

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Rinne Farm
Other names/site number PW00-341
Name of related multiple property listing n/a
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & Number 71075 617 Ave
City or town Pawnee City State Nebraska County Pawnee
Not for publication Vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Michael J. Smith SHPO/Director 01-28-2015
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date
Nebraska State Historical Society
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting Official Date

Title State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 determined eligible for the National Register.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain): _____
Jim Smith 3-17-2015
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only **one** box)

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

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	1	Buildings
1	0	Sites
1	0	Structures
1	0	Objects
9	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
 AGRICULTURE: Storage
 AGRICULTURE: Agricultural Field
 AGRICULTURE: Animal Facility
 AGRICULTURE: Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
 AGRICULTURE: Storage
 AGRICULTURE: Agricultural Field
 AGRICULTURE: Animal Facility
 AGRICULTURE: Agricultural Outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions.)
 Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: STONE
 Walls: WOOD
 Roof: ASPHALT

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Name of Property**County and State****Description**

Summary Paragraph (Briefly describe the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

The Rinne Farm is a 105 year-old family farm on 160 acres of land in Pawnee County, located to the west of Pawnee City alongside an abandoned railroad grade. The farm consists of a farmhouse and yard, a barn, and several associated outbuildings including garages, storage sheds, and chicken coops. The two-story Queen Anne, cross-gable roofed house dates to c. 1905 and is a very good example of a prosperous farmer's residence. The wood framed house sits on a limestone foundation and has a wrap-around porch, turned spindle work, decorative shingle work, and diamond windows. The barn is a two-story, gambrel-roofed, wood-framed building clad in Dutch lap that has been recently restored with some new siding, a new metal roof, and new paint. The house and agricultural outbuildings face onto a county road, while hay fields, pastures, and tree groves occupy the remainder of the property to the west and south. The farm has very good integrity, and preserves much of its original organization, design, materials, and setting.

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable.)

Site

The Rinne farm is a 160 acre farm located in the rolling hills of central Pawnee County. It is located on the NW ¼ of section 23, township 2 N, range 10 in Pawnee County. The farm is adjacent to an abandoned railroad grade, which was the former Burlington Railroad line linking Table Rock in the east to Wymore in the west. Across the road fronting the property to the east is the former site of the village of Violet, a stop on the Burlington that featured at one time a store, church, depot, grain elevator, and stockyard. The quarter section of land includes the farmstead, consisting of the farm house, barn, and associated out buildings, as well as open fields and pastures. The farmstead is sheltered by L-shaped windbreaks consisting of cedar trees. The windbreaks are oriented to block wind from the north and west.

The farmstead is located along the center of the eastern side of the quarter section, and is divided by fences into three square enclosures. The northern enclosure is the domestic area, containing the farmhouse, well, and non-contributing garage building. South of this enclosure is the barnyard, with the barn in the southwest corner, and a chicken coop and corn crib along its western edge. To the west is the final enclosure, with a lumber shed, brood house, and garage. The enclosures are divided by barbed wire fences, although there are remains of historic wood stake fences scattered through the property. There are also remains of metal hog wire fencing as well in the western enclosure.

The quarter section is divided into several fields which are currently used as pasture for cattle but which historically grew a variety of crops including corn, wheat, oats, hay, and sorghum. The fields are divided by wire fencing into irregular polygons and occupy the tops of rolling hills. Cedar trees predominate in the drainage valleys between the fields. The western and southern fields were terraced in the early 1960s to reduce soil erosion. Two small ponds dating between the 1960s and the 1980s are located on the property, one in the center and one in the southeast corner of the quarter section.

Domestic range

House

The Rinne Farm House is a two-story, wood frame, Queen Anne style, cross gabled house. The house dates to c. 1905 according to property records. The house is located on small rise on the east side of the farm facing the main road and overlooking the rolling countryside. The cross plan house has its long axis running east-west. A wraparound porch is on the east side of the house, while the spaces between the cross gables on the west side of the house are filled by shed roofed extensions of the ground floor, creating a rectangular plan. These extensions house primarily service spaces or were enclosed porches. Resting on a stone foundation, the house is clad in horizontal wood siding with decorative molding at the corners and surrounding the windows and doors. The windows are wood, 1/1 double-hung sash with modern aluminum storm windows, except where noted. The windows retain most of their original metal hardware. The roofs are all clad in asphalt shingle. A brick chimney rises over the central gable ridge, just to the east of the gable crossing. To the west of the crossing is a modern television antenna. The northwest shed extension has a metal pipe chimney.

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The primary façade faces east and consists of a prominent two story gabled end, wrapped by a spindle work porch on three sides, framed visually by the cross gable. The porch features turned wood posts and a spindle work frieze, and the ceiling is clad in bead board. The porch is currently being restored by the property owner. The gable is clad in decorative shingle work, has decorative eaves brackets, and features a central diamond window. One of the brackets is missing some decorative scrollwork. The second floor has a centrally located window. The front entry on the ground floor is located off center and consists of a glazed panel door with geometrically arranged stained glass with a non-historic aluminum storm door. The door is embellished with decorative moldings and retains its historic brass hardware. To the right of the door is a large picture window with a stained glass transom and tripartite aluminum storm window. At the south end of the porch, in the cross gable is another glazed wood panel door with stained glass, brass hardware, and non-historic storm door. This door lacks the elaborate woodwork of the front door.

The south façade consists of the centrally located cross gable and the long elevation of the main gable. Visually, the façade consists of three bays. The central bay consists of the cross gable, with its shingle work, eaves brackets, and symmetrically arranged single windows. The window on the upper story is a 1/1 wood, double hung sash, while the ground floor window is a picture window with a stained glass transom. The east bay, corresponding to the front gable's side elevation, has one centrally located window on each floor. The west bay consists of the rear gable's side elevation, with a single centrally located window at the second story. The ground floor consists of an enclosed porch with a non-historic metal door flanked by small 1/1 aluminum windows. Adjacent to the enclosed porch is a diamond window, corresponding to an interior closet.

The rear façade consists of a central unadorned two story gable flanked by one story sheds. The fenestration pattern is irregular, with one off center 1/1 window on the upper story, and two windows on the first floor, one 1/1 window and a small casemate window. To the left of the two windows is a wood panel door leading into a shed roofed addition.

The north façade consists of a central cross gable with shingle work ornamentation and decorative eaves brackets. Like the southern gable's brackets, these retain their wood scroll work. The façade's organization is very similar to the south façade, differing only in the number and type of windows. The cross gable has two windows on the upper story and a single, central window on the first floor, which currently houses an in-window air conditioner. The north side of the front gable has one central window on each floor, while the north side of the rear gable has one central window on the upper floor, and a pair of small 1/1 wood windows on the northwest extension on the ground floor.

The interior is organized with one primary room in each of the gables. Entry is primarily through the enclosed screen porch on the south façade. Access to a root cellar under the kitchen is through a small door in the floor of the enclosed porch. The porch space leads into the kitchen, which occupies the ground floor of the rear gable. Access is through a glazed wood panel door with original brass hardware and a pair of arched window openings. Adjacent to the enclosed porch to the west is a small pantry accessed from the kitchen. To the north, in the ground floor extension is a laundry room and a bathroom.

The dining room is located to the southeast of the kitchen in the south cross gable. This space opens to a bedroom, located in the north cross gable, a stair leading to the upper story, and the parlor in the front gable. The dining room can be entered from the porch through a glazed wood panel door with stained glass. The upper floor is organized around a central stair hall, with one bedroom in each of the four arms of the cross. The largest bedroom is located in the front gable space. The attic can be accessed from both the main bedroom and the central hall. All of the wood panel doors are original and retain their historic hardware. The door surrounds are decorated with stained milled wood molding.

Water Pump

A historic iron water pump is located to the rear of the house. The pump was manufactured in Beatrice, Nebraska, according to the maker's mark on the pump. The well was the third on the property; this well replaced an earlier water well was located to the north of the house until the 1930s, and an additional well with a windmill was located adjacent to the corn crib.

Non-Historic Garage

A non-historic gabled garage is located to the south of the house. It is clad in composite panels, with corrugated metal doors and an asphalt shingle roof.

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Name of Property**County and State****Agricultural Buildings**Barn

Located to the south of the main house is the barn, set in a fenced in a large square barnyard which also includes a chicken coop and corn crib. The recently restored barn is contemporaneous to the house, and dates to c. 1905. It follows the standard form for Midwestern Livestock Feeder barns, and is a wood frame rectangular building clad in horizontal Dutch lap siding with gambrel, standing seam metal roof. The restoration preserved the original structure of the barn, but the doors, window frames, and south façade were replaced with compatible materials. The roof was also replaced, and the building painted white with red doors and accents. Historically, the barn had a centrally located roof vent with a hipped roof and arched vent openings; this was not recreated in the most recent restoration.

The north side of the barn facing the house has a small hay hood sheltering a large door to the haymow. On the ground floor, a Dutch door provides access to the feed area. Above and to the left of the door is a small square window into the grain bin. Above this window is another opening into the haymow which houses a square door. The east side of the barn has a large pair of roller doors that access the ground floor feeding area, and a small square window. The south side of the barn has four windows, two below the gable to light the haymow, and two on the ground floor. At the east and west corners are Dutch doors, providing access to an interior aisle and livestock stalls. The west side of the barn has three Dutch doors leading to individual stalls on the interior; adjacent to the doors are small square windows. The interior space on the ground floor has four single stalls on the south side, two single stalls and one double stall on the west side, a central open space, and a grain bin in the northeast corner. The second story haymow is open to the rafters and retains its original hay sling system, with pulleys, trolley, and rail.

Chicken Coop

Located in the northwest corner of the barnyard is a chicken coop, dating to c. 1900. The coop is a wood framed, metal roofed, front gabled building with a shed addition to the south. The building is in semi-ruinous condition, with the roof partially collapsed; a small tree is now growing through the opening and is rooted in the dirt floor. However, the building's original design is clearly visible, with spaces for roosting chickens, a feeding area, and chicken wire over the window openings.

Corn Crib

To the west of the barn is a large corn crib, dating to c. 1900. The building consists of three bins on the east and two bins and a grain storage room on the west, with a central drive way for wagons running north to south through the building. The crib is wood framed, with a metal roof, and is clad with widely spaced boards to facilitate air circulation. The building stands on foundation piers made of stacked field stone, which elevates the building and further facilitates air circulation. The corn crib is in semi-ruinous state, but retains its original design and materials.

Lumber/Machine Shed

The lumber shed was originally constructed as a machine shed for the farm's tractors and other equipment in the mid 1930s. It is located to the west of the barn and corn crib. The rectangular, wood-framed, gable roofed rectangular building is clad in wood board with metal battens. The roof has been recently replaced with metal by the owner. It rests on a concrete block foundation.

Brood House

The brood house is a basic shed roofed, wood framed structure once used for the raising of chicks and later pigeons. It dates to c. 1900. The structure is clad in vertical wood boards, roofed with corrugated sheet metal, and is entered through a basic wood board door. It is located to the west of the chicken coop, and it is the only structure on the farmstead to be located at an angle to the existing orthogonal grid that organizes the farmstead.

Garage

To the northwest of the brood house and north of the lumber shed is a historic garage, dating to c. 1920. The structure was a front gabled, wood framed building large enough for only one vehicle. The roof was wood shingle clad in paper. The structure has partially collapsed, with the supporting walls falling over and the roof resting upon them.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Agriculture

Architecture

Period of Significance

1902-1964

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Rinne Farm is significant at the local level under Criterion A: Agriculture. The farm is a nearly complete example of the once common General Farm Type, which was once very common across Southeastern Nebraska and which was replaced over the last fifty years by farms specializing in commercial monoculture. Under the Rinne Family, the farm practiced diversified agriculture combining crop and livestock production, which catered to local markets accessed via the adjacent Burlington Railroad. The farm underwent continual adaptation to changing agricultural trends and reflects the rise of

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agricultural mechanization and the decline of diversified farming. The farm's nearly complete assemblage of domestic and commercial farm buildings located in clearly delineated farmyards and protected by large windbreaks is a direct product of this agricultural system. The farm is also significant at the local level under Criteria C: Architecture, for its Victorian farm house, which embodies the key characteristics of late Queen Anne architecture as applied to farmhouses. The period of significance from 1902 until 1964, corresponds to the estimated construction date of the buildings under George Warner, and the subsequent ownership of the farm by the Rinne family from 1907 until the present day.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criteria A: Agriculture

The Rinne Farm is located in central Pawnee County to the west of the county seat, Pawnee City. Adjacent to the farm is the former village of Violet, which was founded as a stop on Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad's Republican Valley rail line that once connected Wymore, Nebraska to Pawnee City. The surrounding country consists of rolling hills planted with corn and soybeans, with occasional wooded groves and cattle pastures. Unlike many of the surrounding farms which specialize in cash crops, The Rinne Farm is a mostly intact example of the once common general farm type, as identified in "Southeastern General Farming: The Period of Expansion and Prosperity, 1876-1919". The farm retains its historic organization, which clearly speaks to the previous period in Pawnee County's agricultural history.

General farming consists of a diversified agricultural economy, where farmers combined crop growing and livestock production on their farms, with no one particular system dominating.¹ This diversified system developed following a period of agricultural experimentation by early settlers, who concentrated on subsistence and grew a wide variety of crops along river bottoms and near established settlements.² Following the Civil War, the region was transformed by a pair of factors that fueled immigration to Nebraska: the expansion of the railroad network and the easy availability of cheap land. Southeast Nebraska benefitted from a railroad boom between 1872 and 1890, which was fueled by government land grants and the relocation of the state capital from Omaha to Lincoln. Railroad companies such as the Burlington and Missouri, the Missouri Pacific, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific promoted agricultural development by providing access to markets and bringing in new settlers. These new settlers would purchase their land from the railroads, or would obtain land from the Federal government under the 1862 Homestead Act. The act allowed settlers to claim, for a small fee, 160 acres of public land if they agreed to improve the land and homestead for at least five years. The combination of railroad expansion and the Homestead Act led to an agricultural and population boom in southeast Nebraska, and transformed the region's agriculture from subsistence to generalized farming.

General Farming dominated the economy of Southeast Nebraska until the introduction of commercial monoculture in the post-WWII period. The general farming system is characterized by diversified farms that grew two or three crops in rotation, supplemented by livestock production. In Pawnee County, as in much of the region, the principle crop was corn, which initially was rotated with another grain such as spring wheat or oats until the 1890s, when nitrogen fixing forage crops such as alfalfa were introduced. Much of the crops grown were not for market, but instead were used as animal feed for cattle and hogs, which commanded higher prices at market and which were easily shipped to the meatpacking plants of Omaha and Chicago via the extensive railroad network. This diversified system developed due to railroads increasing access to markets, and due to the influx of immigrants from other Midwestern states and from Europe who were familiar with general farming.³

Farming in southeastern Nebraska was transformed in the twentieth century by two major developments: the mechanization of the farmstead and the transition to commercial monoculture. Mechanized farm equipment was not new in the region, as farmers readily adopted such machines as reaping, threshing, and mowing machines. These machines primarily relied upon horse power, which promoted diversified agriculture as farmers grew oats for feed and some

¹David Murphy, "Southeastern General Farming: The Period of Expansion and Prosperity, 1876-1919" (Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office, 1988), 1.

² Ibid., 4.

³ Ibid., 4-5.

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specialized in horse breeding.⁴ However, the proliferation of gasoline powered tractors and the development of power take-off systems led to the replacement of horsepower by WWII, driven by farmer's needs to cut costs during years of drought and depression, and by increasing demand for agricultural goods during wartime.⁵ As a result, barns were repurposed and cropping patterns adjusted to drop crops such as oats from rotation. Mechanization and changing economic forces in the post WWII period led to the development of commercial, cash-crop agriculture. The Great Depression and WWII led to the consolidation of agricultural land, which was worked by larger and more efficient machines. This facilitated a transition to cash crops, specifically corn and soybeans. These crops were grown for the expanding livestock feeding industry, which was consolidating into dedicated feedlots located closer to specialized ranching areas.⁶

The site of the Rinne Farm was settled in the 1870s. The property is located on the NE ¼ of Section 23-2-10 in Miles Precinct, Pawnee County, The farmstead, with its domestic and agricultural buildings, was located on a small rise fronting the road that ran along the section line on the property's western boundary. The location of the farmstead reflected the later period of settlement in Pawnee, where farmsteads were located close to roads, in contrast to earlier settlement were farmsteads were located further within the properties, often along creeks or other sources of water.⁷ In 1880, the Republican Valley Railroad, a subsidiary of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, constructed a line adjacent to the property to the north, and established a depot and section crew just across the road from the farm.⁸ A small village, initially named Butler after former Nebraska Governor David Butler, was established adjacent to the depot. The name was changed to Violet soon thereafter as another Nebraska town was named Butler. The village served as a node for local farmers, and at one time hosted a grain elevator, stock pens, a church and general store.

Very little is known regarding the original buildings on the property or the working of the land to prior 1880. Lewis. H. Woods acquired the north ½ of section 23, township 2, range 10, in 1880 from George W. Halderman, who owned the property since 1866.⁹ However it does not seem as Halderman improved the land, as Halderman sold the land to Woods for the same \$2000 that he paid for the land in 1866.¹⁰ Woods worked the farm until he sold the farm to George M. Warner in 1902 for \$8000.¹¹ The price suggests that Warner constructed substantial improvements on the land. Warner owned the farm for only five years, but during that time he most likely constructed at least both the house and barn on the property, as he sold the property to Fred William Rinne in 1907 for \$20,500, an increase of over 100% in value.¹²

Woods, Warner, and later Rinne grew a mix of crops that followed the general pattern in Pawnee county and southeastern Nebraska, including corn, oats, and spring wheat, the majority of which was used for livestock feed for both cattle and hogs. The farmstead was organized accordingly, with separate domestic and agricultural spaces. A large feeder barn was constructed in the southern enclosure of the farmstead. Adjacent to the barn was the combination corn crib and grain bin, which stored the grain used to feed cattle and hogs. Historic photos show a windmill and stock tank adjacent to the corn crib. Hog wire fencing found in the enclosure to the west of the corn crib indicates an area reserved for pigs (figure 1). Thus the buildings were organized to ease the feeding of livestock and the storage of grain, the surplus of which would be sold across the road at the Violet grain elevator (figure 2).

Fred William Rinne continued working the farm in a similar manner until his death in 1919, when the land passed to his wife Minne. Their son, Fred L. Rinne managed the farm for his mother, until he purchased the farm between 1927 and

⁴ Murphy, "Southeastern General Farming," 4.

⁵ John I. Schlebecker, "The Changing American Farm 1831-1981" *Material Culture* 38 no 2 (Fall 2006), 30-33.

⁶ Murphy, "Southeastern General Farming," 5.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 6.

⁸ Elmer Vrtiska, "Violet" Pawnee County History, 2000 (accessed December 16, 2014), <http://www.pawneecountyhistory.com/towns/violet.html>.

⁹ *Abstract of Title, NW1/4 Section 23 Township 2 Range 10*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*

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1930.¹³ Under Fred L. Rinne, the farm further diversified, growing other crops such as sorghum for feed and alfalfa for hay.¹⁴ These were used to feed livestock, including cattle, hogs, chickens, and at one point pigeons.¹⁵ This supplemented corn, the primary cash crop. Surpluses were sold via the local elevator in Violet until the mid-1930s at the latest. By 1935, Violet had ceased to exist as a town, as both the post office and railroad depot had closed and local farmers instead transported their produce to other communities such as Burchard, Steinauer, and Pawnee City.¹⁶

The 1930s and 1940s were a transition period for the Rinne Farm. In 1933, Rinne purchased the farm's first tractor, and by 1938 the farm ceased to use horses as motive power. The current lumber shed was constructed at this time to house the tractor and the supplies necessary for its operation. A non-extant gasoline tank was also constructed to the northeast of the shed for the storage of fuel. Following World War II, Rinne was among the first farmers in the area to plant soybeans; however, this early experiment was not a success as a local market for soybeans had not yet developed and Rinne instead chose to convert his soybean fields to hay production.¹⁷ Mechanization continued on the Rinne farm in the 1950s with the introduction of the first mechanical harvesters for corn, as up to that point corn had been handpicked.¹⁸

The 1960s marked another transition point for the original quarter section farm and farmstead. The fields surrounding the house were converted to pasture or allowed to revert back to prairie, as the Rinne family acquired surrounding agricultural land and adopted commercial cultivation of cash crops, primarily corn and soybeans. At the same time, the southern and western fields were terraced utilizing the parallel terrace system, which was a development of the earlier contour terrace system first promoted by soil conservationists starting in the 1920s and 1930s.¹⁹ Terracing was promoted in the 1930s by the Soil Conservation Service as a means to reduce erosion by retaining water, thereby keeping soils moist and thus preventing the development of dust storms.²⁰ Terracing in southeastern Nebraska, however, did not become widespread until after the 1940s, when a series of floods caused by heavy rains led to the development of comprehensive erosion control measures by local soil conservation districts and, after 1953, watershed districts.²¹ In addition to controlling erosion, the terracing of the Rinne Farm's fields also facilitated the family's transition to a cash crop system, as it allowed for the more intensive cultivation of corn, which is highly dependent on nitrogen rich soil and moisture retained by the terraces. Finally, in the 1960s the family focused livestock production solely on cattle, which pastured on the acres surrounding the farmstead. Chicken and hog production ceased. Currently, the farm is owned and operated by the fifth-generation of the Rinne family.

Criteria C: Architecture

The Rinne Farm is also significant the area of architecture as its farmhouse embodies the distinctive characteristics of late Victorian Queen Anne style farm houses. The Queen Anne style incorporated surface decorations to break up wall surfaces, extensive porches, decorative windows, and asymmetric design. Many of the design elements were made possible by the development of the lumber industry, which produced standardized decorative wood components utilized by the style such as shingles, spindles, and other millwork.

¹³ *Abstract of Title; "Miles Township, Burchard, Violet" Plat Book Pawnee County, Nebraska*. Pawnee city: Chief Printing House, 1930. Available online via Historic Map Works. Accessed December 16, 2014.

<http://www.historicmapworks.com/Atlas.php?cat=Maps&c=US&a=23352>.

¹⁴ Ann and Vernon Rinne, interview by author, Rinne Farm, Pawnee County, NE, October 17, 2014.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Elmer Vrtiska, "Violet" Pawnee County History, 2000 (accessed December 16, 2014),

<http://www.pawneecountyhistory.com/towns/violet.html>.

¹⁷ Rinne, interview.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Elbert Dickey et al., "Terrace Systems for Nebraska," 1985, *Historical Materials from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln*, Paper 1343, Accessed January 20, 2015, available online at <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/1343>.

²⁰ James C. Olson and Ronald C. Naugle, *History of Nebraska, Third Edition* (Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1997), 338-339.

²¹ Olson and Naugle, 339.

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The two story Rinne farmhouse, constructed approximately between 1902 and 1907 by George Warner, embodies many Queen Anne elements. The public sides of the house, primarily the eastern and southern facades, feature decorative element such as elaborate barge boards in the gables, shingle work imbrications, and diamond windows. The front gabled wing on the east side of the house contains the parlor and is wrapped in a large porch, which features turned wood columns supporting a spindle work entablature with scrollwork brackets. The parlor has an elaborate front door that is embellished with applied wood moldings, turned wood colonnettes, and a small cornice, all of which frame a multi-light stained glass window. This level of decoration, combined with the large picture window topped by a stained glass transom, is characteristic of the Spindlework subtype of the Queen Anne Style. It also reflects the importance of the parlor in receiving guests, and contrasts with the door leading to the dining room on the south side of the wrap-around porch, which is less decorated as it led to the less formal parts of the home.

Few houses of this style and integrity remain in rural Pawnee County. Farm consolidation and subsequent abandonment of farmsteads has led to the demolition of comparable houses as farmsteads are converted into farm land. Similar Queen Anne houses can be found in local communities, such as Steinauer.²² Comparable examples can be found regionally. One notable example is the Kehlbeck farm house (NRHP 1985), which was constructed in 1907 and shares many similar decorative elements such as the decorative barge boards and shingled gables on a T-shaped plan.²³ The original wrap-around porch has been enclosed, but would probably have been similar to that found on the Rinne Farm.

²² John Kay et al., *Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey: Final Report of Pawnee County Nebraska* (Lincoln: Nebraska State Historical Society, 1993), 50-64.

²³ David Murphy, "Kehlbeck Farm" National Register Nomination, 1985.

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9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (Insert bibliography here – cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Abstract of Title, NW1/4 Section 23 Township 2 Range 10

Dickey, Elbert et al. "Terrace Systems for Nebraska." 1985. *Historical Materials from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln*, Paper 1343. Accessed January 20, 2015. <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/1343>.

Kay, John et al. *Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey: Final Report of Richardson County Nebraska*. Lincoln: Nebraska State Historical Society, 1993.

Murphy, David. "Southeastern General Farming: The Period of Expansion and Prosperity, 1876-1919." Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office, 1988.

Murphy, David. "Kehlbeck Farm." National Register Nomination. 1985.

Plat Book Pawnee County, Nebraska. Pawnee city: Chief Printing House, 1930. Available online via Historic Map Works. Accessed December 16, 2014. <http://www.historicmapworks.com/Atlas.php?cat=Maps&c=US&a=23352>.

Olson, James C. and Ronald C. Naugle. *History of Nebraska, Third Edition*. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1997.

Schlebecker, John I. "The Changing American Farm 1831-1981." *Material Culture* 38 no 2 (Fall 2006): 19-38.

Vrtiska, Elmer. "Violet" Pawnee County History. 2000. Accessed December 16, 2014. <http://www.pawneecountyhistory.com/towns/violet.html>.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other (Name of repository)
 - Property owner
-

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): PW00-341

Rinne Farm
Name of Property

Pawnee County, Nebraska
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 160 USGS Quadrangle Burchard and Liberty SE

(Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates. Delete the other.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

- | | | | | |
|----|----------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. | Latitude | <u>40.131530</u> | Longitude | <u>-96.265205</u> |
| 2. | Latitude | <u>40.131415</u> | Longitude | <u>-96.255827</u> |
| 3. | Latitude | <u>40.124233</u> | Longitude | <u>-96.255781</u> |
| 4. | Latitude | <u>40.124285</u> | Longitude | <u>-96.265090</u> |

OR

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map): _____

 NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | | | | | |
|----|------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|
| 1. | Zone | <u> </u> | Easting | <u> </u> | Northing | <u> </u> |
| 2. | Zone | <u> </u> | Easting | <u> </u> | Northing | <u> </u> |
| 3. | Zone | <u> </u> | Easting | <u> </u> | Northing | <u> </u> |
| 4. | Zone | <u> </u> | Easting | <u> </u> | Northing | <u> </u> |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

NE 1/4, Section 23, Township 2, Range 10.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary corresponds to the historic core of the Rinne Farm that was purchased in 1907 and was not sold to other property owners during the period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ruben A. Acosta, NR and CLG Coordinator
organization Nebraska State Historical Society date January 20, 2015
street & number 1500 R St. telephone 402-471-4775
city or town Lincoln state NE zip code 68501
email ruben.acosta@nebraska.gov

Rinne Farm

Pawnee County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO for any additional items.)

Rinne Farm

Pawnee County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State



Figure 1: An undated historic photo of the Rinne Farm showing the house, barn, corncrib, non-extant windmill, and brooding house. What appears to be a linear corn crib is under construction in the foreground, but this structure is no longer extant. The view is from the south. Source: Nancy Rinne, posted online to Ancestry.com by radcrk, Jul 15, 2014.



Figure 2: 1917 plat map, Pawnee County, showing the location and original extent of the Rinne Farm. The western portion of the farm was subdivided and portions sold in the 1920s. The dot on the east side of the property represents the farmstead location across from the village of Violet. Source: "Miles Precinct," *Standard Atlas of Pawnee County* (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1917) Available on Historic Map Works. Accessed December 16, 2014. <http://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/48197/Miles+Precinct/Pawnee+County+1917/Nebraska/>

Rinne Farm

71075 617 Ave
Pawnee City, Pawnee Co.
Nebraska


USGS Quadrangle: Burchard and
Liberty SE

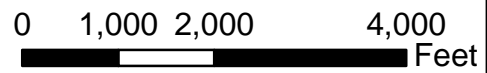
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates:

- A) 40.131530, -96.265205
- B) 40.131415, -96.255827
- C) 40.124233, -96.255781
- D) 40.124285, -96.265090

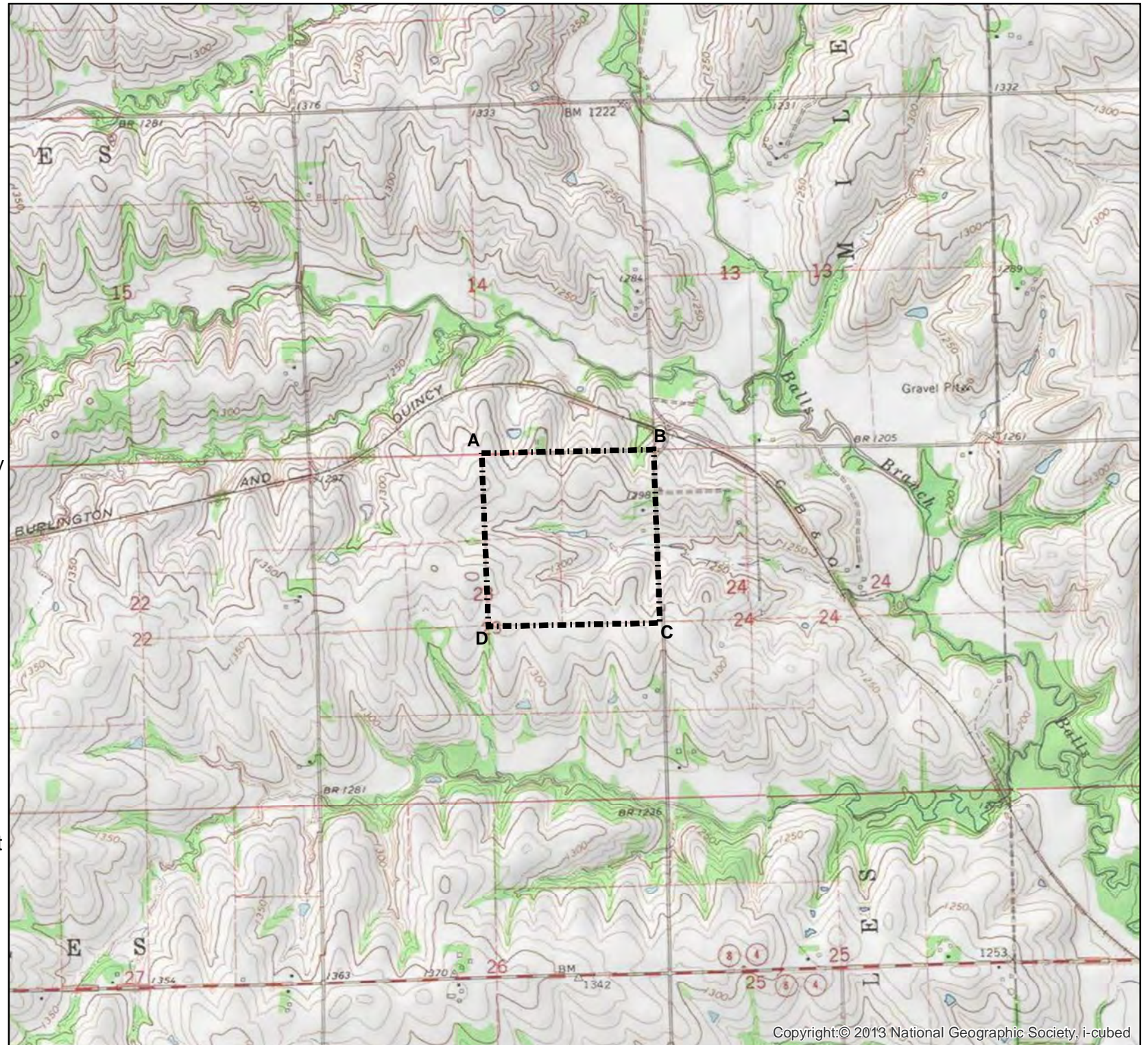
Datum: WGS84

Legend

 Proposed NRHP Boundary



1:24,000



Rinne Farm

71075 617 Ave
Pawnee City, Pawnee Co.
Nebraska


USGS Quadrangle: Burchard and
Liberty SE

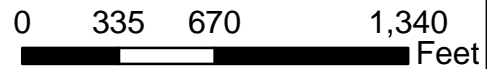
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates:

- A) 40.131530, -96.265205
- B) 40.131415, -96.255827
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- D) 40.124285, -96.265090

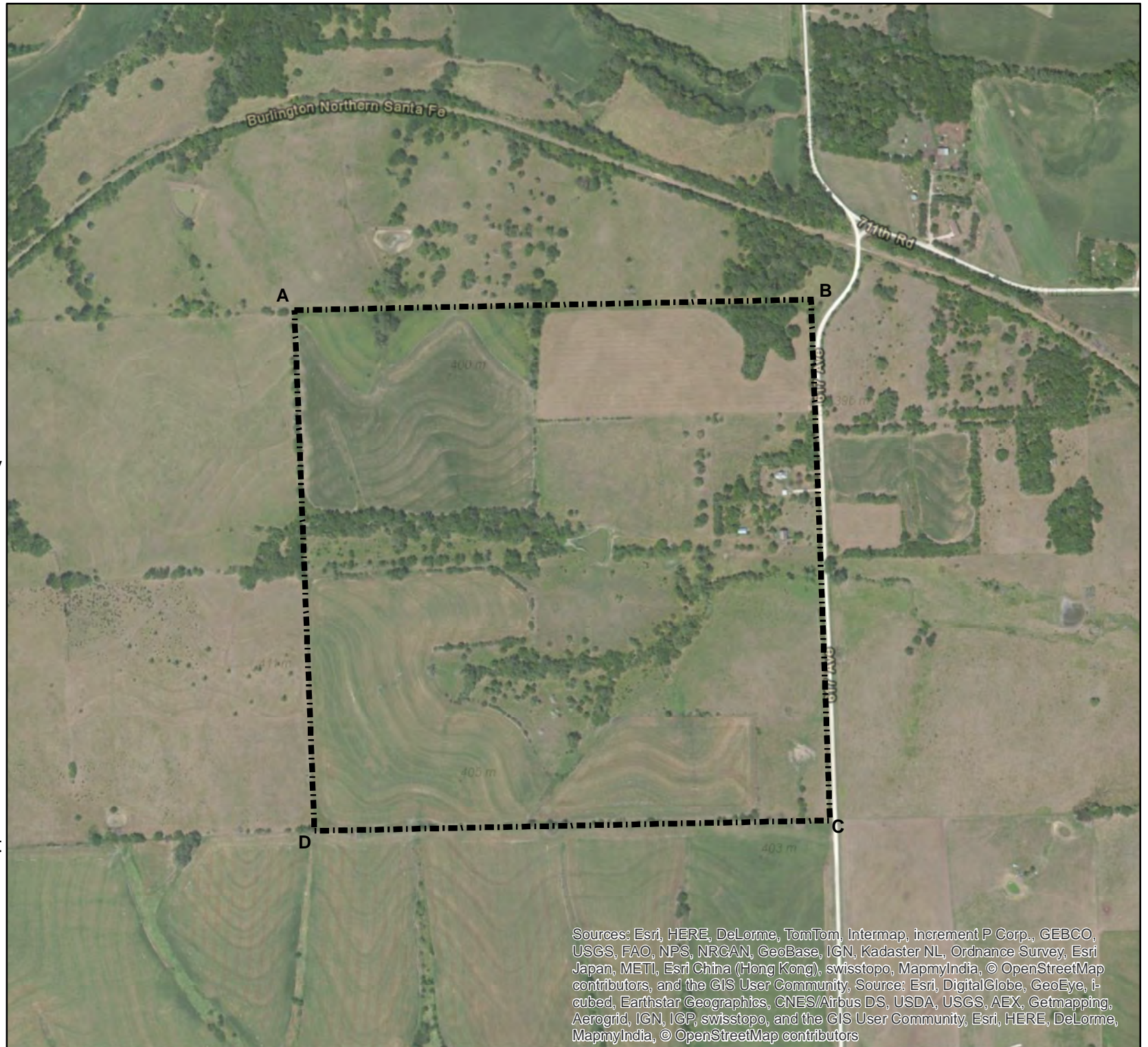
Datum: WGS84

Legend

 Proposed NRHP Boundary



1:8,000



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors



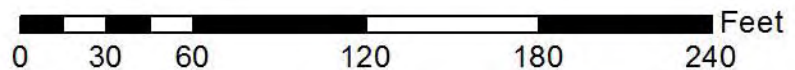
Photo Key

- 1. Rinne farm house front façade ¾ view. View to NW.
- 2. Rinne farm house rear façade. View to E.
- 3. Porch bracket detail.
- 4. Front gable detail showing barge boards and shinglework. View to W.
- 5. Front door detail. View to W.
- 6. Door hardware detail, interior of Farmhouse. View to E.
- 7. Chicken house. View to N.

- 8. Barn. View to SW.
- 9. Barn door detail. View to SE.
- 10. Corn Crib. View to S.
- 11. Corn Crib foundation detail. View to N.
- 12. Lumber/Machine Shed. View to NW.
- 13. Fence detail. View to N.
- 14. Brood House. View to NE.
- 15. Garage. View to NW.
- 16. Water Pump. View to NE. View to E.

Legend

- NRHP Boundary
- Resource



Rinne Farm

Pawnee County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property Rinne Farm

City or Vicinity Pawnee City vicinity County Pawnee State Nebraska

Photographer Patrick Haynes Date Photographed Oct. 17, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera.

1. Rinne farm house front façade ¾ view. View to NW.
2. Rinne farm house rear façade. View to E.
3. Porch bracket detail.
4. Front gable detail showing barge boards and shingle-work. View to W.
5. Front door detail. View to W.
6. Door hardware detail, interior of Farmhouse. View to E.
7. Chicken house. View to N.
8. Barn. View to SW.
9. Barn door detail. View to SE.
10. Corn Crib. View to S.
11. Corn Crib foundation detail. View to N.
12. Lumber/Machine Shed. View to NW.
13. Fence detail. View to N.
14. Brood House. View to NE.
15. Garage. View to NW.
16. Water Pump. View to NE.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Rinne Farm
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEBRASKA, Pawnee

DATE RECEIVED: 1/30/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/05/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/20/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/17/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000089

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3-17-2015 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Automatic Listing

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C

REVIEWER J. Gilbert DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



January 26, 2015

J. Paul Loether
National Register—National Historic Landmarks Programs
National Park Service
1201 "I" Street NW, 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

RE: Rinne Farm
Pawnee County, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the above referenced property to the National Register of Historic Places. This form has met all notification and other requirements as established in 36 CFR 60.

If you have any questions concerning this nomination, please let me know.

Sincerely,



L. Robert Puschendorf
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure

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