

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED OCT 12 1976

DATE ENTERED MAR 25 1977

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Augustana College Historic Buildings

AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

29th and South Summit Streets

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Sioux Falls

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

South Dakota

CODE

046

COUNTY

Minnehaha

CODE

099

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- __ STRUCTURE
- __ SITE
- __ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- __ BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- __ IN PROCESS
- __ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- __ UNOCCUPIED
- __ WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- __ YES: UNRESTRICTED
- __ NO

PRESENT USE

- __ AGRICULTURE
- __ MUSEUM
- __ COMMERCIAL
- __ PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- __ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- __ ENTERTAINMENT
- __ RELIGIOUS
- __ GOVERNMENT
- __ SCIENTIFIC
- __ INDUSTRIAL
- __ TRANSPORTATION
- __ MILITARY
- __ OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Augustana College

STREET & NUMBER

29th and South Summit Streets

CITY, TOWN

Sioux Falls

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

South Dakota

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Minnehaha County Courthouse--Register of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

415 North Dakota Street

CITY, TOWN

Sioux Falls

STATE

South Dakota

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

South Dakota Historic Sites Survey

DATE

1973

__ FEDERAL STATE __ COUNTY __ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Historical Preservation Center

CITY, TOWN

Vermillion

STATE

South Dakota

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

At the northeast corner of Augustana College's grounds stand three of the school's oldest and most prominent structures. They are Old Main, East Hall and the Administration building. All of these sit upon a terrace landscape which decreases in height from the northern most structure to the southern most. The area surrounding these buildings has changed significantly since Old Main's dedication in 1889. At that time the school was a half mile from the nearest residential area and three times that from downtown. Today, the college has many more buildings, is in the center of a populated area, and is a short distance from the city's major north-south thoroughfare.

Old Main, the original structure, displays many characteristics of the Richardsonian Romanesque style which includes a polychrome cut stone facade, round arched openings, deeply recessed window reveals, a square tower with a pyramidal roof, hipped dormers, a broad roof plane, and a sense of weight and massiveness. The building is three stories high plus a high basement, has sixty by fifty foot dimensions and is faced with an indigenous stone called Sioux Quartzite. The walls of Old Main are tapered, from several feet thick at the base to a much lesser amount at the tops. Most of the windows are flat-topped, double hung and rectangular shaped with vertical stones appearing in the lintels. Only the windows above the front and rear entrances and in the gable ends are the round or Roman arch. Both the doors have similar surrounds. The square tower at the center of the structure contains the building's vestibule and bellroom. Exteriorly, Old Main appears not to have changed much; however, the school has altered the interior several times.

The next building to the south is East Hall which conveys a rather simplified version of English Renaissance Revival architecture. This is made evident by the symmetrical design rectangular shape, quiet roofline, and gabled projections with ocular windows. The dormitory is three stories high and also has a high basement; it is one hundred feet by forty feet in dimension. To the rear of the building is an attached basement-high structure that was the old boiler room. East Hall, like Old Main, uses Sioux Quartzite as its facing material but it is much darker, and there is not a variety of colors. Several bands of stringcourse divide this highly fenestrated dormitory. Most of the windows are double hung, rectangular in shape, and use a nine sash over two sash division. Two gabled dormers and one shed appear on both the front and the back of the structure while two gabled dormers are used at each end. Besides the front and rear entrances, there is a small, one-story, cubical entry way to the left or south side. On the north end is a two-story crenelated structure that connects East Hall and Old Main.

The Administration building is three stories high and five bays wide, 102 by 54 feet, with red brick as the main facing material and Bedford limestone for decorative purposes. The structure is a good vernacular example of Late Gothic Revival architecture of the Tudor mode. Elements of this style are most evident in the building's central axis. Here a compound Tudor or four point arch with elaborate corbels, surrounds the main entrance. Interlaced lancet arches, one on each side of the door, and tablet flower moulding above it appear as decorative features, while a crenelated pseudo-roof tops the entry. The middle portion of the central bay has six windows grouped in threes. These openings are of the case-

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ment type with one assemblage of windows, the new ones, having one sash and the other with twelve. The letters "A" and "C", standing for Augustana College; with a coat-of-arms between them appears just above the first set of windows. An owl carved from the limestone adorns the top of the second group of windows. The front facade features a crenelated roof line with finials while a pinnacle with crockets is at the building's center. Two angular towers with turrets and a pair of slender windows in each encase the central axis of the Administration building.

All the decorative features such as the masonry enframed windows with quoins adorn the front while the sides and back are devoid of ornamentation. The fenestration of the main facades is a group of three with the center opening being slightly larger and having twelve sashes over twelve sashes while the others are nine over nine. The sides have three large windows that are each divided into four sections.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1889, 1905, 1918, 1920 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Old Main-Joseph Schwarz, architect,

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE A.O. Almos, builder Administration-Perkins & McWayne, architects, Carlson & Snitkey, builders East Hall-Joseph Schwarz, architect

Augustana College is significant for three reasons: first, as one of the finest educational institutions in the state; second, as one of the more important Lutheran schools in the country; and third, as one of the better displays of academic architecture in Sioux Falls. Along with these, there is an expressed interest at the college in preserving the three most prominent buildings on the campus. For these reasons, Augustana historic buildings should be placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The story of Augustana is tied to the development of the Lutheran Church in the United States. Therefore, it is important to have a brief history of the church and how it evolved in this country. When the first large immigration of practicing Lutherans occurred in this country around the late 1330's and early 1840's, the people divided into three church groups. The high-church of the Norwegian synod was the most orthodox of the three, and the low-church of Eielsen synod was reformed, while the broad-church group or Northern Illinois synod synthesized the other two.

The last group is the one that concerns Augustana; it consisted of at that time a unique combination of German-American and Scandinavian Lutherans. In 1860 the latter element left this federation and organized the Augustana synod and a seminary of the same name in Chicago. In 1863 they bought some land from the Illinois Central Railroad around Paxton, Illinois, for the purpose of colonization. The school also transferred to this new location under the name of "Augustana College and Seminary". Around 1869 there was a division between the Norwegian and Swedish elements of the synod. This break along nationalistic lines occurred for many reasons including the considerable distance between Paxton and the larger numbers of Norwegian immigrants.

The first need was to find a location for a school that would teach the desired religious and educational needs of the Norwegian community. For economic reasons, Marshall, Wisconsin, became the site for such an institution, and under the name "Augsburg Seminary" and "Marshall Academy" the school operated from 1869 to 1881. In 1870 a new separate and independent division called "The Norwegian-Danish Augustana Synod" was formed.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Erpestad, Emil, "A History of Augustana College," Sioux Falls: Augustana Press, 1971.
 Hart, John L., "Historical Information on Three Campus Buildings : Old Main, East Hall and Administration," unpublished compilation, Augustana College of Sioux Falls, 1975.
 Jordahl, Sivert A. "Memorial History of Lutheran Normal School: Sioux Falls, South Dakota, 1889-1918," unpublished manuscript, Augustana College of Sioux Falls, 195

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 4

UTM REFERENCES

A	1, 4	6, 8, 2, 9, 0, 0	4, 8, 2, 1, 5, 2, 0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Scott Gerloff

ORGANIZATION

Historical Preservation Center

DATE

December 1975

STREET & NUMBER

USD Alumni House

TELEPHONE

(605) 677-5314

CITY OR TOWN

Vermillion

STATE

South Dakota

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE *John J. Little, S.H.P.O.*

DATE *5 Oct 76*

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

CHIEF

DATE *2/28/77*

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE *3-24-77*

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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In 1881 the Norwegian group decided to relocate the school in Beloit, Iowa, which was near the South Dakota border and the Big Sioux River. The move was a result of an increasingly low enrollment in Marshall which occurred because of a population shift of Norwegian settlers to the west. The synod named the institution "Augustana Seminary and Academy" with the latter part shifting across the river to Canton, South Dakota, in 1884 and becoming "Augustana College." Here it remained until 1918 when it merged with the Lutheran Normal School in Sioux Falls and transferred to that city.

The Norwegian synod founded the Lutheran Normal School in 1889 with the purpose of training teachers for parochial schools. This extremely orthodox group believed that public schools were unsuitable for educating their children. This institution built two of the buildings presented in this nomination; they are Old Main, built in 1889 and East Hall, built in 1905. The four acre site for the school was donated by Hon. Richard F. Pettigrew, twice a territorial delegate to Congress and one of South Dakota's first senators, and S. L. Tate, a prominent Sioux Falls businessman. A part of the cost of founding the school was provided by collections of nickels and pennies of Sunday School children who conducted a "coin-box campaign" throughout this area.

In 1917 a synodical merger involving three church divisions took place and the result was the formation of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America. This had a direct effect on both Augustana College and Lutheran Normal School because their respective synods were part of the incorporation which created a problem for the institutions that were only twenty miles apart. Many people believed that two schools of the same entity competing against each other might cause serious problems to the recent unification. So it became obvious that they would have to be combined. The problem was which city would get the college.

Both cities began promoting the advantages of locating the college in their city and offering money for construction costs. The Board of Education and the Board of Trustees voted in 1918 to establish Augustana College and Normal School in Sioux Falls, which angered Canton. They threatened to establish a competing institution. It became obvious that a compromise was needed. So the church established a normal school in Canton in 1920 which satisfied them and helped heal wounds on both sides.

Since 1918 Augustana has become the largest private school in the state, and an excellent educational institution. It has had many changes in recent years concerning its administration which led to an increased enrollment. Also, the college has had many new buildings erected, but at the same time they continue to utilize three of their oldest structures. Each is discussed below. Joseph Schwarz, one of the Territory's most prominent architects, designed Old Main in 1888. A. O. Almos, a noted local contractor constructed Old Main in 1888-1889 for the cost of \$20,000 and used Sioux Quartzite for its building material. The building--and Lutheran Normal School--were dedicated on October 13, 1889, three weeks before South Dakota state-

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hood. The structure displays a vernacular adaptation of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The building's name between 1905 and 1921 was Recitation Hall; however, most people called it "the Old Main." It has served numerous purposes including classrooms, dormitories, offices, kitchen, library, music and recitation rooms, chapel, storage, and day care center. The Eide-Dalrymple Art Gallery opened on second floor on December 5, 1975, and the college radio station plans to occupy the third floor beginning in 1976. In the bellroom above the east entrance of Old Main hangs an historic bell which has followed the westward trek of Augustana College from Marshall, Wisconsin; the bell is now rung at the opening convocation, at commencement, and after football victories.

In 1904-1905 Lutheran Normal School built Ladies Hall, a dormitory for women, at a cost of \$45,000. Joseph Schwarz, one of the state's most prominent architects, designed the building in an English Renaissance Revival mode. It was also constructed of a Sioux Quartzite but much darker than that used on Old Main. In 1950 the school changed the name to East Hall because the building became occupied by 115 men; however, in 1957 the dormitory reverted back to the women but not to its old name. East Hall has also housed the kitchen, dining facilities, and the college art department.

The Administration building was the first structure built for the newly located Augustana College. The Sioux Falls architectural firm of Perkins and McWayne designed this 1920 structure in the Late Gothic Revival style and especially utilized elements from the Tudor period. It is a three story red brick building that has housed classrooms, laboratories, the library, administrative and business offices.

The interiors of all three buildings have to varying degrees been remodeled over the years. The college intends to continue its efforts at renovation and restoration as funds become available. All three structures are quite sound and in good condition.

Augustana College is the oldest college in the state, though not founded here. It has had from statehood a profound and widespread influence on the development of the region. Old Main, East Hall, and Administration are visible links to Augustana--and to the Lutheran church's beginnings in South Dakota and evolution in America. These three structures symbolize the growth, stability, and success of the college and the Lutheran church in the United States.