

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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

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

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		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:	
STATE Kansas	CODE	COUNTY: Douglas	CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <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	Public Acquisition: <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>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Rebekah Lodge #698, c/o Miss Mary Nelle Lasswell	STATE: Kansas
STREET AND NUMBER: (no street address)	
CITY OR TOWN: Lecompton	

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Register of Deeds	STATE: Kansas
STREET AND NUMBER: Douglas County Courthouse	
CITY OR TOWN: Lawrence	

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings (designated other site considered); National Register	STATE: D.C. / Kansas
DATE OF SURVEY: 1961; 1971 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local	
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	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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COUNTY:
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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	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(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

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

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

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

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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 _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Kansas	
COUNTY Douglas	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(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.