

N.H.L.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

STATE: Kansas
COUNTY: Douglas
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Lecompton Constitution Hall

AND/OR HISTORIC: Lecompton Constitution Hall

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: West side of Elmore, between Woodson and Third Streets

CITY OR TOWN: Lecompton

STATE: Kansas

COUNTY: Douglas

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Meeting Hall</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
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4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Rebekah Lodge #698, c/o Miss Mary Nelle Lasswell

STREET AND NUMBER: (no street address)

CITY OR TOWN: Lecompton

STATE: Kansas

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Register of Deeds

STREET AND NUMBER: Douglas County Courthouse

CITY OR TOWN: Lawrence

STATE: Kansas

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings (designated other site considered); National Register

DATE OF SURVEY: 1961; 1971

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Historic Sites Survey; National Register; Kansas State Historical Society

STREET AND NUMBER: 1100 L St. NW (HSS and NR); 120 West 10th St. (KSHS)

CITY OR TOWN: Washington / Topeka

STATE: D.C. / Kansas

STATE: _____

COUNTY: _____

ENTRY NUMBER: _____

DATE: _____

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)
 Pre-Columbian; 16th Century; 18th Century; 20th Century
 15th Century; 17th Century; 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) Oct. 19, 1857; Dec. 7, 1857; Jan. 4, 1858

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The tragic episode in our nation's history known as "bleeding Kansas" is illustrated by a simple white frame building known as the Lecompton Constitution Hall, the only remaining building of the several where opposing drafts of the first Kansas Constitution were approved. The constitutional debate in Kansas was the political aspect of a bloody struggle to test the divisive Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854. Since the act permitted Kansans to determine for themselves if their Territory were to become a free or slave State, a great influx of outsiders of opposing sympathies swelled the population in the race to take the State by popular demand. Constitutions were approved in mass assemblies at Topeka, Lecompton, Lawrence, and Wyandotte. The Lecompton Constitution of 1856, a pro-slavery document supported by President Buchanan but rejected by Congress, served to inflame the growing sectional dispute which was shortly to burst out in Civil War.

History

From August 1855 to January 1861, Lecompton was the territorial capital of Kansas and also the headquarters of proslavery elements in the territory.

Constitution Hall, as it became later known, was the meeting place for the second territorial legislature which met from January 12 to February 20, 1857.

In late 1857 a special election was held to choose delegates for a constitutional convention. Charging that the election was rigged to give proslavery supporters a disproportionate share of the delegates, free-State supporters refused to participate. As a result, all 60 members chosen for the convention were proslavery in their beliefs. The "elected" delegates met briefly, on September 7, 1857, and then adjourned, stating that the members needed time to gather and digest information. Free-State forces believed their real reason for adjournment was to await the outcome of the October election for the territorial legislature.

Proslavery advocates suffered a setback when the election's results demonstrated what the majority of Kansans desired by giving a victory to the free-State sympathizers.

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Kansas	
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(Number all entries)

8. Significance: (1) Lecompton Constitution Hall

Seizing a last opportunity to make Kansas a slave state, delegates to the Lecompton convention reconvened on October 19, 1857 at Constitution Hall. Before voting on any document a resolution was passed which informed delegates they could not do so unless they agreed to make Kansas a slave state. The assembled constitution was placed before the territorial electorate with a choice to either vote for a "Constitution with Slavery" or a "Constitution with no Slavery." The latter choice, however, meant only that no more slaves could be brought into Kansas; those already present and their descendants would remain as slaves. Whichever way the choice was made, a protection of existing rights to slave property would be maintained by the constitution.

In Washington President Buchanan urged Congress to accept the Lecompton Constitution while senators such as Stephen Douglas led the fight against ratification. Passage of the document would have seen Kansas admitted as a slave state and debate over it symbolized the growing sectional conflict in the country. In August 1858 the people of Kansas rejected the constitution nearly 6-1 in a proposition to vote for or against it.

The third territorial legislature, dominated by free-Staters, met in Lecompton December 7, 1857, and again January 4, 1858, in special session. Once domination of the legislature by Free-Staters was assured, meeting at Lecompton became a mere formality since it was required by law. Instead, legislators would shortly adjourn to Lawrence where general accommodations were in greater supply.

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins
	(Check One)			(Check One)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

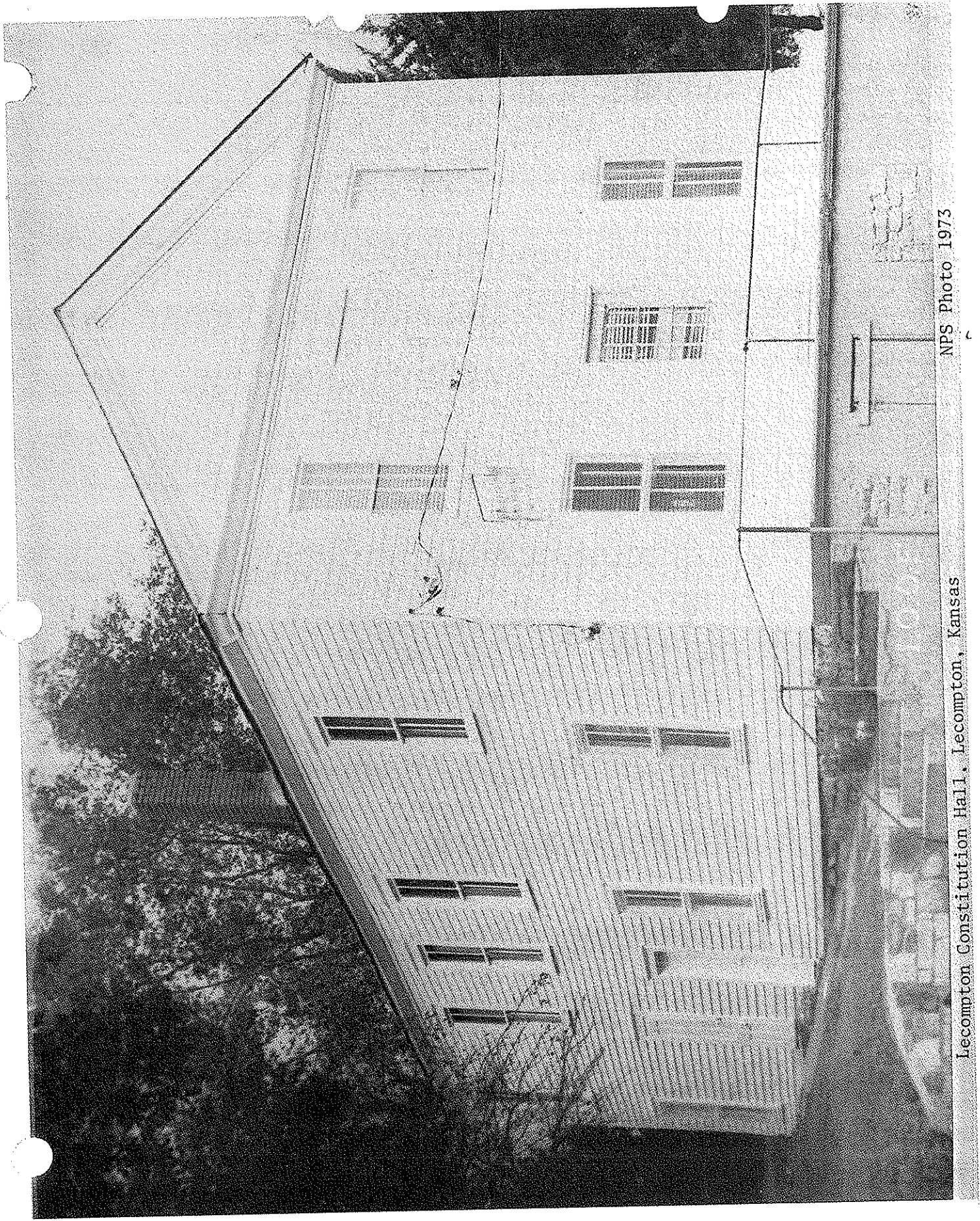
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Lecompton Constitution Hall is a simple rectangular, two-story white frame building with a gabled roof, pediment and stone foundation. Since the terrain slopes to the front of the building, an uncovered porch raised on stone piers with straight stone stairs to the left, provides entry to the building. The front door is glazed with 12 lights. The windows are plain trimmed with double-hung sash two lights over two.

The plans of both floors are basically the same--a large meeting room at the front and two smaller rooms side-by-side at the rear. The second floor is reached by an enclosed straight stairway within the left rear room which is entered from both the meeting room and the outside. There is an inside chimney against the south wall and another that runs down the south wall of the right rear rooms.

The hall is used for lodge meetings, public activities and as a polling place during elections. There has been some minor remodeling inside but the outward appearance is basically unchanged from the historic period. The Odd Fellows Lodge acquired the hall in 1894, and ownership was vested in the local Rebekah Lodge after World War II. The building is privately owned and open to the public by prearrangement.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



Lecompton Constitution Hall, Lecompton, Kansas

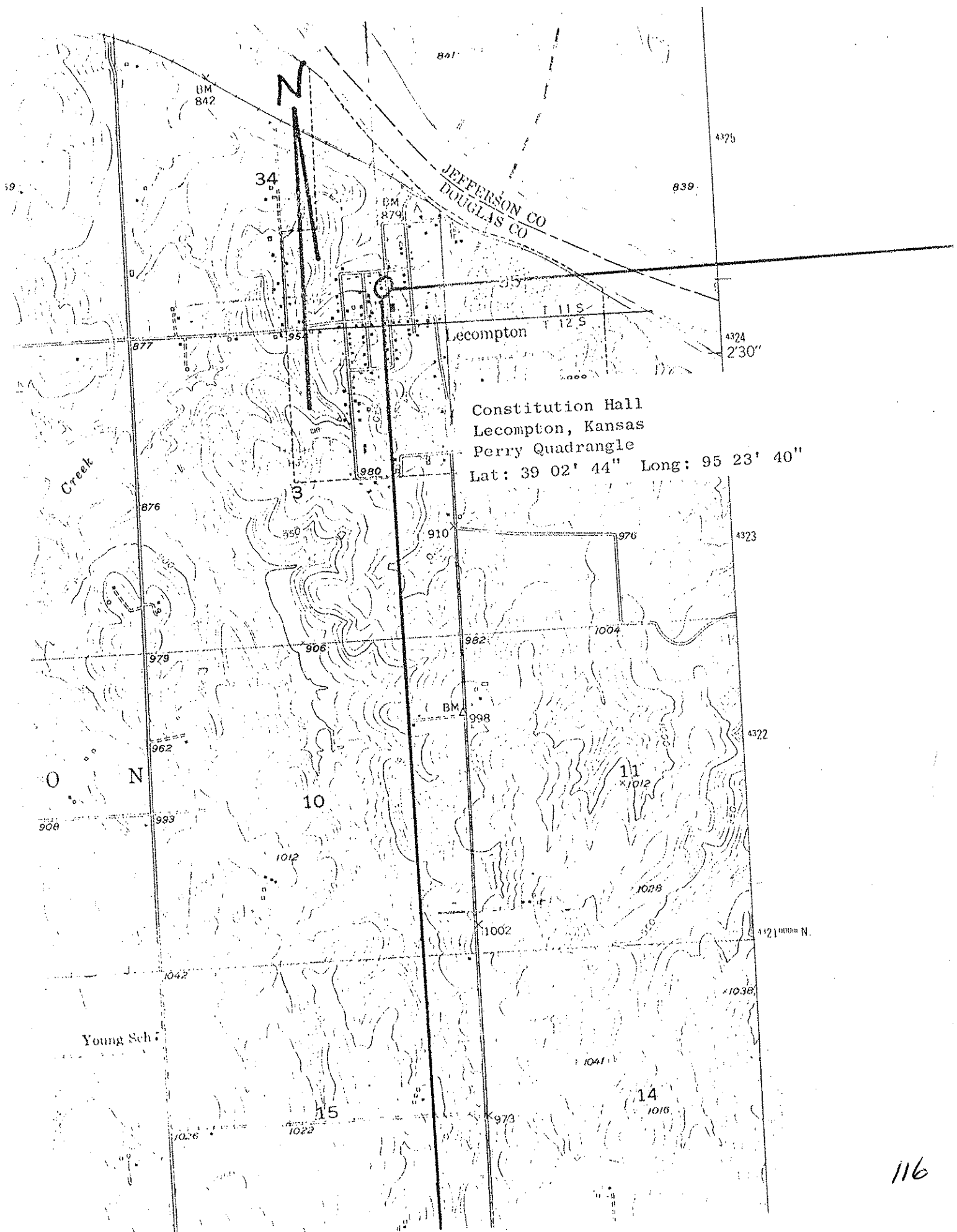
NPS Photo 1973

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE <i>(Assigned by NPS)</i>
Lecompton Constitution Hall	Lecompton Constitution Hall.	
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Kansas	Douglas	Lecompton
STREET AND NUMBER		
West side of Elmore, between Woodson and Third Streets		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
National Park Service, Benjamin Levy	10-10-73	Historic and Architectural Surveys
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

Front left corner, looking northwest

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Constitution Hall
Lecompton, Kansas
Perry Quadrangle
Lat: 39 02' 44" Long: 95 23' 40"

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Kansas	
COUNTY Douglas	
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1. NAME	
COMMON:	Lecompton Constitution Hall
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Lecompton Constitution Hall

2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: West side of Elmore, between Woodson and Third Streets			
CITY OR TOWN: Lecompton			
STATE: Kansas	CODE 66050	COUNTY: Douglas	CODE

3. MAP REFERENCE	
SOURCE:	U.S.G. S. 7.5 Minute Series, Perry Quadrangle
SCALE:	1:24000
DATE:	1970

4. REQUIREMENTS
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Channing, Edward, A History of the United States, v.6 (New York, Macmillan), 1937.
History of the State of Kansas, v.1 (Chicago, A. T. Andreas), 1883.
 Johannsen, Robert W., "The Lecompton Constitutional Convention: An Analysis of its Membership," Kansas Historical Quarterly, v.23, no. 3, Autumn, 1957.
 Western, Joe, "Lecompton Gussed Wrong on Slave Issue--and Died," Topeka State Journal, January 16, 1954.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LONGITUDE			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees		Minutes	Seconds	
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	39 02 44	95 23 40
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"		
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"		
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"		

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1 acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Paul Ghioto, research assistant and Benjamin Levy, Senior Historian

ORGANIZATION Division of Historic and Architectural Surveys, National Park Service DATE 11-15-73

STREET AND NUMBER: 1100 L Street NW

CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE D.C. CODE

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

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

 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

Kansas	
COUNTY Douglas	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

6. Survey of Historic Sites and Structures in Kansas (State)
1957

Kansas State Historical Society
120 West 10th St.
Topeka, Kansas 66612 Code: 20

Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration
1939 Federal

Records destroyed. A guide book, Kansas, was published in 1939.