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A HISTORY OF KANSAS' CLOSED COLLEGES.

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To my nephews:

Jon Lindsay Tappan and Jeffrey Jay Tappan

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A HISTORY OF KANSAS' CLOSED COLLEGES

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Kansas became a territory in 1854, and was settled primarily by Free-Staters who valued education highly. Much attention was given Kansas by the other states in that this new land could conceivably influence further development in the West. The importance of education to these pioneers led to immediate action. Many of the established communities wanted an institution of higher learning. Land companies found this to their advantage, too, as this made their holdings more valuable. Since incorporation was not expensive, the steps towards obtaining a charter for a college were taken. A large number of schools were proposed and granted a charter before statehood; many more were incorporated before the end of the Civil War. Few of these survived; only a handful exist today with the same name and offering a program leading to the baccalaureate degree.

This dissertation deals with the problem of what happened to these colleges. Why did they not survive? Were there elements in common which led to the closing? Were these institutions all sub-standard, or were there other factors which contributed to their defeat? Some never advanced beyond the stage of incorporation. A few built a building,

or part of one, but never opened for classes. Others existed a short while, then passed into oblivion. Many closed down for want of money and/or students. Merger, absorption, fire, or storms shut down several others, and some just closed their doors voluntarily.

These institutions contributed to the well-being of Kansas' education in that they were forerunners of newer, stronger church schools plus a state and municipal system which has remained with Kansas to the present day. Many colleges in Kansas owe their existence to a consolidation of these earlier institutions. Profiting from these experiences, the state has been able to plan an educational program which has been most successful.

No treatment of Kansas' colleges, such as this dissertation undertakes, has ever been done. Several attempts at histories of specific types of schools were made, i.e., academies and normal schools. The one state-printed history is woefully out of date and is far from complete. No single repository contains the information gathered in this treatise.

It is the purpose of this dissertation to bring forth, in a single volume, all these institutions. Some of these schools will be treated in more depth than others. This is partly due to the length of existence of the school, and partly due to available source materials. In any case, at least one school is featured in depth in each chapter. This will enable a closer look into the program of the college, and may give a deeper insight of the contributions and shortcomings. Through these "model" schools, it is hoped that our purpose can be accentuated, and the conclusions made more easily.

The dissertation consists of the following:

CHAPTER I: Introduction to the dissertation.

CHAPTER II: "Normal Schools." These were principally teacher-training institutions, some private and some state supported. While they did not all grant the baccalaureate degree, they did certify for teaching, performing many of the functions as the state supported teacher-training colleges of today.

CHAPTER III: "Ghost Colleges." These existed as institutions of higher learning, brief in operation, and were considered by some as not being bona-fide colleges in a few instances. They offered degrees and had all the powers as their surviving counterparts.

CHAPTER IV: "Merged or Absorbed Schools." Represented today under another name or type of institution, these are, in varying degrees, "forerunner" schools. This chapter includes parent institutions and some out-of-state colleges.

CHAPTER V: "Other Schools." These are special schools, difficult to categorize, such as institutes, seminaries, academies, and vocational-type institutions. All at one time or another, with a few exceptions, offered college-level work, but have since either closed or have become secondary or vocational education in nature. The exceptions mentioned were schools which bore the name "college," and were essentially secondary in nature, but are featured due to the usage of the name.

CHAPTER VI: "Conclusion." This chapter will attempt to bring together similarities, point out any unique contributions, and, in general, tie together the historical study.

APPENDIX: "In Name Only Schools." An alphabetical arrangement of nearly seventy institutions which were proposed but which did not open

for classes. Information contained in this section consists mostly of incorporating information, but in a few cases, more elaborate details are presented.

Colleges which did not offer a baccalaureate degree or prepare for a teaching certificate will be eliminated, for the most part, from concentrated study in this dissertation. In some cases, it will be difficult to ascertain the actual programs of the schools; in these incidents the school will be included so as not to slight any potential contributor. Institutions such as academies, junior colleges, business schools and seminaries will not be a focal point, although in some cases they may be briefly mentioned due to a particular contribution.

The design used for this study was an historical approach. Since the period of time covered was over eighty years in length, and the youngest school over thirty-five years old, an interview method was rejected. As nearly all alumni of these institutions have passed on, any attempts at interviewing would have been futile and inconsistent. It was decided to use all available sources, including newspapers, records of interviews, reports, catalogues and other primary sources. The combination of these materials, it is believed, will yield a fair picture of the problem.

The corporation books were first checked to learn of incorporated institutions. These schools were then grouped by county, and an inspection of the materials in the Historical Society was made. This led to county histories and unpublished materials which were, at least, cross-indexed by county. Then a complete check of the state reports occurred, noting the letters from the county superintendents. Occasionally, an unincorporated institution would be found and added to the list. It

would then be determined if the information about the school warranted its inclusion in the study. Secondary sources were always, when possible, checked and compared with the primary. All references to newspapers were visually inspected in the original--this yielded some additional information. Finally, the college catalogues, when available, were consulted for specific information. When a discrepancy was found, the earliest source was generally used. As a rule, though, these have been noted in the dissertation.

Several theses were examined for this study. A master's thesis by Leward Fessenden Fish, "The Development of Teacher Training in Kansas," written at Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia in 1932, was helpful, although he dealt primarily with existing institutions. Virgil Evan Hurt's "An Historical Study of a Century of the Growth and Development of Kansas Academies (1835-1935)," accepted in 1935 at Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, was of some help in ascertaining the level of some questionable institutions. While his treatment was quite brief, it was helpful in that overlapping information made comparison of findings possible. The "History of the Private Normal Schools in Kansas," by Earl Robert Ward, written in 1939 for Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg, was particularly valuable for its contribution of letters written by early educators who are no longer living. Finally, James C. Sloan, whose 1948 master's thesis, accepted at Emporia, "A Historical Study of the Ghost Colleges in Kansas," was most helpful, because of his examination of church proceedings and minutes. His careful perusal of the college catalogues collected up to that time was much appreciated, and allowed time for the uncovering of additional material and more recent findings.

Since the Kansas State Historical Society was organized at a very early date, when the state was in its infancy, excellent sources of information are at hand. The forward-looking founders requested that each newspaper send a copy of each issue to the Society; this has resulted in a collection with nearly all of the periodical literature ever published in the Territory and State. The Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society, Vol. I (1875) through Vol. XVII (1928) lists materials in the library plus some accessions. In 1931-32, the Kansas Historical Quarterly, Vol. I, appeared. These were examined, through Vol. XXXIV (1968-69). The Quarterly has a section entitled "Recent Acquisitions to the Library," which includes sub-sections such as "Kansas History," "Books by Kansans," "Books About Kansas," and "Other Publications." Furthermore, a section called "Kansas in the Press" lists articles of historical interest about Kansas which have appeared in state papers as well as out-of-state issues. Finally, "Projects Under Way," announcing all known works in progress about Kansas, is noted. Each investigator in the State Library declares his topic when doing research of any scholarly interest. Upon completion of the work, further notice is given by the Quarterly. All issues of the Quarterly were examined with care.

Other materials examined in the State Historical Society library included all known county histories of Kansas. For the most part, these did not feature educational institutions in any depth, and rarely was a mention of short-lived institutions found. The biographical files in the Kansas section were useful in that they filled in material not readily available about educators and prominent people. The alphabetical file of collections, well-indexed, was consulted; this brought to light many

unpublished materials, pamphlets, catalogues, manuscripts, diaries and other supplementary information. In each occasion, attempts made to locate primary source materials were greatly facilitated due to the efficient operation of the Library.

The Bulletin of the University of Kansas, Vol. XXXVI (June 1935), listed all of the faculty publications to that time. The Bulletin, Municipal University of Wichita (now Wichita State University) Studies, Nos. 1-79 (1936-69), was inspected. It lists all the publications of their faculty plus several contributors from other institutions. A bibliography of all the theses accepted for the Master of Science degree, Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, 1945-54, appeared in Vol. IV (June 1956) of the Emporia State Research Studies. An excellent monograph published by Kansas State University, 1959, entitled Kansas History in Graduate Study: A Bibliography of Theses and Dissertations, by Homer E. Socolofsky, was consulted. Visits to the University of Kansas, Kansas State University, Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, Kansas State College of Pittsburg, and Wichita State University made possible a complete search of their unpublished material relating to Kansas colleges. Dissertation Abstracts were examined from 1952 to date. There was, of course, much overlapping material found in the course of investigation.

Information featured in this study includes:

1. Origin of the institution, including proposals, chartering and filing date, and the name of at least one principal person in the organization of the school.
2. The sponsoring group, committee, persons, or church.
3. The purpose of the institution, its location, and physical facilities, including faculty, program and enrollment figures.

4. The manner of maintaining the institution, i.e., financial backing, support, and source of operational funds.

5. The difficulties experienced by the college in pursuing the stated or implied purposes and educational goals.

6. Termination of operation in Kansas and the reasons for cessation as a higher-learning institution.

The arrangement of the schools within the chapters is alphabetical. This was chosen in contrast to founding date(s) which would confuse the reader, as several colleges chartered long before opening, while others became incorporated long after they had been in operation. Also, the alphabetical arrangement serves an index function in each chapter. The Appendix is also alphabetical, and in some cases is cross-indexed.

The bibliographical arrangement is standard in regard to the books consulted. Much of the material such as minutes, proceedings, and catalogues is chronological, but alphabetical in sequence, categorized by institution. All places names within this dissertation refer to Kansas unless otherwise noted, excepting obvious cities such as New York and Chicago.

CHAPTER II

NORMAL SCHOOLS

All institutions which emphasized normal training are included in this chapter. Others, such as business schools, who had normal departments are covered elsewhere. The names of the schools themselves had bearing on their inclusion in this chapter. As a rule, if the institution bore the name "normal," it was included here. Some schools were referred to by different names in different sources, e.g., Stockton "Normal" and Stockton "Academy." If there was any doubt, the school was included so as to account for all known normal institutions.

Kansas had only two state normal schools which did not survive; they are covered here. Since their existence was quite brief, no lengthy treatise on them is done. Experience with these two normal schools led to Kansas' single board of regents idea of control.

Prof. Alfred Holbrook, son of the educator Josiah Holbrook, is regarded as the founder of the private normal school. Perhaps the best-known private normal school was the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, which was Holbrook's institution. From the tutelage of Holbrook emerged many disciples. They started private normal schools in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, and Kansas. Some are state universities today.

Much of the growth of the educational program in Kansas during the latter part of the nineteenth century is owed to the private normal schools.

The rigidity of the existing schools made the private normals look attractive. The classical programs were included in these normal schools, but they were not popular. Latin and Greek were offered, but had few takers. The conservatism, as a result of the normal schools, would gradually disappear.

As the state normal system consisted of only one surviving institution in the nineteenth century, teacher training was greatly enhanced by the entry of the private normal school. Furthermore, the development of the city and county high schools had not yet occurred.

While some of these private schools were profit-motivated, the majority were conducted by dedicated individuals at great personal sacrifice. They attempted to offer, for the most part, the same courses of study as were offered by the larger schools. Many met the requirements set by the state, and graduates of the non-recognized institutions often rose to high positions in spite of a, perhaps, inferior training.

An in-depth study of Kansas Normal College of Fort Scott is included in this chapter. It is representative of the private normal school program. Ward's study included a considerable amount of information pertaining to the curriculum of these schools.

The fate of the private normal schools was varied. Many closed after a brief existence, making no lasting in-roads nor impressions on the community. Some died due to lack of support from the community, and others from the common malady, lack of both students and money. A few

continued as private schools, dropping the normal school name; none of these institutions survived. A treatment of these schools after the normal school period is featured in other chapters. In one instance, Nickerson, the school merged into the Reno County High School. Some of the original buildings are in use today. Other buildings have disappeared completely without a trace.

As tuition was generally the only means of support for the private normal school, and as the alumni were generally poorly-paid public school teachers, these schools were, in retrospect, doomed from the start. It was merely a matter of determination and sacrifice that kept them open beyond a few years. Both Salina Normal University and Kansas Normal College were, at different periods, the largest college institutions in the state.

At any rate, the contribution of these schools must not be overlooked. The unsung heroes, these educators, who helped develop teacher education in Kansas, will not be ignored here. The institutions which produced many of Kansas' early leaders deserve a re-visit.

Campbell Normal University

The first attempt to establish an institution of higher learning at Holton began with the Holton Town Company incorporators. These men proposed Holton Seminary, incorporating 12 February 1858.¹ Nothing came of this. Then, on 26 December 1879, papers were filed for Holton University, to be wholly non-sectarian with no discrimination in race, color,

¹Private Laws of the Territory of Kansas, Passed at the Fourth Session of the Legislative Assembly, Begun at the City of LeCompton, on the First Monday of January, 1858, and Held and Concluded at the City of Lawrence: Published by Authority (Lawrence: Herald of Freedom Steam Press, 1859), XLIX, 79-80.

sex or religion. A capital stock of fifty thousand dollars was noted.¹ This may have planted the seed for what was to become Campbell Normal. The committee was financially unsuccessful in their attempts to establish a college on their own; they needed outside help.²

A former resident of Jackson County, Allen Green Campbell, who had become a mining millionaire in Utah, was contacted for help. He agreed to match, dollar for dollar, the amount raised by the Holton citizens up to twenty thousand dollars. The citizens of Jackson County then raised ten thousand dollars, which was matched. He also sent a check for one thousand dollars to purchase the eleven-acre campus.³

In gratitude for his philanthropy, the college was named Campbell Normal University, also referred to as Campbell University. A corporation was chartered 10 January 1880 as Campbell University, with thirty-five signers and a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars.⁴

An impressive stone building was erected in 1880; it was forty feet in width and sixty feet in length. The building was three stories, including a large basement. It was leased from the city of Holton in 1882 by J. H. Miller, who established a private normal school.⁵

Campbell Normal University opened on 1 September 1882. Enrollment was gradual and there were initially thirty-two students. By the end of the first school year, two hundred and thirty-eight students had enrolled.⁶

¹Corporations. State of Kansas, Book 10, p. 221.

²Sixteenth Annual Catalogue of Campbell University, Holton, Jackson County, Kansas, 1898-99 (Holton: Holton Printing and Publishing Company, n.d.), p. 7.

³Clippings, Jackson County, I, 114.

⁴Corporations, Book 10, pp. 245-46.

⁵Frank W[ilson] Blackmar, Higher Education in Kansas (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1900), p. 157.

Students at Campbell could take a variety of courses: teachers', scientific, classic, business or music.¹ Later course additions included a special mathematics course which led to a civil engineering degree, and a law program. Most of the Campbell students, though, studied the teacher's course, and special emphasis was placed on its practical nature.²

The teachers' course concentrated not only on teaching, but on the underlying principles, as "a teacher must first develop his own mind before he can understand how the immature mind is developed."³ Upon completion of the state certificate course, and examinations in methods, history and philosophy of education and school law, a certificate for three years was granted. After teaching at least two of the three years, a life certificate was conferred.⁴ Campbell Normal University's state certificate course consisted of more work than other normal schools. It was felt that their graduates should be able to teach in any public school in the state.⁵

Tuition was eight dollars for regular ten-week sessions. Exceptions were: painting, crayoning, and music courses -- ten dollars; drawing, card writing, penmanship, phonography and telegraphy -- five dollars.

¹Annual Catalogue of Campbell Normal University, Holton, Jackson County, Kansas, with a Statement of the Courses of Instruction in the Various Departments, 1886-7 (Topeka: Kansas Publishing House, 1886), p. 6.

²Annual Catalogue of Campbell Normal University, Holton, Jackson County, Kansas, with a Statement of the Courses of Instruction in the Various Departments, 1885-6 (Topeka: Kansas Publishing House, 1885), p. 7.

³Ibid.

⁴1896-1897: Fifteenth Annual Catalogue of Campbell University, Holton, Jackson Co., Kas. (N.p.: n.d.), p. 8.

⁵Prospectus of Campbell University (Holton: Tribune Press, 1895), p. 6.

The summer term tuition was eight dollars for business, classical, preparatory, scientific and the teachers' course of eight weeks. An advance payment of fifty-four dollars would pay for room, board and tuition for twenty weeks. Tuition was always paid in advance. College room and board could be had for about two dollars a week.¹

The first faculty and curriculum of Campbell consisted of J. H. Miller, president, metaphysics, political economy, rhetoric, ancient and modern history, and didactics; John H. Voorhis, higher mathematics, physical and natural engineering; J[ames] A[ibert] Lambert, grammar, arithmetic, algebra, elocution, European history and literature; Miss Eva Halstead, Latin, Greek, grammar, geography and Emerson; Carl F. Menninger, modern languages; John C. Brown, bookkeeping, penmanship, telegraphy, phonography, drawing and commercial law; Dr. V. V. Adamson, preparatory medical department; Mrs. Annie E. Purvis, painting and crayon drawing; Miss Minnie M. Taber, instrumental music, harmony and history of music; and, Mrs. Flora H. Scott, voice culture.²

Degrees conferred by Campbell University were the bachelor of arts for completion of the classical course; the bachelor of science for completion of the science course; the bachelor of letters for graduation from the modern language course; and, the degree of civil engineer to

¹Annual Catalogue of Campbell Normal University, Holton, Jackson County, Kansas, 1883-84 (Kansas City, Mo.: G. L. Berry Printing Company, 1883), p. 1.

²Catalogue, 1883-84, op. cit., p. 2.

those who completed the special mathematics course. The master's degree was granted for one year's additional work after receiving one of the bachelor's degrees.¹

Engineering and preparatory medicine courses were added to the program during the second year of Campbell as the enrollment mounted.² By 1887, six thousand dollars were raised by subscription, and an addition was built. Additional faculty members were employed: A. L. Condry, mathematics and engineering; C. W. Wallis, geology; Ella W. Brown, English and languages; J. J. Rippetoe, chemistry; D. F. Conrad, music; J. C. Shadduck, elocution; Eda L. Condry, art; Clarence E. Chase, penmanship; W. A. Stacy, algebra; Will Davis, band; J. H. Davis, orchestral music; Elmer Johnson, telegraphy, stenography and typewriting; and S. B. Goodspeed, library.³

President Miller stepped down in 1888 due to ill health. He was succeeded by Dr. E. J. Hoenschel, former president of the Stanberry and Springfield, Mo. normal schools, and later to become president of Kansas Normal College.⁴ Dr. Hoenschel placed emphasis on modernizing the school and developing the business department.⁵

¹1897-1898: Fifteenth Annual Catalogue of Campbell University, Holton, Jackson County, Kas. (Holton: Holton Printing and Publishing Company, n.d.), p. 30.

²Catalogue, 1884-85, op. cit., p. 2.

³Annual Catalogue of Campbell Normal University, Holton, Jackson County, Kansas, with a Statement of the Courses of Instruction in the Various Departments, 1887-8 (Topeka: Kansas Publishing House, 1887), p. 3.

⁴Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Department of Public Instruction, State of Kansas, For the Years Ending June 30, 1901 and June 30, 1902 (Topeka: W. Y. Morgan, State Printer, 1902), p. 106.

⁵Annual Catalogue of Campbell Normal University, Holton, Jackson County, Kansas, with a Statement of the Courses of Instruction in the Various Departments, 1889-90 (Topeka: Kansas Publishing House, 1889), pp. 21-22.

Under Dr. Hoenschel, several conveniences were added, including steam heat and electric lights, plus an enlarged dormitory. The main hall was expanded with the aid of twelve thousand dollars raised by the city of Holton. A new chapel seated eight hundred people.¹

Dr. Hoenschel left Holton, and a new company became owner of Campbell University, called the University Company. Benjamin F. Kizer was named president, but lasted only a year. In early 1897, Elijah Newton Johnson, a faculty member of C. N. U. and an alumnus of Drake, was elected temporary president.² He remained in that capacity until Campbell Normal University closed.³

A law school was added in 1897, and graduates were conferred the bachelor of law degree.⁴ J. C. Brown was named dean of the college of law. Fifteen faculty members were employed for the 1898-99 year.⁵

The United Brethren Church was dissatisfied with the location of Lane University at Lecompton, Kansas, and after a considerable time discussing the plans, arranged with the owners of Campbell Normal to take over the University. The entire Lane University operation was moved to Holton, and Campbell College was born. The negotiations began in October 1902, and on 6 January 1903, Campbell Normal University ceased to exist.⁶

¹Catalogue, 1898-99, op. cit., p. 5.

²Thirteenth Biennial Report, op. cit., p. 106.

³American College and Public School Directory (St. Louis: C. H. Evans and Company, n.d.), XXV (1902), 53.

⁴Catalogue, 1897-98, op. cit., p. 30.

⁵Catalogue, 1898-99, op. cit., p. 30.

⁶"First Annual Catalogue," Campbell College Bulletin, I (June 1903), 6.

See Chapter IV for Campbell College and its fate.

Central Normal College

The Great Bend Improvement Association was organized by a group of men with the idea of establishing a college in this central Kansas community. They were led by Rev. W. A. Bosworth of the local Congregational Church, and applied for papers of incorporation. The school, in the incorporation papers, was to be located at or near Great Bend, in Barton County. It was to be a Christian college, but non-sectarian. No capital stock was allowed. Support was to come from the Congregational Churches of central Kansas, comprising the Arkansas Valley Association, which would raise an endowment fund of twenty-five thousand dollars. Fifteen trustees were named, including the Rev. Bosworth. The papers were filed on 9 October 1885 for "Central Kansas College."¹

The Central Kansas College opened on 5 June 1887 under the control of the Western District of Kansas' Congregational Church. The president was the Rev. Bosworth. Thirty-five students enrolled initially.²

This school was reorganized in August 1887, listing the Rev. P. W. Lyman as acting president and six faculty members. Rev. W. A. Bosworth was chairman of the reorganizational meeting, and the opening date was set for 21 September 1887.³ In November of 1887, at a meeting of the

¹Corporations, Book 19, pp. 266-67.

²W[illiam] A[braham] Seward Sharp, "A Brief History of Central Normal College," Great Bend Tribune, 5 June 1933.

³Great Bend Tribune, 26 August 1887.

Great Bend Improvement Association, a proposal by D. E. Sanders was adopted. Sanders was associated with the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott. He proposed to take over the school and operate it as a normal school for ten years. With five thousand dollars borrowed on the building, Sanders would purchase apparatus and build the library. He took possession of the deed for the building and grounds for one dollar.¹

In December 1887 Sanders announced the opening of the spring term on 31 January 1888 and mentioned the two summer terms. Included was a list of the advantages in attending the school. The new name, Central Normal College,² was used.

The school opened as planned, and included the following faculty:

President, D. E. Sanders, non-resident, but to give ten lectures on management and methods of teaching during the semester.

Principal, J. E. Monroe, Natural Science, Psychology, History of Education.

G. A. Heritage, Mathematics, History, Civics.

Anna Campbell, Latin, English.

W. S. Hill, Art, Reading, Penmanship.

A. J. Ross, German. (Students in German to pay tuition to the instructor)³

Sanders was unable to continue his Great Bend venture, and hold his interests in Fort Scott at the same time, so he assigned his claim to Central Normal College to William Stryker. Stryker had visited the school in July 1888 and announced he would begin at once, bringing with him a corps of eight teachers.⁴

¹Great Bend Register, 24 November 1887.

²Great Bend Tribune, 15 December 1887.

³Sharp, op. cit., 7 June 1933.

⁴Great Bend Tribune, 13 July 1888.

School began on 4 September 1888, with the following faculty, as promised by Stryker:

William Stryker, President, Higher Mathematics, Natural Science, Metaphysics, and Methods of Teaching.
 H~~e~~nry N~~e~~wton Gaines, Greek, Latin, Physiology and Grammar.
 E. E. Wright, Elocution, Arithmetic, Rhetoric and Literature.
 W. S. Hill, Painting, Drawing, Bookkeeping, Botany and Zoology.
 G. B. Wolford, Geography, U.S. Constitution, Vocal Music and Violin.
 E. E. Stevenson, Shorthand and Typewriting.
 L. H. Hausam, Plain and Ornamental Penmanship.
 Ada Laughlin, Instrumental Music.
 A. J. Ross, German.
 Elric Cole, Commercial Law and Business Forms.¹

Henry Newton Gaines resigned after the first year and later served on the faculty of Salina Normal University and in 1892 served a term as State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Another faculty member to serve as State Superintendent was President William Stryker, in 1896. Edward Birge Smith became president of the Nickerson Normal College; he presided at Central from 1897 to 1898.

A new charter was granted Central Normal College, filed on 28 December 1888 with five trustees named, headed by D. N. Heizer. There was no capital stock issued. The five signers were all trustees.²

During the life of Central Normal College, six men served as presidents: D. E. Sanders, William Stryker, Edward Birge Smith, H. F. Harris, Porter Young, and J. N. Clark.³

¹First Annual Catalogue of the Central Normal College and Business Institute, Great Bend, Barton County, Kansas, 1888-89 (Great Bend: Barton County Democrat, 1889), p. 5.

²Corporations, Book 31, p. 496.

³Clippings, Central Normal College, n.p. (Kansas State Historical Society Collections).

The purposes of Central Normal College were to give a regular and complete course of study to those who wished it, to allow all a chance to enter, remain as long as they wanted, and to study what they desired.¹

There was no incidental fee at Central Normal; tuition was only ten dollars for a ten-week session, paid in advance. Board with private families averaged \$1.65 per week. Room, board and tuition could be obtained for an advance payment of twenty-nine dollars.²

Enrollments at Central grew at a steady pace until 1894 when over five hundred were in attendance. Beginning with nineteen students, the five hundred mark was reached in less than four years.³

The first catalogue listed four courses: teachers', special science, scientific and classical. The special science, scientific and classical courses were arranged in regular order--each preparing for the next. A commercial course could be completed in two terms provided the student was well-versed in the common school branches. The teachers' course could be completed in from one to four terms; the special science course in one year, the scientific in two years, and the classical in three years. There were no examinations in any department.⁴

The larger enrollments enabled the college to meet state requirements. The teachers' course was approved by the State Board of Education in 1894. Credit was given on a state certificate for all subjects which

¹First Annual Catalogue, pp. 10-11.

²Fourth Annual Catalogue of the Central Normal College and Business Institute, Great Bend, Kansas, 1891-2 (Great Bend: Beacon Job and Book Print, 1892), p. 34.

³Sixth Annual Catalogue of the Central Normal College and Business Institute, Great Bend, Kansas, 1893-94 (Great Bend: Beacon Job and Book Print, 1894), p. 41.

⁴First Annual Catalogue, p. 9.

were included in the regular courses.¹

Like many normal schools, in order to enter the special science course, the student needed to have completed the teachers' course. Latin was omitted in the scientific course. The classical course consisted of four complete courses of study, so arranged as to go uninterrupted from beginning to end.²

The library contained a large number of pedagogical volumes in each subject. All of the commonly-stocked college encyclopedias, such as Chambers', Johnson's, Britannica, Political and American, were in the Central Normal library. In 1893, a large number of reference books in history, science and general literature were added, thus meeting the state requirements.³

In 1898, a reorganization of the college took place. The president had been unable to meet the requirements of the state, and approval was withdrawn. Professor Porter Young assumed the presidency for two years, 1899-1901, replacing an interim president, H. F. Harris. The Central Normal School Company was organized, and was leased for twenty years to the National School Company.⁴ In the American College and Public School Directory for 1903, Porter Young is listed as President and a faculty of seventeen is noted for Central Normal College.⁵ This is

¹Sixth Annual Catalogue, p. 41.

²Fifth Annual Catalogue of the Central Normal College and Business Institute, For the School Year 1892-93 and Announcements for the Years 1893-94 (Great Bend: Beacon Job and Book Print, 1893), p. 11.

³Sixth Annual Catalogue, p. 41.

⁴Sharp, op. cit., 7 June 1933.

⁵American College and Public School Directory, XXVI, 1903, p. 52.

erroneous, for the school had been closed over a year by then, and Young had been gone for two years.

The final faculty list was found in the clipping volume, undated, for the 1899-1900 school year. Porter Young, B.S., was listed as president, and former president, H. F. Harris, A.M., Pe.B., was listed as an instructor in modern languages and pedagogics. Nine other faculty members, one librarian, and two faculty assistants were listed. About half of the faculty were listed with either bachelor or master degrees.¹

In 1901, Porter Young disposed of his interest in Central Normal College; J. N. Clark, who owned the largest interest in the National School Company, took over the college. He does not appear to have been officially named president.²

In March 1902, the Central Normal College was sold to Bishop Hennessy of the Catholic Church. Attempts were made to continue the college, and on 10 June 1902, the College board was reorganized.³ An agreement was made with Professor Young and D. T. Armstrong by the trustees of Central Normal to continue the college for ten years, housing it in Morrison Building in Great Bend.⁴ This did not meet with the approval of the parties concerned, and the matter was dropped.⁵ Central Normal College ceased to exist. A final alumni banquet had been held on 6 June 1902.

¹Clippings, Central Normal College, n.p.

²Great Bend Beacon, 31 August 1901.

³Ibid., 21 March 1902.

⁴Sharp, op. cit., 7 June 1933.

⁵Great Bend Beacon, 19 August 1902.

Most of the students transferred to Cooper College (now Sterling), in Sterling, Rice County, some forty miles away. Many of the alumni came to support this new alma mater, although no merger or absorption took place.

The St. Mary's Boarding and Day School opened in the college building in September 1902, and the St. Rose Hospital opened in the dormitory during the same month.¹ The college essentially became a convent.

Central Normal College offered a bona-fide teacher education program at a minimum expense. Social activities were not overlooked, as literary societies flourished. A monthly paper, The Normal Herald, and a quarterly, The Normal Quarterly, were issued.² An active alumni association held meetings for many years, and in 1933 a large reunion was held, covered by many central Kansas newspapers. Several alumni bulletins were issued, and alumni lists were widely published. Loyalty for Central Normal College was quite unlike any other private normal college in Kansas, and had it not been a private enterprise, many feel that it would have survived.

State Normal School-Concordia

This State Normal School was located in Concordia, Cloud County, on 10 March 1874. School began 16 September 1874.³ E. F. Robinson was Principal. There were approximately eighty students during the first year.

¹Sharp, op. cit., 7 June 1933. ²ibid., 8 June 1933.

³Clyde Lyndon King, "The Kansas School System--Its History and Tendencies," Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society, 1909-10, George W. Martin, ed. (Topeka: State Printing Office, 1910), XI, 448.

In reporting to the legislature, Robinson asked for more support in view of evidence of the doubling of enrollment for the ensuing year.¹

The second year for the normal showed an attendance of 171 students; "all have pledged to teach in Kansas." The average age of the student body was nineteen years. The President of the school was Dr. Hugh DeFrance McCarty and there was a faculty of nine. Like the State Normal School at Leavenworth, Concordia pleaded for an adequate library. The appropriation given by the state legislature had not been sufficient, and the citizens of Concordia had taken up collections in order to advertise the school. The Board of Visitors noted that "apparatus" was needed, and mentioned that President McCarty's time was taken up by teaching. They recommended further aid to alleviate this.²

Appropriations for Concordia were \$5,312.50 and \$2,297.50 for 1875-76, respectively. With the final appropriation, the 1876 legislature decided that both the Concordia and Leavenworth State Normal Schools should be closed.³ The last mention of the school was in the Sixteenth Annual Report of 1876, noting that the school had closed as per schedule.⁴

One of the long-range advantages coming out of the closing of these two schools was that a new system of centralized control of the normal schools resulted. After Concordia and Leavenworth closed, each

¹Fourteenth Annual Report of the Department of Public Instruction, State of Kansas, 1874 (Topeka: State Printing Works, George W. Martin, Public Printer, 1874), p. 171.

²Department of Public Instruction, The Fifteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1875 (Topeka: George W. Martin, Kansas Publishing House, 1876), pp. 213-22.

³King, p. 448.

⁴Department of Public Instruction, The Sixteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1876 (Topeka: George W. Martin, Kansas Publishing House, 1877), p. 11.

having had their own board of regents, only Emporia remained. Much later, two more normal schools were created: Pittsburg and Fort Hays. Both of them came under the regents who controlled Emporia, and, initially, under the same president. This put an end to independent normal schools and placed a new efficient principle, i. e., a single board of regents, which was followed by many other states.¹

Conway Normal College

No incorporation papers were found for this short-lived normal school, located in Conway Springs, Sumner County. It was originally called the Conway Normal Business Institute. Founded by Mr. W. E. Beatty in 1886, the building was begun in 1888. Beatty was unsuccessful in his attempts to complete his goal, and was succeeded by S. D. Crane, who is regarded as the founder of Conway Normal College on 1 May 1890.² The first term commenced on 19 May 1890 and lasted for eight weeks.³ On 1 June 1890 the two-story brick building was completed, with a large dining hall in the basement.⁴

There were three departments--normal, musical and business. Tuition for those pursuing the teachers' course was seven dollars per term, or twenty-five dollars per year; business was the same; music was thirty-five dollars per term, and stenographic, forty-five dollars. The faculty consisted of S. D. Crane, President, languages, psychology, moral

¹King, p. 449.

²Columbian History of Education in Kansas (Topeka: Press of the Hamilton Printing Company: Edwin H. Snow, State Printer, 1893), p. 222.

³Conway Springs Star, 10 May 1890.

⁴Columbian History, p. 222.

sciences, and principles of teaching; Mrs. Asenath Crane, grammar, rhetoric and mathematics; C. N. Parsons, business department; Bertha Stockman, musical department; and Fannie Thorp, assistant.¹

Like many of the normal schools of the time, notes for tuition were accepted. Scholarships were available in the form of twenty-five dollar shares, such as were used initially to finance the building of the normal school.²

The fall term of the first year showed an enrollment of forty students, mostly enrolled in music. The May 1891 term accommodated thirty students. Many Conway Springs high school seniors enrolled for the fall 1891 term.³ The enrollment reached its peak in 1892 with one hundred ten in school. In the Eighth Biennial Report, the net worth of Conway Normal School was distributed as: site, \$8,000; building, \$6,000; library, \$150; equipment, \$110; and tuition receipts, \$600.⁴ This should give an indication as to the bare resources of the school, and perhaps a reason for the school's closing.

In 1893, attendance was so low that a decision was made by Mr. Crane to discontinue the school. In 1894 it was closed. In 1905 the building was dismantled and "the only memorial left is the bell which

¹State of Kansas, Department of Public Instruction, Eighth Biennial Report for the Years Ending June 30, 1891 and June 30, 1892 (Topeka: Press of the Hamilton Printing Company, Edwin H. Snow, State Printer, 1895), p. 133.

²R. H. Cline, editor of the Conway Star, letter of 10 February 1939, to E. R. Ward, in "History of the Private Normal Schools in Kansas" (unpublished master's thesis, Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg, 1939), p. 69.

³Ibid., p. 70.

⁴Eighth Biennial Report, p. 133.

⁵Cline, loc. cit., pp. 70-71.

now resides in the Christian Church."¹

Harper Normal College

The city of Harper gave their court house building, rent-free, for the Harper Normal in 1886. The organizer of the school was F. C. Raney.² No corporation papers were found for this school.

The first year's work was "simply one grand success . . . three hundred and fifty students. . . ." There were thirteen complete courses: preparatory, teachers', scientific, classic, elocution, music, engineering, commercial, penmanship, drawing, law, stenography, and review.³

The first faculty of the school was listed in the Tenth Biennial Report as following: R. W. Ball, B.S., A.B., President, arithmetic, elocution and natural sciences; R. Jay Davis, higher mathematics and ancient languages; Laura E. Baer, English grammar, rhetoric and history; M. G. Wright, penmanship and commercial science; G. W. Sholler, piano and organ; and James Miles, Jr., shorthand and typewriting.⁴ Some of the faculty had degrees, but many did not, which indicated that they may not have been up to the standards accepted by the state. Salaries were quite low and the library was very inadequate. Credits were not recognized by the State.⁵

¹Cline, loc. cit., pp. 70-71.

²Harper Daily Sentinel, 6 February 1888.

³Harper Normal School and Business College Journal, 1, No. 1 (January 1888), n.p.

⁴Catalogue of the Harper Normal College and Business College, Harper, Kansas, 1889-90 (Harper: College Journal Print, /1889/), p. 2.

⁵J. S. Knowles, letter of 3 February 1939, to E. R. Ward, in "History of the Private Normal Schools in Kansas," p. 61.

There was no endowment for Harper Normal College. It was "wholly dependent upon the working power of its Principal and his teachers."¹ Tuition was eight dollars per ten-week term. One hundred dollars would pay tuition, room and board for a forty-week year.²

The College Journal, a catalogue-type publication of Harper Normal was published from 1888 onward. It was a quarterly publication, and copies of it are on file at the State Historical Society through the July-August 1891 issue.

The Tenth Biennial Report listed Harper Normal College for its last full year. Tuition costs had been lowered, and enrollment was at its lowest point. R. W. Ball had left the presidency of the school in 1892, and a new president appeared each succeeding year. The 1895 enrollment was only forty-two students, and the college closed early in 1896.³ According to the 1896 American College and Public School Directory, F. F. Case, B.S., was the last president.⁴

Hobson Normal Institute

This school was opened on 23 March 1882 at Parsons, Kansas. It was established by the Friends Yearly Meeting of Iowa as a school for the colored.

¹Catalogue, 1889-90, p. 19.

²Journal, 1 (January 1888), n.p.

³Mrs. Corda Westfall, graduate of Harper Normal, letter of 5 February 1939 to Earl Robert Ward, in "History of the Private Normal Schools in Kansas," p. 61.

⁴American College and Public School Directory, XIX (1896), 117.

The building, a two-story frame, was located at the corners of Gandy Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street. A legacy left by Mr. Hobson for the benefit of educating colored people was used, and the school was named Hobson Normal Institute in his honor.

While this institution was hardly what we would consider of a higher educational nature, several persons graduated from the teachers' advanced and elementary courses, and became teachers. Most of the programs at the normal were of an elementary and secondary nature.

The closing of the school occurred in the early 1890's, not due to lack of funds, but due to lack of students. Prof. D. W. Boles was the administrator of this institution from the outset until his death on 8 July 1890, and A. W. Hadley succeeded him, remaining until the end. The wives of Boles and Hadley were teachers at the normal.

In 1896, the Hobson building was sold to the Home for the Friendless, and later became the Parsons Old Ladies Home.¹

Kansas Normal College

Interest in establishing a college in Fort Scott dates back to 1855, when papers were filed for Fort Scott University.² Later attempts were fruitless until 1878, when L. C. Scott, S. M. Cutler and D. E. Sanders founded a private normal school on 2 September 1878.³ This

¹"Pioneer Education in Kansas," collected by Mrs. Edna Peterson and Mrs. Pearl A. Smith, 3rd District, for the Women's Kansas Day Club (Unpublished material, Kansas State Historical Society, 1955), n.p.

²Private Laws of Kansas Territory, 1855, p. 798.

³Fifth Annual Catalogue, Kansas Normal College (Kansas City: Publishing House of Ramsey, Millett, and Hudson, 1883), p. 1.

school was called Kansas Normal College. Corporation papers were filed on 29 December 1879, naming thirteen trustees and signers, headed by Ira D. Bronson.¹ It was the first private normal school in Kansas, and became the largest school in the state. "A Higher Education For All" was the motto of K. N. C.²

The first classes were held in the basement of the Congregational Church. By 1880 the citizens of Fort Scott had raised six thousand dollars to erect a building. It was ready for use on 19 October 1880. Accommodating two hundred and fifty students, there were five recitation rooms, a chapel, an office, a library and a basement. The first meeting occurred on November 9th.³

Sanders and Cutler were well-versed in normal school operations, each having studied under Prof. Alfred Holbrook at National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. Holbrook was regarded as a founder of the independent normal school. Both Sanders and Cutler also attended the private normal school at Danville, Indiana. One of the principles of the private normal school was to teach more than "How to Teach." This contrasted with the Horace Mann-type schools, which concentrated more on theory. Teachers with outstanding qualities, not necessarily with degrees, were selected and served as models in the classroom. To train for a practical career at the least possible expense in the shortest

¹Corporations, Book 10, p. 226.

²Kansas Normal College, pamphlet (n.p., 1890), n.p.

³W. C. Lansdon, faculty member, K. N. C., letter of 20 February 1939, to E. R. Ward, in "History of the Private Normal Schools in Kansas," p. 1.

time was the design.¹

The first published report of the Kansas Normal College appeared in the State Superintendent of Public Instruction's second biennial report, Principal D. E. Sanders stating:

Members of the faculty and their departments:
 S. M. Cutler, professor of Greek, Latin and metaphysics;
 D. E. Sanders, professor of higher mathematics and sciences;
 Lewis Scott, professor of grammar, arithmetic and U. S. history;
 O. P. Lee, professor of penmanship and algebra;
 E. L. Ingham, professor of bookkeeping.
 Whole number of graduates--males, 16; females, 8; total, 24.
 Number of graduates at last commencement--males, 11; females, 4; total, 15.
 Estimated cash value of the property of the institution: site, \$1,000; buildings, \$6,000; library, \$1,000; apparatus, \$300; cabinet, \$200; total amount of property, \$8,500.
 Rates of tuition, not including board: for collegiate department, per annum, \$38; for preparatory and scientific departments, \$32.
 Under whose auspices is the institution conducted? Private enterprise.²

The Third Biennial Report indicated a student body of 267, and the whole number of graduates at 109,³ while the Fourth Biennial Report listed a faculty of eleven and 391 students.⁴

A breakdown in 1881-82 showed the following students in

¹D. M. Bowen, faculty member of K. N. C., to E. R. Ward, in "History of the Private Normal Schools in Kansas," p. 2.

²Department of Public Instruction, Report of the State Superintendent, for the School Years Ending July 31, 1879 and July 31, 1880 (Topeka: George W. Martin, Kansas Publishing House, 1881), pp. 329-30.

³Department of Public Instruction, Third Biennial Report of the State Superintendent, for the School Years Ending July 31, 1881 and July 31, 1882 (Topeka: Kansas Publishing House, 1882), p. 116.

⁴State of Kansas, Department of Public Instruction, Fourth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent, for the School Years Ending July 31, 1883 and July 31, 1884 (Topeka: Kansas Publishing House, T. D. Thacher, State Printer, 1885), pp. 126-27.

attendance: classical, 10; scientific, 14; science, 12; teachers'; 105; business, 46; preparatory and scientific, 80. The property was valued at \$12,000, and the rate of tuition was \$32 per annum.¹

By 1886 there were students from eleven Kansas counties, six counties in Indiana, and from Missouri, Nebraska and Illinois. In less than two years the demand for more room forced expansion.² Kansas Normal College had more students than it could accommodate from the second year onward. By 1887, only half of the students applying for admission could be admitted. By public subscription \$15,000 was raised. When additional improvements were completed, the enrollment doubled.³ The eight-room building was constructed about 1888 and included about fourteen classrooms, a laboratory, a library, and an assembly hall for five hundred.⁴

Students entered at any time and were encouraged to bring along any textbooks they might have. Lectures were given, and memorization of texts was discouraged.⁵ After 1893, the State Board of Education recognized the credits in the teachers' course:

. . . The course of study of the K. N. C. was approved by the State Board of Education of Kansas. The graduates of this course will be entitled to all the advantages and benefits conferred by the law. The grades of the K. N. C. will be accepted by the State Board for the state certificates. Those who complete the course will need to take the examination in professional subjects only.⁶

¹Third Biennial Report, p. 116.

²Clippings, Fort Scott Daily Monitor, p. 52. (January, 1886, in the Kansas State Historical Society collections).

³W. C. Lansdon, op. cit., p. 7.

⁴Clippings, Fort Scott Daily Monitor (January, 1888), p. 47.

⁵"Normal Principles," Normal Journal, IX, No. 5 (Jan. 1890), n.p.

⁶"Editorial," Normal Journal, XIII, No. 5 (Nov. 1893), 4.

The success of this institution was that it was intensely practical. Kansas Normal College claimed to answer the questions most often asked by the student of those days: "What school will most enable me to advance myself morally, intellectually, socially, and financially?" "What school will most enable me to meet the actual duties of life?" "What school does practical work?"¹ In the classroom, the student did the work; the teacher merely directed.

The curriculum was intended to meet the needs of those planning to teach, and also proposed to prepare students for pursuing life's duties. From the outset there were courses in preparatory, teachers', business, scientific, classical and musical departments.²

In 1880 an advertisement said: "Unparalleled offer, board, room rent and tuition, one year of 48 weeks, for \$120." It was itemized: "tuition, eleven weeks, \$8.00; tuition, Institute term, \$1.00; boarding, per week, \$1.50; room rent, per week, \$.50; books, per term, \$.10; and board, private, per week, \$2.00 to \$2.50."³ Most of the students were self-supporting, and President D. E. Sanders often arranged for loans from banks and persons in Fort Scott. There were no extra-curricular activities; few students were "sent" to Kansas Normal College.⁴

There were no vacations between terms; entering at any time,

¹Fifth Annual Catalogue of the Kansas Normal College, 1882-1883, p. 19.

²"Outlines of Courses of Study," Western Educational Review, 1, No. 3 (July 1880), 98.

³"Unparalleled Offer," Western Educational Review, 1, No. 1 (May 1880), n.p.

⁴W. C. Lansdon, op. cit., p. 7.

and choosing their own programs, a student could advance as rapidly as possible. The 1880-81 calendar:

The summer term will be thirteen weeks for 1880, and the institute term four. Thereafter as indicated in the curriculum and calendar.

Summer term, 13 weeks, opened.....April 6, 1880.
 Summer Institute, opens.....July 6, 1880.
 Second annual commencement occurs.....July 30, 1880.
 Fall term opens.....August 31, 1880.
 Winter term opens.....November 16, 1880.
 First spring term opens.....February 1, 1881.
 Second spring term opens.....April 18, 1881.
 Summer Institute opens.....July 5, 1881.
 Third annual commencement occurs.....July 28, 1881.¹

The only requirement for employment of the instructors was that they be approved by President Sanders; most of them, however, had the bachelor of arts degree.²

In the teachers' course, all the common branches were taught: algebra, bookkeeping, methods of teaching, philosophy, and physiology. Those with a good understanding of the branches could finish in two terms.³ The teachers' class was drilled in methods of teaching and school government. Attention was called to the methods of presentation and preparation of work.⁴

In the business department, the theory of bookkeeping in all its branches was studied. Each student bought and sold goods, wrote and received letters, made and received notes, drafts, and bills, and transacted business-like affairs. Common forms of double-entry were studied.

¹"Unparalleled Offer," op. cit.

²W. C. Lansdon, op. cit., p. 25.

³"Teachers Course," Normal Journal, 11, No. 8 (May 1883), 3.

⁴"Kansas Normal College," Western Educational Review, 1, No. 7 (November 1880), 228.

Lectures on commercial law were given. Grammar, arithmetic, letter writing, and penmanship were part of the course, which required two eleven-week terms. German was also taught to facilitate the carrying on of business.¹ The total cost for the twenty-two week course was seventy dollars, including room, board, tuition and all supplies. Free option to take elocution, German, penmanship and telegraphy was also offered in the commercial course.² Tuition for the shorthand was thirty dollars; for the typewriting course, ten dollars. There was, in addition, a penmanship department, specializing in rapid business writing.³

On 10 November 1892, a telegraph school was added. In the course, instruction for actual railway and commercial service was included. Graduates from this school were highly regarded.⁴

To enter the scientific course, the student needed a thorough knowledge of the common branches, algebra, rhetoric, and one term of Latin. The mathematics were geometry, trigonometry, analytical geometry and differential and integral calculus. The sciences were geology, philosophy, chemistry, physiology and history. One term of English, French and Greek was required; three terms of Latin were taken. Essays of a historical nature were required bi-weekly. Upon completion of this course, the degree of bachelor of science was conferred.⁵

¹"Business Department," Western Educational Review, I, No. 6 (October 1880), 197-98.

²"Kansas Normal College Business Department," Normal Journal, II, No. 8 (May 1883), 5.

³"Penmanship," Normal Journal, X, No. 3 (November 1890), 2.

⁴"Telegraph Department," Normal Journal, XIV, No. 3 (October 1894), 1.

⁵Seventh Annual Catalogue of the Kansas Normal College and Business Institute, Fort Scott, Bourbon County, Kansas, 1884-5, and Calendar for 1885-6 (Fort Scott: Monitor Publishing House, 1885), p. 10.

The classical course was intended for students who had completed the scientific course. It consisted of five terms of Greek, four of Latin, and one each in criticism, logic, mental philosophy, political economy and moral science. Upon completion of this course, graduates were ready for professional study in law, medicine or theology. The A. B. degree was conferred.¹

The elocution department proposed to arouse and cultivate a desire for general reading and to expose students to the appreciation of fine literature. The stated reasons for the study of elocution were 1) development of the whole man by strengthening the lungs, expanding the chest and giving grace and freedom to the body movements; 2) the mental discipline causes the student to think, develops the love for the aesthetic, quickening the attention, enlarges comprehension, strengthens memory and helps to form good associations; and, 3) its mental culture. "It [elocution] brings the student into intimate connection with the noblest thoughts of the wisest men of the ages."²

In connection with the elocution and oratorical areas was the Star Literary Society. They met every Saturday evening in the chapel. Each member would respond at roll call with a favorite quotation. This society would present to the public a standard program weekly. The exercises would consist of music, essays, declamations, debates, dialogues, parliamentary exercises and orations. Since the audiences were always large, much public practice was afforded.³

¹ibid.

²"Elocution," Normal Journal, II, No. 8 (May 1883), 3.

³"Oratorical Department," Normal Journal, V, No. 8 (April 1886), 6.

The law department was added in September 1884, enabling men to acquire legal knowledge while pursuing a collegiate course. It was a two-year course. Moot courts were held each Monday, and several eminent members of the legal profession lectured to the classes.¹

An instrumental department was established in 1888. Students could rent pianos and organs, taking one lesson a week, while carrying on most of the regular school work.²

The fine arts department offered instruction in oil, crayon, pencil, water color, India ink and pastels. A class was organized for perspective and free hand drawing. There was a large public gallery which attracted much attention.³

Aside from the standard reference works contained in college libraries during this period, the students at K. N. C. had access to the private libraries of the teachers for the investigation of special subjects. The textbook library contained many of the books used in classes, and these could be rented at ten cents per volume.⁴

Kansas Normal College enrollment peaked at slightly over nine hundred students. In nearly twenty years of existence, approximately eight thousand students attended. President D. E. Sanders remained with K. N. C. until 1897, when he resigned to take charge of the Washington State Normal at Ellensburg. During Sanders' last year, a new corporation was formed.

¹Ibid., "Law Department."

²Ibid., "Instrumental Music."

³"Fine Arts Department," Normal Journal, X, No. 3 (November 1890), 2.

⁴"Libraries," Western Educational Review, I, No. 5 (September 1880), 164.

The National School Company proposed to "found, support, conduct, buy and sell literary, scientific, educational, art and musical institutions."

There was a provision to maintain hotels or boarding houses in connection with the school enterprises. Listed among the five directors was D. E. Sanders. John E. Fesler was the first signer for the papers, which were filed on 26 December 1896.¹

Succeeding Sanders as president of Kansas Normal College was Dr. E. J. Hoenschel, formerly president of Campbell Normal College at Holton, Kansas. Dr. Hoenschel was the author of Hoenschel's Grammer, at one time an adopted text in Kansas. He did not long remain at K. N. C., however, and was succeeded by John E. Fesler, who had been a director in the 1896 incorporation. W. C. Lansdon, who had been a student and a teacher at K. N. C. from 1886 to 1894, stated that Fesler was "more of a promoter than an educator."² The rapid changes in the structure of the college caused the enrollment to drop. Fesler, offered a position to found a school in Springfield, Missouri (later to become South Missouri State College), departed. Attempts were made to continue the school at Fort Scott. The Fort Scott Collegiate Institute was incorporated, filed 9 November 1902, "along collegiate lines," with seven signers and directors.³ This was a co-educational preparatory school, as listed in Patterson's Directory, 1909.⁴

¹Corporations, Book 55, p. 157.

²W. C. Lansdon, op. cit., p. 27.

³Corporations, Book 63, p. 5.

⁴Patterson's College and School Directory of the United States and Canada, VI (1909), 79.

Kansas State Normal at Emporia was in the process of establishing a manual training school branch in southeast Kansas in 1902-3. Fort Scott was a natural choice in many educators' opinions. However, politics prevailed, and the city of Pittsburg, thirty miles south, received the branch, which is known today as Kansas State College. In 1919 a junior college was organized at Fort Scott, one of nineteen community or county institutions in the state system.¹

State Normal School--Leavenworth

The people of northern Kansas had long pushed for a state normal school. The legislature approved by act, 3 March 1870 (Laws, 1870, Ch. 103), that one be located at Leavenworth. This site was picked by the commission on 4 May 1870, and the school was opened on the 7th of September, 1870.²

The object of the new normal school, aside from training for responsible teaching was:

. . . furnishing correct methods of instruction. . . . By giving abundant opportunity for observing the exemplification of correct methods of teaching in the Model School connected with the Normal School. . . . Actual practice, first occasionally in the pupil's own class; second, in the classes in the Model Schools; third, in taking charge of the experimental school. In all of this practice the individual receives the criticism of his associates, also of the teacher of Theory of Practice.³

¹Community Junior Colleges: Report of the Advisory Committee on Junior Colleges (Topeka: Kansas Legislative Council, 1964), p. 17.

²Clyde Lyndon King, "The Kansas School System," op. cit., XI, 448.

³Tenth Annual Report of the Department of Public Instruction, State of Kansas, 1870 (Topeka: S. S. Prouty, Public Printer, Printed at the "Commonwealth" State Printing House, 1870), p. 187.

In the first year, 1870-71, a faculty of four, including P. J. Williams, A.M., Principal, was listed. There were thirteen teachers in the Model School.¹ Williams was also Superintendent of the Leavenworth Public Schools.² The normal school was located in rooms in the upper story of Morris School, which was furnished by the city. There was a boarding hall, valued at twelve thousand dollars, furnished by the state. The total attendance was 902, including 105 students in the normal.³

There were sixty-five students enrolled in the normal school during the second year, 1871-72. John A. Banfield was listed as Principal, but Williams remained on the staff.⁴ In the report to the legislature, a plea for a satisfactory library was made, and a request for "equal footing with the State Normal School at Emporia."⁵ For the third year, a total of 989 students were in attendance, of which 99 were at the normal. Again a plea was made to the legislature for a reference library.⁶ The next year, 1873-74, the average attendance at the normal school was 145 students, while totals show 1,035 with 235 enrolled in normal courses. Another request was made for an adequate library, mentioning that the school possessed only a set of Chambers' encyclopedias.⁷ For the 1874-75 year, the enrollment had grown considerably: 420 students in the normal courses, an average daily attendance of 250, and a total of 1,256 students. A request for more teachers was made, plus a brief request for a library.⁸

¹Eleventh Annual Report, 1871, p. 202. ²ibid., p. 216.

³ibid., p. 202.

⁴Twelfth Annual Report, 1872, p. 201. ⁵ibid., pp. 217-18.

⁶Thirteenth Annual Report, 1873, pp. 238-41.

⁷Fourteenth Annual Report, 1874, pp. 162-65.

⁸Fifteenth Annual Report, 1875, p. 204.

Appropriations were made towards Leavenworth's support by the legislatures of 1872-75 amounting to \$6,966.70, \$9,731.03, \$6,000, and \$2,297.50 respectively. The legislature of 1876 declared that no further appropriations be given to the State Normal Schools at Leavenworth and Concordia, and both were closed on schedule.¹

Modern Normal College

The Modern Normal School opened on 1 October 1892.² No papers of incorporation were found during this period. A stone building in Marysville, Marshall County, was rented by John G. Ellenbecker for the school. Ellenbecker was formerly at Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott.

The first faculty, as listed in the Eighth Biennial Report, consisted of Ellenbecker, President; L. H. Hanson, commercial and natural sciences; and Mattie Hanson, music.³ Ellenbecker served the institution as president until its closing. There was no sponsoring organization for Modern Normal; it was a private enterprise.

The programs at the normal were preparatory, commercial, teachers', scientific, and classical. Degrees conferred were the bachelor of arts and the bachelor of didactics. None of the state requirements were met. The courses were, as a rule, divided into ten-week terms. Some subjects, such as arithmetic and the higher branches, required longer study. Required courses for graduation were: penmanship, vocal music, debating

¹King, op. cit., p. 448.

²State of Kansas, Department of Public Instruction, Eighth Biennial Report for the Years Ending June 30, 1891 and June 30, 1892 (Topeka: Press of the Hamilton Printing Company, Edwin H. Snow, State Printer, 1895), p. 14.

³Ibid.

and composition writing. They were offered each session.¹

The preparatory course enabled students to prepare for entry into the teachers' and other programs. The only requirements for entry were that the student be able to read and write.²

Graduates of the teachers' course received a bachelor of didactics, and life certificates could be obtained. The course length was four years, but students with some advanced education could finish it in two years.³

The scientific course was very limited in offerings. This was due to the small faculty, which never numbered over six. Students completing a special science course or the teachers' course would enter the scientific course and were prepared to teach or enter a professional career. The degree of bachelor of science was conferred to graduates.⁴

The commercial course could be completed in two terms. No degree was conferred upon completion, but a diploma was granted. Subjects taken in this course included arithmetic, bookkeeping, business forms, commercial law, correspondence, grammar, reading and spelling. A knowledge of the common branches was required for entry.⁵

The classical course graduates received the bachelor of arts. This was the highest degree conferred. Completion of the scientific course or its equivalent was required for entry. The purpose of this

¹John G. Ellenbecker, letter of 27 January 1939, to E. R. Ward, in "History of the Private Normal Schools in Kansas," pp. 62-63.

²Second Annual Catalogue of the Modern Normal College and Commercial School of Marysville, Kansas: 1893-94 (Marysville: Advocate Job Print, 1893), p. 5.

³Fourth Annual Catalogue of the Modern Normal College and Commercial School of Marysville, Kansas (Marysville: Marshall County News Print, 1896), p. 10.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Ibid., p. 7.

course was "to continue the intellectual development obtained in the scientific course."¹

Tuition was the only means of supporting the school. A discount was given for advance payment. The normal course tuition was one dollar per week. The business course was twenty-five dollars for the entire course.²

The first year's enrollment was twenty students. Later enrollments increased up to one hundred and fifty for one year. There was a total of two hundred and sixty-three graduates, and over twelve hundred students attended Modern Normal School.³

Nearly three years after Modern Normal opened, incorporation papers were filed. August Hohn was the first-named of the seven trustees, six of whom signed the papers, which were filed on 8 May 1895. There was no capital stock, and no value was estimated for the corporation. The location for the school was "Marysville or vicinity," although the institution was in operation in Marysville at the time, in rented property.⁴

After eleven years of operation, John G. Ellenbecker closed his private normal school and left the educational business forever. He entered a two hundred acre farm near Marysville, and pursued his hobby of writing books about the early West, many of which were published.⁵

¹Ibid., p. 8.

²Catalogue, 1893-94, p. 11.

³Emma E. Forter, History of Marshall County, Kansas: Its People, Industries and Institutions (Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen and Company, Inc., 1917), p. 286.

⁴Corporations, Book 52, p. 296.

⁵Ellenbecker, loc. cit., pp. 65-66.

After its 1904 closing, the Modern Normal School building remained vacant a few years, and was finally torn down, making way for the Marysville High School building, which stands on its site.¹

Morrill Normal College

This school was located in Morrill, Brown County, a town of roughly five hundred people. The Morrill Normal College was established for the "instruction and training of pupils in the science of education, the art of teaching, and the best methods of governing schools; of awakening interest, of increasing energy, of giving confidence, of developing comprehensive thought, and thereby to accumulate power to communicate understandingly what has been taught."² John M. Reed, principal of the Morrill Public Schools, conceived the idea of extending the educational program for those students desiring more than the high school program afforded.

Under a huge loan, Reid built a building to accomodate this new college in 1882. On 5 September 1882 it was dedicated.³ Classes began on 7 September. The school was financed by the tuition paid. According to the Third Annual Catalogue, tuition for the common branches was six dollars per session, and for the higher branches, seven dollars and fifty cents per session.⁴

¹Forter, p. 286.

²Third Annual Catalogue of the Teachers and Students of the Morrill Normal School for the School Year, 1884-5, with Announcements for 1885-6 (Falls City, Neb.: Journal Steam Print, 1885), p. 3.

³A. N. Ruley, A. N. Ruley's History of Brown County (Hiawatha, Kansas: The Daily World, 1930), p. 176.

⁴Third Annual Catalogue, p. 11.

The faculty members listed in the first state report mentioning Morrill were: John M. Reid, President, Latin, mathematics and sciences; Mae Farris, geometry, history and kindergarten; M. M. Gleason, mental and moral philosophy; A. J. Dalrymple, penmanship; and Mrs. Hattie Gleason, piano and organ.¹

Students were admitted at any time. Six departments were listed for 1885-86: preparatory, teachers', scientific, classic, commercial and musical. Texts could be rented for two cents per week. Since subjects, not books, were stressed, students were encouraged to bring any books.²

Enrollment was always small for Morrill Normal. In the 1884-85 year the Fifth Biennial Report listed one hundred and seventy-five students.³ The Third Annual Catalogue for the same period listed the following enrollments, by departments: classical: 8; scientific, 14; teachers', 19; business, 26; music, 43; and vocal music, 30.⁴ There were only four graduates by 1886.⁵

John M. Reid left Morrill in 1888. The enrollment had increasingly declined, partly due to the fact that the town itself was small. The other schools in the vicinity cut into the supply of students. The college facilities were claimed by the man who held the mortgage, and Morrill Normal School ceased to exist.

¹State of Kansas, Department of Public Instruction, Fifth Biennial Report of the Years Ending July 31, 1885 and July 31, 1886 (Topeka: T. D. Thacher, State Printer, 1886), p. 142.

²Morrill Normal College and Business Institute, Morrill, Brown County, Kansas, Calendar for 1885 and 1886 (Stella, Neb.: n.p., 1885).

³Fifth Biennial Report, p. 142.

⁴Third Annual Catalogue, p. 19.

⁵Fifth Biennial Report, p. 142.

Nickerson Normal College

Nickerson Normal and Nickerson Business College, such as was its full name, was chartered on 29 June 1898. The school opened for classes on 30 August 1898 with an initial enrollment of seventy-eight students from five states. Many of the faculty members were formerly at Central Normal College, Great Bend. Several students accompanied them.

The first catalogue of the college listed the objectives:

1. To give a thorough, systematic, practical knowledge of all the branches studied.
2. To develop correct habits of study and investigation.
3. To develop a true conception of the dignity and importance of the teacher's work.
4. To give the best methods of teaching.¹

Furthermore, pedagogical methodology was discussed:

. . . If practice does not accord with theory, little good will result from inculcating the theory. Every class and each recitation in the Normal is a model. The recitation hour is intended for the pupils, not for the teacher to air his knowledge.²

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on graduates of the pedagogical course.³ A collegiate course of four years, as well as a three year preparatory course, was established by the Board of Trustees.⁴

The requirements for admission were almost identical to that of the state university. To be admitted, the following courses were needed:

¹Catalogue, Nickerson Normal College and Nickerson Business College, Nickerson, Kansas (/Moline, Illinois: J. W. Warr, 1899/), p. 8.

²Ibid.

³ibid., p. 11.

⁴Nickerson Normal College and Nickerson Business College Catalogue, 1901-1903 (Nickerson: n.p., 1901), p. 8.

physical geography, general history, civil government, algebra, plane and solid geometry, physics, one year of English, three years of Latin, and two years of German. Equivalencies could be substituted.¹

The state requirements for college libraries was met by Nickerson Normal by combining the two thousand volume library with that of President Edward Birge Smith's personal library, which was regarded as the largest in the state.²

There were several courses in the normal department: scientific, special science, pedagogical, and a two-year teachers' course. The teachers' course was very popular. Graduates from high schools who had satisfied entrance requirements for the state university college of liberal arts and sciences could complete the professional course in one year. The passing grades in any subject was eighty per cent; some advanced courses required ninety per cent, especially if the student were planning to teach.³

State certificates were given to graduates upon the accreditation of Nickerson Normal College, which occurred on 15 October 1900. Second-grade certificates were also issued to those who completed the normal course in the preparatory department.⁴

¹Ibid., p. 9.

²Thirteenth Biennial Report, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Kansas, for the Years Ending June 30, 1903 and June 30, 1904 (Topeka: W. Y. Morgan, State Printer, 1902), p. 92.

⁷Catalogue, 1901-1903, pp. 8-9.

⁸Interview with Louie Lesslie, in Earl R. Ward, "History of the Private Normal Schools in Kansas" (unpublished master's thesis, Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg, 1939), p. 58.

Enrollment in the Normal was 268 for the first year; the second year, 303; the third year, 307, and the fourth year, 312.¹ The number of graduates to 1903 was two hundred and fifty-four total.² After 1903 the normal course was, for all practical purposes, dropped.

The main building of Nickerson Normal was eighty by ninety feet, of brick, and trimmed in stone. The first floor was used for two class rooms, a large assembly room, a cloak room, and an office. The basement was used for the heating plant and storage.³ The college was dedicated on 6 October 1898, upon completion of the chapel. At the dedication, a collection was taken to help furnish the classrooms.⁴

Additional courses were offered in Bible study, music, elocution, preparatory law and business. The business curriculum was included in the college program. Furthermore, there was a farm with a model house and barn. While principally for preparatory and high school students, a student in the normal course could secure practical subjects in mechanics if he wished.

The faculty of the Normal consisted of about ten members; almost all had at least a bachelor's degree. President Edward Birge Smith and two others held master's degrees. There were usually five student

¹Thirteenth Biennial Report, p. 92.

²Nickerson Normal College and Nickerson Business College (n.p., [1903]), p. 3.

³Nickerson Argosy, 2 June 1898.

⁴Interview with Mrs. E. B. Smith, in Ward, "History of the Private Normal Schools in Kansas," p. 54.

assistants. These teachers also served in the preparatory department.¹

The preparatory department was organized, under special act of the Legislature, as Reno County High School. On 16 April 1903, the Reno County Commissioners voted to provide free tuition and fees to all Reno County students.² On 5 May 1903, Nickerson Normal College was changed to Nickerson College; this was filed with the Secretary of State on 27 June 1903 by George Turbush, President of the Board of Trustees.³

Average expenses for the student would total \$135 for a school year. Rooms could be obtained at fifty cents a week. Private boarding clubs charged \$1.50 per week. Fees were only one dollar per year's enrollment. The tuition was ten dollars per term, six dollars for summer. A discount was given those paying forty weeks in advance. President Smith accepted notes in lieu of cash for tuition.⁴

Nickerson Normal College gave a poor class of people a chance to secure schooling. And, while the Normal College disappeared, Nickerson College operated in conjunction with Reno County High School for many years to come. It is discussed in Chapter III:

Olathe Normal University

It is difficult to ascertain if this institution offered a bona-fide teacher training program or not. It may have been an academy with

¹Catalog, [1903], p. 3.

²Catalog, 1901-1903, p. 24.

³Corporations: Amendments. Secretary of State's Office, State of Kansas, Book A, No. 3., p. 238.

⁴Catalog, 1901-1903, p. 31.

aspirations to become a full-fledged university. Corporation papers were filed for Olathe Normal University on 11 April 1889. There were five directors and signers, headed by S. S. Beggs. No statements were made as to the purpose, and no capital stock was mentioned.¹

In Annals of Kansas, mention is made that "Normal University, Olathe, founded in September 1888, held commencement exercises for one graduate." The date given is 14 June 1889.²

The Columbian History of Education in Kansas lists, under denominational schools "Olathe Academy," stating that the school had five teachers and seventy-six students.³

The institution is not listed in any of the state reports; there are no references to it in any of the educational files at the Kansas State Historical Society. If Olathe Normal University was a genuine institution of higher learning, it did not remain so for long. Probably the Academy and the Normal University were one and the same, and the step to higher education was never successfully taken.

Salina Normal University

In the fall of 1884, Howard C. Rash and Alexander C. Hopkins met in Ottawa at a Sunday School convention; they agreed to establish a normal school at Salina. Hopkins originated the idea and had come to the convention with that thought in mind.⁴ He was president of East Illinois

¹Corporations, Book 35, p. 25.

²Annals of Kansas, 1886-1925, Kirke Mechem, ed. (Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, [ca.1954/]), p. 78.

³Columbian History of Education in Kansas, p. 81.

⁴Salina Evening Journal, 29 May 1915.

University, Danville, Illinois, but proposed bringing his faculty and equipment to Salina if the citizens would furnish him adequate facilities for a first class normal school. The Salinans agreed and raised \$33,000 to build the building.¹

A charter was granted on 4 January 1884. School was to begin on 2 September 1884, and Hopkins was to take full charge of this non-sectarian university. He had arrived in Salina with his faculty, mostly from East Illinois University, some students, the former school's library, musical instruments and science equipment. The departments of the university were normal, academic, scientific, classical, and philosophical.²

The faculty and their duties were listed in the Normal Register:

Alexander C. Hopkins, President, mathematics, physics and astronomy;
 John M. Gilliams, ancient languages and English literature;
 L. E. Jones, natural sciences, algebra and bookkeeping;
 Tilmon Jenkins, rhetoric, didactics and common branches;
 S. A. D. Harry, grammar, history and vocal music;
 Mary C. Davis, Latin, arithmetic and grammar;
 William J. Brinckley, practical geology and mineralogy;
 C. Byron Quincy, modern languages and metaphysics;
 Simon C. Dimm, plan and ornamental penmanship;
 Ammon M. Wagner, short-hand, typewriting and telegraphy;
 Clarissa M. Laurent, fine arts, drawing and painting;
 Mrs. Mary B. Hopkins, instrumental music, piano, organ and orchestra;
 Mrs. S. Nellie Jenkins, superintendent of the University dining halls;
 Will R. Evans, voice culture, harmony and orchestra;
 Mrs. Dora A. Evans, instrumental music, piano and organ.³

Other faculty members to come to Salina Normal included Henry

¹"Our College," Normal Register, III (October 1884), 6.

²The University Register, The Organ of Salina Normal University, I (June 1884), 4.

³"Our College," op. cit., 18.

Newton Gaines, graduate of Kansas Normal College and former teacher at Central Normal,¹ and later State Superintendent and higher education scholar. Former teachers of Central Indiana Normal College, the Normal College of Alabama, and graduates of early private normals such as the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio, also came to Salina.²

President Hopkins resigned after one year and was succeeded by J. Walter Fertig and L. O. Thoroman. Fertig was a graduate of Central Normal College of Indiana; he soon left Salina.³ Thoroman assumed the presidency for ten years. He had taught fifteen years in Ohio, Indiana, and Kansas in the common, graded and normal schools. He was superintendent of school in Rome, Manchester and Winchester, Ohio, and was a graduate of the Ladoga, Indiana Normal. He was thoroughly acquainted with the ideas of the normal schools.⁴

On 29 April 1895, Charles F. Swisher, A.M., became controlling owner and president of K. N. U. He was a graduate of the Danville, Ind., Normal, and remained with Salina Normal until its closing in 1904.⁵

Entrance to Salina Normal University required no examinations. The common branches had a high-grade faculty. Nine out of ten students from S. N. U. passed the state certificate examinations. Grammar was taught by former State Superintendent Henry Newton Gaines. The

¹"H. N. Gaines," Normal Register, IX (November 1892), 2.

²"Our Faculty," Normal Register, I (July 1885), 26.

³Salina Evening Journal, 29 May 1915.

⁴"Our Success," Normal Register, I (July 1885), 30.

⁵Normal Educator, IV (June 1899), 3.

thoroughness of the school's work was generally acknowledged.¹

Due to the increase in teachers' wages, students flocked to the normal, which was located in a central location with a large population from which to draw. Teacher training classes, taught by specialized personnel, stressed proper management and conducting of classes.² Short terms were available for persons wishing a state certificate; the professional examination required passing in five branches.³

Degrees offered by S. N. U. were: Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Oratory, Bachelor of Arts, and Master of Arts. The Master of Arts was conferred to those who performed high-caliber work for three or more years.⁴

The school year consisted of five terms, ten weeks each. The first year enrollment was 173 students, studying the preparatory, teachers', scientific, classic, preparatory medical, surveying and engineering, and commercial courses.⁵

Those students who had completed the teachers' course could spend one more year and complete the scientific course. This allowed them to teach in high schools. The program consisted of a year's work in Latin, higher mathematics, general history, literature and sciences.⁶

¹"The Normal Class," Normal Educator, V (August 1900), 3.

²"Teachers' Wages," Normal Educator, V (December 1899), 3.

³Nineteenth Annual Catalogue, Salina Normal University and Salina Business College, 1904-1905 (Salina: n.p., 1903), p. 29.

⁴Normal Educator, I (December 1895), 3.

⁵"Our Success," op. cit., p. 30.

⁶"Our Scientific Course," Normal Educator, IV (September 1899), p. 27.

Courses in medicine and law were preparatory courses; they could be completed in a short time and at much less expense than at the state university.¹

As in other normal schools, the president would accept notes for tuition; life scholarships cost \$125 for most of the courses. The Normal offered tuition, meals and rooms (without light and heat) for \$29, ten weeks, or \$130, fifty weeks.² The rooms were in private homes, and a faculty member looked after each student. Some students were employed as janitors and lived in the college building.³ Tuition was raised in 1902 to \$40 per year.

The Salina Normal Building was destroyed by fire on 8 September 1904. It was valued at \$25,000 and had a library of 1,500 volumes.⁴ There was very little saved from the fire, which occurred on the opening day of the fall term. There was a total of \$13,000 insurance, far from adequate coverage. Four hundred students had been expected that morning, and the dawn of the most successful year in Normal's history spelled disaster. The board of trustees met that same day and decided not to try to rebuild. The students dispersed, and Salina Normal University came to an abrupt end.⁵

¹ibid.

²"Tuition," Normal Educator, IV (September 1899), [p. 27].

³"Room and Board," Normal Educator, VI (July, 1901), [p. 27].

⁴The Salina Weekly Union, 8 September 1904.

⁵The Kansas City Journal, 24 January 1912.

Stockton Normal School

Information regarding this school is very scarce. Perhaps it was a successor to Stockton Academy, located in Stockton, Rooks County. The academy had a normal department with a three-year program.¹

Papers of incorporation were filed for Stockton Normal School; the volume containing them is missing from the Kansas State Historical Society archives, but chronological placement would indicate incorporation occurred about 1898.² The American College and Public School Directory of 1901 lists "Stockton Normal School," J. N. Clark, president, and notes a faculty of ten.³

The Columbian History of Education in Kansas mentions Stockton Academy, and lists a normal department under Miss Myrtle Ives. The Academy was founded in 1887, but closed in 1893. Its imposing structure became Stockton High School.⁴ It had been a Congregational school, and was an "extension of the preparatory department of Washburn University."⁵

Records after the incorporation of the Stockton Normal School simply are not available; how long the school lasted, what kind of program was available, or the number of students who attended is not known.

¹Columbian History of Education, p. 193.

²Corporations, Book 57, p. 114.

³American College and Public School Directory, XXIV (1901), 53.

⁴Rooks County Record, 16 December 1922.

⁵Columbian History, op. cit., p. 84.

CHAPTER III

GHOST COLLEGES

These institutions existed in Kansas for varying lengths of time. Some of them are so brief in operation so as to make it most difficult to learn of their programs. In a couple of cases, little information was found other than the name, date of opening, location, and, perhaps, papers of incorporation. Other schools, in contrast, published regular catalogs, yearbooks, bulletins, and were mentioned in state and federal reports. In some instances, doubt may be raised as to their inclusion as bona-fide institutions of higher learning. They were included if the name "college" or "university" was used.

"Ghost Colleges" has no successors; they just ceased operation. A few of these colleges were privately-sponsored, but most had connections with a church organization. One of the major reasons for church-sponsored colleges' failing was that the religious denominations attempted to maintain too many institutions. They eventually withdrew support to concentrate on a few strong colleges.

The location of the school played an important part in its survival. Colleges located in sparsely-populated areas rarely survived. The Wichita schools did not outlast a depression. One school voluntarily

closed.

Albertus Magnus College

This was a Catholic school "for higher studies" located in Wichita. The institution opened on 29 October 1900.¹ The first mention of the college appeared in Annals of Kansas, which consists generally of newspaper gleanings. Inspection into the Wichita papers led nowhere. Incorporation papers were filed for "Albertus Magnus University" on 14 June 1901, located at Wichita. There were five named trustees, headed by Mervin Snell, who were also the signers for the papers. The purpose of the corporation was "conferring of Baccalaureate, Licentiate, Doctorate, Mastership and other degrees. . . ."²

No state or federal reports were found of this school. Histories of higher education, Catholic education, or of Sedgwick County gave no further information. No catalogs, announcements or unprinted materials were found for this institution in the Kansas State Historical Society.

¹Annals of Kansas, 1886-1925, Kirke Mecham, ed. (Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, [ca. 1954]), p. 327.

²Corporations, State of Kansas, Book 60, p. 140.

Atchison Institute

Also known as Monroe Institute, this school was established by Mrs. Harriet E. Monroe of Atchison in September of 1870. The first location was on Fourth Street in Atchison, and later in part of the Kansas Avenue M.E. Church, although the school was not church supported. In November 1871, a building on the northwest corner of Third Street and Kansas Avenue was occupied. Additions included a wing in 1876 and a large brick building in 1879. The valuation in 1883 was set at \$25,000.¹

The first enrollment consisted of nine students; the Institute grew to three hundred and six students before its closing in 1884. Departments of Atchison Institute included normal, art, musical, commercial and collegiate. The collegiate department included the preparatory, scientific, classical and belles lettres courses. The musical and art departments were especially large: "It admits no superior in the Missouri Valley for these two specialities."² The faculty consisted of thirteen during its largest, and last, year.

State reports mention Atchison Institute beginning with the first biennial report, 1877-1878.³ The Third Biennial Report listed a total of 275 students, including five at the college level. Tuition for the music department was sixty dollars yearly; for art, fifty dollars; and for the

¹History of the State of Kansas (Chicago: A. T. Andreas, 1883), p. 378.

²Ibid.

³Department of Public Instruction, Report of the State Superintendent for the School Years Ending July 31, 1877 and 1878 (Topeka: George W. Martin, Kansas Publishing House, 1879), p. 398.

preparatory, science and college departments, forty dollars. The means of support for the institution was "a co-operative enterprise of the teachers engaged."¹

The final mention of Atchison Institute was in the Fourth Biennial Report. The value of the school property and equipment was listed at \$12,000 (compare with note 1). Nine students were graduated in the last commencement, making a total of sixty-six graduates.²

No corporation papers were found for this school. As it was a private venture, largely held by Mrs. Monroe, perhaps no attempts at incorporation were made.

Atchison Institute was regarded as a forerunner to Midland College. It was in no way connected with the institution, but served Atchison until 1884, the same year that Midland College (see Chapter IV) opened. At that time Atchison Institute voluntarily closed its doors, perhaps feeling its purpose had been fulfilled, and yielded to a larger, more stable, institution.

¹Department of Public Instruction, Third Biennial Report of the State Superintendent, for the School Years Ending July 13, 1881 and July 31, 1882 (Topeka: Kansas Publishing House, 1882), pp. 115-16.

²State of Kansas, Department of Public Instruction, Fourth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent, for the School Years Ending July 31, 1883 and July 31, 1884 (Topeka: Kansas Publishing House, T. D. Thacher, State Printer, 1885), p. 126.

³Sheffield Ingalls, History of Atchison County, Kansas (Lawrence, Kansas: Standard Publishing Co., 1916), p. 284.

Baptist College

The South Central Baptist Association of Kansas was organized in November 1890. The Association, in meeting, urged the establishment of a church-supported college in Pratt.¹ Papers of incorporation were taken out on 2 September 1891 for the "South Central Baptist Association" of Pratt. There were seven directors, including J. A. Cooper, who was also one of the five signers for the papers. Estimated value of the association was five thousand dollars; no capital stock nor shares were to be issued.²

Prof. J. S. Gashwiler was named president of this college. It opened on 14 September 1891 in a two-story frame building, donated by the city of Pratt.³ During the Third Annual Session of the South Central Baptist Association, resolutions were made to enthusiastically support the college.⁴

Information regarding the program at the Baptist College is most difficult to obtain; no state or federal reports were filed, and no known catalogues exist. The Columbian History mentions that offerings included

¹Minutes of the Organization and First Session of the South Central Baptist Association, Held at Pratt, Pratt County, Kansas, November 28-30, 1890 (Pratt: Times Print, n.d.), p. 7.

²Corporations, Book 44, p. 95.

³Columbian History of Education in Kansas (Topeka: Press of the Hamilton Printing Company: Edwin H. Snow, State Printer, 1893), p. 182.

⁴Minutes of the Third Annual Session, South Central Baptist Association of Kansas, Held with the Mount Pleasant Church of Pratt County, Kansas, September 9, 1892, and with Pratt Church in Pratt, Kansas, January 27, 1893 (Hutchinson: Leigh and Roberts, Printers, 1893), p. 9.

English, natural science, classical and modern languages, and special attention was given to the art and music departments. Another object was to afford theological training for young men who were preparing for the ministry.¹ T. A. Eubank, former County Superintendent of Pratt County, claimed the Baptist College was really no more than an academy, despite the name. He further added that the school had a total of one hundred and eighty-seven students in its two-year existence.²

This school was closed in 1893.³ The spring term was probably the last, for the school was heavily in debt, and the crops were bad. Minutes of the Fourth Annual Session said: "Resolved that we strive to secure at least one professor to take charge of the College and continue the school the present year. . . ."⁴

The heavy debt which burdened the trustees was eventually taken care of, but Baptist College of Pratt never reopened. The South Central Association threw its support to Ottawa University, another Baptist institution, and urged its people to enroll there.⁵

¹Columbian History, loc. cit.

²T. A. Eubank, letter of 3 April 1935, in Virgil Evan Hurt's "An Historical Study of a Century of the Growth and Development of Kansas Academies (1835-1935)" (Unpublished master's thesis, Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, 1935), p. 108.

³Ibid.

⁴Minutes of the Fourth Annual Session of the South Central Baptist Association of Kansas, Held at Mt. Zion Church of Reno County, Kansas, on August 25, 26, 1893 (Hutchinson: Leigh and Roberts, Printers, 1893), p. 8.

⁵Minutes of the Seventh Annual Session of the South Central Baptist Association of Kansas, Held with the First Baptist Church at Pratt, Kansas, August 21-22, 1896 (Pratt: Union Printing Company, 1896), p. 6.

Central College

Several attempts were made to place a college in Enterprise; generally Christian H. Hoffman and Rev. C. U. McKee were among the supporters. The Central Kansas Association of Enterprise, Kansas was incorporated 25 July 1887.¹ Shortly thereafter, on 26 October 1887, another corporation was formed: Kansas Central College Association.² Harrison Normal College of Enterprise came next, incorporating on 8 July 1889.³ Finally, the Central College Association, filed 15 July 1891, was incorporated. This time a college emerged. The Rev. C. U. McKee was among eleven trustees named; all but one of them were ministers. McKee was first among the seven signers for incorporation. The papers stated that the number of trustees might be increased to twenty-four after organization.⁴

Central College Association made no mention of church support; it did, however, look likely, as the overwhelming number of supporters were ministers. Later, on 8 June 1892, a new set of corporation papers was drawn; the Rev. McKee and ten others, including nine ministers, were named trustees in a Church of the United Brethren-sponsored college.⁵

The Northwest Kansas Conference of the United Brethren Churches, who supported Central College, was not totally convinced that the

¹Corporations, Book 27, p. 543.

²ibid., Book 30, p. 221.

³ibid., Book 36, p. 210.

⁴ibid., Book 44, p. 71.

⁵ibid., Book 46, p. 182.

operation should be located at Enterprise. Many of the members favored Lane University at Lecompton.¹ The mortgage on Gould College, which had closed at Harlan, Smith County, in the late eighties, was not yet released, and some felt support should come in order to erase this.²

The Northwest Conference arranged to purchase the building and equipment of defunct Harrison Normal College. The three-story stone building was 65' by 75' and was never used.³ The cost was \$8,000 if the sum was paid within two years; if not, then the United Brethren would pay \$10,000 to the six Enterprise businessmen.⁴

The college opened 1 September 1891 with a faculty of six and 147 students enrolled.⁵ Dedication of the school was on 10 January 1892.⁶ Five of the faculty had served at Lane University, four of them possessing master's degrees. The fifth, President J. A. Weller, had a D.D. and a Ph.D.⁷ Central College's first catalog lists ten faculty members, in contrast to the Biennial Report, above.

The following degrees were listed: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of

¹Minutes of the Fifteenth Annual Session of Northwest Kansas Conference of the United Brethren in Christ. (Enterprise: Journal Publishing Company, 1893), pp. 37-40.

²Minutes of the Sixteenth Annual Session, Northwest Kansas Conference of the United Brethren in Christ (Enterprise: Borman and Shadinger, Printers, 1894), pp. 40-41.

³Central College, Enterprise, Kansas: Opens Sept. 1, 1891 (Enterprise: Journal Power Print, 1891), p. 2.

⁴Northwest Expositor, Central College, 15 July 1891.

⁵State of Kansas, Department of Public Instruction, Eighth Biennial Report For the Years Ending June 30, 1891 and June 30, 1892 (Topeka: Press of the Hamilton Printing Company, Edwin H. Snow, State Printer, 1893), p. 141.

⁶Annals of Kansas, op. cit., p. 135.

⁷Northwest Expositor, op. cit.

Science, Bachelor of Literature, and Bachelor of Pedagogy. The Master of Arts "may be conferred."¹ Degrees conferred on 9 June 1892, the first commencement, were two Masters of Arts and one Bachelor of Science.² The departments were classical, scientific, literary, normal, and commercial.³

The enrollment of the second year was 303 students, 47 being in the college department.⁴ On the second graduation, 30 June 1893, one Bachelor of Arts, two Bachelor of Literature and one Master of Science were conferred.⁵ No college catalogues were found for later years.

According to the State Reports, the sources of funds for the college were student tuition, donations and church subsidies.⁶ The church support was not enough, and in June 1896, Central College closed.⁷ The Northwest Kansas Conference of the United Brethren Church entered into an agreement with Lane University whereby three members of their Board of Education were chosen from the Northwest Kansas Conference. Thus Central College came to an abrupt end after five years of existence, 1891-96.

¹Central College . . . Opens Sept. 1, 1891, op. cit., p. 15.

²Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Central College, Enterprise, Kansas (Enterprise: By the College, 1892), p. 5.

³ibid., p. 9.

⁴Second Annual Catalogue of Central College, Enterprise, Kansas, 1892-1893 (Enterprise: Journal Print, n.d.), p. 33.

⁵Report of the Commissioner of Education, Vol. II, 1893-1894 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1896), p. 1956.

⁶Ninth Biennial Report of the Department of Public Instruction, State of Kansas For the Years Ending June 30, 1893 and June 30, 1894 (Topeka: Press of the Hamilton Printing Company, Edwin H. Snow, State Printer, 1895), p. 167.

⁷Enterprise Journal, 11 June 1896.

After the closing of Central College, the spirit of the Enterprise citizens again shone through. Corporation papers for Enterprise Normal Academy were filed on 19 December 1896, just six months after the closing of Central College. The stated purpose of the corporation was "to promote the cause of educational and religious training." J. G. Leist headed the names of the fifteen trustees, while long-familiar Christian H. Hoffman was the first of the six signers.¹ As this German Methodist Episcopal institution was not of college level, no attempts were made to search further.

College of the Sisters of Charity

Little information was found on this Topeka school. It was established in 1875 by the Catholic Church, largely through the influence of Father James H. Defouri, pastor of the Church of the Assumption. It was under the care of the Sisters of Charity, and was located on Jackson Street near Eighth avenue.²

A biographical sketch of Father Defouri (1830-1901) was found in a Topeka newspaper, but no mention of the school was made.³ The Sisters of Charity were located in Leavenworth. They may have placed temporary personnel in Topeka, but not for any length of time. The location of this school is near the present Assumption Church, located at Eighth and Jackson Streets.

No reports, state or federal, were found, nor was any mention made of the

¹Corporations, Book 55, p. 150.

²History of the State of Kansas, op. cit., p. 541.

³Topeka Daily Commonwealth, 8 September 1876.

school in Shawnee County or Topeka histories. The Kansas State Historical Society yielded no catalogs, announcements, circulars or unpublished material about the school. There were no incorporation papers. The nature of the school, level of the school, or duration in Topeka remains to be learned.

Enoch Marvin College

This school was under the direction and control of the Western Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, papers of incorporation for Enoch Marvin College were filed 11 January 1878. There were five signers, including Rev. George T. Gray. Thirteen trustees were named, including seven ministers. This college was located at Oskaloosa, Jefferson County.¹

The first catalogue of Enoch Marvin College lists an enrollment of twenty males and twenty-one females. Only one faculty member was listed.² Financial difficulties beset the institution from the beginning, for in the 1878-79 catalog the following statement was noted: "Owing to unavoidable causes, the regular work of the scholastic year was interrupted last fall and this catalogue records only the work of one term, beginning February 3rd and ending June 18, 1879."³ A mention of another faculty member indicates the staff increased to two.

The second year catalogue listed N. B. Hopewell as the President

¹Corporations, Book 7, p. 329.

²Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Enoch Marvin College, Oskaloosa, Kansas, 1878-9 (Leavenworth: J. C. Ketcheson, Steam Book and Job Printer and Engraver, 1879), p. 1.

³Ibid., p. 11.

of the Board of Trustees; Rev. J. S. Smith, President of the Faculty and Professor of Moral Science and Mathematics; and Rev. George J. Nunn, Secretary of the Faculty and Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.¹

Degrees offered by Enoch Marvin College were M.A., B.A., B.Ph., and "Graduate in a School." The "Schools" were Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, English Literature, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, and Natural Sciences.²

Tuition for the year was \$134; a special half-rate to ministry students and children of regular ministers was offered. Boarding with private families was from \$2.50 to \$3 per week.³

While the 1879-80 catalogue stated that "work is progressing slowly on the endowment,"⁴ it is to be surmised that not enough funds were gathered to continue operation. No further reference to Enoch Marvin College was found; no further issuance of catalogues is known. Due to the large number of colleges in the vicinity, the shortage of funds, and the small population of Oskaloosa, the college was short-lived.

Garfield University

At a meeting in June 1886, a board of trustees was formed for the proposed university. Rev. Warren B. Hendryx, pastor of the Central

¹Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Enoch Marvin College, Oskaloosa, Kansas, 1879-80 (Oskaloosa: The Sickles Office, 1890), p. 3.

²Ibid., p. 8.

³Ibid., p. 9.

⁴Ibid., p. 11.

Christian Church of Wichita, was named president. There were nine trustees in all, including H. G. Toler, wealthy Wichitan.¹ Corporation papers had been filed with the state on 5 April 1886, and the name Garfield University had been selected. There were to be nine directors. The five signers for the corporation were also directors, headed by W. P. Campbell, secretary.²

The Rev. Hendryx, who had been a personal friend of the martyred president, James Abram Garfield, originated the idea of erecting a university in his name. Soon after arriving in Wichita, he made contact with the Christian Church officials, who were endeavoring to establish a university in this boom town. On 7 October 1886, the Kansas Convention of the Christian Church, in meeting at Wichita, decided to raise funds to erect this university. They were told that \$100,000 could be obtained within ninety days if they could raise a similar amount.³

The building was 334 feet wide, 200 feet deep, and five stories in height. The stately edifice cost nearly \$300,000. It was not completed when classes began, so temporary rooms were rented.⁴

The first classes were held on 6 September 1887.⁵ An initial

¹"Old Book of Accounts Tells Story of Start of a University Here," Wichita Evening Eagle, 16 May 1941.

²Corporations, Book 22, p. 294.

³Frank W. Wilson/Blackmar, Higher Education in Kansas (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1900), p. 156.

⁴Ibid., pp. 156-57.

⁵Annals of Kansas, op. cit., p. 41.

enrollment of over five hundred students occurred. A faculty of forty-six began.¹ This encompassed, however, all the departments, and only twelve of the faculty were concerned with higher education. Schools initially opened in the university were those of theology, music, and the college of literature and science. Students were attending from many states. Three literary societies were organized.²

By the end of the first year, the university held its first commencement, graduating four on 14 June 1888.³ But the doom of Garfield was sealed. This was the end of Wichita's "boom" period. Poor investments, crop failures, unpaid pledges, over-spending . . . all began to be felt.

The second year of Garfield saw a total student enrollment of over one thousand students. Harvey W. Everest, Chancellor, A.M., L.D.D., is listed along with fifty-five faculty members, almost all with degrees and several with Ph.D.'s.⁴ On 8 May 1889, law and medical courses were organized, and seventeen faculty members were hired to conduct these three-year courses.⁵

The 1889-90 year was a disaster; attempts were made to keep the school in operation. The College Committee of the Kansas Christian

¹Garfield University Register, First Session, 1887-88 (Wichita: Eagle Publishing House, 1888), pp. 7-10.

²Blackmar, Higher Education in Kansas, p. 157.

³Annals of Kansas, p. 62.

⁴Garfield University Register, Second Session, 1888-89 (Wichita: Eagle Publishing House, 1889), pp. 9-13.

⁵Annals of Kansas, p. 65.

Convention made a plea at the fall convention of 1889 for \$50,000 to retain the university. Letters were sent to each Christian church in Kansas. A plea was made to release each minister, with pay, for a month, to help raise the funds. Less than \$500 was raised--and none of that was to be paid until the total amount was pledged.¹

The 1890 Convention brought out the fact that the school was in debt to the sum of \$150,000, and the \$100,000 in pledges for endowment was not binding due to the deficit. A committee was formed to decide the fate of Garfield University.²

The school closed in 1890, and was vacant until 1892. Rev. Hendryx succeeded in obtaining the help of Boston millionaire Edgar Harding. He assumed all of Garfield's debts in February 1892.³ A new corporation was formed, filed on February 1892, under the name of Central Memorial University. The university itself, though, was to remain Garfield, and the corporate name was The Central Memorial University. Rev. Hendryx was one of the five-named directors.⁴

The school opened for a ten-week term in March of 1892.⁵ In the fall of 1892, school resumed with a faculty of six and nearly two hundred students.⁶

¹Minutes of the Annual Kansas Christian Convention (Topeka: Reed Martin Printing Company, 1889), pp. 17-22.

²Minutes of the Annual Kansas Christian Convention (Cincinnati, Ohio: Standard Publishing Company, 1890), pp. 16-18.

³Blackmar, Higher Education in Kansas, p. 157.

⁴Corporations, Book 37, pp. 509-10.

⁵Garfield Central Memorial University, Wichita, Kansas: Courses of Study and Announcements for the Session, 1892-3 (Wichita: Wichita Eagle, 1892), p. 3.

⁶Annals of Kansas, p. 141.

The catalogue of 1893-94 listed J. S. Griffin, A.M., as president. There was "to be" fifteen faculty members. Among those listed was Thomas Walter Butcher.¹ Butcher (1867-1947) was long-time president of Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, and was an alumnus of Garfield. No further catalogs were found for the college. The American College and Public School Directory of 1896 listed "Central Memorial University," J. S. Griffin, president, and noted seven faculty members.² The school was not, however, in operation at the time.

Garfield University closed in 1894. It stood vacant for some time, and attempts were made to give it to the state of Kansas. The government of Kansas was seated in the northeast part of the state, and "it did not want any educational institutions in Wichita."³ The mortgage reverted to Mr. Harding, who sold it to James M. Davis, a former Kansan, and a Quaker. Mr. and Mrs. Davis gave the school to the Society of Friends. He paid \$50,000 for the property and equipment, and received from the citizens of Wichita three hundred lots in addition.⁴ The deed was transferred to the Society of Friends on 12 October 1903, comprised a college building, fifteen acres of campus, and 630 building lots for a total worth of approximately \$150,000. Friends University, successor to old Garfield, opened on 21 September 1898, and is still in operation.⁵

¹Central Memorial University (Garfield University), Wichita, Kansas, Syllabus of Courses in the College of Liberal Arts and Other Announcements for the Session 1893-4 (Wichita; Eagle Printing House, 1893), p. 5.

²American College and Public School Directory, 1896, XIX, 51.

³History of Wichita and Sedgwick County, Kansas, O. H. Bentley, ed., (Chicago: C. F. Cooper and Co., 1910), I, 347.

⁴Kansas Magazine, I (March 1909), 57-59.

⁵Annals of Kansas, p. 382.

⁶Ibid., p. 277.

The Kansas Messenger, an official organ of the Christian Church, carried an article on Garfield, saying it was "a lack of full harmony. The Wichita Trustees and the Convention committee . . . were never in full agreement about plans." There was only one graduating class of bona-fide college standing, in 1890. Two successive years of crop failure, 1886 and 1887, added to the problems. The Wichita boom ended abruptly, and the \$65,000 mortgage was never met. The \$100,000 endowment was never collected.¹

Garfield University had a complete program, including a college of law, a college of medicine, a college of arts, a college of theology, and a college of commerce.² Its faculty was among the finest-trained in the state. The location, Wichita, was ideal; students were abundant. Had not the depression of Wichita occurred, doubtless the institution would be in operation today, perhaps one of the finest in the middle west.

Gould College

Although earlier attempts were made at locating a college in Harlan, Smith County, the Rev. Isaac Williams, minister of the Harlan United Brethren Church, began in earnest in 1878. He procured an eastern backer, a Mr. Bradford, who aided in founding the institution.³

¹Kansas Messenger, LVIII (January 1954), 54-56.

²History of Wichita and Sedgwick County, op. cit., p. 351.

³Fred D. Newell, "A Survey of the Administration of the Secondary Schools of Smith County, Kansas," (unpublished master's thesis, University of Southern California, 1942), p. 11.

Corporation papers were taken out on 27 October 1880. There were seven trustees, of which a majority were members of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Trustees were elected from year to year by the Western Kansas Conference of the United Brethren Church. There was no capital stock issued. J. William Williams led the list of six signers of the papers.¹

Construction of the two-story building, 26' wide and 44' long, of local limestone, began in 1881, and was completed in 1882. Services for the construction were donated.² The site of the institution contained six acres, and the corporation-institution owned one hundred and sixty more. The value of the property in 1883 was \$17,000.³

The college was named for Jay Gould, who was owner of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, which ran through Smith County. As Gould sold his interest in the railroad, local hopes for an endowment by Gould were shattered.⁴

Gould College's largest year was its first year. Seventy-two students were enrolled, of whom six were of college level. There were five faculty members, who drew in salaries \$2,100 of the \$2,300 expenses incurred that first year.⁵ The president of the college was A. W. Bishop, who was a member of the Kansas House of Representatives in 1883. The

¹Corporations, Book 11, pp. 416-17.

²Newell, op. cit.

³History of the State of Kansas, op. cit., p. 273.

⁴Newell, op. cit.

⁵Third Biennial Report, 1881-82, pp. 120-21.

second year had an enrollment of forty-three males and twenty-six female students. By 1883, one male and one female had graduated.¹

The only known catalog of Gould College was for the year 1886-87. The faculty was listed: Rev. Peter Wagner, A.M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Natural Sciences and Higher Mathematics; V. M. Noble, A.M., Normal Department; Miss Kittie Earle, Instrumental Music; Mrs. Emma E. Wagner, Bookkeeping, Commercial Law and Crayoning; and, Frank Denman, Penmanship.² A total of sixty-nine students were listed in the catalog.³ The Alpha Beta Literary Society was given some attention. Tuition was seven dollars for the twelve-week fall term, eight dollars for the winter term of fourteen weeks, and seven dollars for the spring term. Ladies could rent rooms in the college building for twenty-five cents a week.⁴

The United Brethren Church was attempting to support two other institutions, and considered Gould a losing proposition. They gave up the school about 1888, focusing their attentions on Lane University, and later on Central College. The college building was torn down in 1904.⁵

Kansas Christian College

The Harper Normal College had closed, and local citizens offered the property to the Christian Church Convention of the Seventh Congressional District as a gift, providing that a first-class college with able

¹History of the State of Kansas, p. 273.

²Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Gould College for the Academic Year, Ending June 8, 1887, Harlan, Kansas (Osborne: News Print, n.d.), p. 3.

³Ibid., p. 5.

⁴Ibid., pp. 9-11.

⁵Annals of Kansas, p. 410.

instructors would be established. The Christian Church Convention, in February 1899, agreed and appointed a board to fulfill the promises.¹

Corporation papers for Kansas Christian College were filed on 7 June 1899. Estimated value of the corporation was twenty-five thousand dollars. Maurice Bertrand Ingle headed the list of six directors, who also signed the incorporating papers. The papers stated that a first-class, co-educational institution with both preparatory and collegiate departments was to be maintained.²

An announcement for the first year of K.C.C. listed a commercial course of bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting; departments of instrumental music, art and oratory; and a biblical department for the ministry. A one thousand-volume reading room and library was mentioned.³

The only full catalogue existing for the college was the second year's work, 1900-1901. This was also to be the last year. The faculty consisted of nine persons, mostly the same as in 1899-1900:

Aaron Prince Aten, A.M., President; Sacred Literature, History and Political Science.
 Maurice Bertrand Ingle, A.M., Ancient Languages, French, German and Spanish.
 S. Sheridan Owen, A.B., Principal, Normal Department; Professional Mathematics and Natural Science.
 Emma Crawford Aten, B.S., English Language and Literature.
 Stewart S. McGill, B.S., Principal, Biblical Department; Hebrew.
 Josephine Weatherly, Professor, Elocution and Oratory.
 Bertha Genevieve Seeds, Principal, School of Music.
 Olivia Condron, M.E.L., Professor of Fine Arts, Drawing and Painting.
[to be named], Principal of the Business Department.⁴

¹Kansas Christian College [Announcement] (N.p.: [1899]), n.p.

²Corporations, Book 58, p. 99.

³Announcement, op. cit.

⁴Annual Catalogue of Kansas Christian College with Course of Study and Announcements for 1900-1901 (Anthony; Mathis Book and Job Print, 1900), p. 5.

This catalogue indicated that a total of eighty students attended the 1899-1900 year. There was no entrance examination. Degrees conferred by Kansas Christian College were the Bachelor of Letters, upon completion of the English course; the Bachelor of Science for completion of the science course, and the Bachelor of Arts for the classical course. The board of trustees was empowered to grant honorary degrees. Rates of tuition were twenty-five dollars, paid in advance, for the preparatory and college departments, or four dollars per month if paid monthly. Tuition was higher for the art, business, elocution and business departments.¹

Mrs. Emma Crawford Aten, wife of the president, taught at K.C.C. for no salary the first year and very little salary the second year. Most of the faculty had part-time preaching jobs, as tuition was the only source of income for the school. As the school was unable to meet its bills, it was closed in 1901.² Church support was given to Cotner College, Lincoln, Nebr., and Phillips University, Enid, Okla.³

See Chapter IV for Harper College, a third institution in Harper.

Kansas Christian College

Kansas Christian College at Lincoln was essentially an academy until the early 1890's. It continued along those lines, admitting a few college students, until the end of the century.

¹Ibid., pp. 9-10.

²Diary of Aaron Prince Aten, in Sloan's "A Historical Study of the Ghost Colleges of Kansas," p. 86.

³Kansas Messenger, LVIII (January 1954), 61.

The erection of a ten thousand dollar-plus building began in 1884, but a financial depression stopped construction. The people of Lincoln gave the property and control to the Kansas Christian Conference. The building was a substantial stone structure, accommodating about one hundred and fifty students.¹

Corporation papers were taken out on 14 May 1888 and filed on 26 May 1888. There were seven trustees, headed by I. Moody, President. All the singers for the papers, four in all, were trustees.²

The college was supported mainly by tuition. In 1892, tuition in the music and business departments was thirty dollars a year.³ The degrees offered by this "Christian but not Sectarian" institution were the A.B., B.S. and Pd.B. (Bachelor of Pedagogy).⁴

The first president of Kansas Christian College was the Rev. Thomas Bartlett, who served until 1891, when ill health forced him out. He was succeeded by Rev. E. Cameron, who served four years as acting president. He was succeeded by O. B. Whitaker, who was president for thirteen years. George R. Stoner, A.M., was president in 1907,⁵ and the last president was Rev. C. G. Nelson.⁶

The college was listed among academies and secondary schools in the Federal Commissioner of Education reports until 1900-01; no mention

¹Columbian History of Education in Kansas, p. 151.

²Corporations, Book 33, p. 505.

³Eighth Biennial Report, p. 134.

⁴Catalogue of Kansas Christian College for the School Year 1892-1893 (Lincoln: n.p., n.d.), n.p.

⁵Kansas Christian College: Twentieth Year, Catalogue and Announcements, Lincoln, Kansas, 1907-1908 (Lincoln: Sentinel Print, 1907-1908), n.p.

⁶Lincoln Sentinel, 14 September 1911.

was made of college enrollments. During the 1900-01 year, five college students were reported.¹ The largest enrollment of college students was in 1903-04, when sixty-five were reported.² Patterson's College and School Directories of 1906-8-9 list Kansas Christian College, giving an 1882 date of founding. The 1906 directory lists the president as O. B. Whitaker, M.S., A.M.³

Only two catalogues were found for Kansas Christian College: 1892-93, and 1907-08. The latter lists courses, degrees and length of time to complete them, but does not tell at what level one would enter:

Commercial course, 2 years, leads to B. Accts.
 Normal course, 4 years, leads to Pd.B.
 Scientific course, 6 years, leads to B.S.
 Classical course, 6 years, leads to A.B.
 Music course, 8 years, leads to B.M.
 Normal course requirements are in accordance with the regulations of the State Board of Education.⁴

The Kansas State Christian Conference, in a meeting at Lincoln on 23 May 1912, was to decide whether or not to continue the college.⁵ It apparently was decided to close the institution, for nothing further was to be found of Kansas Christian College. During its brief college existence, enrollment was not really adequate to justify calling it a college, and by this time the public high schools were becoming well established all over the state.

¹Report of the Commissioner of Education (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1902), II, 1658.

²Ibid., 1906, II, 1476.

³Patterson's College and School Directory of the United States and Canada (Chicago: American Educational Company, 1906), III, p. 75.

⁴Kansas Christian College: Twentieth Year, op. cit., n.

⁵Lincoln Sentinel, 9 May 1912.

Mount Carmel College

This Catholic college, which was never incorporated under any of its names, Mount Carmel College, Mount Carmel Institute or Scipio College, was located about six miles north of Garnett, Anderson County. The town of Scipio was laid out in the summer of 1858. Johnson, in his History of Anderson County, claimed that Scipio existed "on paper only."¹ There was, however, both a railroad station and a monastery located there. Also, in 1858, St. Boniface Church, the first church building in the county, was erected there. The college was established in 1871, perhaps as an adjunct to the monastery.²

The American Carmelite Province had a "house of studies," establishing a foundation of their order at Leavenworth. The Rev. Theodore Herman, the first man to receive the habit of the Order in the United States, was president of Mount Carmel. In 1876, two teachers were listed: Rev. J. Boerhart and Rev. A. Lagueil. This school was closed about 1884, and all work was transferred to Niagara Falls.³ No mention of Mt. Carmel was found in any state reports or documents, and nothing further in the three Anderson County county histories.

¹William A. Alexander Johnson, The History of Anderson County, Kansas, From its First Settlement to the Fourth of July 1876 (Garnett, Kansas: Dauffman and Iler, 1877), p. 299.

²History of the State of Kansas, op. cit., p. 926.

³Rev. T. H. Kinsella, A Century of Catholicity in Kansas, 1822-1922 (Kansas City, Kansas: Casey Printing Company, 1921), pp. 51-53.

Nickerson College

The name of the Nickerson Normal College (see Chapter II) was changed to Nickerson College on 5 May 1903. The college continued in conjunction with the Reno County High School. Most of the catalogs available pertain to the offerings of the high school more than the college, which became increasingly a subsidiary of the high school.

President Edward Birge Smith tenaciously hung on to the college, which began to decline from the outset of the name change. Enrollment figures are scarce, and catalogues scarcer. The growth of the high school and the rural atmosphere made the college less attractive. Further, the lack of accreditation of Nickerson College made it increasingly difficult to get good students, even though tuition was free to all residents of Reno County.¹

The few publications available show the enrollment during the 1913-14 year was 17 students in the college.² For the 1914-15 year, 17 students were in college.³ In 1915-16, only 10 students attended.⁴ During the 1917-18 year, 18 students were in attendance.⁵ For the last year of the college, 1918-19, only 7 students were listed.⁶

¹Catalogue of Nickerson College and Reno County High School, XI (June 1914), 7.

²Ibid., p. 33.

³Ibid., XII (May 1915), 24.

⁴Ibid., XIII (May, 1916), 36.

⁵Ibid., XV (June 1918), 58. ⁶Ibid., XII [sic] (July 1919), 55.

In the fall of 1916, President Edward Birge Smith resigned after nineteen years at Nickerson. He had previously been with Central Normal College, and in education several years prior. He entered a law firm in Topeka.¹ He was succeeded by B. W. Daily, who was not called "president," but rather "principal." After Birge left, the publications of announcements no longer were printed by Nickerson College, but carried the name Reno County High School.

The Bulletin of Nickerson College, June 1918, carried this announcement:

Courses, equal to the best, are offered in Normal Training, College Preparatory, Public Speaking and Debating, Agriculture, Farm Mechanics, Home Economics, Bookkeeping, Stenography, Instrumental and Vocal Music, and Physical Education.²

This included some Reno County High School offerings. It is very difficult to tell how many students were bona-fide collegians. The fields of agriculture and home economics drew the most students, and it appears that Nickerson concentrated on training teachers for these fields. The September 1918 Bulletin noted that there was a class of thirty-two normal training students busy in the essentials of agriculture.³

Nickerson College just "faded away," absorbed by the high school, as were all its facilities.

¹Interview with Mrs. Edward Birge Smith, 17 August 1938, by Earl Robert Ward, cited in Ward's "History of the Private Normal Schools in Kansas," p. 59.

²Bulletin of Nickerson College, XV (June 1918), n.p.

³Ibid., XV (September 1918), n.p.

National G.A.R. Memorial College

The National G.A.R. Memorial College of Oberlin, Kansas was the only G.A.R.-proposed college to open in Kansas. Originally, there were two: Ellsworth and Buffalo Park (see Appendix). The Buffalo Park location was changed to Oberlin; nothing is known of Ellsworth's fate.

The incorporation papers for this college were filed 21 January 1891, proposing "to maintain a College for the free education of the children of the soldiers and sailors of the U.S." J. B. McGonigal headed the list of thirteen trustees named, and also the list of eight signers.¹

Miss L. A. Mints, secretary of the Board of Trustees of the G.A.R. Memorial College Association, had originally proposed to locate the institution at Buffalo Park (now Park), in Gove County, but "never followed through."² On 25 November 1889, the citizens of Oberlin met with her to discuss the move of the college to Oberlin, Decatur County, or "within two miles" of the town. A. H. McGee agreed to donate a building, rent free, for a year.³ The first term was to begin 6 January 1890.⁴

The Oberlin Herald announced that the school opened on the first Monday in January, 1890, with twelve pupils, and that in three months the enrollment climbed to ninety-two pupils.⁵

¹Corporations. Book 42, p. 29.

²Hoxie Democrat, 13 December 1889.

³Oberlin Opinion, 29 November 1889.

⁴Topeka Capital, 20 December 1889.

⁵Oberlin Herald, 10 April 1890.

The only catalogue of the college known in existence lists the purposes of the G. A. R. Memorial College:

The National G. A. R. Memorial College . . . is the only school in the United States organized and founded for the express purpose of educating the children of ex-soldiers and sailors of the union. It offers them a free college education, and⁷ is supported entirely by donations from friends of this cause.

This college was founded by five members of the Women's Relief Corps of Kansas. It was endorsed by the Eighth National Convention of the Women's Relief Corps held at Boston. The Sons of Veterans, the Grand Army of the Republic and several other organizations pledged support.

Departments of the college included collegiate, commercial, English literature and elocution, musical, military, art and preparatory. A faculty of seven was named. The president was Capt. J. B. McGonigal, Commander of the Oberlin G. A. R. post.²

The second year of the college began on 9 September 1890. Children and grandchildren of union soldiers were admitted free upon presentation from any G. A. R. post commander in the county of residence that the student was a bona-fide descendant. For those who were not descendants of union veterans, a tuition fee of five dollars per ten-week term was paid. All were required to wear uniforms; the girls a plain navy blue, and the boys that of the Sons of Veterans.³

The last newspaper mention found of the college appeared in the

⁶Second Annual Announcement of the National G. A. R. Memorial College of Oberlin, Kansas, 1891 (Oberlin: Eye Print, n.d.), n.p.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Oberlin Herald, 4 September 1890.

Herald noting that the classes in Latin, German, French and Spanish under Prof. Norman "are making good progress."¹ In the Columbian History of Education, 1893, a note mentioned a proposed building to be erected in 1894, and that strenuous efforts were being assumed to raise the required funds for the buildings and endowment.²

It is believed that the school closed due to lack of support. The location, in the geographical center of America, was chosen with the impression that it would attract students from everywhere. It did not. And, the area was sparsely populated. Finally, many descendants of the Union veterans were often eager to forget the war between the states.

Oswego College

Corporation papers for this private Presbyterian college, the first in Labette County, were filed on 5 December 1870. It was located on lot #14, the east $\frac{1}{2}$ of the northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17, township 33 of Labette County, a little northwest of Oswego. There were five trustees, headed by the Rev. Robert P. Bukey. Capital stock was for one hundred thousand dollars, split into one thousand shares. Rev. Bukey and two others, both trustees, signed the papers.³

The school opened the first week in September of 1870. A two-room frame building, two stories in height, and 20' by 36' in size, had been erected by Rev. R. P. Bukey during the summer.⁴

¹Ibid., 3 December 1891.

²Columbian History of Education in Kansas, p. 118.

³Corporations, Book 3, p. 69.

⁴Parsons Daily Sun, 7 July 1895.

The first teacher was Miss Mary E. Claypool. In December 1870, an addition was erected, including a kitchen and boarding facilities. It was two stories, 20' by 26', and was ready for occupancy in January 1871. The faculty was increased to six: Rev. J. H. Leard, president; Allen C. Baker, mathematics; Miss P. D. Bullock, languages; Miss Ella School, music; and Judge S. P. Moore, commercial law. Both Leard and Moore were nominal figures, and Moore never began teaching commercial law.¹

Oswego College had a disastrous second year, in spite of its promise. Three things contributed to this: 1) the inability of the owners to understand the operations of a college; 2) the failure to provide for the needs of the school; and, 3) a totally ineffective president. The school was unceremoniously closed in 1872. The buildings were removed to Oswego. One building became a residence and the other, material for a store.²

No mention of Oswego College was found in any of the state reports, and it is dubious that it ever printed any catalogues.

Oswego College for Young Ladies

The seed for this Presbyterian school was planted at a meeting of the Neosho Presbytery in Garnett, Kansas, 3 October 1882. A committee was appointed to investigate and report upon a location for the establishment of a college. At a meeting held in Oswego, 8 May 1883, a board of trustees

¹History of Labette County, Kansas and Representative Citizens, Nelson Case, ed. and comp. (Chicago: Biographical Publishing Company, 1910), p. 199.

²Ibid.

was elected, and Oswego was chosen as the site.¹ Corporation papers were filed on 22 December 1883, listing nine trustees.²

The citizens of Oswego purchased land for the college, and presented it. The Presbyterians took over the college on 4 October 1884.³ They had previously stated the objectives: to offer Christian educational advantages especially for young ladies.⁴

A brick residence was erected on the property, costing seventeen thousand dollars. It was presented in the fall of 1885 by the city. In 1887 a dormitory and school building were built at a cost of twelve thousand dollars.⁵

School opened on 14 January 1886. Miss Louise Paull had been named principal of the school; and had selected the faculty. C. H. McCreery was nominally the president, serving only a few months, and dealing with financial matters only.⁶ Miss Paull served until June 1887, and was replaced by Miss Susan H. Johnson, who served from 1887 until 1893. The first president was the Rev. Dr. John F. Hendy, who resigned in 1895. The Rev. William Bishop was acting head the latter part of 1895 through the middle of 1896. In September 1896, the Rev. Dr. M. H.

¹History of Labette County, Kansas, op. cit., pp. 199-200.

²Corporations, Book 15, pp. 260-61.

³History of Labette County, op. cit., p. 200.

⁴Minutes of the Presbyterian Synod of Kansas, 1882 (Topeka: Daily Capital Publishing Company, Printers, 1883), p. 15.

⁵Tenth Biennial Report of the Department of Public Instruction, State of Kansas, for the Years Ending June 30, 1895 and June 30, 1896 (Topeka: Kansas State Printing Company, J. K. Hudson, State Printer, 1896), p. 99.

⁶History of Labette County, op. cit., p. 200.

Reasor, Ph.D., was in charge, succeeded by Miss Delia Proctor in 1897. Miss Margaret Lucretia Hill rode out two hard years until the college closed in 1899. Upon its reopening in 1904, Miss Caroline Johnson was named head, and was in that position until 1909, when Rev. Thomas Franklin Marshall became president.¹ It is believed that Irwin F. Mather was the final president, but owing to the paucity of late catalogues and reports, this is difficult to state with authority.

Catalogues for the earliest years are not available. The first one found, 1888-89 listed yearly expenses at \$210, and noted that extra charges were made for music, art, and other lessons, varying in cost.² The 1889-90 catalogue, naming eight faculty members, appears to be more of an academy than a college.³ The 1893-94 year listed much the same program, and seven faculty members.⁴ The school's smallest enrollment was during the 1895-96 years, with 48 students.⁵ The largest year was 1914-15, when 170 were in attendance.⁶ One should realize, though, that not all these students were in the college department.

¹"Oswego College: A Progressive College for Young Women," Year Book, 1912, Quarterly Bulletin, 11 (August 1912), 4.

²Catalogue and Prospectus, Oswego College for Young Ladies, 1888-89 (Chicago: C. S. Burch Publishing Co., 1888), p. 10.

³Catalogue and Prospectus, Oswego College for Young Ladies, 1889-90 (Oswego: M. A. McGill and Sons, Printers, 1889), p. 3.

⁴Eighth Annual Catalogue of Oswego College for Young Ladies, Oswego, Kansas (Oswego: Independent Job Print, 1893), p. 3.

⁵Eleventh Annual Catalogue of Oswego College for Young Ladies, Oswego, Kansas, 1895-6 and Announcements for 1896-97 (Oswego: Jennings Printing Company, 1896), p. 4.

⁶Oswego College Year Book Register, 1914-1915 (Oswego: Democrat Print, 1915), p. 41.

There were no catalogues issued from 1899 until 1905, as the college closed late in 1899 due to inability to pay a faculty. This school was always in financial difficulty, and the citizens of Oswego often took up collections to help them to meet costs. During the first eight years of existence there were only four graduates.¹

Upon reopening in September 1904, a catalog was issued, and nine faculty members were listed.² Indifference on the part of the Presbyterians and citizens of Oswego made it extremely difficult. In 1909, Rev. Thomas Franklin Marshall assumed the presidency, and attempts were made to bring the school back to its feet. Business men of Oswego raised enough money by subscription to guarantee two thousand dollars a year for three years, 1909-12, to help with expenses.³ The Quarterly Bulletin in November 1912 mentioned that the college was in debt and the teachers, at the risk of their salaries, were trying to keep the school going. An appeal to the Presbyterians was made. The president and his wife had "endangered their health."⁴

The 1912-13 Year Book, issued in the Quarterly Bulletin, listed five departments: Elementary, Preparatory, Middle College (grades 11-14), Degree College (bachelor's), and Extension. Tuition, room, board, and incidentals cost \$275. A payment of \$400 would admit a student to private and regular instruction in all departments for one year.⁵

¹Blackmar, Higher Education in Kansas, p. 156.

²Catalogue of Oswego College for Young Ladies, Oswego, Kansas, 1904-05 (Oswego: Democrat Printing Company, 1905), p. 4..

³Quarterly Bulletin, "Year Book, 1912," op. cit., p. 4.

⁴Ibid., 11 (November 1912), n.p.

⁵"Prospectus of Year Book, Oswego College, 1912-1913," Quarterly Bulletin, 1 (May 1913), n.p.

This college was especially suited for the fine arts areas. The higher education function was but a small part of the over-all program.

The college catalogs were elaborately embellished; the Kansas State Historical Society has a near-complete set of the school's publications, especially after 1892. The last catalog found was for the 1915-16 year; a faculty of eighteen was listed. The programs for ladies were quite extensive, although generally not of college level.¹ The Presbyterian Church had withdrawn support to the school in its 1913 convention. The school had to depend upon contributions, tuition and what small amount that the Neosho Presbytery would afford. During this convention, support for Highland University was also withdrawn; the Presbyterians had decided to concentrate on aiding the College of Emporia.²

On 19 December 1919, the charter for the Oswego College for Young Ladies was renewed. A statement in the papers said that the school had been "continuously engaged in school business . . . since December 1889." The school was under the auspices of the Neosho Presbytery of Kansas of the Presbyterian church. Twelve directors were named, and the Rev. John Elliott headed the list of eight signers for the new charter. Estimated value of the corporation was twenty-five thousand dollars; there was no mention of capital stock.³

Oswego College, such as it was called, may have opened for the

¹Oswego College: A Progressive College for Young Women, Year Book Register, 1914-15, Announcements, 1915-16, Oswego, Kansas (Oswego: Democrat Print, 1915), pp. 4-5.

²Minutes of the Presbyterian Synod of Kansas, 1913 (Paola: Western Spirit Publishing Company, 1913), pp. 57-58.

³Corporations, Book 98, p. 121.

1920-21 school year. The local paper announced plans to open for the fall, and all indications looked favorable: a good number of students were forecast plus an adequate faculty.¹ This was the last mention of the college found. At no time was this college free of financial burden. The support from the Presbyterians was small. They had tried to operate too many schools. The Neosho Presbytery did not lend adequate support, the the townspeople were frequently collecting funds to keep the institution open. The public high school was beginning to flourish in the southeastern part of Kansas, and the junior college system was in the process of being developed. Although there appeared to have plenty of students, this type of school boarding and "finishing," was losing appeal. Oswego College for Young Ladies quietly closed.

St. Mary's College

This school was the oldest educational institution in the state; it began in pre-territorial days. The earliest record of an attempt to educate in Kansas is in 1837 when some Pottawatomie Indians, who had been baptized in Indiana, were given instruction by two Jesuit missionaries.² Later, in October 1849, St. Mary's opened as an Indian Mission School.³

Serious attempts at a higher education were made when a charter for St. Mary's College was taken out 24 December 1869. The institution

¹Oswego Independent, 17 September 1920.

²St. Mary's College Bulletin, IX (January 1913), 3.

³Richard Joseph Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas, 1836-1932 (Washington, D.C.: Catholic University of America, 1933), p. 16.

was for "secular and religious training," and was to share facilities with St. Mary's Mission. The estimated value of the corporation was put at sixty thousand dollars. There were five trustees named, all members of the Society of Jesus. W. H. Hills, S.J., led the signers, all trustees.¹

There was some opposition to the establishment of St. Mary's as a college from some of the Fathers of St. Louis, as there was another boarding school in the province. So, at first it was an academy and not a college.² It scarcely rose above this status until degrees were issued.³

The first college building was built in 1870; it was called "Old College," and the foundation laid on 31 May 1870. The building was four stories high and eighty feet long. A fire on 3 February 1879 destroyed the building.⁴ The Ladies of the Sacred Heart gave their building to the college to use. Then, in 1881, St. Louis University closed their boarding school, and St. Mary's received many of these students.⁵

The first degrees at St. Mary's were granted in 1882. From that period until closing in 1931, approximately five hundred degrees were granted, including the A.B., B.S., Ph.B., and A.M. The A.M. degree was granted from 1894 until 1923. Catalogues for the college are on file at the Kansas State Historical Society, beginning with 1884 and ending with

¹Corporations, Book 2, p. 193.

²Bollig, op. cit., p. 23.

³Peter Beckman, The Catholic Church on the Kansas Frontier, 1850-1877. (Atchison: The Abbey Student Press, ca. 1944/), p. 145.

⁴Bulletin, IX (January 1931), 8.

⁵Bollig, op. cit., pp. 23-24.

the 1930 issue, complete.

The college had a full day; excerpts from the 1886-87 catalogue note: 5:30, Rise, Wash; 6:00, Morning prayers, Mass; 6:30, Studies; 7:00, Breakfast; 8:00, Studies. The schedule for the evening: 5:15, Supper; 8:15, Night Prayers, Retire. Seniors were able to stay up with special projects.¹

Presidents of St. Mary's, who were called Rectors in the earlier days, were Aloysius G. Van der Eerden, S.J., who served until 1881; Charles C. Coppens, S. J., from 1881 to 1884; Daniel M. McErlane, S. J., 1884-88; Henry J. Votel, S.J., 1888-94; Edward A. Higgins, S.J., 1894-97; James McCabe, S.J., 1897-1907; Aloysius A. Breen, S.J., 1907-14; William J. Wallace, S.J., 1914, succeeded by William E. Cogley, S.J.; he was succeeded by Benedict J. Rodman, S.J., who served until 1928. The final president of St. Mary's College was Francis Joseph O'Hern, S.J.

That St. Mary's was a Jesuit school of a serious nature there is no doubt. Appearing in many catalogues and throughout their literature are notes pertaining to the school's attitude. "The method of teaching followed has been tested by the experience of more than three hundred years. It is definite, coherent, complete, solid and devoid of all fads." "No boy is wanted who will not study or who will not cheerfully submit to discipline."²

The campus of St. Mary's consisted of ten buildings plus many other facilities, including a natatorium, infirmary, creamery, dairy building,

¹Catalogue of St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kansas, 1886-87 (Kansas City, Mo.: Press of Ramsey, Millett and Hudson, 1887), p. 17.

²Supplement to Catalogue of St. Mary's College, St. Marys, Kansas (N.p.: [ca. 1930/), p. 2, 33.

and over two thousand acres of land.

In addition to the college, there was a high school. Admission to the college required not only sixteen high school units, but satisfactory testimonials of the moral character of the applicant.¹

The 1911-12 catalogue listed 434 students, enrolled in either classical, English or preparatory programs. The preparatory program was essentially the high school, and that year accommodated twenty-one students. There was a faculty of twenty, almost all members of the Society of Jesus. Ernest Cosmos Quigley, the famed "Ernie" Quigley of coaching renown, was the physical education teacher. He was an alumnus of St. Mary's. The music professors had doctorates; all the faculty was degreed.²

The 1919 catalogue listed a faculty of thirty-four.³ The course work consisted of a classical department, which led to the A.B. degree, and the scientific department, which led to the B.S. degree. Each took four years of college work, and "these studies are not elective but prescribed." There was a junior unit of the R.O.T.C., and plans were made for a senior unit, but never fulfilled.⁴ The A.M. degree was conferred for one year's work, full-time, or two years' part-time. A thesis was required. The M.S. degree was offered, but none was listed among the catalogues of alumni issued by the school.⁵

¹Bulletin, XV (July 1919), 61.

²Bulletin, IX (January 1913), passim.

³Bulletin, XV (July 1919), 6-8.

⁴Bulletin, XV (July 1919), 15-17.

⁵Ibid., 24.

The 1924-25 catalogue noted that St. Mary's was accredited by North Central, and was affiliated with The Catholic Educational Association, the Kansas State Board of Education, and Kansas State University (Lawrence). It was a member of The American Council on Education.¹ Attempts were being made to raise \$750,000 for an endowment; the school had none.²

The last catalogue found, 1930, listed an all-degreed faculty of twenty-four.³ The school closed at the end of the 1930-31 school year, when the institution was converted into a theological seminary for members of the Society of Jesus.⁴

St. Mary's offered a high-type program, was very popular among the Jesuits, and fielded fine athletic teams. It was considered the theological arm of St. Louis University.

In 1967, the seminary was closed, and the campus is now vacant except for a small Jesuit staff.

Soule College

The Presbyterians, meeting in Larned in October 1886, discussed the need of a college located in southwestern Kansas. In their spring meeting, 1887, they decided to approach Dodge City in regard to placing a college there. The citizens of Dodge City approved.⁵

¹St. Mary's College, St. Marys, Kansas, Catalogue of St. Mary's College, 1924-1925, Announcements, 1925-1926 (N.p.: n.d.), p. 4.

²ibid., p. 20.

³Catalogue of St. Mary's College of Kansas, Sixty-Second Year, St. Marys, Kansas (St. Marys: Published by the College, 1930), pp. 10-12.

⁴Bollig, op. cit., p. 28.

⁵College Annual: Western Kansas College, Dodge City, Kansas, for the Collegiate Year 1888-89 (n.p.: n.d.), p. 5.

A former Kansan, once active in the Gray County "county seat war," Asa T. Soule, was contacted and asked to help. Soule had made a considerable amount of money manufacturing "Prickley Ash Bitters," and was living in Rochester, New York. He came out to Dodge City in May and offered fifty thousand dollars and forty acres of land for the college if one hundred acres of land, northwest of the standpipe, were deeded to him. The Dodge City businessmen in charge of the college plan, Messrs. Mullenmore, Klaine and Shinn, agreed.¹

The college was established in mid-1887, and was called "Western Kansas College."² One main building was erected, costing twenty thousand dollars, and a ten thousand dollar dormitory was raised. They were to have been ready for use by 1 October 1887, but the cornerstone was not laid until 5 April 1888.³

Corporation papers were taken out for "The College of Western Kansas" on 13 March 1888. There were seven trustees named, three-fourths of whom were members of the Presbyterian Church. They were elected by the ecclesiastical bodies of the Presbyterian church of the U.S.A. in the Presbytery of Larned. J. W. Thompson headed the list of signers, who were all trustees.⁴

¹"Pioneer Education in Kansas, 5th District," Women's Kansas Day Club (unpublished material, Kansas State Historical Society), n.p.

²Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Department of Public Instruction, State of Kansas, for the Years Ending June 30, 1901 and June 30, 1902 (Topeka: W. Y. Morgan, State Printer, 1902), p. 119.

³"Pioneer Education," op. cit.

⁴Corporations, Book 33, p. 289.

The first faculty of Western Kansas College was listed in the only catalogue issued by the Presbyterians:

Rev. J. M. Wright, A.M., President; Mental and Moral Sciences.
 Rev. B. F. Powelson, A.M., Vice-president; Latin and Greek.
[to be named], Mathematics.
 Rev. G. Lowther, History and English language.
 Frank Aikins, Natural Sciences and Bookkeeping.
 Miss Maggie Newton, Secretary; Music--Vocal and Instrumental.
 Mrs. Fannie C. Jones, Instructor and Director in Kindergarten.
 B. F. Milton, Lecturer in Civil Government.
[to be named], Matron in the Dormitory.¹

Regular tuition for Western Kansas College was twelve dollars for the fall, ten dollars for the winter and eight dollars for the spring. There was a one dollar contingent fee each term. Children of full-time ministers paid only half-tuition. The average cost for board and lodging, including light and fuel, was four dollars a week.²

The college under the direction of the Presbyterians operated only two years and closed. As the institution went back into the hands of the Soule family, plans were being made for its future when Asa T. Soule died in January 1890. At his death he was owner and president of a good many enterprises. The college never bore his name while he was living.

Soule's wife and son deeded the college to the Methodist Episcopal Church in October 1893. A corporation was formed called the Soule College Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There were five trustees and signers, headed by the Rev. E. H. Vaughan. The date of the filing was 23 October 1893.³

¹College Annual: Western Kansas College, p. 3.

²Ibid., pp. 6-7.

³Corporations, Book 50, p. 33.

The first annual catalogue listed Rev. E. H. Vaughan, A.M., Ph.D., D.D., as president. A net enrollment claimed one hundred and seven students, but this gives no indication how many were of college level. The college under the Presbyterians enrolled very few college level students, and was considered to have been more an academy than an institution of higher learning. The degree of bachelor of pedagogy (Pe.B.) was given to those who completed the teachers' course.¹ An 1894 leaflet noted "forty acres, twelve of which is [sic] laid out in walks and drives and adorned with trees and shrubbery."² The pulpit for the chapel at Soule was built by a Dodge City pioneer, and was part of the bar of the old notorious Green Front Saloon.³

Soule College had its largest enrollment during its second year, 1895-96, with 166 students, 38 of whom were in the college department.⁴ The smallest enrollment of Soule College was during its first year, a total of 76 students, only two of whom were in the college department.⁵

In an effort, perhaps, to widen support for the college, an amendment was made to the Soule College corporation to increase the number of trustees from five to seven. These two additional members were to be

¹First Annual Catalogue of Soule College of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dodge City, Kansas, 1894-5 (Dodge City: Globe Printing Company, 1895), pp. 10-11.

²Announcement of Soule College [Leaflet, 1894].

³Clippings, Ford County, 1926-38, 11, n.p.

⁴Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1895-96 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1897), 11, 1965.

⁵Ninth Biennial Report, pp. 168-69.

elected by the M. E. Church. This occurred on 17 February 1900.¹ During this time the college was in one of its lower spirits, and this is perhaps the reason no state reports were filed during this time.

The catalogue for 1902-3 discussed the degrees conferred by the college. For completion of the classical course, the B.A. was given; for the philosophical course, the B.Ph.; and for the scientific, the B.S. For the classical course, minus the Greek and Latin of the junior year, the B.L. was granted; the music course led to the B.Mus. Completion of the commercial course warranted the M.Accounts degree.²

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy is conferred on those who have completed the Classical Course, and in addition one of the Postgraduate Courses indicated, which will require three years of work and which may be non-resident but under the direction of the faculty.³

No college catalogues were found for the 1903-6 period. The college may have closed down during this period, or at least had so few students to warrant printing announcements. One source claims that Soule College closed in 1902, indicating that it never reopened.⁴ If it did close, so did it reopen, for a catalogue was issued for the 1906-7 year.

The 1906-7 catalog listed Rev. Vaughan as president; the staff was quite small: only four names, plus six vacant posts "to be filled."⁵

¹Amendments, Corporations, Book A-2, p. 354.

²Ninth Annual Announcement of Soule College of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1902-3, Dodge City, Kansas (/Harrisburg, Pa.: Mount Pleasant Press, J. Horace McFarland Company/, n.d.), p. 27.

³Ibid., p. 28.

⁴Richard Joseph Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas, 1836-1932 (Washington, D.C.: Catholic University of America, 1933), p. 94.

⁵Twelfth Annual Announcement of Soule College, 1906-7, Dodge City, Kansas (/Harrisburg, Pa.: Mount Pleasant Press, J. Horace McFarland Company/, n.d.), p. 6.

A "good reference library" of two thousand volumes was mentioned.¹ There was no reference to students, however.

On 12 January 1907, an extension of the corporation charter was made for Soule College. Rev. Vaughan was one of the five named trustees who also acted as signers.² Another amendment was filed on 19 December 1910, increasing the number of directors (trustees) to twenty-one.³ This was perhaps a final attempt to keep the college alive, for shortly before, at a meeting in Wellington, strong church leaders withdrew support from Soule College.⁴

There are several contradictions regarding the closing date of the college. The clipping volume at the State Historical Society indicates an 1897-closing; Bollig indicated 1902; the 1906-7 catalog gave the impression of a later death. At any rate, it is dubious that the college had much of an operation past the late nineties.

Soule College was listed in Patterson's College and School Directory for the years 1906-08-09. Rev. E. H. Vaughan, Ph.D., D.D., M.E., was listed as president, and the courses offered were preparatory, normal, commercial, industrial, elocution, music, collegiate and post graduate. Tuition was given as twenty-four dollars a year.⁵

After standing idle several years, the Soule College buildings

¹Ibid., p. 22.

²Amendments, Corporations, Book A-4, p. 322.

³Ibid., Book A-6, p. 371.

⁴Clippings, Ford County, 1926-38, II, n.p.

⁵Patterson's College and School Directory of the United States and Canada, Homer L. Patterson, comp. and ed. (Chicago: American Educational Company, 1906-8), III, 74; V, 79; VI, 79.

were sold to the Catholic Church. They were purchased for the Sisters of St. Joseph, for \$8,000 on 2 October 1912. An academy, St. Mary's of the Plains, emerged, and today operates as a four-year, fully accredited college. The original building was destroyed by a storm in 1942.¹

The Rev. Vaughan, who was the only president of Soule College, was heavily criticized for his attention to the grounds. Many felt he spent too much money on landscaping, sidewalks, caretaking, and the artificial lake. Both Western Kansas College and Soule College were unsuccessful from the beginning. Neither had a good year in terms of college enrollment. The lack of agreement among the sponsoring church members aided in its downfall, and money collected from tuition alone was insufficient.

Southwest Kansas College

This is another of Wichita's "boom colleges." Very little information is available. No catalogues exist, no state reports, and even the Sedgwick County histories do not mention it, except in passing, by name only, and without comment.

In the spring of 1884, a committee purchased platted grounds for this college in the east part of Wichita. Temporary quarters were purchased at the corner of Topeka and Central Avenues. This was a residence, and was to serve as classrooms. The college was to open "soon" with departments of music, art and business.²

¹"Pioneer Education," op. cit.

²Juliet Reeve, Friends University: The Growth of an Idea (Wichita: Friends University, 1948), p. 4.

Incorporation papers were taken out, filed 9 October 1884, for Southwest Kansas College. There were nine directors, headed by D. W. Phillips. The nine signers were the same men as the directors. No mention was made of capital stock and no shares were to be sold. No sponsoring organization was named. There was no organizational description, nor institutional purposes stated.¹

It is believed that this school opened briefly. No record has been found to tell of enrollment, faculty, or if any work was ever done on the proposed campus. It was, probably, just another flicker of light of Wichita's lamp of learning during the 1880's.

Western Christian University

Settlers from Ottumwa, Iowa settled this town in Coffey County. The college (or academy, as some called it) was located on "the highest hill" near the Neosho River, some four miles north of Burlington.² The Methodist Episcopal Church, being the strongest church in Ottumwa, was the sponsoring institution. T. E. Osborn, Superintendent of Schools at Burlington, described the beginnings in Hurt's thesis:

The strongest church organization in the Ottumwa community was the Methodist Episcopal Church, which decided to build a school to be called Methodist University. They were successful in raising some funds, and a foundation for the building was started with appropriate ceremonies in 1862. The building was to be of brick and stone and the walls were up eight or ten feet when the other leading religious denomination of the community, the Christian Church, having secured the services of a very able evangelist and "singing woman," conducted such a successful series of meetings in the community as to proselyte

¹Corporations, Book 18, p. 14.

²Topeka Daily Capital, 16 September 1923.

most of the Methodist membership including the trustees of the proposed Methodist University. The board of trustees was re-organized in the beginning of 1863, the Methodist's foundation of the building torn down, and a new building completed at a cost of \$8,000 under the auspices of the Christian Convention and the new school was named Western Christian University.¹

The Christian Convention of the State of Kansas, at Emporia, in October 1862, took over the project. A board of trustees was named, nine in all, including Pardee Butler, the abolitionist (see Pardee Seminary, Appendix), and Solomon G. Brown, early Emporia minister.²

There are no records to show that this school was incorporated under either the name of Ottumwa College or Western Christian University. In 1863, an \$8,000 building was erected; all but \$2,000 was raised in Ottumwa.³

The school opened with an academic department in the spring of 1863. Rev. John M. Rankin taught all the branches and the science usually included in the college work. There were one hundred and thirty students. There were two assistants: O. S. Laws and Mrs. M. A. Hitchcock. Rankin continued with the school as principal until 1867. Mr. N. Dunshee succeeded him.⁴

The state reports mention "Ottumwa College" by name only in the Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports. The Seventh Annual Report lists Western Christian College, and the following information: There was no endowment

¹T. E. Osborn, Superintendent of Schools, Burlington, Kansas, letter 13 November 1934, to Virgil Evan Hurt, cited in Hurt's "An Historical Study of a Century of the Growth and Development of Kansas Academies (1835-1935)" (Unpublished master's thesis, Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, 1935), p. 24.

²History of the State of Kansas, p. 660.

³ibid.

⁴ibid.

fund; the site, the building and grounds were valued at fifteen thousand dollars; four professors: Dunshee, Rankin, Laws, and Mitchell, with salaries of six to eight hundred dollars; number of students during the last enrollment was one hundred and eighty. The school was "currently in debt," "embarrassed," and "in vacation until the Spring term."¹

The Eighth Annual Report carried a note that "The Christian denomination is endeavoring to establish a college at Ottumwa."² Reorganization of the college occurred in 1872. Mr. John McCrocker was employed by the trustees to reopen the school again.³ The date of reopening was the second Monday of September 1873. In August 1874, the building was destroyed by fire and was not rebuilt. Thus this college, like many others, became another Kansas "Ghost College."⁴

Wichita University

The German Reformed Church reported in October 1886 that funds were being collected and soon would rise another university in Wichita.⁵ On 6 November 1886, papers of incorporation were filed for the "Wichita University of the Reformed Church in the United States." There were fifteen trustees, of whom ten had to be members of the Reformed Church.

¹Seventh Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Kansas, Hon. P/eter/ McVicar, State Superintendent (Topeka: n.p., 1868), pp. 37-38.

²Eighth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Kansas, 1868 (N.p.: n.d.), p. 23.

³Hurt, op. cit., p. 25.

⁴Topeka Daily Capital, 16 September 1923.

⁵Juliet Reeve, Friends University: The Growth of An Idea (Wichita: Friends University), 1948), p. 5.

The purpose was for the "education of young men and women in all the arts and sciences and in principles of Christianity." The Rev. D. B. Shuey headed the list of ten signers for the corporation.¹

The school opened on 18 October 1887.² Departments of the university were: classical, English scientific, Latin scientific, Greek scientific, normal, business, music and art, and preparatory.³ The building for the university was located on East Lincoln Street, and the location was known as "College Hill."⁴ The initial endowment for the institution was five thousand dollars.

Wichita University was advertised in the Second Annual Announcement of the Western School of Elocution and Oratory in 1892 as the "oldest institution of its kind in Wichita." A. S. Miller, Ph.D., was president, and departments mentioned were college, normal, academic, business, music, art and model.⁵

The school struggled through the financial catastrophies which befell Wichita during the late eighties; most of the other institutions of higher learning closed. Finally, Wichita University was heavily in debt and unable to meet its expenses. The Synod of the Interior of the English Reformed Church of America, in a meeting at Abilene on 23 October 1895, ordered the institution sold.⁶

¹Corporations, Book 23, 625.

²Annals of Kansas, p. 43.

³Columbian History of Education, pp. 86-87.

⁴History of Wichita and Sedgwick County, op. cit., I, 352.

⁵Second Annual Announcement of the Western School of Elocution and Oratory (Wichita: Opinion Print, [1892/]), p. 9.

⁶Annals of Kansas, p. 198.

The property of Wichita University, valued at forty-five thousand dollars, was offered to the church as an orphan's home. Attempts were made to offer it to the state for a normal school. Finally, in 1900, the sisters of St. Joseph bought the school, and the Wichita University became another one of Wichita's "ghost colleges."¹

¹Reeve, op. cit., p. 22.

CHAPTER IV

MERGED OR ABSORBED SCHOOLS

Institutions featured in this chapter have, in one way or another, lost their identity. Some have merely undergone a name change and are basically the same school and operated by the same organizations. Others relinquished one type of control for another, and the change of name is a result of this.

In some cases it is difficult to ascertain which school was the absorbed institution. Lane University, for example, gave up their campus in Lecompton, abandoning the name of the school in the process. They moved to Holton, purchasing Campbell University, taking the name Campbell College. The sponsoring church, however, kept its control, and the new college was, essentially, the old Lane University.

Colleges like Blue Mont and Lawrence lost their identity when they became state-supported schools; in both cases the successors are still in operation. Lincoln College and Fairmount College both lost their names, emerging eventually as municipal schools.

Three colleges have removed to other states: Harper, Kansas City, and Midland. Harper and Kansas City lost their identities, but Midland continues under the same name in Nebraska.

Cooper College and Roger Williams University were two church supported colleges which underwent a name change, but neither were, per se,

merged or absorbed. Cooper continues in the same location, using the same facilities, as Sterling College. Roger Williams was chartered in one county, never opening its doors there, and removed to another. It made the transition as Ottawa University, a Baptist institution still in operation.

Some schools which closed but who encouraged their students to attend another college are mentioned in passing. But, as a rule, these are treated in Chapter III, "Ghost Colleges."

Colleges presently in operation who have undergone minor or obvious name changes are not covered here. These would be schools such as "College of Newton," which became Bethel, and "South West Kansas College" at Winfield, now known as Southwestern College. Since these are the only institutions of higher learning to operate in their respective towns, they have been omitted here.

Most of these colleges were forerunner institutions. In one or two instances, they are "forerunners of forerunners." The three Campbell colleges, the last absorbed by Lane University, were merged later with Kansas City University, only to be lost to another state. The genealogical network of Kansas' colleges will show a pattern of consolidation, a desire for a more efficient operation, and, eventually, the emergence of larger, stronger, and better-supported institutions.

Blue Mont Central College

The Blue Mont Central College Association was granted a charter on 9 February 1858. It was located "at or near" Manhattan city, Kansas Territory. The purpose: ". . . in addition to the literary department

of arts and sciences, an agricultural department, with separate professors, to test soil, experiment in the raising of crops, the cultivation of trees, and upon a farm set apart for the purpose . . . bring . . . the agricultural advantages of Kansas. . . ."¹

The Blue Mont Central College never really offered courses of college level. The school enrolled fifty-three students its first year, and lasted three years before becoming what is today Kansas State University.² An excellent history of the institution by Julius T. Willard makes further comment here repetitive.

Campbell College

Campbell Normal University (see Chapter II) had closed, and papers of incorporation were filed on 5 November 1901 for "Campbell Collegiate Institute." This was to be a Baptist institution which included "college preparatory and normal courses to meet the requirements of the state law." There were twenty-four trustees, two-thirds of whom were to be in good standing of the regular Baptist Church. The estimated value of this corporation was fifty thousand dollars. W. B. Hutchinson was the first-named of the trustees, and J. R. Comer the first of the seven signers.³

¹Private Laws of the Territory of Kansas, Passed at the Fourth Session of the Legislative Assembly, Begun at the City of Leecompton, on the First Monday of January, 1858, and Held and Concluded at the City of Lawrence, Published by Authority (Leecompton, K.T.: S. W. Driggs and Company, Printers, 1858), XLVI, 75.

²Julius Terrass Willard, History of the Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science (Manhattan: Kansas State College Press, 1940), p. 13.

³Corporations, Book 60, p. 260.

Shortly thereafter, negotiations were made with the trustees of Lane University, and Campbell was purchased for \$17,000. The new school, to be operated by the United Brethren, was to be called Campbell College. Papers of incorporation were taken out on 26 November 1902. The new institution was to be of "high literary character," and must "remain acceptable to the Annual Conference of the United Brethren Church." There were twenty directors, headed by Gabriel Marion Huffman. The estimated value of the corporation was two hundred thousand dollars; no capital stock was to be issued. Thomas D. Crites headed the five signers.¹

The transaction deed for Campbell College was signed 6 January 1903.² School was to open in the fall. The eleven-acre campus, all the buildings, equipment, and the \$100,000 were left by Allen Green Campbell. Campbell had died in June 1902 at Riverside, California.³

Enrollment in Campbell College was smallest during the 1903-04 year, when 299 students were in attendance.⁴ During the next few years the enrollment varied little, averaging about four hundred students. As these figures included students in the academy, the actual college total is not known. In 1906 nine students were graduated from the college.⁵

The first president of Campbell College was Peter O. Bonebrake,

¹ Ibid., Book 63, p. 19.

² Campbell College Bulletin, I (June 1903), 6.

³ Annals of Kansas, 1886-1925, Kirke Mecham, ed. (Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, [ca. 1954]), p. 362.

⁴ Campbell College Bulletin, II (June 1904), 55-64.

⁵ Ibid., IV (April 1906), 83.

A.M.; he had been a member of the Lane University faculty. He was succeeded by Thomas D. Crites, M.S., D.D.¹ After 1910, the presidency is not known, but during the 1912-13 year, W. D. Marburger was president.²

The college granted two degrees: bachelor of arts and master of arts. A Christian education was the main purpose of the college, and the principles which Lane University had advocated were continued at the college in Holton.³

During the summer of 1912, efforts were made to consummate an agreement to merge with Kansas City University. K.C.U. was supported by the Methodist Protestants, and the United Brethren's voted to make the move. It was felt that such a merger would place the schools in a larger community, give wider support, a broader scope, and increase the efficiency of both institutions. The Methodist Protestant group agreed, and the move was made in 1913. Thus ended a long line of Kansas schools, finally uniting in Kansas City University, eventually to be taken entirely out of state. With the merger, alumni of many schools became "alumni" of Kansas City University: Gould College of Harlan, Kansas; Central College of Enterprise, Kansas; Lane University of Leocompton, Kansas; Campbell Normal University, Campbell University and Campbell College of Holton, Kansas; and Avalon College of Avalon, Missouri.⁴

Holton was determined to have a college; on 8 September 1914, the

⁷ Ibid., V (April 1907), 5.

⁸ Patterson's American Educational Directory, Homer L. Patterson, comp. and ed. (Chicago: American Educational Company, 1914), X, 133.

⁹ Campbell College Bulletin, II (June 1904), 14-15.

¹⁰ Kansas City University Bulletin, Eleventh Series (May 1929), p. 12.

doors were again opened. The management, vested in an eighteen-member board of trustees, was Christian, but non-sectarian in nature. All the staff members held degrees; the president was William C. T. Adams, Ph.D., L.L.D. The school was named Campbell College, but was basically a high school academy and a junior college normal school.¹

This new college did not fare well, and was impractical. The board turned the school over to the city of Holton, who offered it to the State of Kansas for a junior college. It became Kansas' first Junior College in 1916,² only to be closed three years later. No further attempts to start a college in Holton were made.

Cooper College

This college, located in Sterling, Rice County, was originally chartered under the name of Cooper Memorial College. It was sponsored by the United Presbyterian Church of North America. Seven trustees were elected annually by the Kansas Synod. In addition, fourteen directors were named, mostly ministers. J. C. Campbell led the names of the seven signers, all trustees. The filing date was 26 October 1886.³

Cooper Memorial College was opened 1 November 1887.⁴ It was named for Joseph Tate Cooper, D.D., L.L.D., "revered professor at Allegheny Seminary." During the first two years no president was named.

¹Campbell College Bulletin, I (New Series), No. 1 (July 1914), n.p.

²Topeka Capital, 25 July 1916.

³Corporations, Book 23, p. 574.

⁴Annals of Kansas, p. 44.

Francis Marion Spencer was named the first president in 1889.¹

When the Central Normal College of Great Bend closed (see Chapter II), many of the students transferred to Cooper, and several alumni adopted Cooper, too. On 9 June 1909, the name of the school was changed from Cooper Memorial College to Cooper College.² Finally, on 1 November 1919, the name was changed to Sterling College, as it remains today.³ It is still sponsored by the United Presbyterian body.

Fairmount College

The outgrowth of Fairmount Institute, which was a preparatory school, Fairmount College was incorporated on 30 April 1896.⁴ The purpose of this new school "to be positively, aggressively and wholly Christian in the evangelical sense, but in no wise sectarian; to fashion young men and women in knowledge and in character for the best citizenship in a Christian state of the Nineteenth Century."⁵

The college opened in September 1896 with a faculty of thirteen. The first graduating class consisted of nine students in 1898. The president of the school was Dr. N. J. Morrison, who was the founder of Olivet College in Michigan and Drury College in Missouri. Dr. Morrison died in 1907, and was succeeded by Rev. Henry Ernest Thayer, D.D.,

¹"The Catalog, Sterling College, Sterling, Kansas: Record of Seventy-Ninth Year, 1966-67, Announcements for 1967-68," The Sterlingian, XXVI (April 1967), 7.

²Corporations, Amendments, Book A-5, p. 482.

³"The Catalog," loc. cit.

⁴Corporations, Amendments, Book A-1, p. 39.

⁵History of Wichita and Sedgwick County, O. H. Bentley, ed. (Chicago: C. F. Cooper and Company, 1910), I, 354.

L.L.D.¹

Fairmount was a Congregational school and was fully accredited. Like so many other denominational schools, support was not adequate. The trustees considered projects to strengthen the endowment. They finally decided to offer the college to the city of Wichita, and in turn guarantee the future of Fairmount.

This was the first college in Kansas to be turned over to a municipality. Special legislation was needed; it was passed in 1925, and required that the local voters approve acceptance.² They did, and Fairmount College became the Municipal University of Wichita in 1926. Today it operates as Wichita State University, a state institution.

Harper College

There were two predecessors to this school. None were in any way related to the other, aside from the fact that the same physical plant and some of the same apparatus was used. They were Harper Normal College (see Chapter II), and Kansas Christian College (see Chapter III).

Kansas Christian College had closed in Harper in 1901. Sporadic attempts were made to re-open the institution; none succeeded. Finally, in 1914, Harper College was established. It was located on West Main Street in Harper.³

Papers of incorporation were filed for Harper College on 8 April

¹Ibid.

²State of Kansas, Session Laws of 1925 (Topeka: Printed by the Kansas State Printing Plant, B. P. Walker, State Printer, 1925), pp. 147-52.

³Roy E. Carr, Condensed History of the City of Harper, Kansas and Surrounding Territory, 1877-1961 ([Harper: Deluxe Printing Co.], n.d.), n.p.

1915. The estimated value of the corporation was ten thousand dollars. Z. C. Thompson headed the list of five directors, who also served as the signers.¹ No church sponsorship was mentioned.

Catalogs of Harper College were not found until 1922; they may not have issued them. The impression given is that the school was more of a Bible college than a typical private college. No reports were filed with state or federal officials, and the school was not accredited. No enrollment figures were found. The college consisted of eight elementary grades, four years of high school, and four years of college.²

Presidents of the college from 1914-1918 were not found in any of the catalogues consulted. In the spring of 1919, J. N. Armstrong came to Harper, assuming the presidency. He had been president, 1908-18, of the Cordell (Oklahoma) Christian College, which had closed. After he had been with Harper a while, he asked the trustees of Cordell if they would turn over their equipment to Harper College; they did.³

In the Bulletin of October 1921, mention was made that Harper College had applied for approval as a junior college, which was approved. A sixty-hour certificate for junior high school teachers was offered, and upon completion of this program, no examination was needed.⁴

In the January 1922 Bulletin, the motto of Harper College appeared: "Harper College is the Poor Boy's College." A note that boarding could be obtained for less than fifteen dollars a month was printed, but no

¹Corporations, Book 83, p. 120.

²Carr, op. cit.

³Wallace Brewer, "History of Advanced Church Education in Oklahoma" (Unpublished doctor's dissertation, University of Oklahoma, 1945), pp. 197-98.

⁴Bulletin, Harper College, 11 (October 1921), n.p.

figures on tuition or other expenses were found. Only three programs were mentioned: Bible, education and home economics.¹

During the summer of 1923, there was talk of moving Harper College to Wichita.² Finally, in the January-February issue of the Bulletin, 1924, the masthead read "Harding College, Successor to Harper College and Arkansas Christian College."³ Harper College had ceased; Harding College was created in Morilton, Arkansas. It is interesting to note that even though Harper was closed, the Harding College Bulletin was still entered under the postal class of Harper College, Harper, Kansas. The new school was named for James A. Harding, an associate of David Lipscomb. Harding was long affiliated with the Nashville Bible School and the Potter Bible College.⁴ Harding College at Morilton, Arkansas is still in operation.

Kansas City University

Interest in Kansas City University began in a dream held by Dr. Samuel Fielding Mather. Mather, a lineal descendant of Cotton Mather, had long wanted to establish a university in Kansas City. He envisioned a Christian institution directed by several different denominations. A corporation was formed for "Kansas City University," and papers were filed on 11 December 1891. The majority of the trustees for this university were to be residents of Kansas City, Kansas. There were to be five

¹Ibid., II (January 1922), n.p.

²Ibid., V (April 1924), n.p.

³Ibid., V (January-February 1924), n.p.

⁴Ibid., V (March 1924), n.p.

directors, one each of Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Protestant Episcopal Churches. Dr. Mather was one of the six signers, the other five being ministers.¹

Another incorporation occurred on 10 September 1894, and filing for the papers was accomplished on 10 October 1894. There were twenty-four directors named for the organization, including Henry J. Heinz, the pickle manufacturer. D. S. Stephens headed the list of eight signers. The purposes listed were very vague. The corporation was to exist for "one thousand years."²

Sometime between the second incorporation and the end of the first year of the school, a falling out of the five denominations occurred. By the end of the first year, the Methodist Protestant Church had assumed the operation.

A day before his death in May 1895, Dr. Mather donated his property to Kansas City University. It consisted of twenty-four acres and was valued at approximately \$215,000. Mather had worked for the establishment of the school since 1857, and saw it a reality shortly before his death at eighty-four years of age.³ Henry J. Heinz of Pittsburgh, a heavy contributor, was president of the board of directors for K.C.U.⁴ Other supporters included Dexter Horton of Seattle and W. S. Wilson of Ohio, Illinois.⁵

¹Corporations, Book 37, p. 438.

²Ibid., Book 52, p. 33.

³Annals of Kansas, p. 195.

⁴ibid., p. 185.

⁵Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Department of Public Instruction, State of Kansas, for the Years Ending June 30, 1901 and June 30, 1902 (Topeka: W. Y. Morgan, State Printer, 1902), p. 113.

The faculty of Kansas City University was quite large at the beginning. The first year listed sixty-one faculty members,¹ and during the 1903-04 year, a faculty of ninety was listed.² Eighty faculty members were listed ten years later,³ but soon after the numbers declined greatly.

Chancellors for K.C.U. were Stubert Stephen, D.D., L.L.D., from 1896 to 1914,⁴ and John Lucas, his successor.⁵ Later came John Clark Williams, listed in 1922,⁶ and finally William Otterbein Jones, who was probably the last head of the university.⁷

Degrees offered by Kansas City University were vast in number; the school, as a rule, granted mostly the A.B. and B.S. Others listed in the catalogues were B.Ph., B.D., B.L., A.M., M.S., M.Ph., D.Mu., L.L.D., D.D., and Ph.D.

As K.C.U. operated not only a university, but an academy and a

¹Kansas City University, 1896-1897 (N.p.: n.d.), pp. 6-9.

²Kansas City University, 1903-1904 (Kansas City, Kansas: Lane Printing Company, n.d.), pp. 6-8.

³Kansas City University Bulletin, I (May 1913), 7-8.

⁴Ibid., II (June 1914), 11.

⁵Catalogue, Kansas City University, Register for 1916-1917, Announcements for 1917-1918 (Kansas City, Kansas: University Press, 1917), p. 11.

⁶Catalogue of Kansas City University, Register for 1920-1921, Announcements for 1921-22 (Kansas City, Kansas: Lucas Brothers Company, 1921), p. 8.

⁷Catalogue of Kansas City University, Register for 1927-1928, 1928-1929, Announcements for 1929-1930 (Kansas City, Kansas: Kansas City University, n.d.), p. 9.

graduate institution, it is difficult to determine the number of students enrolled. Special students were also admitted, complicating even further the figures. During the first year of operation, there were fourteen college students, and a total enrollment of 208.¹ Enrollment for the 1902-03 year was 416 students, but this included all enrollees.² The first time the college registration exceeded one hundred students was during the 1924-25 year, when the total enrollment was 430.³ The largest enrollment was during 1907-08, when 454 students were enrolled.⁴ The smallest total was 168 students, occurring during the early 1920's.

During the 1912-13 year, arrangements were made with the United Brethren Church officials who operated Campbell College at Holton, Kansas, to merge Kansas City University with Campbell. The K.C.U. name was to be retained, but the U.B. Church was to share control with the Methodists. The merger was intended to broaden the scope of the institution, and to insure a more efficient operation. The Kansas City location was ideal, and the institution appeared to have adequate support. Along with this merger came a long list of alumni from United Brethren colleges which had closed. Kansas City University had now become the alma mater for graduates of Gould College, Harlan, Kansas; Central College, Enterprise,

¹Kansas City University, 1897-1898 (N.p.: n.d.), p. 128.

²Kansas City University, 1903-04, op. cit., p. 154.

³Catalogue of Kansas City University, Register for 1924-1925, Announcements for 1925-1926 (Kansas City, Kansas: University Press, n.d.), p. 70.

⁴Kansas City University, 1908-1909 (Kansas City, Kansas: Stock Yards Printing Company, n.d.), p. 143.

Kansas; Lane University, Leocompton, Kansas; Campbell Normal University, Campbell University and Campbell College all of Holton, Kansas; and Avalon College of Avalon, Missouri.¹

Kansas City University had a school of medicine; seventy-nine students enrolled in the program during the first year.² During the fifth year of K.C.U., 138 students were enrolled in the medical course.³ The decline of the medical school was readily seen when only eighteen students were enrolled during the 1913-14 year.⁴

The University also had a school of theology, but the enrollment was small, and decreased after a few years to a near-standstill. The oratory students were strong influences at K.C.U., but, again, this department declined. The largest oratory enrollment was during the 1916-17 year when 245 students were accommodated.⁵ This school was phased out during the early 1920's. Many attempts were made to keep the theology school in operation; one of the purposes of the school was to supply the church with well-educated ministers. The United Brethren educational committee, placing great faith in K.C.U., extolled the possibilities of a better educated ministry if only the church would come forth with sufficient funds.⁶ A year later a similar statement was made by the

¹Kansas City University Bulletin, Eleventh Series (May 1929), p. 12.

²Kansas City University, 1897-98, op. cit., p. 128.

³Catalogue, 1917-18, op. cit., p. 122.

⁴Kansas City University Bulletin, 11 (June 1914), 92-93.

⁵Catalogue, 1917-18, loc. cit.

⁶Minutes of the Kansas Conference, Church of the United Brethren in Christ, Held in the University United Brethren Church in Kansas City, Kansas, September 24-28, 1930 (Kansas City, Kansas: Lucas Brothers Company, 1930), p. 43.

committee, and special effort was urged so that the lay membership might be educated in a religious realm as well as an intellectual environment.¹

Initially, Kansas City University had few rules regarding policies of behavior. Self-control was urged, and a sense of responsibility was expected.² These regulations were quite liberal for institutions supported by a religious denomination at that time. The entry of the United Brethren in 1913 saw some changes. By 1926, the United Brethren was in full control of K.C.U., for the Methodist Protestants removed their support that year.³ During the 1929-30 year, a full page of rules of behavior was listed. Students were required to attend chapel; disobedience or other violations would mean expulsion. Profanity, liquor or tobacco were prohibited; fraternities and sororities were forbidden. A minimum of twelve hours, all passing, had to be carried in order to represent the university in any activity.⁴ These rules, for a Kansas City-based school, did not enhance the popularity of the institution.

Tuition for the university was never enough to support the school. Fees, contributions and church support were needed, and this did not allow K.C.U. to make any headway. At the beginning, the student paid a five dollar matriculation fee (once), and fifty dollars per year tuition. Fees were paid for examinations: five dollars for freshmen, and ten

¹Minutes of the Kansas Conference, Church of the United Brethren in Christ, Held in the University United Brethren Church in Kansas City, Kansas, September 24-28, 1930 (Kansas City, Kansas: Lucas Brothers Company, 1930), p. 43.

²Kansas City University, 1898-1899 (N.p.: n.d.), p. 20.

³Catalogue, Announcements for 1929-1930, op. cit., p. 13.

⁴Catalogue, Announcements, 1929-30, op. cit., p. 13.

dollars for upperclassmen. Several other fees were paid, e.g., science courses. Fees had to be paid in cash, and in advance.¹

During the 1899-1900 year, Kansas City University broke even; tuition collected: \$2,000; contributions: \$3,000; rent and sale of property: \$5,000. Expenses that year were \$10,000.² After the Methodists withdrew, problems became critical. The United Brethren were never able to adequately support a school in Kansas; this was to be no exception.

The Christian Education Report to the 1927 Conference announced the need for a definite, adequate, stipulated monthly income, plus a larger student body.³ Ensuing conferences only made the point clearer.

The 1928 Conference brought further enlightening news: state accreditation required that the income of the college or university be at least \$50,000 annually. The facilities for Kansas City University were sufficient; the faculty was approved by the State Board of Education. But two things remained: inadequate funds, and too small a student body.⁴

As the situation grew worse, not better, action had to be taken. The enrollment had reached a low point during the 1928-29 year. There were only 193 students, and only seventy of them were of college level.⁵

The Conference of 1931 determined the fate of Kansas City University.

¹Kansas City University, 1896-97, op. cit., p. 94.

²Twelfth Biennial Report of the Department of Public Instruction, State of Kansas, For the Years Ending June 30, 1899 and June 30, 1900 (Topeka: W. Y. Morgan, State Printer, 1900), p. 78.

³Minutes of the Kansas Conference, Church of the United Brethren in Christ, Held in the First United Brethren Church in Wichita, Kansas, September 28 to October 2, 1927 (Wichita: Travis Press, 1927), pp. 27-28.

⁴Minutes of the Kansas Conference, Church of the United Brethren in Christ, Held in the First United Brethren Church in Independence, Kansas, September 26-30, 1928 (Wichita: Travis Press, 1928), p. 42.

⁵Catalogue, 1928-29, op. cit., p. 41.

Arrangements were made to move the school to York, Nebraska, where the U. B. Church had another college, York College. All school records were to be transferred there by 1 October 1931, and all useful equipment, including the library, were also sent to York College.¹

Thus Mather's dream ended. Alumni from seven Kansas colleges were orphaned. Of all the institutions in this dissertation, Kansas City University had the brightest possibilities. Through its long years of hardships, and through thirty-five years of lack of adequate support by the church institutions sponsoring it, K.C.U. ended as a dismal failure.

Lane University

Located in Lecompton, once capital of Kansas, Lane University was named in honor of Gen. James Henry Lane. It was hoped that Lane would endow the school, but he died in the prime of life, and the endowment was not forthcoming.² In January 1865, the Rowena Hotel was obtained for the university building through funds raised.³

The first president of Lane University was Solomon Weaver. The school opened in the three-story hotel, once owned by pro-slavery interests. Later, the abandoned state capitol facilities were obtained; the foundation for the proposed capitol building was partially used. A two-story building with basement was erected on the south half of the old

¹Minutes of the Kansas Conference, Church of the United Brethren in Christ, Held in the First United Brethren Church in Hutchinson, Kansas, September 30 to October 4, 1931 (Kansas City, Kansas: Russell Publishing Company, 1931), pp. 27-28.

²Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Department of Public Instruction, State of Kansas, for the Years Ending June 30, 1901 and June 30, 1902 (Topeka: W. Y. Morgan, State Printer, 1902), p. 115.

³History of the State of Kansas, op. cit., p. 352.

unfinished capitol, completed in the spring of 1882, and dedicated on 21 June 1882.¹

Lane University was under the control of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Incorporation papers were not taken out until 11 May 1882. There were seven trustees, serving three-year terms. Six of the trustees served as signers, including N[orman] B[race] Bartlett.²

David Shuck, A.M., was the second president of Lane University. The enrollment in 1867 was 172 students. There were five faculty members. College tuition was thirty dollars. The average attendance for the first three years, 1865 to 1867, was 121 students.³

The first catalog found for the university was the 1876-77 year. N[orman] B[race] Bartlett, A.M., was president. There was a faculty of six. The total enrollment was 105 students, 21 of whom were in the collegiate department.⁴ The departments were collegiate, preparatory, commercial and music.⁵ The 1878-79 year had a small drop in enrollment, and a new president, Rev. L. S. Tohill, A.M.⁶ The B.A. was granted for

¹Ibid.

²Corporations, Book 11, pp. 450-52.

³Seventh Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Kansas, Hon. P[eter] McVicar, State Superintendent (Topeka: n.p., 1868), p. 34.

⁴Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Lane University, Lecompton, Kansas, For College Year 1876-77 (Topeka: George W. Martin, Kansas Publishing House, 1877), p. 5.

⁵Ibid., p. 7.

⁶Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Lane University, Lecompton, Kansas, For College Year 1878-79 (Lawrence: Republican Journal Steam Printing Establishment, 1879), p. 4.

completion of the classical course, the B.S. for the scientific course. The M.A. was granted for three year's standing and graduation of the classical course, and the M.S. for the same, graduating from the scientific course.¹

During the 1884-85 year two freshmen in the scientific course were D. J. Eisenhower of Belle Springs, Kansas, and Ida Stover of Staunton, Virginia.² They were married a few years later, and became parents of the famous Eisenhower boys of Abilene. President of Lane during that year was Rev. S. B. Ervin.³

Enrollment figures for the 1888-89 year indicated a total student attendance of 264. Of that number, 36 were college students.⁴ Lane's largest year was the 1889-90 year, a total of 333 students. The number enrolled in the college department, however, is not known.⁵ From that point onward the numbers decreased. The 1891-92 year listed only 182 students.⁶ Two years later only 149 students were enrolled, and only

¹Ibid., p. 18.

²Catalogue of Lane University, 1884-85, Lecompton, Kansas (Lawrence: H. A. Cutler, Book and Job Printing, 1885), p. 6.

³Ibid., p. 4.

⁴Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Lane University, for the Academic Year Ending June 20, 1889 (Lecompton: Published by the University, 1889), p. 15.

⁵Seventh Biennial Report, p. 165.

⁶Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Lane University for the Academic Year Ending June 16, 1892 (Lecompton: Published by the University, 1892), p. 17.

only 17 were collegians.¹

Stringent standards of conduct were expected of Lane's students. Students from other schools took entrance examinations and had to present a certificate of good standing. Any student who was vicious or disobedient was summarily expelled.²

The tuition rates during the last ten years varied little. In 1894, the tuition for one term was twenty-nine dollars.³ In 1896, thirty dollars was charged for the college, preparatory, and normal departments, while forty dollars was charged for the commercial and music departments. The Divinity School charged only five dollars a year.⁴ Lane always tried to aid the ministerial student.

State reports indicated expenditures for 1889-90 were \$13,000, while tuition amounted to \$4,000 and donations added \$15,000.⁵ For the 1895-96 year, expenditures were only \$3,300; tuition totaled \$2,100 and donations amounted to \$1,600.⁶

The 1899-1900 year, according to Lane's catalog, presented a very healthy picture. The faculty listed during that year:

¹Catalogue of Lane University for the Academic Year Ending June 7, 1894 (Lecompton: Lawrence Journal Co., 1894), p. 16.

²Catalogue, 1876-77, op. cit., p. 21.

³Catalogue, 1894, op. cit., p. 2.

⁴Tenth Biennial Report of the Department of Public Instruction, State of Kansas, for the Years Ending June 30, 1895, and June 30, 1896 (Topeka: Kansas State Printing Company, J. K. Hudson, State Printer, 1896), p. 97.

⁵State of Kansas, Department of Public Instruction, Seventh Biennial Report for the Years Ending June 30, 1889 and June 30, 1890 (Topeka: Kansas Publishing House, Clifford C. Baker, State Printer, 1890), p. 140.

⁶Tenth Biennial Report, op. cit., p. 97.

Rev. Charles Margan Brooke, A.M., D.D., President; Philosophy
 Norman Brace Bartlett, A.M., Ph.D.; Education
 John Sullivan Brooke, A.M.; Mathematics
 Elijah Sheridan Andes, A.B.; Greek and Latin
 Charles Bissett, M.S.; Natural Sciences
 James Marion Tadlock, A.B.; English
 Gabriel Marion Huffman, D.D.; Biblical Literature
 Nora Huffman; Director, School of Music
 Ralph Waldo Bahner; German
 Stephen Earl Lee; Commercial School
 Bishop J. S. Mills, D.D., L.L.D.¹

Shown expenses were \$7,500 while tuition and donations totaled \$2,900 and \$9,000 respectively.² While the 1900 year was a milestone year, inasmuch as the last mortgage was paid off, the enrollment had sagged. Pleas were made to the ministers to recruit students for the school, and a request for raising the assessment of the churches was made.³ A year later, each church was assessed four hundred dollars, and a note of Lane's long financial struggle was made.⁴

The 1902 year was no better than before; expenses for 1901-02 had been \$1,601.49, and tuition collected had amounted to only \$438.50. Another plea for more money and more students was made.⁵

For some time the Trustees of Lane University had wrestled with

¹Catalogue of Lane University, For the College Year Ending June 1900 (N.p.: n.d.), p. 5.

²Twelfth Biennial Report, p. 74.

³Minutes of the Forty-Fourth Annual Session of Kansas Conference of United Brethren in Christ (Lecompton: College Oracle Printing Department, 1900), pp. 20-21.

⁴Minutes of the Forty-Fifth Annual Session of the North East Kansas Conference of the United Brethren in Christ (Dayton, Ohio: United Brethren Publishing House, 1901), p. 35.

⁵Minutes of the Forty-Sixth Annual Session of the North East Kansas Conference of the United Brethren in Christ (Dayton, Ohio: United Brethren Publishing House, 1902), pp. 40-46.

the problem of what to do with the school; the facilities were getting old; Lecompton was a small town, in the shadow of larger colleges and universities. It was called to their attention that Campbell University at Holton was considering a move. They arranged to buy the campus for \$17,000, and the United Brethren was to acquire the institution. They were, in addition, to raise \$40,000 outside of Jackson County. The four U. B. Conferences in Kansas and the one in Oklahoma were to support the school. The citizens of Holton would raise \$10,000, if the promised \$40,000 was raised in five years. The first president of this new school, named Campbell College, was to be Peter O. Bonebrake of the Lane University faculty. The Lane University corporation bought Campbell University outright--it was not "absorbed." The Topeka Journal, 26 November 1902, carried the headline "Lane is Absorbed." This simply was not true, and the article refuted this a few lines later.¹

Lane University left Lecompton, and set up anew in Holton as Campbell College. In November 1902, the purchase was made; fall term 1903 was scheduled for opening of Campbell College.

Lawrence University

During 1858 there was much agitation in Lawrence for a college. In the latter part of the year, a group of men organized, forming a board of trustees. Amos A. Lawrence had previously planned to have a preparatory school erected, but owing to land title problems, this work came to a halt. He then gave two of the trustees notes, totaling ten thousand dollars, against Lawrence University of Appleton, Wisconsin, as an

¹Topeka Journal, 26 November 1902.

endowment for a university in Lawrence.¹

The newly-formed trustees sought a charter under the name of Lawrence University. It was approved on 19 January 1859. There were twenty-one signers, including future governor Charles Robinson.²

The "University of Lawrence" was opened on 11 April 1859, sponsored by the Presbyterian Church. The president was Rev. William Bishop, A.M. There was an academic and a normal department. Two thousand dollars was contributed by the Presbyterians towards a building. Aid which was promised from Presbyterians in the East did not materialize, and the project ceased.³

The Protestant Episcopal Church took over the organization, and petitioned for a charter, granted on 9 January 1861, to "Lawrence University of Kansas." More contributions were forthcoming. A building three stories in height, consisting of eleven rooms, was erected on Mt. Oread.⁴

An Act of Congress on 29 January 1861 set apart seventy-two sections for the use and support of a State University in Kansas. During the late moments of the 1863 legislative session, a vote to establish the location of the long-discussed University was taken. Lawrence won over Emporia by one vote, and the University of Kansas was born. Since the

¹History of the State of Kansas (Chicago: A. T. Andreas, 1883), p. 324.

²Private Laws of the Territory of Kansas, Passed at the Fifth Session of the Legislative Assembly, Begun at the City of LeCompton, on the First Monday of January, 1859, and Held and Concluded at the City of Lawrence: Published by Authority (Lawrence, K.T.: Herald of Freedom Steam Press, 1859), pp. 81-85.

³History of the State of Kansas, loc. cit.

⁴Ibid.

city of Lawrence offered the university, if located there, the ten thousand dollars plus interest that Amos A. Lawrence had donated, plus a forty acre site, the legislators were convinced. And, as the Lawrence University was a co-educational institution, the newly-formed University of Kansas became the first co-educational state university in 1864 after some discussion in the legislature.¹

Several histories pertaining to the University of Kansas and its forerunners have been printed.

Lincoln College

In 1858 a committee of five reported to the Congregationalists that a college should be constructed, location unnamed, by January 1860. The committee added that 150 acres should be obtained plus 840 acres of land in the Territory for an endowment, and that a building should be constructed. Further meetings of the committee led to no solution. In 1861, an attempt by the Congregationalists again failed, partly due to the beginning of the Civil War. Efforts continued throughout the war, and near the end a set of trustees were appointed.²

A charter was granted for incorporation on 6 February 1865 to "Lincoln University." Its purpose was to train men for the ministry, and to educate all, regardless of sex or color. Seven thousand dollars were collected in 1865 toward construction of a building.³ It was located at the southeast corner of Capitol Square, now the corner of Tenth and

¹Ibid.

²Eileen Reinhardt, "Lincoln College," Topeka State Journal, 30 October 1935.

³Ibid.

Jackson Streets. The stone building was completed in December 1865. It accommodated 150 students, and had a library room plus a cabinet room.¹

Classes began in January 1866 with two faculty members. There were thirty-eight students during the winter and spring terms.²

Soon after the opening, Col. John Ritchie gave the college one hundred and sixty acres for a new campus. This is presently occupied by Washburn University. A generous gift in 1868 by Ichabod Washburn of Worcester, Massachusetts, consisting of a twenty-five thousand dollar endowment, prompted the trustees to change the name of the school to Washburn College. Later it became a municipal university, and it is now known as Washburn University.³

The site of old Lincoln College is now occupied by the Kansas State Historical Society. A marker commemorates the spot where the college stood. This college was the only school in America to be named Lincoln during the lifetime of the martyred president. It is said that he was indeed pleased that a Kansas institution was named in his honor but he was felled by the assassin before he could acknowledge this.

Midland College

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Kansas was looking for a place to build a college; Atchison businessmen were thinking of a school for their city, too. The Atchison Institute operated by Mrs. Monroe was not an adequate institution (see Chapter III).

¹Seventh Annual Report, op. cit., pp. 35-36.

²Ibid.

³"Catalog Issue, 1968-1969," Midland Bulletin, LXV (September 1968), 4.

The first charter issued to the school was dated 6 March 1883.¹ It was not found among the corporation papers in the office of the Secretary of State under colleges, however.

Businessmen of Atchison agreed to give twenty-five acres of land for a campus, and pledge \$50,000 cash. They also agreed to turn over half the profits from the sale of lots totaling 400 acres.²

Midland College opened on 15 September 1887. The Atchison businessmen did not make good on all their promises. They did donate the land and raise \$33,000 for buildings. The main building, Atchison Hall, was formally dedicated on 30 September 1889.³

The purpose of the college was to educate children of the church, and to provide for an educated ministry.⁴ "It is believed that there cannot be any deep culture, nor any truly healthful mental progress, separate from a genuine spirit of religion and worship. In this faith Midland College was founded."⁵

The college began with three departments: music, academy, and college. As would be expected, the college department in the earlier years was the smaller. Music was heavily emphasized, and during the 1900-01 year, over one hundred students were enrolled in this department.⁶

¹"Catalog Issue, 1968-1969," Midland Bulletin, LXV (September 1968), 4.

²First Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Midland College, Atchison, Kansas, Collegiate Year 1887-1888 (N.p.: n.d.), p. 16.

³Sheffield Ingalls, History of Atchison County, Kansas (Lawrence: Standard Publishing Company, 1916), p. 288.

⁴Midland College Bulletin, Catalogue Number, 1913-1914, X (May 1913), 7.

⁵Second Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Midland College (Atchison: Seip and Horton, 1889), p. 20.

⁶Catalogue of Midland College (Atchison: Press of Woodhouse and Schauer, 1901), p. 80.

The ministry students, although one of the principal purposes of the school was to educate for the church, were never in great numbers. Beginning with only seven ministerial students, the enrollment never went beyond thirty, which was during the 1904-05 year.¹

The first year of Midland's operation began with a faculty of seven and a student body of seventy-two. In 1906, the enrollment went over two hundred.²

Presidents of Midland College were six in number during the operation in Kansas. The first two presidents were temporary: Rev. M. Rhodes, D.D., and Dr. W. H. Wynn, Ph.D. Near the end of the second year, Rev. Jacob A. Clutz, D.D., was named the "first" president. He served until 1904.³ He was succeeded by Rev. Millard Francis Troxell, D.D., A.M., who served from 1902 to 1912.⁴ Dr. Rufus B. Peery served until 1 March 1919.⁵ The final president for the Kansas College was Rev. Ezra E. Stauffer. He continued in the position after the move to Nebraska, and left in 1922. The 1968-69 Midland catalog does not list Rev. Rhodes nor Dr. Wynn as having been presidents of the college.⁶

Admission to Midland was by examination until 1905. After that

¹Midland College Bulletin, II (May 1905), 69.

²Ibid., III (May 1906), 64.

³Ibid., II (May 1905), 5.

⁴Midland College Bulletin, IX (May 1912), 5.

⁵Ibid., XVI (1918-19), 5.

⁶"Catalog Issue, 1968-1969," op. cit., p. 4.

data, state approved standards for admission to colleges and universities were followed. Generally a certificate of graduation from a recognized academy or high school was required.¹ The school was accredited by the state in 1905 for issuance of teacher's certificates. In 1914, a master's degree was required for teachers in Midland's college department.² The college conferred the A.B. and the B.S. degrees.

The physical facilities for Midland were, at first, those of the old Atchison Institute, locally known as "Monroe Institute." The main building for the college was constructed using the \$30,000 received from pledges. The other \$20,000 promised was never paid.³

A girls dormitory, Oak Hall, was erected in 1891. An addition was completed a decade later. In 1899 an observatory was built, and featured a six-inch telescope, obtained largely through the efforts of Dr. Clutz. Then, during the 1910-11 winter, a library was constructed. Half of the \$30,000 spent on the library, which was formally dedicated 30 May 1911, was given by Andrew Carnegie.⁴

Midland College was supported by tuition, donations, endowment interest, and the Lutheran Church. Tuition for college students continued to stay at forty dollars a year until the last year in Atchison, when the rates went up ten dollars. Ministerial students attended tuition and

¹Midland College Bulletin, III (May 1906), 13.

²Nineteenth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kansas for the Years Ending June 30, 1913 and June 30, 1914 (Topeka: Kansas State Printing Office, W. C. Austin, State Printer, 1914), p. 95.

³Thirteenth Biennial Report, op. cit., p. 117.

⁴Ingalls, op. cit., pp. 19-20.

rent free.¹ The Biennial reports from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction indicated that the school had difficulty making ends meet. The tuition generally only paid one-third of the expenses. There was an attempt to raise the school's endowment to \$200,000.² This was not accomplished.

The "in loco parentis" concept was certainly not overlooked at Midland. Students had to attend daily chapel, as well as attend the church of their parents' preference each Sunday. Those who had not stated a preference would join the faculty at the English Lutheran services.³ Recreation was closely supervised, and while not participating in the classes or recreational activities, the students were expected to be in study hall or their rooms. Mixing of the sexes required permission. The use of tobacco was forbidden on the campus. Each student was expected to rise by 6:30 and be ready for the 7:00 breakfast. Every day was planned for Midland's students.⁴

The twenty-nine member board of trustees, consisting of four Atchison citizens, six each from the Kansas, English Nebraska, and German Nebraska synods, two each from the Rocky Mountain and Iowa synods, and three from the alumni association,⁵ began to question the effectiveness of the Atchison location. The Nebraskans felt that their state, a strong Lutheran state, could better support the school. Midland had reached its

¹Midland College Bulletin, V (May 1908), 66.

²Nineteenth Biennial Report, op. cit., p. 95.

³Second Annual Catalogue, op. cit., p. 20.

⁴Seventh Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Midland College (Atchison: Press of the Home Printing Company, 1894), p. 40.

⁵Ingalls, op. cit., p. 19.

enrollment peak in 1915-16 with 239 students, 102 of whom were enrolled in the college department.¹

It was pointed out that the Fremont Normal School plant could be purchased for \$85,000. The citizens of Fremont came up with not only the money for the plant, but \$300,000 besides . . . eventually. The board considered the proposition. Meetings were held beginning January 1919, and finally ended on 29 July 1919, when arrangements were sealed. Midland College of Atchison, Kansas was closed.²

The move was made, and the name of the college stayed the same: Midland College. It is in operation today as Midland Lutheran College, and is supported by the Nebraska, Pacific Northwest and Rocky Mountain Synods of the Lutheran Church.³

Roger Williams University

The origin of this institution goes back to territorial days when the Kansas Territorial Legislature, on 20 February 1860, approved a charter for Roger Williams University. Papers of incorporation were filed on 27 February 1860 for this school, to be located in or near Atchison (see Appendix).⁴

In the latter part of 1860, the Ottawa Indians, nearly all

¹Seventh Annual Catalogue, op. cit., p. 70.

²Nineteenth Biennial Report, op. cit., p. 95.

³"Catalog Issue, 1968-1969," op. cit., p. 4.

⁴Private Laws of the Territory of Kansas, Passed at the Special Session of the Legislative Assembly of 1860, Begun at the City of Leocompton, January 19, 1860, and Held and Concluded at the City of Lawrence (Published by Authority, n.p.: Samuel Medary, Printer, n.d.), CCLIII, 434.

Baptists, sent an invitation to the trustees of this corporation to discuss establishment of an educational institution for their children. These Ottawas, under the direction of the famous Rev. Jotham Meeker, had, for some time, considered setting apart some land on their reservation for a school. A meeting with the Roger Williams trustees was held on 5 December 1860, attended by four of the trustees, and eight Ottawas, including the chief and councilmen.¹

In honor of the Indians, the trustees re-named this corporation, taking out papers on 21 April 1865 as "Ottawa University."² This is the same institution as exists today in Ottawa, Franklin County, known as Ottawa University, and is still sponsored by the Baptists.

¹History of the State of Kansas, p. 607.

²Ibid.

CHAPTER V

OTHER SCHOOLS

The institutions featured in this chapter have been difficult to categorize. Many are specialized schools and professional colleges.

The medical and dental colleges are treated superficially; no investigation was made of their programs. Since they were considered, as a rule, bona fide schools, they are listed here.

The inclusion of business colleges occurred only when there was reason to suspect that a normal program was offered. Some of these schools may not have actually put into practice these programs, but nonetheless are mentioned.

"Novelty" schools such as *Entre Nous*, *Omnibus* and *Walden* are brought to light for their own unique contributions, plus the fact that each of them used the name "college." Along this same line, the two Socialist institutions featured both claimed to be colleges, but were not, in the general conception.

In almost every case, these schools are known to have opened for operation. If they were planning, say, a normal program, but no information is available regarding the actual implementation, the school is included, so as not to ignore a possible contributor.

American Socialist College

The Rev. Granville Lowther and his associates chose Wichita as the site for this Socialist college. Rev. Lowther had been convicted of heresy by a committee of ministers of the Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Church in March of 1902. The purpose of this school was "to teach socialism in all its varied branches . . ."¹

The school opened on 1 September 1903.² Nothing further is known of the institution, except that it was mentioned in the American College and School Directory of 1904.³

Arkansas Valley Collegiate Institute

A charter was granted to this school who sought "equal facilities to both sexes for obtaining an education in all branches of learning." Capital stock was one hundred thousand dollars, to be sold in shares of ten dollars each. Ferdinand N. Lewis was the first-listed of the nine trustees and signers. The date of the filing was 25 February 1874.⁴

The Arkansas Valley Collegiate Institute was believed to have opened for a short time. A notice in February 1874 mentioned that school would start on 1 April, embracing a course of four years, with three terms each year. Scholarships could be obtained for ten dollars per term from F. J. Lewis, secretary. H. J. Walker was listed among the nine

¹Wichita Eagle, 3 March 1903.

²Annals of Kansas, p. 380.

³American College and Public School Directory, XXVII (1904), 67.

⁴Corporations, Book 7, p. 575.

members of the first board of trustees. The notice concluded saying that a catalogue was available by writing to Prof. Austin B. Smith.¹ No catalogues were found during this research.

Central Commercial College

This college was located in Winfield, Cowley County. It is believed that Central had a normal department, but no information has been found to indicate any graduates in that area. The name of the school was changed to Winfield Scott College in 1918, and information of that institution shows that it was not college-level.²

College of Physicians and Surgeons

The purpose for this institution was "teaching medicine, surgery and all collateral sciences, to conduct a dispensary, to establish and maintain a hospital, to maintain a museum . . ." There was a board of directors of ten stockholders, including J. W. May, who also constituted the signers for the papers. Capital stock to the amount of ten thousand dollars, to be sold in one hundred shares, was included. The date of the filing was 12 July 1894.³ School opened 20 September 1894 with twenty-one students.⁴

This college, along with the Kansas City Medical College, was absorbed by the University of Kansas, thus guaranteeing them a four-year

¹Wichita Weekly Eagle, 26 February 1874.

²Corporations, Amendments, Book A-12, p. 154.

³Corporations, Book 39, p. 643.

⁴Annals of Kansas, p. 185.

course of medicine, on 13 April 1905.¹

College of Physicians and Surgeons of North Topeka

The purpose was to train men for the medical profession. Seven directors were named, and capital stock was to be issued for ten thousand dollars, in the form of two hundred shares. Dr. W. W. Rogers and four others signed the incorporation papers, filed 7 March 1872.²

College of the Sisters of Bethany

The Tecumseh Female Seminary, chartered 7 February 1859 at Tecumseh, Shawnee County,³ was quickly recognized by the newly-organized Episcopal Church diocese of Topeka. Plans had been made to erect a building in Tecumseh and begin classes in it by September 1860. The Episcopalists, however, encouraged a move to Topeka, which was done. The school in Tecumseh never materialized. The new organization in Topeka took out another charter, granted 2 February 1861, to "The Episcopal Female Seminary of Topeka."⁴ It is said that this was the last act performed by the Kansas Territorial Legislature, on 29 January 1861, the day of statehood.⁵

The Rev. Charles Calloway of the Grace Church, who was the first

¹Ibid., p. 419.

²Corporations, Book 4, p. 204.

³Private Laws of the Territory of Kansas, Passed at the Fifth Session of the Legislative Assembly, Begun at the City of Lecompton, on the First Monday of January, 1859, and Held and Concluded at the City of Lawrence: Published by Authority (Lawrence, K. T.: Herald of Freedom Steam Press, 1859), p. 76.

⁴Catalog, The College of the Sisters of Bethany, Topeka, Kansas, 1921 (N.p.: n.d.), p. 44.

⁵Topeka Journal, 30 October 1922.

Episcopal clergyman in Topeka, was instrumental in seeing that the seminary building was constructed. It was located on Topeka Avenue at Ninth Street, and the building was completed in 1860.¹

The first session opened on 10 June 1861, with the Rev. N. O. Preston as Principal, two assistants, and thirty-three students.² The school operated until 1863, when it closed. In December 1864, the Rt. Rev. Thomas Hubbard Vail was consecrated first Bishop of Kansas. He was an 1831 graduate of Trinity, D.D. at Brown, and later L.L.D. at Kansas.³ He set to work immediately to reopen the school. The seminary reopened in 1865 after having been closed one and one-half years. Bishop Vail was to become the guiding light for this school for the next twenty-five years. The school, upon its reopening, was headed by Rev. J. N. Lee and five assistants.⁴ Quarters were soon outgrown, as this was the only Protestant girls' school in the state.

Under the new state statute, it was decided to apply for a new charter, which was granted on 4 February 1870, and filed ten days later. The estimated value of the corporation was forty thousand dollars, and Bishop Vail was the signer for the Episcopal Female Seminary of Topeka.⁵ Shortly thereafter, the Hon. Wilson Shannon, one-time Territorial Governor, deeded to the trustees a plot of land for the new campus, consisting of a twenty-acre square.⁶

¹Catalog, loc. cit.

²Clippings, College of the Sisters of Bethany, Topeka, I, n.p.

³Shawnee County Clippings, I-II (1861-79), 30-31.

⁴Clippings, Bethany, op. cit., I, n.p.

⁵Corporations, Book 2, p. 260.

⁶Clippings, Bethany, loc. cit.

The new buildings were completed in 1873; the school had moved to the location a year previous. During that year, the name of the institution was changed to College of the Sisters of Bethany, 10 July 1872. The name "Sisters of Bethany" did not refer to a religious order. It referred to "the Scriptural model and example of the two sisters of Bethany, thus ever presented to the minds of the pupils."¹

The school thrived; it had become a fashionable finishing school. Some hard times did come; Bishop Vail, while making a trip East to secure funds, died in 1889. His successor, Rt. Rev. Elisha Smith Thomas, Bishop, was bringing the school out of debt with his brilliant management, but died in 1895, in the midst of his work. The Rt. Rev. Frank R. Millspaugh finished Thomas' mission, and the school became debt-free, with some endowment.²

During this time, from founding until early-1900, Bethany was not offering college-level courses, but was rather a finishing school. The property owned by the school was valued at over \$159,000 by 1883.³

In 1905, a Kindergarten training school was added. In 1919 it was announced that "a training school for teachers will be added due to a nation wide campaign of the Episcopal Church resulting in a \$300,000 endowment."⁴

The general courses taken at Bethany, such as it was commonly

¹Catalog, op. cit., p. 44.

²Catalog, op. cit., p. 44.

³History of the State of Kansas (Chicago: A. T. Andreas, 1883), p. 546.

⁴Topeka Journal, 4 November 1919.

known, were art, music, domestic, elocution, classical, and scientific. The enrollment was almost always over one hundred. A near-complete listing of all courses and students of Bethany plus almost all their catalogues are deposited at the State Historical Society Library.

The day of the finishing school, however, was at an end. With the emergence of Washburn University as a municipal school, the closeness of the state schools at Emporia, Manhattan, and Lawrence, and the broadening of high school curricula, Bethany no longer had the appeal it once enjoyed.

The 1925-26 catalog claimed that Bethany was "a Senior College and Preparatory School for Girls."¹ It was probably closer to our concept of a junior college than a senior college, though.

With the decline in attendance came financial struggles. Topeka was looking for a site to build a new high school. After a considerable time negotiating, three-hundred feet along the south side of the campus was purchased for \$142,000.² The College of the Sisters of Bethany, which had closed in 1926, hoping to reopen, came to a close. Thus, a much respected institution in Topeka ceased. During its existence, the motto of the school was "That our Daughters may be as the Polished Corners of the Temple."

Concordia Normal and Business College

The purposes for this institution were to "further educational

¹Catalogue of the College of the Sisters of Bethany (Topeka: Jones and Birch, 1926), p. 5.

²Topeka Daily Capital, 30 November 1927.

interests along business lines, normal training and general culture." There were seven signers-directors, headed by A. B. Carney. Capital stock was twenty-five thousand dollars, sold in the form of two hundred and fifty shares. The filing date for this school was 9 April 1906.¹ It is believed that this school did not follow through on the normal program.

Eclectic Medical College

The Eclectic Medical College of Kansas City, Kansas proposed to teach medicine and surgery, and to confer degrees in medicine and pharmacy. Of the five directors, W. L. Seaman was president. Seaman was one of the organizers for the Kansas City Medical College in 1896 which was absorbed by the University of Kansas in 1905. Capital stock was to be issued to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, sold in thousand dollar shares. The filing date for this corporation was 14 October 1906.² This was probably the same institution as the Kansas Medical College, which claimed the same founding date, but was not found as named in the corporation papers.

Garnett Normal and Commercial Institute

This corporation was formed to locate this institution in or near the city of Garnett, Anderson County. Capital stock was five thousand dollars, to be sold in two hundred shares. There were seven

¹Corporations, Book 69, p. 214.

²Ibid., Book 41, p. 654.

directors named, the same as the seven signers, led by George W. Iler. The filing date was 16 March 1885.¹

No known graduates of Garnett Normal and Commercial Institute were from the normal department, and it is dubious that it was ever used.

Kansas Medical College

For the "promotion, cultivation and advancement of medical science and literature, the elevation of the standards of professional education and imparting instruction and granting diplomas to students in medicine." The nine trustees named, headed by A. M. York, were the same as the incorporators. To have been located in Independence, Montgomery County, the filing date was 5 October 1873.²

Kansas Medical College

S. E. Sheldon led the seven Topekans in signing the corporation papers for this school to "train medical doctors." Capital stock was to be for ten thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares. There were twelve trustees named. The date of the filing was 27 February 1872.³ This was the first of three Kansas Medical Colleges; it is not known if this one opened. The second was formed in 1883.

Entre Nous College

"I wanted to give the people of the plains an object lesson in

¹Corporations, Book 18, p. 366.

²Ibid., Book 5, p. 380.

³Ibid., Book 4, p. 177.

what education will do for a community," was the reply given by Howard Robert Barnard when asked why he founded Entre Nous College.¹ This school was located on ten acres seven miles northeast of McCracken, Rush County, Kansas.

This was not really a college; Barnard never wanted the name "college" to be used, but the Rush Countians did.² The school was a two-story frame building. There was an average enrollment of one hundred and twenty-five, and a teaching staff of six. There was no religious bar; he hired full-time instructors to teach tennis, basketball and other sports. Tuition was one dollar per student. All of the expenses were paid out of Barnard's pocket.³

Howard Robert Barnard was born in New York, and was a nephew of Henry Barnard, first U.S. Commissioner of Education, and of Frederick Barnard, founder of Barnard College (now of Columbia University). He ran away from home in 1883, became a cowboy, and ended up in Rush County, Kansas. He refused to divulge his educational background, but scored one hundred on all subjects on the teachers' exams.⁴

In 1906, Barnard built Entre Nous; he claimed that he had received money from an estate "back East." He spent \$32,000 in its operation. He had managed, in addition, to save some money from his various jobs undertaken through the years. He had a huge library, and when teachers'

¹Kansas City (Mo.) Star, article by Ben Hibbs, 5 June 1926.

²Ibid.

³Clippings, Rush County, Kansas, 1, 34-38.

⁴Kansas City (Mo.) Star, 30 December 1945.

institutes were held during the summers, he would cart books into town to share them. The first central heating plant in central Kansas was installed in his school.¹

After six years of school, Barnard was notified that his estate had been spent. The school was heavily in debt and was forced to close. He moved into the town of LaCrosse and became the librarian. Eventually, after fourteen years, he paid off all the debts of Entre Nous College from his earnings. He spent close to \$80,000 on his operation.²

Barnard never married; he continued to purchase books and to share them with the children of Rush County. He subscribed to fifty-nine magazines for the LaCrosse High School library. When he died in 1948 in his 87th year, he willed his 15,000 books to "the children of Rush County."³

Fremont Collegiate Association

With no specified location, this association gave the impression that it dealt with educational purposes. It was filed 27 February 1860, and represented a cemetery association.⁴ It was indexed with institutions of higher learning in the Private Laws of Kansas Territory of 1860, and in the State Historical Society, too.

¹Kansas City Star, 5 June 1926.

²Kansas City Times, 10 December 1948.

³Ibid.

⁴Private Laws of the Territory of Kansas, 1860, pp. 433-34.

Kansas Medical College

T. Arthur Wright headed the seven signers-directors for this college in Topeka. Capital stock was to be fifty thousand dollars, sold in five thousand shares. The date of the filing was 15 May 1883.¹ It is believed that if this college opened at all it was short-lived, for an identical-named institution was formed in Topeka in 1889.

Kansas Medical College

This college was probably unrelated to the previous Kansas Medical College, chartered in 1883. There were twenty-one trustees named for the college, including Thomas H. Vail, who also was among the seventeen who signed the corporation papers. The purpose of Kansas Medical College, located in Topeka, was "to teach the principles and practice of medicine . . . and all the allied sciences and for establishing, maintaining and conducting hospitals and laboratories. . . ." The date of the filing was 3 July 1889.²

Kansas Medical College was a member of the American Medical Association. It opened in Topeka on 23 September 1890.³ After twelve years the college became a department of medicine at Washburn University of Topeka, retaining the Kansas Medical College name, on 14 August 1902.⁴

¹Corporations. Book 16, p. 42.

²Ibid., Book 36, p. 205.

³Annals of Kansas, p. 109.

⁴Ibid., p. 364.

Kansas City Academy of Medicine and Surgery

There were five directors-signers for this school, headed by H. M. Downs, M.D. Estimated value of this corporation was thirty thousand dollars, but no capital stock was to be issued. The filing date for this Kansas City-based institution was 22 March 1893.¹ It is not known if this was a forerunner to the 1894-founded College of Physicians and Surgeons; none of the sponsors' names were the same.

Kansas City College of Dental Surgery

A board of three directors was listed, all stockholders, including C. R. Atkinson. Capital stock was to be issued to the amount of one thousand dollars in the form of one hundred shares. There were five signers for this corporation, which was filed 9 November 1897.²

Kansas City College of Medicine and Surgery

This school was to provide for the training of doctors of medicine and dentistry. There were eleven directors listed, headed by Stephen A. Dunham, M. D. Estimated value of the corporation's holdings was ten thousand dollars. Capital stock was to be ten thousand dollars, divided into one hundred shares. The filing date was 14 August 1897.³

¹Corporations, Book 39, p. 276.

²Ibid., Book 45, p. 217.

³Ibid., Book 56, p. 80.

Kansas City Medical College

This school was incorporated on 14 October 1896, and was charged to confer the usual medical and pharmaceutical degrees, including dentistry. W. L. Seaman was president of the five directors, which included Clarence E. Seaman, first signer. Capital stock was for ten thousand dollars, to be sold in one hundred shares.¹

K.C. Medical College was absorbed by the University of Kansas, along with the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Kansas City, on 13 April 1905.² See also Eclectic Medical College.

Missouri Valley College of Dental Surgery

Located in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, John R. Steward led the list of five signers-directors. Capital stock was for five thousand dollars, to be sold in fifty dollar shares. The filing date was 30 September 1896.³

Omnibus College

This was a Wichita institution which existed during the 1930's, and had nothing to do with the college concept. Advertisements indicate that it was a modified reading institute, and did not have any facilities for instruction normally conceived with a college. Corporation papers

¹Corporations, Book 45, pp. 8-9.

²Annals of Kansas, p. 419.

³Corporations, Book 45, p. 5.

were filed 17 April 1936.¹

Peoples College

This was another Socialist institution, located at Fort Scott. It began in 1914, receiving a charter from the state on 18 January. C. B. Hoffman was one of the five signers and directors.² This institution was largely a mail-order school. It was not what is considered a college, but is included due to carrying the "college" name. This "college" advertised widely during its existence.

Southern Kansas Institute

This Wichita institution was founded on the first Monday of September 1877 by Rev. H. Winslow Abbett, A.M., formerly of the Wesleyan College of Kentucky. It was designed to be a teacher-training institute. There were four faculty members in 1879, and one hundred and thirty-eight matriculates to March of that year.³

The studies included "higher mathematical," scientific, linguistic, (Greek, Latin, German), and musical instruction. A commercial department was planned.

This school was short-lived, perhaps only two years; no corporation papers for it were found. Sources vary on enrollment figures--another claims fifty students during the first term and one hundred and fifty on

¹Ibid., Book 107, p. 83.

²Corporations, Book 82, pp. 223-24.

³Wichita Weekly Beacon, 12 March 1879.

the next term, compared to the above numbers.¹ Very little information exists on Southern Kansas Institute, founded when Wichita was in its infancy.

Swedish Mission University

Refer to Walden College.

Topeka Business and Normal College

J. W. Roudebush founded this institution. Classes began on the 15th of September 1884 at 206-208 Kansas Avenue. Courses offered were: shorthand, typewriting, commercial subjects, penmanship and the normal subjects. There were sixty-four students in the first class.

A brother of the founder, E. E. Roudebush, who had come to Topeka in 1883, joined the faculty. He had been teaching at the Mission Center school in Topeka. Another brother, E. H. Roudebush, a public school teacher, joined during the summer months.

The college grew rapidly and in the spring of 1887 it was moved to the entire second floor of the new Odd Fellows building at 521-23 Quincy.

In January 1885, the name was changed to Topeka Business College and Shorthand Institute,² and it is believed that the normal program was dropped. No catalogues of this institution were found. The only other

¹Juliet Reeve, Friends University: The Growth of an Idea (Wichita: Friends University), 1948), p. 4.

²Arthur J. Carruth III, "College in 1884," Topeka State Journal, 30 October 1935.

mention is in the Fifth Biennial Report as "Topeka Business College."¹

It is not even known if this institution ever produced a teacher. It was purchased in 1890 by L. H. Strickler who changed the name to Strickler's Topeka Business College.²

Topeka Dental College

This college operated several years, and was the last dental college in Kansas. It was opened on 5 October 1909 in Topeka.³ A thorough history of Topeka Dental College, by Ralph W. Edwards, is covered in the Kansas Historical Quarterly, XVI, No. 4 (1949), 381-83, and will not be discussed here.

Walden College

This "college" did not offer work at the college level. It was first referred to as the Swedish Mission University, when the Rev. P. H. Anderson of Chicago gave two thousand dollars to this proposed school. Located in McPherson, the town had given \$17,000 and the land for it in 1901.⁴ The Rev. D. Nyvall, president, opened the school on 1 September 1905.⁵ Advertisements in the McPherson papers give the impression that it was to help Swedish children with English and general studies. There was a large Swedish settlement in the vicinity.

¹State of Kansas, Department of Instruction, Fifth Biennial Report of the Years Ending July 31, 1885 and July 31, 1886 (Topeka: Kansas Publishing House, T. D. Thacher, State Printer, 1886), p. 143.

²Carruth, op. cit.

³Corporations, Book 56, p. 80.

⁴Annals of Kansas, p. 367.

⁵ibid., p. 411.

Washington Commercial and Normal School

This corporation listed five directors, headed by C. C. Meader. Estimated value of the holdings was two hundred dollars. C. B. Van Horn signed, along with the five directors, for the papers, which were filed 4 August 1896.¹ No normal graduates are known from this school, although it did open.

Western Business College and Normal School

The Western Business College and Normal School was founded on 16 October 1885 by L. W. Zinn. Its original name was Arkansas Valley Business College.² Located in Hutchinson, Reno County, the Arkansas Valley Business College is believed to have merged with Hutchinson Normal College. Since scant information was found pertaining to Hutchinson Normal, this is merely an assumption. The name was changed from A. V. B. C. to Western about 1886, for incorporation papers were filed on 14 April 1886.³

The aims of Western College were quite vague. As appeared in the Western College Educator, their publication: "To give both sexes technical and practical education for business purposes."⁴ The curricula of the normal department included a three year's course, forty-eight weeks each of teachers', scientific, and classic courses. These were very thoroughly outlined in the Western Business College Journal. The fall term of 1888

¹Corporations, Book 55, p. 21.

²State of Kansas, Department of Public Instruction, Sixth Biennial Report of the Years Ending July 31, 1887 and July 31, 1888, J. H. Lawhead, Superintendent (Topeka: Kansas Publishing House, Clifford C. Baker, State Printer, 1888), p. 156.

³Western College Educator, 1 (15 February 1889), 3. ⁴ibid., p. 4.

began on 4 September; first winter term commenced 13 November; the second winter term on 22 January 1889; the spring term on 2 April 1889, and commencement was 2-3 August 1889. In the Journal were many testimonials from graduates. L. W. Zinn was listed as president and proprietor, and C. A. Woody was principal of the normal. There were eighteen lecturers and faculty members listed. Woody was educated at the normal school of Lebanon, Ohio and Central Indiana.¹

Tuition for the normal school courses, for twelve months, was forty dollars; for the ten weeks' term, ten dollars.²

During the 1887-88 school year, there was a teaching staff of ten men and six women with an enrollment of 248 students. There were six graduates during the first three years.³

Western Normal College had a normal kindergarten and a laboratory school; all taking teachers' courses were expected to observe.⁴ The school must have had some recognition, for during the Thanksgiving holidays of 1888, the college entertained four hundred teachers for the meeting of the Central Kansas Teachers' Association, held in the Chapel Hall.⁵

Due to the paucity of information regarding this institution, it is difficult to determine when it closed. The last mention of it is in the Sixth Biennial Report, 1888. Very possibly 1889 was the last year,

¹Western Business College Journal, Western Business College, Hutchinson, Kansas, 1888-9 (N.p.: n.d.), n.p.

²Western College Educator, op. cit., p. 3.

³Sixth Biennial Report, p. 156.

⁴Western College Educator, op. cit., p. 4.

⁵ibid., p. 2.

or the normal department was dropped. At any rate, very few students were graduated from this school.

Western Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery

Papers were filed for this Kansas City-based school on 3 June 1908. Estimated value of the corporation's holdings was two thousand dollars. Capital stock was to be issued to the amount of ten thousand collars, in the form of two thousand shares. There were nine directors, headed by Theo. Doyle, M.D. All five signers, also directors, were M.D.'s.¹ The school was listed in Patterson's Directory of 1909. This corporation was dissolved in 1909.²

Western School of Elocution and Oratory

This school was located in Wichita and was founded by George W. Hoss, A.M., L.L.D. A charter of incorporation was filed on 20 April 1891, with seven directors named, including Rev. David Winters, D.D., president. The list of seven signers for incorporation was headed by H. Imboden. Estimated value of the holdings of the corporation was two hundred dollars.³

Western opened its doors on 7 September 1891 and ended the year on 8 June 1892, graduating three students: one bachelor of elocution and two bachelors of oratory.⁴ The total enrollment was eighty-five. Mr.

¹Corporations, Book 75-A, p. 177.

²Corporations, Amendments, Book A-7, p. 614.

³Corporations. State of Kansas. Office of the Secretary of State, Book 38, p. 298.

⁴Second Annual Announcement of the Western School of Elocution and Oratory (Wichita: Opinion Print, n.d.), p. 2.

Hoss was the only instructor, as listed in the Eighth Biennial Report.¹

The only catalogue found for this institution, the Second Annual Announcement, gave the location as being on the second floor of the YMCA building at the corner of First Street and Topeka Avenue. Instructors listed were George W. Hoss, principal and instructor in elocution and oratory; J. L. Hays, M.D., lecturer on the hygiene of the vocal organs; and, "teacher to be supplied" for calisthenics and grace culture."²

The Eleventh Biennial Report showed an enrollment of 186 students, with two instructors: George W. Hoss and May Hoss.³ The Twelfth Biennial Report, 1899-1900, showed only seventy-seven students. Also mentioned was that there had been forty-two students graduated from Western during its ten years.⁴

The final mention, by name, of Western, was in the 1902 state report. By this time, Wichita had an adequate supply of colleges. Probably lack of students and a limited amount of funds closed this school.

¹State of Kansas, Department of Public Instruction, Eighth Biennial Report for the Years Ending June 30, 1891 and June 30, 1892 (Topeka: Press of the Hamilton Printing Company, Edwin H. Snow, State Printer, 1895), pp. 128-29.

²Second Annual Announcement, op. cit., p. 1.

³Eleventh Biennial Report of the Department of Public Instruction, State of Kansas, for the Years Ending June 30, 1897 and June 30, 1898 (Topeka: J. S. Parks, State Printer, 1898), p. 108.

⁴Twelfth Biennial Report of the Department of Public Instruction, State of Kansas, for the Years Ending June 30, 1899 and June 30, 1900 (Topeka: W. Y. Morgan, State Printer, 1900), p. 84.

Western University

The ancestor to Western University was probably Blachly school; Eben Blachly built a school at Quindaro, Wyandotte County, in the early 1860's. Later, when a committee was formed on 23 February 1865 to establish a university at Quindaro, Eben Blachly was one of the seven members of the board of trustees.¹

This new school was named Freedman University, and was the first school for the Negro in Kansas. The school received support from the beginning through private subscription. The property of the university was given by a Col. Vail, and was valued at seven thousand dollars.²

The Twelfth Annual Report noted that the president in 1872 was Charles Langston. Enrollment began slowly for the 1872-73 year, starting with six students, and increasing to fifty by December 1872. The next term enrolled eighty-three students. The average daily attendance, however, was only thirty-three students.³ On 6 January 1872, the legislature had passed a bill to establish the Colored Normal School, which was to be a normal department at the Freedman University.⁴ No further mention is found of this.

¹Thaddeus T. Smith, "Western University, A Ghost College in Kansas" (Unpublished master's thesis, Kansas State College, Pittsburg, 1966), pp. 14-15.

²Leavenworth Daily Conservative, 17 February 1867.

³Twelfth Annual Report of the Department of Public Instruction of the State of Kansas, 1872 (Topeka: S. S. Prouty, State Printer, Printed at the "Commonwealth" State Printing House, 1873), p. 222.

⁴Laws of the State of Kansas [1872] (Topeka: Commonwealth State Printing House, 1872), p. 99.

After 1873, the state made no further appropriations for the university. Freedman University declined from that point. Eben Blachly, the kind benefactor to the school, died 21 July 1877.¹ The Twelfth Annual Report claimed that the difficulty with the school was "a lack of culture and means."² Smith said that it was a lack of steady attendance plus insufficient housing.³

The African Methodist Episcopal Church attempted to reorganize the school; the name Western University was suggested.⁴ Nearly ten years later papers of incorporation were taken out, on 15 May 1890, for the Western University Association, under the auspices of the A.M.E. Church.⁵

Western University soon became an industrial school. The only mention of a college department is in Smith's thesis, as he referred to William Tecumseh Vernon, head of the collegiate department in 1896. He added that Vernon had held the highest position a Negro ever had under the terms of William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt. Vernon became a Bishop of the A.M.E. Church in 1920.⁶

After 1898, the school received considerable appropriations. The Eighteenth Biennial Report listed appropriations totaling \$319,648 for

¹Smith, op. cit., pp. 22-23.

²Twelfth Annual Report, p. 222.

³Smith, p. 21.

⁴Minutes of the Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Session of the Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Held September 28-October 4, 1881 at Owatta (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Christian Recorder Press, 1881), p. 16.

⁵Corporations, Book 35, p. 345.

⁶Smith, pp. 33-34.

the period of 1898 through 1912. There were thirty teachers in 1911.¹

The program of Western University was varied. In 1910, the Seventeenth Biennial Report listed the following courses: normal, business, stenography, tailoring, millinery, cooking, carpentry, drafting, printing, and music. About one-third of the students were enrolled in the normal course. No graduates were listed.²

Western University was under state control until 1943, when it was dropped. The A.M.E. Church took over the facilities for their purposes. Thaddeus T. Smith summed up the college's career in his well-done thesis when he said "Little did the Negro realize that they hurt themselves by continuing to rock a dead baby which would have to be buried. . . .the Negroes and the state of Kansas were duped."³

Wetmore Institute

Irving, in Marshall County, was the location of Wetmore Institute. It was named for Apollos R. Wetmore, a New Yorker who gave financial aid for the building.⁴

This institution was established in 1861, and a building was erected on a slope, overlooking the town from the west. The school opened

¹Eighteenth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kansas for the Years Ending June 30, 1911 and June 30, 1912 (Topeka: State Printing Office, 1912), pp. 69-72.

²Seventeenth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kansas for the Years Ending June 30, 1909 and June 30, 1910 (Topeka: State Printing Office, 1910), pp. 55-56.

³Smith, op. cit., p. 90.

⁴Emma E. Forter, History of Marshall County, Kansas: Its People, Industries and Institutions (Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen and Company, Inc., 1917), p. 174.

in December 1864. The purposes of Wetmore Institute are clouded; lack of original source material and catalogues does not make a reconstruction easy. The Seventh Annual Report says it was designed "to become a first class college with an agricultural department," and "it is to be hoped that Wetmore Institute . . . will have a Normal department that will prepare teachers . . ."¹ Forter's History of Marshall County says "It was a normal training school for young ladies."²

The first faculty members were the Misses Blakely, Rev. John L. Chapman, and Prof. Creegan. Dr. Charles Parker was in charge of the school.³ Initially, the status of the school was not in question, as Thomas H. Baker, Superintendent of Public Instruction, said in a letter of 1 November 1863, in the Fourth Annual Report: "I cannot say whether the "Wetmore Institute" would strictly come under the head of "colleges" for I think it makes no such claim at present."⁴

The Eighth Annual Report mentioned that the school was "connected with the New School Presbyterian body."⁵ Enrollment figures are scarce, but the Tenth Annual Report said that Wetmore accommodated from fifty to seventy students from the beginning to 1869, and in 1870 had 125 students.⁶

¹Seventh Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Kansas, Hon. Peter McVicar, State Superintendent (Topeka: n.p., 1868), pp. 38-39.

²Forter, loc. cit.

³ibid.

⁴Fourth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Kansas, Topeka, Dec. 31, 1864 (Topeka: State Record Office, Macdonald and Baker, State Printers, 1865), p. 59.

⁵Eighth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Kansas, 1868 (N.p.: n.d.), p. 23.

⁶Tenth Annual Report of the Department of Public Instruction of the State of Kansas, 1870 (Topeka: S. S. Prouty, Public Printer, Printed at the "Commonwealth" State Printing House, 1870), p. 145.

The school was incorporated; the papers were filed 10 May 1871. Seven trustees were elected by the Presbytery of Highland, an ecclesiastical body, including Rev. Edward Cooper of Atchison and Rev. George F. Chapin of Irving. There was no capital stock. The value of the corporation was enumerated, mostly acreage and lots, totaling \$15,300. Enoch S. Hunt was the first of seven signers for the papers.¹

Wetmore Institute did not close due to lack of funds. The school was, as Forter said, "as well patronized as could be in a district so scant in population. The principal drawback to its success seems to have been the absence of young girls to receive instruction."²

The Institute building, which was a three-story limestone structure, 44' by 50', was partially destroyed by a cyclone which hit Irving on 30 May 1879. It is not known if the school opened the following fall or not, but in 1880 the building was entirely destroyed by fire.

Winfield Business College and Normal Institute

Located at Winfield, Cowley County, this institutional corporation had no power to hold property or contract debts except by unanimous vote of the trustees. Four of the five trustees were named, including C. L. Perry. There were five signers, four of them trustees. The filing date for this college was 9 March 1895.⁴

While this college did open, there is no evidence that the normal institute was used, and almost certainly there were no graduates.

¹Corporations, Book 3, pp. 289-90.

²History of the State of Kansas, op. cit., II, 926.

³Forter, op. cit., pp. 174-75.

⁴Corporations, Book 52, p. 228.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

Nearly one hundred and forty institutions have been treated in this dissertation. None of them exist today under the conditions described. From the first chartered school to the last chartering, over eighty years passed--from Territory to State.

As this is the only treatment which has been done encompassing so many schools in Kansas, and attempts have been made to make it complete, several related problems emerge which enable drawing of some general conclusions.

In the beginning, Town Companies were eager to plan for an institution of higher learning; incorporation was inexpensive. This, of course, made the proposed town look promising. It was hoped that this would induce railroads to locate there, thus nearly guaranteeing the town's success. The men who undertook to incorporate were generally not educators; some were prominent men, some ministers, and some purely investors. Rarely was a plan forthcoming for the proposed institution. About two dozen of them never opened because the town itself did not survive. Many of the signers for the papers of the school were absentees. They were not, *per se*, interested, but merely lent their names.

Private investors generally attempted to obtain church support.

As these churches consented, it was soon learned that the cost of promoting was no small undertaking. Rivalries between church groups occurred; many arguments as to which school to support transpired. Pledges were not paid; school work halted. Lack of commitment closed most of the church colleges.

The private normal school movement began in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Disciples of Dr. Alfred Holbrook, who was the son of Josiah Holbrook, another early educator, flocked to the north and west to offer "practical" education. The desire for leaving the farm led many students to these schools. The private normal was generally a business venture. The institution changed hands often, unless local support was such that it was guaranteed. And, eventually, the teachers' colleges incorporated the advantages of these other normals, making it increasingly more difficult to attract students.

As the church schools began to consolidate, realizing that adequate funds must be administered in order to survive, the curriculum narrowed, too. Prudent management made possible the continuance of these new schools, plus a wider base of support. The weaker institutions were simply closed.

State certification and accreditation forced many institutions to give up. The fact that credits were not transferable hindered these small colleges in recruiting from their own community or membership. Increasing state aid made possible the large and well-qualified faculties which the universities and state teachers' colleges possessed.

As the academy waned, so did the small college. The public high school emerged, the automobile arrived, and the power of the church

declined. The prosperous student in the small town would no longer be satisfied to attend the tiny school. He wanted to go to a large one. Thus, status itself played an important part in the demise of many colleges.

Another factor in the failure of these colleges was the location. Some were located in sparsely-populated areas. They were always at odds with themselves as to how to recruit students, and, how to obtain support. Rural areas which depended heavily on good crops for a living dealt the small college another blow when a poor season, or seasons, came.

Wichita was the center of many short-lived schools. The financial chaos of the late 80's and early 90's wiped out almost all of their higher institutions--many of whom might have survived had this disaster not occurred.

The small college, for the most part, had no endowment. Those who did have one, if it was "adequate," survived. For the majority, there were simply no funds except donations, tuition, and occasional support from an organization. Fund-raising was constant, and many faculty members served with partially-paid salaries, often moonlighting to make ends meet. This did not enhance the standing of the college.

The state was not without mistakes, either. The opening of two State Normal Schools in the 1870's was adjudged a mistake. The first two public junior colleges were opened and soon closed. But, for the most part, state institutions were born and remained. They grew because they had better funding. A few private colleges sought, successfully, municipal support, which enabled them to continue, although only one exists today.

Alumni support for the small college was not adequate. In the case of the private normals, most of the alumni were teachers and had little to contribute. The church schools graduated few students, and therefore had no large alumni from which to draw.

Since Kansas entered the union as a free state, several aspects of these attitudes were seen in the early schools. From the outset, the proposed colleges were liberal. Often they were Christian, but non-sectarian in nature. Co-education was commonplace, and discrimination of race, religious belief or creed was rare.

The surviving schools observed some of the attractiveness of practicality of the private normals. They incorporated, eventually, many of these innovations into their programs. The day of the classical and scientific programs was gone; a broader curriculum came out of the lessons learned. Flexible programs were instituted, and a standardization of courses and descriptions began to develop. The business department developed, or else commercial schools in larger towns concentrated on the vocational-oriented student.

As the high schools grew, so did the community college idea. Today there are fewer institutions of higher learning in Kansas. The trend indicates that the private school enrollment will decrease even more, except for a very few high-quality colleges.

These examples of early attempts at educating Kansans bring several implications. Each school had to reckon with its own situation in its own time. Perhaps some of the same questions asked then should be examined today. Is the notion that large schools are superior to small schools still held? Does the multi-versity offer a better education than

the small-town limited-curriculum college? Do the accrediting agencies really determine who gives an adequate education? In a complex era with crowded conditions and growing cities--should we re-evaluate some of our institutions?

Has our era of specialization created new problems? The identity between one subject area and another has become increasingly distant. It might be that these smaller schools, at least their undergraduate programs, had something to offer which is missing today. If not, why is it that large universities are beginning to create small cluster "colleges?" And, with our proliferation of news media, no community, however small, is isolated from world events and culture.

Since the church as an institution has been on the decline in recent years, can we expect more of their colleges to close? Will America become totally secular in education? The churches have added to their own misery in one aspect by erecting centers on various large campuses, thereby giving support to a non-church-supported institution. If their membership rejects the church-supported college, then why bother with placing expensive facilities in a cosmopolitan gargantua?

Have the community colleges replaced the small town church schools? They, too, have contributed to the educational process. But in doing so, perhaps they have destroyed, in the eyes of these early Kansans, part of the idea of a church college--to educate for the ministry.

The colleges that closed made their contributions. The people of Kansas demonstrated the value they placed on education by nurturing these schools at an early date. They made many sacrifices to provide for their posterity. As a result of the proliferation of education, an

educated citizenry emerged and joined hands to form the state, community, municipal and private institutions which are present in Kansas today.

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APPENDIX

The following proposed schools did not open; they are "in name only" institutions. Most were incorporated, and some made genuine attempts to embark upon an educational career. Others were merely paper colleges, dreamed up and incorporated by town companies to further their interests.

Breckenridge College

W. H. Honnell and twelve other directors signed the corporation papers for this college to be located at or near Lodiana, Browne [sic] County. Full powers were to be granted to the faculty; there were, however, not defined. The filing date was 14 February 1857.¹ This is now a ghost town, but did at one time have a post office. Harrington refers to this place as "Lodiana City" in his 1903 compilation."

Buchanan University

A. M. Coffey and fifteen others made up the incorporators for this university, to be located in Tecumseh, Shawnee County. The filing date was 20 February 1857, and commonly-approved powers for such institutions, such as the conferring of degrees and the holding of land (limited

¹Private Laws, 1857, pp. 114-15.

to one hundred and sixty acres), were granted. There were to be "all the branches of learning, including the literary, law, medical and theoretical departments of learning."¹

Catholic College

Belleville, in Republic County, did not yet have a Catholic Church, yet some members of the Northern Tier Town and Land Company interested Father B. Fitzpatrick, secretary to Bishop Scannell, first Bishop of Concordia, in the idea of establishing a Catholic College in Belleville.²

The church authorities were deeded, under the name of Right Rev. Richard Scannell, seventeen acres of land. Furthermore, one-half of the 143 acres laid out in lots were to go to the church for support of this proposed college. Plans were drawn immediately, and the college was to have been completed by January 1891.³

The cornerstone for this new school was laid on 9 June 1890.⁴ An immense crowd gathered for this occasion, estimated at ten thousand persons. Special trains were run for this ceremony.⁵

Unfortunately, the lots were not sold, and the whole project stopped with the cornerstone. The four-story, "T" shaped building, to have been 169 feet in the front, at 80 feet in depth, was never completed.

¹Ibid., pp. 113-14.

²Richard Joseph Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas, 1836-1932 (Washington, D.C.: Catholic University of America, 1933), p. 77.

³Topeka Daily Capital, 10 June 1890.

⁴Annals of Kansas, 1886-1925, Kirke Mecham, ed. (Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, [ca. 1954/]), p. 10.

⁵Bollig. op. cit., p. 78.

The project was some \$20,000 in debt. The matter was so crucial that it was taken to court; Bishop Scannell was transferred to Omaha. The successor to Rev. Scannell eventually solved the problems, but the Catholic College at Belleville never became a reality.¹

Central Kansas College

A board of trustees of seven, including Charles Reynolds, was to govern this institution. The Bishop of the diocese of Kansas was also to serve. No church was mentioned in this chartering, which was filed 27 February 1860. It was to have been located in Peoria, Franklin County.²

Central University

Wichita Presbyterians, anxious to get into the university business, incorporated The Central University, filed with the Secretary of State on 28 April 1889. There were five signers/trustees, headed by H. W. Lewis. There was no mention of capital stock, and no valuation was claimed.³ Purposes were vague, but Lewis had founded the Lewis Academy in 1884,⁴ and the idea of a university as an adjunct was a logical one. Like the other proposed schools in Wichita, Central never materialized due to the local financial chaos soon to occur after incorporation took place. The Academy was to continue as a preparatory school for the university, and Central was to be located on 117 acres, ". . . between

¹Ibid.

²Private Laws, 1860, p. 434.

³Corporations, Book 27, p. 215.

⁴Reeve, Friends University, p. 3.

one and two miles east of Hillside on Douglas."¹

Centropolis College

Joel K. Gerdin and five others signed for this incorporation, filed 20 February 1857. It was to be located in Centropolis, Franklin County. The land holdings of the corporation were restricted to no more than one hundred and sixty acres.² This is probably the off-shoot of a town company, filed about the same time. This town's most prosperous year was 1857, and it soon died.³

Chase County College

The Chase County College Association filed 5 July 1884 with five trustees named, headed by J. M. Tuttle. The sponsoring signers were the same men. The purpose was "to build a college building and other necessary buildings in connection therewith at or within half a mile of limits of the city of Cottonwood Falls. . . . to establish and maintain a college where all regular branches are taught."⁴

Christian College Association of Northern Kansas

The purposes of this corporation, filed 26 June 1890, were to "construct buildings and maintain a Christian college." It was to have

¹Ibid., p. 8.

²Private Laws, 1857, pp. 114-15.

³History of the State of Kansas, p. 614.

⁴Corporations, Book 17, p. 407.

been located in Smith Center, Smith County; there were fourteen trustees-signers, headed by C. C. Stone.¹

Concordia College

Nine trustees were named, and the incorporators included William McK. Burns. Its purpose was "general, as in other colleges and universities." Located in Concordia, Cloud County, the capital stock was for ten thousand dollars, to be sold in ten dollar shares. The date of the filing was 3 August 1878.² This was probably an attempt to keep a college in Concordia; The State Normal School had closed in 1876. (See Chapter II).

El Dorado University

The estimated value of assets held by this corporation was one hundred thousand dollars. The seven directors/signers were headed by Alfred W. Ellet; papers were filed on 8 November 1887. The school was to have been located at Eldorado, Butler County.³

Enterprise Normal Academy

This was an attempt to restore an institution of higher education to Enterprise, Dickinson County. Central College, a U. B. sponsored school, had been closed in June 1896,⁴ and the equipment was available.

¹Ibid., Book 35, p. 358.

²Corporations, Book 8, pp. 560-61.

³Ibid., Book 30, p. 331.

⁴Enterprise Journal, 11 June 1896.

The purpose was "to promote the cause of educational and religious training." J. G. Leist headed the list of fifteen trustees, and Christian H. Hoffman, long a supporter in Enterprise education, was one of the six signers. The date of the filing was 19 December 1896.¹ There is no evidence to believe that this school ever opened to students.

Ewing College

To be located in or near Americus, Lyon County, this association was approved and filed on 12 February 1858, received by J. W. Denver, Acting Governor. George Ewings [sic] headed up the six signers; the purpose of the proposed school was "one in . . . which are to be taught the elementary branches of learning together with sciences and modern and ancient languages."²

Fairmount College

This Fairmount was to have been in Manhattan, and was to promote the teachings of the Protestant Episcopal Church. No capital stock was mentioned in the papers of incorporation, nor was any value declared. James H. Lee was the first trustee named of nine, and the eight signers were all trustees. The filing date was 10 June 1887.³

Fairmount College

This Wichita school was said to have been incorporated under the

¹Corporations, Book 55, p. 150.

²Private Laws of the Territory of Kansas, 1858 (Lecompton: S. W. Driggs & Company, Printers, 1858), Chapter XLVII, pp. 76-77.

³Corporations, Book 27, p. 417.

name of Fairmount College,¹ but no papers were found. The Rev. J. H. Parker of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Wichita proposed founding the "Vassar of the West," in 1886. A proliferation of colleges in Wichita during this time led the Congregationalists to establishment of Fairmount. The incorporating took place (if at all) about 1887. The organization took place in early December, 1886. The original name was "Wichita Ladies College," and this was changed to Fairmount College about 1887, early in the year. The doors were to open no later than January, 1888.² The site of the school is now occupied by Wichita State University, and was chosen due to its high elevation and the large amount of land and money given by friends. A board of fifteen trustees was chosen (increased from five), including many prominent Kansans. Forty thousand dollars was spent on the main building.³

During the period 1888 through 1891 a panic struck Wichita; financial disaster struck. Ten thousand people left town in a two year period.⁴ The plan for the ladies' school was no longer practical. Appeals to the citizens of Wichita were in vain. An attempt in 1891 to offer the school to the state for a state normal school failed.⁵ The college, heavily mortgaged, was saved through money raised by the American College and Education Society on condition that it become co-educational.⁶ The

¹Reeve, op. cit., p. 6.

²History of Sedgwick County, I, 352.

³Ibid.

⁴ibid., p. 353.

⁵Wichita Daily Eagle, 5 March 1891. ⁶Ibid., 4 September 1892.

property was sold; as Fairmount Institute, corporation papers were filed 24 February 1892. There were six trustees, headed by Rev. John A. Hamilton. Leading the signers was Rev. Frank A. Bissell.¹ D. B. Wesson reorganized the Institute on 7 March 1892 and it opened 15 September 1892.² This school was essentially a "prep-school," but soon agitation for a college began. On 30 March 1896 after much discussion, the trustees voted to reorganize, changing the name, again, to Fairmount College.³ This was filed with the Secretary of State, incorporating on 30 April 1896.⁴ Much later this institution became the Municipal University of Wichita, and is now Wichita State University.

Fort Scott Collegiate Institute

A school for the educating of the young in the higher branches of learning in Fort Scott, Bourbon County, was the stated purpose of this private corporation. George A. Crawford and four other signers decreed that this school must never be denominational. There were eighteen trustees named, and capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of ten dollars each. The filing date was 7 March 1870.⁵

G. A. R. Memorial College

To have been located at Buffalo Park (now Park), Gove County, the five women directors/signers, headed by Mrs. Mary J. Whiting, proposed

¹Corporations, Book 44, p. 277.

²Wichita Daily Eagle, 17 September 1892.

³History of Sedgwick County Kansas, p. 354.

⁴Corporations, Amendments, Book A, No. 1, p. 39.

⁵Corporations, Book 2, p. 300.

"to build and maintain a college for the free education of children of Union soldiers." The Women's Relief Corp of the G.A.R. was one of the sponsors, plus several other patriotic organizations endorsed the school. The filing date was 29 August 1889.¹ According to the Hoxie (Kansas) Democrat, Buffalo Park was offered the school, but "Miss Mints never followed through."² Miss L. A. Mints, secretary of the board of trustees of the college, proposed that the school be moved to Oberlin; a meeting to that effect was held in Oberlin on 25 November 1889, and the plan was supported.³ (see Chapter III)

G. A. R. Memorial College

" . . . a national educational institution to the memory of the Union Soldiers and Sailors in which shall be taught all the higher branches of learning; and to provide therein free education, if possible, to the descendants of all Union Soldiers and Sailors." The six directors, females, were headed by Laura A. Mints. All five of the signers were directors; filing was 10 March 1891.⁴ This school was to have been located in Ellsworth, Ellsworth County.

Garnett College

This school was sponsored by the Garnett Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, Garnett, Anderson County. There were twelve trustees

¹Ibid., Book 36, p. 255.

²Hoxie Democrat, 13 December 1889.

³Oberlin Opinion, 29 November 1889.

⁴Corporations, Book 38, p. 276.

named, and two of the twelve were to be appointed by the trustees, while two were allocated to the Garnett Presbytery. There was no capital stock to be issued. Thomas Lindsay and four others signed the incorporating papers, filed 29 June 1871.¹

Harrison Normal College

Located at Enterprise, Dickinson County, this "educational college" corporation was to issue capital stock to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be sold in shares of twenty-five dollars each. Christian H. Hoffman was the first-named of the seven directors and signers; the filing date was 8 July 1889.²

Preceding Harrison Normal were two other corporations, both headed by Christian H. Hoffman. The first, called the "Central Kansas College Association," was filed on 25 July 1887, and had twenty-six directors-signers. Estimated values of the corporation holdings was \$100,000. Capital stock was to be issued for \$150,000 in the form of 15,000 shares.³ On 26 October 1887, another incorporation was filed; Kansas Central College Association." Hoffman was among the nine trustees; all six signers were trustees. Valuation was listed as one thousand dollars, sold in five thousand shares.⁴

Harrison Normal College had a three-story building, 65' by 75',

¹Ibid., Book 3, p. 395.

²Corporations, Book 36, p. 210.

³Ibid., Book 27, p. 543.

⁴Ibid., Book 30, p. 221.

which was never used. The corporation also owned 500 lots, each worth \$125.¹ The Northwest Conference of the United Brethern Church arranged to buy the building and equipment from the Harrison Normal College corporation, which consisted of six Enterprise business, for \$8,000.² The Central College of Enterprise then came into existence; their charter was filed 15 July 1891.³

Haskell College

Among the five signers, headed by George Haskell, was Preston B. Plumb, later to be associated with Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia. This school was to be in Emporia. The corporation was limited in land holdings to one hundred and sixty acres. Filing date was 20 February 1857.⁴

Heber Institute

Charles Reynolds and three others signed incorporation papers for this school to be located in Prairie City, Douglas County. It was empowered to grant diplomas and confer degrees.⁵ It has also been referred to as "Prairie City Seminary."

¹Central College, Enterprise, Kansas: Opens September 1, 1891 (Enterprise: Journal Power Print, 1891), passim.

²Northwest Expositor (School paper of Central College), 15 July, 1891.

³Corporations, Book 44, p. 71.

⁴Private Laws, 1857, pp. 116-17.

⁵Ibid., pp. 445-46.

Holton Seminary

This association was incorporated on 12 February 1858. While the location of the school was not specified, many of the signers are the same as for the Holton Town Company, now Holton, Jackson County.¹ Chancey Cowell was the first of the five incorporators. This association was authorized to purchase and receive by donation, devise or otherwise, any quantity of land, not to exceed three hundred and twenty acres, for the purpose of erecting suitable buildings.²

Holton University

A university of learning, non-sectarian in character, was to be located in or near Holton, Jackson County. Real state holding rights and a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars was mentioned. Five directors were named. Twenty-six incorporators, headed by George W. Drake, were sponsors. The filing date was 26 December 1879.³ This may have planted the seed for Campbell Normal University, whose filing was on 10 January 1880.⁴ (see Chapter II)

¹Private Laws, 1857, pp. 79-80.

²Ibid., p. 342.

³Corporations, Book 10, p. 221.

⁴Ibid., Book 10, pp. 245-46.

Jetmore College

This school was to have been located at Jetmore, Hodgeman County. Little is said in the first incorporation, filed on 21 June 1901, about the purpose of the institution. There were seven trustees/signers, headed by Elijah P. Bradley. A provision read that "the last year of said courses of study shall have been taken in resident work in the college."¹

A second incorporation, succeeding the previous charter, was filed on 20 September 1901. The Methodist Episcopal Church was sponsor; property could not be sold without approval of the trustees of the M. E. Church of Cincinnati, Ohio. Solomon M. Holbrook led the five signers/trustees. Three of the original seven first incorporators were named here.² Jetmore Academy existed from 1887 to 1889, see Virgil E. Hurt thesis, pp. 59-60 for description.³

John Bright University

Although this school was to have been chartered, none was found in the Corporation books. The Quakers of Kansas organized a board in February 1887 and advertised bids for location for the John Bright University.⁴ The Wichita Daily Eagle noted the site chosen: "It is located on

¹Corporations, Book 60, p. 155.

²ibid., Book 60, p. 223.

³Virgil Evan Hurt, "An Historical Study of a Century of Growth and Development of Kansas Academies (1835-1935)" (unpublished master's thesis, Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, 1935), pp. 59-60.

⁴Juliet Reeve, Friends University: The Growth of an Idea. (Wichita: Friends University, 1948), p. 8.

the Deck farm in the southwest part of the city." They added that "over \$100,000 will be spent in erecting buildings."¹ Excavation began in mid-March, 1887. The Deck farm was located two and one-half miles south of Maple on Seneca. A street one hundred feet wide connecting the campus with Main street was proposed; street car lines were to be extended.²

One source claimed that Friends possessed \$300,000 in money and lands to establish the university.³ The site of the university consisted of 223 acres; Friends added 630 acres more. An architect was secured by May. Stone was unloaded by workmen from the Rock Island switch, which was laid there expressly for constructing the building. During April, 1888, the foundation was completed and the first story had begun. At that point, the work ceased. Funds had run out; Wichita was in the midst of a commercial panic. Optimistic Friends held on, hoping the depression was short-lived.

In May 1889, supporters declared that the \$160,000 needed to complete the building and maintain the university was nearing consummation; the institution was to open in September, 1890.⁴ The John Bright officials were still trying to borrow the money in September, 1889, according to the Eagle.⁵ Absalom Rosenberger, listed in the 1890 Wichita city directory as President of John Bright University, gave \$2,000. He

¹Wichita Daily Eagle, 19 March 1887.

²Reeve, op. cit., p. 8.

³O. H. Bentley, ed., History of Wichita and Sedgwick County, Kansas (Chicago: C. F. Cooper & Co., 1910), I, p. 352.

⁴Reeve, op. cit., p. 36.

⁵Wichita Daily Eagle, 17 September 1889.

was later to be offered the presidency of Friends University, Wichita; he declined and accepted the offer to the presidency of William Penn College at Oskaloosa, Iowa.¹

The work which had stopped in April, 1888 was never again resumed, due to lack of funds.² The foundation of the John Bright University became overgrown with weeds and was soon forgotten.³

Johnson County College

This literary institution was to be located in Olathe, Johnson County. Its purpose was vague; "for the advancement of education." There was no sponsoring institution. Nine trustees were named, and E. J. Mariner and twelve others signed the corporation papers, filed on 22 November 1876.⁴

Judson University

The Judson University of Wichita named seventeen trustees. No goods, chattels, rights, lands, or credits were claimed. The filing date was 7 March 1887; J. C. McComb and four others signed.⁵ This school was sponsored by the Baptists, who planned to build a college of large dimensions. The "South End" of Wichita group gave 250 acres of land, amounting to \$317,000. The college began building in the middle of the land, dividing the surrounding area into lots. Judson University was to be "not only

¹Reeve, op. cit., p. 48.

²Ibid., p. 36.

⁴Corporations, Book 7, p. 329.

³Ibid., p. 23.

⁵Ibid., Book 24, p. 538.

the pride of Wichita, but of the entire state of Kansas." By the end of March, 1887, a site was located on the southwest corner of what is now Hydraulic Street and Pawnee road. In February, 1888, W. B. Hendryx of Garfield University (see Chapter III) commented on the magnitude of success. The Santa Fe railroad laid a switch to the site, allowing dressed stone to arrive for construction.¹

The Judson University projected the following departments: university, academy, college of liberal arts, school of theology, college of music and college of fine arts. They claimed assets of \$400,000.² But it all stopped before it reached above ground. The financial disaster that befell Wichita from 1888 to 1890 made impossible Judson's birth. The abandoned foundation was dismantled stone by stone by Wichitans who hauled them away for other buildings. Judson, like old Fairmount, John Bright University, the Presbyterian college and other Wichita schools, faded into obscurity, all dreams unfulfilled.

Kansas College

This association was approved 20 February 1857 with an unspecified location. There were eight signers, including Jacob Ulrich.³

¹O. H. Bentley, ed., History of Wichita and Sedgwick County, Kansas (Chicago: C. F. Cooper & Co., 1910), Vol. I, p. 352.

²Reeve, op. cit., pp. 6-7.

³Private Laws, 1857, pp. 118-19.

Kansas College Association of Burlington

The object of this association was "to build and maintain a college in which instruction in scientific and classical studies will be given and diplomas granted . . . instruction in the higher branches."¹ Trustees were nine in number and were chosen from members of the association. J. M. Lane and five others signed the papers, filed 1 October 1884.²

Kansas Female Collegiate Institute

Heading the board of twelve was F. J. Marshall; this "literary institution" was to be located in Ogden, Riley County. The first meeting of the incorporators was to be held on Saturday, 4 March 1857, for the purpose of organization. Papers were filed on 19 February 1857, restricting land holdings to one hundred and sixty acres.³

Kansas Medical College

Kansas Medical College was incorporated and permanently established at LeCompton by the 1855 "bogus Legislature." A board of trustees was appointed including G. W. Clark, who subsequently murdered Thomas Barber; the notorious Samuel J. Jones, Sheriff of Douglas County, and Daniel Woodson, who was Acting Governor of Kansas Territory during three separate periods.⁴

¹Corporations, Book 17, pp. 626-27.

²ibid.

²Private Laws, 1857, pp. 119-20.

³History of the State of Kansas, p. 351.

Kansas Normal University

To ". . . furnish the opportunities for higher education in all departments of learning and culture . . ." was the avowed purpose of this school, to be located in Hutchinson, Reno County. J. S. May was the first of the five directors named, while M. D. Leahy led the ten corporate signers. Papers were filed on 21 March 1890.¹

Kansas Territorial University

Great plans were forecast for this school, which was "designed to promote and encourage the diffusion of knowledge in all the branches of learning, including the literary, law, medical and theoretical departments of instruction." William P. Richardson was the first of the twenty-six incorporators to sign. The University corporation was located in Kickapoo, Leavenworth County, and was approved 19 February 1857.²

Kansas Wesleyan University

Kansas Wesleyan University was to have been located in either the city of Atchison or in Atchison County. The purpose was "for the instruction of the students in the arts and sciences and the learned professions. . . . open to students of both sexes and to all denominations of Christians." James Shaw headed the list of twenty signers for the tax-exempt corporation, chartered 1 February 1859.³

¹Corporations, Book 38, p. 227.

²Private Laws, 1857, pp. 112-13.

³Ibid., 1859, pp. 92-94.

Leavenworth College

This college was to have been located in Leavenworth; the charter was approved on 27 February 1860, with J. G. Reaser and eight others signing the papers. "The President and Fellows of said college shall have power to confer any and all such literary, scientific, and honorary degrees as are or can be conferred by the most distinguished American colleges."

"The faculty, with the consent of the Fellows, shall prescribe the course of study . . . , the terms of admission. . . ."¹

Missouri Valley University

C. W. Callaway and eight others plus the Bishop of the Diocese of Kansas were to make up the board of trustees of the Missouri Valley University, to be located in Wyandott (now Wyandotte), Johnson County. The institution was limited to a profit of three thousand dollars from its holdings. Included in the charter, granted 7 February 1859, was the "power of conferring degrees in the arts and sciences, theology, law, medicine . . . for the encouragement of theological, legal and medical learning."²

Moneka University

This school was probably intended to complement the Moneka

¹Private Laws, 1860, p. 435.

²Ibid., 1859, pp. 89-91.

Academy, whose building was raised on 4 July 1857. The academy was moved to Linville, and later to Pleasanton; the town of Moneka, in Linn County, was defunct by 1859.¹

Augustus Wattles and five other men signed the incorporating papers for the establishment of a university adjoining to, or within the town of Moneka, in which were to be taught the elementary branches of education, modern and ancient languages, mathematics and modern sciences. The power to issue stock in the university up to \$250,000, in shares of one hundred dollars each, was stated. Each stockholder was to be entitled to one scholarship, tuition free, for up to ten years after the date, or two scholarships for five years. The first sale of shares, up to fifty thousand dollars, was to erect suitable buildings. Three-fourths of the remainder was for an

. . . educational fund for supporting professors and teachers, meeting the current expenses of tuition in all the various departments of the university; the remaining funds to be used in purchasing a library, and chemical, philosophical, and astronomical apparatus, in improving the grounds, in furnishing shops, and in stocking the farm, and in the collection and presentation of botanical, mineralogical and geological specimens, and other necessary . . . expenses. . . .²

There were to be five curators, a yearly vacancy to be filled by an elected member. The corporation papers were filed 9 February 1858. Land holdings were not to exceed four sections.³

¹History of the State of Kansas, p. 1116.

²Private Laws, 1858, p. 83.

³Ibid., pp. 82-84.

Monrovia University

Established in or near Monrovia in Atchison County, there was a board of seven, including Henry Weidner. Funds were to be limited to forty thousand dollars. No person could be excluded on account of religious belief. Chartered 8 February 1859, it was empowered to grant diplomas and degrees.¹

Morris University

Located in Doniphan, Doniphan County, this school was to belong to and be under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There were nine trustees. No religious influence was to be exerted in undue form. A theological department may be established, the papers read, but would be conducted in a separate department from the literary institution. Further provisions allowed for a female department to be connected. The property holdings were limited to 640 acres. The charter was granted on 9 February 1859.²

Mount Pleasant University

This company was incorporated on 27 February 1860; the board of trustees were the same men as the fifteen signers, headed by W. Y. Young. It was to be "an institution of learning for the education of youth in

¹Private Laws, 1859, pp. 86-87.

²Ibid., pp. 87-89.

the various branches of literature and science, and with full university powers to give instruction in theology, medicine and law. . . ."

Persons of every religious denomination or sentiment could be eligible for being elected to the trustees, and no person, either principal, professor, trustee or pupil could be refused admittance on account of religion. This institution was to be located in Mount Pleasant, Atchison County.¹ The name was changed to Locust Grove in 1862, but the township remained Mt. Pleasant.²

Mount Union College

The Mount Union College Association was chartered 27 February 1860 with Charles Jenkins and ten other signers. It was to be established in section 19, township 8S, range 9, east of the 6th principal meridian in Pottawatomie County. The purpose was to have an elementary branch of education together with the sciences and modern and ancient languages.³ While this seems vague, the same purposes were often stated by other institutions which were to give bona-fide programs during that era.

Ora et Labora Academy and Training College

This school was to have been located at Rotterdam, Smith County, The sponsor was the Holland Christian Reformed Church of Rotterdam, Kansas, who owned the capital stock, listed as one thousand dollars.

¹Private Laws, 1860, p. 437.

²History of the State of Kansas, p. 403.

³Private Laws, 1860, 442-43.

Filed 15 March 1893, the school was to teach the "common branches, classics, modern languages, music, art, and sciences." Hilvert Schreuder headed the list of six signers, who were also the directors.¹

Paola University

To have been located at or near Paola, Lykins (now Miami) County, no persons were to be excluded due to any religious belief. E. B. Duncan, and four others were on the board of directors and signed incorporating papers, filed 21 February 1860. Capital stock was not to exceed fifty thousand dollars.²

Pardee Seminary

This was to have been located in Pardee, Atchison County. There was no limit of real estate holdings, but land was limited to no more than one hundred and sixty acres. The five board members included Pardee Butler. The conferring of degrees and literary honors as done by similar institutions was the purpose; agricultural, common, and high school teachers were to be trained. Science, modern and ancient languages were added to the elementary branches of education. Date of the filing was 12 February 1858.³

¹Corporations, Book 48, pp. 117-18.

²Private Laws, 1860, pp. 444-45.

³Ibid., 1858, pp. 84-85.

Parsons College

For the "promotion of learning and the arts and sciences," this school, to have been at Parsons, Labette County, had fifty thousand dollars of capital stock, shares to be sold at one hundred dollars each. There were thirteen trustees named. A. O. Brown and twelve others signed the incorporating papers, filed 9 March 1887.¹

Parsons College

This corporation was probably akin to the above-named one. Organized so that "young men and women shall be afforded facilities for acquiring a liberal education in all the branches of learning . . ." J. T. Tinder led the names of the thirteen directors, who were "to be of acknowledged good moral character." There were eight signers for the incorporation papers, headed by W. C. Holmes, and filed 4 May 1888.²

Peoples College

This institution was to be located in the city of Irving, Marshall County. The thirteen signers for incorporation included Apollos R. Wetmore, filed 12 January 1867. Capital stock was to be issued for five thousand dollars.³ It is possible that this may have been the forerunner to Wetmore Institute, chartered 10 May 1871 with assets.⁴ See Chapter V.

¹Corporations, Book 24, pp. 550-51.

²ibid., Book 33, p. 452.

³ibid., Book 1, p. 310.

⁴ibid., Book 3, pp. 289-90.

Prairie City Seminary

See "Heber Institute."

Roger Williams University

This was to be established in or near Atchison, Atchison County. S. B. Prentiss and fourteen other signers received the charter on 27 February 1860. Female teachers and pupils were allowed; the faculty could grant degrees in liberal arts, medicine, law and theology. The first board meeting was to be held in June 1860.¹ (See Chapter IV for a later development on the Roger Williams University proposal.)

Simonds Collegiate Institute

To have been located in Belleville, Republic County as an "institute for education of both sexes," the vagueness of the proposal gives no idea whether it was to be of higher education. The Rev. Warren Mays headed the nine trustees/signers, who claimed no capital stock, but assets of thirty thousand dollars. The filing date was 2 July 1889.² This probably is unrelated to the catholic college later to come to Belleville.

South Hutchinson Educational Institute

To be located in South Hutchinson, Reno County, corporation papers filed 1 April 1887 were to establish a "Christian institution of learning

¹Private Laws, 1860, p. 434.

²Corporations, Book 36, p. 203.

in arts and sciences for both sexes." There were nine trustees, headed by Joel Harper. The majority of the trustees must be members of some Evangelical Congregational church, and were to be "nominated by the Arkansas Valley Association or any other Evangelical Congregational Association within whose bounds said institution may be located." The nine signers of the papers were the nine trustees.¹

Stanton University

Chartered 18 February 1860, R. W. Massey and five others signed the incorporating papers for this university, which was to be located in Stanton, Lykins (now Miami) County. The "President and Professors of the Stanton University of Kansas" were empowered to grant degrees in theology, law and medicine.²

Sumner University

To have been located in Sumner, Atchison County, the ". . . Faculty . . . shall have power to confer all the literary honors and degrees conferred by similar institutions, and to create such other degrees as may best promote the education of agricultural and professional teachers for common and high schools." Charles Sumner headed the list of twenty-one board of directors. Filing date was 12 February 1858.³

¹Corporations, Book 27, p. 79.

²Private Laws, 1860, pp. 449-50.

³Ibid., 1858, pp. 86-87.

Sylvia College

The town of Sylvia, Reno County, was to have this school. A building was to have been erected and the college under control of the seven directors, elected by the stockholders. This corporation claimed assets of \$1,500 and capital stock amounting to ten thousand collars was to be sold in shares of five dollars each. D. A. N. Bontz led the names of signers, who were also the directors. The date of the filing was 28 June 1890.¹

University of Topeka

To be a university under the auspices and direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the corporation could hold real, personal, or mixed property or any other lawful thing to carry out its purpose. The estimated value "which may be owned by the corporation shall be ten million dollars." There were twenty-four trustees, W. X. Ninde the first-named. Seventeen men signed the papers, including Ninde. The date of the filing was 10 September 1889.²

Although this school did not open, the idea remained alive for some time, for in 1900, Mrs. Eliza Christman of Topeka left an estimated \$250,000 for its founding. This was contingent upon the Kansas Methodist Churches raising an equal amount in ten years.³ In 1901, Topeka was

¹Corporations, Book 40, p. 329.

²Ibid., Book 38, p. 160.

³Annals of Kansas, p. 310.

charged with "trying to get Baker University away from Baldwin."¹ The estate was settled in 1910; the fortune, then noted as \$100,000, went to Baker University.² No further mention of the University of Topeka occurs.

Turon College

Papers for the Turon College Company were filed 22 May 1890. Purposes were "to conduct an institution of learning, giving full courses of normal and classical instruction, such as are given at the state institutions at Emporia and Lawrence. . . ." The corporation was to last for twenty-five years unless dissolved by the majority of stockholders. Estimated value of the organization was set at one hundred dollars. There were eleven directors named, H. L. Brownlee being the first. Brownlee and fourteen others signed the papers for the school, to have been located at Turon, Reno County.³

Wakarusa City Seminary

Robert M. Simmerwell headed up the seven incorporators, approved and filed 17 February 1857. This organization could sue, be sued, hold property, and had the usual rights of a corporation. The site was to be in Wakarusa, Douglas County.⁴

¹Ibid., p. 337.

²Ibid., p. 516.

³Corporations, Book 40, p. 259.

⁴Private Laws, 1857, p. 122.

Washington College

In Washington, Washington County, this corporation was formed to "build and establish a college," filing on 10 June 1884. George Hageman was one of the five trustees-signers who planned to issue capital stock to the amount of ten thousand dollars, to be sold in ten-dollar shares.¹

Wayland University

This university was "designed to promote and encourage the diffusion of knowledge in all the branches of literary, legal and medical learning." Among the fifteen incorporators were John W. Hoyt, A.M., M.D., Cyrus Kurtz Holliday, A.M., one minister and three more physicians. The institution-corporation "may not hold over five thousand acres property," but may receive gifts, donations, etc. The power was invested in a board of trustees, from nine to fifteen in number, the president to be an ex-officio member. Debts exceeding the resources of the corporation were prohibited. To have been located at Palermo, Doniphan County, the charter was granted on 15 February 1858. Degrees and distinguishments were to be granted as seen fit.²

Wellington Normal University

Capital stock to the amount of fifty thousand dollars was to be sold, in shares of fifty dollars each, for this school at Wellington,

¹Corporations, Book 28, p. 372.

²Private Laws, 1858, pp. 87-90.

Sumner County. A. Graff was the first-named of the five directors-signers. The estimated value of the corporation's goods and chattels was fifty thousand dollars. The date of the filing was 4 June 1887.¹

Wichita College

Capital to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars in the form of one thousand shares was mentioned in the corporation papers, filed on 29 July 1880. Fifteen trustees were named, and fifteen men, including E. Hill, signed the papers.²

Wichita Ladies College

See Fairmount College.

Wilmington Seminary

This institution was to be located in Wilmington, Wabaunsee County, or within one mile of its limits. General powers were granted, including the granting of degrees and the creation of new ones. Real estate and other holdings were permitted. Henry Harvey was the first of the seven signers of the incorporation, which filed 12 February 1858.³

¹Corporations, Book 28, pp. 301-2.

²Corporations, Book 11, pp. 131-32.

³Private Laws, 1858, pp. 90-91.