UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR STATE: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Nebraska COUNTY: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Lancaster INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM FOR NPS USE ONLY ENTRY NUMBER DATE (Type all entries - complete applicable sections) 29/72 COMMON: Ferguson (William H.) House AND/OR HISTORIC: 2. LOCATION STREET AND NUMBER: 700 South 16th Street CITY OR TOWN: Lincoln STATE COUNTY CODE CODE Nebraska Lancaster 109 3. CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY ACCESSIBLE OWNERSHIP STATUS (Check One) TO THE PUBLIC ☐ District Public Building Public Acquisition: Yes: C Occupied Site ☐ Structure Private In Process Restricted Unoccupied □ Both ☐ Object Being Considered Unrestricted Preservation wor ☐ No in progress ú PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) Agricultural □ Government ☐ Park Transportation Comments Commercial Industrial Private Residence Rented by Other (Specify) Educational ■ Military Religious State to private ☐ Entertainment Museum ☐ Scientific individual OWNER OF PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME: State of Nebraska STREET AND NUMBER 1445 K Street CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE Lincoln Nebraska 31 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION Register of Deeds, County-City Building STREET AND NUMBER: 555 South 10th Street CITY OR TOWN: STATE CODE Lincoln Nebraska 31 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS TITLE OF SURVEY: DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal FOR NPS USE ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: NUMBER STREET AND NUMBER: ş CITY OR TOWN:

STATE

CODE

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D'ISCRIPTION			7.5					790
,				(Chec	k One)			
CONDITION	☐ Excellent	<b>€</b> Good	☐ Fair	Det	betaroire	Ruins	Unexposed	
	(Check One)				(Check One)			
L. '	☐ Alter	ed	Unaltered		Ι,	☐ Moved	Original Site	
DESCRIBE THE PE	RESENT AND ORI	GINAL (If kno	WA) PHYSICA	L APPEA	RANCE			

The Ferguson house, built in 1986-07, is constructed in the Renaissance Revival mode of design. In addition to the Renaissance Revival character there are latent flurishes of an Italianate treatment in detailing and material usage. Designed by Cleveland Architects Searles, Hirscht

The exterior walls are constructed of solid masonry with a total depth of 16 inches. The surface is of Roman dry pressed brick, manufactured in St. Louis, Missouri, with detailing; keystones, platebands, and lintels, in smooth finished limestone. The house is two and a half stories in height. The top story is incasted in the roof volume with projecting dormers which define the usable living space. The roof covering is of heavy clay tile supported by wood framework. Steel beam framework was used in the second story plate while in all of the first level floors a concrete slab system was used. This marks a very early use of these materials in residential construction and may be the first of this type in Lincoln. The house contains seventeen rooms and four and a half baths. The interior of the house incorporates several typical features inherent to the Renaissance Revival mode of design, the "grand staircase" which extends a full two stories, and an opulant use of highly finished mohogany wall and ceiling wainscoting. Also throughout the house are imported marble fireplaces.

The sleeping porches on the east and the south sides of the second level appear to have been added after the house was originally constructed. They are of wood construction with inner walls faced in brick. Also the ceiling joists are exposed and the window sills are wood instead of stone which was used in the rest of the house.

To the rear and south of the house, within the property, is a one and a half story frame with brick veneer structure. It was originally used as a carriage house and caretaker's living quarters. It was latter converted into a garage and is now used as storage space.

This old mansion is of such solid construction that it is today still in very good physical condition. Through the years there has been little need for repair and the only physical alterations are the addition of the two sleeping porches on the second floor. The interior also exists in its original state and is in no urgent need of redecoration.

Restricted use of this style in Nebraska can in part be explained by the high popularity of the Queen Anne style, enjoyed in Nebraska from 1880 to 1910 and the continued acceptance, nationally as well as in Nebraska, of the Beaux-arts style from 1890 to 1940.

This old mansion reflects well the considerable success Mr. Ferguson experienced in his business ventures and can be considered typical of a scale of building and way of life in Lincoln during the early 1900's of a man of Mr. Ferguson's wealth and prominence in the community and state.

PERIOD (Check One or More as	Appropriate)		
Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century ☐ 17th Century	☐ 18th Century ☐ 19th Century	20th Century
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicat	ole and Known)		
REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Ch	ack One or More as Appropri	iate)	
Abor iginal	☐ Education	Political	Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)
☐ Historic	☐ Industry .	losophy	
· Agriculture	Invention	Science	
X Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture	
☐ Art	Architecture	Social/Human-	
Commerce .	Literatura	itarian	
☐ Communications	Military	Theater	
☐ Conservation	☐ Music	Transportation	

The Ferguson House was built by William Henry Ferguson, Lincoln capitalist and successful enttrepreneur, in ca. 1906-07. Mr. Ferguson was born in Earlville, Illinois and came to Nebraska in a covered wagon in 1879. His start was in the farming industry where he took an active interest in the introduction of winter wheat into Nebraska. In 1890 he brought alfalfa seed from Denver. Convinced that it was the best product for Nebraska, he contributed substantially to this crop's introduction and growth in the farm markets of Nebraska.

Mr. Ferguson gained his first vast wealth when he purchased land in the central lands of Nebraska during periods of financial depression. He would then share the profits of these lands with the men who farmed them for him. In 1913 he owned 6,000 acres of such lands.

Ferguson is most remembered as a successful grain merchant. In 1902 he sold all but a few of his eighty-five to ninety grain elevators and went into the milling business.

In the late 1890's he established the Beatrice Creamery Company, founded the Western Sand and Gravel Company, and was president of the Lincoln Traction Company for a short time.

In 1903 Ferguson moved to Lincoln and continued to expand his business ventures. Among these was the establishment of the Capitol Beach Amusement Park in 1917. One of his largest concerns was the Yankee Hill Brick Co. in Lincoln. During its peak years this company manufactured 75,000 bricks per day to supply the building boom of Lincoln and its surrounding area in that early 19th century period.

Mr. Ferguson was also vice-president of the Tri-State Land Company, of Omaha. This company owned 30,000 acres of land in Scotts Bluff County, and undertook the building of a fifty-six mile long irrigation ditch, setting a precedent in Nebraska.

Ferguson died in Lincoln in November of 1937. His life, from its early beginnings of breaking sod and putting up hay in the York, Nebraska area, during the 1880's, to Lincoln capitalist at the turn of the century, well exemplified the Nebraska pioneer spirit during this period.

Form 10-300a (July 1969)

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE	
Nebraska	•
COUNTY	
Lancaster	
FOR NPS USE ON	LY
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
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#8. Significance

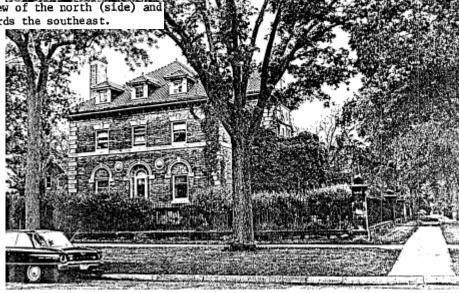
(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

The Ferguson house is one of Lincoln's most outstanding old mansions. The house and property command an ideal location with respect to Lincoln's significant historic and architectural sites. It sets southeast and adjacent to the architecturally renown Nebraska State Capitol. Also directly to the rear of the Ferguson House is the Thomas P. Kennard House which serves as the Nebraska Statehood Memorial and is open to public tours as a historic information service. The Kennard House is presently on the National Historic Register and is administered by the Nebraska State Historical Society. The district in which these three structures lie is one of the first settled and built upon in the original plat of Lincoln.

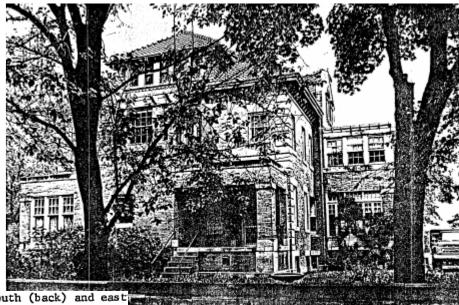
Architecturally the Ferguson house can be considered as one of the best examples of the Renaissance Revival mode of design in Lincoln and perhaps in Nebraska. The Renaissance Revival style was moderately popular in the United States during the late 1880's and 90's, but few examples of this style were built west of the Mississippi.

Ferguson (William H.) House; view of the north (side) and west (front) facades. View towards the southeast.

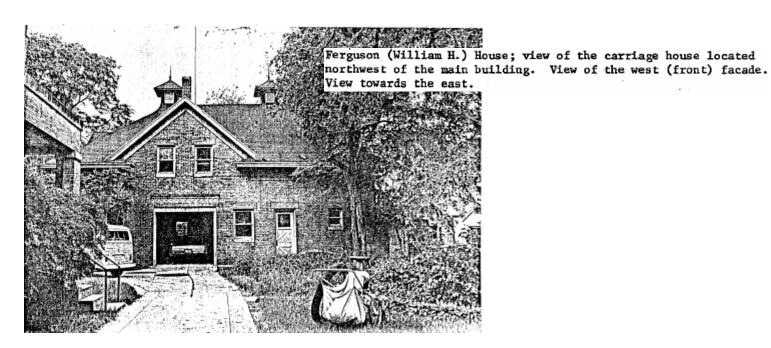




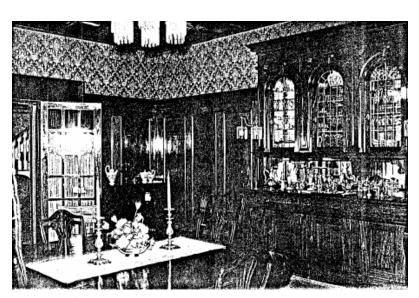
Ferguson (William H.) House; view of the south (side) and west (front) facades. View towards the northeast.



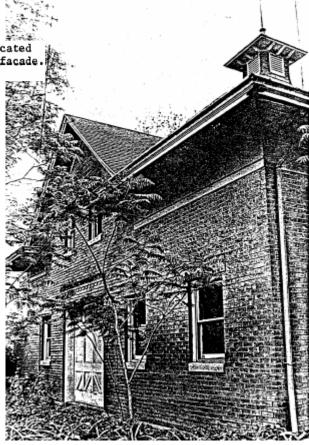
Ferguson (William H.) House; view of the south (back) and east (side) facades. View towards the northeast.

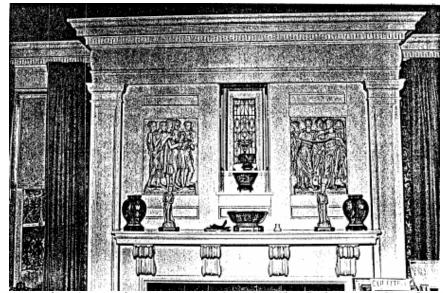


Ferguson (William H.) House; view of the carriage house located northwest of the main building. View of the north (side) facade. View towards the southeast.

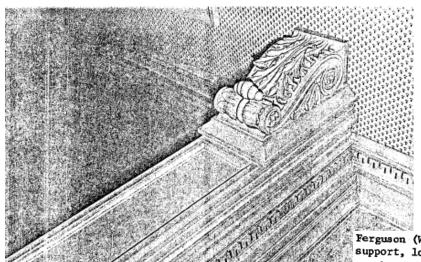


Ferguson (William H.) House; interior view of the dining room. View towards the southeast.

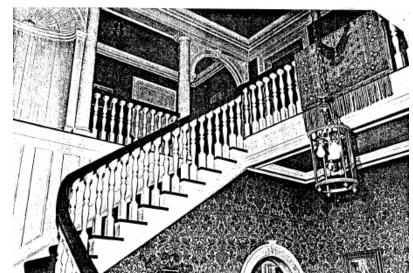




Ferguson (William H.) House; interior detail of the main fireplace. View towards the east.



Ferguson (William H.) House; interior detail of a decorative beam support, located in the third floor ballroom. View towards the southeast.



Ferguson (William H.) House; interior view of main stairs and staircase will. View towards the southeast.

