



United States Department of the Interior


NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

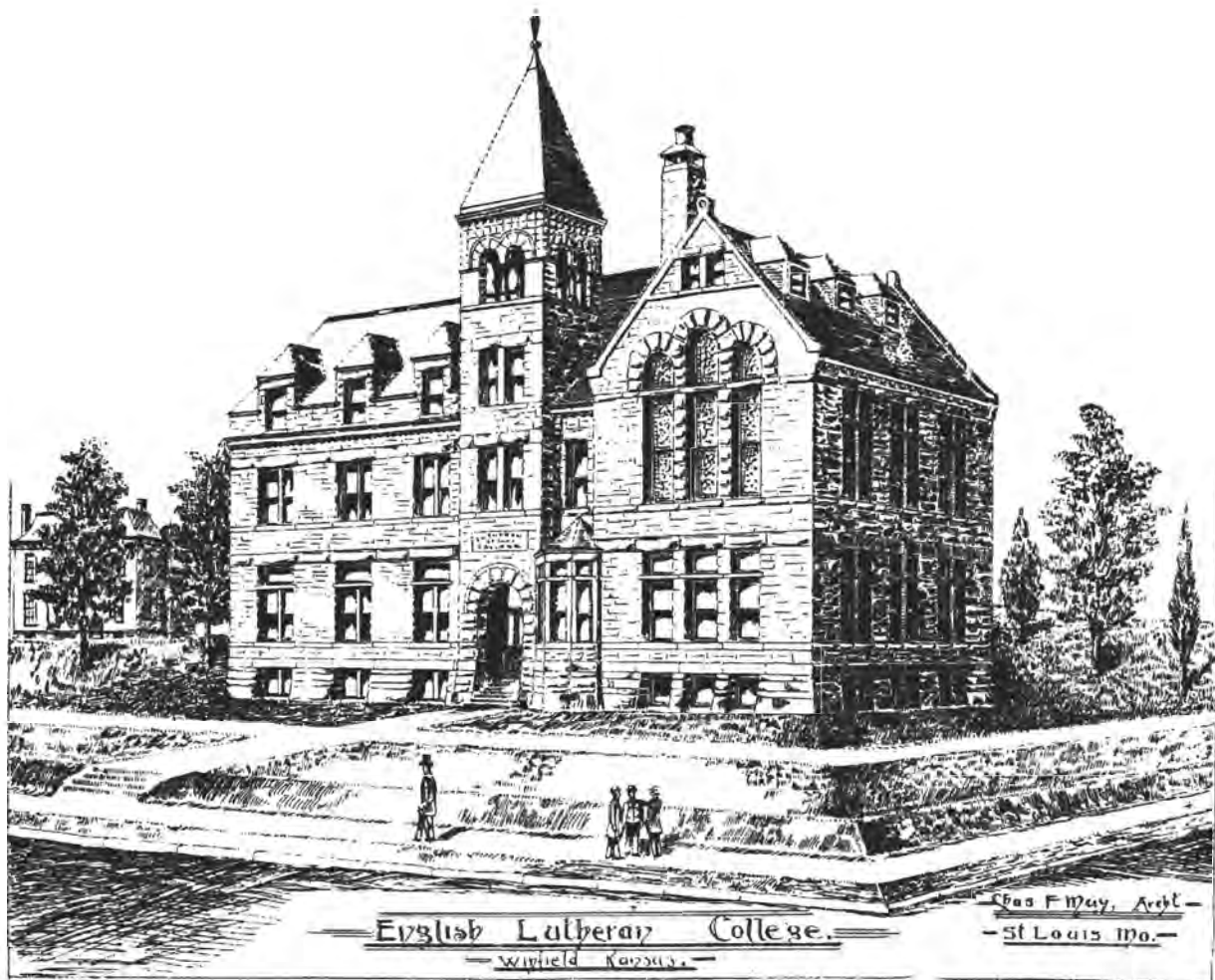
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

January 18, 2011

Notice to file:

This property has been automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the fact that the publication of our Federal Register Notice: "National Register of Historic Places: Pending Nominations and Other Actions" was delayed beyond our control to the point where the mandated 15 day public comment period ended after our required 45 day time frame to act on the nomination. If the 45th day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day. The nomination is technically adequate and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and thus, automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

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Architect's Rendering - 1893

B A D E N H A L L

St. John's Lutheran College: Baden Hall ■ Winfield, Kansas ■ Nomination for National Register of Historic Places

submitted to:
 MetroPlains, LLC
 1600 University Avenue, Suite 212
 St. Paul, Minnesota 55104

produced by:
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 5700 Jackdaw Drive
 Loveland, Colorado 80537

August 2010

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1138

DEC 02 2010

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 St. John's Lutheran College: Baden Hall

other names/site number Kansas State Survey No. 035-5970-00003

2. Location

street & number Seventh Avenue and College Street

☐ not for publication

city or town Winfield

☐ Vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Cowley code 035 zip code 67156

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

Patricia Zolner
Signature of certifying official

12/1/10
Date

DSHPO
Title

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:)

for Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

1.18.11
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public – Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public – State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: college

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Richardsonian Romanesque

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: stone

walls: stone/brick

roof: asphalt shingles; built-up roofing

other: steel/wood window frames

Narrative Description

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

Summary

Baden Hall forms a cornerstone for the suburban campus of St. John's Lutheran College near downtown Winfield. It fronts south near the intersection of Seventh Avenue and College Street, surrounded by a large landscaped lawn. Although presently in an abandoned and deteriorating condition, the building maintains many of its character-defining elements. It is a three-story, masonry structure with a rectangular plan and a steeply pitched hipped roof. The walls are finished with rock-faced stone, and the internal structural frame (a replacement) is built of concrete block walls and concrete slab floors over steel joists. A high-style example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, the building's façade is dominated by a four-story bell tower, which frames the front entrance, and a prominent side gable. The first- and second-floor interiors are made up of small dormitory rooms aligned along double-loaded hallways; the third floor is in a state of partial demolition.

Elaboration

Baden Hall, the original building of St. John's Lutheran College, is situated within the mildly urban setting of the southern Kansas city of Winfield. The building lies in a suburban small-college campus several blocks east of Winfield's central business district. Developed incrementally over time, this campus is surrounded by an early 20th century residential neighborhood. The surrounding buildings are primarily single-family dwellings, one or two stories in height, with modestly scaled architecture and conventional residential landscaping. Baden Hall is situated on the eastern edge of St. John's college campus, at the intersection of Seventh Avenue and College Street. Immediately north of the building is the Library (1961), which has been adaptively reused as the Winfield Public Library. Other buildings that comprise the campus include Rehwinkle Hall (1916; NRHP 1991), Meyer Hall (1924) and Mundinger Hall (1951; NRHP 2002), all massive three-story stone buildings, and the more recent Campus Center (1965) and Gymnasium (1959).

Baden Hall had originally been situated at the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Seventh Avenue and College Street, facing south toward Seventh on a typical suburban corner lot. It was stepped back from and raised above the intersection and surrounded by typical 19th century street-side amenities—stone curbs and sidewalks, grassed lawn that sloped down to the street and landscape plantings. This prominent positioning at the front of the campus distinguished it as the visual cornerstone for the college as it grew during the 20th century. Seventh Avenue has more recently been converted to a pedestrian walk in front of the building, with the street paving and curbing removed, and Baden Hall now sits in a flat grassed lawn surrounded by numerous large deciduous and evergreen trees and foundation shrubs. It is connected to the network of concrete sidewalks that links the various campus buildings.

Designed by St. Louis architect Charles F. May, the Hall was constructed in 1893-1894. It features massive stone exterior bearing walls and foundations, with traditional wood-frame internal structure

(which has been extensively altered, as discussed later in this section). The building is massed as an immense three-story block on a raised basement with battered walls. It is distinguished by its sloped roofs and extensive window walls on all sides. The façade faces south and is dominated by a central four-story bell tower. Baden Hall's original footprint—a simple rectangle, 100 feet wide and 56 feet deep, with a single projection for a small angled bay on the façade—remains unaltered.

Many of the defining elements of the building are essentially intact today. The roof is a truncated hip, with steeply pitched slopes that extend to a large flat-roof section at the middle. The pitched surfaces are sheathed with asphalt shingles; the flat section, presumably, is a built-up roof. This roof intersects with a side gable, the ridgeline of which runs north-south the full depth of the building along its east end. The side gable is framed on either end by pitched stone parapets. These feature corbelled stone cornice returns on the walls at the lower ends and stone crockets at the peaks. The roofs on all sides are seated with dentilled stone cornices, and the pitched roof surfaces are punctuated on all sides with frame hipped-roof dormers. The exterior walls are comprised of rock-faced limestone masonry laid in a coursed ashlar pattern using grapevine mortar joints. These stones feature tooled edges at the corners. In the peaks of the two cross gables, the stones are cut into squares and laid in a checkerboard pattern.

The windows come in a variety of Romanesque configurations, with round-arched and straight-linteled heads. Originally built with wood one-over-one double-hung sash set within the stone walls, almost all of the windows on Baden Hall have been replaced with steel industrial sash. The windows all originally featured stone lintels and lug sills set integrally in the stone walls—and some still do—but the majority now have cast stone sills and are separated vertically by brick spandrel panels that lack articulated lintels. The building's most distinctive windows are located on north and south walls under the side gables. Each of these features three vertical lines of windows—the center window slightly taller than the flanking two—capped by round arches with heavy stone voussoirs and separated by stone pilasters and transom bands. Above these in the gables are trios of double-hung windows (modified somewhat on the north side), set in rectangular openings with stone lintels and sills.

Other windows located on the walls under the pitched roofs are aligned vertically and horizontally; these all originally featured rectangular openings with continuous stone lintels and sills that formed band courses on the stone walls and, on the first floor, stone transom bands. More recent modifications have changed this configuration considerably, however. The Hall originally featured doorways on its south façade and north rear. More recently, the north doorway has been infilled and a new doorway opened at the stairway on the west side. The door frames have all been replaced, and none of the original doors remains.

The most prominent element of the building is its handsomely proportioned bell tower centered on the south façade. Measuring 14'-6" square and extending four stories in height, this tower dominates the façade and delineates the building's main entrance. Its ground floor is comprised of a wide Romanesque arch, which is formed by heavy rock-faced stone voussoirs. The archway frames the entrance, with a double-leaf doorway with a transom over. Above this, on each of the second and third floors, was originally a pair of double-hung windows with transoms, framed by continuous stone lintels, sills and transom bars. The second-floor windows have been replaced with the same steel units found elsewhere on the building, but the third-floor windows remain unaltered. The tower's fourth floor contains an open-air belfry. Each face contains a pair of round arches, which feature

rock-faced stone voussoirs, corbelled stone springers and continuous sill, coved stone hoodmolds, and a short cylindrical column inbetween with a foliated cushion capital. The tower roof is a steeply pitched pyramid, sheathed with standing-seam metal sheets and capped with a decorative pressed-metal finial.

Baden Hall derives its architectural distinction from its high-style Richardsonian Romanesque façade. The style is directly attributable to Boston-based architect Henry Hobson Richardson, who is generally regarded as one of the three greatest American architects (along with Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright).¹ Richardson had first introduced his distinctive style in 1872 on the Trinity Church in Boston. He quickly developed an architectural vocabulary that combined forms and surfaces from the Italian vernacular with a robust treatment that was distinctively American. The Richardsonian Romanesque style eschewed the smooth surfaces and vertical planes of its predecessors in favor of more richly textured wall finishes and a horizontal emphasis. Richardson's buildings epitomized massiveness, with their heavy stone masonry and deep reveals for the window and door openings. Romanesque round arches appeared everywhere, often with contrasting stone quoins and voussoirs. Columns tended to be short and stubby with massive capitals. In contrast with the horizontal lines of their eaves and masonry joints, most Richardsonian Romanesque buildings feature some sort of vertical projection, either in the form of a tower or prominently placed wall dormers.

Architectural critics of the time hailed the Richardsonian Romanesque style as a distinctively American architectural expression. "If there are any prevailing characteristics in the best architectural work of the present day in this country," stated Henry Van Brunt, contemporary architect and a close friend of Richardson, "they consist of the free use of heavy Romanesque forms from the south of France: low-brow round arches, stone mullions and transoms, wide-spreading gables, severe sky-lines, apsidal projections, rounded angles, and towers with low, pointed domical roofs; a great wealth of carving, where the work is rich; a general aspect of heaviness and strength, frequently degenerating into an affectation of rudeness. Columns are short and stumpy, and capitals show Byzantine influence. Colonnades and arcades of windows are frequent, and all are free from the trammels of classicism. The new fashion has, for the moment, driven aspiration and lightness as well as precision and correctness out of the market."²

¹ James F. O'Gorman, *H.H. Richardson: Architectural Forms for an American Society* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987), 54.

² Henry Van Brunt, "Henry Hobson Richardson, Architect." *Atlantic Monthly* 58:349 (November 1886), 686. Van Brunt continued with his defense of the style:

A new style of architecture—a style in the sense of the great historical styles, as those of Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Romanesque, medieval Saracenic, and early Renaissance periods—is impossible. But good architecture is possible. The progress of architectural knowledge has already begun to enable us to have our own revivals, and the experiments we are trying in this respect, being free from the prejudices of patriotic sentiment which I believe to be a serious hindrance to the advance of English art, are curious and not without promise. Among these minor revivals, that of the Romanesque forms of Auvergne, in which the vigorous round arches, the robust columns, the strong capitals, and the rich but semi-barbaric sculpture are tempered with reminiscences of the finer Roman art, is at the moment the most interesting and perhaps the most promising.

Van Brunt and other architects regarded the Richardsonian Romanesque style as an antidote to the copying of European building forms then commonplace in American practice. They admired Richardson's bold forms and robust detailing and respected the manner in which he adapted a historical revival to fit modern tastes and needs. Many felt that the style represented the best hope for an American architectural idiom. Few, though, dared to copy it literally while Richardson himself was practicing. His style was so self-assured and so singular that during the 1880s Richardson was almost its sole practitioner. After he died in 1886 at the age of 47, however, others soon embraced his style for a wide range of applications. "While he was living," stated Montgomery Schuyler, another contemporary architect, in 1891, "architects who regarded themselves as in any degree his rivals were naturally loath to introduce in a design dispositions or features or details, of which the suggestion plainly came from him. Since his death has 'extinguished envy' and ended rivalry, the admiration his work excited has been free to express itself either in direct imitation or in the adoption and elaboration of the suggestion his work furnished."³

Charles May's interpretation of Richardson's style for Baden Hall was fairly literal, incorporating some of the best features of his vernacular. The building's prominent central tower, round-arched windows, rough-hewn stonework, steeply pitched rooflines with lines of dormers, recessed entry and general feeling of mass and stability were archetypal for the style. Lacking perhaps was Richardson's brooding sense of horizontality. May's skillful handling of the Romanesque style marks Baden Hall as one of the best-articulated examples of this architectural idiom in the region. In its time, it was a point of pride for the city, as illustrated by this description in the *Winfield Courier*:

On East Seventh avenue, almost to the point of its highest elevation there stands, of massive proportions, a building fine in appearance, built of solid stone blocks, rough ashlar style, a structure of simple, yet harmonious architecture, St. John's Lutheran college, an enduring monument to the memory of the founder, and builder, the universally esteemed late and lamented J.P. Baden. As you enter its Roman-arched portals, you are pleased with the beautiful halls, spacious classrooms, splendid chapel furnished with opera seats and musical instruments, well ventilated studies and dormitories, fully equipped laboratory, library, lavatories, gymnasium, etc.⁴

Alterations to the building made during an extensive renovation undertaken in 1956 have resulted in numerous changes to its spatial organization and a loss of much of its original fabric, both interior and exterior. At that time, all of the interior structural elements were removed, including all floors and joists, ceilings, interior walls and studs, door and window frames—essentially gutting the structure to the shell of its exterior walls. The interior components were then replaced with concrete block walls and new concrete floors on corrugated steel pans supported by welded steel bar joists. Celotex ceiling tiles were stapled to wood furring strips attached to the underside of the joists, and vinyl-asbestos floor tiles were glued to the concrete slabs. The window frames other than those in the dormers were replaced with steel sash; the doors were replaced with hollow-core wood slabs set in hollow metal frames. As part of the renovation, the college changed the ceiling heights of the bottom two floors, shortening them considerably in an effort to squeeze four floors into a three-floor space. But when it ran out of money partway through the renovation, work was halted on the upper levels, leaving them abandoned. The original third-floor chapel, library and

³As quoted in Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1969), 137.

⁴"History of Cowley, County, Kansas," *Winfield Courier*, 31 January 1900.

other spaces were left in a state of partial demolition, and a steel frame was installed in the middle of the spaces to provide support for the original wooden roof structure.

The interior remains in this condition today. The first and second floors are organized as rows of small dormitory-sized rooms along double-loaded hallways that extend the length of each floor. Each room is a simple box with a doorway in one corner, a window on the exterior wall and open-front, concrete-block closets aligned along another wall. An interior stair is situated on the hallways' west ends; an exterior fire escape is mounted onto the east exterior wall. The entrance lobby is an abbreviated space inside the front door, adjoined by a small office. A small kitchen and adjoining dining room are located on the first floor, and common bathrooms/showers are located on both floors. The walls are painted concrete block with vinyl baseboards, the ceilings Celotex tiles, and the floors vinyl-asbestos tiles. The doors are single-leaf wood slabs set in painted steel frames; the windows have painted steel industrial sash set in uncased wall openings with ceramic tile sills. Light fixtures are generally fluorescent tubes attached to the ceilings. The third floor is still a gutted shell, with a replacement concrete slab floor covered by loose insulation batts. The interior surfaces of the stone walls are studded with remnants of original floor joists. The only remaining original window frames are located on the third floor of the tower and in the dormers. These feature dark-stained, molded wood casings with bulls-eye corner blocks.

The extensive interior alterations have had ramifications for the building's exterior as well. Changing the floor heights has necessitated making changes in the size and vertical positioning of the windows; what once were tall double-hung wood windows aligned vertically and horizontally in the stone walls are now much shorter steel units, set between brick-veneered concrete-block spandrels to form vaguely Sullivanesque window walls. Additionally, all of the original exterior doors have been replaced and new openings created, and the original roof has been replaced with asphalt shingles. Finally, the original sloped roof over the small bay window next to the entrance been removed and replaced by a flat roof with a crenelated parapet. Despite these changes, Baden Hall still retains much of its architectural character. The footprint, overall form and roofline remain unchanged. And—most importantly—the original stonework maintains an excellent state of preservation, with crisp surfaces, edges and pointing and well-defined carving in the details. As a result, the building is readily identifiable as a high-style example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture—a visual anchor for the St. John's campus and an important architectural landmark for Winfield.

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

1894-1956

Significant Dates

1894 (completion of construction)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Charles F. May, St. Louis MO, architect

Emanuel Klauser, Winfield KS, contractor

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance extends from 1894, the year that Baden Hall was completed, until 1956, the year that the building was marginalized on the college campus and extensive alterations were made.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Because it was owned by a religious institution during its period of significance, Baden Hall falls under Criteria Consideration A. It meets this consideration because its area of significance is education, rather than religion. The college's first class, recruited directly by its founder in 1893, was only

incidentally Lutheran, and none of the students had enrolled to study theology. Although later students did study theology here, they represented a minority among the student body, and the main thrust of education offered by the college was secular in nature. At the time of Baden's death in 1900, for instance, fully half of the college's students were enrolled in its business department.⁵ Other fields of studies included liberal arts, education, history, the physical sciences and, later, nursing. For the city of Winfield, which was too small to support a university, the importance of St. John's College was as a two-year post-secondary facility—essentially a community college—which could educate local students relatively close to home. Its significance to the community—and for purposes of this nomination—was therefore as a seat of secular education, which qualifies it under Criteria Consideration A.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes the level of significance and applicable criteria. Elaborate on the property's history and argue the property's significance according to the criteria selected.)

Summary

Built in 1893-1894, Baden Hall at St. John's Lutheran College derives its significance from its role as a locally prominent educational facility. Founded by J.P. Baden, one of Winfield's most successful 19th century businessmen, St. John's was distinguished as one of only two such private denominational colleges in the city. The college thus played a significant role in the educational development of the city and the surrounding region. Like two other St. John's buildings—Rehwinkle Hall, individually listed in the Register in 1991, and Mundinger Hall, listed in 2002—Baden Hall is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for its integral role in the development of St. John's College. This building accrues additional significance from the fact that it was constructed as the original facility at St. John's—the only one associated directly with Baden himself—and for twenty years the sole building on the college campus. As the centerpiece on the St. John's campus and a locally prominent landmark in Winfield, Baden Hall forms an important part of the city's cultural fabric. As such it deserves to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Elaboration

John Peter Baden was born in Elsdorf, Hanover, Germany, on March 24, 1851, the youngest of five children. His mother died two days later due to complications of childbirth, and at the age of seven John was put to work herding sheep on his father's small farm. He worked there for eight years before immigrating to America in 1866 with two older brothers, Henry and John. Upon arriving, he immediately traveled to Hannibal, Missouri, to join a third brother, Diedrich, who had sailed over three years earlier. John learned to speak English while employed in a cigar factory, first cutting and then rolling cigars at piecework wages. Working for \$25 per week, he saved enough money to attend Jones Commercial College in St. Louis, where he graduated after three years. Baden then tried to run a confectionery store in Columbus, Kansas. When that failed,

⁵Cowley County Heritage Book Committee, comp., *The History of Cowley County, Kansas* (Winfield: by the authors, 1990), 49.

he moved to Independence to work for his two brothers in their mercantile business. John functioned as the traveling representative and wholesale manager of the Baden Mercantile Company, clerking for his brothers by day and moonlighting at night selling game meat. By working almost continuously, he was able to accumulate some \$5,000, which he used to start his own mercantile business in Winfield in 1879.⁶

Before moving his stock into a storefront at the end of July, Baden brought his wife and son to Winfield by stage. John had met Adelaide Elizabeth Ballein of Neosho, Missouri, two years earlier when she visited a friend in Independence. The two struck up a six-month correspondence and in January 1878 were married. Their first son, Martin, was born ten months later. Baden was a devout Lutheran who had been confirmed by a German pastor before coming to America. Early in his courtship of Elizabeth, he began pressuring her to convert from Roman Catholicism. "Oh, darling, my heart yearns for your salvation as much as my own," he wrote to her in November. "I love you, I love you. The tears are blurring my eyes, and I cannot help writing you, and hope you will forgive me. I do like to think of you with the trust that someday I shall have the great happiness to see you realize that you will have to place your confidence in Jesus Christ who died for you, instead of in the Roman Catholic Church... I know that I have your love and don't intend that anything could come between us, but it would be much better that we could both be the same."⁷

In the face of such persuasion, Elizabeth converted to the Lutheran Church in 1880. Reportedly the only Lutherans in Winfield, they hired a clergyman to conduct services in their house. Under John's energetic proselytizing, other townspeople eventually came into the church. The peripatetic congregation held services first in a school, then in the city council room, the Baden store, the courthouse, and in a room in the town's Baptist church. Meanwhile, John's business was thriving. "Our trade in butter, eggs, chickens, etc. is immense," he told the *Winfield Courier*. "This city is shipping more of these kinds of produce than any other city in Kansas, and we will undertake to show it from our books if anyone doubts it... This is the best county in the West."⁸ Regarded around town as a "human dynamo," Baden worked non-stop to develop his retail and wholesale business. In 1882 he became the first merchant in Winfield to install two telephones in his business house. "J.P. Baden's fame as a produce dealer has reached New York City and is spreading to the uttermost parts of the earth," the *Courier* claimed hyperbolically in 1884.⁹

⁶"Mr. J.P. Baden of Baden Bros., Independence, had visited on June 5," the *Winfield Courier* reported. "[He] left for home... having rented the Bahntage Building of which he gains possession on August 1. Mr. Baden is one of the most successful businessmen in the Southwest... and we commend him as a gentleman of integrity and one who will do just what he advertises." *Winfield Courier*, 12 June 1879.

⁷Quoted by Adelaide Baden Barnard in "John Peter and Adelaide Elizabeth Baden, Philanthropists," *Celebrate: Winfield History*, 2-3. At 26, Baden was already considering his place in the community. Claiming "I have attended to business so closely to know anything else," he asked Elizabeth to make all of their living arrangements. "I know full well that a merchant in my position cannot be home just anywhere."

⁸*Winfield Courier*, 5 May 1881.

⁹*Winfield Courier*, 31 July 1884. The newspaper described the breadth of Baden's business:

On entering his establishment you at once pronounce it the largest mercantile house in Southern Kansas. Its arrangement is very "citified." Every department is to itself with a special salesman in charge. The first room contains, systematically arranged, everything in the line of dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, etc., while in the back room is the clothing and gents furnishings. The room south of this and the cellar of this wing are the produce departments. The second large building contains the large and superior stock of groceries, queens-

In 1889 Baden acquired the Bliss & Wood Roller Mills, a water- and steam-powered flour milling operation located on the banks of the Walnut River. Renaming it the Winfield Roller Mills, he remodeled and enlarged the plant, doubling its capacity. With over 250 men producing some \$2 million of flour annually, Baden's facility soon became the leading milling establishment in Kansas. In 1894 Baden purchased the Winfield ice plant and immediately upgraded its capacity with modern refrigeration equipment. This latter acquisition provided him with a degree of vertical integration. Through his own plants and stores, he could produce, store, ship and sell eggs, dairy products, corn, flour, poultry, game meat and other produce, providing staples for large parts of Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma. It is this integration that helped him weather the Panic of 1893 and the three-year depression that followed. As Baden's empire grew, he eventually became Winfield's largest employer. "These various enterprises afford work for several hundred men," a biographer later stated, "and the people of Winfield point to them with pride, for surely no man by his own endeavor has done more to promote the general welfare of the city."¹⁰

Through hard work and perseverance, John Baden had become one of the most successful businessmen in Winfield. But success had its price. After working almost non-stop for a lifetime, Baden's health had begun to fail by his mid-40s. In the summer of 1897 he checked himself into the Battle Creek Sanitarium, J.H. Kellogg's famous Michigan medical facility, to recuperate. Exhausted and emaciated, he looked much older than his 46 years. He returned to Winfield that fall and resumed his duties at the roller mill, but Baden never fully recovered. On March 3, 1900, after a prolonged illness, he died of pneumonia. The *Courier* reported Baden's funeral:

There may never be another such funeral in Winfield. Business was suspended, district court was adjourned, and the public schools closed for the afternoon, out of respect for the illustrious dead. The entire community for whom the lamented dead had done so much, was anxious to pay a last tribute to his memory, and the (St. John's) college chapel did not hold one-tenth of the people. Mr. Baden's employees at his various institutions formed an open order, facing in, on each side of the walk leading to the college, having met at the ice plant and marched to the college in a body... Mr. Baden's death is almost an irretrievable loss to Winfield and the entire city mourns him like a father. In addition to his value from a commercial sense he had a remarkable hold on the affection of the people and the longer he was known the better he was liked. No man ever did more for Winfield than J.P. Baden and in his death the city loses one of its greatest benefactors.¹¹

ware, glassware, etc. Between the main buildings is a large archway in which is the cashier's desk. Kansas doesn't possess a larger or a more complete establishment than J.P. Baden's "Head-quarters," and every citizen of this county should feel proud of it. Mr. Baden has worked up by his wonderful energy, judicious advertising, and honorable dealing, a reputation and business worthy the personal pride he takes in them.

¹⁰*Biographical Record* (Chicago: Biographical Publishing Company, 1901), 39. The *Winfield Courier*, in "Last Sad Rites," 7 March 1900, described Baden's business acumen:

His career in Winfield has been phenomenally successful. His every venture proved successful and everything he touched made him money. His fertile brain early saw the possibilities of the produce business in this country and the development of that idea has made Winfield the most widely known in the commercial world probably of any city of its size in the United States. He enlarged his store here until when he sold it to Brady Bros. a few years ago, it was one of the largest stores in Winfield. Since then he has devoted his entire attention to his mill, one of the biggest and best in the state, his ice plant and cold storage, the largest plant west of St. Louis, and his produce business.

¹¹"City in Mourning," *Winfield Courier*, 5 March 1900.

In addition to his commercial success, Baden had contributed often to Winfield civic and charitable organizations. He served as director of the Cowley County Fair and Driving Association and contributed money to improve the fairgrounds and racetrack. He served on the Executive Board of the Island Park Chautauqua Assembly and was instrumental in building the observatory on East Ninth Hill. In 1898 he contributed a 10,000-pound carload of flour to feed starving Cuban revolutionaries. Baden contributed often to local causes as well. Just two months before his death, he joined with several other Winfield citizens to establish the city's first public hospital. A lifelong Lutheran, he contributed often to church causes. In 1888, for instance, he helped build Winfield's first Lutheran church, St. Martin's, and donated a parsonage.

Without question, John Baden's greatest philanthropic act involved the establishment of a college in Winfield. He first formulated the idea for a theology school, to hear him tell the story, after a particularly lucrative produce sale. "Texas eggs deserve considerable credit for the erection of that college," he later told a friend. "Something over three years ago I bought three cars of Texas eggs; they paid me a profit of \$100 per car. I thought that was making money too fast, and resolved to give my home city and church that building."¹² In the summer of 1892 Baden broached the plan to the former pastor of St. Martin's Church, Reverend A.W. Meyer. As conceived by Baden, the school would "spread the leaven of good Lutheranism in the field of education, politics, business, and the like."

He was adamant that the school feature the English language, rather than German spoken at other German Synod institutions. For this reason, he would approach the upstart English Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri and Other States, instead of the established German Missouri Synod, of which he was a member. "This college was to be a Lutheran college preparing young men to become ministers of the Lutheran Church," he stated, "however, it was not to confine and limit itself to the training of preachers, but it should throw open its doors also to such Lutheran and even non-Lutheran boys and girls as would acquire a training under Christian influence, with Christian ideals always before them." Baden's college would provide an alternative to the Southwest Kansas College, formed by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Winfield in the mid-1880s.¹³

After discussing his plan with Meyer and others, Baden pledged at the end of the year to donate \$25,000 to build and endow the college. Of this \$15,000 would be used to construct a building; the remainder would be used to defray the college's initial expenses. (The amount was doubled a month later, with \$20,000 earmarked for the building fund.) Despite the fact that the poorly funded English Synod had administered only one previous school—and that unsuccessfully—the organization received Baden's offer enthusiastically.¹⁴ In February 1893 the synod sent Rev. C.L. Janzow

¹² "An Export Company," *Galveston Daily News*, 3 August 1896.

¹³ D.A. Millington and E.P. Greer, "History of Cowley County, Kansas," *Winfield Courier*, Supplemental Edition, 14 March 1900; *Johnnie Heritage: St. John's College, Winfield, Kansas* (Winfield, Kansas: St. John's College, 1976), 44.

¹⁴ The college's first professor, H. J. Stoeppelwerth, later attributed the synod's decision to accept Baden's school to supernatural forces:

Humanly speaking, this Synod had no business, indeed, no right, to accept an offer that put it under such an obligation. But it did. Why? The pastors of the English Synod were all comparatively young men, but level-

of St. Louis to Winfield to help Baden select a site and draft the school charter. At that time Baden and Janzow, along with Silas Rader, J.G. Moeckel and G. Luecke, signed incorporation papers for the college. Baden, Janzow, Meyer, Rader and D.N. Woolf were listed as its first trustees.

Baden purchased Block 12 of the Grand View Addition for \$1,200 to serve as the college campus. Janzow, for his part, commissioned St. Louis architect Charles F. May, who had delineated several other college buildings, to design the structure. With the drawings completed that spring, the synod let the construction contract to Winfield builder Emanuel Klauser for \$21,445. On May 9, 1893, the president of the English Synod telegraphed Baden, instructing him to commence construction at once. Baden and Klauser wasted no time beginning work. Two days later, with a small group of friends and supporters, John and Adelaide Baden broke ground for the new structure. A month later the college was formally accepted by the synod. Janzow had suggested Concordia College—a Lutheran standard—as a name, but Adelaide rejected it as inappropriate to the school's pan-educational charter and its co-educational intent. Instead, she offered to name the school after John the Evangelist, "the apostle of Christian love, which embraces all and shuts out no one." St. John's English Lutheran College it was.

On June 7 the building's cornerstone was laid ceremoniously. A large crowd was cheered by speeches from the trustees and humbled by prayers from the ministers. Rev. Luecke recited the history to date of the institution, and several artifacts—a bible and a Lutheran Catechism, a coin from the 1893 Columbian Exposition, English and German newspapers—were placed into the hollow stone.

As delineated by Charles May, the building then underway was a massive three-story stone block. *Modern Miller* journal described it as "built of solid stones, rough ashlar style. The Roman-arched portals lead to beautiful halls, studies, dormitories, a laboratory, lavatories, and a gym."¹⁵ For the building, May had employed the Richardsonian Romanesque style, the most distinctive of the Victorian idioms developed in the late 19th century. Used for a variety of residential and institutional applications, Richardson's robust style combined the associations of historical revival with the gravitas of stone ashlar construction in a manner that lent itself naturally to university architecture. Architect Charles May could successfully adapt it to college buildings, such as J.P. Baden's structure in Winfield.

Work on the St. John's building continued through 1893. Though completion of the hall was not expected until later in 1894, Baden was determined that classes would begin that fall. He furnished two rooms in one of his downtown commercial buildings to serve as a makeshift school, and the synod sent H.J. Stoeppelwerth, a recent graduate of Concordia Seminary in St. Louis, to function as the school's first instructor. For the first class, Baden was able to round up twelve students. The first student body consisted of six girls and six boys—only four of whom were actually Lutheran and none

headed men withal. And they were headed by that grand old man F. Kuegele, the conservative. They knew that the college could never serve the purpose as their college, and they knew full well that they never could and never would support the college with money as they promised to do by their acceptance. They may have acted on a misunderstanding, but that explains the enigma only partly. I cannot see why any other explanation than that God wanted the school in Winfield, wanted to bless the offer of this humble Christian from the very start, wanted to put His stamp of approval upon this offer of Christian service.

¹⁵*Kansas City and Saint Louis Modern Miller*, August 1894, quoted by Adelaide Bernard, *Celebrate...*, 8.

was studying for the ministry. One was remarked that at the time the entire faculty and student body of the ministerial department of St. John's College were sleeping in one bed. Stoeppelwerth was soon joined by a second instructor, and at the end of the year Rev. Henry Sieck took charge as the school's first president.¹⁶

On March 1, 1894, the building was dedicated. Regaled by prayers, hymns and speeches, the assembled group marveled at the massive Romanesque structure. "This marks the opening of another institution of which Winfield is proud and for which she is noted," the *Courier* enthused. "Built of fine stone, rough ashlar style, three stories and basement and finished in fine hard wood which is simply beautiful. The walls are calsomined as beautiful sky blue and the ceilings pure white. This is a monument built to a cause that will stand when all else shall crumble to dust and in letters as imperishable as the monument erected, emblazoned on the pages of history, will stand the name of its founder and builder, J.P. Baden." The *Tribune* described the spectacle of the building's opening:

The walks in front of the handsome structure were crowded, far down the street the throngs were still coming hurriedly on, while here and there stood small groups of admirers looking at the building and admiring its many beautiful qualities. Promptly at ten o'clock the group of divines who were to take part in the exercises, headed by J.P. Baden and President H. Sieck, passed quickly up the front step entrance and Mr. Baden in a voice filled with emotion of the occasion said: "In the Name of the Triune God we enter this building erected to His holy name," at the same moment he turned the key in the lock and the bell in the tower rang out a welcome to the vast throng that stood waiting to enter its sacred precincts. As the door swung upon its hinges and the throng poured into the building, a truly glorious sight met their gaze. It is indeed a noble structure that has been built and finished with the utmost care and regard.¹⁷

The crowd moved in rapt attention up the stairs to the third-floor chapel, where a choir sang Mozart's "Gloria" in a sublime piece of stagecraft.

With virtually no funding to commit to the college, though, the English Synod was ill-equipped to cope with its upkeep. When Baden had donated the facility, synod officials mistakenly assumed that he would retain responsibility for its finances as well. Baden, on the other hand, had every reason to expect the synod to assume financial responsibility, given the terms of their contract. In truth, the synod had no intention to support the school and had not even budgeted money for faculty salaries in the beginning. It was only after several months elapsed in 1893 without pay that Stoeppelwerth finally complained to Baden. Baden and the synod soon settled into an uneasy alliance, with the synod spending as little as it could manage for maintenance of the school and Baden compensating for the many shortfalls.

¹⁶Stoeppelwerth later marveled at his lack of educational training, saying:

As often as I think of the courses that I was called upon to teach at St. John's the first few years: Latin, Greek—and not only beginning classes either—English, German, arithmetic, algebra, plane geometry, history, penmanship, drawing, commercial law, zoology, physiology, in some of which branches I had no training whatever, in all of which my training was deficient, and for none of which I had received specific training, then I also call to mind the long hours of painstaking preparation on my part to keep just one lap ahead of my classes—and I wonder what kind of deal the students were getting.

¹⁷"Dedicated: St. John's English Lutheran College Formally Dedicated Today." *Winfield Daily Courier*, 1 March 1894.

The college thus functioned with a three-man faculty through the 1890s, barely able to make ends meet due to the penury of the synod. Baden was forced to provide continued financial support to keep his school from closing entirely. St. John's first personnel change occurred in the spring of 1895, when Sieck resigned under the cloud of the school's insolvency and was replaced by Rev. A.W. Meyer. St. John's College stumbled along uncertainly under the administration of the English Synod until Baden's death in 1900. With its benefactor dead and the endowment exhausted, the synod was eventually forced to turn the facility over to the more well-heeled German Missouri Synod, having spent only \$3,000 of its own funds for fourteen years of operation.

Enrollment during the initial years had increased incrementally—12 students in 1893; 27 in 1894-1895; and 100 in 1899-1900—before declining after the turn of the century. Despite Baden's original intentions that St. John's be an English Lutheran theological facility, relatively few of these students were bound for the ministry and fewer still came from the English Synod. Most pursued secular studies such as mathematics, liberal arts and the physical sciences. This trend continued after the school transferred into the German Synod, and its attendance increased steadily from 72 in 1908 to 243 in 1926. According to Stoeppelwerth, "When we look at the increased enrollment, we are bound to say with gratitude: God has been good and gracious to St. John's."¹⁸

With the increase in students and faculty came the attendant need for more space and facilities on the campus. The lot that Baden had purchased in 1893 measured 300x300. While adequate for a single building, it was hardly enough to house a growing student body and additional structures. Lacking funds for even basic services, English Synod officials did not even consider purchasing adjacent land. In 1908, though, with the transfer of ownership, the college acquired its first additional property—Block 11 of the Grandview Addition, donated by college supporters. In 1919 the school procured Block 10 of the Addition from the city. For twenty years—from 1894 to 1914—St. John's College resided entirely within Baden's original building, with administrative offices, classrooms, dormitory, chapel, library, kitchen, dining hall, powerplant and gymnasium all housed under a single, increasingly crowded roof.

Sleeping quarters in the hall were filled to capacity in the 1913-1914 school year. When fifteen more students enrolled the following year and 27 more the year after, the overflow was quartered in rented houses on a temporary basis. Clearly, more facilities were needed to accommodate the increased enrollment. St. John's College was suffering, after twenty years of privation, from its own success. In 1914 college directors prevailed upon the synod for a new dormitory building. While synod officials bickered for months about the building's construction, Meyer erected a makeshift dormitory immediately east of the main building that could be later converted into a gymnasium. Completed in 1914, the new concrete block structure housed scores of kids in what amounted to a single large bedroom until completion in 1916 of the permanent, fireproof dormitory for boys [now named Rehwinkle Hall] west of the main building.

In 1924 the college built a three-story brick administration building between the main hall and the boys' dormitory. That same year the powerplant was constructed, containing a central gas-fired boiler that provided steam to heat the other structures. According to Stoeppelwerth, "After the great

¹⁸ *Johnnie Heritage: St. John's College, Winfield, Kansas* (Winfield: St. John's College, 1976), 55.

building program in 1924-1925, there was of course a lull in further expansion also in Winfield. Synod had, as it were, outreached itself. The college hospital, for which Synod had appropriated \$20,000, was not built. The much-needed stacks for our library, for which money had been allowed by Synod, were not bought. There was no money on hand."¹⁹

Although St. John's had admitted girls from the beginning, school administrators had never really catered to a large female student population, in part because housing facilities were inadequate. Lacking dormitory rooms for girls, the college initially put them up in the private residences of its faculty members. With new ownership in 1908 came a new resolve to recruit female students, and the school rented a house about nine blocks from the campus. Twelve girls stayed here for \$3 per week, room and board. The situation changed little over the next fifteen years, as female enrollment at St. John's hovered at next to nothing. In 1924 Sylvia Smith donated two blocks near the college, with the stipulation that they be used as the site for a girls' dormitory. With no money to build the facility, however, the college simply held the land, eventually exchanging it for other property in 1931. This new property contained a frame house, which the college rehabilitated into a small dormitory for girls at a cost of \$500. This building housed some thirteen girls through the 1930s and 1940s. Though the new dorm represented an improvement over prior conditions, it still marked a gaping inequity between the way boys and girls were treated on campus.

St. John's College underwent a change of administration in 1928, when Meyer was replaced by Alfred M. Rehwinkle. True to J.P. Baden's initial intent, St. John's remained a two-year co-educational college offering programs in education, theology and business. "Some of these curricula were designed to prepare directly for some form of religious service in the congregation," Professor G.A. Kuhlmann stated. "Some of the curricula, however, were designed to offer opportunities to young people of both sexes to secure a higher education."²⁰ Under Rehwinkle's administration, only minor alterations to existing structures were undertaken. No new buildings were constructed, and the thorny issue of girls' accommodations was left essentially unaddressed. South Hall, as the girls' dormitory became known, was "a disaster zone" with an "unwholesome building atmosphere." It was eventually converted into a boys' dormitory, and the girls were again placed in private residences scattered around the campus. In 1934 girls occupied the Baden Hall dormitory rooms for the first time, as the male students were housed elsewhere on campus. Girls were still allowed into the college, of course, but the meager housing arrangements certainly did little to encourage them to attend St. John's.

When Rehwinkle resigned in 1936, the college hired Rev. Carl S. Munding as his replacement. Unlike Rehwinkle, who seemed almost completely interested in academics, Munding took a more active stance and immediately began lobbying for new facilities at the college. He began with the gymnasium. Built in 1914 as a stop-gap measure, it could no longer accommodate the school's expanding physical education needs. After four years of planning, lobbying and fund-raising, Munding succeeded in having the existing building extensively remodeled in 1940.

World War II effectively halted Munding's plans for expansion of the college, and St. John's was soon occupied with graduating theology students on an accelerated basis in response to a War

¹⁹*Ibid.*, 58.

²⁰*Ibid.*, 66.

Department directive. To produce more pastors for the war effort, the school streamlined class requirements, shortened semesters and operated on a twelve-month schedule. This program continued throughout the war years, and male attendance at St. John's rose, as attendance at divinity schools always tends to do during wartime. As the war was winding down in 1944, Mundinger resumed his building program. The next object of his attention was Rehwinkle Hall. Completed in 1916, it was ostensibly a fireproof structure, but the steel-lath-and-plaster interior walls had proved to be too thin and poorly anchored. These were replaced with hollow tile walls in the summer of 1946. The issue of girls' housing still remained unresolved, however, until a new girls' dormitory, named Mundinger Hall, was constructed in 1949-1950.

The enrollment of St. John's College had historically been limited by the dormitory space available to students. Beginning with the completion of the gymnasium/dormitory in 1914, the school had experienced marked increases in enrollment with the completion of each new dorm. The same held true when the girls' dorm was opened in 1950. With a capacity of 125, it finally allowed St. John's to recruit female students with the promise of first-class dormitory facilities. Enrollment increased accordingly that year and the year after. So successful was the dormitory, in fact, with the attendant increase in the female population of St. John's, that the college undertook construction of a second, smaller wing on Mundinger Hall just two years later.

As work was concluding on this wing, college administrators began considering their next major construction project—this time involving the venerable structure built by Baden himself in 1893-1894. Renamed Baden Hall after completion of the Administration Building in 1925, it was badly in need of rehabilitation after some sixty years of continued use as the core of the college. The building had undergone a series of improvements, remodelings and alterations over time to accommodate its evolving use. The first major change occurred in the 1920s after construction of the Administration Building, when the administrative offices were moved out and the original building was reconfigured to provide dorm space for fifty students, as well as an assembly room, a reading room and facilities for a fine arts department.

In 1956 the college received a grant from the synod to build a new library and a physical building and undertake a major rehabilitation of Baden Hall. The structure had deteriorated considerably and, with its wood internal structural system, could not be considered fireproof. Moreover, most of the functions it had been designed to serve—particularly the library and chapel on the third floor—had been moved to other structures on campus. The renovation would be structured to address the building's structural shortcomings and reconfigure the interior spaces into a series of dormitory rooms. The symbolic impact on the college of this was to diminish Baden Hall's role from the campus focal point to that of just another dormitory.

The building's wood internal structure was largely removed, along with all interior walls and floors, effectively reducing it to its stone masonry shell. New concrete block interior walls and concrete slab floors were installed. The plan was to subdivide the three original floors into four shorter levels. The room heights on the first and second floors were shortened at this time, necessitating replacement of the central staircase with a stairway at the end of the hall. The changes in floor heights also necessitated replacement of all of the windows below the dormer level with shorter, steel-frame assemblages. This in turn necessitated infilling the spandrel panels between the window frames with brick.

When the original \$145,000 appropriation was exhausted before work was completed, school administrators were compelled to scale back their project and concentrate instead on the first two levels, with the intention to finish the upper levels later. The third floor was abandoned, and a steel rigid frame installed in the middle of the chapel/library space to buttress the roof structure. The lower floors were subdivided into a warren of three- and four-person dormitory rooms. The austere, prison-like rooms offered virtually no amenities for human comfort, however. They were used for dorms for only a year before being converted to use as faculty offices and music studios. The third and fourth floors were never renovated, and the building remains in this unfinished state.

Carl Mundinger suffered a stroke in November 1955, which seriously diminished his capacity for work. Three years later he resigned as president, to be replaced in December 1959 by Rev. Reuben C. Beisel. St. John's had by then entered a period of sustained growth and expansion in its faculty, student body and physical plant. Under Beisel, the college completed the new physical education building in 1959 and the library behind Baden Hall two years after that. The school also acquired an existing school building at the campus' southern edge, which it rehabilitated into Academy Hall in 1964. A year later the Student Union Building, also called the Centennial Campus Center, and Timothy Hall, a small boys' dormitory, were both built.

In 1961 St. John's College was accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Accreditation marked academic approval of St. John's by its secular peers—a long-sought coming-of-age for the small college. During the 1960s St. John's gradually expanded its educational horizons, adding courses, changing its two-year teaching program to accommodate an additional two-year stint at another college, and introducing (and later dropping) an eight-week-long summer session. The school even applied—unsuccessfully, as it turned out—to synod officials for permission to expand into a four-year facility. In 1975 St. John's College added a nursing program to its curriculum, which received widespread support from several hospitals in the region. To house the program, the City of Winfield donated a four-story stone building, christened by the college as Virginia Hall, located two blocks north of the campus. At about the same time, St. John's College entered into a joint operating agreement with Southwestern College whereby the two schools would share facilities and staff under a federal Title III grant.

The late 1970s marked a period of slow decline for St. John's, as interest in a two-year Lutheran college waned and enrollment dropped. After years of consideration, the Missouri Synod finally closed the school in the mid-1980s. The last students moved out in 1985; St. John's College ceased operations entirely in June 1986. Since then most of the campus buildings have been adaptively re-used by the City of Winfield for a variety of purposes. Two notable exceptions to this are Rehwinkle and Mundinger Halls, which have been rehabilitated into subsidized senior housing by MetroPlains Development of St. Paul, Minnesota. MetroPlains now proposes to rehabilitate Baden Hall as well into housing units. Sensitive rehabilitation, Baden Hall will again offer an opportunity for preservation and interpretation of this important aspect of Winfield history.

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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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: **Kansas Historical Society**

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 14 679310 4123540
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The nominated property includes the Baden Hall building, with a twenty-foot perimeter on all sides—a 140-foot-by-96-foot tract of land.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

Baden Hall is situated in Block 12, Grandview Addition to City of Winfield, Kansas. Because adjacent buildings on the St. John's campus are also located on this block, the boundaries are delineated to include only the nominated building and its 20-foot perimeter.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Clayton B. Fraser, Principal

Organization FRASERdesign

date 31 August 2010

street & number 5700 Jackdaw Drive

telephone 970.669.7969

city or town Loveland

state Colorado zip code 80537

e-mail cbfraser@aol.com

Additional Documentation

(Submit the following items with the completed form)

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

Photographs

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

Name of Property: St. John's Lutheran College: Baden Hall

City or Vicinity: Winfield

County/State: Cowley County, Kansas

Photographer: Clayton B. Fraser, FRASERdesign

Photo date: August 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- Photo 1 of 15 Overall view of Baden Hall and grounds. View to north.
- Photo 2 of 15 South front and east side of building. View to northwest.
- Photo 3 of 15 East side of building. View to west.
- Photo 4 of 15 East side and north rear of building. View to southwest.
- Photo 5 of 15 North rear and west side of building. View to southeast.
- Photo 6 of 15 South front and west side of building. View to northeast.
- Photo 7 of 15 Detail of gable in northeast corner of building. View to southwest.
- Photo 8 of 15 Detail of central tower on south side. View to northwest.
- Photo 9 of 15 First-floor study room. View to east.
- Photo 10 of 15 First-floor kitchen and dining room. View to west.
- Photo 11 of 15 First-floor office. View to south.
- Photo 12 of 15 Second-floor dormitory room. View to southwest.
- Photo 13 of 15 Third-floor chapel. View to northeast.
- Photo 14 of 15 Third-floor chapel. View to west.
- Photo 15 of 15 Third-floor space. View to west.

Property Owner

name	City of Winfield		
street & number	200 East 9 th Avenue	telephone	620.221.5500
city or town	Winfield	state	Kansas zip code

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

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY St. John's Lutheran College--Baden Hall
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KANSAS, Cowley

DATE RECEIVED: 12/02/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/04/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/19/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/17/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10001138

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 1.18.11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

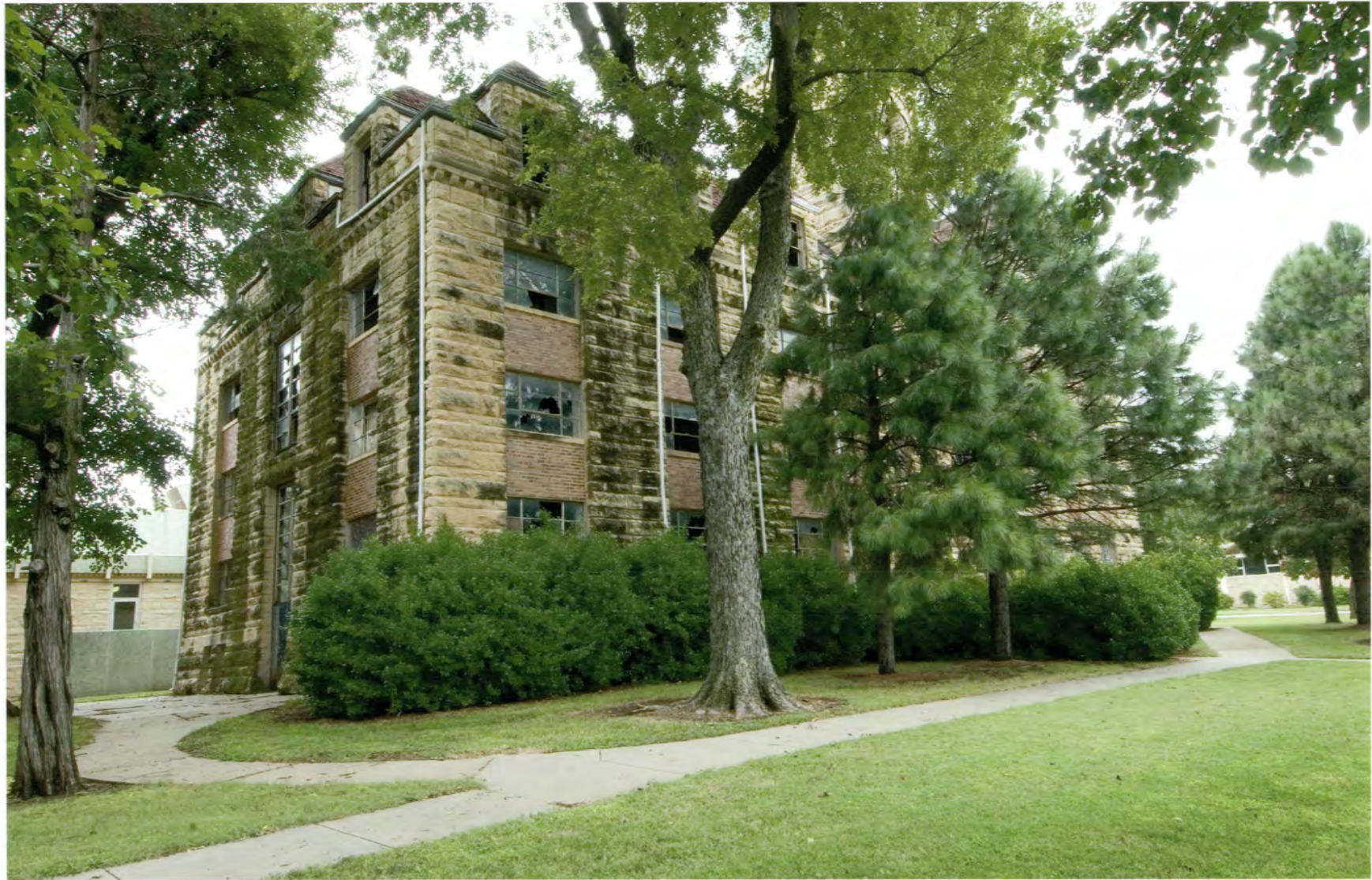
If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.





























Missing Core Documentation

Property Name	County, State	Reference Number
St. John's Lutheran College--Baden Hall	Cowley, KS	10001138

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

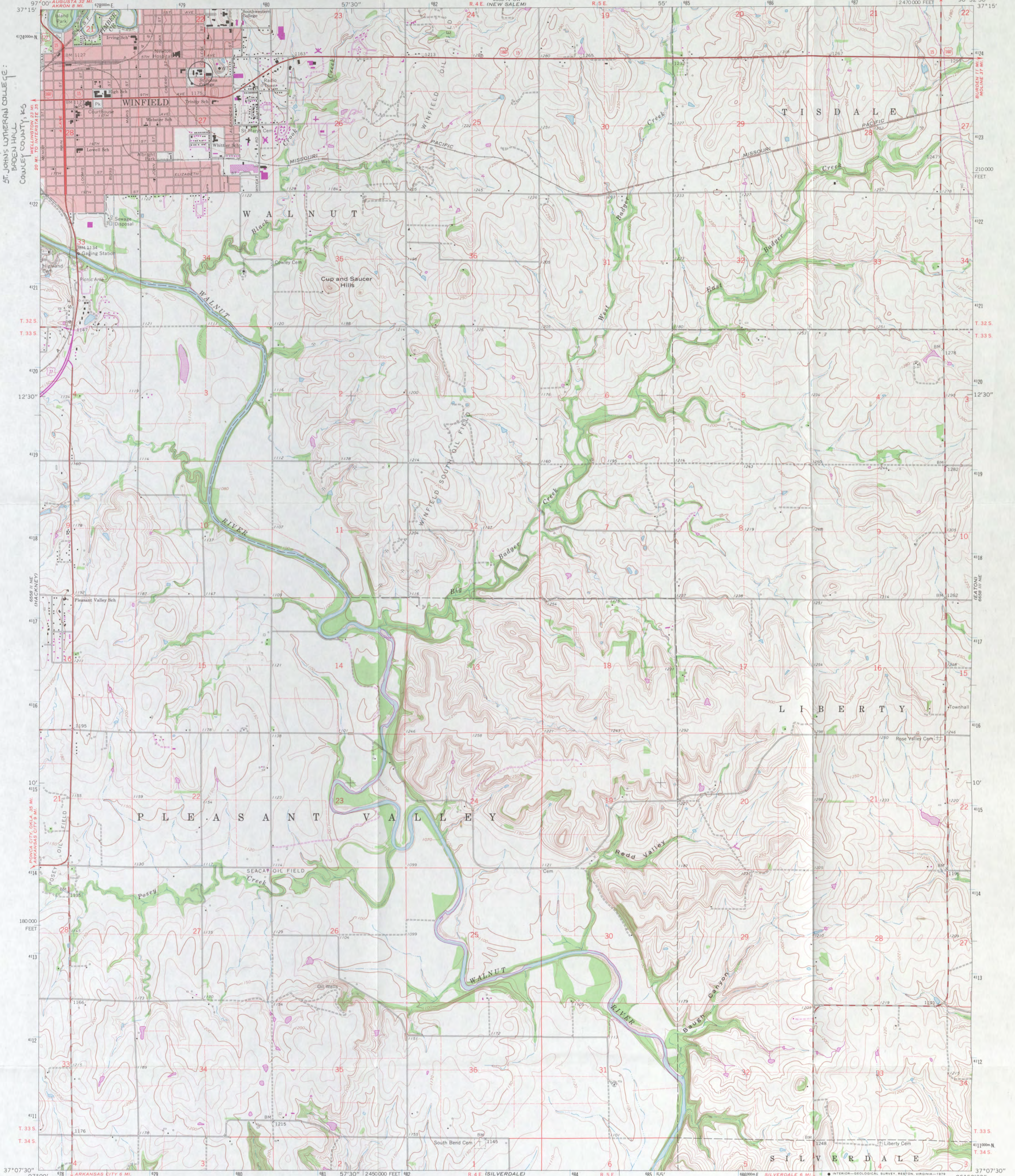
☐ Nomination Form

☒ Photographs (#1)

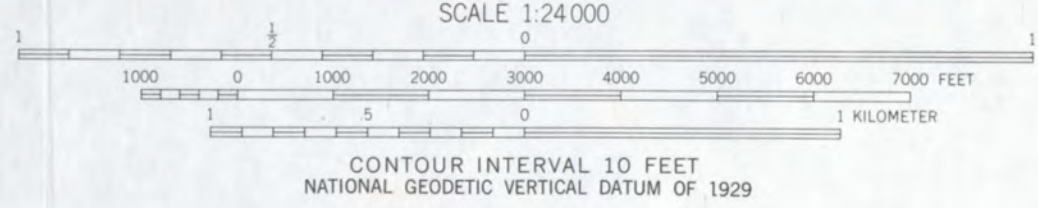
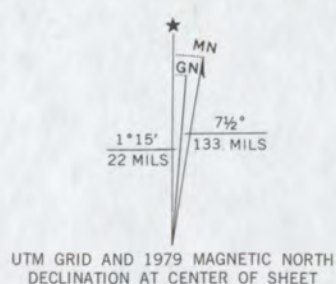
☐ USGS Map



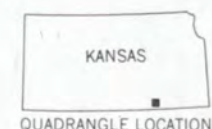
UTM: 14.672310. 4125540
ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN COLLEGE:
BADEN HALL
COWLEY COUNTY, KS



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
in cooperation with State of Kansas agencies
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1963. Field checked 1965
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Kansas coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 14, shown in blue
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from
aerial photographs taken 1976 and other source data
This information not field checked. Map edited 1979



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66044
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	State Route

WINFIELD, KANS.
N3707.5-W9652.5/7.5
1965
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6558 III NW-SERIES V878