

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Wartburg College Historic District

other names/site number Wartburg Teachers' Seminary, Wartburg Normal College

Name of Multiple Property Listing _____

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

2. Location

street & number 100 Wartburg Blvd not for publication

city or town Waverly vicinity

state Iowa county Bremer zip code 50677

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: ___ national ___ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria: x A ___ B ___ C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date _____

State Historical Society of Iowa
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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
16	6	buildings
2	0	site
0	0	structure
0	1	object
18	7	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION / college

EDUCATION / research facility

EDUCATION / education-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION / college

EDUCATION / research facility

EDUCATION / education-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS / Classical Revival

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS / Italian Renaissance

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS / Colonial Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE / Limestone

CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

roof: ASPHALT

SYNTHETICS / Rubber

other:

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph (Briefly describe the current, general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

The Wartburg College Historic District encompasses the historic core of Wartburg College in Waverly, the county seat of Bremer County in northeast Iowa. The campus developed from buildings on blocks within the typical grid system of the city in the early 20th century to a unified campus plan with buildings around a central green space in the middle of the 20th century. The setting of the campus remains among the residential neighborhood in the northwest quadrant of Waverly, located north of Bremer Avenue, south and east of the railroad tracks, and west of the Harmon and LeValley Northwest Historic District (listed on the NRHP in 2013). The overall topography of the campus is flat, similar to the adjacent neighborhood. The boundary for the Wartburg College Historic District encompasses approximately 25 acres of the core of campus, including 19 contributing resources and seven non-contributing resources. The contributing resources include 17 buildings and two sites (dormitory courtyards), and the non-contributing resources include six buildings (three with historic cores) and one object (salvaged columns). All of the buildings within the historic district are masonry construction, with brick utilized from the original 1880 building through the 1967 science hall and tile block utilized for the late 1960s dormitory clusters. Stone is the primary accent material utilized for the brick buildings. Modern architectural styles from the 1950s to 1960s dominate the architectural vocabulary on campus, and these buildings have simple surfaces, horizontal lines, and windows accented by stone outlines. Earlier buildings include a mix of Italianate, Classical Revival, Craftsman, and Italian Renaissance styles. The Wartburg College Historic District retains good integrity overall as a district, continuing to reflect its resources and qualities as an institution of higher education.

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable.)

(Iowa SHPO Additional Instructions: After the main **Narrative Description**, discuss any physical alterations since the period of significance under the subheading **Alterations**, and the seven aspects of integrity as it applies to the resource in a **Statement of Integrity** with each aspect discussed in its own paragraph.)

The overall design of Wartburg College campus primarily developed organically with the land acquired and the need for additional buildings met through construction projects. While streets originally went through campus on the typical grid system of the city, these streets were closed off as the campus developed in the middle of the 20th century. Sidewalks along the south two-thirds of campus continue to outline these historic street configurations, with the addition of curving sidewalks around the original 1880 Italianate building (Old Main, Map #1) and more recently at the south end of campus between Luther Hall (Map #21) and Fine Arts Center (Map #24). The campus reflects the overall flat topography found in this section of Waverly, and the historic district is composed of collegiate buildings surrounded by grassy lawns with numerous trees. Old Main (Map #1) was constructed in the center of the original two blocks, and it remains designed as the center of the expanded campus. Early construction and expansion added a dormitory (Map #2) to the west of Old Main in 1920 and an administration/classroom building (Map 21) centered on the two blocks added to the south on the expanded L-shaped campus in 1926. Further campus expansion was then delayed until after World War II. Campus planning in the 1940s focused on new construction around the perimeter of the expanded land holdings, with Old Main as a center focal point. An axis was created at the south end between Luther Hall (Map #18) and the proposed chapel site (developed instead as a library). With a two-block width to the core of campus, buildings were then built around the perimeter to face this interior open space, though not precisely following the master plan. The campus development in this period focused on the blocks to the north and west of the earlier four-block campus, as well as three blocks acquired at the southwest corner. Additional dormitories were built on the north half of campus, and additional classroom buildings were

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constructed on the south half of campus. The student union was built on the east side between the dormitories and classrooms, providing a logical transition in uses. Athletic facilities were developed along the west edge and northwest corner. This overall pattern of campus development and zones of building types has been maintained with the later construction projects in the last 30 years. Thus, Old Main (Map #1)

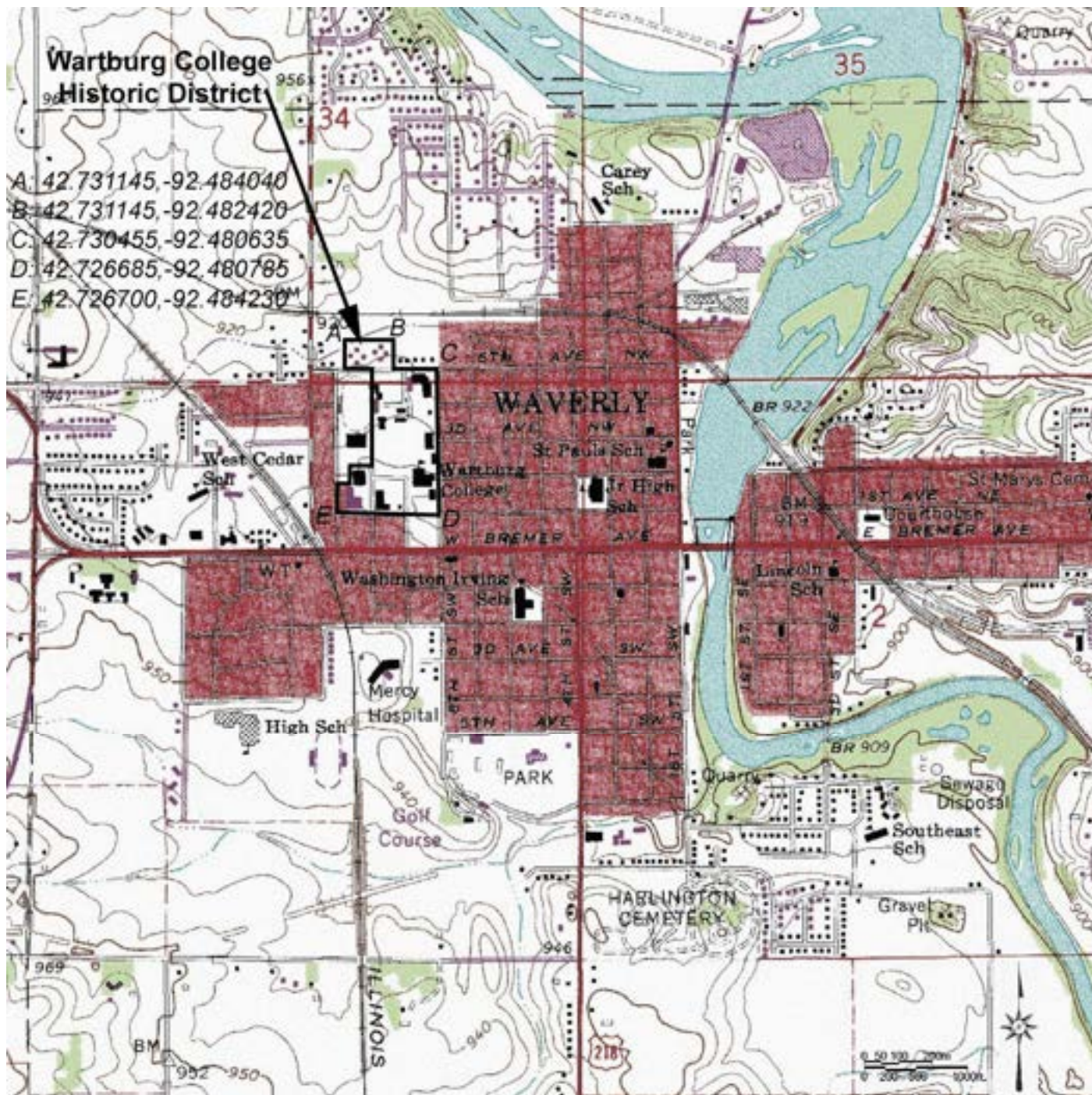


Figure 1. Location map for Wartburg College Historic District.

(Waverly, IA, 1963, 1972 updates, USGS topographic quadrangle map, Iowa Geographic Map Server)

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Figure 2. Wartburg College Historic District (McCarley 2021)

(base map: 2016 aerial photograph, Bremer County GIS)

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and the lawn to its front/south remains as the central focus of campus. Dormitories are located to the west, north, and east of this building (Map #2-15, plus additional later ones outside of boundary), with the student center to the southeast (Map #16). Classroom buildings, administration offices, the library, and the chapel are then located on the south third of campus (Map #17-23). Athletic facilities remain along the west edge and northwest portion of campus (later buildings, outside of boundary).

Brick is the dominant exterior material throughout all of the buildings on campus from the original building in 1880 to the development in the postwar period to the most recent construction. The brick construction ties the buildings together and creates a unity among the buildings on campus. The four early buildings on campus are a collection of various architectural styles, each representing the period in which it was constructed. The original building, known as Old Main (Map #1), is a three-story brick Italianate building, and restoration efforts have maintained its historic features and appearance. The boys' dormitory constructed to its west in 1920 is a brick Classical Revival building, with the third story added to complement the original design in 1949 (Map #2). Luther Hall was built on the center of the two blocks to the southeast in 1926, and it was designed as a three-story brick Italian Renaissance building with stone trim and accents (Map #21). The original two-story brick gymnasium (remodeled as Little Theater) at the southeast corner of campus was built with Craftsman features in 1920, the first funded through alumni contributions (Map #22). This set of four buildings represents four of the six buildings constructed prior to 1930, with the two-story frame North Hall (1888) demolished in the 1970s (north of Map #1) and three-story Late Gothic Revival brick Wartburg Hall (women's dormitory, 1913) demolished in 1984 (columns remain, Map #20). The buildings were thus designed individually, without a comprehensive approach to design. These buildings are significant as they reflect the period of campus development as Wartburg Teachers' Seminary and Wartburg Normal College.

The modern style of architecture expanded into institutional and educational designs in the period following World War II. The efforts to expand and develop the campus as the Wartburg College for the American Lutheran Church from the 1940s to the 1960s are reflected in the large collection of modern architecture found on campus. This style focused on simple architectural forms and details, with cubical massing, plain wall surfaces, flat roofs, simple window openings, horizontal lines, and vertical elements of emphasis. Brick, concrete, and glass were typically utilized together to create the architectural elements of the building through changes in materials rather than decorative architectural detail. Campus planning in 1946 hired the architectural firm of Dougher, Rich and Woodburn as the official campus architects, with C.C. Woodburn continuing the firm as Woodburn and O'Neil in 1954. This move brought uniformity to the large number of buildings constructed from the end of the 1940s into the 1960s. The campus was envisioned with buildings around the perimeter of a central space with Old Main as a focus, and it was subsequently developed in this manner. The new women's dormitory building (Map #14) constructed in three phases (1954, 1957, 1962) and the new men's dormitory building (Map #3) constructed in two phases (1958, 1964) both reflect these modern design elements on the north end of the historic core of campus. Additionally, the central courtyard space created for the women's dormitory creates a communal space, and exterior planters extend into the lounge spaces blending the lines between the exterior and interior social spaces. Likewise, the original portion of the Fine Arts Center (Map #24) completed in 1956 reflects the cubical massing and simple lines of the modern architectural style. Finally, Becker Science Hall (Map #25) completed in 1967 also reflects the modern style of architecture with brick and concrete vertical lines. Three other buildings were constructed in this style during this period, with the original library (Map #26) and student union (Map #18) later built around with additions in the 1990s and 2000s obscuring the original modern designs and the Knights Gymnasium demolished and replaced. A shift in dormitory designs by the middle of the 1960s resulted in two dormitory clusters of four buildings each then built in 1967 (Map #4-7) and 1969 (Map #9-12) on the far north edge of campus, north of 5th Ave NW. Each set of two-story tile block buildings share similar modern design elements, with distinctions between the two sets of buildings. Additionally, each cluster is designed around a central concrete courtyard space, further reflecting the ideals of creating small communities on campus from

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this period (Map #8, 13). The Wartburg College Historic District thus includes a significant collection of modern designs for educational buildings.

Campus Development / Alterations

The campus originally consisted of two blocks acquired in 1879 for Wartburg Teachers' Seminary, with the first brick building completed in 1880 (Map #1). Two additional blocks to the south created a L-shaped campus. Historic maps illustrating the campus development are found within Section 8. Four additional brick buildings were completed as the enrollment increased in the 1910s and 1920s, with three of these buildings remaining (Map #2, Map #21, Map #22). The boys' dormitory (Map #2) and gymnasium building (Map #22) were designed by G.L. Lockhart of St. Paul, MN, and the large administration and classroom building (Map #18) was designed by Mortimer B. Cleveland of Waterloo, IA. With the designation of the campus as the sole college for the American Lutheran Church in 1946 in the country, comprehensive campus development began, including the acquisition of additional land to expand the campus to 40 acres and construction of numerous new buildings from the end of the 1940s through the 1960s. This development was timed well with increasing student enrollments and recruiting following World War II. A total of 13 buildings remain extant and intact on campus from this period, including 10 dormitory buildings (Map #3-14), the president's residence (Map #15), Fine Arts Center (Map #24), and Becker Hall of Science (Map #25). Other buildings constructed in this period included the student union (Map #18, later additions), library (Map #26, later additions), and athletic facilities (replaced in 2000s). The buildings constructed from 1946 to 1966 were designed by Woodburn & O'Neil of Des Moines, with the dormitory clusters built from 1967 to 1969 designed by Emery-Prall and Associates of Des Moines. Thus, the Wartburg College Historic District largely reflects this period of educational development and the modern design ideals reflected in architecture from the middle of the 20th century.

As an active college, the campus of Wartburg College has continued to evolve over the last 50 years. Enrollment leveled through the 1970s and into the 1980s, with one building constructed (Whitehouse Business Center, Map #19) and two buildings demolished (original North Hall (former boy's dormitory), Wartburg Hall (former girls' dormitory)) in this period. The entry columns for Wartburg Hall (#20) were placed on the site of this demolished building to the east of the new business building. Additional campus master planning occurred in the 1980s. Increased enrollment by the end of the 1980s led to the construction of two new dormitories (Map #16, Map #17). This period of campus development continued in the early 1990s. Remaining streets within the south end of campus were closed and developed as green space, finally completing the original vision for the campus outlined in 1946. Construction projects included a large addition on the east side of the Fine Arts Center (Map #24), addition of a dedicated chapel on campus (Map #23), and a front addition for the library (Map #26) in the first half of the 1990s. Finally, the student union was remodeled and expanded with additions in 2003 (Map #16), and an addition to Becker Science Hall (Map #22) was completed in 2004. New dormitories were also built to the north and east of the historic campus area, and new athletic facilities replaced older facilities along the west edge of campus. These areas are located outside of the boundary for the historic district (see Figure 2).

Archeology

Though archaeological sites have not been identified at this time, they could potentially contribute to the Wartburg College Historic District. No prehistoric or historic archeological sites within the historic district have been identified or evaluated for archeological potential or significance at this time. Sites of demolished buildings would likely have the strongest potential as archeological sites within the historic districts.

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Individual resources in the historic district

Wartburg College Historic District is composed of 26 resources, including 17 contributing buildings, 6 non-contributing buildings, two contributing sites, and one non-contributing object. A handful of modern sculptures or other objects are noted on campus, which have not been tabulated. No additional buildings, structures, sites, or objects warrant individual tabulation within the historic district. The 23 buildings within the Wartburg College Historic District are classified into four property types: multi-use buildings, single use educational buildings, residence buildings, and other buildings. These property types also represent the evolution and development of the campus. Old Main (#1) and Luther Hall (#21), two of the oldest buildings on campus, fall into the property type of multi-use buildings, constructed and expanded for multiple functions including administrative offices and classrooms. The Becker Hall of Science (#25), Fine Arts Center (#24), Little Theater (#22), and Whitehouse Business Center (#19) were constructed as educational buildings for specific departments on the campus. The northern part of campus has 14 buildings constructed to serve as residential spaces, representing the expansion in enrollment particularly in the middle of the 20th century. The three buildings classified as other buildings include the student center (#18), library (#26), and chapel (#23). The other three site features tabulated as resources include two dormitory courtyards (#8, #13) and one commemorative object (#20).

Map #1 – Old Main – 1879-80 – 1 contributing building – listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 (Iowa Site #09-00074)

“Old Main” is a three-story brick Italianate building with an Italianate entry porch, two-over-two-light double-hung windows with hoods, wide frieze, hip roof with small gable-roof dormers, and stone foundation. It was completed by September 1880 as the original building for Wartburg Teachers’ Seminary with administration offices, classrooms, and dormitories. It was later used for the music department and then the business department. The building continues to be utilized for classrooms and offices.



Old Main, looking northeast



“Old Main” in 1893
(Waverly Historical Photograph Collection)

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Map #2 – Grossmann Hall (renamed Founders Hall) – 1919-20, 1949 – 1 contributing building

Grossmann Hall is a three-story I-shaped Classical Revival brick building with an entry porch with steps, six-over-one-light windows with stone sills, original stone cornice line between second and third story, and stone foundation. It was originally built as a two-story brick dormitory for boys, designed in 1919 by architect G.L. Lockhart (who specialized in schools) of St. Paul, MN. It was constructed by Braun Brothers of Dubuque, IA, named for Rev. Georg Grossmann (founder of teachers' seminary), and completed in March 1920. It was designed to support an upper addition for future expansion. The third story addition to the building was completed in 1949 for additional dormitory space for boys, and the earlier rooms were remodeled. It was renamed Founders Hall in 1999 after construction of a new dormitory named Grossmann Hall on the east edge of campus.



Grossmann (Founders) Hall, looking northwest



**Grossmann Hall in 1920s prior to addition
(Wartburg College Archives Photograph Collection)**

Map #3 – Clinton Hall – 1958, 1966, 2016 – 1 contributing building

Clinton Hall is a four-story brick dormitory building constructed as the new men's dormitory. The building has paired double-hung windows with openings that are fully outlined in stone and little other decorative ornamentation, typical of modern style. The building was designed in 1957 by architects Woodburn & O'Neil of Des Moines, constructed in 1958, and completed by October 1958. It had space for 120 men, a lounge, and a recreation room. The south wing was then constructed in 1966, and it doubled the original space of the building. The original central campus entry was remodeled/expanded with an addition in 2016 to provide accessibility with an elevator for the building, and the lounge space and rooms were remodeled at this time.



Clinton Hall, looking southeast



**Clinton Hall in 1981, looking northwest
(Waverly Historical Photograph Collection)**

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Map #4-7 – Afton Manor (see below)

Afton Manor is a four-building dormitory cluster designed around a shared courtyard. The cluster represents a new ideal in dormitory design in the late 1960s, offering two double rooms with a shared private bathroom. Three sets of rooms on each story provided housing for 12 students per story. The two-story buildings also included a shared lounge and study spaces. The dormitories were designed by Emery-Prall and Associates of Des Moines in 1966 and constructed in 1967 by Gethmann Construction Co of Gladbrook, completed before the start of winter term in January 1968. These dormitories originally were generally reserved for upper classmen housing.



Afton Manor (Wartburg College Archives Photograph Collection)

Map #4 – Schmidt House – 1967 – 1 contributing building

This is the east building in the first cluster of four dormitories (Afton Manor) around a central courtyard. It is a two-story small-scale dormitory with tile block construction, recessed entries with large lounge windows facing central courtyard, three grouped single-light bedroom windows, and massing typical of the modern style.



Schmidt House, looking northeast



Ernst House, looking north

Map #5 – Ernst House – 1967 – 1 contributing building

This is the north building in the first cluster of four dormitories (Afton Manor) around a central courtyard. It is a two-story small-scale dormitory with tile block construction, recessed entries with large lounge windows facing central courtyard, three grouped single-light bedroom windows, and massing typical of the modern style.

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Map #6 – Chellevoid House – 1967 – 1 contributing building

This is the west building in the first cluster of four dormitories (Afton Manor) around a central courtyard. It is a two-story small-scale dormitory with tile block construction, recessed entries with large lounge windows facing a central courtyard, three grouped single-light bedroom windows, and massing typical of the modern style.



Chellevoid House, looking northwest



Cornils House, looking southwest

Map #7 – Afton Manor – Cornils House – 1967 – 1 contributing building

This is the south building in the first cluster of four dormitories (Afton Manor) around a central courtyard. It is a two-story small-scale dormitory with tile block construction, recessed entries with large lounge windows facing a central courtyard, three grouped single-light bedroom windows, and massing typical of the modern style.

Map #9-12 – Waverly Manor (see below)

Waverly Manor is a four-building dormitory cluster designed around a shared courtyard. The cluster represents a new ideal in dormitory design in the late 1960s, offering two double rooms with a shared private bathroom. Three sets of rooms on each story provided housing for 12 students per story. The two-story buildings also included a shared lounge and study spaces. The dormitories were designed by Emery-Prall and Associates of Des Moines in 1968 and constructed in 1969 as the second set of dormitory clusters envisioned for campus. These dormitories originally were generally reserved for upper classmen housing.



Waverly Manor (Wartburg College Archives Photograph Collection)

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Map #9 – Wiederaenders House – 1969 – 1 contributing building

This is the east building in the second cluster of four dormitories (Waverly Manor) around a central courtyard. It is a two-story small-scale dormitory of tile block construction with inset vertical window sections, inset entries and large lounge windows facing the central courtyard, double-hung bedroom windows with sidelights, and massing typical of the modern style.



Wiederaenders House, looking east



Engelbrecht House, looking northwest

Map #10 – Engelbrecht House – 1969 – 1 contributing building

This is the north building in the second cluster of four dormitories (Waverly Manor) around a central courtyard. It is a two-story small-scale dormitory of tile block construction with inset vertical window sections, inset entries and large lounge windows facing the central courtyard, double-hung bedroom windows with sidelights, and massing typical of the modern style.

Map #11 – Swensen House – 1969 – 1 contributing building

This is the west building in the second cluster of four dormitories (Waverly Manor) around a central courtyard. It is a two-story small-scale dormitory of tile block construction with inset vertical window sections, inset entries and large lounge windows facing the central courtyard, double-hung bedroom windows with sidelights, and massing typical of the modern style.



Otterburg House, looking southwest



Swensen House, looking west

Map #12 – Otterburg House – 1969 – 1 contributing building

This is the south building in the second cluster of four dormitories (Waverly Manor) around a central courtyard. It is a two-story small-scale dormitory of tile block construction with inset vertical window sections, inset entries and large lounge windows facing the central courtyard, double-hung bedroom windows with sidelights, and massing typical of the modern style.

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Map #8 – Afton Manor courtyard – 1967 – 1 contributing site

The courtyard in the center of the Afton Manor dormitory cluster is a designed site. The courtyard was designed along with the dormitories by Emery-Prall and Associates of Des Moines in 1966 and built in 1967. The central feature is a square planter with poured concrete edges. This courtyard space is sunken from the sidewalks in front of each dormitory, creating a concrete edge along each side of the space and accessed by three wide steps in front of each dormitory entry. Modern guardrails have been added along these edges. The exterior edges of the sidewalks also have low concrete walls that define the outer edges of the courtyard space. Concrete sidewalks lead into the courtyards at the southeast and northeast corners, providing access to the space and to the dormitories.



Designed courtyards in two dormitory clusters: Afton Manor (top, 1967) and Waverly Manor (lower, 1969)

Map #13 – Waverly Manor courtyard – 1969 – 1 contributing site

The courtyard in the center of the Waverly Manor dormitory cluster is also a designed site. The courtyard was designed along with the dormitories by Emery-Prall and Associates of Des Moines in 1968 and built in 1969. The center is outlined by low, curved concrete walls that are more playful than the square planter found in the Afton Manor courtyard. These concrete walls, as well as the walls flanking the sidewalks leading to the courtyard, are sloped and have irregular ribbing on the poured sides. Two circular planters are outlined in the same type of poured concrete walls, one in the southeast corner and one in the northwest corner of the space. The sidewalks around and between these features are at the same level as the entries into each dormitory, and a low concrete wall is found along the outer edges of this concrete space, which have low guard/hand rails that appear to be original. Concrete sidewalks lead into the courtyards at the southeast and southwest corners, providing access to the space and to the dormitories.

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Map #14 – Centennial complex – 1953-54, 1956-57, 1961-62 – 1 contributing building

Centennial complex is a four-story brick U-shaped modern dormitory building constructed in three phases to create an informal interior courtyard space. The interior courtyard campus entries are found at the interior corners of the complex with planter boxes that extend into interior lounge spaces. The opposite exterior entries are simpler, and vertical bands of glass block windows are associated with interior stairs. The horizontal two-over-two-light paired aluminum windows are set within simple brick openings with stone sill, modest detailing typical of modern style. This dormitory was built with the original Centennial Hall on north, addition of Vollmer Hall on the east, and addition of Hebron Hall on west. This women's dormitory was authorized in 1952 at the time of the centennial of Wartburg Teachers' Seminary, spurring the naming of the original section and overall complex. It was designed in 1953 by architects Dougher, Rich, and Woodburn (evolved by 1954 to Woodburn & O'Neil) of Des Moines. Centennial Hall was completed in October 1954, and it originally had 57 residence rooms for 112 women, with provisions for an addition of a wing to expand its capacity. The second (east) wing was designed by architects Woodburn & O'Neil of Des Moines in 1956, constructed in 1956-57 by Henkel Construction Company of Mason City, and completed in October 1957. The new wing was named Vollmer Hall, and it increased the overall capacity of the dormitory to 250 women. Architects Woodburn & O'Neil of Des Moines then designed the third (west) wing in 1960, which was constructed by Henkel Construction Co in 1961-62 and completed in October 1962. Hebron Hall added space for 140 women, bringing the total capacity of entire complex to 378 women. Unlike the windows on the other elevations and building sections that only have stone sills, the window openings on the west elevation of Hebron Hall are fully outlined in stone, reflecting the detail of the windows on Clinton Hall across the north end of campus to the west.



Centennial Complex, looking north (Hebron Hall at left, Centennial Hall in center, Vollmer Hall at right)



**Design for second (Hebron) addition, 1961
(Wartburg College Archives)**

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Map #15 – The Residence – 1951 – 1 contributing building

This is a two-story brick Colonial Revival house that was built on the east edge of campus as the residence for the president of Wartburg College. It features a symmetrical façade with side gable roof, centered entry, circular window above entry, six-over-nine-light double-hung windows on first story, six-over-six-light double-hung windows on second story, and dentils along frieze. The entry includes its original wood door and pilasters with an entry porch with a gable roof and round columns that was added later. The same style double-hung windows on each story continue on the other sides. The south side has an exterior large chimney with quarter windows in the gable on either side and gable returns. The north side has an arched window in the gable and gable returns. The house was built in 1951 by the Carver Lumber Company of Waverly, a major local home builder in the postwar period in Waverly. President C.H. Becker moved into house in August 1951, living here until he retired in 1964. After the president's home was moved to Greenwood (north of campus on 12th St NW), The Residence was remodeled as part of a larger dormitory complex with buildings constructed to the north and south, with a covered walkway extending around rear of building to connect the two new buildings.



The Residence, looking west



The Residence, looking northwest
(Wartburg College archives photograph collection)

Map #16 – North Hall – 1989 – 1 non-contributing building

This is a three-story brick dormitory, constructed with buff brick with red brick accents. It is the second of two similar dormitories designed by Thorson Brom Broshar Snyder Architects of Waterloo. The dormitory has a lounge and rooms flanking a shared bathroom. It was constructed to the south of the Residence with a covered walkway added later to North Hall around the west side of the Residence.



North Hall, looking southwest

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Map #17 – South Hall – 1987 – 1 non-contributing building

This is a three-story brick dormitory, constructed with buff brick with red brick accents. It is the first of two similar dormitories designed by Thorson Brom Broshar Snyder Architects of Waterloo. The dormitory has a lounge and rooms flanking a shared bathroom. It was constructed to the south of the Residence with a covered walkway added later to North Hall around the west side of the Residence.



South Hall looking northeast

Map #18 – Saemann Student Center – 2003 – 1 non-contributing building

This large two-story brick building has a central entry area with large windows flanked by brick side sections. The current façade is a large west addition that expanded the student center in 2003 and included interior remodeling of the older portions of the building. The original Student Memorial Union was designed in 1953 by architects Woodburn & O'Neil of Des Moines, IA and built in 1954-55, including Danforth Chapel at the south end. Parts of the original building remain in the core of the current building, which was expanded with a large addition on the north side in 1963-64 that added The Castle Room. An addition on the south side then added the bookstore and visitor center in 1983, which was connected by a skyway to the new Whitehouse Business Center. The west addition thus unified the three earlier sections, with the current appearance/integrity reflecting this 2003 work.



Student Center, looking northeast



Student Memorial Union, looking northeast
(Wartburg College archives photograph collection)

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Map #19 – Whitehouse Business Center – 1983 – 1 non-contributing building

This two-story brick building has a zig-zag design of second story sections with corner windows overhanging inset first story corners. It was constructed originally for classrooms and offices for the business department (moved out of Old Main), and it was designed by Thorson Brom Broshar Snyder Architects of Waterloo. It was later connected by skyways to Luther Hall to south and Saemann Student Center to north.



Whitehouse Business Center, looking east

Map #20 – Wartburg Hall memorial – 1913, 1983 – 1 non-contributing object

Wartburg Hall was built as the original women's dormitory in 1913 on the then southeast corner of campus, providing the first housing for women on campus. Wartburg Hall continued to serve as a women's dormitory until and after the completion of Centennial Complex in 1954/1957/1962 and the dormitory clusters in 1967 and 1969. With less demand for housing and the building aging, it was demolished in 1983 for the construction of the new business building on and west of its site. The stone entry columns with the overlaid "WH" in the keystone were salvaged from the building and placed on the former site, with the cornerstone (A.D. 1913) placed in the center as support for a small bench. A small plaque on a stone marker was then placed a few feet to the east with history on Wartburg Hall.



Salvaged entry columns and cornerstone of demolished Wartburg Hall

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Map #21 – Luther Hall – 1925-26, 1951, 1959-60, 1995 – 1 contributing building

Luther Hall is a three-story Italian Renaissance brick building with symmetrical west façade with two entry sections slightly projected with large steps ascending to entries, multi-light-over-light windows of various configurations, and cornice with decorative parapet wall. It was designed by architect Mortimer B. Cleveland of Waterloo, IA in 1925, constructed by Lauritzen Construction Co of Waterloo, and completed in June 1926. It was originally designed as the main and modern administration and classrooms building for the college. The need for additional classrooms and laboratories resulted in the construction of a wing to the east of the south end in 1951, creating a secondary southern façade in addition to original primary western façade. A chapel-auditorium was planned earlier as a future addition, not constructed until the period of strong campus development in the 1950s. The chapel-auditorium was then designed by architects Woodburn and O’Neil of Des Moines in 1958 as an addition on the center/east portion of the building. It was constructed by Drape Construction Company and completed in 1960. The chapel-auditorium included a stage, large foyer, balcony, and pipe organ, named Neumann Auditorium in 1966. Luther Hall was noted in 1987 by SHPO as considered individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and as one of few intact examples of this type of building by M.B. Cleveland. Since this time, the Neumann Auditorium addition has since gained significance as well. A later addition, the Rada-Aleff Classroom Technology Center, was built on the south side of Luther Hall in 1995 while maintaining the original western façade.



Luther Hall, looking east



Neumann Auditorium addition, looking southwest



Luther Hall, looking east



Neumann Auditorium addition, looking northwest

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Map #22 – Little Theater (original gymnasium/auditorium) – 1919-20, 1950 – 1 contributing building

This is a two-story brick Craftsman building designed by architect G.L. Lockhart of St. Paul, MN, constructed by Braun Brothers of Dubuque, IA, and completed in May 1920. It was utilized as a gymnasium and assembly space for various campus events, such as graduation and performances for the Fine Arts department. The building retains three-over-one-light double-hung wood windows, entry hood, original wood doors, and wide eaves. The interior remodeling as Little Theater after Knight Gymnasium was completed in 1950, and it was also home for several decades to KWAR (college radio station). The building is currently vacant, used for some storage.



Little Theater, looking northwest



Building in 1920s, looking southeast
(Waverly Historical Photograph Collection)

Map #23 – Wartburg Chapel – 1994 – 1 non-contributing building

This hip-roof brick building with a large bell tower on the north side was designed by architects Weese Langley Weese of Chicago and constructed as the first dedicated building for a chapel on campus. While counted as non-contributing due to construction after the period of significance for the historic district, the design by Ben Weese is noteworthy locally and within the context of his work, and it should be further evaluated in the future for its significance. The interior includes balconies around the edges of the sanctuary, a feature noted to reflect the historic churches of Germany where Martin Luther preached. The skyways connect the chapel with Luther Hall to the north and the Bachman Fine Arts Center to the west.



Wartburg Chapel with skywalks, looking southeast

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Map #24 – Fine Arts Center – 1955-56, 1991 – 1 contributing building

This building has cubical massing and horizontal design profile typical of the modern style popular in the 1950s. The original (west and south) portion was built as the Fine Arts Building, designed by architect C.C. Woodburn of Woodburn & O'Neil of Des Moines in 1954. The modern brick building was constructed in 1955-56, and it was dedicated with a fine arts festival in October 1956 (later named the Liemohn Hall of Music). The one-story building has a two-story center section, and the low southern section has a projecting flat roof. The windows are framed with stone within a simple brick wall, a feature seen on other modern buildings found on campus. The interior included classrooms, practice rooms, and a small performance space. The two-story brick addition on the east/north was built in 1991, designed with similar massing and windows to original building. The addition was named the Bachman Fine Arts Center, while the original portion was renamed the McElroy Communications Arts Center.



Fine Arts Center, looking northeast



Fine Arts Center in 1950s, looking east
(Wartburg College archives photograph collection)

Map #25 – Becker Science Hall (Becker Hall of Science) – 1966-67, 2004 – 1 contributing building

This is a four-story modern brick classroom and laboratory building with vertical brick corner sections with vertical bands of concrete and windows, a flat roof with simple detailing typical of modern style, and a greenhouse at the southwest corner. It was designed in 1964 by architects Woodburn & O'Neil of Des Moines and named the Becker Hall of Science for former president Dr. C.H. Becker. It was then constructed in 1966-67 by Roth and Associates of Storm Lake and dedicated on November 11, 1967 (four days after death of Dr. Becker). It was designed to house the physics, chemistry, mathematics, biology, and psychology department, and it also had a planetarium, greenhouse, and 200-seat auditorium. An addition constructed on the east/north side in 2004 was designed by Holabird and Root of Chicago and created an O shaped building with courtyard. The addition was named the Science Center with original part renamed Becker Science Hall.



Becker Science Hall, looking northwest



Becker Hall of Science in June 1968, looking northeast
(Waverly Historical Photograph Collection)

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Map #26 – Robert and Sally Vogel Library – 1959, 1972, 1998-99 – 1 non-contributing building

Similar to the expansion of the student union, the current façade of the library is an addition that unified earlier sections and provided accessibility for the building. The core (southwest corner) of building is the original Homuth Memorial Library built in 1957-59, which was expanded with an L-shaped addition around north and east sides of building in 1972 and renamed Engelbrecht Library. The road remaining in front of the library was closed, and the building was expanded to the east with a large façade brick addition in 1998-99. The addition was designed by the Durant Group of Dubuque, and it added a coffee shop as well as additional study rooms, library spaces, and an elevator. The remodeled and expanded library was renamed for former president Robert Vogel and his wife Sally.



Vogel Library, looking northwest



Design for Homuth Library, 1956
(Wartburg College archives)

Integrity

The Wartburg College Historic District retains good integrity overall as a district, continuing to reflect its resources and qualities as an institution of higher education. The district retains its historic location and setting in Waverly, located in the northwest quadrant of the community in a residential neighborhood. The overall integrity of the design of the campus as it was developed in the middle of the 20th century remains generally intact. The historic design, workmanship, and materials remain evident on the majority of the historic buildings throughout the district. The Wartburg College Historic District retains its association to the educational history of Waverly and the American Lutheran Church, and it retains the overall feeling of a historic college campus. While there has been some later construction that reflects the continuing evolving nature of a modern college campus, the core buildings that represent the early campus development for German Lutherans and the significant development of the college in the middle of the 20th century as a modern private college remain intact and reflect the significant history of Wartburg College within Waverly and the broader Midwest region. Specific aspects of the integrity of the property include:

Location: The Wartburg College Historic District has historically and continues to be located in the northwest quadrant of the community, nestled between Bremer Ave and the railroad tracks north of 5th Ave NW, surrounded by residential blocks. The integrity of location is excellent.

Setting: The setting of the Wartburg College Historic District continues to be defined by the surrounding residential blocks, with campus setback a block to the north of Bremer Ave (main east-west road through town, also Hwy 3). Campus development extended into some residential blocks as it grew through the early and middle 20th century, and it has continued to grow in this manner to a degree since 1969. The integrity of setting is excellent.

Design: The overall design of the Wartburg College Historic District remains intact, with the historic campus remaining focused on the original three-story brick building (Map #1) at the center, with a large central

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open space to its front/south. Additional buildings were then built around the perimeter of land holdings to the north, west, and east of this building, creating a design with the campus facing the central open space. The campus retains this overall design with a central open space with Old Main (Map #1) as the focal point and buildings around the perimeter. Additionally, dormitories were developed on the northern portion of campus, with classrooms and administration offices on the southern portion of campus. The campus also retains this functional design layout. Remnants of earlier roads that were closed for campus development through the middle and later 20th century are indicated with existing sidewalks throughout the southern portion of campus, as well as some sidewalks associated with later campus planning efforts. Individual buildings retain good integrity of the overall design, including size, massing, and architectural features. Many individual historic buildings retain strong integrity of design, architectural elements, and materials dating to their construction. Additions to earlier buildings were a common development practice through the middle of the 20th century, and this practice has continued after 1969. These additions are considered significant when falling within the period of significance. When these additions have obscured the front of the original/historic building, then the building has been classified as non-contributing. The overall integrity of design of the historic district is good.

Materials: The Wartburg College Historic District continues to be dominated by multi-story brick buildings. The brick construction remains intact, with accents in stone and concrete as well as glass windows. This brick construction provides a unifying theme among the campus buildings, setting them apart from the surrounding residential blocks by material as well as function. The condition of the historic materials is generally good, with the buildings well-maintained. Later materials are evident on newer buildings and additions, but brick has continued to be utilized on these buildings. The integrity of materials throughout the historic district is good.

Workmanship: The historic workmanship of the resources within the Wartburg College Historic District continues to be reflected in the design and materials. In addition to the general workmanship of the brick buildings, the historic workmanship is also evident through the architectural details and simple modern lines. The integrity of workmanship is good.

Feeling: The overall feeling of the Wartburg College Historic District continues to be a college campus with historic buildings around a central building and open space. The integrity of feeling is excellent.

Association: The Wartburg College Historic District retains a strong association to the educational history of Waverly and the American Lutheran Church in the Midwest, clearly reflecting its development as a college campus from 1880 to 1969. The integrity of association is excellent.

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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.)

Education

Period of Significance

1880-1972

Significant Dates

1880

1920

1935

1946

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

Architect/Builder

Lockhart, George L.

Cleveland, Mortimer B.

Dougher, Rich, & Woodburn

Woodburn & O'Neil

Emery-Prall and Associates

Nason, Law, Wehrman, & Knight, Inc

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Statement of Significance

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

Wartburg College Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significant association with education at a local level of significance. The campus reflects the evolution in ideals of higher education from the late 19th century through the middle of the 20th century. The college was established by German Lutherans in Waverly in 1880 as a teachers' seminary, evolving to Wartburg Normal College by 1920. Strong community support led to the location and designation of Wartburg College in Waverly in 1935 as the sole college for the new American Lutheran Church. With a focus on curriculum expansion to gain North Central accreditation in 1948, additional students outside of the church were drawn to Wartburg College and its traditional German Lutheran student base was retained. Significant enrollment and campus expansion thus followed in the two decades after World War II. Throughout this period, Wartburg College remained integral in the community of Waverly as a significant center of education, culture, and arts, and the community support of the college remained integral to its success. The period of significance extends from 1880 with the construction of the first building through 1972 as the conclusion of the significant post-war expansion. The significant dates of 1880, 1920, 1935, and 1946 are linked to the start of each period of development and expansion. The Wartburg College Historic District meets Criterion Consideration A as its significance lies in the area of education.

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

(Iowa SHPO Additional Instructions: For properties not nominated under Criterion D, include a statement about whether any archaeological remains within or beyond the footprint of the property were assessed as part of this nomination under the subheading **Archaeological Assessment**.)

The Wartburg College Historic District is historically significant under Criterion A in the area of education. German immigrants settled in eastern Iowa throughout the middle of the 19th century, and Wartburg College derives from their efforts to establish a German Lutheran seminary and college to serve the residents of Iowa, as well as other Midwestern states. Wartburg College has existed in some form on this campus site in Waverly since 1880, serving the higher education needs of the Iowa Synod (German Lutherans) as well as serving educational needs of residents of Waverly and the surrounding area. The earliest buildings on campus reflect its early roots in providing an option for higher education in northeast Iowa, evolving from a simple teachers' seminary in 1880 to a more broad-based college by 1935. This evolution reflects the changing role of higher education in the United States throughout the end of the 19th century and into the 20th century as colleges nationally strove to offer both generalized and specialized curriculums for students. The transformation from decades operating as Wartburg Teachers' Seminary into the Wartburg Normal College by 1920 and then into Wartburg College in 1935 reflects the success of the college to evolve and the ongoing creation of a more diverse curriculum for this college in Waverly that continued to both attract and serve its increasing student body. The college was integrated early with the community, and the local community was invested in this institution of higher learning. With strong community support, the campus became Wartburg College in 1935, designated as the sole college for the new American Lutheran Church created by the merger of the Iowa Synod with three other German Lutheran synods. This move then closed other college campuses in Clinton, Iowa, and St. Paul, Minnesota, resulting in Wartburg College as the remaining campus reflecting this broader German heritage in the Upper Midwest among these four earlier German Lutheran synods.

The significant campus development in the Wartburg College Historic District following World War II reflects the evolution of Wartburg College within the context of national trends in higher education and the significance of Wartburg College within the context of education in Waverly. Waverly residents again pledged support for the college to remain in Waverly in the early 1940s, and Waverly was made the permanent home for this sole college of the American Lutheran Church by resolution in 1946. Further development of the curriculum and North Central accreditation in 1948 under President Conrad H. Becker (1945-1964) echoed significant

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national trends in higher education and positioned Wartburg College for significant expansion in enrollment and physical size. This strategic move to enroll students from a wider population base and to retain its traditional Lutheran student base by being more competitive with other private colleges coincided with a significant growth in college enrollment through this period, starting with the post-World War II enrollment of returning servicemen and continuing through the "baby boomer" generation of the 1960s. Additional land was acquired following the first cohesive campus planning effort in 1946, with building projects completed in nearly every year from 1948 to 1969 that supported the expansion of the scope of this significant local educational institution. Enrollment grew from 206 in 1945 to 528 in 1947 to 758 in 1955 to 1,126 in 1962 to a peak of 1,450 students in 1968, representing approximately one-fifth of the population of Waverly. The significant increase required additional buildings to both house and educate students, reflected in the campus development through this period and remaining reflected on the current campus. Modern architecture debuted on college campuses in this period, with Wartburg College embracing this trend in a cohesive and planned manner while other colleges remained focused on more traditional architectural styles or constructed only select modern buildings. The current campus reflects this strong period of development as Wartburg College by the American Lutheran Church in the middle of the 20th century. The new American Lutheran Church granted Wartburg College autonomy to operate under a separate charter as Wartburg College Corporation in 1962, completing the evolution of the institution from early teachers' seminary to full-fledged college operated by trustees that represented both the church and the community. The building plan started after World War II was continued by the corporation to meet the current needs for the college through 1972, providing the resources necessary to meet the educational needs of the college and solidifying its permanent place in the context of education in Waverly.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information

Paul Venable Turner wrote in *Campus: An American Planning Tradition* that the American college campus reflects qualities and functions different from any type of architecture or built environment. The campus inherently must balance equilibrium between change and continuity, as it has never been a static environment. Thus, the American college campus must be viewed as dynamic as a community or city. However, unlike a city, the campus requires a certain physical coherence and continuity, which reflect certain purposes and ideals as an institution. The campus thus meets the physical needs of the college while expressing and reinforcing those ideals and goals. The unique features of a campus then reflect the special individual character of the campus that endures over time. These characteristics may include an overall style of architecture, a key individual structure, or a distinctive pattern of building. The features often originated as educational ideals, which then acquired special significance that endured for generations as the physical expression of the spirit of the school. Thus, the American college campus reveals the power that a physical environment can possess as the embodiment of an institution's character.¹ As further discussed in the following sections, the Wartburg College Historic District reflects those physical characteristics and features that embody the ideals of this educational institution and the evolution of the ideals of higher education in the United States.

Early History of Higher Education of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa, 1854-1908

Wartburg College in Waverly traces its roots back to the early history of the German Lutheran church in America. Rev. Wilhelm Lohe of Neuendettelsau, Germany, saw a number of German immigrants moving to America in the 1840s and recognized the need for churches and schools in this new country. He sent trained men to Michigan to minister to German settlements, working with other Lutheran congregations for the formation of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and Other States in 1847. He sent teacher Georg Grossmann with five students to Saginaw, Michigan, in 1852 to begin a seminary for parish schoolteachers. However, doctrinal differences resulted in Lohe and Grossmann separating from the synod in 1853, with Grossmann then closing the school and moving to Dubuque, Iowa.² Grossmann reopened the teachers' seminary in Dubuque, with other men moving further west into Clayton County to start a new German Lutheran settlement (St. Sebald). The men sent by Lohe then met on August 24, 1854, at St. Sebald to establish the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa, which then included two congregations and four pastors. Georg Grossmann also served as the president of the "Iowa Synod," as it was called. Grossmann then shifted the curriculum of his program in Dubuque to a theological seminary to train more pastors for the new Iowa Synod. With financial issues, they decided to move the seminary to St. Sebald to combine facilities. Land was purchased in 1857, and a two-story frame building was constructed for the preparatory school (similar to modern high school) and seminary. The institution was then named Wartburg, drawing on the castle in Germany where Martin Luther had sought refuge.³

Higher education for German immigrants remained at the core of the mission of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa (Iowa Synod), with facilities split and combined in various locations. Enrollment at Wartburg in St. Sebald reached 30 by 1867, crowding the facilities and prompting the split again of the seminary and preparatory school. The seminary remained at St. Sebald, and the preparatory school (referenced as a college, though serving the purpose of a modern high school) moved to Galena. The preparatory school retained a strong German focus in Galena as the German Evangelical College, with fewer local residents interested and most students entering as preparatory for entering the seminary. In 1874, the

¹ Paul Turner, *Campus: An American Planning Tradition* (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1984), 305

² Ronald Matthias, *Still on the Move: Wartburg College, 1852-2002* (Cedar Rapids: WDG Publishing, 2002), 1-6

³ Matthias 2002: 7-10

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Wartburg Seminary moved from St. Sebald, Iowa, to Mendota, Illinois, and then the college was combined back into joint facilities in 1875. However, with an influx of German immigrants, the college and the seminary both grew in numbers, filling up the space available in Mendota.⁴ Rev. Georg Grossmann remained as president of the Iowa Synod, and he wished to revive the teachers' seminary that he had originally started two decades previous, providing parish teachers for the now growing Iowa Synod. The synod had an orphanage in Andrew, Iowa, that had sufficient unused space for classes, and the synod agreed to send Grossmann there with F. Eichler as his assistant to open a teachers' seminary in 1878. The first year of the teachers' seminary was successful, and Rev. Georg Grossmann looked to further formalize and expand the educational institution. The Iowa Synod passed a resolution to recognize the school, provide a board of trustees, and secure a charter. The communities of Andrew and Mitchell were interested in providing a location for the institution, but Waverly provided a larger offer of \$4,000 in building funds. As Waverly had additional benefits including being the county seat of Bremer County, a location in proximity to many Iowa Synod churches, and home of St. Paul's Lutheran Church and an associated school, the Iowa Synod decided to move the teachers' seminary to Waverly.⁵ The establishment of Wartburg College in Waverly was thus linked to these German Lutherans and the benefits offered by the community of Waverly.

The move of the teachers' seminary to Waverly in 1879 required new facilities, resulting in the construction of a three-story brick building later known as "Old Main" in the northwest section of town. Rev. G.A. Grossmann and Professor F. Eichler initially rented a dwelling on E. Water St South to begin the school year, which proved too small, and they made arrangements to move into the vacated Cedar Valley House on the west side of town. The six students from the first class transferred with the program to Waverly, joined by a second class of six students and several local students seeking a general advanced education. By spring 1880, Rev. Grossmann had purchased two blocks in the northwest section of town that was a former nursery as a building site (current core of campus) and plans were underway to construct a building. The two professors, 13 boys including future director August Engelbrecht, and residents of Waverly worked together to construct a three-story brick Italianate building. Brick was made in the Cretzmeyer brickyard on the east side of town, and rock was hauled along Bremer Ave from the quarry east of town. The three-story building for Wartburg Teachers' Seminary was then dedicated and opened in fall 1880, noted as towering above the trees on the property and serving for decades as a visible landmark for this section of town (Old Main, Map #1, listed individually on the NRHP).⁶ Grossmann and his family lived on half of the first story, with classrooms and the library on the remainder of the first story and on the second story (Figure 3). The third story was a dormitory for students, and the kitchen and dining hall were located in the basement. The building was designed for enrollment of 20 students. The final building cost \$8,000, with debt over \$2,000 still noted at the synodical convention in 1882. Grossmann worked to get the debt paid over several years before the Iowa Synod would assume ownership of the Waverly campus in 1885. A total of 44 students enrolled between 1882 to 1885, with eight graduating as teachers in this period. By 1885, there remained space in the teachers' seminary in Waverly, and the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa (Iowa Synod) voted to move the college (preparatory department) from Mendota and combine it with the program in Waverly. The Wartburg name thus transferred with the college to Waverly, and Wartburg College was officially established in town.⁷

Wartburg College was one of several colleges established in Iowa and throughout the United States by religious denominations in the 19th century. Early American colleges were largely founded by Protestant denominations, such as the founding of Yale by Congregationalists and Brown University by Baptists. The religious denominations provided financial support to colleges, and they governed the administration, rules,

⁴ Matthias 2002: 11-16

⁵ Matthias 2002: 25, 27; Ottersberg 1952: 44-46

⁶ "Wartburg Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary Next Week," *Waverly Democrat*, May 23, 1929, 4-5

⁷ Ottersberg 1952: 44-45; Matthias 2002: 27; "Beautiful Campus and Partial View of the Wartburg Teachers' Seminary and Academy, Waverly," *Waverly Democrat*, August 13, 1919, 2

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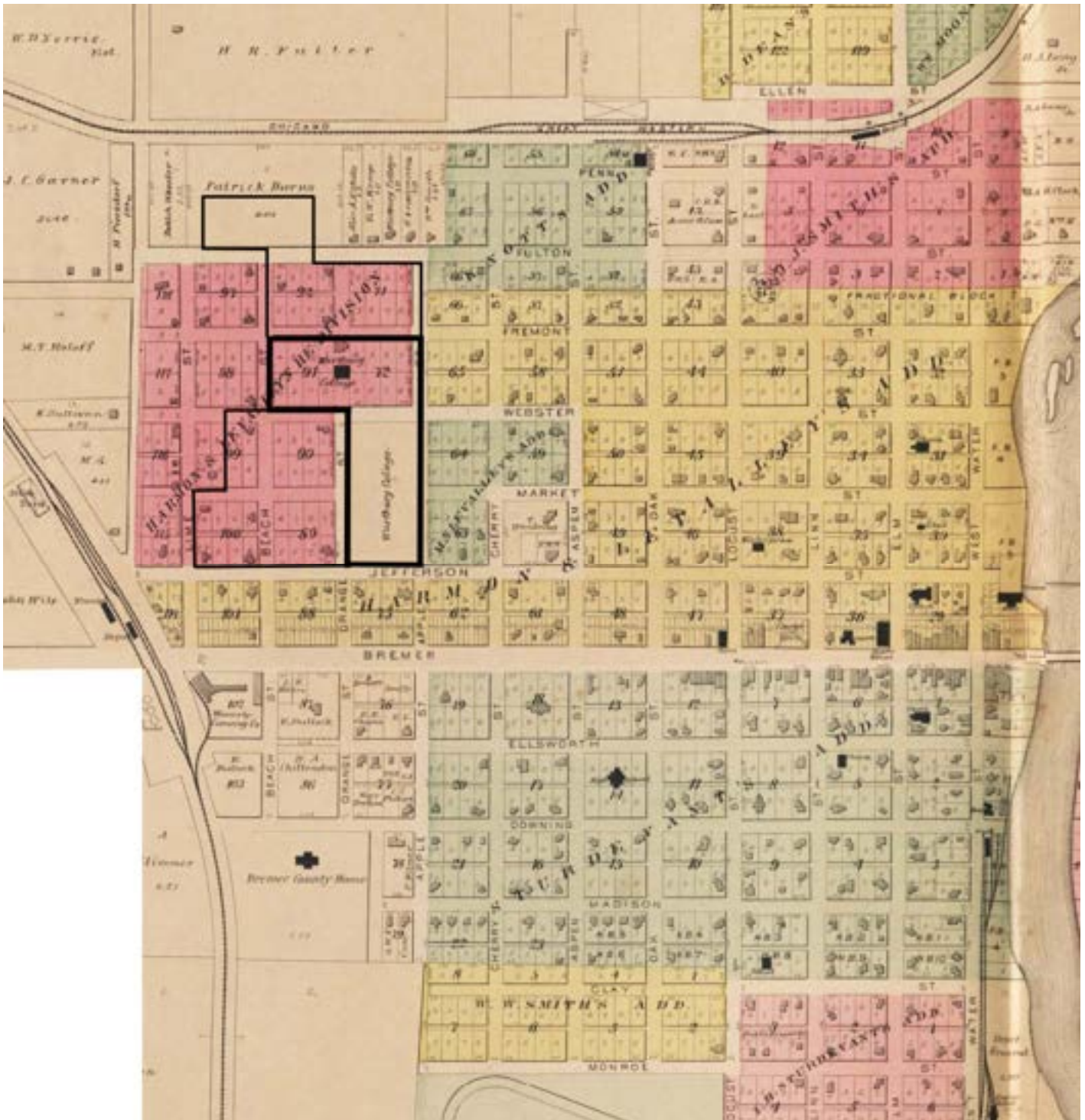


Figure 3. Wartburg College on 1894 map of Waverly, with thick line indicating property holdings in 1894 and thin line indicating Wartburg College Historic District boundary (*Map of Bremer County, IA 1894*).

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Figure 4. “Old Main” (Map #1) in 1881 (Ottersberg 1952: 72g)

mission, and curriculum. Clergy were often college presidents and occupied other leadership roles, and students were required to attend religious services. The curriculum emphasized classical texts, with theology a given part of the curriculum. Religion held a pervasive and primary role in early American colleges.⁸ As settlement had moved west across the country, there was a proliferation of colleges due to the desire by individual denominations to have their own institutions of higher learning. These western colleges were often small due to the resulting high numbers, with the majority located in rural areas.⁹ “Normal colleges” were established with the main function of training of teachers for public schools. Typically, these colleges were located within a large, imposing building with all functions contained under one roof.¹⁰ By the 1870s, the German university model began to be widely emulated in the United States. The colleges that adopted this model rejected the classical collegiate tradition and focused more on specialized studies and research. Their curriculum permitted academic freedom with the elective system. This system would eventually merge with the classical system to create the modern American college.¹¹ This shift was timed with the establishment and development of “land grant” colleges by allocation of federal government land to establish colleges for agricultural and mechanical education. These colleges promoted the value of practical education, right of education for all social classes, and freedom of students to choose their course of study. Most of these colleges were developed as an informal grouping of buildings in a park-like setting, valuing nature as part of the setting of education and creating flexibility for expansion.¹²

⁸ Margaret M. Grubiak, *White Elephants on Campus: The Decline of the University Chapel in America, 1920-1960*. (Notre Dame, Indiana: University of Notre Dame Press, 2014), 15

⁹ Turner 1984: 53-54

¹⁰ Turner 1984: 133-134

¹¹ Turner 1984: 164, 167; Grubiak 2014: 15

¹² Turner 1984: 140, 146, 150

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The establishment and early development of Wartburg College thus reflects this broader pattern in the history of higher education in the United States. The college was founded by a religious institution in a general rural area, bringing an option for higher education for students of its denomination and associated German settlers throughout a broader region. The focus on training of teachers placed it among the “normal colleges” of the period, inherently a type of specialized program for practical education. Wartburg College in Waverly was thus built around this early teachers’ seminary, physically embodied on campus in the three-story Italianate building referenced in later decades as Old Main. This building remained at the core of the campus throughout its later development, and it continues to serve as a landmark building on campus that embodies the early history of the college.



Figure 5. Wartburg College (“Old Main”) in 1893 (Wartburg College Archives Photograph Collection)

The combined programs in Waverly in 1885 increased student enrollment, requiring additional dormitory and classroom space in the main (and only) building. The third story was utilized for additional classrooms, with the dormitory space expanded into the attic. Thus, the two-story frame North Hall was constructed in 1888 to the north of the original building, with the dining hall and kitchen moved into this building (demolished in 1970s). Additional land on two blocks to south and one block to the north was also acquired to expand the campus to 11 acres through funds donated by F. Schaack.¹³ By 1892, Wartburg Seminary had moved from Mendota back to Dubuque, and enrollment in the programs in Waverly had climbed to 65 students, with Old

¹³ Matthias 2002: 16-17, 27; Ottersberg 1952: 46-50; “Beautiful Campus and Partial View of the Wartburg Teachers’ Seminary and Academy, Waverly,” *Waverly Democrat*, August 13, 1919, 2

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Main designed for 20 students and noted as having a capacity of 45 students at that time. Additionally, the college (preparatory department) and teacher seminary were both predicted to continue to grow. The Iowa Synod again considered the possibility of splitting the programs in 1892, with Clinton interested in the college program. The "Clinton Plan" was then approved in 1893, with land acquired on the edge of Clinton sufficient for the construction of the needed buildings and for residential lots to sell to finance the construction of the new buildings. Wartburg College in Clinton then opened in fall 1894, with Wartburg Teachers' Seminary remaining in Waverly in its earlier building. While designated as a "college," the program continued to function similar to a modern high school, providing advanced education for students who had completed 8th grade. Most of the students started at age 14 and completed both the high school program and college program in six years. Emphasis remained on training German speaking students who planned to then enter the seminary in Dubuque, though other students were also admitted. Students seeking to become teachers thus entered the program in Waverly.¹⁴ Thus, the program in Waverly continued to reflect the role of a normal college and a more American model of higher education.

Rev. Gerhard Bergstraesser was then called as director of the Wartburg Teachers' Seminary to replace Rev. Lutz in 1905, continuing the tradition of clergy in leadership positions. He was a rural pastor of a local church, lacking the experience within an academic setting that Lutz had brought to the program. Thus, the program did not significantly expand or evolve during these four years. However, the campus was connected to the city sewer system in 1907, and a steam heating plant was installed in the buildings. Additionally, the Iowa Synod approved the admittance of women into the teacher training program in Waverly in 1907, marking a shift towards preparation of teachers for public elementary schools, not just parish schools. This move would result in a dramatic increase in the enrollment in Waverly over the next decade.¹⁵

Development of Wartburg Normal College, 1909-1934

When August Engelbrecht started in 1909 as the new director of Wartburg Teachers' Seminary in Waverly, the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa (Iowa Synod) shifted away from the traditional clergy leadership to a layman who had taught for several decades in Waverly, including under the leadership of Rev. Lutz. This shift to academic leadership over religious leadership is reflective of national trends in higher education in this period, as well as indicative of the educational development of the institution. Additionally, he knew the school as a former student as well as a professor, knew the broader community, and knew the American educational system that had been implemented for the program of studies, making him amply and perhaps uniquely qualified to lead the institution. August Engelbrecht would remain in this position until 1933, transforming the teachers' seminary into a modern college. His efforts were displayed in the expanded programs offered at Wartburg as well as in the built environment on campus, which not only reflected the significant campus growth but the physical elements of the expansion of the academic programs. Through this period, he also began to work towards the development of a more formal campus for this institution of higher learning, reflecting many of these broader trends in education and college development in this period.

Campus development in the first decades of the 20th century nationally focused on formal designs that resulted in buildings that related to each other in a unified manner. The Beaux Arts tradition brought the axis to campus design and study of English universities introduced the medieval quadrangle. Whether buildings were Classical or Gothic in style, the overarching theme was harmony and order on the campus. While rarely followed to full execution, master plans were viewed as essential for an intelligent start. One common feature of the college campuses through this period was a large open space, noted as a distinctly American element. The open space was the natural center of campus, and buildings could then be arranged in various manners around this space. Elongated campus designs with a prominent building at one end and other buildings along

¹⁴ Matthias 2002: 17-19; Ottersberg 1952: 51

¹⁵ Matthias 2002: 29, 32; Ottersberg 1952: 51

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an axis permitted flexibility for construction of additional buildings.¹⁶ Academic programs continued to expand across multiple departments, drawing an increasingly larger number of students to campus. With a concern over the loss of community on campus, there was a strong reaffirmation that students should live together on campus in dormitories. As the concept of the residential college grew, colleges built new dormitories to house students, sometimes combining faculty and student housing for greater community on campus.¹⁷ Professors at colleges were increasingly expected to have doctorates by the 1920s, with an emphasis on academic and intellectual training. Thus, religious leaders were often displaced as professors.¹⁸ The religious heritage of colleges was challenged in both public and private colleges in the first decades of the 20th century as the American college matured into the modern American university. The secularism found on college campuses mirrored the growing secularization in American culture with the growing scientific culture. At the same time, a number of private colleges more closely tied to religious denominations maintained their religious heritage.¹⁹

While Wartburg Teachers' Seminary had traditionally trained male teachers, the college had recently become co-educational in 1907, continuing to educate students for teaching in the parish schools of the Iowa Synod as well as now public schools. This expansion broadened the educational role of the institution within this region. Enrollment increased to 84 students in 1909, and there was a dire need for a women's dormitory with the increasing number of female students. A dwelling was rented to serve as a dormitory, with two additional dwellings rented as enrollment continued to increase. Enrollment grew to 117 in 1911, remaining over 100 through 1919. The increased need for dormitory space led to an addition to North Hall in 1912, doubling the size of the building and moving the men's dormitory fully into this space from Old Main. The women remained without a formal dormitory, with donations sought to raise funds to construct a new building on campus. The community financially supported the efforts at Wartburg to expand to better serve women, valuing the place of this educational institution in the community. With sufficient funds raised through this community/college partnership, the board of directors voted to move forward with the construction in April 1913. Local architect John F. Leitha was engaged to draw plans for the large 46 by 90-foot three-story brick building. The dormitory included 64 rooms and the matron's quarters, a large dining room, full attic, and a bakery, laundry, gymnasium, baths, and dressing rooms in the basement.²⁰ The building was noted as the largest and "most pretentious" improvement in Waverly planned for 1913.²¹ The \$30,000 building was constructed by W.M. Underwood of Ryan, Iowa, and Wartburg Hall was dedicated on November 12, 1913. The dedication included addresses by various leaders in the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa, and addresses were made in both English and German.²² The girls' dormitory was located in "Wartburg Park" on the southern double block to the southeast of the Main Building and North Hall (demolished in 1984, columns/cornerstone remain on site, Map #20).²³ This construction added the second brick building to campus, viewed as a permanent improvement on campus rather than temporary measure to meet current educational needs.

President August Engelbrecht continued to work to expand the educational programs and courses offered at Wartburg in Waverly. The music classes were formalized into a separate music department in 1911 with Prof. O. Hardwig as the head, continuing to provide instruction to students on campus as well as lessons for local grade school students. A fourth year was added to the academy in 1913, making it competitive with other high school programs. The program was then accredited as a four-year high school in 1915, with graduates then granted admission to state universities without the need to pass an entrance exam. The preparatory

¹⁶ Turner 1984: 186, 188

¹⁷ Turner 1984: 215-217

¹⁸ Grubiak 2014: 16

¹⁹ Grubiak 2012: 79

²⁰ "Local News," *Waverly Democrat*, April 10, 1913, 5; "Local News," *Waverly Democrat*, April 24, 1913, 1

²¹ "Waverly is Doing Things," *Bremer County Independent*, May 1, 1913, 4)

²² "Contract Let for \$30,000 Dormitory," *Waverly Republican*, May 8, 1913, 4; "The New Wartburg Seminary Girls' Dormitory," *Waverly Republican*, November 20, 1913, 4; "Dedication of Wartburg Hall," *Waverly Democrat*, November 20, 1913, 4

²³ Matthias 2002: 32-34; Ottersberg 1952: 54, 56-57; "Beautiful Campus and Partial View of the Wartburg Teachers' Seminary and Academy, Waverly," *Waverly Democrat*, August 13, 1919, 2

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department (7th-8th grade) then saw enrollment increase from 30 in 1914 to 53 in 1920.²⁴ The programs in this period included teacher education, proseminary, academy (high school), preparatory (7th-8th grades), commercial, and music departments. In 1914, the frame East Hall was constructed, with the commercial department on the lower level and the music department on the upper level. The frame building provided needed classroom space until a more permanent building could be constructed, and it was later converted to a professor's residence (residence of Professor Haefner in 1952, later demolished). Another program focused on practical education – the home economics department – was also added in 1914, with Henriette Pribnow hired as director of the program. She thus became the first woman in a faculty position in the Iowa Synod. In 1914, the Iowa Synod appropriated \$100,000 at their convention in Dubuque for a dormitory for boys and administration building in Waverly, permanent improvements to campus that would span the next decade to complete. Changes in state education laws in the late 1910s encouraged separation between high schools and teacher training programs (normal schools), with teacher training shifting to more advanced levels. Thus, junior college classes were added in Waverly for teacher training.²⁵ While the German heritage of the synod remained strong, the official name of the synod also evolved to the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa, dropping the "German" with the onset of World War I.

WARTBURG SEMINARY AND ACADEMY

ACCREDITED

A co-educational institution—offers carefully arranged, thoroughly practical courses in all departments.

An institution with a purpose, a vision, a future, training for christian character, efficiency and intelligent citizenship.

Faculty of Fifteen Members

Campus and park of 10 acres

Five Buildings

Up-to-date Equipment

FOUR DEPARTMENTS

Proseminary Department

Proseminary—Three Years
(Prepares young men for study of
Theology)

Normal and Academic Department

Normal Course—Four Years

Academic Course—Four Years

Home Economics—One and Two

Years

Manual Training—One Year

Preparatory—Two Years



Grossman Hall, the dormitory for our boys, will be completed by October 1, 1919. The building, which is shown in the accompanying picture, is an attractive two-story brick structure, 121x128 feet. As to the arrangement and equipment of the rooms, the heating, ventilation, lighting and sanitation of the building are modern in every detail, and it will, without doubt, be appreciated by our boys as a most desirable students' home.

Music Department

Thorough and sound instruction is given on the Pipe Organ, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Flute and other orchestral instruments, and in Harmony and Voice.

Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting Department

For young men and women for various vocations in the business world. Instruction is given according to the most approved and up-to-date methods in all branches of study necessary for a thorough business and office training.

Regular Commercial—Two Years
Shorthand and Typewriting—One Year

Elective Courses

The New School Year Begins September 9th., 1919

For Catalogs Address

Prof. August Engelbrecht, President

Wartburg Seminary and Academy, Waverly, Iowa

Figure 6. Advertisement for Wartburg Seminary and Academy (*Waverly Democrat*, August 13, 1919, 4)

²⁴ Ottersberg 1952: 52-53; Matthias 2002: 33

²⁵ Matthias 2002: 32-33; Ottersberg 1952: 57; "Beautiful Campus and Partial View of the Wartburg Teachers' Seminary and Academy, Waverly," *Waverly Democrat*, August 13, 1919, 2

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Thus, Wartburg Teachers' Seminary and Academy had begun by 1919 to take on the appearance of a college campus rather than an academy under one roof. The campus was noted in 1919 to include the Main Building (Old Main, classrooms, extant), Boys' Dormitory (North Hall, demolished), Wartburg Hall (girls' dormitory, demolished), East Hall (classrooms, demolished), and three professors' residences (demolished).²⁶ These buildings were located primarily on the original double city block (extending east-west), with Wartburg Hall located on the first of the two blocks to the south of the original east block. Thus, the new dormitory faced open space leading to the street that led to the center of the main double block, with Old Main centered on this block and facing open space to the south leading to the street. Programs of study included the Proseminary Department (3 year course, prep for young men for the seminary), Normal and Academic Department (normal – 4 years, academic – 4 years), home economics (2 years), manual training (1 year), preparatory (2 years), Music Department (piano, organ, stringed instruments, harmony, voice, chorus, glee clubs), and Commercial Department (commercial course – 2 years, shorthand and typewriting course – 1 year, elective classes). The faculty included 15 members, including three women. The institution also had a library and museum of over 13,500 specimens related to natural sciences. At the same time, it emphasized its training for a Christian character and intelligent citizenship.²⁷ Thus, in addition to a campus with multiple buildings, Wartburg had matured to a practical college with multiple programs and departments.

Though funding was authorized in 1914, plans for a modern boys' dormitory to better support the education of students residing on campus did not take shape until after World War I, and the building was completed in 1920 (Grossmann Hall, Map #2). G.L. Lockhart, a well-known school architect from St. Paul, Minnesota, was hired in 1918 to provide plans and specifications for the building.²⁸ The *Waverly Democrat* reported in August 1919 that the new dormitory designed by Lockhart was nearing completion under the direction of his local superintendent James Moir. The Classical Revival building was a two-story building that was 121 by 58 feet, constructed in brick as the third permanent building on the Wartburg campus. The dormitory had 38 rooms to house 76 young men, with the building designed for future enlargement. It was noted that the arrangement and equipment of the rooms were modern in every way in respect to heating, lighting, ventilation, and sanitation.²⁹ The overall building had an "I" footprint similar to school designs of the period to maximize these features. The new building was completed prior to its dedication as Grossmann Hall on March 4, 1920. The dormitory was named for Rev. Georg Grossmann, patron and founder of Wartburg Teachers' Seminary. The modern building was constructed by Braun Brothers of Dubuque with electrical by R.W. Brayton of Waverly. The student rooms were designed with "disappearing beds" that folded up into the walls during the day. Grossmann Hall also included a spacious assembly hall, reception room with fireplace, office rooms, and toilet rooms (with shower baths). The basement was designed with a large room for the Manual Training department, as well as storage rooms and the boiler room. The fine building with "splendid workmanship" was located on the west end of campus, completed for a cost around \$65,000.³⁰ The building was located to the west of Old Main, centered on the west end of the double block. It was designed to face campus and Old

²⁶ "Beautiful Campus and Partial View of the Wartburg Teachers' Seminary and Academy, Waverly," *Waverly Democrat*, August 13, 1919, 2

²⁷ "Beautiful Campus and Partial View of the Wartburg Teachers' Seminary and Academy, Waverly," *Waverly Democrat*, August 13, 1919, 2

²⁸ George Lionell Lockhart worked for architectural firms in Chicago before launching his own practice in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1905. He practiced in New York for a few years and then moved to St. Paul, Minnesota. As the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa included members of the board of directors living in Minneapolis, they were likely familiar with his work. By 1915, he was designing schools throughout Iowa and Minnesota, including three public schools for Iowa City in 1916. In 1918, G.L. Lockhart published *Public Schools: Their Construction, Heating, Ventilation, Sanitation, Lighting, and Equipment*, intended to be a manual for school administrators and school board members to reference when considering all aspects of school design ("G.L. Lockhart," *Nashville Tennessean*, April 19, 1908, 6; "New City Schools, Work on Which Will Begin in the Spring," *Iowa City Citizen*, December 12, 1916, 1; G.L. Lockhart, *Public Schools: Their Construction, Heating, Ventilation, Sanitation, Lighting, and Equipment* (St. Paul, MN: H.W. Kingston Co, 1918))

²⁹ "Beautiful Campus and Partial View of the Wartburg Teachers' Seminary and Academy, Waverly," *Waverly Democrat*, August 13, 1919, 2; *Waverly Democrat*, August 13, 1919, 4

³⁰ "Dedication of Wartburg's New Dormitory for Boys," *Waverly Democrat*, March 5, 1920, 8; "Wartburg Notes," *Waverly Democrat*, March 17, 1920, 8

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Main, rather than the street to the west, creating an inward focus for this corner of campus similar to that created by the construction of Wartburg Hall to the southeast of Old Main.



Figure 7. Grossmann Hall (now Founders Hall) (Map #2), looking west (Wartburg College Photograph Collection)

While the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa had appropriated funds for the men's dormitory and administration building, the alumni of Wartburg decided that the students needed a gymnasium, raising funds to plan and construct the building. The *Waverly Democrat* reported in July 1919 that plans had been completed by architect G.L. Lockhart for the regulation size gymnasium with modern equipment, housed in a brick building in a "colonial" style of architecture. In March 1920, the gymnasium was noted as nearing completion by the Braun Brothers, with occupancy by May 15 in time to hold commencement and class day exercises in the building.³¹ This building was thus the first completed with alumni contributions, a fundraising method that would become prevalent for construction of new buildings on campus through the end of the 20th century. The gymnasium was built on the south end of the campus on the southern double block, further to the south from Wartburg Hall (girls' dormitory). Thus, these two new buildings began to create an eastern edge to the campus. No overall campus plans or design have been identified for this period to date, with the construction located on available land. While the campus and buildings appear to have developed more organically in the early 20th century than in a particular planned fashion, they reflect some unity as a campus in placement and orientation to best serve and support the educational needs of the students and of the overall college.

³¹ "Local News," *Waverly Democrat*, June 25, 1919, 2; "Many Cities Erecting Modern Schools," *Waverly Democrat*, July 30, 1919, 1; "Beautiful Campus and Partial View of the Wartburg Teachers' Seminary and Academy, Waverly," *Waverly Democrat*, August 13, 1919, 2; "Wartburg Notes," *Waverly Democrat*, March 17, 1920, 8

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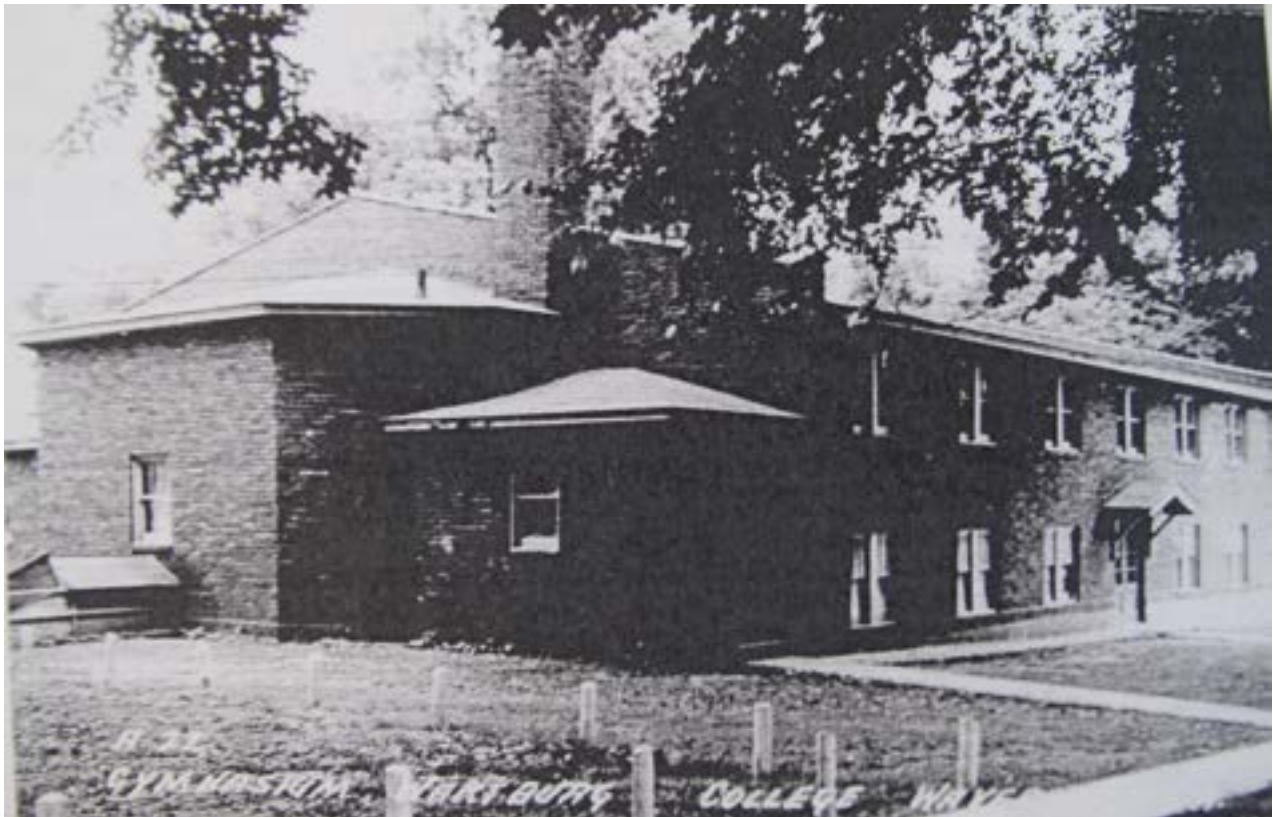


Figure 8. Gymnasium (now Little Theater) (Map #22) (Waverly Historical Photograph Collection)

While the institution had been known interchangeably as Wartburg Seminary and Wartburg College locally for several decades, the name officially changed to Wartburg Normal College in 1920. This change reflects the efforts of President August Engelbrecht in improving the structure of the programs offered and adding junior college courses. While students were attracted to the strengthened teacher education program, they were also attracted to the general liberal arts curriculum.³² Enrollment increased to 250 in 1920, including students from 16 different states mostly in the Midwest. With the demand for additional classroom space, a prefabricated building (dubbed “The Portable”) was placed on campus between the main building (classrooms) and the boys’ dormitory in fall 1920. The number of professors and instructors increased again from 18 to 19 for the start of the 1921-22 school year. The first ever summer session was held in summer 1921, with 68 students enrolling in a normal training program of 10 weeks.³³ By 1924, the enrollment increased to 262 students. This program was significant as a part of the role this institution of higher education in the training of teachers for education of younger pupils. As focus shifted to more advanced course work, the preparatory department was ended, eliminating 7th grade courses in 1921 and then 8th grade courses in 1925. Fewer students were enrolling in the proseminary program as well, with the traditional program at Wartburg College in Clinton filling most of the need. At the same time, the junior college was officially accredited by the State Board of Examiners in 1925. The academy (high school program) was then accredited as a secondary school by the North Central Association in 1926, the first institution accredited as such for the Iowa Synod.³⁴ Thus, Wartburg Normal College developed as a significant local educational institution impacting a wide range of levels of education.

³² Matthias 2002: 33; Ottersberg 1952: 54

³³ “Wartburg Normal College Made Splendid Record,” *Waverly Democrat*, August 9, 1921, 6; Matthias 2002: 34

³⁴ Ottersberg 1952: 53, 55, 59; Matthias 2002: 33-35

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The formal evolution to Wartburg Normal College is significant within and reflective of broader trends in higher education in the 1920s. The expansion of public high schools after World War I increased the number of graduates, creating a larger pool of college applicants. College enrollment increased from 250,000 to 1.3 million between the world wars. Additionally, while less than 5% of Americans between 18 and 20 attended college in 1917, the number increased to 15% by 1937. The increasing numbers were due to further opening the opportunities of higher education to a broader population, shifting towards mass education.³⁵ While the university model remained the traditional standard, other types of higher education institutions also developed in this period, including new technical institutes, junior colleges, teachers' colleges, business schools, municipal colleges, women's colleges, labor colleges, Catholic colleges, and regional state colleges. The junior college developed as a strictly American initiative in this period, offering a liberal arts curriculum that represented the first two years of work to a university degree. Both public and private junior colleges were often developed in the Midwest and West as a local effort to provide additional educational opportunities. Traditional academic courses were supplemented over time with technical or vocational training. Junior colleges offered affordable and geographically accessible college studies to a broader population of high school graduates. The 456 junior colleges nationally in 1940 enrolled 149,584 students (average program size of 328). Many graduates then continued their studies at a four-year college or university to complete their bachelor's degree.³⁶ Wartburg Normal College had historically functioned as a teachers' college and high school academy, expanding to serve also as a business college and school of music. The addition of junior college classes and formal accreditation as such in 1925 expanded the role of the institution and moved it a step closer to a traditional four-year college.

While initial provisions had been made for the construction of an administration building at Wartburg Normal College in Waverly several years previous, the expansion of the programs and enrollment brought the need for a new building to the immediate forefront in 1925. The new building would support these educational programs, as well as permit further expansion of programs and development of Wartburg Normal College as a school of high purpose and closely defined aims.³⁷ Preliminary sketches of the building included space for the domestic science and manual training departments on the ground level; offices, library, and classrooms on the first story; and the business department, laboratories, and classrooms on the second story. Additionally, the building was planned for future expansion with the construction of an auditorium on the east/rear side, with a separate east entrance. In April 1925, Waterloo architect Mortimer B. Cleveland was hired to prepare the plans and specifications for this new major building on the Wartburg campus.³⁸ Cleveland began his architectural practice in Waterloo in 1908, and he had designed many of the large homes in the new Highland neighborhood, East High School, and some commercial buildings.³⁹

Construction on the new administration building for Wartburg Normal College spanned from 1925 into 1926. It was one of three prominent buildings constructed in Waverly during this period, with the school district building the new three-story brick high school and the Waverly Community Club constructing the new "Community-Legion-Masonic" (Palace Theater) building at the same time in this small town of approximately

³⁵ John R Thelin, *A History of American Higher Education*. (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins Press, 2004, 2011), 206

³⁶ Thelin 2011: 206, 250

³⁷ "Wartburg Normal College to Erect Fine New Building," *Waverly Democrat*, March 19, 1925, 1

³⁸ "New Wartburg Building Plans Approved by Board," *Waverly Democrat*, April 16, 1925, 1; "Bremer County," *Sumner Gazette*, April 23, 1925, 6

³⁹ Mortimer B. Cleveland was born in Osage, Iowa, and he was educated as an architect at the University of Illinois, receiving his B.S. in 1908 and M. Arch in 1915. He began his practice in Waterloo in 1908, and he designed many of the large homes in the new Highland neighborhood on the far east side in the 1910s and 1920s, utilizing the various popular styles of the time though particularly Colonial Revival. He also designed some commercial buildings and East High School (completed in 1919). He became a member of the Iowa chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1914, and he served as president in 1922. Though residential construction slowed in the 1930s, he continued to work on a number of projects, as well as designs for the YMCA, YWCA, telephone company buildings, and several elementary schools in Waverly. His son joined his firm in 1954. (Wesley Shank, *Iowa's Historic Architects*. (Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1999), 43; Barbara Beving Long, *Historical and Architectural Resources of Waterloo, Iowa*, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Document. State Historic Preservation Office, Des Moines, Iowa, 1988, E25)

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3,500 residents. Each of these buildings was constructed by a different Waterloo contractor, with Lauritzen Construction Co of Waterloo constructing the administration building at Wartburg. The brick building with Bedford stone trim was a modern fireproof structure, with concrete and steel floors and ceilings. It was noted as sited on campus as not to detract from the lines of the other college buildings but to collectively present a handsome appearance.⁴⁰ The building was centrally located on the north-south double block to the south of the original east-west double block, located to the southeast of the original main building and between Wartburg Hall and the gymnasium. This location and its overall size made it a landmark building on the southern half of the campus. The Italian Renaissance design evoked a strong sense of history and substance for this key educational building. While this style was used universally for all designs of buildings on several college campuses in the first decades of the 20th century, the design introduced a fifth architectural style to the Wartburg campus among its five permanent brick buildings. Thus, while the buildings were beginning to create a unified organization in terms of their placement around the edges, each building stood individually in terms of design.



Figure 9. Luther Hall (Map #18), looking southeast (Waverly Historical Photograph Collection)

The three-story brick administration building was dedicated as Luther Hall on June 3, 1926 (Map #21). The dedication was timed with the alumni reunion on June 2 and graduation on the morning of June 3, both of which were held in the gymnasium immediately to the south of the new building.⁴¹ The 152 by 80-foot building was the largest on campus, noted as the dominant building among the seven buildings on the 10-acre campus. The “scholastic renaissance style” of the façade reflected perfect symmetry and artistic lines. Stairs ascended to the main level of the building for two separate entries along the west side. The ground floor included a spacious assembly hall, classrooms, cloakrooms, and well-arranged domestic science department

⁴⁰ “New Building Making Marked Progress Now,” *Independent Republican*, Waverly, IA, November 19, 1925, 1)

⁴¹ “Wartburg College Closed Last Week,” *Waverly Democrat*, June 10, 1926, 1

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with cooking laboratory, model dining room, and sewing room. The main level had six recitation rooms in the south wing, library in the center of main story with high arched windows, and college offices with adjoining faculty conference room and classrooms in the north wing. The main/center section of the upper story had the physics and biology laboratories with the chemistry laboratory and science lecture hall between them. The south wing of the upper story then had four rooms for the commercial department, while the classrooms of the junior college department were found in the north wing of the upper story. The basement had a modern heating plant.⁴²

Wartburg Normal College was noted in 1926 as “a good school with a purpose,” operated by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa to prepare young men and women for the duties of life by giving them an education based on Christian teachings. The institution included the junior college, academy, proseminary, commercial, music, and preparatory departments. The description of campus included fine shade trees, abundant shrubbery, well-kept lawns, a wooded park, and athletic field. The notes on the setting of the buildings and landscape of the overall campus reflect these ideals of campus design in this period. Additionally, with the additional modern facilities for the program, the junior college was accredited by the Iowa Intercollegiate Standing Committee in 1927, which further enhanced the program and Wartburg Normal College. The extent of the campus development is shown on the 1927 Sanborn fire insurance map (Figures 10-11), physical evidence of the significant efforts of President August Engelbrecht since he assumed leadership in 1909 for the further development of Wartburg Normal College as the institution of higher education in Waverly. The L-shaped campus is located within a four-block area in the far northwest section of Waverly, one-two blocks north of Bremer Ave (the main east-west road through Waverly). The five largest buildings were substantial brick buildings, designed as permanent improvements on campus. The original building (1880, Old Main) noted as “music hall” (Map #1) and the C-shaped “administration building” (1926) to the south (Map #21) were sited in the center of each of the double-block areas, thus found at the end of cross streets leading into the campus area. Intentional open space also remained in front of Old Main at the end of College Street.

The large buildings associated with Wartburg Normal College on the 1927 map reflect the permanent improvements to create a college campus and reveal the connections to the community in this period. With further construction on the campus of Wartburg Normal College in Waverly restricted due to synodical discussions and overall economic conditions over the next 20 years, these campus buildings would remain as the core of the Wartburg campus in Waverly until after World War II. The Wartburg Gymnasium (Map #22) was utilized as the center for physical education and sports for students, as well as the main assembly space on campus. Concerts, convocations, services, and commencement exercises were held within this space – both for Wartburg and for the community. For example, in April 1929, a “Sacred Concert” was held in the gymnasium to benefit the Lutheran Orphans’ Home in Waverly. The choir of St. Paul’s Lutheran Church under the direction of music department director Prof. E.G. Heist⁴³ Old Main (Map #1) served as the home of the school of music in this period, and the music instructors taught both students at Wartburg and local residents as well as serving music needs of St. Paul’s Lutheran Church and School. Faculty and students at Wartburg attended at St. Paul’s Lutheran Church, maintaining this connection to the church that had influenced the Iowa Synod to locate Wartburg in Waverly initially. With the strong presence of the church in the community, a chapel was not a priority for the buildings on campus, with services held on campus as needed in the gymnasium. Professors from Wartburg remained not only involved with the church and school in the community, but they were also involved with the Lutheran Orphans’ Home and Lutheran Aid Society in town, both of which continued to be associated with the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States as well. Likewise, the residents of Waverly remained supportive of the work and presence of Wartburg in Waverly for its role in education in the community and surrounding region.

⁴² “Bremer County,” *Sumner Gazette*, April 23, 1925, 6; “Wartburg College to Dedicate Fine New Building on June 3,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, May 22, 1926, 15; “Beautiful New Administration Building Open,” *Independent Republican*, Waverly, IA, July 1, 1926, 1; Matthias 2002: 34; Ottersberg 1952: 57

⁴³ *Waverly Democrat*, April 11, 1929, 4

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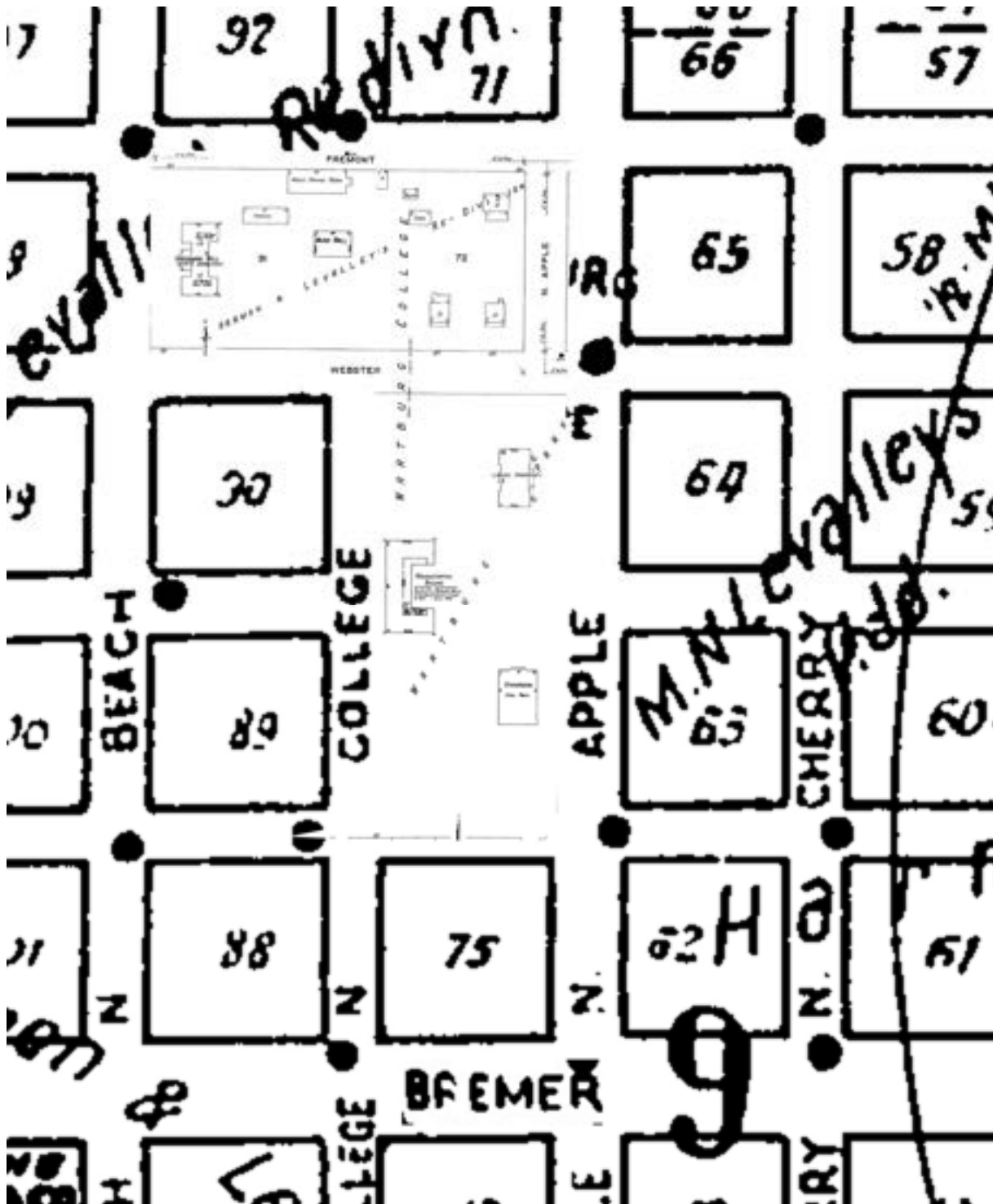


Figure 10. Location of Wartburg Normal College in 1927 (Sanborn Map Company 1927: 1, 10)

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While Wartburg Normal College had further developed into a standard college, it remained true to its German roots and Lutheran heritage. Major events on campus often still included at least one address in German, and nearly all of the instructors had German roots. The new Luther Hall was named for Martin Luther, German minister and founder of the Lutheran church. The campus also served the needs of the broader Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States. The space in the administrative office portion of Luther Hall (Map #21) served as general headquarters for the synod. The week-long triennial convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States was held on the college campus during July 1928. Over 160 delegates attended from churches in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Colorado, and California, demonstrating the broad reach of the synod in this period. The majority of the delegates were housed on campus, with others staying in homes of members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church. Church services were held in both German and English over the course of the week.⁴⁴

Convocation in May 1929 served as an opportunity to also celebrate the 50th anniversary of the establishment of Wartburg Normal College in Waverly. The college had a strong start in the 1880s and had sustained the setback of 1894 with the move of the college program to Clinton by developing its own programs based on the teachers' seminary and other practical education courses, culminating with the established of the junior college on campus in 1920 and further growth to support a wide variety of programs and opportunities for students. In 1929, it stood as a fully accredited normal school and junior college with a fine campus, modern equipment, faculty of 20 members, and loyal student body.⁴⁵ Director August Engelbrecht presented diplomas to 48 graduates, representing a variety of the educational programs offered (18 students from the junior college, nine students from the business course, nine students from the secretarial and stenographic course, six students from the proseminary, and six students from the academy (high school)). The majority of the students were from Iowa, with a number from Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, and Missouri as well. As typical, the anniversary services and commencement exercises were held in the gymnasium.⁴⁶ Rev. Fandrey of Chicago, president of the synod, noted that it was the duty of the church to provide Christian training and that training should be part of higher education. He also traced the three aims of modern education, demonstrating the need for a spiritual element in each of them. As there was the question within the synod of maintaining both Wartburg Normal College in Waverly and the proseminary/college in Clinton, he noted that the Catholic church focused on multiple schools for proper education, and they should be working to grow their educational facilities, not decrease them. Dr. M. Reu of the Theological Seminary in Dubuque, who spoke in German, noted that the idea of Christian training of young people and the idea of co-education were the two most outstanding contributions that Wartburg Normal College in Waverly had achieved. In particular, the institution had seen the need for higher education for women, and they had successfully developed a co-educational program over the last 20 years under President August Engelbrecht. In addition to other synodical leaders, Dr. F.A. Osincup, mayor of Waverly, spoke on the importance of the college to the community, and on the valuable education outside of the classroom that the students received in their friendships and contacts in the community that would last years after graduation.⁴⁷ The educational institution had a significant role in the community, and the community provided a significant piece of the education of the students. Photographs of the campus at the time show individual buildings, numerous trees, and paths along the sidewalks that defined the blocks of the campus. These characteristics would continue to be reflected on campus through the development of the middle of the 20th century and remain on campus today.

⁴⁴ "Synodical Convention in Session," *Waverly Democrat*, July 12, 1928, 9; "Lutheran Synod Work Under Way in Committees," *Independent Republican*, Waverly, IA, July 12, 1928, 1, 7

⁴⁵ "Wartburg Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary Next Week," *Waverly Democrat*, May 23, 1929, 5, 10

⁴⁶ "Wartburg Anniversary Observed," *Waverly Democrat*, May 23, 1929, 1, 5

⁴⁷ "Talk Attitude Toward Merger," *Independent-Republican*, Waverly, IA, June 6, 1929, 8

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Figure 12. Wartburg Normal College in 1929 (*Waverly Democrat*, May 23, 1929, 4)



Figure 13. Wartburg Normal College in 1929 (*Waverly Democrat*, May 23, 1929, 5)

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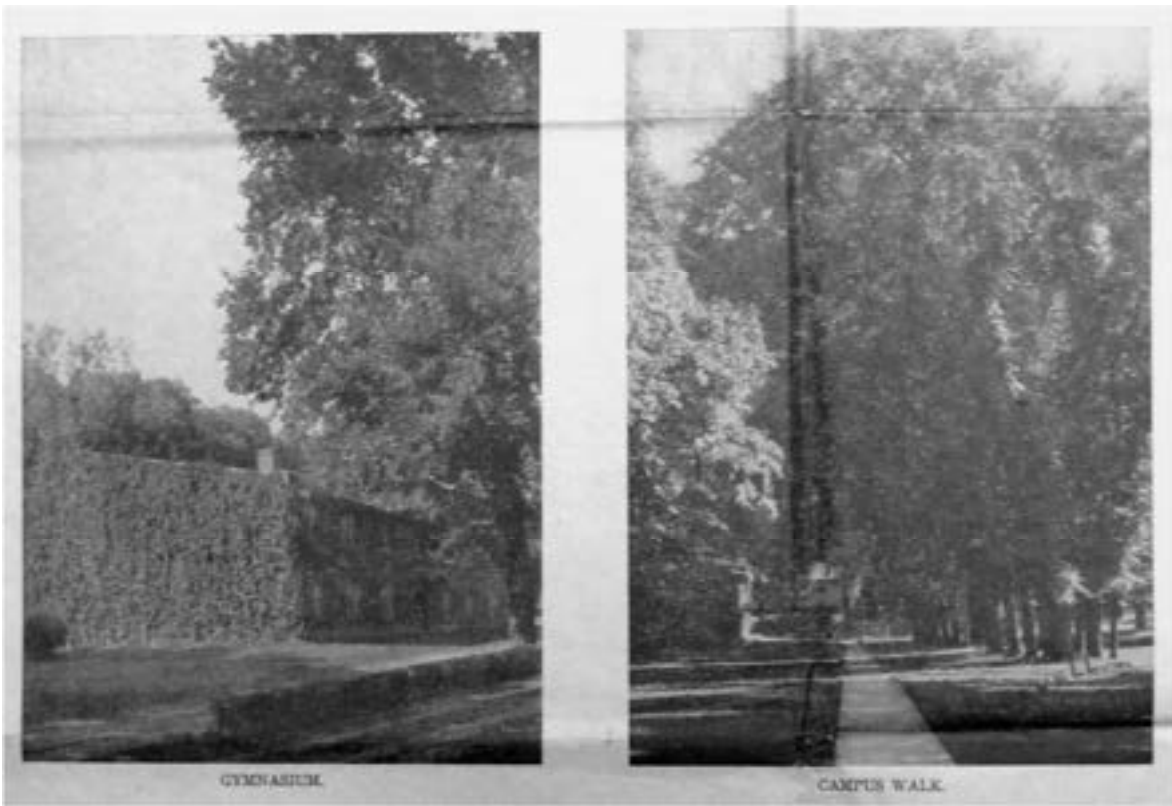


Figure 14. Wartburg Normal College in 1929 (*Waverly Democrat*, May 23, 1929, 4)



Figure 15. Wartburg Normal College in 1929 (*Waverly Democrat*, May 23, 1929, 5)

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Wartburg Normal College again opened with record enrollment in September 1929, citing the success of the development of the college programs. The newspaper noted that the scholastic standards maintained at Wartburg had received recognition by the highest standardization and accrediting agencies, listing not only the faculty names but also their respective degrees. The administration supported advanced academic training for the faculty, an increasing requirement for colleges across the United States in this period. Over the summer, six professors had completed advanced studies at universities. The 20 members of the faculty included at least seven women, including a professor in mathematics with a M.A. degree. Graduates of the junior college were automatically admitted to the University of Iowa due to their high quality of education. The faculty offered a wide variety of courses in the five departments from religion, Greek, Latin, and German to chemistry, physics, and biology to education, history, and psychology to bookkeeping, commercial law, and banking. The school of music included instructors in voice, harmony, piano, violin, and public school music. Other courses were designed primarily for women, such as commercial English, stenography, typewriting, and home economics.⁴⁸

The prosperity of the 1920s collapsed at the end of the decade, requiring shifts that impacted Wartburg Normal College in Waverly and the overall Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa. With the rise of collegiate instruction in Waverly, Wartburg College in Clinton sought to expand their programs to compete with this other Iowa Synod institution of higher learning. They expanded their enrollment to include women in 1928, as well as offering more general liberal arts courses. Thus, the two schools of the Iowa Synod entered a period of competition in the late 1920s.⁴⁹ The population of Waverly remained nearly steady through this period, reported at 3,652 in 1930. By comparison, Clinton was a much larger town of 25,726 residents on the Mississippi River. Waverly residents pledged \$15,000 in financial support for the college in Waverly in 1929 to retain the institution in town and to expand it further as needed.⁵⁰ However, the overall economic conditions impacted the next steps for both institutions. With struggling financial support among several smaller Lutheran synods, merger discussions began in this period. The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States (still simply known as the Iowa Synod) was struggling to maintain the normal college in Waverly, proseminary and college in Clinton, and the seminary in Dubuque. In 1930, the Iowa Synod merged with three other historically German synods – the Ohio, Texas, and Buffalo synods – to create the American Lutheran Church. Thus, several institutions of higher learning were brought together and required the support of the new synod, including Wartburg College in Clinton, Wartburg Normal College in Waverly, Eureka in South Dakota, Hebron in Nebraska, and St. Paul-Luther in Minnesota. With the onset of the Depression, financial resources to support five separate church institutions were scarce.

Wartburg Normal College continued to develop their programs under the leadership of President August Engelbrecht under the new American Lutheran Church. Additional accreditation was received as a college in 1931, with the education department then reorganized in 1932 so that graduates would receive teaching certificates. The summer session started with increased enrollment of 64 students. The accreditation then also attracted some students from Clinton and other areas of the broader synod, increasing the overall enrollment. The music department was also further strengthened with the development of a specialized two-year course. The number of faculty grew again to 25. As focus on the college programs increased, the emphasis on the academy (high school) declined. At the same time, the college strengthened their community ties, and they benefited from local patronage and support.⁵¹

The American Lutheran Church began to take a serious look at the number of colleges that they could reasonably maintain, with proposals for various mergers considered in 1932. They decided to merge Eureka into St. Paul-Luther to consolidate two colleges to the north into one institution. At the same time, they

⁴⁸ "Wartburg Opens for Bigger Year," *Independent Republican*, Waverly, IA, August 29, 1929, 7; "Schools Open with Large Enrollment," *Waverly Democrat*, September 5, 1929, 1

⁴⁹ Matthias 2002: 23, 33, 38; Ottersberg 1952: 55

⁵⁰ "Committees are Successful in Wartburg Drive," *Waverly Democrat*, April 11, 1929, 1

⁵¹ Matthias 2002: 38; Ottersberg 1952: 75-77

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decided to maintain the junior college at Hebron to serve the western students. Finally, they decided to merge the two Wartburg programs into Wartburg College at Clinton. At the same time, the Board of Christian Higher Education was directed to study the overall situation and provide a recommendation for a permanent location of one four-year college for the synod. Thus, Wartburg Normal College in Waverly closed in spring 1933, ending the presidency of August Engelbrecht. Classes opened at the “merged” college in Clinton in fall 1933, with only three teachers and three students transferring to Clinton.⁵²

However, the leaders in Waverly (dubbed the “Waverly men”) were undeterred by the decision and focused on the potential to yet be named as the singular college for the synod, and they successfully lobbied to hold the synodical convention for the American Lutheran Church on the Wartburg campus in October 1934 as space was amply available. The former faculty worked with members of St. Paul’s Lutheran Church and other local residents to spruce up campus by cleaning buildings and decorating dorm rooms for the delegates, as well as showing off Waverly as a modern small town. With discussions prior to the convention and a successful inspection of the existing campus and community, the delegates overwhelmingly voted to locate a single liberal arts college for the American Lutheran Church in Waverly, with the caveat that it might be relocated at a future date. Thus, the colleges both at Clinton and St. Paul were closed, with the college in Waverly reopened. The junior college at Hebron was maintained at the time, though it then closed in 1942. Thus, the 1934-35 school year was the last for Wartburg College in Clinton, and it launched the new Wartburg College in Waverly as the college for the American Lutheran Church.⁵³

Planning for an expanded Wartburg College in Waverly, 1935-1949

When Wartburg College reopened in Waverly for the 1935-36 school year, it had assumed the position as the only college for the American Lutheran Church in the country. The college opened with a new board and a new president as a four-year college with a minimum number of majors for accreditation. The president, administrative staff, and teachers reported to the Board of Regents, who then reported to the Board of Christian Higher Education of the American Lutheran Church. Dr. Edward Braulick accepted the call as president, and the school year opened with 166 students enrolled, including 85 in the first-year class. The upper classes were mostly students from Clinton and St. Paul-Luther. Most of the four-year curriculum was designed for either pre-theological students or for high school teachers. In addition to the four-year accredited program, the two-year elementary teacher program was retained along with a short course in the business department. A resolution was passed at the convention of the American Lutheran Church in 1940 to designate Waverly as the permanent location for the midwestern college of the church.⁵⁴ The expansion and re-establishment of Wartburg College in Waverly was timed well with national trends that would sustain it through the next decade and significantly grow the educational institution after World War II. There was a stronger faith in the value of higher education, with 15% of Americans between 18 and 20 attending college in 1937 and 150,000 college graduates. The growth in colleges had also shifted the center of the educational gravity of the Atlantic seaboard to the Midwest. The move towards further expanding college to a program of mass education had also changed the campus ideal from a scholarly retreat to four years of residential living. Over 80% of colleges were co-educational with the number of women graduates doubling in the last 20 years. Additionally, women constituted about 40% of undergraduate enrollment nationally in 1940.⁵⁵

While Wartburg College operated under a no expansion policy set by the American Lutheran Church, the college was working on a vision for the future that included significant campus development. A plan of potential development, noted as drawn by the Wartburg engineering department, showed an enlargement of

⁵² Matthias 2002: 39-41; Ottersberg 1952: 77-79

⁵³ Matthias 2002: 41-44; Ottersberg 1952: 77-79

⁵⁴ Matthias 2002: 32, 47-50; Ottersberg 1952: 79-82

⁵⁵ Thelin 2011: 205-06, 226

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campus within the overall L-block design generally within the current land holdings by adding five new buildings and the planned east/rear addition to Luther Hall (Figure 16). However, World War II then affected enrollment at Wartburg College, as well as colleges and universities across the United States. Initially, the deferment of pre-theological students helped maintain enrollment numbers, but enrollment was down by 100 students by the 1942-43 school year, more than one-third of the total enrollment. Women outnumbered men on campus for the first time.⁵⁶ With no significant construction since 1926, the Sanborn fire insurance map in 1943 showed essentially the same buildings on the four-block campus as the 1927 map (Figure 17).

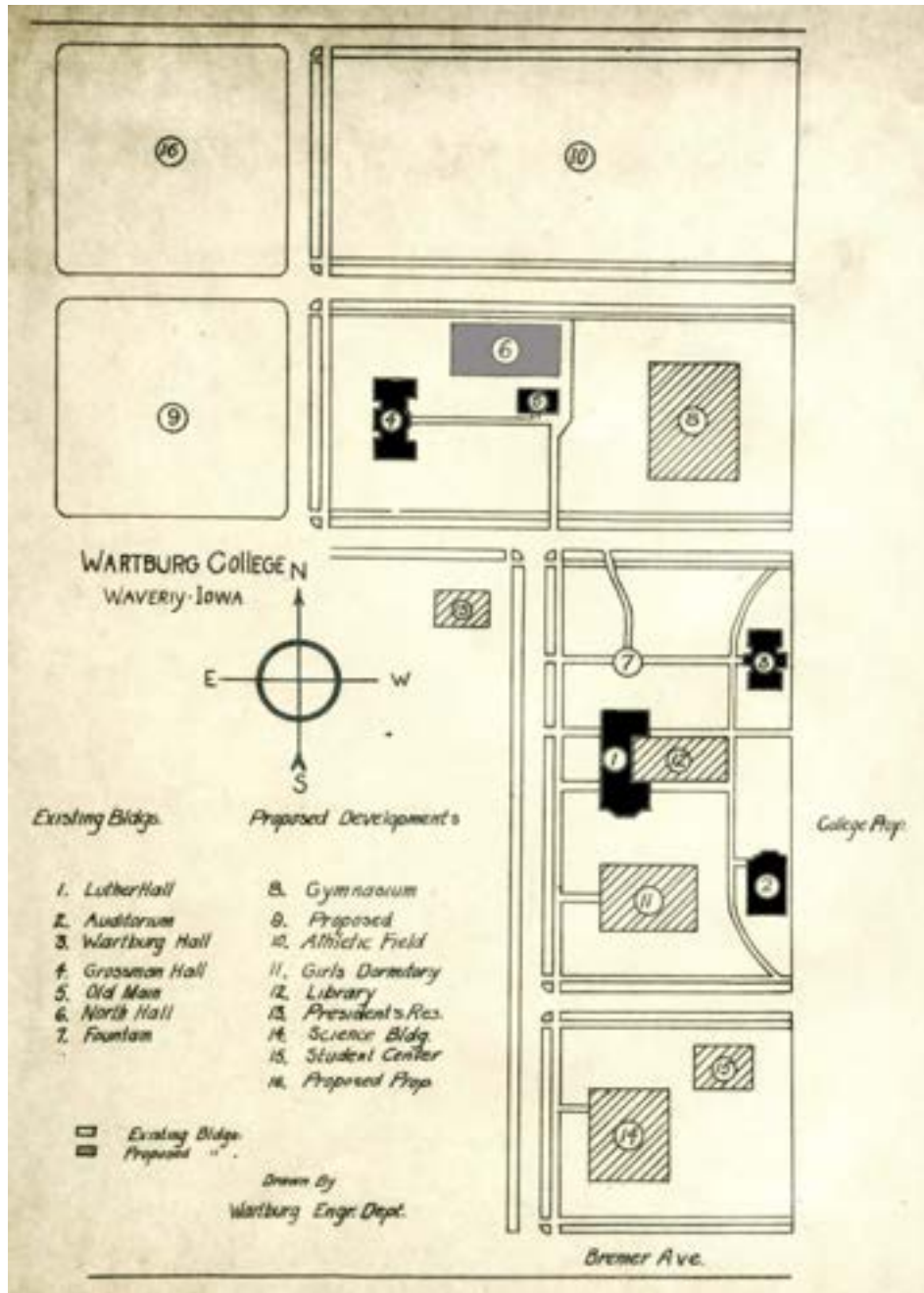


Figure 16. Sketch of potential expansion of Wartburg College (Wartburg College Archives)

⁵⁶ Matthias 2002: 52; Ottersberg 1952: 82

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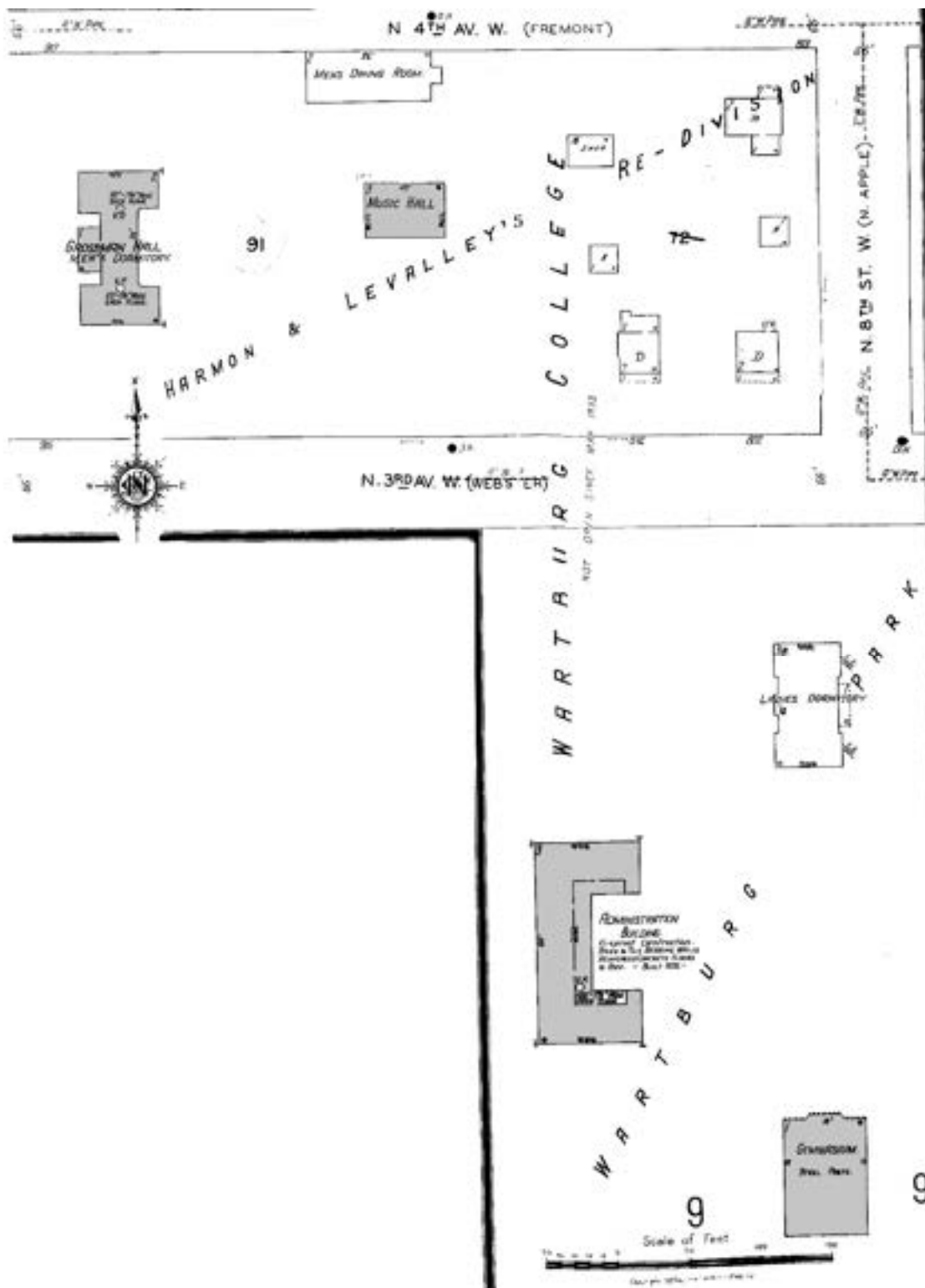


Figure 17. Wartburg College in 1943 (Sanborn Map Company 1927 map, 1943 updates: 10)

shaded buildings remain extant on campus: Music Hall (Old Main, 1880, Map #1), Grossman Hall / Men's Dormitory (1920, Map #2), Administration Building (Luther Hall, 1926, Map #21), Gymnasium (1920, Map #22); Ladies Dormitory (Wartburg Hall) has columns remaining on site (Map #20); other buildings were smaller frame structures

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While World War II would not officially end for another year, plans were made nationally in 1944 to position the country for a successful economy with the return to peacetime conditions. The federal government passed a bill in 1944, later known as the "G.I. Bill," to guarantee military personnel one year of higher education for 90 days of service, with an increase up to a maximum of four years for additional months served. The annual amount of \$300 more than covered the cost of tuition, books, fees, and supplies. Despite initial projections that only 8-10% of veterans would utilize the program to enroll in college, the program proved to be more popular, with 88,000 veterans enrolling in the program by fall 1945 and over one million by fall 1946. By 1950, more than two million veterans utilized the program to seek a college degree, or about 16% of the 14 million eligible for the program. While approximately twice as many eligible women sought to utilize the program than men, the large increase in overall male enrollment decreased the percent of women students nationally from 40% in 1939 to 32% in 1950, a loss that women would not make up until 1970. The funds were awarded to the veteran to utilize at any public or private college or university of their choice, as well as junior colleges, trade schools, vocational programs, and professional graduate programs – as long as the institution was federally approved. Thus, standards for federal approval had to be set, with the government relying on the existing evaluations completed as part of the voluntary accreditation associations. This move was a windfall of support for the regional accreditation associations, such as the North Central Association that included Iowa. The structure of a regional accreditation with a 10-year cycle of review then became standard procedure among colleges and universities, particularly if they wished to be eligible for federal funds and programs. With a high number of "non-traditional" applicants, colleges adjusted their admissions criteria to include training and experience offered through military experience rather than a strict academic record. More colleges also turned to the use of standardized tests to assess applicants for admissions. These new students also impacted the general type of student found on campus. With the influx of students, many colleges across the country ended up doubling their enrollments from 1943 to 1946.⁵⁷ Wartburg College was listed in late August 1944 as an approved school under the G.I. Bill, with one student noted among the first set of registrants for the coming school year and applications for the program available at the college for others who might be interested. Enrollment stood at 150 students in September 1944, with a continued large number of female students.⁵⁸

With the end of World War II appearing to be on the horizon, the American Lutheran Church also moved forward in 1944 with the planning stages of the proposed expansion of Wartburg College and their other institutions. The church approached the town of Waverly in August 1944 to provide land for a 60-acre campus as the community's contribution to the college expansion program. Waverly was undergoing its own postwar development plans in this period, and retention and expansion of Wartburg College was viewed as a key piece in economic prosperity for the community. With land provided by the community, the American Lutheran Church would then plan the campus, construct several new buildings, and maintain the institution. The goal was to make Wartburg a first-class senior (four-year) college with enrollment of 500-750 students per year. The cost of the land acquisition was estimated at \$50,000-\$100,000, with some additional costs associated with moving houses from the 10 blocks that needed to be acquired for the campus expansion plan. The construction would then be supported by the American Lutheran Church through their Educational Appeal campaign slated for November to raise at least \$1 million to support its colleges and seminaries. The improvements would make Wartburg into an accredited first-class college with an attractive campus with modern education facilities.⁵⁹ In September 1944, a regional meeting was held in Waverly with 150 pastors and laymen representing 150,000 members from 16 states in the central region to discuss each state's role in the Educational Appeal and general expansion plans for Wartburg College. By this time, architect M.B. Cleveland of Waterloo, who had designed the administration building in 1925, had been engaged to draft a preliminary campus expansion plan.⁶⁰ The plan reflected traditional campus planning ideals from the first

⁵⁷ Thelin 2011: 263-65, 267

⁵⁸ "Wartburg Gets First Student Under G.I. Bill," *Waverly Democrat*, September 1, 1944, 1; "Wartburg Has 150 Enrolled for New Year," *Waverly Democrat*, September 8, 1944, 1

⁵⁹ "Ask for 60-acre Campus," *Waverly Democrat*, August 25, 1944, 1

⁶⁰ "Start on ALC 'Appeal,'" *Bremer County Independent*, September 13, 1944, 1

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decades of the 20th century, with a central mall created as an axis of open space with existing and new buildings planned around the perimeter. The campus was also divided into three general use areas, with educational buildings at the south end, housing at the north end, and athletic facilities within an extension to the west. While this plan would not be executed, this overall campus use plan would be followed.

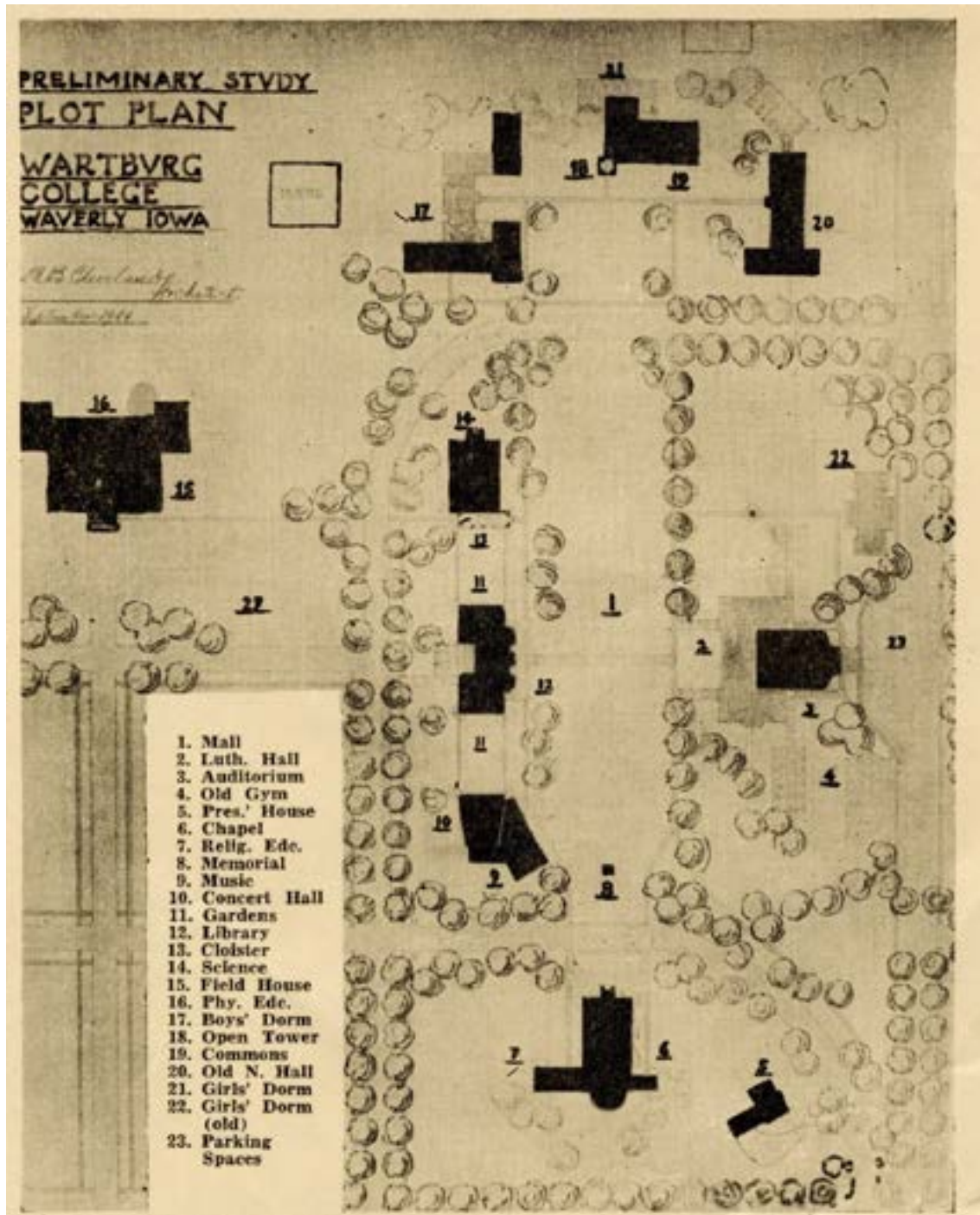


Figure 18. Initial plan for an expanded campus by M.B. Cleveland in September 1944 (Wartburg College archives, also printed in *Bremer County Independent*, September 13, 1944, 1)

gray shaded buildings are existing buildings, black buildings are proposed buildings/additions

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Preparations to simply move forward with the planned expansion of Wartburg College in Waverly hit a roadblock that delayed the process for nearly two years. At the biennial convention of the American Lutheran Church in Sandusky, Ohio, in October 1944, delegates that continued to be unsatisfied with the location in Waverly for Wartburg College as the sole four-year college for this national synod successfully introduced and passed a resolution to formally study the best location of the college, with power given to the Board of Christian Higher Education and Board of Trustees to issue a final decision upon conclusion of the study. Thus, the question of location would be finally and completely studied and finalized, with no further discussion at later dates. The church had already approved Waverly with the request for additional land for the expansion of Wartburg College in town and fundraising for this acquisition became the cornerstone of the local efforts to retain the college in the community. The Waverly Chamber of Commerce had already formed a "campus committee" a few weeks earlier, which set \$75,000 as their fundraising goal among businesses and individuals in town to support the acquisition of this land for the college. The committee felt that Waverly would remain the best choice among other towns for the college, namely due to their existing facilities and central location among the most densely populated region of American Lutheran Church members.⁶¹

Plans for the future of Wartburg College in Waverly were debated through 1945 as the college continued its regular operations with a significant change in leadership that would impact the future success of the institution. Dr. E.J. Braulick had served as president since the relocation of Wartburg College to Waverly in 1935, and he requested to be relieved of his administrative duties as president in summer 1944.⁶² Rev. Conrad H. Becker was then hired in spring 1945 as the president of Wartburg College. He was a graduate of the proseminary program in Waverly and Wartburg Seminary in Dubuque, returning to Waverly as the superintendent of the Lutheran Children's Home in 1940 while teaching part-time at Wartburg. President C.H. Becker was immediately a strong advocate for keeping Wartburg College in Waverly. He was committed to retaining the college in Waverly, working with the city on plans to maintain a college in the community regardless of the final decision of the American Lutheran Church. He brought North Central evaluator M.G. Neale to the campus for recommendations on further development in terms of facilities and programs for accreditation.⁶³ At the same time, Wartburg College was already experiencing the increase in enrollment brought nationally with the end of World War II. Enrollment in September 1945 reached 198 students, evenly split between male and female students from all Midwestern states plus New York, California, Washington, and Texas. This increase was cited as evidence of the future success of the college in this location.⁶⁴

The existing educational facilities and long-term relationship between the college and community led to the final decision by the American Lutheran Church to make Waverly the permanent home for Wartburg College in early 1946, retaining this significant educational institution in the community. The ongoing community support of the college and benefits of Waverly were the emphasis when the Chamber of Commerce hosted the seven-member committee appointed to complete the locational study in November 1945. The long history of financial support for the development of Wartburg College was cited, with over \$95,000 pledged to acquire and donate the additional land requested for the expansion, and the mayor pledging city support for the construction of a new stadium for use of the college and high school. The college programs were also integrated into facets of the community, with the school district working with the students in the teacher-training program and the Lutheran Orphans' Home working with the students in the social welfare program. Not only was Wartburg College a desirable asset to Waverly, but the community was also an asset to the college. Dr. William L. Young of Columbus, Ohio, executive secretary for Board of Christian Higher

⁶¹ "To Seek \$75,000 for Campus," *Bremer County Independent*, September 27, 1944, 1; "ALC Votes to Re-Study College Location," *Bremer County Independent*, October 18, 1944, 1, 8

⁶² "Dr. Braulick Resigns as College Head," *Bremer County Independent*, August 30, 1944, 1; "Dr. Braulick Accepts Call to Texas Church," *Waverly Democrat*, December 1, 1944, 1; Matthias 2002: 53

⁶³ "Will Be Installed Sunday," *Waverly Democrat*, May 4, 1945, 1; "College Plans 3-Day Program for Graduation," *Waverly Democrat*, May 18, 1945, 1; Ottersberg 1952: 83; Matthias 2002: 53-54

⁶⁴ "Wartburg Looks for 200," *Waverly Democrat*, September 7, 1945, 1; "Co-Ed is One Hundredth Registrant," *Bremer County Independent*, September 12, 1945, 1

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Education, expressed his pleasure in Waverly's enthusiasm for the college and civic pride.⁶⁵ Dr. Young and the committee also visited other possible locations for Wartburg College in Waterloo, Fort Dodge, Dubuque, and Sheldon in Iowa, Madison and Janesville in Wisconsin – all communities much larger than Waverly.⁶⁶ The “definitely final” decision to maintain Wartburg College in Waverly as the permanent four-year senior college of the American Lutheran Church was reached in late February 1946, with the stage then set for significant expansion to develop Wartburg into a first-class accredited college.⁶⁷

With the renewed commitment to remain in Waverly, President C.H. Becker thus was authorized to start plans for a significant physical expansion to support the educational expansion of Wartburg College in March 1946. The Board of Regents named a “planning committee” to work on the overall campus planning and a “building committee” to work more specifically on the planning and supervision of the construction of the buildings authorized to proceed. Remodeling Wartburg Hall and North Hall for additional residential space were identified as immediate needs. Options in place on residential properties on adjacent blocks would permit the expansion of the campus to 40 acres. The priority new projects included a new gymnasium, a new women's dormitory (to house 200-250 women), and a commons building (student union) for dining and social facilities for students. An addition to the administration building was planned for additional classrooms, as well as an auditorium on the east side. Future building plans after the completion of this work then included buildings for religious education, fine arts, science, and a library. While current enrollment was 250, the plans anticipated a goal of 500 students, a goal that would be already exceeded by 1947 with the large number of enrollments following World War II.⁶⁸ The Board of Regents also formed the Wartburg College Development Association in March 1946 to continually raise funds for the improvement and development of the college, similar to associations found at other colleges. At a dinner for 145 business and professional men of Waverly, they outlined plans to make Wartburg College “a beautiful showplace for the church and community.” The ongoing community support would be critical for the college to reach its goals.⁶⁹ The plan outlined for the expansion of the educational facilities of Wartburg would be implemented over the next 30 years, permitting the college to further develop as a key educational institution in Waverly and for the American Lutheran Church.

Selection of professionals to plan the development of Wartburg College for the American Lutheran Church was key for the comprehensive effort at campus design to support its educational advancement. While M.B. Cleveland had compiled an initial development plan in 1944, this effort in 1946 looked beyond local resources for experts in the field of campus and building design. In early April 1946, the planning committee of President Becker, Dr. William L. Young, and Rev. L. Belk named the landscape architectural firm of Morell and Nichols of Minneapolis as “site planners” for the Wartburg College expansion program. The firm was noted with vast experience at planning of college campuses, with designs for campuses at the University of Minnesota, Carleton College, Luther College, Concordia College, Washington State, and many others.⁷⁰ At the same time, they selected the architectural firm of Dougher, Rich, and Woodburn of Des Moines as the

⁶⁵ “Meeting Tells City's Desires to Aid College,” *Waverly Democrat*, November 2, 1945, 1

⁶⁶ Matthias 2002: 54

⁶⁷ “Will Decide on College Site Next Week,” *Waverly Democrat*, February 22, 1946, 1; “Wartburg Will Stay in Waverly,” *Waverly Democrat*, February 27, 1946, 1

⁶⁸ Ottersberg 1952: 83; “Wartburg Will Stay in Waverly,” *Waverly Democrat*, February 27, 1946, 1; “Plan Buildings,” *Waverly Democrat*, March 15, 1946, 1

⁶⁹ “To Form Wartburg Development Group,” *Waverly Democrat*, March 15, 1946, 1; “Plan to Make Wartburg ‘A Show Place,’” *Waverly Democrat*, March 22, 1946, 1

⁷⁰ Landscape architects Arthur Nichols and Anthony Morell formed the firm of Morell and Nichols in 1909. Their design style has been noted to exhibit a blend of Nichols' East Coast background, Morell's European training, and Minnesota's regional character. They became one of the first and most prolific landscape architecture practices in Minnesota. The firm was particularly sought after to plan college campuses, though they offered a wide range of design services including plans for residential subdivisions, municipal parks, hospitals, country clubs, cemeteries, historic parks, Works Progress Administration sites, and state highways. After Morell's death in 1924, the firm continued in name, and Nichols worked in partnerships with other associates. His projects included additional plans for the University of Minnesota - Twin Cities in 1930, and an addition to Lakewood Cemetery in 1948. Arthur Nichols then retired from the firm in 1950 (Morell & Nichols, *The Cultural Landscape Foundation*, Washington D.C. Article online at <https://tclf.org/pioneer/morell-nichols>. Accessed in August 2019.)

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“building architects.” The firm was noted to have designed buildings for Grinnell College (Grinnell, Iowa, associated with the Congregational Church), as well as Coe College (Cedar Rapids), Iowa State University (Ames), State Teachers College (UNI, Cedar Falls), and others.⁷¹

The master plan by Morell and Nichols for the Wartburg College campus expansion was released in September 1946 by A.R. Nichols (Figures 19-20). The master plan included land on 17 city blocks in the process of acquisition and called for the construction of 10 additional buildings, with dormitory buildings grouped on the north half of campus (north of the existing Grossmann Hall and Old Main) and academic/classroom buildings on the south half of campus (south and west of the existing Luther Hall and gymnasium). The proposed classroom addition and auditorium addition to Luther Hall are also indicated on this plan, and the gymnasium (also used as auditorium and chapel) is noted as converted to the fine art building.⁷² The overall campus plan by Morell and Nichols laid out buildings around a perimeter of open space with Old Main (Map #1) as a focal point within that space. Sidewalks extended in front of those buildings around the perimeter, and an axis was created on the south half of campus from Luther Hall (existing) to the proposed new chapel. The features and arrangement of buildings echoed the national themes of campus design in this period, and the loose following of the plan echoed themes in campus planning and development. The concept of creating an interior open space surrounded by buildings around the perimeter extended from the 1900s to 1930s. More formally arranged plans included axes in the overall design between buildings and with focal points. Dormitory design and the placement of dormitories on campus received great attention in the 1920s and 1930s, with dormitories clustered on discreet portions of the overall campus to create residential communities.⁷³ The idea of a master plan for campus fell out of favor in the late 1940s, with college planners abandoning the traditional master plan (rarely followed) for an approach that established principles for future growth. Thus, the development principle became one more of guided organic growth than a particular master plan. This evolution in thinking then also opened the door for the introduction of more modern architectural design on some campuses.⁷⁴

The campus plan for Wartburg College by the traditional collegiate planning firm of Morell and Nichols thus fell at an interesting juncture of past principles and guided development, and the subsequent implementation may reflect this shift in philosophy. The overall tenets of the plan laid out for Wartburg College were followed – the central open space with the focal point of Old Main, buildings around the perimeter, dormitory spaces clustered on the north half, academic/classroom spaces confined to the south half, and athletic facilities to the west. However, the exact building placements and design of the sidewalks and spaces were more loosely followed. The plan likewise appears to show footprints of buildings in more traditional architectural styles. Instead, Wartburg College embraced the modern architectural ideals for college buildings in their effort to create a modern college campus. With only a handful of buildings and no unifying architectural style to date, the college appears to have been more open to modern building designs than the traditional college with comprehensive planning efforts previously completed. The result was extensive college development over the next two decades that wholeheartedly embraced the modern style of architecture, following the overall design concept of the campus layout without being restricted to the precise plan.

⁷¹ “Name Architects for Wartburg Campus,” *Bremer County Independent*, April 3, 1946, 1; “Building a Bigger Wartburg,” *Wartburg Trumpet*, April 6, 1946

⁷² “Release Plans for Wartburg Campus,” *Bremer County Independent*, September 4, 1946, 1

⁷³ Turner 1984: 215-245

⁷⁴ Turner 1984: 249-262

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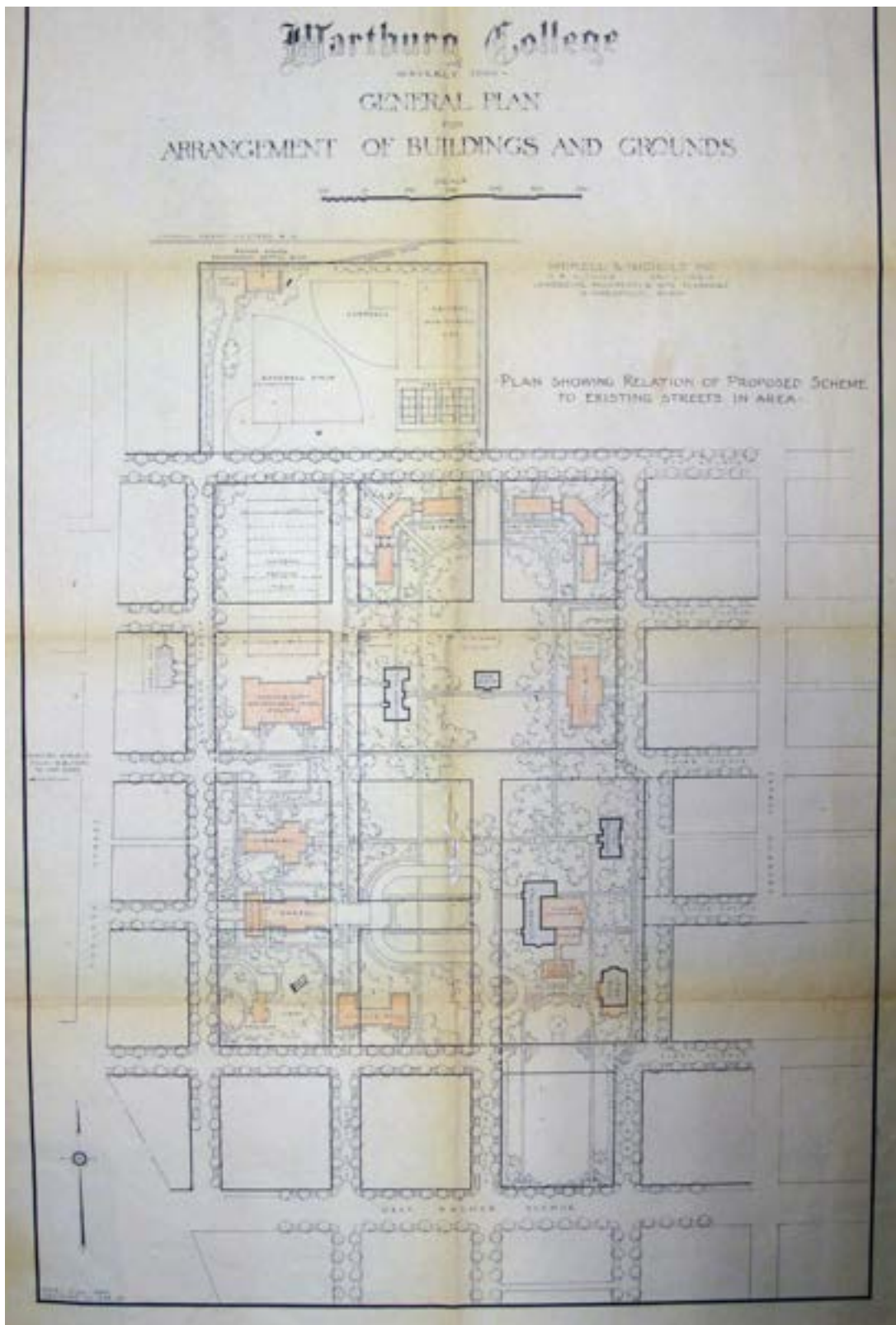


Figure 19. Campus master plan for Wartburg College with existing blocks overlaid by Morell and Nichols (Minneapolis) in 1946 (Wartburg College archives drawing files)

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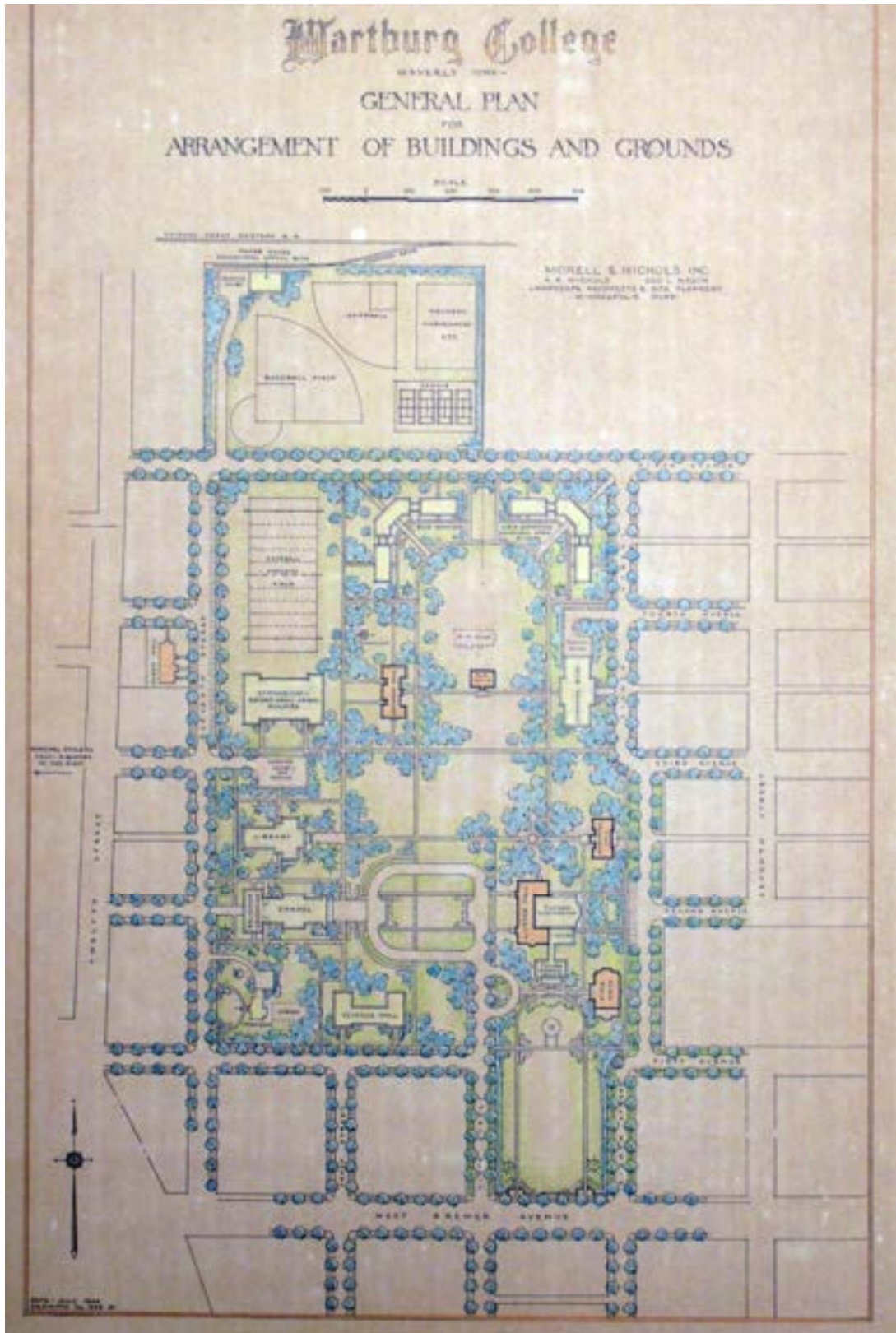


Figure 20. Campus master plan for Wartburg College by Morell and Nichols (Minneapolis) in 1946 (Wartburg College archives drawing files, also printed in *Bremer County Independent*, September 4, 1946, 1)

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As campus planning was underway, Dougher, Rich, and Woodburn were tasked with designing the first buildings to be constructed – the gymnasium and women’s dormitory. The architectural firm of Dougher, Rich, and Woodburn operated in Des Moines from 1923 to 1953, with the firm of Woodburn & O’Neil then formed in 1954 upon its dissolution. The firm was founded in Des Moines in 1923 by James A. Dougher, Herbert E. Rich, and Chester C. Woodburn. The firm was noted for their modern design of four courthouses in the 1930s.⁷⁵ After Rich died in 1949, the firm of Dougher, Rich, and Woodburn continued with the other two partners for four years, with C.C. Woodburn’s son William Woodburn registered as an architect in 1953.⁷⁶ The partners split in late 1953 or early 1954, and the new architectural firm of Woodburn and O’Neil was formed in February 1954. The firm included Chester C. Woodburn, Eugene C. O’Neil, and William M. Woodburn. C.C. Woodburn appears to have designed the buildings at Wartburg College, and the commissions went with him to the new firm. The firm designed many schools, courthouses, hospitals, and other public and educational buildings, as well as churches and other commercial buildings.⁷⁷ C.C. Woodburn died in October 1960 at age 66. His obituary noted that he had designed Plymouth Congregational Church, Temple B’Nai Jeshurun in Des Moines, several buildings at Wartburg College in Waverly, and churches, schools, and courthouses throughout the state.⁷⁸ Eugene C. O’Neil and William M. Woodburn then continued the firm of Woodburn and O’Neil through the 1970s.⁷⁹ Woodburn and O’Neil also designed Phillips Hall at the University of Iowa (1963), a commission likely landed with the experience of their work at Wartburg College.

Several projects were immediately undertaken to support the educational expansion of Wartburg and improve the facilities offered on the Wartburg College campus pending more permanent development. The goal of 500 students set in March 1946 was quickly met, without the building program even underway yet. With GIs enrolling following World War II, enrollment quickly climbed from 206 in 1945 to 271 in 1946 to 528 in 1947. Thus, there was an immediate need for the additional space, with remodeling and temporary measures put in place to meet the need.⁸⁰ With the land acquired to expand the campus to 40 acres, a total of 32 houses on adjacent blocks were removed. Other houses were remodeled to provide additional student housing prior to the completion of the dormitory projects. In 1946, Wartburg Hall (women’s dormitory) was remodeled to increase capacity by 28 students and add a social center on the lower level. North Hall was then remodeled as a cafeteria for all students on campus, with additional men’s dormitory space on the upper stories. In 1947, landscaping for the expanded campus was started, and an athletic field developed. The student body then adopted a project to landscape the “front” of campus between Luther Hall (administration building, Map #18) and Bremer Ave (one block to the south) in spring 1948. Groundbreaking was held for the new gymnasium on April 11, 1948, with the building in a modern design completed as Knights Gymnasium in May 1949 at a cost of nearly \$400,000 (demolished for new gymnasium). The gymnasium was the first new building designed by Dougher, Rich, and Woodburn and completed as part of the vision for the new, expanded Wartburg College. Remodeling efforts continued to provide additional space. While originally intended to have future wings, Grossmann Hall (men’s dormitory) was instead expanded with the addition of the third story in 1949, with the lower levels also remodeled (Map #2). This additional space would provide sufficient men’s dormitory space until the completion of a new dormitory would be completed after the new women’s dormitory. With this remodeling complete, full focus would then shift to a comprehensive new building program in the 1950s.

⁷⁵ Shank 1999: 52, 141, 178-79

⁷⁶ Shank 1999: 179

⁷⁷ “3 Architects in New Firm,” *Des Moines Register*, February 14, 1954, 36

⁷⁸ “C.C. Woodburn Dies Here at 66,” *Des Moines Register*, October 31, 1960, 3

⁷⁹ The obituary of William Woodburn notes that he was previously part owner and principal architect in Woodburn & O’Neil and that he moved to Arizona in 1979, later dying there in June 1987 at age 64. (“William M. Woodburn,” *Des Moines Register*, June 9, 1987, 14)

⁸⁰ Ottersberg 1952: 83-86; Matthias 2002: 55, 57

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Figure 21. Third story addition to Grossmann Hall in 1949 (Map #2) (Wartburg College photograph collection)

At the same time as remodeling and construction was moving forward, the educational programs at Wartburg College were strengthened and its place within the community was solidified. Plans were put in place for improvements in spring 1946 to achieve accreditation as a four-year liberal arts college by the North Central Association by 1948. The five major objectives for Wartburg College were identified as to train leadership for church pastors, parish workers, and teachers; to train leadership for communities and to get people who understand community problems, goals, and programs; to provide a good liberal arts education with an emphasis in good scholarship, character building, and appreciation of the arts and sciences; to provide professional and preprofessional training; and to do all the above in a religious setting of a Christian college (although not on a narrow denominational basis).⁸¹ The social sciences course work was thus expanded, resulting in the development of a sociology department to focus on work within a parish or social work. This was the first undergraduate program in social work in Iowa. The music department was further expanded, highlighting this traditional program of the college. At the same time, a physical education department developed to add a new program. With the improvements to programs, faculty, and facilities, Wartburg College achieved North Central accreditation in spring 1948, further positioning the college for growth.⁸² The graduation class in 1950 totaled a record 122 degrees awarded, with slightly more than half as Bachelor of Arts degrees, approximately one-quarter as Bachelor of Science in Teaching degrees, and the remainder as degrees from the two-year elementary teacher program or parish worker program.⁸³ The significant role of Wartburg within the community of Waverly was highlighted as the professors, families, and students were counted within the population of Waverly for the first time during the 1950 census. The population of Waverly thus grew significantly from 4,156 in 1940 to 5,124 in 1950 with population growth after World War II and these additional residents counted. Enrollment at Wartburg College continued to climb to 609 for the 1950-51 school year, composing around 12% of the local population.⁸⁴ Wartburg College was poised for significant growth over the next decade, both in terms of enrollment and physical development of the campus in Waverly.

⁸¹ "Architects to Be Named for College Plans," *Bremer County Independent*, March 20, 1946, 1

⁸² Ottersberg 1952: 83-86; Matthias 2002: 55, 57

⁸³ "Wartburg to Graduate Biggest Class," *Bremer County Independent*, May 24, 1950, 3

⁸⁴ Ottersberg 1952: 86

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Concentrated Development of Wartburg College under President C.H. Becker, 1950-1964

The planned expansion to develop Wartburg College in Waverly as a full accredited college and the sole four-year college for the American Lutheran Church was timed with a national trend of strong support and increasing popularity for postsecondary education. The period from 1945 to 1970 has been noted as the “golden age” of higher education, characterized by prosperity, prestige, and popularity. The rise of the term itself – postsecondary education – recognized the diversity and complexity of the numerous types of institutions of higher education. The number of students continued to increase, broadening the base of people accessing higher education and moving further towards mass education. The public junior college flourished through this period, providing a means for a wide range of students to access postsecondary education. At the same time, the growing number of professional schools and doctorate programs pushed the pinnacle of postsecondary education even higher. The “research university” also emerged in this period, competing for federal grants to fund federal research projects typically in the sciences.⁸⁵ The number of high school graduates attending college increased to 24% in 1951, and the number continued to rise to 37% in 1961. At the same time, the 1960s witnessed a surge in the overall number of eligible applicants due to the “baby boomer” generation graduating from high school. The impact was a demand on infrastructure and facilities on college campuses across the United States, resulting in new construction.⁸⁶ While most campuses built and retain some buildings from this period, Wartburg College includes a higher percent of buildings from this period due to the overarching development of the campus that was also occurring, reflecting both themes in postsecondary education and in campus development through this period.

The demand for higher education required a shift for private colleges to increased fundraising to support students seeking a college degree and to support the physical development of campus for the students and educational programs offered. The G.I. Bill had introduced the concept of federal government funding for support of students attending college. As this short-term program proved popular, the Commission on Higher Education completed a study in 1946-47 on the functions of higher education in the United States and ways to expand educational opportunities for all young people. The accessibility of opportunities through institutions such as junior colleges and the need of financial aid to make education affordable to a wider popular base were among the recommendations. While the federal government was not yet ready to put these concepts in place at the federal level, many of the recommendations were carried out at the level of state governments, private foundations, and individual colleges and universities, which created national trends by 1950 without national policy or programs.⁸⁷ Private colleges and universities represented slightly more than half of all enrollments in 1950. These private institutions were then left out of increasing state subsidies for public universities and colleges that permitted the public institutions to keep the level of tuition artificially low. The net result was a need for private colleges to build a strong systematic fundraising program to support physical improvements as well as provide tuition support to continue to attract students. Private colleges took the lead in the 1950s in designing and implementing the concept of need-based financial aid combined with need-based admissions, transforming their ability to recruit talented students across the nation and across the socio-economic spectrum. Applicants could apply for college knowing that admissions decisions would be made without respect to family income, and they would receive a financial package of grants, loans, and work study jobs to make college affordable. The overall fundraising program thus supported the education of students through the development of student enrollment as well as development of the campus itself.⁸⁸

The development of the Wartburg College campus through the 1950s and 1960s reflects these national trends as it was marked by alternating periods of fundraising and construction to support an expanding educational program and increased number of students. While the master plan from 1946 was utilized for

⁸⁵ Thelin 2011: 260, 271

⁸⁶ Turner 1984: 249

⁸⁷ Thelin 2011: 268-270

⁸⁸ Thelin 2011: 291-94

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guidance, the construction followed the priorities to meet the most crucial needs of the college. The overall development, however, moved towards a unified campus design, rather than the buildings on individual blocks. Many of the projects reflected a smaller initial building constructed that was designed for expansion through additions as further funds were secured, creating an interesting pattern of campus development. The American Lutheran Church launched a \$825,000 fundraising campaign in June 1950 across all member congregations for the support of its colleges. All funds raised in the Midwest were directed to Wartburg College and Wartburg Seminary. The first project for Wartburg College was prioritized to be the addition to Luther Hall, initially designed to include a classroom/office southern wing and a chapel-auditorium section. With sufficient funds, construction of the women's dormitory and commons buildings would then proceed as the next two priority projects to support the education of current and additional students on campus.⁸⁹



Figure 22. New south addition to Luther Hall (Map #21) with original building at left facing campus to west, looking northeast (Wartburg College Archives Photograph Collection)

new wing extended the original south elevation east of the bay east of the first bay window with stone added

Construction for additional classroom space for students was prioritized as the first critical project for Wartburg College as the fundraising proceeded, supported by 710 congregations across 11 states by February 1951. Thus, a \$200,000 southern wing was constructed on Luther Hall in 1951 designed with a north wall of glass block for light and future connection to the chapel-auditorium addition, which was removed from the immediate project (Map #21). The three-story south wing created a southern façade for Luther Hall towards Bremer Ave as outlined in the master plan, and it included space for additional classrooms, laboratories, offices, and a larger library.⁹⁰ At the same time, a specific donation funded the construction of a new house for the president of Wartburg College in 1951. The two-story brick Colonial Revival house was built near the earlier home utilized east of Old Main, towards the area designated as the “residential” portion of

⁸⁹ “Three New Wartburg Buildings,” *Bremer County Independent*, May 24, 1950, 1

⁹⁰ “Three New Wartburg Buildings,” *Bremer County Independent*, May 24, 1950, 1; “Start Work on Building at Wartburg,” *Bremer County Independent*, December 27, 1950, 1; “Wartburg to Get \$233,000,” *Waverly Democrat*, February 9, 1951, 1

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campus (Map #15).⁹¹ Both the Luther Hall addition and the new president's house were then dedicated during homecoming on October 31, 1951.⁹² These two buildings would be the last buildings reflecting more traditional architectural styles on campus, with a shift to modern architectural designs moving forward. As this construction was completed, Little Theater (original gymnasium, Map #22) to the south was remodeled to add a tall FM transmitter and include space for an FM radio studio (KWAR) for the first radio station in Waverly in 1951, which was staffed completely by college students.⁹³



Figure 23. The Residence (Map #15) (Wartburg College archives photograph collection)

These initial changes to campus are depicted on the updated Sanborn fire insurance map in 1952 and an aerial photograph from this period. The Sanborn fire insurance map from 1927 was updated in 1952, providing a glimpse of the changes to the original four block campus (Figure 24). The greater campus is not shown on the Sanborn map due to the nature of the updated map, but it is shown on an aerial photograph from this period (Figure 25). Luther Hall (administration, main classroom building) is the dominant building on the south portion of campus, with the old gymnasium to its southeast and Wartburg Hall (girls' dorm) to its northeast. The earlier house and new president's residence are then shown to the north. Old Main (classrooms) is located to the west of these houses, with North Hall (cafeteria) to its north and Grossmann Hall (boys' dorm) to its west. The new Knights Gymnasium is then shown on the block to the west, one of the largest buildings on campus. The athletic field is located to its north, extending to 5th Avenue NW. Additionally, earlier streets for the typical block/grid layout have been abandoned in the center of campus, with sidewalks continuing to follow many of these earlier routes. A large lawn area is shown south of Old Main in the center of the campus, as well as south of Luther Hall towards Bremer Ave (the main east-west road through Waverly). Undeveloped land is located along the area north of Old Main towards 5th Ave NW, and several houses still remain on the land to the west and southwest of Luther Hall.

⁹¹ "New President's Home to be Built Soon at Wartburg," *Bremer County Independent*, July 5, 1950, 1; "Start Work on Building at Wartburg," *Bremer County Independent*, December 27, 1950, 1; "Let Contract At Wartburg," *Waverly Democrat*, February 16, 1951, 1; "President's Home Nears Completion," *Bremer County Independent*, July 25, 1951, 1

⁹² "Wartburg College Set for Big Weekend; Plan Homecoming, Building Dedication," *Waverly Democrat*, October 26, 1952, 1

⁹³ "Station Goes on Air Soon," *Waverly Democrat*, February 23, 1951, 1; "To Dedicate New Station," *Waverly Democrat*, May 25, 1951, 1

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Knights
Gymnasium

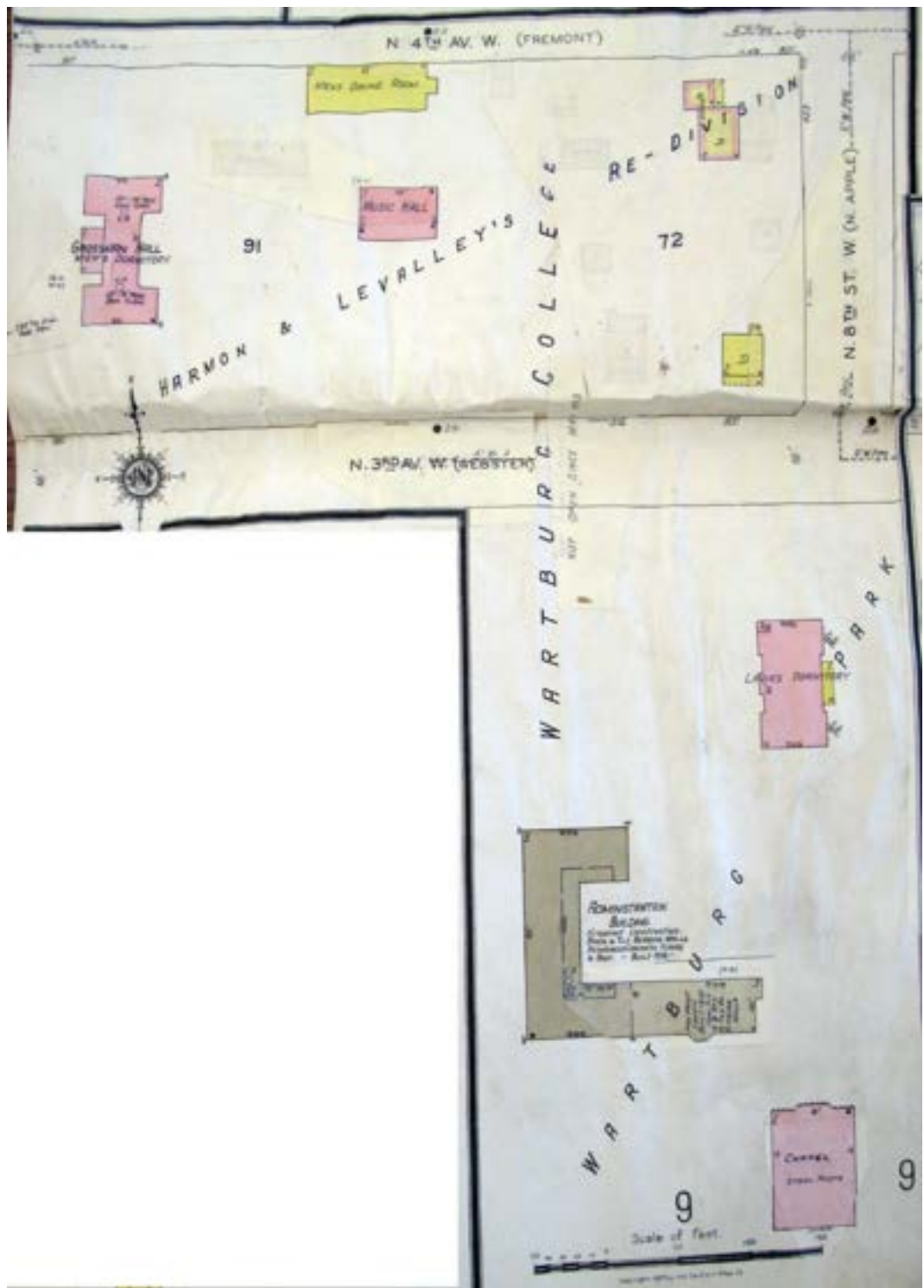


Figure 24. Original portion of Wartburg College in 1952 (Sanborn Map Company 1927 map, 1952 updates: 10)
Extant buildings include Music Hall (Old Main, 1880, Map #1), Grossman Hall / Men's Dormitory (1920, Map #2), The Residence (1951, Map #15, northeast corner), Administration Building (Luther Hall, 1926, Map #21), and Chapel (1920 gymnasium, Map #22). Demolished buildings include Ladies Dormitory (columns on site, Map #20), frame men's dining hall (north edge of campus), frame residence (south of The Residence), and Knights Gymnasium.

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Figure 25. Wartburg College campus around 1952, looking north (*Waverly Democrat*, May 1, 1964, 5)

Wartburg College continued to develop as a full college as the building projects to expand its facilities progressed through the middle of the 1950s. Enrollment was noted at 594 in 1952, with more than 95% of students from Lutheran churches as it remained as the only liberal arts college of the American Lutheran Church. Slightly less than half of the students were residents of Iowa, and men outnumbered women by two to one. The largest group was arts-seminary students, working towards careers in Lutheran ministry. The next largest remained the teacher education program. Wartburg College worked to recruit among the churches of the American Lutheran churches as well as locally among residents of Waverly and the surrounding area.⁹⁴ Recruitment through the 1950s increased enrollment and created the necessity of building additional dormitory space, which then provided additional space for further recruitment efforts and eventually again required additional dormitory space. Thus, enrollment was limited by the amount of housing available from the early 1950s through the 1960s. Remaining houses on the campus property provided temporary housing as additional building projects were completed. Students also continued to live in residences throughout Waverly.⁹⁵ Fundraising for the new women's dormitory was jumpstarted in February 1952 when the Board of Higher Education of the American Lutheran Church pledged \$200,000 from the Church Forward fund. President C.H. Becker then launched a special "centennial" appeal to alumni, other congregations, and local Waverly residents in commemoration of 100 years of service of the educational institution to the church and nation to raise the additional funds necessary for this needed project to support the education of additional students at Wartburg College.⁹⁶

⁹⁴ Ottersberg 1977: 16

⁹⁵ Ottersberg 1977: 17, 22

⁹⁶ "200,000 For New College Dormitory," *Waverly Democrat*, February 15, 1952, 1

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The local newspaper noted in September 1952 that "Wartburg is now considered an institution of phenomenal growth and is judged by educational experts to have a very bright future." The national convention of the American Lutheran Church was held in Waverly in September 1952 in honor of the centennial (dating back to the teachers' seminary in Saginaw in 1852) and for the first time since October 1934 with the vote to locate the college here. The delegates were pleased with the progress of the development of campus, as well as the local support of Waverly residents. Projects included the Knights Gymnasium, addition of large athletic fields, south wing of Luther Hall, the president's house, third story added to Grossmann Hall (men's dormitory), fourth story added to Wartburg Hall (women's dormitory), Castle Den built into the basement of Wartburg Hall, college cafeteria constructed in North Hall, and Old Main repaired and remodeled for the music department. Additionally, streets had been closed, new driveways and sidewalks added, and hundreds of trees removed to give the campus a spacious feeling that was desired in a modern college campus. The value of campus was estimated at \$2 million. Enrollments continued to increase each year. In 1951, Wartburg was the only co-educational institution in Iowa to mark an increase in enrollment, demonstrating its significance and strength not only locally but within the broader region. Additionally, the 70 faculty and staff lived in Waverly and were actively engaged in the community and community organizations. There remained a large need for additional housing, with Dr. Becker planning a fundraising drive both locally and with lectures around the Midwest in the interests of the college. Dr. Becker was noted as one of the great contemporary college presidents, with much of the expansion of Wartburg attributed to his enthusiasm and tireless efforts. The revised women's dormitory plan included one unit to house about 120 women. Along with the proposed new commons building, then campus would be adequate to support the education of the 600 students currently enrolled.⁹⁷

Centennial Hall was designed as the new women's dormitory by Dougher, Rich, and Woodburn of Des Moines in 1952 as a functional modern building, with construction moving forward in 1953. The original design was for three units, with variations on the placement and orientation. Though the initial intention was to construct two of the three units, the project was scaled back to only include one section. The location proposed followed the general campus site plan, locating the women's dormitory in the northeast corner of the main section of campus (south of 5th Ave NW) to the north of the new president's house.⁹⁸ The new four-story brick dormitory was noted to house 110 women with a house mother's apartment, large lounge, laundry, and call system to each room. The total project cost was around \$320,000, with an additional cost of \$20,000-\$25,000 for furnishings.⁹⁹ Chester C. Woodburn continued to be the architect in charge of the construction of the women's dormitory, as well as the new student commons building. As noted, the firm of Dougher, Rich, and Woodburn was dissolved, and the new firm of Woodburn & O'Neil was established in Des Moines in February 1954 with partners Chester C. Woodburn, Eugene C. O'Neil and William M. Woodburn.¹⁰⁰ The new women's dormitory was near completion in early August 1954, noted as one of the finest buildings of its kind to be found anywhere. It included every possible modern convenience, with the very latest in appliances and comfort. The modern design combined "beauty and usefulness in a degree seldom found in any building, public and private." The community supported the growth of Wartburg College as each faculty member and student was a potential customer for Waverly merchants, but more importantly for the many contributions in work, knowledge, and culture that Wartburg people brought to Waverly schools, churches, organizations, and the community in general.¹⁰¹ Wartburg College was significant as local educational institution and for its overall role and relationship with the residents of Waverly.

⁹⁷ "National Convention of Lutheran Church Marks Wartburg's Centennial in October," *Waverly Democrat*, September 12, 1952, 1, 6

⁹⁸ "200,000 For New College Dormitory," *Waverly Democrat*, February 15, 1952, 1; "Make Plans for New Girls Dormitory," *Bremer County Independent*, June 18, 1952, 1

⁹⁹ "Examining the Bids," *Waverly Democrat*, April 24, 1953, 1; "Forecasts Further Expansion for Wartburg," *Bremer County Independent*, April 29, 1953, 1

¹⁰⁰ "3 Architects in New Firm," *Des Moines Register*, February 14, 1954, 36

¹⁰¹ "New Dormitory is Another Fine Wartburg Addition to Our Community," *Bremer County Independent*, August 18, 1954, 9

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**Figure 26. Centennial Hall, first section completed in 1954, looking north
(Wartburg College Archives Photograph Collection)**

As the dormitory construction was underway, Wartburg College continued its educational growth with another record-breaking year of enrollment, with 629 full-time students and another 20-30 part-time students enrolled in fall 1954. Overall, nearly half of the students were new to campus, further recognizing Wartburg's position among colleges in Iowa and the Midwest. With dormitories already beyond capacity on campus, houses that had not yet been moved for further campus development were utilized for housing for students. Additionally, students were placed in other private homes in the community owned by local residents, generally men since women were required to live on campus per rules.¹⁰² Dedication of "Centennial Hall" then occurred during homecoming weekend in October, completed at a cost of \$350,000. Among other donors, the Women's Missionary Federation of the American Lutheran Church contributed towards the construction and furnishing of the building. The dormitory had opened with space for 112 women in September, including 57 residence rooms, matron's apartment, lounge and recreational facilities, and utility rooms. Provisions in the design were made for extending the short wing with the lounge for a second unit with the capacity of 160 women.¹⁰³ Name plates remain on the rooms throughout the building noting the name of the family contributing towards the furnishing of the individual rooms. Donor locations span through the Midwest and into the West, representing the vast area served by the American Lutheran Church and Wartburg College.

At the same time as the dormitory project was underway, plans were also started for the "commons" building, which became known as the Student Memorial Union. The goal was to replace the inadequate dining facilities (currently in North Hall) and provide a social center for students on campus (currently in the basement of Wartburg Hall). Chet C. Woodburn of Dougher, Rich, and Woodburn of Des Moines (evolved by 1954 to Woodburn & O'Neil) again provided the design for this modern building, with plans completed in October 1953. Additionally, a chapel was planned for the southern end of the building, providing a better

¹⁰² "Wartburg College Enrollment Reaches Record-Breaking 629," *Bremer County Independent*, September 16, 1953, 1

¹⁰³ "Wartburg Women's Dormitory Dedication Oct. 24," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 17, 1954, 32

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space for this function on campus than the remodeled old gymnasium. Unlike other colleges associated with churches, the chapel had not been an early feature of the Wartburg College campus, with students and faculty attending St. Paul's Lutheran Church in town.¹⁰⁴ In early May, President Becker sought out St. Louis businessman William H. Danforth, who was providing funds through his Danforth Foundation for construction of chapels on college campuses across the country.¹⁰⁵ Danforth agreed to provide a gift of \$5,000 in late May for the construction of the "memorial prayer" chapel, as well as furnishing an original painting for the chapel.¹⁰⁶ Danforth Prayer Chapel was dedicated along with Student Memorial Union during homecoming on October 30, 1955.¹⁰⁷ Student Memorial Union included a well-equipped kitchen and large dining hall on the first story and a spacious and comfortable lounge on the second story, with Danforth Chapel adjoining at the south end.¹⁰⁸ While this building remains literally as the core of the current student center (Map #18), additions over the last 30 years surround the original building and resulted in the demolition of Danforth Chapel, and interior remodeling has eliminated much of the original design.



Figure 27. Student Memorial Union (core of Map #16) and Danforth Chapel (demolished), built in 1954-55 (Wartburg College Archives Photograph Collection)

¹⁰⁴ "Proposed Memorial Union at Wartburg College," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 21, 1953, 12; "Memorial Union Plans Approved for Wartburg," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, March 28, 1954, 17; "Two Steps on Union Completed," *Bremer County Independent*, April 14, 1954, 1

¹⁰⁵ Across the country, the Danforth Foundation funded 15 chapels on college and university campuses, noted as the last major religious building program on public campuses. The 11 chapels on public campuses were non-denominational to reach as many students as possible, with four chapels built on private campuses including Wartburg. The foundation donated the initial \$5,000 towards construction for the small meditation chapels, requiring that each chapel be named Danforth Chapel (Grubiak 2012: 78, 82-84)

¹⁰⁶ "Foundation Gives Chapel to Wartburg," *Waverly Democrat*, May 28, 1954, 4

¹⁰⁷ "New Danforth Chapel Fulfills 8-Year Dream at Wartburg," *Waverly Democrat*, October 28, 1955, 7

¹⁰⁸ Ottersberg 1977: 24

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Music remained a core educational program for Wartburg College with a large number of faculty and students, and the fine arts department sorely needed better facilities to further expand the program. A site was identified on the southern portion of campus (which was designated for educational buildings in the overall plan), requiring the removal of the remaining houses on this block for its construction. Architect C.C. Woodburn of Woodburn & O'Neil of Des Moines was retained for plans and specifications for a new fine arts building in October 1954, as Centennial Hall was dedicated and construction on Student Memorial Union was underway. The preliminary plans for the building were completed in spring 1955, with the sprawling modern building including both one story and two story sections with interior space over three levels. The building was designed for both the music and arts departments, and it included two large rehearsal rooms for choirs, band, and orchestra, numerous piano, organ, and voice rehearsal rooms and studios, classrooms, recording facilities, and offices (Map #24).¹⁰⁹ Construction spanned from fall 1955 through 1956, with a four-day Music and Art Festival held in the week leading up to the dedication of the new Fine Arts Center on October 19, 1956.¹¹⁰ With the completion of the new Fine Arts Center (Map #24), the departments moved out of Old Main (Map #1), which was then remodeled for new departments. At the same time that the project for the new Fine Arts Center was approved to move forward in October 1954, plans were also outlined for the improvement of the athletic facilities. Construction on the first unit of a steel stadium north of Knights Gymnasium was authorized in February 1956, with the steel strike in 1956 then delaying the start of construction. The new stadium was then completed in November 1956 (replaced in 2001).¹¹¹

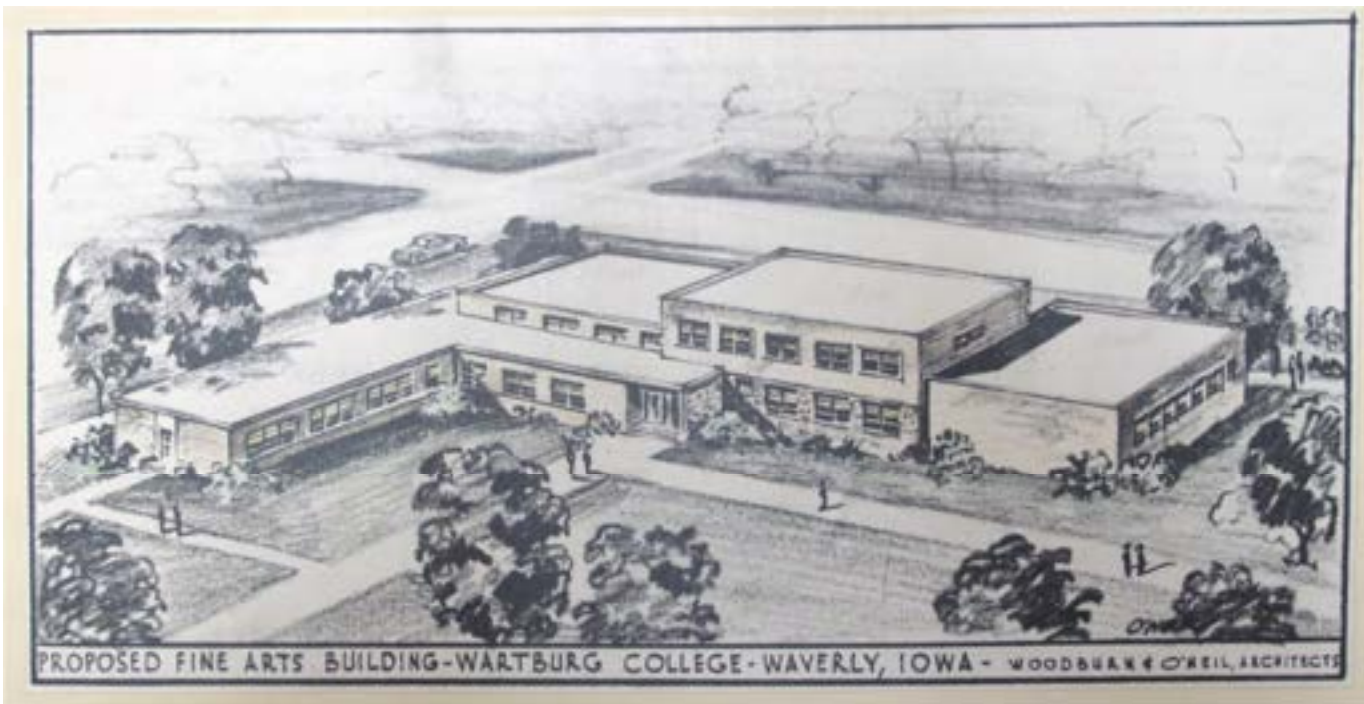


Figure 28. Fine Arts Building, constructed in 1955-56 (Wartburg College archives drawing files)

¹⁰⁹ "Wartburg Announces Expansion," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 28, 1954, 9; "Plan \$250,000 Wartburg Building," *Mason City Globe Gazette*, March 23, 1955, 9; "Fine Arts Building Cornerstone Set at Wartburg College," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, November 3, 1955, 22; "Wartburg Shares Centennial Deep Roots Set in Waverly," *Bremer County Independent*, March 7, 1956, J1; "Wartburg Fine Arts Center Dedication Will Be Friday," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 17, 1956, 26; Ottersberg 1977: 24-25

¹⁰⁹ "Wartburg Announces Expansion," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 28, 1954, 9; "Wartburg to Have New Grid Stadium for 1956 Opener," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, February 28, 1956, 16

¹¹⁰ The festival coincided with the 20-year anniversary of Dr. Edwin Liemohn as head of the Music Department and director of Wartburg Choir and the 20-year anniversary of Miss Helen Wright on the faculty at Wartburg, who then was serving as head of the Art Department. The building was later named the Liemohn Hall of Music.

¹¹¹ "Wartburg Announces Expansion," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 28, 1954, 9; "Wartburg to Have New Grid Stadium for 1956 Opener," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, February 28, 1956, 16

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The vision for the physical expansion of the facilities of Wartburg College to support the enlarged student body and envisioned expansion of its educational programs continued as Morell & Nichols updated their “general plan for arrangement of buildings and grounds” for Wartburg College in early 1956 (Figure 29), about 10 years after their original campus plan was completed (Figure 20). As typical for college campuses in this period, the new construction had not strictly followed the earlier plan. However, the guiding principles of zones of uses throughout campus had been followed, and it remained intact on this updated plan. The overall design ideal of a central open space and various axes on campus also remained intact, both with buildings completed and with sites indicated for new buildings. Old Main remained at the heart of the campus design. The north end of campus remained focused on residential uses, the student center and gymnasium faced each other on an axis across the center, and the academic buildings were located at the south end. The separate chapel proposed on an axis across from Luther Hall at the south end was eliminated, with the library moved into this prominent position. Automobile circulation has been completely removed in the campus design from the core of campus, striving further towards the concept of a unified and connected college campus. At the same time, the increasing role of the automobile is noted with the incorporation of a parking lot to the immediate south of Knights Gymnasium (former site of proposed library moved to the south).

The Wartburg College campus development and refinements of the conceptual design reflect broader trends in college campus planning in the 1950s. The plan labeled not as a formal “master plan” but instead a “general plan for arrangement of buildings and grounds” – one that college officials might use to guide development without being strictly tied to a formal plan – was a reflective of these trends. In the late 1940s, there was a shift in campus planning from traditional master plans to establishment of principles for growth. The process of planning itself became more important than the final form. Campus design shifted from strict master plans to guided, organic growth – much as city planning guided the development of a city. The campus was increasingly viewed as an organism that was never fully completed but constantly growing and evolving to meet the needs and functions of the college. With the embrace of flexibility in campus planning, the individual building was liberated, both in terms of placement and in terms of individual design. The new freedom in campus design permitted the construction of modern and large buildings on older campuses without having to conform to architectural unity. Thus, architectural variety became acceptable – even desirable – on the American campus, and it expressed the diversity of the postwar university and importance of modern architecture and originality. The result was a prevalence of modern architectural designs constructed on college campuses across the country through the 1950s and 1960s.¹¹²

Wartburg College was thus developing as a modern college in every sense of the concept. The “general plan for arrangement of buildings and grounds” was further guiding the organic growth of the campus that had begun with the construction of the earlier buildings for the teachers seminary and Wartburg Normal College. This earlier natural development fit well into the principles of modern campus planning, and the new buildings could be located in a related manner without the necessity of concern for strict Beaux Arts or English medieval campus design principles. At the same time, the overall design concept promoted the model of zones of differing uses on the college campus. The architectural variety of the earlier buildings on campus was no longer disjointed in comparison to other college campuses unified by architectural style, but the individual buildings could be celebrated for their unique styles reflecting their period of construction and reflective of the significant earlier development of the campus. The strictly modern designs of the new buildings constructed in the last decade conveyed a strong sense that Wartburg was a modern college with a modern campus, embracing the modern ideals of education and life. The prevalence of the modern designs on campus created a sense of unity at the same time. The overall placement of buildings around the central open space with buildings looking inward reinforced the concept of the college campus as its own entity within the larger community, providing a cohesive community and safe haven for the college student.

¹¹² Turner 1984: 260, 264, 294

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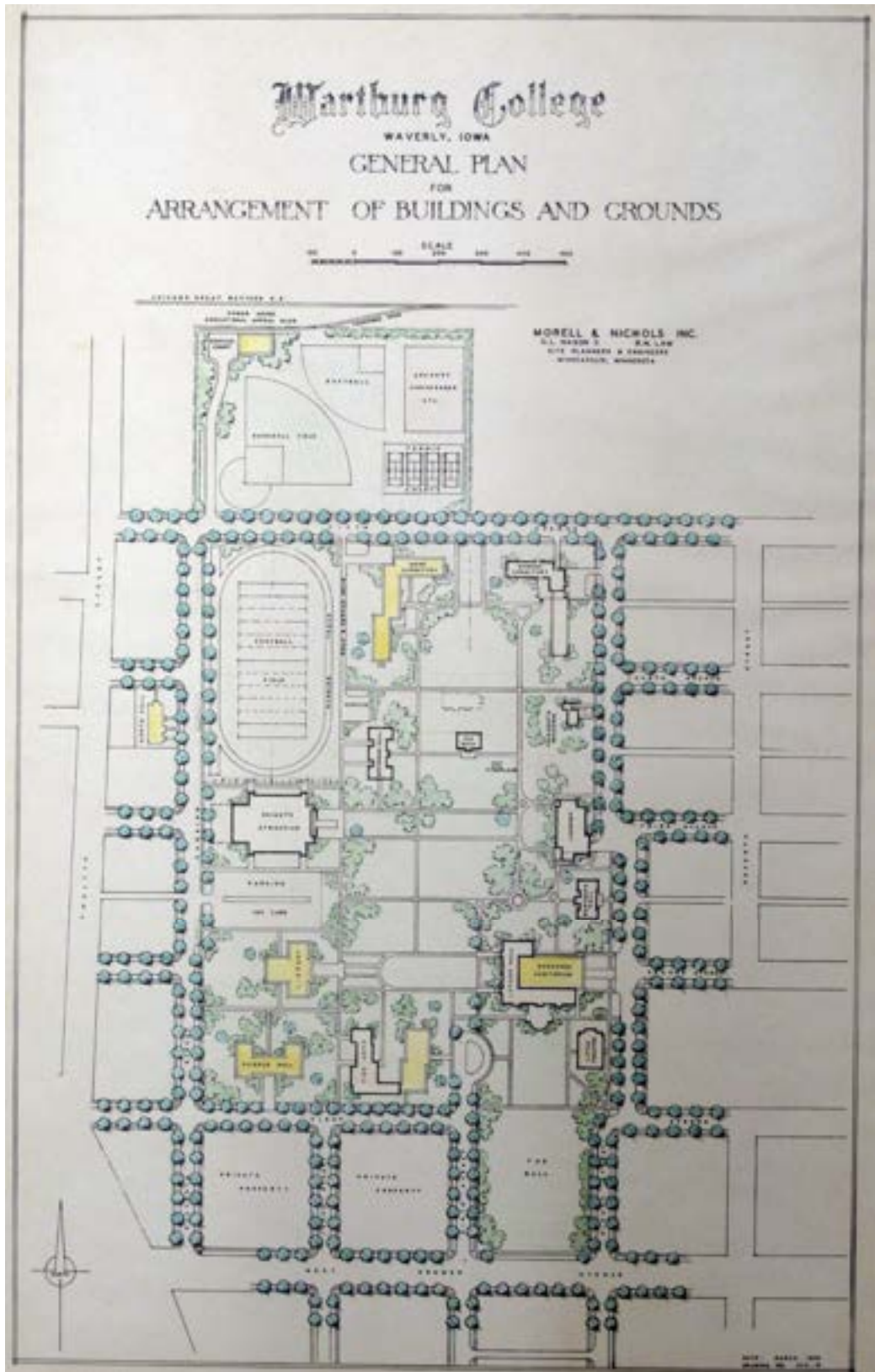


Figure 29. Campus master plan for Wartburg College by Morell and Nichols (Minneapolis) in 1956 (bold outline for existing buildings, yellow for proposed) (Wartburg College archives drawing files)

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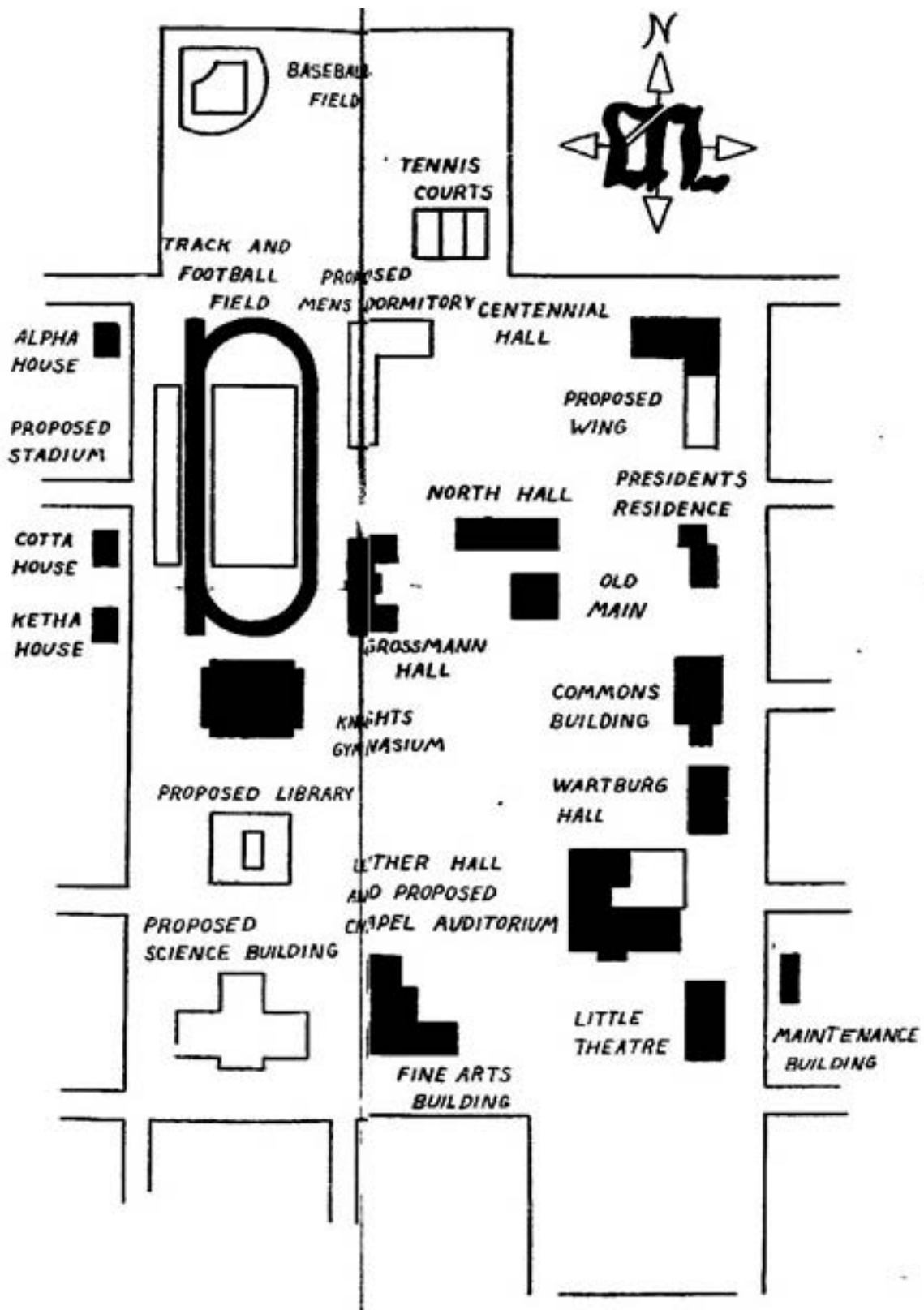


Figure 30. More generalized plan of Wartburg College campus in early 1956 (*Bremer County Independent*, March 7, 1956, J1)

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The prominence of Wartburg College in Waverly and its development as a leading institution for higher education was highlighted with an entire section of the centennial edition of the *Bremer County Independent* devoted to Wartburg College in March 1956, as the campus planning was underway. The newspaper noted that enrollment had reached 758 students for the 1955-56 school year, more than five times the enrollment in 1945 at the end of the World War II. The college was noted as the only school in Iowa to show consecutive increases for all 10 years since the end of the war. The number of faculty had also increased from 23 in 1945 to 50 in 1955. The city of Waverly was noted as raising \$100,000 after the war to ensure Wartburg College stayed in Waverly and to invest in the expansion of the college. A \$2 million building campaign had followed, resulting in eight building projects already completed and more planned for the next decade. The students and faculty at Wartburg were estimated to compose about 1,000 residents of the population of Waverly and annually spent about \$1 million in Waverly. Additionally, revenue was generated through visitors to the community for athletic events, events sponsored by the college, and the renowned Artist Series hosted by the school of music.¹¹³ Wartburg College had a larger economic impact on Waverly than any other business or industry in town in this period, and its development drove the expansion of the community and attraction of new industries. The population growth of Waverly from 5,124 residents in 1950 to 6,357 residents in 1960 reflects the significant growth of the college in this period as well as the overall growth of the community.

The section on Wartburg College in the centennial edition also included a more generalized map of the campus in 1956, showing both the newly completed buildings from the last 10 years as well as proposed buildings for the next 10 years (Figure 30). The completed building projects were shaded in black, with the footprint of the proposed projects simply outlined. Of these buildings, Old Main (Map #1), Grossmann Hall (Map #2), Centennial Hall (Map #14), the president's residence (Map #15), Luther Hall (Map #21), Little Theatre (old gymnasium) (Map #22), and the Fine Arts Building (Map #24) remain intact on campus. The older North Hall was demolished in the early 1970s, Wartburg Hall was demolished in 1984 for the construction of the new business department building, and Knights Gymnasium was demolished in the early 2000s for the larger Wartburg-Waverly Sports and Wellness Center (The W). The later demolition of Wartburg Hall removed this residence building from the academic zone on campus, replacing it with an academic building. The Student Memorial Union or "commons" remains at the core of the expanded student center, though reflecting integrity from its later additions (Map #18). The development by 1956 shows the efforts towards creating an overall campus design with buildings around the perimeter of an open space with Old Main as the central focal point. The overall design concept of dormitories on the north end and other buildings on the south portion continued to be followed over the next decades, though the specific building placement varied as had already occurred by this period as well.

Centennial Hall was originally designed with the plan to expand it with a wing to the south, with a plan to proceed with the construction of the second unit of the women's dormitory approved by the board of regents at a meeting only a week after Centennial Hall was dedicated in October 1954. Permission also included authorization to fund the project through loans, a shift in the earlier philosophy of the American Lutheran Church to only proceed once funds were in place. Design plans were completed again by Woodburn & O'Neil of Des Moines, who were noted in an article in September 1956 as the official campus architects for the past 10 years. Construction on the new wing of the dormitory was started in June 1956, with the work awarded to the Henkel Construction Company of Mason City.¹¹⁴ The community of Waverly appreciated the investment in and development of Wartburg College, continuing to show their support in a material fashion. The Waverly for Greater Wartburg College fundraising campaign was launched, with Waverly attorney Harry Hagemann as campaign chair. By April 1957, over \$100,000 was raised from local residents to "pay tribute to the dedicated staff and faculty of the college and to express our appreciation for the cultural, spiritual, and education

¹¹³ "Wartburg Shares Centennial Deep Roots Set in Waverly," *Bremer County Independent*, March 7, 1956, J1; "College Family Nearly One-fifth of Population," *Bremer County Independent*, March 7, 1956, J1

¹¹⁴ "Wartburg Announces Expansion," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 28, 1954, 9; "Wartburg Expansion Program Continuing," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, September 5, 1956, 3

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contribution of Wartburg to the community” and presented to President C.H. Becker. Education was noted as the biggest business in the United States, with the donation to help strengthen the program of Christian higher education.¹¹⁵ The new wing on Centennial Hall was completed at a cost of \$362,000 and dedicated in October 1957, increasing the capacity of the dormitory to 250 women (Map #14). Dr. William L. Young, executive secretary of the Board of Higher Education, spoke for the dedication, which was held on the steps of the Centennial Hall patio.¹¹⁶ The new wing was connected to the history of Wartburg in its naming as Vollmer Hall. Mrs. Anna Marie Vollmer was the beloved matron for the women’s dormitory from 1910 until her death in 1923, serving in Wartburg Hall for the first decade after its construction.¹¹⁷ The naming of new dormitories in tribute to the history of Wartburg College would continue through the 1960s.



Figure 31. Centennial Hall (1954) with Vollmer Hall addition at right (1957), looking northeast from center of campus (Map #14) (Wartburg College Archives Photograph Collection)

Enrollment at Wartburg College increased to 855 by the start of the 1957-58 school year. Over 90% of the students were from the Midwest, with the college serving members of the American Lutheran Church from the Rocky Mountains to Lake Michigan. The remaining students attended from other states and some foreign countries. The next two projects on the priority list for construction were then the new library and a new men’s dormitory, with both projects an immediate necessity to support the education of an increased number of students. The library was designed on the “unit plan” similar to other projects, with the first section to be completed now and plans set for future additions. Likewise, the new men’s dormitory was planned similar to Centennial Hall, with one section to be completed initially and a wing then anticipated in the future. C.C. Woodburn of Woodburn and O’Neil of Des Moines likewise provided the modern design of this four-story brick building. The modern design was similar to Centennial Hall, located on the opposite corner of the northern section of the campus. Clinton Hall was noted as under construction by February 1958. Dedication of this

¹¹⁵ “Over \$100,000 for Greater Wartburg,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, April 29, 1957, 2

¹¹⁶ “Dedication of \$362,000 Wartburg College Dormitory Sunday,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 25, 1957, 7

¹¹⁷ “Wartburg Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary Next Week,” *Waverly Democrat*, May 23, 1929, 4-5; “Mrs. Marie Vollmer,” *Waverly Democrat*, November 22, 1923, 8

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new men's dormitory located to the north of Grossmann Hall was then held in October 1958, completed at a cost of \$400,000 (Map #3). It provided space for 120 men, a spacious lounge, recreation room, and utility room, again noted as constructed to allow another wing as the college expanded. The new dorms were noted to provide comfortable living quarters as well as lounges to promote camaraderie and pleasant social intercourse. Bids were accepted for the new library in February 1958, with construction then following. This first section of the library was dedicated in 1959 (Map #23, later additions).¹¹⁸



Figure 32. Clinton Hall in 1958 (Map #3), looking northwest (Wartburg College Archives Photograph Collection)

While the American Lutheran Church worked to develop Wartburg College, they continued the policy of careful financing with minimal loans. With merger discussions underway between the church and both the Evangelical Lutheran Church and United Evangelical Lutheran Church, which both had debt related to capital improvements, the American Lutheran Church had authorized borrowing of funds in 1958. Thus, they were able to move forward immediately with these needed building projects. In addition to the construction, the campus development included street closures and new sidewalks, creating more of the closed campus design outlined on the 1946 and 1956 plans.¹¹⁹ Two projects were then approved to proceed over the next year, with Woodburn and O'Neil of Des Moines continuing to serve as the college architects (and who had also designed several other major buildings in Waverly in this period, including city hall, the new high school, the Methodist church, and the main building at the Lutheran Children's Home).

The chapel-auditorium addition on the east side of Luther Hall had been considered since 1946, with plans finally coming to fruition in 1959 after other priorities to house and educate students had been addressed. The old gymnasium converted to Little Theater in the late 1940s (Map #22) had continued to serve as the

¹¹⁸ "Wartburg Development Group Reviews Plans for \$250,000 Library Building," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, November 17, 1957, 32; "Let Bids Totaling \$248,792 on Wartburg College Library," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, February 27, 1958, 22; "Regents Give Approval on \$400,000 Men's Dorm," *Bremer County Independent*, December 5, 1956, 1; "Dedication of \$400,000 Dorm Slated at Wartburg," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 23, 1958, 24; Ottersberg 1977: 23-24

¹¹⁹ Matthias 2002: 57

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assembly space on campus for performances and any services held on campus, with Danforth Chapel as a smaller, intimate meditation chapel. The modern design of the addition reflected the combined use as an auditorium and chapel, with a "steeple" on the front reaching towards the skies without any specific Christian symbolism included. The feature was described in September 1960 as a symbolic shaft of light signifying the purpose of the addition as the center of all campus religious, academic, and cultural activities. Construction of the \$375,000 chapel-auditorium addition to Luther Hall (administration, classrooms) spanned from spring 1959 through summer 1960 (Map #18). The chapel-auditorium was dedicated on Sunday, September 18, 1960, with a rite of dedication in the morning, open house and tours in the afternoon, and evening musical performance by the college concert groups. The addition included a large foyer, seating area, balcony, pipe organ, large stage with elaborate curtain system, dressing rooms, and a carpentry shop. The space provided seating for 1,365 people, the largest auditorium in the city of Waverly. The versatility of the space was emphasized as 490 of the seats included tablet arms for use of students in large classes for lectures and testing.¹²⁰ The chapel-auditorium was later named Neumann Auditorium in 1966 for Dr. Gustav J. Neumann, who retired in 1964 as head of the English department after teaching at Wartburg College since 1910.¹²¹ The chapel-auditorium would be utilized not only by the students and faculty at Wartburg but also as a community and performance venue for residents in Waverly.



Figure 33. Design sketch for Chapel-Auditorium addition to east side of Luther Hall (Map #21), looking northwest (Wartburg College Archives Drawing Collection)

¹²⁰ "Way Clear for Wartburg College Addition," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, December 19, 1958, 9; "Wartburg College's Campus Has Changed with New Construction; More Scheduled," *Bremer County Independent*, September 14, 1960, 11; "Wartburg Will Dedicate Its New Chapel-Auditorium This Sunday," *Waverly Democrat*, September 16, 1960, 1; Ottersberg 1977: 25

¹²¹ "Neumann Ending 65 Years with Wartburg College," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 14, 1964, 9; "Wartburg to Go on 4-4-1 Plan," *Mount Pleasant News*, February 18, 1966, 7

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**Figure 34. Neumann Auditorium set up as performance space (Map #21)
(Wartburg College Archives Photograph Collection)**



**Figure 35. Neumann Auditorium set up as chapel space (Map #21)
(Wartburg College Archives Photograph Collection)**

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Figure 36. Wartburg College campus with construction through 1960 and two proposed projects (Wartburg College Archives Photograph Collection)

The development of Wartburg College through 1960 as the institution for higher education in Waverly and for the American Lutheran Church is shown on a labeled and enhanced photograph taken around 1958. The chapel-auditorium addition has been added to Luther Hall in the photograph, along with sketches of the proposed north wing of the men's dormitory in the northwest corner and the proposed building for the Science Hall in the southwest corner. Old Main remains at the center, with buildings constructed around the perimeter to frame a closed campus. However, several streets remained open on campus, yet to be closed. The image also indicates a number of nearby houses utilized as additional space as the campus continued to expand its facilities. Interestingly, the third wing for the women's dormitory is not shown on this image, though it was the next project to then proceed. Permission was granted from the American Lutheran Church in November 1959 to proceed with design of the third wing to Centennial Hall (women's dormitory) with a plan to borrow 75% of cost from the federal government and the College Development Association to pay the remainder.¹²² This shift in financing reflected the overall shift in financing of capital projects on private campuses across the country in this period. Any immediate plans to proceed with construction, however, were placed on hold as the American Lutheran Church discussed potential mergers with other synods.

Wartburg College continued to strengthen their educational programs and place within Waverly as the American Lutheran Church continued final negotiations for a merger. Enrollment continued to be dictated by the capacity of buildings, and the college began to utilize the Iowa College Scholarship Testing Program in

¹²² "Wartburg Dormitory Expansion Requested," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, November 23, 1959, 28

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1958 as a measure for admissions instead of class rank. A psychology major was approved to be added in November 1959. A tuition increase was also approved in November 1959 and again in November 1961, linked to increased amounts for scholarships for students unable to otherwise attend.¹²³ In February 1960, the Board of Higher Education of the current American Lutheran Church gave their tentative approval to a \$3.5 million development program to continue with construction projects over the next several years. Enrollment was projected to increase by 50 students per year through 1963, and then to increase by 100 per year starting in 1963-64, reaching 1,500 students by 1966. Projects included the third wing of the women's dormitory (Hebron Hall), addition to Schield Stadium, addition to Knights Gym, additions to Clinton Hall (men's dormitory), addition to Student Memorial Union, construction of a science building, and an addition to the library.¹²⁴ President C.H. Becker moved forward with plans to incorporate Wartburg College in 1961, as the board of regents instructed a college building committee to study and make preliminary plans for the addition to the men's dormitory and an addition to Student Memorial Union.¹²⁵ The Fund Fulfillment Corporation studied the college finances, working out a five-year growth program for Wartburg College. By 1962, enrollment reached 1,126 students, with nearly equal numbers of women and men. About 80% were Lutheran, and more than half were from Iowa. There was a declining number of arts-seminary students both in proportion to total student body and overall numbers, and they were exceeded by the number of business students and liberal arts students. More than one-third of the students were preparing to teach, continuing to reflect the roots of Wartburg College as a teachers' seminary.¹²⁶

Wartburg College became an autonomous private college in 1962, recognizing its development as an institution of higher education. With merger discussions completed, The American Lutheran Church was officially formed in 1962, bringing together the churches of the American Lutheran Church (German), United Evangelical Lutheran Church (Danish), and the Evangelical Lutheran Church (Norwegian). Thus, other Lutheran colleges in the Midwest were added to the broader church body, including Luther College in Decorah and St. Olaf College in Minnesota. This move brought the only other historic Lutheran college in Iowa into the same synod as Wartburg College, with Luther College in Decorah founded in 1861 as a Norwegian Lutheran seminary. Wartburg College was granted autonomy through a separate incorporation under a charter drafted by Board of Regents, with ultimate authority invested in Wartburg College Corporation (members of Convention of The American Lutheran Church, Board of College Education, Board of Regents, officers of college administration, chairmen of college divisions, and president of the Alumni Association). The Board of Regents was given responsibility for the administration of the college and granted financial authority previously held by the Board of Trustees of the American Lutheran Church. This change brought Wartburg College into conformity with the pattern of other American private colleges in this period.¹²⁷

As this change occurred, construction proceeded in November 1960 on the addition to the women's dormitory to address the immediate need for additional student housing. With overcrowding of the existing women's dormitories, one floor of women was temporary located in Clinton Hall, with men in other temporary housing in fall 1960. The building continued the modern design of the first two sections, again designed by Woodburn & O'Neil of Des Moines. Henkel Construction was awarded the contract for the new wing to Centennial Hall in February 1961. The completed addition to the women's dormitory complex was dedicated in October 1962, named Hebron Hall for the merged/closed Hebron Junior College previously run by the American Lutheran Church in Hebron, Nebraska (Map #14). Hebron Hall added space for 140 girls, bringing the overall capacity of the complex up to 378 girls. It also included a recreation room, Antholz Lounge, a laundry for students, and an apartment for a house mother. It was noted as the 8th building completed in eight years on campus, as

¹²³ "Wartburg Dormitory Expansion Requested," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, November 23, 1959, 28; "Wartburg College Fees Are Raised by Regents," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, November 16, 5; Ottersberg 1977: 20

¹²⁴ "\$3,500,000 Development Program for Wartburg Gets Tentative Approval," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, February 21, 1960, 12

¹²⁵ "Wartburg College Fees Are Raised by Regents," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, November 16, 5

¹²⁶ Ottersberg 1977: 16, 18, 20

¹²⁷ Ottersberg 1977: 1, 17; Matthias 2002: 57-59

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well as the 11th building in the last 13 years for Wartburg College.¹²⁸ The \$400,000 addition to the women's dormitory at Wartburg was prominent locally as easily the largest construction project in Waverly in 1961, followed by a \$150,000 addition to the Carnation plant and a \$160,000 addition to Bartels Home for the Aged (also run by the American Lutheran Church).¹²⁹ The design of the third wing did not further enclose the overall northeast corner of campus but instead created a horseshoe complex with a central communal courtyard space. This reflected national trends to create more intimate spaces on increasingly larger college campuses, particularly related to residence halls on campus.



Figure 37. Design sketch for Addition #2 (Hebron Hall) to Centennial Hall (Map #14), looking northwest (Wartburg College Archives Drawing Collection)

With the explosion in higher education through the 1950s, colleges and universities across the country expanded to meet needs of increased student enrollment. Large state university systems such as in California expanded their campuses and added new campuses. There was an increasing concern that universities were becoming too large and losing the benefits and feel of a small liberal arts college community. Thus, larger universities worked on design both on large campus and small building cluster scales, striving to humanize the scale of campus. Smaller nodes or clusters were created on campuses, and campuses could

¹²⁸ "Wartburg Dormitory Expansion Requested," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, November 23, 1959, 28; "Wartburg College Plans New Girls Dorm, Science Building," *Waverly Democrat*, November 11, 1960, 1; "Local Firm Has Heating Bid for Wartburg Dorm," *Bremer County Independent*, February 8, 1961, 3; "Wartburg to Dedicate New Dormitory Sunday," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 24, 1962, 18; Ottersberg 1977: 23; "A New Girls Dormitory to be Dedicated Sunday," *Waverly Democrat*, October 26, 1962, 9

¹²⁹ "Local Building Good During '61," *Waverly Democrat*, January 12, 1962, 1

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then expand further with the additional of further clusters. The general concept of American utopianism in the 1960s strove for an ideal of a cohesive, caring, and non-competitive community of students and faculty on campus. The residential college – the model that all students should live on campus – remained at the heart of the concept. These ideals then shaped the physical form for campus. By the 1960s, there was an increasing variety of models for undergraduate education - liberal arts colleges, cluster colleges, honors colleges, junior colleges, etc. The variety reflected both the health and the weakness of the postsecondary educational system. These ideals on larger university campuses extended to campus design on smaller liberal arts colleges as well.¹³⁰ The broader concept of campus planning was thus also again addressed in the 1960s, as colleges and universities sought plans to meet their current needs and future goals. The traditional spaces of classrooms and dormitories were only two elements of more numerous parts of the modern university. By the mid-1960s, circulation was a primary factor in the shaping of campus plans, along with concepts of flexibility and growth. There was an increasing focus on the spatial and circulation patterns within campus, utilizing more circuitous and formal pedestrian routes, rather than simple functional diagonal paths, as a means to define smaller spaces in the overall campus.¹³¹



Figure 38. North addition to Student Memorial Union, with original building and Danforth Chapel at right (Map #18, later additions), looking southeast (Wartburg College Archives Photograph Collection)

Wartburg College continued to evolve as a liberal arts college through the early 1960s in its educational programs and amenities for students. The remaining Home Economics courses were eliminated from the curriculum in spring 1963, leaving an empty building. The building on campus was the converted boyhood home of President C.H. Becker, and plans were made to remodel it in summer 1963 as the Science Annex for space for the newer psychology department and additional science laboratory space. The parlor was remodeled into psychology offices, dining room into psychology classroom, kitchen into laboratory for advanced chemistry students, and other rooms into a psychology experimental laboratory, and faculty offices. The addition to Student Memorial Union was also underway in 1963, running ahead of schedule.¹³² The addition was designed by William Woodburn, continuing the modern design of the original building by his

¹³⁰ Turner 1984: 281; Thelin 2011: 307

¹³¹ Turner 1984: 266-267, 297, 301

¹³² "Early Becker Home Now Science Annex," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, September 13, 1963, 12

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father. The new addition doubled the size of the cafeteria and lounge, increased the Den (snack area), and added a meeting and conference room, television room, student body president office, union director office, and storage space (Map #16, later additions). The union game room was moved to the lower level, with the old space converted to Student Senate conference room. The Castle Room (large private dining room) was then later completed in fall 1960 and opened. Projects completed over the last 10 years included: 1954 – Centennial Hall (Map #12), 1955 – Student Memorial Union (Map #16, later additions), 1956 – Fine Arts Center (Map #21), 1957 – Vollmer Hall (Map #12), 1958 – Clinton Hall (Map #3), 1959 – Helmuth Memorial Library (Map #23, later additions), 1960 – chapel-auditorium (Map #18), 1962 – Hebron Hall (Map #12), and 1964 – Student Union addition (Map #16, later additions).¹³³ All of these buildings reflected modern architectural designs for college buildings, creating a collection of collegiate architecture in the modern style on the Wartburg College campus.

Due to health issues, Dr. C.H. Becker retired as president of Wartburg College in September 1964, though he remained on staff in the Development Office to continue fundraising efforts for the new science building until his death in 1967. Under the leadership of President Becker for 19 years, enrollment at Wartburg College had climbed from 206 students in 1945 to 1,249 students in 1964 and 14 new building projects had been completed, more than tripling the number of buildings on campus. The enrollment of 1,249 students in fall 1964 marked the 21st consecutive year of increased enrollment for Wartburg College, split between 668 males and 581 females. The classes included 386 freshmen, 313 sophomores, 247 juniors, and 231 seniors.¹³⁴ Increased student enrollments over his two decades were related to specific development efforts at Wartburg and due to national increased enrollments, which began with servicemen returning from World War II and then the Korean War and was followed by the “baby boomer” generation reaching college in the early 1960s.¹³⁵ Additionally, postsecondary numbers increased as approximately 24% of the high school graduates had continued to college in 1951 nationally compared to 37% by 1961.¹³⁶ While the need for additional buildings was felt by many colleges across the country through this period, Wartburg College had entered the same period with a specific building plan to create a modern college campus as the only liberal arts college for the American Lutheran Church. Thus, Wartburg College had both greater building efforts and more increases in student enrollments than other colleges in this period. The expanded campus and further developed college were well underway by the retirement of President Becker in 1964, with the science hall and additional dormitories as the key projects yet to complete on the long-range plan to make Wartburg College a noteworthy institution of higher education.

¹³³ “New Wartburg Facility is Ninth in 10 Years,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, September 2, 1964, 28; Ottersberg 1977: 23-24

¹³⁴ “Wartburg Enrollment Up Again,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 8, 1964, 13

¹³⁵ Matthias 2002: 59; Ottersberg 1977: 2

¹³⁶ Turner 1987: 249-250

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Culmination of Development of Wartburg College under President John W. Bachman, 1964-72

Wartburg College further developed as a premier institution of higher education under John W. Bachman, who was elected as president of Wartburg College in 1964 under a new system that placed him in that position initially for a six-year term. He was a professor at Union Theological Seminary when called, a graduate of Ohio State University with roots in the Ohio Synod rather than the Iowa Synod. His focus was on providing quality academic and cultural education, as well as providing increased recognition and opportunities for the faculty. President Bachman also addressed the question of a reasonable number for enrollment at Wartburg College to provide the best education possible. He worked to set 1,500 students as the enrollment goal, with a building plan set out to accommodate that number of students. With increased applications, admissions would then become increasingly selective. He also worked to recognize merit of incoming students through scholarship programs and recruited underprivileged minorities with extended scholarship programs to allow them to attend. Recruitment efforts focused primarily on students graduating in the upper quarter of their high school classes. In February 1966, preliminary approval was given for shifting to a 4-4-1 calendar, associated with a fall term, winter term, and May term, which permitted greater off-campus opportunities for students and faculty. The new calendar was then implemented in September 1967 for the start of the school year. This move spurred the creation of new classes for May term, including some that extended into summer.¹³⁷ At the same time, The American Lutheran Church undertook the LIFE (Lutheran Ingathering for Education) drive in the 1960s, designed to raise capital funds for all of its educational institutions. They also authorize the Board of Regents to borrow capital funds, with private and federal loans and grants then sought for building projects.¹³⁸ With these financial options in place, President Bachman was able to move forward with completing needed capital improvements on campus, working towards his goal of facilities on campus to provide education for 1,500 students.

With increased student enrollments in the 1950s and the “baby boomer” generation arriving at colleges nationally by the early 1960s, the federal government established programs to assist with building additional housing on college campuses, providing a new avenue to finance projects for Wartburg College. The College Housing Loan Program began in 1950 as a division of the Community Facilities Administration (CFA) of the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA). Funds were provided for campus planning as well as building projects, though the program required that private sources be exhausted prior to the federal loan being granted. The program was ideal for the construction of the addition to Clinton Hall. While male students continued to be housed in Clinton Hall, Grossmann Hall, and other houses throughout the community, the proposed construction of the addition reflected a move to provide adequate dormitory space and bring all students together on campus within the community of Wartburg. An application for a \$420,000 loan to finance 100% of the construction for the needed addition to Clinton Hall was submitted to CFA in late 1964, as Woodburn & O’Neil of Des Moines worked on final plans for the design. Bids were collected in February 1965 for the four-story addition at the south end of the earlier building to house an additional 149 students, and the final approval was obtained on the loan in March 1965. Construction was about 60% complete by the start of school in September, and it was completed in time to open for the second semester in January 1966. In order to accommodate all existing students, the first story initially was occupied by 30 women, with the design of the building noted to be appropriate to be able to create the first co-ed dormitory on campus. The 115 men were then housed on the basement, second, and third stories of the addition. With additional dormitory units completed in 1967, then Clinton Hall, including the new south addition, became a men’s dormitory again.¹³⁹ This design once again continued the modern design elements of the first section of the building, which had

¹³⁷ Ottersberg 1977: 3, 21; Matthias 2002: 60-62; “Wartburg to Let Bids for Science Building Feb. 15,” *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, February 1, 1966, 4; “Semester System Ends at Wartburg, 4-4-1 on Trial,” *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, September 3, 1967, 17

¹³⁸ Ottersberg 1977: 22

¹³⁹ “Advertisement for Bids,” *Bremer County Independent*, February 15, 1965, 2; “Call for Bids on 4-Story Wartburg Men’s Dorm,” *Bremer County Independent*, February 15, 1965, 1; “Loan Approved for New Dorm,” *Bremer County Independent*, March 15, 1965, 1; “Building, Repairs All Summer Long,” *Waverly Democrat*, September 9, 1965, 18; “New Dorm Opens,” *Bremer County Independent*, January 24, 1966, 7; “Co-Ed Dorm Dedication Set Feb 15 at Wartburg,” *Waverly Democrat*, February 10, 1966, 8

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been initially envisioned and designed for expansion with a wing. The addition completed the south wing outlined on the 1956 campus plan, with a north wing to frame the corner reserved as a potential later addition.



Figure 39. Addition to Clinton Hall (at left) and original building (at right), looking southwest (Wartburg College Archives Photograph Collection)

At the same time, a new “general development plan” completed in 1965 for Wartburg College outlined some subtle but significant shifts in the guided development for campus, though retained the same overall zones on campus. The plan was completed by Nason, Law, Wehrman, & Knight, Inc., who were noted as community, site, and county planners and engineers from Minneapolis, MN. The existing buildings on campus were outlined in black with a double line for proposed buildings and additions. The southern end of campus remained academic buildings, with buildings on cross axes. Trees outlined rectilinear spaces, following earlier street/sidewalk lines as well as creating smaller spaces on campus. Old Main remained at the center of the north-south axis. The north end of campus remained the residential zone, with the old and new boys’ dormitories on the west, new horseshoe girls’ dormitory on the northeast, and the president’s house to its south. The new boys’ and girls’ dormitories no longer framed the northern end of campus, nor did any proposed additions try to create mirror images for symmetry on this section of campus. Each building had been developed and built for its own goals and functions, related only by their modern brick architectural designs. The shift permitted an “open” north end to extend across 5th Ave NW to the additional land north of the core of campus and south of the railroad tracks. On this 1965 plan, several small dormitory clusters are proposed to be built, each creating its own community with a shared courtyard. The general development plan outlines six clusters to be built, with a central building among them. This concept of smaller dormitories and creating community clusters for students within the broader campus reflects the trends in design of college campuses through the 1960s. Finally, the incorporation of larger parking lots was also included on this general development plan, with a series on four blocks to the east side of campus and a series on four blocks along the west side of campus. The inclusion of ample parking demonstrates the increasing number of cars on campus, and its location at the perimeter of campus likewise reflects modern ideals of campus planning.

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Figure 40. General Development Plan for Wartburg, 1965 (bold outline for existing, double line for proposed) (Wartburg College Archives Drawing Collection)

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In addition to working on long-term planning for campus development, President Bachman also continued to ensure that Wartburg College met all accreditation standards to maintain a high-quality educational institution for students and the community of Waverly. In September 1965, the *Waverly Democrat* noted that full accreditation had been given to Wartburg College by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and by the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education. The department of education was also accredited by the Iowa State Board of Educational Examiners and by the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education. Additionally, the college was a member of the American Council of Education, American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, National Lutheran Educational Conference, Association of Lutheran College Faculties, National Association of Schools of Music, and the Council on Social Work Education.¹⁴⁰ The accreditation clearly outlines the key programs and overall emphasis of Wartburg College beyond a general liberal arts college, maintaining their roots with strong departments in education, music, and social work. The week-long orientation schedule also emphasized these areas, with class placement and registration through ACT testing, musical auditions and music aptitude testing, and engineering aptitude testing. Also, the "Der Ruhetag" work day on Saturday was retained as part of the tradition to the start of the school year, maintaining its German name and spirit of volunteer work by the students for the benefit of the campus and community.¹⁴¹

The educational facilities on campus were then greatly enhanced as the new science building was authorized to proceed with construction, located on the southwest corner of campus to the south of the new library and west of the Fine Arts Center. The building had been designed by Woodburn & O'Neil from Des Moines, though C.C. Woodburn had died in 1960 and the final design of this building thus likely fell again to his son William Woodburn. The modern design included a more formal vertical emphasis and use of concrete than the modern brick building designs of the previous decade (Figure 41). This building would be the last designed by the firm on campus. As Dr. C.H. Becker retired, the board of regents had voted in June 1964 to name the building the Becker Hall of Science to recognize his past and current efforts. When completed, the building would nearly double the amount of classroom space on campus, as well as providing modern facilities. Federal educational funding again was utilized, with a grant of \$389,956 through the higher education facilities act and a \$500,000 loan from Housing and Home Finance agency. With other fundraising continuing, the college proceeded with bids for the project in spring 1966, and they awarded the general contract for construction to Roth and Associates of Storm Lake.¹⁴² The new \$1.3 million Becker Hall of Science was noted in June 1966 as on schedule for construction, with plans to complete it in fall 1967. The new building was then dedicated on Saturday, November 11, 1967, with an address by Dr. Harold Urey, the 1934 winner of the Nobel prize in chemistry. Unfortunately, Dr. C.H. Becker died four days prior to the dedication, though able to see the building completed. The Becker Hall of Science was designed to house the physics, chemistry, mathematics, biology, and psychology departments, increasing Wartburg's overall classroom capacity by 80 percent. In addition to classrooms, laboratories, and offices, the building also included a planetarium, greenhouse, and 200-seat auditorium. The building remained noted as the showplace on campus in 1977, a spacious, modern, and air-conditioned classroom building. With the departments moved to the new building, the interior of Luther Hall underwent a major remodel over three years, starting with a commodious suite of administrative offices and clusters of teachers' offices.¹⁴³

¹⁴⁰ "Accreditation To Wartburg," *Waverly Democrat*, September 9, 1965, 20

¹⁴¹ "Enrollment Expected to Top 1,325," *Waverly Democrat*, September 9, 1965, 18

¹⁴² "To Name New Wartburg Bldg for Becker," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, June 3, 1964, 28; "Building, Repairs All Summer Long," *Waverly Democrat*, September 9, 1965, 18; "Collect Third of Funds for Wartburg Building," *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, November 25, 1965, 29; "Wartburg to Let Bids for Science Building Feb. 15," *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, February 1, 1966, 4; "Wartburg Science Hall Bids Total \$1,304,219," *Waverly Democrat*, February 17, 1966, 1

¹⁴³ "Wartburg Science Hall on Schedule," *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, June 24, 1966, 9; "\$250,000 Donated for Building at Wartburg," *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, September 11, 1966, 26; "Wartburg Cornerstone," *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, November 13, 1967, 4; Ottersberg 1977: 25

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Figure 41. Becker Hall of Science (Map #22) in June 1968, looking northeast (Waverly Historical Photograph Collection)

Housing for additional students continued to be a priority as well, with the design of the first cluster of small dormitories outlined on the far north end of campus moving forward in February 1966 as the addition to Clinton Hall was completed in January and construction moved forward on the Becker Hall of Science. Women initially moved into one story of the new addition to Clinton Hall (the new boys' dormitory), with plans to move them out by fall 1966 with the completion of the first set of new, small dormitory units. Plans called for a first cluster of four small dormitories, each with its own lounge and housing 24 students.¹⁴⁴ The new units were designed by Emery-Prall and Associates of Des Moines. This architectural firm was organized in January 1966 as a partnership between two long-time Des Moines architects, Amos B. Emery and N. Clifford Prall.¹⁴⁵ While both architects were known for their modern designs in the 1950s and 1960s, it was N. Clifford Prall that specialized in educational and institutional architecture. A graduate of Iowa State University, N. Clifford Prall opened his own architectural office in Des Moines in August 1954 as a general practice with an emphasis on the design of schools, public, and educational buildings.¹⁴⁶ With school consolidations through

¹⁴⁴ "New Dorm Opens," *Bremer County Independent*, January 24, 1966, 7; "Co-Ed Dorm Dedication Set Feb 15 at Wartburg," *Waverly Democrat*, February 10, 1966, 8

¹⁴⁵ "Emery-Prall New Architects' Firm," *Des Moines Register*, January 2, 1966, 92 (5F)

¹⁴⁶ "N. Clifford Prall Opens an Office," *Des Moines Register*, August 22, 1954, 35 (7M)

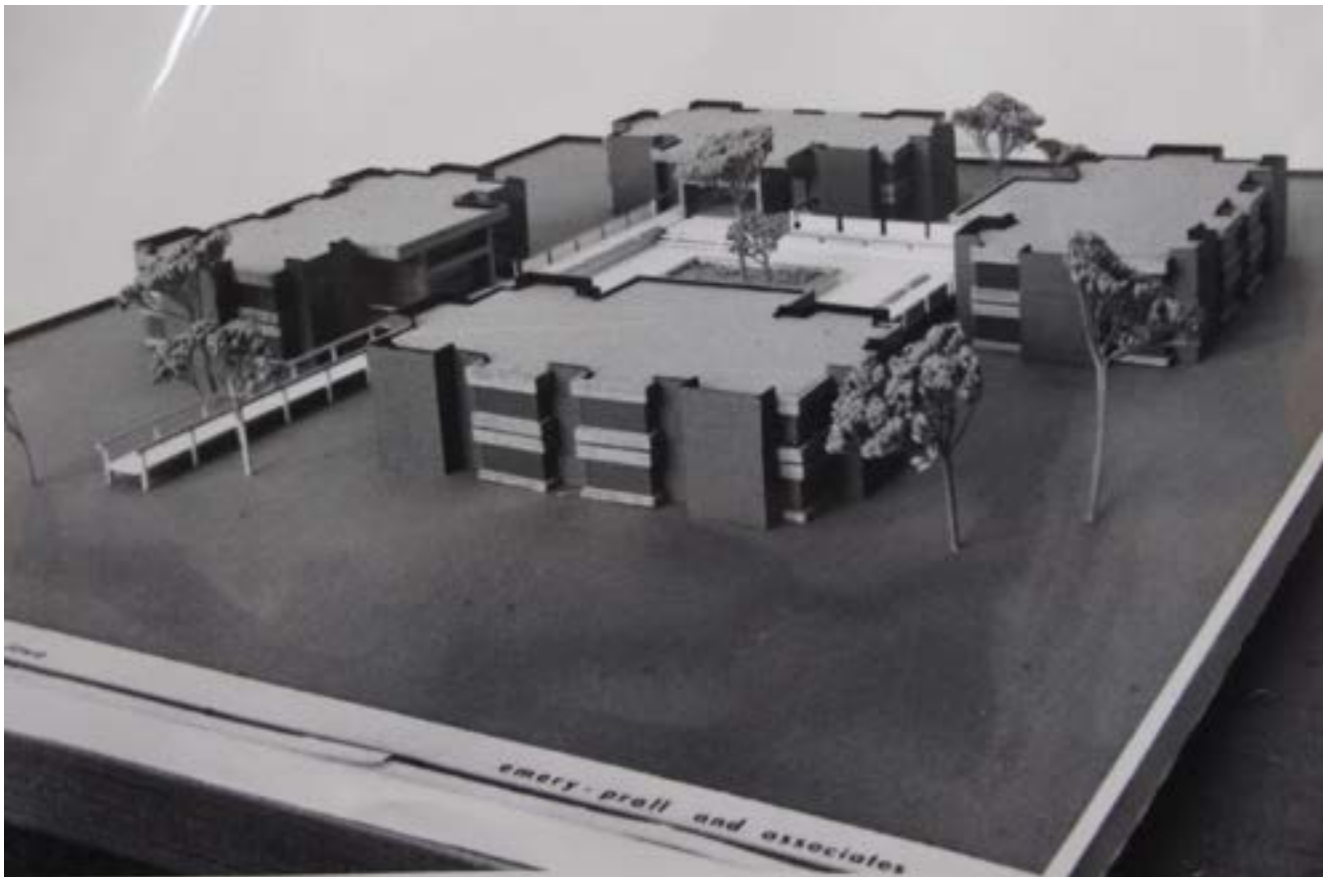
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the 1950s and into the 1960s, there was ample work for Prall in Iowa, and he also designed the addition for the engineering building at the University of Iowa in the early 1960s. Thus, he brought ample educational design experience to the firm of Emery-Prall and Associates of Des Moines when it formed in January 1966, and they immediately started work on the design of the dormitory cluster at Wartburg in February 1966. The firm was then named the architect for the "Hawkeye III" housing project at the University of Iowa in March 1966, which consisted of 18 groupings of three two-story apartment buildings.¹⁴⁷ N. Clifford Prall appears to have taken the lead on this commission as well as the new high school for United Community School District near Ames, while Amos B. Emery likely took the lead for other projects awarded in this period to the firm. As design and construction continued on dormitory clusters at Wartburg College, Emery-Prall and Associates was selected as the architect for the design of the new Area XI Community College (later named Des Moines Area Community College (DMACC)) on the south side of Ankeny in 1967, with N. Clifford Prall noted as the lead architect working on site planning and the design of the initial complex of buildings over the next five years.¹⁴⁸ The firm then appears to have dissolved in 1972.



**Figure 42. Design for small dormitories (Afton Manor)
(Wartburg College Archives Photograph Collection, also in *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, November 25, 1966, 9)**

The design of the dormitory clusters reflected national trends in higher education marked by a shift to more intimate residential spaces for students. The new women's and men's dormitories built through the 1950s and into the 1960s were typical designs of this period for dormitories, large modern buildings with a series of rooms along a corridor (Map #3, Map #14). These dormitories provide comfortable living quarters and lounges that promoted camaraderie and pleasant social intercourse. However, they were designed as mass

¹⁴⁷ "Graduate Student Housing, Dorm for 1,200 Among New Plans at UI," *Iowa City Press-Citizen*, March 12, 1966, 3

¹⁴⁸ "Will Vote Monday on Area Levy," *Des Moines Tribune*, September 7, 1967, 7; "A Growing Community College at Ankeny," *Des Moines Register*, September 26, 1971, 17

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housing, with limited privacy for residents. Additionally, the long halls created noisy conditions that were not conducive to serious studying. By the late 1960s, there was a trend among colleges toward smaller housing units, which offered more privacy and quieter quarters.¹⁴⁹ The proposed four small two-story dormitories would meet these goals. The dormitories were clustered around a central courtyard, also creating communal space for the students. The design by Emery-Prall and Associates was noted to better provide and maintain social groupings, which contributed to the strength of the educational program of a small college. Each of the four small dormitories consisted of 12 rooms (for two students), six bathrooms (shared between two rooms), and a lounge. Thus, the dormitory cluster was designed for a capacity of 96 students, and the first cluster was designed as women's dormitories. Three additional clusters were initially planned, with the second to be completed for men and others to be completed as space was required. The construction estimate of \$425,000 was funded by a loan from the American Lutheran Church, with the cost of \$4,250 per students noted as similar to the per student cost as the construction of Clinton Hall (slightly higher due to rising construction costs). The completion of the first cluster would provide sufficient housing to address the overcrowding situation, with additional clusters then providing additional space.¹⁵⁰

Construction on the new, small dormitories finally was started in spring 1967 as plans moved forward immediately for the construction of a similar second set of small dormitories. Enrollment had reached a new high of 1,387 in September 1966 with some rooms occupied by three students and other students again housed in buildings off campus. The design of small dormitories for 24 students was noted as a new concept in housing at Wartburg, as the college had previously built large institutional type buildings with housing for 100-200 students. One benefit of the small dormitory design was the relative speed of construction in comparison to a large building. The first set was built on the site of the tennis courts, which were then moved west to an area near the baseball diamond.¹⁵¹ As the contract was approved, the Board of Regents also approved moving forward with the design for another cluster of small dormitories, the second set of an anticipated four clusters to be constructed. Wartburg College received a reservation based on their preliminary application for \$535,000 in funds through the college housing loan program of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) on July 1, 1967 for the construction of the second set, with the final application then submitted.¹⁵² The first cluster of small dormitories around its courtyard was completed in time for the start of winter term in January 1968. The overall cluster was collectively named Afton Manor in honor of Afton, Minnesota, where St. Paul-Luther College had been founded in 1884, which had been merged into Wartburg College by the American Lutheran Church in 1935. Each of the individual dormitories was named for a person associated with the college, including Dr. Henry Ernst, Dr. William F. Schmidt, Dr. Jacob Cornils, and Dr. John O. Chellevoid.¹⁵³ Afton Manor was then dedicated during the annual Alumni Day in May 1968, with alumni of St. Paul-Luther invited as special guests. Both Dr. Schmidt and Dr. Chellevoid were present and spoke during the day's activities.¹⁵⁴ Thus, while the dormitories were thoroughly modern in their design and concept, Wartburg College intentionally again retained its connection to its roots through the naming of the grouping.

¹⁴⁹ Ottersberg 1977: 23

¹⁵⁰ "New Style Dormitories for Women at Wartburg," *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, November 25, 1966, 9

¹⁵¹ "Castle Singers to Dallas, Dorm Bid Openings, Recital, Drive," *Waverly Democrat*, February 16, 1967, 2

¹⁵² "Wartburg Plans New Dormitory Unit This Fall," *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, July 9, 1967, 23; "Small Dorm Units Next for Men at Wartburg," *Bremer County Independent*, July 10, 1967, 2; "Small Dorm Units for Men in Wartburg Plans," *Bremer County Independent*, August 28, 1967, 23

¹⁵³ Dr. Henry Ernst served as the first president of St. Paul-Luther from 1884-1917. Dr. William F. Schmidt was president of St. Paul-Luther from 1927-34, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Waverly for 16 years, and a member of Board of Higher Education of old ALC from 1944 to 1960 when Wartburg College expansion plans were underway. Dr. Jacob Cornils taught German for 19 years and served as treasurer for both St. Paul-Luther and Wartburg, as well as serving as acting president in 1934-35 at the time of the merger. Dr. John O. Chellevoid had served as a teacher at St. Paul-Luther and Wartburg for 33 years and as vice president at Wartburg since July 1965. He was the only active faculty member from St. Paul-Luther, and he was chairman of mathematics department ("Personalities in Wartburg's History Named in New Dorms," *Waverly Democrat*, December 21, 1967, 1)

¹⁵⁴ "Wartburg Alumni Day, May 17, Will See Dorms Dedicated," *Bremer County Independent*, May 13, 1968, 2

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Figure 43. Afton Manor (Map #4-8) built in 1967 on the north edge of campus (Wartburg College Archives Photograph Collection)

While plans to continue with the construction of the second cluster of small dormitories spanned most of 1968, Wartburg College focused on the extensive remodeling of Luther Hall to support educational and administrative functions for students and faculty. Remodeling of Luther Hall (Map #21) had started as soon as offices and departments moved out in 1967 with the completion of the Becker Hall of Science, but more extensive remodeling of this original classroom and administration building was then completed in 1968 and then the final projects were completed in 1969. Remodeling included a suite of offices for the education, history, and English departments; a chaplain's office; new classrooms from the old chemistry, biology, and physics laboratories; expansion of the admissions department; new offices for alumni and public relations; old history offices remodeled for the social work department; enlargement of facilities for president and Dean of the Faculty; a suite of offices for the college treasurer, business manager, and Financial Aid Director; a faculty lounge and post office; and a new language laboratory. While federal loans were sought for the dormitory construction, the remodeling was funded by the LIFE fund of The American Lutheran Church. Knights Gymnasium was also decorated on the interior with a new color scheme during summer 1968, about 20 years after its construction. A federal grant was also obtained to design the addition to Homuth Memorial Library, which would triple the size of the original library when it was completed (Map #26, later addition).¹⁵⁵

¹⁵⁵ "Campus Expansion Includes New Dorms," *Waverly Democrat*, August 29, 1968, 20, 22 (sec B p 1, 11)

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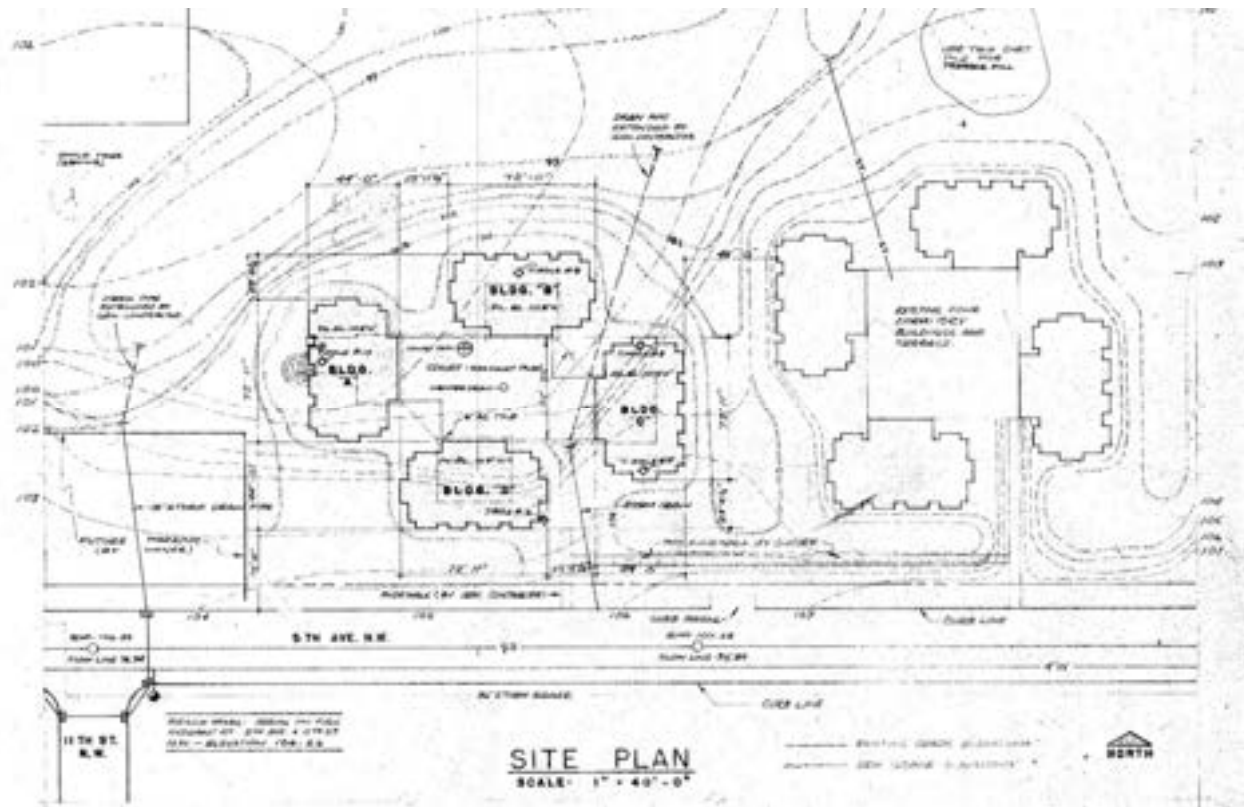


Figure 44. Site plan for the second dormitory cluster (Waverly Manor), with the first cluster (Afton Manor) shown on the right/east (Wartburg College Buildings collection)

The goal of housing to support the target of 1,500 students at Wartburg College was met with the last major project of the 1960s in the construction of the second cluster of small dormitories, which were dedicated as Waverly Manor during Homecoming in October 1969. The additional housing for students was again supported by federal financing, with a \$535,000 College Housing Loan from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The College Housing Loan Program was authorized by the Housing Act of 1950 under Section 401 to help colleges and hospitals expand their facilities to absorb increases in student enrollment. Emery-Prall and Associates of Des Moines were again hired to design the second cluster of small dormitories, utilizing similar themes and materials but creating a different design for this next grouping to the west of the first set. By the time that bids were opened in August 1968, plans had shifted from men to women to occupy the completed dormitories, with a need for additional female housing.¹⁵⁶ The cluster continued to be noted as the second of four anticipated clusters in August 1969, though it would be the only other cluster actually built with no need for additional housing through the 1970s. Similar to Afton Manor, each of the four dormitories had 12 double rooms with a shared bath for a total of 24 students in each unit or 96 students overall. The dormitories were formed into a cluster with a common courtyard.¹⁵⁷ The new cluster was named Waverly Manor in honor of the citizens of both “town and gown” according to President Dr. John W. Bachman. He noted that the important relationship between Wartburg and Waverly had begun 90 years earlier, and he anticipated that each would continue to strengthen the other for decades to come. The citizens of the community had regularly demonstrated interest in the college, and Wartburg had attempted to contribute in many ways to civic life in Waverly. This spirit of cooperation and mutual support was key to the success of Wartburg College and even more important during this time period when society seemed in danger of

¹⁵⁶ “Clear \$535,000 Loan for Wartburg’s Dorm,” *Bremer County Independent*, February 5, 1968, 1; “Open Bids on Dorm Cluster at Wartburg,” *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, August 18, 1968, 30; “Campus Expansion Includes New Dorms,” *Waverly Democrat*, August 29, 1968, 20,22 (sec B p 1, 11

¹⁵⁷ “Wartburg Opens Aug. 31,” *Waverly Democrat*, August 21, 1969, 16, 21 (sec B, p 1, 4)

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collapse from gaps separating generations, races, and socioeconomic groups.¹⁵⁸ Each dormitory was named after a long-time faculty member at Wartburg: August Engelbrecht, Dr. Martin Wiederaenders, Dr. A.W. Swensen, and Dr. Gerhard Ottersberg.¹⁵⁹ In 1977, the occupancy was noted to be a mixture of men and women, generally restricted to upperclassmen. The smaller units were noted as more comfortable with greater privacy than the larger dormitories, including a lounge for students in each building.¹⁶⁰



Figure 45. Courtyards in two dormitory clusters, Afton Manor (Map #4-7) and Waverly Manor (Map #8-11), built north of 5th Ave NW on the north edge of campus (Ottersberg 1977: 24c)

¹⁵⁸ Dr. John W. Bachman, "In A Climate of Mutual Respect," *Waverly Democrat*, August 21, 1969, 16 (sec b, p 1)

¹⁵⁹ Rev. August Engelbrecht was a former student who then joined the faculty in 1889 and was president of Wartburg Normal College in Waverly from 1909 until 1933. Dr. Martin Wiederaenders was former chairman of the education department and taught from 1919 until his death in 1954. Dr. A.W. Swensen was chairman of the chemistry department from 1925 to 1966, retiring in 1968. A portrait of Dr. Swensen was also unveiled in Becker Hall of Science, painted by Mrs. James A. Kent of Iowa City and commissioned by former students. Dr. Gerhard Ottersberg served as chairman of the history department from 1933 until 1966 ("Auditorium, Dorm Dedications," *Bremer County Independent*, October 20, 1969, 1)

¹⁶⁰ Ottersberg 1977: 23-24

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Figure 46. Waverly Manor (Map #9-13) built in 1969 on the north edge of campus to west of Afton Manor (Wartburg College Archives Photograph Collection)

As Becker Hall of Science and these dormitories clusters were completed in the late 1960s to extend the capacity for classrooms and housing on campus to support the education of current students, Wartburg College reached its peak enrollment of 1,450 in 1968, nearly at the goal of 1,500 students as the last of the baby boomers graduated from college. Enrollment then declined slightly to 1,409 in 1969. With the development of Wartburg College and other businesses in Waverly, the population of the community grew from 6,357 in 1960 to 7,205 in 1970. Thus, students and faculty at Wartburg composed about one-quarter of the population of the town. Teaching had continued to be a dominant course of study through the 1960s, with increases noted in business and social work students. About 70% of the students at the end of the 1960s were Lutheran, and almost two-thirds were residents of Iowa. Amendments were made to the constitution and bylaws of Wartburg College in 1968, setting term limits and removing the requirement that all board members be Lutheran.¹⁶¹ Thus, the trend was continued towards the development of a more general liberal arts college in a small community. Without the need for additional housing, only the original two dormitory clusters were built. Aerial photographs from 1969 and 1971 thus show the campus development through this major period of development from the end of the 1940s to the end of the 1960s (Figures 47-48). Old Main (Map #1) remains at the center of campus, with Grossmann Hall (Map #2) to its west and Clinton Hall (Map #3) to its north. The dormitory clusters (Map #4-13) are then found north of 5th Ave NW, and the U-shaped Centennial complex (Map #14) to the northeast of Old Main. The Residence is then to its south (Map #15) with the Student Memorial Union (Map #18, later additions) to its south. Wartburg Hall (demolished, columns, Map #20) remains between it and Luther Hall (Map #21), with Little Theater (Map #22) at the southeast corner. In the southwest quadrant, the Becker Hall of Science (Map #25) anchored the corner, with the Fine Arts Center (Map #24) to the east and the library to the north (Map #26, later additions). Knight Gymnasium was to its north, with the major addition and stadium to the northwest. As Dutch Elm disease hit campus in the late 1960s, trees were removed and new trees planted, also evident on the aerial photographs.

¹⁶¹ Matthias 2002: 75; Ottersberg 1977: 2, 16-17

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Figure 47. Aerial photograph of Wartburg College campus in 1969, looking northwest (Wartburg College Archives Photograph Collection)

Becker Hall of Science (Map #25) at middle-left in southwest corner of campus, with library (Map #26) to north and Fine Arts Center (Map #24) to east. Little Theater (Map #22) at lower center, with Luther Hall and Neumann Auditorium (Map #21), old Wartburg Hall, and Student Memorial Union (Map #18) to north. Old Main (Map #1) is in center on north half of campus in middle of upper right, with Grossmann Hall (Map 2) and Clinton Hall (Map #3) to west/left, The Residence (Map #15) to the east/right, and Centennial complex (Map #14) to the northeast/right. The four dormitories associated with Afton Manor (Map #4-8) are across 5th Ave NW to the north of Clinton Hall, with the four dormitories associated with Waverly Manor (Map #9-13) under construction to their west/left. The athletic facilities and Knights Gymnasium are then located in the northwest corner of campus to the west/left of Grossmann Hall and Clinton Hall.

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Figure 48. Aerial photograph of Wartburg College campus in 1971, with NRHP boundary added (Iowa Geographic Map Server; McCarley 2021)

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The final building project for Wartburg College completed per the post-war campus planning to create a premier institution of higher education was the addition to the library, also the last of the building projects envisioned with multiple phases. Construction on the larger L-shaped front addition to the library started in the early 1970s, roughly tripling the size of the facility. The enlarged building was then dedicated as Engelbrecht Library in 1972, again recognizing the contributions of August Engelbrecht to Wartburg College (Map #26, later front addition). The facilities completed by 1972 would then serve Wartburg College for a decade before additional construction would be required for the college. Enrollment numbers declined through the 1970s, with the admissions office working to get sufficient applicants to keep enrollment stable. This decline was due to a combination of national factors that also impacted other small liberal arts colleges. The largest factor was the end of the baby boom generation reaching college, with lower numbers of high school graduates to then recruit. Technical-vocational education offered through community colleges and other programs also grew in popularity, a better alternative for less talented students. Additionally, rising tuition costs steered some students to public institutions that maintained lower fees. In 1973, Dr. John W. Bachman resigned as president to take a call to the Office of Communication and Mission Support of The American Lutheran Church.¹⁶² By this time, the development program for Wartburg College through the middle of the 20th century had reached its culmination, both in terms of expansion of curriculum to a full liberal arts college and expansion of its campus to meet the needs of the student body and faculty that had expanded seven fold since the early 1940s.

Solidification and Legacy of Wartburg College, 1974-2021

As the college campus might be viewed a continuously evolving organism, Wartburg College has continued to develop, grow, adapt, and strengthen over the last five decades. With the departure of Dr. Bachman, Dr. William W. Jellema assumed responsibilities as president in 1974 and worked to create an identity for "The Wartburg" in its German roots.¹⁶³ Robert Vogel was then served as the 15th president of Wartburg College from in 1980 to 1998. The faculty adopted the "Wartburg Plan" in 1980, a distinctive and distinguished program in general education that provided common curricular experiences for students for the next two decades. Enrollment stood at 1,108 students within the community of 8,444 residents. Funds were raised through the Design for Tomorrow campaign in the early 1980s for the construction of a separate building for the business department (Map #19), demolition of Wartburg Hall (columns, Map #20), a book store and visitors center addition on the south side of the Student Memorial Union (Map #18). The president's residence was then moved from campus to the "Greenwood" estate, located a short distance north of campus, in 1986. The former residence (Map #13) on campus was then renovated as the center part of a dormitory complex that included the construction of a building to the south in 1987 (Map #15) and then a second dormitory to the north in 1989 (Map #14).¹⁶⁴ Campus continued to develop to meet the educational needs of the students in the 1990s. The Fine Arts Center (Map #24) was expanded with an addition to its northeast in 1991, which provided additional classrooms, practice rooms, and assembly spaces. A dedicated chapel (Map #23) was then built on campus in 1994, located to the east of the new arts center addition. Despite its heritage in the American Lutheran Church, a separate chapel was not built on the campus until this period, with spaces in other multi-use buildings serving this purpose throughout the decades. The chapel was connected with skywalks to both of these buildings in 1995. The new dormitory was built in 1995 to the east of the historic core of campus, named as Grossmann Hall. Thus, the original Grossmann Hall was renamed Founders Hall (Map #2). Finally, the Rada-Aleff Classroom Technology Center was built on the south side of Luther Hall in 1995, connected with a hyphen to this elevation while maintaining the integrity of the earlier façade within the interior space. By 1998, enrollment had climbed to 1,541 students, finally crossing the 1,500 mark that had been set as the goal in 1964. The library façade addition was completed in 1999 to meet the needs of

¹⁶² Ottersberg 1977: 21-26, 41; Matthias 2002: 65-67

¹⁶³ Ottersberg 1977: 22, 25-26, 41-43; Matthias 2002: 71-74

¹⁶⁴ Matthias 2002: 72, 75-78

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additional students, creating modern interior spaces and a new façade for the building (Map #26). As Robert Vogel retired as president in 1998, the library was dedicated as the Robert and Sally Vogel Library.¹⁶⁵ With increased enrollment again came the need for additional dormitory space, and the five building Knights Village was then completed in 2000, located on the north edge of campus to the east of Afton Manor. Thus, the envisioned construction of additional dormitories on this section of campus was finally fulfilled.

Wartburg College continued to develop as a premier educational institution in the first decades of the 21st century. The college embarked on Commission Wartburg in 1998 under the leadership of Jack R. Ohle as president, a long-range planning process that was followed by Campaign Wartburg in 2001. During this period, Wartburg College completed five building projects: Walston-Hoover Stadium in 2001, a new maintenance building in 2002, remodeling and enlarging of the Student Memorial Union as the Saemann Student Center in 2003 (Map #18), addition of Lohe Hall on the east of the new Grossman Hall in 2003, and the Science Center addition to east side of The Becker Hall of Science in 2004, creating an interior courtyard (Map #25). In addition to the capital projects, Campaign Wartburg raised over \$50 million for endowments for scholarships and other programs and over the \$7 million goal for its annual fund, which helps underwrite Wartburg's operating budget and manage tuition rates.¹⁶⁶ The planning and construction of the Wartburg-Waverly Sports and Wellness Center spanned from 2005 through 2007, the largest project in campus history at \$30 million. This 200,000-square-foot new athletic complex, dubbed "The W," was designed to serve both campus residents and community residents, with support from the City of Waverly, Wartburg College, and local businesses. The success of Campaign Wartburg in terms of fundraising was complemented by the implementation of 97 percent of 266 recommendations from the Commission Wartburg study. It was noted as so successful that it became part of Harvard University's higher education case study catalog for general instructional use.¹⁶⁷ Following the close of the Campaign Wartburg program in 2006, Wartburg College then embarked on Commission on Mission, a new strategic planning process that looked at the meaning of four key concepts embodied in the college's mission: leadership, service, faith and learning.¹⁶⁸ In July 2009, the current president, Darrel Colson, was elected to this position. Wartburg was noted at the time with more than 100 full-time faculty members and approximately 1,800 students representing 27 countries and 40 states. The Transforming Tomorrow campaign was launched in 2012, raising \$89.5 million for the creation of more than 60 new donor-funded scholarships, six endowed chairs and professorships, the construction of the Knief Outdoor Athletics Pavilion (practice space and amenities), and the renovation of Clinton Hall into the McCoy Living and Learning Center (new accessible entry addition, expanded common areas, a faculty-in-residence apartment, and energy-efficient upgrades). Overall, the campaign secured \$34 million in scholarship gift commitments, positioning the college to further support its students.¹⁶⁹ Wartburg College remains a strong private liberal arts college in northeast Iowa and an integral part of the community of Waverly.

¹⁶⁵ Matthias 2002: 75, 78

¹⁶⁶ Matthias 2002: 82; "Wartburg campaign generates \$90-plus million," *Waterloo Courier*, October 14, 2006; "Ohle prepares to leave Wartburg after decade of service," *Waterloo Courier*, June 18, 2008

¹⁶⁷ "Wartburg campaign generates \$90-plus million," *Waterloo Courier*, October 14, 2006; "College-city wellness center draws rave reviews, skepticism," *Waterloo Courier*, March 2, 2009; "Ohle prepares to leave Wartburg after decade of service," *Waterloo Courier*, June 18, 2008; "Reception to honor Wartburg president," *Waterloo Courier*, June 18, 2008

¹⁶⁸ "Welcome to Wartburg president," *Waterloo Courier*, September 9, 2009

¹⁶⁹ "Welcome to Wartburg president," *Waterloo Courier*, September 9, 2009; "Wartburg tops fund drive goal," *Waterloo Courier*, October 13, 2017

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Matthias, Ronald. *Still on the Move: Wartburg College, 1852-2002*. Cedar Rapids: WDG Publishing, 2002.

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Waterloo Courier (under various names)

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Shank, Wesley. *Iowa's Historic Architects*. Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1999.

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Turner, Paul Venable. *Campus: An American Planning Tradition*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1984.

Wartburg College building files. Maintenance office, Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa.

Wartburg College Special Collections. Photographs collection and drawings collection. Robert and Sally Vogel Library, Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa.

Waverly Historical Photographs Collection. Waverly Public Library, Waverly, Iowa.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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):

Iowa Site #09-01918

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

approximately 25 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

A	<u>42.731145</u> Latitude	<u>-92.484040</u> Longitude	D	<u>42.726685</u> Latitude	<u>-92.480785</u> Longitude
B	<u>42.731145</u> Latitude	<u>-92.482420</u> Longitude	E	<u>42.726700</u> Latitude	<u>-92.484230</u> Longitude
C	<u>42.730455</u> Latitude	<u>-92.480635</u> Longitude			

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

The boundary begins at the northeast corner of the historic core of the campus of Wartburg College, which is the southeast corner of 5th Ave NW and 8th St NW. The boundary extends south for approximately 1,200 feet along the eastern edge of the historic core of campus (with two slight jogs to follow the east line), extends southwest for approximately 140 feet along the property line, extends for approximately 870 feet to the west along the property line and north side of 1st Ave NW, extends north for approximately 250 feet, extends east for approximately 120 feet, extends north for approximately 210 feet, extends east for approximately 200 feet, extends north for approximately 900 feet to the north side of 5th Ave NW, extends west for approximately 280 feet along the north side of 5th Ave NE, extends north for approximately 180 feet to the creek, extends northeast along the creek for approximately 60 feet, extends east for approximately 390 feet, extends south for approximately 265 feet to the south side of 5th Ave NW, and extends approximately 420 feet east to the point of beginning. The boundary is depicted on Figure 2 on page 5.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the historic core of the campus of Wartburg College encompassing extant resources built within the period of significance on campus, following property and parcel lines where appropriate. Later resources built after the period of significance have been excluded from the boundary.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rebecca Lawin McCarley date June 22, 2022
organization SPARK Consulting telephone 319-200-9767
street & number 1630 Park Ave SE email sparkconsulting@octaspark.com
city or town Cedar Rapids state IA zip code 52403

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- ... **GIS Location Map (Google Earth or BING)**
- ... **Local Location Map**
- ... **Site Plan**
- ... **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- ... **Photo Location Map** (Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

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

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

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Photographs:

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Wartburg College Historic District

City or Vicinity: Waverly

County: Bremer County **State:** Iowa

Photographer: Rebecca Lawin McCarley

Date Photographed: May 1, 2020

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1. Central portion of campus, camera facing north toward Old Main (#1)
2. Old Main (#1), camera facing northeast
3. Grossmann Hall (now Founders Hall) (#2), camera facing northwest
4. North end of original campus, camera facing southwest to Grossmann Hall (#2) and Clinton Hall (#3)
5. North end of original campus, camera facing south to Old Main (#1) and Clinton Hall (#3)
6. Waverly Manor (#9-13), camera facing northwest
7. Waverly Manor, camera facing west towards courtyard (#13) and Swensen House (#11)
8. Afton Manor (#4-8), camera facing northwest
9. Afton Manor, camera facing southeast towards courtyard (#8) and Cornils House (#7)
10. Centennial Complex (#14), camera facing north
11. Centennial Complex (#14), camera facing northeast to entry to Centennial Hall and Vollmer Hall
12. The Residence (Map #15), camera facing west
13. Central portion of campus, camera facing southeast to Student Center (#18), Business Center (#19), and Luther Hall (#21)
14. Central portion of campus, camera facing south to Luther Hall (#21), Wartburg Chapel (#23), and Fine Arts Center (#24)
15. Luther Hall (#21) with Wartburg Chapel (#23), camera facing southeast
16. Luther Hall (#21), camera facing northeast
17. Neumann Auditorium (rear of Luther Hall) (#21) and Wartburg Hall columns (#20), camera facing southwest
18. Neumann Auditorium (rear of Luther Hall) (#21), camera facing northwest
19. Little Theater (original gymnasium), camera facing northwest
20. Southern portion of campus, camera facing northeast towards Student Center (18) and Luther Hall (#21)
21. McElroy Fine Arts Center (#24), camera facing northeast
22. Becker Hall of Science (#25), camera facing northeast

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Photograph key for Wartburg College Historic District (McCarley 2021)

(base map: 2016 aerial photograph, Bremer County GIS)

Wartburg College Historic District, Waverly, IA



Photograph 1. Central portion of campus, camera facing north toward Old Main (#1)



Photograph 2. Old Main (#1), camera facing northeast

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Photograph 3. Grossman Hall (now Founders Hall) (#2), camera facing northwest



Photograph 4. North end of original campus, camera facing southwest to Grossman Hall (#2) and Clinton Hall (#3)

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Photograph 5. North end of original campus, camera facing south to Old Main (#1) and Clinton Hall (#3)



Photograph 6. Waverly Manor (#9-13), camera facing northwest

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Photograph 7. Waverly Manor, camera facing west towards courtyard (#13) and Swensen House (#11)



Photograph 8. Afton Manor (#4-8), camera facing northwest

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Photograph 9. Afton Manor, camera facing southeast towards courtyard (#8) and Cornils House (#7)



Photograph 10. Centennial Complex (#14), camera facing north

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Photograph 11. Centennial Complex (#14), camera facing northeast to entry to Centennial Hall and Vollmer Hall



Photograph 12. The Residence (Map #15), camera facing west

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Photograph 13. Central portion of campus, camera facing southeast to Student Center (#18), Business Center (#19), and Luther Hall (#21)



Photograph 14. Central portion of campus, camera facing south to Luther Hall (#21), Wartburg Chapel (#23), and Fine Arts Center (#24)

Wartburg College Historic District, Waverly, IA



Photograph 15. Luther Hall (#21) with Wartburg Chapel (#23), camera facing southeast



Photograph 16. Luther Hall (#21), camera facing northeast

Wartburg College Historic District, Waverly, IA



Photograph 17. Neumann Auditorium (rear of Luther Hall) (#21) and Wartburg Hall columns (#20), camera facing southwest



Photograph 18. Neumann Auditorium (rear of Luther Hall) (#21), camera facing northwest

Wartburg College Historic District, Waverly, IA



Photograph 19. Little Theater (original gymnasium), camera facing northwest



Photograph 20. Southern portion of campus, camera facing northeast towards Student Center (18) and Luther Hall (#21)

Wartburg College Historic District, Waverly, IA



Photograph 21. McElroy Fine Arts Center (#24), camera facing northeast



Photograph 22. Becker Hall of Science (#25), camera facing northeast