

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: REMOVAL

PROPERTY Goldade, Johannes, House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH DAKOTA, Emmons

DATE RECEIVED: 10/21/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/21/16
DATE OF 16th DAY: 12/06//16 DATE OF 45th DAY: 11/06/16

REFERENCE NUMBER: 83001932

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 ____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

REMOVED
from
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER

DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE

DATE

DOCUMENTATION see attsched comments Y/N

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



**STATE
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
OF NORTH DAKOTA**



Jack Dalrymple
Governor of North Dakota

20 October 2016

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street NW (MS 2280)
Washington DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether,

Enclosed please find two memos requesting removal of demolished properties from the National Register of Historic Places.

Though I am saddened by the loss of this historic North Dakota property, we will continue to seek out new properties to represent our history in the National Register.

Sincerely,

Claudia J. Berg
State Historic Preservation Officer
(North Dakota)

**North Dakota
State Historical Board**

Margaret Puetz
Bismarck - President

Gereld Gerntholz
*Valley City - Vice
President*

Albert I. Berger
Grand Forks - Secretary

Calvin Grinnell
New Town

Diane K. Larson
Bismarck

Chester E. Nelson, Jr.
Bismarck

Terrance Rockstad
Bismarck

Sara Otte Coleman
*Director
Tourism Division*

Kelly Schmidt
State Treasurer

Alvin A. Jaeger
Secretary of State

Mark Zimmerman
*Director
Parks and Recreation
Department*

Grant Levi
*Director
Department of
Transportation*

Claudia J. Berg
Director

*Accredited by the
American Alliance
of Museums since 1986*

**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

☐ district
☒ building(s)
☐ structure
☐ site
☐ object

Ownership

☐ public
☒ private
☐ both

Public Acquisition

N/A ☐ in process
☐ being considered

Status

☒ occupied
☐ unoccupied
☐ work in progress

Accessible

☒ yes: restricted
☐ yes: unrestricted
☐ no

Present Use

☐ agriculture
☐ commercial
☐ educational
☐ entertainment
☐ government
☐ industrial
☐ military

☐ museum
☐ park
☒ private residence
☐ religious
☐ scientific
☐ transportation
☐ 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

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

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

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received SEP 13 1982

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

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.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service****National Register of Historic Places
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Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

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 Vorderstub, or living room . . . At the other end of the house the Hinterstub, 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.
Stumpp, 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

Acreeage of nominated property Less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Weisser Dam West

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A 14 425960 5118 565
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. Sherry

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

Anna M. Brown

date 1/27/83

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: *Patrick Andrews*

date 1/24/83

Chief of Registration



Johannes Goldade House
Rural Linton
Emmons County, North Dakota

Photo credit: Unknown, photo from The German-Russians by
Karl Stumpp, page 58

Date of photo: Unknown

Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

Handforming clay bricks in Russia.

Photo 1 of 11

SEP 13 1982



Johannes Goldade House
Rural Linton
Emmons County, North Dakota

Photo credit: Unknown, photo from Paradise on the Steppes, by
Joseph S. Height, page 121

Date of photo: Unknown

Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

Typical house in Strassburg, Russia; north of Odessa in the
Black Sea region.

Photo 2 of 11

SEP 13 1982



Johannes Goldade House
Rural Linton
Emmons County, North Dakota

Photo credit: Unknown

Date of photo: Unknown

Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

Original Goldade homestead, Goldade family and horses. View from south, southwest. The rocking chair is still in the house.

Photo 3 of 11

SEP 13 1982



Johannes Goldade House
Rural Linton
Emmons County, North Dakota

Photo credit: Jackie Sluss

Date of photo: 1979

Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

South (front) facade, view from southeast.

Photo 4 of 11

SEP 13 1982



Johannes Goldade House
Rural Linton
Emmons County, North Dakota

Photo credit: Jackie Sluss

Date of photo: 1979

Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

View from southeast. Note exterior stair on east elevation.
View depicts current condition of house.

Photo 5 of 11

SEP 13 1982



Johannes Goldade House
Rural Linton
Emmons County, North Dakota

Photo credit: Jackie Sluss

Date of photo: 1979

Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

View from northwest of west and north (rear) elevations.

Photo 6 of 11

SEP 13 1982



Johannes Goldade House
Rural Linton
Emmons County, North Dakota

Photo credit: Jackie Sluss

Date of photo: 1979

Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

Detail of window framing and attachment of clapboards.

Photo 7 of 11

SEP 13 1982



Johannes Goldade House
Rural Linton
Emmons County, North Dakota

Photo credit: Jackie Sluss

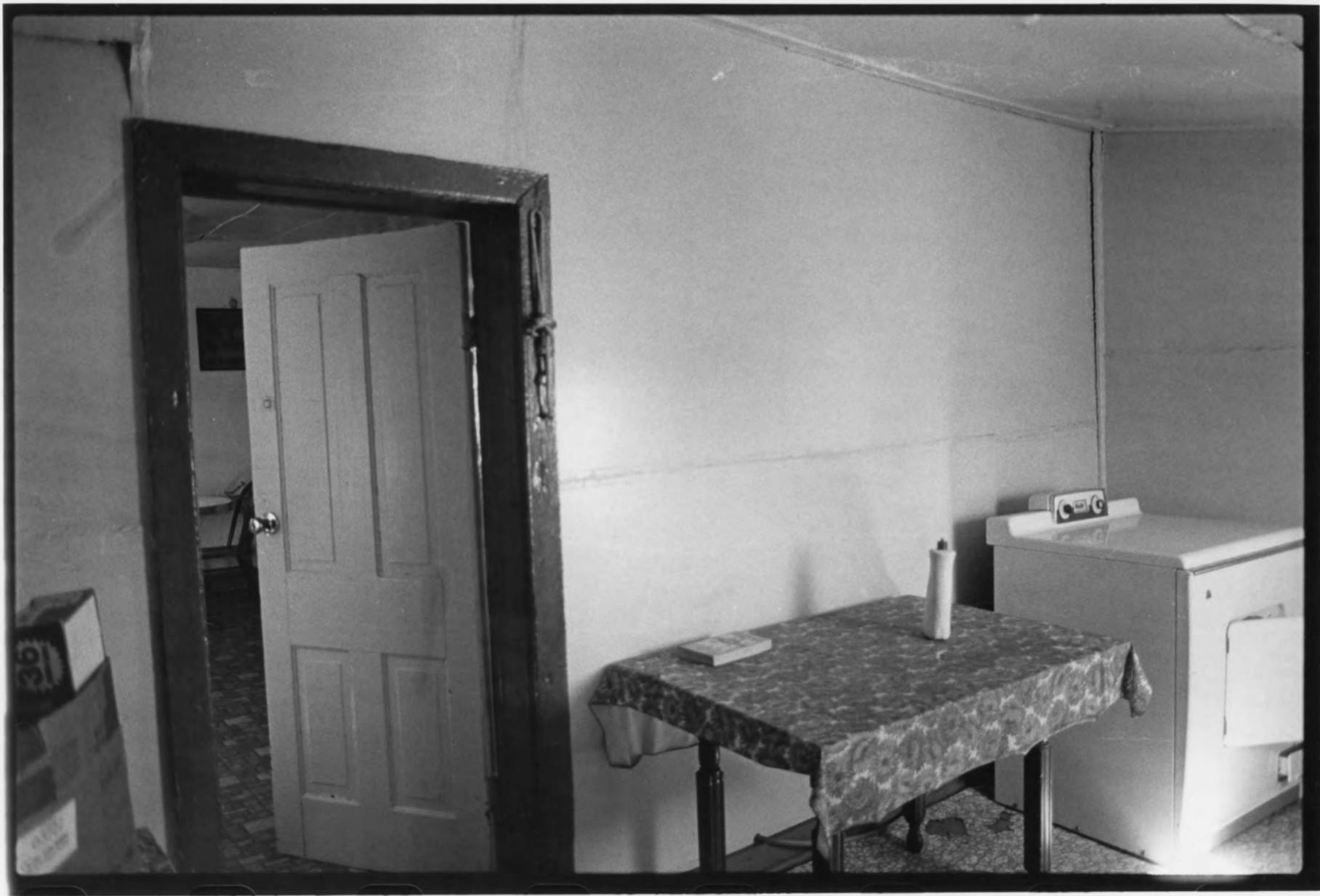
Date of photo: 1979

Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

Detail of window well on the north wall of the kitchen.

Photo 8 of 11

SEP 13 1982



Johannes Goldade House
Rural Linton
Emmons County, North Dakota

Photo credit: Jackie Sluss

Date of photo: 1979

Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

Interior of vorhausel and doorway to kitchen, view
from southwest.

Photo 9 of 11

SEP 13 1982



Johannes Goldade House
Rural Linton
Emmons County, North Dakota

Photo credit: Jackie Sluss

Date of photo: 1979

Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

Livingroom with turn-of-the-century wardrobe and dresser,
view from southeast.

Photo 10 of 11

SEP 13 1982



Johannes Goldade House
Rural Linton
Emmons County, North Dakota

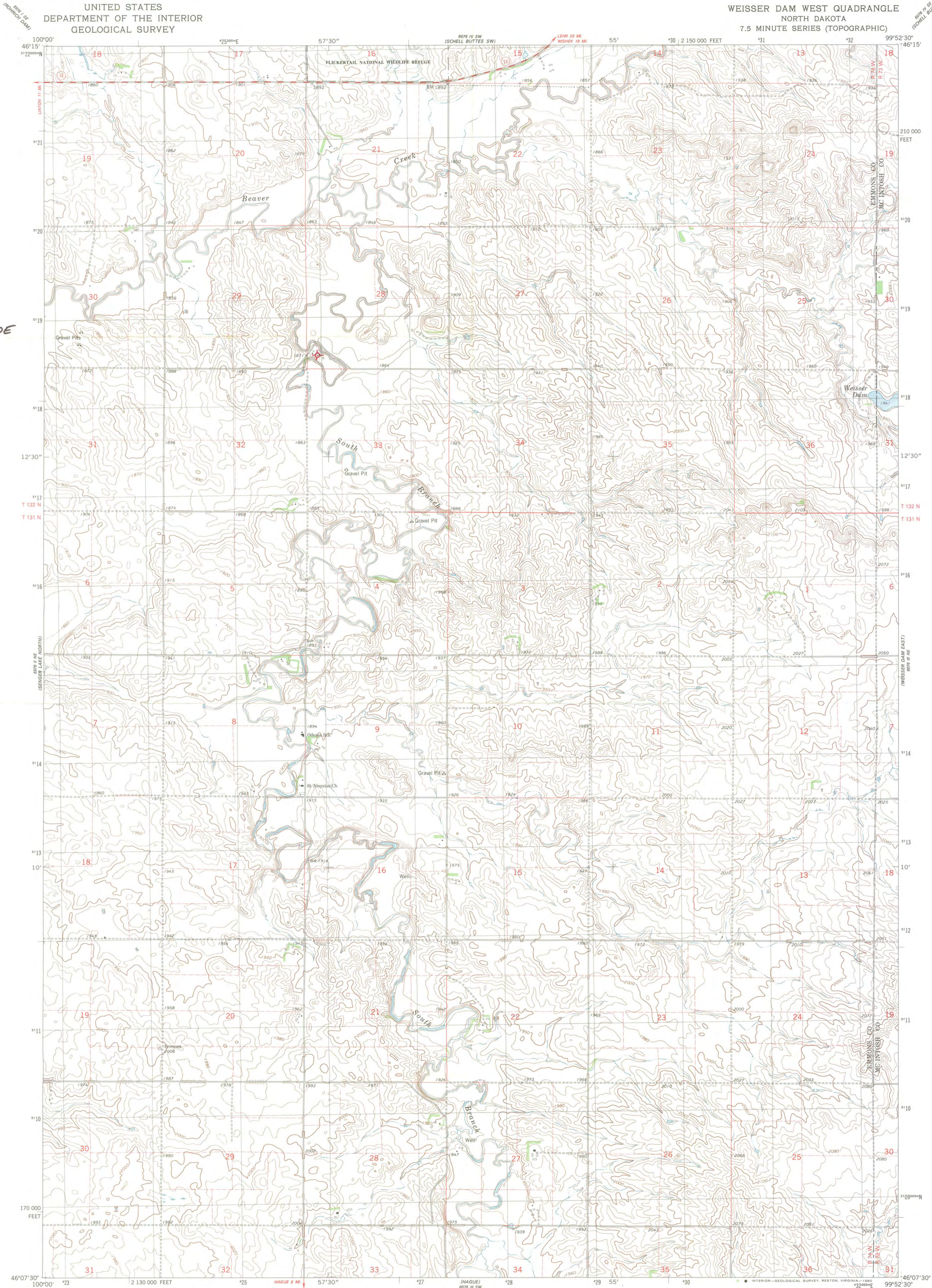
Photo credit: Jackie Sluss
Date of photo: 1979

Location of negative: State Historical Society of North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

Bedroom with turn-of-the-century bed, view from southeast.

Photo 11 of 11

SEP 13 1982



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1974. Field checked 1976. Map edited 1980

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: North Dakota coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 14

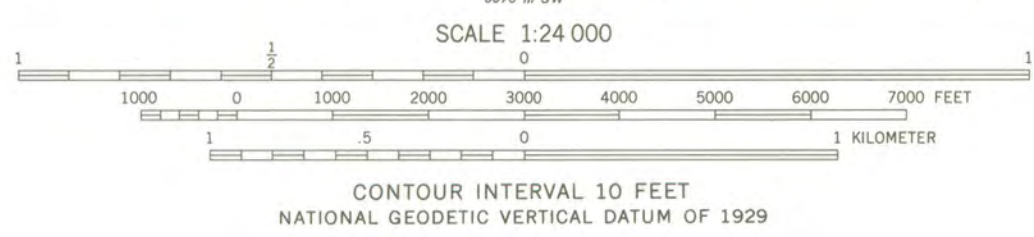
1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters north and 33 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

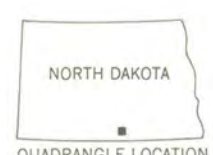
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs

This information is unchecked



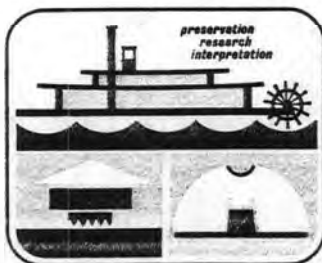
ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route



WEISSER DAM WEST, N. DAK.
N4607.5-W9952.5/7.5

1980

DMA 6076 III NW-SERIES V871



State Historical Society

of north dakota (STATE HISTORICAL BOARD)

NORTH DAKOTA HERITAGE CENTER, BISMARCK, N.D. 58505
TELEPHONE 701-224-2666

September 1, 1982

Ms. Carol Shull
Acting Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
United States Department of the Interior
440 G Street - Pension Building
DOI
W434
Washington, D.C. 20243

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find 15 completed and documented forms nominating 65 properties to the National Register of Historic Places. The properties are identified as follows:

Grand Forks Multiple Resource (35 properties)	St. John's Lutheran Church
Cassellton Commercial District (17 properties)	(rural Galchutt)
Fargo Theatre (Fargo)	St. James Catholic Church
Rudolf Hotel (Valley City)	(Jamestown)
Sentinel Butte School (Sentinel Butte)	✓ Johannes Goldade House (rural Linton)
Union National Bank (Minot)	Holy Trinity Ukrainian Church (Wilton)
St. Mary's Academy (Devils Lake)	Remington Block (Bismarck)
Hotel Berry (Velva)	E.G. Patterson Building (Bismarck)
	Bismarck Tribune Building (Bismarck)

The properties have been reviewed by the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Review Board, who after reviewing the historical, architectural, and archeological facts pertaining to the properties and after applying the criteria for eligibility to them, unanimously agreed that the criteria were met and recommended that the properties be nominated.

The owner of the properties have been notified by letter of the proposed nomination action and have been invited to comment. Copies of all responses are included with the nomination forms or will be forwarded to your office.

Sincerely,

Bonnie J. Halda
Historical Architect

BJH/je
Enclosure



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

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historic Johannes Goldade House

and/or common

2. Location SE of Linton off ND 13

street & number Rural Route _____ not for publication

city, town Linton vic. X 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	<input checked="" 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 X 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

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☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

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Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

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☐ moved date _____

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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.

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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

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

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

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date entered

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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.

Northwest 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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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

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.

Stumpp, 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

Acreage of nominated property Less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Weisser Dam West

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	4
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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 28, T132, R74, Emmons County, North Dakota.

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. Sherry

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date August 17, 1982

For HCRRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Substantive Review

Goldade, Johannes, House
Emmons County
NORTH DAKOTA

Working No. 9/13/82-2519

Fed. Reg. Date:

Date Due: 10/14/82 - 10/28/82

Action:

☐ ACCEPT

☒ RETURN 10/21/82

☐ REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

☐ resubmission

☐ nomination by person or local government

☐ owner objection

☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☒ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

very good description and statement of significance for the house.

VBD includes more than was intended for nomination.

Recom./Criteria Return (A,C)

Reviewer Grosvonts

Discipline Historian

Date 10/31/82

☐ see continuation sheet

X Nomination returned for: ☐ technical corrections cited below
☒ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

X 7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	<input type="checkbox"/> date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

☐ summary paragraph

☒ completeness

☐ clarity

☐ alterations/integrity

☐ dates

☒ boundary selection - see #10 on the reverse.

are the outbuildings included within the boundaries?
Are the granary and the cellar considered significant?

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- ☐ summary paragraph
- ☐ completeness
- ☐ clarity
- ☐ applicable criteria
- ☐ justification of areas checked
- ☐ relating significance to the resource
- ☐ context
- ☐ relationship of integrity to significance
- ☐ justification of exception
- ☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

X 10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UNIT References

- X Verbal boundary description and justification *The boundary description describes an area larger than one acre. Please provide a boundary description that precisely defines the nominated acreage (indicated as less than one on the form)*

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Title

date

13. Other

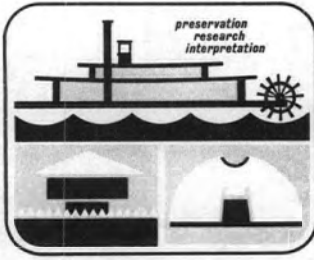
- ☐ Maps
- X ☒ Photographs
- ☐ Other

The photographs date from 1979. Do they accurately illustrate the current condition and appearance of the house?

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed Beth Groover Date 10/21/82 Phone: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



State Historical Society

of North Dakota (State Historical Board)

North Dakota Heritage Center, Bismarck, N.D. 58505

Telephone 701-224-2666

December 8, 1982

Beth Grosvenor, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Washington, DC 20243

Dear Ms. Grosvenor:

✓
Enclosed are revised nominations for the Johannes Goldade House and the Union National Bank and Annex. These nominations were returned with your comments and they have been corrected and/or revised.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (701) 224-2672 if you have any questions about the revisions.

Sincerely,

Bonnie J. Halda
Historical Architect

Encl.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Substantive Review

Goldade, Johannes, House
N.D., Emmons Co.

Working No. 9.13.82-251.9
Fed. Reg. Date: 2.7.84
Date Due: 1/28/83
Action: ☒ ACCEPT 1/27/83
☐ RETURN
☐ REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

- ☒ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☒ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

on resubmission, new VBD has been provided
and questions concerning outbuildings are answered.

Recom./Criteria Accept A&C
Reviewer Patrick Andrews
Discipline Historian
Date _____
see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ☐ technical corrections cited below
☐ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name2. Location3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property5. Location of Legal Description6. Representation in Existing Surveys

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- ☒ summary paragraph
☒ completeness
☒ clarity
☒ alterations/integrity
☒ dates
☒ boundary selection - *on resubmission, its acceptable*

Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- ☒ summary paragraph
- ☒ completeness
- ☒ clarity
- ☒ applicable criteria
- ☒ justification of areas checked — *they should have provided more info. on when the Germans settled there area*
- ☒ relating significance to the resource
- ☒ context
- ☒ relationship of integrity to significance
- ☐ justification of exception
- ☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Average of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

USGS References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

on resubmission, acceptable

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

National Significance is not justified in this documentation

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- ☐ Maps
- ☐ Photographs
- ☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



**STATE
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
OF NORTH DAKOTA**



Jack Dalrymple
Governor of North Dakota

20 October 2016

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street NW (MS 2280)
Washington DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether,

Enclosed please find two memos requesting removal of demolished properties from the National Register of Historic Places.

Though I am saddened by the loss of this historic North Dakota property, we will continue to seek out new properties to represent our history in the National Register.

Sincerely,

Claudia J. Berg
State Historic Preservation Officer
(North Dakota)

**North Dakota
State Historical Board**

Margaret Puetz
Bismarck - President

Gereld Gerntholz
*Valley City - Vice
President*

Albert I. Berger
Grand Forks - Secretary

Calvin Grinnell
New Town

Diane K. Larson
Bismarck

Chester E. Nelson, Jr.
Bismarck

Terrance Rockstad
Bismarck

Sara Otte Coleman
*Director
Tourism Division*

Kelly Schmidt
State Treasurer

Alvin A. Jaeger
Secretary of State

Mark Zimmerman
*Director
Parks and Recreation
Department*

Grant Levi
*Director
Department of
Transportation*

Claudia J. Berg
Director

*Accredited by the
American Alliance
of Museums since 1986*