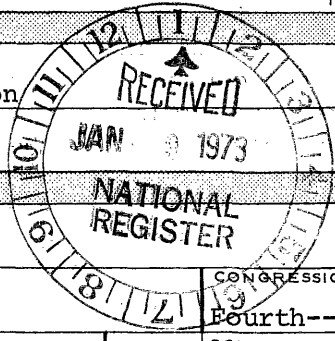


**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Kansas
COUNTY: McPherson
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE MAR 20 1973



**1. NAME**

COMMON: Swedish Pavilion

AND/OR HISTORIC:

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER: Mill street

CITY OR TOWN: Lindsborg

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Fourth--Garner Shriver

STATE: Kansas 67456      CODE: 20      COUNTY: McPherson      CODE: 113

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME: Smoky Valley Historical Association

STREET AND NUMBER: Old Mill Park and Museum  
Mill street

CITY OR TOWN: Lindsborg      STATE: Kansas      CODE: 20

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Register of Deeds

STREET AND NUMBER: McPherson County Courthouse

CITY OR TOWN: McPherson      STATE: Kansas      CODE: 20

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY: Federal Writers' Project of the Work Projects Administration

DATE OF SURVEY: 1939       Federal     State     County     Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Records destroyed. A guide book, Kansas, was published in

STREET AND NUMBER: 1939.

CITY OR TOWN:      STATE:      CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Kansas
COUNTY: McPherson
ENTRY NUMBER: MAR 20 1973
DATE:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Swedish Pavilion, which is now situated in a historical and recreational park at the south edge of Lindsborg is designed in the pattern of a turn-of-the-century Swedish manor house. The rectangular two-story frame structure has two smaller one-story wings flanking it. Arcades formerly connected the two wings to the main building, and plans call for these arcades to be restored.

The main building faces south and is approximately 68 feet long and 44 feet wide. All actual dimensions of the Pavilion are of course based on the metric system. Red-painted wood shingles on wood framing make up the exterior walls. The second story is located behind an imposing gambreled hip roof.

The windows are simple rectangles with wood sills and heads painted white. A reverse curve on the trim board at the window head provides a decorative trim. Small semicircular windows are located in the ends of the building.

The entrance feature on the south front projects into the roof form and is terminated with a shallow curved roof. The second story doors open onto a balcony which has not yet been reconstructed. Likewise the first floor porch, columns and pediment have not been replaced.

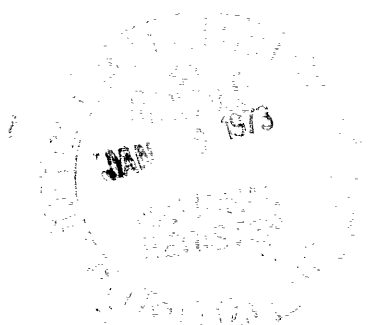
The two smaller buildings, each of which measures 34 feet by 20 1/2 feet, in general copy the appearance of the larger. However, both of them still retain their original metal roofs while the main building now has a roof of gray composition shingles instead of its original red clay tile.

The interior is one large open room extending almost the height of the building and capped by a frame false ceiling.

The general appearance of the Pavilion has not been greatly changed but there are some specific differences. Besides the exterior changes mentioned above, there are two chimneys missing from the east and west ends of the upper pitch of the roof. Originally the exterior of the Pavilion was of vertical panels and battens painted yellow.

The ultimate goal of the Smoky Valley Historical Association is to restore the Pavilion to its original appearance insofar as possible.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



**8. SIGNIFICANCE**

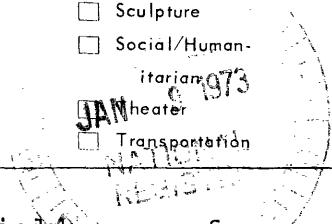
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |                                       |                                       |  |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |  |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1904

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political           | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science             | <u>Symbol of the Swedish heritage and settlement of Lindsborg</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture           | _____   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater             | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Military               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation      | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |  |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |   |  |   |



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Swedish Pavilion at Lindsborg was for more than 60 years a vital part of the cultural life of Bethany College and the Lindsborg community. Originally built to house the Swedish government's exhibit at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair, which was also known as the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the structure served as a center for art studies and exhibitions from 1906 to 1969.

The building, a replica of a Swedish manor house of the period, was constructed in Sweden from native lumber. Plans for the interior and exterior of the structure, as well as the furniture, were prepared by Swedish architect Ferdinand Boberg, and the building was shipped "pre-fab" to St. Louis. The interior of the building was a large salon with a beamed ceiling and was decorated mainly in white. A huge bronze candelabrum hung from the ceiling, and garlands of flowers were draped from it to shields on the walls. Red-painted furniture, displays of books, photographs, and maps, and the displays of Swedish artwork all added to the attraction of the building, which won a number of exposition awards. One of the two wings was used for the office of the Swedish commissioners and the other for press facilities.

Originally the building was scheduled to be burned after the fair's conclusion, but William W. Thomas, a former U. S. minister to Sweden and Norway, purchased the building early in 1905 and presented it as it stood to Bethany College in Lindsborg. Thomas was a previous benefactor of the college and believed the building should belong to the school because the founder of the college, Dr. Carl A. Swensson, was instrumental in persuading the Swedish government to have an exhibit at St. Louis. Also, Bethany College was the only college founded by Swedish immigrants within the bounds of the Louisiana Purchase.

Lindsborg was settled in 1869 by a group of Swedish immigrants led by Rev. Olaf Olsson, and it quickly became the center for a group of Swedish settlements in McPherson and Saline counties. Succeeding Rev. Olsson in a leadership role was Dr. Carl Swensson, who in 1881 founded Bethany Academy, the predecessor of Bethany College. With his wife he was co-founder of the Oratorio Society at Lindsborg, which has gained national fame for its interpretation of Handel's "Messiah," in annual Holy Week performances. Swensson

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Bergin, Alfred, The Story of Lindsborg (Lindsborg, Bethany Printing Co., 1929).  
 Billdt, Ruth Bergin, and Elizabeth Jaderborg, The Smoky Valley in the After Years (Lindsborg, Lindsborg News-Record, 1969).  
 Bright, John D., editor, Kansas, the First Century (New York, N. Y., Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1956), vol. 1, pp. 309-362.  
 Cunningham, Clarice, "Lindsborg, Kansas--The Prairie Town Whose Art and Music Have Given It Fame," Haldeman-Julius Quarterly (Girard, Kan.), vol. 1, no. 2 (Jan., 1927), pp. 17-27.  
 "Given the Swedish Pavilion," Kansas City Star, January 31, 1905.

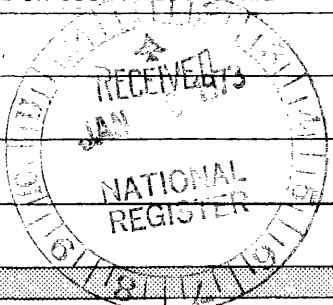
**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 ' "	0 ' "		38 34 01	97 40 27	
NE	0 ' "	0 ' "				
SE	0 ' "	0 ' "				
SW	0 ' "	0 ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **One acre**

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE: **Charles Hall, Architectural Consultant**  
**Richard Pankratz, Planner**

ORGANIZATION: **Kansas State Historical Society** DATE: **December 8, 1972**

STREET AND NUMBER: **120 West Tenth street**

CITY OR TOWN: **Topeka** STATE: **Kansas 66612** CODE: **20**

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name Nyle H. Miller  
 Nyle H. Miller

Title Executive Director, Kansas State Historical Society

Date December 11, 1972

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert H. Utley  
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 3/20/73

ATTEST:

Wm J. Monty  
 Keeper of The National Register

Date 3-29-73

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

INVENTORY NOMINATION FORM

JAN 9 1973

(Continuation Sheet) No. 1



STATE	
Kansas	
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FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAR 20 1973

(Number all entries)

- 8. was deeply involved in efforts to make Bethany College and Lindsborg the cultural center of the area, and to a great degree these efforts were successful.

The people of Lindsborg absorbed the way of life of the Americans, but were not themselves absorbed by it, proudly retaining to this day the best of the Swedish culture. Consequently the gift of the Pavilion in 1905 stirred citizens and local organizations to fund raising efforts for moving the structure by rail to Lindsborg. A report in the January 5, 1906, issue of the Lindsborg Record said that the building had been assembled on the college campus and all but the interior work was completed. Townspeople and students worked hard to have the Pavilion ready for the annual presentation of Handel's "Messiah" in April at which time the building was used by the college art department for exhibits. Altogether, approximately \$2,500 was raised for moving and remodeling expenses. The Pavilion was used by the art department of the college until 1969.

Because several private concerns had made attempts to purchase the Pavilion from Bethany College, the Smoky Valley Historical Association in 1964 asked for and received an option on the building. The Pavilion was later sold to this organization and moved from the campus to the Old Mill Museum and Park in Lindsborg in September, 1969. Plans were formulated to restore the building and use it as a cultural center.

The Swedish Pavilion occupies an important place in the heritage of Lindsborg, symbolizing as it does the community's Swedish background and traditions. In spite of its small population (2,800) Lindsborg ranks as one of the leading cultural centers of Kansas, with a large concentration of resident artists and skilled craftsmen; the Pavilion was for 63 years a center for college and community art studies and exhibitions. Additionally, the building is unique to Kansas because of its "pre-fab" construction in Sweden, its use as an exhibition hall at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair, its style of architecture and its construction with Swedish building techniques and metric measurements.

- 9. Lind, Selma, Living in Lindsborg (Lindsborg, Lindsborg News-Record, 1967), p. 39.

Lindquist, Emory, "A Land Company and a Community: the Background Factors in the Founding of Lindsborg, Kansas," The Swedish Pioneer History Quarterly, vol. 9, no. 4 (October, 1958), pp. 111-123.

Lindquist, Emory, "Prarieblomman: An Immigrant Community in Central Kansas," reprint from The Swedish Immigrant Community in Transition (Rock Island, Ill., Augustana Historical Society, 1963), pp. 63-77.

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

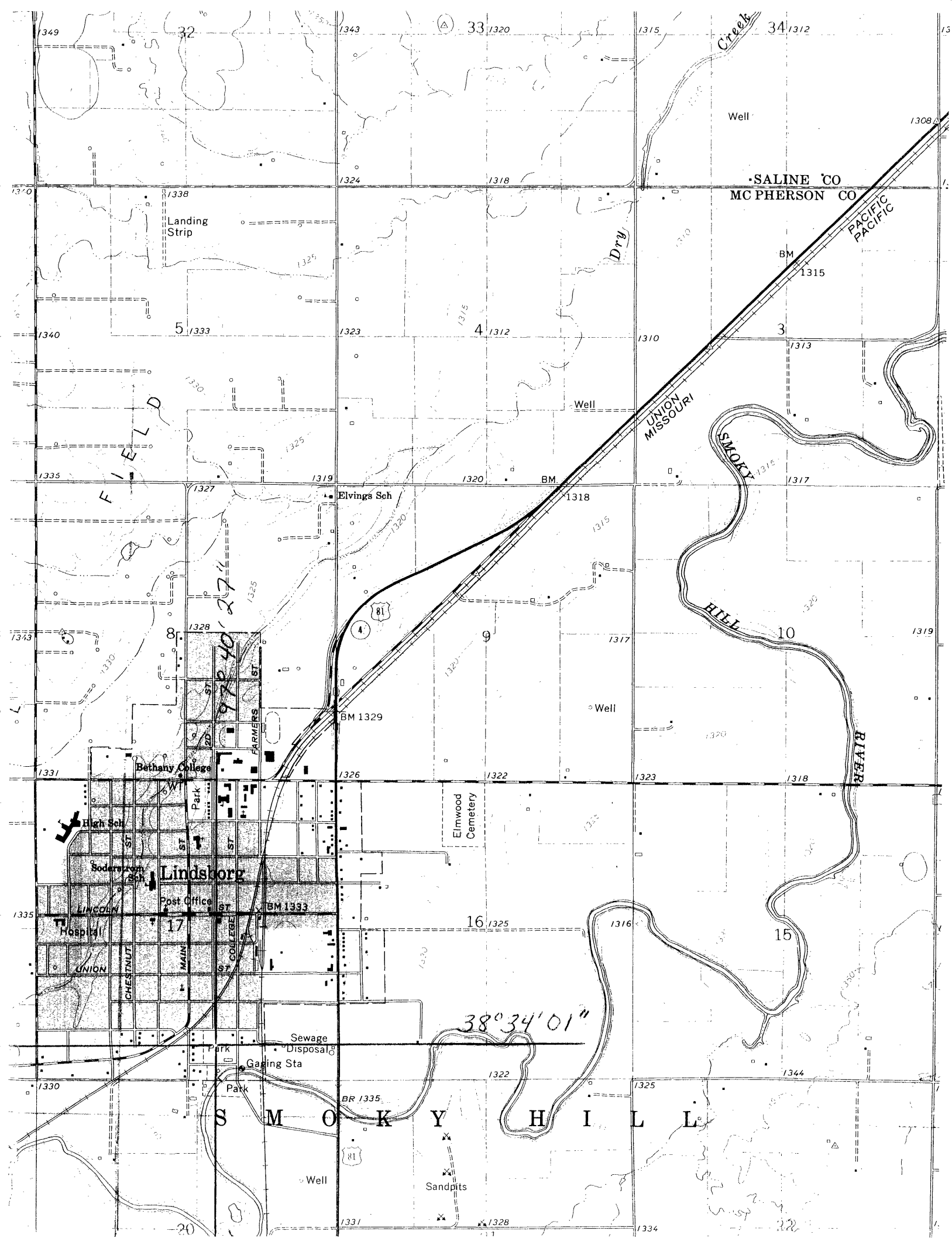
(Continuation Sheet) No. 2

STATE	
Kansas	
COUNTY	
McPherson	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAR 20 1973

(Number all entries)

9. Lindquist, Emory, Smoky Valley People (Lindsborg, Bethany College, 1953).  
"Lindsborg, Kansas, A Culture Center," Topeka Daily Capital, May 24, 1914.  
Lindsborg News-Record, January 20, February 3, July 21, 1905;  
January 5, 12, April 6, 1906; February 22, 1968.  
Olson, Ernst William, Olaf Olsson (Rock Island, Ill., Augustana Book Concern, 1941), pp. 55-67.  
"Seek Funds for New Roof on Old Swedish Pavilion," Lindsborg News-Record, September 3, 1970.  
"Tourist Center Takes Shape," Wichita Eagle and Beacon, November 3, 1963.





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1320

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1312

1308

Well

SALINE CO  
MC PHERSON CO

BM  
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5

1323

4

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3

F I E L D

1330

1325

1315

Well

1310

BM

1318

UNION  
MISSOURI

SMOKY

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Elvings Sch

BM

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97° 40' 27"

81

BM 1329

Well

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Bathany College

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Elmwood  
Cemetery

High Sch

Sodars Sch

Lindsborg

Post Office

BM 1333

16

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15

1335

Hospital

LINCOLN ST

UNION ST

CHESTNUT ST

MAIN ST

ST COLLIER

FARMERS ST

38° 34' 01"

1330

S M O K Y  
H I L L

BR 1335

1322

1325

1344

Sewage  
Disposal

Gaging Sta

Park

Well

Sandpits

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