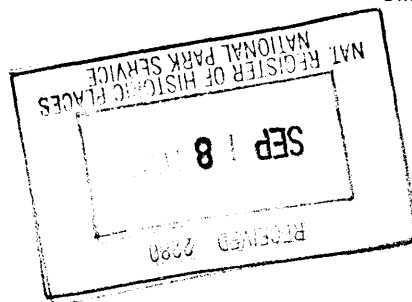


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1282



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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Old Armory
other names/site number Armory, Women's Gymnasium, Facilities Management Shop I

2. Location

street & number 414 East Clark St not for publication N/A
city or town Vermillion vicinity N/A
state South Dakota code SD county Clay code 027 zip code 57069

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 ___ nationally x statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jay D. Vogt
Signature of certifying official

09-16-2002
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

Old Armory
Name of Property

Clay County, South Dakota
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register.
- other,

(explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Elsa H. Beal Date of Action 10/31/02

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</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>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Defense Sub: Armory

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Education Sub: Education-Related

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Richardsonian Romanesque

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
roof Asphalt Shingle
walls Stone, Brick
Wood Shingle
other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

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 a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Military

Education

Recreation/Entertainment

Period of Significance

1905-1929

Old Armory
Name of Property

Clay County, South Dakota
County and State

Significant Dates 1905
 1918
 1929

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Kinney & Detweiler Architects: Minneapolis, MN

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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: _____

Old Armory
Name of Property

Clay County, South Dakota
County and State

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name University of South Dakota
street & number 414 East Clark St telephone _____
city or town Vermillion state SD zip code 57069

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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The Old Armory is a three story stone and brick building located in Clay County on the campus of the University of South Dakota. Minnesota architects, Kinney and Detwiler of Minneapolis, designed the building in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The University of South Dakota is located in Vermillion, South Dakota, also the county seat of Clay County. The University has played a major role in the city's development and history.

The Armory is a bipartite building. The northern section of the building is three stories with a gable roof. The southern section is two stories with a flat roof. The southeast and southwest corners of this section each have a five-sided turret.

Combinations of brick and stone masonry were employed in the building's construction. A base coursing of red Sioux Quartzite continues from grade up to the top of the first floor windows. The quartzite is rough faced and laid in random coursing. This treatment is found on every elevation of the building. Above the first floor windows is a rough-faced quartzite belt course. The sills on all windows are rough-faced quartzite. Most windows, except the arched windows, also have rough faced quartzite lintels.

The south façade has identical turrets at the southeast and southwest corners. Each side of the first floor of the five-sided turrets has a one-over-one double hung window. Each side of the second floor of the turret has an arched four-over-one window. Each of the arched windows has a two row brick lintel set in rowlock pattern. The top of the turret is castelated and capped with limestone. Adjacent to and between the turrets on the first floor, are identical arched openings with recessed entries. These recessed passages are surrounded with a series of limestone voussoirs inserted in the multiple brick rowlocks of the archways. The entry doors recessed in the archway have narrow sidelights and a transom window. Between the turret and the recessed entry, on each side, is a four-over-one double hung window. Between the recessed entries are six, one-over-one double hung windows. There are fourteen arched four-over-one double hung windows on the second floor. Each window has a single brick rowlock lintel. Above the second floor windows is a band of limestone, which continues around the southern section of the Armory. The top of the south façade is capped with limestone.

The east and west elevations of the southern section are identical. The first floor has two, long, two-over-four double hung windows. The second floor has two arched four-over-one double hung windows. Above the second floor windows is a band of limestone that continues from the façade. The walls are capped with limestone.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

The north elevation of the gymnasium section has a three story projecting central gable. Within the projection is a two story brick arch with limestone voussoirs. The first story of the arch has a garage door and pedestrian door. Above the doors, on the second story is a 37 paned arch window. On the second floor on either side of the large arched opening is a four-over-one double hung window. Located in the peak of the gabled projection is a round window with four voussoirs. The projecting gable is capped with limestone. On either side of the projection are four, four-over-one double hung windows.

The east and west elevation of the northern section of the Armory are identical except for the first floor. The first floor on the east elevation has four two-over-one double hung windows. The first floor on the west elevation has no window openings. The second floor has four arched, four-over-one double hung windows. Each window has a double row of rowlock brick lintels with a voussoir of limestone. The third floor has three one-over-one double hung windows. The windows have limestone sills and lintels. Above the lintel, for each window, is a fixed pane window with Grecian mullion patterns. Each of these fixed paned windows have limestone lintels. In the gable end of both the east and west elevation is large glass round window with rowlock brick surrounds. The round window is currently covered in wood.

The third floor of the south and north elevation of the gymnasium section has twelve double hung windows. The top sash has Grecian mullion patterns while the bottom sash is two divided lights. The third floor walls are covered in wood shingles. Also on the south elevation of the northern section are three gabled dormers. The central dormer is larger than the remaining two dormers. The larger dormer is constructed of brick and stone and has a large arched window with stone voussoirs similar to the detailing on the lower floors. The smaller dormers are clad in wood shingles and each has a small arch window.

Originally, the building included a small round tower with arched windows rising from the top of the southwest turret. It was crowned with a large flagstaff. This small tower was removed some time in the 1960's according to facility staff.

The interior of the Armory features two-story drill hall/gymnasium with a suspended running track around the interior perimeter of the northern section of the building. The large gymnasium has a pressed metal ceiling. The third floor of the northern section features an additional gymnasium with wood paneled walls. The ceiling of the third floor gymnasium has hooks for punching bags and climbing ropes. The two story southern section contained offices, locker/gun rooms and shower/restroom facilities. The building's main stairways that connect the offset floor levels between the north and south sections are in the southern section.

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Section number 8 Page 3

The Old Armory is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural style of Richardsonian Romanesque. The building is also eligible under Criterion A for its role in the military and recreation on campus. The University of South Dakota is located in Vermillion, South Dakota, the county seat of Clay County. The University has played a major role in the city's development and history.

The University of South Dakota was authorized in 1862 to be located in Vermillion, South Dakota by the first legislative session of 1862. It was termed a territorial University. A special committee was established by the legislature called "Common Schools, Universities and Colleges." In a significant deal made by the legislature at the time, the state capitol would be located in Yankton, the state penitentiary in Bon Homme County, and the state university in Vermillion. Unfortunately, no money was appropriated for the penitentiary or university.¹

On January 9, 1863, the legislature passed an act to incorporate the University of South Dakota. This Act provided for a Board of Regents and a course listing of 1) science, literature and art, 2) law, 3) medicine, 4) training for teachers and 5) agriculture. Unfortunately, no funds were appropriated in this year either.² The lack of funding for the University continued for many years. Each year the legislature would seek appropriations from the federal government and not receive any money for the University. Finally, a local bond issue was passed and money was finally available for the University.

The first classes were held in 1882, on the second floor of the courthouse as a building could not be completed in time for fall semester. 1885 saw the first building on campus complete, University Hall, now called Old Main. In the subsequent year two dormitories were completed; East Hall for the female students and West Hall for the male students. These first buildings were all located on the original twenty acres of the University.³

¹ Cedric Cummings. *The University of South Dakota, 1862-1966*. (South Dakota: Dakota Press, 1975), 3.

² Cummings, 6.

³ Cummings, 19.

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By 1900, it was painfully obvious to the University, that classroom space was needed. This need for space coincided with the population increase statewide. The new century would see a new phase of University construction that would last for approximately fifteen years. The first building constructed was Science Hall in 1902. It was the first addition to campus since the late 1880's. The second building added was a combined armory and gymnasium.

The armory was constructed between University Hall and West Hall. The board of regents requested \$50,000 for its construction from the federal government. They emphasized heavily that the new building would be used primarily as a military structure. Unfortunately, the federal government only appropriated half of what was requested. Work commenced almost immediately and the armory was completed and available in January 1905.⁴

The first floor of the armory was a combined drill hall and basketball court with an elevated indoor track eight feet above the floor. A great deal of attention was paid to the ornamentation of the space. The ceilings were press metal, the drill hall space was designed for basketball games and the remaining office spaces on the first floor had high ceilings with plenty of windows for natural light. The second floor featured an open space and running track which looked down onto the basketball/drill hall space. It also had storage rooms and dormitory space. The third floor had an additional area for gymnastics, wrestling and boxing. Off of this open space were areas to store munitions.

In 1907, when the University determined a military unit was no longer needed, the armory served the campus as an athletic facility. All of the University's home basketball games were held in the facility until 1929 when a new gymnasium was constructed. The armory also served other purposes on campus including a party center for dances sponsored by different groups on campus.

Abandoned as an active armory in 1907, it saw a resurrection as a training facility and barracks for several hundred recruits and soldiers as WWI entered its last year in 1918 and continued as the departmental home of the ROTC program. When the new armory was completed in 1929, the ROTC programs moved out and the women's physical education program took over the 1905 armory.

⁴ Cummings, 109.

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It served as the Women's Gymnasium until the mid-1960's as it became more of a multi-purpose facility that included the University radio station, dance programs including square dancing, ballet and modern, trampoline, and wellness center. Around 1980, the building was decommissioned as an academic/recreational facility. The Old Armory began another life as a Facilities Management shop, storage and office building, in which capacity it serves currently.⁵

The architects of the Armory, Frank Kinney and Menno Detweiler were only in partnership for two years, from 1902 through 1904 and practiced in Austin, Minnesota. During their brief period of partnership, they designed and saw constructed four courthouses and one armory. The courthouses were the Langlade County Courthouse in Wisconsin, Brown County Courthouse in South Dakota, Beltrami County Courthouse in Minnesota and Winneshiek County Courthouse in Iowa. The only armory is the one on the University of South Dakota campus.

The armory has state-wide significance for its architectural style of Richardsonian Romanesque. This massive style of architecture was popular throughout the United States from 1880 to 1900 and beyond where styles developed much later, such as the mid-west. This style was an outgrowth of earlier architecture that made use of architectural elements of the Romanesque style. Richardsonian Romanesque was especially popular in churches, courthouses, and libraries as well as universities.

Buildings in this style exhibit certain, identifiable characteristics. The façade and exterior walls are usually of a dark, rock-faced masonry, rough cut to emphasize its texture. Many times the rock is used in combination with decorative brickwork. The buildings are generally designed to be asymmetrical so as to emphasize the sense of massiveness. The exterior treatments also accent structural features such as flat lintels, interlaced motifs and/or dentils that combine several types and different colors and textures of stone. Final exterior treatments of distinction for this style include one or more belt courses; round, hexagonal, or polygonal towers; and large flat arches.

Roof treatments vary within the style of Richardsonian Romanesque. The most noteworthy include a steeply pitched roof, multiple gables, dormers set into the pitched roof, and cylindrical towers. Window treatments are usually double hung windows, often arched. They are deeply recessed to reinforce a sense of massiveness. Often a circular or semicircular window is found on this style of building. The most distinctive treatment for a Richardsonian Romanesque building is the doorway.

⁵ Cedric Cummins, Robert Hilderbrand, & Stephen Ward. *The College of Arts and Sciences 1882-1982 A History*. (South Dakota: University of South Dakota, 1982), 46.

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They are typically deeply set within massive semicircular or segmental masonry arches. Occasionally, there is a semicircular window above the door.⁶

The armory located on the University of South Dakota campus exhibits all of the design elements of the Richardsonian Romanesque style as previously described. Additional architectural elements of distinction include the castellated towers, shingled wall surfaces and Grecian mullion patterned windows.

The Armory on the University of South Dakota campus is nationally significant for its architectural style of Richardsonian Romanesque. This style was popular throughout the United States from 1880 to 1900. It is a highly significant example of this style at the local, regional and at the national level.

Bibliography

Cummins, Cedric. *The University of South Dakota, 1862-1966*. Dakota Press: 1975.

Cummins, Cedric, Hilderbrand, Robert C. & Ward, Stephen R. *The College of Arts and Sciences, 1882-1982 A History*. College of Arts and Sciences, University of South Dakota: 1982.

Campus Planning and Design Study, University of South Dakota. Final Report of the Facilities Task Force of the University Planning Committee with Koch, Hazard and Baltzer Ltd and Sasaki Associates: 21 January 1999.

Facilities Management, University of South Dakota. Building Plan Files/Archives.

Harris, Cyril. *American Architecture: an Illustrated Encyclopedia*. WW Norton & Co., 1998.

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is an imaginary line encompassing the Old Armory on the campus of the University of South Dakota in Vermillion, South Dakota. Starting at a point 15 feet northeast of the northeast corner of the building, the lines run west to a point 15 feet northwest of the northwest corner of the

⁶ Cyril M. Harris. *American Architecture: an Illustrated Encyclopedia*. (New York: W.W. Norton & Co, 1998), 276-277.

Old Armory
Name of Property

Clay County, South Dakota
County and State

NPS FORM 10-900-A
(8-88)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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building, the boundary then runs south to a point 15 feet southwest of the southwest corner, it then runs east to a point 15 feet southeast of the southeast corner, the boundary then runs north to its original starting point.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the Old Armory which has historically been part of the central campus of the University of South Dakota and maintains its historic integrity.