Form No. 10-300 REV. (9/77)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS 1 NAME Father Flanagan's Source HISTORIC Father Flanagan House 2 LOCATION STREET & NUMBER STREET & NUMBER

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	XMUSEUM
X_BUILDING(S)	XPRIVATE		COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	вотн		X.EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	X_YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME		<i>,</i>	
Father Flanagan's Bo	ys Home, Inc.		
STREET & NUMBER			
The Rev. Father Robe	rt P. Hupp, Director		
CITY, TOWN		STATE	
Boys Town	VICINITY OF	Nebraska	
5 LOCATION OF LEGAL	DESCRIPTION		
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS,ETC. Register o	f Deeds, Omaha/Douglas (ounty Civic Center	
STREET & NUMBER			
1819 Farnam	Street		
CITY, TOWN		STATE	
Omaha		Nebraska	
6 REPRESENTATION IN	EXISTING SURVEYS	,)	
TÏTLE			
Historic Preservation	in Nebraska		
DATE			
1971	FEDERAL	X_STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Nebraska State	Historical Society		
CITY, TOWN		STATE	
Lincoln		Nebraska	



CON	DITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK (DNE
XEXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	UNALTERED	X_ORIGINAL	SITE
GOOD	RUINS	X_ALTERED	MOVED	DATE
FAIR	UNEXPOSED			
			_	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Father Flanagan House is located on the northwestern edge of the spacious Boys Town campus. It is recessed from the main streets of the town and is surrounded by an expanse of lawn which continues on the north to Highway 6 and to several educational buildings on the south.

The house was designed in a puritanical Georgian Revival manner by architect Jacob M. Nachtigall and was completed in March, 1927. It is a five-bay central block structure with hipped roof and a two-story wing on the south and a two-story wing to the rear. The open veranda on the front (east) facade is encircled by a masonry balustrade. The gabled one-bay porch with an elliptically-arched entrance accents the centered door with sidelights. The first floor windows are surmounted by a flat arch of soldier courses with keystone-like projections. At the cornice line, yellow brick is applied to simulate denticulation (see photo #1). The first floor of the south wing is an open piazza with entrance from the living room. Centered on the east is a hip-roofed dormer whose central opening has a gablet above, transforming the arrangement into a quasi-Palladian window.

The west addition was constructed in 1940 as dormitory space for the De La Salle Christian Brothers who were occupying the house at the invitation of Father Flanagan. The addition was extended from the original rear wing and begins with the cross-gabled entrances (see photos #2 and #4). The main side entrance is on the south and is highlighted by the door's stone surround and pseudo-half-timbering on the second floor with irregularly-laid brick nogging.

The floor arrangement is a central hall plan with living room on the south and dining room and office on the north. The rear wing contains the kitchen and housekeeper's room. The second floor comprises four bedrooms (one in each corner), bathroom (center of east side), and sun room (entered off the two south bedrooms).

In 1974, Boys Town officials decided to cease using the house as a residence for personnel and to restore and furnish the original portion of the house as the home of Father Flanagan as a museum in his memory. The major alteration of the house had been the removal of the main staircase and its installation opposite the side entrance in 1940. As part of the restoration, a new staircase was built following the original plans and in the original material--oak. The restoration is essentially completed and the house is open as the Father Flanagan Museum. The 1940 addition is the Alumni Center, housing offices on first floor and bedroom facilities for visiting alumni on second.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

Father Flanagan's House is being nominated individually as a building representative of Boys Town and one having the closest association with Boys Town's founder. There is no historic area in the town; buildings of various periods and styles are interspersed throughout the campus. The 1927 house is the oldest building on campus and was the second structure erected. The first, the Main Building, has been demolished. The majority of buildings are post-Second World War.

In consideration of the fact that the town is owned by one body, there are no individual city lots or blocks to be used as a legal description. There are no other structures or landscape features associated with this individual property. For these reasons, the nominated area is determined to include fifty feet in all directions from the foundations of the house.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1926-27 DF SIGNIFICANCE	Charles W. Brader, contra		
1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899 X_1900-	AGRICULTURE X ARCHITECTURE ART COMMERCE COMMUNICATIONS	ECONOMICS EDUCATION ENGINEERING EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT INDUSTRY INVENTION	LITERATURE MILITARY MUSIC PHILOSOPHY POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	SCULPTURE SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN THEATER TRANSPORTATION OTHER (SPECIFY)
PERIOD 	AF ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH COMMUNITY PLANNING CONSERVATION	ECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	RELIGION SCIENCE

Father Flanagan's Boys Home, also known as Boys Town, is internationally famous as a refuge for homeless boys which began in Omaha in 1917 and evolved into a separate municipality on the outskirts of Omaha through the efforts of its founder, Father Edward Joseph Flanagan. The personal home of Father Flanagan was the second building erected on the campus and is now the oldest extant structure in the town. The house is historically significant for its association with Father Flanagan and as a building representative of Boys Town.

Edward J. Flanagan (1886-1948) was born and raised in Ireland and immigrated to New York City in 1904 with the rest of his family upon the encouragement of his sister who was working there. Flanagan almost immediately enrolled in Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland, where he received a B.A. in 1906. He then studied at the Gregorian University in Rome, but ill health prevented him from completing the seminary training necessary for ordination. To recover his health, he returned to live with his family who had moved to Omaha in proximity to his elder brother, a priest at the Church of Holy Angels. After a year, his health improved and he was accepted in the Department of Theology, University of Innsbruck, where he studied for three years and was ordained in 1912.

After his first assignment as assistant pastor to the church in the Irish community of O'Neill, Nebraska, Father Flanagan was assigned to St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Omaha. In his off-duty time, he established a free hotel for poor men which served as many as 500 men a night. Boys often presented themselves at the hotel requesting a place to stay, and this, plus his work with boys charged in the local court, sparked his interest in homeless boys. In 1917 permission was received to work with homeless and troubled boys, and on December 12th, the Boy's Home began with five boys. By spring over 100 boys were living in the home, having been referred by the courts and by relatives, and many presented themselves. In June, 1918, the home moved to a larger building, the Deutsches Haus, which had closed because of the anti-German feeling during the first World War. The Boys' Home initiated its own school during that summer to accommodate the individual needs of students whose education had been interrupted, and which the public school was not equipped to handle. Since that time, Boys Town has maintained its own accredited school system.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet

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QUADRANGLE NAME Elkhor			QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIF The house is located in of which is the north ha extends fifty feet from	the village of Boy alf of Section 24,	T15N R11E. Th	ka, the legal description e nominated area
LIST ALL STATES AND C	OUNTIES FOR PROPERTIE	S OVERLAPPING ST	TATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
NAME/TITLE <u>Penelope Chatfield, Pre</u> ORGANIZATION <u>Nebraska State Historic</u> STREET & NUMBER <u>1500 R Street</u> CITY OR TOWN		n	DATE July, 1979 TELEPHONE 402/471-3270 STATE
Lincoln			Nebraska
12 STATE HISTORIC P	RESERVATION		
NATIONAL X	STATE		LOCAL
	nclusion in the National Re		vation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I t it has been evaluated according to the
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFI		in to Kine	tt 7/16/79
TITLE Director, Nebrask	a State Historical	Society	DATE
FOR NPS USE ONLY	SAU A	-	GISTER DATE 9-6-79
ATTEST: Ulilam 7. B	REGISTER Mathace		DATE 8-28.79
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION	<u>с</u>		

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CONTINUATION SHEET Significance

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ITEM NUMBER 8

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The third and final home of Boys Town was acquired in 1921 when the former Overlook Farm, then about eleven miles west of Omaha, was purchased. Space was then available for expanding the facilities and raising food for the community. A city-wide campaign raised funds to construct a main building which was completed in 1922. Father Flanagan's house was the second building erected and was finished in March, 1927. The campus today has grown to include over fifty buildings cottages, schools, chapel, farm buildings, theatre, sports facilities and visitors' center. Boys Town was incorporated as a village in the 1930's with its own post office.

Father Flanagan utilized the house as his home and office until the late 1930's when he invited the De La Salle Christian Brothers to teach at Boys Town and gave them the use of his residence. The rear addition was completed in 1940 for dormitory space for the brothers. From the mid-1940's until 1974 the house served as a residence for various personnel. Since that time the original house has been restored to the appearance of the late 1920's when Father Flanagan resided there and the addition serves as offices for the Alumni Center.

Father Flanagan died in 1948 in Berlin, Germany, while an advisor to the U.S. War Department surveying the living conditions of young people in Austria and Germany. Although the entire town and the over 12,000 boys who have lived in the home are representative of the work of Father Flanagan, this house has a strong personal association as his home and office which has been recognized by the community in its decision to preserve and restore it as a museum to his memory.

Architecturally, Father Flanagan's house is significant to the community of Boys Town, an incorporated village of 989 (1970 census). In addition to its status as the second building erected on the campus and the oldest building extant, the house is representative of its era, a time of period revivals especially popular in residential architecture. Father Flanagan's house is an austere interpretation of the Georgian Revival. The simplicity is entirely apropos to the philosophy and lifestyle of this humanitarian. The 1940 addition is not obtrusive, being built entirely to the rear of the house. It is part of the evolution of the property's use and was done under the direction of Father Flanagan.

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Architect Jacob M. Nachtigall (1874-1947) designed a number of Catholic churches, schools, an orphanage and a hospital in Omaha. Nachtigall, with his family, immigrated to Omaha in the early 1880's from Germany. His professional experience included work as a draftsman in the office of Omaha's Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition. Subsequently, he was a draftsman in Thomas R. Kimball's architectural firm before opening his own office in 1909.

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