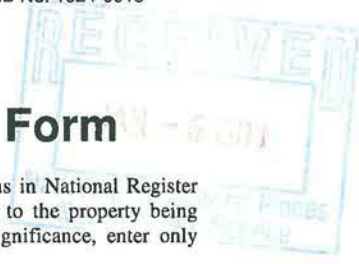


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Gottlieb and Friederike Scheurenbrand House  
Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: 700 E. Hanson St.  
City or town: Mitchell State: SD County: Davison  
Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local  
Applicable National Register Criteria:  
XA \_\_\_B XC \_\_\_D

Gary D. Vogt 12-12-2017  
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date  
SD SHPO  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.  
Signature of commenting official: Date  
Title : State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  
 determined eligible for the National Register  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  
 removed from the National Register  
 other (explain:)



Signature of the Keeper



Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:   
Public – Local   
Public – State   
Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)   
District   
Site   
Structure   
Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<b>Total</b>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS/rehabilitation  
DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> & 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: CONCRETE

Walls: CONCRETE

Roof: ASPHALT

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### **Summary Paragraph**

The Gottlieb and Friederike Scheurenbrand House is located at 700 East Hanson Street in Mitchell, South Dakota. The land consists of Lot 7 and the west half of lot 8 in Block 1, located on the H.C. Applegate Addition to the City of Mitchell. The house was constructed in 1906 and is situated on a corner lot, located at the northeast corner of East Hanson and South Capital Streets. The house is about five blocks east of the historic commercial district and a couple blocks north of the former Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railroad line. The neighborhood is largely residential with several churches in the vicinity. The façade is south facing, fronting on East Hanson Street. The house is a one-and-a-half-story, concrete block dwelling with a modified rectangular plan, a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof with lower gambrel-roof cross gables, and front and rear porches. The roof gables feature cornice returns, a dentil band, and wood soffit and fascia. The walls are comprised of concrete blocks and concrete bricks in two buff sandstone and red-purple colors and a variety of forms. The full-width porch features piers and a foundation of concrete block. Second-floor windows have segmental arch lintels and the gable peaks feature either a small circular window or a single diamond pattern in the color of the brick. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof at the gable ridge. The interior of the house contains original wood detailing including doors, molding, and wood staircase and railing. A non-contributing wood frame garage, built in the late 1940s-1950s is set at the northwest corner of the lot and is accessed by a driveway from South Capital Street.

Although comparisons to a historic image show that a porch roof balustrade has been removed, the property is in good condition and retains a high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It conveys architectural and engineering significance as an important local example of early twentieth century innovation through its use of the Perfection method of concrete block construction patented by architect Wallace L. Dow. The house has not been moved and remains on the corner lot near the center of Mitchell. At the time of the survey, the interior of the house was undergoing rehabilitation. Despite the work underway, the interior retains a high degree of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. The majority of the layout remains unaltered, and major interior character-defining features, including the woodwork of the staircase and the majority of windows and doors, as well as their surrounds, remain intact. The exterior of the house remains largely unchanged and stays true to Dow's original design.

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## Narrative Description

The Gottlieb and Friederike Scheurenbrand House is a one-and-a-half-story concrete block dwelling constructed by owner Gottlieb Scheurenbrand and designed by architect Wallace L. Dow in 1906. The date of construction is evidenced by a date stone located between the two windows on the second story of the façade and is corroborated by multiple sources, including a photograph of the completed Scheurenbrand House that was published in a 1907 issue of *Rock Products* newsletter (see Image 1, next page).<sup>1</sup> The house is two bays wide and three rooms deep. The structure sits on a rock-faced concrete block foundation and contains front and rear porches. The house has an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a lower gambrel-roof gable on the west elevation and a lower projecting gambrel-roof bay on the east elevation. An interior brick chimney intersects the roof at the rear third of the gable ridge. The roof features a prominent cornice and cornice returns with dentil moldings and a beadboard soffit. All of the windows are wood unless otherwise noted.

The dwelling is constructed of a mixture of concrete blocks of different finishes and color. The foundation is made of large, rock-faced blocks in a reddish-purple color, quoin blocks molded to give an appearance of chamfer-edged (V-cut) rustication on the corners, and large smooth-faced blocks with an angled top edge forming the top course around the foundation. The first story of the house features slightly vermiculated buff sandstone-colored concrete blocks enhanced by projecting, smooth chamfer-edged concrete block quoins. Similar block quoins also frame most of the window and door openings. The gable ends are constructed of smaller, rock-faced concrete blocks that create the appearance of textured, buff-colored brick. Upper windows are framed by smooth-faced concrete bricks that angle at the edge along the opening. Unless otherwise specified, window sills and lintels are primarily large blocks of the red-purple color; sills project slightly from the wall surface and have a beveled top edge along the window frame. Lintel blocks found under the porch eaves are more red than purple, perhaps indicating that pigment in the others has faded. Mortar is a red-purple color with narrow, beaded joints. All concrete blocks were made using Dow's patented Perfection Power Block Machine.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Rock Products Journal* 6(10) (Louisville, KY: April 1907), 47; Jennifer Dumke, *W.L. Dow: The Architect Who Shaped Sioux Falls* (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2013), 129.

<sup>2</sup> *Rock Products Journal* 6(10) (Louisville, KY: April 1907), 47.

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**Image 1:** Page and detail from *Rock Products Journal*. Louisville, KY 6(10) (April 1907), 47.

The south façade of the house faces East Hanson Street. A single-story, full-width porch runs the length of the façade. The porch roof is nearly flat and has standing seam sheet metal roofing that is not very visible. The porch cornice has square beams as a frieze set on the support piers, and a square beam also supports the middle of the porch roof, running from the roof edge to the house wall. The porch is supported by four piers of stacked square concrete blocks. It features a red-purple concrete railing supported by buff-colored cast concrete balusters with square abacus, rounded belly, and square base. The porch has a poured or slab concrete floor and a beadboard wood ceiling. The porch is accessed by a set of five steps of poured grey concrete located on the west side of the porch. The cheek walls of the steps are built of a mixture of red rock-faced and rusticated blocks and feature globe-shaped finials. The pier on the north corner of the stair is composed of blocks that are rock-faced on the exterior face but smooth on their other sides.

The main entrance is located in a recessed corner on the west end of the porch, making the porch an L-shape. The doorway is topped with a concrete block lintel which is ornamented with an impressed broken pediment design and a simple cap molding. The original, wood paneled door has a single large window with a dentil band running below it. There are two windows under the porch. Centered on the main south-facing wall section, there is a large, wood, fixed picture window that appears to be original. A one-over-one, double-hung window is located near the main entrance on the west-facing wall of the recessed entry.

The gable end on the façade contains a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows evenly spaced on the gable end. These windows are topped by segmental arch lintels composed of red-purple, rock-faced bricks. A date stone is located between the windows and reads "GS 1906." A small circular wood window is centered within the apex of the gable and is surrounded by red rock-faced rowlock bricks.

The east elevation is comprised of three bays, the central of which is a projecting two-story bay with a gambrel roof that flares at the edges. The projecting bay contains two evenly-spaced one-

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over-one windows on each story. Those on the second story are topped by red concrete brick segmental arch lintels and have aluminum storm windows. At the gable peak, the brick bonding creates a diamond of red bricks.

On the first story of the east elevation, to the south of the projecting bay is a single one-over-one, double-hung window topped by a red concrete block lintel with an impressed broken pediment design. To the right (north) of the projecting bay are two evenly spaced windows topped by heavy molded red concrete block lintels. Windows on the basement level are three-light wood hopper windows with vertical muntins located on the central and southern bays; the basement windows have storm windows. Cellar bulkhead doors are located on the northernmost portion of the east elevation. The cellar door is a modern, metal replacement and cannot be opened from the outside. A small, covered cistern/well is located south of the cellar door.

The rear (north) elevation features a one-story, partial width porch with a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. The porch is supported by two red concrete block piers, which have been paired to smaller square support posts. There are two short sets of steps on the east and west ends of the porch. The rear entrance is located to the west of center and is sheltered by the porch. The door has a large single light over wood panels. Two one-over-one double-hung windows are also located on the first story. Both are topped by heavy molded block lintels typical of those on the other elevations. The rear gable end contains a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows evenly spaced. Those windows are topped by segmental arch lintels of concrete brick. A third, smaller one-over-one window is located to the west of the pair. All three have aluminum storm windows. A decorative diamond pattern in red brick is located in the concrete bricks at the gable peak.

The west elevation of the house, located along South Capital street, contains a canted bay window centered on the first story. All of the windows on the west elevation are one-over-one, double-hung windows except for the center window on the canted bay, which is a single-light, fixed, picture window. There are single windows on both sides of the bay, one to the north of the bay, and a smaller window to the south. All of the windows on the first story are topped by heavy molded red concrete block lintels, except the northernmost window, which has a concrete block lintel with an impressed broken pediment design. On the second story, three windows are evenly spaced on the gambrel end. These windows are vertically aligned with the first story bay window. These windows feature segmental arch lintels of red textured brick-sized blocks as seen on the other windows of the second story. A small circular window is located at the gambrel peak and is also surrounded by red textured blocks. Two windows on the basement level of the house are three-light wood hopper windows with vertical muntins and are located on the northern and central bays.

The first-floor interior can generally be divided into four rooms: the living room (south room), entry room/parlor (west room), dining room (east room), and kitchen (north room). The front entrance leads from the porch into a small entryway, which quickly opens into a large parlor. The parlor contains a large bay window and serves as the access point to the rest of the house including the second floor. A set of original five-panel wood pocket doors leads into the dining



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room, located on the east side of the house. The current owner is in the process of converting the dining room into a kitchen. The living room at the south end of the house still contains remnants of early wallpaper. The original kitchen is located at the rear of the house and features a door that opens to the back porch. The current owner is in the process of creating a bathroom in the northeast portion of the kitchen.

The second floor is accessed by a set of wooden stairs with an ornately carved railing and balusters located in the entry room/parlor (west room). The second floor is composed of four bedrooms (north, south, east, west). The bedrooms each feature two windows and can be accessed from the second-floor landing/hallway. The north, south, and east bedrooms each contain two closets, while the west bedroom contains only one. The closets are all located under the eaves of the house and thus have sloped ceilings. The closets in the northeast corner of the house are being framed out to become a larger closet or a small bathroom.

A large, multi-room basement occupies the entire footprint of the house and is accessed by a set of stairs located behind a doorway in the southwest corner of the kitchen. It has a poured concrete floor and painted walls of longer large concrete blocks. A modern paneled steel door on the east side of the basement leads up to the exterior of the house.

The house retains nearly all of its original woodwork elements, mostly unpainted. Such woodwork includes the original five-panel wood doors and the original wood moldings. Doorways have wide surrounds with undecorated classic caps and base blocks. The open-string staircase features original woodwork, including turned balusters with beading, a fluted square newel post with carved rosette blocks and a dentil band around the cap molding, and panels cut into the wall below that are framed with dentil molding. An additional round wood rail has been mounted inside the original balustrade. The stairs are set into a framed opening in the parlor wall. They start at a low landing and the steps turn at the top. The walls and ceilings of the house retain much of the early or original wood lath and plaster. At the time of survey, the plaster walls in some rooms had been stripped down to the lath in preparation for restoration. In some rooms, some lath and plaster walls and ceilings have been replaced by sheetrock or drywall. The house has wood floors, except for a terrazzo floor in the entryway.

### ***Garage (Non-Contributing)***

A single-story, two-bay, front-gable, wood-frame garage is located on the northwest corner of the lot, oriented to Capital Avenue. The garage dates approximately to the late 1940s or 1950s and is clad in weatherboard siding. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Exposed rafter tails are visible at the eaves. A one-bay fiberglass overhead garage door is located on the north half of the west elevation. An original three panel wood door and a six-light fixed sash window are located on the south elevation. According to Sanborn Insurance Maps, the house had a one-and-a-half story concrete block garage at least until 1946.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Sanborn Map Company, Fire Insurance maps, Mitchell, South Dakota (September 1909), 11, (April 1931- September 1946), 23.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

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

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Engineering

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1906

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1906

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Dow, Wallace L. (architect)

Scheurenbrand, Gottlieb (builder)

\_\_\_\_\_

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

The Gottlieb and Friederike Scheurenbrand House, built in 1906, is significant on the local level under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Engineering. Evaluated within the context of Architecture in South Dakota, the house is an important example of the late work of prominent architect Wallace L. Dow. The house is one of the earliest and best residential examples of the use of the Perfection method of concrete block construction patented by Wallace L. Dow and manufactured in the new concrete block factory established by mason and builder, Gottlieb Scheurenbrand. Under Engineering, the house is a significant example of the technological innovations in building materials with which Dow and Scheurenbrand were exploring in those years. The variety of blocks used and the quality of architectural design indicate that Scheurenbrand and Dow saw the house as a showpiece for these methods. Because Dow died in 1911, only five years after receiving the patent for his Perfection Power Block Machine, the Scheurenbrand House is one of the few buildings that Dow was able to design and construct with these innovative methods before his death.

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

Located near the center of Mitchell, South Dakota, the Gottlieb and Friederike Scheurenbrand House is named after the property's builder and first owner. In 1904, Scheurenbrand, a masonry contractor and manufacturer specializing in concrete, purchased land from J.C. Burns. The land consisted of Lot 7 and the west half of Lot 8 in Block 1, located on the H.C. Applegate Addition to the City of Mitchell, South Dakota. On the lot, he built a residence, 700 East 2<sup>nd</sup> (now Hanson) Street, as a demonstration of the potential of concrete block made at his own factory.

The Scheurenbrand House was built in a residential area east of downtown and two blocks north of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad tracks. In 1909, the neighborhood had several houses and a few churches, but lots were steadily filled in over the first half of the twentieth century.<sup>4</sup> Nearby churches on 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue included those for the Swedish Lutheran, German Evangelical (later Adventist), and Evangelical Lutheran congregations. The city's stockyards were positioned at that point along the rail line, and, in 1905, the state of South Dakota built a large Stock Sales Pavilion at the northeast corner of E. 2<sup>nd</sup> Street and S. Mentzer Avenue, a couple blocks east of the Scheurenbrand House.<sup>5</sup> The pavilion was demolished between 1931 and 1946.<sup>6</sup> The neighborhood also included Scheurenbrand's own "cement block factory," on

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<sup>4</sup> Sanborn Map Company (September 1909), 11 - (April 1931-September 1946), 23.

<sup>5</sup> Sanborn Map Company (March 1914), 15; *The Commercial West* 27(4) (January 23, 1915), 35.

<sup>6</sup> Sanborn Map Company (April 1931), 23 and (April 1931-September 1946), 23.

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the northwest corner of S. Capital Avenue and what is now E. Ash Avenue—one block south of the Scheurenbrand House.<sup>7</sup>

Scheurenbrand owned the house at 700 East Hanson Street until 1919 when he sold it to Willard and Elizabeth Wright.<sup>8</sup> Since that time, it has been owned by six other individuals. In 1959-1960, the house was foreclosed on and was sold to Millard and Goldien Cain.<sup>9</sup> Ardis Nelson, the current owner of the house, purchased the property in 2014 and began historic rehabilitation projects [ongoing in 2017].<sup>10</sup>

### ***History of Mitchell, South Dakota***

Mitchell, South Dakota was first platted on July 23, 1879 by General John D. Lawler. Lawler was a stakeholder of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and was therefore privy to the railway's expansion plans. As the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad extended its rails westward, Lawler promoted the development of towns in the Dakota Territory that would soon be in the railroad's path. Mitchell was one of these towns. According to A.T. Andreas in his 1884 *Historical Atlas of Dakota*:

The commencement of Mitchell dates from May 5, 1879, when a half-section of Government land was located by Gen. John D. Lawler, with soldiers' additional scrip on the surveyed line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in Davison County. The original town was laid out in September following, and in October lots were offered for sale upon contract, the purchasing parties agreeing to pay one-fourth the purchase money down, and guaranteeing the improvement of the lot and taking a bond for a deed; the remainder to be paid upon the completion of the railway to the town.<sup>11</sup>

Mitchell grew quickly and, by 1880, a United States land office had been established. Development showed little sign of stopping and according to Andreas, "the growth of the city since 1880 has been like that of many other towns in Dakota, rapid and phenomenal."<sup>12</sup> Growth was supported by the flows of homesteaders coming through the land office at Mitchell.<sup>13</sup> In 1882, local boosters established a Board of Trade to promote business and, in 1892, they organized the construction of the first Mitchell Corn Palace to promote the agricultural bounty of

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<sup>7</sup> Sanborn Map Company (September 1909), 11 and (March 1914), 15.

<sup>8</sup> Deed book 107, page 324, Davison County Register of Deeds, Mitchell, South Dakota.

<sup>9</sup> Deed book 135, page 399, Davison County Register of Deeds.

<sup>10</sup> Deed book 614, page 531, Davison County Register of Deeds.

<sup>11</sup> A.T. Andreas, *Historical Atlas of Dakota* (1884), 141.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>13</sup> Bob Karolevitz *An Historic Sampler of Davison County* (Virginia Beach VA: The Donning Co., 1993), 26.

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the region.<sup>14</sup> By 1900, Mitchell had been named the county seat of Davison County and had a population of over 4,000. Davison County as a whole had a population of only 7,483.

In 1904, Mitchell was up against the town of Pierre for a public election on the final location of the state capital. Although Pierre won the election, one city history concluded that “Mitchell gained from its loss.”<sup>15</sup> The people of Mitchell had invested heavily in improvements to the town including a new three-story, Neoclassical, stone city hall (that could serve as a capitol building), paved sidewalks, modern sewer systems, water works, and electric lights.<sup>16</sup> For the capital campaign, booster organized a grand Corn Palace Festival and booked numerous entertainments, including John Philip Sousa, and a new Corn Palace building constructed in 1905 made the event a staple of the city calendar to this day.<sup>17</sup>

Mitchell became a major regional trade center. The city was “entered by railroads from five directions” and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad roundhouse in 1884 helped facilitate a busy wholesale and industry trade.<sup>18</sup> Near the railyard, Mitchell businesses included wholesale warehouses, brewery storage, bottling works, produce companies, lumber companies, farm implement companies, iron works, machine shops, a seed company, feed mills, and grain elevators.<sup>19</sup> Supported by access to materials by rail and a thriving construction industry in the growing town, Mitchell’s roster of contractors and companies included several who specialized in concrete work and products. In 1909, “cement manufacturers” included the Mitchell Cement Block and Tile Works and the Scheurenbrand Cement Block Factory.<sup>20</sup> That year, Scheurenbrand was listed as a masonry contractor, along with D.F. Donovan, Carl Groeber, and C.E. Perry; S.W. Ricords also specialized in concrete contracting.<sup>21</sup> Later, F.J. Havlatko had a concrete manufacturing business for many years.<sup>22</sup>

Along with business and commerce came many social services and institutions, which also created work for the local construction industry. Residents were quick to establish several churches. By 1900, there were congregations for the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran (German, Norwegian, and Swedish), and Catholic denominations. Both Catholic and Methodist denominations established hospitals as well, in 1906 and 1918 respectively.<sup>23</sup> The establishment of a business college, four school buildings (one being a high

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<sup>14</sup> Karolevitz *An Historic Sampler*, 28, 57-58.

<sup>15</sup> Mitchell Centennial History Committee. *Mitchell Re-Discovered: A Centennial History* (Mitchell: McLeod’s Printing, 1981), 11.

<sup>16</sup> *Historical Atlas of South Dakota* (Vermillion, SD: E. Frank Peterson, 1904), 188.

<sup>17</sup> Karolevitz, *An Historic Sampler*, 61-63.

<sup>18</sup> Karolevitz, *An Historic Sampler*, 47; *Historical Atlas*, 131.

<sup>19</sup> *Historical Atlas*, 131; Sanborn (September 1909), 8-9.

<sup>20</sup> *Mitchell City Directory* (Mitchell: R.L. Polk & Co., 1909), 149.

<sup>21</sup> *Mitchell City Directory* (1909), 153.

<sup>22</sup> *Mitchell City & Davison County, South Dakota, Directory* (Rochester MN: Keiter Directory Co., 1928), 418; *Mitchell City Directory* (Omaha: R.L. Polk & Co., 1940), 259.

<sup>23</sup> Karolevitz, 84; Mitchell Centennial History Committee. *Mitchell Re-Discovered*, 73.

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school), a Carnegie library, and Dakota University (a Methodist institution, later Dakota Wesleyan University) showed the aspiration and investment in civic improvement and education by Mitchell residents.<sup>24</sup>

### ***Concrete Block Construction***

Concrete blocks came into production as early as the 1860s. One of the first companies engaged in their production was the Frear Stone Manufacturing Company located in Chicago, Illinois which began to “patent concrete blocks that were ornate and appropriate as major building material.”<sup>25</sup> By the early 1900s, improvements in Portland cement and many patented machines revolutionized the field of concrete construction.<sup>26</sup> These machines produced blocks with a variety of profiles using molded plates. Plain ashlar, rock-face, and chamfer-edged blocks were popular, but ornamental designs including scrolls, wreaths, and roping in relief were also widely produced. The product gained popularity around the turn of the twentieth century and has been consistently used in American building construction since that time. The blocks’ popularity and use grew steadily through the 1920s. As their popularity increased, improvements to their design and manufacture were made, including the introduction of lighter weight aggregates such as pumice and industrial byproducts including slag and cinders.<sup>27</sup>

Concrete blocks were widely marketed for use in residential construction by block machine makers as well as catalog retailers, including Sears, Roebuck & Co. By 1910, Sears offered a basic blockmaking outfit which included a standard machine, eight specialty molds, and assorted accessories for around \$65. The machines were marketed to the do-it-yourself type, particularly farmers who would have had access to raw materials like sand and gravel, as well as small scale contractors and those already in the building trades.<sup>28</sup>

The blocks lent themselves well to the simple, boxy design of the popular American foursquare dwelling type, but they were also used in bungalows and Colonial Revival style dwellings. The blocks were popular for their economy and convenience, as they were cheaper than stone and brick, and their ease of use allowed quick construction. Due to the block’s fire-proof qualities, they were particularly popular for use in garage construction while the automobile was relatively new and regarded as a fire hazard.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> *Historical Atlas*, 131; Karolevitz, *An Historic Sampler*, 44-45.

<sup>25</sup> Dumke, *W.L. Dow*, 130.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, 132.

<sup>27</sup> Pamela H. Simpson, et al., “Concrete Block,” in Thomas C. Jester, ed., *Twentieth-Century Building Materials – History and Conservation* (Los Angeles: Getty Conservation Institute, 2014), 47-52.

<sup>28</sup> Randall J. Cotton, “Return to Concrete Block Houses,” *Old House Journal* (March/April 1995), 36.

<sup>29</sup> Cotton, “Return to Concrete Block,” 34-37

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Concrete block houses were constructed throughout the United States but were most popular in the midwestern states, particularly in limestone rich states which had an existing tradition of concrete production. In 1909, there were as many as thirty-eight concrete block manufacturers in operation in South Dakota. Major cement plants were in operation in Yankton and Rapid City, but there were smaller factories in towns of all sizes like Aberdeen, Columbia, Oelrichs, Murdo, and Fairview established from 1906 to 1912, in addition to those at Mitchell.<sup>30</sup> In some cases, managers built structures of their own as demonstrations of their product.<sup>31</sup> By the 1930s, concrete blocks were being mass produced on a large scale. These mass production operations utilized machinery that favored economy and speed, which did not allow for the ornamental face molds which were a part of the product's early appeal. Coupled with changing architectural tastes, the use of decorative cast stone block began to fall by the late 1930s, when ornamental blocks were outpaced by the utilitarian blocks most commonly used in the latter twentieth century.<sup>32</sup>

### ***Gottlieb Scheurenbrand***

Gottlieb Scheurenbrand was born in Wurttemberg, Germany in 1862 and immigrated with his wife Friederike to the United States aboard the ship the "Netherland" from Antwerp on April 12, 1885. They settled in Mitchell the same year. His younger brother Adolph also settled in Mitchell when he immigrated in about 1891 and worked with Gottlieb in masonry construction, as did many of their sons.<sup>33</sup> Gottlieb became a naturalized citizen at Mitchell in October 1902.<sup>34</sup> In the community, Scheurenbrand was involved in some political and civic activity, including terms on the city's school board from 1902 to 1909, during which time he also advised while the school board planned a new high school building, and on the city park board.<sup>35</sup>

Gottlieb Scheurenbrand was one of many men who capitalized on Mitchell's rapid development and population boom in the early part of the twentieth century. By 1890, Scheurenbrand had gone into business for himself in stone, brick, and concrete masonry. Most structural work he did was for masonry buildings, building additions/repairs, or concrete foundations, including a few barns, downtown business blocks and warehouses, a creamery building, and an electric light

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<sup>30</sup> *The Aberdeen Democrat* (SD), August 17, 1906; *Hot Springs Weekly Star* (SD), July 16, 1909; *The Black Hills Union and Western Stock Review* (Rapid City SD), June 10, 1910; *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), March 15, 1912.

<sup>31</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), June 9, 1910.

<sup>32</sup> Cotton, "Return to Concrete Block," 37.

<sup>33</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), January 1, 1904-July 10, 1908; U.S. Census Bureau, Thirteenth Census of the United States, E.D. 137 (April 26-27, 1910), sheet 9A; U.S. Census Bureau, Fourteenth Census of the United States, E.D. 70 (January 9, 1920), sheet 6A; *Mitchell City Directory* (1909), 114; (1940), 149; *Mitchell City & Davison County* (1928), 192.

<sup>34</sup> *Thirteenth Census* (1910), sheet 9A.

<sup>35</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), September 21, 1900; September 5, 1902-January 13, 1910; April 30, 1914.



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plant.<sup>36</sup> He also used concrete and stone for many infrastructure projects like water reservoirs, street gutters and catch basins, sewers, at least one stone bridge, a brick smokestack at the city water works, stone street crossings, and many of the first concrete sidewalks throughout Mitchell, as well as further afield in Chamberlain and Parkston.<sup>37</sup> Street improvements including concrete walks and gutters were considered a sign of the prosperity and established urban character of the city.<sup>38</sup> In one account from 1901 on the volume of work to replace “plank walks” with stone and concrete walks:

There is quite a movement toward cement walk building this season and Mr. Scheurenbrand states that he has contracts now to lay over 1,000 feet of walk so far this season, and added that the city was ready to put in between forty and fifty stone or cement crossings this summer. There will undoubtedly be a larger amount of cement walk laid in the residence portion of the city this season than any previous year.<sup>39</sup>

When city leaders from Aberdeen visited Mitchell in August 1901, to look at how the city had proceeded with its concrete sidewalks, Scheurenbrand went through his methods with them and *The Mitchell Capital* reported that Aberdeen’s mayor “regretted that they did not have such a man in Aberdeen.”<sup>40</sup>

Some of the biggest projects under Scheurenbrand’s direction were the *Mitchell Capital* newspaper building in 1900, a building for the post office and the Mitchell Club in 1903, the Commercial and Savings bank building in 1905, and the Holy Family Catholic Church in 1905.<sup>41</sup> Scheurenbrand also oversaw the masonry contracts on several high-profile projects in Mitchell that were designed by prolific South Dakota architect, Wallace L. Dow, including the Century Memorial (Graham) Hall at Dakota Wesleyan University in 1901, the city’s Carnegie library in 1902-1903, and city hall in 1903-1904.<sup>42</sup> For the city hall project, concrete blocks manufactured in Mitchell were used in the interior of the walls to reduce the cost of solid brick and provide local jobs.<sup>43</sup> When the stonework was completed on the city hall building, the *Mitchell Capital* reported that Schuerenbrand “has made a fine looking building and the work has been done in a thorough and competent manner—just what was to be expected when the contract was sublet to Mr. Scheurenbrand.”<sup>44</sup> Mitchell’s Carnegie library (now the Carnegie Resource Center) is still standing, but the early city hall and Graham Hall were demolished in about 1960 and 2010 respectively.

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<sup>36</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), February 21, 1890-April 14, 1905.

<sup>37</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), May 25, 1894-August 21, 1903.

<sup>38</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), November 9, 1900.

<sup>39</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), May 31, 1901.

<sup>40</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), August 9, 1901.

<sup>41</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), March 16-July 20, 1900; May 1-June 12, 1903; April 21, 1905-May 11, 1906.

<sup>42</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), August 23, 1901-July 8, 1904.

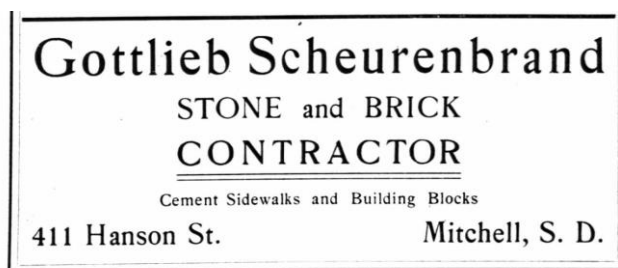
<sup>43</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), April 17-August 7, 1903.

<sup>44</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), July 8, 1904.

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As his business profile grew, Scheurenbrand became increasingly involved in exploring source materials and methods for construction. In 1903, a presentation to demonstrate the possibilities of concrete block for construction was held in Mitchell by the Miracle Pressed Stone Company of Sioux Falls, the company started by Orville and Ralph Miracle and in partnership with architects Wallace and Wilbur Dow, but there were still doubts expressed by attendees about its durability.<sup>45</sup> In July 1904, Scheurenbrand parried his experience with concrete work into his own manufacturing operation and opened a concrete block factory.<sup>46</sup> The first operations involved “hand tamping in a mold” to create blocks with a middle brace that were stronger than most blocks of the time, and using a machine that could create a wide variety of blocks in different textures, sizes, and arrangement “with corners and slanting pieces for bay windows.”<sup>47</sup> In April 1905, he added new machinery as well as “new patterns for mouldings and cornice work.”<sup>48</sup>



**Image 2:** R.L. Polk & Co. *Mitchell City Directory*, 1904.

With his new factory, Scheurenbrand hired Wallace L. Dow to design a new residence (the subject of this nomination) for him and his family. His factory produced all of the concrete block for the house. Initial excavation and basement work started in the fall of 1905.<sup>49</sup> The Scheurenbrand House “was to be one of Dow’s first and finest examples of concrete used for beauty and versatility.”<sup>50</sup> When completed in 1906, the house served as a showpiece for both Dow’s new Perfection Power Block Machine and for G. Scheurenbrand & Sons.

From 1906 to 1916, Scheurenbrand attended multiple Northwest Cement Product Association conventions and National Cement Makers conventions.<sup>51</sup> From the Northwest convention in Minneapolis in 1906, he brought back a new cement brick machine that could produce 3,000 bricks a day with a single operator.<sup>52</sup> In 1907, he brought a sample of enameled cement brick, with which he had been experimenting, to display for other attendees of the national convention

<sup>45</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), June 19, 1903.

<sup>46</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), July 29, 1904.

<sup>47</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), July 29, 1904.

<sup>48</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), April 14, 1905

<sup>49</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), October 13, 1905.

<sup>50</sup> Dumke, *W.L. Dow*, 129.

<sup>51</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), January 26, 1906-March 2, 1916.

<sup>52</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), January 26, 1906.

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in Chicago.<sup>53</sup> At the national convention in 1911, he reported that he had seen a machine that would produce a cement marble, and he brought back additional machinery for his factory.<sup>54</sup> Eventually, his factory had the capacity to create ornamental flower vases and monuments with concrete products.<sup>55</sup> Scheurenbrand and his factory received contracts to produce concrete blocks for the Mitchell Gas Co. building that had been contracted to A.J. Kings, for Gustave Schubert's new bottling works factory, for a double commercial building for Samuel Webber on East Second Avenue, for farm silos for Charles Boarson, for the Mitchell Fruit & Grocery Co. building, as well as for houses commissioned by H.L. Bras and R.C. Warne in Mitchell and by John Q. Anderson in Chamberlain.<sup>56</sup> The Warne House is still extant at the southeast corner of 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave W. and N. Minnesota St; it has smooth concrete block walls and an open porch with block piers and cast balusters, which wraps around one corner of the house. Several of Scheurenbrand's later commissions were featured in the promotional booklets of the Universal Portland Cement Company. In 1912, he constructed a concrete block band stand for the "Mitchell Art club ladies" using a "combination of rock faced blocks for the foundation course, plain face for the columns and plain cast railings with molded balusters."<sup>57</sup> In 1912-1913, he was hired as the masonry contractor to build the First Baptist Church in Mitchell.<sup>58</sup> He used "cement brick of excellent texture and color. The facing brick was a mixture of cement and marble chips backed up with plain concrete."<sup>59</sup>

Scheurenbrand's company was active at least through 1917. In the 1940 city directory, Gottlieb's son Henry and nephews Fred and Gustav were still listed with concrete construction occupations, and the cement block factory was still depicted in 1946 on Sanborn Insurance Maps as an active business at the same site, but the Scheurenbrand name was not specified on the map.<sup>60</sup> Gottlieb Scheurenbrand died in 1944 and Friederike died in 1951; both were buried at Graceland Cemetery in Mitchell.<sup>61</sup>

Three other dwellings which incorporated concrete block construction, and likely connections to Scheurenbrand's company, are located on the same block of East Hanson Street. 701, 705, and 707 East Hanson Street all incorporate concrete blocks and bricks in smooth and rock-faced

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<sup>53</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), December 20, 1907.

<sup>54</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), March 2, 1911.

<sup>55</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), June 8, 1916.

<sup>56</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), October 14, 1904-May 23, 1912.

<sup>57</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), July 18, 1912; Universal Portland Cement Co. *Universal Bulletin* 102 (November 1912), 209-210.

<sup>58</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), June 20, 1912.

<sup>59</sup> Universal Portland Cement Co. *Universal Bulletin* 105 (February 1913), 30-31.

<sup>60</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), August 23, 1917; *Mitchell City Directory* (1940), 149; Sanborn Map Company (April 1931-September 1946), 18.

<sup>61</sup> Images of headstones viewed on "Gottlieb Scheurenbrand," (June 25, 2011) <https://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=71975831&ref=acom>; "Frederika Maier Scheurenbrand," (June 25, 2011) <https://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=71975876>.

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forms. The earliest, at 707 East Hanson, is of concrete block construction, while later houses at 701 and 705 East Hanson are concrete block veneer. 707 East Hanson is the most similar to Scheurenbrand's 1906 house at 700 East Hanson, sharing the features of a front-gable façade, full-width porch, and lower gambrel-roof cross gables. 705 East Hanson was designed with concrete brick veneer and a small Palladian-style window in the front gable by Gottlieb's son William F. Scheurenbrand and built in time for his marriage in 1914.<sup>62</sup> 701 East Hanson is a Craftsman-style side-gable house with concrete brick veneer and an integrated porch below a front dormer window. Gottlieb Scheurenbrand's son, William F. Scheurenbrand, resided with his family at 705 East Hanson, and Gottlieb and Friederike resided at 701 East Hanson after selling 700 East Hanson to Willard and Elizabeth Wright in 1919.<sup>63</sup> All three of the concrete block houses on the south side of East Hanson are, to varying degrees, less elaborate than 700 East Hanson, and all have had porches infilled with various combinations of siding and windows.<sup>64</sup>

### ***Architect Wallace L. Dow***

Wallace L. Dow was a prominent architect in South Dakota in the 1880s. Originally from New Hampshire, he moved to the Dakota Territory in 1880 at the behest of his brother Wilbur. There he "quickly established himself as the preeminent architect of the Dakota prairie."<sup>65</sup> When Dow arrived in Sioux Falls, it was still largely undeveloped and existing buildings were mostly sod homes and simple frame structures.<sup>66</sup> Dow's work transformed the city as he created sturdy and well-built structures that became increasingly elaborate as Sioux Falls prospered.

Dow designed institutional and religious buildings, as well as commercial properties and residences. One of his most iconic buildings is the 1889 Minnehaha County Courthouse in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The courthouse is a Richardsonian Romanesque stone building with a tall clock tower. Now a county museum, the old courthouse has become a fixture of the Sioux Falls landscape. Dow often worked for the territorial/state government and for major institutions. He designed several buildings on the campus of the State Asylum in Yankton that were constructed between 1881 and 1899, and several buildings and additions at the State Penitentiary in Sioux Falls between 1881 and 1889, including the warden's residence. Dow executed numerous buildings on public and parochial college campuses throughout the state, including Northern State University at Aberdeen, Dakota State University at Madison, the State Normal School at Springfield, the State Training School at Plankinton, Yankton College, and the University of Sioux Falls. Dow also designed multiple buildings on the campuses of the University of South Dakota in Vermillion, and the School for the Deaf and All Saints School in Sioux Falls. He

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<sup>62</sup> *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), February 26, 1914.

<sup>63</sup> *Mitchell City and Davison County* (1928), 192; *Mitchell City Directory* (1940), 149.

<sup>64</sup> Sanborn Map Company (September 1909), 11; (April 1914), 15; (September 1923), 23; and (April 1931-September 1946), 23.

<sup>65</sup> Dumke, *W.L. Dow*, 17.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*

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designed the main building at Dakota (Wesleyan) University in Mitchell in 1885 (though it was destroyed by fire in 1888) and their Century Memorial Hall in 1901.<sup>67</sup>

His religious buildings include the 1889 First Baptist Church in Vermillion and the 1899 Episcopal Chapel on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation. He designed a number of commercial properties in Sioux Falls, Watertown, Huron, Madison, Dell Rapids, and Vermillion, as well as the Hotel Widmann in Mitchell. He designed several residences in Sioux Falls, as well as in Centerville, Vermillion, Hurley, Yankton, Brookings, and Madison. He designed Carnegie Libraries in Yankton, Pierre, and Mitchell. His work also included courthouses, city halls, and other civic structures. Notably, he also designed the South Dakota Pavilion at the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago.<sup>68</sup>

Dow was originally known for his grand Romanesque designs utilizing quarried rock, particularly the locally-sourced pink-purple Sioux quartzite. By the turn of the century, however, technological innovations in concrete caused a rise in their use as a building material and Dow capitalized on this trend. His design for the South Dakota building at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 incorporated precast concrete panels mounted to a wood frame.<sup>69</sup> In 1902, Dow and his brother Wilbur teamed up with Orville and Ralph Miracle, and the four men started work on new methods of producing concrete blocks.<sup>70</sup> The Miracle brothers eventually opened offices in Minneapolis, and in 1905, the Dow brothers independently began work on patenting a new pressed block machine that would make rock-faced concrete blocks with hollow sections in the center and in the ends. They formed the Perfection Block Machine Company. Dow's architectural knowledge combined with the booming concrete business resulted in almost instant success for the brothers. Dow soon began to incorporate his pressed blocks into architectural commissions, particularly the Scheurenbrand House in Mitchell, and publicized his new company with demonstrations in venues like the National Association of Cement Users convention in Buffalo, NY.<sup>71</sup>

Dow was far from the first to patent a method for concrete block manufacturing, but he made a significant contribution in the South Dakota market by combining architectural expertise with technological innovations. According to biographer Jennifer Dumke, "thousands of companies and individual contractors were inventing machines and utilizing the material for the next ten years... including Dow."<sup>72</sup> Although many types of stone faces were produced and utilized in construction, the pressed stone look that Dow used in the Scheurenbrand House and his other

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<sup>67</sup> SD Architect File, South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, Pierre.

<sup>68</sup> Ibid.

<sup>69</sup> Michael Bedeau, "Dow, Wallace (1844-1911)," in David J. Wishart, ed., *Encyclopedia of the Great Plains* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2004), 76-77.

<sup>70</sup> Dumke, *W.L. Dow*, 129.

<sup>71</sup> Ibid., 129.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid., 103.

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designs was the most popular.<sup>73</sup> Dow continued to design buildings using blocks produced by his Perfection Block machine, but only for a few years before his death in 1911.

### *Conclusion*

The Gottlieb and Friederike Scheurenbrand House is an important example of the late work of prominent architect Wallace L. Dow and builder Gottlieb Schuerenbrand, and of the technological innovations of concrete block construction and its use in residential construction in the early 1900s, improvements in Portland cement and many patented machines revolutionized the field of concrete construction. As the twentieth century progressed, the use of concrete block in commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings grew in popularity. Wallace L. Dow was a well-known and respected South Dakota architect who designed many important buildings, including large institutional and government buildings. Gottlieb Schuerenbrand was a German immigrant who built up a career in Mitchell as a respected mason and builder. After working on three major commissions together in Mitchell, Scheurenbrand and Dow were both experimenting with new methods of producing and building with concrete block. Constructed in 1906, the Scheurenbrand House is one of the first buildings to utilize Dow's Perfection concrete block method, which was patented in 1905, with block manufactured at the factory Schuerenbrand had opened in 1904. Because Dow died in 1911, only five years after receiving the patent for his Perfection Block machine, the Scheurenbrand House is one of only a handful of concrete block buildings that Dow was able to design and construct before his death. The Gottlieb and Friederike Scheurenbrand House has a high level of integrity in all categories to represent this significant architectural collaboration and is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at a local level under Criterion C for Architecture and Engineering.

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<sup>73</sup> Dumke, *W.L. Dow*, 132.

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***Periodicals***

*The Aberdeen Democrat* (SD), August 17, 1906.

*The Black Hills Union and Western Stock Review* (Rapid City SD), June 10, 1910.

*The Commercial West* 27(4) (January 23, 1915), 35.

*Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), March 15, 1912.

*Hot Springs Weekly Star* (SD), July 16, 1909.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

\_\_\_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

\_\_\_ previously listed in the National Register

\_\_\_ previously determined eligible by the National Register

\_\_\_ designated a National Historic Landmark

\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_



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**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: South Dakota State Archives

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** DV00000309

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

1. Zone: 14 Easting: 579203.51 Northing: 4839977.68

2. Zone: 14 Easting: 579202.81 Northing: 4840020.14

3. Zone: 14 Easting: 579217.93 Northing: 4840021.18

4. Zone: 14 Easting: 579216.52 Northing: 4839978.54

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

The National Register boundary for the Gottlieb and Friederike Scheurenbrand House encompasses approximately 0.25 acres and follows the existing and historic parcel boundaries. It encompasses Lot 7 and the west half of Lot 8 in Block 1 of the Applegate Addition to Mitchell, South Dakota. Starting at the southwest corner of the parcel boundary at the intersection of East Hanson and South Capital Streets, the National Register boundary follows the parcel boundary approximately 145 feet north to an alley at the northwest corner of the property. The boundary then turns eastward and travels approximately 75 feet along the alleyway before pivoting southward and extending approximately 145 feet along the parcel boundary to East Hanson Street. The boundary then pivots westward and travels 75 feet along East Hanson Street to meet with the beginning point.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The National Register boundary for the Scheurenbrand House includes those lots originally purchased by Gottlieb Scheurenbrand in 1904. These are the same city lots on which he constructed his residence in 1906 and remain the legal property boundaries today.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Caitlin Herrnstadt and Christine Leggio  
organization: Johnson, Mirmiran, and Thompson  
street & number: 1600 Market St. Ste. 520  
city or town: Philadelphia state: PA zip code: 19103  
telephone: 984-269-4917 or 984-269-4737  
date: June 27, 2017

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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### **Photographs**

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

### **Photo Log**

Name of Property: Scheurenbrand House

City or Vicinity: Mitchell

County: Davison State: SD

Photographer: Caitlin Herrnstadt, Johnson, Mirmiran and Thompson

Date Photographed: September 14, 2016 (unless otherwise stated)

Location of Original Digital Files: 1600 Market St. Ste. 520, Philadelphia, PA 19103

Photo #1 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0001)  
View of south façade, camera facing north.

Photo #2 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0002)  
View of northwest corner (3/4 view), camera facing southeast.

Photo #3 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0003)  
View of west elevation, camera facing east.

Photo #4 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0004)  
View of southeast corner, camera facing northwest. Date photographed: November 17, 2015, by Liz Almlie, South Dakota SHPO

Photo #5 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0005)  
View of southwest corner (3/4 view), camera facing northeast.

Photo #6 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0006)  
View of front porch, camera facing east.

Photo #7 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0007)  
Detail of front porch balustrade, camera facing north.

Gottlieb and Friederike Scheurenbrand House  
Name of Property

Davison County, SD  
County and State

Photo #8 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0008)  
Detail of front porch balustrade, camera facing north.

Photo #9 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0009)  
View of first floor entryway (southwest corner of house), camera facing southwest. Date photographed: November 17, 2015, by Liz Almlie, South Dakota SHPO

Photo #10 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0010)  
View of first floor parlor (southwest corner of house), camera facing east. Date photographed: November 17, 2015, by Liz Almlie, South Dakota SHPO

Photo #11 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0011)  
View of first floor parlor (southwest corner of house), camera facing northeast.

Photo #12 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0012)  
Detail of staircase (southwest corner of house), camera facing north.

Photo #13 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0013)  
View of first floor living room (south portion of house), camera facing north. Date photographed: November 17, 2015, by Liz Almlie, South Dakota SHPO

Photo #14 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0014)  
View of east room on first floor, camera facing west. Date photographed: November 17, 2015, by Liz Almlie, South Dakota SHPO

Photo #15 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0015)  
View of north room on first floor, camera facing southeast. Date photographed: November 17, 2015, by Liz Almlie, South Dakota SHPO

Photo #16 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0016)  
View of north room on first floor, camera facing west. Date photographed: November 17, 2015, by Liz Almlie, South Dakota SHPO

Photo #17 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0017)  
View of stairway to second story, camera facing west.

Photo #18 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0018)  
View of second story landing/hallway, camera facing east.

Photo #19 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0019)  
View of second story hallway, camera facing south.

Photo #20 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0020)  
View of second story bedroom at rear (north) of house, camera facing southeast.

Gottlieb and Friederike Scheurenbrand House  
Name of Property

Davison County, SD  
County and State

Photo #21 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0021)

View of second story south bedroom and closet, camera facing southeast. Date photographed: November 17, 2015, by Liz Almlie, South Dakota SHPO

Photo #22 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0022)

View of basement, camera facing west. Date photographed: November 17, 2015, by Liz Almlie, South Dakota SHPO

Photo #23 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_0023)

View of basement, camera facing west. Date photographed: November 17, 2015, by Liz Almlie, South Dakota SHPO

Photo #24 (SD\_DavisonCounty\_ScheurenbrandHouse\_00024)

View of south elevation of garage, camera facing north.

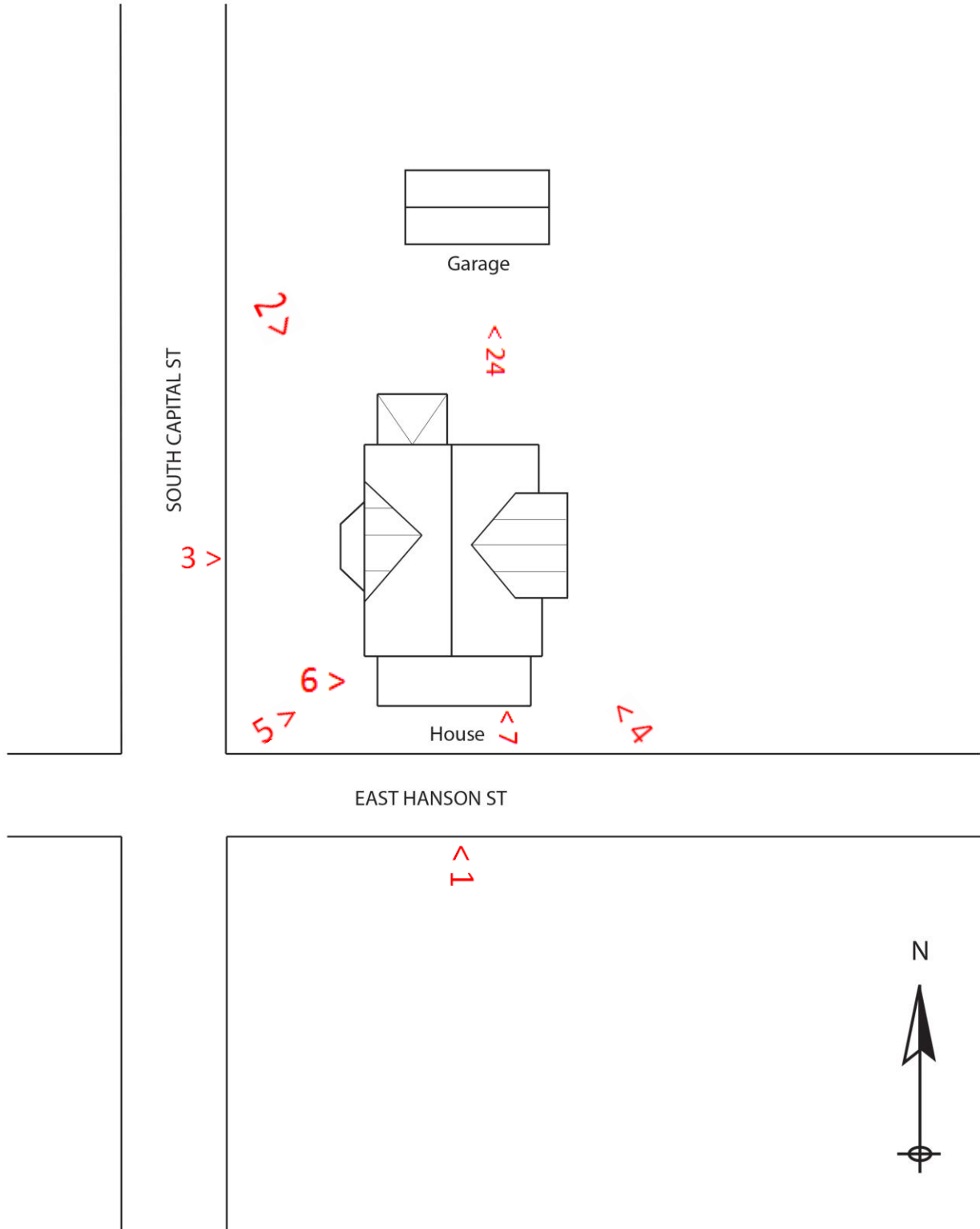
**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to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

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

Gottlieb and Friederike Scheurenbrand House  
Name of Property

Davison County, SD  
County and State

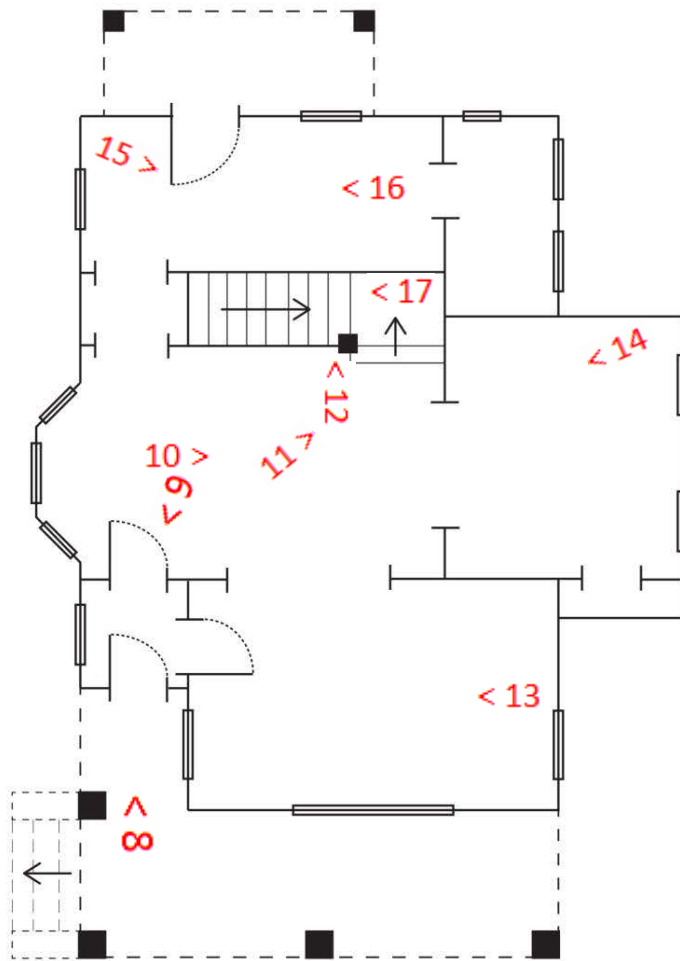
### Scheurenbrand House Site Plan



Gottlieb and Friederike Scheurenbrand House  
Name of Property

Davison County, SD  
County and State

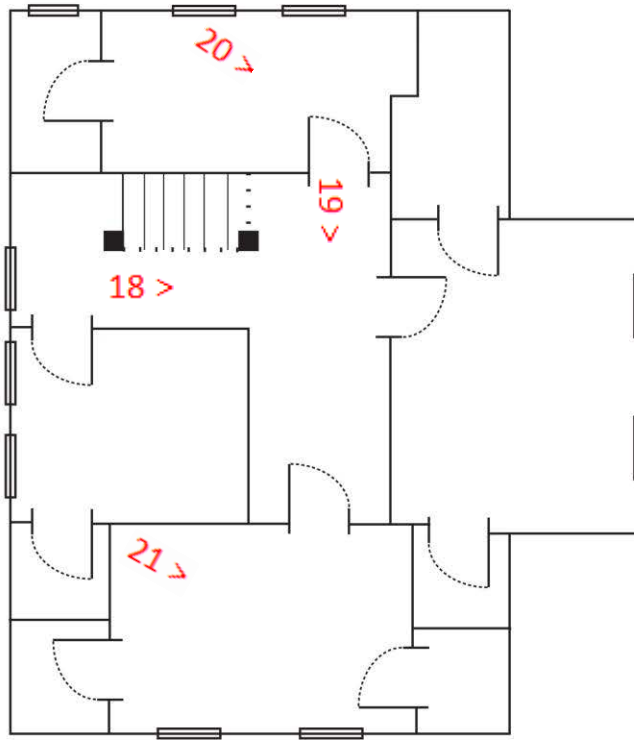
Scheurenbrand House  
Interior, First Floor



Gottlieb and Friederike Scheurenbrand House  
Name of Property

Davison County, SD  
County and State

Scheurenbrand House  
Interior, Second Floor

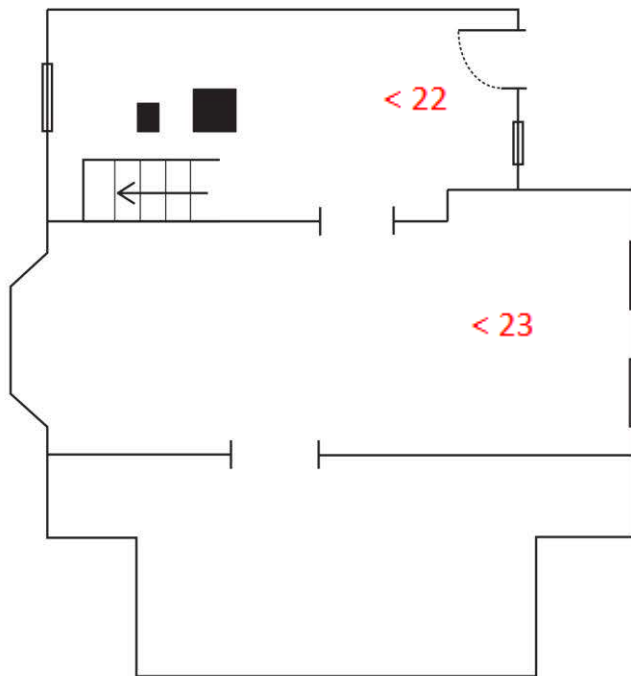




Gottlieb and Friederike Scheurenbrand House  
Name of Property

Davison County, SD  
County and State

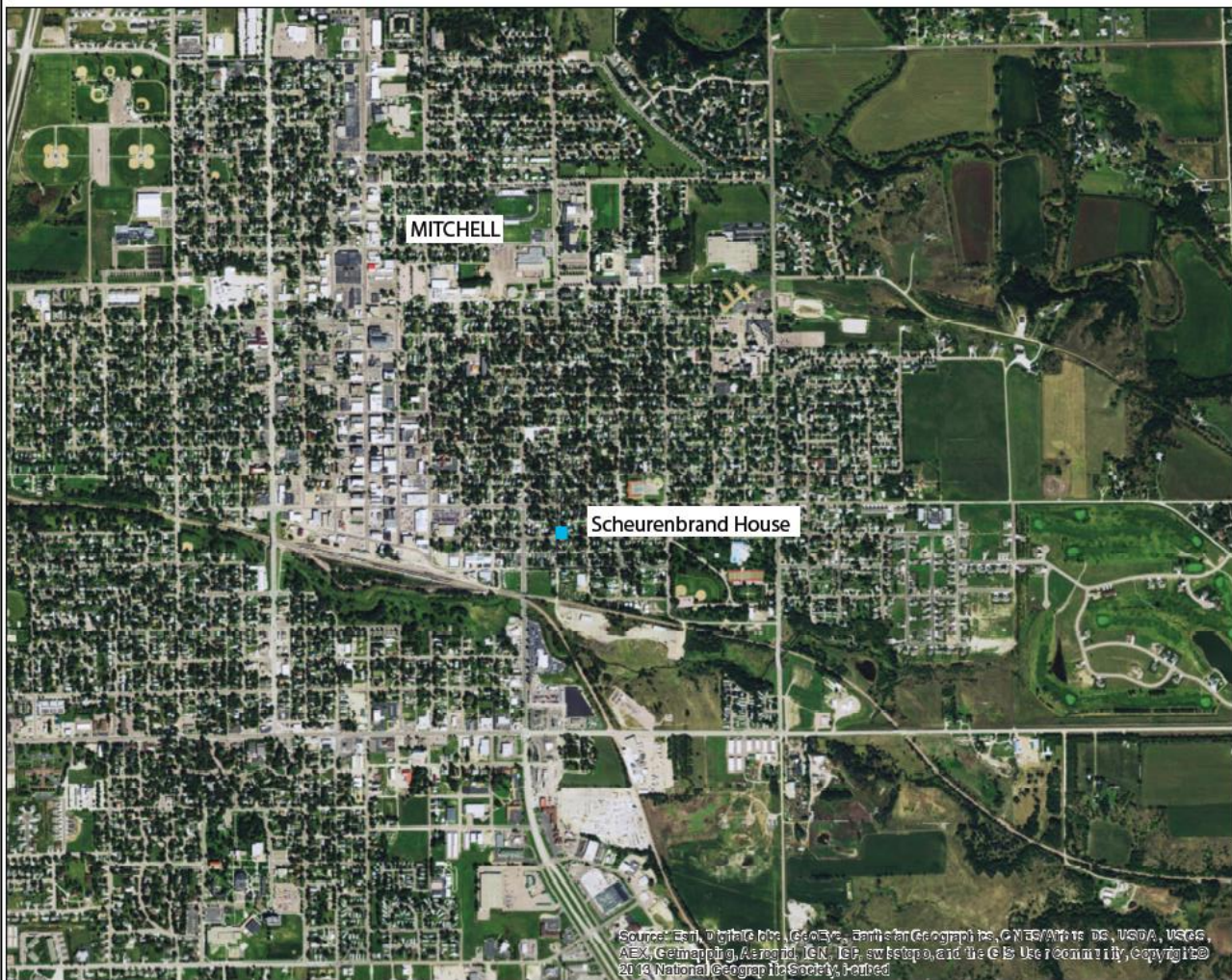
Scheurenbrand House  
Interior, Basement Level



Gottlieb and Friederike Scheurenbrand House  
Name of Property

Davidson County, SD  
County and State

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION REVIEW MAP



## Legend

■ National Register Boundary



### NOMINATION FOR:

Scheurenbrand House 700 East  
Hanson Street Mitchell, Davison  
County South Dakota

UTM Zone 14 NAD1983

#1

Easting: 579203.51 Northing:  
4839977.68

#2

Easting: 579202.81 Northing:  
4840020.14

#3

Easting: 579217.93 Northing:  
4840021.18

#4

Easting: 579216.52 Northing:  
4839978.54

Scale: 1:1,000

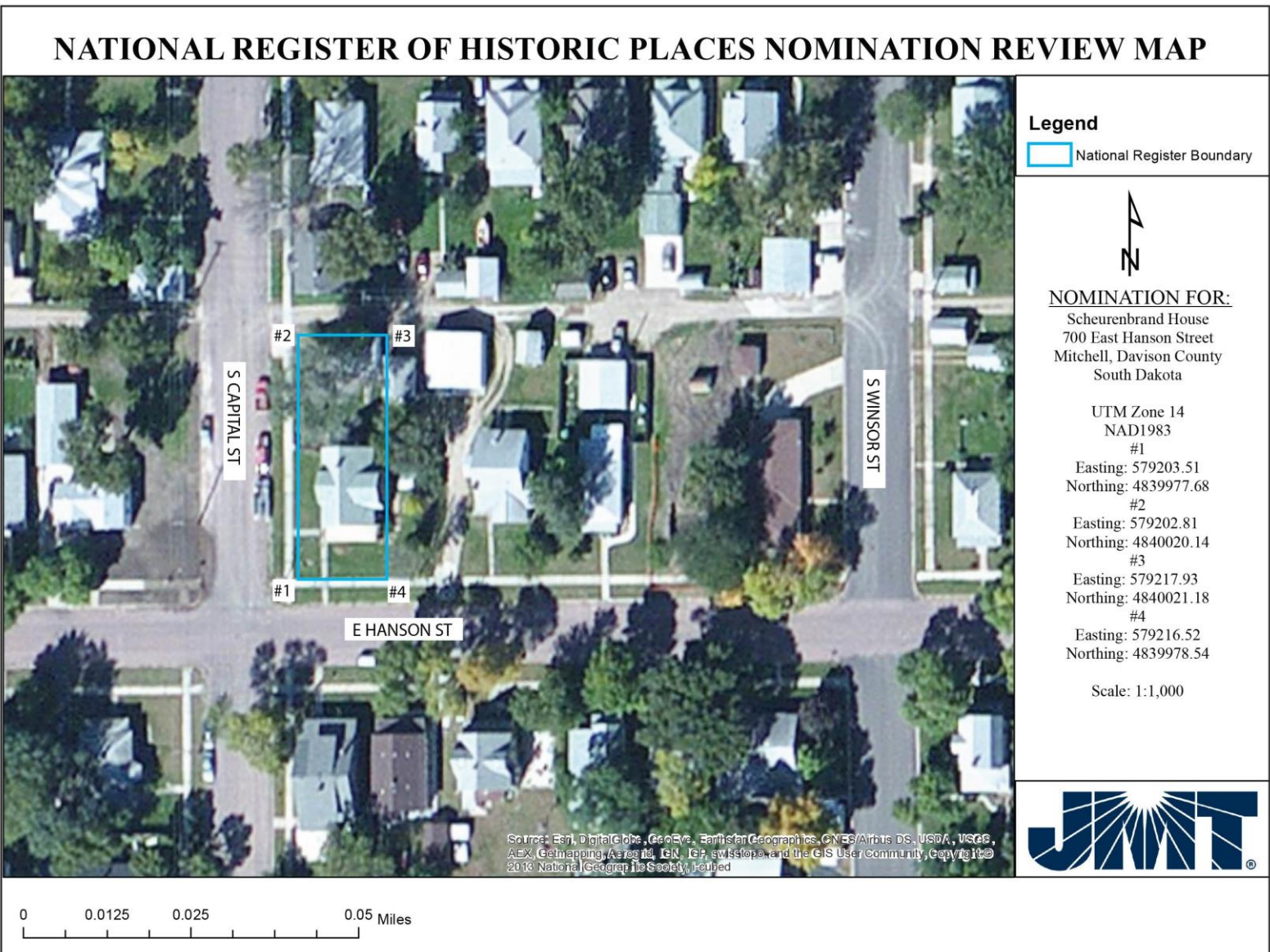


Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USCG, AeroGRID, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community, Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, Portland

0 0.3 0.6 1.2 Miles

Gottlieb and Friederike Scheurenbrand House  
Name of Property

Davidson County, SD  
County and State



































AP Foil-Faced Foam Sheathing  
Johns Manville

AP Foil-Faced Foam Sheathing  
Johns Manville











TARGET STORES  
# 122722  
DPO-ITEM 28000143  
STYLE# 12200 000  
COLOR SIZE  
CASEPACK 1 PC  
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN  
CARIBBEAN

**CAPITAL**  
HANDLE WITH CARE

VTN # 122722  
LVL 77













UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination   
Property Name: Scheurenbrand, Gottlieb and Friederike, House  
Multiple Name:   
State & County: SOUTH DAKOTA, Davison

Date Received: 1/5/2018 Date of Pending List: 1/29/2018 Date of 16th Day: 2/13/2018 Date of 45th Day: 2/20/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100002101  
Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Accept  Return  Reject 2/16/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Good documentation on early concrete block construction for 1906 dwelling.,

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Roger Reed Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278 Date

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

To: Neil Putnam  
City Planner  
Mitchell, SD

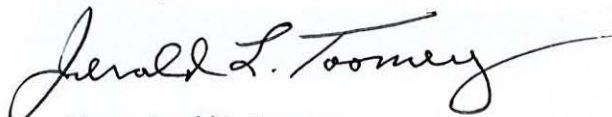
From: Mayor Jerry Toomey  
Mitchell, SD

RE: Historic Nominations

With regards to the two residences located at 300 East 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue and at 700 East Hanson, be it known that I as Mayor of Mitchell, South Dakota, do support the nominations of both residences to be placed on the South Dakota Historic Registration.

Both residences are great examples of unique architectural design for the time periods in which they were constructed in the early 1900's. It would truly be a shame to see these two structures to not be considered noteworthy of historic significance to our community's cultural value.

Sincerely,



Mayor Jerald L. Toomey  
Mitchell, South Dakota

**THE MITCHELL BOARD OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION REPORT FOR  
LOUIS N. AND HELEN SEAMAN HOUSE NATIONAL REGISTER  
NOMINATION**

**NAME OF CLG:** Mitchell

**DATE OF SDSHS BOARD MEETING:** 8 December 2017

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION**

Does the nomination meet the Criteria for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places? Yes  No

Has public comment been included? Yes  No  Explain:

see attached minutes

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Other recommendations: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Checklist:**

- The Historic Preservation Commission has filled out the above Report.
- The Historic Preservation Commission has shared and transmitted the above comments to the Chief Elected Official. The Chief Elected Official will mail the above Historic Preservation Commission Report, along with the Chief Elected Official's Report, to the South Dakota State Historical Society, 900 Governors Drive, Pierre, SD 57501.

Signature of Chair: Jeff Logan Date: 10/18/17

If the SHPO does not receive this report and recommendation within 60 calendar days, the SHPO will continue the nomination process.

(Questions about this form may be directed to Historic Preservation Specialist Liz Almlie at (605) 773-6056.)

THE MITCHELL BOARD OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION REPORT FOR  
GOTTLIEB SCHEURENBRAND HOUSE NATIONAL REGISTER  
NOMINATION

NAME OF CLG: Mitchell

DATE OF SDSHS BOARD MEETING: 8 December 2017

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Does the nomination meet the Criteria for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places? Yes  No

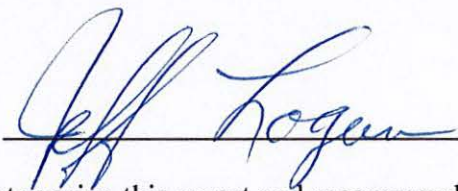
Has public comment been included? Yes  No  Explain:

see attached minutes  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Other recommendations: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Checklist:

- The Historic Preservation Commission has filled out the above Report.
- The Historic Preservation Commission has shared and transmitted the above comments to the Chief Elected Official. The Chief Elected Official will mail the above Historic Preservation Commission Report, along with the Chief Elected Official's Report, to the South Dakota State Historical Society, 900 Governors Drive, Pierre, SD 57501.

Signature of Chair:  Date: 10/18/17

If the SHPO does not receive this report and recommendation within 60 calendar days, the SHPO will continue the nomination process.

(Questions about this form may be directed to Historic Preservation Specialist Liz Almlie at (605) 773-6056.)

**CITY OF MITCHELL  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION  
MINUTES, OCTOBER 18, 2017**

**NOT APPROVED**

Chairman Logan called the October 18, 2017 meeting of the Mitchell Historic Preservation Commission to order at 5:15 pm in the Carnegie Resource Center, 119 W. 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave, Mitchell, South Dakota.

Members Present: Logan, Johnston, Pooley, Swenson, Ramsay, and Putnam

Members Absent: Collins, Jirsa, Clark, Buechler

Approval of Agenda: Motion by Pooley, seconded by Swenson to approve the agenda. All members present voting aye, motion carried.

Approval of Minutes: Motion by Swenson, seconded by Pooley to approve the minutes of September 20, 2017 meeting. All members present voting aye, motion carried.

The commission reviewed the written materials submitted by the South Dakota Historical Society in regards to the nominations of two residential properties in the City of Mitchell. This meeting was noticed to the public and was an opportunity for anyone in the public to provide comments about the nominations. No one other than the commission members were present.

Nomination of 300 E 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue on The National Register of Historic Places. The commission reviewed the photographs of the property and Putnam read aloud a summary of the historic features as written by SDHPO. The commission noted the unique historic features and noted it is near the historic Holy Family Catholic Church site and the historic downtown district. Motion by Pooley and seconded by Swenson to recommend the nomination and finds that it meets the standards. All members present voting aye, motion carried.

Nomination of 700 E Hanson Ave on The National Register of Historic Places. The commission reviewed the photographs of the property and Putnam read aloud the summary of the historic features as written by SDHPO. It was noted the property appears to be in the process of renovation and noted historic interior features. The commission is grateful that a party wishes retain the natural finish and woodwork. Motion by Swenson seconded by Ramsay to recommend the nomination and finds it meets the standards. All members present voting aye, motion carried.

Revolving Loan Application for 'The Back 40', 511 N Main St.: The commission reviewed the application submitted by the new owner of the property. The owner is doing extensive work to the interior of the building and updating the electrical and plumbing systems as well as exterior updates. It was noted the property is not within the historic district, however it is eligible for revolving loan funds from Mitchell Main Street and Beyond for façade improvements up to \$400 per running foot. Johnston indicated the owner will exceed the costs that is available to improve the exterior and roof. The owner is advised to provide MMM & B itemization which would provide additional documentation (construction estimates) for the file. Motion by Swenson, seconded by Johnston to approve the application. All members present voting aye, motion carried.



Other Business & Reports: Ramsay provided a brief report on the 3<sup>rd</sup> and Main building. He mentioned that a structural engineer has been consulted. Putnam indicated the council has requested periodic updates from city staff.

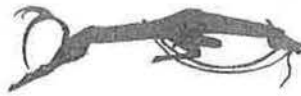
Logan and Johnston provided updates on Mitchell Main Street and Beyond activities. Logan indicated we will be selecting a vice-chairperson at the next meeting.

The next meeting will be Wednesday November 15, 2017 at 5:15 pm at the Carnegie Resource Center.

Logan adjourned the meeting at 6:15 pm.

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south dakota  
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



29 December 2017

Keeper of National Register  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228  
Washington DC 20240

Dear Keeper:

Please find enclosed five National Register nominations including the *Maggie J. Wood House*, *Celina and Albert Goddard House*, *St. Paul Lutheran Church and Cemetery*, *Louis N. and Helen Seaman House*, and *Gottlieb and Friederike Scheurenbrand House*.

Please contact [chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us](mailto:chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us) with any questions.

Sincerely,

Chris B. Nelson  
Historic Preservation Specialist

