

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

048



# 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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Bauer, Whittier and Virginia Residence

other names/site number Ciavarella, Brad and Karol Residence

### 2. Location

street & number 600 E. 4<sup>th</sup> Ave.  not for publication

city or town Mitchell  vicinity

state South Dakota code SD county Davison code 035 zip code 57301

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this  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  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  local

Jay D. Vogt  
Signature of certifying official

01-06-2010  
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer  
Title

South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office  
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

### 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:) \_\_\_\_\_

Anna McClelland  
Signature of the Keeper

3-1-10  
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

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
2		<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Italian Renaissance

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation: CONCRETE
- walls: BRICK
- roof: CERAMIC TILE
- other: STONE: Limestone
- WOOD

room features an original fireplace of tan brick with a wood mantel flanked by leaded glass built-in bookshelves. Original light fixtures are featured in the central hall and dining room. The original wall sconces were found in the attic and placed back in the living room.

An original two-stall garage, at the northeast corner of the lot, has a rectangular plan. The walls are tan brick veneer over clay tile. The hipped roof is covered in asbestos shingle of an unknown date. The west elevation contains a single modern overhead garage door. The south elevation features from left to right (west to east) an original paneled wood door, and two four (vertical)-over-one wood windows. The east (rear) elevation features two evenly spaced square wood windows, each containing four vertical rectangular lights. The north elevation has no openings.

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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)

Property is:

- 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.

**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1922  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1922  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Edward Geo. McClellan  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The property and secondary building are significant under Criterion C. The Period of Significance is therefore the date of construction, 1922.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

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## **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

### **Summary Paragraph**

The Whittier and Virginia Bauer Residence is located at 600 E. 4<sup>th</sup> Ave. in Mitchell, South Dakota. This prominent Italian Renaissance style home, built in 1922, sits on a corner lot in a residential area of Mitchell. The well-landscaped lot includes rows of evergreen and deciduous trees, with flowers and shrubs at the front of the house. The two-story Bauer Residence has a rectangular plan, and a hipped roof covered with green clay tiles. The wide eave overhang features paired wood brackets. The walls are covered with a tan brick. This exterior wall is laid over clay tile and wood studs, with some load bearing masonry walls and some steel beams in the basement. The façade is symmetrical with horizontal emphasis. Smaller one-story wings on each side of the two-story house feature a flat roof with combination brick parapet and stone balustrade. The central arched door is capped by a decorative stone arch. Ribbon or paired wood windows are typical. Most are of a six-over-one configuration with limestone sills and brick lintels. An original two-stall garage, at the northeast corner of the lot, has a brick veneer, which matches the house, and a hipped roof. The north side of the property is bordered by an alley.

### **Narrative Description**

The front façade faces south. At the center of the front façade, concrete steps flanked by short tan brick piers capped with concrete lead to the arched entry. The arched doorway has a glazed wood door and arched six-light storm door. Above, is a distinctive projecting molded stone arch supported by scrolled stone consoles. The entry is flanked by ribbon windows. Each contains a set of three six-over-one double hung wood windows with a flat keystone arch lintel of brick and stone. Wood flower boxes supported by limestone consoles are located below these windows. A thin limestone stringcourse separates the first and second floors at two-thirds the building height. Directly above the central entry, on the second floor, are two smaller closely spaced six-over-one double hung wood windows with stone sills. These are flanked by larger paired six-over-one wood double hung windows set directly on the string course. A row of soldier bricks caps these windows at the top of the façade. Four evenly spaced sets of paired decorative wood brackets sit under the wide eave overhang beneath the green clay tile hipped roof. The main two-story portion of the house is flanked by small one-story wings, set back slightly from the front façade. These wings have identical fenestration on the south façade. Each has a flat roof with brick parapet capped by limestone coping. A limestone balustrade is centered within the brick parapet. The South façade of each wing contains a central 15-light wood casement window flanked by narrower 10-light casement windows. A flat brick lintel capped by a brick arch with limestone keystone is above the window. It has a limestone sill and brick in decorative square patterns at the base.

On the east elevation, the east side of the one-story wing features from left to right (south to north) a window that matches the ones on the front of the one-story wings, with a central 15-light wood casement window flanked by narrower 10-light casement windows. A flat brick lintel capped by a brick arch with limestone keystone is above the window. It has a limestone sill and brick in decorative square patterns at the base. There is also a smaller six-over-one double hung wood

window, and a typical six-over-six double hung wood window on this elevation. The latter two have brick soldier course lintels and limestone sills. Two recessed rectangular brick panels are at the top of the wing's east elevation, below the limestone coping. Set back above, the second floor of the main house has a central narrow six light rectangular wood window, flanked by typical paired six-over-one double hung windows. Paired wood brackets accent the wide eave at the north and south ends of this elevation.

On the north (rear) elevation, first floor, there is a central wood door with rectangular wood panels at the base and a rectangular glass pane at the top. This is flanked by a ribbon of three small six-over-one wood double hung windows to the east and a massive brick exterior chimney with one small fixed leaded glass square wood window on each side of it to the west. The north (rear) elevation of the east one-story wing has a wood door with six rectangular lights at the top. The north (rear) elevation of the west one-story wing features a window that matches the one on the opposing side of the wing, with a central 15-light wood casement window flanked by narrower 10-light casement windows. A flat brick lintel capped by a brick arch with limestone keystone is above the window. It has a limestone sill and brick in decorative square patterns at the base. The second floor of the main house north elevation features a central tri-part window with three leaded glass one-over-one windows capped by an elliptical arch leaded glass transom. This is flanked on each side by one six-over-one wood window. Paired wood brackets accent the wide eave at the east and west ends of this elevation. The windows on this elevation have brick sills rather than the stone sills that appear on the other elevations. Above, the roof features an eyebrow dormer with four radiating triangular-shaped lights.

On the west elevation, the west side of the one-story wing features two evenly spaced windows that match the one on the south side of the wing. These are 15-light wood casement windows flanked by narrower 10-light casement windows. Each has flat brick lintel capped by a brick arch with limestone keystone above the window. Brick in decorative square patterns is found at the base of each window. Set back, above, the second floor of the main house has a central narrow six light rectangular wood window, flanked by typical paired six-over-one double hung windows. Paired wood brackets accent the wide eave at the north and south ends of this elevation.

The interior of the home retains its character-defining original features. The first floor features a formal living room and music room (originally the sun parlor) west of the central entry hall. A formal dining room and breakfast room (now an office) are east of the central hall. The kitchen is located behind (or north of) the hall. The area that was once the butler's pantry is east of the kitchen, north of the former breakfast room. All of the primary spaces on the first floor remain original. A wall was removed between the former breakfast room and butler's pantry. The former butler's pantry has a restroom addition. The kitchen has been remodeled. The central stairway leads to a square open area on the second floor. Four original bedrooms radiate from this hall on to the east and west. A remodeled bathroom is to the south.

The interior has plaster walls and ceilings. Floors are oak and maple. The first floor features wide three-part oak crown moldings and oak baseboards. Original oak bi-fold French doors divide the music room and living room, the living room and central hall, and the central hall from the dining room. An original oak French door separates the dining room from the former breakfast room. The second floor features dark-stained original wood doors. All original hardware remains. Original wood window and door trim remains. The original stairway in the central hall features thin square wood spindles beneath a handrail that terminates in a spiral newel at the base of the stairs. The living

The Whittier and Virginia Bauer Residence is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent local example of the Italian Renaissance style of architecture, used for homes that were built in the U.S. in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The garage is also a contributing building.

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

The Whittier and Virginia Bauer Residence is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent local example of the Italian Renaissance style of architecture, used for homes that were built in the U.S. in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The garage is also a contributing building.

The Bauer house exhibits key characteristics of the Italian Renaissance style. These include a symmetrical façade; a low-pitched hipped roof covered with green clay tiles; a boxed eave with broad eave overhang featuring paired decorative brackets; an arch above the first floor door and above the windows on the wings; a balustrade within the roof line of the wings; a string course, and masonry-veneered walls.

**Additional Historical Background**

The largest group of American Indians present in South Dakota directly before white settlement were the Nakota, Dakota, and Lakota, known collectively as the Sioux. Anthropologists believe that the Sioux were pushed out of Minnesota onto the plains where they became the dominant group by the mid to late 1700's, although tribal creation stories tell of the Sioux inhabiting the area since time immemorial. The Dakota and Nakota live primarily east of the Missouri River while the Lakota roamed the western half of the state. The Sioux were eventually forced onto reservations through a series of questionable treaties that opened up land for white settlement.

In 1803 the French, who had explored the Dakota Territory, sold what is called the Louisiana Purchase to the United States for under three cents per acre. The area that now composes Davison County was part of Louisiana from 1805-1812; it was a part of many other states as well before it became part of Dakota Territory in 1861. In 1873 the Dakota legislature established twenty three counties, and early Davison County was named for Henry C. Davison of Bon Homme County, a native of Maine who homesteaded at Riverside and ran cattle in the Firesteel area for several years before people began to move into the area.<sup>1</sup>

Mitchell, like many towns in South Dakota, was established primarily to serve the needs of the railroad. It began as a small trading outpost called Firesteel in the late 1870s, but after an engineer surveyed the area and found a piece of driftwood, it was decided that the town would be developed in a location about two miles from Firesteel. Initially ridiculed by Firesteel residents for his forethought, the engineer proved to be correct, as a flood completely destroyed the remnants of the town just two

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<sup>1</sup> Mitchell Centennial Executive Committee, *Mitchell Rediscovered July 15-19, 1981*, 1.

years later. Thus, the town of Mitchell, named after the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad president, Alexander Mitchell, opened for settlement in September, 1879.<sup>2</sup>

Mitchell's growth continued to grow proportionally with railroad expansion, as Mitchell served as a shipping point for southern James Valley farm products. By 1884, the Milwaukee Railroad system had completed a line north from Mitchell to Aberdeen, and from Aberdeen to Minneapolis, which served as the center of Midwest commercial activities. Another track was constructed soon after, linking Mitchell to the Dakota Southern line in Yankton. This track soon reached the Missouri River, and later, the Black Hills, thus making Mitchell an important intersecting point between two heavily used railroad lines.<sup>3</sup> As the railroad continued to flourish, so did Mitchell's growing economy.

Mitchell's founders also sought to make education a priority, establishing the Methodist-based Dakota University (later Dakota Wesleyan University) by the mid-1880s. After resolving several conflicts between local city leaders and the Methodist Church about the mission and intent of the University, Dakota Wesleyan grew quickly, from just a dozen students in 1886 to over one hundred students by 1890. Merrill Hall, an all-purpose building on campus, was completely destroyed by a fire in 1888, leading to the deaths of two people. Without a building to house students, the University risked complete financial disaster. However, Mitchell town leaders rallied, allowing students to live rent-free in lofts downtown.<sup>4</sup> Mitchell's citizens seemed to understand the value of having a university in their town, and they showed that they remained committed to keeping it there through this action.

Religious development was a priority in Mitchell from the time of its inception. Early settlers established the First Presbyterian Church, the town's first religious organization, in 1879. By 1882, many other congregations began popping up throughout the town, including the Holy Family Catholic Parish, a Congregational Church, Baptist Church, Free Methodist Church, Zion Lutheran Church, First Lutheran Church, First Methodist Church, and St. Mary's Episcopal Church. Clearly, religious activity was of utmost importance to Mitchell's early residents.<sup>5</sup>

Thus, though it had its share of bad weather, fires, and other crises in the early years of its development (for example, one blizzard in 1880 left the town virtually cut off from the outside world for around sixteen weeks), Mitchell quickly grew to a population of 4,000 by 1890.<sup>6</sup> The town's growth continued to parallel the growth of the railroad, and entrepreneurs began to establish a variety of businesses in what would become the central downtown area of Mitchell. Many of these early businesses, such as mills, grain warehouses and an elevator capable of storing 20,000 bushels of wheat, feed stores, blacksmith shops, and harness shops, catered to the town's agrarian needs. By the mid-1880s, however, a variety of other businesses, such as banks, hotels, shoe and clothing stores, drugstores, jewelry stores, and liquor establishments were developed in the downtown area.<sup>7</sup>

In the late 1880s, however, Mitchell's first economic boom ended abruptly as a result of a prolonged drought. By the latter half of the 1890s, however, conditions for farming had once again improved,

<sup>2</sup> *A South Dakota Guide* (Pierre: South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1938, 2005), 126-127.

<sup>3</sup> Donn P. Sundby, "The Background, Growth and Principal Institutions of Mitchell, South Dakota" (master's thesis, University of South Dakota, 1977), 31.

<sup>4</sup> *Mitchell Rediscovered: A Centennial History*, Mitchell Centennial Executive Committee (Located in South Dakota State Archives, Pierre, SD) 1981, 7.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 40-41.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 33.

<sup>7</sup> Sundby, 34-35.



and around the turn of the century, Mitchell experienced its second boom. The construction of the original Moorish style Corn Palace in 1892 and the ensuing establishment of the Corn Belt Exposition also prompted an increase in tourism to Mitchell, thus facilitating the development of the downtown economy.<sup>8</sup> In 1904 Mitchell made a bid to be the state capital, arguing that having the capital in the population center of the state made more sense than having it in the geographic center of the state, in the town of Pierre. Although Pierre eventually won this battle, Mitchell gained much publicity from the fight and visitation to the town, and subsequently the town's economy, continued to grow.<sup>9</sup>

By 1915, Mitchell had a population of around 8,000, and although the farmer's depression would soon begin, entrepreneurs still found their way to Mitchell to take advantage of agrarian business opportunities.<sup>10</sup> It was around this time that Chicago natives Whittier and Virginia Bauer moved to Mitchell and founded the Mitchell Produce Company.

### **History of the Whittier and Virginia Bauer Residence**

Chicago architect Edward Geo. McClellan constructed the home at 600 E. 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue for previous Chicago resident Whittier Bauer and his wife, Virginia, in 1922. A search yielded no further information on Edward McClellan. Census records indicate that Whittier Bauer was born in Minnesota, in 1875, and later moved to Chicago, where he met his future wife, Virginia.<sup>11</sup> Bauer, like many entrepreneurs, moved to Mitchell in 1914 to take advantage of growing agrarian-based business opportunities in the area. He founded the Mitchell Produce Company, once located at 120 S. Lawler Street, around 1916. Bauer operated the business until his death in 1948. Interestingly, Whittier's brother, Edward L. Bauer, also operated a produce business in town. Whittier was a member of the Presbyterian Church, which had been the center of religious activity in the early 1880s in Mitchell and remained one of the largest church organizations in the city into the 1930s. Bauer also taught the Adult Bible class. He also was a member of the Mitchell Kiwanis club and was an active supporter of the organization's underprivileged child work. Whittier Bauer passed away September 25, 1948 at the age of 73, survived by his widow, a daughter, Mrs. Raymond Burg, two sons, Richard and Charles, and three brothers, George, Marvin, and Edward.<sup>12</sup>

The Whittier and Virginia Bauer residence has changed owners only a few times. Shortly after Whittier Bauer's death, the property was deeded to his son, Charles Bauer in 1951. Charles took over ownership of the Mitchell Produce Company upon the death of his father. Mitchell city directories indicate that Whittier's widowed wife Virginia continued to reside at the house until 1971.<sup>13</sup> In 1972, the Bortnems sold the home to Ernest and Marilyn Schabauer. Ernest was a physician who eventually opened his own private practice in Mitchell. The Schabauers owned the home until 1999, when the current owners, the Ciavarellas, purchased it.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Bob Karolevitz, *An Historic Sampler of Davison County*, (Virginia Beach: The Donning Company/Publishers, 1993), 57-58.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, 59-65.

<sup>10</sup> *Mitchell Rediscovered: A Centennial History*, 12.

<sup>11</sup> 1880 United States Federal Census, "Whittier Bauer," searched online at ancestrylibrary.com

<sup>12</sup> "Whittier Bauer, Mitchell Produce Man, Dies at 73," *The Daily Republic*, Sept. 25, 1948, 3.

<sup>13</sup> Mitchell City Directories, 1910-1997, located in South Dakota State Archives.

<sup>14</sup> Kelly Sprecher, "Preserving a Home's History," *The Daily Republic*, Oct. 13, 2001, Lifestyles Section (Section B).

## **Italian Renaissance Style Context**

The Whittier and Virginia Bauer Residence is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent local example of the Italian Renaissance style of architecture, used for homes that were built in the U.S. in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The Italian Renaissance style occurred throughout the U.S. in the early-twentieth century, but was less common than Craftsman, Tudor or Colonial Revival styles of the same period. Before World War I, the style was mostly reserved for architect-designed landmarks in metropolitan areas. After World War I, as masonry veering techniques improved, vernacular interpretations of the style became widespread. Most vernacular interpretations occurred during the 1920s. The popularity of the style declined through the 1930s, becoming rare after 1940.<sup>15</sup>

The Italian Renaissance style was part of the broader Eclectic Movement which drew “on the full spectrum of architectural tradition – Ancient Classical, Medieval, Renaissance Classical, or Modern – for stylistic inspiration.” Unlike the preceding Victorian era, which freely mixed styles, the Eclectic movement stressed “relatively pure copies of these traditions as originally built in different European countries and their New World colonies.”<sup>16</sup>

In the late Nineteenth Century, renewed interest in Italian Renaissance domestic models occurred. Fashionable architects used the style for landmark homes and in the late 1800s as dramatic contrast to the Queen Anne and Shingle styles. These “Second Renaissance Revival” houses more closely imitated Italian predecessors than did the “free interpretations of the preceding Italianate Style.”<sup>17</sup> American architects and clients who had actually visited Italy, and excellent photo documentation of Italian models due to improved technology, contributed to the authenticity in mimicking Italian predecessors. Many earlier Italianate style houses were of wood wall cladding. However, after WWI an inexpensive technique was developed to add a thin veneer of brick or stone to the exterior of a balloon frame house. Therefore, Italian Renaissance houses were able to better-mimic the stucco or masonry walls of original Italian prototypes.

As with the majority of Eclectic styles, the features of the Italian Renaissance style are mostly borrowed from their original Italian counterparts.<sup>18</sup> These features typically include, a low-pitched hipped roof; ceramic tile roof covering; upper-story windows which are smaller and less elaborate than those below; arches above doors, first-floor windows, or porches; an entrance accented by small classical columns or pilasters; and, most often, a symmetrical façade. Recessed entry porches and full-length first-story windows with arches above are common. Hipped roofs typically have broad, overhanging boxed eaves, usually with decorative brackets. These distinctive decorative brackets under the eaves of many Italian Renaissance houses help distinguish them from related Mediterranean style houses that may otherwise look quite similar.<sup>19</sup> Common decorative details include quoins, roof-line balustrades, pediment windows, classical door surrounds, molded cornices, belt courses, and stucco, masonry, or masonry-veneered walls. McAlester notes that wooden wall claddings were never used for Italian Renaissance style houses.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, 2000), 398.

<sup>16</sup> McAlester, 319.

<sup>17</sup> McAlester, 398.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, 397.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, 398.

The Bauer house exhibits key characteristics of the Italian Renaissance style. It has a symmetrical façade and a low pitched hipped roof covered in green clay tiles. Additionally, the house features broad, overhanging boxed eaves and paired decorative brackets, the most prominent feature of the Italian Renaissance style. The house also has arches above the first floor door and above the windows on the wings, and a balustrade within the roof line of the wings. Finally, the house has a distinctive string course, and masonry-veneered walls, also features of the Italian Renaissance style.

The Whittier and Virginia Bauer residence retains excellent integrity in setting, location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association. The house sits in its original location, and the primary living areas remain the same as constructed. There have been no additions to this structure. The home retains its original exterior materials, and the majority of its original interior materials. The interior spaces of the house are near identical to those drawn on the original architectural plans for the house. The original garage remains, and though the garage door has been changed, it retains enough integrity to be a contributing property.

### **Conclusion**

The Whittier and Virginia Bauer Residence is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent local example of the Italian Renaissance style of architecture, used for homes that were built in the U.S. in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The home, constructed in 1922, retains superb integrity. The property also contains a contributing 1922 garage.

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### **9. Major Bibliographical References**

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Karolevitz, Bob. *An Historic Sampler of Davison County*. Virginia Beach: The Donning Company/Publishers, 1993.

Klein, Linda. *Mitchell and Neighbors: The Good Old Days*. Marceline: D-Books Publishing, 1996.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, 2000.

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Mitchell City Directories, 1910-1997. Located in South Dakota State Archives, Pierre, SD.

*Mitchell: Country Seat of Davison County, South Dakota*. Mitchell: Educator Supply Co., 1913.

*Mitchell, South Dakota: An Industrial and Recreational Guide*. American Guide Series, compiled by the Federal Writer's Project, Works Progress Administration. Mitchell: Chamber of Commerce, 1938.

Mitchell, South Dakota, diamond jubilee celebration, 1881-1956. 75 years of progress. Mitchell: Educator Supply Co., 1956.

Parker, Donald Dean. *History of Our County and State: Davison County*. Brookings: South Dakota State College, 1960.

Sundby, Donn P. "The Background, Growth, and Principle Institutions of Mitchell, South Dakota." Master's Thesis, University of South Dakota, 1977.

*The Daily Republic*, Mitchell, South Dakota.

Tuttle, Anastasia. *Mitchell, Davison County*. Located in Richardson Archives, I.D. Weeks Library. Vermillion: University of South Dakota.

United States Federal Census, 1880-1940.

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

DV00000160

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** less than one  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>14</u>	<u>579087</u>	<u>4840437</u>	3	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	4	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

Lot 7 and the West 1/2 of Lot 6  
Block 31 Cooley and Guernsey's Addition

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary encompasses land historically and legally associated with the property.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Jennifer Brosz and Jason Biggins, Historic Preservation Specialists

organization SD SHPO date September 8, 2009

street & number 900 Governors Drive telephone 604-773-3458

city or town Pierre state SD zip code 57501

e-mail jennifer.brosz@state.sd.us jason.biggins@state.sd.us

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Name of Property:** Bauer, Whittier and Virginia Residence

**City or Vicinity:** Mitchell

**County:** Davison

**State:** South Dakota

**Photographer:** Jason Biggins

**Date Photographed:** 9-9-09

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

**Number of Photographs:** 6

- 1.) WhittierBauerHouse\_DavisonCounty\_SD\_0001.tif - Looking north at front elevation of house
- 2.) WhittierBauerHouse\_DavisonCounty\_SD\_0002.tif - Looking north at main façade of structure
- 3.) WhittierBauerHouse\_DavisonCounty\_SD\_0003.tif - Looking northeast at main façade
- 4.) WhittierBauerHouse\_DavisonCounty\_SD\_0004.tif - Looking northwest at main façade
- 5.) WhittierBauerHouse\_DavisonCounty\_SD\_0005.tif - Looking south at rear elevation of building
- 6.) WhittierBauerHouse\_DavisonCounty\_SD\_0006.tif - Looking northeast at contributing garage

---

**Property Owner:**

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Brad and Karol Ciavarella

street & number 600 E. 4<sup>th</sup> Ave.

telephone 605-996-3735

city or town Mitchell

state SD

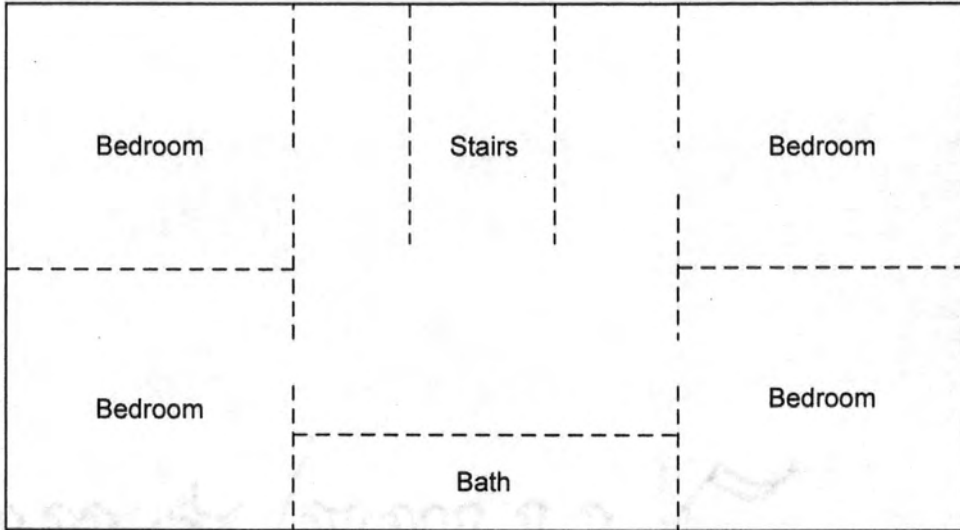
zip code 57301

**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.).

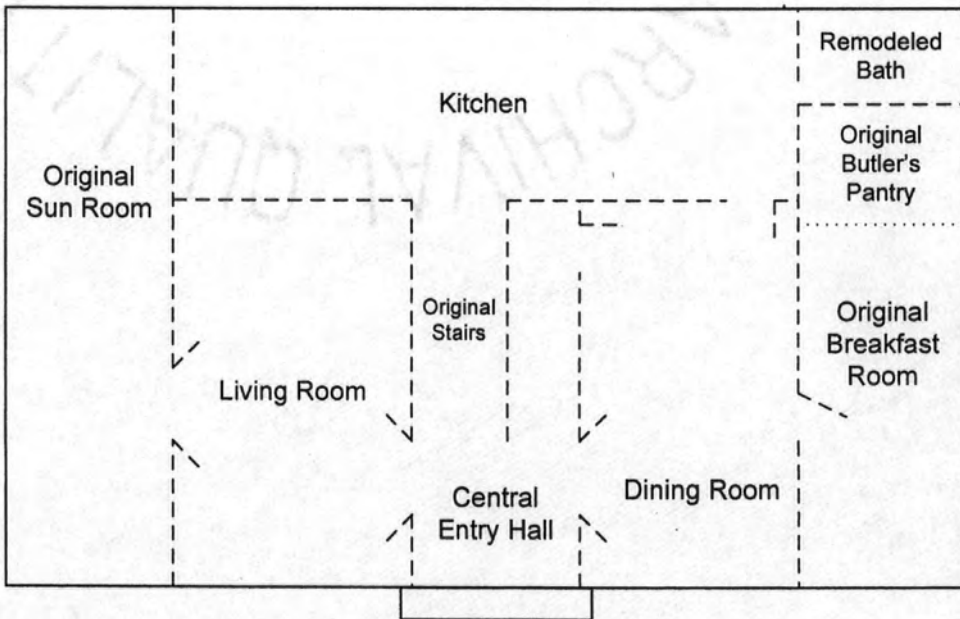
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Whittier and Virginia Bauer House  
Interior Sketch  
Davison County  
Mitchell, South Dakota

Second Floor



Main Floor



Whittier and Virginia Bauer House  
Property Sketch  
Davison County  
Mitchell, South Dakota

Alley

Garage

N.  
Burr  
Street

Whittier and Virginia  
Bauer House

600 East 4<sup>th</sup> Ave.



East 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Bauer, Whittier and Virginia, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH DAKOTA, Davison

DATE RECEIVED: 1/15/10      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/03/10  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/18/10      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/01/10  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000048

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: Y    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: Y    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

     ACCEPT         RETURN         REJECT                         DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Locally significant example of Italian Renaissance Revival domestic architecture. House was built in 1922 and designed by Chicago architect Edward Her McClelland. It has a high degree of historic integrity and exhibits the characteristics central to the style.*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C

REVIEWER J McClelland

DISCIPLINE                     

TELEPHONE                     

DATE 3-1-10

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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



Whittier Bauer House - Davison County - SD - 0001.tif



Whittier Bauer House - Davison County - SD - 0002.tif



Whittier Bauer House - Davison County - SD - 0003.tif





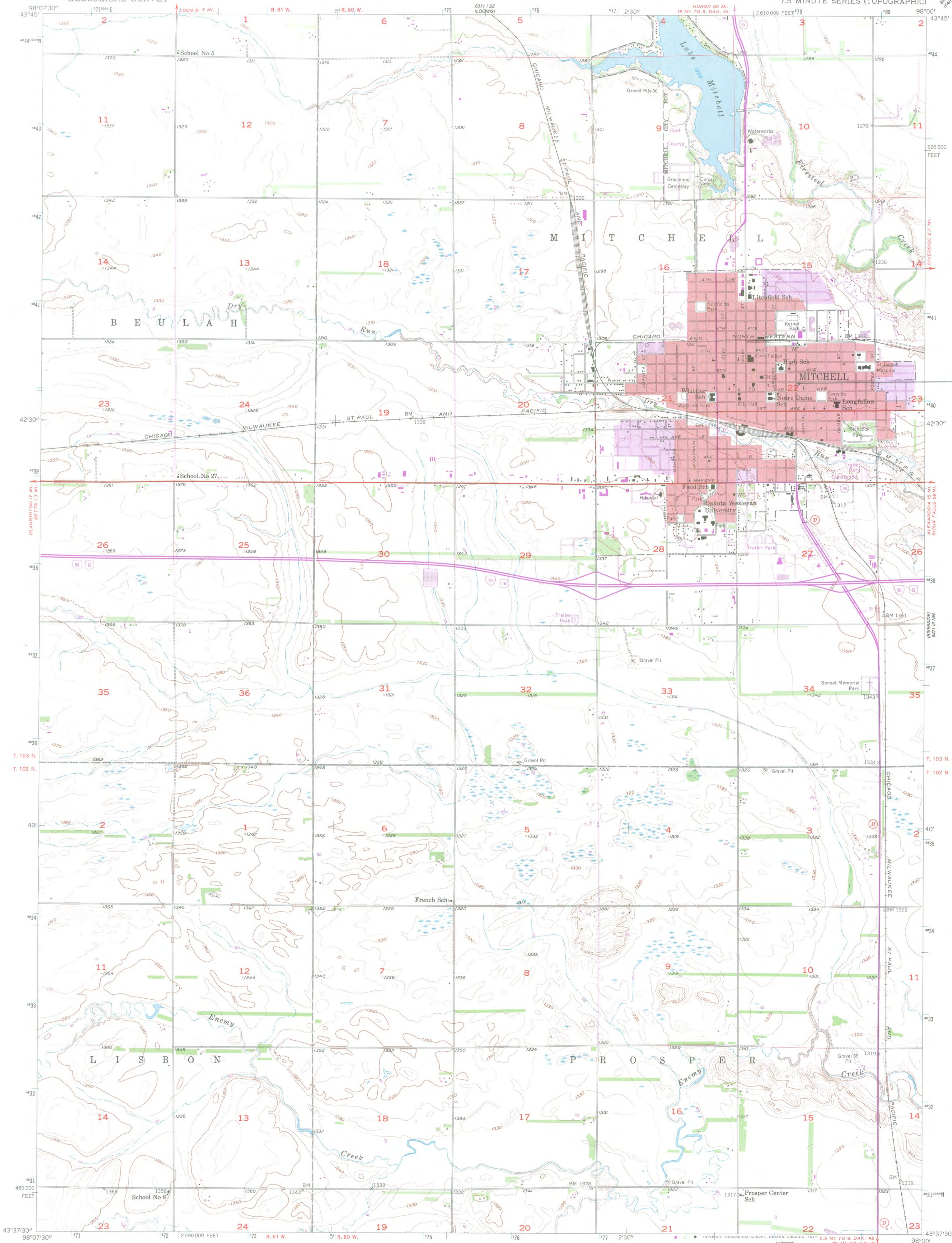
Whittier Bauer House - Davison County - SD - 0004. tif



Whittier Bauer House - Davison County - SD - 0005.tif

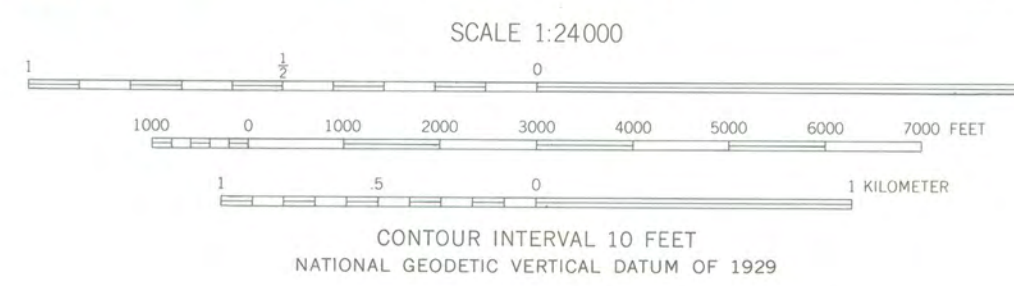
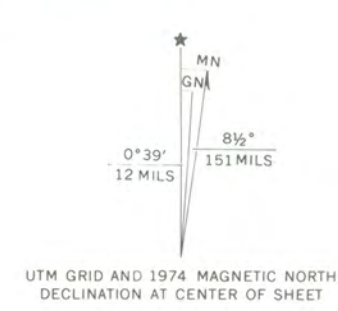


Whittier Bauer House - Davison County - SD - 0006.tif



Whittier and Virginia  
Bauer House  
Davison County  
South Dakota  
Z = 14  
E = 579087  
N = 4840437

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey as part of the Department of the Interior program for the development of the Missouri River Basin Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography from aerial photographs by Kelsch plotter and by planetable surveys 1957. Aerial photographs taken 1954  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum 10,000-foot grid based on South Dakota coordinate system, south zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1974. This information not field checked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather

I Interstate Route   
 U.S. U. S. Route   
 S State Route

MITCHELL, S. DAK.  
N4337.5-W9800/7.5

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

1957  
PHOTOREVISED 1974  
AMS 6371 II NE—SERIES V873



Department of Tourism and State Development



5 January 2010

Keeper of the National Register  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Parks Service  
1201 Eye St NW  
8<sup>th</sup> Floor (MS 2280)  
Washington DC 20005

Dear Keeper of the National Register:

Enclosed are National Register of Historic Places nominations approved by the South Dakota State Historical Society Board of Trustees and State Historic Preservation Officer Jay D. Vogt. The nominations enclosed are for the *Waddell Block, E.E. Haugen Residence* and the *Whittier and Virginia Bauer House*. Also enclosed is an amendment for the *Belle Fourche Commercial Historic District*. Also enclosed is a letter for an address correction for the *Rock Island Depot*.

If you have any questions regarding any of these submittals, please feel free to contact me at 605-773-3103 or at [chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us](mailto:chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us).

Sincerely,

Chris B. Nelson  
Historic Preservation Specialist

Office of Tourism  
Governor's Office of Economic  
Development  
Tribal Government Relations  
711 E Wells Ave / Pierre, SD 57501-3369  
Phone: 605-773-3301 / Fax: 605-773-3256  
[travelsd.com](http://travelsd.com) / [sdgreatprofits.com](http://sdgreatprofits.com) /  
[sdtribalrelations.com](http://sdtribalrelations.com)

South Dakota Arts Council  
800 Governors Dr. / Pierre, SD 57501-2294  
Phone: 605-773-3131 or 1-800-423-6665 in SD  
Fax: 605-773-6962  
[sdac@state.sd.us](mailto:sdac@state.sd.us) / [sdarts.org](http://sdarts.org)

**South Dakota State  
Historical Society**  
900 Governors Dr. / Pierre, SD 57501-2217  
Phone: 605-773-3458 / Fax: 605-773-6041  
[sdhistory.org](http://sdhistory.org)

South Dakota Housing  
Development Authority  
PO Box 1237 / Pierre, SD 57501-1237  
Phone: 605-773-3181 / Fax: 605-773-5154  
[sdhda.org](http://sdhda.org)

