United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form  

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections  

1. Name  

historic  
Drake Court Apartments and the Dartmore Apartments Historic District  

and/or common  
Drake Court Apartments and the Drake Court Annex  

2. Location  

street & number  
2005, 06, 11, 12, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 39, 40  
45 and 46 Jones Street; 2201, 03, 05, 07, 09, 11, 21 & 23  

not for publication  

city, town  
Omaha  

vicinity of  
Jones Street  

state  
Nebraska  

code  
031  

county  
Douglas  

code  
055  

3. Classification  

Category  
_X_ district  

Ownership  
_public  

_status_  
_occupied_  

Present Use  
_agriculture_  

___ museum  

private  

unoccupied  

commercial  

park  

work in progress  

educational  

private residence  

X yes: restricted  

entertainment  

religious  

other: Apartments  

X yes: unrestricted  

government  

scientific  

no  

industrial  

transportation  

military  

4. Owner of Property  

name  
Ira C. Trachtenberg; Robert A. Rulis, Madison Capitol Corp., Warrick Prop.  

street & number  
449 North 61 Street; 2201 Jones Street  

city, town  
Omaha, Nebraska  

vicinity of  

state  
68132; 68102  

5. Location of Legal Description  

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.  
Douglas County Courthouse  

street & number  
1819 Farnam  

city, town  
Omaha  

state  
Nebraska  

6. Representation in Existing Surveys  

title  
Omaha City Architecture  

has this property been determined eligible?  

yes  

no  

date  
1977  

federal  

state  

county  

local  

depository for survey records  
Landmarks, Inc.  

city, town  
Omaha  

state  
Nebraska
7. Description

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<tr>
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Constructed over a five year period, 1916 to 1921, the complex of nineteen apartment buildings which comprise the Drake Court and Dartmore Apartments constitutes the last consistent street architecture that Omaha has had. Designed, financed and constructed by William B. Drake's Drake Realty Construction Company at a total cost of $810,000, the unified arrangement of these residential structures around landscaped pedestrian areas represents a total investigation of the popular domestic Georgian Revival style of architecture. The district's Georgian Revival plan is marked by regularity and exaggerated symmetry and successfully fulfills the developer's requirement to produce a cohesive and identifiable unit from the various facades.

Initial construction during 1916 and 1917 centered at 22nd and Jones Streets. There, six three-story over raised basement concrete apartment buildings were erected at a cost of $150,000 and were arranged so that three structures aligned with the northern right-of-way of Jones Street and three with the southern. Between the red brick faced structures, a gateway filled with wrought iron and flanked by well proportioned piers of brick allowed access to a small landscaped formal garden complete with two gazebos. The facades terminate in a well-designed white terra-cotta cornice and brick parapet which, in conjunction with the white flat-headed window frames, give pleasant relief to the red brickwork. The main central Georgian doorway is the special feature of the facade -- brick pilasters support a keystone, round arch opening above which is located a double arched window surrounded by a three-centered arched brick archivolt.

By mid 1917, the corporation had initiated the second phase of construction -- two facing four-story over raised basement apartment complexes located directly to the east of the original units. Erected at a cost of $150,000, a large terraced formal garden separates the two continuous red brick facades. Terra-cotta embellishments are concentrated to the sun porches which encroach upon the gardens and break the smooth regularity of the facade. Brick columns, capped with mildly Prairie Style terra-cotta, rise 1½ stories on either side of the entrance, above which is located a tripartite stained glass transom. Between the second and third stories, a Palladian terra-cotta window reflects the Georgian influence and on the fourth floor the tripartite stained glass transom is repeated in window form. The building terminates in a white terra-cotta cornice and brick parapet, which echoes the white tones of the flat-headed window frames.

During the early months of 1918, work had commenced on the construction of six additional structures to the east. Similar in arrangement and detailing to the apartments of the first phase, these structures were of four stories and contained a main central arched doorway supported by terra-cotta faced columns. Located directly above is a double arched window with a central terra-cotta column. Terraces and brick stairs occupy the public gardens between the apartments.

In May of 1919, construction of the Dartmore Apartments began on Jones Street between 22nd and 23rd Streets. This location, west of the original complex but in line with the Drake Court structures, produced the opportunity to expand the Drake Court Complex in a westerly direction. The five four-story brick-faced structures (the Ames, Bedford, Colfax, Dupont and Emerson) employ a structural concrete floor supported by concrete block bearing walls. The main symmetrical facades contain a central vertical row of double-hung windows flanked on either side by pairs of
vertical "slit" windows. The central rectangular entrance, unlike previous ones, is void of ornamentation but projecting arched canopies provide a repetitive focal point which enhances the streetscape.

In 1929, the Ansonia Apartment building was constructed on Jones Street, immediately west of the Dartmore Apartments. The three story structure, U-shaped in plan, surrounds a central courtyard that is open to Jones Street. The street facing end walls of the U-shaped structure continue in the same plane as the front of the Dartmore structures and generally reflect their scale, form and composition.

Structurally, the brick clad Ansonia apartment building is a reinforced concrete frame structure designed for owners John A. Anderson and John L. Soderberg by the Concrete Engineering Company of Omaha. Functionally, the building contains a total of 24 apartment units divided among the three floors. Four entrances - two angling from the inside corners of the U-shape and two facing each other across the courtyard near the street provide access to stairways that each serve two apartments per floor.

Stylistically, the Ansonia is primarily a simple, pragmatic structure that exhibits both Arts and Crafts and Period Revival elements. Arts and Crafts details include the two gable roofed entrances that face one another across the courtyard with their decoratively cut barge boards, exposed rafter ends and brackets with pendants, and the scrolled wrought iron eave brackets. Period Revival elements include the tower-like projections that angle across the structure's inside corners with their Tudor-arched doorways, and the use of the Tudor arch for several window openings. Terra-cotta is used sparingly for quion-like work and several simple decorative panels.

One additional structure, not related to the development of Drake Court but located within the district boundaries, is a two story carriage house designed by John Latenser and constructed by McGowan and Jacobberger in 1907. The Shingle Style structure, originally part of the Fred Davis Estate at 20th and Jones Streets, is clad in a uniform covering of unpainted wood shingles from the Swedish gambrel roof to the brick first story walls. The eaves of the roof are close to the walls so as not to distract from the homogeneous and monochromatic shingle covering. The sash windows located on all facades are generally small and are grouped into twos and threes.
ADDENDUM

Vacant land included in the nomination serves the following uses: the empty land north of the Dartmore Apartments (the five buildings at the western end) is used for parking and picnicking by apartment residents; north of the central buildings is an open green space; north of the easternmost buildings is a hard-surfaced parking lot; and to the east of the Drake Court Apartments is a formal entrance beyond which is a landscaped space meant to have six additional apartment buildings -- never erected due to lack of funds.
## 8. Significance

### Period
- prehistoric
- 1400–1499
- 1500–1599
- 1600–1699
- 1700–1799
- 1800–1899
- 1900–

### Areas of Significance—Check and justify below
- archeology-prehistoric
- archeology-historic
- agriculture
- architecture
- art
- commerce
- communications
- industry
- invention
- community planning
- conservation
- economics
- education
- engineering
- exploration/settlement
- philosophy
- music
- politics/government
- other (specify)
- landscape architecture
- law
- literature
- military
- humanitarian
- science
- sculpture
- social/
- theater

### Specific dates
1916–1921; 1929

### Builder/Architect

The first of all apartment houses constructed in Omaha was the "Mengedoht" built in 1892 at 816 South 22nd Street, a four-story brick building of 34 units owned by Fred Mengedoht. He later built the Lorraine Apartments in 1894. Prior to the building of the Mengedoht, nearly all so-called apartments in Omaha were flats above stores, or St. Louis flats. The increasing demand for apartments produced the Sherman, Winona, Normandy and Clarinda prior to 1900 and the Colbert about 1905.

The Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha in 1898 brought R.C. Strehlow who constructed a number of the exposition buildings. Mr. Strehlow later purchased a large tract of land between 16th and 18th Streets, north of Grace Street, and in 1907 started to construct a number of buildings on the beautiful grounds -- the Majestic of 28 units, the Strehlow in 1909, the Roland in 1910, the Margaret in 1916 and the Strehlow Annex in 1918, a total of 128 apartments.

Traver Brothers, contractors and real estate operators, erected a number of apartments starting with the St. Mary, 23 units in 1909; the Alsation, 12 units in 1910; the Nodway, 24 units in 1913; the Marley, 18 units in 1921; Bretnor Court, 18 units in 1924; the Boulevar, 25 units in 1926; the Roycroft, 12 units in 1927; the Radcliff, 18 units in 1927; Tudor Arms, 22 units in 1929; and many smaller units. In all, nearly 200 apartment units were built by the Traver Brothers.

About 1910, V.P. Chiode built the Leone Apartments, and during the next few years the Carpathia, the Florentine and the Chiode (now renamed the Lancaster) for a total of 89 apartments in four buildings.

Hastings and Heyden built the Dewey, Idalia, Victoria, Milton, Harney, Fairview and Melrose, a total of 81 apartment units. Edward Johnson, an early builder, constructed the Chula Vista, Dwight and Knickerbocker of 12 apartments each.

While still a mechanical engineering student at Ames, Iowa, young William B. Drake dreamed of being the biggest apartment house king of the world. He and his brother George came to Omaha in about 1915 and built three houses on 28th and Farnam Streets and the Ekhard Apartments on 29th and Jackson. With their profits, they organized the Drake Realty Construction Company in 1916 and purchased the S.S. Caldwell property located between 20th and 22nd Streets about 300 feet north of Leavenworth. Here they started construction in 1916 of the first building of their masterpiece, the Drake Court, and in the next three years finished the fourteen buildings which contained 216 apartment units. In late 1919, the company began construction of the Dartmore Apartments, now Drake Court Annex, on Jones Street between 22nd and 23rd Streets. Composed of five buildings, each structure contained 36 one room and bath apartments.

In 1920, William Drake was the central figure in a tenant's war which attracted nationwide attention when occupants of Drake Court organized to combat a boost in the $35 per month rent.
Employing the same plan, William Drake then built the Ainsworth, Beverly, and Windsor Arms, eleven buildings with a total 396 apartments. He next changed to the plan of a cross and built the Hanscom, four stories, and the Alhambra and Palmer, three stories, for a total of 149 apartments. Another plan built Terrace Court and Turner Court with 120 units and later a slightly larger plan produced the Austin and Carberry with 90 units. In 1922, the Drake Company was erecting apartments at the rate of one floor a week.

In addition, Drake also built for other owners the Coronado, the Elwood, Kingsborough, Ekard Court, the LaSalle and Brandon Apartments. During the ten years 1918 to 1928, this one company erected more than 1,100 apartment units of fireproof construction.

In 1925, Drake's holdings in Omaha were estimated as high as four million dollars, but in quickly erecting such a large number of apartments, he soon began to compete with himself. Financial trouble, brought on by this over-building, forced Drake to file for bankruptcy in 1925 and turn everything over to his creditors, including the Drake Court Apartments which he financed, built and named after the family. William Drake, who made and lost a fortune before he was 33 years old, died on July 27, 1935 after managing one of the smaller of his former apartments, the Brandon.

A structure not built by William Drake, but that contributes significantly to the character and sense of place of the Drake Court area, is the Ansonia apartment building constructed in 1929. Sited directly west of the Dartmore Apartments, the Ansonia is particularly respectful of its context. It is apparent that the designer of the Ansonia Apartments recognized and carefully complemented the rhythmic quality of the neighboring Dartmore buildings that tightly line Jones Street. The Ansonia building line, cornice line and materials, as well as the massing and placement of details at the street-facing end walls, are all based on the Dartmore structures.
ADDENDUM

The Drake Court and Dartmore Apartment Buildings are architecturally significant as being a chronicle of stylistic trends in the Midwest during their five-year period of construction. They exist as a fusion of restrained Georgian Revival* and Prairie School features -- neither style prevailing -- and are linked visually by siting, materials, scale, and design.

William B. Rhoads writes: "In the Midwest the Colonial Revival became the dominant residential style by 1924 despite the efforts of Wright and a few others to institute a new architecture. The various phases of the revival came to the region from the East after a short time lag" (The Colonial Revival, Vol. I, p. 314). Colonial/Georgian Revival features, such as classical round-arched opening treatments, symmetry, and stone stringcourses, appear on the Drake Court buildings, but the products are by no means imitations of late-18th- and early-19th-century American architecture: strongly in the Prairie School vein are the entrance-flanking piers on the central complexes of Drake Court (see photo 7); the piers are akin to those same features on William Drummond's 1908 First Congregational Church in Austin, Illinois (illustrated in Western Architect in 1915); and the organic terra-cotta ornamentation in the piers' uppermost section virtually reproduces the pier ornamentation on Purcell, Feick, and Elmslie's 1912 Merchant Bank of Winona, Minnesota (also illustrated in Western Architect in 1915). Also, the pristine massing reveals a Prairie influence, especially in the later Dartmore Apartments, where ornamentation is limited to inserted stone blocks and shaped parapets with stone coping.

* Also called the Colonial Revival in an equally popular manner.
9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 5.5
Quadrangle name Omaha North, Nebr.-Iowa
Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

Zone 115
Easting 253 3 7 0
Northing 415 7 0 8 4 0

B

Zone D
Easting F
Northing H

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

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

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert Peters;
Lynn Meyer

organization Preservation Administrator

date 1984

street & number 1819 Farnam

telephone (402) 444-5208

city or town Omaha

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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:
date

Chief of Registration
Building Owner's and Manager's Association of Omaha, 1953, pp. 7-10.


ADDENDUM

Beginning at the northwest corner of Lot 7 of Clarkson Place Addition, an addition to the City of Omaha as surveyed, platted and recorded in Douglas County, Nebraska, thence easterly 310.59 feet along the north lines of Lots 7 through 12 of said Clarkson Place, thence southerly along the west right-of-way line of 20th Street a distance of 361.23 feet, thence west along a line 153.56 feet north of and parallel to the north line of Leavenworth Street to the east right-of-way line of 22nd Street, thence south along said right-of-way line a distance of 55.06 feet, thence west along a line 103.5 feet north of and parallel to the north line of Leavenworth Street a distance of 313.5 feet, thence north 7.00 feet to the southeast corner of Lot 16 of Hillcrest Addition, an addition to the City of Omaha as surveyed, platted and recorded in Douglas County, Nebraska, thence west 115.4 feet to the southwest corner of Lot 15 of said Hillcrest Addition, thence north 104.1 feet to the northwest corner of Lot 15 of said Hillcrest Addition, thence easterly 115.4 feet along the north lines of Lots 15 and 16 of said Hillcrest Addition, thence north to southeast corner of Lot 5 of said Hillcrest Addition, thence east 247 feet to the west right-of-way line of 22nd Street, thence north 40.62 feet, thence east 367.85 feet, thence north to the point of beginning.

Boundaries were selected to include all of the Drake Court and Dartmore apartment structures built along Jones Street between 20th and 24th Street by the Drake Realty Company from 1916 to 1921. Boundaries include related open space and vacant land. Additionally, the 1929 Ansonia Apartments building is included because of its relationship to the earlier Drake structures in terms of design and urban design.


Ansonia Apartments, looking SE along Jones St. Photo by Lynn Meyer, 1983, Omaha Planning Dept

Ansonia Apartments, looking S from Jones St into courtyard. Photo by Lynn Meyer, 1983, Omaha Planning Dept

Dartmore Apartments. N façade looking SW. Photo by Lynn Meyer, 1978, Omaha Planning Dept

Dartmore Apartments. N facades looking SW. Photo by Lynn Meyer, 1978, Omaha Planning Dept

Drake Court, central complex looking NE. Photo by Lynn Meyer, 1978, Omaha Planning Dept

Drake Court. Central Apt complex looking NE. Photo by Lynn Meyer, 1978, Omaha Planning Dept

Carriage house, S façade looking N. Photo by Lynn Meyer, 1978, Omaha Planning Dept

Dartmore Apartments. N façade looking SW. Photo by Lynn Meyer, 1978, Omaha Planning Dept