RESOLUTION - EXHIBIT 1
PARK SCHOOL
LANDMARKS HERITAGE PRESERVATION COMMISSION

RESOLVED BY THE LANDMARKS HERITAGE PRESERVATION COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF OMAHA:

WHEREAS, Vinton Park School Apartments Limited Partnership is the owner of Park School; and,

WHEREAS, this owner requested that Park School be designated as a Landmark under the City of Omaha Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission; and,

WHEREAS, Park School, built in 1918, served the community as a public school facility for more than seventy years; and,

WHEREAS, Park School was designed by Nebraska's pre-eminent architect Thomas Rogers Kimball; and,

WHEREAS, Park School is one of five buildings designed by Thomas Kimball for the Omaha Public School District over the span of his thirty-year career in Omaha; and,

WHEREAS, this case application and supporting data are attached hereto as exhibits, and incorporated herein by this reference.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LANDMARKS HERITAGE PRESERVATION COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF OMAHA:

THAT, Park School, 1320 South 29th Street, be designated as a Landmark of the City of Omaha.
Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission
APPLICATION FOR LANDMARK OR LANDMARK HERITAGE DISTRICT DESIGNATION

NAME OF STRUCTURE
Historic
Park School
and/or Common

LOCATION
Street and Number
1320 South 29th Street

CLASSIFICATION
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Present Use</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Occupied</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building(s)</td>
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<td>X Unoccupied</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>X Yes: Restricted</td>
<td>Government</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OWNER OF PROPERTY
Name    Hassel Realty Co.    Phone Number 393-2792
Street and Number 7824 Jackson
City, State and Zip Code Omaha, NE. 68114

Representative Daniel L. Hassel    Phone Number 393-2792
Street and Number 7824 Jackson
City, State and Zip Code Omaha, NE. 68114

LEGAL DESCRIPTION
The East 142 feet of Lots 4 through 11, inclusive, Block 12, HANSCOM PLACE, an addition to the City of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, Douglas County, Nebraska.

Signature of Owner/Representative

Date 9/5/88
REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

___ Historic Omaha Building Survey, Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission. (Local)
___ A Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation in Omaha, Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission, 1980. (Local)
___ Omaha City Architecture, Landmarks, Inc., 1977. (Local)
___ Survey of Douglas County, Nebraska State Historical Society, 1978. (State)
___ Other:

DESCRIPTION

SIGNIFICANCE

Specific Dates
Architect
Builder
May
April 22, 1990

City of Omaha
P. J. Morgan, Mayor
Planning Department

Honorable President
and Members of the City Council,

This proposed Ordinance designates the Park School, 1320 South
29th Street, as a Landmark. The owner, Vinton Park School
Apartments Limited Partnership, is the applicant.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: Approval.

SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY AT THE PLANNING BOARD MEETING: At the
Planning Board Meeting held April 26, 1989, no one appeared in
opposition to this request for a Landmark designation.

PLANNING BOARD ACTION: Approval 5-0-2.

SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY AT THE LANDMARK HERITAGE PRESERVATION
COMMISSION MEETING: At the Public Hearing and Administrative
Meeting held March 9, 1989, an overview of the architectural and
historical significance of the Park School was presented. It
was reported that the applicant proposes to use this structure
for twenty-four two-bedroom apartments. No one appeared in
opposition to this request. Full summary of proceedings
attached.

LANDMARKS HERITAGE PRESERVATION COMMISSION ACTION: 5-0.

Respectfully submitted,

S. P. Benson
Planning Director

5015y

Referred to City Council for Consideration:

Mayor's Office Title
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property
   historic name        Park School
   other names/site number D009:0203-023

2. Location
   street & number     1320 South 29th Street
   city, town          Omaha
   state               Nebraska
   code                NE
   county              Douglas
   code                055
   zip code            68105

3. Classification
   Ownership of Property
   □ private
   □ public-local
   □ public-State
   □ public-Federal

   Category of Property
   □ building(s)
   □ district
   □ site
   □ structure
   □ object

   Number of Resources within Property
   Contributing
   □ 1 buildings
   □ 0 sites
   □ 0 structures
   □ 0 objects
   □ 1 Total

   Name of related multiple property listing:
   N/A

   Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
   0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

   In my opinion, the property □ meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. □ See continuation sheet.

   Signature of certifying official
   ____________________________
   ____________________________ Date

   State or Federal agency and bureau

   In my opinion, the property □ meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. □ See continuation sheet.

   Signature of commenting or other official
   ____________________________
   ____________________________ Date

   State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification
   I, hereby, certify that this property is:
   □ entered in the National Register. □ See continuation sheet.
   □ determined eligible for the National Register. □ See continuation sheet.
   □ determined not eligible for the National Register.
   □ removed from the National Register.
   □ other, (explain:)

   Signature of the Keeper
   ____________________________ Date of Action
6. Function or Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)</th>
<th>Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>work in progress</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

7. Description

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<th>Materials (enter categories from instructions)</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>other: Collegiate Gothic</td>
<td>walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Park School was built in 1918 by the Omaha Public School District as an 18-room elementary school facility. The flat-roofed, masonry building, which is U-shaped in plan, includes two floors over a raised basement; a framing system of reinforced concrete supports the structure. The building incorporates features of the Collegiate Gothic Style, expressed in a straightforward and restrained manner. Sited on a 1.3-acre parcel, the building is located in one of the city’s older residential districts, less than a mile from the central business district. Because the building has been subject to few alterations and little deterioration or removal of historic fabric has occurred, Park School retains a high degree of historic and architectural integrity. A certified historic rehabilitation of the property for use as apartments is currently underway.

Located in a neighborhood adjacent to Omaha’s central business district, Park School was constructed as an 18-room elementary school in 1918. The building occupies a 1.3 acre-parcel bounded by Woolworth and 29th Streets in Hanscom Place, a subdivision platted in 1873 by pioneer Omaha attorney and real estate developer Andrew J. Hanscom. Prior to platting his subdivision, Hanscom donated a portion of his landholdings in the area to the city for use as a park. Encompassing fifty-eight acres of rolling, wooded terrain, Hanscom Park lies one half-block southwest of the school site.

Proximity to the park combined with the advent of streetcar lines along its principal artery, Park Avenue (30th Street), encouraged rapid residential settlement in Hanscom Place; a city atlas shows that by 1887 the subdivision was already filling up with single family dwellings. Soon after, multi-family apartment buildings appeared in the district, concentrating along streetcar lines. The neighborhood’s historic patterns of development remained relatively unchanged until the late 1950s when Interstate Highway Route 480 cut through the area. Extending in a north-south direction parallel to 29th Street, the highway cleared land south of the street for a 300-foot right-of-way.

The Park School site includes about 400 feet of frontage on the west side of 29th Street. Oriented to the street with a 12-foot setback, the school building now faces the highway; on the south, the property is bounded by Woolworth Avenue. A retaining wall on the west reconciles a grade change between the property line and the block’s public alley. The wall also extends along the site’s northern edge where it serves to enclose a grass play yard. A series of steps provides access to the yard from 29th Street. Apart from a narrow strip of lawn at the front of the building, the remainder of the site has been paved for parking and student activities on the west and south.

Sited toward the north end of the lot, the brick school building, U-shaped in plan, consists of two stories over a raised basement. The principal (east) façade measures 180 feet while side walls are 102 feet; at the rear elevation a court occupies approximately 6,000 square feet. The structure’s flat, composition roof is concealed by a shaped parapet.

☑ See continuation sheet
A reinforced-concrete skeleton frame resting on concrete pads, reinforced concrete floors and a built-up roof composes the building’s technical system. Curtain walls are of masonry construction: red-colored, American bond face brick with limestone trim is used for principal and secondary elevations; common brick appears on rear elevation walls including those of the court.

The building’s interior space was originally divided into 16 classrooms on two upper floors with a kindergarten, manual training and toilet rooms in the basement. According to newspaper accounts, the auditorium and gymnasium that appear in the court area on the original plans were excluded from the building program due to excessive costs. Building plans were altered further with the elimination of a library and teachers’ lounge, however, major aspects of the architect’s original interior arrangement were retained in the building’s construction, and there have been no subsequent major floor plan modifications. The building’s utilitarian program is also evident on the interior where plain finishes include 2-inch strip maple flooring; smooth plaster walls; painted wood doors, door and window moldings and baseboards; and cast iron newel posts with wood hand rails.

Plans for each of the building’s three floors are similarly configured with rooms aligned in a single-loaded fashion along a wide corridor which is situated adjacent to the rear court wall. First- and second-floor plans are identical — each contains eight classrooms with wardrobes. The basement plan features rooms which vary in size according to their differing functions. Vertical circulation through the structure is provided by a central stairway originating from an entrance vestibule and secondary stairways located at the west ends of the corridors.

With regard to style, Thomas Kimball’s design for Park School exhibits characteristics of the Collegiate Gothic style simplified by the constraints of wartime construction. On the principal (east) elevation, the central entrance consists of a vertically oriented bay reminiscent of a medieval gatehouse. Defined by tower-like wall projections, the bay carries the building’s stylistic interest. Contrasting with the structure’s red brick walls, the Tudor arch door surround, crenelated moldings and tower finials are carved from light-colored stone. Stone is also used for parapet coping, window sills and belt courses.

The facade follows a bilateral arrangement: four bays flank each side of the entry. Wide bays contain a grouping of twelve symmetrically ranked windows; narrow bays contain three smaller windows with corbelled brickwork creating the effect of pointed arch window heads. While the larger, grouped windows appear to be paired, double-hung units, they actually employ a unique folding-type sash that projects outward when opened.

The historic and architectural integrity of Park School remains relatively high. The primary alteration in the building’s historic appearance results from the covering of transom windows on both the principal and secondary elevations.
Built to the designs of Nebraska’s pre-eminent architect, Thomas Rogers Kimball, Park School is significant in the area of architecture on a local level under Criterion C representing the work of a master. During the span of his 30-year career in Omaha, Thomas Kimball was responsible for the designs of a number of Omaha’s most architecturally distinguished buildings, including St. Cecilia’s Cathedral, the former Omaha Public Library and the Fontenelle Hotel. Referenced to the historic context, “The Work of Thomas Rogers Kimball in Omaha, Nebraska, 1891-1934,” Park School is representative of Kimball’s designs for public buildings in Omaha and qualifies for registration on the basis of its relative importance among others of its property type. The date of the school’s construction has been noted as both the period and date of the building’s significance.

A $1 million bond issue passed by Omaha voters in 1915 provided funding for nine major building projects undertaken by the Omaha Public School District’s Board of Education in 1916. Among the projects was the replacement of the district’s then-oldest extant facility, Hanscom Park School, an 1886 structure located at 29th Street and Woolworth Avenue. At a cost of approximately $142,000, a new building was put into use on the site in the fall of 1918. Park School functioned as a public elementary school for seventy years – from its opening until deaccession by the district in 1988.

Five different Omaha architectural firms were selected to produce plans for the first group of building projects authorized by the Board early in 1916. Thomas Kimball received the commission for one of the two largest projects ordered by the Board at this time, the new building on the Hanscom Park School site.

Representing the work of master architect Thomas Kimball, Park School achieves significance in the area of architecture on the local level under Criterion C. The property is associated with the historic context, “The Work of Thomas Rogers Kimball in Omaha, Nebraska, 1891-1934.” To determine its significance, Park School was evaluated against buildings with similar associations to the context identified by the Omaha/Douglas County Historic Buildings Survey.

Briefly summarizing the historic context, Thomas Rogers Kimball (1862-1934), Nebraska’s pre-eminent architect, received his professional training at the Cowles Art School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, and at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. In 1891 he entered into practice with C. Howard Walker in Boston and in the same year opened an Omaha branch of the firm. That partnership was dissolved in 1899; Kimball headed his own practice in Omaha until 1928 when the firm of Kimball, Steele and Sandham was formed. He remained associated with that partnership until his death six years later.

See continuation sheet
Responsible for the designs of a number of Omaha's most notable buildings — including St. Cecilia's Cathedral (NRHP 1979), the Burlington Headquarters Building (NRHP 1974), the former Omaha Public Library (NRHP 1976) and the Fontenelle Hotel (razed in 1982) — Thomas Kimball occupied a position of central importance in the shaping of Omaha's architectural development. The architect's design talents were also recognized beyond Omaha: Kimball received commissions for numerous buildings in a number of Nebraska communities and in the Midwest.

Highly respected for his administrative and leadership skills, Thomas Kimball also rose to a position of prominence for his involvement in national architectural affairs. Selected as a fellow in the American Institute of Architects in 1901, he served from 1918-1920 as the organization's National President. In 1909, President Theodore Roosevelt appointed Kimball to membership on the first Commission for Fine Arts. In addition, Kimball served with C. Howard Walker as Architect-in-Chief for the 1898 Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition in Omaha, and on the basis of that work, the architect was named to the architectural Board of the 1903 Louisiana Purchase Exhibition. Acting as professional advisor to the Nebraska State Capitol Commission from 1919-32, Kimball directed the competition which led to the selection of architect Bertram Goodhue.

The Omaha/Douglas County Historic Buildings Survey has identified thirty extant properties representing the historic context related to Thomas Kimball's work in Omaha. From this group of resources, several property types having relevance in illustrating the historic context can be defined. Based on similar physical and associative characteristics, Kimball's designs for public facilities constitute one such property type.

The architect's earliest and perhaps most significant design for a public building in the city is the 1891-92 Omaha Public Library, listed in the National Register in 1978. Completing the group of property type members are the five elementary school buildings that Kimball completed for the Omaha Public School District over a twenty-three year span. The first project, Monmouth Park, was completed in 1903 and Beals followed one year later. Kimball designed a second building on the Beals site in 1926, and soon after completed plans for Belvedere, his final school project. Of these four commissions, the Beals buildings and Belvedere are still in use as elementary schools; Monmouth Park School was sold by the district in 1983. Noted for its significance in the area of architecture for its Second Renaissance Revival design, Monmouth Park School was subsequently listed in the National Register and adapted for reuse as apartments through a certified historic rehabilitation.

In terms of its physical characteristics, Park School conforms to a formal and compositional scheme that Kimball frequently used in his designs for a wide range of building types: the flat-walled rectangular box with architectural interest focused on a central entry. With respect to style, the building incorporates features derived from the Collegiate Gothic, evident specifically in the Tudor-arched door opening and tower-like forms enriched with carved stone at the primary entrance. The building can best be characterized, however, by its straightforward functionalism and absence of extensive ornamentation. Economic conditions necessitated the utilitarianism of Kimball's design as a 1918 World-Herald article explains: "[W]artime economies have been wrought out in replanning this as other schools built in the past two years. Still it remains attractive, well ventilated, fireproof and up to date" (Omaha World-Herald, "New School Will Be A Delight To Pupils").
Although two other resources representing Thomas Kimball’s public commissions have previously been entered in the National Register, Park School also possesses sufficient relative importance to qualify it for registration. First, the building is representative of the architect’s work in form and composition and attests to the range of his interest in historical revivalism. Kimball’s designs for the Beals School addition show a somewhat more fully developed interpretation of the Collegiate Gothic style, however, that property is still in active use and its physical integrity and prospects for long-term protection are not assured. Park School, then, may remain as a singular example of Kimball’s interest in Gothic revivalism, an involvement which he emphatically expressed in his 1914 Fontenelle Hotel, a major work that was demolished in 1982.

Finally, according to Kimball’s own records (Omaha Architects File), it appears that the architect produced plans for a total of more than three hundred new buildings, the majority of which were built in Omaha. Of the thirty Kimball buildings included in the Omaha/Douglas County Historic Buildings Survey, only five have been listed in the National Register. The registration of Park School will help to insure that a representative sample of Thomas Kimball’s work will survive to form the basis for further study of this important Omaha architect’s career.
9. Major Bibliographical References

[See Continuation Sheet]

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.3

UTM References

\[ \begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Zone} & \text{Easting} & \text{Northing} \\
A & 15 & 25240 \\
B & 45706 \\
C & 060 \\
D & 060 \\
\end{array} \]

Primary location of additional data:
\[ \begin{array}{cccc}
\square & \text{State historic preservation office} \\
\square & \text{Other State agency} \\
\square & \text{Federal agency} \\
\x & \text{Local government} \\
\square & \text{University} \\
\square & \text{Other} \\
\end{array} \]

Specify repository:
\text{Omaha City Planning Department}

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of Park School is shown as the shaded area on the accompanying map entitled, "1984 Omaha/Douglas County Historic Buildings Survey: Park School, D009:0203-023."

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the parcel that has historically been associated with the property.

11. Form Prepared By

\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{name/title} & \text{Lynn Bjorkman, City Planner} \\
\text{organization} & \text{Omaha City Planning Department} \\
\text{street & number} & \text{Omaha/Douglas Civic Center; 1819 Farnam Street} \\
\text{city or town} & \text{Omaha} \\
\text{date} & \text{August 1989} \\
\text{telephone} & \text{(402) 444-4927} \\
\text{state} & \text{NE} \\
\text{zip code} & \text{68183} \\
\end{array} \]
Bibliography:

Building Permits for Park School. Permits and Inspection Division. Omaha City Planning Department. Omaha/Douglas Civic Center. Omaha, NE.

Omaha Architects File. Omaha City Planning Department. Omaha/Douglas Civic Center. Omaha, NE.


Omaha Public School District Files. "Park School." Omaha Public School District Offices. Omaha, NE.

Plans of Park School on Microfilm. Omaha City Planning Department. Omaha/Douglas Civic Center. Omaha, NE.

Case No. H1-88-28, APPLICANT: Les Hassel requests LANDMARK DESIGNATION for Park School, 1320 So. 29th Street. AREA TO BE DESIGNATED IS SHADED.

Map from:
1984 Omaha/Douglas County Historic Building Survey, Site #D009:0203-023

SCALE:
1" inch - 100 feet
MINUTES
PUBLIC HEARING AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEETING
LANDMARKS HERITAGE PRESERVATION COMMISSION
THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION:

Case No. H5-88-25/H1-88-27 REQUEST: Landmark Designation/National Register Nomination
Applicant: Les Hassel LOCATION: 2120 Deer Park Boulevard
(Vinton School)

Ms. Lynn Bjorkman presented the National Register nomination for Vinton School to the Commission for their consideration.

Vinton School is a particularly fine example of Gothic Revival schoolhouse design and survives as the City's earliest and most elaborate representative of the style. It was constructed as an elementary school by the Omaha Public School District in 1908 to the plans of Omaha architect Frederick Clarke. Featuring entrance towers, an oriel, a crenelated parapet, and the extensive use of carved stone trim, Vinton School survives as the earliest and most elaborate representative of the style.

The request for designation is submitted at the request of the owners, Les Hassel and his three sons. Mr. Hassel explained they propose to use this structure for family housing (4 three bedroom apartments, and 16 two bedroom apartments ranging in size from 825 square feet to 1250 square feet).

Mr. Fenner commended Mr. Hassel for the excellent manner in which Rosewater School was developed, and felt the same approach would be used at Vinton and Park Schools.

No one appeared in opposition to this request.

MOTION: Mr. duRand moved to approve Landmark Designation/National Register Nomination for Vinton School, 2120 Deer Park Boulevard. Mr. LeBeau seconded the motion.

There being no further discussion, roll was called.

YEA: Jeffrey, Ferguson, LeBeau, duRand, Fenner
MOTION APPROVED: 5-0

Case No. H5-88-26/H1-88-28 REQUEST: Landmark Designation/National Register Nomination
Applicant: Les Hassel LOCATION: 1320 South 29th Street
(Park School)

Ms. Lynn Bjorkman presented the National Register Nomination for Park School to the Commission for their consideration.
Minutes
Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission
March 9, 1989
Page -2-

Park School is the work of Nebraska's pre-eminent architect, Thomas Rogers Kimball. Mr. Kimball was also responsible for the designs of a number of Omaha's most architecturally distinguished buildings, including St. Cecilia's Cathedral, the former Omaha Public Library and the Fontenelle Hotel. Completed in 1915, Park School numbers among a total of five commissions Kimball carried out for the Omaha Public School District; only one of these projects, Monmouth School, has been previously listed in the National Register.

Park School was built in 1918 and incorporates features of the Collegiate Gothic Style, and retains a high degree of historic and architectural integrity.

The request for designation is submitted at the request of the owners, Les Hassel and his three sons. Mr. Hassel explained they propose to use this structure for family housing (24 two bedroom apartments).

No one appeared in opposition to this request.

MOTION: Mr. duRand moved to approve Landmark Designation/National Register Nomination for Park School, 1320 South 29th Street. Mr. LeBeau seconded the motion.

There being no further discussion, roll was called.

YEA: Jeffrey, Ferguson, LeBeau, duRand, Penner
MOTION APPROVED: 5-0

PLANNING BOARD MINUTES

H1-88-27
Hassel Realty Company

REQUEST: Landmark Designation - Park School
LOCATION: 1320 South 29th Street

H1-88-28
Hassel Realty Company

REQUEST: Landmark Designation - Vinton School
LOCATION: 2120 Deer Park Boulevard

These two requests were called concurrently due to agreeing interest.

At the Planning Board meeting held April 26, 1989, Lynn Bjorkman, City Planner, appeared to present these requests.

Ms. Bjorkman stated that Hassel Realty, the owner of both Park and Vinton Schools, requested City of Omaha Landmark Designation approximately seven months ago after acquiring the properties from the Omaha Public School District.
Ms. Bjorkman said case studies on the buildings' architectural and historical significance were prepared and presented to the Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission at their March 9, 1989 meeting. In summary, these case studies found that the Vinton School, built in 1908, is significant in the area of architecture as a fine example of Gothic Revival design. Park School, built in 1918, attained significance as the work of Nebraska's prominent architect Thomas Kimball. Motions to approve both schools for landmark designation were unanimously approved by the Commission.

Ms. Bjorkman recalled that redevelopment plans for the rehabilitation of these properties for multi-family residential use have already been approved. An action to designate the properties is consistent with those redevelopment plans and will further ensure the protection of these architecturally significant properties.

No one appeared in opposition to this request.

S.P. Benson, Planning Director, stated that the Planning Department recommends approval of these landmark designations.

Mr. Mancuso moved to APPROVE the Landmark Designations of the Park School at 1320 South 29th Street and Vinton School at 2120 Deer Park Boulevard. Mr. Moore seconded the motion which carried 5–0–2; Messrs. Moser and Fahey being absent.

5026y
AN ORDINANCE to designate the Park School, located at 1320 South 29th Street as a Landmark pursuant to the Landmark Preservation Ordinance of the City of Omaha.

BE IT ORDERED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OMAHA:

Section 1. That the Park School is located at 1320 South 29th Street, which is on the following described land, to wit:

Lots 4 thru 11 inclusive, Block 12, Hanscom Place, as surveyed, platted, and recorded in Douglas County, Nebraska.

Section 2. That for the reasons recited in Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission Resolution attached hereto as Exhibit I, and made a part hereof as if fully set forth herein, the architectural characteristics of the Park School are hereby deemed significant and worthy of preservation.

Section 3. That the "Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings", as may be from time to time amended, are hereby adopted as the design standards to be applied in the enforcement of this Ordinance and Chapter 24, Article II of the Omaha Municipal Code.

Section 4. That the Park School is hereby designated pursuant to Section 24-61 of the Omaha Municipal Code, and hereby subject to all of the provisions of Landmark Heritage Preservation, Ch. 24, Art. II of the City of Omaha.
Section 5. That this Ordinance shall be in full force and take effect fifteen (15) days from and after the date of its passage.

INTRODUCED BY COUNCILMEMBER

Joseph J. Friend

APPROVED BY:

Mayor of the City of Omaha

6/14/90

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF OMAHA
DATE

PASSED JUN 12 1990 7-0

ATTEST:

Mary Byung
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF OMAHA

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

CITY ATTORNEY

5017y
AN ORDINANCE to designate the Park School, located at 1320 South 29th Street as a Landmark pursuant to the Landmark Preservation Ordinance of the City of Omaha.

PRESENTED TO COUNCIL

1st Reading MAY 22, 1990
2nd Reading JUN 5, 1990
Final Reading JUN 12, 1990
Passed 7-0

Mary butterfly Carnes City Clerk