and the South Omaha Reader and El Perico. City Hoof and Horn began printing the livestock market news in 1886. By 1890, at least Rocha transformed it into the World of Pottery in 2002.

This building was named for South Omaha’s first physician, John Glasscock. He and his wife ran the bakery and cafe. The daughters Grace and Annie were among the first residents of South Omaha. The daughters were both teachers. The new house of Nickle’s Ladies Wear and Roya Fashions. In the early years, Henry Rothholz sold clothing downstair. Physicians and lawyers, including Dr. Glasscock, had offices on the second floor.

11. 4825 S. 24th St. Nemenen’s Bakery
Nemenen’s Bakery was started on S 24th Avenue shortly after moving to Ohio from Poland. He moved to the Daily Stockman building in the 1940s, and in the late 1940s fought the Oggers Building, which previously housed Security State Bank. Nemenen, John “Bud,” Paul and Jack ran the bakery until 1963. “They were amazing bakers,” said George Nemenen, John’s son. “They were famous for their cheesecakes.” First National Bank bought the building back to its bank repossess in 2007 after completely remodelling the interior.

12. 4815 S. 24th St. Glasgow Building
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13. Tree of Life
scan the Image with LinkReader for more info

The South Omaha streetscape revitalization started in 2006 and culminated in 2010 with the planting of David Dahlquist’s “Tree of Life” sculpture near 24th and L Streets. Aside from the 36-foot tall sculpture, the streetscape features an organic vine paving pattern around leaf-shaped planters, pods and benches, weaving together a tapestry of folk patterns. The artwork celebrates the cultural traditions of the major ethnic groups that are currently or were once in the area: Latino, Czech, Polish, and Croatian.

14. 4735 S. 24th St. U.S. Post Office
Impressed by the rapid growth of South Omaha, the U.S. Government made plans for a new post office building in 1897. Constructed in 1899 of buff brick with terra cotta wall trim, the Classical Revival front features giant columns with Roman Corinthian capitals. The interior repeats the columns in wood and also features high lead glass windows. The building housed U.S. Dept. of Agriculture inspectors in the early days; later it served as an armed forces recruiting center.

15. 4701 S. 28th St. El Museo Latino
scan the Image with LinkReader for more info

El Museo Latino opened its doors in the historic Livestock Exchange Building in 1993 and moved to its current location in 1997. Patrons can view world-class permanent and traveling exhibitions featuring local, national and international Latino art and culture. Bilingual educational programs are offered year-round. The building was constructed in 1887 as South Central Public School. The Polich Home adapted the building into its headquarters in 1937, and, for more than a half-century it was the hub of Polish-related activities, including hundreds of wedding receptions and funeral luncheons.

16. 4825 S. 25th St. Proudly Art Gallery
By 1890, at least Rocha transformed it into the World of Pottery in 2002.

Brothers John and Jim Proudly moved their Wessco Graphics to this 120-year-old building in 2007 and also opened an art gallery and hair salon. John also has a welding lab in the building.

17. 4913 S. 25th St. Mexican American Historical Society of the Midlands
Through its collection of documents, photographs, and artifacts, the society seeks to create an awareness of the rich legacy built by the Mexican Americans in Omaha and beyond.

Other nearby buildings, organizations, landmarks of note:

2324 J. S. Martin of Tours Church
Built 1899 of reclaimed stone from the burned Ralston estate of Omaha Daily Herald publisher George Miller, the church is a prime example of Late Gothic Revival style and is on the National Register of Historic Places. It was the first Episcopal mission in South Omaha and remains the only Episcopal Church in this part of the city.

2312 O St. Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church
Our Lady of Guadalupe was organized by Mexican immigrants in 1919. Church members met in a number of rented buildings before starting a fund-raising campaign in 1944 to build a church. The new church was dedicated in 1951. A new wave of immigrants from Mexico joined the church in the 1970s. The church, which recently merged with Assumption Church and St. Agnes Church, offers Mass in English and Spanish.

3601 L St. Stockyards Plaza sculptures
Relief sculptures by Omaha artist John Labio commemorate the meat packing industry in South Omaha.

30th and Bobe Gomez Ave. Stockyards Business Park Twenty four monuments within a three-block area celebrate the history of the Omaha Stockyards and the surrounding meat packing district.

2002 N. 24th St. American GI Forum Monument on the west side.

Restaurant
Old-time restaurants that served kielbasa and kraut have mostly given way to those specializing in Mexican fare. Eddie’s Cote served as a variety of down-home food from 1931 until in 1983 he destroyed the building at 5009 S. 24th St. After the fire, Edmund “Eddie” Galic decided to focus on catering. In 1974 the O’Kane Vienna Cafe evolved from the President’s Cafe at 4809 S. 24th St., where Vera and Charlie Doudek served roast duck with dumplings and chicken with paprika cream gravy. Swiss chef Walter Recht took over the restaurant in 1979, added goulash, Hungarian, French pepper steak and fancier fare. It closed in 2005. The Tiny House Cafe at 5110 S. 24th St. has been serving hot roast beef sandwiches for years and remains popular. One of the first of the eight Mexican restaurants on South 24th Street between N and E is El Alamo at 4817 S. 24th St. Established in 1978 by Ignacio Chavez and his wife, Soledad, El Alamo offers carnitas de pollo and chorizo con huevos, along with many traditional dishes. El Dorado Restaurant at 1134 S. 24th St. has been serving Mexican specialties in Mexican seafood. El Cabano d’ Franco, in its present location at 4835 S. 24th St. since 2005, serves seven varieties of made-from-scratch huaraches. Manuel Alfaro Jr. started Don Cabo’s—which specializes in cajun—at 1106 S. 24th St. in 1993. The predecessor of the brightly colored restaurant was started in Chicago.

2342 J. S. Martin of Tours Church
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2002 N. 24th St. American GI Forum Monument on the west side.
Cattle ranchers and business people, led by William Paxton, formed the Union Stockyards Company in 1883. Within a few years, Chicago-based companies led by Philip Armour, Michael Chadly and Gustavus and Edwin Swift set up meat processing plants near the yards. The village of South Omaha—incorporated in 1886 with around 600 people—grew to 8,000 residents by 1890. Originally settled by German, Irish and Scandinavian immigrants, the turn of the century saw Poles, Czechs, and other eastern European families flock to the area seeking jobs. Businesses at first located along N Street, which connected directly with the Livestock Exchange Building. With the advent of the streetcar and automobile, 24th Street emerged as the center for commercial development in South Omaha. Originally known as Bellevue Avenue, 24th Street became one of Omaha’s most important streets culturally and economically.

A section of South 24th Street, primarily between M and O Streets, was named to the National Register of Historic Places in 1988. Most of the buildings in the historic district were erected between 1890 and 1910. Omaha annexed South Omaha in 1915, despite the objections of many of the politicians and residents of the town once known as the “Magic City.”

The tour begins at the intersection of 24th and N Streets, perhaps the most important intersection in South Omaha. The Livestock National Bank once stood at the intersection’s northwest corner. George Prinz designed the Livestock Exchange Building, which dominates the view to the west. Constructed in 1926, it was the third building to house livestock commission agents and other offices related to the meat packing industry.