

The LHS Newsletter Archive

BALD EAGLE

Volume Twenty-eight, Issue Number 2

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Historic Lecompton



Constitution Hall	Territorial Capital Museum	Lecompton Reenactors	Special Events	Historical Information	Home
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Quick Link

- [Territorial Kansas Heritage Alliance](#)
- [Join L.H.S.](#)

Quick Fact

Lecompton was originally named *Bald Eagle*.
[more...](#)



[Join Lecompton Historical Society >>](#)

Where is Lecompton?

Lecompton was founded in 1854 and platted on a bluff on the south bank of the Kansas River. It was originally called "Bald Eagle," but then later changed to Lecompton in honor of Samuel D. Lecompte, the chief justice of the territorial supreme court. In 1855, the town became the permanent and only official capitol of the Kansas Territory. President James Buchanan appointed a governor and officials to establish government offices in Lecompton, and construction began on an elegant capitol building.

In the fall of 1857 a convention met in constitution hall and drafted the famous Lecompton Constitution, which would have admitted Kansas as a slave state. The constitution was rejected after intense national debate and was one of the prime topics of the Lincoln-Douglas debates. The controversy contributed to the growing dispute soon to erupt in civil war. The Lecompton Constitution failed, in part, because the antislavery party won control of the territorial legislature in the election of 1857. The new legislature met at [Territorial Capital Museum](#) and immediately began to abolish the pro-slavery laws. The victorious free-state leaders chose Topeka as capital when Kansas became a state in 1861.

[Constitution Hall](#) still stands in Lecompton and is a state historic site and a National Historic Landmark. The capitol building was later completed as the main building of Lane University. President Dwight Eisenhower's parents met while attending Lane University and were married at Lecompton. Lane University has been restored to its former grandeur as the [Territorial Capital Museum](#) and a meeting place of the Lecompton Historical Society. Both museums are free and open to the public.

At one time, Lecompton had six active churches. At present, one church, the United Methodist is still located in a unique building. When the Lane building was sold to the school district, the former United Brethren Church bought the Windsor Hotel. For a comfortable, easily accessible meeting place, they removed part of the second floor making a large, beautiful, high ceiling sanctuary. They also renovated the basement to give them ample class room space. The church is unusual in its appearance both inside and out.

When the frame business buildings on the east side of main street (Elmore) were destroyed by fire in 1916, they were replaced with brick structures that are still in use. A mural depicting the town as it appeared before the fire is located in the local post office building.

In the 1880's there was some dissension in the United Brethren Church concerning secret organizations causing the congregation to split. One group built another church on adjoining land which they named the Radical United Brethren Church. It burned about 1902 and a lovely limestone church replaced it. Today, the building is used as the City Hall and for many special occasions.



The happenings in the Kansas Territory caused a rupture in the relations of the North and South. There was constant conflict between the pro-slavery and free-state factions.

SUMMER 2002

LECOMPTON, KANSAS

VOL. 28, No. 2

LECOMPTON



BALD

Lecompton was considered the center of the pro-slavery movement, which of course was unsuccessful. Kansas entered the Union on January 29, 1861, as a free state, and the Civil War began.

Lecompton has touched the lives of five presidents:

Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan

Who were not re-elected to the presidency due to their handling of the crisis in the Kansas Territory (Lecompton being the focal point).

Abraham Lincoln

Was elected because of his attitude toward the problems in the Kansas territory while those of Senator Douglas were not accepted by the majority of voters.

Chester A. Arthur

Who became president after Garfield's death, visited Lecompton in 1856 for the purpose of investing money in land.

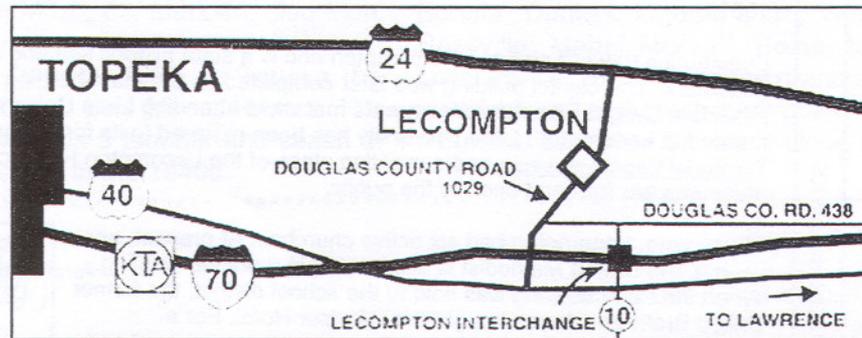
Dwight "Ike" David Eisenhower

Ida Stover and David Eisenhower, parents of President Eisenhower, met while attending Lane University and were married in Lecompton in 1885.

In 1998, the Lecompton Historical Society had the good fortune to purchase and begin restoration on the remains of the native limestone Democratic Headquarters Building (circa 1850's). Originally there was a log cabin connected to the west side of this building located on East Second Street. Today, the historic building sits along the south limestone bluff of the Kansas River, overlooking the Kaw Valley basin to the north on a majestic Riverview Park area. This park area is open to visitors.

Lecompton has put aside its turbulent past and is now a delightfully quiet, pretty place and the people are proud of their part in the history of Kansas and the nation.

We would like to extend an open invitation to you, to take a step back in time, to look at the rich heritage that led to the formation of OUR TOWN and the State of Kansas.



[Constitution Hall](#) | [Territorial Capital Museum](#) | [Lecompton Reenactors](#)
[Special Events](#) | [Historical Information](#) | [Home](#) | [Join L.H.S.](#)



This website is maintained by the staff of the Lecompton Historical Society. For more information, please call (785) 887-6148.

Designed 1998 by Shawn Garman. Updated 2002 by Matthew Powell



Historic Lecompton



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Quick Fact

The city of Denver was named in 1858 inside the Rowena Hotel to honor Kansas territorial Governor James Denver.

[more...](#)

Quick Facts

1. Lecompton was originally named *Bald Eagle*.
2. Constitution Hall was built in 1856. It is quite possibly the oldest wooden building in Kansas.
3. In the seven years that Kansas was a territory, six men served as territorial governor. Four others were acting-governor.
4. Albert G. Boone, grandson of the famous frontiersman Daniel Boone, was one of the founders of Lecompton. Boone Street in Lecompton is named for him.
5. Lecompton was named to honor the chief justice of the territorial supreme court, Samuel D. Lecompte, from Maryland
6. The first ferry across the Kaw River at Lecompton was known as the Fairy Queen. The ferry was a simple, 20-foot, hollowed-out log owned by Thomas and William Simmons.
7. The first dwelling in Lecompton was a log cabin owned by Thomas and William Simmons. A stone addition with a basement was added later. The cabin is gone, but the stone addition remains and today it is the Democratic Headquarters at the Bald Eagle River View Park.
8. Lecompton was founded in 1854 on a 640-acre Wyandotte Indian land claim.
9. The first permanent bridge at Lecompton was a challenging, 1000 foot long, five-span steel, one lane wood deck structure completed in 1899.
10. Seven hotels operated in territorial Lecompton.
11. Lane University was named for General and Senator James H. Lane.
12. There were seven capital locations in territorial Kansas, but Lecompton was the only permanent, official location.
13. Elmore Street was once nicknamed the "Wall Street of the West."
14. Constitution Hall was opened as an historic site in 1995.
15. The Rowena Hotel, a three-story, nineteen room limestone hotel, was advertised as one of the finest hotels in Kansas Territory.
16. The Territorial Capital/Lane Museum was dedicated as a museum in 1982 on the 100 th anniversary of its completion.
17. The city of Denver was named in 1858 inside the Rowena Hotel to honor Kansas territorial Governor James Denver.
18. The town of Denver was platted by a group of men from Lecompton.
19. Lane University was started in 1865 inside the Rowena Hotel.
20. Lecompton city streets bear the names of early-day territorial officials and town founders. Shannon Ave. was named for the second territorial governor, Wilson Shannon.
21. Ida Stover and David Eisenhower, students at Lane University, were married in Lecompton in 1885. They were the parents of President Eisenhower.
22. The Territorial Capitol Museum / Lane University sits on the former 13-acre site Lecompton capital square district. The museum was constructed in 1882 using the capitol ruins.
23. 1855 Lecompton was not only the territorial capital of Kansas, but also the county seat of Douglas County.
24. Two territorial period newspapers were published in Lecompton: National Democrat & Lecompton Union.
25. The village of Rising Sun was located directly across the river from Lecompton. It gained a reputation in the territory as a center for vice and crime.
26. Ft. Titus was a pro slavery stronghold one mile south of Lecompton. On August 16, 1856, Colonel Henry Titus' fortified log house fort was attacked and destroyed by free state men from Lawrence. This incident was known as the Battle of Ft. Titus.
27. Titusville, Florida, home to the Kennedy Space Center, was named for Colonel Henry Titus.
28. Until 1861, the Western border of Kansas Territory was the continental divide of the Rockies. It bordered Utah Territory.
29. Camp Sackett, a United States military camp, 3.5 miles SW of Lecompton held in the spring of 1856 seven free state "treason" prisoners that included Gov. Chas.

- Robinson and John Brown, Jr., the son of the famous abolitionist.
30. The Latin in the 1854 Kansas territorial seal, "Populi Voce Nata" translated into English means "Born of the Popular Will."
 31. The Latin on the Kansas state seal, "Ad Astra Per Aspera," translated into English means, "To the Stars Through Difficulties."
 32. Ten men served as governor; seven capitols were located; and four constitutions were written in just under seven years from 1854 to 1861 in Kansas Territory.
 33. Three legislative sessions were convened on the second floor of Constitution Hall: one pro slavery and two free state controlled.
 34. \$50,000 federal dollars were spent to dig a basement and lay a foundation up to the first floor windows before work was finally ceased on the proposed territorial capitol at Lecompton.
 35. The pro slavery Lecompton Constitution was completed in November 1857 on the second floor of Constitution Hall.
 36. The first federal land office in Kansas Territory was opened in April 1857 on the first floor of Constitution Hall.
 37. Settlers could pre-empt (purchase) 160 acres of Kansas territorial public land for a minimum of \$1.25 per acre, or \$200 for a new Kansas farm.
 38. The famous wooden candle box, discovered in 1858 under a woodpile near the surveyor general's office in Lecompton which contained fraudulent election ballots for the Lecompton Constitution and state officers under the constitution, is on display at Constitution Hall.
 39. The Latin in the 1855 Lecompton Town Company seal, "Fiat Justitia" translated into English means "Let Justice Be Done."
 40. The Governors Mansion pictured in the Harper's Weekly magazine is the subject of a State House mural in Topeka.
 41. The Lecompton Constitution supported by Democratic President James Buchanan failed in the Republican-controlled U.S. House and was narrowly approved (by 8 votes) in the Democratic-controlled U.S. Senate.
 42. The Lecompton Constitution, the Kansas-Nebraska Act and "Bleeding Kansas" turmoil were major points of contention during the 1858 Lincoln-Douglas Debates for a U.S. Senate seat in Illinois.
 43. A restored 1888 Chickering grand piano can be seen inside the Lecompton United Methodist Church, the former Windsor Hotel.

[Constitution Hall](#) | [Territorial Capital Museum](#) | [Lecompton Reenactors](#)
[Special Events](#) | [Historical Information](#) | [Home](#) | [Join L.H.S.](#)



This website is maintained by the staff of the Lecompton Historical Society. For more information, please call (785) 887-6148.

Our thanks to the two you men who designed our website and up-dated it

Shawn Garman designed the website for the Lecompton Historical Society in 1998 while a freshman at Perry-Lecompton High School. He was only 14 years old and self taught in website designs. Shawn is now a student at Washburn University.

Matthew Powell in 2002 up-dated the website. He is a student at Emporia State majoring in history. He is also an alternate for Constitution Hall.



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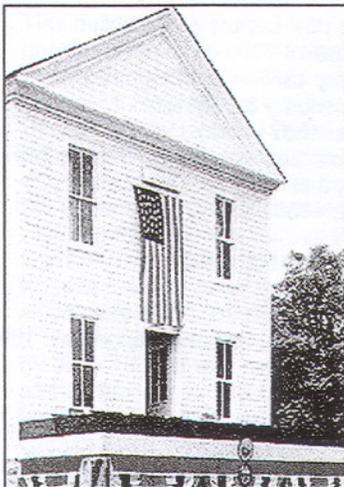
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Quick Fact

The village of Rising Sun was located directly across the river from Lecompton. It gained a reputation in the territory as a center for vice and crime.

[more...](#)



Constitution Hall erected by [Samuel Jones](#) in 1856, became the place where the Kansas Territorial Government convened. In the fall of 1857 (October 19), the Lecompton Constitutional Convention met and drafted a pro-slavery constitution in the upper story of the building. The downstairs was rented as the federal land office and private law offices.

During 1857 this building was one of the busiest and most important in Kansas Territory. Thousands of settlers and speculators filed claims in the United States land office on the first floor. They sometimes fought hand-to-hand for their share of the rich lands that were opening for settlement. The government was removing the Native Americans from Kansas to make their lands available to whites.

Upstairs the district court periodically met to try to enforce the territorial laws. Most free-state people refused to obey these laws because they had been passed by the pro slavery territorial legislature. This resistance made law enforcement nearly impossible for territorial officials. Time after time the territorial governors called out federal troops from Fort Leavenworth or Fort Riley to maintain order.

In January 1857 the second territorial legislative assembly met on the upper floor. Although still firmly pro slavery, this group removed some of the earlier laws that their antislavery neighbors opposed.

The Lecompton Constitutional Convention met that fall in this same second-floor assembly room. The purpose of the convention was to draft a constitution to gain statehood for Kansas. Newspaper correspondents from across the country gathered to report on the meetings. Many Americans feared a national civil war if the convention could not satisfy both pro slavery and antislavery forces. Regrettably, compromise proved impossible because pro slavery men dominated the convention. They created a document that protected slavery no matter how the people of Kansas Territory voted. This was intolerable for their antislavery opponents, who refused to participate in what they considered to be an illegal government. Eventually the Lecompton Constitution was defeated at the national level. It never went into effect.



Instead, free-state forces rallied their supporters. They gained control of the territorial legislature in the October 1857 election. Two months later this new legislature was called into special session to deal with critical territorial problems. They met in the same Lecompton assembly hall that their political enemies had controlled only a few weeks before. Here they began to reform the laws of Kansas Territory according to their own beliefs. That work continued during later legislative sessions. In 1858 the assembly was moved from the pro slavery capital of Lecompton to the free-state town of Lawrence.

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After 1894 Constitution Hall was owned by Odd Fellows Lodge number 413. Over the years they shared their lodge room with the Grand Army of the Republic, the Masons, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Rebekah lodge number 698 took over responsibility for the building in 1946. This women's group conducted their social and services activities here until Constitution Hall became a state historic site in 1986.

Important Events and Uses for Constitution Hall

- Built by Samuel Jones: late 1856
- Addition built on back: early 1857
- U.S. District Courtroom: 1857
- U.S. District Land Office: 1857 - 1860
- Second Territorial Assembly: January 1857
- Democratic political conventions - January & July 1857
- Mason Lodge No. 13 meeting room: 1857 - 1861
- Lecompton Constitutional Convention: September - November 1857
- Special Territorial Assembly: December 1857
- N.W. Perry & Co. Dry Goods Store: 1860
- F.B. Hill's Hotel: 1865
- Lane University dormitory: intermittent, 1865 - 1894
- Lecompton City Council meeting room
- Grand Army of the Republic meeting hall: 1875 - 1895
- Odd Fellows, Masons, Modern Woodmen, Rebekah lodge hall: 1894 - 1986
- Schoolroom: 1896 & 1920
- Undertaker's Parlor: 1902
- Telephone Office: 1905 - 1906
- Storage room for carriages: 1909 - 1912
- Public assembly hall: intermittent, 1857 - 1986
- Public voting place: intermittent, 1857 - 1986
- Designated as a National Historic Landmark: May 1974
- Purchased by Senator Wint Winter and Senator Frank Gaines from Rebekah Lodge 698 for donation to the State of Kansas: 1986
- State of Kansas historic site: 1986 - present

To schedule a guided tour of Constitution Hall, please call (785) 887-6520.



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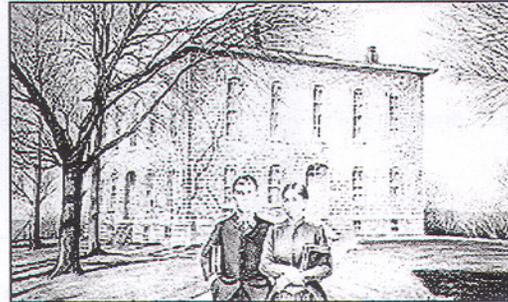
- [The History Channel](#)
- [Join L.H.S.](#)

Quick Fact

Lecompton was founded in 1854 on a 640-acre Wyandotte Indian land claim.

[more...](#)

This building was started with an appropriation of \$50,000 from the United States Congress. It was completed to the bottom of the first floor windows when the United States House of Representatives defeated the Lecompton Constitution by only eight votes. The followed passage of the Lecompton Constitution in the U.S. Senate and President James Buchanan encouraging its adoption. This meant that Kansas failed to enter the Union as a slave state with Lecompton as its capital.



By early 1857, it was evident that Lecompton was not going to become the Kansas Capital and as the money had been spent, work on the capital ceased. At that time, the foundation for three wings had been laid, the center section had been completed up to the top of the first floor windows, and all the materials needed to complete the section, including four pillars, were laying on the ground.



It was in this shell that the Lecompton people attempted to stop James Lane from destroying the town in 1856. With the help of Camp Sackett Cavalry, they succeeded in stopping his assault. Lane was attempting to rescue the "to be" Governor, Charles Robinson from jail, as he had recently been tried for treason. He was acquitted, but was being held

while certain legal formalities were completed.

It was also from here that the 13 stone masons who were working on the building picked up their guns and headed south on the Lecompton road to meet Col. Shombre and Captain Walker, in their projected attack on Lecompton. This was to be known as the Battle of Fort Titus.



The university started in the Rowena Hotel, which was a three story stone structure built for the legislators to live in while in session.

The building was completed in 1882. It had a self-supporting roof, architecturally unique in the area at that time. The building was dedicated June 21, 1882. It was at this college that D. J. Eisenhower and Ida Stover met and decided to marry. They later became the parents of Dwight D. Eisenhower, who was our 34 th president.



The building presently contains three floors of artifacts which include information from Pre Civil War Kansas through the Lane University period.

To schedule a guided tour of the Territorial Capital Museum / Lane University please call (785) 887-6285.

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[more...](#)

- [Plays](#)
- [Prelude to Civil War](#)
- [Bleeding Kansas](#)
- [Triangle of Mistrust](#)
- [Kansas Territory](#)
- [Other Information](#)
- [Reviews](#)
- [Scheduled Performances](#)
- [Scheduling Information](#)

The Lecompton Reenactors is a volunteer group into a love affair with making Kansas Territorial history come alive. Performances are scheduled irregularly, approximately every one to two months.

From our privileged vantage point in this enlightened era, no logical conclusion can be reached other than that slavery is an almost unspeakable evil. Slavery is our worst national sin, surpassing even our internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II and our refusal to accept as political refugees the European Jews fleeing Hitler in the late 1930s. To fully understand where we as a people have in order that we may always more carefully choose our future paths, [Prelude to Civil War](#), [Bleeding Kansas](#) and [Kansas Territory](#) attempt to explain the issues which so divided the settlers of Kansas Territory and shortly thereafter led our nation to its Civil War. Slavery had been a way of life accepted with public support in the first eighty years of our nation and for at least the two preceding centuries in the American colonies. The Federal Congress was nearly equally divided on the issue. The President and his administration were controlled by the Democratic Party, which was an uneasy coalition dependent upon the Southern states to be able to remain in power.

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CIVIL WAR HISTORY HISTORIC LECOMPTON TERRITORIAL CAPITAL FESTIVAL

2002 Lecompton Territorial Day Friday, June 28-Saturday, June 29th

FRIDAY, JUNE 25TH

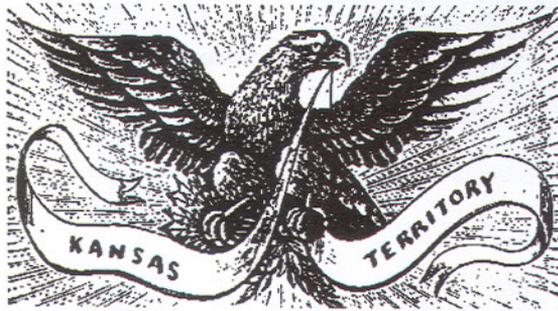
- 6:00 - 9:00 p.m. Carnival and Games-(Family night) Brenda Hastert (887-6182)
6:30 - 7:30 p.m. Registration for Turtle & Frog race--Scavenger Hunt & Bicycle Race
6:30 p.m. Softball Tournament-Brenda Bohannan (887-6788)
7:00 p.m. Cake Walk-Sponsored by the YF-Tickets \$.50. Cake donations are wellcome, call
Brenda Hastert (887-6182)
9:15 - 11:00 p.m. Teen Street Dance-Yvonne Tunstall (887-8282)

SATURDAY, JUNE 29TH

- 7:00 - 10:00 a.m. Pancake feed-Eddie Smith
8:00 a.m. Horseshoe Tournament-Bob Christman (887-6720)
8:30 a.m. Softball Tournament-Brenda Bohannan (887-6788)
9:00 a.m. Pioneer Skills Living History and Demostration (887-6275)
9:00 a.m. Territorial Capital Museum and Constitution Hall (Open)
10:00 a.m. Parade Line Up - Lecompton Elementary School, Chair. Mike (887-6728)
10:30 a.m. Judging Parade - Only Decorated Entries will be judged
11:00 a.m. Carnival and Games - Brenda Hastert (887-6182)
11:00 - 12:30 p.m Register for Bike Race (Preschool-5th grade) Penny Bahret (887-6728)
11:00 - 12:30 p.m. Register for Scavenger Hunt (6th-12th) Kathy Howard (887-6324)
11:30 a.m. Lecompton Methodist Church Dinner-Marlene Hackathorn (887-6268)
1:00 p.m. Bike Race Begins: In front of park (Ages 1 year to 5th grade) Must wear helmet and
provide your own bicycle
2:00 p.m. "Kansas Territory World Premier" 14 character play written by Howard Duncan will be
held at Lane University - (887-6275)
3:00 p.m. Historical Scavenger Hunt (6th to 12th grade-prizes will be awarded)
4:00 p.m. Historic piano Recital & Jamboree-Lecompton Methodist Church (887-6073)
5:30 p.m. New Horizon Tae Kwon Do Demonstration-Susan Clemon (887-3942)
6:00 p.m. Ice Cream Social - City Park - Bob Morris (887-6458)
6:00 p.m. Gospel Band - City Park
8:00 p.m. Announcement of Winners from Days Events / Lawn & Garden Award
9:00 - 12:00 Evening Concert - "Green Worm" (887-6283)

Kansas Territory

A Play by J. Howard Duncan



Performed by the
Lecompton Reenactors

A volunteer amateur group into a love affair with making Kansas Territorial history come alive for entertainment and education.

The cast of characters reveals the depth and diversity of personalities and philosophies which gestated the American Civil War during the years of 1854 to 1861:

Ely Moore, Jr., - A very early settler and supporter of the Pro-Slavery government. [] United States Senator David Atchison - Leader of the Missouri forces which attacked the abolitionist community of Lawrence. [] Dr. Charles Robinson - A salaried soldier of freedom who would later become our first state Governor. [] Dr. J. H. Pelot - An educated Southerner with a good sense of fair play. [] Harriett Beecher Stowe - Author of the great propaganda piece *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. [] Reverend Thomas Johnson - A man of the cloth who profits by his service to God. [] Clarina I. H. Nichols - A crusading woman who would take us beyond slavery to full and equal rights for women. [] Mark Delahay - A metamorphic politician looking for a ride on Abraham Lincoln's coat tails. [] Lieutenant J.E.B. Stuart - A regular army officer thrown between to keep the two sides apart. [] Matilda Barber - The very young widow of the first martyr of Bleeding Kansas. [] Captain Sam Walker - A key fighter helping Kansas to become a free state. [] Sheriff Samuel Jones - Sheriff and dirty deed doer for the Pro-Slavery interests. [] Frederick Douglass - A former slave who has become an eloquent spokesman for freedom. [] John Brown, Sr. - A cruelly insane man fighting for a good and great cause.

SEE KANSAS TERRITORY
WITH FREE ADMISSION AS PART OF LECOMPTON'S
TERRITORIAL DAY

2:00 P.M. SATURDAY 29 JUNE 2002

LANE AUDITORIUM
TERRITORIAL CAPITAL MUSEUM

TERRITORIAL CAPITAL MUSEUM

We have received the following items for display in our Museum, donated or loaned by those who are interested in our society and museum to preserve the history of our Historic town of Lecompton.

1. Picture of Emma Hogg and sons, John, Thomas & Harley
Booklet-To The Stars-Kansas Centennail Issue-April & May, 1954-by Iona Spencer
2. Framed picture of Lane-by Maxine Dark
3. Picture of the members of the Old Stull Church-by Pearl Schneider
4. Four posters-by Perry-Lecompton Students
5. Kansas Democratic Party 2002 Directory. Story about first Democratic headquarters-by Tim Rues
6. Board out of Dr. Chambers home that came from the J. W. Kreider lumber yard-by Roy Paslay
7. Snow Shovel & Weed Sickle cutter found under Dorothy Shaner's Antique store.
Camera case for Camera in Home Room previously given by Martin Long
8. Two books-Tragic Story of Americans
 - a. Greatest Disaster 1913
 - b. Bobbs Merrill First Reeder, 1935
 1. Old paper money \$2.00 bill, April 19, 1861
 2. 10 cent bill, Oct. 1861
 3. 50 cent bill Sept. 1, 1862
 Book-Harvey Vonore "The Making of a Minister by author Horace Herr-by Art & Freda LaDuke
9. Seth Thomas Antique Mantel Clock-Memorial for Lavina Hanna

*****Please Clip and Mail With YourCheck*****

LECOMPTON ALUMNI BANQUET

Saturday, June 15, 2002

Any one who attended High or Grade schools in Lecompton are welcomed. Reservations must be in by June 8. Meals are \$15.00 per person. Please send your reservations to Lecompton Alumni Banquet, P. O. Box 63, Lecompton, Ks. 66050. Visitation from 5 to 6:00 p.m. Meal served at 6:00 p.m.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Life members:

- Sandra Nichols (French)
- Charles L. Bloss and wife
- Beth Bloss (Meinhardt)
- Vincent Tyndall
- John Newlin
- Charles W. Damm
- Hortense "Tensie" Oldfather (Casady)

OBITUARIES

For members and previous members of the Lecompton Historical Society

Strahan, Myrtle Evelyn, 94, of Topeka, died Sat. Feb. 16, 2002.

She was born March 13, 1907, near Alma in Wabaunsee County the daughter of Charles Frederick and Lida Ann Fix Home. Her mother Lida Fix and her aunt Laura Fix attended the Lane University.

She was a member of the First Congregational Church of Topeka and a member of the Lecompton

THE LECOMPTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Lecompton, Kansas 66050, is a non-profit corporation for the preservation of historical sites. We are eager for continued membership and new members.

Dues are \$5.00 per year for individual membership and \$7.00 for a couple's membership. The dues are from December to December. Life membership is \$50 per individual, contributions are tax deductible. Checks should be made payable to the Lecompton Historical Society, and mailed to Georgia Trammel, Chairman, 11 N. 2064 Rd, Lecompton, KS 66050

- () \$5.00 Annual Individual Membership
- () \$7.00 Annual Couple's Membership
- () \$50.00 Individual Life or Memorial Membership
- () Other Contribution \$ _____

NAME _____ Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

PLEASE NOTIFY US OF ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS

It costs the Lecompton Historical Society .50 cents for a returned change of address

Historical Society.

She married William Huffman Strahan on Aug. 21, 1937, in Salina. He died Nov. 29, 1995.

Survivors include two daughters, Patricia Jill Floyd, Topeka, and Judy Kay Hardzinski, Aurora, Colo.; and a granddaughter.

She was cremated.

Daniels, Marjorie J., 75, Lawrence, died Tues., April 16, 2002.

She was born Dec. 13, 1926, in Lecompton, the daughter of Howard W. and Sarah Morris Sanford. She graduated from Lecompton High School in 1944. She was a member of the Central United Methodist Church in Lawrence and Lecompton Historical Society.

She married Clarence E. Daniels on Oct. 27, 1951, in Lawrence. He survives.

Survivors include a son, Mark Daniels, Stillwell, two daughters, Linda Bolton, Lawrence and Tina Sinclair, Basehor; two sisters, Mary Sanford and Dorothy Daniels, both of Lawrence, a brother, Earl Sanford, Lecompton; and six grandsons.

She was buried in Maple Grove Cemetery west of Lecompton.

DiPietra, Margaret "Mitzi", 62, Meriden, died Mon. April 29, 2002.

She was born July 22, 1939, in Topeka the daughter of Vernon and Lois Myers Hayes. Her father Vernon Hayes was a teacher and coach at Lecompton High School in the 1940s.

She was a member of Rolling Hills Christian Church and Lecompton Historical Society.

She married John DiPietra Oct. 19, 1985, in Wichita. He survives.

Other survivors include two sons, Brad Richards and David Richards, both of Tulsa, Okla.; and a sister, Janet Hickey, San Diego.

Burial in Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka.

Stember, Myrtle E., 97, Big Springs, died Thursday May 9, 2002.

She was born May 3, 1905, near Dover, the daughter of Mark and Lillie May Winsor Sage. She moved to Big Springs in 1986 & to Topeka in 1999.

Myrtle was a charter member of First Southern Baptist Church in Oskaloosa. She attended Big Springs United Methodist church and was active in United Methodist Women. She was a member of the Lecompton Historical Society.

She married Madison Walter in 1923. The marriage ended in 1929. She then married Kelly Keeton in 1939 in Topeka. He died Nov. 1, 1962. She married Frank Stember on Nov. 30, 1970. He died Feb. 6, 1984.

Survivors include two son, Melvin Walter, Big Springs, and Jim Stember, Keene; four daughters, Bonnie Daniels, Ogden, Utah; Vesta McKenzie, Rossville; Mabel Morand, Boise, Idaho; Juanita Lister, Maple Hill and several grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great grandchildren.

Burial in East View Cemetery at Big Springs.

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