

Christian Scheid House
Beulah Vicinity
Mercer County
North Dakota

HABS No. ND-27

HABS
ND
29-BEUL,
1-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

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29-BEUL,
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

CHRISTIAN SCHEID HOUSE

HABS No. ND-27

I. INTRODUCTION

Location: The Christian Scheid House is located on a homestead in Mercer County, North Dakota, in an area historically known as Krem. The house is about 10 miles north-northeast of the town of Beulah.

Quad: Hazen Northwest, North Dakota

UTM: Zone 11; Easting 5254350; Northing 294970

Date of Construction: 1902

Present Owner: Rueben Scheid
Beulah, North Dakota

Present Use: Farm Storage

Significance: The Christian Scheid house is significant for its association with the German-Russian settlement in Mercer County and North Dakota. The house embodies the characteristics of German-Russian ethnic design, and is an unusual example of multiple clay construction methods.

Historian: Lon Johnson
February 1996

II. HISTORY

A. INTRODUCTION

The Christian Scheid house is located on a homestead in rural Mercer County, North Dakota, in an area historically known as Krem. It is about ten miles north-northeast of the town of Beulah (see figure 1).

The house is significant for its association with the German-Russian settlement of Mercer County and North Dakota. German-Russians formed a strong, clearly identifiable ethnic presence in the state beginning in 1884, and in Mercer County beginning in 1886. By 1900, Russian-born immigrants made up 78 percent of Mercer County's population. Some areas of the county, such as that where the Scheid homestead is located, continued to be settled by German-Russians through the first two decades of the twentieth century. The house is, therefore, associated with these strong German-Russian settlement patterns.¹

The Christian Scheid house also is significant as a representative example of Eastern European ethnic design. Previous studies have identified design and construction techniques uniquely characteristic to immigrants from Eastern Europe that are not customarily associated with farmstead development on the Northern Great Plains. The Scheid house embodies a majority of these characteristics including a rectangular, two-room plan, side-facing gables with a southern-facing door on the axial side, a moderately pitched roof with a gable door and exterior stairway, and a "low" appearance resulting from the lack of a raised foundation.²

The house gains additional architectural significance because of its exterior wall construction method. Three methods of earthen construction distinguish many German-Russian houses. The use of puddled clay with stones, rammed earth, or sun-dried bricks for load-bearing walls are well documented in German-Russian construction: the Scheid house combines all three techniques in its exterior walls, and is the first house documented in North Dakota constructed with multiple clay building methods.³

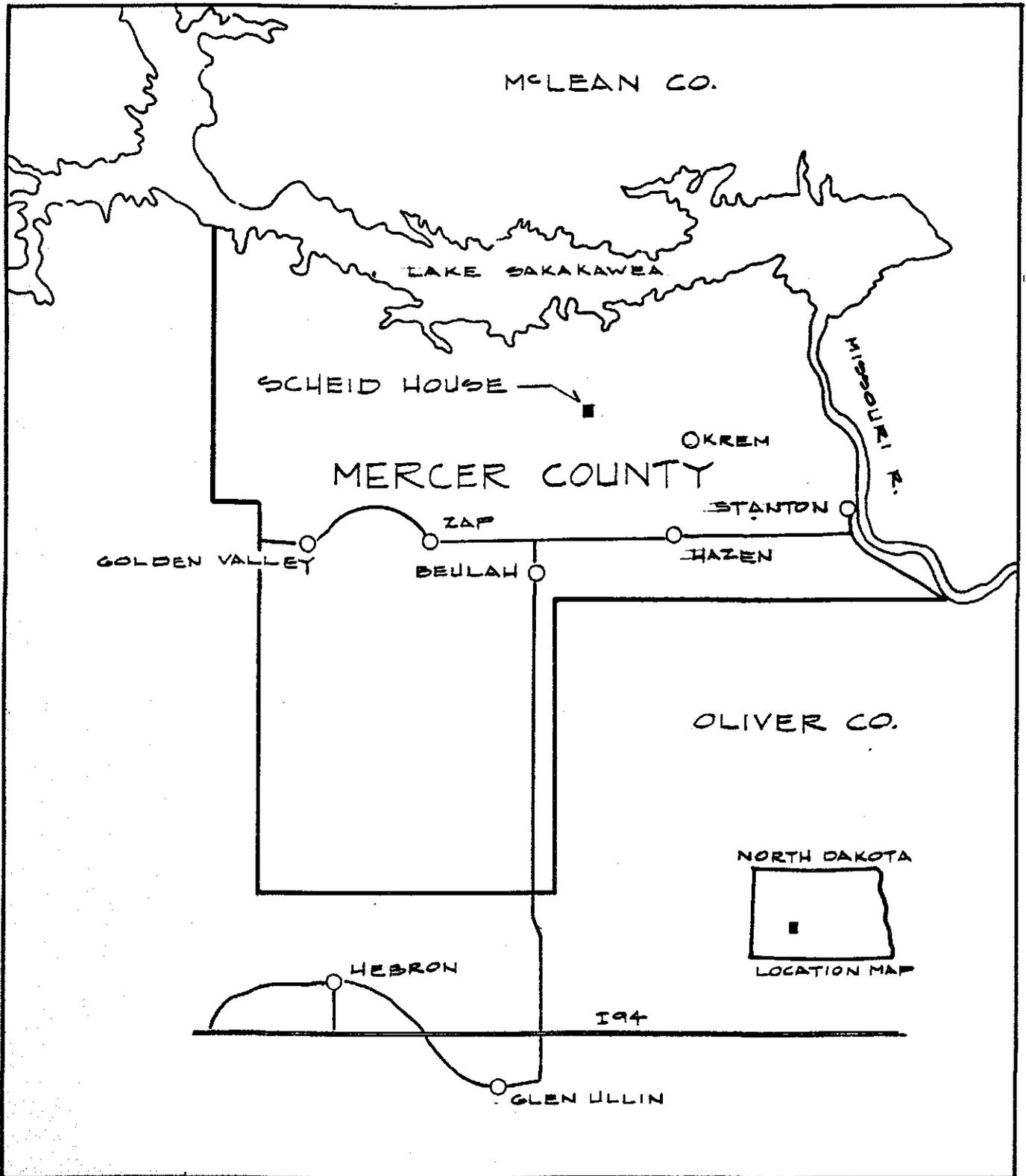


Figure 1. Area Map

B. GERMAN-RUSSIAN SETTLEMENT IN NORTH DAKOTA⁴

The term "German-Russian" refers to a group of German-speaking people who migrated primarily from western Europe to southern Russia between the mid-eighteenth and mid-nineteenth centuries. These emigrants located along the Volga River with later settlement concentrating in the Odessa region and southern Ukraine. Here they established tightly-knit settlements (referred to as "colonies"), which preserved their Germanic culture and religious beliefs, and distinguished them from the native Russian peasant villages.⁵

In the mid-nineteenth century, the Russian government responded to growing nationalistic apprehensions concerning the German-Russians and began retracting many of the privileges they had been granted to entice them to settle in Russia. This oppression led to a mass exodus, beginning in 1872, of thousands of German-Russians to the United States, Canada, and South America. In the United States, the availability of homesteads lured colonists to the Great Plains. German-Russians settled first in the Dakotas, Kansas, and Nebraska, eventually making their way into Montana, Washington, and eastern Colorado.⁶

The first German Russians in Dakota Territory settled near Yankton, in present day South Dakota, in 1872. A steady stream of immigrants from Russia followed and settlement continued in a northward direction. In 1884, they crossed into the counties of what would later be southern North Dakota. The wave of immigrants continued in both states until World War I.⁷

The German-Russians in North Dakota settled in the south central, north central, and southwestern portions of the state. These nearly overlapping areas are referred to as the "German-Russian Triangle." The 1920 census reported that the 23,850 German-Russians residing in North Dakota made up 20 percent of state's foreign-born population, and represented 23 percent of the entire German-Russian population in the United States.⁸

C. GERMAN-RUSSIAN SETTLEMENT IN MERCER COUNTY

Mercer County lies within the "German-Russian Triangle." In 1885, the population of the county was less than 300. The movement of German-Russians to Mercer County began the next year, when a train of 30 wagons left South Dakota, ferried across the Missouri River at Bismarck, and stopped in Hebron. County officials lured the train north with descriptions of good lands above the Knife River.⁹

After the first families settled in Mercer County, immigrants began to come directly from Russia, encouraged by Carl Semmler, a Northern Pacific immigration agent. By 1890, the impact of the German-Russian migration on the county was quite evident. The census that year found German-Russians making up almost one-half of the county's foreign-born population. The trend continued and the number of German-Russians far exceeded any other ethnic group in the county. The 1980 census revealed that 69 percent of Mercer County residents claimed German ancestry, presumably of Russian origin.¹⁰

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, German-Russians, including many of the original immigrant families, settled in the vicinity of an inland town called Krem. Krem is a corruption of the German work "Krym" which translated is "Crimea" from the Black Sea region of Russia. Krem apparently was founded as early as 1886 with the initial settlement of the area, but its location moved several times. The erection of the Krem Roller Mill in 1899 and the establishment of a post office at the mill location stimulated permanent growth of the town. Krem prospered as the rural commercial center of Mercer County and the heart of the German-Russian community until it was bypassed by the railroad in 1914.¹¹

The concentration of German-Russians in the Krem area reflects the importance of family and cultural heritage. German-Russians settled and acquired land in close proximity to each other. The Scheid homestead is located west-northwest of Krem, in T145N, R87W. Most German-Russians in the township took advantage of the homestead laws to acquire land. There were 64 successful homestead patents issued or 91 percent of all patents in this township (excluding railroad lands). Homestead patents constituted 42 percent of the total land area.¹²

In 1904, Frank Wilhelm received the first homestead patent in T145N, R87W. He apparently made his initial entry around 1899. The township saw a wave of settlement in the early years of the first decade of the twentieth century as indicated by the number of final homestead patents issued between 1905 and 1910. Christian Scheid received his final patent in 1909. By 1916, all lands open for settlement in the township had been taken up.¹³

D. GERMAN-RUSSIAN ARCHITECTURE IN THE DAKOTAS

The fundamental house form brought from the Russian Steppe to the Dakotas by the German-Russians was a rectangular, central chimney building constructed of indigenous materials.¹⁴ Built first of clay or stone, the houses were sometimes later constructed with commercially-produced lumber, and even used railroad ties.¹⁵ A turn of the century reporter described the German-Russian dwellings in northern South Dakota as:

Low-roofed and broad are the houses of these peasants, veritable homes of earth. They are not the sod shanties of the Western boomer by any means, for these foreigners have a way of building for the future. They construct their homes in a curious fashion, and build them so substantially they will last half a century if necessary. . .¹⁶

In the Dakota's German-Russians used clay in a variety of ways to construct load-bearing walls for their permanent houses. The most basic method of construction, puddled clay, involved heaping the moistened mixture to a width of about 24 inches and a height of about 13 to 18 inches. Builders used a variety of tools to pile the clay, which solidified in wooden forms or similar moulding devices. After the first layer of clay dried, successive tiers were added until the desired wall height was achieved.¹⁷

A second construction technique, puddled clay with stone, is similar to the first except stones of varying dimensions were incorporated into the clay mixture. Stones served as an infill and thus reduced the amount of time and work required to build the wall.¹⁸

Another type of clay construction, called rammed earth, involved compacting the clay mixture between board forms. Precisely how the mixture was tamped is unclear, but cultures throughout the world typically used a sturdy ramming device or people standing on boards. Because the clay was held firmly in place by a form, the finished walls are relatively smooth and square.¹⁹

Two additional types of construction resulted from forming clay by hand or with the aid of a mold. The first method shapes the clay mixture into a large biscuit-like oval, and these biscuits are then laid up in a bed of clay mortar to form a wall. Large clay bricks, resembling adobe but known locally as *bafsa*, constitute the second method. These were fashioned by hand or more frequently with a wooden mold.²⁰

One resident of Leola, South Dakota stated that bricks were made by putting a clay, straw, and water "batter" into a 14 inch by 6 inch by 6 inch frame and then allowed to dry.²¹ An 1896 article in *Harper's Weekly* provided a detailed description of a *batsa* house in northern South Dakota:

[The farmer] has been making bricks for days, huge clay and straw bricks perhaps twelve inches thick by eighteen inches long. After the bricks are sun-dried they are laid up for his walls, the joints being properly broken. The interstices between the bricks are filled in with clay in a soft mass, making the wall solid and about two feet in thickness. The color of one of these walls as you see it on the prairie is a dark soft gray; or when, as in some cases, it is plastered upon the outside, it is lighter in color. The walls are probably not more than seven feet high.²²

Some German-Russian builders in North Dakota constructed masonry houses of shaped sandstone quarried from nearby outcroppings while others utilized a balloon frame of milled lumber sided with clapboards. In Stark County, a few examples of houses constructed of vertically placed, used railroad ties have been identified.²³

Builders in the Dakotas also used a clay mixture as a finish coat for interior and exterior walls. The "plaster" functioned as a preservative and insulator. According to one source in Stark County, the farmers hauled the clay from its source to their farms where it was placed in a pile. Water was poured onto the clay and straw or hay and manure were added.²⁴ The mixture was then blended together by walking a horse over it for 15 minutes.²⁵ The manure was described as the essential ingredient in the mixture because it provided the necessary consistency for easy spreading.²⁶

After placement on exterior walls, the plaster was whitewashed to keep the rain from washing it away. Reportedly, the whitewash reacted with clay resulting in a hardened surface.²⁷ A mixture of mortar was made annually to re-plaster those areas which had deteriorated.²⁸ Commercial stucco often replaced the clay mixture in later years. After being placed on interior walls, the clay mixture was whitewashed, painted, or covered with some kind of paper.²⁹

While the Dakota's German-Russians used locally available materials in numerous ways both structurally and decoratively, they consistently used only a few basic floor plans in constructing their houses. The division of interior space seems to be derived from the central chimney *ernhaus* and tripartite dwelling common in western Europe and perpetuated in southwestern Russia. Similar to those buildings,

the Dakota houses are rectangular in shape with a central chimney around which the rooms are arranged. Although evidence occasionally indicates some houses began as a single room, they are typically found with two or three rooms.³⁰

German-Russian houses are one story high and built close to the ground. They have side facing gables and a moderately pitched roof. An east or south facing door is placed near the center of the axial wall of the house and provides entry to the kitchen. Vestibules ("vorhausls") are found on about one-half the houses in Stark County. Windows are generally two-over-two, double-hung sash.³¹

E. CHRISTIAN SCHEID HISTORY

Christian Scheid filed a homestead application on the south half of the northeast quarter and lots 1 and 2 of Section 2, Township 145 North, Range 87 West, on April 16, 1902. Scheid received his final homestead patent on June 17, 1909.³²

Christian Scheid emigrated from South Russia through the port of New York in October 1901. At the time, he was about 43 years old. Scheid was apparently accompanied by his wife, Christina, and the couple's three minor children, George Otto, Robert, and Emma. The children were all born in Cherkes, South Russia. One additional child, Arthur Friedrick, was born in Mercer County, North Dakota within about a year of their arrival.³³ The Scheids were members of the Lutheran Church.³⁴

Scheid and his family took up residence on their claim ten days after making the homestead application in April 1902. He immediately constructed a "mud & stone house" and broke 25 acres of land. Scheid rapidly increased the acreage of his homestead under cultivation. He added 45 acres in 1903, 20 acres in 1904, 20 acres in 1905, and 25 acres in 1906.³⁵

Scheid apparently met with sustained success through the early years on his homestead. When he filed his homestead proof in 1908, improvements on the land were valued at \$1000 including a 30 feet by 36 feet house, a 20 feet by 70 feet mud and stone barn, a 16 feet by 40 feet frame barn, and a 20 feet by 28 feet frame granary.³⁶

The homestead remains in the Scheid family today. Title passed from Christian Scheid to his wife, Christina, in 1915, and to the couple's son, Arthur, in 1927. During the 1970s and 1980s, it passed out of the family, but in 1986, Reuben Scheid, Christian and Christina's grandson, purchased the property. He is the current owner.³⁷

III. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF CHRISTIAN SCHEID HOUSE

The Christian Scheid house is located in a rural area of Mercer County, North Dakota, about ten miles north-northeast of the town of Beulah. The farmstead sits on a slight rise just to the west of a graveled county road (HABS Photographs No. ND-27-1 and ND-27-2). It is bounded on all sides by cultivated fields. A low area across the county road from the house is reportedly the source of the clay for the house's construction (HABS Photograph No. ND-27-3).³⁸ The house is one of seven buildings and three grain bins comprising the homestead.³⁹

The two-room, mud-brick, Christian Scheid house is rectangular in plan with a gabled roof (HABS Photographs Nos. ND-27-4 through ND-27-9 and figure 2). A shed roofed, wood frame vestibule projects from the front (south) facade of the house (HABS Photograph No. ND-27-10). A hipped roofed porch wraps around a portion of the south side and all of the east side of the house. A mud-brick, shed roofed addition is also located along the full length of the rear (north) side of the house.

The two-room portion of the house measures 36 feet 5 inches by 20 feet. It is unknown whether both of these rooms comprised the original house. An interior wall, 14 inches thick, separates the two rooms. The thickness of the wall suggests that it may have been an exterior wall and that the house was originally only one room, with a second room added at a later time. A survey of German-Russian houses in Stark County found several such additions, but concluded there was no way to tell if every house with wide interior walls has had an addition.

Christian Scheid's homestead proof does not document the sequence of the house's construction. The application, however, lists a 30 feet by 36 feet house which corresponds with current measurements of the house. The house had reached its present form by 1908, including a second room, if any, and the full-length rear addition.

The exterior walls of the house are about 17 inches thick. They are constructed in an unusual three-phase building process (HABS Photograph No. ND-27-11 and figure 4). First, a puddled clay with stone "foundation," about two feet high, was built. The field stones are held together with a clay and straw mortar. On top of this foundation, a one foot deep, mud leveling course, which appears to be rammed earth, was placed. The course apparently provided a level surface on which to set the window sills and begin the mud-brick portion of the walls. The mud-bricks are 11 inches wide, 4 inches high, and 7 inches deep. They are a friable composition of mud and straw. The bricks are mortared together with a light-colored mud. They are laid in an English bond with a header course alternating between stretcher courses. There are sixteen courses of brick from the leveling course to the bottom of the ceiling joists.

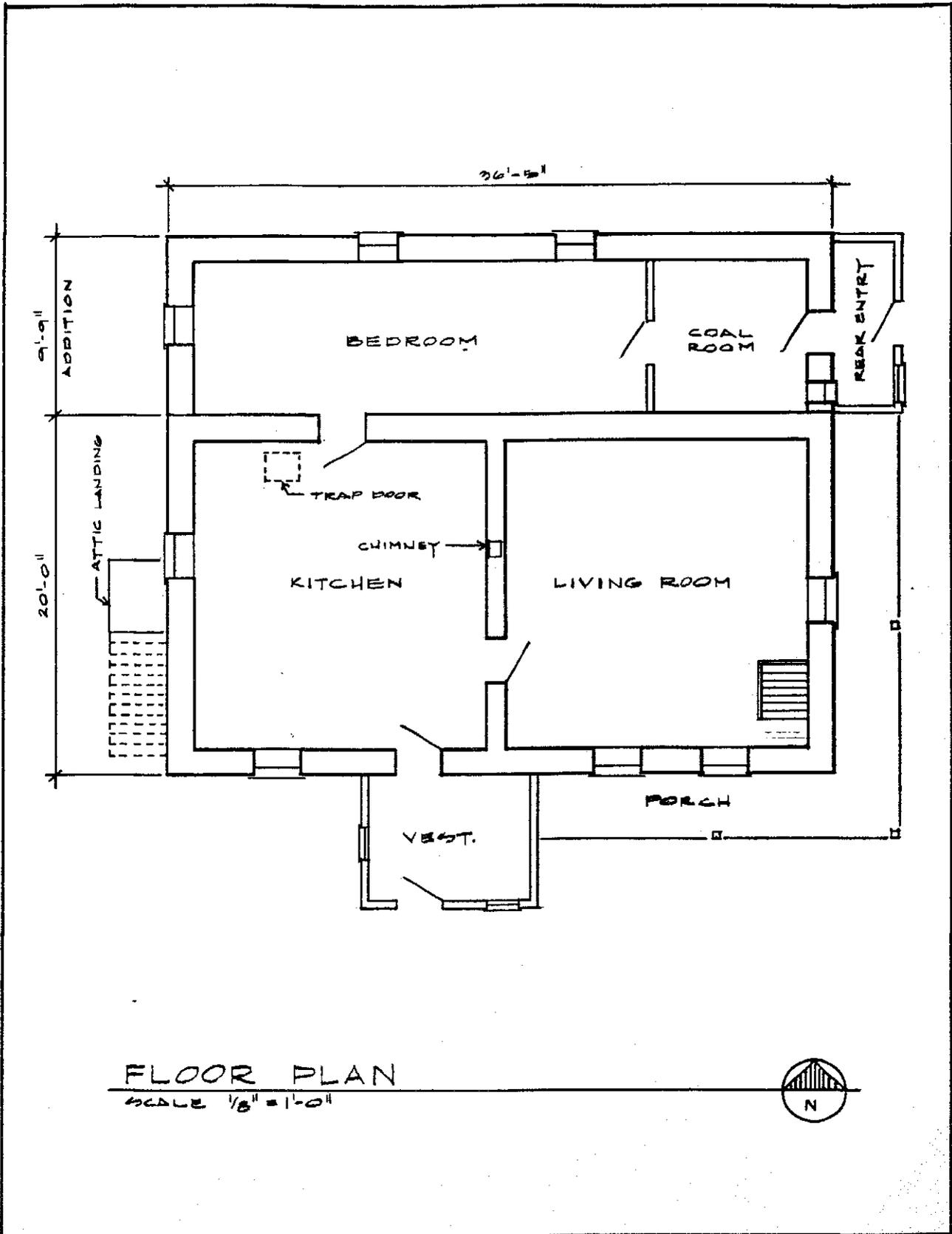


Figure 2. Christian Scheid House Floor Plan

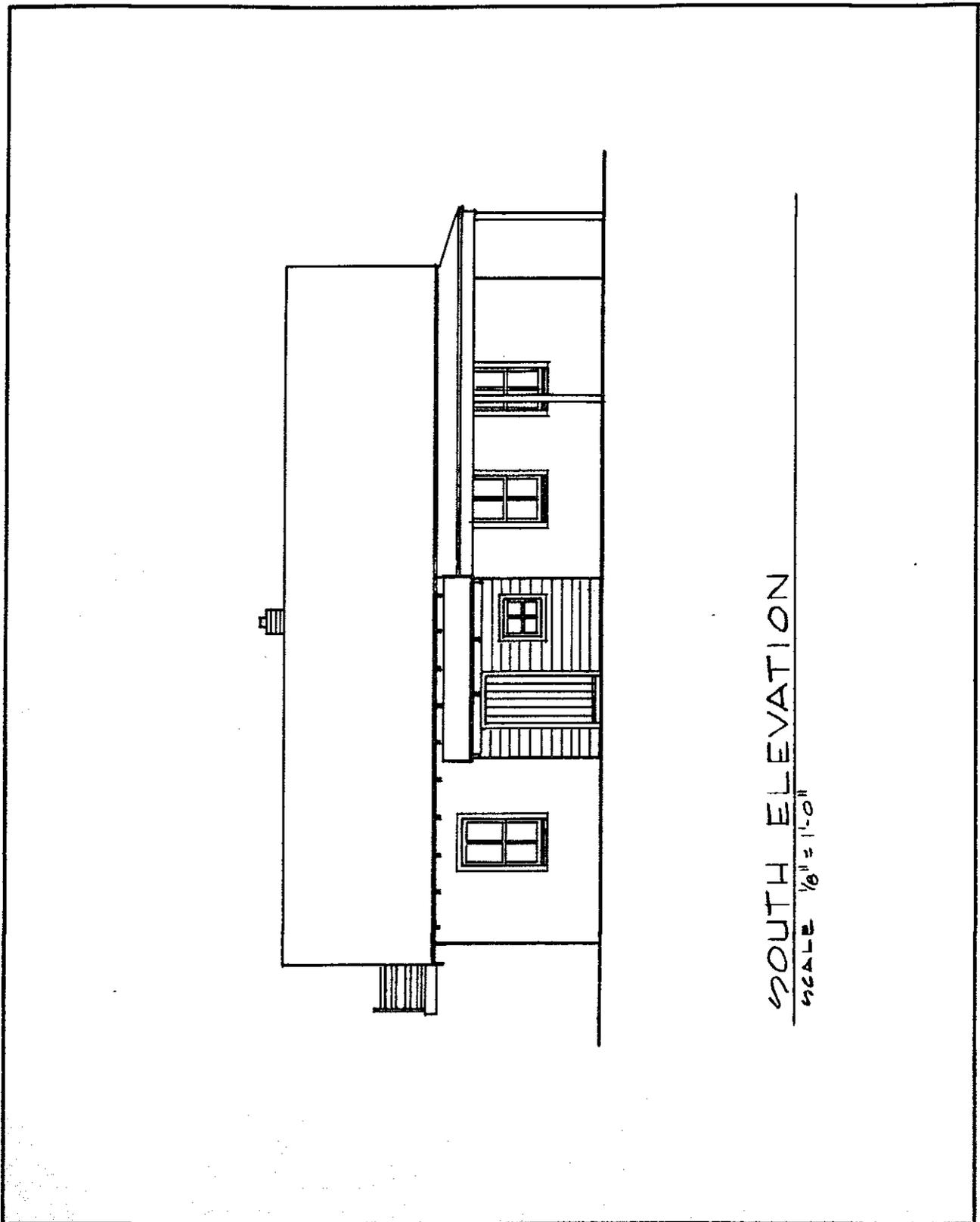
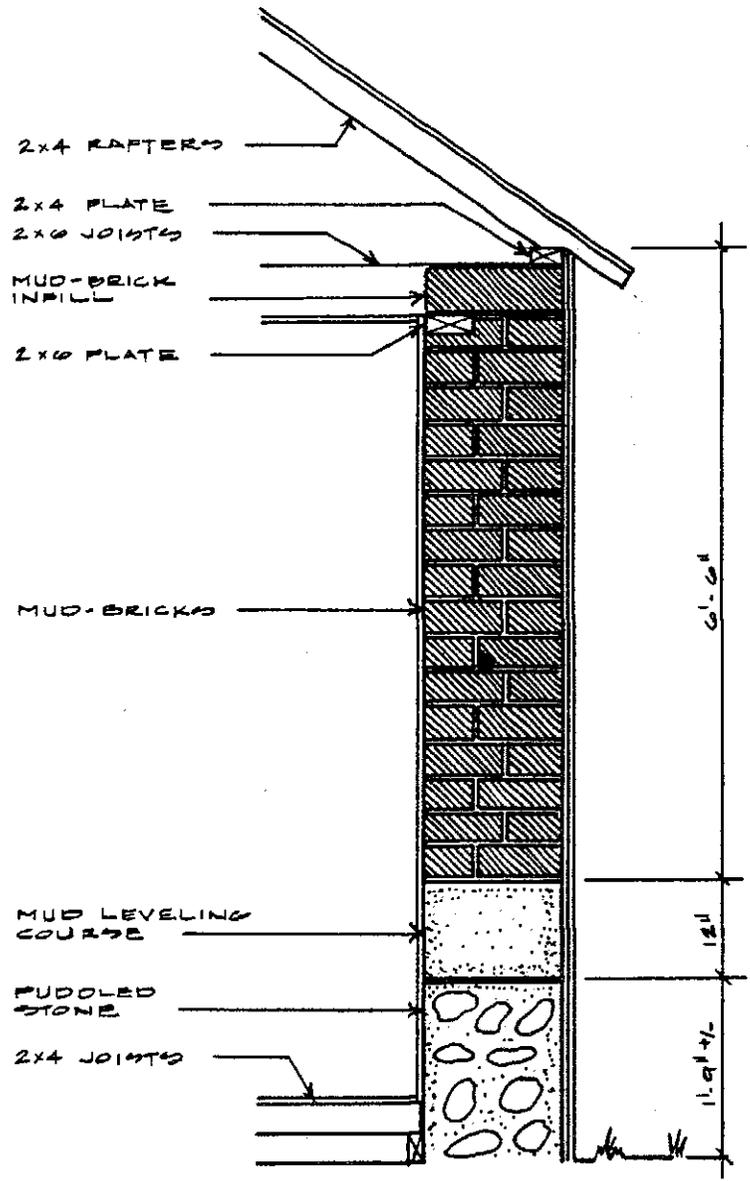


Figure 3. Christian Scheid House South Elevation



TYPICAL WALL SECTION
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

Figure 4. Christian Scheid House Wall Section

The top plate, on which the 2 inch by 6 inch ceiling joists rest, is located at the interior side of the wall. The joists extend beyond the plate, over the mud-brick wall, with their ends located at the same plane as the exterior walls. The spaces between the joists, and on top of the plate, are filled with mud-bricks. The exterior walls of the house were coated with a very thin mud plaster at one time. This coating was later covered with a commercial coat of stucco.

Another plate measuring 2 inches by 4 inches, is located on top of the joists at the exterior face of the wall. This plate receives the 2 inch by 4 inch rafters. The rafters are notched at the plate, and their tails cut to 2 inches by 2 inches. The tails extend 6 inches from the exterior wall and are exposed. The rafters are covered with one inch thick sheathing and roofed with wood shingles. T-lock asphalt shingles now cover the wood shingles. A single, wire-struck brick chimney with a clay flue liner is located on the rear roof slope.

Windows in the house, three along the front facade and one at each end, are two-over-two double-hung sash. They are located at the exterior plane of the wall and have four-inch wide trim boards. The interior recess created by the thick walls flares gently inward and toward the ceiling (HABS Photograph No. ND-27-15).

The fenestration pattern in the Scheid house varies from the German-Russian houses documented in Stark County. In the latter examples, the end walls typically have two, rather than one, window. Also, the axial wall usually has one window per room, rather than the two found in the Scheid house living room.

The gables of the house are sided with clapboards with a 4 inch exposure (HABS Photograph No. ND-27-12). A piece of clapboard siding with the tongue pointed outward is laid at about a 45 degree angle below the initial siding course. This piece of siding acts as a drip, protecting the mud-brick and stucco walls below it. The east gable has a single four-light window. The west gable has a centrally placed, vertical board door with surface mounted battens. It is flanked by a single four-light window. The door opens onto a small landing constructed of 2 inch by 8 inch joists which cantilever from the wall of the house. The joists rest on a hewn log placed in the mud-brick wall. One side of the horizontal board railing remains, but the other railing and the exterior stairs are gone.

The floor in the kitchen (the only floor system accessible) is constructed of 2 inch by 4 inch floor joists resting on a central 2 inch by 4 inch "beam." The beam is placed directly on the ground which appears to have been leveled. The leveling suggests that this room may originally have had only a dirt floor.

The shed roofed, wood frame vestibule or "vorhausl" measures 7 feet 4 inches by 9 feet 9 inches (HABS Photograph No. ND-27-10). The Stark County survey found that vestibules do not always date to the original construction of German-Russian houses, and the date of construction of this vestibule is unknown. The exterior walls of the vestibule are sided with 1 inch by 8 inch drop siding. The shed roof has 2 inch by 4 inch rafters with exposed tails. The wood sheathing is now covered with v-seam metal roofing. Single four-light windows are located on the front (south) and west sides. The off-center front door is constructed of vertical boards. The door opens onto two very large, irregularly-shaped, flat stones.

The shed roofed, puddled clay rear addition measures 9 feet 9 inches wide and spans the full length of the house. The half-gable ends are infilled with mud-bricks (HABS Photograph No. ND-27-13). A small, wood frame entry extends from the east side of the addition. The roof on the addition is a continuation of the north roof of the house, but with a much more shallow pitch. The addition has a single, four-light window on the west end and two, single, four-light windows on the north side. The lintel for the west window is composed of rough poles wired together. The east end of the addition has a small two-light window and a vertical board door with surface mounted battens. The frame entry has a larger two-light window and a vertical board door, both on the east side. The roof of the entry has collapsed.

The wrap-around, hipped roofed porch is an unusual feature for a German-Russian house. The date of its construction is unknown. The wood shingled roof is supported on 4 inch by 4 inch chamfered posts. The porch floor consists of built-up earth. There was never a direct access to the porch from the interior of the house.

The interior of the main portion of the house is divided into two rooms; the kitchen measures 16 feet by 17 feet 2 inches and the living room measures 16 feet 5 inches by 17 feet 2 inches (figure 2). Access from the vestibule is into the kitchen (HABS Photograph No. ND-27-14). The ceilings are 8 feet high and covered with 1 inch by 4 inch double-beaded tongue and groove boards. The walls are coated with a thin coat of brown (mud?) plaster and a harder coat of white plaster. The floors are 1 inch by 4 inch tongue and groove boards. The door between the two rooms is gone.

A trap door near the north wall of the kitchen provides access to a small root cellar which was dug in the 1940s. At the same time, a set of steep stairs to the attic was installed in the southeast corner of the living room. Prior to that time, persons sleeping in the attic used an exterior stairway.⁴⁰ The late date of construction of the stairway may explain its location in the living room rather than in the kitchen where stairs are usually found in German-Russian houses.

The rear addition is accessed by a four-panel wood door in the north wall of the kitchen. The floor is 6 inches lower than the floor of the main house. The addition is divided into two rooms; the bedroom measures 25 feet 10 inches long and the coal room measures 8 feet 4 inches. The walls are covered with oil cloth (painted) and the ceilings are fiberboard. A vertical board door with surface mounted battens and Z-bracing joins the two rooms (HABS Photograph No. ND-27-16).

The attic of the house is divided into two bedrooms. The walls and ceilings are finished with fiberboard. Whether the attic was originally planned for grain storage, as has been found in some German-Russian houses with exterior stairways, is unknown.

IV. FUTURE OF THE PROPERTY

The Coteau Properties Company of Beulah, North Dakota plans to expand its strip mining operation in central Mercer County for coal. The open pit mining will result in the demolition of the Christian Scheid homestead house.

The Scheid house was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. It also was found that the demolition of the house would have an adverse effect on the characteristics of the house which qualified it for the National Register. To mitigate this adverse effect, Coteau Properties Company agreed to undertake recording the house to the standards of the Historic American Building Survey (HABS). This historical narrative, drawings, and photographs are the products of the HABS recordation.

V. ENDNOTES

1. For information on German-Russian settlement patterns in North Dakota, including Mercer County, see: Timothy J. Kloberdanz, "Volksdeutsche: The Eastern European Germans," in Plains Folk: North Dakota's Ethnic History, ed. William C. Sherman and Playford V. Thorson (Fargo, ND: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies at North Dakota State University, 1986. For information on German-Russian settlement patterns in Mercer County, see: Ken Deaver and Joan Brownell, "Cultural Resources Management Plan for the Coteau East Mine Area (Life of the Mine Area)," by Ethnoscience. Prepared for Coteau Properties Company, Beulah, ND, 1991.
2. For a detailed discussion of European antecedents of German-Russian design and a description of German-Russian ethnic architecture in Stark County, see: Lon Johnson, Mark Hufstetler, and Alice Emerson, and Michael Koop, sub-consultant, "Ethnic Architecture in Stark County, North Dakota: A Historic Context," by Renewable Technologies, Inc. Report prepared for Division of Archeology and Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, North Dakota, 1991.
3. Robert Mitchell, Historical Architect, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Telephone interview by Lon Johnson, February 14, 1996.
4. This section is largely taken from: Lon Johnson, Mark Hufstetler, and Alice Emerson, and Michael Koop, sub-consultant, "Ethnic Architecture in Stark County, North Dakota: A Historic Context."
5. Richard Sallet, Russian-German Settlements in the United States (Fargo, ND: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, 1974); Timothy J. Kloberdanz, "The Volksdeutsche: The Eastern European Germans."
6. Ibid.
7. Theodore C. Wenslaff, "The Settlement of Germans from Russia in the Dakotas," Papers from the Tenth Annual Dakota History Conference, by Herbert W. Blakely (Madison, SD: Dakota State College, 1979), 509-13; Timothy J. Kloberdanz, "Volksdeutsche: The Eastern European Germans," 131-32.

8. Timothy J. Kloberdanz, "Volksdeutsche: The Eastern European Germans," 136-38.

9. Hazen Diamond Jubilee Committee, Hazen, North Dakota 1913-1988 (Hazen, ND: np, 1988).

10. Elwyn B. Robinson, History of North Dakota (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1966), 194-95; Timothy J. Kloberdanz, "Volksdeutsche: The Eastern European Germans," 144.

11. Otto Richter, "Krem: The City on a Hill," North Dakota History 39 (2) (Spring, 1972): 18-25; 38.

12. Information pertaining to land patents in T145N, R87W has been compiled from the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office (GLO) records on file at the Public Records Room, Bureau of Land Management Regional Office, Billings, MT. Approximately 50 percent of the land area in the township was part of the Northern Pacific Railroad's land grant and therefore not available for settlement. The majority of this land was purchased by individuals who already held land in the general area.

13. Seventy five percent of all successful patents in the township were issued between 1905 and 1910. Bureau of Land Management General Land Office (GLO) records on file at the Public Records Room Bureau of Land Management, Billings, MT.

14. For a detailed discussion of European antecedents of German-Russian design and a description of German-Russian ethnic design in Stark County, see: Lon Johnson, Mark Hufstetler, and Alice Emerson, and Michael Koop, sub-consultant, "Ethnic Architecture in Stark County, North Dakota: A Historic Context."

15. Ibid. Prior to the Stark County report, no comprehensive survey of German-Russian ethnic architecture had been undertaken in North Dakota, and this section was largely dependent upon research undertaken in South Dakota by Michael Koop. At the time of the report, Lauren McCroskey, Architectural Historian, State Historical Society of North Dakota pointed out that "the use of traditional building methods and materials [as described in this section] have all been observed [in reconnaissance surveys] in North Dakota in at least as many cases."

16. Hammond, "A Bit of Europe in Dakota," 690.

17. Lon Johnson, Mark Hufstetler, and Alice Emerson, and Michael Koop, sub-consultant, "Ethnic Architecture in Stark County, North Dakota: A Historic Context."
18. Ibid.
19. Ibid.
20. Ibid.
21. Jubilee Journal, 1884-1959, 41.
22. Hammond, "A Bit of Europe in Dakota," 690.
23. Lon Johnson, Mark Hufstetler, and Alice Emerson, and Michael Koop, sub-consultant, "Ethnic Architecture in Stark County, North Dakota: A Historic Context."
24. The ingredients for making mortar were described by three Stark County, North Dakota residents. The methods described in this paragraph are combined from the individual descriptions.
25. Bill Schmidt, Dickenson, ND, Interview by Lon Johnson and Mike Koop, 24 May 1991.
26. Jacob Frank, Scheffield, ND, Interview by Lon Johnson and Mike Koop, 24 May 1991.
27. Bill Schmidt, Interview.
28. Jacob Frank, Interview.
29. Lon Johnson, Mark Hufstetler, and Alice Emerson, and Michael Koop, sub-consultant, "Ethnic Architecture in Stark County, North Dakota: A Historic Context."
30. Ibid.
31. Ibid.
32. Christian Scheid Case File, Final Certificate No. 02195, National Archives, Washington, D.C. These case files are presently being moved to the National Archives at College Park, Maryland.
33. Ibid.

34. Reuben Scheid, Telephone interview by Lon Johnson, 14 February 1996.
35. Christian Scheid Case File.
36. Ibid.
37. North Dakota Cultural Resources Survey Site form for the Christian Scheid Homestead, SITS #32ME713. On file at the Division of Archeology and Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, ND.
38. Reuben Scheid, Interview.
39. For a description of the outbuildings at the Christian Scheid homestead see, North Dakota Cultural Resources Survey Site Form, SITS #32ME713. None of the other buildings were found to exhibit ethnic influence, and they were determined ineligible for the National Register.
40. Reuben Scheid, Interview with Lon Johnson, 10 November 1995.

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