

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic BAITY HALL

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Missouri Valley College
500 East College not for publication

city, town Marshall vicinity of

state Missouri code 29 county Saline code 195

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Trustees of Missouri Valley College, c/o Dr. Earl J. Reeves, President

street & number 500 East College

city, town Marshall vicinity of state Missouri 65340

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of Recorder of Deeds
Saline County Courthouse
street & number Courthouse Square

city, town Marshall state Missouri 65340

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Preservation Survey for Marshall, Missouri
Department of Natural Resources
date 1983
has this property been determined eligible? yes no
 federal state county local

depository for survey records P. O. Box 176

y, town Jefferson City state Missouri 65201

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Baity Hall, Missouri Valley College, Marshall, Missouri, is a three story red brick building designed in the High Victorian Romanesque tradition, shaped in the plan of a modified "L", with both the ell and the main portion ending with gabled wings. The exterior dimensions are, as follows: front facade, 138 feet long, north and south; ell, 128 feet, east and west, and ell wing, 75'6", north and south.¹ Basic construction consists of red brick and stone. The foundation is of three course cut Missouri limestone, the second course forming the first floor window sills, the first floor reaching four feet below ground level. There is no basement. The foundation is constructed of huge stones (five feet wide).² These footings lie more than seven feet below surface grade. The thirty inch red brick walls are laid in common bond.

On the northeast corner of the primary or west facade is an unaltered half hexagonal three story tower, being partially inset, whose flat roof reaches the eave line. A second similar tower joins the projecting bay containing the main entrance on the south; this tower has a low three-sided slate roof, which is original. Round corner turrets, topped by terra cotta flames, outline the edge of the main entrance. The one on the south rests upon and is therefore foreshortened by the southern tower, previously mentioned. A square tower, now four stories tall, projects from the primary facade and joins the south gabled wing. This tower was formerly five stories tall, with pyramidal roof and flame-topped corner turrets rising from its fourth floor. The wing formerly housed the college chapel and still retains its cathedral-like window with magnificent stained glass on the front facade.

The primary entrance on the west or main facade was formerly a broad arch with doors deeply recessed. In 1961³ it was extended outward some ten feet and incorporated a two story addition that added one hundred fifty square feet to the president's office on the second floor. The addition is made of modern brick, decorated with smooth cut white stone arch, quoins and coping. Three glass doors enter under its arch. There are two rectangular windows, one on each floor, on its sides, with three over the entrance.

All windows have stone lug sills and those at the second level form a continuous sill line completely across the front and north facades as far as the square tower at the northeast corner and across the north wing. Stone forms the eaves on the gable roofs on the front facade, and the rectangular windows thereon have stone lintels. Red terra cotta embellishes the square towers, the north and west facades, and forms the pineapple-like flame and molded base of the round corner turrets; however, most of the elaborate ornamental work is of brick. The cathedral window of the former chapel in the front facade has lovely stained glass with some side windows having art glass.

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The former chapel occupied the entire south end of the building on the third floor. It was approximately sixty five feet six inches east and west, twenty seven feet six inches north and south,⁴ with the wing extension adding ten feet to the south. On both the second and third floors, a single bay holds one round arched window, now partially art glass filled, which is on each side of the single bay cathedral window. This window is under a three brick wide bordered arch which in turn has a small rolled brick molding outline that reaches completely across the gable. It is topped by a modified five cusp arch filled with stained glass, separated by a dentil course from the three round arched stained glass filled windows below. Below them and just above the second floor arched windows is a course of oversized dentils. The glass in the second floor window seems to be of a lesser quality than that above. Elaborately decorated wood, painted off white, forms all unglazed parts.

The north facade still has two fluted wall chimneys in a slightly projecting gabled wing and a four story tower with pyramidal slate roof with iron finial intact, adjoining the wing of the ell. The two tall wall chimneys have been shortened and capped.

The roof is gabled and cross gabled, formerly slate, now composition shingles with the exception of the two towers, which are slate. A relatively small gabled dormer with many small panes is on the front facade to the left of the primary entrance. The original 1889 chimney rising from the flat roof on the east facade, repointed, serves today. Another chimney, perhaps strictly ornamental, is on the most southwestern corner of the chapel gable.

The exterior of Baity Hall has changed little over the years in character or appearance since its initial construction in 1889. Removal of the fifth story and pyramidal roof of the tall tower and the construction of the new primary entrance have not detracted from the building's strength and dignity. The most extensive renovation took place in the interior, in order to remedy the building's functional obsolescence. This did not affect its architectural integrity or significance, but was rather a positive step towards insuring its continued use as an educational facility. Many interior alterations to Baity resulted as new buildings took over particular functions:

1. In 1906 a new power plant building freed space for classrooms.⁵
2. Also in 1906, Stewart Chapel was constructed. The former chapel in Baity Hall was converted to classrooms. Today the west classroom retains its vaulted ceiling and wainscoting. The stained glass cathedral window remains and is

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- lighted at night by a timer. Behind the window is storage space.
3. In 1922, Morrison Gymnasium freed space from the former "gymnasia" for class rooms and offices.
 4. In 1928, Murrell Library freed additional space for classrooms.
 5. In 1949, the new Casebolt Health Center allowed the old infirmary to become part of the music department.
 6. In 1951, Collins Science Hall freed laboratories for office space.
 7. In 1959, the deteriorating fifth story of the tall square tower was removed.
 8. In 1961-1962, the new entrance was constructed.
 9. Between 1966 and 1972, additional renovations included a new roof, concrete floor on the first floor, re-installation of the power plant, renovation of the 1889 chimney, shortening of the fluted chimneys, new wiring and plumbing, redecorating of interiors, new interior partitions, and a new fire stairway constructed from an existing stairway.
 10. In 1975, the building was sandblasted, tuckpointed and silicon sealed. Intentions were good, but time has proven a mistake was made.

THE SITE

Baity Hall, the original Missouri Valley College, stands near the center of the east side of the campus quadrangle with other buildings attractively situated around it. The campus is bound on the west by Redman Street, the south by Morrow, the east by Sharp, and extends half a block north of College. In 1897, it was reported: "The campus is spacious and adorned with about 1,200 evergreen and deciduous trees. The [State] Horticulture Society had its landscape gardener to visit Marshall for the purpose of making suitable design for the planting and then the Secretary, L. A. Goodmag, Esq., came and personally superintended the work on Arbor Day, in 1891." While it is not definite, there is substantial evidence that the "landscape gardener" was George E. Kessler, landscape architect famed for his work in Kansas City and St. Louis.¹⁰

Kessler spoke at the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society in

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December 1890 in Clinton, Missouri and a 1984 biographer states that his topic was his plan for the Missouri Valley College Campus.¹¹ The published report of his address, "Road Side and Yard Planting," in which he discusses various varieties of trees and shrubs and their placement, does not specifically mention Missouri Valley College.¹² However he may have prefaced his formal paper with a discussion and description of his campus landscaping plans. Moreover, evidence of his growing interest in and planning of college campuses is apparent from the increased amount of time he devoted to landscaping them after forming his own company in 1902.¹³ Many of these majestic trees are still living on the campuses of Missouri Valley College and other institutions and they make appealing and satisfying environmental settings which we all enjoy.

FOOTNOTES

1. While no original plans exist, plans of the building as it was in 1966 showing the existing building are used in the maintenance department.
2. Eleanor Thompson, They Built on Stones Five Feet Wide (Missouri Valley College, 1960), unpaginated. Interview with author 6/20/85. In 1960, Baity Hall was in need of interior repair and a new roof. It was discussed which would be more feasible, repair or replacement. With no original plans available, a large excavation was made at "a corner" to establish the condition of the foundation. Its size was established, its condition perfect, and the building in perfect alignment.
3. Jerry Jacobs, maintenance records.
4. Kay King interview, 9th Annual Missouri Valley College Catalogue 1897-98, p. 151.
5. Interview, Robert Hayob, Superintendent Municipal Water Works.
6. R. Wilson Brown, History of Missouri Valley College, 1964, p. 65, unpublished typescript, Missouri Valley College Archives.
7. The State Horticultural Society of Missouri was established in 1858-1859. State Historical Society of Missouri, Missouri Historical Review, Volume 15, Number 2 (January 1921), p. 291.
8. L.A. Goodman was president of the State Horticultural Society of Missouri in 1881 and secretary 1882 through 1890. 33rd Annual Report State Horticultural Society of Missouri (Tribune Printing Co., Jefferson City, 1891), p. 442.

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9. Ninth Annual Catalogue, Missouri Valley College 1897-1898, p. 134.
10. On May 21, 1890, L. A. Goodman, on State Horticultural Society of Missouri letterhead wrote: "G. E. Kessler: I send you letter [one sheet] from James Martin, Marshall. I wrote him again that it was the plan of the building in order to get views from the prominent windows & etc. I will send it as soon as I get it." The letter he sent, written on Missouri Valley College letterhead listing Rev. James Martin, as trustee: "May 17, 1890. L.A. Goodman: Dear Brother: Dr. Pearson sent me your letter ... I have been so very busy since I received it, I could not look after it until now. The building is 138 feet long on west front, 128 feet long on north front. To Campus line east of building 262 feet. To Campus line north of building 306 1/2 feet. To campus line west of building 564 feet. To campus line south of building about one thousand feet (1000). You spoke of wanting a plan of building, I do not know that I understand" [sheet ends], Kessler, George E., Papers, 11 boxes, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo., Box 1.

On October 25, 1984, Dr. Earl Reeves, President, Missouri Valley College, received the following letter: "710 E. Durant, Aspen, CO. I am currently involved in research on the life and work of George Edward Kessler, the pioneer landscape architect from Kansas City and St. Louis. Kessler's career spanned from 1890 until his death in 1923. Correspondence between a Mr. L. A. Goodman and James Martin of the College and Kessler dated May 17 and May 21, 1890, and March 1, 1891, indicate that Kessler was involved in the site planning of a building and perhaps in preparing a master plan for the campus. Kessler apparently presented a paper that year (NMO.59 on the program) at the annual meeting of the Missouri State Historical (or Horticultural) Society held in Clinton, Mo., December 2,3,4. The topic of his presentation was his plans for the Missouri Valley College Grounds.

"I am writing in hopes that you may be able to provide additional information concerning Kessler's involvement with Missouri Valley College. Thank you for your assistance. Signed: Kurt Culbertson."

The preparer of this nomination was asked to reply to Mr. Culbertson's letter. All research findings on the subject were sent him, but there has been no further word from him.

11. Letter to Dr. Earl Reeves, cited in footnote #10.
12. 33rd Annual Report of the State Horticultural Society of Missouri, pp. 261-62.
13. Wilda Sandy, Here Lies Kansas City (Kansas City, 1984), p. 83.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1889 **Builder/Architect** Edgar R. Page/ Architect unknown
G. E. Kessler, Landscape Architect.

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Baity Hall on the Missouri Valley College campus is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places according to the criteria under definitions A and C, in that it was the first building on the campus of an early church-affiliated college that has grown into a respected four-year Christian liberal arts college in the state of Missouri and also in that it represents the work of a local master builder and exhibits fine aesthetic values characteristic of High Victorian Romanesque architecture. Erected in 1889 in Marshall, Missouri, the building has significance in the areas of architecture, education, and religion.

The Missouri and Kansas Synods of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church founded Missouri Valley College, a coeducational institution, in Marshall, the county seat of Saline County, Missouri. At the time when the college was founded, Marshall was a thriving commercial center in a prosperous agricultural region in central Missouri. The Chicago and Alton Railroad had long served the town, and the Missouri Pacific had recently constructed a spur to Marshall. On October 11, 1887, the people of Marshall adopted a local prohibition law, which was in effect until it was held invalid by the courts in December of 1888. The prosperity, accessibility, and social conservatism of Marshall, made it a desirable location for a church-affiliated college.¹

Missouri Valley College was incorporated on June 30, 1888. At that time, the trustees adopted a seal and set aside forty acres for a campus. Plans² were submitted for a college building, and E. R. Page, master builder of Marshall, was given the contract, having made the lowest bid of several submitted. Mason Andrew Olson subcontracted the stone work, and Rose & Merkon, the brick work.³

The cornerstone was laid with great ceremony and fanfare by the Masonic Fraternity on April 10, 1889. Ten thousand people⁴ witnessed the ceremony. Some of the spectators rode a special train from Odessa.

Even though the building would not be finished for more than a month and no president had been obtained, school opened on September 9, 1889, in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church building with 92 pupils enrolled.⁵

The school building was completed in December. The College, as it was called upon opening, contained classrooms, office, library, laboratories, chapel, literary society halls, a museum and "gymnasia one for the ladies and one for gentlemen, furnished with all kinds of apparatus". The chapel had vaulted ceiling, stained glass windows, a pipe organ and walnut pews. The chemical and physical laboratories were furnished with imported German instruments; the biological laboratory contained a human skeleton and one of a horse. The library housed some 3300 volumes of classics and religious books and subscribed to twenty-six of the best periodicals. The museum contained the records and other memorabilia of Chapel Hill and McGee Colleges, two previous Presbyterian colleges.⁶

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Men and women were housed and fed in local homes. This continued until gradually appropriate facilities were built to take over the various functions. By the close of the spring term in 1890, the student body had grown to 155. In January of that year, Dr. William Black had accepted the presidency.

In 1902 Missouri Valley absorbed Ozark College, Greenfield, Missouri, then under the control of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

In the first fall four student organizations were formed, Pearsonian and Houxian for men and Cary Sisters and Cornelian for women, also the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. Shortly thereafter Sigma Nu fraternity was organized, but being declared outlawed by the administration went underground and was re-activated in 1931.

In 1895 Birkhead-Maples dormitory for men (ministerial candidates had preference) was built; its basement held a kitchen, all-school dining room and a room where day students could spend time not in class as well as take showers after gym. The first summer school was held in 1900 and in 1901 the college was recognized for matriculation by Radcliffe, Harvard, Cornell, and the University of Leipzig.

In the early 1900s the Synods of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Church USA became involved in a series of disputes over doctrine and control of the college. There were numerous court cases, but on December 31, 1914, the courts decided in favor of the Presbyterian Church USA, with whom Missouri Valley College is affiliated today.

Gradually, as other buildings were built, the College became known as Old Main and was so called until 1947 when it was formally christened Baity Hall in honor of the Reverend G. P. Baity, an 1891 graduate, recipient of the first honorary degree, president of the board of trustees from 1918 to 1947, and President Emeritus to his death in 1952.

ARCHITECTURE

Baity Hall is significant in the area of architecture, because of its monumental scale, picturesque massing, round-arched window openings, and surviving details, such as the stained glass cathedral window of the former chapel on the main facade. The brickwork and stonework are the products of recognized local craftsmen, and there is substantial evidence that the landscape gardener was George E. Kessler, who was well known for his work in Kansas City and St. Louis. For a number of years, Baity Hall ("The College") was the only building, and it remains the most prominent building on the campus of Missouri Valley College.

EDUCATION/RELIGION

Since Missouri Valley College is the out-growth of two previous colleges, Chapel Hill and McGee, both Presbyterian schools, some history of these institutions seems

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necessary as background material.¹³

During the nineteenth century, the Presbyterian Church was aggressive in promoting and founding educational institutions in the western and mid-western regions of the United States. In 1851, an orator stated that "two thirds of the colleges in the land were directly or indirectly under the control of the Presbyterian Church."¹⁴ The occasion for the remark was the laying of the cornerstone of Westminster College, an institution which survives and prospers in Fulton, Missouri. Other early church-affiliated colleges, such as Chapel Hill and McGee, were not so long-lived. However, the church persevered in its educational mission.

Chapel Hill College was established in western Lafayette County, Missouri about 1840 by A. W. Riddings, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill,¹⁵ so that family and neighborhood young people, both boys and girls, might have an education.¹⁶ The school was popular, and in a few years there were ten or twelve professors on the faculty with the Reverend C. G. McPherson, formerly of Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee, as president.¹⁷ A number of ministerial probationers were in attendance. Riddings, desiring to devote more time to his private affairs, entered into negotiations with the Missouri Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which took over the school. The school was incorporated as "Chapel Hill College" in 1849.¹⁸ Supported by men like Alexander Majors, Santa Fe freighter; William Bent, Indian trader and builder of Bent's Fort on the plains; and families such as Chiles, Cockerell, Gregg, Houx, Renick, and Cobb, the student body grew to some 150.¹⁹ Prominent men were graduates -- Sen. Cockerell, Gov. John S. Marmaduke, Col. Vincent Marmaduke and Col. Hiram Bledsoe of the famous "Bledsoe Battery" of the Civil War.²⁰ The college prospered until the financial panic of 1857 when, shortly after being sold to the Methodist Church South,²¹ it closed.

The second predecessor of Missouri Valley was McGee College founded in 1851 by the McGee Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the southern part of Macon County, Missouri. Incorporated in 1853, the school was coeducational with full college courses for the training of ministers and for the public in general. The college property was valued at \$10,000, but there was no endowment; tuition, board and room were to meet all expenses.²² This was difficult since tuition was granted free to all ministerial students. The college closed in the spring of 1861 due to the war, opening again in 1867 with an enrollment of 152. It continued to prosper. By 1870, it had a faculty of eleven and offered the type of classical courses associated with schools of the day in which ministers and church leaders were trained. By 1874, with no endowment, high interest rates on money borrowed, and the failure of fund raising efforts, the college suspended operation.²³

Although the closing of McGee College in 1874 was a blow to the church, it was firmly believed that in due time a worthy successor would be established, because, as the Synod education committee put it:

"The educational conflict of the day is between secular education, which regards man as simply a skilled producer and a mere

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social animal and Christian education in which the teachers are believers, in which no instruction is given which is opposed to the principles of the gospel . . . We therefore infer the imperative necessity of a college of high grade for the success of our church in this valley and that we as a Synod are unable to maintain such an institution as history of the past clearly teaches."

The committee went on to propose that they join with other Synods to establish and maintain such a college and that school should be the continued history of Chapel Hill and McGee College in which their records, seals, etc., should be kept as part of the property of said institution.²⁴

The Reverend J. B. Mitchell, Kirksville, Missouri, the Reverend E. D. Pearson, Louisiana, Missouri²⁵ and Elder Eli Guthrie, Macon, Missouri were named as a commission from the various Synods to work on the establishment of a new college. The Commission was to raise a \$100,000 endowment, no part of which was to be used for salaries or current college expenses. The college was to be incorporated as early as possible. When a charter for the college was obtained, all funds, bonds, papers, etc., appertaining thereto were to be given to it and the Commission disbanded.²⁶

Quotas for the endowment were distributed among the Presbyterians of the various synods. Financial agents were appointed in the presbyteries; by 1887 the commission felt it was ready to carry out the plan. Ninety days were given for the taking of bids for the college.²⁷

Several towns were anxious to secure the new college, including St. Joseph, Independence, Sedalia, Marshall, Odessa and Fort Scott, Kansas. Only Odessa, Sedalia and Marshall were considered in the running. After each bid was read and discussed, the synod in session in Kansas City, April 13, 1888, selected Marshall for location of the college.²⁸

Marshall had offered a forty-acre tract of land worth \$32,000, cash from the sale of lots purchased by a land syndicate formed in Marshall for the purpose of raising money for the college, \$101,050; value of lots unsold, \$25,850; and cash subscribed \$2,560, a total of \$162,460.²⁹

In addition to the financial arrangements, Marshall called attention to: Saline being one of the finest agricultural counties in the state; with a population of 29,911, no bonded indebtedness; assessed valuation of \$11,000,000; more than 10,800 children in public schools, cheap fuel, two main trunk railway systems, a fine water supply, no city indebtedness, about 125 students sent to college each year and saloons abolished by a local option law.³⁰

Another advantage for Marshall was Commissioner E. D. Pearson's statement that a college located in Marshall would be the recipient of many students receiving aid

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from the Sappington School Fund set up by the will of his grandfather, Dr. John Sappington.³¹

Of the many names suggested by the various presbyteries, that of Missouri Valley College was selected. Trustees were elected by the Missouri Ozarks and Kansas Synods. Pearson of Louisiana was elected chairman of the Board.

Missouri Valley prospered. By 1909, twenty years after opening, 2,499 men and 4,812 women had graduated, over half of the men being ministers. In 1906, Stewart Chapel had been built. Campbell Hall for women was built in 1914, Morrison Gymnasium in 1922; Gregg-Mitchell Field House in 1926, Murrell Library in 1928, Young Hall for men in 1929, Duplex for the President and Dean in 1931.³² Other buildings followed.

Missouri Valley had a Student Army Training Corps (SATC) in World War I³³ and with the advent of World War II, a Navy V-12 Unit of 264 seamen was based there until the war's end.³⁴ The 1945 graduating class pictured 95 Navy graduates standing before Baity.

Dr. H. Roe Bartle, Chairman of the Board, who became president in 1949, was a nationally recognized volunteer youth leader of more than thirty years experience, and a lecturer on education and leadership. Under his leadership a Department of Human Relations or Humanics, the first in the nation, was organized to prepare professional leadership for youth agencies. Up to this time leadership in Scouting, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Boys' Club, etc., was all volunteer. Today, graduates of this program are functioning not only in this nation, but worldwide. The Assistant Director of Scouting in the United States is a Valley graduate, as is the European Director of World Scouting and scores³⁵ of others, including many in the developing countries where scouting is growing.

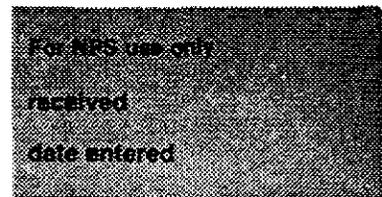
Butterfield Boys' Ranch, a nationally known and funded philanthropy, began as a result of this program. Tom Butterfield, a student in the Humanics Department, in serving his internship at the Marshall State Habilitation Center in 1962, became concerned about the welfare of a small boy and became his official foster father. From this grew his organization of four Boys' Ranches,³⁶ serving thirty boys (at a time), with a budget of \$1,250,000 annually.

Today, in 1985, four years before it reaches the century mark, Missouri Valley College, a four-year Christian liberal arts college, is a widely respected center of culture and learning. It is dedicated to the mission of providing men and women with a personalized education and emphasized their personal, intellectual and professional growth. In 1984, it signed a sister college agreement with the Junju Technical College of Korea which provides for a future exchange of students and faculty.³⁷

Missouri Valley College was started as a co-educational institution of high standards to provide thorough collegiate instruction in the arts, sciences and humanities. True to this vision it continues to meet the challenge of youth by providing Christian leadership in its faculty and offering a broad foundation in its curriculum. Its graduates and alumni fill many of the nation's pulpits, a multitude

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of schoolrooms at all levels, many corporate executive chairs, and head many organizations of social concern.

The survey of Missouri's historic sites is based on the selection of sites as they relate to these studies outlined in "Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan. "Therefore, Baity Hall, administration building of Missouri Valley College, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Architecture", "Education", and "Religion".

FOOTNOTES

- 1 William B. Napton, History of Saline County, Missouri, 1881, p.253.
- 2 R. Wilson Brown, History of Missouri Valley College, 1964, p. 11. No original plans exist. Extensive research did not disclose the architect. However, Radotinsky, Deardoff & Associates, Kansas City, were the architects for major work done on Baity in the 1960s. They included drawings of the building as it was in 1966 before renovation.
- 3 For many years, Edgar Reeves Page, Sr., was Marshall's leading contractor and builder. In 1880, he was described as "a first class mechanic building mainly on contract using 8 to 15 hands", "Saline County Missouri" Chicago Industrial World & Commercial Advertiser, 1880, 4. "He (Page) has designed and constructed many of the best houses, business blocks and public buildings and has under construction the Missouri Valley College . ." The Handbook of Saline County, C. S. Birch, Chicago, 1889, 62. See also Napton, W. B. The Past and Present of Saline County, Missouri. "A strong and successful contractor (of Marshall) is Andrew Olson who employs 20 to 50 men stone cutting and stone masonry . ." Handbook of Saline County, 1889, 27. "Another fine firm is Rose and Merkins, contractors and builders in brick, who are now doing the brick work on the new and handsome Missouri Valley College" Ibid.
- 4 Napton, 253; Saline County Progress, 4/14/1889; A. J. Maxwell, Odessa, who rode the special train to Marshall, unpublished manuscript.
- 5 Brown, 12.
- 6 Missouri Valley College Annual Catalogue 1897-98, 129, 130-134. On Halloween of 1895 students took a phaeton, complete with fringe on top into the biological laboratory, hitched it to the "horse" sat the "man" inside as driver. Picture with notation on back Missouri Valley College Archives.
- 7 Brown, 13.
- 8 Brown, 18.

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation sheet BAITY HALL

Item number 8

Page 6

- 9 Ibid, 14. Interview 6/10/1985 with Kay King, Marshall, Missouri, 90, who spent eight years at Missouri Valley College, four in academy, four in college, graduating in 1918. He remembered the windmill shown in Photograph No. 2 of Baity and Birkhead-Maples Halls and said he understood it supplied the shower in Birkhead, which it did for about 10 years. Early water lines did not go as far south as the College. Marshall Utilities was formed late in 1901 due to dissatisfaction with the private water company, Napton, 257-258. Water lines were extended into the College late in 1905, Interview with Robert Hayob, Superintendent, Marshall Water Works. 6/9/85.
- 10 Brown, 18.
- 11 Ibid, 21-33.
- 12 Brown, 27; Baity Plaque, Baity Hall; The Delta Vol. 1, No. 1, May 1891.
- 13 Miss Nell Parsons, in 1940, compiled a History of Missouri Valley College as her thesis in partial fulfillment for a degree of Master of Arts from the University of Missouri. Dr. R. Wilson Brown, Missouri Valley College, condensed Miss Parson's work and brought the history up to January 1, 1964. The major part of the history included is taken from Dr. Brown's work with additions by the compiler.
- 14 Snow, M. S. Higher Education in Missouri. United States Bureau of Education, 1888, No. 2 93.
- 15 History of Lafayette County, Missouri, Missouri Historical Co., St. Louis, 1881, 470.
- 16 Chapel Hill was one of the first co-education schools of higher learning in the country. "Chapel Hill College, a Source of Great Benefit to Johnson County". The Star Journal, Warrensburg, Missouri, July 10, 1934.
- 17 Young, Hon. Wm. History of Lafayette County, Missouri, B. F. Bowen & Co., Indianapolis, 1910, Vol. I, 203.
- 18 Brown, R. Wilson, History of Missouri Valley College, 1964, 4. Typescript, Missouri Valley College Archives.
- 19 Ibid.
- 20 Young, 203, 204.
- 21 Brown, 5.

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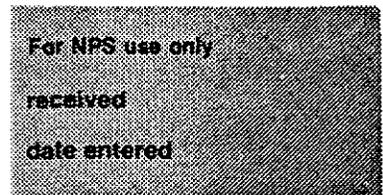
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Continuation sheet BAITTY HALL Item number 8 Page 7

- 22 Ibid, 6.
- 23 Ibid, 8.
- 24 Ibid, 9.
- 25 The Reverend Erasmus Darwin Pearson, the son of Dr. John Sappington's eldest daughter, who had a disastrous marriage, was named for his uncle, Erasmus Darwin Sappington.
- 26 Brown, 9.
- 27 Ibid.
- 28 Ibid: Saline County Progress, 4/21/1888.
- 29 Original bid, Archives. Missouri Valley College. Marshall Citizens bought 180 acres for \$22,000. Forty acres were laid off for the College and the rest platted as College Addition (which surrounds the campus today) and lots were advertised. To raise cash, people gave according to their worth, those who could not give cash or notes gave hogs, horses, blooded cattle, machinery and tools which were sold in a series of auctions in 1888. Register of Sales and College Notes. Archives Missouri Valley College.
- 30 Brown, 10.
- 31 Pearson was correct in this. Four Missouri Valley College students of the 1984-85 school year received aid from this fund and there is no record of how many in years passed. The principal of this fund has grown to \$373,500 and a total of 13,990 Saline County students have benefited from the interest as of 4/6/1985. Interview with G. R. Hamilton, Trustee, Sappington School Fund.
- 32 Brown, 24.
- 33 Missouri Valley College Archives.
- 34 The Delta, Vol. 49, No. 1, Sept. 1944, 5; Sabidura 1945 n. p. The Democrat News 9/4/1942.
- 35 Interview with Dr. Hobart Hill, Professor Emeritus, who headed the Department of Human Relations from its inception to his retirement, 25 years; Kansas City Star, Sunday Aug. 6, 1985: "American Humanics, which has its national headquarters in Kansas City, maintains chapters on 15 college campuses to train undergraduates in Youth Work. The H. Roe Bartle Chapter at Rockhurst College is named for the late Mayor of Kansas City, who founded American Humanics in 1948 (at Missouri Valley College); The American Humanics Foundation, American Humanics Foundation, Land Bank

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8

Page 8

Building, Kansas City, Missouri 1984.

36 Interview with Paul V. Ratcliffe, Director of Development, Butterfield Youth Services, Marshall, Mo. 8/21/1985.

37 The Marshall Democrat News, 11/17/1984.

9. Major Bibliographical References

1. Brown, G. Wilson, The History of Missouri Valley College, 1964. Typescript MVC Archives 90 pp.
2. The Daily Democrat News has published articles on the college as they happened since negotiations began in 1887.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property .3/5 acre

Quadrangle name MARSHALL SOUTH

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

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4	3	2	8	5	6	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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Verbal boundary description and justification

A rectangle 158 feet East and West by 168 feet North and South or 26,244 sq. ft. in the SE NW NE NW of SEC. 23, Township 50 North, Range 21 West. This square lays within the boundaries of Missouri Valley College (See Site Plan) located in Marshall, Saline Co., Mo.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title 1. Jean Tyree Hamilton

organization Local historian/archaeologist

date August 26, 1985

street & number 537 E. Eastwood

telephone 816/886-3770

city or town Marshall

state Missouri 65340

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Wayne E. Gron

for Frederick A. Brunner, Ph. D., P.E., Director, Department of Natural Resources, and
title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 5/7/86

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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date entered

Continuation sheet BAITY HALL

Item number 11

Page 1

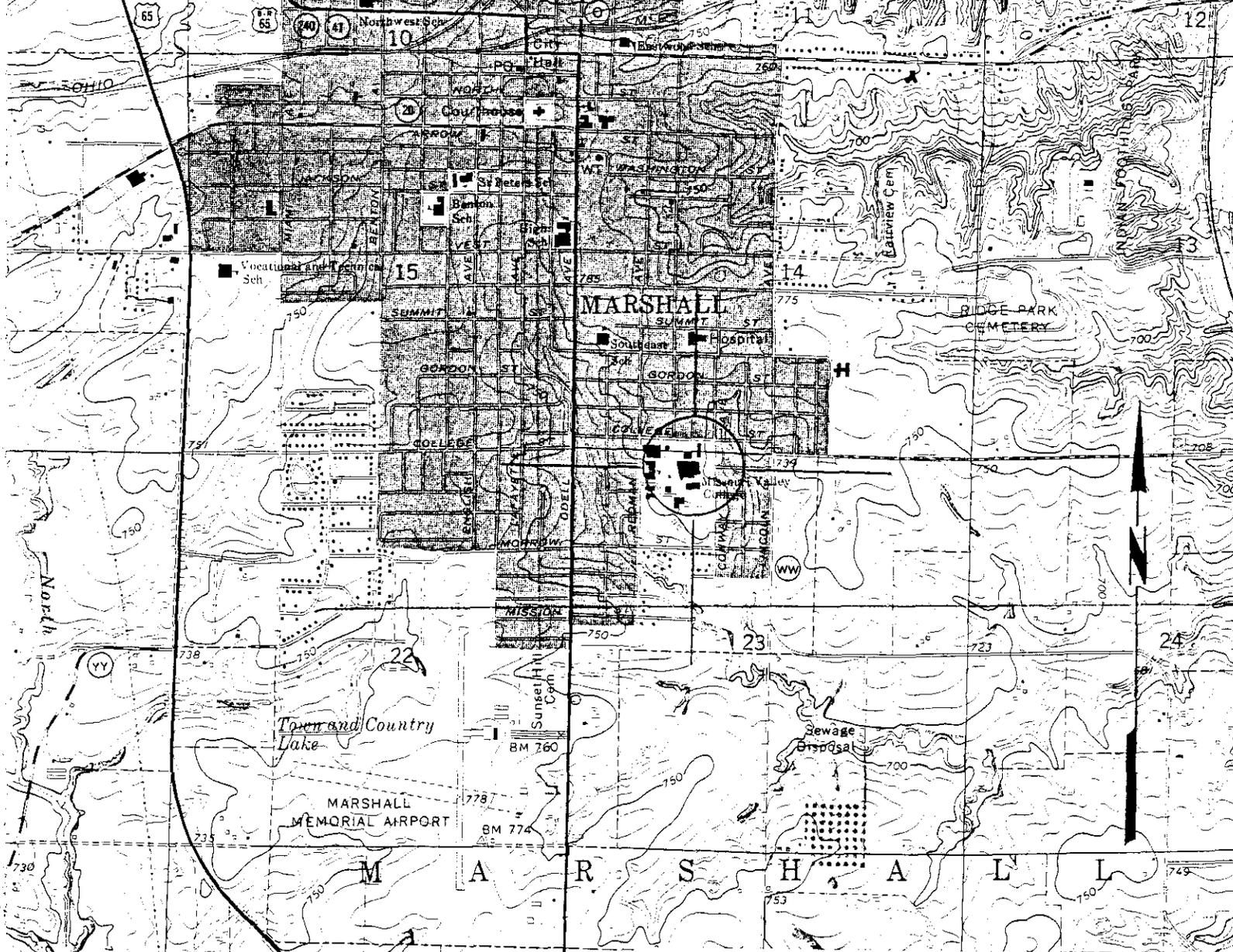
2. James M. Denny
Chief, Survey & Registration
and State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation
1915 Southridge Drive, P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Date: December 11, 1985
Phone: 314/751-4096

3. Dr. Richard Forry
Arrow Rock State Historic Site
Arrow Rock, Mo.

STATE OF MISSOURI
 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND WATER RESOURCES
 WALLACE B. HOWE, STATE GEOLOGIST

MIAMI (VIA MO. 41) 15 MI. 7362 II NW (MARSHALL NORTH)
 12' 30" SLATER 13 MI. 185 R. 21 W. 10' (240)



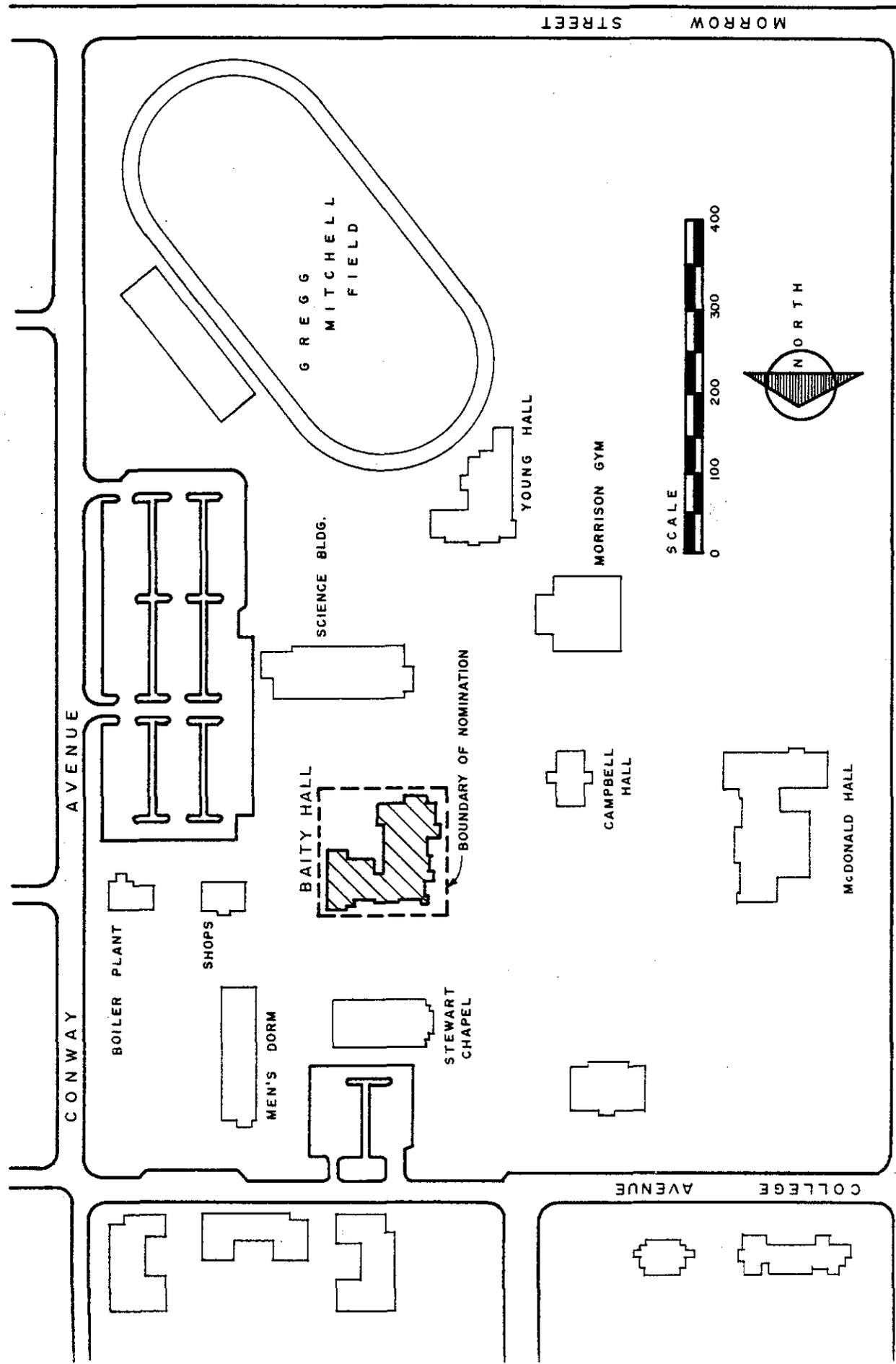
BAITY HALL
 Missouri Valley College
 Marshall (Saline County), Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale: 1:24,000
 Marshall South, Missouri Quadrangle 1971

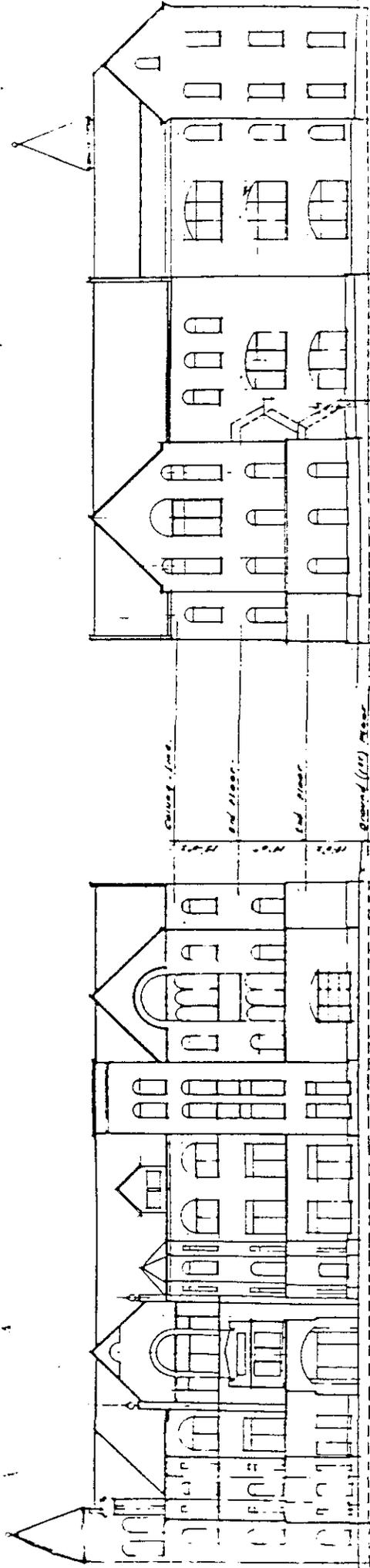
UTM Reference Point:
 15/483600/4328560

SITE PLAN MAP

BAITY HALL MISSOURI VALLEY COLLEGE MARSHALL, MISSOURI

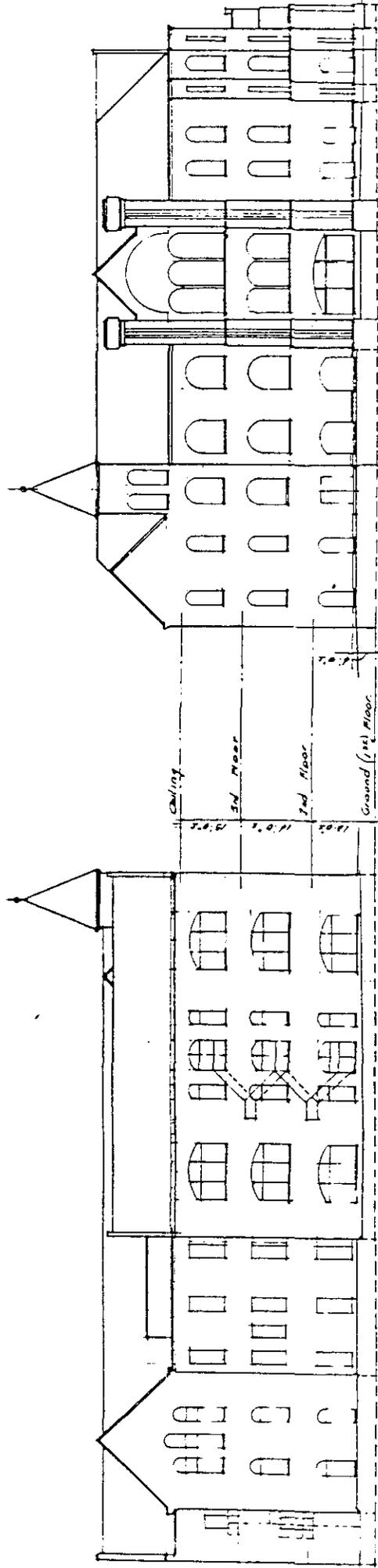


BAITY HALL MISSOURI VALLEY COLLEGE 1966 Elevations
 Marshall, Missouri



WEST ELEVATION

SOUTH ELEVATION

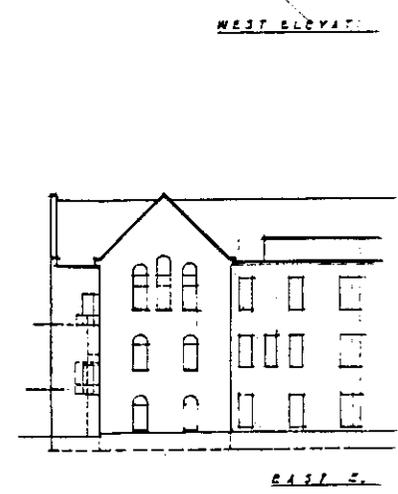
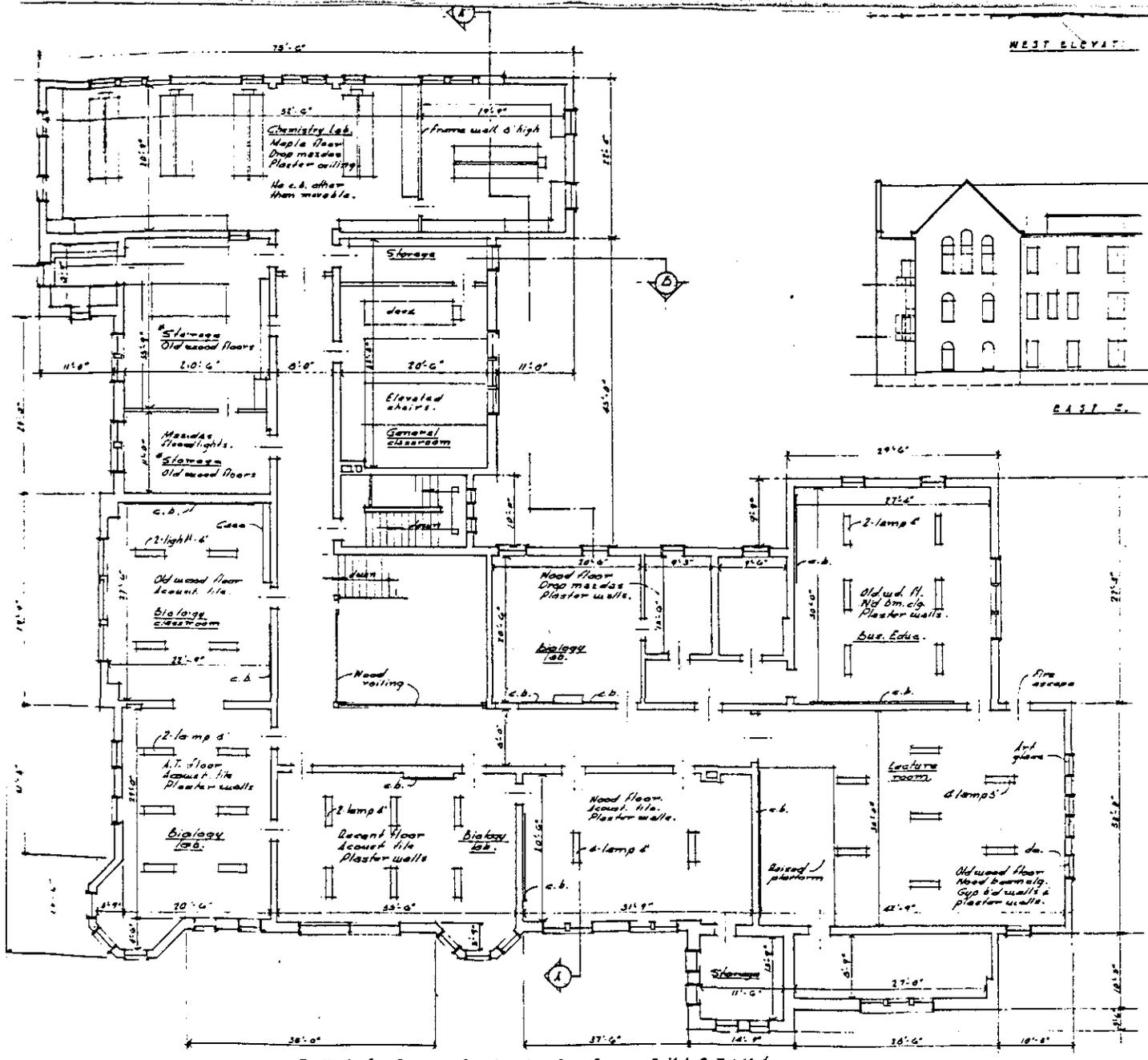


EAST ELEVATION

NORTH ELEVATION

EXISTING ELEVATIONS





THIRD FLOOR - EXISTING

BAITY HALL 1966
 Missouri Valley College
 Marshall, Missouri



BAITY HALL, Marshall, Mo NO. 1.
Photographer: Sanders & Co. St. Louis Ca. 1896
Copy, Robert Gibbs.
Neg. Loc. Jean T. Hamilton, Marshall, Mo.

Looking Southeast. Old photograph of Baity Hall extant.
Note five story tower with pyramidal roof on front (west)
facade, fluted chimneys that reach to ridge line and
four story tower on north facade. Note also the
broad, deeply recessed arched front entrance between
the corner turrets. Exactly as built in 1889.



MISSOURI VALLEY COLLEGE.

BAITY HALL, Marshall, Mo. NO. 2, 1896
Photographer: Sanders & Co., St. Louis
Robert Gibbs, Copy.
Neg. Loc. Jean T. Hamilton, Marshall, Mo.

Looking southeast. Probably taken same time
as NO. 1. Dormitory to left, built spring
1895. Windmill powered water system until
City mains entered campus in 1906.



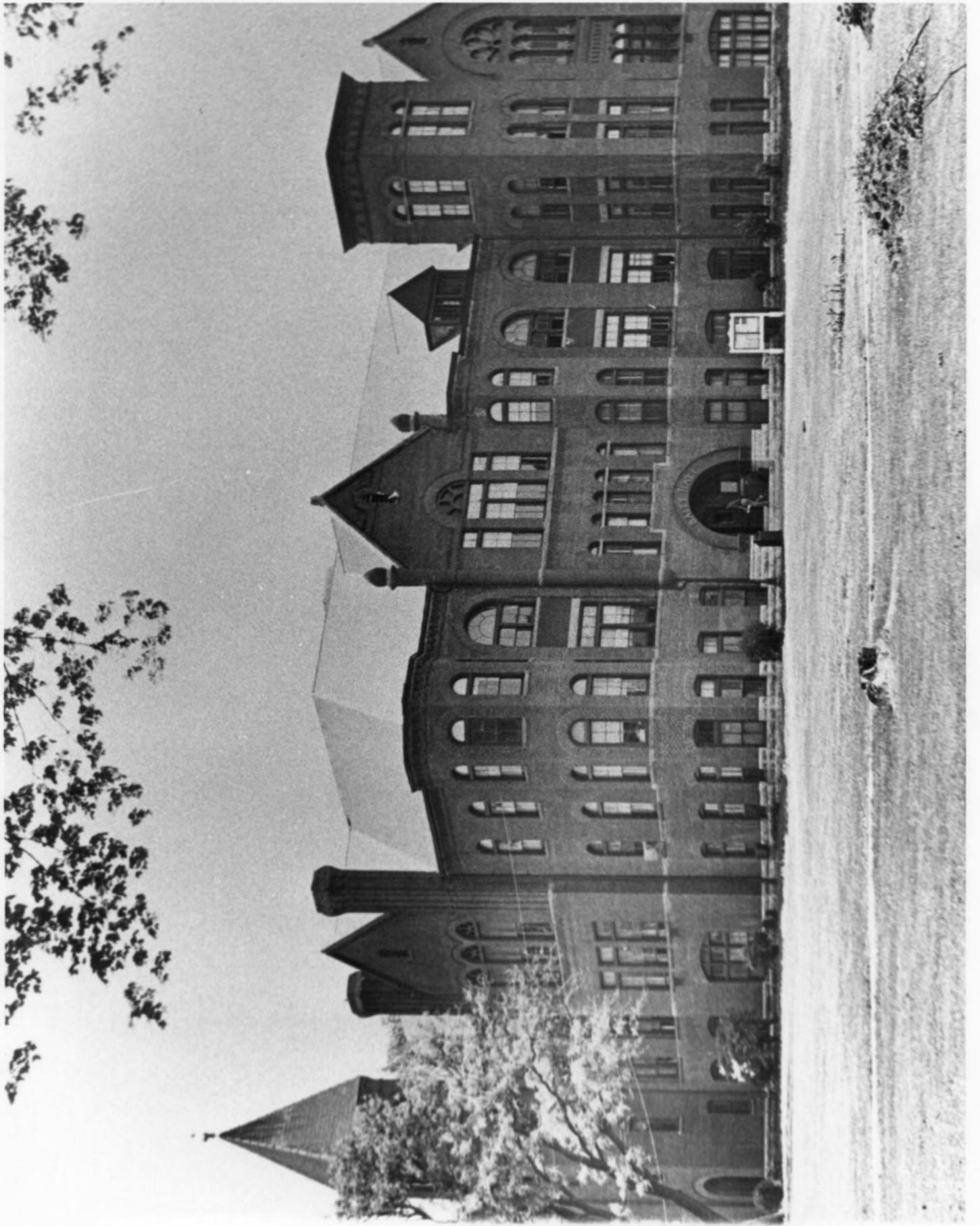
GENERAL VIEW OF CAMPUS, COLLEGE AND DORMITORY.

BAITY HALL, Marshall, Mo.
Photographer

No. 3.

Virgil Brown, after 1959
before 1962

Neg. Loc. Missouri Valley College, Marshall, Mo.
General view of North (to left) and West (to right)
facades from the northwest. Unaltered except for re-
moval of front tower's 5th floor and roof. Note half
hexagonal tower on northeast corner, this is only hex-
agonal tower that shows this tower. Also Note half hex-
agonal tower to right of primary entrance.



BAITY HALL, Marshall, Mo. NO.4.
Photographer: Robert Gibbs August 1985
Neg. Loc. Jean T.Hamilton, Marshall, Mo

Current View, West or primary facade, looking east. This photograph is evidence of how little Baity Hall has changed through the years, the only major alterations are the new entrance and the removal of the tower' 5th story and roof. Note the checkerboard terra cotta embellishment between the 2nd and 3rd floor windows to the left of the square tower and on its front facade, also the terra cotta squares below the sill line over the front entrance and around the tower, below its cornice. Pinapple-like terra cotta flames top the corner turrets.



BAITY HALL, Marshall, Mo.

NO. 5.

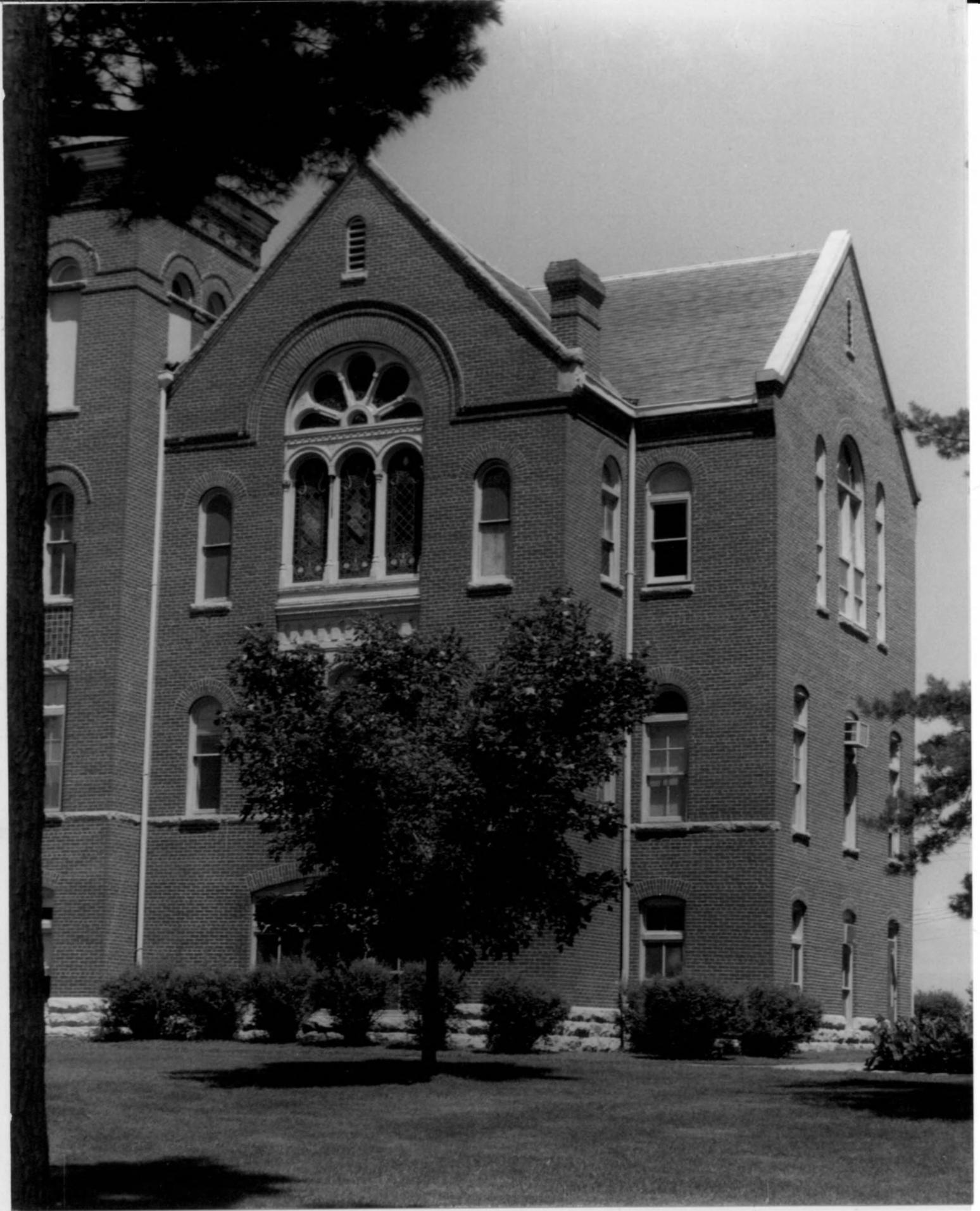
Photographer:

Robert Gibbs August 1985

Neg. Loc.

Jean T. Hamilton, Marshall, Mo.

Current view of south part of west or primary facade which contained the former chapel, the cathedral window of which remains. On the right, the south end of the chapel wing is seen. There is no evidence of the use of the chimney that is now capped. Note narrow brick moldings that outline the round arches over the big window and those on the tower. Taken from the west.



BAITY HALL, Marshall, Mo.
Photographer: Robert Gibbs
Neg. Loc. Jean T. Hamilton, Marshall, Mo.

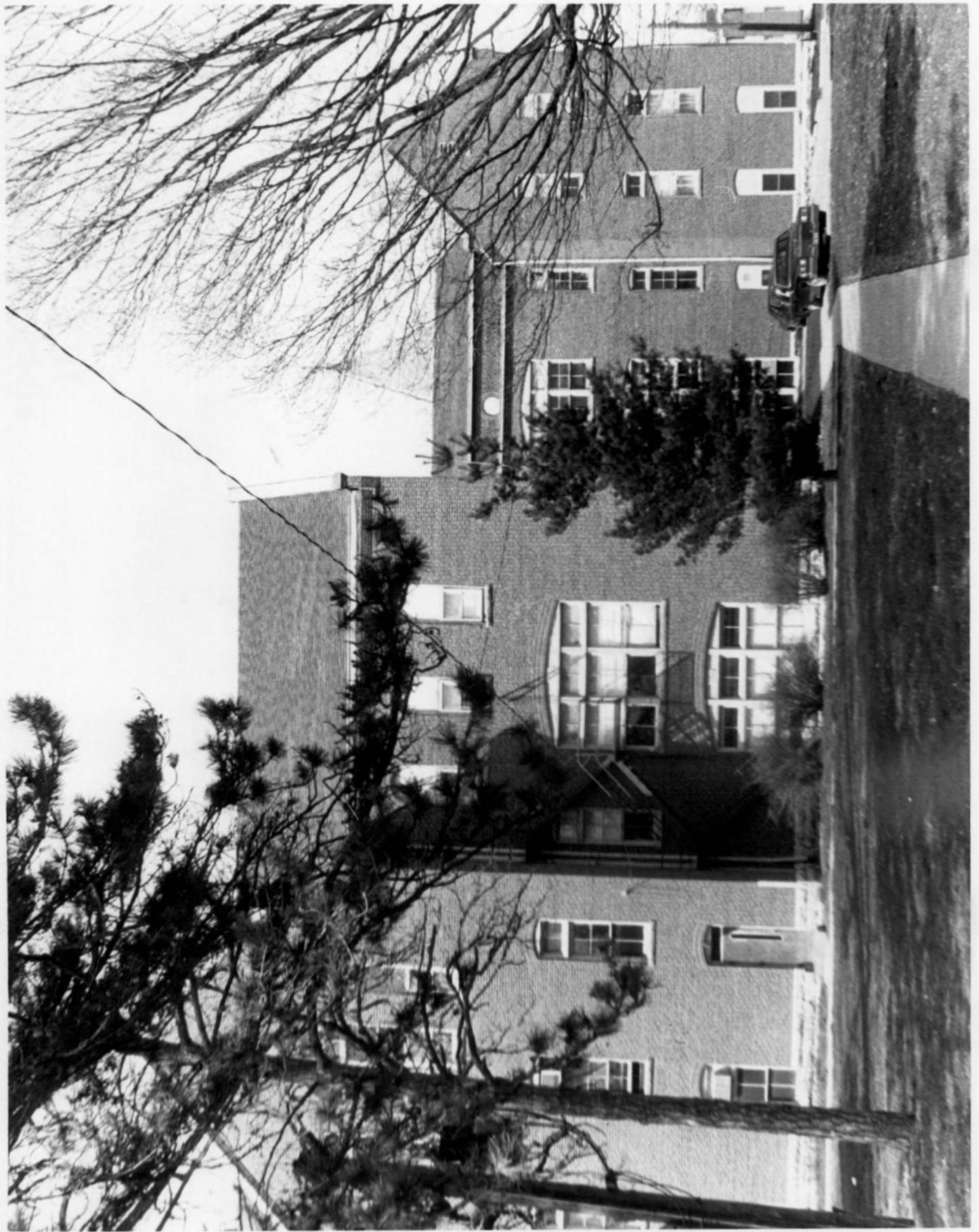
NO. 6.

July 1985

South facade of Baity Hall, looking north.

Note all windows beginning here on south and east facades have segmental arches, not round, with the exception of the 3rd floor of the chapel wing. Also note the bull's eye window over the flat roofed section of south facade of the ell.

1985

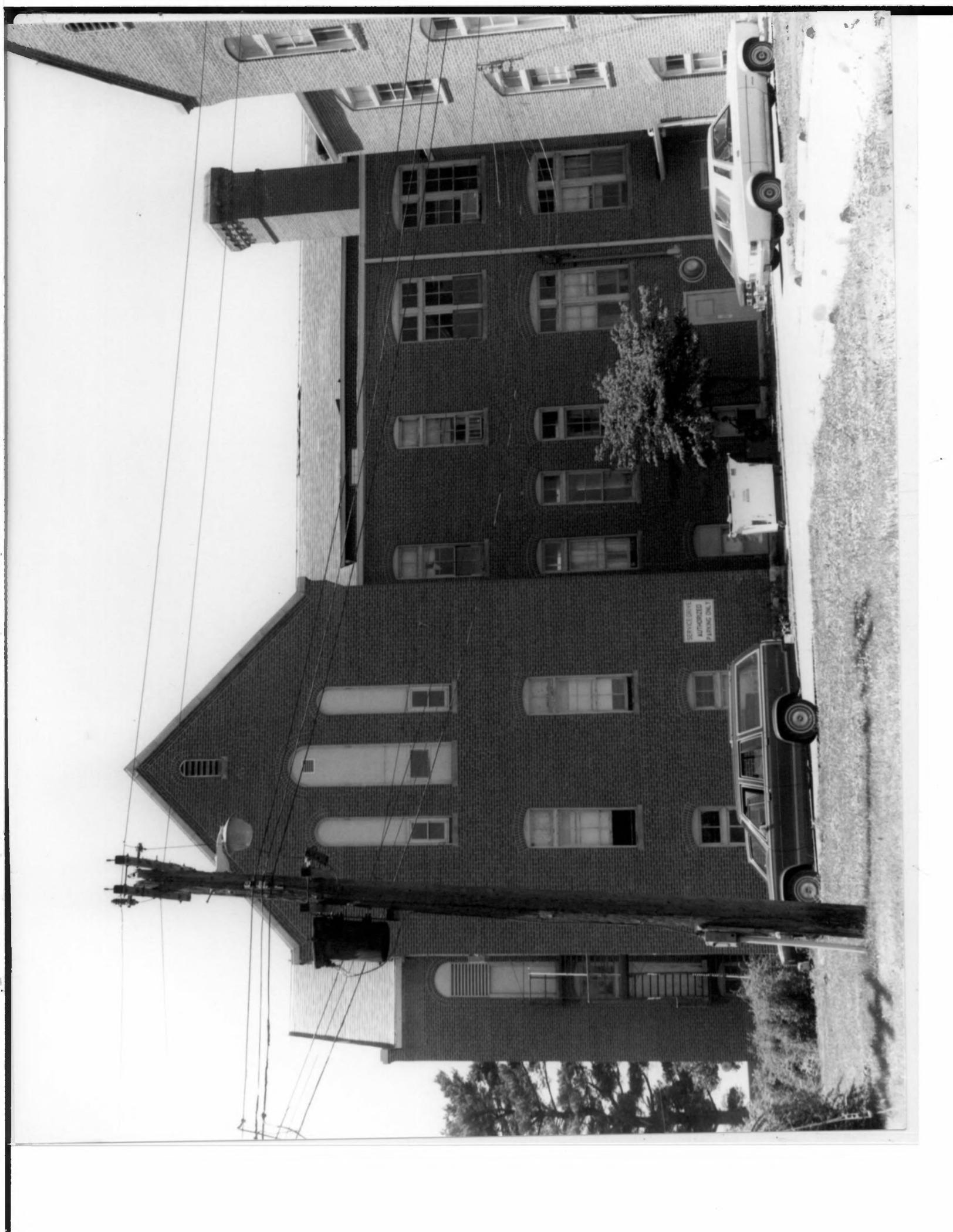


BAITY HALL, Marshall, Mo.
Photographer:
Neg. Loc.

NO. 7
Robert Gibbs
Jean T,Hamilton, Marshall, Mo.

East facade of Chapel wing and of main building,

Note 1889 chimney that is again in use. This facade lacks 5 feet of being as tall as the front of the building and has a flat roof, the main roof being cut back to fit it in. Taken looking west.



BAITY HALL, Marshall, Mo.

NO. 8.
July 1985

Photographer: Robert Gibbs

Neg. Loc: Jean T. Hamilton, Marshall, Mo.

South facade of end of ell wing (to left).

East facade of ell wing (to right).

Taken looking slightly north west.



BAITY HALL, Marshall, Mo. NO. 9.
Photographer: Robert Gibbs. July 1985
Neg. Loc. Jean T. Hamilton, Marshall, Mo.

North facade from the north.
Note that this facade, like the front or west is much more elaborately decorated than the south or east. Again there is terra cotta checkerboard between the 2nd & 3rd floor windows, the stone sill line courses, the round arches divided to form five panes.

The fluted chimneys have been lowered and capped.



BAITY HALL, Marshall, Mo.

NO. 10.

Photographer:

Virgil Brown

1981

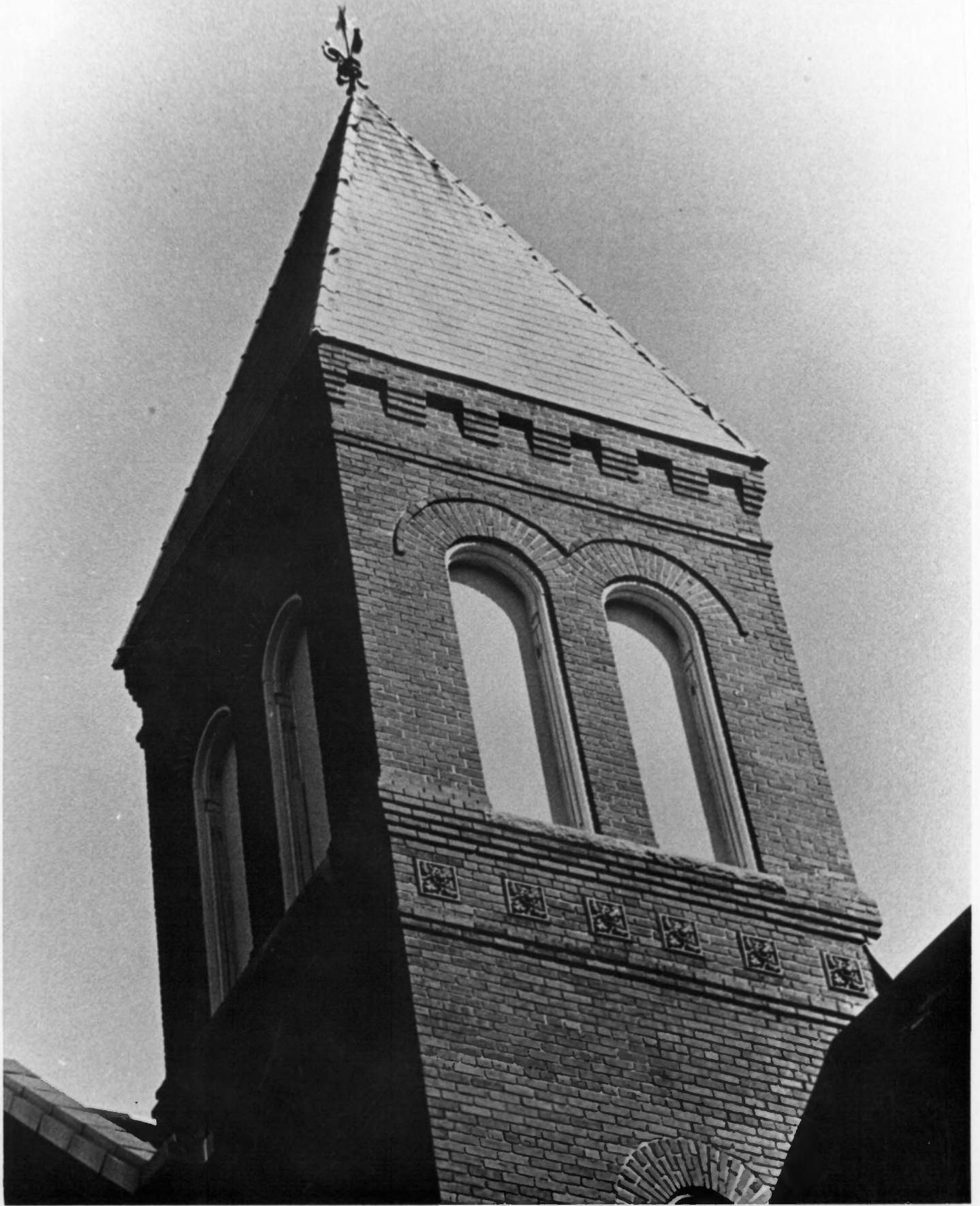
Neg. Loc.

Missouri Valley College
Marshall, Mo.

Detail on north facade tower is illustrative of that on other facades. The brick dentils that line the eave line of this tower, also line all straight eaves on the north and west facades including the half hexagonal towers. The gable ends, under their eaves, have the three ornamental brick lines shown here at the top of the third story, above the terra cotta squares.

Note stone coping on gable to left has been replaced with tin.

Tower is fifty five feet high including its three foot iron finial.



BAITY HALL, Marshall, Mo.

No. 11.

Photographer:

Robert Gibbs

July 1985

Neg. Loc.:

Jean T. Hamiltonm Marshall, Mo.

Interior View. South end of former chapel, showing section of ceiling, wainscoating and window arrangement, once filled with art glass, vestiges of which remain. Taken looking south.



BAITY HALL, Marshall, Mo.

NO. 12.

Photographer:

Robert Gibbs

July 1985

Neg. Loc.

Jean T. Hamilton, Marshall, Mo.

The lowest section of the cathedral window is in a
second office, formerly a classroom.

Note how window framing and glass pattern conform
to each other.

Interior, looking toward west wall.



BAITY HALL, Marshall, Mo.

No. 13

Photographer: Robert Gibbs

July 1985

Neg. Loc.

Jean T. Hamilton, Marshall, Mo.

Stained glass window, lower panels, in former chapel
on third floor.

Interior view, looking west.



BAITY HALL, Marshall, Mo. NO. 14.
Photographer: Robert Gibbs July 1985
Neg. Loc. Jean T. Hamilton, Marshall, Mo.

Interior View, stained glass in arch of cathedral window of former chapel, third floor.

The gable over the primary entrance and that of the fluted chimneys carry out this same arch motif, except there are but four cusps in those.

Taken looking west.



BAITY HALL, Marshall, Missouri
Photographer: Virgil Brown
Neg. Loc: Missouri Valley College,
Marshall, Mo. 65340

NO. 15
1972

Aerial View of Campus.

Baity Hall is just beyond or south of Stewart Chapel,
the building with the spire in the center of its
roof.

Taken looking south.

