

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received SEP 13 1982

date entered

1. Name

historic Goldade, Johannes, House

and/or common

2. Location

SE of Linton off ND 13

street & number Rural Route _____ not for publication

city, town Linton vicinity vicinity of congressional district 1

state North Dakota code 38 county Emmons code 029

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A <input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. Michael Goldade

street & number Rural Route, Box 76

city, town Linton vicinity of state North Dakota

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Emmons County Courthouse

street & number 100 Northwest Fourth

city, town Linton state North Dakota

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title German-Russian Houses Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date August 8, 1979 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historical Society of North Dakota

city, town Bismarck state North Dakota

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Johannes Goldade House is a single story, three room linear (19' x 50') building with a gabled roof and a singular entrance protected by a rectangular (14' x 8') shed-roofed entryroom centrally located on the front (south) facade. The east-west leeward orientation of the house is common throughout the area and is typical of the German-Russian utilitarian attitude toward housing. The house is constructed of a double wythe of handmade clay bricks on a two-to-three foot high foundation of sandstone slab. The Goldade house, like many others in the vicinity, has been finished in clapboards providing relatively easy maintenance for the 1½ foot clay walls beneath. The clapboards are painted white and the window trim and gable ends are light, bright blue, a color scheme popular in both interior and exterior decoration of German-Russian homes in the area.

Mortar throughout the house is a mixture of native clay, straw and water. The bricks were manufactured by ramming a similar mixture into a wood mold. The wet bricks were sun-dried for several months and when dry, are hard enough to spark a flint and provide insulation against both extreme heat and cold.

The roof is constructed of mitered and braced rafters which rest on a wood plate and are nailed to the ceiling joists. Mud is packed between the rafters in the attic space above the plate to further secure the roof. The rafters extend about five inches beyond the plate forming very short eaves which are boxed in plain lumber. The roof is shingled with wood shingles and was covered with rolled asphalt in 1980 leaving the original shingles intact. Two chimneys pierce the north slope of the roof from the interior walls. The east end brick chimney was repaired at the attic level with concrete block in 1979. The cap of the west chimney, constructed of a clay pipe liner faced with bricks was re-faced with concrete block ca. 1965.

The entryway, commonly called a vorhausel (literally translated "before the house") is a characteristic component in early German-Russian housing in this area and is almost always located on the center front facade of the house and always opens into the kitchen. The vorhausel, depending on its size, is the scene of a variety of domestic activities and can function as a second kitchen or a mud room. Nowadays they often house the washer and dryer or deep freeze. Although a few vorhausels in the area are stone slab or mud brick, the Goldade vorhausel is wood frame. Originally built in a smaller dimension (approximately 8' x 10') with a gable roof, the vorhausel was rebuilt with a shed roof ca. 1940. The original four-panel vorhausel entry door was re-used.

An exterior stairway with solid stringer boards and open treads ascends to the loft on the east elevation. A short plank door with a wood latch opens to the half story which the Goldade family has always used for storage. Exterior stairs are found on many houses in the area and the loft is commonly finished for extra living space.

Seven permanently fixed two-over-two windows originally punctuated the elevations of the house: one on the center north elevation, one on each end elevation and two on either side

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of the vorhausel on the south elevation. A small three-paned basement-sized window abuts the west wall of the vorhausel on the south facade and, although it is a 1940 replacement, it duplicates the size of the original. Three square windows light the vorhausel interior, one on each elevation.

The interior use of space is standard for this three-room house type. The central room is used as a kitchen and is flanked by a bedroom on the west and a livingroom on the east. All three rooms are interconnected by doorways in the thick interior walls.

The interior decoration of the house is typical of German Russian houses in the area and represents a choice of color and finish material used in this area since the settlement period. The kitchen walls are papered with several layers of oil cloth, the earliest layer of which was originally hung with flour paste over an even treatment of mud plaster. The oilcloth is painted a high gloss white which gives the room a "just scrubbed" look. It is also functional, the surface being easy to clean. Wall height is seven feet and five inches.

The original painted beadboard ceiling was covered with aqua blue acoustic tiles ca. 1955. The floorboards and baseboards are painted dull flat orange and all the floors are covered with unattached linoleum. The four panel door to the vorhausel is painted to match the aqua ceiling. A small dirt root cellar is accessible by a trap door in the NE corner of the kitchen. The livingroom retains the original beadboard ceiling and ceiling molding. The walls are covered with paper painted a shiny light blue with a white border at the top of the wall. The deep window wells are painted white, probably to maximize the interior light. The window sashes are intentionally sealed with paint.

The bedroom also retains original beadboard ceilings and is finished with wall paper recently painted a deep blue (1980). Both of the four-panel bedroom and livingroom doors, door surrounds and jambs match the orange floor. Door surrounds are limited to one side of the deep beveled doorways. Door height is 5'11".

The vorhausel is finished with blue painted wallboard and pink ceiling. All three rooms are heated by propane and wood burning stoves vented by stove piping connected to the chimney openings in the interior walls. The house is furnished with many original turn of the century pieces including wardrobes, beds, rockers and dressers.

Northeast of the house is an underground cellar accessible by conventional concrete stairs protected by a hooded stairwell. It was built shortly after the house and is representative of a style of cellar built throughout the area in a variety of building materials. The walls are stone slab with a mud mortar and the hood ceiling is constructed of butted blanks. The segmental arch cellar ceiling is of earth brick and is fairly representative of cellars in this area, though they are more commonly built in stone.

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The Goldade house was wired for electricity ca. 1947 when the rural electric cooperative was organized in the county. One of the windows on the west side of the front facade was closed in with cement and aggregate in the 1960's. The foundation was also shored-up at this time and the cellar hood and stairwell were plastered. The bowing east wall was reinforced with about six inches of puddled native clay in the 1960's but continues to move. In 1969 plumbing was installed; a stainless steel kitchen sink on the west kitchen wall and a half bath in the northeast corner of the bedroom. A makeshift plywood screen door protects the original vorhausel door. All the Goldade outbuildings, except for the frame granary southwest of the house are new or non-original. The granary is not in its original location.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> invention				

Specific dates 1890 **Builder/Architect** Johannes Goldade

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Johannes Goldade House, built in 1890, is significant as a particularly well-preserved example of German-Russian house form, building technique, and interior decoration. It represents the settlement of the second largest ethnic group in the state, that of Black Sea Germans from Russia, a group that has made important contributions to all aspects of North Dakota's heritage, especially in agriculture and dry farming.

The antiquity and utility of plan, as well as the consistency with which this house type was built by Germans from Russia in North Dakota, makes it significant among vernacular house types in the state. Research indicates that Germans from Russia brought a prototype of this house form from their native Palatinate to the Russian Ukraine:

The general floor-plan of the colonist house was remarkably similar to the Franconian-Alsatian archetype in the ancestral motherland. According to a building plan found in the archives at Elsass, the colonial house had a tripartite division. The central part adjoining the side entrance comprised a small hallway or ante room, called the Hausflur,* and the adjoining kitchen. On the right side, facing the street, was located the Vorderstüb, or living room . . . At the other end of the house the Hinterstüb, or rear room . . . A most practical innovation was the large stone-vaulted cellar which, however, was not located under the house but adjacent to it. (Height 1973:121-125).

Once in the Ukraine, the German colonist learned to build with native materials and over a century later brought the tradition to North Dakota where building materials are similar to those of the steppe. It is significant that this house type may have been preserved by Germans as the preferred house type over several generations in three distinct parts of the world.

The existence of these houses on the North Dakota prairie symbolizes the continuity of highly stable German-Russian communities: rural and village communities bound by common church affiliations, language, custom, family and history. Once a common sight on the landscape of North Dakota, the number of traditional German-Russian farmsteads has dwindled as second and third generation Germans, in the prosperity of the post-war years, abandoned this type of house for more costly and less efficient modern housing types.

* The difference between the words hausflur, used here, and vorhausel, used in the description statement, is dialectal.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Height, Joseph S., Paradise on the Steppe, 1973.
 Stump, Karl, The German-Russians, Atlantic-Forum, New York, New York, 1971.
 Phyllis Feser, President of North Dakota Society of Germans from Russia, Bismarck, ND, personal interview, 1979.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Goldade, personal interview, 1979.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property Less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Weisser Dam West

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	4	4	2	5	9	6	0	5	1	1	8	5	6	5
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

E

Zone				Easting				Northing						

F

Zone				Easting				Northing						

G

Zone				Easting				Northing						

H

Zone				Easting				Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

SW $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{3}{4}$ of Section 28, T132, R74, Emmons County, North Dakota, beginning at a point 140' north and 100' east of SW corner of section 28, T132N; R74W, then 40' northerly, 80' easterly, 40' southerly and 80' westerly to point of beginning. (Verbal Boundary Description includes house and root cellar.)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jackie Sluss, Historical Assistant

organization State Historical Society of North Dakota date 1981

street & number North Dakota Heritage Center telephone (701) 224-2672

city or town Bismarck state North Dakota

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature James E. Shery

title State Historic Preservation Officer date August 17, 1982

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<u>Thomas M. Donald</u>	date <u>1/27/83</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest: <u>Patrick Andrews</u>	date <u>1/24/83</u>
Chief of Registration	