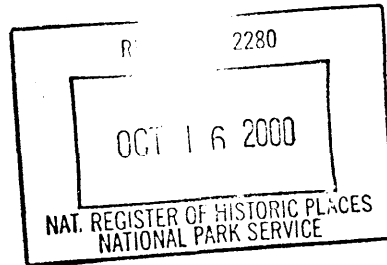


1380



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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable". For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Field Club Historic District

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

Street & number Roughly 32nd Avenue to 36th Street, Center Street to Pacific

Not for publication

City or town Omaha

Vicinity

State Nebraska

Code NE

County Douglas

055

Zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Lawrence Sommer
Signature of certifying official

10/10/00
Date

Director, Nebraska State Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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): _____

Eason A. Beall 11/15/00

[Signature]
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

Field Club Historic District

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- Private
- Public-local
- Public-state
- Public-federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
312	9	Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
312	9	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC – single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC – single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN; LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY

REVIVALS; LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Foundation BRICK; STONE; CONCRETE

Walls WOOD; BRICK; STUCCO; ASBESTOS

Roof STONE; TERRA COTTA; CERAMIC TILE; ASPHALT

Other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** Removed from its original location.
- C** A birthplace or a grave.
- D** A cemetery.
- E** A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** A commemorative property.
- G** Less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1889-1949

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

VARIOUS

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- Previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- Designated a National Historic Landmark
- Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location for additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property Approximately 72

UTM References (place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet).

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	15	251490	4570400	3.	15	251960	4570000
2.	15	251780	4570010	4.	15	251960	4569590
5.	15	251480	4569620				

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Melissa Dirr and Jill Ebers
 organization State Historic Preservation Office date August 24, 2000
 street & number 1500 R Street telephone (402) 471-4408, 471-4773
 city or town Lincoln state Nebraska zip code 68501

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name/title Numerous
 street & number _____ telephone _____
 city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determined eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, (15 USC 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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The Field Club Residential historic District in south central Omaha Nebraska is located approximately three miles south and west of the central business district and encompasses approximately sixteen square blocks. The historic district consists of three hundred twenty eight houses, primarily owner occupied single family residences. The district is bordered by Hanscom Park, the oldest park in the city of Omaha on the east side, the Field Club on the west, Center Street on the south and Turner Boulevard on the north. The streets in this neighborhood are laid out on a grid pattern with the exception of Turner Boulevard that curves around to conform to the Park and Boulevard System pattern. Woolworth Boulevard is considered the main street of the neighborhood and runs east/west with a large central green space and stately homes on either side of the road. Woolworth Boulevard terminates into the Field Club at the west end and Hanscom Park on the east end.

Woolworth Boulevard, the main street dividing the north and south sections of the neighborhood is a landscaped boulevard with center green space. The boulevard has recently fallen under the stewardship of the Field Club Homeowners League who maintain the green space and have recently added landscape features like flowerbeds and pots as well as decorative concrete benches.

Building construction in this neighborhood covers the gamut of twentieth century building styles. Ranging from early 1880s Victorian Era buildings along the Park to mid-century, post World War II cottage style and moderne style dwellings. Early settlement in this area began with well established Omahans moving out of downtown to newly established subdivision accessed by the trolley car system to make it a more attractive area. Later development attracted executives from the Livestock exchange business in South Omaha and the neighborhood was completed from the 1920s through the 1940s with developers purchasing whole blocks of land to attract a wide variety of home buyers including GIs returning from their war service.

Although the houses in the Field Club neighborhood vary in size, scale, and age, the quality of construction remained consistent throughout its developmental years ranging from 1889 to 1950. Commercial development has not been allowed to permeate the neighborhood over the years. The only non-residential buildings in the neighborhood are the Field Club School and the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Overall, this neighborhood retains a remarkably high degree of historic integrity with only eight non-contributing buildings of the total 312 buildings in the district.

There are three main construction eras found in this district. Beginning with the earliest development of the Queen Anne and Victorian Era houses facing the Park, followed by the largest building boom around 1910 and extending through the early 1920s. A definite break in development is visible during the late 1920s and 1930s with the neighborhood finally building on all available lots after World War II where entire blocks were developed. Various styles illustrate the construction eras throughout the district with many newer homes representing simple minimal traditional styles and variations on the American Foursquare. Following is a description of the various styles represented in the district. They are primarily represented by the major early developments along 32nd Avenue and slightly later along Woolworth Boulevard, the variations on Revival Styles primarily applied to the basic Foursquare plan, and the post World War II minimal traditional and cottage styles. The following representative examples are not a complete listing, but those that best represent or most uniquely represent their stylistic definitions.

QUEEN ANNE Queen Anne style was popular during the Victorian Era, which extended from approximately 1830 to 1890. This tradition saw its highlight in Nebraska toward the end of the era with most Queen Anne style houses being constructed between 1880s and 1900. This style saw a blending of many others with profusely applied ornamentation that was widely available thanks to technological advancements. The earliest houses in the district represent this building type and are located facing Hanscom Park on 32nd Avenue. These buildings are representative examples of the Queen Anne because of their asymmetrical floor and roof plans, rounded turrets, wraparound porches, and their variety of cladding materials that will include shingles and clapboards.

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1602 South 32nd Avenue built in 1890 is a 2 ½ story home with a rounded wall that provides the illusion of the often seen turret. The home has a large brick chimney, ornamental shingling and elaborately detailed porch supports. The steeply pitched and highly irregular roofline adds to the asymmetrical nature of the style.

1608 S. 32nd Avenue is of similar construction. It is a 2-½ story building with clapboard siding. The variations in wall material on this home come in the way of applied appearance of half timbering not only as applied ornament, but also divided the stories of the home. A large front porch with turned posts and balusters define the main façade. A strikingly tall brick chimney projects from the steeply pitched asymmetrical roof.

1624 S. 32nd Avenue is arguably the most elaborate Victorian Era house in the neighborhood. It employs the typical adornments of the Queen Anne with fish scale shingles, elaborate front porch, and applied moldings; however these design elements are applied to a cross-gambrel roofline combining the elaborateness of Queen Anne styling with the more conservative Dutch Colonial roofline. This eclectic nature may be the most distinctive characteristic of Victorian Era buildings.

PERIOD REVIVALS Period Revivals were popular in Omaha primarily during the first thirty years of the twentieth century. Period Revivals included Jacobethan, English, French, Spanish, Pueblo, Mission and the Tudor Revival. These styles all borrowed freely from historical antecedents primarily through the application of ornamental detailing.

COLONIAL REVIVAL The Colonial Revival Style was popular between 1890 and 1930 and developed as a reaction to the applied ornamentation and asymmetry of Victorian Era tastes. Colonial Revival styles harken back to early American architectural styles that are based on simple, symmetrical building plans, classical details and Palladian windows. Colonial Revival styles varied from Dutch Revival Spanish Revival and English Colonial. These styles are differentiated by roofline, cladding materials, and applied ornamentation. Most notable in Colonial Revival style houses is the steady appearance of formal entrances enhanced by doorhoods, columns, and pilasters. The following examples are located throughout the neighborhood and represent the wide array of Colonial Revival details from Dutch Colonial to Mission or Spanish Colonial.

3559 Woolworth Avenue built in 1924 was designed by the well-known Omaha architecture firm of Leo Daly for the Outman Family is a simple rectangular plan with a side gabled roof with dormers a symmetrical elevation with tripartite windows on the upper level. The main entrance is enhanced with a door with sidelights and overhanging hood, columns, and pilasters.

1327 South 35th Street is a Dutch Colonial Revival built in 1910 and designed by Withnel for the Henry Horning family. This house has a side facing gambrel roof. The symmetrical façade is enhanced with formal central entrance with a door and sidelights and overhanging doorhood.

1305 South 35th Street was built in 1904 designed by W.T. Misener and built for the James Ainscon family. This more ornate example has a side facing gambrel roof with overhanging eaves running along the main façade that is enhanced by a wide shed dormer along the roofline. The ornate central entrance has a projecting partial width porch supported by paired ionic columns.

1122 Turner Boulevard is a Mission/Spanish Revival built in 1909 and designed by F. A. Henninger. This large stucco house has an arched parapet wall that projects above the roofline providing the primary feature of the Mission or Spanish Revival. This house is located on Turner Boulevard the only curvilinear street in the neighborhood and has a large front porch with curving stairs.

The dominant Colonial Revival style represented in the neighborhood appears to be the Dutch Colonial. Although no evidence is available it is possible that the large number of Dutch Colonial styles were taken either from local or nationally known pattern books. They are similar in scale and massing and materials and closely resemble those found in pattern books

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of the late 1910s and early 20s. Approximately ten Dutch Colonials are located in the neighborhood all within close proximity of each other around 35th Streets and Hickory Street.

CLASSICAL REVIVAL Classical Revival or Neoclassical styling and detailing infiltrated architectural design during the entire first half of the twentieth century. Massive full-height columns with symmetrical facades and geometric detailing along the cornice lines are keynotes of the style. Columns tend to be fluted with Ionic or Corinthian capitals. Cornice line detailing consisted of dentil moldings, large modillions, and wide fascia boards. Formalized entrances were not uncommon and large doors were enhanced fluted pilasters and sidelights and fanlights. Quite often pediments would detail windows and dormers. The best example of Classical Revival styling in the neighborhood is located at 1728 32nd Avenue. This house was built in 1909 and designed by local architect F.A. Henninger. Henninger utilized fluted ionic columns on the full-width front porch along with a formalized entrance with sidelights and fanlight. As is typical the house has projecting eaves with heavy modillions. This is the only house in the neighborhood that closely adheres to Classical detailing, although there are many foursquare plans with classical detailing applied in windows, doors, and cornices.

CHATEAUESQUE Chateausque is a style that saw limited popularity in this neighborhood and in Omaha generally. This style was quite rare on a national level as well and was often reserved for large architect designed estates. It is based on chateaux found in the French countryside. However, one house constructed at 3520 Woolworth Boulevard illustrates some of the stylistic details of the Chateausque. These houses will have steeply pitched roofs with through dormers helping to provide vertical detailing. Façade details are found in cladding material and windows and doors are often ornamented with shallow relief carvings, Gothic tracery, and stone mullions. Quite often these openings will be shallowly arched. The W. A. DeBord House was designed by John McDonald, a well known Omaha architect, who designed many of the most impressive houses and commercial buildings in the city including the George A. Joslyn Castle (listed NRHP 1972) and the Joslyn Art Museum. The house was built in 1907 and is a 2-½ brick building with a steeply pitched clay tile roof. The style is epitomized through the carved stone window surrounds and the asymmetrical façade.

TUDOR REVIVAL Tudor Revival borrowed freely from medieval design details. The primary features of this style are an irregular plan, steeply pitched roof slope (often with curvilinear details) and most notably faux half-timbering. One of the best examples in the neighborhood of this style is located at 1130 Turner Boulevard built in 1908 and designed by F. A. Henninger for the R. D. Pollard family. This massive house has an expansive roofline with large shed dormer and a recessed front porch. Brick construction enhances the first floor while the second level boasts the requisite stucco with half-timbered details. This building has a matching contributing garage that echoes the stylistic Tudor Revival details with steep roof, shed dormer and half-timbering. This house is located on Turner Boulevard, the only curvilinear street in the neighborhood and has a large setback with expansive front lawn.

F. A. Henninger designed 3316 Woolworth Boulevard, built in 1927, for the W. A. Woodard family. It is a large 2-½ story cross-gabled house with a partial width offset porch entry. The stucco and half-timbering are located in the gable ends of the second story with the rest of the cladding consisting of bricks. The home at 1100-1102 S. 35th Avenue was built in 1926 and has a central entrance with full height French doors with shutters opening onto small wrought iron railings with a symmetrical façade, pyramidal roof and central dormer. This house represents the French Period Revival with its simple wrought iron railings, French doors, and low-pitched roof. Another good example of the Mission Revival is the house at 3311 Woolworth designed by John McDonald.

ARTS AND CRAFTS The Arts and Crafts movement was an all-encompassing design epic that included not only architectural design, but also the design of decorative arts, wallpapers, and paint schemes. The Arts and Crafts movement became popular thanks to the writings of designers like William Morris and Frank Lloyd Wright and was widely accepted by the American public through the wide ranging infiltration of publications like Good Housekeeping and House Beautiful.

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Although there is no set design vocabulary or form the Arts and Crafts movement most commonly manifests itself in the applied details of widely overhanging eaves, exposed brackets, and an overall horizontal scale and massing of the buildings. Arts and Crafts details are most commonly found in the Field Club neighborhood on simple foursquare plans and smaller scale cottage type homes.

3332 Pine Street built in 1914 has low sloping side gable roof with off center entrance and large glassed-in sunroom expanse on the main façade. The massive front gabled dormer gives the appearance of a cross-gabled plan. Building is clad in stucco and ornamented with half-timbering on the large dormer. The prerequisite exposed brackets are present.

1123 S 35th Avenue built in 1922 for the J. Happe family has a small scale off center entrance with large brackets, truncated columns and jerkinhead roof on both the porch projection and the gable end façade. The building is clad with stucco façade. This is a small-scale 1-1/2 story house.

BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN Next to the American Foursquare the Bungalow was one of the most popular building styles not only in Nebraska but also across the country. The term bungalow is more commonly used to describe a small scale one to one-and-a-half story house, and not necessarily a building style. However, the terms are considered almost interchangeable. Craftsman bungalows were one of the most prolific styles for smaller houses through the 1920s. Although developed in California, the style infiltrated the country through wide availability in catalogs and pattern books. High style versions of these houses are found in California, and are mostly credited to the architects Greene and Greene. These houses have low-pitched gabled roofs with wide open eave overhangs with exposed roof rafters, decorative beams and braces and large porches with heavy tapered columns. One of the best examples of this style is located at 1315 36th Street was built in 1912 and designed by F. Birens. This home employs classic bungalow lines with low-pitched roof, battered piers on a brick porch with stucco walls and exposed brackets. The roof has wide overhanging eaves, which help to provide a very low silhouette. This house is the truest representative of the bungalow style in the neighborhood.

PRAIRIE SCHOOL The Prairie School was generally popular between 1900 and 1920. Architecturally it is defined by its low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves, porches and cornices, eaves, and façade ornamentation that emphasizes horizontal lines. Heavy short columns often support the porches. The Prairie School is recognized as one of the few styles developed in this country and not based on European antecedents. Frank Lloyd Wright is considered the father of the style especially through many of his early works. Prairie style buildings relate well to their surroundings and have heavy horizontal massing. The only Prairie School house in the Field Club neighborhood is located at 3540 Pine Street. It was built in 1923 and designed by Charles Rosenberry for the Wilkinson Family. It consists of two different horizontal levels that are defined by a low-sloping pyramidal roof. Squat columns support the partial width projecting flat-roofed porch. This projection helps define the horizontal feel of the building with ornamental banded windows at the second story level to help the adjacent roofline appear more flat. Though many of the foursquare homes have Prairie School details this is the only high style Prairie School house in the neighborhood.

AMERICAN FOURSQUARE By far the most dominant building type in the Field Club neighborhood is the American Foursquare. Some 60 of the 328 buildings or approximately 18% of the homes have been identified as Foursquare. The popularity of this cubic form stems both from its practical and versatile nature. As a response to the extravagance of the Victorian Era many people turned to the simplicity of the basic box configuration for their homes. This building form was also readily conducive to adaptation of many ornamental and architectural styles. Since the form was relatively easy to construct, applied detail became an important adaptation for individuality. Generally identified by its symmetrical box-like plan, most foursquares have full-width front porches with a wide variety of detailing, and hipped or pyramidal roof forms. The following is a representative sampling of some of the Foursquare homes in the neighborhood:

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3301 Walnut was built in 1915 by the building firm of Norris and Norris. This house represents the typical box plan with a full width porch pyramidal roof and central dormer. The symmetrical façade has boxed eaves and an off-center entrance that is not visible from under the heavy porch roof. Other examples that employ these same details include homes at 1304-1326 South 35th Street, 1314 and 1320 35th Avenue, 3301 Hickory Street, 1117 and 1119 36th Street, and 1116 Turner Boulevard built in 1914 was designed by Walter Petersen. Notable architects on some of the foursquare homes include F.A. Henninger at 1304 35th St., 1314 and 1318 and 1326 35th Street and W. A. Misener at 1306 35th Street and John McDonald at 3303 Woolworth, Fisher and Lawrie at 1320 35th Avenue, 1313 Turner Blvd and 1320 Turner, William Steele at 1342 S. 35th Avenue, F.W. Krelle at 1322 35th Avenue, J.J. Davey at 1306 35th Avenue, Joe Lootens 1316 33rd Street, G.W. Garloch at 1618 33rd Street, E. Skagman at 3333 Pine Street, T.A. Campbell at 3533 Pine Street. This extensive list illustrates that even though this was a common house type it was employed not only by the design/build companies, but also by well-established architects. Norris and Norris a large Omaha building contractor in Omaha built an entire block of Foursquare at the 3300 block of Walnut Street.

COTTAGE STYLE The small-scale English Cottage or Minimal Traditional style was prevalent in this neighborhood after World War II. However they were commonly built throughout the city in the late 1920s and the early 1930s prior to the cessation of construction due to the nationwide depression about to impact the city. These small cottages are primarily of brick construction, generally one-and-one-half stories with steeply pitched roofs ceasing in a curvilinear arc close to the main central entrance. Generally off center entrances were built with arched doors, and quite often enhanced by slightly projecting brickwork to enhance the vertical nature of the house. In the Field Club this building type is primarily found in one cohesive cluster near the school on Walnut Street with few individual examples on later developed lots. Given the dates of construction it is evident these houses were built to accommodate GIs returning from their war service.

1106 Turner Boulevard is the most highly ornamented formal example of the English Cottage in the Field Club neighborhood. The 1-½ story brick house was built in 1921 and designed by the Henningsen Engineering company for the W.C. Humphrey Family. Although this house conforms to the building standard with its small scale, steeply pitched roof, and brick construction, it surpasses most of the pattern book design as is evident by the diapering pattern in the brick work, the matching garage, and the elaborate green tile roof.

The 3500 block of Walnut Street is located immediately adjacent to the Field Club Elementary School was developed in two phases. Beginning in 1929-1933, four houses were constructed in this style. The summer of 1944 saw the completion of this block with the construction of the remaining seven houses. In July, the Freeman Construction Company in consultation with the architect Charles Stinman built five of the houses. From August through September two other homes were completed by builder/contractor R.G. Freeman. All of these homes are similar in scale, style, and materials. The one exception is the house located at the very end of the block, which was built in 1962, however it is similar in materials and size and meshes well with the rest of the block.

CONTEMPORARY STYLE (INTERNATIONAL) The International Style of building is somewhat rare in residential construction in Nebraska. The style is typified by flat roofing usually without any ledges, large windows that are set flush with the walls with little molding or detail, and an asymmetrical plan. Generally this style will have simple smooth stucco or concrete walls, however it is not usually to see smooth board walls. Cantilevered projections, balconies, and large expanses of glass accent the asymmetrical facades. This style became popular around 1925, however the style did not become prominent until at least the 1930s with stylish suburbs in the northeast adopting the most modern building techniques. A more widespread vernacular style that retained the ornamental details of the International Style became popular across the country after World War II. This phase of stylistic development is referred to as the Contemporary style. There is only one house of this style in the neighborhood and it is located at 1801 33rd Street and was built in 1947 and designed by the architect John Townsend for himself. The building is a banked two-story building with a flat roof, and large multi-paned steel windows. The

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roofline has a curvilinear edge accenting the asymmetrical nature of the façade. The Art Moderne/International 1801 33rd Street built in 1947 designed by John Townsend and built for himself, simple two story flat roofed structure with curvilinear roofline large windows and awnings

RANCH The modern Ranch style house first originated as many styles did in California during the late 1930s however did not reach its peak in popularity until well after that becoming the most popular building type during the decades of the 1950s and 1960s. These houses are one story sprawling buildings with low sloping roofs and attached garages. The picture window made its first appearance in the ranch house. Expansive lots were used to accent the horizontal nature of the home and since automobile transportation and not historic trolley car lines was popular thus making their spread out location was not an issue. Ranch houses were constructed with almost every type of material from brick to wood siding, to stone. Primarily asymmetrical facades were accented with large windows and off-center doors. The Field Club neighborhood has only a few Ranch style homes, but those that are present illustrate their style quite well. Two examples of are the houses at 1321 South 36th Street and 1818 33rd Street. Although no building permits were found for either of these houses it is a logical assumption they were both built in the decade of the 1950s. 1321 South 36th Street is a one-story house with a low-itched hipped roof and large window facing the street with the primary entrance located to the south side of the window. Both of these houses would be considered infill housing because they were built after most of the neighborhood was already complete. In order to accommodate the modern rambling floor plan and design the house was reoriented so the length of the building extended back from the street-facing portion of the lot. The house at 1818 33rd Street is a slightly smaller cottage type example and probably dates from the late 1950s to the early 1960s. It is a one-story wood frame building with gable roof and a central entrance. This is a good example of the more modern infill housing primarily completed in the 1940s for post war housing.

The remainder of the houses in the neighborhood represents eclectic building styles with a very few buildings constructed as multi-family units. There is a multi-family unit at 3303 Poppleton built in 1910 and designed by Lloyd D. Willis. This is a large two-and-a-half story structure with multiple entrances, a large gable roof and a stucco finish. It represents minimal Arts and Crafts details with some visible half-timbering details under the overhanging eaves. This along with a duplex on 1100-1102 South 35th Avenue, apartment buildings at 3221 Woolworth and 1612 S. 32nd represent the extent of the multiple family dwellings within this district.

The Field Club Historic District represents a wide variety of architectural styles and is the most intact district yet documented in the state. Of the 312 buildings within the district only nine do not contribute resulting in a 98% contributing to non-contributing ratio.

The following table is a list of properties found within the boundaries of the Field Club neighborhood, listing their date of construction, their historic owner, and their status as contributing or non-contributing to the historic district.

Address	Status	Date	Historic Owner	Address	Status	Date	Historic Owner
1302 35th Street	contributing	1907	R. C. Peters	1319 35th Street	non-contributing	1907	R. C. Peters
1304 35th Street	contributing	1906	Louis Reichenberg	1323 35th Street	contributing	1907	R. C. Peters
1306 35th Street	contributing	1904	James Ainscon	1325 35th Street	contributing	1907	T. J. Vehe
1314 35th Street	contributing	1907	E. J. McAdams	1327 35th Street	contributing	1910	Hennery Homing
1318 35th Street	contributing	1904	John W. Newlean	1336 35th Street	contributing	1906	J. C. Nelson
1322 35th Street	contributing	1906	E. H. James	1338 35th Street	contributing	1913	F. L. Adams
1326 35th Street	contributing	1905	H. A. Cameron	1610 35th Street	contributing	1915	Kvenild
1330 35th Street	contributing	1907	F. N. Knapp	1620 35th Street	contributing	1923	John Kuhn
1301 35th Street	contributing	1907	R. C. Peters	1802 35th Street	contributing	1939	Grant Co.
1305 35th Street	contributing	1904	James Ainscon	1502 32nd Avenue	contributing	1900	
1311 35th Street	contributing	1909	Johnson Bros.	1510 32nd Avenue	contributing	unknown	
1313 35th Street	contributing	1907	E. J. McAdams	1516 32nd Avenue	contributing	1925	Stone and Anderson

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1518 32nd Avenue	contributing	1902	H. L. Whitney	1123 35th Avenue	contributing	1922	J. Happe
1522 32nd Avenue	contributing	1892	C. A. Baldwin	1126 35th Avenue	contributing	1915	J. H. Prather
1602 32nd Avenue	contributing	1890		1234 35th Avenue?	contributing	1906	Edith Butler
1608 32nd Avenue	contributing	unknown		1127 35th Avenue	non-contributing	1922	L. K. Shostak
1612 32nd Avenue	non-contributing	1889	J. S. Kennedy	1129 35th Avenue	contributing	1915	C. Jr. Calkins
1618 32nd Avenue	contributing	1900	E. H. Howland	1130 35th Avenue	contributing	1911	Ed Johnston
1624 32nd Avenue	contributing	1896	C. L. Hughes	1303 35th Avenue	contributing	unknown	A. T. Gow
1702 32nd Avenue	contributing	1933	Charles Fusa	1305 35th Avenue	contributing	1909	Andrew Adams
1706 32nd Avenue	contributing	1892	John J. Muller	1306 35th Avenue	contributing	1907	M. Kellner
1710 32nd Avenue	contributing	1915	Davis	1309 35th Avenue	contributing	1908	L. T. Drishaus
1714 32nd Avenue	contributing	1898	J. L. Carson	1317 35th Avenue	contributing	1907	E. W> Stoltenberg
1720 32nd Avenue	contributing	1899	A. D. Marriot	1310 35th Avenue	contributing	1906	Alvin Johnson
1724 32nd Avenue	contributing	1919	Mrs. Joseph Seabloom	1321 35th Avenue	contributing	unknown	John W. Haskell
1728 32nd Avenue	contributing	1901	Julia Gibson	1314 35th Avenue	contributing	1906	John S. Little
1736 32nd Avenue	contributing	1925	A. O. Gustofson	1320 35th Avenue	contributing	1907	W. L. Burgess
1738 32nd Avenue	contributing	1909	Douglas Sec.	1327 35th Avenue	contributing	1909	J. S. White
1742 32nd Avenue	contributing	1909	Douglas Sec.	1322 35th Avenue	contributing	1905	B. A. Wilcox
3221 Woolworth	non-contributing	unknown		1324 35th Avenue	contributing	1908	J. Haarman
3225 Woolworth	contributing	1919		1328 35th Avenue	contributing	1922	J. W. Herman
3229 Woolworth	contributing	1910		1336 35th Avenue	contributing	1914	A. S. Orloff
3322 Woolworth	contributing	1909		1335 35th Avenue	contributing	1909	J. M. Guild
3303 Woolworth	contributing	1908	D. V. Sholes	1338 35th Avenue	contributing	1908	Herman Drishaus
3311 Woolworth	contributing	1909		1342 35th Avenue	contributing	1908	A. K. Curtis
3315 Woolworth	contributing	1906	F. J. Farrington	1340 35th Avenue	contributing	1908	J. S. Lyons
3317 Woolworth	contributing	1909	W. H. Murray	3301 Hickory Street	contributing	1917	
3325 Woolworth	contributing	1908	F. J. Farrington	3307 Hickory Street	contributing	1917	Harris
3335 Woolworth	contributing	1907	H. G. Krantz	3311 Hickory Street	contributing	1917	
3503 Woolworth	contributing	unknown		3312 Hickory Street	contributing	1913	John Johnston
3507 Woolworth	contributing	1911	Leon J. Nelson	3315 Hickory Street	contributing	1917	
3316 Woolworth	contributing	1927	W. A. Woodard	3317 Hickory Street	contributing	1915	
3402 Woolworth	contributing	1910	Willaim E. Schmoller	3320 Hickory Street	contributing	1925	
3418 Woolworth	contributing		Westminster Presbyterian Church	3321 Hickory Street	contributing	1922	W. C. Norris
3504 Woolworth	contributing	1906	F. W. Judson	3326 Hickory Street	non-contributing	1950	
3506 Woolworth	contributing	1909	E. A. Hinrich	3325 Hickory Street	contributing	1922	W. C. Norris
3520 Woolworth	contributing	1907	W. A. DeBord	3328 Hickory Street	contributing	1926	C. DeWald
3511 Woolworth	contributing	1913	Charles Van Alstine	3329 Hickory Street	contributing	1922	Norris & Norris
3515 Woolworth	contributing	1912	C. H. Ashton	3331 Hickory Street	contributing	1922	Norris & Norris
3519 Woolworth	contributing	1922	Rosa Kuhesh	3332 Hickory Street	contributing	1931	Rose C. Kulesh
3541 Woolworth	contributing	1913	Russell Harris	3335 Hickory Street	contributing	1922	Norris & Norris
3555 Woolworth	contributing	1907	C. W. Erwin	3337 Hickory Street	contributing	1922	Norris & Norris
3559 Woolworth	contributing	1924	Outman	3512 Hickory Street	contributing	1929	Campbell
3563 Woolworth	contributing	1920	Joe McCleneglen	3516 Hickory Street	contributing	1929	Campbell
3565 Woolworth	contributing	1920	Joe McCleneglen	3520 Hickory Street	contributing	1929	
3554 Woolworth	contributing	1908	Joe McCleneglen	3524 Hickory Street	contributing	1928	Campbell
3556 Woolworth	contributing	1907	C. W. Erwin	3528 Hickory Street	contributing	1926	Campbell
3560 Woolworth	contributing	1907	C. W. Erwin	3532 Hickory Street	contributing	1926	Campbell
3564 Woolworth	contributing	unknown		3534 Hickory Street	contributing	1926	Campbell
3566 Woolworth	contributing	1907	Mrs. C. B. Horton	3536 Hickory Street	contributing	1926	T. B. Osborne
1100-1102 35th Ave	contributing	1926		3540 Hickory Street	contributing	1925	T. B. Osborne
1109 35th Avenue	contributing	1914		3548 Hickory Street	contributing	unknown	
1110 35th Avenue	non-contributing	1916		3560 Pacific	contributing	1957	San Turce
1104 35th Avenue	contributing	1912	Harry Swanson	3556 Pacific	contributing	1961	I. M. Lieberman
1119 35th Avenue	contributing	1915	Scott & Hill Co.	3552 Pacific	contributing	1912	Lloyd D. Willis
1114 35th Avenue	non-contributing	1911	Henry P. Whalen	3524 Pacific	contributing	1914	Scott & Hill Co.
1121 35th Avenue	contributing	1921	O. J. Steinert	3520 Pacific	contributing	1909	William Harsh
1115 35th Avenue	contributing	1915	Scott & Hill Co.	3506-3508 Pacific	contributing	1961	Lieberman
1122 35th Avenue	contributing	1919	Mary A. Trapp	3502 Pacific	contributing	1957	
1118 35th Avenue	contributing	1915	Scott & Hill Co.	3523 Pacific	contributing	1914	Scott & Hill Co.

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3519 Pacific	contributing	1914	Scott & Hill Co.	1602 33rd Street	contributing	1922	C. J. Balsler
3515 Pacific	contributing	1914	Scott & Hill Co.	1605 33rd Street	contributing	1922	A. Forman
1101 36th Street	contributing	unknown		1608 33rd Street	contributing	1923	John Happe
1105 36th Street	contributing	unknown		1609 33rd Street	contributing	1949	Andy Johnson
1109 36th Street	contributing	unknown		1611 33rd Street	contributing	unknown	
1115 36th Street	contributing	unknown		1614 33rd Street	contributing	1919	G. W. Fitzwater
1117 36th Street	contributing	unknown		1617 33rd Street	contributing	1940	
1119 36th Street	contributing	unknown		1618 33rd Street	contributing	1910	G. W. Shields
1125 36th Street	contributing	unknown		1620 33rd Street	contributing	1919	Hazel M. Dunbar
1301 36th Street	contributing	1920		1623 33rd Street	contributing	unknown	
1305 36th Street	contributing	1911		1701 33rd Street	contributing	1923	James Corcoran
1311 36th Street	contributing	1911	Daily Longstreet	1707 33rd Street	contributing	1912	J. J. Muller
1315 36th Street	contributing	1912		1711 33rd Street	contributing	unknown	
1317 36th Street	contributing	1907		1713 33rd Street	contributing	unknown	
1321 36th Street	contributing	1950		1717 33rd Street	contributing	1914	C. A. Josephson
1325 36th Street	contributing	1907		1721 33rd Street	contributing	1922	B. B. Sherbondy
1329 36th Street	contributing	1917	W. M. Lacke	1801 33rd Street	contributing	1947	John Townsend
1333 36th Street	contributing	1922		1805 33rd Street	contributing	1911	Mrs. B. Virtue
1335 36th Street	contributing	1908	A. C. Troup	1809 33rd Street	contributing	unknown	
1343 36th Street	contributing	unknown		1814 33rd Street	contributing	1923	Muller
3303 Poppleton	contributing	1910		1815 33rd Street	contributing	unknown	
3420 Poppleton	contributing	1910		1818 33rd Street	contributing	unknown	
3424 Poppleton	contributing	1910		3311 Pine Street	contributing	1925	J. B. Lichtenustner
3502 Poppleton	contributing	1909		3312 Pine Street	contributing	1919	L. J. Hiatt
3504 Poppleton	contributing	1909	A. L. Lott, Sr.	3313 Pine Street	contributing	1922	Happe
3508 Poppleton	contributing	1919		3316 Pine Street	contributing	1923	R. B. Fallman
3516 Poppleton	contributing	1915	C. W. Calkins	3319 Pine Street	contributing	1926	J. R. Huston
3518 Poppleton	contributing	1915	C. W. Calkins	3320 Pine Street	contributing	1914	Mabel O. Osborne
3520 Poppleton	contributing	unknown		3325 Pine Street	contributing	1922	Benson - Garrett
3560 Poppleton	contributing	1910		3324 Pine Street	contributing	1915	
3564 Poppleton	contributing	1912		3327 Pine Street	contributing	1924	D. Wilson
3332 Center Street	contributing	1914		3328 Pine Street	contributing	1915	Lloyd N. Osborne
3336 Center Street	contributing	1914		3331 Pine Street	contributing	1916	M. D. Albrecht
3340 Center Street	contributing	1913		3332 Pine Street	contributing	1914	
3328 Center Street	contributing	1912		3333 Pine Street	contributing	1916	E. Skagman
3200 Center Street	contributing	1910		3334 Pine Street	contributing	1921	Hastings Heyden
3214 Center Street	contributing	1909	C. M. Pennell	3335 Pine Street	contributing	1915	E. Skagman
3218 Center Street	contributing	1909		3502 Pine Street	contributing	1916	Osborne
3222 Center Street	contributing	1910	G. L. E. Klingbeil	3506 Pine Street	contributing	1916	Osborne
3310 Center Street	contributing	1915	J. A. Seablom	3509 Pine Street	contributing	1928	Julius Newman
3316 Center Street	contributing	1913		3510 Pine Street	contributing	1913	Mrs. Margaret Kvenild
3320 Center Street	contributing	1918		3511 Pine Street	contributing	1937	Mrs. Roy Richards
3224 Center Street	contributing	1917		3514 Pine Street	contributing	1916	Osborne Realty
1302 33rd Street	contributing	unknown		3517 Pine Street	contributing	1917	T. B. Campbell
1306 33rd Street	contributing	1922		3518 Pine Street	contributing	1915	Jeannith Boyd Richman
1316 33rd Street	contributing	1922	D. C. Murdoch	3521 Pine Street	contributing	1925	T. B. Campbell
1322 33rd Street	contributing	1909		3522 Pine Street	contributing	1920	W. V. Schermerhorn
1328 33rd Street	contributing	unknown		3525 Pine Street	contributing	1925	T. B. Campbell
1330 33rd Street	contributing	1908	Dr. R. E. Lamoreaux	3526 Pine Street	contributing	1915	Lloyd Osborne
1338 33rd Street	contributing	1911		3529 Pine Street	contributing	1925	T. B. Campbell
1509 33rd Street	contributing	1906	N. J. Skogman & Sons	3530 Pine Street	contributing	1915	Osborne Realty
1517 33rd Street	contributing	1902	H. L. Whitney	3533 Pine Street	contributing	1925	T. B. Campbell
1510 33rd Street	contributing	1906	D. V. Sholes Co.	3534 Pine Street	contributing	unknown	
1518 33rd Street	contributing	1906	G. H. Vaughn	3536 Pine Street	contributing	1924	R. P. Tellander
1513 33rd Street	contributing	1918	N. J. Skogman	3537 Pine Street	contributing	1925	A. K. Curtis
1522 33rd Street	contributing	1906	Rose Oliver English	3540 Pine Street	contributing	1923	Wilkinson
1514 33rd Street	contributing	1908	C. E. Walrath	3541 Pine Street	contributing	1925	T. B. Campbell
1523 33rd Street	contributing	1915	Osborne Realty Co.	3545 Pine Street	contributing	1925	T. B. Campbell

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1104 Tumer Blvd	contributing	1911		3315 Walnut	contributing	1912	
1106 Tumer Blvd	contributing	1921	W. C. Humphreys	3316 Walnut	contributing	1914	
1110 Tumer Blvd	contributing	1941	J. C. Blissard	3317 Walnut	contributing	1914	
1116 Tumer Blvd	contributing	1914		3320 Walnut	contributing	1923	
1122 Tumer Blvd	contributing	1909		3323 Walnut	contributing	1917	
1126 Tumer Blvd	contributing	1908	H. O. Edwards	3324 Walnut	contributing	1912	
1130 Tumer Blvd	contributing	1908	R. D. Pollard	3327 Walnut	contributing	1914	
1140 Tumer Blvd	contributing	1910	Ed Johnston	3328 Walnut	contributing	unknown	
1305 Tumer Blvd	contributing	1919	Ms. Clara M. Battelle	3331 Walnut	contributing	1917	
1307 Tumer Blvd	contributing	1909	Alice A. Unzincker	3332 Walnut	contributing	1913	
1310 Tumer Blvd	contributing	1908	George A. Day	3335 Walnut	contributing	unknown	
1311 Tumer Blvd	contributing	1915		3336 Walnut	contributing	1914	
1316 Tumer Blvd	contributing	unknown		3339 Walnut	contributing	1913	
1313 Tumer Blvd	contributing	1906	Ed. P. Smith (Mayor)	3340 Walnut	contributing	1914	
1320 Tumer Blvd	contributing	1906	H. O. Frederick	3507 Walnut	contributing	1962	
1326 Tumer Blvd	contributing	1904	R. D. Pollard	3511 Walnut	contributing	1944	Grover C. Martin
1330 Tumer Blvd	contributing	1906	Alex G. Buchanan	3515 Walnut	contributing	1944	
1336 Tumer Blvd	contributing	unknown		3519 Walnut	contributing	1944	
1339 Tumer Blvd	contributing	1906		3523 Walnut	contributing	1944	
1343 Tumer Blvd	contributing	1909	J. A. Abbott	3527 Walnut	contributing	1944	
1327 Tumer Blvd	contributing	1909	J. R. Henry	3531 Walnut	contributing	1944	
1333 Tumer Blvd	contributing	1906	Mr. Draper Smith	3535 Walnut	contributing	1944	
3401 Poppleton	contributing	1912	F. P. Loomis	3539 Walnut	contributing	1929	
3301 Walnut	contributing	1915		3543 Walnut	contributing	1933	Frank Herek
3302 Walnut	contributing	1915		3547 Walnut	contributing	1929	
3307 Walnut	contributing	1914		3551 Walnut	contributing	1930	
3306 Walnut	contributing	1915		1335 35th Street	non-contributing		
3311 Walnut	contributing	1917		3512 Walnut	non-contributing		Field Club Elementary
3312 Walnut	contributing	1914					

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The Field Club Historic District is significant at the local level under criteria A and C. The district's period of significance begins in 1889 with the construction of the oldest house along 32nd Avenue facing Hanscom Park, and extends through 1949 the date of construction of the last significant contributing historic property. The district meets National Register criterion C as one of the best and most intact historic residential neighborhoods in the city and serves as an illustration of some of the best known and prolific architects and builders in the city while representing a wide variety of architectural styles. The district also is eligible under criterion A, contributing to Omaha city planning efforts because it illustrates the movement of city dwellers into skirting suburban neighborhoods and the edges of town throughout the historic period. The district comprises approximately 16 square blocks, and retains approximately 98 percent contributing to non-contributing ratio, which is to date the most outstanding in the state.

HISTORY As Manifest Destiny infiltrated the American psyche and growth of the country stretched ever further west, new settlements proliferated on the open landscape of the Great Plains. Dreams of a transcontinental railroad connecting the country from east to west began in the Omaha area, cementing it as a center of trade and commerce activities. Initially opened by the Louisiana Purchase, the Lewis and Clark expedition was the first comprehensive exploration of this area. However, land was not ceded to the U.S. government until March of 1854 when the Omaha Indians moved to their newly established reserve of land in northeast Nebraska, and the area of Omaha was thus open for white settlement. Of utmost importance to the early settlers was to organize a townsite to compete for the western terminus of the transcontinental railroad. Omaha was platted by May 1854 and consisted of 320 blocks that included wide streets and avenues as well as open areas and parks. Omaha immediately began lobbying for businesses and establishing itself as an active city. Early city founders went so far as to bring people from neighboring towns to participate in their self-promotion so they could appear more populous.

Developing the city and the territory brought an influx of speculators and businessmen anxious for a portion of the profits gained in settling this prime location. Omaha saw a huge boom in trade upon discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. Prospectors came through the city at record levels and literally bought out the stock of entire stores on their way west. Around the same time travel up the Missouri River by steam ship also increased. Many people were making a great deal of money as a result of this growth, however, it was not until 1863 that the President of the Union Pacific Railroad announced that the eastern terminus of their line would be located in Iowa immediately across the river from Omaha. Although the city of Omaha was not officially named as the terminus, they began the process of garnering publicity and organizing events to celebrate their newfound windfall.

Later settlement saw Civil War veterans taking jobs on the railroad and incredible economic success in the wholesale jobbing trade, railroad construction, and real estate development. The separate city of South Omaha had a colorful checkerboard of immigrants solicited to work in the rapidly growing stockyards that would soon dominate not only the region, but the nation as well. All this growth led to the establishment of suburbs and subdivisions outside of downtown. Wealthy merchants and stock investors no longer desired the quick paced, crowded, and urban city core and began looking to the outskirts of town to build their stately homes, preferably with scenic views or close to meandering parks.

One of the city founders, Andrew Jackson Hanscom, began buying large tracts of land in real estate development deals. In 1872, nearly 20 years into his involvement in city politics, Hanscom and colleague James G. Megeath, donated a large tract of land located at the terminus of one of their trolley lines to be used as a park. It was not until approximately 15 years later in the late 1880s that the park would be developed as part of a citywide park and boulevard system. Planned by renowned landscape architect H.W.S. Cleveland, Hanscom Park became the jewel in the developing system. Because the Park was accessible by the trolley system and one of only two developed parks in Omaha before the turn of the century, it was widely used by the townspeople for recreational strolls through the gardens in the summer time and ice skating parties in the winter. The park included a pavilion, a bandstand, greenhouses, extensive flowerbeds, and lakes with fountains.

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In 1884 the western boundary of the city ended at 36th Street (which constitutes the western terminus of the Field Club neighborhood) with West Omaha still a somewhat remote suburb. Land surrounding the park became a desirable commodity and many of Omaha's well-to-do families hired noted local architects to design their homes looking into the Park. This was the development of 32nd Avenue and today constitutes the edge of and the oldest section in the Field Club historic district. Houses were built along 32nd Avenue beginning in 1889, and building along this side of the park was largely completed by 1910. Houses along this park corridor are easily distinguished from other areas of the Field Club as being the oldest homes in the neighborhood.

While Hanscom Park borders the eastern edge of the Field Club neighborhood, the Field Club itself supplies its western boundary and its association with the neighborhood provides the historic identity of the area. During the early years of settlement the section of land west of the Field Club (bordering 38th Street) was the site of the County poor farm. However, this was not considered a good use for land so near a developing area. By the 1890s, the poor farm was disbanded and the land was used as a cricket field, then soon thereafter converted to use for a golf and outdoor sporting club. Soon named the Field Club this land has been used for sporting activities since the 1890s. Although at times controversial this recreational use so near a developing neighborhood proved an important asset for the residents of its namesake neighborhood. More than once the fate of the Field Club became a rallying issue for the residents of the neighborhood.

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS Once the city of Omaha was well established and growth of the city began pushing westward, the rural areas immediately adjacent to the settled town were platted for settlement. James G. Megeath and city founder Andrew Jackson Hanscom helped push the limits of the city with their donation of 57.5 acres of rural land just on the edges of the town. Their trolley line, the public transport of the day, already extended out to this undeveloped land. The trolley helped to establish a Park and Boulevard system, and at the same time established large lots prime for well-to-do Omahans seeking to build new homes and get away from the hub bub of downtown activity. This was the impetus of settlement in the Field Club neighborhood.

The first phase in the development of the Field Club neighborhood was characterized by large Queen Anne style homes from the lavish Victorian Era. These are located along the edges of Hanscom Park and are perched on a hill that allows the homes to look into the park. It was only when the streets in the area were platted around the turn of the century, thus establishing a large green boulevard (Woolworth Boulevard), and the Field Club started hosting sporting activities, did the neighborhood begin to take shape.

Of the three major developmental phases in this neighborhood, the most intensive took place during the period between 1900 and the mid-1920s. This development took place along Woolworth Boulevard that bisects the northern and southern sections of the Field Club neighborhood. Woolworth Boulevard and the six blocks within the neighborhood boundaries that lie north of it were developed in a flurry of building from approximately 1905 through 1920. It was during this time that Woolworth became the main street of the neighborhood.

Stately architect designed houses were constructed throughout the neighborhood at this time. Some of the top architects in Omaha were involved in developing this area, namely John McDonald, F.A. Henninger, and Fisher and Lawrie to name only a few. John McDonald, designer of both the Joslyn Castle (listed NRHP 1972) and the Joslyn Memorial Art Gallery, was commissioned to design six houses in the Field Club neighborhood. His versatility as a designer is demonstrated in the variety of styles he contributed to the landscape of the neighborhood, including Chateausque, Colonial Revival, a standard foursquare, and an eclectic Mission Revival house. The architectural firm of Fisher and Lawrie contributed ten homes between the years 1906 and 1909. While the majority of these houses are in the form of a standard foursquare, they are ornately embellished with a wide variety of design details like ionic columns, dentil moldings, half timbering, garrisoned corners, and some gothic detailing. By far the most prolific architect to play a part in the creating the design character of the Field Club neighborhood is Frederick A. Henninger. Designing twenty-seven homes for the area between the years 1900 and

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1927, Henninger's career spanned almost three decades of design ranging from Queen Annes to Mission, Tudor and Colonial Revivals.

While these architects were designing unique homes for wealthy patrons, typically north of Woolworth Boulevard, professional builders bought blocks of lots south of Woolworth and developed multiple lots at a time. Prominent among these builders were Norris and Norris, who started developing in the Field Club in 1914. Norris and Norris built thirty of the houses in the Field Club in the blocks west of the school. T. B. Campbell also began developing in the neighborhood during this period. Campbell contributed thirteen houses to the Field Club north and south of the Field School. At the same time, there were also smaller building companies like the Minkin Brothers, Henningsen Engineering, and Skagman Builders, who were responsible for building several houses scattered around the neighborhood on both sides of Woolworth Boulevard. These houses were, of necessity, more basic in plan and style than the individually developed houses north of Woolworth. Their cookie cutter nature attracted members of the middle class to live in an elite neighborhood that they otherwise would have found difficult to afford.

Building essentially halted during the years of the Great Depression. Only seven houses were built during the decade of the 1930s, which is exceptional when compared to the large number of homes that were built during individual years of the decades preceding the 1930s. Building would only briefly regain its fervor in the Field Club in the years after World War II, when returning GIs were desperate for living accommodations. One builder, R. G. Freeman, catered to their needs by providing small, affordable English cottages in a block of lots south of the Field Club School. Sixteen new houses were added to the neighborhood between 1944 and 1962. The only modern introduction after 1962 is when the Field Club school was torn down and a new school building was erected in its place. This constitutes one of the non-contributing resources within the district.

The Field Club neighborhood developed over a period of sixty years. During that time historic buildings were constructed that reflected a myriad of popular architectural styles. The extremely intact nature of the neighborhood is partly in thanks to the development of a now well-established neighborhood association. The Field Club Homeowners League deserves credit for maintaining the residential fabric of the neighborhood. Many times within the past fifty years the Field Club itself has been threatened by modern development. Early plans attempted to locate a Veterans Hospital on the site of the Field Club itself, which was successfully opposed and currently resides some five blocks west of the district. Following this the grounds of the golf course were slated for housing the military veterans returning from their service in World War II. This was a serious threat because of the availability of federal funds in the late 1940s to accommodate this type of housing. The neighborhood association successfully defeated this proposal, yet again securing the future of the Field Club. It was at this time that the Field Club Homeowners League was officially established, becoming known as one of the earliest organized neighborhood groups in this area. Primarily important to the group was retaining the continuity of the neighborhood by strongly supporting single family, owner-occupied residences. To accomplish this goal the Homeowners League successfully persuaded the city of Omaha to impose strict zoning regulations within their boundaries. The only rentals allowable to date in this neighborhood are whole buildings occupied by single families. Currently only one other neighborhood in the city has more strict zoning, and that is the Happy Hollow neighborhood where rentals are not permissible.

Overall, the Field Club Residential Historic District is a product of the expansion and development of the suburban community in the city of Omaha, and is an exceptional example of the craftsmanship and talents of local builders and architects. Contextually it relates to the influence of early city planners on the residential landscape of the city and of the organized construction movement in later suburban development. The district retains an exceptionally high degree of historic integrity.

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Verbal Boundary Description

See Boundary Map

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Field Club Historic District conform to the historic boundaries of the neighborhood as set forth by the Field Club Homeowners' League. Green spaces, in the forms of a park and a golf course, provide the eastern and western boundaries of the neighborhood, the Field Club lying to the west and Hanscom Park being located to the east of the Field Club neighborhood.