINUATION SHEET Bibliography**

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

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Brandeis, Loyal to Omaha, Dies, Omaha World Herald, August 25, 1974, page 17.

E. J. Brandeis Directs Stores in Army Style, Omaha World Herald, November 13, 1966, page 1-B.

E. John Brandeis Takes a Long Step, Omaha Sun Newspapers, December 29, 1960, page 1.

Expansion Plans at Brandeis Include Facility in Westroads, Omaha World Herald, May 28, 1972, page 10-C.

Ketcham, Down Through the Years, 1917.

Landmarks, Inc., Omaha City Architecture, 1977, page 72.

Sorenson, Story of Omaha, 1923, pages 563-566.

Story of the House of Brandeis, Omaha Sunday Bee, October 20, 1912.

The House of Brandeis, Bates Fashion News, Summer, 1970, page 3.

The J. L. Brandeis Story, Omaha World Herald, October 14, 1951.

The Making of a Merchant, Omaha World Herald Magazine of the Midlands, December 15, 1968, page 3.

Wakely, Omaha: The Gate City and Douglas County, 1917, Vol. I, page 216, Vol. II, page 35.

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## EVALUATION / RETURN SHEET

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceSubstantive ReviewBrandeis, J. L., and Sons Store Building  
Douglas County  
NEBRASKA

resubmission  
 nomination by person or local government  
 owner objection  
 appeal

Substantive Review:  sample  request  appeal  NR decision

## Reviewer's comments:

per conversation w/ C. Shull - garage is separate enough in intent, age, function, and physical location to be excluded from nomination.

Recom./Criteria Accept - A, B, CReviewer GrovenorDiscipline HistorianDate 10/30/82 see continuation sheetNomination returned for:  technical corrections cited below  
 substantive reasons discussed below1. Name2. Location3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property5. Location of Legal Description6. Representation in Existing SurveysHas this property been determined eligible?  yes  no7. Description

Condition	<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Check one	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
	<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins		<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

summary paragraph - *good*  
 completeness  
 clarity  
 alterations/integrity  
 dates  
 boundary selection

Working No. 9/8/82-2420  
 Fed. Reg. Date: 10/1/82  
 Date Due: 10/7/82 - 10/23/82  
 Action:  ACCEPT 10/26/82  
 RETURN  
 REJECT

Federal Agency:

## 8. Significance

Period      Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates      Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- summary paragraph - *good*
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

UMT References

Verbal boundary description and justification

## 11. Form Prepared By

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national       state       local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title      date

## 13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



RB 7808-17-D

Photo #1 of 1

J. L. Brandeis Store Building (D009:2-35)  
200 South 16th Street  
Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska

Roger Bruhn, photographer  
5128 Leighton Avenue  
Lincoln, Nebraska  
August, 1978

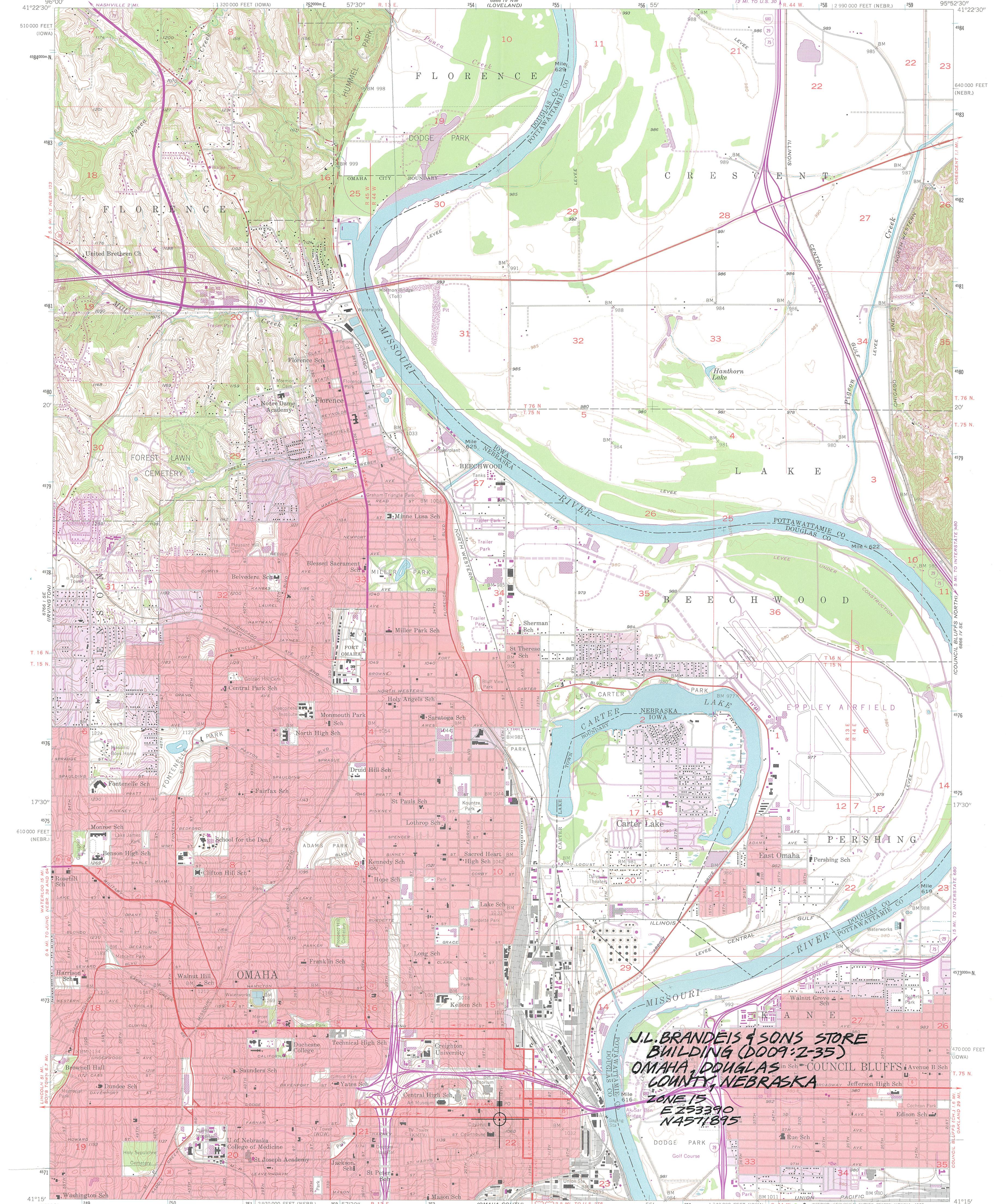
North and east facades,  
photographer looking southwest.

101

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

OMAHA NORTH QUADRANGLE  
NEBRASKA—IOWA  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6866 IV NE  
HONEY CREEK



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USCGS

Topography from aerial photographs by Kelsh plotter and by planimetric surveys 1956. Aerial photographs taken 1952

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum

10,000-foot grids based on Nebraska coordinate system, south zone, and Iowa coordinate system, south zone

1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1969 and 1975. This information not field checked

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

UTM GRID AND 1975 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

GN  
1° 56' 75° 34 MILS  
133 MILS

1° 56' 75° 34 MILS  
133 MILS

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

AND BY THE IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240

A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

OMAHA NORTH, NEBR.—IOWA  
N 4115—W 9552.5/7.5

1956

PHOTOREVISED 1969 AND 1975

AMS 6866 IV SW—SERIES V875

6866 IV NE

COUNCIL BLUFFS SOUTH  
COUNCIL BLUFFS III NE

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty —————

Light-duty ————

Medium-duty - - - - -

Unimproved dirt - - - - -

U.S. Route ●

State Route ○

Interstate Route □



NEBRASKA

OMAHA NORTH, NEBR.—IOWA

J.L. Brandeis & Sons Store Bldg.

Attn: [unclear] 1981

F78 (RMR) CR

PROPERTY: J. L. Brandeis & Sons  
Store Building

OWNER: Braiker/Brandeis Develop-  
ment Company  
ATT: Morton & Claire Braiker  
c/o Alan F. Wolen Esq.

ADDRESS: 200 South 1th Street  
Omaha, NE 68102

ADDRESS: 530 W Sixth St.  
9th Floor  
Los Angeles, CA 90014bank

PROJECT NO.: 0003-81-RE-81-0010

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for your submission of the "Historic Preservation Certification Application - Parts 1 & 2" pursuant to Section 2124 of the Tax Reform Act of 1976, as amended.

The Cultural Resources Division, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service (NPS) concurs with the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Officer's preliminary determination that the property listed above appears to meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.6) and, as a result, will likely be listed in the National Register of Historic Places within the year.

NPS has also determined that the proposed rehabilitation project described in the submitted documentation, in all likelihood, will meet the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation," providing the following conditions are met:

1. The property is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
2. Final, completed plans and specifications are submitted to this office for review and approval.
3. Water repellents/proofers are not used on exterior masonry--unless it can be documented that excess moisture penetration is evident, and is the result of overly porous masonry units--not poor tuckpointing, coping, flashing, caulking, downspout faultings, etc.

NPS will review any additional material relating to this condition as soon as it is made available. Any substantive change in the work as described in the application should be brought to our attention to ensure final approval of the completed project.

NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL  
State Historic Preservation Office

RECEIVED Aug 13 1981 #17

8-9-81  
Nebraska State Historical Society

This letter is a preliminary determination since a formal certification of rehabilitation can be issued only to the owner of a "certified historic structure" after rehabilitation work is completed.

To request certification upon completion of the project, the attached forms should be returned to the State Historic Preservation Officer, together with photographs of the completed work (both exterior and interior). An on-site inspection of the completed work by an authorized representative of the Secretary of the Interior may be undertaken prior to issuance of the final certification of rehabilitation.

Should you have any questions as the rehabilitation work continues, please do not hesitate to call your State Historic Preservation Officer or contact de Teel Patterson Tiller of this office at 303-234-2560.

Sincerely,

/s/ Katherine Cole

Katherine H. Cole  
Chief, Branch of Cultural  
Resources Programs

Enclosure

pk 8/3/81

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1500 R STREET  
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA 68508

August 26, 1982

Ms. Carol Shull, Acting Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20243

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the National Register of Historic Places nomination forms for the following properties:

Garneau-Kilpatrick House, 3100 Chicago Street, Omaha  
Havens-Page House, 101 N. 39th Street, Omaha  
Poppleton Block, 1001 Farnam Street, Omaha  
✓ J. L. Brandeis & Sons Store Building, 200 S. 16th Street, Omaha

These nominations were reviewed and approved by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Board on August 18, 1982 and have met all notification and other requirements, as established in 36 CFR Part 60. Letters of comment are also enclosed.

Also enclosed please find copies of the letters (National Park Service-Denver to the owners) concerning preliminary determination of the above referenced properties as appearing to meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation, pursuant to Part 1 of the Historic Preservation Certification Application.

If you have any questions regarding these nominations, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Marvin F. Kivett  
State Historic Preservation Officer



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

TELEPHONE REPORT

DATE	10/20/82
TIME OF CALL	
AM	PM

1. CALL  TO:  FROM (Name)

Dave Murphy

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

NE SHPs 402-471-3850

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Branden & Sons Sta - Omaha, NE

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

I called @ garage - how attached is it? Reminded him that we can't list partial bldgs.

(1960's?)

Garage is very recent & different ownership (Dave had assumed it was a city garage, but doesn't really know that). It spans the street and is attached on the upper stories, but there is only entry at certain points or some of the levels. So that it is not really an addition, although it is attached.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

TITLE

OFFICE

Grover

Historian