

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 \_\_\_\_\_  
date entered \_\_\_\_\_

## 1. Name

historic German-Russian Folk Architecture in South Dakota

and/or common Same

## 2. Location

street & number Multiple (see continuation sheets)  not for publication

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ congressional district \_\_\_\_\_

state \_\_\_\_\_ code \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ code \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Classification

See Continuation Sheets

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

## 4. Owner of Property

name Multiple (see continuation sheets)

street & number \_\_\_\_\_

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Multiple (see continuation sheets)

street & number \_\_\_\_\_

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

German-Russian Folk Architecture  
title Intensive Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date Summer 1982-Winter 1984  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Historical Preservation Center 216 East Clark

city, town Vermillion state South Dakota

## 7. Description

See Continuation Sheets

### 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 German-Russian folk architecture of South Dakota is a unique group of structures built by German-Russian immigrants between 1873 and 1914. The German-Russians settled in four areas of the state: the southeast in Hutchinson, northern Bon Homme and Yankton, western Turner and eastern Douglas Counties; the north central in McPherson, Campbell, Edmunds, and Walworth Counties; northwest in Corson and Dewey Counties and southwest in Tripp and Gregory Counties. These areas are characterized by relatively flat, treeless terrain with an occasional shelterbelt, riverbed or windbreak of trees. Approximately 100 structures were discovered through historic research. Field work located just over 100 structures in various states of preservation and of these 47 were intensively surveyed with measured drawings, photographs, site plans, detailed notes and historic research. The 24 sites nominated here represent the most complete and best preserved examples. In addition, sites were selected as examples of specific building techniques or because they possessed characteristic details of German-Russian folk building.

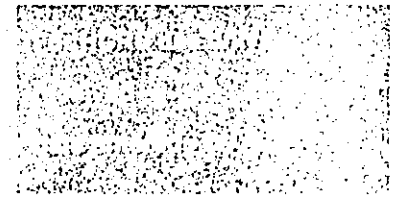
Through the Department of History, University of South Dakota, Michael Koop and Stephen Ludwig, graduate students of the Department of Landscape Architecture at the University of Wisconsin, conducted an intensive survey of 20 sites in southeastern South Dakota in the summer of 1982. In the fall of that year, additional field work was conducted in north central South Dakota by Koop and Carolyn Torma, Historical Survey Coordinator with the Historical Preservation Center. A third survey was conducted by Koop and Torma in the fall of 1983 in the north central counties as well as Douglas and Gregory Counties. These structures were selected based on data recorded during geographic surveys, historic research and through extensive contact with local German-Russian historic societies and local residents. Sites surveyed were selected on the following criteria: overall condition of the building, degree of alteration to the structure and significance of relevant historical information. As field work progressed additional criteria was employed. Sites were selected as good examples of a type of construction method or selected as an example of a particular floor plan or because they possessed important features such as furnace/bake ovens, batsa chimneys or elaborate interior decoration.

The German-Russians employed their traditional architecture for a number of buildings including houses, barns, agricultural outbuildings and even churches. Residences are the most numerous survivors and were studied the most intensely. Where sites contain remnants of other German-Russian structures, these have been included in the nomination. All German-Russian folk structures employ a unique form of construction called puddled clay. This clay can be used as a load-bearing material, a mortar or as a finishing plaster. In addition, some very late examples of dwellings use traditional forms, but employ common American stud frame construction.

While the form of German-Russian outbuildings is quite simple, such as vaulted root cellars and rectangular, gable-roofed barns, the form of the dwellings is more complex. The house form is a rectangular-shaped, gable-roofed building constructed of puddled clay, rammed earth, brick or stone masonry, batsa brick, frame and batsa brick, or frame. One story in height, the dwellings have a loft under the gable. A heating unit comprised of several distinct features is located in the center of the house so that the chimney rises through the center of the roof. The houses have distinctive plans of two, three or four bay divisions, which create a long, rather narrow rectangular structure. On the interior the bays may be divided with lateral partition or non-load bearing walls creating a

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

house with as many as six rooms. Some houses are attached to barns which are built along the lateral axis. Other interesting features include a covered exterior vestibule called a vorhäusl. The main door and most windows are found along the front facade. The door is most often located toward, but seldom directly in, the center of the wall. Window openings vary from two to six. The gable-end facades in southern South Dakota, where bake ovens are more prevalent, have two ground floor windows. In other areas, a single, central window may light the side. In the loft one or two windows pierce the gable-end wall. On the rear facade openings are less numerous as this wall most often faces north or west and into the strong prairie wind.

Many other interesting details distinguish these houses. Houses with clay walls have a stabilizing plate buried in the clay at the top of the wall which helps to keep the heavy wall from spreading outward under its own weight. Traditional decoration is painted on the white-washed plaster walls, including striped wainscots, door and window surrounds, and freizes at cornice and baseboard lines. Bright colors, predominantly bright turquoise blue with combinations of mustard or ochre yellow, brick red, dark pine green, rose, sage, olive green and earth brown are found on walls, ceilings, door and window trim. The immense heating unit called a Russian oven is found in many forms. The most complete version includes a furnace, bake oven, walk-in kitchen, and batsa brick chimney. Ladder stairs, which exhibit fine workmanship, are found on the interior, most often in the kitchen, and on the exterior in the barn or gable-end wall. Rain guards at the top of the gable-end wall beneath the gable itself, shelter the earth walls. Roofs are constructed of commercially purchased lumber and built in a common rafter method. Occasionally ridge poles and wind bracing were recorded. The foundations of the dwellings are often flush with the ground. Where visible, they are undressed stone bonded together with puddled clay or concrete mortar. Cellars can be found beneath the house in some sites. These small rooms are built directly beneath the kitchen or adjacent to the house on the exterior. Vaulted root cellars were also recorded, most are built apart from the house. Many other details are described in the site descriptions.

The outbuildings are generally distinguished by their less elaborate construction techniques. Rubble masonry construction is extremely common. Most outbuildings are so badly deteriorated that additional information about roofing systems and other details are obscured. However, where wood is employed, sawed lumber, stud framing and common rafter roofs were recorded. In some cases where the barns are attached to houses, there is little to distinguish the barn from other American barns, although the house was clearly German-Russian. Puddled clay was recorded as an insulating material in many outbuildings such as root cellars. Brick, concrete and stone are also employed in the vaulted roofs of these structures.

German-Russian architecture forms a distinctive group based on its form, construction techniques and individual features.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Harpers Weekly "A Bit of Europe in America," July 11, 1896, pp. 689-690.

Jennewein, J. Leonard and Jane Boorman, eds. Dakota Panorama, Dakota Territory Centennial Commission, Pine Hill Press, Freeman, South Dakota, 1961.

Johansen, John B. "Immigrant Settlements and Social Organizations in South Dakota," Bulletin #31 Dept. of Rural Sociology, Agricultural Experiment Station, Brookings, South Dakota, 1937.

## 10. Geographical Data

See Continuation Sheets for each site

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle scale \_\_\_\_\_

### UMT References

A 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

  
Zone Easting Northing

B 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

  
Zone Easting Northing

C 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

### Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheets

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

state	NA	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael Koop & Carolyn Torma

organization Historical Preservation Center

date 3-13-84

street & number 216 E. Clark

telephone 605/677-5314

city or town Vermillion

state South 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

title Director, Office of Cultural Preservation

date

### For HCRS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

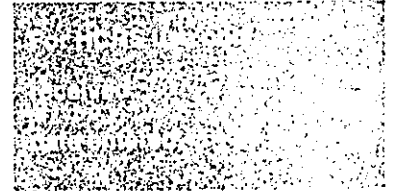
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
National Conservation and Recreation Service

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

closed colonies, and so the other groups proved more vulnerable to assimilation after a time. Folk architecture was not the only cultural trait exhibited by the newcomers. However, it was highly visible and so succumbed to assimilation. At first, this happened slowly and only parts of the architectural tradition changed, such as the roof structure. But by the First World War when intense anti-immigrant and German sentiment swept the land, these structures and many other ethnic features were abandoned.

Evidence remains today of this unique architecture and a few dwellings are still occupied; many more could be restored for use. Perhaps one reason for the presence of these fascinating structures is that they were so well suited to the Great Plains environment where other types of building materials were so scarce and costly. Indeed, it may be their environmental qualities which help to preserve them for future use.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page

Koop, Michael and Stephen Ludwig, German-Russian Folk Architecture in Southeastern South Dakota, Vermillion: Historical Preservation Center, 1984.

Butler, J.D. "The Mennonite Stove," Mennonite Life, vol. 4, no. 4 (October 1949), 29-30.

Goertz, Reuben, "German-Russian Houses: Here and There, Now and Then," Clues, (1976), 31-50.

Pfeiffer, John E., "The German-Russians and Their Immigration to South Dakota," Selected Papers of the First Nine Dakota History Conferences, 1969-1977, ed. Herbert W. Blakely (Madison: Dakota State College, 1981), 200-210.

Carlson, Alvar W., "German-Russian Houses in Western North Dakota," Pioneer America, vol. 13, no. 2 (1981), 49-60.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

The following owners object to their property being included in this nomination

Site # 5 LaVern Wagner

Site # 7 Sollie Kaufman

Site # 16b Oscar Bueber

Site # 22 Edward and Adeline Hauhauser

Site # 33 Otto Beck

Site # 34 Fred Pudwill

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 1

Page 1

Site #1

1. Jacob Weins House-Barn
2. Rosefield Township  
Marion Vicinity  
South Dakota Code: 046  
First Congressional District  
Turner County Code: 125
3. building, privately owned, NA acquisition, occupied, restricted access, agricultural
4. Leland Kleinsasser  
RR 2  
Huron, SD
5. Register of Deeds  
Turner County Courthouse  
Parker, SD
7. deteriorated, altered slightly, original site

The Weins house-barn is constructed in two methods: the house is batsa brick, the barn is frame. Measuring 87'9" by 24'5" in overall dimensions, the structure was erected in c. 1874 by John Weins. Built as two connecting rectangular units, the one-story house has a loft above the main floor. The load-bearing batsa brick walls of the dwelling are 19" thick and carry the weight of the simple common rafter roof. The house is a two bay plan. The left (south) bay is divided laterally into a front parlor/bedroom and rear bedroom. A furnace-bake oven once formed part of the lateral partition wall. On the right is the main bay or kitchen bay into which one enters. On the inside batsa wall is located a smaller walk-in kitchen. The brick bake oven and furnishings of this room were removed to the Deckert House Museum. Encompassing the entire walk-in kitchen is a large batsa chimney which rises to the slope of the roof and emerges as kiln-fired brick chimney stack. The kitchen also contains a wooden stair ladder to the loft and a door to the barn. Built at the same time as the house, the barn is built of common frame stud and is sheathed in flush horizontal board. Horses, cows and pigs occupied the barn, which contained stalls, mangers and hay bins.

Unusual details include the slightly bowed ceiling joists which curve downward at the walls; split level window well seats and a built-in cupboard.

Although the present condition of the house is rather poor, it is not beyond repair. The significance of the house transcends the deterioration and listing is the first step towards preservation.

8. 1800-1899; architecture; association with German-Russian ethnic history, c. 1874

The Jacob Weins house-barn is a rare surviving example of a German-Russian house-barn and is the only structure in which the original walk-in remains visible. Although elements of the furnace bake/oven and kitchen have been removed, the basic structure remains and clear evidence exists of the original features. Therefore the building has architectural importance.



United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 1

Page 2

Little is known of Jacob Weins although he lived in the area of Swiss Mennonite and Low German-Evangelical, Lutheran and Reform-settlement. He erected this house-barn approximately six years after the first German-Russian came to South Dakota. Evidence from the survey points to the walk-in kitchen as a Mennonite-associated feature, and it may well be that Weins was a member of the 1873 Mennonite group.

10. Acreage of nominated property  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre

Quadrangle name Marion

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

1 4 637100 4805580  
Z E N

The boundaries extend 10 feet to the north, south, east and west of the walls of the house-barn. The site is located in the NW quarter of the SE quarter of Section 14, T99N, R55W of Turner County.

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Site # 2

Page 1

Owner Approves

Site #2

1. Ludwig Deckert House

2. Campus of Freeman College  
Freeman  
South Dakota Code: 046

First Congressional District  
Hutchinson County Code: 067

3. building, privately owned, NA acquisition, occupied, restricted access, museum

4. Freeman College  
748 S. Main  
Freeman, SD 57029

5. Register of Deeds  
Hutchinson County Courthouse  
Olivet, SD 57052

7. excellent, altered (very slightly), moved, 1979

The Deckert House is a gable-roofed, rectangular-shaped frame museum built in c. 1879 that has been completely restored and is in excellent condition. The present front facade has three windows and a door; the rear, likewise has three windows, however the door is displaced to the north. The north gable-end wall has a door, which was added at a later date for an older son, who lived in the loft; a window pierces the loft. On the south facade are two ground-floor and two, loft windows. The house has been painted in traditional colors of cream, dark red and green.

On the interior, the house is two bays in length and double pile in width. The lateral partitions create four rooms of unequal size. In the center of the house is located a walk-in kitchen constructed of batsa brick, which serves as the cooking area and contains a two-burner range and rendering pot. In the loft, situated directly above the walk-in kitchen, is a large clay chimney with a small opening to provide access for the hanging of meats to smoke.

The Deckert House was moved in 1979 to save it from demolition. Freeman College which has a large pioneer museum offered the space and the building was placed in an open field and aligned on a traditional north-south access. Although the siting is not ideal, the building has been meticulously restored and is the only structure still standing which reveals how the houses were originally decorated and furnished. Therefore, its significance overcomes its moving.

8. 1800-1899, architecture, German-Russian ethnic history, c. 1879

The Deckert House is the only structure in South Dakota to have been restored to its original condition. The restoration was accurate and careful. Because the original walk-in kitchen and furnace and bake-oven had been destroyed the museum took these still standing in the Weins kitchen. However, the Deckert House has an oddly reversed plan and the bake oven had to face into the north parlor, which, in the Deckert House, was a bedroom (although originally it may have been the parlor). This reorientation is minor and other details, such as color, furnishings and construction techniques were restored to an exacting standard. The building is open by appointment

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number Site #2

Page 2

to the general public.

Ludwig Deckert was a Mennonite immigrant who settled within the Mennonite settlement area of eastern Hutchinson County. The Deckert House is one of the earliest frame German-Russian dwellings.

10. Acreage of nominated property  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre

Quadrangle name Freeman

UTM References

1 4 626600 4800280

Z

E

N

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

The Deckert House is bounded by imaginary lines which lie 5 feet in every direction from the house. The house is situated immediately to the south of the Heritage Hall Museum.

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 3

Page 1

Site #3

1. Enoch Hofer House-Barn
2. Silver Lake Township  
Freeman Vicinity  
South Dakota Code: 1046  
First Congressional District  
Hutchinson County Code: 067
3. building, privately owned, NA acquisition, unoccupied, restricted access, agricultural
4. Joe L. Hofer  
RR  
Freeman, SD 57029  
Register of Deeds  
Hutchinson County Courthouse  
Olivet, SD 57052
7. fair, unaltered, original site, date unknown

Constructed of frame, the Hofer house-barn measures 74' by 26'5". The house is 36'; the barn is 38'. Four windows and door mark the front facade of the house, while three windows light the rear, and two the south gable-end wall. The barn has two windows and a door on the front, a door on the north and a shed on the rear. The house has been sheathed twice, once with 11½" horizontal board, and later with 15½" clapboard. The house is a two bay plan with lateral partition walls. In the rear bedroom of the first bay evidence exists of a furnace/bake-oven, which was removed, can still be seen. Of interest is a variety of traditional color schemes used in the decoration of the house, including combinations of light turquoise, red ochre and olive on walls, as well as mustard and reddish-brown on the floor and grey-blue, light turquoise and olive on the ceiling.

The owner indicates that a summer kitchen, now demolished, was the first dwelling and the kitchen contained a large furnace/bake-oven.

8. 1800-1899, architecture and German-Russian ethnic history, c. 1875

The Hofer house-barn is a relatively rare surviving example of a house-barn, and is the only frame house-barn in the thematic group. Its state of preservation adds to its significance.

Built by Enoch Hofer this structure was erected sometime after 1874 when the Hutterites first immigrated to South Dakota. The Hutterites (see Historic Hutterite Colony National Register nomination) were a religious group who lived in segregated colonies in Russia and Austria. However, a significant number chose to live on individual farms in the New World; among them was Enoch Hofer who lived on the far northeast edge of the Prairie Hutterite settlements in Hutchinson County.

10. Acreage less than one  
Quad Freeman  
UTM 14/626560/4809560

Quadrangle Scale 1:24000

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 3

Page 2

The Hofer House-Barn is situated on a north-south axis. The east boundary is formed by the farm lane. The west and south boundaries are the outer edge of the shelterbelt, and the north boundary is an imaginary line lying ten feet from the north wall of the barn.

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 5

Page 1

Owner Objects

Site #5

1. Johann C. Rempfer House
2. Jamesville Township  
Midway Stores Vicinity, First Congressional District  
South Dakota Code: 046 Yankton County Code: 135
3. building, privately owned, NA acquisition, unoccupied, restricted access, agriculture
4. LaVern Wagner  
RR 2  
Menno, SD 57045
5. Register of Deeds  
Yankton County Courthouse  
Yankton, SD 57078
7. fair, unaltered, original site

Made of frame with batsa brick infill, the 1½ story, rectangular-shaped Rempfer house utilizes both traditional and contemporary building materials. Under two layers of horizontal siding, batsa brick measuring 12" in length and 6" in width is placed between 2" x 4" vertical studs spaced 16" apart. Horizontal wooden lath strips 2" wide and spaced 1" apart are then nailed onto the vertical studs, and over the lath mesh a thin layer of clay/straw mixture approximately ½" thick is applied. Small, gable-roofed vorhäusls constructed in the same fashion as the exterior walls cover the north and south doors. The floor plan is three bays long and two rooms deep in each end bay; an enclosed staircase in the middle bay provides access to the loft. Charred, kiln-fired brick and an outline on the wall measuring approximately 6' in height and 5' in length indicates that a furnace/bake oven was used in the east bay. A square opening in a wall near the floor in the central bay opposite the oven was probably the firebox for the furnace walls.

8. 1880-1889, architecture, German-Russian ethnic history, nd.

Significant as an example of frame and batsa brick construction, the Rempfer House is a transitional structure using both traditional and contemporary building materials in a German-Russian folk form. The state of preservation adds to the site's significance.

This site is located on the southern edge of the German-Russian settlements. In 1910 the atlas lists the owner as Johann C. Rempfer who owned 397 acres.

10. Acreage less than one  
Quad Midway  
UTM 14/624480/4778500

Quadrangle Scale 1:24000

The boundaries of the site are formed by a line lying ten feet from the four walls of the building. The site is located in the N½ of Section 9, T96N, R56W, Yankton County.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Site # 6

Page 1

Site #6

1. Gottlieb Stern House
2. Wolf Creek Township  
Freeman Vicinity  
South Dakota Code: 046  
First Congressional District  
Hutchinson County Code: 067
3. building and ruin, privately owned, NA acquisition, unoccupied, restricted access, agriculture
4. Owen and Ruth Zanter  
RR  
Freeman, SD 57029  
Register of Deeds  
Hutchinson County Courthouse  
Olivet, SD 57052
7. fair, unaltered, original site

Built circa 1885 of dressed fieldstone, the rectangular-shaped, central-chimney Owen Zanter house is a well-built example of masonry construction utilizing clay mortar. A striking characteristic within the gable roof 1½ story house is the elaborate use of timbers in the roof construction. In addition to 16 common rafters (2" x 4") the roof is supported by a squared 4" x 4" ridge pole, six extra support beams, and six, short vertical boards similar to knee braces. Exposed at both ends, the ridge pole consists of three separate beams joined by a scarf joint and wooden peg. Each set of the three support beams are notched in a crossing pattern with a mortise and tenon joint and wooden peg to secure them directly below the ridge pole. These support beams extend parallel with but lower than the common rafters and are embedded into the bottom of the puddled clay knee wall where it meets the 6" thick clay loft floor. Four openings pierce the main facade including the front entrance which opens into a two bay, two-pile floor plan.

Located 100' to the northeast of the house is the ruin of a German-Russian barn and corral. The only evidence which survives of the barn are 2 to 3 foot stone masonry walls, which measure 22' by 33' in plan. Fifteen feet from the barn ruins lies the 166' by 110' stone outline of the corral.

8. 1880-1889, architecture, German-Russian ethnic history, nd.

The Zanter house is the most intact and best example of masonry construction in a German-Russian house. It's setting in a valley of Wolf Creek, some distance from a section road adds to its picturesque character. In addition, the roof construction of this dwelling is an extensive framing system rarely found in these folk houses. Little is known of the builder's origins, however a 1910 atlas shows that Gottlieb Stern owned 520 acres.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 6

Page 2

10. Acreage two  
Quadrangle Name Clayton NE  
UTM References 14/612990/4804940

Quadrangle Scale 1:24000

The boundaries of the site are the fence on the south, the ravine on the west and the bottom of the hill on the east. On the north an imaginary line which lies ten feet from the north wall of the barn foundation forms the boundary.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 7

Page 2

Owner Objects

- 1. Waldner-Tschetter House Site #7
- 2. Grandview Township  
Freeman Vicinity First Congresssional District  
South Dakota Code:046 Hutchinson County Code:067
- 3. building, privately-owned, NA acquisition, unoccupied, restricted access, agricultural use
- 4. Sollie Kaufman RR 2 Marion SD
- 5. Register of Deeds Hutchinson County Courthouse Olivet, SD
- 7. fair, unaltered, original site

This small, frame building was erected in c.1885 and measures 32' by 22'. The floor plan is two bays and each bay is subdivided with a lateral partition. The front facade of the dwelling has four openings and the rear three. The south, side facade has two windows on the main floor and one in the loft, while the north, side, facade has only one to the loft. Occupied until fairly recently, the interior of the house is covered with wallpaper. The parlor contains an oil buring stove and recessed cupboard.

- 8. 1880-1899, architecture and German-Russian ethnic history, c.1885.

The Waldner-Tschetter House is a well preserved example of a frame German-Russian house. It's unusual size and frame construction indicate that the dwelling was built towards the end of the folk tradition in southeastern South Dakota. Fine woodwork -- baseboards, window casings, ceilings, doors and chamfered joists -- distinguish this German-Russian house

In 1874 Jacob Tschetter settled on this land. He was a Hutterite who chose to live outside the colony and built this house in c.1885. The house is attributed to Paul K. Tschetter, who came to Hutchinson County in 1875. Paul Tschetter was a farmer and stockraiser who owned 240 acres. The house is located in quarter section which is densely settled; the house is the midst of a Prairie Hutterite settlement.

- 10. Acreage: less than one  
Quad: Clayton NE

Scale: 1:24 000  
UTM: 14/619120/4813300

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 9

Page 1

- 1. Michael Hofer House Site #9
- 2. Grandview Township  
Freeman Vicinity  
South Dakota Code:046  
First Congressional District  
Hutchinson County Code:067
- 3. building, privately-owned, NA acquisition, unoccupied, restricted access, agricultural use
- 4. George M. Hofer Estate  
c/o Jacob Hofer  
123 S. Walnut  
Freeman, SD 57029  
Register of Deeds  
Hutchinson County Courthouse  
Olivet, SD
- 7. fair, unaltered, original site

The frame Michael Hofer house was built in 1892 and replaced a puddled clay house on the same farm. Measuring 40'3" by 26'4", the house is similar in size to the Ludwig Deckert House. Five openings pierce the east and west, front and rear facades: the north, gable-end has one window in the loft, the south, gable-end wall has two windows on the main and loft floors. On the interior, the plan is three unequal size bays. Lateral partition walls are found in the flanking, but not the middle bay. Evidence survives in the parlor of a furnace/bake-oven. Another interesting feature is the remains of a chimney and firebox of the bake-oven. Traditional interior colors of dark slate-blue, red ochre and yellow ochre remain on the walls and trimwork.

- 8. 1880-1889, German-Russian ethnic history, c.1892

Significant as a very late example of a German-Russian house, this site also reveals how the folk architectural tradition changed. The Hofers destroyed their first house of puddled clay and built this folk form house in more contemporary materials.

Michael Hofer and his family came from the Crimea region of Russia to the United States and South Dakota in 1878 and settled on this site. The Hofers were Prairie Hutterites as were many of their neighbors, and in 1910 owned 160 acres of land.

- 10. Acreage: less than one  
Quad: Freeman

Scale: 1:24 000  
UTM: 14/625860/4803150

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 9

Page 2

The boundaries of the site are imaginary lines, which lie 10 feet from the walls of the house. The is located in the SW quarter of the SE quarter of T99N and R56W in Hutchinson County.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 10

Page 1

1. Cihak Farmstead Site #10
2. Emmanuel Township  
Scotland Vicinity First Congressional District  
South Dakota Code:046 Bon Homme County Code:009
3. building, privately-owned, NA acquisition, unoccupied, access restricted, agricultural use
4. Wesley Sedlacek  
RR 1 Box 111  
Tripp SD
5. Register of Deeds  
Bon Homme County Courthouse  
Springfield, SD
7. fair, unaltered, original site

Built between 1870 and 1879, the Cihak Farmstead represents a Czech site. It was discovered during the course of the initial survey that the Czechs had an architectural tradition similar to the German-Russians. Therefore, two sites were included in the intensive survey. One, the Mahacek site, is listed in the Yankton County multiple resource nomination and this one is included as a comparison site and because it is worthy of listing on its own merits.

The site consists of a house and hog house both of which are built of stone masonry with puddled clay mortar. The Czechs used masonry most often as the load-bearing material, but employed puddled clay as mortar and as plaster. The house measures 44'2" by 20'3" and the hog house 25'9" by 18'7". The house has 2' wide walls. The interior walls have been removed to use the dwelling for grain storage and so the original bay arrangement is difficult to discern, however, many Czech houses are only two and three bays with no lateral partitions dividing the bays. A vorhausl once covered the main entrance on the east facade. This front facade has three windows and a door, while the rear is unarticulated. The only side with openings is the south facade which has two windows on the main floor and one in the loft.

The hog house is a simple masonry building with a frame roof. Of interest is the wrought iron rod embedded in the west wall which functions as an anchor to attach the roof to the masonry wall. The hog house is oriented

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 10

Page 2

due east/west, while the house is oriented north/south.

8. 1880-1889, architecture, Czech ethnic history, c. 1870-1879

The Thomas Cihak Farmstead is significant as an example of a folk tradition shared by more than one group. Many Czechs participated in the larger migration of Germans and Eastern Europeans into Russia. How closely these two groups may have lived to one another is not known at present. However, since the two share an architectural tradition which includes dwellings of similar form and construction method, it can be assumed that these characteristics are Eastern European. This site reveals a masonry construction technique similar to but slightly different than the German-Russian masonry method. Here the stones are smaller and more even in size. In addition the entire building is covered in a bright whitewash. The German-Russians tend to use more colors in their dwellings although both employ bright turquoise blue.

The Thomas Cihak family was Catholic and came from the province of Bohemia. In 1869 the first Czechs came to South Dakota and settled in Yankton and Bon Homme Counties, just south of the German-Russian enclaves, but bordering closely on them. Later groups, mostly children of the first generation moved westward into Charles Mix, Brule and Tripp Counties. The Cihak name shows up in the westward expansion into Brule County in 1882 and into Charles Mix County in 1895. The history of the Czechs in South Dakota is similar in many ways to the German-Russians, in terms of the diversity of the group, the expansion westward and the duration of ethnic customs such as traditional folk architecture.

10. Acreage: one

Scale: 1:24 000

Quad: Tripp

UTM: 14/589090/4778500

The house and the hog house are separated by some distance on the farmstead and so the boundaries are circumscribed around each structure. The house is on the northwest side of the farmstead and an imaginary line lying 10 feet from all walls forms the boundary: the hog is located on the northeast side of the farmyard and the boundaries are formed by an imaginary line lying 10 feet from the walls of the building. The site is located in the SE quarter of the SW quarter of Section 2 of T96N and R60W of Bon Homme County.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 11

Page 1

1. Wilhelm Ziegler House-Barn Site #11
2. Kaylor Township  
Kaylor Vicinity First Congressional District  
South Dakota Code:046 Hutchinson County Code:067
3. building, privately-owned, NA acquisition, unoccupied, restricted access, agricultural use
4. Edwin Ziegler  
Rt. 3  
Tripp SD
5. Register of Deeds  
Hutchinson County Courthouse  
Olivet, South Dakota
7. good, unaltered, original site

The Ziegler House-Barn is a rectangular-shaped, central chimney structure which measures 87' in overall length. The barn measures 50'6" by 18'7" and the house 36'9" by 19'9". The house-barn is constructed of both batsa brick and batsa brick and frame. Built in 1880 by the owner's grandfather, the one-and-one-half story gable-roofed structure has a two bay, double-pile plan with a central chimney made of clay and the remains of a furnace/bake-oven in the kitchen area. Five openings are found on the main facade of the dwelling, including a window and door located within the vorhausl; four openings pierce the main facade of the barn. There are two openings on the opposite side of the structure. Horizontal drop siding covers the house and clapboard covers the barn. The original root cellar built of stone but covered with cement stands immediately north of the house-barn, with the entry facing east. The structure is oriented northeast/southwest. Some deterioration has occurred but the owners have actively sought the assistance of the preservation office in stabilizing the structure until a more detailed analysis can be made for preservation.

8. 1880-1889, architecture, German-Russian ethnic history, 1880

The combined use of construction materials and the presence of the original root cellar and immense batsa chimney contribute to the overall significance of the site.

The land was claimed under the Homestead and Timber Claim Acts. The Homestead Act claim is dated June 30, 1884 and grants 160 acres to Wilhelm Ziegler from President Chester Arthur; the Timber Claim also for 160 acres is dated May 15, 1880 and is signed by President Rutherford B. Hayes. On the 1910 atlas of Hutchinson County, Wilhelm Ziegler is still shown as the owner of these two adjacent tracts of land and their entendent buildings.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 11

Page 2

10. Acreage one  
Quad: Kaylor

Scale: 1:24 000  
UTM: 14 / 592850/4785730

The house-barn and root cellar are situated on a north by northwest axis and are surrounded by non-German-Russian contemporary farm buildings. Therefore the boundaries are lines lying 10 feet from all sides of the building and its root cellar, which is located immediately to the north and on axis. The property lies in the SE quarter of NE quarter of Section 18, T97N, R59W of Hutchinson County.





United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 12

Page 2

10. Acreage: one half acre  
Quad: Wolf Creek

Scale: 1:24 000  
UTM: 14/615580/4802020

The boundaries of the site include a fence on the north, the farm drive on the south and east and the shelterbelt on the west. The site is located in the NE quarter of the SW quarter of Section 27 of T99N, R57W of Hutchinson County.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 14

Page 1

1. Martin and Wilhelmina Grosz House-Barn Site #14
2. Wittenburg Township  
Olivet Vicinity First Congressional District  
South Dakota Code:046 Hutchinson County Code:067
3. building, privately-owned, NA acquisition, unoccupied, restricted access, agricultural
4. Elmer Grosz  
RR  
Freeman SD 57029
5. Register of Deeds  
Hutchinson County Courthouse  
Olivet, SD
7. excellent, unaltered, original site

The Elmer Grosz house-barn is a one-and-one-half-story puddled clay structure. Built in 1878, it was erected by the present owner's grandfather, Martin Grosz and his wife, Wilhelmina. The rectangular-shaped, gable-roofed house-barn was one of several puddled clay buildings which were built on the farmstead. Three bays long and two rooms deep, the house contains evidence of a furnace/bake oven and walk-in kitchen in the northwest room. All doors and trim inside the house, except the floor molds in the kitchen, were grained in the 1920s by a family relative and still retain a finished look today. Accessible by exterior stairs located at one gable end, the loft contains a massive batsa brick chimney in excellent condition measuring 5'6" in width and 15'3" in length with a 23" wide removable wooden door to provide access to the inside where meat was smoked. At its west end, the chimney has a distinctive decorative round arch. The north facade of the house-barn has four windows, three of which light the house, and the south elevation has an 8'-wide, clapboard, gable-roofed vorhausl covering the entry.

8. 1880-1899, architecture and German-Russian ethnic history, 1873

The Martin and Wilhelmina Grosz house-barn is one of the largest and best preserved puddled structures. The unusual grained decoration and elaborate chimney are distinctive features which add to the significance of the site.

In addition, the present owner retains information on the actual construction of the house, which has added greatly to our understanding of how these buildings were erected. Martin and Wilhelmina Grosz emigrated from Kulm, Russia in 1878, where Martin was a miller and tailor. The Grosz practiced the Lutheran faith. In 1910 Nathan Grosz is listed as the owner on the atlas; he farmed 240 acres.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 14

Page 2

10. Acreage: less than one acre  
Quad: Parkston SE

Scale: 1:24000  
UTM: 14/601340/4790380

The boundaries of the site are formed by imaginary lines lying 10 feet from all walls of the house-barn. The site is located in the W one-half of the SW quarter of Section 31, T98N and R58W of Hutchinson County.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 16a

Page 1

1. George Vetter House Site #16a
2. Fair Township  
Tripp Vicinity First Congressional District  
South Dakota Code:046 Hutchinson County Code:067
3. building, privately-owned, NA acquisition, unoccupied, restricted access, agriculture
4. Harold Schmidt  
RR 1  
Tripp SD
5. Register of Deeds  
Hutchinson County Courthouse  
Olivet, SD
7. deteriorated, unaltered, original site

The Vetter house, one of only three rammed earth structures in the German-Russian survey, is a rectangular-shaped dwelling three bays in length and two rooms deep. Several characteristics distinguish this rammed earth house from other clay structures: first, despite severe erosion and weathering, the building measures exactly 54' in length along both axial facades; second, all interior window sills and frames are squared smoothly indicating the use of a wooden form; third, each tier of clay in the load-bearing walls is at least 3' high - a height at which puddled clay separates. In the west bay is a furnace-bake oven of batsa brick 4'3" from the top to a fire plate, with small chunks of fieldstone between the fire plate and the dirt floor. An elaborate mold made of puddled clay on the uppermost part of the oven remains on the north side. Another smaller bake oven, fired in the middle bay or kitchen area, projects 1'3" into the south room and stands 4'2 1/2" high. A long and narrow batsa chimney with a small opening in the center for smoking meat spans the full length of the central bay and serves both ovens. Several interior walls in the middle bay are painted deep turquoise blue and exhibit an unusual pattern which is likely the result of rolled corncob dipped in paint.

8. 1880-1899, architecture and German-Russian ethnic history, nd

Although rather deteriorated, the Vetter House is one of the most significant structures in the German-Russian thematic group. Although the term rammed earth over the years has come to refer to the larger group of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 16a

Page 2

puddled clay structures, only three structures surveyed in South Dakota truly fit the term. Whether the mold was made with a molding tool or by hand is not known. If the mold is a product of a tooled instrument, then the mold suggests that an entire decorative tradition alive in Russia did not make the transfer to America except in this rare example. The house is also unusual for the corncob painting and double furnace/bake oven.

Little is known of the Vetter family, although in 1910 George Vetter is listed as the occupant of this house and John Vetter is noted as the owner of the barn across the way. The house was, at that time, part of a 160 acre tract.

10. Acreage  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre  
Quad: Tripp

Scale: 1:24 000  
UTM: 14/590340/4786500

The building is oriented northeast by southwest and parallels Musenholder Creek. (today called the South Branch Lone Tree Creek) The boundaries are imaginary lines which lie 10 feet from the parallel to the walls of the house. The house is suited in the SE quarter of Section 12, T97N, R60W of Hutchinson County.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 16b

Page 1

Owner Objects

1. John Vetter Barn Site #16b
2. Fair Township  
Tripp Vicinity First Congressional District  
South Dakota Code:046 Hutchinson County Code:067
3. building, privately-owned, NA acquisition, unoccupied, restricted access, agriculture
4. Oscar Bueber RR 1 Tripp SD
5. Register of Deeds Hutchinson County Courthouse Olivet, SD
7. deteriorated, unaltered, original site

Originally part of a farmstead that included the Vetter house across the road, the Vetter barn is a one-and-one-half-story, rectangular-shaped structure measuring 20' in length and 20' in width. The rammed earth barn exhibits similar construction techniques as the previous site and uses frame vertical board and batten siding in the eave of each gable. Considerable erosion on the north and west walls has decreased the overall exterior dimensions, but the structure remains in good condition.

8. 1880-1899, architecture and German-Russian ethnic history, nd

The Vetter barn is the only standing rammed earth detached barn recorded in the intensive survey. Others may exist, but at this point are not known. In addition, this is a rare rammed earth structure and together with the Vetter house represents an interesting farmstead arrangement which aligns with the creek, but which spans the section road.

Little is known of the Vettters and the early owners of this structure. In 1910 the barn was owned by John Vetter and is labled a residence. However, it is likely that a house was built nearby sometime after the original Vetter house was constructed. John Vetter owned 160 acres of land.

10. Acreage: one-half acre Scale: 1:24 000  
Quad: Tripp UTM: 14/590280/4786340

The site is enclosed by fence on all four sides. The barn is located in the NE quarter of the NW quarter of Section 13 of T97N, R60W of Hutchinson County.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 20

Page 1

- 1. Joseph Wollman House Site # 20
- 2. Grandview Township  
Freeman Vicinty  
South Dakota Code:046 First Congressional District  
Hutchinson County Code:067
- 3. building, privately owned, NA acquisition, occupied, restricted access,  
residence
- 4. Paul P. Pullman  
RR  
Freeman SD 57029
- 5. Register of Deeds  
Hutchinson County Courthouse  
Olivet, SD
- 7. excellent, altered, original site

Built in 1881 the Wollman House is a still occupied and well maintained brick structure. The house measures 26'4" by 42'6" and is a three-bay, double-pile plan. The brick used in the construction is a crudely-made, non-kiln-fired brick and is presently painted over with white paint. The use of brick allowed for some decorative embellishments on the exterior which are reminiscent of Ukrainain houses. Arched lintels are used above all doors and windows and pilasters mark the bay divisions of the house. The loft in each gable was originally brick but a storm in c.1900 took the roof off and the bricks were replaced with frame and horizontal board. An exterior stair to the loft was also removed.

Additional partition walls have been added to the interior over the years and an interior stair was added. The walls measure 18" thick and with remodeling much of the construction has been covered over although the 2" by 6" rafters can be glimpsed in the loft.

An original root cellar measuring 14'4" by 18'2" is located immediately to the east of the house and is still in use. A semi-vaulted ceiling which was frame has been replaced with poured concrete.

8. 1880-1899, architecture and German-Russian ethnic history, 1881

The Wollman House bears the greatest resemblance to traditional Ukrainian houses of any of the survey sites. Decorative pilasters, a cornice and arched lintels are similar to Ukrainian houses. In addition, the Wollman house is one of two known brick German-Russian houses and is in an excellent state of repair, although it has undergone some interior remodeling over the years.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 20

Page 2

Joseph Wollman was a Prairie Hutterite who settled in an area where a long lot system of land division was tried originally. This attempt to create a rural street village was apparently unsuccessful as this land division had all but disappeared by 1910 when the atlas was published. By this time Wollman had sold his land to Joseph C. Kleinsasser who owned 637 acres of land. The house appears to have been sold separately and a small parcel containing the house appears in the name of Sam Walter.

10. Acreage: less than one  
Quad: Wolf Creek

Scale: 1:24 000  
UTM: 14/620800/4801150

The site is located within an active farmstead. A small yard surrounds the site and the edges of this yard form the boundaries of the site. The property is located in the NW quarter of the NE quarter of Section 31, T99N and R56W in Hutchinson County.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 21

Page 1

Owner approves

- 1. Peter Wittmayer House-Barn Site #21
- 2. Odessa Township  
Eureka Vicinity First Congressional District  
South Dakota Code:046 McPherson County Code:089
- 3. building, privately owned, NA acquisition, unoccupied, restricted access, agricultural
- 4. Julius Wittmayer 5. Register of Deeds  
RR 3 McPherson County Courthouse  
Eureka SD Leola SD
- 7. excellent, slightly altered, original site

The Wittmayer House-Barn measures 114'2" (the original building is 103'3") in length and 22'11" in width and is constructed of a mixture of batsa brick, puddled clay and stone. The batsa is used in the uppermost layer of the wall, puddled clay is employed in the wall itself and stone is added to the first foot-and-a-half or so of the wall, except in the east bay which is rubble masonry construction. The structure contains five bays, the westernmost of which is a frame addition which is merely attached to the west wall. The building is built into a slightly sloping terrain and so the structure is 5'6" to the eave on the east end and 8'6" on the west. Each bay has its own entrance, some of which were probably added at a later date when the building was converted entirely to use as a barn and storage building. No interior doorways connect the bays, which makes the use of the structure as a residence puzzling. The second bay from the east was the kitchen at one time and the westernmost bays were for animals. However, beyond that, the original design of the building is obscure. A ladder stair to the loft is located in the westernmost bay; the loft is open along the westernmost bays. One window lights the west bay and two the kitchen, while the second bay from the west contains a rear window. The rear facade of the kitchen bay has been rebuilt in wood and so whether windows lighted this room on the rear is not known. An exterior stair is located on the east wall.

8. 1880-1899, architecture and German-Russian ethnic history, c.1884

Significant as a well-maintained house-barn of unusual proportions, the Wittmayer structure displays a floor plan found more often in northern South Dakota. The building displays regional variations in building techniques and design.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 21

Page 2

The history of the Wittmayers represents the second phase of settlement of the German-Russians in South Dakota. Peter and Eva Wittmayer emigrated from Glueckstal, South Russia in 1873 and came first to Yankton. In 1884 they moved to McPherson County and homesteaded this land. This structure was probably built that same year. The Wittmayers engaged in the harness business in Eureka and belonged to the First Reformed and Congregational churches.

10. Acreage: one  
Quad: Schumaker Lake

Scale: 1:24 000  
UTM: 14/472080/5074120

The building is located in the center of an open farmyard. On the south the edge of the lane forms the boundary and on the west, north and east, an imaginary line lying 10 feet from the walls of the building form the remaining boundaries. The house-barn is located in the SW quarter of the NW Quarter of Section 13, T127N, R71W of McPherson County.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 22

Page 1

Owner Objects

1. Johann Bieber House Site #22
2. north of Eureka  
Eureka Vicinity First Congressional District  
South Dakota Code:046 McPherson County Code:089
3. building, privately owned, occupied, NA acquisition, residence and agricultural
4. Edward and Adeline Hauhauser 5. Register of Deeds  
RR 3 McPherson County Courthouse  
Eureka, SD Leola, SD
7. good, altered, original site

The Bieber site consists of a batsa brick house and puddled clay and stone barn. Built in 1889, the house is a three-bay structure measuring 60'6" in length and 21'6" in width. Along the rear is a frame shed addition, attached to the wall, which adds 14' to the width of the house. Evidence exists of a lateral partition wall in the kitchen which would have divided the bay into a larger rear kitchen and smaller front hall. The left, east, bay also has a recent partition wall which divides the room north to south. In this bay is located the trap door to the 9'4" by 10'3" cellar. The owners say the stair to the loft was once located here along the exterior, east wall. These two openings to cellar and loft are in a highly unusual location. In recent years when the rear addition was added, what was either a rear door or window was made into an interior door. The Hauhausers have made this addition into their bedroom and garage. Eight bays mark the front facade. The front door and its flanking windows are covered with vorhäusl, which has the proportions of an Americanized porch and is probably of more recent construction. The right, east facade has two windows and an exterior stair to the loft. On the east is one window located to the rear of the house. In the garage one can still see the large batsa brick employed in the construction. All other construction details are obscured by the historic and more contemporary siding. The Hauhausers explained that many years ago they removed the large batsa brick chimney in the loft, but were uncertain whether or not the chimney served a furnace/bake oven. The house is still occupied and in good

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 22

Page 2

repair.

Located to the south in a groove of trees is the barn. Measuring 33' by 20'7" the barn has an odd water table or lip on the east end. The Hauhausers state that an additional bay once stood on this end. A centered door is flanked by one window to the west and two to the east. No other openings light the interior. The original round log ceiling joist were cut and newer sawn 2" by 4" joist were added, probably in an attempt to raise the height of the ceiling. A crude ladder leads to the loft on the east wall. The barn is built of rubble masonry construction and has been sided over in a cement plaster. It is in fair condition. The date of construction is not known.

8. 1880-1899, architecture, German-Russian ethnic history, 1889

The Bieber House and Barn are significant for their state of preservation, the method of construction employed and for the history of the Bieber family. In contrast to the Wittmayer House-Barn, the Bieber house is sided over. It is likely that the siding is historic as this is common in many clay buildings. Most often the vertical studs onto which the siding is nailed are embedded into the clay. Although this cannot be seen at this site it is probable that the same technique was used here. Often, outbuildings were constructed in a different technique, one which was less carefully done. In this case the barn appears to have been more hurriedly built of undressed stone and clay. It is highly unusual to find a house and barn still standing and used.

Johann Bieber was born in Glueckstal, South Russia and in 1884 he came to America with his wife, Christina (Ritter) and children. For three generations the family has lived here. The Bieber family was Lutheran.

10. Acreage: two  
Quad: Eureka East

Scale: 1:24 000  
UTM: 14/452760/5076480

The barn is enclosed within a fenced area and this fence forms the boundary of that area which is adjacent to the house. The house is bounded by a fence on the south and east. The north and west boundaries are imaginary lines which lie 10 feet from the north and west walls of the house. The site is located in the SW quarter of the SW quarter of Section 1, T127N and R73W of McPherson County.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 24

Page 1

Site # 24

- 1. John Strouckel House
- 2. West of Loyalton  
Loyalton Vicinity  
South Dakota Code: 046  
First Congressional District  
Edmunds County Code: 045
- 3. building, privately owned, NA acquisition, occupied, access restricted, residence
- 4. Strouckel Brothers  
Mrs. Elsie Strouckel  
RR  
Tolstoy, SD 57475
- 5. Register of Deeds  
Edmunds County Courthouse  
Ipswich, SD
- 7. excellent, unaltered, original site

The Strouckel House is covered with horizontal siding and therefore the construction material cannot be seen. From the thickness of the walls, it is assumed the building is either batsa brick or puddled clay. The structure measures 52'1" in length and 20'5" in width. The plan is three bays with a lateral partition in the easternmost bay. The kitchen bay into which one enters is located in the center. A stair to the loft is enclosed and located against the east wall of the kitchen. The trap door to the cellar was also located in the kitchen but has been enclosed. Each side bay has two windows on the gable-end wall and one in the front; the rear walls are unbroken. In the center bay, a door with one straight and one tapered wall leads into the vorhausal, and a window with the same construction detail also opens onto the vorhausl. Each gable contains an off-centered window which lights the loft. The house was occupied until last year and is now used as a guest house.

- 8. 1880-1899, architecture and German-Russian ethnic history, nd

The date of construction of the Strouckel House is unknown. The dwelling is in an excellent state of preservation and reveals how such a dwelling has been continuously used with little alteration over the years. It gains its significance as a continuously used German-Russian house.

John Strouckel erected this building. On the 1916 atlas, this is listed as his estate which included 380 acres. The atlas also shows that the lane originally entered from the north.

- 10. Acreage: less than one  
Quad: Bowdle SE  
Scale: 1:24 000  
UTM: 14/

The house is located within a contemporary farmstead and within a grove of trees. The tree line forms the boundaries on the east, west and north and the farm lane forms the boundary on the south. The site is located in the NE of the E one-half quarter of Section 33, T122N, R72W in Edmunds County.

United States Department of the Interior  
 National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
 Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
 received  
 date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 25

Page 1

1. John Eisenbeis House Site #25
2. West of Hwy 47  
 Bowdle Vicinity First Congressional District  
 South Dakota Code:046 Edmunds County Code:045
3. building, privately owned, NA acquisition, unoccupied, access restricted, none
4. Art Eisenbeisz  
 RR  
 Bowdle, SD 57428
5. Register of Deeds  
 Edmunds County Courthouse  
 Ipswich, SD
7. deteriorated, unaltered, original site

The Eisenbeis House is built of batsa brick: a rear shed addition is constructed of rubble stone masonry. Rectangular in shape, the dwelling measures 15'10" by 45'5": the rear addition is 9'3" by 45'5". The front facade is pierced by seven openings. The door in the middle is covered by a vorhausl. The door and its flanking windows are all unusual. The doorway is cut on the straight perpendicular on the west side and built on an angle on the east tapering from a wide outside opening to a narrow inside one. This tapering design is common to all German-Russian clay buildings. The windows too are straight on the outer edges and tapered on the sides closest the door. In this case these small windows are placed flush against an interior wall. The plan of the dwelling is three bays. Although the bay on the west shows evidence of the most elaborate decoration, the east bay shows evidence of a bake oven. This oven is found in the typical location, bisecting the room east to west. However, no evidence reveals the existence of a complete partition wall in this bay. In addition, these bays are too small to be divided comfortably. A doorway in the west bay leads into a bedroom; a small window to the west provides the only other opening into this room. In the center, kitchen, bay a door opposite the front door leads into the rear shed addition. This small room spans both the kitchen and east bay and contains a rear window and east entrance doorway, partitioned off from the room with a light board wall. The only other opening in the house is a window, located toward the front on the east wall. In the loft a large batsa brick chimney

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 25

Page 2

surmounts the kitchen bay. A highly unusual feature is the sod loft floor. Also the dwelling shows signs of bold and elaborate decoration. Around the front door and in the vorhausl were painted bright door surrounds in colors of dark red, pine green, bright and pale blue turquoise. In the west room a bright turquoise was used to provide a horizontally striped wainscot. Windows and doors were surrounded with stripes of bright yellow and dark blue, and later, dark green and red brick. The ceiling was painted green and the floors red. Each room had a different color treatment. The present owner, who remembers the house in the 1930s, states that these details were covered over by that time. The exterior likewise had a lively finish. Midnight blue and olive green were used on the trim and mustard and grey were used on the walls.

8: 1880-1899, architecture, German-Russian ethnic history, nd

Significant for its fine interior decoration and unusual use of sod as an insulating material the Eisenbeis House is a somewhat deteriorated, yet important example of batsa construction. The shed addition on the rear represents a significant regional variation or late example of traditional German-Russian building. In southern South Dakota, additions to German-Russian buildings are made laterally. While some shed additions are found in the north, in most cases, such as Site # 22, the addition is of a different era and is built in a completely different method. Yet here, the technique is clearly German-Russian, although distinct from the main dwelling. Therefore, one may assume that the addition... was added, but within a fairly short period of time.

Little is known of the history of the house. The 1916 atlas shows John Eisenbeis as the owner. This name is probably a misspelled version of Eisenbeisz. In 1916 John Eisenbeis owned 160 acres of land.

10. Acreage: less than one  
Quad: Bowdle-Hosmer Lake

Scale: 1:24 000  
UTM:

The property is bounded on the south by a lane. On the west, north and east an imaginary line lying 10 feet from the walls forms the boundary. The site is located in the S ½ of the SW quarter of Section 17, T124N, R73W of Edmunds County.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 33

Page 1

Owner Objects

1. George Beck House Site #33
2. East of Mound City  
Mound City Vicinity First Congressional District  
South Dakota code:046 Campbell County code:021
3. building, privately owned, NA acquisition, occupied, restricted access, residence
4. Otto Beck RR Artas, SD 57423
5. Register of Deeds Campbell County Courthouse Mound City, SD
7. excellent, altered, original site

Only one wall of the Beck House is exposed and shows a puddled clay construction method. However, as batsa brick is used in the chimney, it is likely that the batsa may be found in some parts of the house. The three-bay house measures 36' 7 1/2" in length and 25' 5 1/2" in width. On the front facade a contemporary frame kitchen addition has replaced the vorhausl. Two smaller frame shed additions are attached to the kitchen and front wall and to the west side wall. The original kitchen was located in the west, left bay and in here is found a boxed-in furnace of an unusual configuration. The unit measures 2' 7" by 1' 1/2" but little else can be discerned as it is covered over. One door and two windows light the main facade and each bay contains one opening. On the east gable-end wall is one window and on the west, a small window has been punched out to hold an air conditioner. On the interior the division between the middle and east bays is a partition wall indicating that the original dwelling may have been only two bays. On the rear a single window lights the old kitchen bay. An enclosed stair to the loft is located in the southwest corner of the kitchen. In the loft a 2' 6" by 1' 4" batsa chimney is located above the furnace. The dwelling is sided over with horizontal board and a molded lip or watertable of concrete is found along the foundation. Still occupied the dwelling is in excellent condition.

8. 1880-1899, architecture and German-Russian ethnic history, nd



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site #33

Page 2

The Beck House is significant for its long occupation and excellent state of preservation. The farmstead once had several puddled clay structures and this is the only surviving example. Its location within a shallow depression and its nearly blank rear facade are graphic evidence of the German-Russian's concern for environmental factors in the placement of their dwellings, for the front of the house is sheltered from the fierce north and west winds. The batsa brick chimney and unusual furnace add to the significance of the site.

Mr. Otto Beck states that his father, Christ Beck, purchased this farm around 1908. Mr. Beck built the German-Russian outbuildings, but Mr. Otto Beck believes the house was already standing. His father was born on the passage to America from Russia. The 1911 atlas shows a George Beck as the owner of this 160 acre site. An early hand-tinted photograph of the farm shows the house covered in a earth-colored plaster: a strip of dark green forms a pilaster and cornice.

10. Acreage: less than one  
Quad: Flat Lake

Scale: 1:24 000  
UTM: 14/434310/5063120

The house is bounded on the east by the farm drive, on the south by a fence, on the west by the rise of the hill and on the north by the granary, which is built parallel to the house. The site is located in the NE quarter of the NE quarter of the Section 24, T124N, R75W in Campbell County.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 34

Page 1

Owner Objects

1. Michael Weinzirl House Site #34
  
2. West of Herreid  
Herreid Vicinity First Congressional District  
South Dakota Code:046 Campbell County Code:C21
  
3. building, privately owned, NA acquisition, unoccupied, restricted access, none
  
4. Fred Pudwill SR A, Box 176 Pierre, SD 57501
5. Register of Deeds Campbell County Courthouse Mound City, SD
  
7. good, unaltered, original site

The Weinzirl House was once a connecting house-barn, but some time ago the barn was destroyed. Built of batsa brick, puddled clay, stone, and concrete, the house measures 55' long and 16' 1/2" wide. The house was built in two units, the first of which is the two bay section on the west, measuring 37' 4 1/2" in length. This unit is built of stone at the foundation and has an extended stone watertable on the rear facade. Above this point the building appears to be puddled clay or batsa brick; batsa brick can be seen near the roof line. The added unit, which was built as a guest room for the visiting priests has the dates of 1958 and 1921 inscribed in the concrete finished wall. This unit is slightly smaller in width, measuring 15' 9". The center bay into which one enters had a window on the front and rear walls. The left, west bay, which was probably the parlor bay has a window on the front facade and a very oddly-placed door on the rear. A window on the west facade belies the existence of a barn. However, on the exterior evidence can be seen of the barn walls. It is likely, the window was once a door and the wall rebuilt at a later date. A stair to the cellar is located beneath the window on the exterior. The centrally placed gable-end wall window is not found in southern South Dakota where partition wall bake ovens are common. Although the loft contains an immense batsa chimney, there is no other evidence of a bake oven or furnace in the house. In the eastern, visitors', bay, a recessed closet is built into the interior wall. A window on the front and gable-end walls light the room. The color scheme employed turquoise, dark green, dark red and brown on the interior and exterior trim. The house is in very good condition although presently unoccupied.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

received

date entered

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 34

Page 2

7. 1890-1899, architecture and German-Russian ethnic history, 1880s

Built in the 1880s by Michael Weinzirl, the house is an unusual example of building over time. This is the only house in the survey which had a separate bay reserved for use by the priest. The unusual location of doors and windows adds to the puzzle of the structure. Well preserved and painted in traditional colors of yellowish beige and dark green, the house is an intriguing combination of unusual details.

Michael Weinzirl was a stone mason in Russia. At one time he owned half the land in the present-day community of Herreid. The house is located just beyond the city limits and to the south of St. Michael's cemetery. The cemetery was part of the St. Michael's Church site. This unusual building, erected in the 1890s, was sited on a hill, immediately to the west of the cemetery. Built of large batsa brick, the church was erected by Weinzirl and his neighbors and on the land that Weinzirl donated. Photographs of the structure reveal that the church's foundation displays the same exacting masonry seen on the Weinzirl house. In the 1940s the house passed to the Lang family and was only recently purchased by a new owner, who intends to live in the dwelling.

10. Acreage: 1/2 acre  
Quad: Herreid

Scale: 1:24 000  
UTM: 14/415260/5075130

The house is located within a contemporary farmyard. The boundaries are formed on the east by the fence, on the south by a hillside which slopes away toward the road, on the west by the farm lane and on the north by an imaginary line which is 10 feet from the north wall of the building. The site is located in the SE quarter of the SE quarter of Section 12, T127N, R77W of Campbell County.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 36

Page 1

1. Wilhelm Moser House-Barn Site #36
2. north of Java  
Java Vicinity First Congressional District  
South Dakota Code:046 Walworth County Code:129
3. building, privately owned, NA acquisition, unoccupied, restricted access, none
4. Reuben Neumiller RR  
Java, SD
5. Register of Deeds  
Walworth County Courthouse  
Selby, SD
7. good, slightly altered, original site

The Moser House-Barn is an immense rammed earth structure measuring 87'3" in length and 20'9" in width. The building is divided into four bays and is only one room deep. It closely resembles the Wittmayer House-Barn. However, in this structure each bay interconnects with the others, so that on the first floor one can walk from one end to the other. On the front facade the house-barn has seven openings: one window lights the west, and two windows light the second and east bays. The original design had two doors, one, now a window opened into the west, barn, bay and one leads into the kitchen. This kitchen door is covered with a gable-roofed vorhausl, insulated with clay. A garage added in the 1930s obscures the evidence of other openings along the front facade of the west bay. On the rear three windows light the west, kitchen and east bays. A single window is located in the east gable-end wall. On the interior, partition walls have been added at a more recent date. These are located in the eastern bay, creating two additional bedrooms; in the second bay, subdividing the space north to south; and in the east, barn, bay. This barn bay was used for poultry and as a shop. A stair to the loft is located in the far southwest corner. An unusual feature of the house is the very high ceilings, which measure 8'10". All walls and openings are precisely defined showing evidence of the board molds used in building. The exterior has always been finished with horizontal board as the nailing boards are embedded in the rammed earth wall. The loft holds two brick chimneys covered in puddled clay.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 36

Page 2

Located to the east of the house is a puddled clay and stone barn. The barn presently consists of three parallel walls covered in a gable and shed roof. The barn used stone in the bottom tiers and puddled clay in the upper. The overall dimensions are 37' by 34' 6". The roof is caving in on the structure.

8. 1880-1890, architecture and German-Russian ethnic history, nd

Significant as the most elaborate and intact example of rammed earth construction, the Moser House-Barn is an imposing and extremely polished building. The boxed window bays, the simple but massive door moldings, the great height of the rooms and the state of preservation add to the importance of the structure. As the house was lived in until fairly recently, contemporary paint and wallpaper obscure the original decorations. It is said that Mrs. Moser died soon after the structure was built, due to the exursion of erecting such a large and structurally difficult building.

Wilhelm Moser and his neighbors were Seventh Adventists. Little is known of Moser, except that he was still living here in 1911 when the atlas was printed. Moser owned 120 acres of land in this section and built the house in a hollow in the center of his land. In the 1930s Christ Neumiller, a shoemaker by trade, purchased the house and farm. His son is the owner today.

10. Acreage: one and one-half  
Quad: Java SE

Scale: 1:24 000  
UTM: 14/435520/5048280

The boundaries of the site are the orchard and shelterbelt on the north and west, the end of the lane on the south and the edge of the field on the east. The boundaries lie approximately 15 feet in the very direction from the house-barn and barn. The site is located in the Middle of the W 1/2 of Section 6, T124N, R74W in Walworth County.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 39

Page 1

Owner Objects

1. Phillip Miller Summer Kitchen Site #39
2. West of Long Lake  
Long Lake Vicinity First Congressional District  
South Dakota Code:046 McPherson County  
Code: 089
3. building, privately owned, NA acquisition, occupied, restricted access, agricultural
4. Mr. and Mrs. Allen Koerner RR Eureka, SD
5. Register of Deeds McPherson County Courthouse Leola, SD
7. excellent, slightly altered, original site

This Miller Summer Kitchen is built of rubble masonry with puddled clay mortar. Measuring 24'5" by 14'3", the kitchen is covered with a simple, frame gable roof. A door and window are located on the front facade, one window pierces each gable-end facade and a window on the south side marks the rear wall. On the rear facade a stone lintel is embedded in the wall on the north side. This is the probable opening for a bake oven and measures 2'8" in height and 2'3" in width and is 1'8" off the ground. On the interior the kitchen is one large room. A decorative freize of deep turquoise blue and a lighter greenish blue at one time enlivened the room. In recent years, the present owners have added a concrete plaster to the exterior walls. The building is now used for storage and is in excellent condition.

8. 1880-1899, architecture and German-Russian ethnic history, nd

The German-Russians built many puddled clay and stone outbuildings, but few survive today. This rare example is in excellent condition and reveals not only fine workmanship in the construction details but the use of decorative details in outbuildings. Therefore, this building is significant as a rare surviving example.

Phillip Miller was the builder of this structure. In 1911, however, the property had passed to Jacob Koerner, who owned 160 acres. The present owners are descendents of Jacob Koerner.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 39

Page 2

10. Acreage: one-half acre  
Quad: Schumacher Lake SW

Scale: 1:24 000  
UTM: 14/467440/5075960

The building is situated on a north-south axis to the west of the house. The boundaries are formed by an imaginary line lying 10 feet in every direction from the walls of the summer kitchen. The site is located in the NE quarter of the NW quarter of Section 9, T127N, R71N of McPherson County.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 42

Page 1

- 1. Jacob Ochsner Sr. House Site #42
- 2. North of Java  
Java Vicinity First Congressional District  
South Dakota Code:046 Walworth County  
Code: 129
- 3. building, privately owned, NA acquisition, unoccupied, restricted access, none
- 4. Mrs. Rinel Schneider  
RR  
Java, SD
- 5. Register of Deeds  
Walworth County Courthouse  
Selby, SD
- 7. fair, unaltered, original site

The Ochsner House is a two-bay structure constructed of puddled clay. The house is sided in horizontal boards, which are original. Beneath the puddled clay veneer may be batsa brick, but no evidence could be seen of the brick in the loft or beneath the board siding. The building measures 36'5" by 20'2". The front facade has four openings, two in each bay. The door, towards the center is located in the west, kitchen bay. On the east facade are two ground-floor windows one of which opens into each room and a single gable loft window. On the rear, one window opens into the kitchen. The west facade is unarticulated. On the interior, an original partition wall divides the east bay from west to east and a central door links the two rooms. In the kitchen a stud frame partition wall subdivides the far west side of the room from north to south. In the southwest corner is located the stair and to the north is a cupboard pantry. Traditional colors of oxblood red, turquoise and dark green where used in the decoration. A conventional brick chimney is located in the loft above the stovepipe openings in the interior wall. On the exterior the puddled clay veneer and shallow stone and mortar foundation employ concrete in the mortar. The building is unoccupied, but in good condition.

- 8. 1880-1899, architecture and German-Russian ethnic history, c.1885-1889



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 42

Page 2

Significant as a late example of the German-Russian traditional construction, the Ochsner House derives additional significance from its state of preservation. The use of concrete in the original construction indicates that this house may be of more recent construction than many houses in the survey. Concrete is found as a later patching material or in the case of the Weinzirl House, as a completely new and late addition, however, in this house it appears to have been used in the actual construction.

Jacob Ochsner, Sr. emigrated from Worms, South Russia in 1884. He farmed first in southern South Dakota near Menno. Around 1885 he moved to this area. From the historic record, it is difficult to discern whether this house was the "sod" house built in 1885 or the "mud brick" built at another location in 1889. His son, Jacob, Jr., who was 13 when he left Russia, lived here in 1911 when the atlas was printed. At the time, he owned 360 acres. In the 1930s the house passed to the Stickelmeier family who planted one of the first shelterbelts in the area. The shelterbelt still stands to the west of the house.

10. Acreage: two  
Quad: Java

Scale: 1:24 000  
UTM: 14/426350/5044480

The boundaries of the site are formed by the shelterbelt to the west, and a series of imaginary lines lying 10 feet from the house on the north, east and south sides. The site is located in the S 1/2 of Section 18, T124N, R75W of Walworth County.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 45

Page 1

1. Jacob Schatz House Site #45
2. West of Freeman  
Freeman Vicinity First Congressional District  
South Dakota Code:046 Hutchinson County code:067
3. buildings, privately owned, occupied, restricted access, residence and agricultural
4. Martin Bertsch 5. Register of Deeds  
RR 1 Hutchinson County Courthouse  
Freeman, SD 57029 Olivet, SD
7. excellent, altered slightly, original site

The Schatz House built in 1878 is the only known example of a two-story German-Russian House in South Dakota. The overall dimensions of the building are 44'1" by 24'. The ground floor is built into the hillside and is constructed of rubble masonry with a puddled clay and lime mortar, while the second floor is constructed of batsa brick. It is difficult to discern whether or not the upper story is stud frame with batsa infill or simply batsa with vertical studs embedded in the wall to allow the siding to be nailed on. On the ground floor the house is an odd three bay plan. In the east bay of the ground floor was located a buggy shed and shop. This bay has two windows open to the south. The center bay into which one enters is very narrow. The rear 4'3" of these two bays are built into the hillside and partitioned off. The west bay is also divided into two unequal sized rooms. The south, front room, opened onto the outside and into the root cellar. Originally the room was filled with dirt to help insulate the cellar. However, the root cellar was removed and the rear west room is now simply a storage room. On the upper floor the plan is divided into three bays. The west and east bays are laterally divided, while the center bay is a narrow hall. In recent years, Mr. Bertsch relocated the exterior stairs into this bay. The front, east bay was the original kitchen and had an oven built into the interior wall. The Bertschs refer to this as a "Dutch" oven, but the actual configuration is obscured and the oven demolished. The gable-end walls have two windows on the second story and one window in the loft.

In addition to the house there were several other German-Russian buildings on the site. Two that remain are the barns, which are also built into the slope of the hill. Both barns also have lower stories built of puddled clay and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 45

Page 2

stone in a rubble masonry technique. These were built by the third owner, Mr. Bertsch's father, Andreas. All the outbuildings were constructed prior to 1898. The east barn measures 40'2" by 20'5" and the west barn measures 40'7" by 24'4". Both barns have stud frame upper stories and gable roofs.

8. 1880-1899, architecture and German-Russian ethnic history, 1878-1898

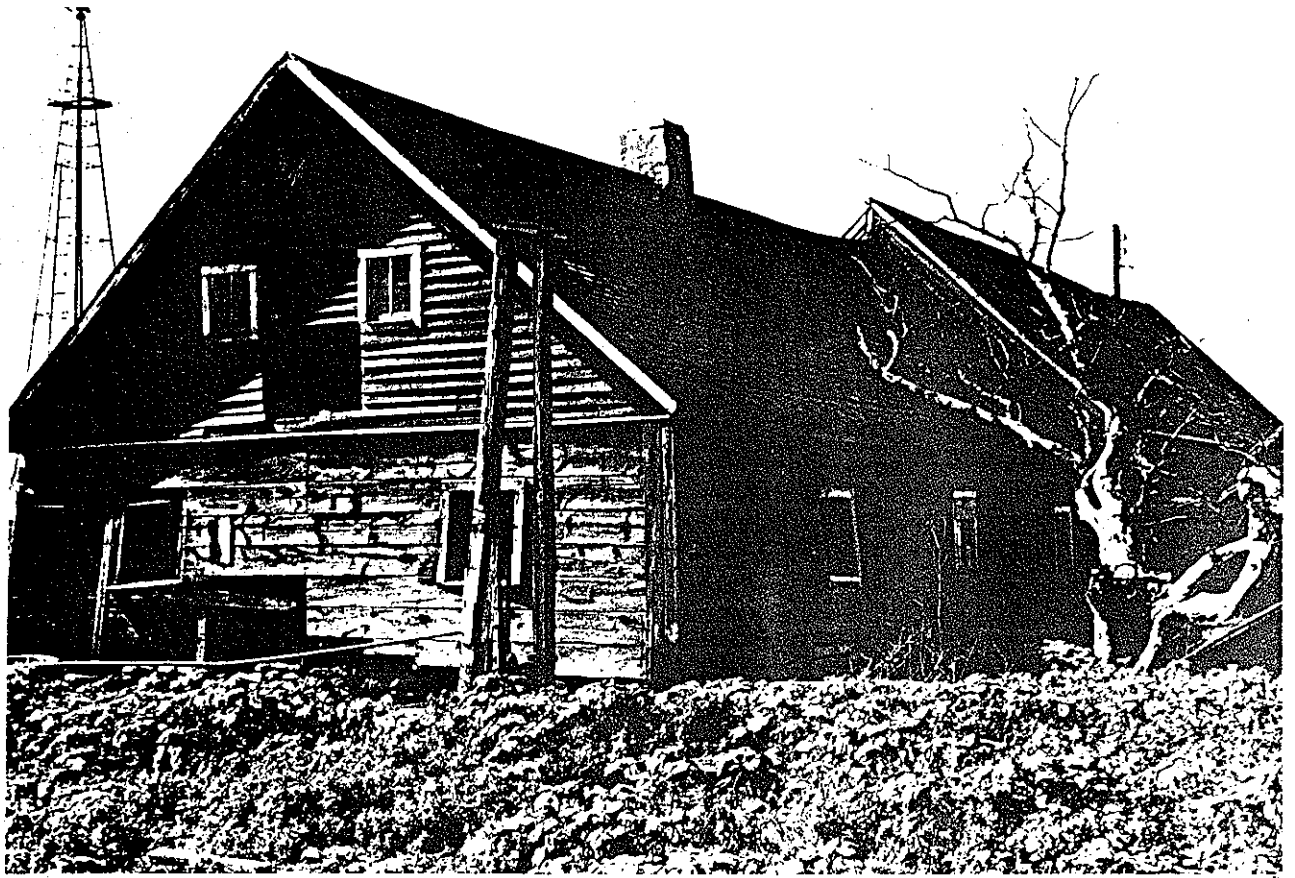
The Schatz House and Barns are significant as the most complete farmstead built in traditional German-Russian construction techniques. In addition, the oddity of the two-story house makes it unique in the thematic group. Finally the historic record is more complete for this site than any other in the study area.

Jacob Schatz built this unusual house to replace a smaller clay dwelling in 1878, making it one of the earliest dated residences. Schatz lived here for five years and then sold the site to the nearby Wolf Creek Hutterite Colony, Schatz was not a Hutterite himself. For three years the house was used to store grain. The site was next purchased by Andreas Bertsch. Bertsch was a native of Russia and practiced the trade of buggy and coffin making, which he continued in America. Bertsch constructed several addition buildings on the site before 1898. Martin Bertsch gave the surveyors a detailed description of how the puddled clay and limestone was made and thereby added greatly to our understanding of building techniques. The Bertsch house has been altered somewhat to accomodate modern living, however it remains an extremely well preserved site.

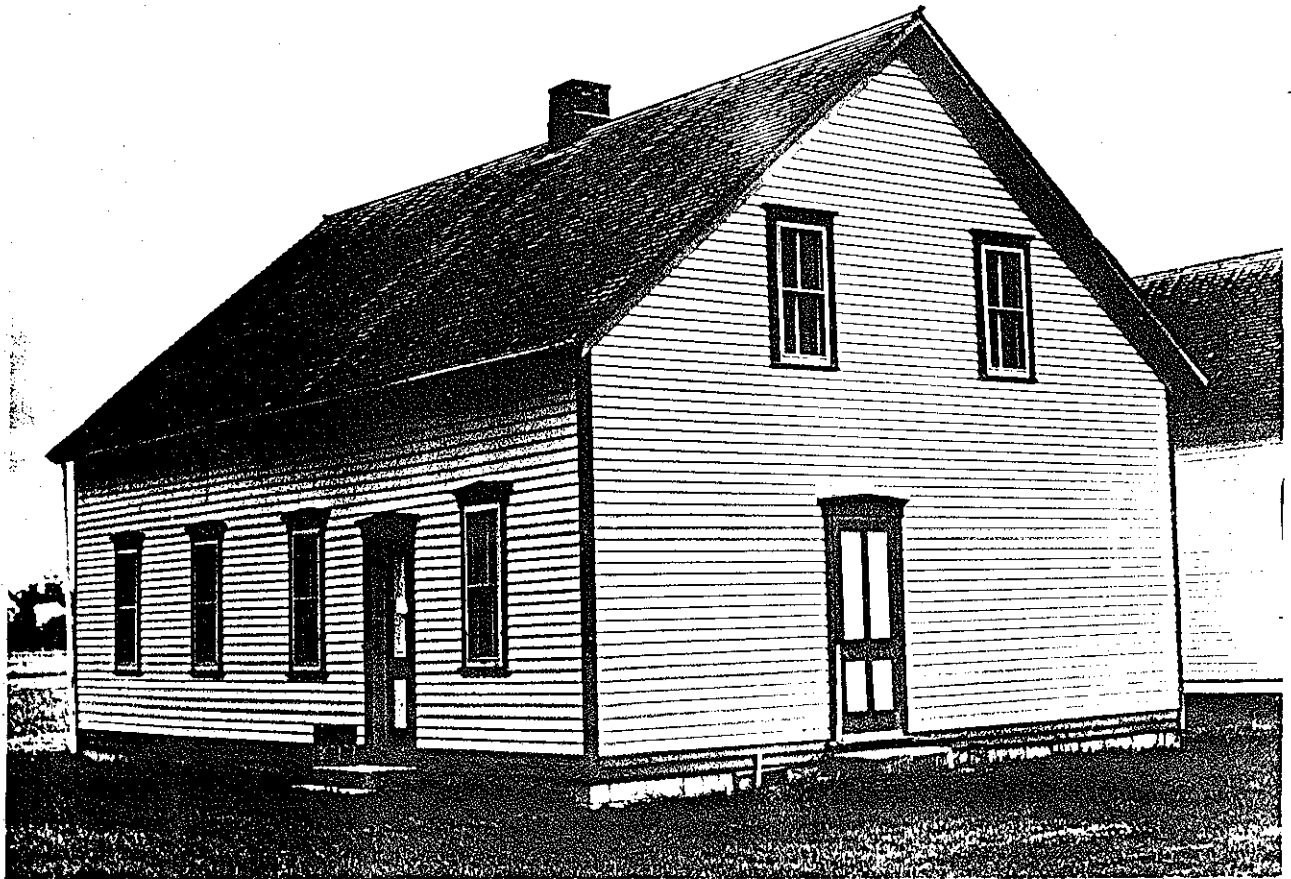
10. Acreage: one and one-half  
Quad: Wolf Creek

Scale: 1:24 000  
UTM: 14/614220/4800200

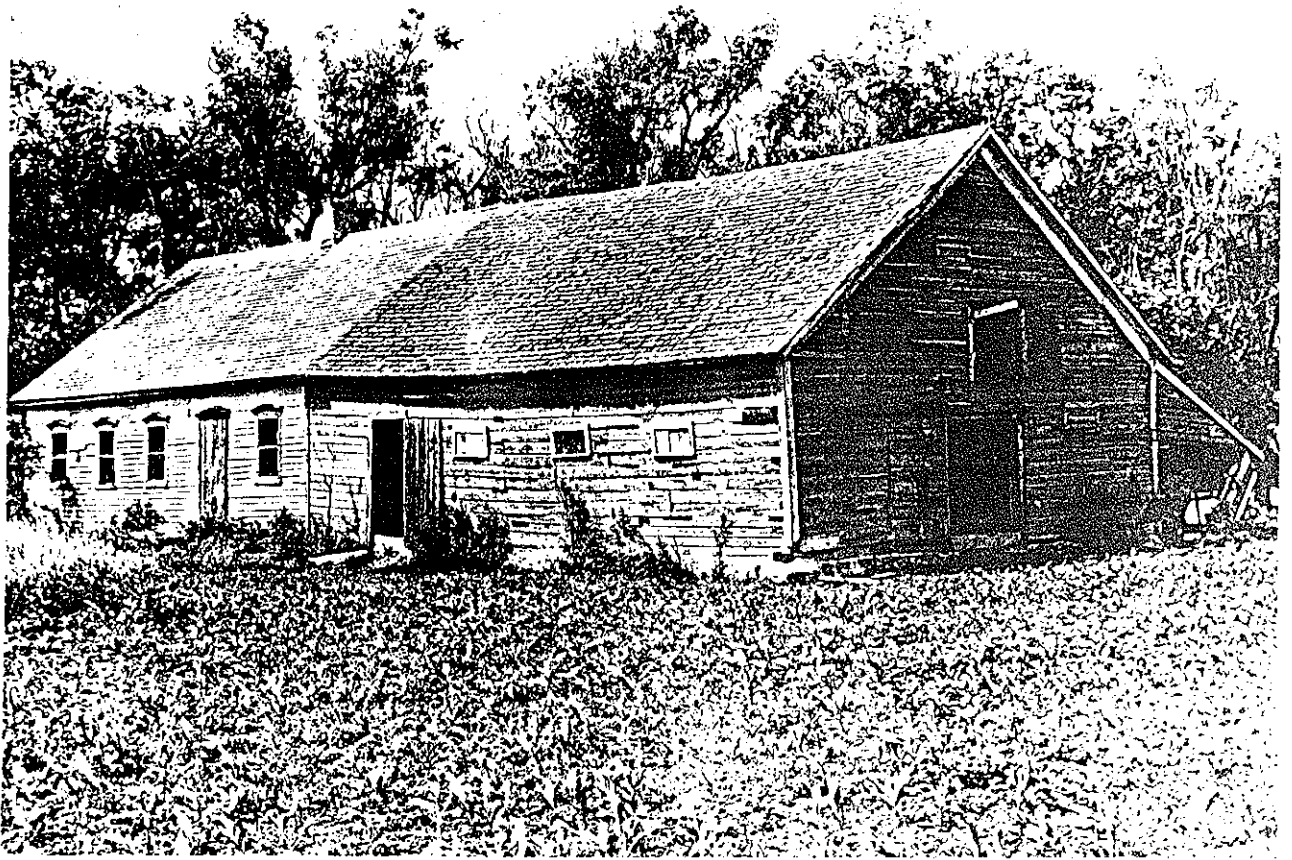
The house and barn are strung along the slope of the hill. An imaginary line lying 30 feet north of the north walls of the buildings forms the north boundary. The farm lane on the south forms the southern boundary. An imaginary line lying 10 feet from the west and east walls of the barns form the the east and west boundaries. The site is located in the NE quarter of the SW quarter of Section 33, T99N, R57W of Hutchinson County.



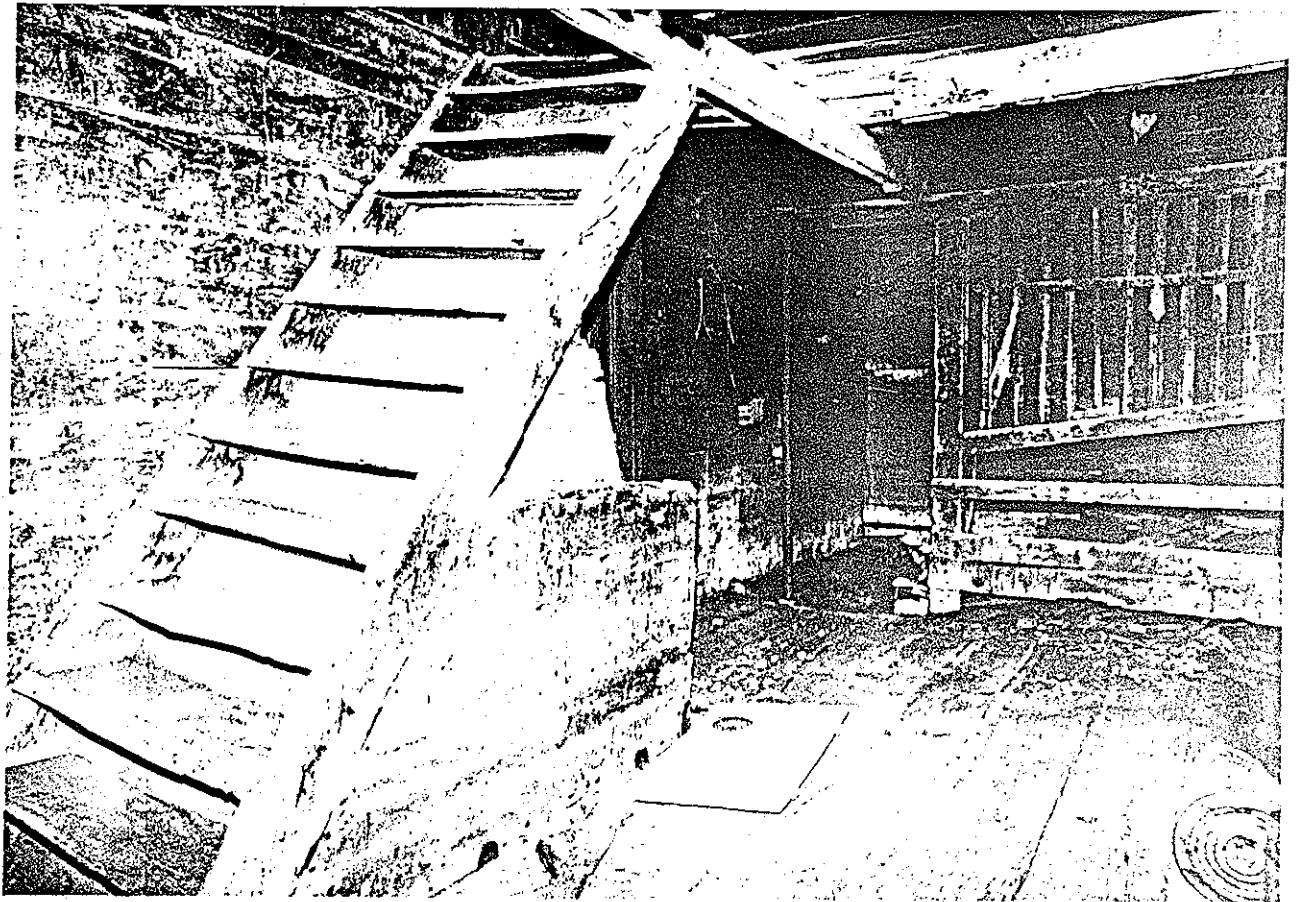
#1 Jacob Weins House-Barn



#2 Ludwig Declart House

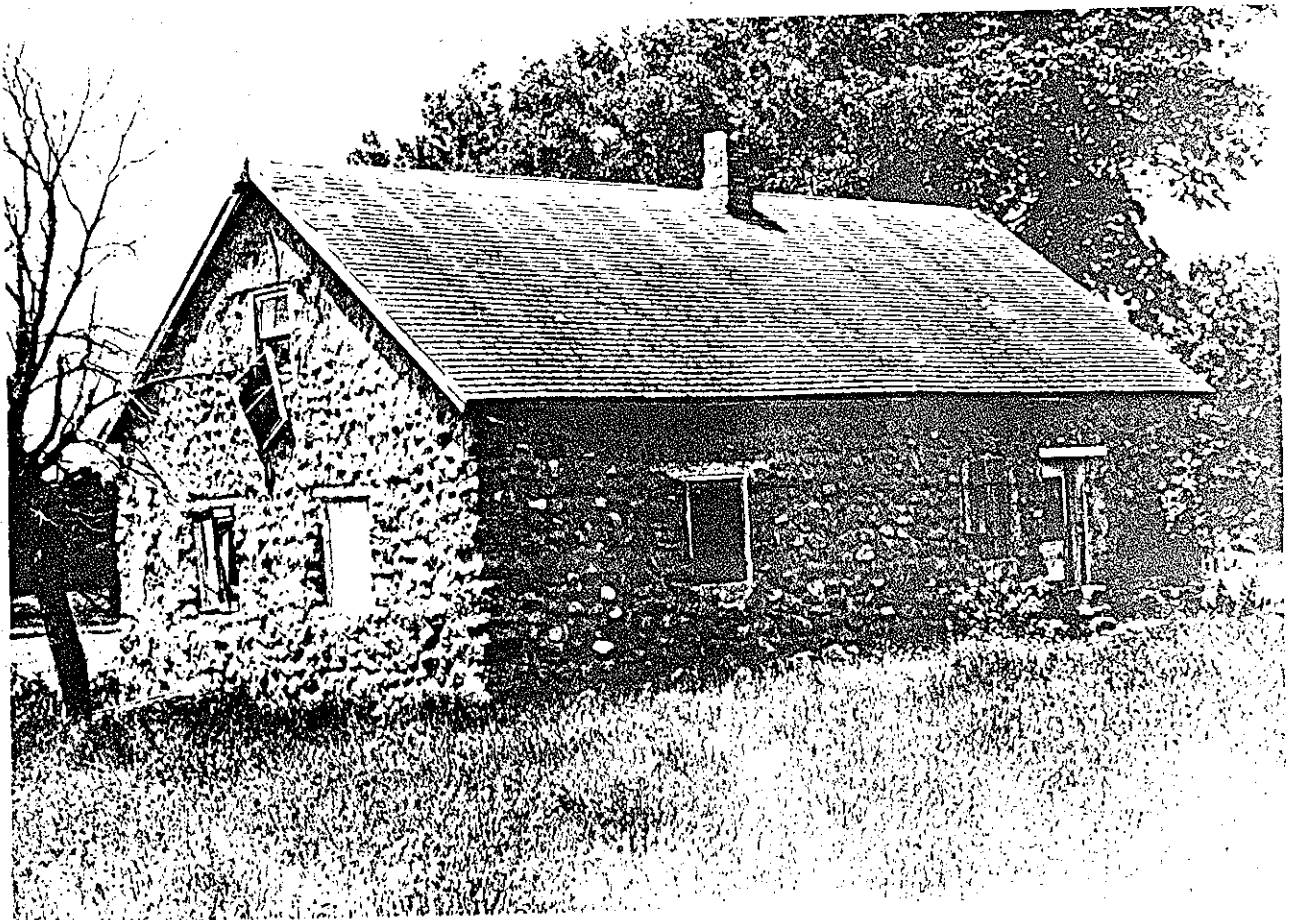


# 3 Enoch Hofer House-Barn





# 5 Johann C. Rempfer House

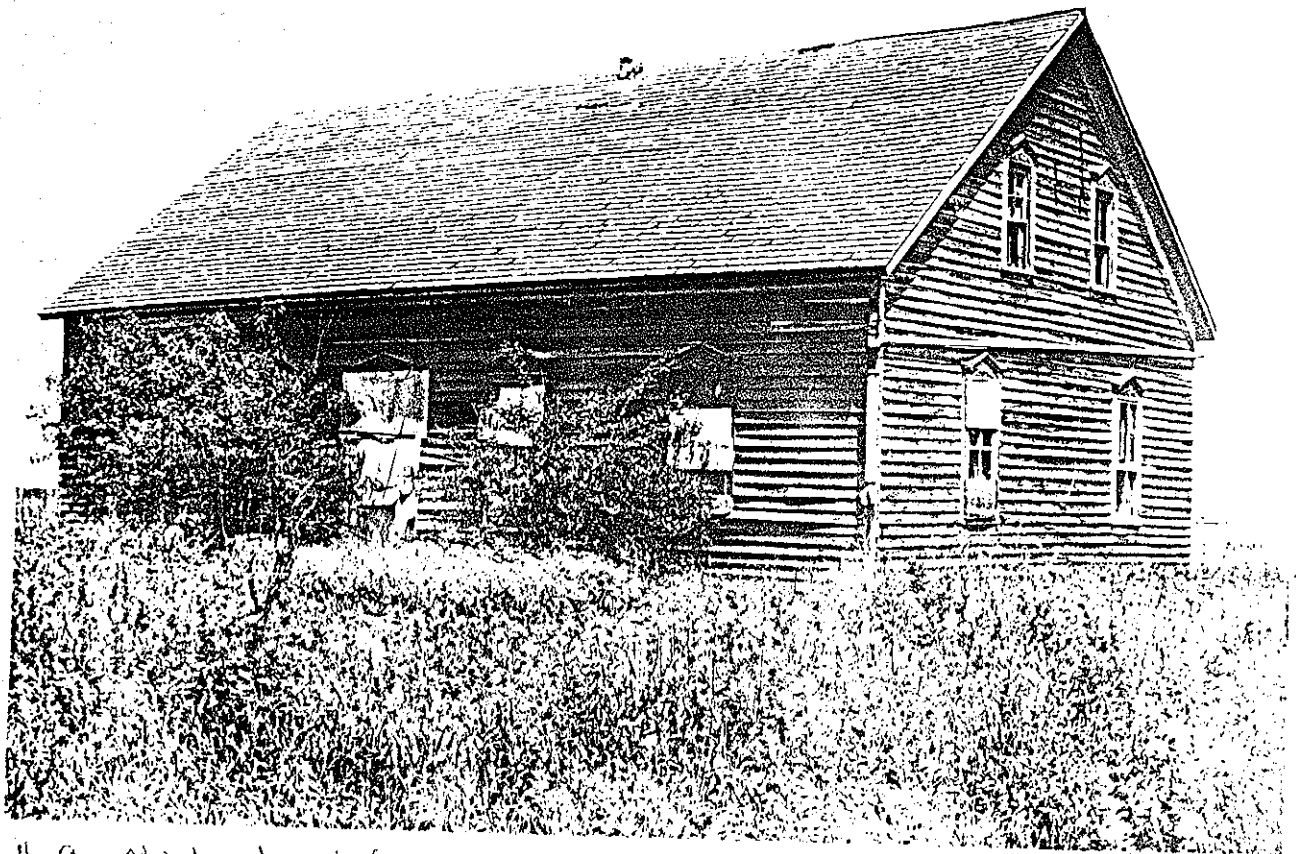


# 6 Gottlieb Stern House





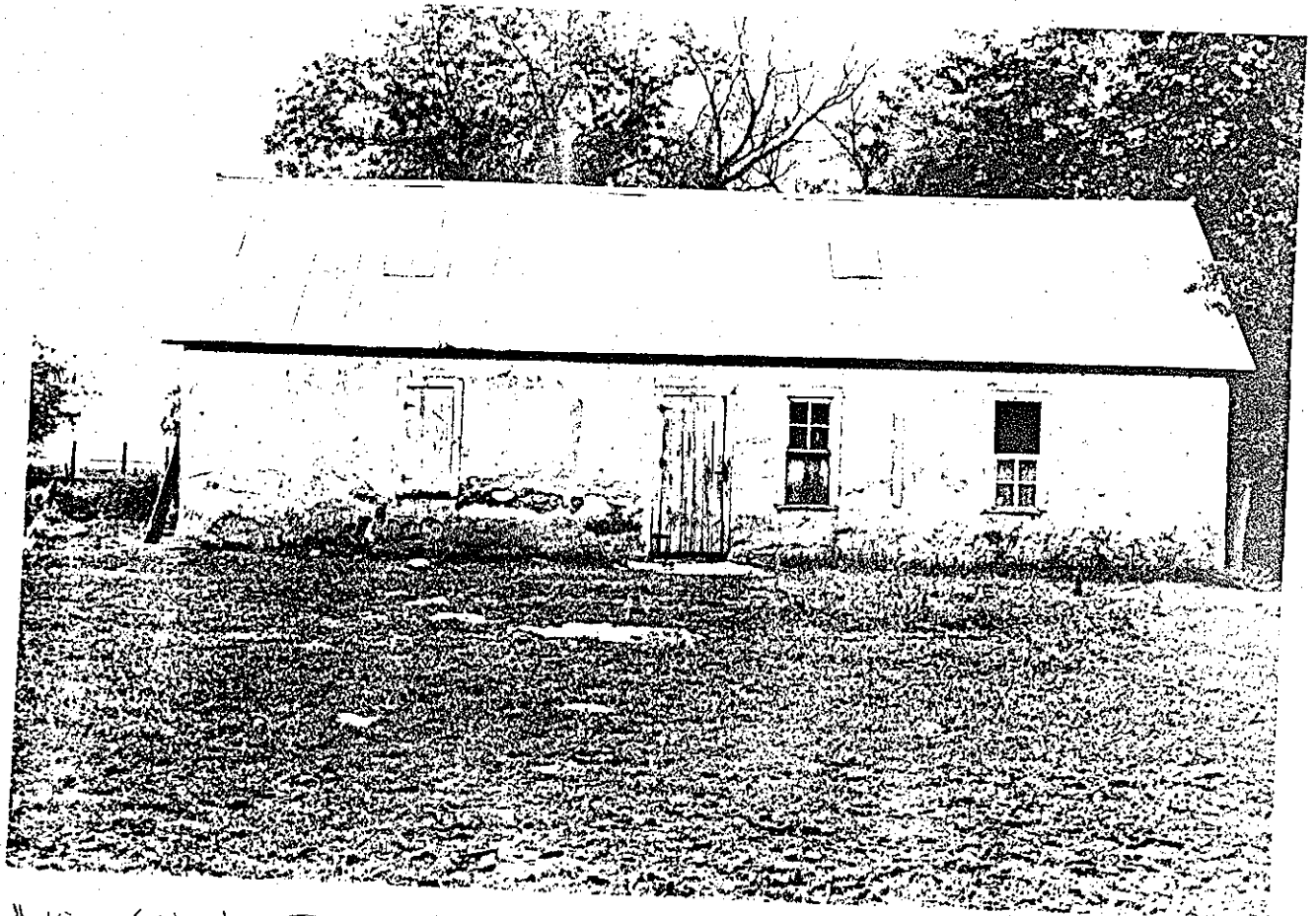
#7 Waldner-Tschetter House



#9 Michael Hofer House

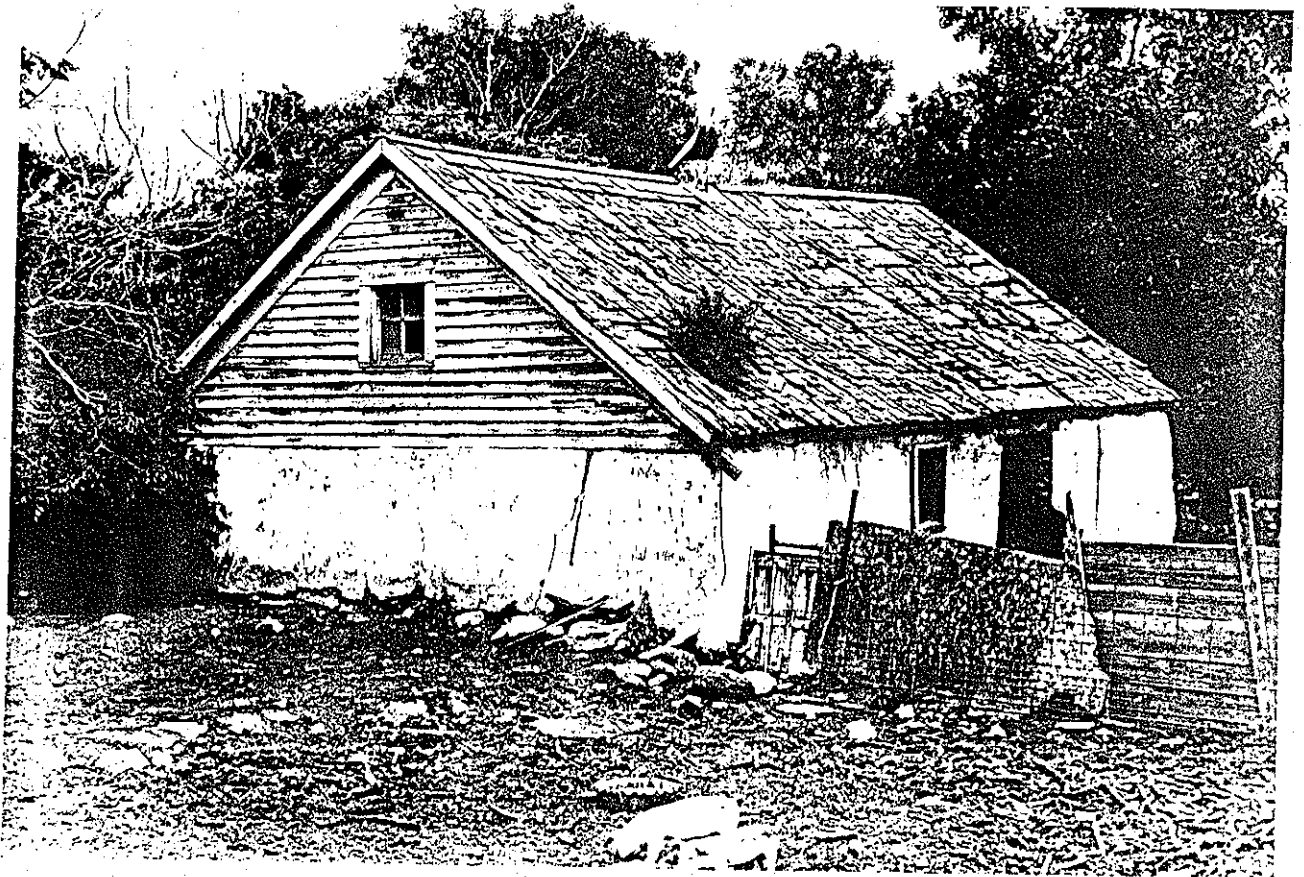


#9 Michael Hofer House

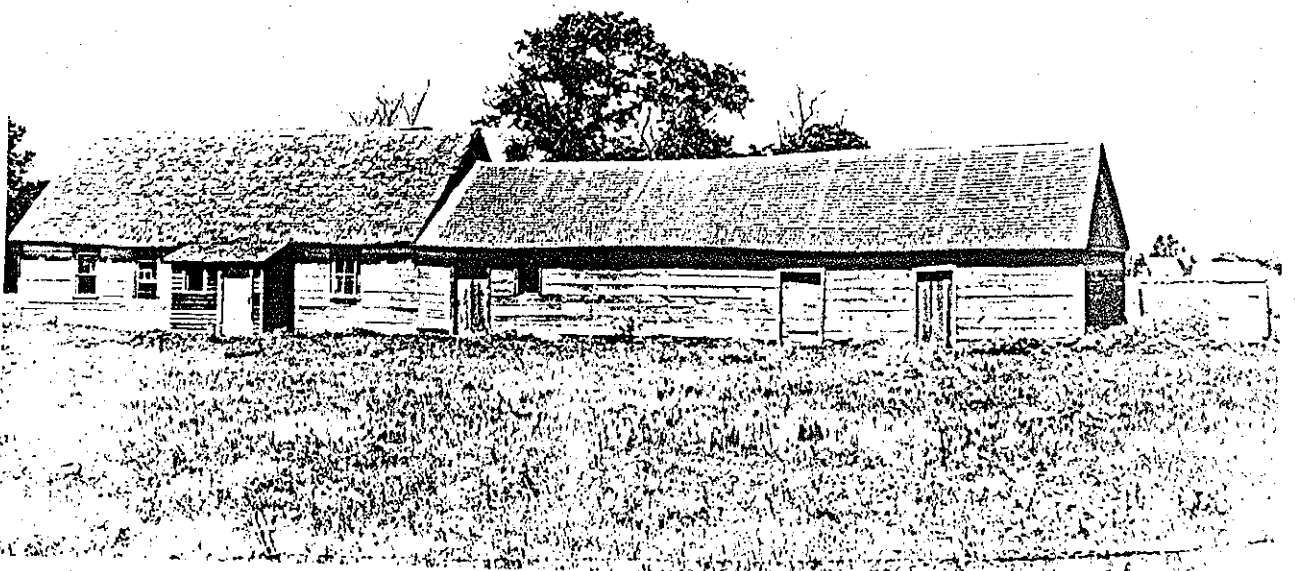


#10 Lihak Farmstead (House)

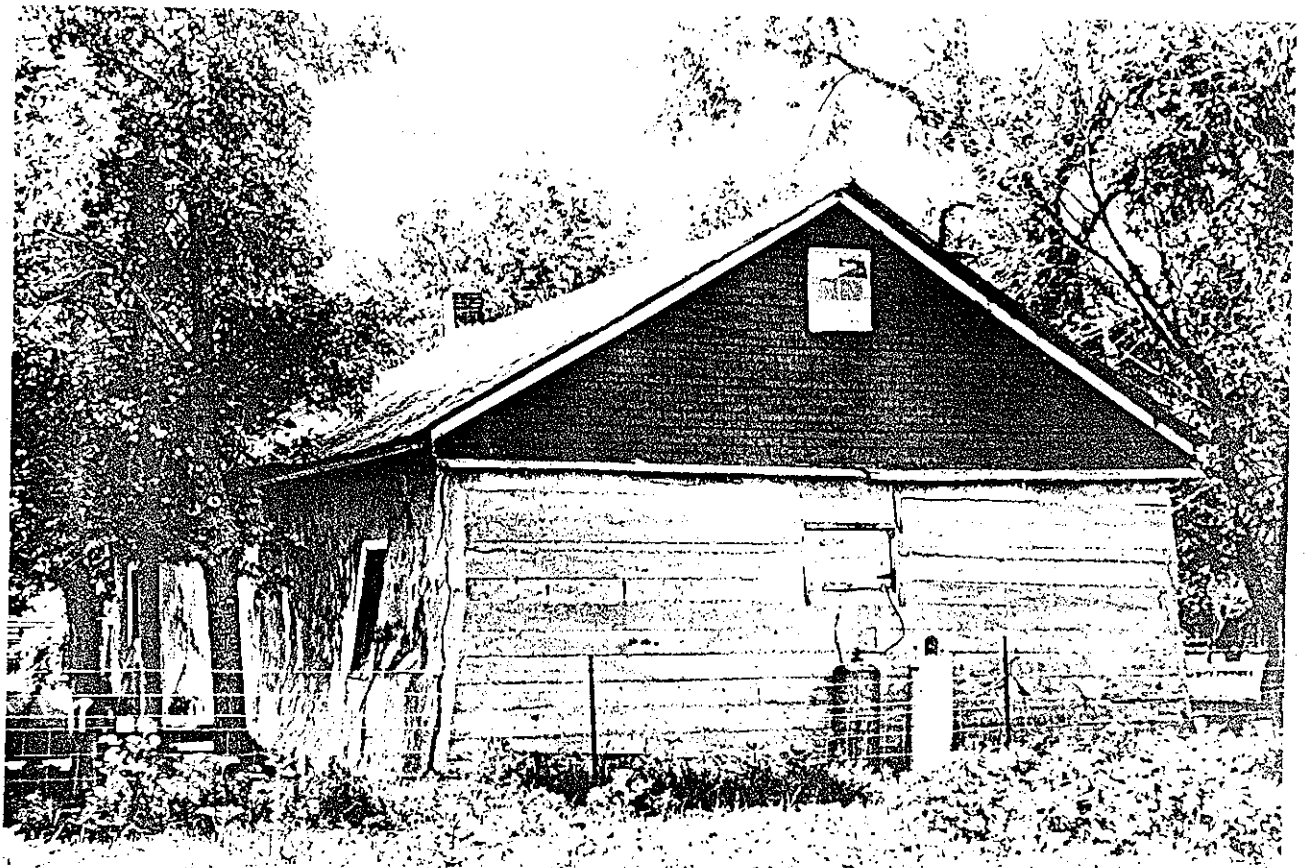




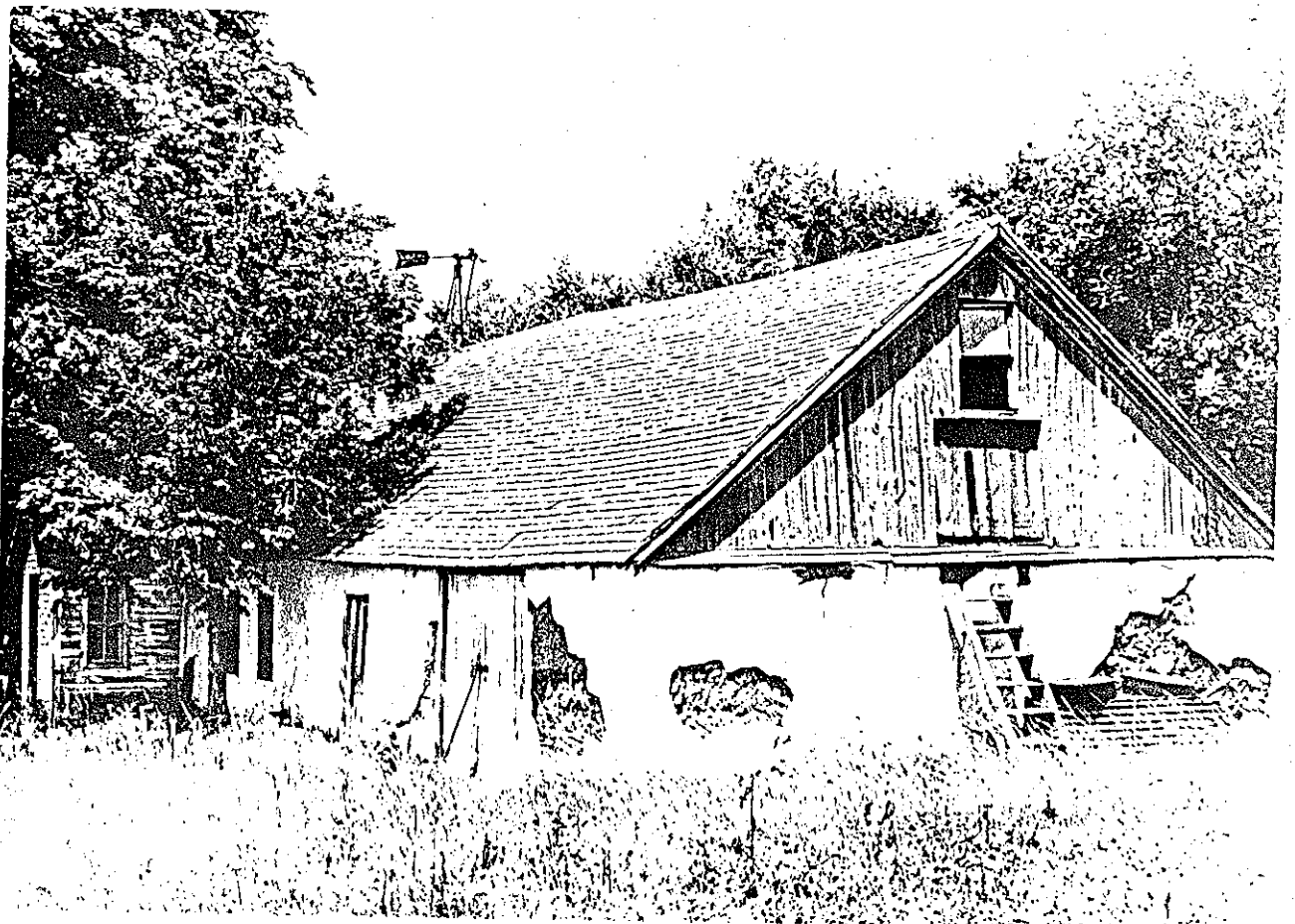
# 10 Cihak Farmstead , (Hog House)



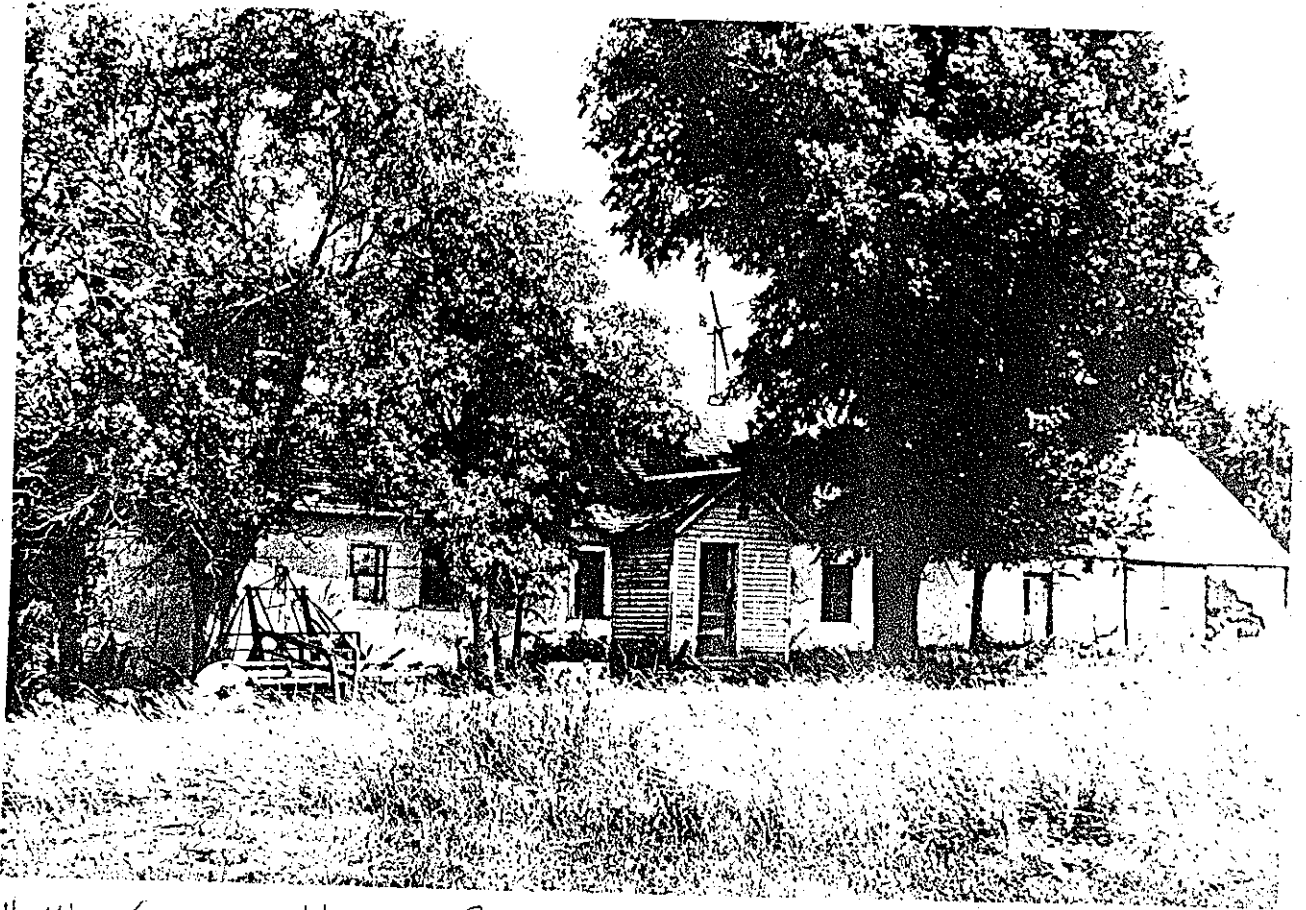
# 11 Wilhelm Ziegler House - Barn



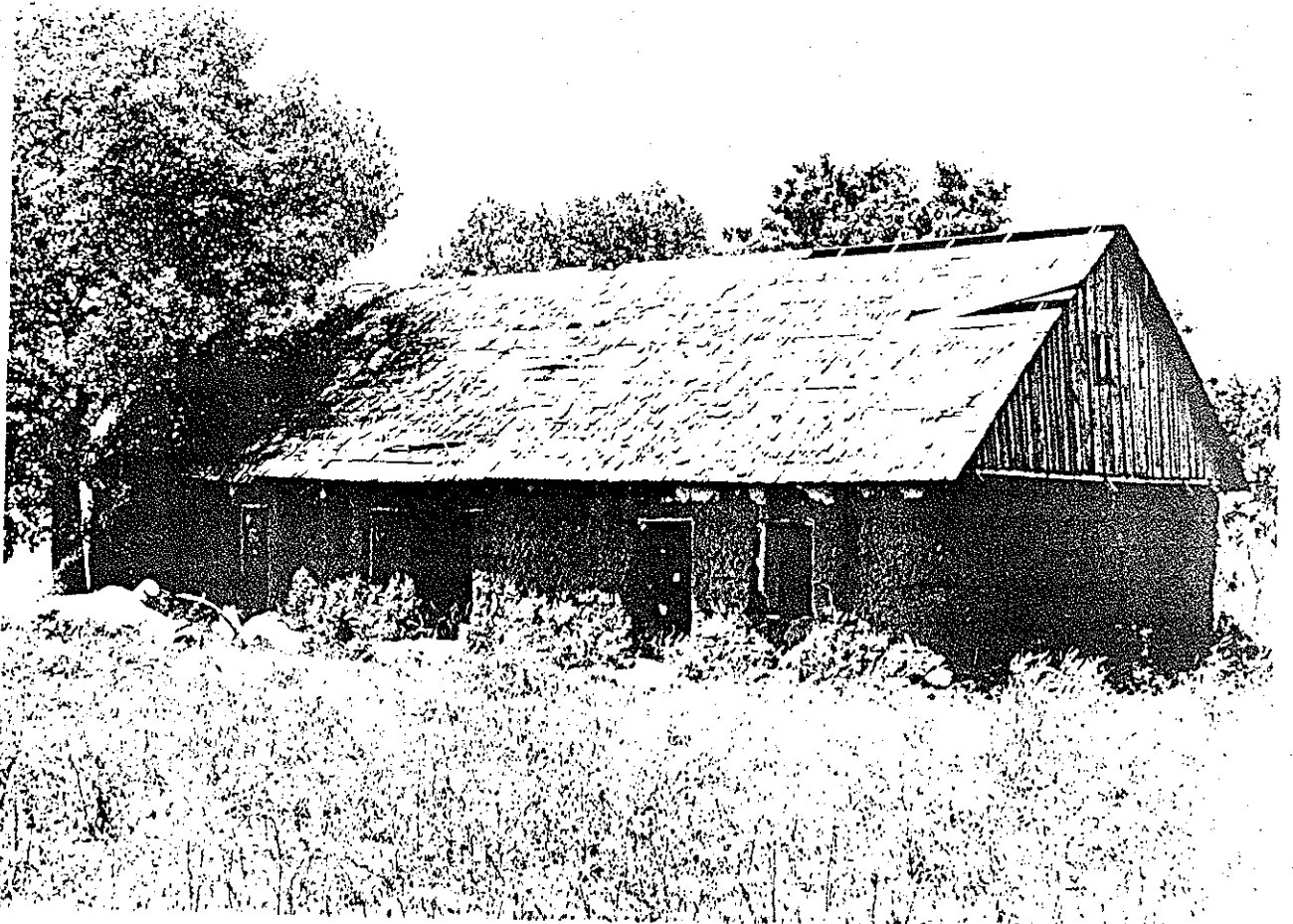
#12 christ holzworth / Gottlieb Lang House



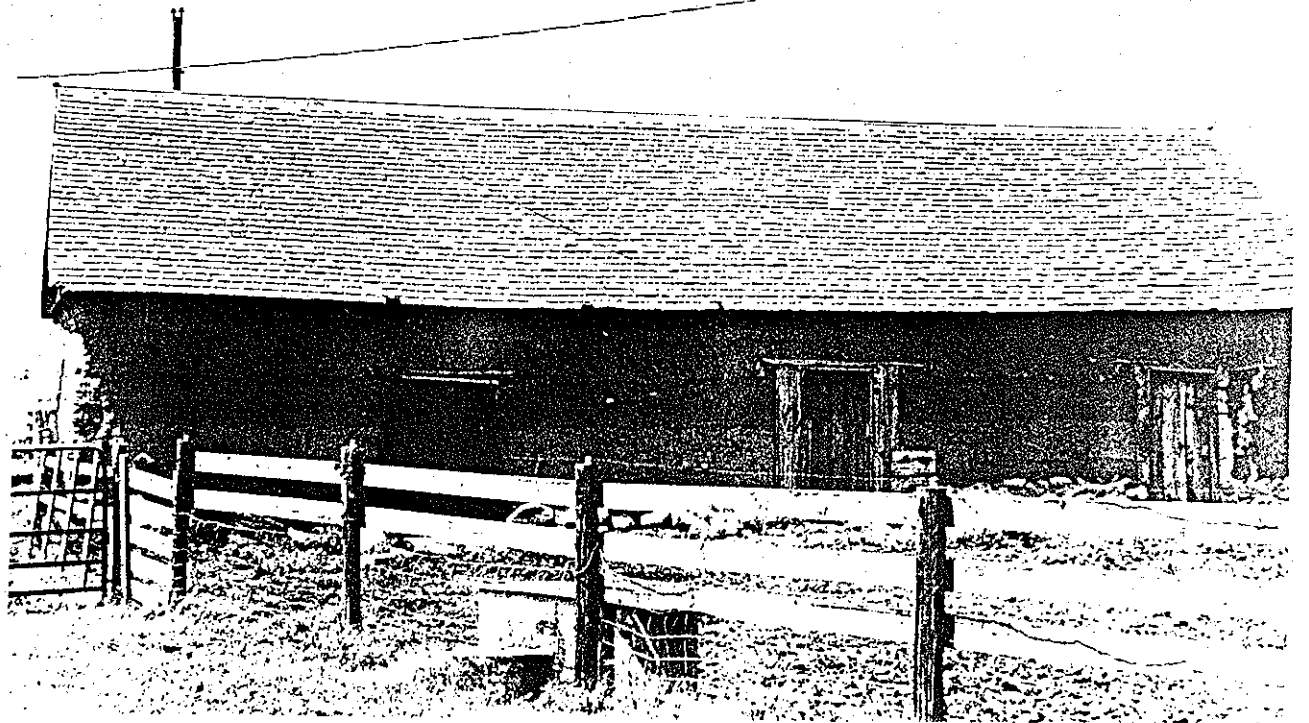
#14 Martin & Wilhelmina Grosz House - Barn



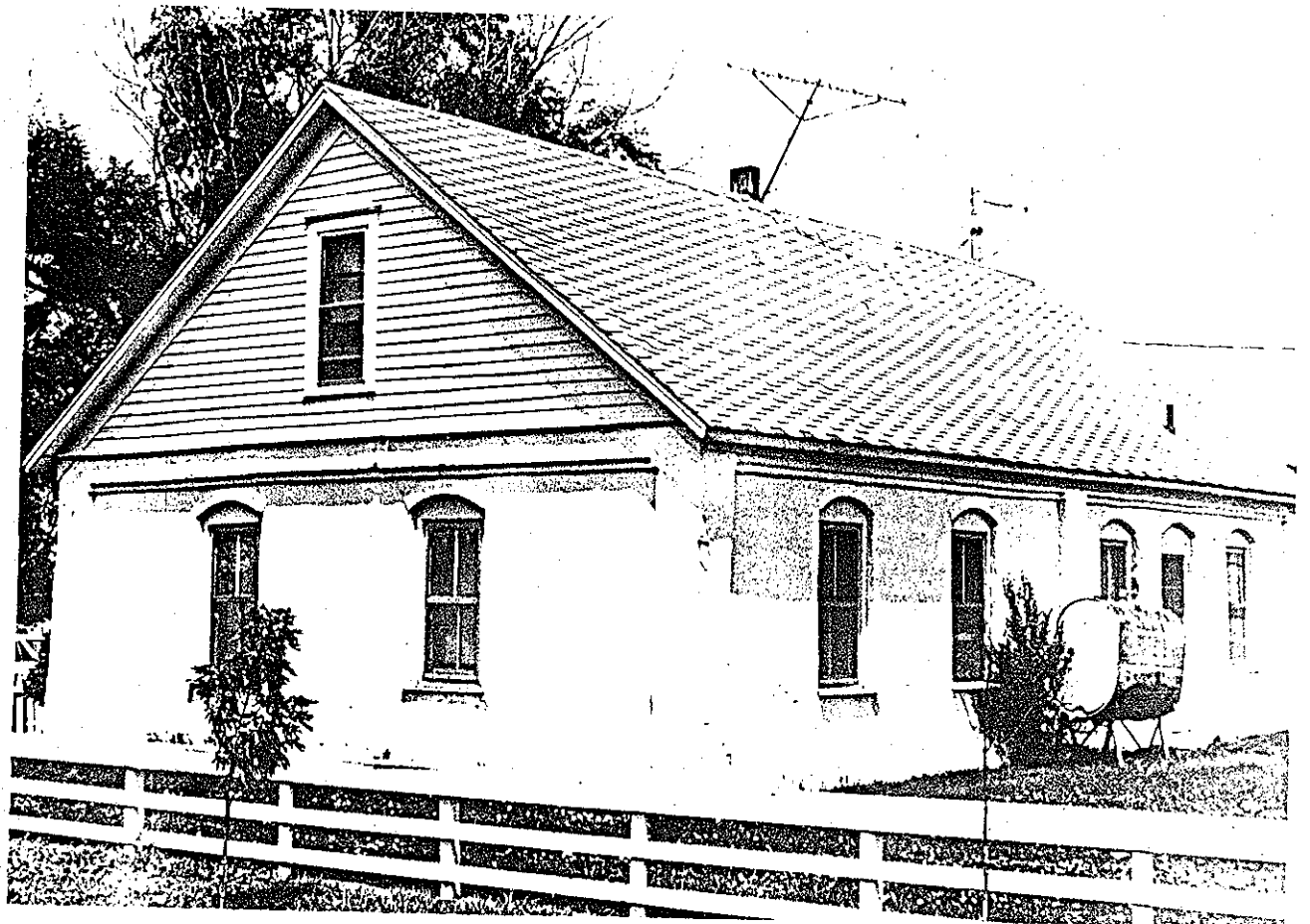
# 14 Grosz House Barn



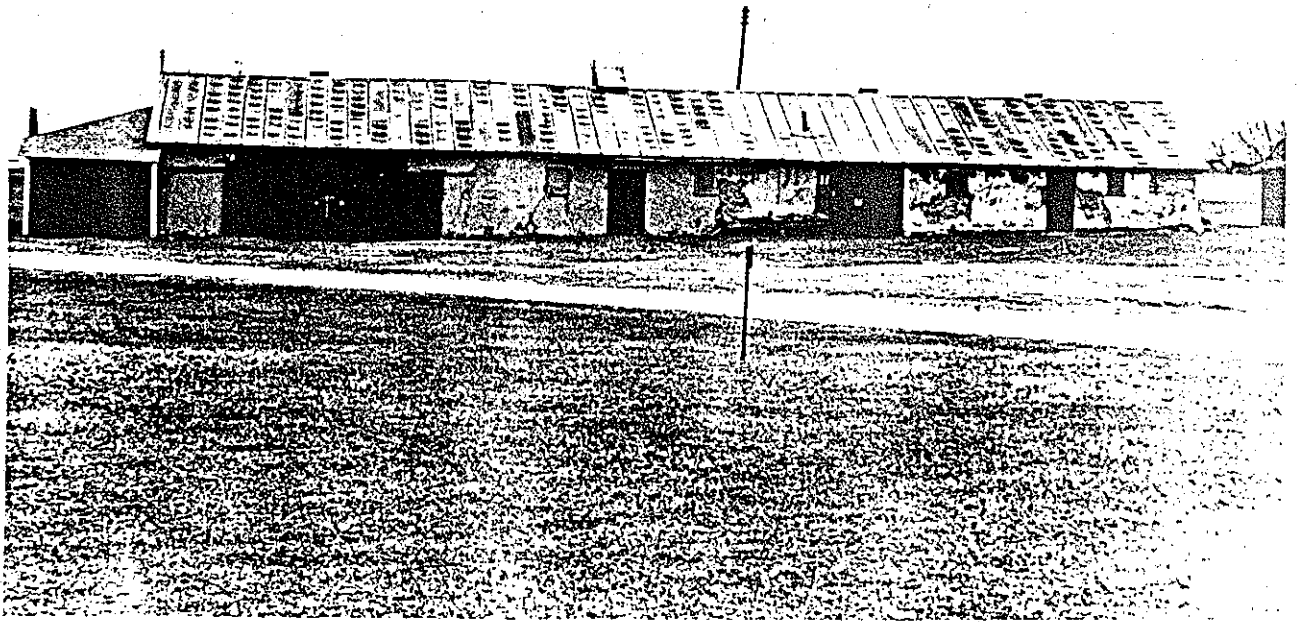
# 16A George Vetter House



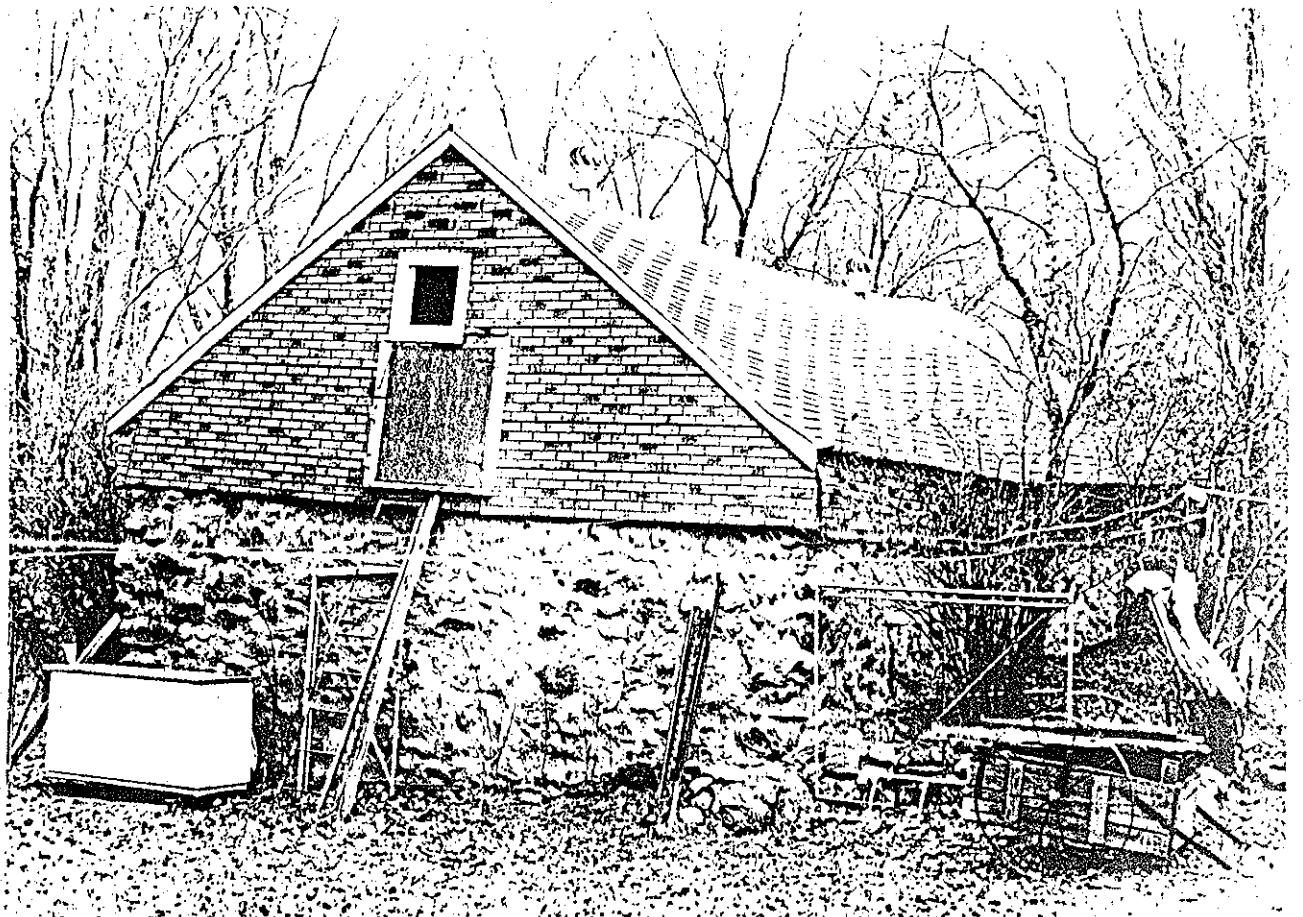
#16 B John Vetter Barn



#20 Joseph Wollman House

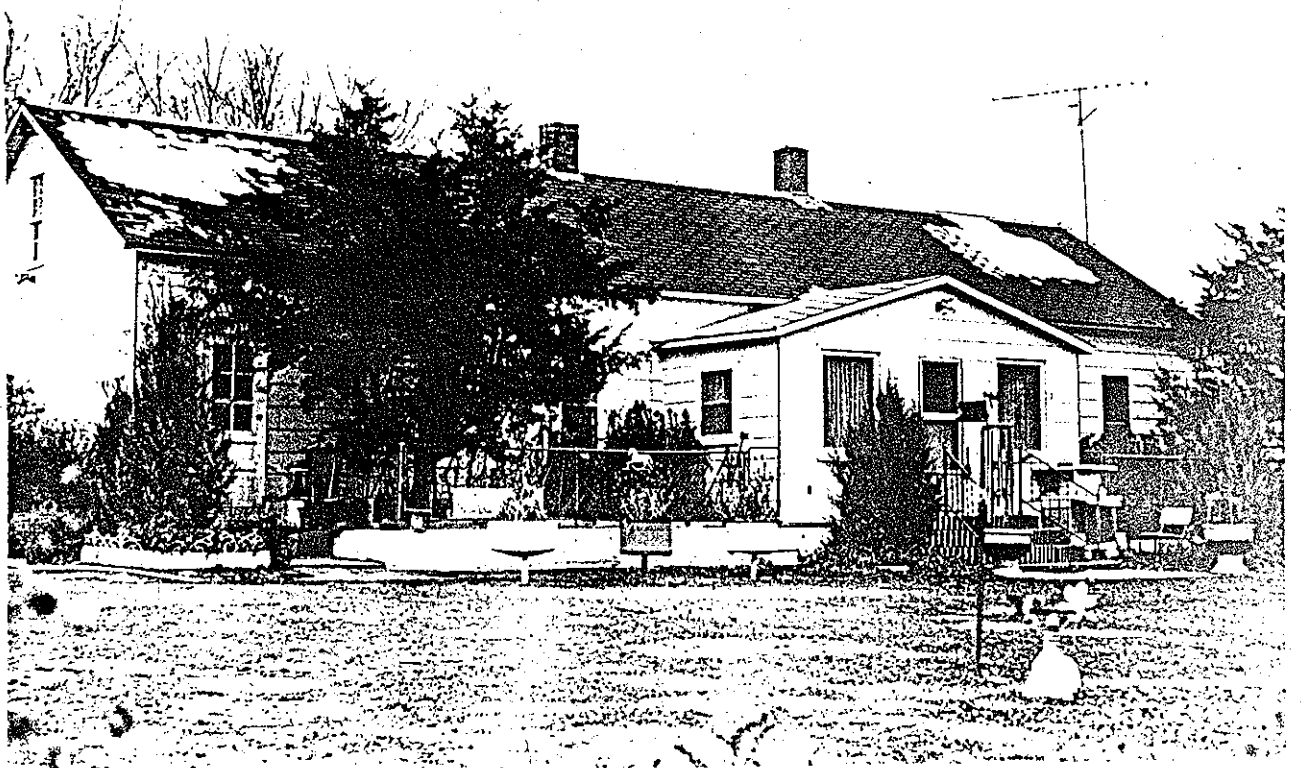


# 21 Peter Wittmayer House - Barn



# 22 Johann Bieber Barn

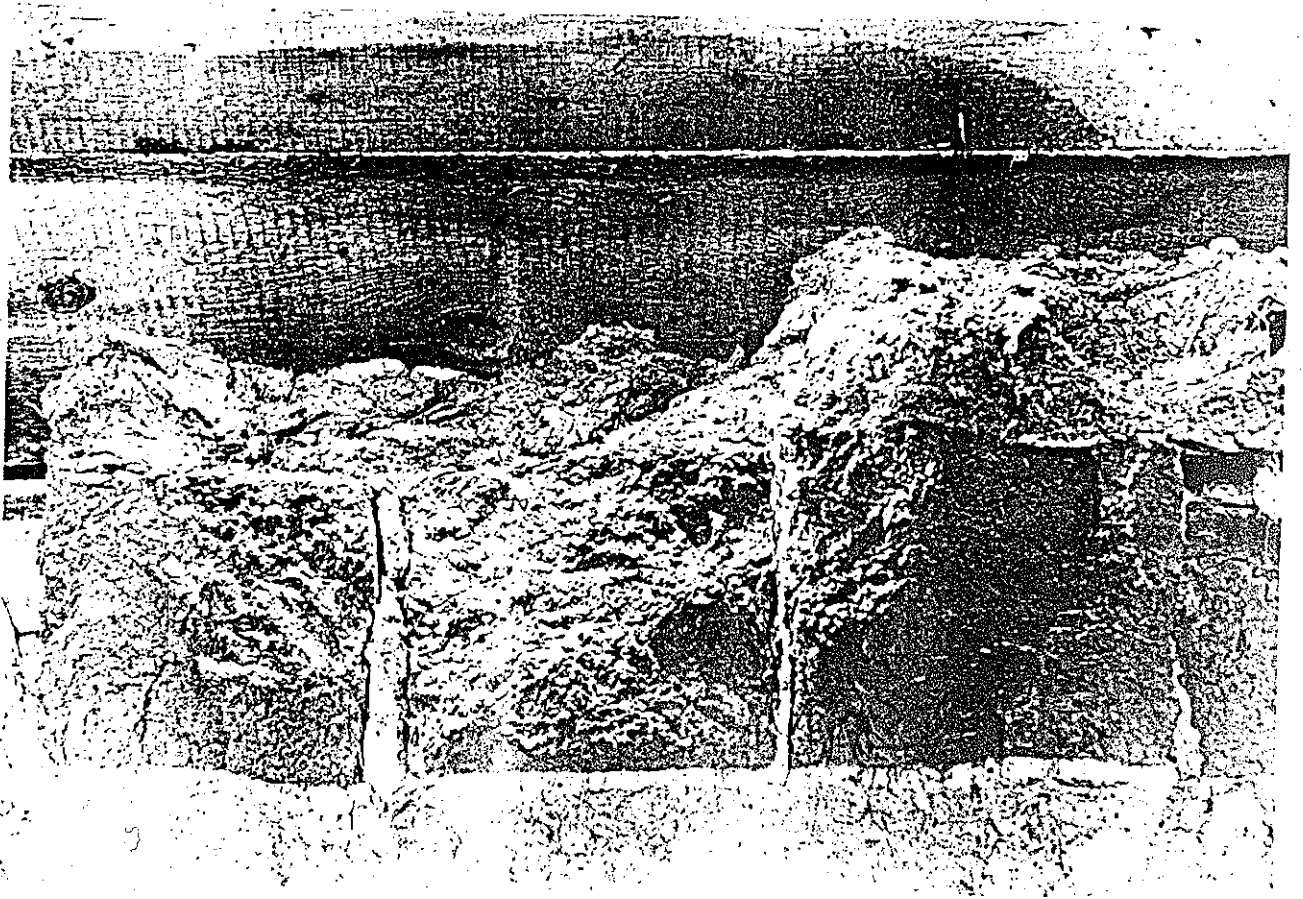




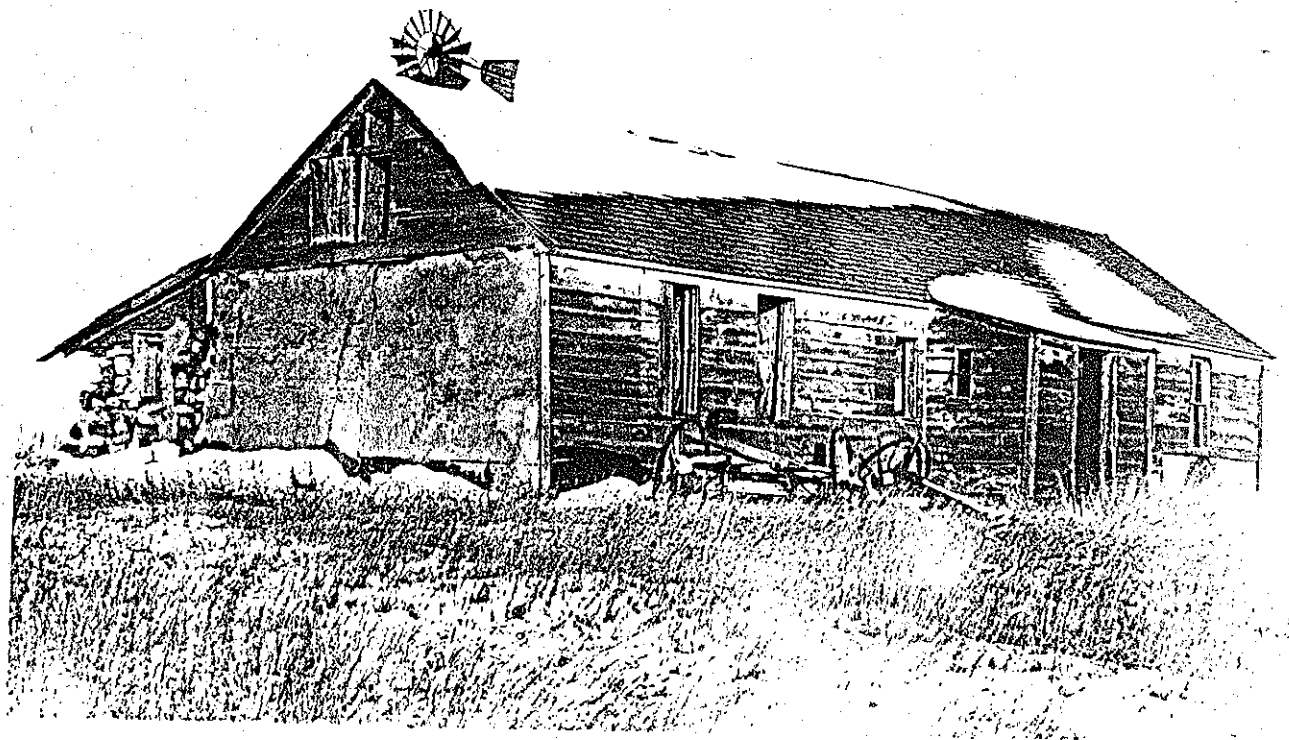
#22 Johann Bieber House



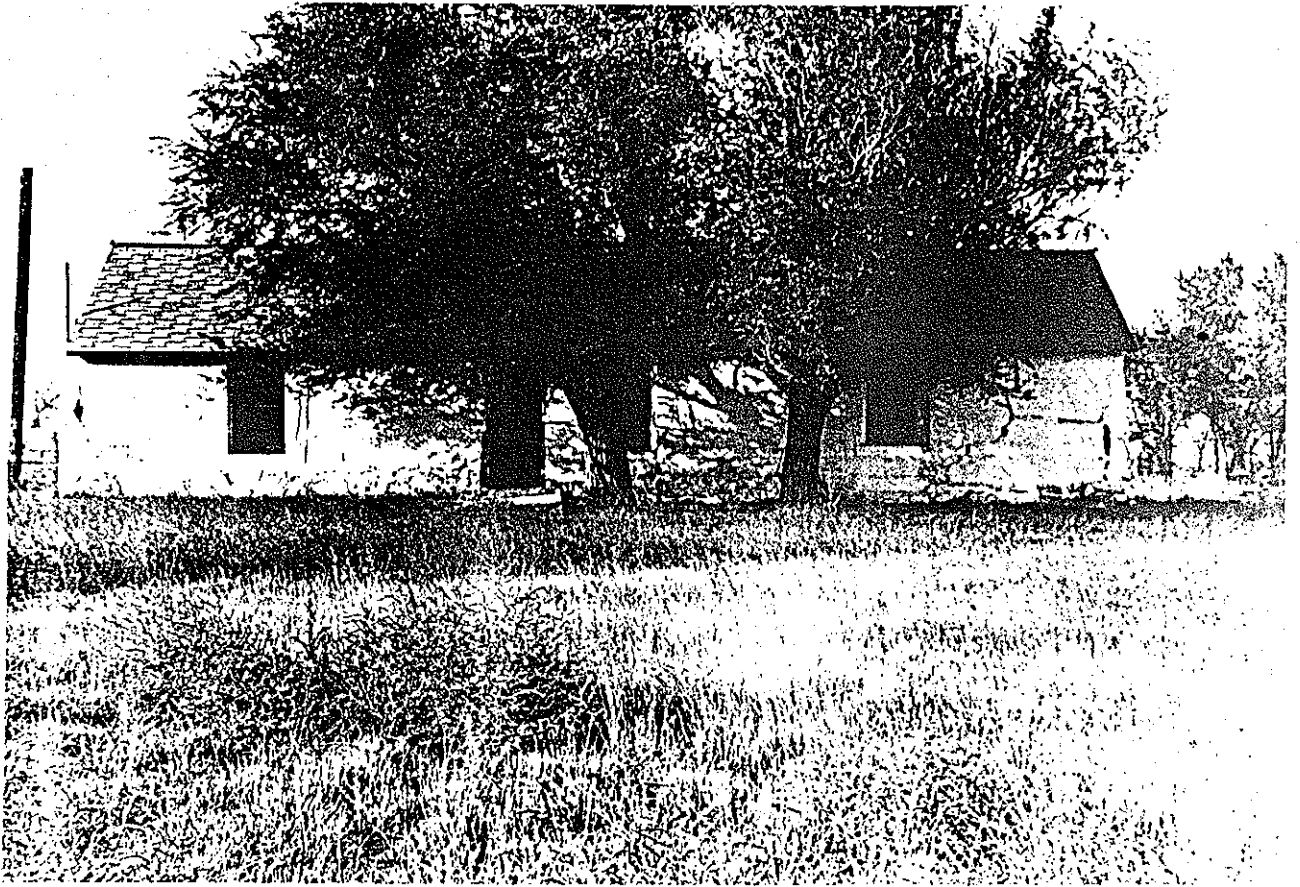
#24 John Strouckel House



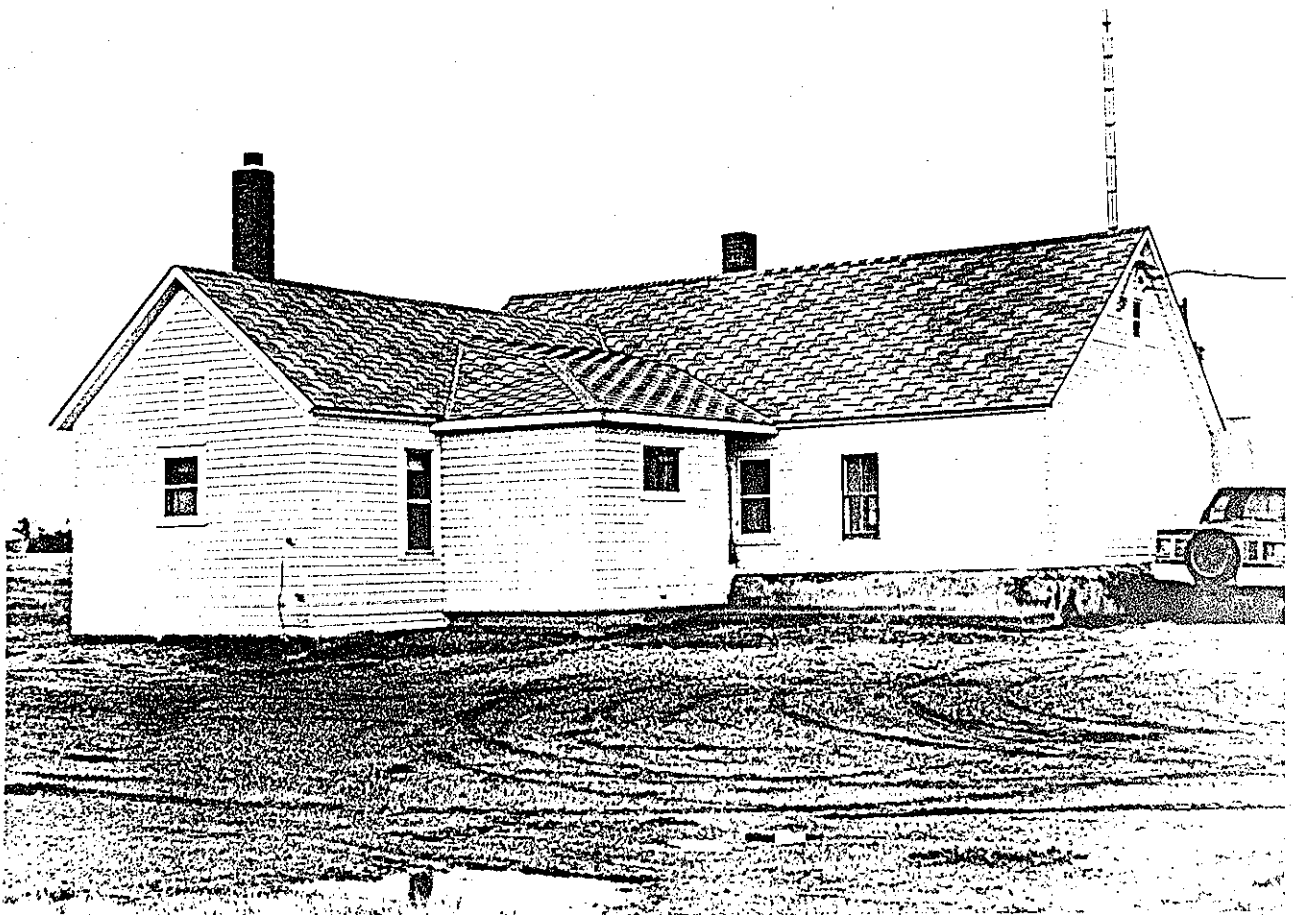
#25 John Eisenbeis, detail batsa brick



#25 John Eisenbeis House



# 34 Michael Weinziol House

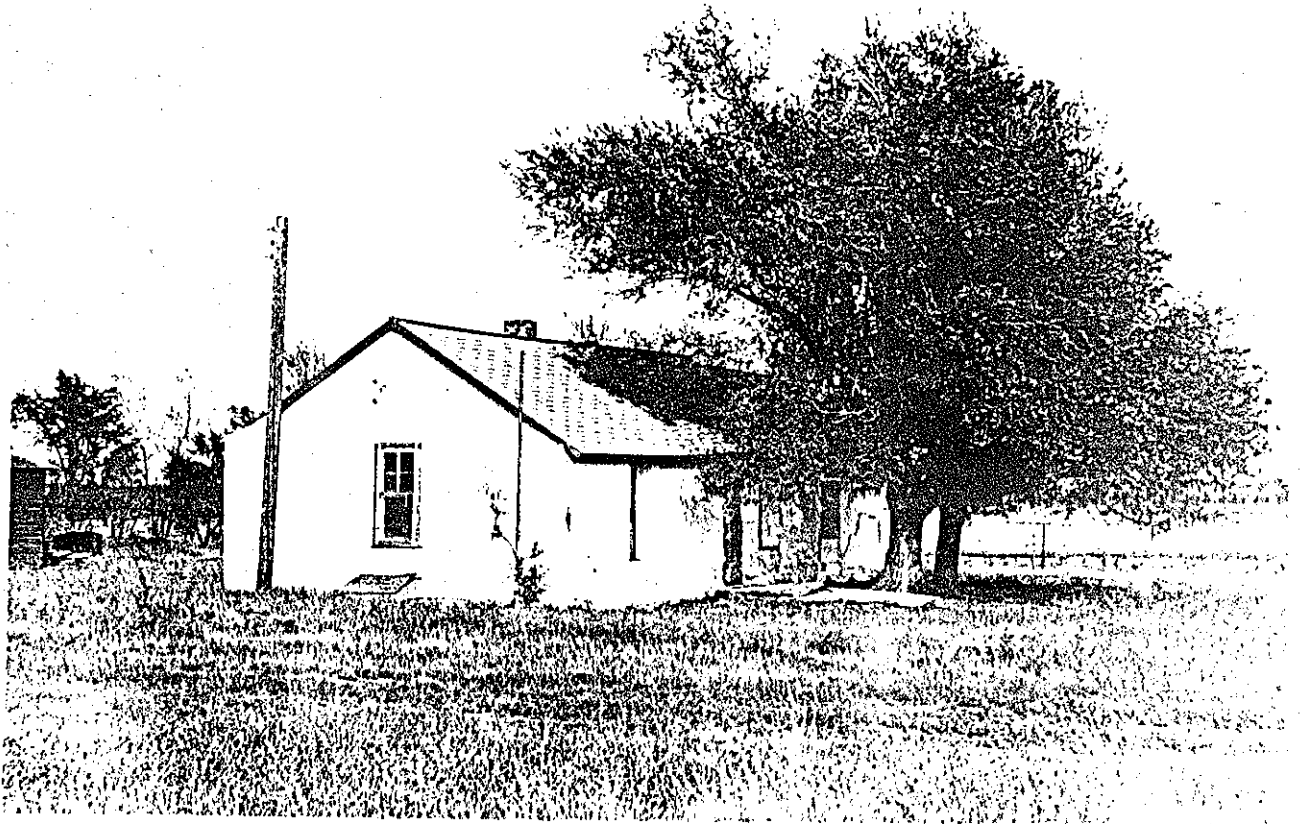


# 33 George Beck House

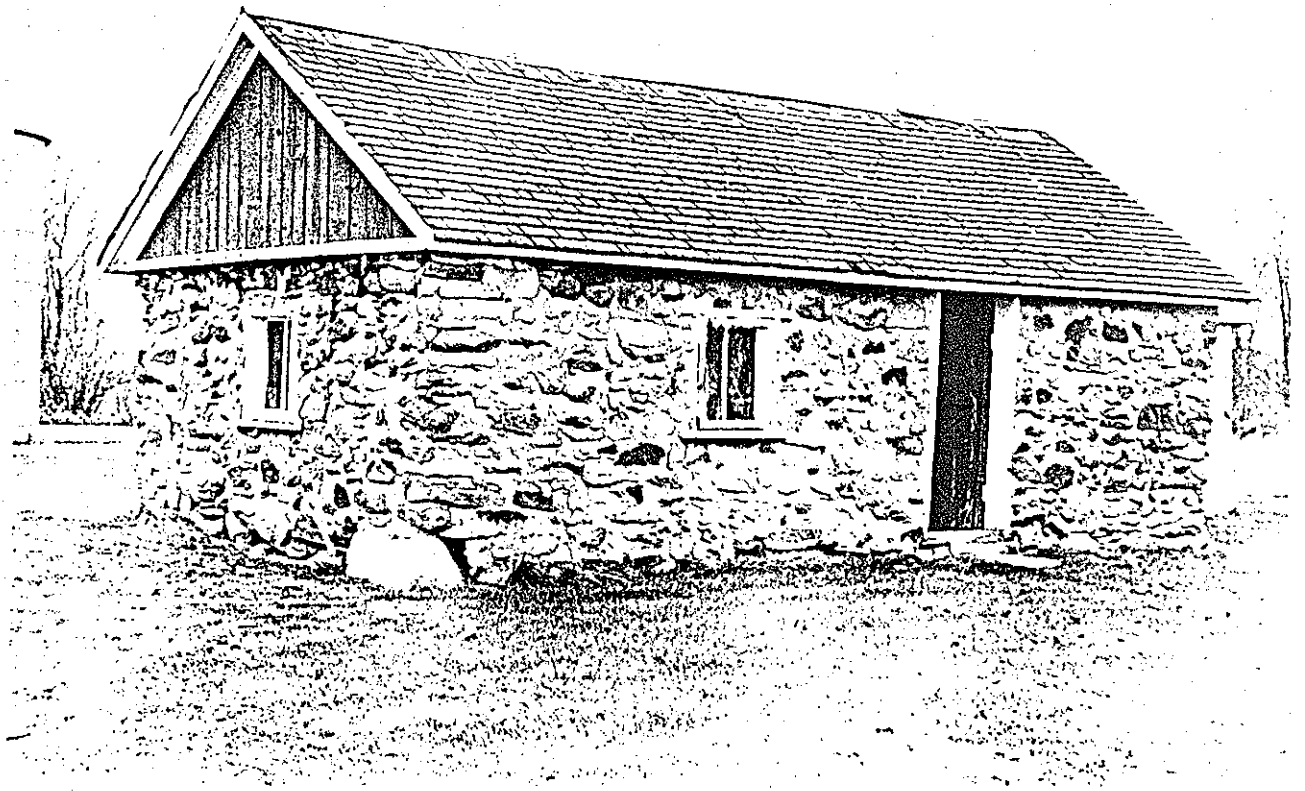




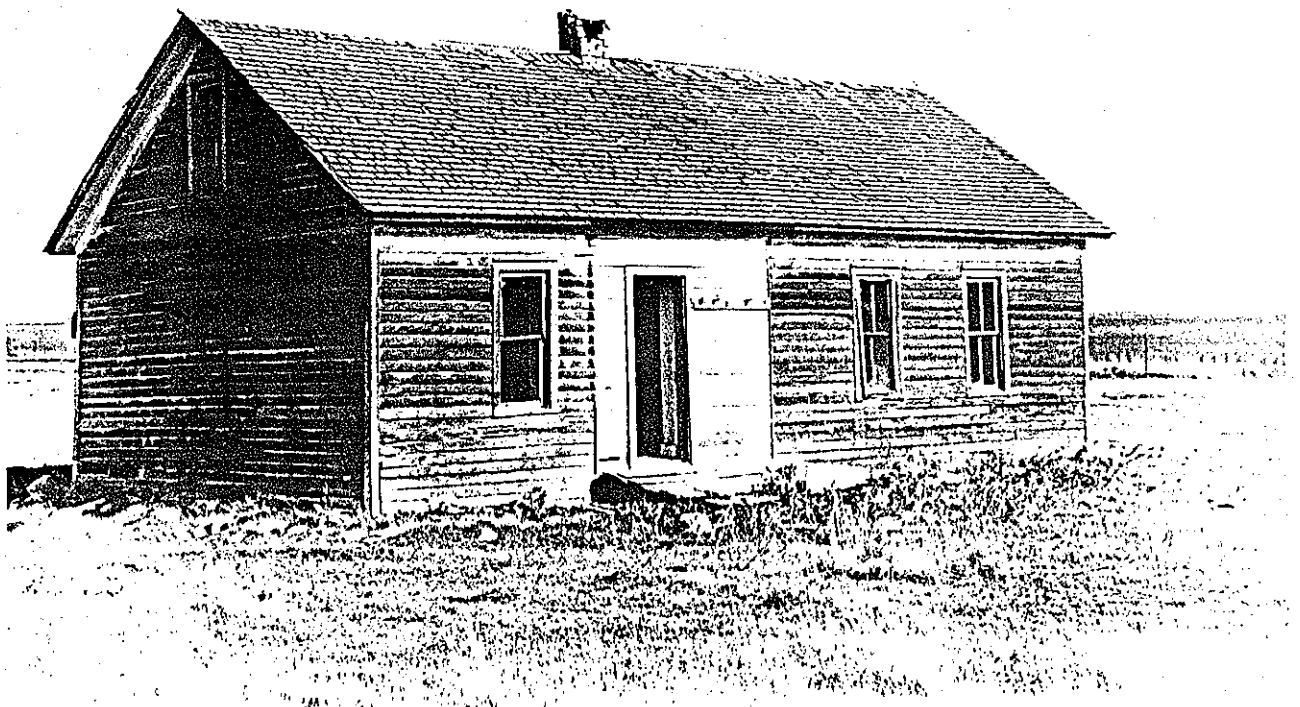
# 36 Wilhelm Moser, House - Barn



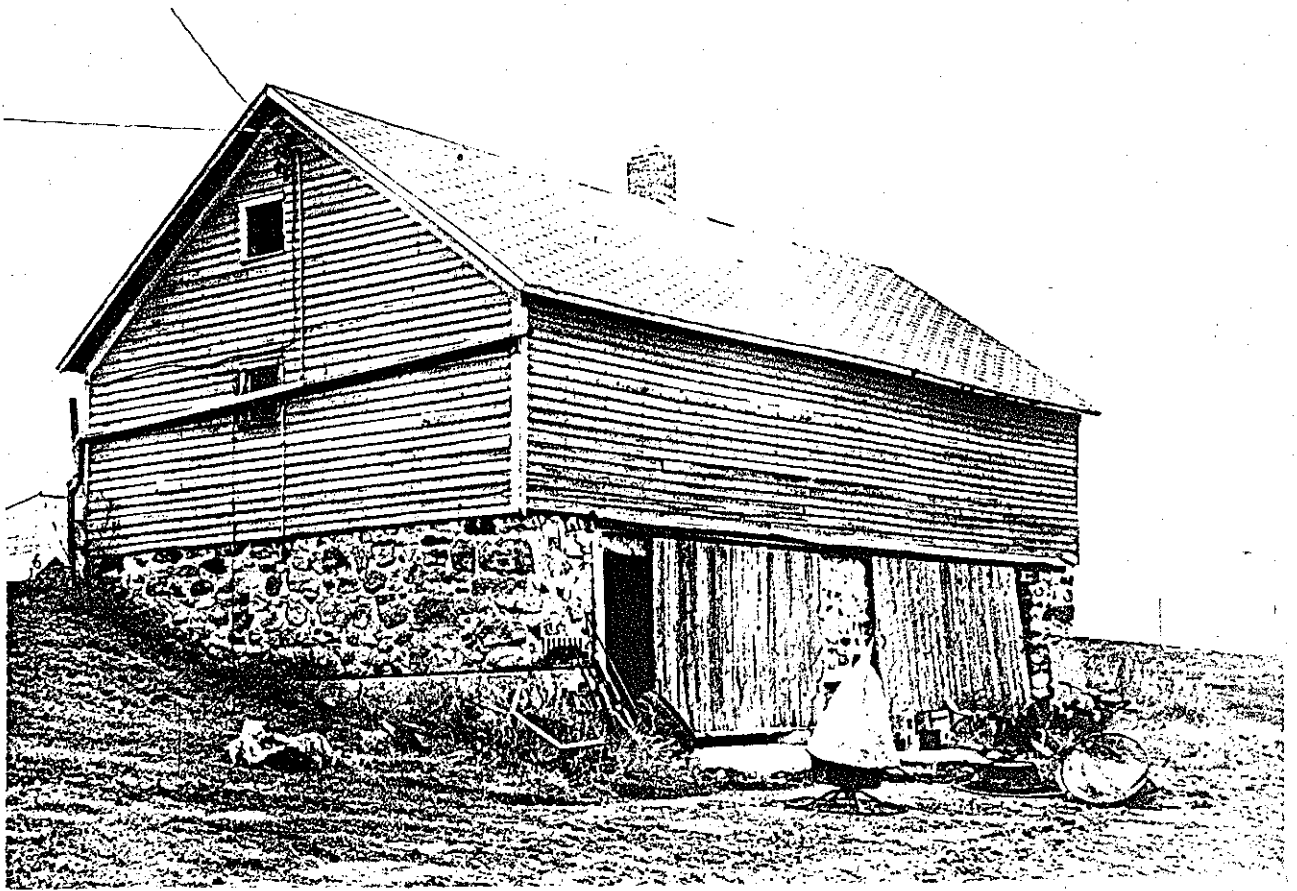
# 34 Michael Weinzirl House



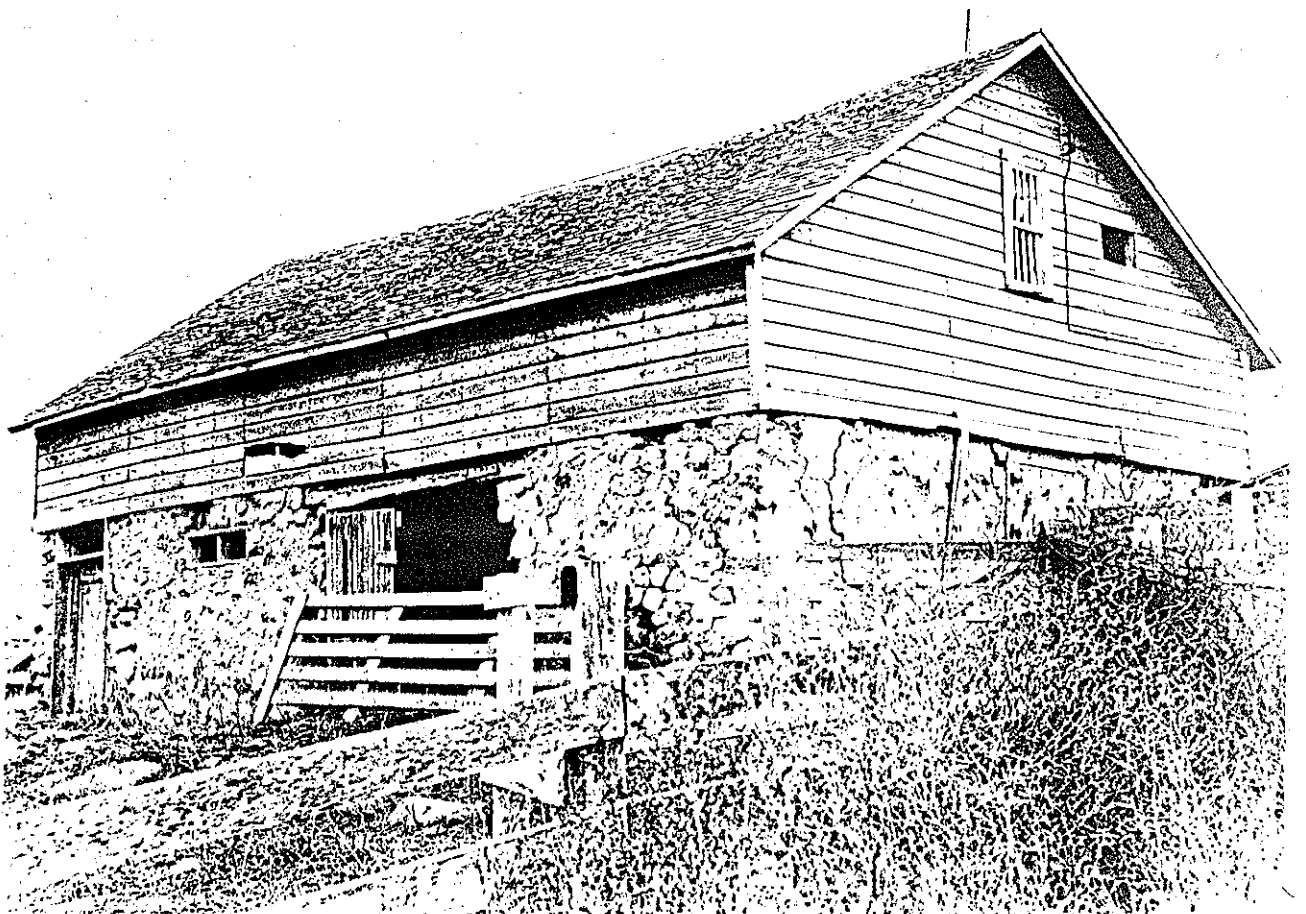
# 39 Phillip Miller Summer Kitchen



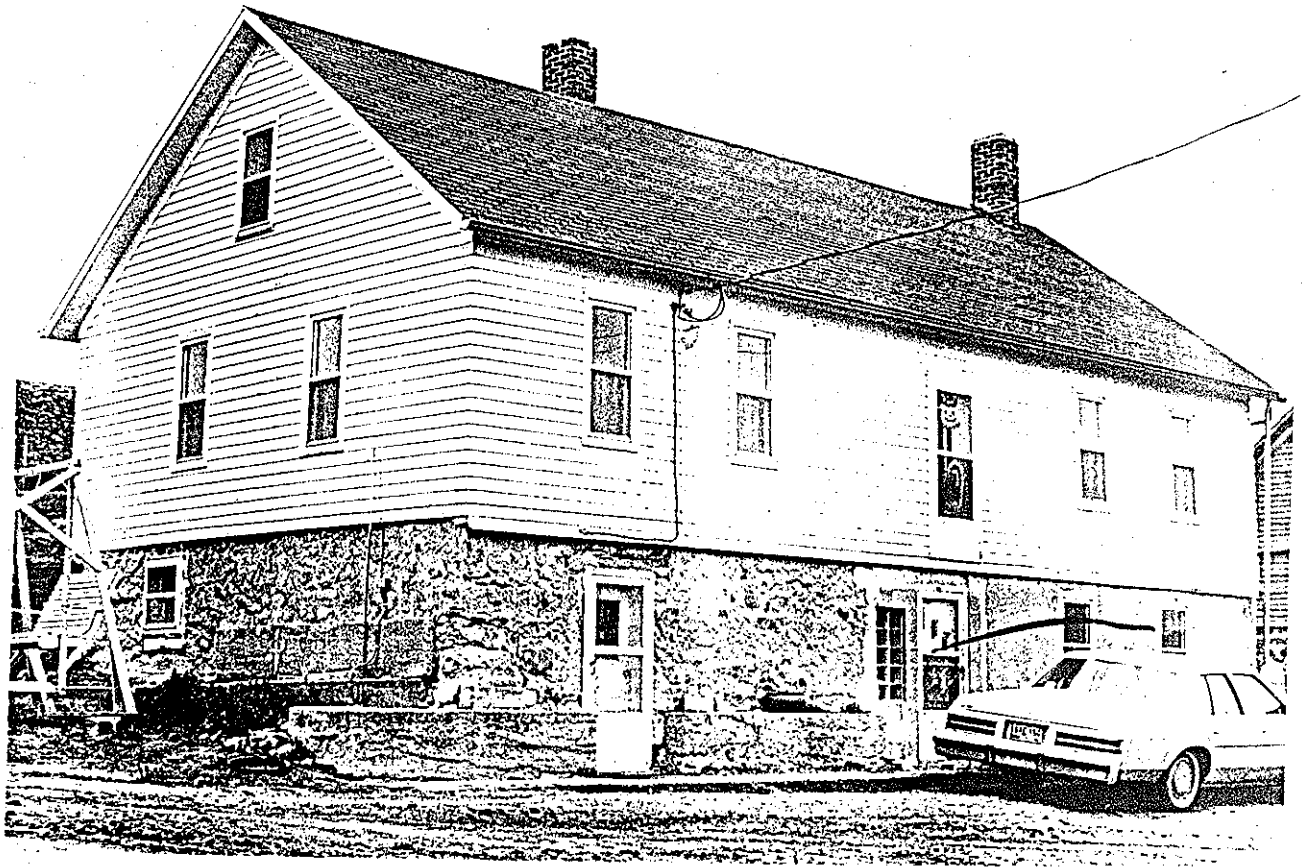
#42 Jacob Ochsner Sr. House



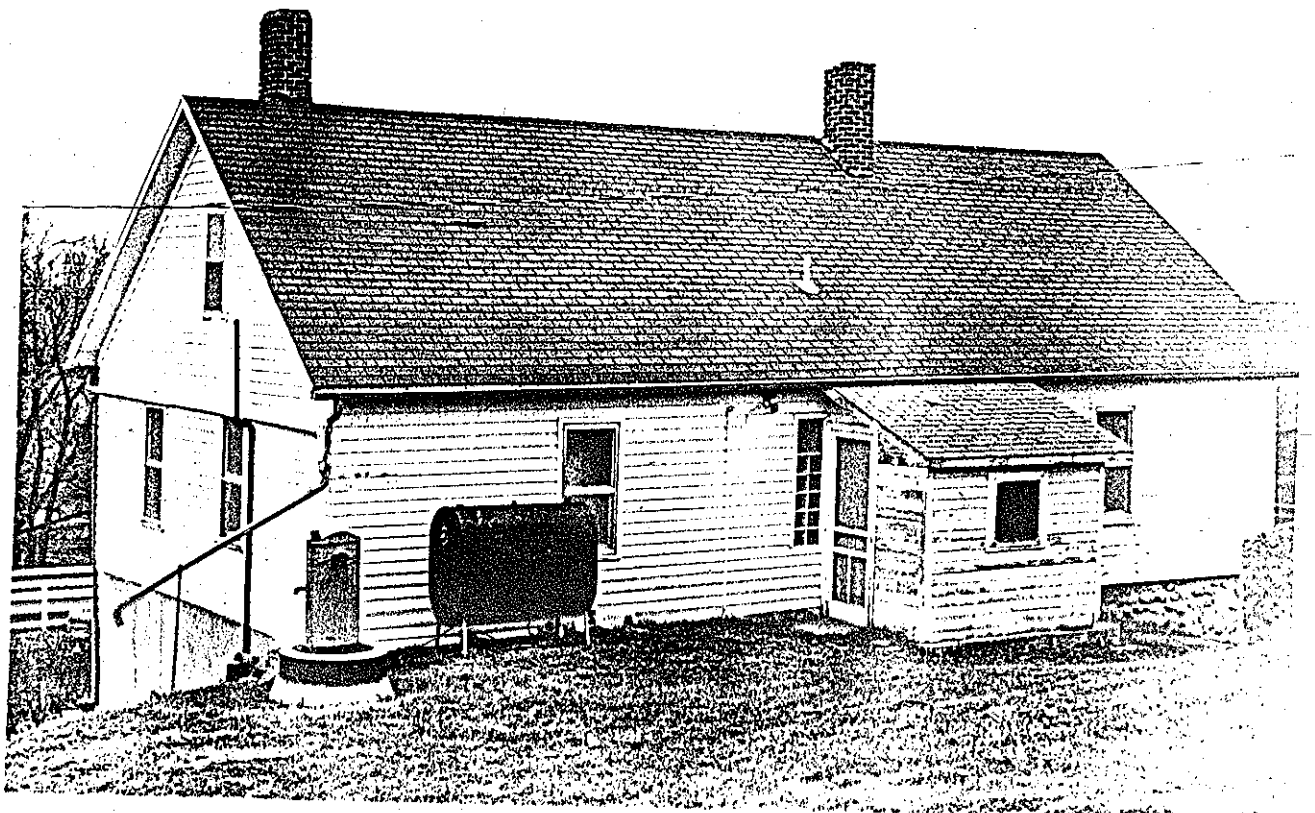
# 45 Jacob Schatz Barn



# 45 Jacobs Schatz Barn



# 45 Jacob Schatz House



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

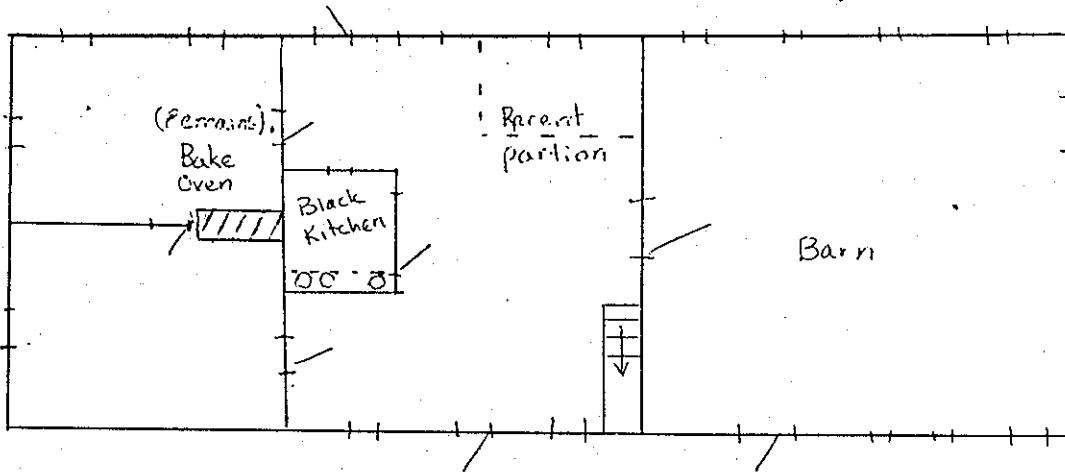
National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received \_\_\_\_\_  
date entered \_\_\_\_\_

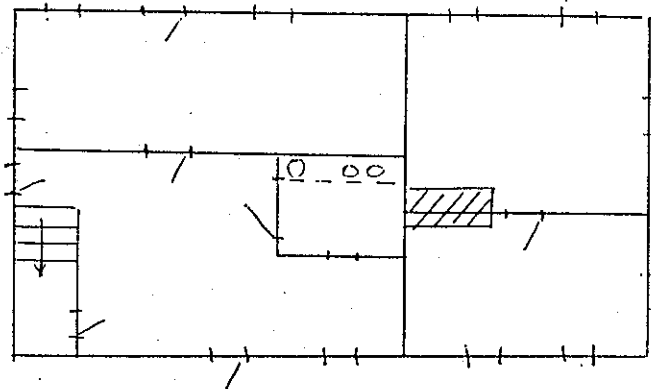
Continuation sheet

Item number

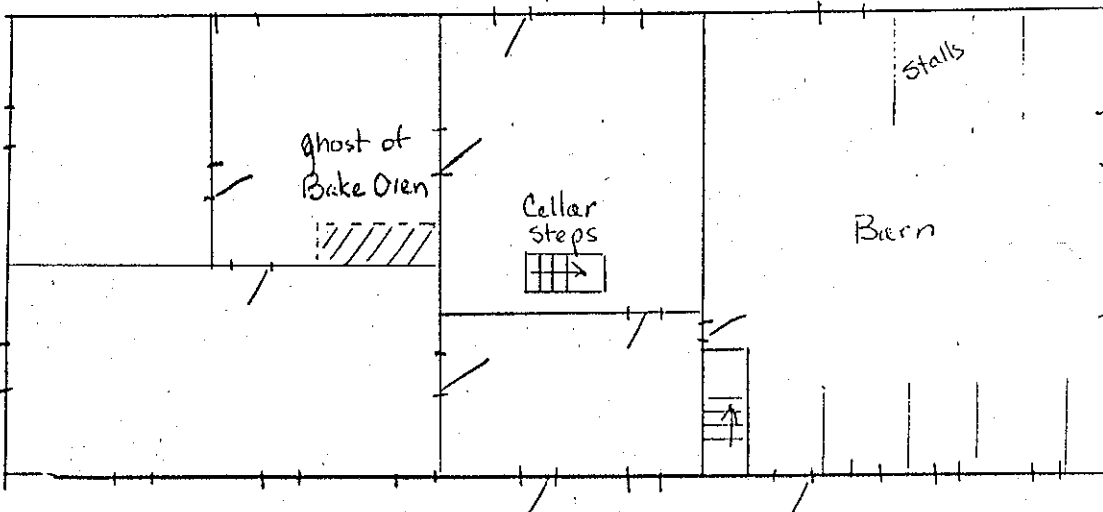
Page



Site 1  
Weins  
House-  
Barn



Site 2  
Deckert House



Site 3  
Hofer  
House-  
Barn

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

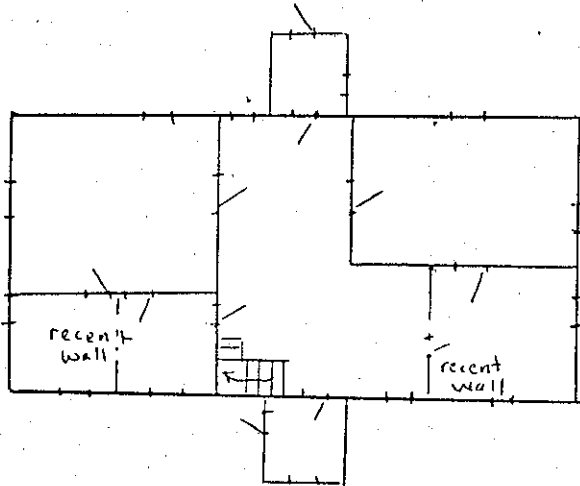
National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

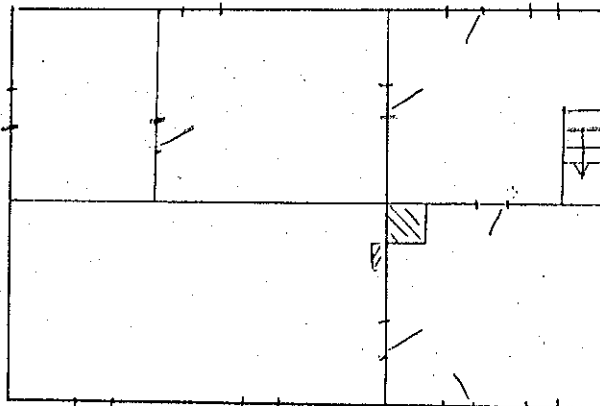
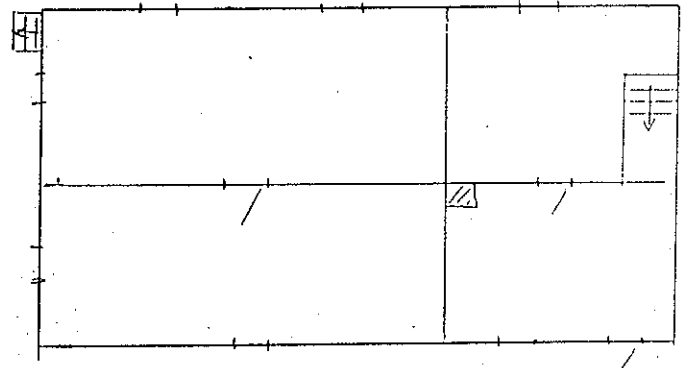
Item number

Page



Site 5 Rempfer House

Site 6 Stern House



Site 8 Waldner-  
Tscheller House

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

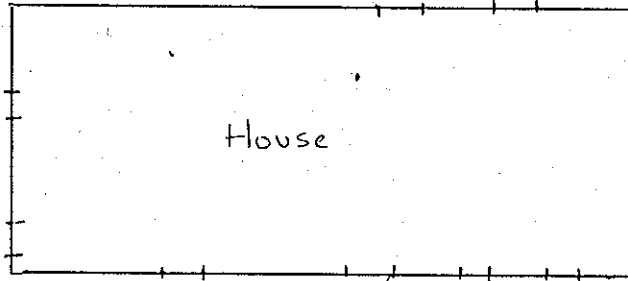
National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

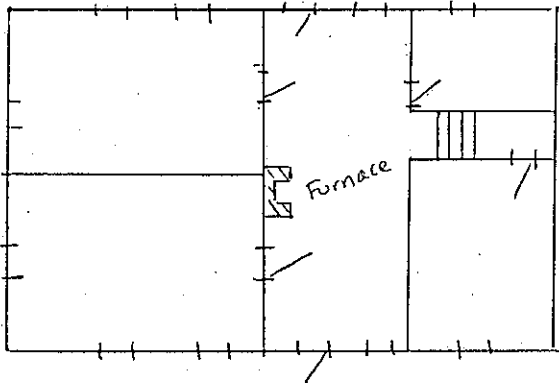
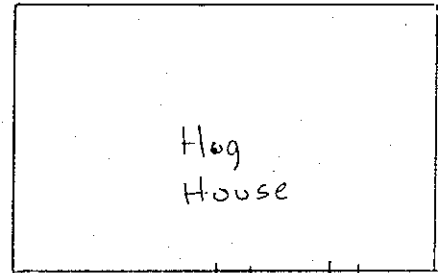
Continuation sheet

Item number

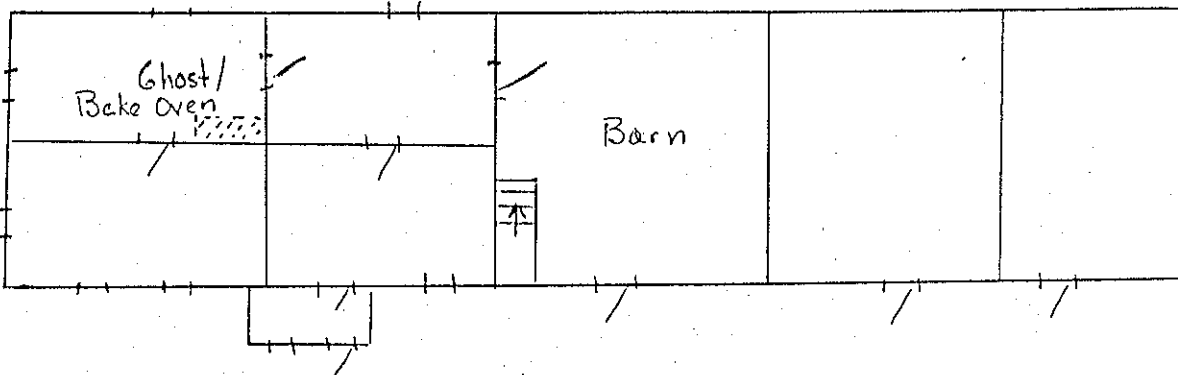
Page



Site 10  
Cihak  
Farmstead



Site 9 Hofer House



Site 11 Ziegler House - Barn

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

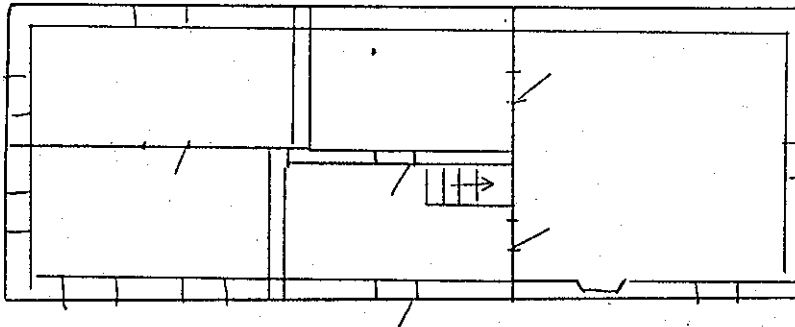
National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

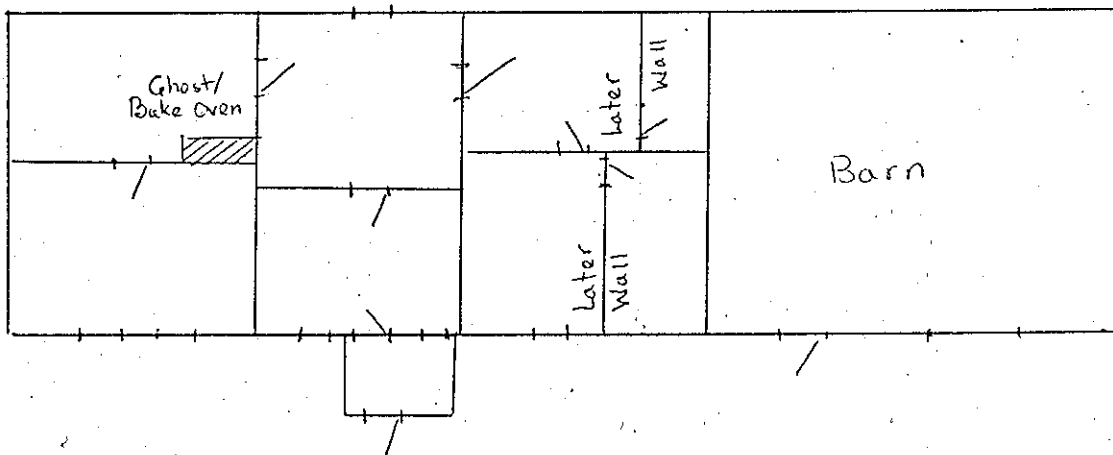
Continuation sheet

Item number

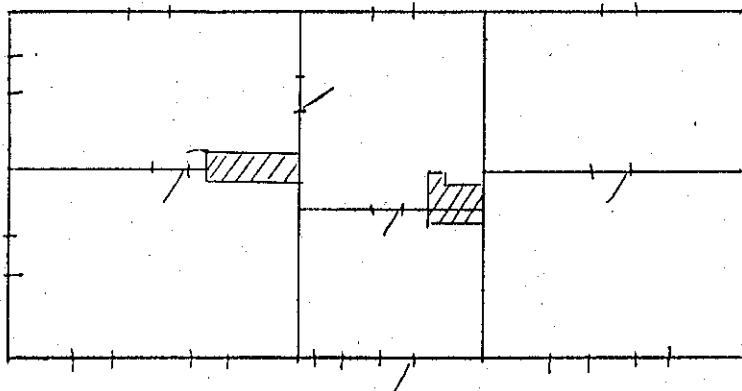
Page



Site 12  
• Holzworth-Lang  
House



Site 14  
Grosz  
House-Barn



Site 16a  
Vetter House



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

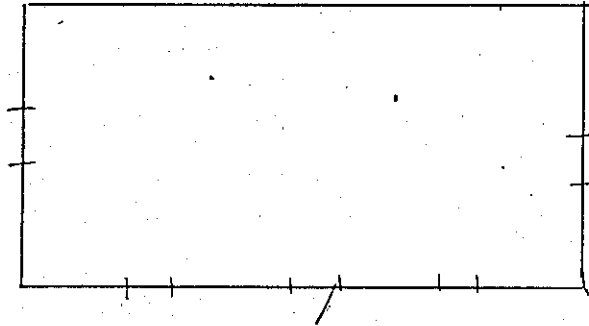
National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

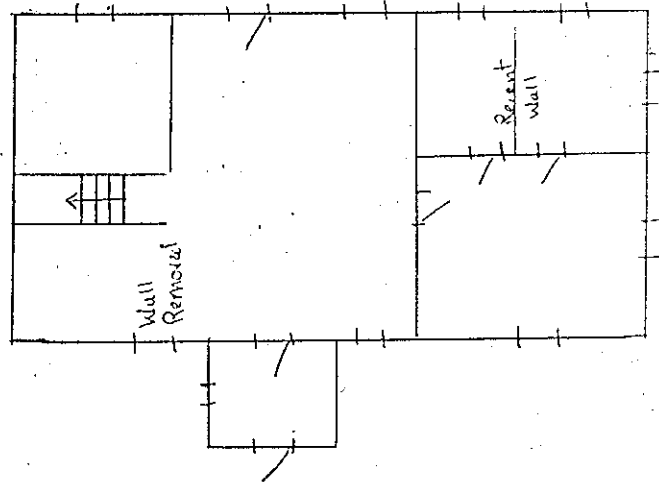
Item number

Page



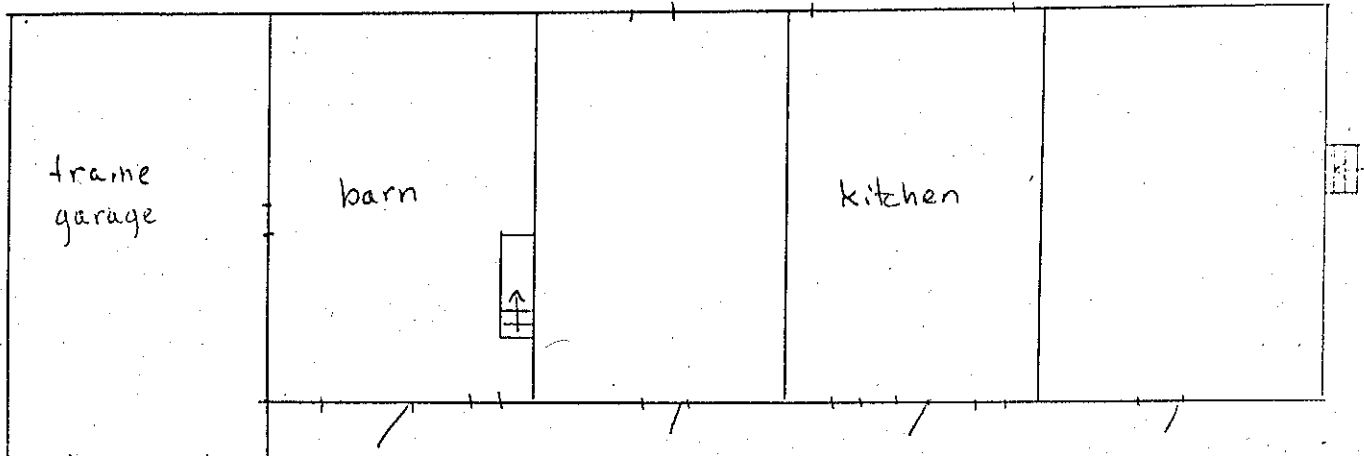
Site 16 B  
Vetter Barn

Site 20  
Wollman House



Site 21  
Wittmayer House - Barn

in fill - frame



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

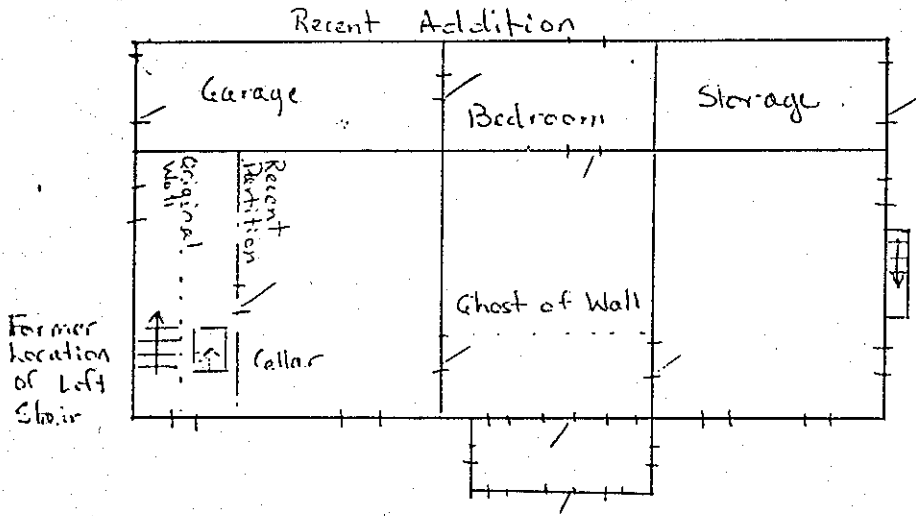
National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

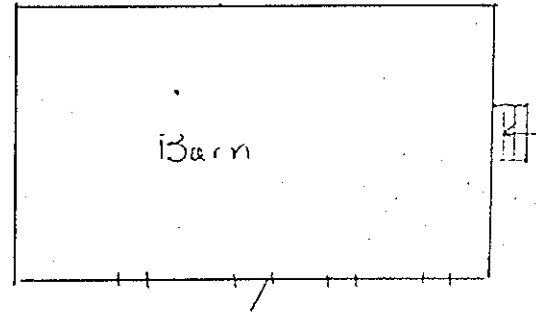
Continuation sheet

Item number

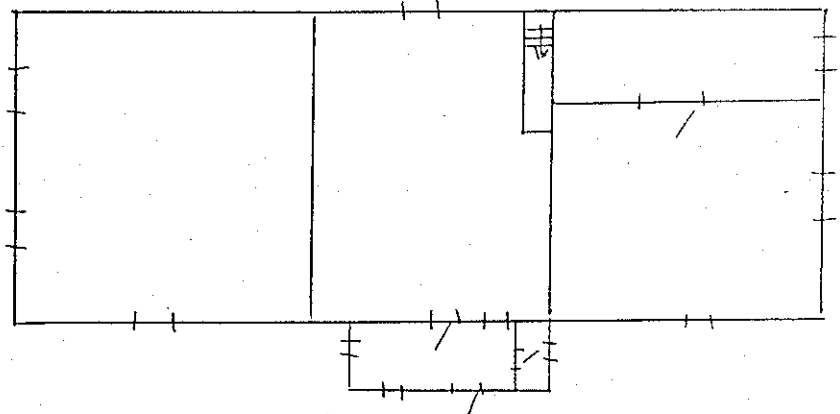
Page



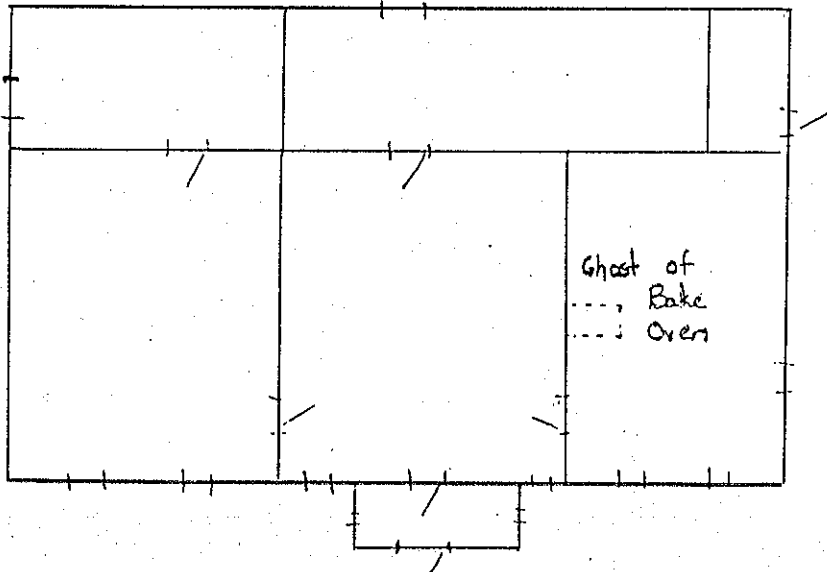
Site # 22 Bieber House and Barn



Site # 24  
Strouckel House



Addition added near construction date



Site # 25  
Eisenbeisz House

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

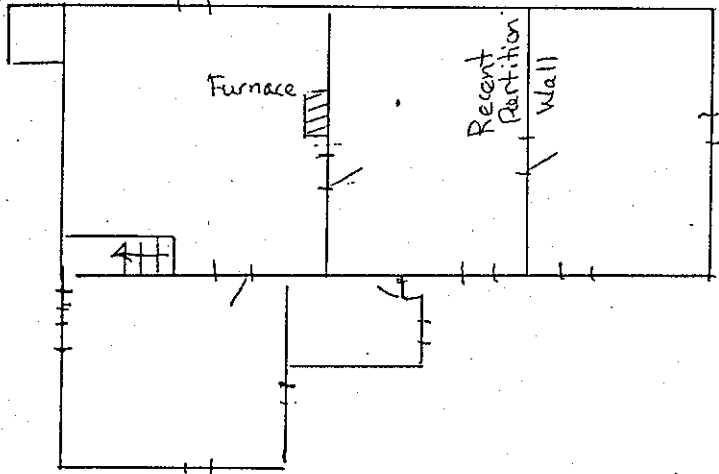
National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

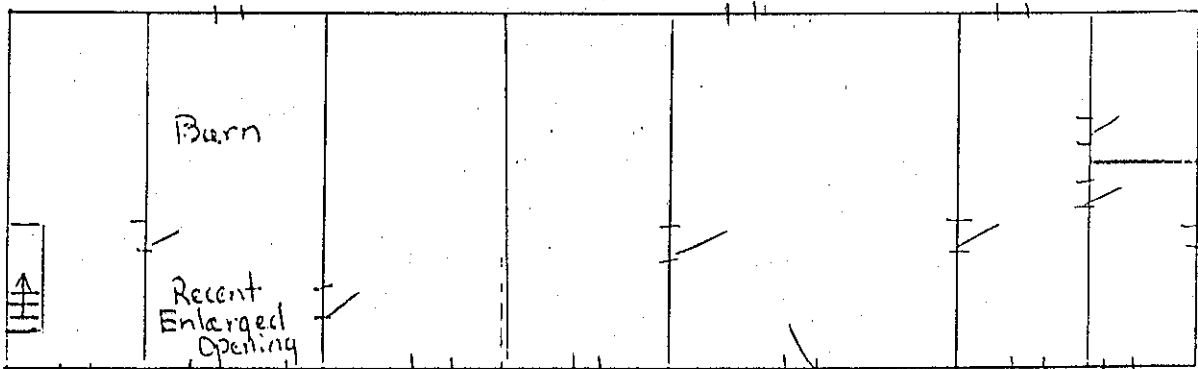
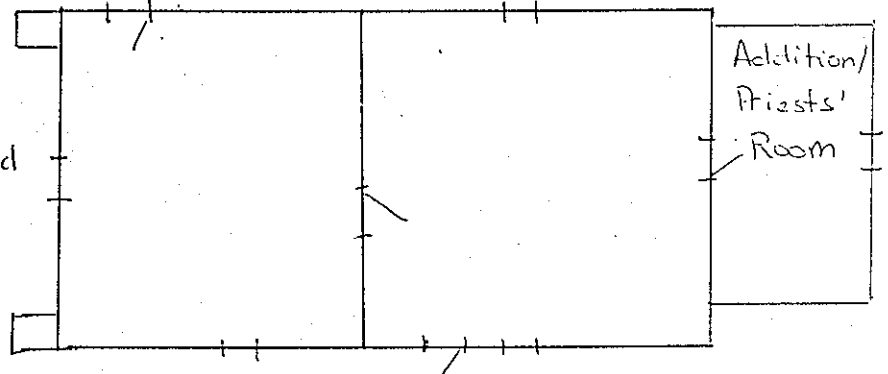
Page



Site # 33  
Back House

Site # 34  
Weinzirl House

Barn  
Once  
Attached  
This  
Side.



Site # 36  
Moser House Barn

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

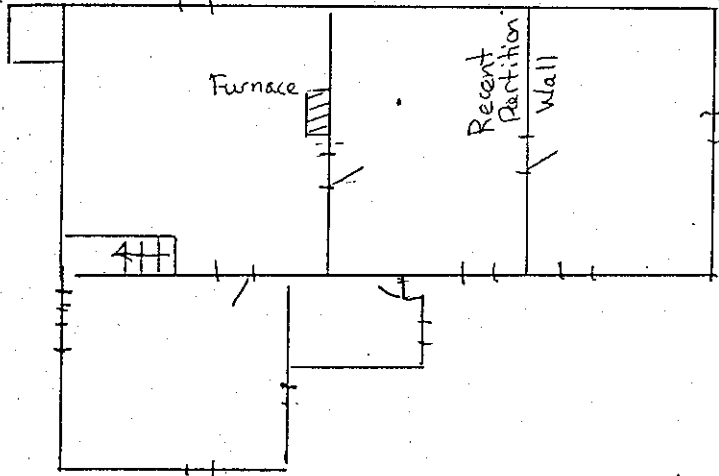
National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

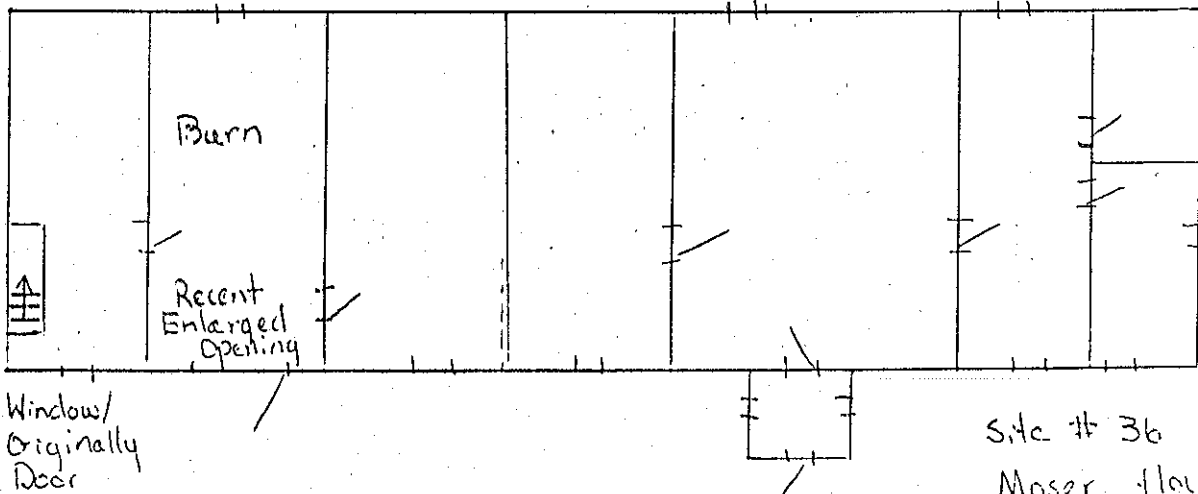
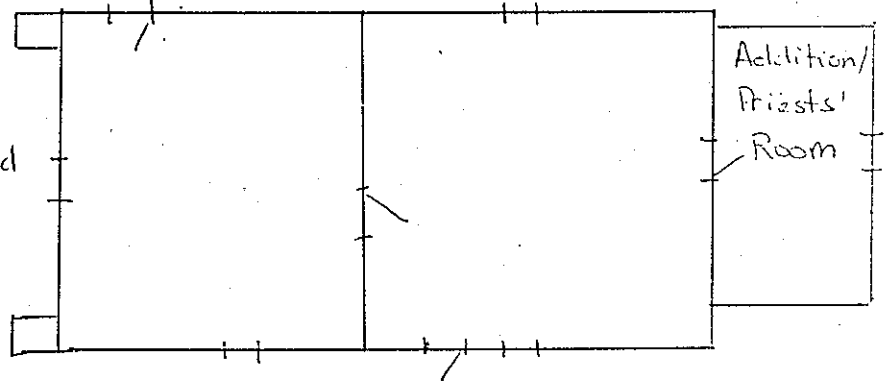
Page



Site # 33  
Beck House

Site # 34  
Weinzirl House

Barn  
Once  
Attached  
This  
Side.



Site # 36  
Moser House Barn

Revisions  
10-10-1984

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet Site #34 Item number 8 Page 1

Michael Weinzirl House

Built in the 1880s the Michael Weinzirl House is a very interesting combination of additive form and construction method within the context of German-Russian folk architecture. This is the only house to have a separate bay unit built for the use of the Catholic priest. While the dates 1921 and 1958 are inscribed in the concrete surface, it is likely the bay addition dates from a much earlier period, as all evidence suggests that the German-Russians abandoned folk building practices around the time of the First World War. The dates most likely refer to the dates when a touch up coat of concrete was placed on the walls. While the use of the bay room was unique, the position follows the logic of the third bay as storage/bedroom area. The first two bays were reserved for traditional and primary functions - kitchen and parlor/bedroom - and the third bay, being less clearly defined in terms of use, would be the most vulnerable to change and adaptation. Since Weinzirl's connection with the Herried Catholic church was so intimate, this makes the unusual use of the building all the more important.

Michael Weinzirl was a stone mason in Russia. At one time he owned half the land in the present-day community of Herreid. The house is located just beyond the city limits and to the south of St. Michael's Cemetery, which was part of the St. Michael's church site. This unusual building, erected in the 1890s, was sited on a hill, immediately to the west of the cemetery. Built of large batsa brick, the church was erected by Weinzirl and his neighbors on the land he donated. Photographs of the structure reveal that the church's foundation displayed the same exacting masonry seen on the Weinzirl house. Stone masonry construction among the German-Russians in South Dakota is somewhat rare and most often is a form of rubble masonry. This building is an unusual example of a more careful use of stone and of a projecting stone water table. While these hip-height stone water tables are found more commonly in North Dakota, they are rare in this state, indicating a slightly different building tradition and place of origin. Therefore the Weinzirl house provides an important variation in use and construction of a folk building.

In the 1940s the house passed to the Lang family and was only recently purchased by a new owner.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Site #33

Item number 7

Page 1

George Beck House

It is not known when the present horizontal siding was placed on the house, however, a date range of c. 1920-1940 seems likely.

Many German-Russian houses were sided over at the time of construction. Sometimes siding was added later. The Beck house follows in the tradition of sided-over houses, however, here the siding is of a more contemporary kind.

An aesthetic reaction to the exterior surface of a German-Russian house is not the grounds on which to judge a folk building. As mentioned in the overall statement of significance their importance lies in their distinctive form, use and method of construction. In many cases the exact methods of construction are obscured by original board siding or puddled clay veneer. This house maintains its traditional form, use and construction material, despite the fact contemporary siding has been added. This siding is cosmetic and should not distract one from comprehending the folk nature of the building.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Site # 33

Item number 10

Page 1

George Beck House

The boundaries of the site are imaginary lines. The north boundary runs parallel to the north wall of the house and lies 10 meters from the wall. The west, east and south boundaries are parallel to these respective walls and lie 20 meters from these walls. The site is located in the NE quarter of the NE quarter of Section 24, T124N, R75W in Campbell County.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Site #34

Item number 10

Page 1

Michael Weinzirl House

The boundaries of the site are formed by imaginary lines which lie 20 meters from the exterior walls of the house in north, west, south and east directions. The house lies on a east-west axis and is located in the SE/SE quarter, Section 12, T127N, R77W, Campbell County.



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Site #22

Item number 10

Page 1

Johan Bieber House and Barn

The house and barn are contained with a rectangular shaped boundary composed of imaginary lines. The north boundary is a line lying 30 meters from the north wall of the barn and parallel with the wall. The east line lies 30 meters east of the east wall of the barn and is parallel to it. The south and west lines are parallel to the south and west walls and lie 10 meters from these walls. The site is located in the SW/SW quarter, Section 1, T127N, R73W, McPherson County.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Site #22

Item number 8

Page 1

**Johann Bieber House and Barn**

The Bieber House and Barn are significant for their state of preservation, the method of construction employed and for the history of the Bieber family.

The Biebers were among the earliest German-Russian immigrants to come to McPherson County after the area was opened for settlement by the railroad. The Biebers came from Gluckstal in South Russia, a community which provided many of the emigrants. The family migrated in 1884 and came directly to this site as homesteaders. A descendent of the original family lives here today.

In contrast to the Wittmayer House-Barn, the Bieber House is sided over. As all batsa brick structures were sided over from the onset, it may be assumed this was as well. However, it is impossible to say precisely without removing the layers of horizontal board. The present siding probably dates from c. 1930-1950 and simply continues the established tradition of continual residing or resurfacing.

Similar to the Beck House, the Bieber House cannot be judged in terms of the aesthetics of its appearance. The significance of folk architecture is derived from its form, construction and use. The method of construction is frequently obscured, yet remains intact beneath cosmetic surfaces such as more recent siding. The basic form and use of this building remain unchanged.

Outbuildings often were constructed in a different technique than the house and the technique often was less carefully executed. In this case the barn appears to have been built more hurriedly of undressed stone and clay. It is highly unusual to find both a folk house and barn still standing which are in use.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Site #36

Item number 10

Page 1

Wilhelm Moser House-Barn

The boundaries of the site are four imaginary lines which are parallel to and lie 20 meters from the west, north, east and south walls of the house. The site is located in the Middle of the West ½ of Section 6, T124N, R74W, Walworth County.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Site #20

Item number 10

Page 1

Joseph Wollman House

The house is bounded by imaginary lines which are parallel to and lie 20 meters from the north, east, south and west walls of the house. The site is located in the NW/NE quarter, Section 31, T99N, R56W, Hutchinson County.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Site #16B

Item number 10

Page 1

John Vetter Barn

The site is bounded by imaginary lines which lie 10 meters from each wall of the building and are parallel to the walls. The site is located in the NE/NW quarter, Section 13, T97N, R60W, Hutchinson County.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Site #12

Item number 10

Page 1

Christ Holzworth/Gottlieb Lang House

The site is bounded by four imaginary lines which lie 20 meters to the north, east, south and west of the walls of the building, and which form a rectangular. The site is located in the NE/SW quarter of Section 27, T99N, R57W, Hutchinson County.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

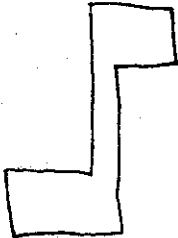
Site #10

Item number 10

Page 1

Cihak Farmstead

The boundaries of the site form this shape:



The northern and eastern most boundaries are parallel to and lies 20 meters from the north and east walls of the hog house; a southern boundary begins at the intersection of the eastern most boundary, lies parallel to and 20 meters from the south wall of the hog house. It intersects with an eastern boundary which is parallel to and lies 20 meters from the east wall of the house. This eastern boundary extends from the hog house south boundary to a point where it intersects with the south boundary of the house, which is parallel to and 20 meters from the south wall of the house. This south boundary intersects with the west boundary of the house which is parallel to and 20 meters from the west wall of the house. On the north, this west boundary intersects with the north house boundary, which is parallel to and 20 meters from the north wall of the house. This boundary intersects on the east with an east boundary which is parallel to and 10 meters from the east house boundary and intersects on the north with the north hog house boundary. The site is located in the SE/SW quarter, Section 2, T96N, R60W, Bon Homme County.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet Site #3

Item number 10

Page 1

Enoch Hofer House-Barn

The Hofer House-Barn is bounded by four imaginary lines which are parallel to and lie 20 meters from the west, north, east and south walls of the structure. The site is located in the SW/SW quarter, Section 35, T100N, R56W, Hutchinson County.



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Site #6

Item number

10

Page

1

Gottlieb Stern House

The boundaries of the site form a four-sided enclosed trapezoid. The north and east boundaries are parallel to and lie 20 meters from the north and east walls of the barn ruin and intersect with the west and south boundaries. The west and south boundaries are parallel to and lie 20 meters from the west and south walls of the house. The site is located in the NW/SE quarter, Section 17, T99N, R57W, Hutchinson County.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Site #24

Item number 10

Page 1

## John Strouckel House

The house is bounded by four imaginary lines which lie parallel to and 20 meters from the east, south, west and north walls of the house. The site is located in the NE/E one-half, Section 33, T122N, R72W, Edmunds County.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

6/29/84

Continuation sheet

Item number Site # 3

Page 2

The Hofer House-Barn is situated on a north-south axis. The east boundary is formed by the farm lane. The west and south boundaries are the outer edge of the shelterbelt, and the north boundary is an imaginary line lying ten feet from the north wall of the barn.