

**Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey
Reconnaissance Survey Final Report
of**

Boone County, Nebraska

prepared for

Nebraska State Historical Society

State Historic Preservation Office

by

Save America's Heritage

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with

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In addition to this, there are several other objectives which enhance both the importance of information generated by the survey and the importance of the survey itself. First among these is the concept of establishing the setting of Nebraska's multi-contextual historic architecture. Each historic building survey performed by the NeSHPO generates information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and builds a background which future survey information can be evaluated with. Secondly, it was the objective of the historic building survey to identify specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the multi-context setting. Further objectives of the northeast Nebraska survey included the identification of specific building types, the identification of construction methods which related to or were unique to Nebraska's historic built environment, the identification of sites worthy of National Register listing, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement, building technologies, and architectural images.

Preservation Biases

It is Save America's Heritage belief that people, and the places in which they live, are the raw materials of history. A community, its inhabitants and its development over an extended period of time are proper subjects for our contemplation, for it is through such studies that we gain a more sympathetic comprehension of the present.

The public mention of a "historic building survey" often fails to produce a collective image or understanding. A strong social awareness towards preserving our built environment does exist in the rehabilitation of aged urban districts, but the notion of recording historical structures as a preservation activity remains a publicly obscure concept. Fortunately, this obscurity is due to a lack of awareness rather than a lack of genuine concern. Communicating the importance of this activity as a documentation of our Great Plains history cannot be stressed enough.

Furthermore, it is also the opinion of Save America's Heritage that such surveys are a necessary tool in the recording of Great Plains settlement. The demise of Nebraska's rural architecture is directly

linked to the decline of the rural-based population. In the year 1900, 76.3% of Nebraska's population was found in rural towns or on the farms.¹ However, by 1980 the rural-based population has dropped nearly 40 percentage points to the current figure of 37.1% (see Table 1).

Table 1. Total Population.

Nebraska		Selected Years	
Year	Population	Percent of Total	
		Urban	Rural
1900	1,066,300	23.7	76.3
1910	1,192,214	26.1	73.9
1920	1,296,372	31.3	68.7
1930	1,377,963	35.3	64.7
1940	1,315,834	39.1	60.9
1950	1,325,510	46.9	53.1
1960	1,411,921	54.3	45.7
1970	1,485,333	61.5	38.5
1980	1,569,825	62.9	37.1

¹Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1980.

The affect on the historic built environment has been devastating. The number of houses now exceeds the demand and the older perhaps less appealing buildings are not re-inhabited. The buildings then deteriorate and are either dismantled or collapse. Consequently, there exists an increasing decline in the "pool" of historic building resources. Compounding the demise of these rural resources is the current decline of the agricultural economy. The prospect of farming as a profitable future for the next generations is now less desirable. This, in turn, contributes to the decreasing rural population and re-inhabitation of existing historic buildings. This is exemplified by the fact that 52.8% (121 of 229) of all farmsteads documented by the survey in Boone County consisted of either abandoned farms or farmhouses.

The enumeration of social changes affecting historic resources is endless. It is clear, however, that the result of these changes coupled with the diminishing affects of time substantiate the need for historic

building surveys. It is through such surveys that we not only record the built settlement of Nebraska, but reach a fuller understanding of our present world.

Numerical Summary of Boone County Properties

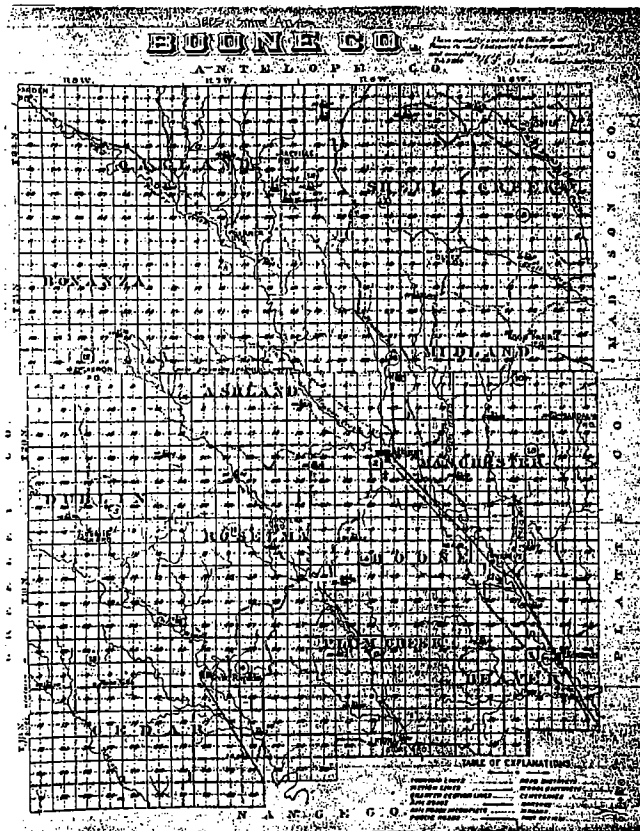
The success of the Boone County Historic Buildings Survey has been one of quantity if not always quality. The survey was conducted in an extremely thorough manner with every street of each town and nearly every county road covered using reconnaissance survey methods. The numerical results of the survey are staggering. These are:

1. A total of 700 individual properties were documented within the county boundaries. This figure represents, ironically enough, the exact pre-survey estimate of 700 sites.
2. Located on these 700 properties were a contributing total of 1,691 buildings, 85 structures, 118 objects, and 10 sites.
3. The geographic area covered by the survey included 441 square miles (282,080 acres) including each of the seven extant towns.
4. The identification of 60 properties potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

<u>Boone County</u>	<u>Total properties</u>	<u>Contributing buildings</u>	<u>Contributing structures</u>	<u>Contributing objects</u>	<u>Contributing sites</u>
B000: Rural	257	1,033	79	114	10
B002: Albion	216	315	6	3	0
B003: Boone	7	13	0	0	0
B004: Cedar Rapids	61	106	0	0	0
B006: Loretto	7	7	0	0	0
B007: Petersburg	47	62	0	0	0
B008: Primrose	15	22	0	0	0
B009: Raeville	*	*	*	*	*
B0010: St. Edward	<u>90</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	700	1,691	85	118	10

*B009 Raeville previously surveyed by NeSHPO.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW



Physical Description

Boone County is located in the northeastern part of the state and bounded by Antelope County on the north, Madison and Platte Counties on the east, Nance County on the south, and Wheeler and Greeley Counties on the west.

Upland covers about 85% of the county. Most of this is in the greater loess hills region of northeast Nebraska. The uplands of the northeast corner of the county form a part of the eastern edge of the Sand Hills. The remaining 15% of the land area is composed of alluvial lands including terraces and bottom lands along the larger streams which drain the county. Originally the county was covered with prairie grasses with small stands of timber along the river and streams.

The Cedar River, Beaver Creek, longest in the county, as well as Shell, Plum, and Timber Creeks provide drainage. In the Sand Hills area surface drainage has not been established and excess moisture seeps

provided that a homesteader could acquire an additional quarter section by planting 40 acres to trees and caring for them for 10 (later eight) years.

In order to encourage settlement in the sparsely populated areas in the northwestern two-thirds of the state, Moses P. Kinkaid introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to amend the Homestead Act. The Kinkaid Act, as it came to be known, increased the size of the homestead to compensate the settler in quantity of land for what it lacked in quality and productiveness. The law went into effect in June of 1904. The Kinkaid Act applied to lands west of the 98th meridian. Under provisions of the Act, the homestead unit was not to exceed 640 acres and irrigable land should not be included. Homesteaders who already occupied lands under previous acts were allowed to acquire contiguous lands up to 640 acres maximum. Final proof to acquire the patent for the additional lands could not be made until five years after passage of the Act or five years after acquiring the additional land, whichever came first. It was also necessary for the homesteader to place permanent improvements on the claim which were valued at \$1.25 per acre (Reynolds, p. 23).

By 1912 nearly all the lands in the area in which the Kinkaid Act applied were taken, thus closing the story on this piece of experimental land legislation. The success of the Kinkaid Act led to the enactment of the Stock-Raising Homestead Act of 1916 which contained substantially the same provisions and applied to other states in the West.

County History

The first white settlers came to Boone County as early as 1871. Being anxious to get the machinery of law and order functioning, the county was organized in that year. There was much difference of opinion as to whether Boone or Albion should become the county seat. The state legislature finally stepped in to finalize the decision that Albion would be named the county seat.

Boone County contained much land desired by the railroads. The Union Pacific Railroad possessed about 12,000 acres as part of its 20-mile-wide tract through the state. However, it was the Burlington and Missouri Railroad which was to have the most profound effect on the county's

development. Not long after the county was established in 1871, nearly one-half the lands of the county were withdrawn from the market so the Burlington and Missouri Railroad might select lands due them as part of a bonus from the federal government. Residents' feelings were much aroused, feeling that this action drove away prospective settlers and separated existing settlements. According to Mattison, the rapid settlement of the county was checked by the grants to the railroads from the federal government (p. 3).

Hard feelings continued between settlers and state, county, and local governments on the one hand and the railroads on the other. In 1875 the U.S. Supreme Court rendered a decision stating that state and county governments had the right to tax railroad grants (Mattison, p. 26). Settlers felt that land owned by speculators or the railroads should be taxed more than land occupied by settlers on claims who were forced to endure hardships while trying to make a go of it on the land (Barns, pp. 126-127). The railroad's position was that they should not be taxed at all until the railroad lands were sold to settlers who would then pay taxes on that land (Ernst, p. 17). The railroad refused to pay taxes levied and litigation was begun.

Settlement of the problem was effected when negotiations began in 1877 between Adam Smith and the Burlington. Mr. Smith agreed to purchase the Burlington's land in exchange for a release from the accrued taxes. Additionally, he had to agree to construct a graded wagon road from Albion to the Union Pacific lines at Silver Creek. Mr. Smith's improvements were carried out in what is now known as Cedar Rapids and the road constructed. The road was used only for a short time due to the bridge over the Loup River being washed out in 1879. With the coming of the railroad in the following year, the road fell into disuse (Andreas, p. 388).

After the problems with the railroad were satisfactorily concluded, everyone was ready to get on with the business of settlement of the county. Railroads were viewed as imperative to the development of an area. Both businessmen and farmers were anxious to have the railroad come through their area. This allowed the importation of consumer goods from the wider market of the entire region and the exportation of livestock and

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grain to a larger market. Boone County was unusual in that the railroad founded or served nearly every town in the county. Akron, Closter, and Raeville were the only towns without rail service and Raeville had voted to not have a station located there.

Cedar Rapids and Primrose were served by the Union Pacific which followed the Cedar Creek bed. With the exception of Bradish, the remaining towns served by rail were located on the Chicago and Northwestern line which followed the Beaver Creek bed (see Figure 1).

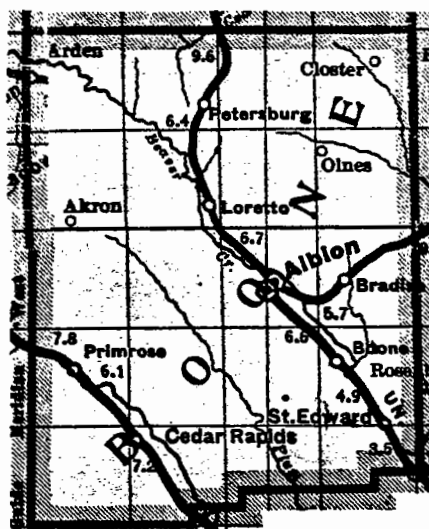


Fig. 1. Location of the railroad in Boone County in 1907 after the Official Railway Map of Nebraska, 1907.

Albion was the winner in the contest with Boone over the location of the county seat. Some of the first settlements in the county occurred near the town site in 1871 and Albion has continued to serve as a center of trade. The town was officially platted in 1873. The first building in the town was the Frontier Hotel and the second was a general store. The community continued to grow slowly with a new business or two added each year. The arrival of the Omaha, Niobrara and Blackhills Railroad (purchased later the Chicago and Northwestern) in 1880 changed the slow growth patterns.

With the coming of the railroad came greater numbers of settlers. As the terminus of the railroad, Albion served as the marketing center for the northern and western portions of the county. Additional rail service was added in 1887 when the Northwestern Railroad reached Albion from Oakdale.

In the early 1880s Albion boasted some 40 businesses. One of the largest was the Sackett & Crouch Flour Mill established in 1875. The mill was situated a mile and one-half from town on Beaver Creek. The largest mill building is three stories high plus the basement and had a capacity of 300 bushels per day. Two grain elevators served the community. Corn was the major grain shipped from Albion and it was estimated that the grain business amounted to over \$100,000 annually in the early 1880s (Andreas, p. 393).

The town was described in an 1889 promotional brochure entitled "Some Nebraska Gems, a Group of Thriving Towns in the Northwest" as having "an air of thrift, of prosperity, of comfort, about everywhere" (p. 1). The Boone County Courthouse was constructed in 1896. The presence of the county seat and the railroad has helped keep Albion the focal point of the county.

St. Edward was platted and organized in 1871 as Beaver City. In 1876 the plat was rerecorded and the town was named St. Edward. The first building on the town site was the Rittel and Laudeman General Store built in 1876. It carried stock valued between \$4,000 and \$5,000 and did considerable business. The second floor of the building was a hall and available for social activities which took place in the community. The hotel which was constructed in 1880 had accommodations for 30 guests, a barber shop, a dentist's office, and a doctor's office (Atlas of Boone and Nance Counties, p. 99). The Union Pacific Railroad laid track through St. Edward and on July 4, 1881 the first train was operated through the town. St. Edward remains a stable community with approximately 50 businesses.

Cedar Rapids, a small community southwest of Albion, was platted in 1879.

Loretto, originally called Loran, was platted in 1887. It was in this same year the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad was constructed through the town. A cheese factory was the first business to locate in the new town followed by several general stores, a butcher shop, implement business, shoe fixery, and a hotel. Cattle drives ended at Loretto with the cattle being shipped by rail to markets in Omaha or Chicago. The community was a center of trade for the surrounding area and reached a peak in the 1920s. Business is conducted on a smaller scale today but several remain in Loretto.

Raeville was established when the Rae brothers settled in the vicinity. A post office was established and the first German Catholic settlers arrived in 1875. The parish was begun in 1881. The St. Bonaventure Church Complex which serves the area included the church, school, rectory, parish hall, and cemetery and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It serves as the spiritual, social, and cultural base to the German Catholics who live nearby. In the brick Romanesque Revival Church each stained glass window is identified in German, revealing the community's commitment to their native land.

In 1886 the Northwestern Railroad was to have three stops between Albion and Oakdale. The first was to be in Loretto, the second in Raeville and the third, two miles north of Elgin. The people of Raeville, led by the reverend, feared the demoralizing influence of the railroad and voted against location of a station in the community. The railroad complied with the town's wishes and built a station called Petersburg three and one-half miles south of Raeville, and the third station was moved to the town of Elgin (Boone County History, p. 92).

A hardware store was opened in Petersburg even before the townsite was platted. The original town was platted in 1887 and lots were offered for sale. One of the first stores in the community was moved to Petersburg from Raeville, no doubt persuaded to come by the presence of the railroad in the community. By 1902 there were many businesses serving the community. There are fewer businesses there today but the town remains.

Cedar Rapids was originally known as Dayton when it was established in 1872. Its name was subsequently changed to Cedar Falls and finally to Cedar Rapids when it was incorporated in 1884. The railroad came through the town in 1883 and later a spur track was laid across town to the large mill located there. The community even supported an opera house which was dedicated in 1896. It was later used as a movie theater until it closed in 1962. The Depression of the 1930s brought about a slow exodus from the community, and the population today is only about half the pre-Depression number. There are, however, several thriving businesses and the town remains.

Boone began as an early post office near the present townsite. The town was established in the Beaver Valley as residents were certain the railroad would be coming through the valley. The first train arrived in Boone in 1880. At one time the town had several businesses, a bank, and three churches. The years 1900-1915 were the most prosperous for the town. The population has since declined and there were about 15 people living there in the 1970s.

Around 1900 the Union Land Company of Omaha, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific Railroad, was seeking a townsite midway between Cedar Rapids and Spalding. David Primrose, owner of the land which interested the company, entered into an agreement with them for development of the town. The town was platted in 1902 and the erection of houses and businesses soon followed. Early businesses included a grocery store, the only one within 10 to 15 miles, lumber yard, hardware, implement dealer, butcher shop, livery, and a large two-story hotel. A disastrous tornado struck the town in 1965. The business section of the community was hit particularly hard. Many homes and businesses in the community were destroyed or badly damaged. A number of new buildings have been built to replace those destroyed by the tornado.

Akron was a small community centered around a store which probably got its start about 1880. At one time it provided staples to the farmers who lived nearby and served as a post office from 1881-1903. In 1917 a Presbyterian Church was constructed at the settlement and was still in use in the 1970s.

Bradish is an abandoned town which was built on the Chicago and Northwestern rail line just four miles east of Albion. At one time the village had a depot, grain elevator, two stores, a bank, and a gas station. A number of fires and its proximity to Albion brought an end to this little village.

The abandoned village of Closter was named after a Norwegian named Kloster who purchased the land on which the hamlet stood. In the 1890s Closter had a blacksmith shop and creamery. In 1914 a Ford car dealership was established there. The last store was demolished in 1934.

Ethnic Groups in Boone County

The ethnic diversity of the people who settled and made their homes and livelihoods there are an important part of the history of Boone County. People from many states and over 20 foreign countries came to make their homes there, adding richness to the social fabric of the county.

Information on numbers of foreign born are taken from Wayne Wheeler's compilation of census data. Since no detailed census analysis was performed, the locations of various ethnic settlements within the county must be inferred primarily from local histories and other secondary sources. Evidence of the various ethnic groups' presence is indicated by the institutions which they founded. Churches, cemeteries, and fraternal organizations are examples of such institutions. In some cases, secondary sources mention specific ethnic groups as having settled in a particular area. In any event, a precinct-by-precinct census analysis should be performed to obtain a more precise picture of ethnic settlement.

The 1880 census was the first available for Boone County. In that year the foreign born comprised 19% of the total county population. As the influx of foreign-born settlers slowed and children of the foreign born were born in the U.S., the percentages of foreign-born persons in Boone County decreased. By 1910, the foreign born comprised only 13% of the county's total population.

Wheeler combines the numbers of Swedish- and Norwegian-born persons in his 1880 census data. These combined numbers make them the largest

foreign-born group in the county. In the 1890, 1900, and 1910 census years Norwegians were the second largest and Swedes the third largest foreign-born groups in the county. German-born persons comprised the largest single group of foreign born in these census years.

In general, Norwegians and Swedes settled in the eastern and north-eastern portions of Boone County (Atlas of Boone and Nance Counties, p. 96). Some Norwegians settled near the village of Closter. Founders of Immanuel Zion Lutheran Church in South Branch Precinct and Our Savior's Lutheran Church in North Branch Precinct were from Norway (Atlas of Boone and Nance Counties, p. 100). Lutherans who settled in and around St. Edward were predominantly Swedish and Danish (J. Nelson, n.p.).

German-born persons were the largest foreign-born group in the state and the same can be said for Boone County. Germans were slightly later in arrival than the Irish or Swedish and Norwegians. In 1880 there were only 61 German-born persons in the county but 372 just 10 years later. This made the German-born the largest single foreign-born group in the county. This trend continued in succeeding years with the largest number of German-born being 569 in 1910.

In general, the German-born persons settled in the northern and northwestern portions of the county (Atlas of Boone and Nance Counties, p. 96). Many German Catholics settled in and around Raeville. German Lutherans settled in and around the town of Cedar Rapids. St. John's Lutheran Church served this congregation with services being conducted in German until 1910.

The Irish were the second largest foreign-born group in 1880. In the 1890, 1900, and 1910 census years they comprised the fourth largest foreign-born group and accounted for 1 to 2% of the county's total population. In general, they settled in the southern part of the county (Atlas of Boone and Nance Counties, p. 96). The town of Primrose is named after David Primrose, an Irishman, one of several Irish who settled in the area.

A small handful of Czechs settled in Boone County. Those that did lived in and around Albion and near Closter. A few Czechs came to the county but did not stay as they missed the Czech social life which could

be found in other communities with larger concentrations of Czechs (Rosicky, p. 243).

Agriculture

Nebraska is a large state with a variety of soil types and differing climatic conditions which make it necessary for the farmer to adapt farming practices to local conditions. It should also be noted there are few distinct areas where abrupt changes in farming practices are evidenced.

Several authors associated with the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture (Hedges and Elliott; Garey; Williams and Murfield) have described systems of farming in Nebraska to refer to areas with a high degree of uniformity in the type of farming practiced and the economic and environmental conditions of the defined area.

Hedges and Elliott group the majority of Boone County in the Northeast Intensive Meat Producing Area. Garey separates this area into a separate category due to the less intensive scale of production. Williams and Murfield describe Boone County as an area of transition from cornbelt-type farming to extensive cropping and ranching. For purposes of this discussion, Boone County will be included in the Northeast Nebraska Intensive Livestock Production (NNILP) area. In this area, crops are grown more for their value as livestock feed than as a cash crop.

The loess soils of the county are able to retain a large amount of water and plant nutrients as well which make them suitable for growing a number of crop types. The cropping system consists of corn and alfalfa, plus some wheat and oats. These are grown due to their adaptability to environmental conditions and their appropriateness as livestock feed.

As settlers came in to northeast Nebraska, they brought with them the same agricultural practices they had known in the Midwest cornbelt. Corn was the usual first crop put in by settlers (Fite, p. 246). During the first few years settlers planted corn, spring wheat, and vegetables. Their diets were supplemented by milk, game, and pork (Hayes, p. 1174).

By the end of the 19th century, real advances in scientific farming began to have an impact on production. Crop rotation, seed selection,

higher quality livestock through selective breeding, and research into plant and animal diseases were advances in agricultural practice.

Two advances were very important to intensive livestock production. A serum to prevent hog cholera resulted in an increase in production. The other highly significant advance was in the use of alfalfa in rotation with corn to maintain soil fertility. This allowed livestock production to be practiced on a more intensive level (Sweedlum, p. 207).

As the settlers became more established, more land was broken for intensive production of corn, wheat, and oats. At first, very few cattle were raised but their importance increased over time. Hog production also became much more important to the county's economy.

Corn has been the most important crop grown in the county. In 1921 it occupied 35% of the area of the county. It is raised over nearly all parts of the county. Most of the corn and other grains is fed to the livestock on the county's farms, although some is shipped to outside markets (Hayes, p. 1175).

By the end of the 1930s, the intensive livestock system of farming was in full flower with northeast Nebraska having more livestock per section than any other area of the state (Hedges and Elliott, pp. 36-38).

Cattle and hog feeding are the main livestock enterprises. The value of livestock has increased through time. By 1969, Williams and Murfield reported over 90% of farms reporting some kind of livestock with receipts from livestock and livestock products accounting for over 80% of average farm income (p. 33).

Data from the Census of Agriculture for the years 1910 (p. 30), 1935 (p. 326), and 1982 (p. 120) reveal the number of farms has dropped substantially. In 1910 there were 1,821 farms in the county, by 1935 there were 2,037, but only 857 in 1982. The average size farm reflects these trends as well. In 1910 the average for the county was 228 acres; as the number of farms increased, average acreage fell to 214 in 1935, and as expected with the reduction in the number of farms seen in the 1982 census, the average acreage rose to 505 acres. The average farm size in each of these years is smaller than the state average for that time period which reflects the intensive nature of agriculture in the area.

The drastic decline in the number of Boone County farms between 1935 and 1982 has important implications for historic building survey. As farms are combined to increase acreage, farmsteads were likely abandoned. Buildings designed to meet the changing economics and farming practices of today are different than the traditional buildings of 50 years ago. It is, therefore, important to record the farm buildings of our past so that we can document the evolution of agriculture in our state.

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

The objectives associated with the Boone County Historic Buildings Survey were to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic resources within the county and to produce information which will serve as a reference in the preservation management of these resources. A post-survey evaluation of these goals reveals that the Historic Buildings Survey of Boone County was indeed a highly successful project. This success can be expressed in two quantifiable translations. These are, quite simply, numerically and geographically. Each street of the seven Boone County communities and nearly every rural road was surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods. The numbers produced by the survey are indicative of this. A total of 1,904 contributing buildings, structures, objects, and sites were documented on 700 individual properties. The survey canvassed 282,080 acres (441 square miles) and identified 60 properties potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

For the purpose of organization, a more specific summary of the historic properties in Boone County has been broken into three main parts. These are:

1. A Preliminary Inventory of Boone County historic properties,
2. A topical discussion and listing of all Boone County historic properties, and
3. A supratypological summary of predominant historic house types.

General Summary Part 1:

Preliminary Inventory and Topical Listing of Boone County Historic Properties

Two primary reasons exist for the evaluation of the resources documented by the Boone County survey. The first is the identification of properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and the second is the designation of those properties to be preserved by local planning processes. In response to these objectives, Save America's Heritage has developed two reference lists. The first is a

Preliminary Inventory of the 60 properties within Boone County that exhibited the greatest potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These properties are presented in Part 1 of the General Summary using photographic images and include historic names (if known), Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey site numbers, locational references, and relationships to potential Historic Contexts. The second reference list is a Topical Listing that, in addition to the site numbers of the 60 most eligible properties, includes the site numbers of 79 other historic resources judged as contributing to the historic character of the county but are of secondary priority with respect to listing. The Topical Listing, therefore, is primarily developed for use in preservation planning decisions and as a guide to those sites in Boone County which may yield additional information upon further research. This listing appears in conjunction with a topical discussion of historic properties in Part 2 of the General Summary. Both lists are presented topically in an order consistent with the NeSHPO document "Historic and Prehistoric Contexts in Nebraska: A Topical Listing."

RELIGION

B002-92: St. John's Episcopal Church, 1888

Potential Historic Context(s): Religion, Ethnic Groups

Location: N.W.C. 5th St. and Marengo St., Albion, Boone County

Included in Preliminary Inventory for its association with the early foundation of religious practice in late 19th century Boone County.

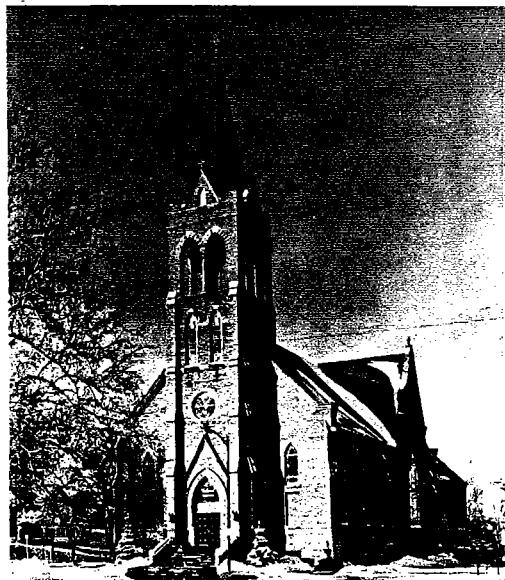


B002-172: St. Michael's Catholic Church, 1908

Potential Historic Context(s): Religion, Ethnic Groups

Location: N.E.C. 6th St. and Church St., Albion, Boone County

Selected as a symbol of the post-settlement religious development of Albion and for aesthetic architectural design.



B004-24: St. Anthony's Catholic Church, 1918

Potential Historic Context(s): Religion, Ethnic Groups

Location: N.E.C. 6th St. and Main Ave., Cedar Rapids, Boone County

Significant on a local basis for providing the spiritual and cultural base of early 20th century life and for architectural design aesthetics.

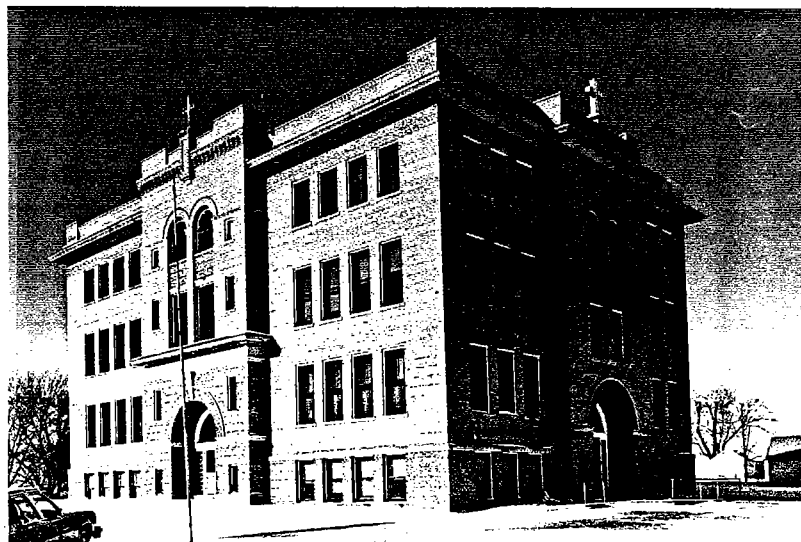


B007-16: St. John's Catholic School, 1911

Potential Historic Context(s): Religion, Education

Location: N.S. Norman St. between 3rd and 4th St., Petersburg, Boone County

Symbolic of the extension of religious beliefs into the educational system of the predominantly German-Catholic community of Petersburg.



B007-17: St. John's Catholic Rectory, 1919

Potential Historic Context(s): Religion, Settlement Systems

Location: S.E.C. 4th St. and Norman St., Petersburg, Boone County

Potential significance derived through association with Mission-style design motifs and as contributor to German Catholic religious enclave.



B002-101: First United Methodist Church, 1907

Potential Historic Context(s): Religion, Ethnic Groups

Location: S.W.C. 6th St. and Marengo St., Albion, Boone County

Identified as a physical representation of the early 20th century commitment to religion in central Boone County.



B010-17: St. Edward Methodist Episcopal Church, 1919

Potential Historic Context(s): Religion

Location: N.E.C. 5th St. and Beaver St., St. Edward, Boone County

Selected as an example of the "modern" masonry church building phase spawned by the peak populations of early 20th century communities.

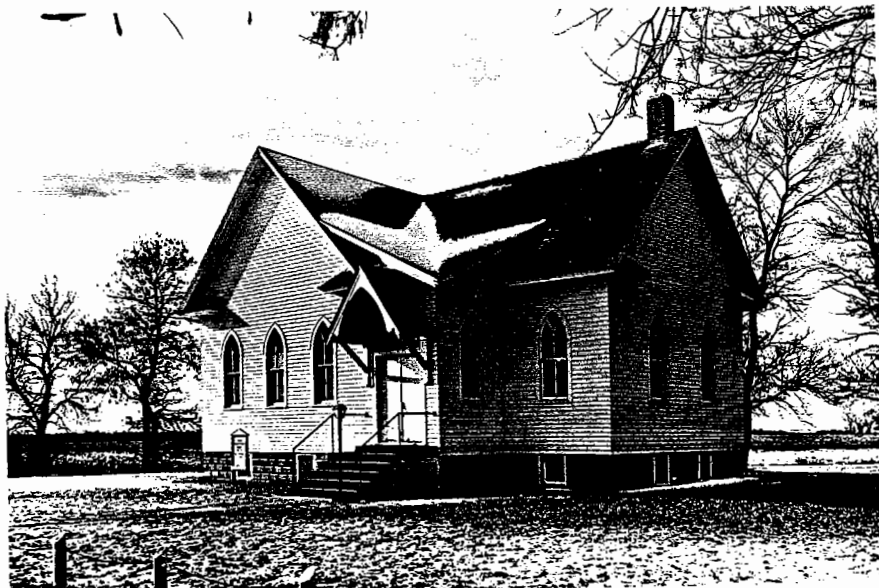


B000-9: Akron Presbyterian Church, 1918

Potential Historic Context(s): Religion

Location: NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 4, T.20 N., R.8 W., Boone County

Significant for its role as the focal point of spiritual and social activities for non-extant rural community of Akron.

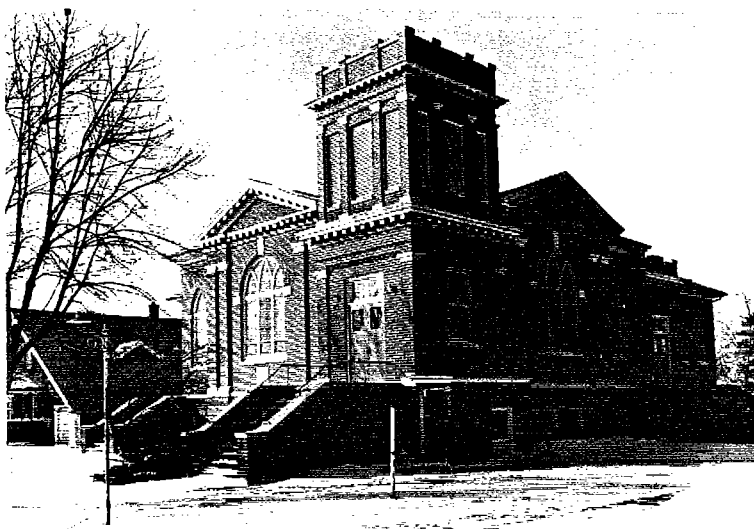


B010-40: First Presbyterian Church, 1915

Potential Historic Context(s): Religion

Location: N.W.C. 6th St. and Clark St., St. Edward, Boone County

Significance based on retention of Neoclassical design aesthetic and for its role as a religious center in early 20th century Boone County.



LEGAL SYSTEM

B007-13: Petersburg Jail, 1902

Potential Historic Context(s): Legal System - Law Enforcement

Location: W.S. 2nd St. between Main and Norman St., Petersburg, Boone County

Significant example of an early 20th century law enforcement building which retains a moderate degree of historic integrity.



EDUCATION

B000-22: Beaver Valley Schoolhouse, District 13, 1925

Potential Historic Context(s): Education - Schooling

Location: NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 12, T.20 N., R.7 W., Boone County

One of five Neoclassical style schools in the Inventory constructed in the mid-1920s during a county-wide effort to upgrade rural school facilities.



B000-99: District 56 Schoolhouse, 1929

Potential Historic Context(s): Education - Schooling

Location: NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 8, T.21 N., R.6 W., Boone County

Second of five potentially eligible rural schools built during 1920s which employs the Neoclassical design aesthetic.



B000-164: Sunnyside Schoolhouse, District 35, 1924

Potential Historic Context(s): Education - Schooling

Location: NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 22, T.19 N., R.6 W., Boone County

One of a series of neoclassical style school buildings constructed in 1920s during a county-wide effort to update rural school facilities.



B000-179: District 42 Schoolhouse, 1882

Potential Historic Context(s): Education - Schooling

Location: NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 19, T.19 N., R.6 W., Boone County

A well-preserved example of the one-room schoolhouse property type constructed during the initial permanent settlement of Boone County.



B000-205: Vorhees Valley Schoolhouse, District 12, 1923

Potential Historic Context(s): Education - Schooling

Location: NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 3, T.19 N., R.5 W., Boone County

One of five Neoclassical-style rural schools in the Inventory built as a result of a broad effort to replace late 19th century facilities.



B000-243: District 14 Schoolhouse, ca. 1920

Potential Historic Context(s): Education - Schooling

Location: SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 13, T.19 N., R.8 W., Boone County

One of the Neoclassical-style schools in the Inventory constructed in the 1920s during a county-wide effort to upgrade rural school facilities.



B002-6: Albion Carnegie Library, 1909

Potential Historic Context(s): Education - Enrichment

Location: N.E.C. 3rd St. and Prairie St., Albion, Boone County

Significance derived through association with Carnegie Library system and for use of Neoclassical stylistic motifs.



B004-1: Cedar Rapids Public School, 1927

Potential Historic Context(s): Education - Schooling

Location: N.W.C. 4th St. and Dayton Ave., Cedar Rapids, Boone County

Exemplifies the development of the schoolhouse property type from mass vernacular one-room structures to the masonry types of the 1920s and 1930s.



AGRICULTURE

B000-21: Thomas Norskov Farmstead, ca. 1893

Potential Historic Context(s): Agriculture - General Farming

Location: NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 8, T.20 N., R.7 W., Boone County

Significant collection of typical late 19th century agriculture and domestic buildings on farm of Danish-born immigrant.



B000-62: John Mannlein Farmstead, ca. 1912

Potential Historic Context(s): Agriculture - Livestock and Cash Grain

Location: NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 25, T.22 N., R.6 W., Boone County

Farmstead of German-born immigrant typifying the Livestock and Cash Grain farming system prevalent in the county during the early 20th century.

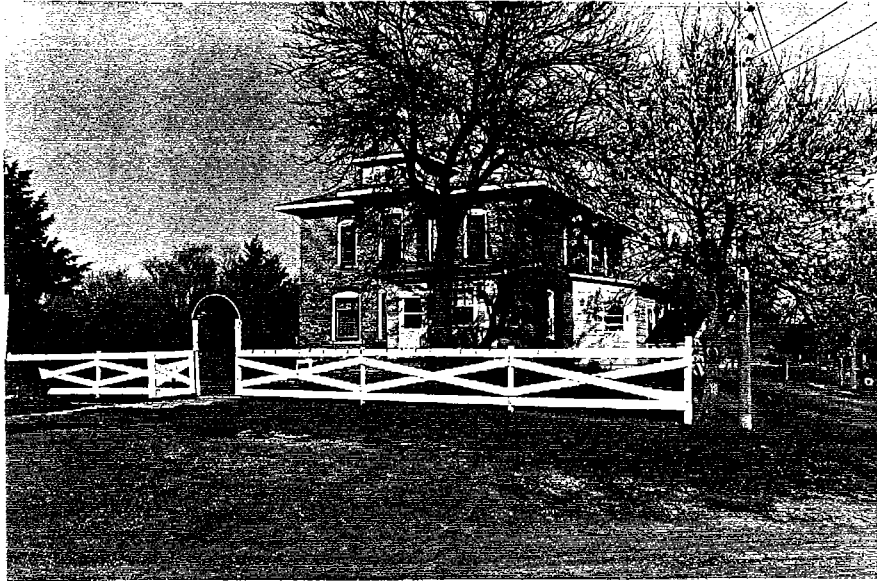


B000-64: Heinrich Kettler Farmstead, ca. 1890 and 1915

Potential Historic Context(s): Agriculture - Livestock and Cash Grain

Location: SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 29, T.22 N., R.6 W., Boone County

Significant blend of late 19th century domestic buildings and early 20th century Livestock and Cash Grain buildings on farm of German immigrant.



B000-110: Charles Swanson Farmstead, ca. 1910

Potential Historic Context(s): Agriculture - Livestock and Cash Grain

Location: S 1/2, NW 1/4, Sec. 13, T.21 N., R.5 W., Boone County

Significant representative of Northeastern Livestock and Cash Grain farming owned by Swedish-born immigrant Charles Swanson.



B000-160: Pierson D. Smith Farmstead, 1876 and 1927

Potential Historic Context(s): Agriculture - Horse Raising

Location: SE 1/4, Sec. 33, T.18 N., R.5 W., Boone County

Farmstead of prominent St. Edward banker, Pierson Smith. Primarily included for horse barn (ca. 1885) and former quarterhorse racing grounds encircling barn.



B000-176: Alfred Paup Farmstead, ca. 1915

Potential Historic Context(s): Agriculture - Livestock and Cash Grain

Location: SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 18, T.19 N., R.6 W., Boone County

Selected as integral component of potential Plum Creek Rural Historic District. Contains collection of historic Livestock and Cash Grain buildings.



B000-177: Wm. and Arthur Rudman Farmstead, 1913-1940

Potential Historic Context(s): Agriculture - Livestock and Cash Grain

Location: NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 29, T.19 N., R.6 W., Boone County

Identified as contributor to potential Plum Creek Rural Historic District based on significant collection of early to mid-20th century farm buildings.



B000-178: The Rudman Farmstead, ca. 1885-1925

Potential Historic Context(s): Agriculture - Livestock and Cash Grain

Location: S 1/2, SW 1/4, Sec. 20, T.19 N., R.6 W., Boone County

Excellent collection of Livestock and Cash Grain farm buildings on homestead of English-born immigrants in potential Plum Creek Rural Historic District.



B000-222: Daniel McCardy Farmstead, ca. 1915

Potential Historic Context(s): Agriculture - Livestock and Cash Grain

Location: NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 35, T.18 N., R.8 W., Boone County

Significant blend of domestic and agriculture-related buildings indicative of Northeastern Livestock and Cash Grain farming.



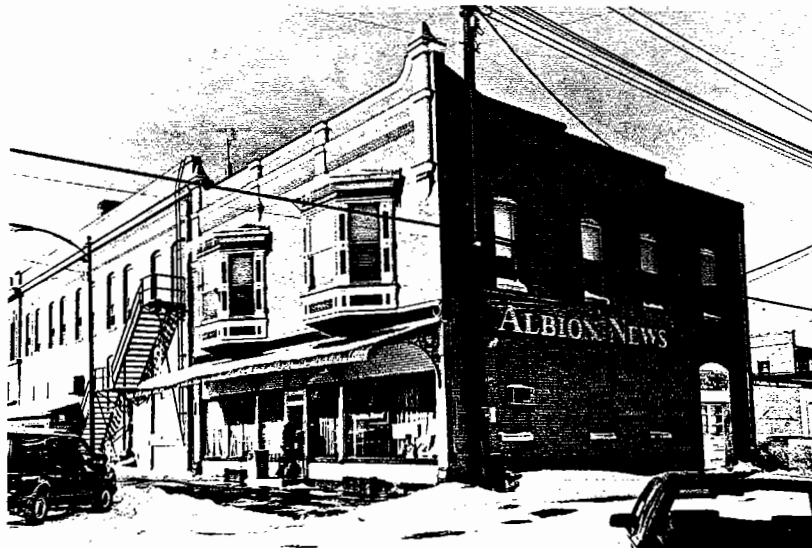
COMMERCE

B002-169: Commercial Building, ca. 1900

Potential Historic Context(s): Commerce - Retail

Location: N.S. Church St. between 3rd and 4th St., Albion, Boone County

The Albion News Building; a well-preserved example of a "turn-of-the-century" masonry building located in Albion commercial district.



B002-171: Commercial Building, ca. 1915

Potential Historic Context(s): Commerce - Professional

Location: N.S. Church St. between 4th and 5th St., Albion, Boone County

Small-scale brick commercial building indicative of early 20th century Main Street architecture with high degree of historic integrity.



B002-190: Commercial Building, ca. 1900

Potential Historic Context(s): Commerce - Retail

Location: N.S. Main St. between 4th and 5th St., Albion, Boone County

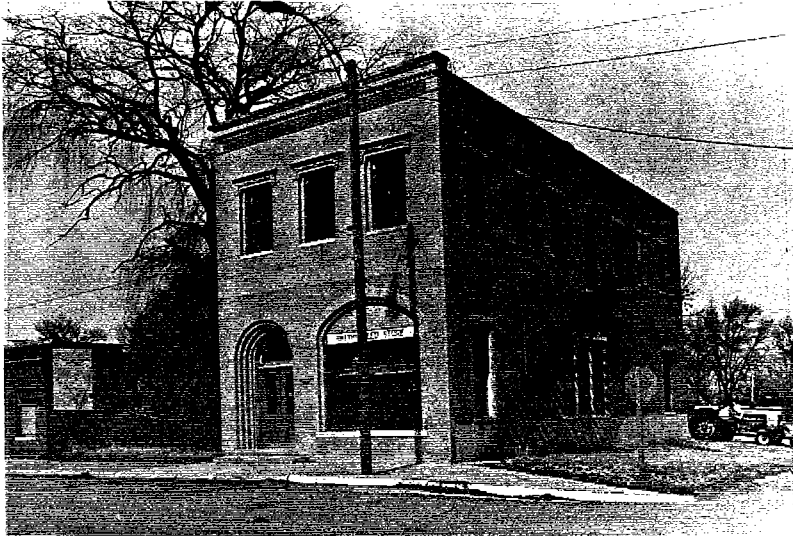
One-story brick building with recessed central entry typical of commercial streetscape of early 20th century.



B004-15: S. S. Hadley Bank Building, ca. 1910

Potential Historic Context(s): Commerce - Banking

Location: N.W.C. Main Ave. and 2nd St., Cedar Rapids, Boone County



B007-1: Andres Commercial Building, ca. 1903

Potential Historic Context(s): Commerce - Retail

Location: N.S. Main St. between 2nd and 3rd St., Petersburg, Boone County

Included in Preliminary Inventory as example of popularized false front building used extensively in late 19th century commercial districts.



B007-24: Commercial Building, ca. 1900

Potential Historic Context(s): Commerce - Retail

Location: S.S. Main St. between 1st and 2nd St., Petersburg, Boone County

Circa 1900 commercial building chosen for high retention of historic integrity and locally unique recessed facade.

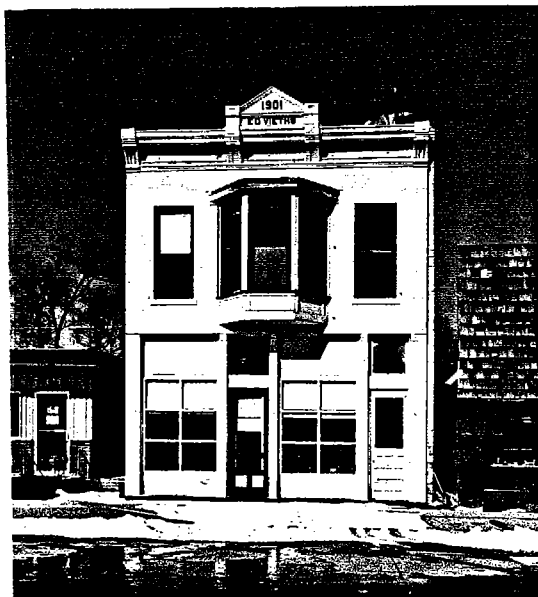


B010-13: E. D. Vieths Commercial Building, 1901

Potential Historic Context(s): Commerce - Retail

Location: N.S. Beaver St. between 2nd and 3rd St., St. Edward, Boone County

Well-preserved example of the two-part compositional building type which housed the commercial enterprises of locally prominent retailer E. D. Vieths.

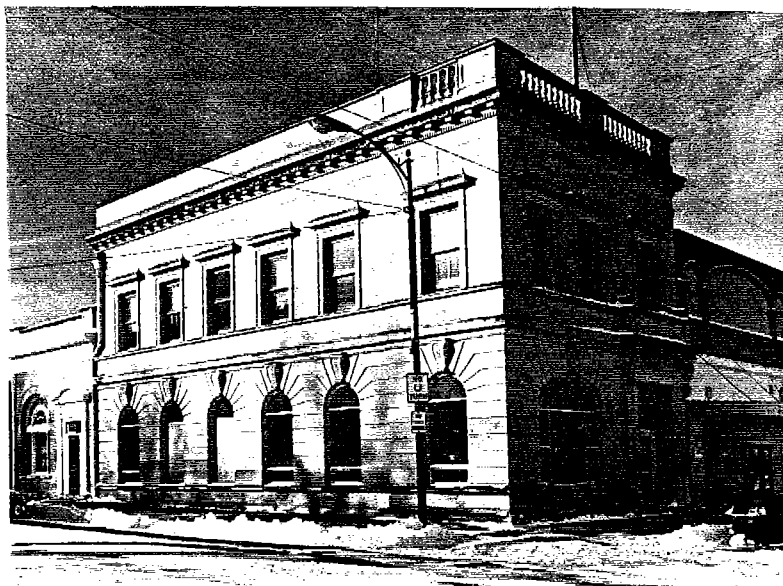


B002-1: Albion National Bank, 1903

Potential Historic Context(s): Commerce - Banking

Location: 140 So. 4th St., Albion, Boone County

Two-story limestone bank building designed by architectural firm of Fisher & Lowrie, Omaha, NE. Selected for role in economic and financial development of local area.

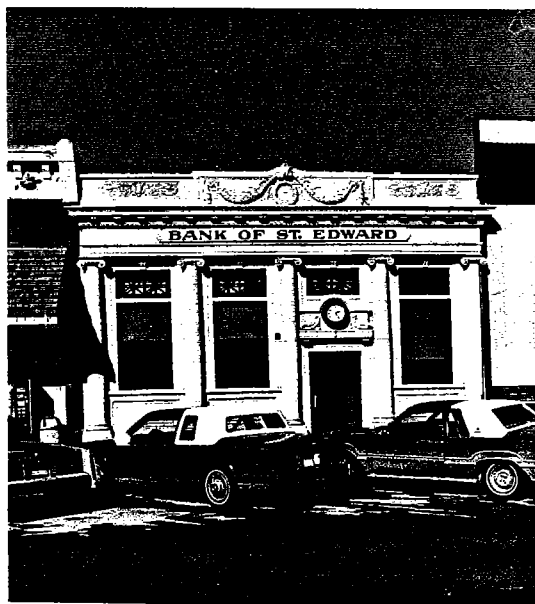


B010-16: Bank of St. Edward, ca. 1903

Potential Historic Context(s): Commerce - Banking

Location: N.S. Beaver St. between 3rd and 4th St., St. Edward, Boone County

Significant example of Neoclassical style architecture in well-preserved facade of limestone bank.



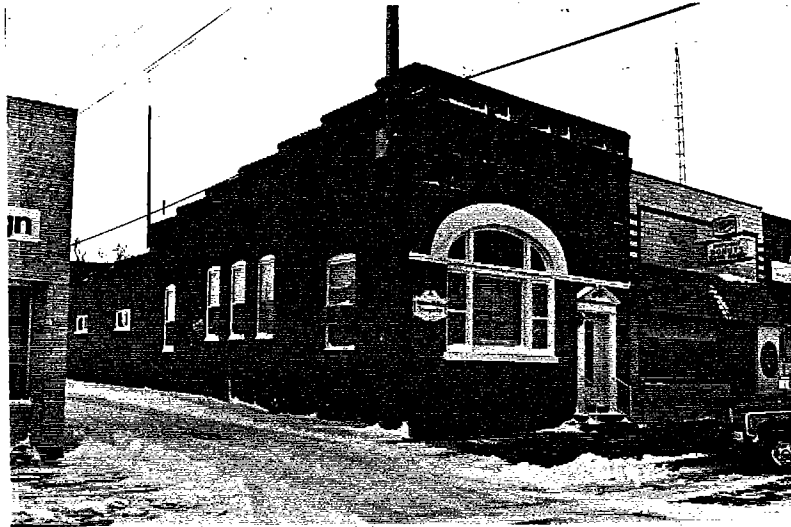
COMMUNICATION

B002-170: Albion Telephone Office, ca. 1910

Potential Historic Context(s): Communication - Telephone

Location: S.S. Church St. between 3rd and 4th St., Albion, Boone County

One-story brick telephone office symbolizes the development of the telephone communication system in Albion during the early 20th century.

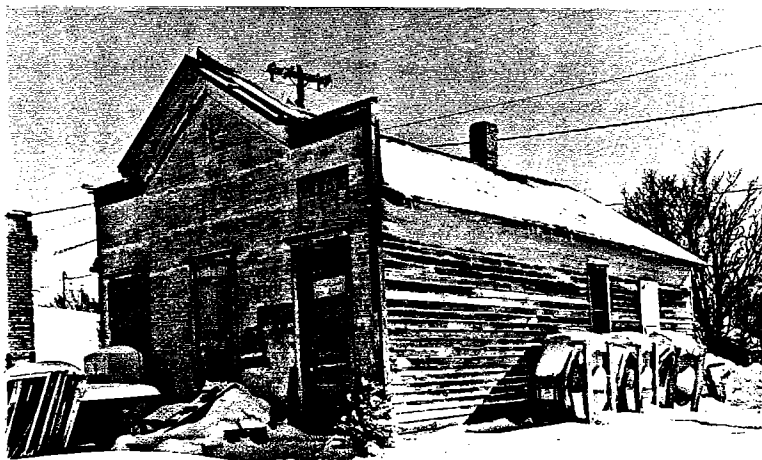


B007-12: Petersburg Post Office, ca. 1887

Potential Historic Context(s): Communication - Postal

Location: S 1/2 Lot 4, Block 9, Original Town, Petersburg, Boone County

Frame false front post office significant for its role as the primary distribution point for written communication during the early permanent settlement of Petersburg.



SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

B000-11: Abandoned Farmstead, ca. 1908

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Rural

Location: NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 2, T.20 N., R.8 W., Boone County

Judged as potentially eligible due to use of concrete block materials in construction of individually unique Supratype 63 house form.



B000-103: Iver Fulsaas Farmstead, ca. 1890

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Rural

Location: SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 32, T.22 N., R.5 W., Boone County

Despite abandoned and deteriorated condition, Fulsaas house was selected as a symbol of early rural settlement in northeast Boone County and for its association with Norwegian culture.



B000-113: Abandoned Farmhouse, ca. 1880

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Rural Dwelling

Location: NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 10, T.21 N., R.5 W., Boone County

Circa 1880 abandoned farmhouse selected as a late 19th century example of the numerically significant Supratype 40 with possible ethnic associations.



B000-200: John Peterson "All View Farm," ca. 1912

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Rural

Location: SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 25, T.20 N., R.5 W., Boone County

Farmstead of Danish-born immigrant significant for style-conscious design and possible association with Northeast Livestock and Cash Grain farming.



B000-230: Peter Simpson Farmstead, ca. 1890

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Rural

Location: SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 34, T.19 N., R.5 W., Boone County

Peter Simpson House chosen for possible association with ethnic immigration and for association with the non-extant site of the Simpson Brickyard.



B002-3: House, ca. 1910

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Town Dwellings

Location: 833 So. Fifth St., Albion, Boone County

Selected as a fine example of the gambrel roof derivative of Shingle Style design and for possible association with significant persons.



B002-12: House, ca. 1905

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Town Dwellings

Location: 632 So. 3rd St., Albion, Boone County

Significant example of the Free Classic subtype of Queen Anne architecture with possible association to locally significant persons.



B002-17: House, ca. 1918

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Town Dwellings

Location: 814 So. 3rd St., Albion, Boone County

Excellent example of the popular Craftsman-style house which was the predominant style employed in Albion home building from 1915 to 1925.



B002-50: House, ca. 1895

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Town Dwelling

Location: 342 So. 4th St., Albion, Boone County

Circa 1895 frame house selected for its locally rare use of Italianate ornamentation on an expanded I-house plan.



B002-59: House, ca. 1918

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Town Dwelling

Location: 705 So. 4th St., Albion, Boone County

Selected as a future research property under Criterion D and for possible association with significant local persons.



B002-63: House, ca. 1911

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Town Dwelling

Location: 805 So. 4th St., Albion, Boone County

Selected as an example of the numerically significant Supratype 52 with potential association to the Sears pattern-book houses of the early 20th century.

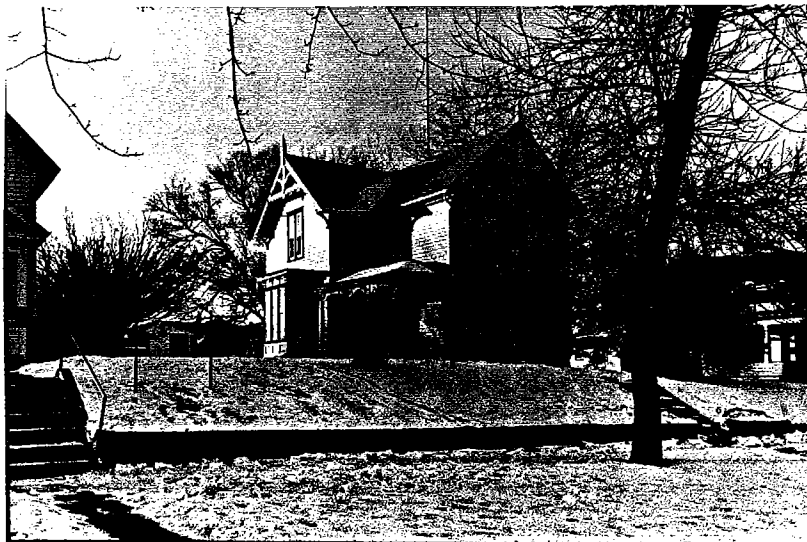


B002-94: House, ca. 1895

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Town Dwelling

Location: 316 So. 5th St., Albion, Boone County

Included in the Inventory as a significant example of the gable front and wing subtype associated with the Folk Victorian house style.



B002-140: House, ca. 1905

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Town Dwelling

Location: West end of Marengo St. at So. 9th St., Albion, Boone County

Second of two Albion houses illustrative of gambrel roof subtype associated with Shingle Style design (see B002-3).

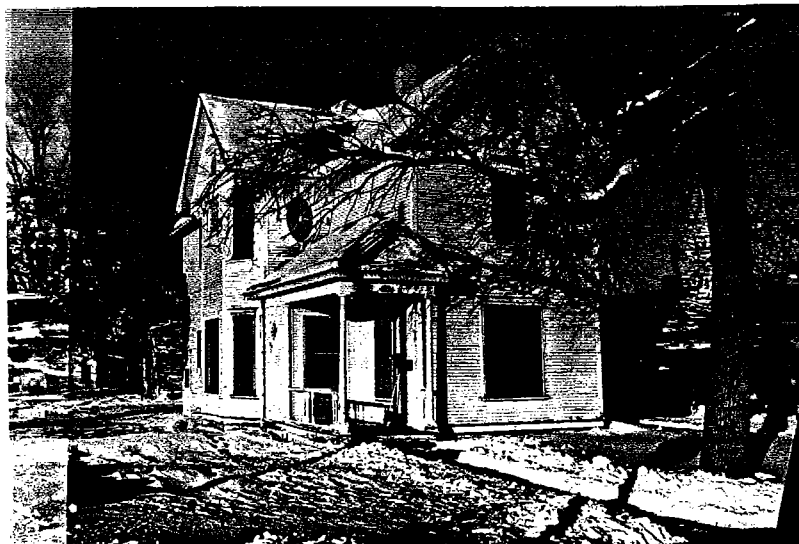


B002-187: House, ca. 1900

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Town Dwelling

Location: 542 W. Main St., Albion, Boone County

Eclectic Folk Victorian house of late 19th century indicative of house types built in Albion during early post-railroad settlement.



B002-203: House, ca. 1912

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Town Dwellings

Location: 216 So. 7th St., Albion, Boone County

Excellent example of the vernacularized version of Prairie style architecture extensively employed in Albion in the form of the numerically significant Supratype 84.



B004-13: Dr. William Reeder House, ca. 1900

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Town Dwellings

Location: N.W.C. 3rd St. and Dayton St., Cedar Rapids, Boone County

Significant as a fine example of the stylistic development of Queen Anne residential architecture and for possible association with significant persons.



B004-14: House, ca. 1915

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Town Dwellings

Location: S.W.C. 3rd St. and Dayton St., Cedar Rapids, Boone County

Selected for its individually unique expression of the popular Craftsman style house design and for possible association with significant persons.



B004-26: House, ca. 1905

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Town Dwellings

Location: N.W.C. 5th St. and Cedar St., Cedar Rapids, Boone County

Potential significance derived from individually unique Supratype 7 house form and for possible association with ethnic cultures.

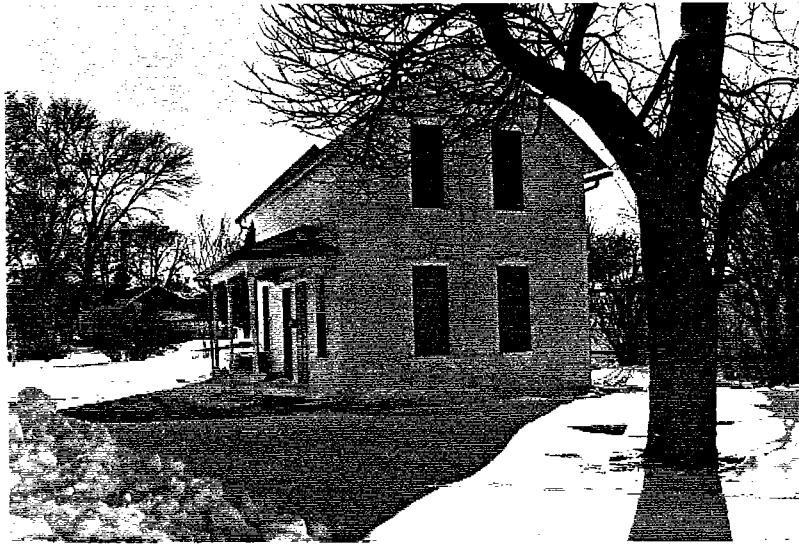


B007-35: House, ca. 1890

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Town Dwellings

Location: Lot 3 Block 11, Original Town, Petersburg, Boone County

Chosen as a well-preserved example of the numerically significant gable-front vernacular house (Supratype 36), with possible association to ethnic cultures.



B007-41: House, ca. 1905

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Town Dwellings

Location: N.W.C. 3rd St. and Widaman St., Petersburg, Boone County

Locally unique example of Queen Anne style ornamentation applied to the small-scale house form of the numerically significant Supratype 78.



B010-24: House, ca. 1922

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Town Dwellings

Location: 701 Beaver St., St. Edward, Boone County

Excellent example of the side-gable subtype associated with the Craftsman-style house design employed extensively throughout Boone County.



B010-34: House, ca. 1903

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Town Dwellings

Location: N.W.C. 11th St. and Beaver St., St. Edward, Boone County

Significant as a representative of the Free Classic subtype associated with Queen Anne architecture and for possible association with significant persons.



B010-47: House, ca. 1890

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Town Dwellings

Location: 1001 Main St., St. Edward, Boone County

Circa 1890 brick house representing one of the earliest local uses of masonry in residential construction. Potentially associated with significant person.



B010-64: House, ca. 1895

Potential Historic Context(s): Settlement Systems - Town Dwellings

Location: 107 Lovers Lane, St. Edward, Boone County

Selected as a future research property with potential association to Northern European ethnic cultures.



General Summary Part 2:

A Topical Discussion and Listing of Boone County Historic Properties

The following discussion consists of a topical summary of the historic properties documented during the Boone County Historic Buildings Survey. This discussion is arranged according to the Topical Listing of Historic Contexts authored by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office. It includes only a discussion of those Historic Contexts which contain properties judged as either potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or as contributors to the historic character of Boone County. Included at the end of each summary is a listing of properties which appear potentially significant with respect to the Historic Context being discussed. Each of these listings has been broken into two parts containing (1) those properties illustrated in the Preliminary Inventory (General Summary Part 1) which bear the greatest potential for National Register listing, and (2) those properties contributing to the historic character of the county which are of secondary priority with respect to National Register listing.

Historic Context: Religion

The contextual topic of religion, as one might gather, encompasses any cultural manifestation relative to the faithful devotion of an acknowledged deity. This includes any social entity relating to sacred organizations and rituals or considered a sacred place. In terms of historic buildings and structures, this includes churches, parsonage-rectories, cemeteries, fellowship halls, and schools. The Historic Buildings Survey of Boone County provided 31 religious-related properties with a corresponding total of 34 contributing buildings, two contributing objects, and nine contributing sites. These 31 documented properties consist of nine rural cemeteries, nine town churches, eight town church complexes, two church schools, two rural churches, and one church parsonage. The most significant grouping of churches was found in Albion (B002). These churches were not only numerically significant (8) but were also noteworthy for their use of stylistic motifs and retention of historic integrity. Specific churches in Albion which displayed enduring

qualities were St. John's Episcopal Church, 1888 (B002-92) and St. Michael's Catholic Church, 1908 (B002-172). The documentation of churches was less productive in the rural environs than what had been anticipated. In fact, only two rural-based churches were documented in Boone County with one of these being relocated to a rural "museum-like" collection of historic buildings (B000-1, Lindsay Church). The other rural-based church documented by the survey (Akron Presbyterian Church, B000-9) was, however, judged as potentially eligible for National Register listing and was included in the Preliminary Inventory.

Of the 31 religious-related properties documented in Boone County, nine were included in the Preliminary Inventory as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). An additional five properties were judged as contributors to the historic character of the county but are of secondary priority with respect to NRHP listing.

Potentially Eligible NRHP Properties:

B000-9: Akron Presbyterian Church
B002-92: St. John's Episcopal Church, 1888
B002-101: First United Methodist Church, 1907
B002-172: St. Michael's Catholic Church, 1908
B004-24: St. Anthony's Catholic Church, 1918
B007-16: St. John's Catholic School, 1911
B007-17: St. John's Catholic Rectory, 1919
B010-17: St. Edward Methodist Episcopal Church, 1919
B010-40: First Presbyterian Church, 1915

Second Priority NRHP Properties:

B002-45	B002-160	B010-49	B008-3
B002-96	B006-6	B004-39	

Historic Context: Legal Systems

The Historic Context entitled Legal Systems involves the binding customs of a community prescribed and enforced by a local authority. The

set of historic buildings which correspond to this topic can be quite broad but includes, among others, law enforcement, correctional, and regulatory buildings. Unfortunately, only three historic properties fitting the Legal Systems context were recorded in Boone County. These three were the Cedar Rapids City Hall, 1913 (B004-23); the Petersburg Jail, 1902 (B007-13); and the St. Edward City Water Maintenance Building, ca. 1908 (B010-41). Most notable among these buildings is the Petersburg Jail. This building was constructed in 1902 and consists of a small-scale one-story brick structure with a hipped roof and segmental door and window openings. The Petersburg Jail was considered potentially eligible for the NRHP based on its role in the enforcement of law during the early 20th century.

Potentially Eligible NRHP Properties:

B007-13: Petersburg Jail, 1902

Historic Context: Education

The contextual topic of Education encompasses any act or process which imparts or aids in the acquisition of knowledge. This title is quite self-explanatory with primary emphasis focused upon the components of schooling and enrichment. Historic buildings which fit this context are, among others, libraries, museums, and various forms or levels of schools.

A total of 27 educational-related properties were documented in Boone County. Of these 27 individual properties, 15 were rural schoolhouses located in the outlying environs of the county while the remaining 12 were located within six various communities. The documentation of 15 rural-based schools appears somewhat significant for, in other northeast Nebraska counties surveyed to this point (Boyd, Cedar, Knox, Thurston, Holt), the integrity and survival of historic rural schools has been limited. Of the 15 documented rural schools, six were considered potentially eligible for the NRHP based on their role in the development of the rural educational system and/or use of stylistic motifs. These five properties are: Beaver Valley Schoolhouse, 1925 (B000-22); District 56 Schoolhouse, 1929

(B000-99); Sunnyside Schoolhouse, 1924 (B000-164); Vorhees Valley Schoolhouse, 1923 (B000-205); District 14 Schoolhouse, 1920 (B000-243); and District 42 Schoolhouse, 1882 (B000-179). The first five of these schools mentioned above were constructed during the 1920s as a part of a county-wide effort to upgrade late 19th century facilities. Each of these schools employed, in various manifestations, ornamental motifs of the Neoclassical style. The sixth rural school mentioned above (District 42, 1882, B000-179) is a somewhat deteriorated example of the late 19th century one-room hall type schoolhouse constructed during the early permanent settlement of Boone County.

Of the 12 schools located within six various Boone County communities, two were considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. These are the Cedar Rapids Public School, 1927 (B004-1), designed by architect George Grabe, and St. John's Catholic School, 1911 (B007-16) which was also noted for its association to religion. It should be noted that four of the 12 town schools were located in the smaller community of Primrose. However, the schools were relocated to their current locations in the late 1960s following a 1965 tornado which claimed many historic properties.

Potentially Eligible NRHP Properties:

B000-22: Beaver Valley School, 1925
B000-99: District 56 School, 1929
B000-164: Sunnyside School, 1924
B000-179: District 42 School, 1882
B000-205: Vorhees Valley School, 1923
B002-6: Albion Carnegie Library, 1909
B004-1: Cedar Rapids Public School, 1927
B000-243: District 14 School, ca. 1920

Second Priority NRHP Properties:

B000-243 B010-77
B008-13 B008-15

Historic Context: Agriculture

The Historic Contexts relating to the theme of Agriculture will obviously be of great variety and importance to Nebraska. As a predominantly agrarian-based society, the economic well-being of the state is, in part, dependent upon the production of crops and livestock. Like other Nebraska counties, the settlement of Boone County was correspondent to the agricultural success of the early permanent settlers. Consequently, the documentation of historic agricultural properties in Boone County was an important and numerically significant task. Bearing this out is the fact that a total of 229 individual farm sites were documented by the Historic Buildings Survey of Boone County. These 229 properties accounted for 998 contributing buildings, 78 contributing structures, and 110 contributing objects. These totals appear consistent with those of other northeast NeHBS counties containing a similar geographic area.

The farmsteads documented by the survey are collectively viewed as an important historic resource for the state of Nebraska. They portray the raw materials of a people and an industry responsible for the settlement of a vast portion of our state. The continued existence of some of the farms documented in Boone County is, however, somewhat in doubt. In fact, 121 or approximately 53% of the 229 farms recorded were either abandoned farmsteads or farmhouses. The majority of these farms range in their era of construction from approximately 1885 to 1930. They contain the basic buildings necessary to crop and animal production such as cattle and hog barns, drive-thru corn cribs, granaries, and implement sheds. Particular emphasis was placed on the observance of farm properties relating to Livestock and Cash Grain farming. This farming type was identified in the 1930s by authors associated with the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture (Hedges and Elliott; Garey) as the predominant type of agriculture conducted in Boone County. This farming type was indeed prevalent throughout the duration of the rural survey with over 90% of all farms surveyed exhibiting some connection to cattle and/or hog production. Some of the more noteworthy properties within this context are: the Rudman Farmsteads (B000-177, ca. 1915 and B000-178, ca. 1885-1925); the Alfred Paup Farmstead (B000-176, ca. 1913); and the Daniel McCurdy

Farmstead (B000-222, ca. 1915). These four properties in addition to five other general agriculture farmsteads were recommended for listing in the NRHP and are illustrated in the Preliminary Inventory.

Potentially Eligible NRHP Properties:

B000-21: Thomas Norskov Farmstead, ca. 1893
B000-62: John Mannlein Farmstead, ca. 1912
B000-64: Heinrich Kettler Farmstead, ca. 1890 & 1915
B000-110: Charles Swanson Farmstead, ca. 1910
B000-160: Pierson D. Smith Farmstead, 1876 & 1927
B000-176: Alfred Paup Farmstead, ca. 1915
B000-177: Wm. and Arthur Rudman Farmstead, 1913-1940
B000-178: The Rudman Farmstead, ca. 1885-1925
B000-222: Daniel McCardy Farmstead, ca. 1915

Second Priority NRHP Properties:

B000-19	B000-172
B000-44	B000-183
B000-95	B000-191
B000-101	B000-206
B000-106	B000-217
B000-109	B000-239
B000-131	B000-241
B000-138	B000-254

Historic Context: Processing Industry

The Historic Context relating to the Processing Industry in Nebraska refers to the processing, preparation, and consumption of food. This includes such industries as canning, crop and grain milling, dairy, poultry, meat packing and rendering. The discussion of this topic will be brief, but is included in the topical summary for one primary reason. This is, the Albion Milling Company, located in Albion adjacent to the former Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills Railroad. The Albion Milling

Company Building (B002-166) is believed to have been built around 1905 and operated until 1931 when it was purchased by the Norco Feed Mill Company. The mill specialized in the mixing of livestock feed products and played a locally significant role in the development of the agriculture industry.

Second Priority NRHP Properties:

B002-166

Historic Context: Commerce

Typically, historic properties relating to the theme of commerce often constitute a large percentage of the buildings recorded in a reconnaissance survey. However, the Historic Buildings Survey of Boone County produced a somewhat less than significant number of commerce-related properties. Given the fact that Boone County contains seven communities with an accumulative 1980 population of 3,881 people, it was somewhat disappointing that only 38 total commerce-related properties were recorded. These 38 properties account for only 5.4% of the 700 total properties documented in the county. A general lack of integrity among commercial "Main Street" buildings was observed in Albion (B002), Boone (B003), Loretto (B006), Primrose (B008), and St. Edward (B010). Particularly disappointing were the communities of Albion and St. Edward which account for 75% of the county population yet produced only 18 commercial buildings worthy of documentation. Albion, despite containing four individually noteworthy buildings, lacked a visually distinct collection of commercial buildings. The historic buildings in the central business district of Albion were found in random placements on three different streets and lacked an assertive distinction as to which of the three was the primary commercial streetscape. Because of this, the Albion business district lacks a sense of enclosure and is void of a collective image of historically identified commercial buildings.

St. Edward, on the other hand, does contain an enclosed commercial streetscape along a primary axis, but unfortunately exhibited a lack of integrity within the specific buildings comprising this enclosed streetscape. The exceptions to this for St. Edward were the Neoclassic style

St. Edward Bank (B010-16) and the E. D. Vieths Commercial Building, 1901 (B010-13).

Exceptions to the general county-wide lack of integrity among commercial properties were found in Cedar Rapids (B004) and Petersburg (B007). These communities, despite containing only one-fourth the population of Albion and St. Edward, produced the same number (18) of documented commercial properties. The buildings of these communities, while not exceedingly noteworthy, are mentioned at this point for their representation of typical early 20th century frame and masonry commercial buildings.

Potential NRHP Properties:

- B002-169: Commercial Building, ca. 1900
- B002-171: Commercial Building, ca. 1915
- B002-190: Commercial Building, ca. 1900
- B007-1: Andres Commercial Building, ca. 1903
- B007-24: Commercial Building, ca. 1900
- B010-13: E. D. Vieths Commercial Building, 1901
- B002-1: Albion National Bank, 1903
- B010-16: Bank of St. Edward, ca. 1903
- B004-15: S. S. Hadley Bank Building, ca. 1910

Second Priority NRHP Properties:

- B007-23: Loxterkamp Commercial Building, 1909
- B007-25: Citizens State Bank, 1901
- B007-26: Farmers State Bank, 1892
- B008-14: False Front Commercial Building, ca. 1900

Historic Context: Communication

The historic theme of communication consists of the transfer of information from location to location or from individual to individual. This would include communications through the means of telegraph, telephone, television, postal service, newspaper, and radio. Buildings which fit this context include, among others, post offices, newspaper offices,

and telephone buildings. Normally, one would anticipate finding a large number of buildings which fit this context. However, the Historic Buildings Survey of Boone County recorded only four historic buildings which fit this context. These four buildings are the Albion Post Office, 1937 (B002-4); the Albion Telephone Building, 1909 (B002-170); the Petersburg Telephone Office (B007-11); and the former Petersburg Post Office, ca. 1887 (B007-12). There were no communication-related buildings documented in any of the five other communities in Boone County. Of the four properties recorded, two were included in the Preliminary Inventory as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These are the Albion Telephone Office (B002-170), a one-story brick building constructed in 1909, and the former Petersburg Post Office (B007-12), a frame false front building constructed in 1887 which has been literally shoved to the back of the Main Street lot it once fronted upon.

Potentially Eligible NRHP Properties:

B002-170: Albion Telephone Office, 1909

B007-12: Former Petersburg Post Office, ca. 1887

Second Priority NRHP Properties:

B002-4: Albion Post Office, 1937

Historic Context: Settlement Systems

Settlement Systems is the broad contextual title encompassing the division, acquisition, and ownership of land. This theme also contains the patterns generated through political, religious, or commercial activities to facilitate the establishment of cultural systems. Not surprisingly, this topic contained the greatest number of documented historic properties within Boone County. Of the 700 total properties recorded in Boone County, 358 or 51% fall within the theme of Settlement Systems. This total appears to be fairly consistent with that of other northeast NeHBS counties containing a similar geographic size. The retention of historic integrity that these 358 properties displayed was obviously quite varied. In some instances, the integrity had been

severely compromised through later alterations or additions, while in other cases, buildings were recorded which were extremely similar to their original condition. The era of construction for these properties was quite diverse as well. Construction dates appear to range from the first crude pre-railroad dwellings of the 1870s to the period-revival houses of the 1930s.

The majority of the 358 Settlement System properties appeared in two basic forms: (1) the simple, unadorned vernacular house, and (2) the Craftsman style house built in abundance from 1915 to 1925. In addition to this, a smaller group of "high-style" houses were also observed. These style-oriented houses, with the exception of the Craftsman, occurred rather infrequently. Despite this infrequent occurrence, however, the "high-style" houses were represented by a broad range of stylistic types. These included Italianate, Stick, Shingle, Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, and a vernacularized version of Prairie style.

Besides accounting for the largest percentage of recorded buildings, the contextual theme of Settlement Systems also represents the largest number of properties recommended for the National Register of Historic Places. Twenty-four of the 60 properties recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP are found in the Preliminary Inventory under the heading of Settlement Systems. The listing of these properties as well as that of second priority properties is included below.

Potentially Eligible NRHP Properties:

- B000-11: Abandoned Farmstead, ca. 1908
- B000-103: Iver Fulsaas Farmstead, ca. 1890
- B000-113: Abandoned Farmhouse, ca. 1880
- B000-200: John Peterson "All View Farm," ca. 1912
- B000-230: Peter Simpson Farmstead, ca. 1890
- B002-3: House, ca. 1910
- B002-12: House, ca. 1905
- B002-17: House, ca. 1918
- B002-50: House, ca. 1895
- B002-59: House, ca. 1918

B002-63: House, ca. 1911
 B002-94: House, ca. 1895
 B002-140: House, ca. 1905
 B002-187: House, ca. 1900
 B002-203: House, ca. 1912
 B004-13: Dr. Wm. Reeder House, ca. 1900
 B004-14: House, ca. 1915
 B004-26: House, ca. 1905
 B007-35: House, ca. 1890
 B007-41: House, ca. 1905
 B010-24: House, ca. 1922
 B010-34: House, ca. 1903
 B010-47: House, ca. 1890
 B010-64: House, ca. 1895

Second Priority NRHP Properties:

B000-114	B002-108	B002-176	B007-44
B000-122	B002-123	B002-181	B007-46
B002-15	B002-126	B002-208	B008-2
B002-18	B002-127	B004-9	B010-6
B002-33	B002-129	B004-26	B010-29
B002-34	B002-132	B004-27	B010-38
B002-47	B002-141	B004-29	B010-44
B002-49	B002-144	B004-33	B010-45
B002-85	B002-151	B004-35	B010-51
B002-86	B002-161	B004-51	B010-56
B002-88	B002-173	B004-52	B010-73
B002-97	B002-174	B004-53	B010-84
B002-98	B002-175	B007-10	B010-89
B002-102			

General Summary Part 3:

A Supratype Summary of Boone County House Types

It is no surprise that domestic architecture is the most frequently recorded resource in reconnaissance-level surveys. The Boone County survey was no exception producing a total of 513 residential resources. This total represents 30.3% of the 1,691 contributing buildings and structures within the study area. The preservation of this building type can be attributed to the continuing social need for shelter and the predominant location of residences in towns where the opportunity for occupancy is greater. The recording of residential buildings in the Boone County survey included not only occupied resources, but abandoned as well. In addition, all houses that were surveyed as part of a church site or farmstead were included in the aforementioned totals.

In consideration of the large abundance of these resources and in an attempt to avoid "stylistic" designations, the method of Core Supratype Analysis (as developed by the Midwest Vernacular Architecture Committee, D. Murphy: 1985) has been implemented. The supratype analysis eliminates the subjective labeling of domestic buildings according to "style" and imposes instead, an objective description based on the primary external mass of the house. To best define the components of this method, an excerpt from the South Bottoms Historic District National Register Nomination (D. Murphy: 1987, 1-4) is included below.

The supratype is a categorization based exclusively on the external massing of houses, similar to that first developed by Kniffen (1936) under the ruberick of "type." The term "supratype" is applied here to distinguish it from the more current methods of type analysis which are based on form, that is, on external massing and internal space, such as that developed by Glassie (1975).

Core supratypes are defined by combinations of five massing elements as applied to the core structure of houses. Core structure is defined as the predominant mass element which cannot be further subdivided (Figure 2). In general, core refers to that portion of a house which is exclusive of wings

and porches. The mass elements which compose the core include its shape, relative size, wall height, roof type, and its orientation on the site.

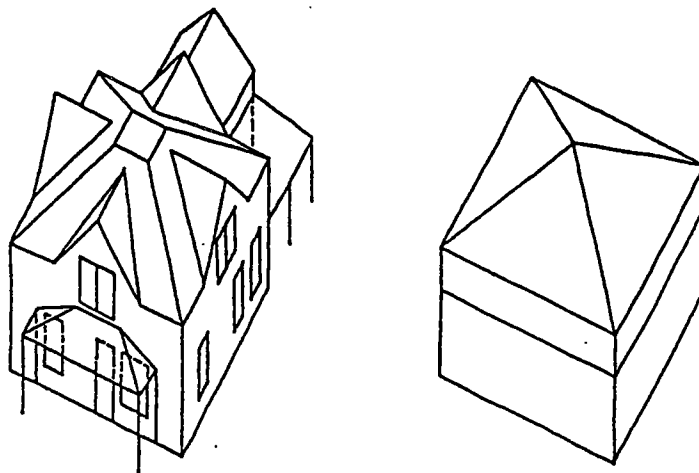


Fig. 2. The core structure derived from the house (after Murphy).

Shape designations for core structures are geometric, based on the ground-level outline of the core. Designations include square (S), rectangular (R), tee-shaped (T), ell-shaped (L), cross-shaped (X), U-shaped (U), polygonal (P), H-shaped (H), courtyard (C), irregular (I), and circular (O).

The horizontal size of the core is related to a need to distinguish large houses from small ones. Size, in the supratypal method, refers to horizontal dimension and is applied only to the narrowest dimension of the core, or to its width. While actual dimensions are recorded, houses are sorted based upon "units" of measurement which approximate the number of rooms a given width normally could contain (e.g., one, one with hall, two rooms, etc.). Units of width in the South Bottoms Historic District are defined as 0.5 (less than 14 ft.), 1.0 (14-19 ft.), 1.5 (20-29 ft.), 2.0 (30-39 ft.), and 2.5 (40 ft. or greater).

The second measurement of size involves the height of the core. We designate this dimension in terms of stories, even though it is based exclusively on the height of the external

wall, not on the amount of usable internal space. The measurement is based on the facade wall, the top of which is expressed by the eave line (Figure 3). Thus attics, the space beneath a sloping roof, are not considered in determinations of height.

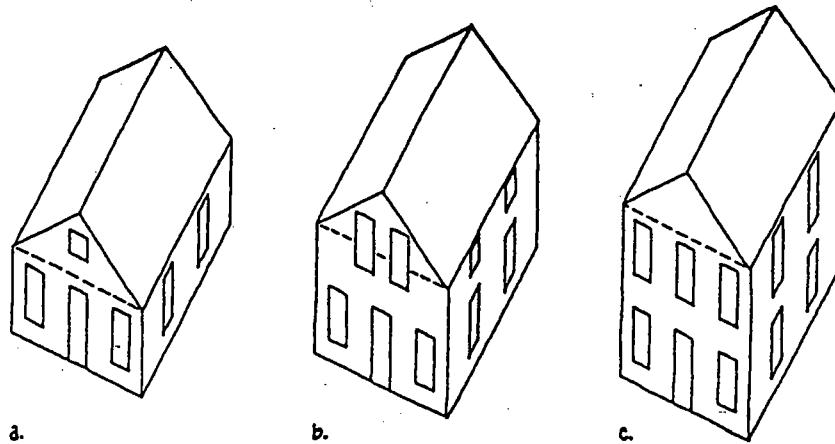


Fig. 3. Wall height guidelines illustrated, note the eave line: a) one story, b) one-and-one-half story, c) two story (after Murphy).

The fourth massing element is roof type. These are so well known that they need little explanation. The supratypal method utilizes only four generic types for simplicity, subsuming under these all the variants (Figure 4). The four types include flat (F), shed (S), hipped (H, including pyramidal and mansard), and gabled (G, including gambrel and gerkinhead).

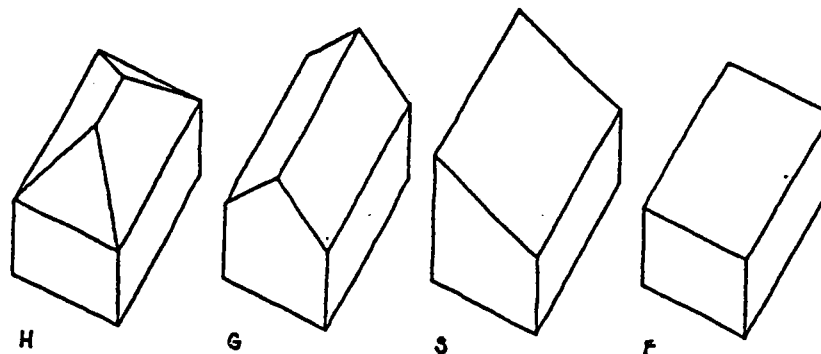


Fig. 4. Generic roof types: H: hipped; G: gable; S: shed; F: flat (after Murphy).

The last aspect of mass used in describing core supratypes involves the orientation of the core on the site, relative to its facade. Facade is defined as that wall which is the architectural front of the house, facing the road or the street, which is usually but not always more highly decorated. Facades also usually but not always incorporate the main entrance. Orientation is expressed in latitudinal (La), longitudinal (Lo), and non-applicable (Na) terms. There are several core shapes for which orientation is not applicable. Since only two shapes, the square (S) and the rectangular (R), are statistically significant in South Bottoms, orientation will be discussed only for those two here.

For rectangular shapes, if the narrow (gable) end faces the street, the axis of its roof is perpendicular to the street. Its orientation is then termed longitudinal (Lo). If the eave side faces the street, its roof ridge runs parallel to the street and its orientation is described as latitudinal (La). Orientation is always applicable for rectangular cores.

For square shapes (S), where both the front and side dimensions are equal, we would normally consider orientation to be non-applicable (Na). This is true for squares with hipped or pyramidal roofs. However, if the square core is sheltered by a gable roof, the ridge provides an illusion of orientation as though it were rectangular in shape. Therefore, square shapes with gable roofs have orientation recorded in the same fashion as that for rectangular cores.

In summary, core supratypes are external massing categorizations applied to the core structure of houses. Core structure is the predominant mass element which cannot be further subdivided (that portion of the house exclusive of subordinate wings and porches). Five massing aspects of the core are used to derive the supratype—its shape, relative size, height, roof type, and orientation. Particular combinations of these aspects

are designated numerically (S.#). (D. Murphy: South Bottoms Historic District National Register Nomination, 1987, 1-4).

Boone County House Types

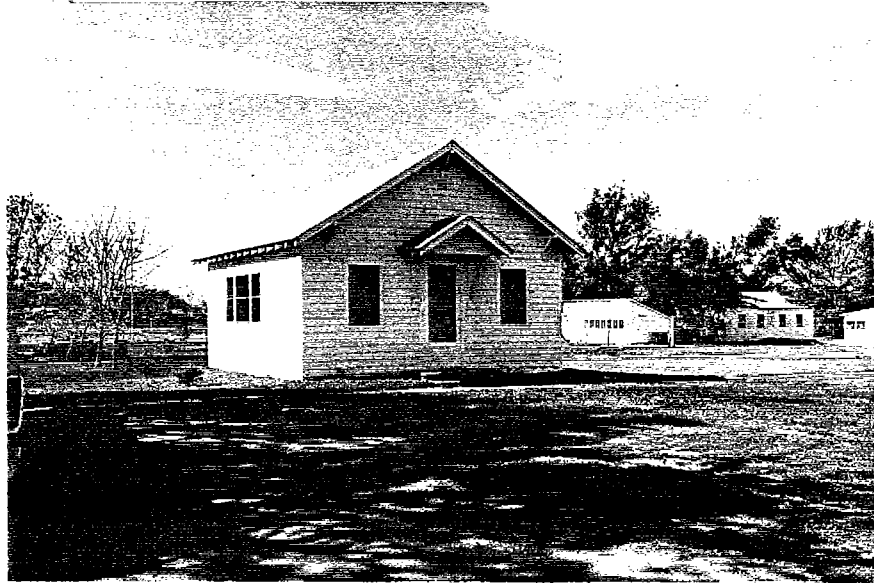
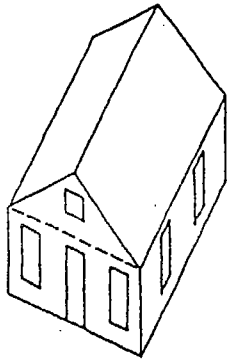
The use of the Core Supratype analysis in the reconnaissance-level survey proved beneficial in that it created an objective process of interpretation for the recording of historic residences. The residential properties documented in the Boone County survey are represented by 97 different supratypes. A numerical designation has been assigned to each of these 70 types (e.g., S.1, S.2, S.3, etc.). A master list of the 97 individual types is included in this report as Appendix 2.

While 97 various supratypes may seem like a varied lot for 513 total resources, a somewhat more narrow group actually represents the majority of the documented properties. In fact, 12 supratype categories account for 57.3% of all recorded sites. Furthermore, 43% of all Boone County houses fit into one of only seven supratype categories. The supratype recording of historic houses has produced a large volume of data which can be analyzed in an infinite number of ways. However, in an attempt to present a concise and useful summary of the supratype data, Save America's Heritage has focused on the answers to two basic questions. These are:

1. What were the numerically significant supratypes of the entire county?
2. What were the numerically significant supratypes of town locations versus those of rural locations?

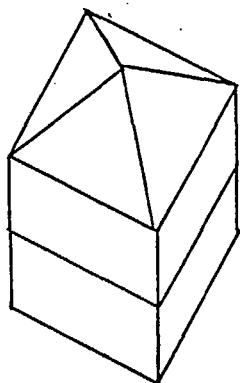
To answer these questions, a numerical analysis of the 97 supratypes was performed to derive a minimum level of significance. With a survey total of 513 houses, this minimum level was established at 5% necessitating a representation of 26 or more houses. Of the 97 supratypes generated by the Boone County survey, six individual types exceed the 5% level and are summarized in the following discussion.

Supratype 41



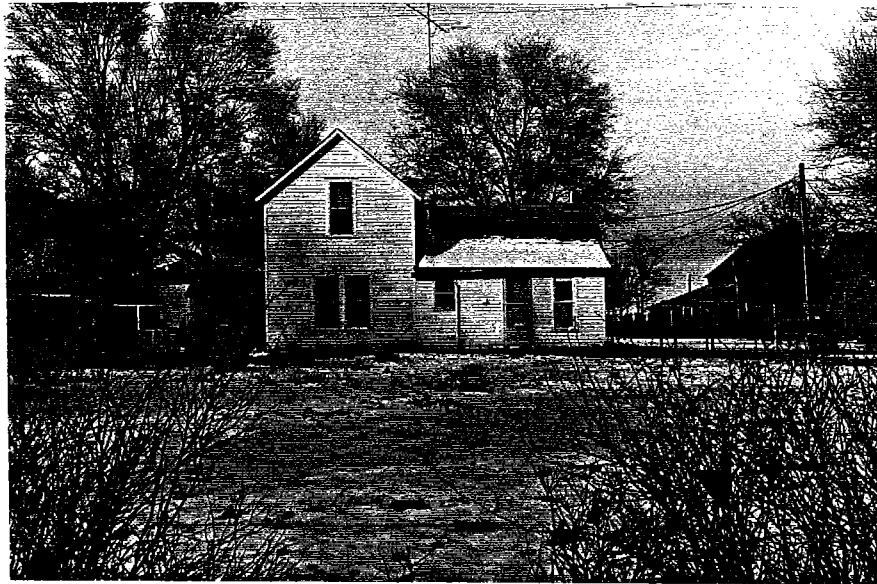
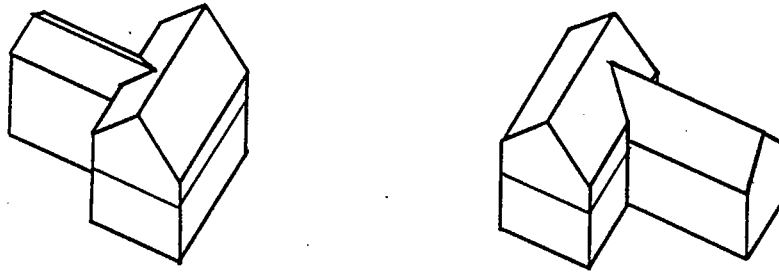
Supratype No. 41; R, 1.5u, 1.0s, G, Lo. Among the 97 supratypes present in Boone County, Supratype No. 41 was the most frequently recorded house form representing 9.2% of the 513 surveyed houses. The essential characteristics of this type consist of a rectangular-shaped core with the narrowest dimension ranging from 20 to 29 feet, a height of one story, and a gable roof running in a longitudinal orientation. This house type appears to have been started in the early settlement years of the 1890s and was carried into the 1920s where it was more commonly adorned with "craftsman" decorative motifs. The strong representation of this house type is due mostly to its predominant use in town locations. In fact, this type appeared in 11.7% of the 324 houses recorded in the eight Boone County towns and was only documented in 4.7% of the 189 rural properties.

Supratype 84



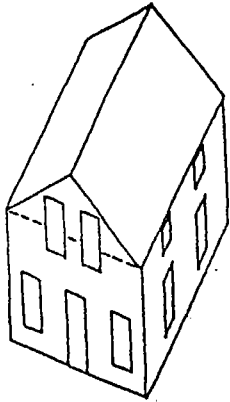
Supratype No. 84; S, 2.0u, 2.0s, H, n. Also numerically significant among Boone County house types is Supratype 84, the "popular" two-story square. The two-story square was a popular choice among many Nebraska builders of the early 20th century. Therefore, it is not surprising that S.84 was the second most frequently documented house form in Boone County representing 6.2% of the 513 recorded houses. The S.84 consists of a two-unit (30 to 39 feet) square core making it the largest of the numerically significant houses in Boone County. The essential characteristics defining this type are a wide square-shaped core rising to two stories in height and covered with a pyramidal, truncated, or standard hipped roof. Additional features common to this type are frontal porches, bay windows, and hipped dormers. The predominant location for this house type was in the rural environs of Boone County where it accounted for 13.8% of the 189 rural houses. Contrasting this is the infrequent documentation of the S.84 in town locations where it represented only 1.9% of the 324 houses.

Supratype 36



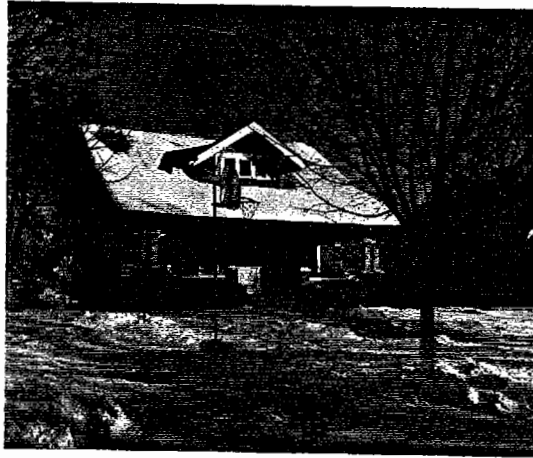
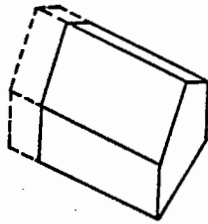
Supratype No. 36; R, 1.0u, 1.5s, G, Lo. Supratype 36 was tied for third as the most numerically significant house type (5.9%) among the 97 types generated by the Boone County survey. The essential characteristics of the S.36 are a one and one-half story rectangular core placed in longitudinal orientation with the narrow front gable-end ranging in width from 14 to 19 feet. Most often these types contained a perpendicular side gable wing of shorter height which usually contained an entry protected by a hipped roof porch. These houses were found in a relatively equal balance between rural (6.3%) and town (5.5%) locations and appear to have been built primarily between the years of 1895 to 1910.

Supratype 52



Supratype No. 52; R, 1.5u, 1.5s, G, Lo. Supratype 52 was also the third most frequently recorded house type in Boone County (5.9%), and differs only slightly from the aforementioned S.36. Both the S.52 and S.36 belong to the R, G, Lo family of house types which, in combination with 18 other supratypes, constitute 36% of the houses recorded in Boone County. The differences between these two types is simply a matter of width. While both consist of a one and one-half story rectangular core, Supratype 52 has a slightly wider gable-ended dimension of 20 to 29 feet. This gives the core of the S.36 a more narrow and vertical proportion than its similarly recorded cousin. In addition, Supratype 52 differs slightly in that it was found more frequently in town settings (6.5%) than it was among rural locations (4.8%).

Supratype 40



Supratype No. 40; R, 1.5u, 1.0s, G, La. Supratype 40 was tied for fifth as the most numerically significant house type (5.7%) among 97 types generated by the Boone County survey. The essential characteristics of the S.40 are a one-story rectangular core placed in a latitudinal orientation with a side gable-end ranging in width from 20 to 29 feet. Most often these types appeared in the recognizable and generically known "bungalow" form. Their primary era of construction was from 1915 to 1930 and they were found predominantly in the towns of Boone County (6.8%) rather than outlying rural locations (3.7%).

Supratype 78



Supratype No. 78; S, 1.5u, 1.0s, H, n. Also placing fifth among the 97 house types and the last to surpass the 5% level of significance is Supratype 78. This type was found in 5.7% of all surveyed houses in Boone County but was much more significantly represented in town locations (8.3%) rather than rural locations (1.1%). This type is generically referred to as a "one-story hipped roof square" and presumably consists of a four-room square plan. The width of the structure ranges from 20 to 29 feet and is usually protected by a truncated or pyramidal hipped roof. This house type was one of the predominant forms used during the early decades of the 20th century. Some of the urban examples contained hints of Victorian (Queen Anne) stylistic detailing, but this type appeared primarily in the form of unadorned vernacular houses.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

Throughout the duration of the Boone County survey, random observations were recorded in an effort to later construct recommendations for future work. The general impressions recorded by the survey team were then combined with a post-survey analysis of documented historic properties. The resulting recommendations were conceptualized by Save America's Heritage to fit the "tools" of preservation and documentation available to the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office. These tools consist of Multiple Property, Historic District, and individual nominations to the NRHP as well as intensive survey relating to Historic Context Reports.

The following suggestions are separated into two categories and are presented without reference to priority. The two categories are: 1) NeSHPO National Register Follow-Up, and 2) Potential Thematic Studies.

National Register Recommendations

The first of the two categories, the NeSHPO National Register Follow-Up, is a basic summary of the potential National Register of Historic Places listing activities associated with the Boone County survey.

Save America's Heritage strongly suggests the drafting of nominations for all properties judged by NeSHPO staff as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The drafting of these nominations may occur in two basic forms. First, as Multiple Property nominations for all buildings which relate to Historic Contexts developed by the NeSHPO, or as individual nominations of the 60 properties listed in the Preliminary Inventory of Boone County historic buildings. The properties which appear in the Preliminary Inventory are those which appear potentially eligible for the National Register and should be acted upon immediately following the submittal of this report.

Potential Thematic Studies

The following priorities for future work recommended by Save America's Heritage are listed thematically. These themes are presented at this point as those which appear to have the greatest potential for

development into Historic Context Reports. The basis for these suggestions were derived from presurvey research, agricultural analyses, and Reconnaissance Survey observations.

1. Northeastern Livestock and Cash Grain Farming

As settlers came in to northeast Nebraska, they brought with them the same agricultural practices they had known in the Midwest cornbelt. Corn was the usual first crop put in by settlers (Fite, p. 246). By the end of the 19th century, real advances in scientific farming began to have an impact on production. Crop rotation, seed selection, higher quality livestock through selective breeding, and research into plant and animal diseases were advances in agricultural practice.

Two advances were very important to intensive livestock production. A serum to prevent hog cholera resulted in an increase in production. The other highly significant advance was in the use of alfalfa in rotation with corn to maintain soil fertility. This allowed livestock production to be practiced on a more intensive level (Sweedlum, p. 207).

By the end of the 1930s the intensive livestock system of farming was in full flower with northeast Nebraska having more livestock per section than any other area of the state (Hedges and Elliott, pp. 36-38).

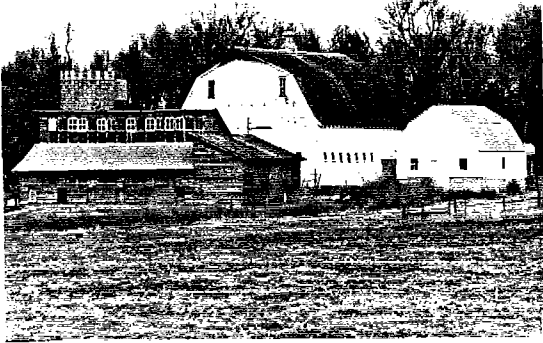
Cattle and hog feeding are the main livestock enterprises. The value of livestock has increased through time. By 1969, Williams and Murfield report over 90% of farms reporting some kind of livestock with receipts from livestock and livestock products accounting for over 80% of average farm income (p. 33).

Data from the Census of Agriculture for the years 1910 (p. 30), 1935 (p. 326), and 1982 (p. 120) reveal the number of Boone County farms has dropped substantially. In 1910 there were 1,821 farms in the county, by 1935 there were 2,037 but only 857 in 1982. The average size farm reflects these trends as well. In 1910 the average for the county was 228 acres; as the number of farms increased, average acreage fell to 214 in 1935, and as expected with the reduction in the number of farms seen in the 1982 census, the average acreage rose to 505 acres. The average farm size in each of these years is smaller than the state average for that

time period which reflects the intensive nature of agriculture in the area.

The drastic decline in the number of Boone County farms between 1935 and 1982 has important implications for historic building survey. As farms are combined to increase acreage, farmsteads were likely abandoned. Buildings designed to meet the changing economics and farming practices of today are different than the traditional buildings of 50 years ago. Therefore, it is Save America's Heritage recommendation that the Northeastern Livestock and Cash Grain Area Historic Context Report be developed by the NeSHPO and followed by an investigative study of historic properties within Boone County which relate to this context. For a list of prospective properties fitting this context, please refer to Topical Discussion and Listing found in Part 2 of the General Summary.

2. Plum Creek Multiple Property Nomination



A second thematic study which should be further evaluated for potential significance is the collection of historic properties located along Plum Creek. Plum Creek originates in northwestern Boone County and runs diagonally to the southeast where it exits into neighboring Nance County. The Historic Buildings Survey of Boone County recorded a somewhat heavy concentration of historic properties adjacent to Plum Creek. In fact, 24 historic properties were recorded within a proximity of one-half mile from Plum Creek. These properties contain a direct physical relationship with Plum Creek and suggest that the creek may have served as a linear focus of settlement from as early as 1878 to as late as 1910. The 24 recorded properties are primarily associated with four contextual themes. These are: Agriculture, Settlement Systems, Education, and Religion.

List of Potential Contributing Properties: (24)

B000-8	B000-149	B000-187
B000-9	B000-176	B000-189
B000-48	B000-177	B000-213
B000-49	B000-178	B000-214
B000-50	B000-179	B000-215
B000-53	B000-180	B000-244
B000-146	B000-183	B000-245
B000-147	B000-184	B000-246

1885 STATE ATLAS

BOONE CO.

ANTELOPE C O.

I have carefully examined this Map of Boone Co. and believe it to be very accurate and complete.
Feb 3 1884 J. S. Smith County Surveyor.

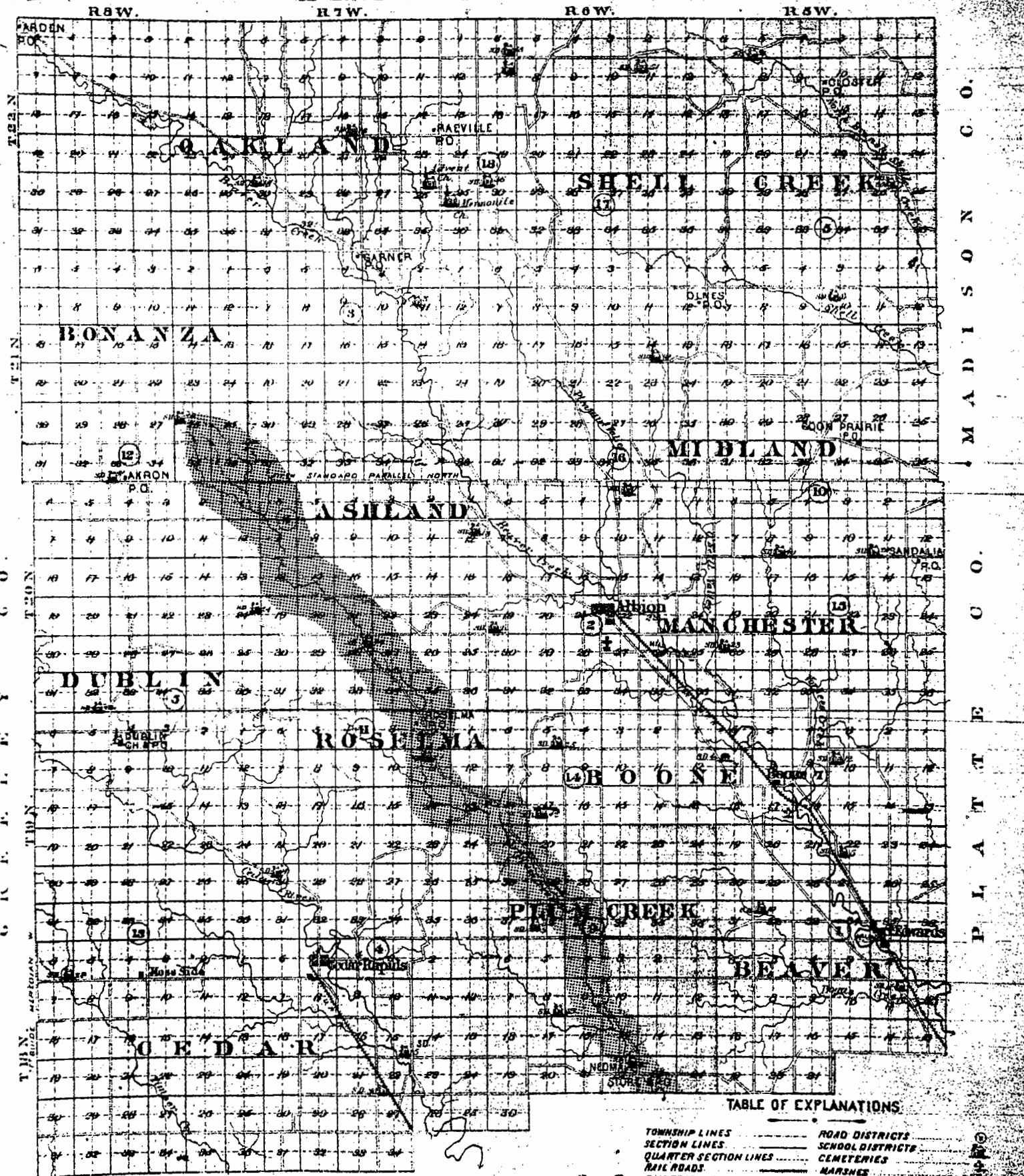


TABLE OF EXPLANATIONS

TOWNSHIP LINES	ROAD DISTRICTS
SECTION LINES	SCHOOL DISTRICTS
QUARTER SECTION LINES	CEMETERIES
RAILROADS	MARSHES
RAILROADS INCOMPLETE	STREAMS
PUBLIC ROADS	POST OFFICES

NANCE CO.

3. The Albion Craftsman-Style Historic District



THE SOMERS (from Houses by Mail, a guide to houses from Sears Roebuck and Company).



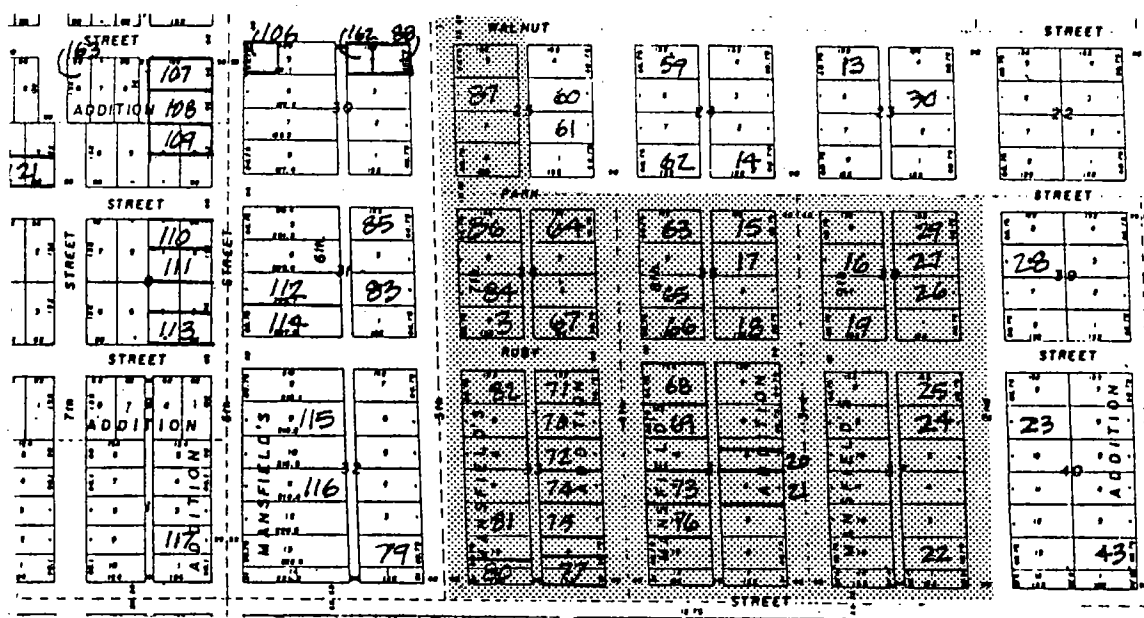
THE SHERIDAN (from Houses by Mail, a guide to houses from Sears Roebuck and Company).

The Craftsman style, more commonly known in the Midwest as the bungalow or the Bungloid style, finds its origins in Southern California. Craftsman houses were inspired primarily by the work of two California brothers, Charles Sumner and Henry Mather Green (McAlester, p. 454). Around 1903 they began to design simple Craftsman-type bungalows and in 1909 several landmark examples called "ultimate bungalows" were designed and executed. Popularity for this newfound California style found its way into regional as well as national magazines such as Western Architect, Good Housekeeping, House Beautiful, and Architectural Record and soon familiarized the nation with this style. Pattern books followed and offered a wide variety of floor plans and exterior finishes. Not only could one just look at pattern books for ideas, but in some instances, could even purchase a "Craftsman bungalow" in pre-cut packages of lumber. Then came the task of hiring a local contractor to assemble the structure.

Characteristic of the common bungalow is a one-story rectangular shape with low pitched broad gable roof covering the major core of the structure. Many times a smaller lower gabled porch or wing was added to the front of the house. Other identifying features include eave overhangs

with exposed rafters, decorative knee braces added under the gables, wide window openings, stout boxed columns supported by piers, and the use of shed-type dormers. Wood clad is the most widely seen exterior finish. Other often used exterior finishes are wood shingle, brick, or stone.

The Midwest and Nebraska in particular witnessed the extensive development of the bungalow which was economical to build and provided an alternative to the popular four-square Prairie cube, or basic box. In looking at previously surveyed towns of Nebraska, the bungalow consistently appears as one of the most popular styles. One such town is Albion (B002), which contained a 1980 population of 2,000 persons.



Proposed boundaries of Albion Craftsman-style District with NeHBS site numbers.

The area bounded roughly by Park Street south to Fairview Street and from 2nd Street west to 5th Street supported a high occupancy of bungalow types—a rate of 93% of the 35 residential properties documented within the study area. After the bungalow houses were identified, a more detailed analysis was undertaken to establish the most common supertype of this style within these boundaries. Results were similar to those illustrated in A Field Guide to American Houses (Virginia and Lee McAlester, 1985, pp. 452-463) in that about one-third of Craftsman houses were of the front gabled roof type. Porches, either full or partial to

the facade of the house, were almost evenly divided between attached or integral to the main roof. Most examples are one-story or one and one-half story with some two-story examples also appearing.



Side gable type: Integral porch



Side gable type: Attached porch



Front gable type: Integral porch



Front gable type: Attached porch

In supertype notation, the most common occurring house type within the study area is R, 1.5u, 1.0s, G, La or Lo, Fe with full porch.

Save America's Heritage recognizes the architectural importance of this neighborhood which consists of a high concentration of Craftsman, or bungalow, style houses and proposes further investigation into this subject. NeHBS site numbers for properties included within the proposed district boundaries are included below.

Potentially Eligible Craftsman-Style Properties:

B002-15	B002-26	B002-73
B002-16	B002-27	B002-74
B002-17	B002-29	B002-75
B002-18	B002-65	B002-76
B002-19	B002-66	B002-77
B002-20	B002-68	B002-80
B002-21	B002-69	B002-81
B002-22	B002-70	B002-82
B002-24	B002-71	B002-84
B002-25	B002-72	B002-87

APPENDIX 1

**A RESEARCH DESIGN
FOR THE
HISTORIC BUILDINGS SURVEY
OF
BOONE COUNTY**

RECONNAISSANCE RESEARCH DESIGN

1. Introduction

It is the intention of this paper to contribute two important functions towards the execution of the Reconnaissance Survey of Boone County. First, it will provide Save America's Heritage (SAVE) survey team with the guidelines by which the survey will be performed and secondly, it establishes a means of communicating these guidelines to NeSHPO project managers for critique and refinement.

The format of this Research Design will be to discuss first the "non-mechanical" aspects of the survey, followed by a discussion of the tasks considered more "mechanical" in nature. The primary purpose of the "mechanical" discussion is to define the documentation process used in the recording of historic properties while the "non-mechanical" discussion will consist of the survey objectives and limitations.

2. Objectives Of Reconnaissance Survey

After completing a preliminary outline of the objectives associated with a reconnaissance survey, it became apparent that there was an obvious division between those objectives which were qualitative in nature and those that were quantitative. This division has organized the reconnaissance objectives into the two listings that follow.

Qualitative Objectives:

The most obvious objective of a reconnaissance-level survey is the concept of providing a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant in a particular geographic area. Beyond this are several other very important objectives which may be used to enhance both the importance of the information generated by the reconnaissance-level survey and the importance of the survey itself. First among these additional objectives is the concept of establishing the setting of Nebraska's multi-contextual historic architecture. Each historic building survey performed will generate information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and builds a background which future survey information can be evaluated with.

Secondly, it is the objective of the historic building survey to identify specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the above-mentioned multi-context setting. Further qualitative objectives include: the possible identification of specific building types, the identification of construction methodologies which may relate to or are unique to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture, the identification of sites worthy of National Register listing, and the expansion of knowledge relative to a specific geographic area within the state context such as ethnic settlement, building technologies and architectural image.

Outline of Qualitative Objectives:

- A. To create a community awareness and interest in Historic Preservation and the National Register of Historic Places.
- B. The documentation of several significant sites which will eventually be placed on the NRHP as individual, thematic, or district nominations.
- C. To document site information concerning building typologies in a format consistent with the NeSHPO Topical Listing, which can be used as an organizing element in the Final Report and Preliminary Inventory.
- D. To record any potential links between a particular ethnic settlement and its associated architectural images within the survey area.
- E. To complete a comprehensive, conscientious survey which will generate information useful to the planning process and future surveys.
- F. The collation of survey data for planning intensive survey and relating of information into the contextual frameworks.
- G. To promote historic preservation through the identification of the historic properties located within the county.
- H. To record information useful to the local planning decisions of the county when assessing projects affecting historic structures.
- I. To identify properties whose owners may be eligible for various kinds of federal, state, and local assistance in the event the owner

pursues the preservation, restoration, or rehabilitation of their historic building(s).

Quantitative Objectives:

- A. The recording of an estimated 700 sites in Boone County at the completion of the survey.
- B. The covering of approximately 272,000 acres (425 sq. miles) in Boone County. In addition, all seven towns in Boone County will be surveyed.
- C. Identification of at least 30 sites per context worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
- D. Evaluating by the following hierarchy those sites for a) high potential for significance, b) suspicious buildings—those buildings that may be of significance, c) no potential in comparison to others, d) those sites not likely to yield any information.

3. Methods Of Reconnaissance Survey

The "mechanical" aspect of reconnaissance historic building surveys will focus primarily upon the documentation process and corresponding methods used in the recording of historical resources. The recording technique is considered of prime importance and it is the attitude of Save America's Heritage to strive for a conscientious effort and accurate method while recording historic resources. To best communicate our intentions, the following discussion on survey methods has been organized into three groups. These are 1) pre-field research, 2) pre-field activities, and 3) field activities.

Pre-Field Research:

Following the selection of the survey's geographic boundaries by the NeSHPO, the pre-field research is begun and focuses primarily on the performance of archival research. The main purpose of archival research is to identify the nature of the survey area's settlement by culture, geographic location, and time frame. In addition, the archival research should attempt to identify potential themes of architectural, cultural,

and historical significance within the survey area, should they exist. While it is acknowledged that the extent and availability of research information varies according to the events and background of the area, the following references will be investigated prior to the reconnaissance survey: locally written county histories, county histories written within a statewide history, existing survey data in the NeSHPO site files including survey forms, the files of the NSHS photographic collections, centennial publications on community and church histories, archival maps and atlases, newspaper articles concerning a community's built environment, and literature published by local or county historical groups. The majority of these types of publications can be found in the libraries of state and county historical societies. A bibliography of all sources referenced should be maintained and, along with photocopied information, added to the site files. These general data files are organized according to specific counties, local communities, and individual sites. The files are used prior to reconnaissance survey to familiarize the surveyors with the survey area and are consulted again in the field during the survey. Added to the general files are all forms of public correspondence received up to the point the survey is begun.

Due to the absence of an existing Historic Overview report, extensive preparation becomes necessary to satisfactorily develop the concepts of the report. The content of the Historic Overview is considered a prime source of pre-survey information. Therefore, the following is an outline of the methodology to be employed by SAVE's personnel during the composition of the county Historic Overview.

Each Historic Overview report will identify important patterns, events, persons, or cultural values pertaining to the county. It is anticipated that the information within the Historic Overview will aid in the identification of property types associated with each individual theme. In the preparation of the Historic Overview, the following will be considered:

- A. Trends in area settlement and development.
- B. Aesthetic and artistic values embodied in architecture, construction technology, or craftsmanship.

- C. Research values or problems relevant to the county, social and physical sciences and humanities, and cultural interests of local communities.
- D. Intangible cultural values of ethnic groups and native American people.

Pre-Field Activities:

The topic of pre-field activities are considered separate from pre-field research on the basis of their more publicly extroverted nature. Save America's Heritage will begin the pre-field activities with the distribution of notices announcing the survey and its intentions to all the general public. This will be done by placing general notices in established commercial and non-commercial facilities of the communities, such as the U.S. Post Office, grocery stores, donut shops, etc. Reinforcing this is the dispersal of press releases to all active newspapers existing in the county. The intent of the release is to inform the public of the survey programs and to solicit their input in the identification of historic resources. In addition to this, communication will be established with the local historians and historical societies detailing our intent and welcoming their possible input. Included in this communication will be information concerning the thematic topics and the time frame of the survey. The final task of pre-field activity will be the precautionary attempts to eliminate public suspicion. The justifiable suspicion aroused by survey activities will potentially be eliminated through the listing of survey vehicles and personnel with local police departments and county sheriff patrols. (For examples of typical communications, see Appendix D.)

Field Activities—General:

The first step prior to embarking on the survey would be the assemblage of the necessary documents used during the recording of identified sites. This includes town plat maps, USGS 7 1/2 minute topographical maps, county road maps, site files, and the preparation of the Historic Overview. The recording of a county's significant sites

would be conducted during the reconnaissance survey and would consist of identifying structures, mapping locations, architectural descriptions, and photographic documentation. Any supplemental field notes derived from observations or public communications will also be added.

The reconnaissance photography would consist of two photographs per site from opposite 45 degree angles using a wide angle perspective correcting lens. In certain cases, additional photographs of the more significant structures will be recorded showing context, detailing, or construction. Brief descriptions of each site will be recorded to define basic characteristics of the site and aid in map location during the post-survey cataloging. For domestic sites, the supratypological vocabulary developed by The Midwest Vernacular Architecture Committee will be used in the description process. Photographic field notes will also be kept concerning the aspect of the image, exposure number, and corresponding roll number. In addition to the recording of the information listed above, further research will be conducted on those sites which are considered to have greater significance.

A primary concept in the documentation of historic buildings is the recognition that different building types may require different recording techniques. Therefore, it is necessary for the surveyor to define the specific types of information most relevant to the typology of the property he is documenting.

4. Reconnaissance Survey Biases

Integrity:

To be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, a property must possess integrity. Integrity is the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic period. If a property retains the physical characteristics it possessed in the past then it has the capacity to convey association with historical patterns or persons, architectural design, or information about a culture or people. Consequently, the determination of integrity is considered a most important field activity.

For reconnaissance-level documentation, two very basic questions must first be asked. These are:

1. Is the building at least 50 years old?
2. Does it retain its integrity?

The answer to question #1 is usually quite objective; however, the determination of integrity requires some discussion.

It must first be recognized that the degree of integrity exhibited by historic buildings can vary greatly. The principal investigator must first ask, "Does this property reflect its historic character or has it been altered by the application of contemporary building materials and technologies?" In most instances, the house is the first building scrutinized, especially in the case of town surveys where they represent the majority of extant buildings. However, the importance of "house integrity" is diminished when dealing with buildings located in rural settings. For most cases in Nebraska, this means a farmstead. With the added significance of agricultural-related buildings (such as hay, horse and livestock barns, granaries, corn cribs, and elevators), a limited amount of alteration to the house should not prevent the site from being documented. In the case where a farmstead contains a large historic representation of farm buildings with a severely altered house, the site will be documented as a farmstead with a non-contributing house. A final case may exist where a single, highly significant, farm-related building is located within an otherwise altered farmstead. In this event, Save America's Heritage will document the individual building designating a site number solely to the specific building, structure, or object.

Integrity also appears to play an important role in the field documentation of commercial buildings. Traditionally, buildings used for commerce have been adaptively reused by subsequent generations. These buildings are positioned along a primary local thoroughfare or even a regionally important highway, thus lending appeal to present-day retailers seeking new locations. Often the buildings are physically altered to accommodate new functions and therefore suffer a loss of integrity. With this in mind, only those buildings exhibiting the visual characteristics of their historic period will be documented.

In summary, the determination of integrity will be based upon the historic retention of the following physical characteristics.

- Materials: Does the building retain the original materials from its period of historic importance?
- Location: Is the building placed in its original location or has it been moved?
- Design: Does the building reflect the design aesthetics of its historic period?
- Setting: Does the building reflect a historic "sense of place"?
Does the historic image and feel still exist?
- Function: Does the building represent its historic use?

Characteristics of Rural Integrity:

With the concept of Rural Historic Districts added to the National Register process, the principal investigator is forced to develop new visual sensitivities which are sympathetic to the qualities of rural settings. New methods of survey and research must be added to our understanding of both the built and natural environment and the historic relationship between them.

With this in mind, Save America's Heritage will attempt, without contractual obligation, to observe the following characteristics of potential significance to rural historic enclaves.

- The condition and presence of features, natural and built, which relate to a historic period of importance.
- The ability of a rural environment to reflect a sense of a past time or place.
- Potential unifying factors which may link rural properties together.
- The potential significance of historic contexts not preliminarily identified as important to the study area.
- The overall patterns of landscape spatial organization (landforms, natural features, material components).
- Land-use categories and activities (farming, ranching, recreation).
- Response to natural features (landform affect on material components).

- Boundaries (cultural, political, or natural).
- Cluster arrangements (position of material elements within landscape setting).
- Ecological context (Missouri River Valley).
- Integrity: Loss of natural features that were historically integral to the rural setting and intrusion of non-contributing features.
- The presence of sociocultural institutions with association to buildings within the district (granges, township halls).

5. Anticipated Property Types

Save America's Heritage anticipates the identification of historic properties in each of the following nine categories.

- ECCLESIASTICAL: Churches, church schools, parsonages, and convents
- COMMERCIAL: Banks, liverys, agricultural dealers, hotels, auto dealers, general stores, newspapers, cafes, and grocery stores
- TOWN-RESIDENTIAL: Single family dwellings, high-rise apartment blocks
- RURAL-RESIDENTIAL: Farm houses
- INDUSTRIAL: Utility buildings (electrical, water, telephone) and private manufacturing warehouses
- ENGINEERING: Rail bridges, highway bridges, dams, and tunnels
- AGRICULTURAL: Cattle barns, horse barns, hog barns, hog fences, cattle fences, cellars, cob houses, orchards, windmills, windbreaks, pump systems, cattle loafing sheds, hog loafing sheds, farrowing houses, corn cribs, wash houses, summer kitchens, chicken houses, brooder houses, machine shops, implement sheds, granaries, silos, elevators, and stock tank systems
- TRANSPORTATION: Depots, garages, gas stations, auto dealerships, and roundhouses

- PUBLIC BUILDINGS: Elementary and high schools, post offices, libraries, park structures, courthouses, hospitals, and township halls

6. Evaluation Process and Criteria

Process Of Evaluation:

Two primary reasons exist for the evaluation of the resources documented by the Historic Buildings survey. The first is the identification of properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and the second is the designation of those properties to be preserved by local planning processes. The National Register criterion A, B, C, and D as translated by the Historic Context Reports shall be the basis for evaluation.

The Preliminary Inventory is the primary reference list of all properties within Boone County that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Therefore, its primary purpose is to define the entire "pool" of historic resources which appear potentially eligible for listing.

The Preliminary Inventory also fulfills additional roles which include its use as a guide for suggesting future work in the study area and the identification of building types which are no longer extant or never existed within the study area. The analysis of the inventoried data may also provide the NeSHPO with answers to the following questions:

1. What percentage of the total number of sites surveyed were worthy of intensive survey on the basis of their association to an identified historic theme or to a preliminarily identified Historic Context?
2. What percentage of the total number of sites surveyed were worthy of intensive survey as non-historic context sites?
3. What percentage of those sites noted during the field survey as potentially significant were actually found to be significant for:
 - a. Historic context sites?
 - b. Non-historic context sites?

Save America's Heritage originally viewed the assembling of the Preliminary Inventory as a two-step process consisting of survey and review. However, as outlined below, a refined methodology has evolved from previous survey experience which now involves several levels of evaluation. What has emerged is a more in-depth compilation of potential NRHP sites using a variety of historical and contemporary resources.

Initial base list of potentially eligible properties derived from review of reconnaissance survey documentation.

Review of contact sheets and site descriptions performed to add or delete base-list properties.

Land atlas research documenting historic chain of ownership (1891, 1911, 19250 for rural base-list properties.

Deed, mortgage, and mechanic's lien research performed on selected sites to develop list of original owners and historic typologies.

Review all published county, church, and centennial histories, with particular emphasis on historic building citations of base-list properties.

Contact local historical societies for input on histories of base-list properties.

Second base-list review with application of criterion to derive final lists of sites which:

- a) are strongly recommended for NRHP listing, and
- b) may not be strongly recommended for listing but contribute to the character of the historic built environment.

Criteria For Evaluation:

If the ultimate goal of the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey is indeed the identification of properties worthy of National Register listing, then the definitions and criteria established by the NRHP become the primary concepts by which the significance of a historic property is evaluated.

The National Register defines a historic property as a district, site, building, structure, or object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archeology, and culture. A historic context is a broad pattern of historical development in a community or its region, that may be represented by historic resources. The use of historic contexts provides a mechanism for translating the broad National Register criteria into locally meaningful terms. For example, the National Register criteria allow any property that is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past to be regarded as eligible for listing, but it is the historic contexts of the area that define who such people were (p. 55, Nat. Reg. Bulletin, No. 24, V. 5, Dept. of the Interior). With this in mind, the National Register criteria translated into local meaning by the Historic Context Reports are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and

distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**ETHNIC SUMMARY OF BOONE COUNTY, NEBRASKA
IN 1880, 1890, 1900, AND 1910**

<u>Nativity</u>	<u># No.</u>	<u>Total Foreign-Born Population</u>	<u>% of Foreign-Born Population</u>	<u>Total County Population</u>	<u>% of Total County Population</u>
<u>1880</u>					
1. Swed. & Nor.	315	773	40.8	4,170	7.6
2. Irish	156	773	20.2	4,170	3.7
3. Anglo	121	773	15.7	4,170	2.9
4. Eng. Can.	118	773	15.3	4,170	2.8
<u>1890</u>					
1. German	372	1,572	23.7	8,683	4.3
2. Norwegian	364	1,572	23.2	8,683	4.2
3. Swedish	276	1,572	17.6	8,683	3.2
4. Irish	172	1,572	10.9	8,683	2.0
<u>1900</u>					
1. German	502	1,807	27.8	11,689	4.3
2. Norwegian	363	1,807	20.1	11,689	3.1
3. Swedish	349	1,807	19.3	11,689	3.0
4. Irish	154	1,807	8.5	11,689	1.3
<u>1910</u>					
1. German	569	1,669	34.1	13,145	4.3
2. Norwegian	310	1,669	18.6	13,145	2.4
3. Swedish	250	1,669	15.0	13,145	1.9
4. Irish	112	1,669	6.7	13,145	0.9

*Note: The term Anglo refers to the United Kingdom nations excluding Ireland which is represented separately. Anglo, therefore, refers to natives of England, Scotland, and Wales.

APPENDIX 2

Supratype Master List of Boone County House Types

Boone County House Types

The listing of residential properties surveyed in Boone County utilized the supratype method of description. As illustrated below, this list indicates a total of 97 core supratypes representing the 513 total residential properties documented within the county.

Each supratype is listed according to its six core descriptors which are found at the headings of each column. The core supratype number is found in the first column followed by the descriptors which are, respectively: core shape (SH), horizontal width in units (SZ), wall height in stories (HT), roof type (RF), orientation (OR), and entry location (DR). The total number of the supratype in Boone County is found in the next column (#), followed by the percentage of that type within Boone County (% BO).

<u>S.Type</u>	<u>SH</u>	<u>SZ#</u>	<u>HT</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>OR</u>	<u>DR</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% BO</u>
S.1	I	.5	1.0	H	N	FE	1	.19
S.2	I	.5	2.0	G	Lo	FE	1	.19
S.3	I	.5	2.0	H	N	FE	1	.19
S.4	I	1.0	1.5	G	N	FE	3	.58
S.5	I	1.0	2.0	G	N	FE	1	.19
S.6	I	1.0	2.0	H	N	FE	3	.58
S.7	I	1.5	1.5	H	N	FE	1	.19
S.8	I	1.5	2.0	H	N	FE	2	.38
S.9	I	1.5	2.0	H+G	Lo	FE	1	.19
S.10	I	1.5	2.0	H+G	N	FE	1	.19
S.11	I	2.0	1.5	G	Lo	FE	1	.19
S.12	I	2.0	2.0	H	N	FE	1	.19
S.13	L	.5	1.0	G	Lo	FE	2	.38
S.14	L	.5	1.5	G	Lo	FE	2	.38
S.15	L	.5	2.0	G	Lo	FE	1	.19
S.16	L	1.0	1.0	G	Lo	FE	1	.19
S.17	L	1.0	1.5	G	La	FE	2	.38
S.18	L	1.0	1.5	G	Lo	FE	8	1.60
S.19	L	1.0	2.0	?	Lo	FE	1	.19
S.20	L	1.0	2.0	G	La	FE	1	.19
S.21	L	1.0	2.0	H	La	FE	1	.19
S.22	L	1.5	1.0	G	La	FE	1	.19

<u>S.Type</u>	<u>SH</u>	<u>SZ#</u>	<u>HT</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>OR</u>	<u>DR</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% BO</u>
S.23	L	1.5	1.5	G	Lo	FE	2	.38
S.24	L	2.0	2.0	H	La	FE	1	.19
S.25	R	.5	1.0	G	La	FE	8	1.60
S.26	R	.5	1.0	G	Lo	FE	8	1.60
S.27	R	.5	1.5	G	La	FE	10	2.00
S.28	R	.5	1.5	G	Lo	FE	8	1.60
S.29	R	1.0	1.0	G	La	FE	7	1.40
S.30	R	1.0	1.0	G	Lo	FE	17	3.30
S.31	R	1.0	1.0	GCC	La	SE	1	.19
S.32	R	1.0	1.0	GJ	Lo	FE	1	.19
S.33	R	1.0	1.0	H	La	FE	2	.38
S.34	R	1.0	1.0	H	Lo	FE	1	.19
S.35	R	1.0	1.5	G	La	FE	23	4.50
S.36	R	1.0	1.5	G	Lo	FE	30	5.90
S.37	R	1.0	2.0	G	La	FE	2	.38
S.38	R	1.0	2.0	G	Lo	FE	1	.19
S.39	R	1.0	2.0	H	Lo	FE	1	.19
S.40	R	1.5	1.0	G	La	FE	29	5.70
S.41	R	1.5	1.0	G	Lo	FE	47	9.20
S.42	R	1.5	1.0	GG	Lo	FE	1	.19
S.43	R	1.5	1.0	GJ	La	FE	3	.58
S.44	R	1.5	1.0	GJ	Lo	FE	4	.78
S.45	R	1.5	1.0	H	La	FE	3	.58
S.46	R	1.5	1.0	H	Lo	FE	15	2.90
S.47	R	1.5	1.0	H	N	FE	1	.19
S.48	R	1.5	1.0	HG	Lo	FE	1	.19
S.49	R	1.5	1.0	HT	La	FE	2	.38
S.50	R	1.5	1.0	HT	Lo	FE	1	.19
S.51	R	1.5	1.5	G	La	FE	14	2.70
S.52	R	1.5	1.5	G	Lo	FE	30	5.90
S.53	R	1.5	1.5	GG	La	SE	1	.19
S.54	R	1.5	1.5	GG	Lo	FE	3	.58
S.55	R	1.5	1.5	GJ	Lo	FE	1	.19
S.56	R	1.5	1.5	GX	Lo	FE	1	.19
S.57	R	1.5	1.5	H	Lo	FE	1	.19
S.58	R	1.5	2.0	G	La	FE	4	.78
S.59	R	1.5	2.0	G	Lo	FE	5	.98
S.60	R	1.5	2.0	H	La	FE	2	.38
S.61	R	1.5	2.0	H	Lo	FE	5	.98
S.62	R	1.5	2.0	H	N	FE	1	.19
S.63	R	1.5	2.0	HT	La	FE	1	.19
S.64	R	2.0	1.0	G	La	FE	9	1.80
S.65	R	2.0	1.0	G	Lo	FE	3	.58
S.66	R	2.0	1.0	GCC	La	FE	1	.19
S.67	R	2.0	1.0	H	Lo	FE	3	.58
S.68	R	2.0	1.5	G	La	FE	6	1.20
S.69	R	2.0	1.5	G	Lo	SE	1	.19
S.70	R	2.0	2.0	G	La	FE	4	.78
S.71	R	2.0	2.0	G	Lo	FE	4	.78

<u>S.Type</u>	<u>SH</u>	<u>SZ#</u>	<u>HT</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>OR</u>	<u>DR</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% BO</u>
S.72	R	2.0	2.0	H	La	FE	2	.38
S.73	R	2.0	2.0	H	Lo	FE	2	.38
S.74	R	2.0	2.0	HT	Lo	FE	1	.19
S.75	R	2.5	2.0	H	Lo	FE	1	.19
S.76	S	1.0	1.0	H	N	FE	4	.78
S.77	S	1.5	1.0	GJ	N	FE	1	.19
S.78	S	1.5	1.0	H	N	FE	29	5.70
S.79	S	1.5	1.5	G	La	SE	1	.19
S.80	S	1.5	1.5	G	N	FE	4	.78
S.81	S	1.5	2.0	H	N	FE	9	1.80
S.82	S	2.0	1.0	H	N	FE	2	.38
S.83	S	2.0	2.0	H	La	FE	1	.19
S.84	S	2.0	2.0	H	N	FE	32	6.20
S.85	S	2.5	2.0	H	N	FE	2	.38
S.86	T	.5	1.0	G	La	FE	1	.19
S.87	T	.5	1.0	G	Lo	FE	3	.58
S.88	T	.5	1.5	G	La	FE	6	1.17
S.89	T	.5	1.5	G	Lo	FE	16	3.10
S.90	T	.5	2.0	G	La	FE	1	.19
S.91	T	.5	2.0	G	Lo	FS	1	.19
S.92	T	1.0	1.0	GG	Lo	FE	1	.19
S.93	T	1.0	1.5	G	La	FE	8	1.60
S.94	T	1.0	1.5	G	Lo	FE	12	2.30
S.95	T	1.0	2.0	G	La	FE	2	.38
S.96	T	1.0	2.0	G	Lo	FE	2	.38
S.97	T	1.5	1.5	GG	Lo	SE	1	.19

APPENDIX 3

Index of Abbreviations

The following index attempts to explain the abbreviations used by the survey team while recording historic buildings in the eight-county area of the Northeast Nebraska survey project. These abbreviations were developed as a means of expediting the survey recording process. The need for abbreviations was especially necessary in the recording of rural-based historic properties. In these cases, every effort was made to note each building, structure, and object which contributed to the historic character of the property. Many of the abbreviations were developed by the NeSHPO during their former surveys of historic buildings throughout Nebraska. The remaining group of abbreviations were developed by Save America's Heritage with the approval of the NeSHPO. It should be mentioned that these abbreviations were used extensively and were transferred from field notes to the history cards with the approval of the NeSHPO.

Fr.	= Frame	Addn.	= Addition
Br.	= Brick	Cent.	= Central
Conc. blk.	= Concrete block	Enc.	= Enclosed
Frmhse.	= Farmhouse	Att.	= Attached
Frmstd.	= Farmstead	Perpend.	= Perpendicular
Hse.	= House	Symm.	= Symmetrical
S.K.	= Summer kitchen	Lg.	= Large
Ckn. hse.	= Chicken house	G.W.D.	= Gable wall dormer
Gar.	= Garage	E.G.W.D.	= Entry gable wall dormer
Gran.	= Granary	Gab.	= Gable
Carr. barn	= Carriage barn	Drmr.	= Dormer
D.T. gran.	= Drive-thru granary	Outbldg.	= Outbuilding
D.T. crib	= Drive-thru crib	Aban.	= Abandoned
L.S.	= Loafing shed	Det.	= Deteriorated

Hd. hse. = Head house
W.W. fence = Woven wire fence
Bd. fence = Board fence
Fdn. = Foundation
Rf. = Roof
Chim. = Chimney

N.C. = Non-contributing
P.O. = Present owner
Orig. = Original
Cem. = Cemetery
Orn. = Ornamental