

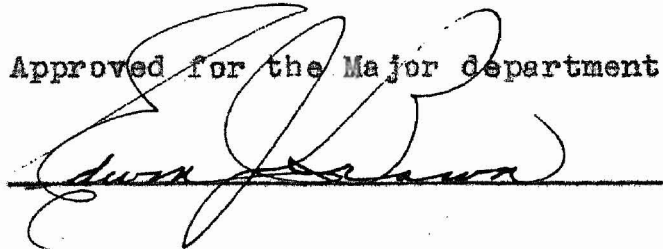
AN HISTORICAL STUDY OF A CENTURY OF THE  
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF KANSAS ACADEMIES  
(1835-1935)

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TEACHERS COLLEGE OF EMPORIA IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF  
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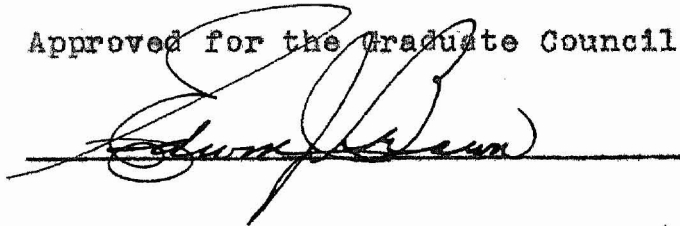
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## PREFACE

In the very nature of this research are imbedded certain problems of delimitation which necessitate a certain marking of its bounds. The character of these limits are such as could not be clarified in the study's short statement of title.

The study does not presume to be so exhaustively thorough as to include every short-lived attempt to found a private secondary school in Kansas, but does include a large and very nearly complete list of those considered in the light of comparative information to be historically important in the growth of education in the state.

Emphasis is given to those academies and secondary schools of academy-like organization whose historical development seems to overshadow in importance that of their contemporaries. This emphasis is evidenced in each case by the additional space in the manuscript allotted to particular schools. An example of this is the comparative historical significance of the invasion of central Kansas by the German Mennonites from Russia and their schools, and the more prosaic influx of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois settlers with their mushroom growth of academies founded according to their own ideas, jointly and severally. The writer, in



undertaking to evaluate these situations, has striven for reliable and valid unbiased statements of historical facts and nothing else.

The study further undertakes to include those schools of secondary level which at some time or another were under the supervision or protection, directly or indirectly, of a religious denomination. The churches of the past in Kansas practically assumed the function of secondary education, and in certain denominations, particularly the Roman Catholic, and to a much lesser degree the Lutheran, this continues to the present time. It is true that the study embraces some few academies which were unattached, but their inclusion is on the grounds of their purely academic nature or historical value. In this connection, it is necessary to call attention to the fact that several of the Catholic high schools have been included. The obvious reason is that they have a very definite religious connection and are private in nature. Even though these Catholic schools are distinctly modern, on a par with the public high school and junior college, they in general possess much present historical value, and those which have been included are such as have, because of their institutional history or location, characteristic values felt to be pertinent to this study.

Another matter of much concern in the delimitation of an academy's historical significance to this study was determining when a school was or was not an academy. The schools obviously patterned after the old English and New England academies took on various names in Kansas. They were called colleges, seminaries, institutes, normals (in some instances), training schools, etc., and in some cases universities. In many cases the academies were attached to colleges or grew into colleges and their whole story, including some information about the institution to which they were attached, had to be included to get the academy's part of it. In other instances grade or parochial schools or grade academies grew into full fledged academies.

Those schools of secondary level of a very special nature are not included in this study. Examples of these being training schools for nurses, novitiates, monasteries, normal schools, (with the exception of those included for some other reason, consistent with the study, than that they were normal schools), Bible schools, mission schools, (social settlement, etc.) Also such schools as had an existence of only a few months, and at that, mostly "on paper", are left out entirely.

It remains then but to undertake some central statement reciprocating the limiting factors in this paper

as adumbrated in the foregoing paragraphs. Perhaps a few short statements will do it, with their exceptions, of course:

The people of Kansas from earliest pioneer days established secondary schools generally but not always called academies. These schools were really the direct predecessors of our modern high schools of the state. These academies were administered and supported principally through church organizations. An examination of the essential historical facts concerning a large part of these schools is the theme of this study.

The writer pauses a moment in conclusion to recall not only the much appreciated suggestions but also the deep interest in the subject of this research of the late Willis H. Carothers, formerly of the faculty of the Department of Education, at Teachers College, Emporia. Acknowledgement of the valuable assistance of Dr. Edwin J. Brown in editing the chapters of this manuscript is gratefully given.

Virgil E. Hurt  
Emporia, Kansas  
April 10, 1935

## CHAPTER I

### ALLEN COUNTY

The Geneva Academy: This academy was founded in 1866<sup>1</sup> at Geneva, Kansas, and its last report made to the United States Commissioner of Education was in 1879.<sup>2</sup>

It had been the intention of the founders of the Geneva Colony to establish a large non-sectarian college and academy. For financial and other reasons, the college was never organized, nor were any buildings to house it constructed. The Geneva Academy was the out-growth of the original plan. The colony of settlers procured notes and cash on a subscription basis in the amount of \$2000.00 and the town company of Geneva, a common form of early Kansas town organization, donated twenty-six acres of Geneva town lots. In 1866, an academy board having been chosen, they purchased a building at the time being used for hotel purposes, and employed one David Smith to head the institution.<sup>3</sup> Beginning with 1874, in addition to the usual academic subjects, drawing

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<sup>1</sup> C. F. Scott, History of Allen-Woodson Counties (Iola: Iola Register, 1901), p. 71.

<sup>2</sup> Report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1880 (Washington: Government Publishing Office, 1881), p. 530.

<sup>3</sup> C. F. Scott, loc. cit.:

and music were taught.<sup>4</sup> The enrollment and number of teachers for various years as reported by the United States Commissioner of Education, are: 1874, one hundred students, two instructors;<sup>5</sup> 1876, no report; 1877, twenty-five students, two teachers;<sup>6</sup> 1879, fifteen students, one instructor.<sup>7</sup> In 1867, the college erected a two-story school building<sup>8</sup> paying for it with what cash and notes the academy board then held and an equity involving the hotel building and eighty acres of town lots.<sup>9</sup> The functions of the academy, after 1879, were taken over by the public school system. Mr. W. J. Bradley who now resides at Neosho Falls, Kansas, was the last chairman of the Board of Managers of Geneva Academy.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1878 (Washington: Government Publishing Office, 1879), p. 411.

<sup>5</sup> Loc. cit.

<sup>6</sup> Report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1874 (Washington: Government Publishing Office, 1875), p. 127.

<sup>7</sup> Report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1880, Loc. cit.

<sup>8</sup> C. F. Scott, Iola, Kansas, Personal Letter, Dec. 18, 1935.

<sup>9</sup> Loc. cit.

<sup>10</sup> Leslie T. Smith, Geneva, Kansas, Personal Letter, Dec. 1, 1935.

## CHAPTER II

### ATCHISON COUNTY

Midland College: This school and its academy were founded September 15, 1887 at Atchison, Kansas under the auspices of the local United Lutheran Church.<sup>1</sup> The college was under the special care and patronage of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, but was not a strictly sectarian institution. It was designed to be distinctly Christian. In 1895, a Theological Seminary Department was added and called "Western Theological Seminary."<sup>2</sup> The early curriculum of the school consisted of what the faculty chose to call "mental and moral sciences": English Literature, history, Greek, Latin, mathematics, natural science, German, French, elocution, and art.<sup>3</sup> The academy department connected with this college in 1888 enrolled forty students and employed six instructors.<sup>4</sup> In 1918 the property of the college con-

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<sup>1</sup> Report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1888-1889 (Washington: Government Publishing Office, 1890), pp. 1108-1109.

<sup>2</sup> Midland College Bulletin, Vol. XVI (No. 6, Atchison: April 1, 1918), p. 10.

<sup>3</sup> Ninth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1893-1894 (Topeka: Hamilton Printing Company, 1895), p. 177.

<sup>4</sup> Report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1888-1889, loc. cit.

sisted of five buildings and a twenty-five acre campus valued at \$175,000.<sup>5</sup> Contributory support of the college came through tuition and in 1893 students in the academy paid \$30 per year while those in the college paid \$40 per year.<sup>6</sup> Part of the operation expenses of the schools were met by a small endowment which had, in 1918, reached the amount of \$90,000.<sup>7</sup> At the time of the organization of the college and its academy, the city of Atchison gave \$50,000 in cash, thirty acres of land, a half interest in the sale of five hundred acres of land, and promised two hundred students for the first year.<sup>8</sup> The whole school plant was purchased in 1919 by St. Benedict's College and is conducted as "Maur Hill School for Boys".<sup>9</sup>

Mount Saint Scholastica: This school was founded at Atchison, Kansas in 1863.<sup>10</sup> This academy was founded by

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<sup>5</sup> Midland College Bulletin, loc. cit.

<sup>6</sup> Ninth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1893-1894, loc. cit.

<sup>7</sup> Midland College Bulletin, loc. cit.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., p. 9.

<sup>9</sup> R. J. Hollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas 1836-1932 (St. Meinrad, Indiana: The Abbey Press, 1933), p. 52.

<sup>10</sup> Thirteenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1901-1902 (Topeka: State Printing Office, 1903), pp. 93-102.

the Catholic Order of the Benedictine Sisters, whose mother-house at that time, was at St. Cloud, Minnesota, for the purpose of educating girls.<sup>11</sup> "In the beginning the curriculum of studies at Mount Saint Scholastica was comprised of various branches required for liberal education."<sup>12</sup> These include primary, preparatory, and academy departments. In 1877, the present location of the academy was purchased.<sup>13</sup> In 1889 a new academy building was erected and in 1900 a new convent and chapel were erected. In 1923 Junior College work was added to the curriculum. At the present time Mount Saint Scholastica offers senior college work which is fully accredited by the State Board of Education and the University of Kansas.<sup>14</sup> As in most Catholic convent schools, a uniform is required of the students. This consists of a one-piece dress, plain black wool material, with a high neck, sleeves reaching to the wrist, and skirt not too short.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Thirteenth Biennial Report, loc. cit.

<sup>12</sup> R. J. Bollig, op. cit., p. 42.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., p. 50.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., pp. 51-53.

<sup>15</sup> Mount Saint Scholastica's Academy (Atchison: catalog number, 1922), p. 11.



In 1928 Mount Saint Scholastica had seven buildings and a thirty-eight acre campus.<sup>16</sup> This school preserves the finest traditions of the ancient Benedictine Order in holding up as a constant aim that "education embraces not only intellectual training, but adds to it the development of the heart and soul".<sup>17</sup> The curriculum is thoroughly modern in every way and includes, of course, religious instruction.

Saint Benedict's College: St. Benedict's College is located at Atchison, Kansas and was founded by Father Augustine Lenke of the Benedictine Order on October 12, 1859.<sup>18</sup> The purpose of the college was to be the education of worthy priests and laymen.<sup>19</sup> The original plot of ground on which the college was established was donated by a Mr. Stringfellow of Atchison.<sup>20</sup> The curriculum in 1859 included Latin, English, arithmetic, geography, algebra, astronomy, and some grade school work. This shows that the early studies were of

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<sup>16</sup> William E. Connelley, History of Kansas, 11 (Chicago: American Historical Society, Inc., 1928), pp. 1080-1081.

<sup>17</sup> Mount Saint Scholastica's Academy, op. cit., p. 5.

<sup>18</sup> Thirteenth Biennial Report, op. cit., pp. 38-39.

<sup>19</sup> R. J. Bollig, op. cit., p. 44.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., pp. 43-44.

grade and secondary level rather than college as the name of the school indicates. This condition occurred in most of the early "colleges" which were really academies in their early years. From this early level of the academy type of curriculum, the school has developed to contain such modern subjects as are scattered among the following being offered: anatomy, astronomy, biology, botany, chemistry, economics, education, English, engineering, drawing, French, geology, German, Greek, history, Latin, library science, mathematics, music, philosophy, physical education, physics, religion, sociology, and Spanish.<sup>21</sup> The philosophy of the school in recent years stands half way between broad electivism and rigid conservatism in curriculum content. The schools are, the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the School of Theology, the Academy, and the Maur Hill School for Boys, which is a grade and junior high school department.<sup>22</sup> The campus of the college is on the hills overlooking the Missouri River.<sup>23</sup> The growth of the college is reflected in the building program. The first building, a two and a half

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<sup>21</sup> Thirteenth Biennial Report, loc. cit.

<sup>22</sup> R. J. Bollig, op. cit., p. 44.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid., pp. 43-44.

story brick structure, which was both the monastery and the college, was erected in 1861. Part of the expense of building this building was met with a gift to the college of \$12,000 by King Louis of Bavaria.<sup>24</sup> In 1865 the Abbey Church was erected. In 1878 a new monastery was built and then later enlarged in 1883. In 1919 St. Benedict's College purchased Midland College for the sum of \$41,000 and converted it into Maur Hill Boarding School for Boys. Since 1922 the college has erected a gymnasium and St. Joseph's Hall and a dormitory accomodating sixty boys. In 1927 work was started on a new group of buildings comprising an Abbey Chapel and a library.<sup>25</sup> The chief source of current income is tuition.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> R. J. Bollig, loc. cit.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid., pp. 39-40.

<sup>26</sup> Education of Worthy Priests and Laymen of St. Benedict's College (Atchison: Catalog Number, 1912), p. 5.

## CHAPTER III

### BARTON COUNTY

Central Normal College: This college was established in 1888.<sup>1</sup> It was a development of the independent type school, and seems to have done some preliminary work and may have conducted some classes in 1887. It followed closely the plan of the Fort Scott Normal School, in fact, all of its original instructors were graduates of the Fort Scott Normal School. The school was originally organized under the auspices of the Congregational Church of Great Bend, Kansas.<sup>2</sup> In 1897-1898, the curriculum which experienced the usual evolution from secondary to college-level, included physiology, history, mathematics, natural science, economics, pedagogy, English, Greek, Latin, business college department, German, and music.<sup>3</sup> Apparently, the school did not lack for enrollment. In 1888 the enrollment was two hundred eighty-four, in 1889 it grew to three hundred fifty-one,<sup>4</sup> and dwindled

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<sup>1</sup> Eleventh Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1897-1898 (Topeka: State Printing Office, 1898), p. 98.

<sup>2</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas (Topeka: Press of Hamilton Printing Co., 1893), p. 79.

<sup>3</sup> Eleventh Biennial Report, loc. cit.

<sup>4</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas, loc. cit.

to two hundred ninety-six in 1897 with a faculty of sixteen.<sup>5</sup> The campus of fifteen acres and the various buildings were valued at \$25,000 at the time of organization.<sup>6</sup> In 1898, the buildings and grounds were valued at \$26,000. The current source of income was through tuition and the amount of tuition was \$45.00 per year per student.<sup>7</sup> The school was discontinued on June 9, 1902.<sup>8</sup>

Immaculate Conception High School: Immaculate Conception High School was established on September 9, 1902 by the Catholic Order of The Dominican Sisters. When first established the school included elementary and high school courses for both boarding and day pupils. In 1928, the high school was fully accredited by the State Department of Education. The school is now conducted as a high school for novices and postulants. The buildings and grounds were purchased from the Central Normal College in 1902 and when the Immaculate Conception High School opened in September of that year it had an enrollment of twenty-eight which has increased to

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<sup>5</sup> Eleventh Biennial Report, loc. cit.

<sup>6</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas, loc. cit.

<sup>7</sup> Eleventh Biennial Report, loc. cit.

<sup>8</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas, op. cit.,  
p. 93.

around seventy in 1935.<sup>9</sup> This school continues in excellent standing educationally at Great Bend, the place of its founding.

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<sup>9</sup> R. J. Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas 1836-1932 (St. Meinrad, Indiana; The Abbey Press, 1933), pp. 92-93.

## CHAPTER IV

### BOURBON COUNTY

Fort Scott Normal College: This school was established in 1878 by Mr. I. C. Scott as a private enterprise.<sup>1</sup> This was the first and most important of the independent normal colleges in Kansas. All of these schools included the secondary level curriculum to some extent. The effect of the Fort Scott Normal College upon Kansas education, both through its graduates and its example, is an important chapter in early Kansas educational history. The courses in this school were so arranged that each year the student completed one of the minor courses and received a diploma. The total course of study required four years for completion.<sup>2</sup> Greek, Latin, metaphysics, higher mathematics, science, grammar, arithmetic, United States History, penmanship, algebra, bookkeeping and geography were some of the courses taught.<sup>3</sup> The entire expense of this school was met by charging tuition at the rate of \$1.00 per week.<sup>4</sup> In 1885, the property of this school had an estimated value

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<sup>1</sup> First and Second Biennial Report of State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1877-1878 (Topeka: Kansas Publishing House, 1881), pp. 329-330.

<sup>2</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas (Topeka: Press of Hamilton Printing Company, 1893), p. 77.

<sup>3</sup> First and Second Biennial Report, loc. cit.

<sup>4</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas, loc. cit.

of \$20,000.<sup>5</sup> In 1888 a new main building was erected.<sup>6</sup>

Notre Dame de Loudres Academy: This academy was established in 1901 at Fort Scott, Kansas,<sup>7</sup> and opened in September, 1902.<sup>8</sup> It was a Catholic school offering the usual courses of grade and high school level typical of the period and was conducted under the auspices of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Their motherhouse was in Wichita.<sup>9</sup> It was assisted by the church and by tuition. In 1901, the value of the buildings amounted to \$30,000. It was discontinued in 1908. The cause of discontinuance was lack of patronage.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Fifth Biennial Report of State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1885-1886 (Topeka: Kansas Publishing House, 1886), pp. 145-146.

<sup>6</sup> First and Second Biennial Report, loc. cit.

<sup>7</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas, op. cit.  
p. 99.

<sup>8</sup> R. J. Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas 1836-1932 (St. Meinrad, Indiana: The Abbey Press, 1933), p. 91.

<sup>9</sup> First and Second Biennial Report, op. cit., p. 91.

<sup>10</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas, op. cit.,  
p. 91.



## CHAPTER V

### BROWN COUNTY

Hiawatha Academy: This school, located at Hiawatha, Kansas, was a non-sectarian institution under the control of a board of trustees made up of citizens of Brown County, and was founded in 1887 and opened for the reception of students in September 11, 1888.<sup>1</sup> In 1902, the Hiawatha Academy Board amended its by-laws in such manner as to permit the school to come under the supervision of the American Baptist Educational Society who were instrumental in increasing the endowment of the school a very considerable amount with John D. Rockefeller as one of the substantial donors to the fund. Under the new arrangement, the school was designed to attain practical Christian objectives and embrace in the scope of its work the so-called secondary level of education.<sup>2</sup> The original endowment, amounting to \$20,000, was increased by popular subscription<sup>3</sup> and the good offices of the American Baptist Educational Society, when the school came under its

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<sup>1</sup> The Hiawatha Academy Record, Catalogue Vol. IX (Hiawatha: Hiawatha Academy, No. 1, 1915), pp. 6-10.

<sup>2</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas (Topeka: Press of Hamilton Printing Company, 1893), p. 87.

<sup>3</sup> The Hiawatha Academy Record, loc. cit.

supervision and control. The total amount of endowment reached finally the amount of \$60,000. The Honorable Edmund Needham Morrill, the president of the Board of Trustees and principal contributor to Hiawatha Academy was preeminently the father of the institution. He held the office of President of the Board of Trustees until 1909, the date of his death. The academy buildings were located on a beautiful ten-acre campus adjacent to the town of Hiawatha. The principal buildings consisted of three brick structures on the academy campus and comprising the main building with its classrooms and auditorium, Hoover Hall, a student dormitory, named after its donor, Mrs. Mahala Hoover, and the President's residence, an attractive building erected in 1908. All buildings were equipped with modern heating and plumbing.<sup>4</sup> In April, 1915, the Board of Trustees of the academy company held a special session to discuss the matter of closing the academy.<sup>5</sup> A voluntary dissolution of the company was ordered and the assets of the institution were divided so as to be in full accordance with the terms of various bequests made the institution by its benefactors. Ottawa University, of Ottawa, Kansas was given \$15,000 in cash in recognition of the moral obligation of Hiawatha Academy to the Baptist Edu-

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<sup>4</sup> The Hiawatha Academy Record, loc. cit.

<sup>5</sup> Frank N. Morrill, Hiawatha, Kansas, Personal Letter, November 15, 1934.

cational Society. All of the real estate and buildings belonging to the academy were turned over to School District No. 4 of Brown County, Kansas, upon condition that these assets and real estate be used forever for school purposes only. In the year of the school's closing, there were twelve instructors and about one hundred fifteen students. The courses offered were those typical of our modern high schools with the exception of some emphasis placed upon religious instruction.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> The Hiawatha Academy, loc. cit.

## CHAPTER VI

### BUTLER COUNTY

Brumbach Academy: This school, located at Eldorado, Kansas, was founded in 1895 by Mrs. Nora Brown Brumbach<sup>1</sup> in a building which is still standing and used for one of the city buildings.<sup>2</sup> The grades taught were from the eighth to the tenth inclusive and included college preparatory and commercial subjects. The school had the additional feature of operating the year around. William F. Benson, Frank Dodge and A. J. Helderman were among the principal boosters for the academy at its organization. The school opened with an original enrollment of eight students.<sup>3</sup> The school was non-sectarian and it is said that at one time, approximately half the teachers of Butler County were former students of this academy. The school was closed, according to Superintendent J. W. Murphy of the Augusta Public Schools, in 1900.

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<sup>1</sup> J. W. Murphy, Superintendent of Schools, Eldorado, Kansas, Personal Letter, 1928.

<sup>2</sup> Loc. cit.

<sup>3</sup> Philip Higdon, County Superintendent, Eldorado, Kansas, Personal Letter, November 28, 1934.

## CHAPTER VII

### CHEROKEE COUNTY

Lowell Polytechnic Institute: Lowell Polytechnic Institute, commonly known as Lowell Academy, opened its doors to students in 1892. It was founded by W. B. Morgan, a graduate of Earlham College, Indiana, and ninety-two members of the Spring River Quarterly Meeting of Friends, to correct the existing poor opportunities of the community for secondary education. The Lowell Education Aid Society was organized to foster the project of this new academy. The institution maintained a fully accredited four-year secondary curriculum, and the graduates of this school were admitted by diploma to the University of Kansas.<sup>1</sup> The buildings were erected from subscriptions of work, labor, materials and money by the people of the settlements. Running expenses were met by tuition charges of \$27.50 per year. Two buildings were originally erected whose valuation in 1901 was \$4,500.<sup>2</sup> The campus contained twenty acres.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> E. E. Stonecipher, "What the Friends Gave to Education in Kansas." The Gleaner (Pittsburg, Kansas: Kansas State Teachers College, 1934), Vol. VII, p. 19.

<sup>2</sup> Thirteenth Biennial Report of State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1901-1902 (Topeka: Topeka State Printer, 1902), pp. 96-98.

<sup>3</sup> Loc. cit.

This school was under the immediate supervision of the Grand River Quarterly Meeting of Friends who were closely associated, but not to be confused with, the Spring River Quarterly Meeting, the latter being under whose supervision Spring River Academy was founded. A joint board of directors of the two bodies administered Lowell Polytechnic Institute. The first principal of the school was Pliny E. Goddard, He had two assistants and all three were graduates of Earlham College, Indiana. Enrollment ran at first about one hundred, but gradually dwindled until the school closed in February, 1904.

Spring River Academy: "Quaker Valley", six miles west of Galena and six miles north of Baxter Springs, Kansas was the scene of the location of Spring River Academy, sometimes called "Stone Academy". This school was founded by the Society of Friends in 1879.<sup>4</sup> This branch of Quakers desired to provide better secondary education opportunities for the young people of their community.<sup>5</sup> The academy consisted of three departments--primary, intermediate, and academic. There was a continuous religious influence in all three departments of the school. This academy possessed one building valued at \$2,000 which was used for both church and school. The campus consisted of twenty acres.<sup>6</sup> The original

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid., pp. 93-102.

<sup>5</sup> "Lowell Academy History." The Gleaner, op. cit., p.3.

<sup>6</sup> Thirteenth Biennial Report, p. 94.

structure, used as an academy, was the meeting house with the loft remodeled to accommodate the literary study groups of the academy. There existed considerable discussion and self-education in the early group from which developed such leaders as Erasmus Haworth, later a geologist of importance at Kansas University, Cyrus W. Harvey, and others.<sup>7</sup> The efforts of this school were gradually absorbed by Lowell Academy, its friendly neighbor.

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid., pp. 93-102.

## CHAPTER VIII

### CLOUD COUNTY

Miltonvale Wesleyan College: The college was founded in 1909 by the Wesleyan Methodists of the middle-west who felt that they desired a school where their youth might receive an education under the influence of their own church.<sup>1</sup> The school consists of a four-year academy, two years of college, which has not as yet been accredited, and a three-year theological seminary course.<sup>2</sup> The courses of the school follow closely those outlined by the state department of education with the exception that Bible study is added throughout. The school started off at the time of its first opening with an enrollment of approximately one hundred in all of its departments. The chief inducement for the location of this school at Miltonvale came from the fact that the Tootle estate granted the school a generous gift of land for campus purposes and the town of Miltonvale contributed \$12,000 for the erection of a building. The women's missionary society of the Kansas Conference of Wesleyan Methodists in 1912 built what is called

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<sup>1</sup> Miltonvale College Bulletin Vol. XV, No. 3 (Miltonvale, Kansas 1930-1931), pp. 30-32.

<sup>2</sup> C. Floyd Hester, President Miltonvale College, Personal Letter, Dec. 22, 1934.



the Ladies' Hall or Abbott Hall at the cost of \$10,000 and gave it to the college. This later was supplemented by the purchase of a residence property adjacent to the campus and which is known as Hill Crest Cottage. Other than the sources of income derived from its church connection, Miltonvale College has received some private endowment funds and charges tuition to all students.<sup>3</sup> The College consists of these three buildings above mentioned and is located on a ten-acre campus<sup>4</sup> adjacent to the village of Miltonvale, which town is on the Superior, Nebraska branch of the Santa Fe Railroad, as well as a division of the Union Pacific. The rules or requirements as to conduct of students includes such regulations as elbow length dresses for girls, the forbidding of moving picture shows to all students, the prohibiting of football and other interscholastic games, and requiring boys and men to wear full-length trousers in all intramural athletics.

Nazareth Academy: The Nazareth Academy was founded in Concordia, Kansas in the fall of 1884 by the Catholic Sisters of St. Joseph of Rochester, New York. The Sisters came first to Newton, Kansas in 1883 and took charge of the

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<sup>3</sup> Miltonvale College Bulletin, op. cit., pp. 16-17

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 18.

local parochial school, but were sent on to Concordia in 1884 and took charge of Nazareth Academy which was chartered by the State of Kansas, October 21, 1884. The school included a primary department in which grade subjects were taught, and a four-year academy course typical of the high schools of the same period. They also gave a two-year commercial course.<sup>5</sup> The boarding school was moved to Salina in 1922 according to Bollig.<sup>6</sup> According to Sister Mary Cleophas, the new boarding school in Salina is now known as Marymount Academy. In 1906 normal training was added to the list of studies in the academy and in 1907 college courses were offered. The academy was maintained through tuition and boarding school fees paid by pupils, as well as by bequests and donations.<sup>7</sup> The academy property consists of buildings valued at \$15,000 and a forty-acre campus.

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<sup>5</sup> Sister Mary Cleophas, Personal Letter, January 31, 1935.

<sup>6</sup> When the Sisters of St. Joseph came to Concordia, the diocese of Leavenworth comprised the whole territory of Kansas and thus they were under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Leavenworth. When the Leavenworth Diocese was divided in 1887, Concordia was made the seat of a new diocese to which the Sisters then belonged.

(R. J. Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas 1836-1932. St. Meinrad, Indiana: The Abbey Press, 1933, p. 58.)

<sup>7</sup> Thirteenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: 1901-1902 (Topeka: State Printer, 1902) pp. 93-102.

## CHAPTER IX

### COFFEY COUNTY

Western Christian University: Four miles north of Burlington, Kansas, a settlement was formed and a town site laid out in February 1860 by a group of settlers from Ottumwa, Iowa. These people named their new town for the city of the same name from which they had emigrated.<sup>1</sup> The strongest church organization in the Ottumwa community was the Methodists 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 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

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<sup>1</sup> T. E. Osborn, Superintendent of Schools, Burlington, Kansas, Personal Letter, November 13, 1934.

Christian Convention and the new school was named Western Christian University. The Reverend J. M. Rankin was employed to operate the institution, and a curriculum including the ordinary secondary courses preparatory for college were taught rather ably until 1867.<sup>2</sup> The number of students varied around the one hundred twenty-five mark, and up until 1866 the organization handled the local grade school for District No. 2, Coffey County which aided somewhat an otherwise very meager income. Mr. Rankin left the school at the close of the school year of 1866 to become the head of the newly erected grade school and by the close of the school year of 1868, Mr. N. Dunshee was forced to close the school on account of its financial embarrassments.<sup>3</sup> The rivalry of two physicians, Dr. David Gwin and a Dr. Jenks resulted in a division within the Christian Church organization of the community which disagreement had as one of its outcomes, the sale of the college building on mortgage foreclosure. Dr. Gwin seems to have gained the upper hand in the argument and his board of trustees employed Mr. John McCrocker to open the school again. The building burned in August before the proposed opening in September and Western Christian University became but a memory in Coffey County.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> T. E. Osborn, loc. cit.

<sup>3</sup> Loc. cit.

<sup>4</sup> (Mrs.) H. H. Klock, Strawn, Kansas, Personal Letter, October 29, 1934.

In the fall of 1884, an attempt was launched to establish an institution of higher learning in Burlington, Coffey County. A Mr. J. V. Coombs of Illinois who came to Burlington in August of that year was the active promoter of the enterprise. Business men of the town subscribed to the erection of a building, and a foundation was started. The work was dropped when funds were exhausted. A bond issue, in aid of the project came to a vote June 18, 1885 and failed by three votes to carry in the election. This was the last attempt at founding such a school in Coffey County.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> T. E. Osborn, loc. cit.

## CHAPTER X

### COWLEY COUNTY

Saint John's College: This institution was founded in Winfield, Kansas in 1893 under the supervision of the local Synod of the Lutheran Church, but does not owe its origin to any action of that Synod.<sup>1</sup> St. John's College was built by one man, Mr. John Peter Baden, a merchant of Winfield, Kansas, who was born in Elsdorf, Hanover, Germany,<sup>2</sup> and who came to the United States in 1866 and became a citizen of this country. He bought the ground and built the school's first building called Baden Hall, at his own expense, having in mind an institution which would teach the succeeding generations of Americans of German ancestry in Kansas, the tenets of the Lutheran creed and prepare ministers for their profession. School was opened in the fall of 1893 in temporary quarters in town, but by March 1, 1894, Baden Hall was solemnly dedicated and the building formally occupied. The school had a great deal of trouble securing financial support up until May, 1911--almost going out of existence due

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<sup>1</sup> St. John's Lutheran College, Winfield, Kansas (Catalog No. 1926-1927, Winfield: Courier Publishing Co., 1926), pp. 12-15.

<sup>2</sup> H. Stoeppelwerth, "History of St. John's English Lutheran College, Winfield, Kansas." Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly, Professor W. G. Polack, editor, Vol. 5 (St. Louis: January, 1933), pp. 131-137.

to the fact that its source of revenue was principally centered in the continued contributions of Mr. Baden. However, at his death, the full force of the school situation came to the attention of the Delegate Synod of the Lutheran Church and a definite income was established for the school by this body. The school started in 1893 with twelve students and rose gradually in enrollment to one hundred in 1900, and then decreased gradually until 1909.<sup>3</sup> The total enrollment at that time was seventy. However, the enrollment of this school gradually increased then from 1911 to 1926 to two hundred forty-three students of which one hundred thirty-seven were ministerial students. However, due to the opening of an academy of the denomination in Austin, Texas, the number has gradually decreased to the present, where the enrollment stands at about one hundred forty-five, with practically half of the students in training for the ministry. The financial status of the school has been very sound since 1911 and the school has been able to add several buildings and considerable acreage to its real estate holdings and outside of faculty residences which are owned by the college, there have been erected a dormitory, gymnasium and power

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<sup>3</sup> St. John's Lutheran College, Winfield, Kansas  
(Catalog No. 1925-1926, Winfield: Courier Publishing Co.,  
1926), pp. 13-14.

plant in addition to the original Baden Hall, making a school plant whose total value is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$250,000. In addition to more whole-hearted support from the Synod and Lutheran Churches of the territory, the college was so fortunate as to strike a good producing oil well on its athletic field which has added materially to its income. The curriculum has varied considerably through the years, but in general it may be said that outside of some special courses in Bible study and religious instruction, the courses lead to graduation at about the same level as a junior college with most of the emphasis, until later years on secondary education. St. John's College was originally organized under the six-year plan of the German gymnasium.<sup>4</sup> This plan was changed in 1920 to conform with a four-year high school and a two-year junior college as nearly as its religious purpose would permit, and the academy department has been fully recognized and accredited in Kansas.

Southwestern College Academy: This academy was for years a department of Southwestern College, located at Winfield, Kansas, and was founded in 1891 just six years after

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<sup>4</sup> Professor W. G. Polack, editor, Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly, Vol. VII (St. Louis: April 1934), pp. 24-32.



the founding of the college of which it was a part. It had its largest enrollment in 1893 when it contributed approximately half of the student body of the whole institution including the college.<sup>5</sup> From 1895 to 1913, the academy had an average of approximately one hundred fifteen to one hundred twenty students, and constituted substantially one-third of the total enrollment of the whole institution. After 1913, the enrollment dwindled to twenty-five in 1917<sup>6</sup> when the academy was discontinued, the function of college preparation having been completely absorbed by the public high school in the community. About the only variation from the usual purely college preparatory course for this academy was some instruction in religion in the earlier years. Southwestern College at Winfield in 1923 had an endowment of one-half million dollars, a campus of thirty-five acres, and seven main buildings which with the campus were valued at \$450,000.<sup>7</sup> This college is under the supervision of the Southwestern

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<sup>5</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas (Compiled by Kansas Educators, Topeka: Press of Hamilton Printing Co., 1893), p. 115.

<sup>6</sup> Southwestern's History on a Page (Compiled by Wm. T. Ward, 1904, Secretary Board of Trustees, 1929).

<sup>7</sup> Thirty-seventh Annual Catalog of Southwestern College, 1923-1924 (Winfield: Winfield Free Press, 1923), p. 13.

Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Thirty-seventh Annual Catalog of Southwestern College, 1923-1924, loc. cit.

## CHAPTER XI

### DICKINSON COUNTY

Enterprise Normal Academy: This school was established in 1884 as the Harrison Normal School and was located at Enterprise, Kansas.<sup>1</sup> It had most of the ideas and ideals of the other private normal schools of about that period and boasted a curriculum similar to the Fort Scott, Great Bend and Morrill. In 1891 the school, due to financial adversities and management troubles, came under the control of the United Brethern Denomination.<sup>2</sup> The school has had a somewhat checkered career, being originally founded by the citizens of Enterprise, headed by C. Hoffman, E. T. Grossor, and J. Buchrer. The school passed into the control of the United Brethern in 1891, who, after unsuccessfully attempting to operate it, in turn released the school to the control of the German Methodists Episcopal Church and this latter church maintained a rather successful academy in the premises until their sale in 1918 of the institution to the Seventh Day Adventists.<sup>3</sup> It has continued from 1919 under the supervision of this latter

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<sup>1</sup> Report of the United States Commissioner of Education 1888-1889 (Washington: Government Publishing Office, 1889), p. 1635.

<sup>2</sup> Enterprise Academy Calendar 1922-1923 (Enterprise: Academy Press, 1923), p. 122.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 5.

denomination with the purpose of the school being to train teachers and preachers in their own schools and for their own people. Since the school is strongly denominational, the Bible and religious dogma both have a very prominent place in its curriculum. Some religious study is required for every year of the academy course. For instance, the required course for the first year is New Testament History; for the second year, the Old Testament History and the History of Missions; for the third year Denominational History and for the fourth year Doctrines. The only endowment listed for this school is in 1896 when an endowment fund of \$11,000 was created of which \$7,200 was contributed by the German Methodists Episcopal Church of Enterprise. At the present time the school is supported by tuition fees and an ingenious group of scholarships which are granted for selling a certain number of religious tracts.<sup>4</sup> The academy has a campus of twenty-three acres on which are located five buildings, the music hall, the academy hall, the girls' dormitory, the boys' dormitory, and the Principal's home. The academy also possesses seventy acres of farm land which is worked to some extent by the students themselves.<sup>5</sup> The academy property is valued at about \$125,000. Regulations of this academy are the very strict and conservative sort common to de-

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid., pp. 40-41.

<sup>5</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas (Topeka: Press of the Hamilton Printing Company, 1893), p. 6.

nominal schools where religious tenets are of the Calvinistic type, such as; no boy may accompany a girl on the street or to public gatherings except by permission, going down town prohibited except by permission, sports, picture taking, or pictures on Saturday prohibited, no jewelry of any sort permitted, stringent dress regulation, etc. The enrollment in all departments averages about one hundred twenty through the years.

Mount St. Joseph's Academy: The first school taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Wichita was known as St. Andrew's School at Abilene, Kansas. The school was elementary in character and had an attendance of forty pupils. The Sisters next, in 1887, opened a parochial school in the old church building which was moved near the new stone structure. The Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Wichita was founded in March 1888, and under the advise of Bishop Fink, a more advanced school serving as a convent for the order was decided upon and built.<sup>6</sup> The academy was accredited by the State Board of Education in 1880.<sup>7</sup> Anticipating

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<sup>6</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas, op. cit., p. 121.

<sup>7</sup> R. J. Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas 1836-1932 (St. Meinrad, Indiana: The Abbey Press, 1933), p. 60.

the division of the Kansas Diocese of the Catholic Church, Bishop Fink of Leavenworth had the motherhouse of the order transferred from Abilene to Parsons in order to keep the Sisters in his Diocese. When the actual division took place, however, Parsons was found to be in the Wichita Diocese and Bishop Hennessey bought the old Dutch-reformed College campus and buildings at Wichita for use as a motherhouse for the Sisters of St. Joseph. Mount St. Joseph Academy was closed in 1914 when bought by Bishop Cunningham of Concordia, and its functions transferred to Marymount College, Salina. The Sisters of St. Joseph of Concordia turned the building, which formerly housed the institution, into an orphan asylum. The academy curriculum included the usual English, Latin, science, music, art and commerce which commonly composed the principal subjects of the academies of the period.<sup>8</sup> The school was supported in the manner usual to Catholic academies. That is, tuition fees and contributions of the parishioners comprised the means of current existence. The building, which still stands on the west side of the main road running north from Abilene and out a mile or so from town, is a four-story structure which originally cost \$40,000.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Ibid., p. 260.

<sup>9</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas, loc. cit.

## CHAPTER XII

### DONIPHAN COUNTY

Highland College: This school is the outgrowth of the missionary efforts of the Reverend Samuel M. Irvin among the Iowa and Sac Indians. The original mission building which preceded the building of the Highland Academy and College was the direct result of this same Reverend Samuel M. Irvin's efforts under the auspices of the Foreign Missionary Board of the Presbyterian Church. In the year 1837, the Iowa, Sac and Fox Indians came to what is now Doniphan County, Kansas by way of Rubedeaux Landing,<sup>1</sup> a crossing of the Missouri River where the City of St. Joseph now stands. In 1845, the Presbyterian Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions erected a building near what is now Highland, Kansas, three stories high, one hundred six feet long and thirty-seven feet wide with thirty-two rooms. The first story of this building was cut stone and the upper stories built of brick. All the woodwork and lumber was shipped from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to St. Joseph and hauled overland by ox teams. The stone was quarried near Highland Station and the brick made near the grounds of the mission building from materials

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<sup>1</sup> J. L. Howe, President Highland College, Highland, Kansas, Personal Letter, January 10, 1935. (Mr. Howe's information was taken from a research theme written by Dean Dillon of Highland, Kansas.)

available there. This building, the forerunner of the present Highland College, was ready for occupancy in 1846.<sup>2</sup> At the time of the removal of the Sac, Fox and Iowa tribes of Indians from Northeastern Kansas to new reservations in Nebraska, the town of Highland was laid out by a Mr. J. P. Johnson with the assistance of General John Bayless. This was in the year 1855. This same Mr. Johnson later gave the Highland College an endowment of \$20,000 which was enlarged by the townspeople to \$40,000.<sup>3</sup> The school received a charter on February 9, 1858 from the Kansas Territorial Legislature under the title of Highland University Company, this being the first charter of its kind to be granted in the territory of Kansas. The trustees for the new school were: James Campbell, Walter Lawrie, Curtis Graham, C. VanRessalaer, S. M. Irvin, John Bayless, and E. M. Gubbard. In 1858, due to the increase in the number of students, a new building was begun to replace a small frame structure which had been used up to this time and called the Presbyterian Academy.<sup>4</sup> The same things which were true of building materials for the old mission, were true of the Highland College building whose cornerstone was

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<sup>2</sup> J. L. Howe, loc. cit.

<sup>3</sup> Loc. cit.

<sup>4</sup> Archives of Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church. (The college was organized under the Board of Foreign Missions, not the Board of Home Missions.)



laid on May 11, 1859.<sup>5</sup> In 1865 the final closing of the Indian Mission came about, and Reverend S. M. Irvin, who had been in charge of its work throughout its existence, devoted the remainder of his life to the interests of Highland University. The school was under the Highland Presbytery until the year 1866, when it was transferred by an act of the legislature to the Synod of Kansas. In 1882, the Synod severed all relationship with the College except confirming the appointment of trustees. The work done under the curriculum of the college from its beginning until 1870 was strictly of the academic or secondary nature. Since that time the work has been largely of the collegiate grade.

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5 "I think there is no reason why the people here should not rejoice over the laying of the foundation of a university. Twenty-one years since, I saw a war party of Indians, painted and equipped for warfare, passing over this very spot, shouting and rejoicing, returning from a successful battle against their enemies, with scalps, heads, and human limbs dangling on poles. What a strange and wonderful sight! Now how changed the scene--celebration today. We have assembled to lay the cornerstone of a large university, the first in the territory of Kansas. I see no reason why a Harvard or a Yale college should not be built here. Kansas is now in its infancy, feeble and helpless, yet the object of dispute between two powerful contending political parties. In her infancy she could have but little to say in the great controversy, but the time is not far distant when her voice and influence will be heard and felt in the halls of legislation and the world. Kansas, with her neighboring states and territories, has a mighty work to do in strengthening and holding together this mighty republic."

(Taken from the archives of the Board of Trustees of Highland University Company.)

The first degrees were given in 1872 and there are now two hundred sixty-eight alumni of the college. The courses of study are listed and classified as scientific, literary, normal and preparatory.<sup>6</sup> The college continues at the present time as an accredited junior college. The average enrollment throughout the years has consistently ranged around seventy-five in number.

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<sup>6</sup> Courses of study were listed and classified scientifically, literary, normal and preparatory. The exact amount of endowment is unknown, but in 1886, the income of the college was reported to the United States Commissioner of Education as being \$1,500 from the endowment and \$1,800 from tuition fees. The college continues at the present time as a junior college.

## CHAPTER XIII

### DOUGLASS COUNTY

Lane University: This school was established at Lecompton, Kansas, in 1865 by Solomon Weaver and named after "Jim" Lane of Civil War fame.<sup>1</sup> It soon came under the control of the United Brethern Church.<sup>2</sup> The institution was discontinued in 1908 when it was consolidated with Campbell University at Holton which later consolidated with Kansas City University of Kansas City, Kansas, now closed. The course of study was principally academic in nature and included some college courses such as were taught in schools contemporary with the institution's existence. Good morals were apparently insisted upon and no sectarianism taught.<sup>3</sup> In 1886, the endowment is given at \$20,000. The income from this endowment is \$1,200 and the income from tuition fees \$500,-00. The total value of the college property in 1892 was about \$50,000.<sup>4</sup> One interesting feature of this old

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<sup>1</sup> Otterbrelasen 1900-1901 (Lecompton: Published by Class of 1901, Lane University), pp. 4-5.

<sup>2</sup> Report of the United States Commissioner of Education 1888-1889 (Washington: Government Publishing Office, 1889), pp. 1108-1109.

<sup>3</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas (Topeka: Press of Hamilton Printing Company, 1893), p. 5.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 95.

school is the fact that it was located on the site of the old Capitol of Kansas, in Lecompton.<sup>5</sup> There was a time when the city had a population of about 6,000. In 1900, the school had graduated one hundred five and had one hundred thirty-eight enrolled in the college, music, commercial, and normal departments.<sup>6</sup>

Hesper Academy: The academy was founded in 1884 at Hesper, Kansas, four miles southeast of Eudora.<sup>7</sup> It was established by the Society of Friends to prepare the students for the active duties of life, for teaching, and for college, and also to advance the cause of education, morals, and religion.<sup>8</sup> The institution, however, depended almost exclusively upon the income from the tuitions charged.<sup>9</sup> The academy was conducted in a frame two-story structure, located upon a four acre campus.<sup>10</sup> The cost of the building was about \$3,500.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas, loc. cit.

<sup>6</sup> Harold C. Fisher, County Superintendent, Lawrence, Kansas, Personal Letter, November 29, 1934.

<sup>7</sup> Thirteenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1901-1902 (Topeka: State Printer, 1902), pp. 93-102.

<sup>8</sup> Loc. cit.

<sup>9</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas, op. cit., p. 133

<sup>10</sup> Thirteenth Biennial Report, loc. cit.

<sup>11</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas, loc. cit.

The last report to the United States Commissioner of Education was in 1904.<sup>12</sup>

Baker University--Preparatory Department: Although Baker University was established in 1858, the preparatory academy was not organized until 1888. The academy was discontinued in 1919 because the authorities then felt that the growth and improvement of the public high schools made the continuance of an academy impractical.<sup>13</sup> The academy was conducted solely as a preparatory school for Baker University and carried the usual college preparatory courses.<sup>14</sup> It was under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church as is Baker University.

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<sup>12</sup> Annual Reports of the Department of the Interior Vol. 2 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1906), pp. 2004-2005.

<sup>13</sup> S. A. Deel, Registrar Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas, Personal Letter, February 1, 1935.

<sup>14</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas, op. cit., p. 91.

## CHAPTER XIV

### ELLIS COUNTY

Girls Catholic High School: This school was established at Hays, Kansas, in September, 1918 to provide secondary education for Catholic girls equal to that instruction provided for the Catholic boys of St. Joseph College. The school was established through the efforts of the Reverend Father Dominic, pastor of the St. Joseph Parish at Hays and a church committee consisting of Messrs. J. B. Basgall, Joseph Bahl, J. H. Simminge, John Jacobs, M. M. Schlyer, and A. A. Wiesner. The Sisters of St. Agnes of Fond du Lac, Michigan, were asked to furnish teachers for the school and the first teacher and principal was Sister Mary Anthony of that order. In 1919, one year after the establishment of the school, the courses taught were those ordinarily considered as college preparatory courses, bookkeeping, typewriting and accounting. At the present time, the school consists of a two-year Junior High School and a four-year Senior High School. Some idea of the development of the school may be derived from the following figures as to the number of teachers engaged. In 1918, the school had three instructors; in 1922, it had five; in 1927, the number of teachers had grown to six; and at the present time, the faculty numbers nine. The school is supported exclusively through tuition

and aid of the parish since tuition itself has not quite covered the cost of maintaining the school for several years. The housing of this school has proved quite a problem for those in control. The first year, the school met in the Council Room of the Knights of Columbus Order, located in the St. Joseph Parochial School. In 1922, the school was transferred to a two-story frame building known as the "Bice House".<sup>1</sup> In 1931, the school purchased the old St. Joseph College whose building they now use to house the Senior High School for girls, and the Junior High School, the latter school enrolling both sexes.<sup>2</sup> The school's newspaper "The Tefonian" has a first-class honor rating with the National Scholastic Press Association.

Saint Joseph's College: This school was founded at Hays, Kansas in 1893 to provide a Catholic school of secondary grade level for boys in the territory about Hays. A combination of crop failure and financial stringencies forced the college to close in 1895, but it was re-opened September 14, 1908 and has since expanded and grown until it now includes

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<sup>1</sup> Ruth Twenter, "Records of Girls' Catholic High School", The Tefonian, school newspaper, Hays, Kansas, December, 1934.

<sup>2</sup> R. J. Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas 1836-1932 (St. Meinrad, Indiana: The Abbey Press, 1933), p. 85.

college work as well as high school subjects. The college was established by the Bavarian Capuchins, a Catholic order. In 1893, the subjects taught were religion, Latin, English, German, arithmetic, algebra, United States history, geography, bookkeeping, and penmanship. When the college re-opened in 1908, all the subjects previously listed were taught and in addition, physics, civil-government, penmanship, drawing, shorthand, typewriting, and singing. A business night school was also conducted. Since 1908, the work of the school has been extended mostly on the college level. At the present time, the course includes pre-medics, pre-engineering, pre-theology, vocational agriculture, commerce, and military training. A new building was completed in 1930 at a cost of \$450,000. The school possesses only one building. The old college building erected in 1907 at a cost of \$55,000 had been sold to the Hays Girls' Catholic High School. Tuition and some financial support by the Capuchins Order constitute the sole source of income.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Ibid., pp. 79-83.



## CHAPTER XV

### FORD COUNTY

Immaculate Heart of Mary High School: This school is located in Windhorst, Kansas, and is typical of the modern school fast replacing the old academy type of organization yet retaining the feature of religious supervision. This high school is one of the Catholic high schools of the Wichita Diocese.<sup>1</sup> Immaculate Heart of Mary High School was established in 1922 for the purpose of enabling Catholic families of that vicinity to send their sons and daughters to a high school where they would receive education under Catholic supervision. Miss Agnes Kelley of St. Louis, Missouri was the teacher in 1922 and was succeeded in 1923 by the Order of the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood. The first school building used was a residence formerly used by the Sisters. In 1927, the present high school building was erected at a cost of \$40,000, fully equipped. The curriculum offered by the school is the classical course as outlined in the state course of study. As the school has only

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<sup>1</sup> R. J. Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas 1836-1932 (St. Meinrad, Indiana: The Abbey Press, 1933), p. 100.

two full time teachers, the curriculum offerings are varied from year to year as the students' needs may indicate. The average enrollment is about thirty-five. The school possesses only one building which includes within it a gymnasium, museum, and library in addition to classrooms. This building is located on a campus eight acres in size. The school is supported by private tuition fees and continues in good standing today.<sup>2</sup>

Saint Mary of the Plains Academy: The academy was established in 1913 at Dodge City, Kansas by the Catholic Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph whose motherhouse is in Wichita, Kansas. The Catholic Sisters purchased the buildings and grounds of Soule College at a cost of \$8,000 in 1913 and established in these buildings the academy called St. Mary of the Plains. The enrollment was about twenty-five pupils in the first year of the school's existence. The course of study offered at the time the academy began consisted of preparatory, intermediate, and academic departments. Since that time a normal training department and a commercial department have been added. The academy is on the approved list of the Kansas State Board of Education.

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<sup>2</sup> Loraine Torline, Bellefont, Kansas, Personal Letter, February 22, 1935.

Its school of music is accredited to the New England Conservatory of Music. Income of the school is through tuition charges and donations to the Order.<sup>3</sup> The story of the origin of the property purchased by Reverend J. C. Sullivan, Catholic pastor of Dodge City in 1913 and now housing St. Mary of the Plains Academy, is worthy of note.<sup>4</sup>

Soule College: This academy was founded in 1887 at Dodge City, Kansas and built with money given by Mr. A. T. Soule who was an active participant in much of Western Kansas History, notably the Gray County, so called "County-Seat War." The school was conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church until 1891 when it was discontinued because of the lack of income. In 1896 the school was re-opened under the auspices of the Methodist Church, under leadership of one Elder Vaughn, and was continued by that denomination until 1902 at which time the college buildings were again abandoned and left standing empty until 1913 when the grounds and buildings were purchased by the Catholic Church for use as a home for St. Mary of the Plains Academy. The erection of the college cost Mr. Soule \$37,000 which

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<sup>3</sup> R. J. Bollig, op. cit., pp. 95-96.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., pp. 94-95.

included the cost of the Administration Building, a dormitory and quite extensive grounds, including an artificial lake. At no time during its existence was Soule College entirely self-supporting. As is readily seen from the courses offered, Soule College was rather more academy than college. It depended for income almost entirely upon tuition and this was insufficient.<sup>5</sup> Some of the subjects listed as being taught in 1895 included moral physiology, English, Bible, normal training, Latin, Greek, natural science, piano forte, orchestral and vocal music, stenography, typewriting and telegraphy.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> R. J. Bollig, loc. cit.

<sup>6</sup> Ninth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1893-1894 (Topeka: Hamilton Printing Company, 1895), pp. 168-169.

## CHAPTER XVI

### FRANKLIN COUNTY

Ottawa University Academy: This academy is located at Ottawa, Kansas and was formerly a department of Ottawa University. Ottawa University itself was founded in 1866 and first chartered as Roger Williams University. The academy feature of the university existed from the beginning and was not discontinued until 1925, when the local high school absorbed completely the functions of the academy.<sup>1</sup> Ottawa University was established as a joint enterprise by the Baptists and the Indians. In the course of time the control of the university passed entirely into the hands of the Baptist denomination. At the time of the founding of the university, it received a grant of 20,000 acres of land from Congress and the Indians.<sup>2</sup> This grant gave the college a valuable endowment with which to begin its work. Thus in 1876, the amount of endowment, as reported to the United States Commissioner of Education, was \$100,000.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Catalog of Ottawa University (48th annual catalog, Vol. X, No. 4, April, 1913), pp. 4-6.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., pp. 13-14.

<sup>3</sup> Report of the United States Commissioner of Education 1876-1877 (Washington: Government Publishing Office, 1877), p. 129.

In 1886, the endowment was reported to be \$50,000.<sup>4</sup> The academy curriculum was designed as a college preparatory course, which had the added objective of providing a thorough Christian education.<sup>5</sup> The enrollment in the academy increased slowly until 1894 when it reached its peak at one hundred ninety-four. Although it declined slowly thereafter, yet until 1917, there was an average attendance of more than one hundred.<sup>6</sup> The college and its academy were supported in part by tuition fees, in part by income from endowments, and in times of financial stress by donations from the Baptist Church and the people of Ottawa. In 1886, the report to the United States Commissioner of Education shows income from the endowment fund listed at \$4,000 per year and from tuition fees at \$3,000 per year.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 595.

<sup>5</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas (Topeka: Press of Hamilton Printing Co., 1893), p. 82.

<sup>6</sup> Lulu M. Brown, Ottawa, Kansas, Personal Letter, November 15, 1934.

<sup>7</sup> Report of the United States Commissioner of Education, 1886-1887 (Washington: Government Publishing Office, 1888), p. 695.

## CHAPTER XVII

### GEARY COUNTY

St. Xavier's School: This school was opened in the fall of 1871, in Junction City, Kansas. In 1905, the school occupied the old church which the parish had vacated when they constructed a new church. In 1918, the present school building was constructed and the school has occupied it continuously since. The courses of study offered are commercial and academic. The school has no endowment and its income is derived from church support and by tuition charged to its students who reside outside the parish. The school does not require that a uniform be worn. It has nine instructors, all Sisters of St. Joseph from Concordia, Kansas, a grade school enrollment of one hundred and sixty and a high school enrollment of seventy.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Sister M. Delores, Junction City, Kansas, Personal Letter, April 2, 1935.

## CHAPTER XVIII

### GREENWOOD COUNTY

Southern Kansas Academy: This school was established by the Congregational Church at Eureka, Kansas in 1885. The generous assistance of the citizens of Eureka and Greenwood County. In view of this, the school's charter forbade religious instruction except the general tenets of Christianity. The academy offered two general courses in 1892; one course--classical and scientific, and the other course--literary and normal.<sup>1</sup> The school's income was derived in part from contributions, in part from endowment and in part from tuition fees. It possessed a building valued at \$12,200, and a campus of fifteen acres.<sup>2</sup> In 1915, the school made its last report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.<sup>3</sup> The school had an average enrollment of from one hundred to one hundred twenty-five students.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas (Topeka: State Printer, 1893), p. 84.

<sup>2</sup> Thirteenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1902-1903 (Topeka: State Printer, 1903), pp. 93-102.

<sup>3</sup> Twentieth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1915-1916 (Topeka: State Printing Plant, 1919), p. 261.

<sup>4</sup> Personal Interview, A. Kirk Remy, Principal Lowther Junior High School, Emporia, Kansas.



## CHAPTER XIX

### HARPER COUNTY

Harper College: This college was established at Harper, September 8, 1915 by members of the Harper community and the religious sect known as the Church of Christ.<sup>1</sup> These people desired to provide a school in which the community could obtain a better type of education for their children and could at the same time teach the Bible to every student.<sup>2</sup> The school was in existence only nine years but maintained both college and academic departments with emphasis on the latter. Bible instruction was given in all the departments and all classes and each student was required to give a Bible recitation daily.<sup>3</sup> The academic department was accredited by the State Board of Education.<sup>4</sup> The City of Harper assisted in the founding of this institution to the extent of deeding to the school a building which was later

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<sup>1</sup> Biennial Survey of Education, Department of Interior 1920-1922, Vol. 2 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1925), p. 637.

<sup>2</sup> Bulletin of Harper College 1922-1923, Vol. 3 (Harper, Kansas: Harper College, April, 1922), p. 9.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 15.

<sup>4</sup> Kansas Educational Directory 1923-1924 (Compiled by J. W. Miley, Topeka: Kansas State Printing Plant, November, 1923), p. 41.

used by the college. The citizens of the community raised a subscription of \$6,000 which was later increased by \$55,000 before the school opened. By 1922, the endowment of the college had grown to \$130,000. This endowment, together with tuition fees, was used to maintain instruction in both collegiate and academic work to a student body which averaged about three hundred annually and to maintain four school buildings and a ten-acre campus.<sup>5</sup> In 1924, the State Board of Education last listed Harper College as an accredited school.<sup>6</sup> The school has not been on the accredited list since that date.

St. Rose Academy: This school was established by the Sisters of St. Joseph at Danville, Kansas, in 1891, and apparently attempted to develop from a grade school to secondary levels and all the time being hampered as to financial security. What financing it had was by tuition and a caput tax. It possessed a building valued at \$15,000 and a ten-acre campus in 1902.<sup>7</sup> It is not reported in the records of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction since 1908.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Bulletin of Harper College, op. cit., pp. 9-11.

<sup>6</sup> Kansas Educational Directory 1923-1924, loc. cit.

<sup>7</sup> Thirteenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1901-1902 (Topeka: State Printing Office, 1902), p. 102.

<sup>8</sup> Sixteenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1907-1908 (Topeka: State Printing Office, 1908), p. 297.

## CHAPTER XX

### HARVEY COUNTY

Halstead Academy: Halstead Academy, now Bethel College is located at Newton, Kansas, and has its roots even farther back than Halstead, Kansas. In 1882, a school was started ten miles north of Newton in the "Neu-Alexanderwohl Gemeinde" and seventeen students attended during the year 1882-1883. The Emmenthal schoolhouse was used. The following year, 1883, the school was moved to Halstead.<sup>1</sup> The Halstead School printed two catalogs, one English and one German. The German "Circular and Katalog" lists the name of the school as "Mennonitische Fortbildungsschule". The English "Circular and Catalog" calls it "Mennonite Seminary".<sup>2</sup> In the early catalogs of the school, we find the following statements that throw light on the general plan of the curriculum. The seminary "took its origin in the keenly felt need of able teachers, more especially such teachers as would be prepared to instruct in both German

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<sup>1</sup> Circular und Katalog der Mennonitischen Fortbildungsschule zu Halstead, Harvey County, Kansas (Kansas (St. Louis, Missouri: Aug. Wiebusch & Son Printing Co., 1887), pp. 3-4.

<sup>2</sup> Circular and Catalogue of the Mennonite Seminary at Halstead, Harvey County, Kansas (St. Louis, Missouri: Aug. Wiebusch & Son Printing Company, 1885), p. 10.

and English".<sup>3</sup> The income from this source was hardly sufficient to cover one-half of the necessary expenses of conducting the seminary. The balance had to be obtained from other available sources. The method adopted for raising the deficit was by voluntary contributions from churches and individuals.<sup>4</sup> One of the catalogs of the early period speaks of "The Halstead College Association", which organization erected a building in Halstead valued at \$5,000, and placed this building at the disposal of the "Mennonitische Fortbildungsschule" for five years without charge.<sup>5</sup> In 1893, the school at Halstead was closed and the institution moved to Newton and continued as Bethel College,<sup>7</sup> which school continued the academy department until 1927.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Circular and Catalogue of the Mennonite Seminary at Halstead, Harvey County, Kansas, loc. cit.

<sup>4</sup> First Annual Report of the Board of Directors of Bethel College of the Mennonite Church of North America at Newton, Kansas (St. Louis, Missouri: Aug. Weibusch & Son Printing Co., 1888), p. 6.

<sup>5</sup> Circular und Katalog der Mennonitischen Fortbildungsschule, op. cit., p. 4.

<sup>6</sup> Circular and Catalogue of the Mennonite Seminary, op. cit., p. 6.

<sup>7</sup> Erster Katalog von Bethel College zu Newton, Kansas (St. Louis, Missouri: Aug. Wiebusch & Son Printing Co., 1893), p. 4.

<sup>8</sup> Bethel College Bulletin, Vol. 14 (Thirty-fifth Annual Catalog of Bethel College, No. 3, May, 1927), p. 11.

Hesston College and Bible School: This school was established in 1909 at Hesston, Kansas, "to advance the cause of Christ through Bible study".<sup>9</sup> The school is under the control of the Mennonite Board of Education of the Mennonite Church. The curriculum of the school consists of the usual secondary level courses supplemented by a considerable amount of study of Mennonite religious beliefs. The academy is accredited by the State Board of Education. Some Bible study is required of all students. At the present time the institution's organization includes four departments; junior college, Bible school, academy, and extension division. At the time of the establishment of the school it was endowed with eighty acres of land located at Hesston. This donation was one of the important features which lead to the establishment of the school at Hesston. The school derives its income from a combination of tuition charges, endowment income and donations. The school consists of three buildings, a girls' dormitory, the college's administration hall, and a frame gymnasium located on a campus of twenty acres.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Paul Erb, Hesston, Kansas, Personal Letter, Dec. 5, 1934.

<sup>10</sup> Hesston College Bible School Bulletin, Vol. XVII (Hesston, Kansas: Published by Mennonite Board of Education for Hesston College Bible School, May 1931), pp. 9-11.

## CHAPTER XXI

### HODGEMAN COUNTY

Jetmore Academy: This academy was established at Jetmore, Kansas, in 1887 largely through the personal efforts of Mr. T. S. Haun and his wife, Elizabeth Haun. In 1885, Mr. and Mrs. Haun deeded to Mr. W. H. Miller, block thirty-six of Haun's first edition to the City of Jetmore in the consideration of \$200.00 and provided that Mr. Miller build and maintain an institution of learning including a normal institution and also establish and maintain an institution for the teaching of music. Instructions in these various subjects were to begin by the first of January, 1887. The school as finally erected, was a two-story frame building. Throughout its short career it was beset by financial difficulties. Thus in June, 1887, W. H. Miller and his wife, Mary E. Miller, T. S. Haun and his wife, Elizabeth Haun, mortgaged block thirty-six to Herbert E. Ball for \$1,872. In June, 1891 the lot was sold to J. H. Goddard at a sheriff's sale and the academy building later was torn down. The academy itself ceased instruction in 1889. The institution took children of all ages, Mr. Miller hiring an assistant instructor to take care of the younger children, while he cared for the upper grades which were of academic rank. Mr. Miller's wife and her sister, Lutie Hoxie, were the music instructors. The academy was

not connected with any religious denomination. It was purely a private enterprise. Its failure was a disappointment to those who were vitally interested in it. The Hauns lost a large amount of money and Mr. Miller later referred to Hodgeman County as the "land of lost hopes".<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Margaret Haun Rooser, Jetmore, Kansas, Personal Letter, January 8, 1935.

## CHAPTER XXII

### JACKSON COUNTY

Campbell University: Campbell University, Holton, Kansas, was first opened in 1882.<sup>1</sup> It advertised itself as "non-sectarian but thoroughly Christian." In 1903, Campbell University was taken over by the United Brethern Church. Lane University of LeCompton, Kansas, at this same time was consolidated with Campbell University and moved to Holton.<sup>2</sup> In 1918, another consolidation, this time with Kansas City University, caused the closing of the Campbell University.<sup>3</sup> The instructors went to Kansas City and many of them continued with Kansas City University until the closing of that school. The school was established along the general plan of the independent schools. Specifically, Campbell University was patterned after the Holbrook School at Lebanon, Ohio. However, by 1888, the curriculum had been so extended and changed that in 1895, the United States Bureau of Education classed the school with four-year colleges rather

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<sup>1</sup> Ella E. Fowler, Holton, Kansas, Personal Letter, November 23, 1934.

<sup>2</sup> Eighteenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1911-1912 (Topeka: State Printing Office, 1912), p. 300.

<sup>3</sup> Ella E. Fowler, loc. cit.



than with the independent school. All courses, including science, commerce, law, music, art, dramatics, and normal training, led to a series of degrees. The institution was made possible from its beginning largely by private subscription, principally the gifts of Mr. A. Green Campbell for whom the school was named.<sup>4</sup> The institution was financed principally by tuition fees augmented by a small amount of income from an endowment fund which in 1912 amounted to \$2,000. At this same date, the value of the buildings was estimated to be \$68,500.<sup>5</sup> After a short-lived attempt to qualify as a junior college failed,<sup>6</sup> the building and campus at the institution were turned over to the Board of Education of Holton and are now used for the local high school. Campbell University reached its zenith of usefulness about 1900 under the presidency of E. J. Heenshel, the author of an English grammar used many years in Kansas as a state text. At about this time, there were sixteen to twenty teachers and nearly six hundred students and the school counts among its alumni such well-known names in Kansas school circles as L. H. Petitt, George Allen and Mrs. Ella E. Fowler.

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<sup>4</sup> Ella E. Fowler, loc. cit.

<sup>5</sup> Eighteenth Biennial Report, op. cit., p. 319.

<sup>6</sup> Ella E. Fowler, loc. cit.

## CHAPTER XXIII

### JEWELL COUNTY

Northbranch Academy: This school was established at Northbranch, Kansas, in 1889 by the Friends Church. This was one of the many academies established by the Friends in Kansas. Unlike many of them, this school continues to the present time.<sup>1</sup> The course of study offered consists of regular high school courses with a little Bible instruction.<sup>2</sup> The institution is controlled and financed by the Joint Stock Company whose capital stock at the time of founding was \$2,000.<sup>3</sup> In 1912, the capital stock was \$20,000.<sup>4</sup> Most of the income of the institution, however, comes from the tuition fee of \$18.00 per semester per student.<sup>5</sup> The institution consists of one building valued at \$10,000 in 1912,<sup>6</sup> and is

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<sup>1</sup> Thirteenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1901-1902 (Topeka: State Printing Office, 1903), pp. 93-102.

<sup>2</sup> G. W. Harvey, Principal Northbranch Academy, Northbranch, Kansas, Personal Letter, December 2, 1934.

<sup>3</sup> Thirteenth Biennial Report, loc. cit.

<sup>4</sup> Eighteenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1911-1912 (Topeka: State Printing Office, 1912), p. 319.

<sup>5</sup> G. W. Harvey, loc. cit.

<sup>6</sup> Eighteenth Biennial Report, loc. cit.

located on a campus ten acres in extent.<sup>7</sup> The school is still in operation with an enrollment of about fifty students and is accredited by the State Department of Education as a high school.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Thirteenth Biennial Report, loc. cit.

<sup>8</sup> C. E. Perische, Headmaster Northbranch Academy, Northbranch, Kansas, Personal Letter, 1928.

## CHAPTER XXIV

### KIOWA COUNTY

Haviland Academy: This school, located at Haviland, Kansas, was established in 1892 by the Friend's Congregation of that community.<sup>1</sup> It was established because of the need of the Friends for a school where the word of God as they believed it, might be studied and orthodox teaching of the Bible might be maintained according to the tenets of their faith.<sup>2</sup> Although the school was founded by the Friend's Church, the instruction is and was non-sectarian.<sup>3</sup> In 1895, some of the subjects offered at Haviland Academy were: Latin, mathematics, physics, history, English, and music. At the present time, the school offers its regular academy work although the school in 1917 underwent a reorganization into a Bible College with the academy retained as a department

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<sup>1</sup> Situated at Haviland, eastern Kiowa County on C-R I.&P. Railroad. In 1884-85, Friends came with families from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Ohio and preempted government land. Named the town and later academy in honor of philanthropist, Laura S. Haviland of Adrian, Michigan.

(Thirteenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1901-1902 (Topeka: State Printer, 1902), pp. 93-102.

<sup>2</sup> The Bulletin--Friends Bible College 1933-1934, Vol. III (Haviland, Kansas: Catalogue Number, 1934), pp. 5-6.

<sup>3</sup> Loc. cit.

only. A junior college was added in 1925,<sup>4</sup> unaccredited, and a school of music.<sup>5</sup> In 1912, the school reported an endowment to the state superintendent of \$8,000.<sup>6</sup> The school is maintained through tuition charges and voluntary contributions to the school. Tuition rates in the Bible College and in the Junior College departments are \$2 per semester hour of subjects taken. In the academy, tuition charges amount to \$6.25 per subject.<sup>7</sup> In 1896, the income of the school as reported to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was \$750 income from tuition fees and \$1,750 from voluntary contributions. In 1896, the value of the buildings was estimated to be \$4,000.<sup>8</sup> In 1912, the estimated value was \$8,000.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Scott T. Clark, President Friends Bible College, Haviland, Kansas, Personal Letter, January 26, 1935.

<sup>5</sup> The Bulletin--Friends Bible College, op. cit. pp. 8-14, and 31.

<sup>6</sup> Eighteenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1911-1912 (Topeka: State Printing Office, 1913), p. 319.

<sup>7</sup> The Bulletin--Friends Bible College, op. cit., p. 41.

<sup>8</sup> Tenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1895-1896 (Topeka: Kansas State Printing Company, 1896), p. 95.

<sup>9</sup> Eighteenth Biennial Report, op. cit., p. 319.

## CHAPTER XXV

### LABETTE COUNTY

Oswego College: This school, located at Oswego, Kansas, was the first private school of a secondary nature established in Labette County, Kansas, and was planned and promoted by Reverend R. P. Bukey. It was located a little northwest of the City of Oswego, Kansas. In September, 1870, the school was opened under the supervision of Miss Mary E. Claypool in a building erected during the summer of that year by Mr. Bukey and which contained two good school rooms. The prospects for enlarging the school became flattering due to the large enrollment and Mr. Bukey planned for an immediate expansion of the school's facilities. He secured as a partner in his venture a Mr. John D. Gillette who was a man of considerable means, and during the latter part of 1870 a two-story addition was made to the original building and the teaching force enlarged by adding Professor Allen C. Baker as teacher of mathematics. The next year the faculty consisted of Reverend J. H. Leard, President; Professor A. C. Baker, teacher of mathematics; Miss P. D. Bullock, teacher of languages; Miss Ella School, teacher of music. The school had several boarding students by this time, but probably due to lack of experience in handling school matters, the management seems to have been badly handled and the school was closed after the second year.

The original building was purchased by a resident of Oswego who moved it to town and transformed it into a residence.<sup>1</sup>

Oswego College for Young Ladies: This school was established at a meeting of the Neosho Presbytery held at Oswego, Kansas, May 18, 1883. A board of trustees was elected and on December 23, 1883, the college was incorporated. The charter was granted by the Secretary of State and on October 4, 1884, the Synod of Kansas took the college under its jurisdiction. In the fall of 1885, the citizens of Oswego purchased a large brick residence valued at \$17,000 and presented it to the college. Miss Louise Pall was elected Principal of the school and authorized to select other members of the faculty. Actual class work began January 14, 1886 with C. H. McCreery acting as President of the school. In the summer of 1887, a new frame building was erected upon the grounds at a cost of \$12,000. The school operated on the tuition charged students, which averaged about \$3,000 the year, and also accepted the donations and contributions of its friends inside and out of the Presbyterian Church, these aggregating about \$1,500 the year.<sup>2</sup> The financial position of the college was always more or less pre-

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<sup>1</sup> Editorial in the Parsons Daily Sun, July 7, 1895.

<sup>2</sup> Tenth Biennial Report Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1895-1896 (Topeka: Kansas State Printing Company, 1896), p. 100.

carious. The course of study was comparable to that of other academies and so-called colleges of the period and although its intentions were to confine its students to young ladies of the white race,<sup>3</sup> yet some few boys were taken as day students from the local community. This school continued with varying financial success until the close of the school year 1920<sup>4</sup> when it graduated its last class and closed its doors forever. A sporadic attempt to open a military academy in the building came to an end with the destruction by fire of the frame building on the campus.

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<sup>3</sup> Editorial in the Oswego Independent, December 20, 1895.

<sup>4</sup> Sallie Shaffer, Parsons, Kansas, Personal Letter, January 6, 1935.



## CHAPTER XXVII

### LINCOLN COUNTY

Kansas Christian College: This school was located at Lincoln, Kansas and was founded there in 1888 by the Protestant denomination known as the Christian Church. The college had among its objectives definite intention to teach science in such a way as to develop reasoning; to impress students with ideals of the fearless nobility of sterling character; the essential purity of true patriotism; a due regard for the rights of and duties to others as well as encouraging a development toward the highest aspirations in life which students of the school might have.<sup>1</sup> It is interesting to note the subject matter through which the college intended to reach these high ideals. In 1896 subjects in their curriculum included physiology, Greek, elocution, mathematics, bookkeeping, geography, algebra, psychology, arithmetic, German, and music.<sup>2</sup> All of these courses, in their introductory forms, with the possible ex-

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<sup>1</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas (Topeka: Press of Hamilton Printing Company, 1893), pp. 82-83.

<sup>2</sup> Tenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1895-1896 (Topeka: State Printing Company, 1896), p. 96.

ception of Greek, are subjects found at present in schools of secondary level. The evidence that the college was predominately secondary in nature is strengthened by statistics of the school in 1909. In that year, thirty-eight of the forty students enrolled in Kansas Christian College were listed as being enrolled in the preparatory department.<sup>3</sup> In 1896, the buildings and property of the school were valued at \$12,000 and this included a five-acre campus.<sup>4</sup> The school's main source of income was a tuition charge of \$7.00 per year per subject, exclusive of music for which extra charges were levied.<sup>5</sup> At the close of the school year, in 1910, the school made its final report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, at which time it listed fifteen students in the preparatory department and twenty students in the college department.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Seventeenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1909-1910 (Topeka: Kansas State Printing Company, 1910), p. 110.

<sup>4</sup> Tenth Biennial Report, loc. cit.

<sup>5</sup> Tenth Biennial Report, loc. cit.

<sup>6</sup> Seventh Biennial Report, op. cit., p. 255.

## CHAPTER XXVI

### LEAVENWORTH COUNTY

Immaculata High School: Immaculata High School was established by the Catholics of Leavenworth, Kansas and the surrounding territory in 1911.<sup>1</sup> The establishment of this school was in line with the plan of the Catholic Church to educate Catholic students in Catholic schools.<sup>2</sup> The courses offered in this high school are listed in three divisions: scientific, classical, and commercial. When the school was established in 1911, it had an enrollment of twenty-seven. It has grown since that time until the present average enrollment is around two hundred sixty-five.<sup>3</sup> The school is housed in an excellent building which cost the Catholics of Leavenworth and the surrounding parishes, \$125,000.<sup>4</sup> The support of this school is provided partially by the tuition charge of \$2.50 per month for those students who can afford to pay this sum and by donations from the Catholic Church to make up the

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<sup>1</sup> Sister M. Baptista, Leavenworth, Kansas, Personal Letter, December 31, 1934.

<sup>2</sup> R. J. Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas 1836-1932 (St. Meinrad, Indiana: The Abbey Press, 1933), p. 67.

<sup>3</sup> Sister M. Baptista, loc. cit.

<sup>4</sup> R. J. Bollig, loc. cit.

differences.<sup>5</sup> The school has one large, well-equipped building and the students of this school have participated in state scholarship contests in a manner which indicates that excellent work is being done by the teachers of this school. The school continues to operate at the present time and seems to be growing and enlarging in the scope of its activities.

Saint Mary's Academy: This school was established in 1866 by the Sisters of Charity, a Catholic order. The intention of this academy was and is to fit for college and to seclude from harmful influences the adolescent Catholic girl.<sup>6</sup> The academy offered in 1921, the following courses: classical courses, an English and scientific course, an English and commercial course, and a normal training course.<sup>7</sup> When first established, the academy took both boy and girl students, but since 1911, this has been unnecessary since the foundation of Immaculata High School. St. Mary's, in 1923, added a Junior College to its departments. At the time the academy was started, the money necessary to purchase a fifteen-acre site, \$1,500, was donated by Dr. Madison Mills. The school is maintained largely through tuition supplemented by some

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<sup>5</sup> Sister M. Baptista, loc. cit.

<sup>6</sup> R. J. Bollig, op. cit., p. 47.

<sup>7</sup> St. Mary's Academy (Leavenworth, Kansas: Circular of information and course of study, 1921), p. 6.

support from the order.<sup>8</sup> As in all Catholic convent schools, the students are required to wear uniforms. This consists of a plain black dress whose neck must not be lower than the throat, whose sleeves must reach four inches below the elbows, and whose skirt must reach not more than four inches above the floor. The school possesses three buildings located on a one hundred sixty acre campus.<sup>9</sup>

Tonganoxie Academy: This school was established at Tonganoxie, Kansas by the Society of Friends in 1884.<sup>10</sup> It was one of the many academies established through the activities of the Friends Church, which offshoot of the Quakers seems to have been very active in early Kansas educational history. As was the case with other Friends academies, this school included in its curriculum definite religious influences. The Friends believed that educational institutions should send out into the world men and women of correct habits and principles, and their curriculum and the instruction in their schools was designed to do just this.<sup>11</sup> Probably

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<sup>8</sup> R. J. Bollig, op. cit., pp. 48-49.

<sup>9</sup> St. Mary's Academy, loc. cit.

<sup>10</sup> Tenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1895-1896 (Topeka: Kansas State Printing

<sup>11</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas (Topeka: State Printer, 1893), p. 86.

the greater part of the beneficial effect of the Friends academies came from their type of instruction and the instructors rather than from the curriculum itself, for a typical curriculum of the Tonganoxie Academy in 1896 consisted of Latin, science, history, mathematics, literature, English and bookkeeping.<sup>12</sup> The income of this school was derived partially from tuition fees and partially from voluntary contributions with the income from tuition fees constituting by far the larger part. Thus in the typical year 1896, the income from tuition fees was \$450.00 and from voluntary contributions \$150.00, making a total income of \$600.00 for the year for Tonganoxie Academy. This income is small but at the same time in 1896, the institution had only twenty-three students and two instructors.<sup>13</sup> The last report, made to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction from this school was in 1898.<sup>14</sup> It seems likely that financial difficulties had much to do with the final discontinuance of this school. In 1896, the school had buildings valued at \$3,000.

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<sup>12</sup> Tenth Biennial Report, loc. cit.

<sup>13</sup> Tenth Biennial Report, loc. cit.

<sup>14</sup> Eleventh Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1877-1888, (Topeka: State Printer 1878), p. 107.

## CHAPTER XXVIII

### LYON COUNTY

Hartford Collegiate Institute: This school, located at Hartford, Kansas, was established in 1862 and designed as a feeder for Baker University by the Methodist Episcopal Church.<sup>1</sup> The school was under the jurisdiction of Baker University as to the subjects taught. Naturally the subjects were largely college preparatory in nature.<sup>2</sup> In addition to the academy work, it was the intention of the founders to give the first year of college work at Hartford Collegiate Institute, but the preparatory department dominated the institution.<sup>3</sup> The school possessed three buildings located on an eleven-acre campus.<sup>4</sup> The value of the buildings and the equipment and the land was estimated at \$7,900 in 1871.<sup>5</sup> The college was supported largely through income from tuitions. In 1871 the income from this source amounted to \$1,000.<sup>6</sup> In 1878,

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<sup>1</sup> George Rummel, Hartford News, Hartford, Kansas (Hartford, Kansas Newspaper, July 1, 1898)

<sup>2</sup> Loc. cit.

<sup>3</sup> Loc. cit.

<sup>4</sup> Report of the United States Commissioner of Education 1871 (Washington: Government Publishing Office, 1872), p. 167.

<sup>5</sup> Loc. cit.

<sup>6</sup> Loc. cit.

the school was closed because of the financial difficulties general at that time. The very well-built stone structure which housed the school during its existence still stands and serves as a grade school in Hartford. The building is located in the center of a large block, surrounded by shade trees and is still in good condition.

Neosho Rapids Seminary: This school, located at Neosho Rapids, Kansas, was founded in 1883 by a Reverend Pigman. The intention of this institution was to provide education and religious training for girls. There are practically no records of this institution available as all of the archives were destroyed by fire years ago. Miss Laura French in "The History of Emporia and Lyon County," gives this institution only one sentence. She says, "The Free Methodist for years maintained a college in Neosho Rapids, but it burned and was not rebuilt."<sup>7</sup> The institution as mentioned was destroyed by fire in 1888 and not rebuilt and so at that date passed out of existence.

St. Joseph's High School: This school was founded September 3, 1905 by the Catholics of the Olpe Parish.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Laura M. French, History of Emporia and Lyon County (Emporia, Kansas: Emporia Gazette Printing Press, 1929), p. 135.

<sup>8</sup> Sister Leontina, Olpe, Kansas, Personal Letter, November 29, 1934.



The school is taught at the present time by the Franciscan Sisters.<sup>9</sup> When the school began in 1905, it offered two years of high school and two years of commercial work.<sup>10</sup> In 1921, upon the completion of a new school building, the work was expanded to a four-year high school which follows the state course of study for rural high schools.<sup>11</sup> At the present time the average enrollment is about sixty. Both Catholic and non-Catholic students are enrolled, since this is the only high school in the community. The school is maintained almost exclusively by tuition fees.<sup>12</sup> The high school is conducted on the second floor of the St. Joseph Parochial school building.<sup>13</sup>

College of Emporia: This school was established by the Presbyterian Synod of Kansas at Emporia, in 1883. For the first two years of the school's existence, only secondary work was given. In 1885, college work was first offered and in 1889, the college graduated its first class consisting of only two members--William J. Coulson, and Harry

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<sup>9</sup> R. J. Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas 1836-1932 (Doctor's Dissertation, St. Meinrad, Indiana: The Abbey Press, 1933), p. 70.

<sup>10</sup> Sister Leontina, loc. cit.

<sup>11</sup> R. J. Bollig, loc. cit.

<sup>12</sup> Sister Leontina, loc. cit.

<sup>13</sup> R. J. Bollig, loc. cit., p. 70.

L. Hubbard. Before 1887, the school had been conducted in a down town building on the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Commercial Street, but in 1887, Stuart Hall was ready for occupancy and the college moved to its present location.<sup>14</sup> In 1909, Lewis Academy at Wichita was consolidated with College of Emporia.<sup>15</sup> In 1912, the academy department at the College of Emporia was discontinued.<sup>16</sup> When the school first opened November 1, 1883, it had three instructors and a student body of seventeen. At the time Lewis Academy of Wichita was consolidated with the College of Emporia, the enrollment was sixty-nine.<sup>17</sup> The College of Emporia was established at Emporia because the city gave thirty-eight acres of land and \$44,000 to be used in the erection of a building.<sup>18</sup> The school was maintained through tuition charges and donations by friends of the institution.

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<sup>14</sup> College of Emporia, Annual Catalog, Vol. XV (Emporia, Kansas: College of Emporia, April, 1924), pp. 65-66.

<sup>15</sup> Seventeenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1909-1910 (Topeka: State Printing Office, 1910), pp. 52-53.

<sup>16</sup> Nineteenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1913-1914 (Topeka: State Printing Office, 1914), p. 85.

<sup>17</sup> College of Emporia, loc. cit.

<sup>18</sup> Loc. cit.

They are: English Bible, Church History, Christian Doctrine, Sunday School pedagogy, History of Israel and Biblical Exegesis. Upon the re-building of the school, the departments were more clearly defined and college work added, so that the present departments of the school are college, theology, and the academy. The last one of these departments continuously accounting for over two-thirds of the school's enrollment. The present administration building of the school is one hundred thirty-two feet long and thirty feet wide and is fire proof throughout, has seventeen classrooms and well-equipped laboratories. There is also a separate building, made possible by an annuity gift of \$15,000 by Miss Mary E. Regier, an alumnus, which serves as a dormitory for girls. This building is thirty-eight feet wide and eighty feet long with basement and two stories. It is of fire proof construction and modern throughout. There was erected in the spring of 1923 a gymnasium thirty-six feet long and forty-four feet wide with a clearance of twenty feet above the hardwood floor which makes ample provision for much needed exercise during the winter months at the school. The institution has a very well organized student government system which, at the same time, is closely supervised by the faculty, who are devoted followers of the strict doctrines of the

## CHAPTER XXIX

### MARION COUNTY

Taber College: This school located, at Hillsboro, Kansas, was founded in the Spring of 1908, and opened its doors to students in September of that year. Its founding was a result of a definitely felt need of the Mennonite Brethren Denomination that there should be a school of higher education for training their ministers and offering secondary education to the people of their faith. The school opened with three teachers and thirty-nine students in the Mennonite Brethren Church building of Hillsboro, since the college building was not ready for occupancy. On the last day of April, 1918, the school's building and equipment was destroyed by fire with a loss of approximately \$24,000. The faculty and students, working as a finance committee, launched promptly a \$100,000 re-building fund and with considerable determination carried the subscription campaign through to a successful conclusion which had as an outcome the re-building of the school on a basis which has placed its assessed valuation somewhere in the neighborhood of \$200,000. With some variation, particularly in the theological courses, the curriculum of the school was academic in the secondary level until the time at which the first building was destroyed by fire in 1918. This academy offers the usual classical academic courses with six biblical studies subjects added.

## Mennonite Faith.<sup>1</sup>

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"... Among the three groups (settling in Central Kansas) into which this body of Mennonites was divided, the congregation under the leadership of Elder Jacob Buller, and known as ALEXANDERWOHL was the largest.

As a congregation, Alexanderwohl has had an interesting history. From the old church book which was brought from Russia, and seemingly even from Prussia, we gather a few facts about the practices that were prevalent while the congregation was still in Prussia. According to the records the congregation belonged to the branch of the church known as the Old Flemish, or Groningen, one of the strictest and most conservative of the wings of the denomination. Both names come from Holland. In 1820, the congregation left Prussia and went to Russia and settled in the Molotschna district. On the way, tradition says, they met the Czar who wished them well. From this circumstance they took the name Alexanderwohl. Among the practices which have survived from the Old Flemish days, is that of foot-washing which has now become optional. Their language, the Low Dutch, they brought from Prussia; their style of church architecture they inherited from Holland.

The membership of the congregation at the time of their settlement upon the Kansas prairies numbered about three hundred. This had grown by natural increase by 1880 to nearly four hundred, and by 1900 to nearly eight hundred. Some time later, the membership reached its highest point, nine hundred; and in spite of a number of daughter congregations that have since been formed in Oklahoma, as well as within the precincts of the original settlement, and individuals who have continually left their homes, the membership in 1920 was still eight hundred eighty-three, embracing a total population of nearly two thousand, the second largest Mennonite congregation in America..."

(Quoted from C. Henry Smith's The Coming of the Russian Mennonites; Berne, Indiana: Mennonite Book Concern, 1927; pp. 144-147, in the chapter on "Establishing Frontier Homes: Kansas".)

<sup>1</sup> Annual Catalogue Tabor College (Hillsboro, Kansas: Mennonite Bulletin Publishing House, 1928), pp. 7-44.

## CHAPTER XXX

### MARSHALL COUNTY

Saint Michael's High School: This school, located at Axtell, Kansas, was founded under the leadership of the Reverend Michael Hoffman in 1918. The school has been conducted from that time until the present by the Catholic Order of the Benedictine Sisters.<sup>1</sup> The school has for its purpose, especially to prepare students for teachers' examinations. In addition to normal training, a regular high school course, including college preparatory subjects, Latin, French, German, and commercial courses, are taught.<sup>2</sup> Some idea of the growth of the school may be obtained by the following information: Until 1919, the school was conducted by one teacher; in 1920, another teacher was added, in 1921, the number of teachers was increased to three, and at the present time--1934, the school is conducted by four teachers and enrolls forty pupils. The school's financial requirements are met by tuition and a parish tax.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> R. J. Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas 1836-1932 (St. Meinrad, Indiana: The Abey Press, 1933), p. 70.

<sup>2</sup> Sister Chelidonia, Axtell, Kansas, Personal Letter, 1934.

<sup>3</sup> Loc. cit.

Wetmore Institute: This school, located at Irving, Kansas, was founded in 1862 by the Presbyterian Church. The intention with which this school was founded was to meet the educational wants of Northern Kansas, with the design of gradually working this school up to the rank and dignity of a first-class college and agricultural school.<sup>4</sup> Between 1860 and 1871, some of the courses offered are listed as including primary, higher English, lingual and normal departments. The institution's building cost \$8,000 at the time the school was founded. All the money to defray this cost was contributed by benevolent institutions in the East.<sup>5</sup> Records show the school closed its doors in 1871 due to finances.

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<sup>4</sup> Seventh Annual Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction (Topeka: Commonwealth Printing House, 1867), pp. 38-39.

<sup>5</sup> Loc. cit.

## CHAPTER XXXI

### MCPHERSON COUNTY

Bethany College Academy: This school was established in 1881. The institution was a private enterprise which intended to supply better facilities for secondary education to those of Lutheran faith.<sup>1</sup> The academy was established by Dr. Carl Sweenson, whose slogan was "the Bible and the Constitution". In 1884, the academy came under the control of the Kansas Conference of the Lutheran Augustana Synod. Although Bethany College Academy began its career bearing the name of Bethany Academy in 1886, the name was changed to Bethany College, and the school received authority to grant college degrees through an amendment to its charter at that time. In 1891, the college was fully accredited by the State Board of Education. From the first, the school was noted for excellent music and fine arts departments. It also maintained quite a large commerce department.<sup>2</sup> In 1920, the academy department was discontinued.<sup>3</sup> It is

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<sup>1</sup> Bethany College Bulletin, Vol. 16 (Lindsborg, Kansas: 41st academic year, 1922-1923, June, 1922), p. 17.

<sup>2</sup> Eighteenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1911-1912 (Topeka: State Printing Office, 1912), p. 50.

<sup>3</sup> Twenty-second Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1919-1920 (Topeka: State Printing Plant, 1920), p. 364.



difficult to determine the exact proportion of the income expended on the academy, but in 1912, the college as a whole, had an endowment of \$65,326 which grew to \$385,994 in 1928 and has probably remained near that figure to date.<sup>4</sup> The college includes five principal buildings and lesser ones located on a twenty-acre campus.<sup>5</sup>

Central Academy and College: This school was moved to McPherson from Orleans, Nebraska, in 1914.<sup>6</sup> The new school was really a successor of Orleans Seminary, operated prior to this date by Free Methodists. The intention of the school was to develop scholarship and Christian character along the line of religious thought fostered by Free Methodism.<sup>7</sup> L. Glen Lewis, Reverend W. B. Olmstead, and about forty leading ministers and laymen from the patronizing territory about McPherson, were responsible for the selection of that city as the successor to Orleans, Nebraska, as the site of this institution. The school offers four-year courses equivalent to high school work and includes science, English, normal training, and commercial departments.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 319.

<sup>5</sup> Bethany College Bulletin, op. cit., p. 14.

<sup>6</sup> C. A. Stott, President, Central Academy and College, McPherson, Kansas, Personal Letter, November 13, 1934.

<sup>7</sup> Central Academy and College (McPherson, Kansas: Catalog Number, June, 1925), p. 18.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., pp. 26-33.

The erection of the building of Central Academy and College is financed partially through the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$10,000 partly through the sale of land and partly through donations given for the cause.<sup>9</sup> The title of the property of the institution is held by the Free Methodist Church. The academy is located on the main street of McPherson, three miles from the post office. The building program has progressed through the years: Science Hall, which is the main building, is valued at \$90,000; Lewis Hall, the girls' dormitory, was built in 1915 at a cost of \$25,000; the auditorium was built in 1917 at a cost of \$35,000; the gymnasium, in 1918 cost about \$5,000 (frame); in 1919 and 1920, the boys' and girls' dormitories were valued at in excess of \$53,000. The school offers in addition to the academy, the first two years of regular college work and is accredited for this with the State University. The regulations as to social and personal conduct are very strict as is usual in schools under religious denominations of puritanistic faiths.<sup>10</sup>

McPherson College Academy: This school, located at McPherson, Kansas was founded in 1888 by the Church of the Brethern to provide young people of that denomination

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid., p. 9.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., pp. 10-12.

with facilities for a thorough Christian education.<sup>11</sup> An academy was maintained as a department of the college until 1924, when the academy was discontinued.<sup>12</sup> The curriculum of the academy was based upon the belief that education is a development of the whole being, body, mind, and spirit.<sup>13</sup> In 1924, the academy in its closing semester, offered courses in normal training, commerce, English, German, Latin, history, algebra, Bible, civics and public speaking.<sup>14</sup> Since the academy and college were one institution and therefore must be considered together, it is impracticable to undertake to separate the expenditures and endowments of the two departments. In 1912, McPherson College was listed as having a productive endowment of \$27,000. This amount has been substantially increased up to 1935, but many investments made are hard to evaluate as to present income value. In 1928, the school reported productive endowment in the aggregate of \$432,000.<sup>15</sup> The college has six large buildings

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<sup>11</sup> Bulletin of McPherson College (McPherson, Kansas: Published by McPherson College, February, 1924), pp. 10-11.

<sup>12</sup> Twenty-fourth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1923-1924 (Topeka: State Printing Plant, 1924), p. 65.

<sup>13</sup> Bulletin of McPherson College, op. cit., p. 12.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., p. 78.

<sup>15</sup> Eighteenth Biennial Report, op. cit., p. 319.

and also possesses a farm of one hundred seventy-three acres connected with the college in addition to a rather extensive campus. Students attending this college are required to wear plain, simple, modest dress.<sup>16</sup> This rule also applied to the academy during its existence.

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<sup>16</sup> Bulletin of McPherson College, op. cit., pp.12-14.

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CHAPTER XXXII

MIAMI COUNTY

Ursuline Academy: In May, 1895, five acres of land was presented to the Ursuline Sisters by the townspeople of Paola on which was erected an academy building at a cost of \$12,000 by the Sisters, with Mother Jerome as Mother Superior and Principal of the academy.<sup>1</sup> The financial security of the new school was assured by Mother Jerome's father, Mr. Andrew Schaub of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who secured a loan for the Sisters in the east. Building operations were begun in July, 1895, and the academy was ready for occupancy on the first of March, 1896.<sup>2</sup> In September of that year, the school opened with four boarders and about forty day students. The first class of three graduated from the academy in 1901, and in that same year, the parish school, which had been connected with the academy in the same building, was separated with a building of its own. It was necessary to add a new building in 1904 which housed the chapel, dormitories, dining rooms, and recreation halls. This was erected at a cost of \$22,000. Since that time, other new buildings have been

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<sup>1</sup> R. J. Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas 1836-1932 (St. Meinrad, Indiana: The Abbey Press, 1938), p. 63.

<sup>2</sup> Loc. cit.

erected including an auditorium and music conservatory costing \$100,000, completed in 1916, and a \$500,000 administration building in 1926. The campus has been increased to thirty acres with shade trees, flower gardens and walks, also an athletic field for golf, tennis and volley ball.<sup>3</sup> A Junior College was added in 1924, which is fully accredited by the State of Kansas and by the North Central Association of Colleges. The academy offers a college preparatory course and commercial course.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> R. J. Bollig, loc. cit.

<sup>4</sup> The Ursulines originated at Bordeaux, France in 1622. They went to Germany and in 1803 were deprived of their possessions. They were re-established by the King of Bavaria in 1828, and in 1858 three of them came to America to form a convent at Louisville, Kentucky. Since that time, their influence has spread, particularly in Pennsylvania and the vicinity. The first venture upon the plains of the middle-west was at the time Mother Jerome Schaub came to Paola and established the Ursuline Academy there.

## CHAPTER XXXIV

### MITCHELL COUNTY

Grellet Academy: This school, located at Glen Elder, Kansas, was founded in 1878.<sup>1</sup> It was one of the many academies founded by the Friends Church in Kansas. The school continued to operate an academy until 1895, at which time the buildings burned and were not replaced. With the burning of the buildings, Grellet Academy came to an end.<sup>2</sup> The academy offered typically academic subjects--mathematics, natural science, Latin, English, grammar, etc. Apparently the academy did a certain amount of college work also, for one student went from this academy and was accepted as a junior at Kansas University. The school was maintained by income from tuition. Tuition charges amounted to \$21.00 per person per year in 1894. The buildings were estimated to have a value in 1894 of \$2,250.<sup>3</sup>

Saint John's High School: This school, located at Beloit, Kansas, is a Catholic high school established by the Sisters of St. Joseph in 1920. The school follows the state

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<sup>1</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas (Topeka: Press of Hamilton Printing Company, 1893), p. 165.

<sup>2</sup> A. R. Miller, Glen Elder, Kansas, Personal Letter, 1928.

<sup>3</sup> A. R. Miller, loc. cit.

course of study and offers college preparatory and commercial courses. It has an average attendance of fifty students. Income to maintain this school is derived from tuition and from funds supplied by the church.<sup>4</sup> St. John's High School is a high school of the Concordia Diocese.<sup>5</sup>

Tipton High School: This school, located at Tipton, Kansas, is a Catholic high school founded in 1919 and has been conducted since that time by the Sisters of St. Joseph. The school was conducted on the eight-four plan. That is, eight grades in elementary school and four grades in secondary school. The school has an average enrollment of forty-two, and is supported by tuition and contributions.<sup>7</sup> The school is in the Concordia Diocese.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Sister Stanistaus, Beloit, Kansas, Personal Letter, January 24, 1935.

<sup>5</sup> R. J. Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas 1836-1932 (St. Meinrad, Indiana: The Abbey Press, 1933), p. 125.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., p. 85.

<sup>7</sup> R. J. Bollig, loc. cit.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., p. 125.



## CHAPTER XXXIV

### NEMAHA COUNTY

The Albany Academy: This academy was established at the old town of Albany, Nemaha County, Kansas, in 1871. The academy originated under the joint sponsorship of the school district, the church, and the community. The academy was a natural development of the trend of thought then called the Progressive School. It was a very active school during its short term of existence. The academy was not denominational although the local church played an important part in maintaining and directing the academy. The academy maintained two departments, the higher classical, which corresponded roughly to a high school, and the lower department, which approximated an ungraded elementary system. Some of the subjects taught in this academy in the year 1871 were: grammar, analysis, higher arithmetic, algebra, bookkeeping, Latin (both beginning and advanced), German, French, and philosophy. Mr. and Mrs. James E. Vose of Antrim, New Hampshire were the teachers. The school was maintained in three terms: a fall term of fourteen weeks, a winter term of fourteen weeks, and a spring term of eight weeks. The school's financial establishment received most of its assistance from the Albany Church which loaned the school \$650.00 without interest. The Congregational Home Missionary Union loaned

the school \$500.00 without interest. Maintenance of the institution was paid through tuition fees which amounted to \$6.00 for the entrance into the higher classical department and \$3.50 for the lower department. Certain other special fees were charged. For instance, bookkeeping cost \$1.50 extra charge per term. Writing and commercial penmanship had an extra charge of \$1.00 per term. The academy possessed one frame dormitory, two stories high, built in 1871. For classrooms, it made use of a one-story stone building used by the Albany people as a church. In 1873 a railroad, the St. Joseph and Denver, came to this vicinity. It did not pass through Albany, so the town of Albany, taking the name of Sabetha, broke up and moved to a new location on the railroad which happened at this point to be on the old Denver and California wagon trail. Since the whole town took part in this move, the academy was discontinued at this time--1873, and the Albany Academy became a ghost school in a ghost town.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> E. B. Slosson, Sabetha, Kansas, Personal Letter, November 28, 1934.

## CHAPTER XXXVI

### NEOSHO COUNTY

Saint Ann's Academy: This academy, founded at St. Paul, Kansas, has been in existence since 1847 beginning as a girls' school for Indians.<sup>1</sup> It was not until 1870, however, that the school was chartered as St. Ann's Academy.<sup>2</sup> The origin of this school may properly be credited to the early Catholic missionaries and to the Osage Indians headed by Father Paul.<sup>3</sup> The buildings for the original school, that is, the girls' Indian School, were provided by the government.

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<sup>1</sup> Thirteenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1901-1902 (Topeka: State Printing Office, 1902), pp. 93-102.

<sup>2</sup> R. J. Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas 1836-1932 (St. Meinrad, Indiana: The Abbey Press, 1933), p. 36.

<sup>3</sup> Father Ponziglione was born Feb. 11, 1818 in the city of Cherasco, Tusculium, a fashionable summer resort of the upper classes of Turin, Piedmont, Italy. His father was Count Felice Ferrero Ponziglione di Borgo d'Ales. His mother was Countess Ferrero Ponziglione nee Marchioness Farari di Castelnuovo of the royal family of Italy. The baptismal name given to Father Ponziglione was Count Paul M. Ferrero Ponziglione di Borgo di Ales. Besides being a Ferrero and a Ponziglione he was a Guerrera, his father's mother being the Countess of Guerrera and the last of that ancient and noble Italian family. There are male descendants of the Ferreros living in Italy but Father Paul (Ponziglione), as he was known in Kansas, was the last male descendent of the ancient families of Guerrera and Ponziglione and those names died with him.

As the school grew, the government provided new buildings. Although the girls' school was conducted by the Sisters of Loretto, both boys' and girls' schools were under the control of the Jesuit Order. In October 1, 1850, Father Schoenmakers, in his report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says:

With regard to the female department, nothing has been left undone to insure permanent success, being well aware that the progress of civilization and the welfare of a rising nation greatly depends upon the female members of society, for they are to instill the first principles of virtue and morals, the fountains of a future happy generation. The pupils are educated under the care and guidance of six religious ladies, who devote all their attention to the mental and moral improvement of their pupils. They are taught spelling, reading, writing arithmetic, and geography and besides, certain hours are set apart for knitting, sewing, marking, embroidery,

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The adventuresome zeal of the Jesuits are a matter of American History needing no discussion here. There are explained in Mr. Graves' book some of the reasons, largely political, as to why a nobleman of Ponziglione's standing should have become a priest but the thing important to this research is his work at the school established at Osage Mission at so early a date as 1847. There were associated with Father Paul soon after his arrival Reverend Father John Schoenmakers, a young Jesuit priest from Holland, and Mother Superior Bridget Hayden, a nun from the order of Sisters Loretto from Kentucky. There is mention also of one Father Charles de la Croix who visited the mission in 1822 and baptized two Indians, James and Francis Cheteau-- the first within Kansas. The first marriage ceremony of record in the territory was that of Francis Daboeau, a half breed and Mary, an Osage woman, performed by a Father Van Quickenbourne in 1829.

Mother Bridget Hayden, co-worker with Fathers

etc. Between school hours they are engaged in the occupations of domestic economy. As the building for this female school was intended to accommodate only twenty pupils, it follows that it is much too small.<sup>4</sup>

In 1870, due to the influx of white settlers and to the removal of the Indians, the school became a boarding academy for white girls chartered under the name of St. Ann's. This school offered all the ordinary academic subjects and in addition painting and music.<sup>5</sup> During the time in which the school was conducted as a school for Indian children, the school was maintained through the assistance of the government by government grants. These grants amounted to \$55.00 per year per child.<sup>6</sup> The school possessed two buildings, one erected in 1870 and one in 1881. The value of this building

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Schoenmakers and Ponziglione arrived with her small band of nuns in Osage Mission October 5, 1847.

(Taken from W. W. Graves's Early Jesuits at Osage Mission; St. Paul, Kansas: W. W. Graves, Publisher, 1916, and a Personal Letter from J. A. Cannon, Superintendent of Schools at St. Paul, Kansas)

<sup>4</sup> R. J. Bollig, op. cit., p. 34.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., pp. 36-37.

<sup>6</sup> W. W. Graves, Early Jesuits at Osage Mission (St. Paul, Kansas: W. W. Graves, publisher, 1916), pp. 188-189.

1875  
was estimated to be \$79,000 in 1885 when it burned. After the destruction of this building, the academy was discontinued.

In 1914 the Sisters of Lorette returned to St. Paul and have been teaching in the parochial school at St. Paul since that time.<sup>7</sup> Their avowed intention is to someday rebuild St. Ann's Academy. The antecedent conditions leading up to the remarkable Catholic settlement one may find in the little Kansas town of St. Paul, are typical of the determined and high minded idealism of the Catholic Missionary. Briefly, the principal events are these: The Roman Catholic Bishop of New Orleans, Right Reverend Dubourg, in 1820, was asked by the Osage Indians, who then lived to the west of St. Charles, Missouri, to give them a missionary. The request came at a time the Bishop was in Missouri, which constituted the northern region of his diocese, and was granted. Reverend Charles de la Croix was quick to organize a school for Indian boys and one for the girls of the tribes. Upon his death Reverend Father Charles Van Quickenborne succeeded him and accompanied the Osages to the valleys of the Neeshe and Verdigris in Kansas at the tribe's removal to that region in 1826 and 1827. The new settlement consisted of some fifteen or

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid., p. 279.

eighteen Indian towns centering about St. Frances (now St. Paul) or Osage Mission, as the whole group was known. Osage Mission was established in April 1847. The Manual Labor School for boys and the convent conducted by the Sisters of Loretto were also established at that time. The convent for Indian girls grew through the years to be the chartered St. Ann's Academy in 1870. No more interesting spot historically may be found in Kansas than the site of the Old Osage Mission, towering St. Francis of Jerome's Church, the Passionist Monastery and the atmosphere of service to God and Mankind that has prevailed here for nearly a century.

Saint Francis Academy: This academy, like St. Ann's, was located at St. Paul and was established in 1847 to care for the educational needs of the Indian children. As St. Ann's was confined to the education of Indian girls, so St. Francis, or as it was first known, Osage Mission Manual Labor School, was intended to meet educational needs of the Indian boys.<sup>8</sup> As was the case at St. Ann's, the school was originally conducted as an Indian school and received assistance from the Government to defray part of the expenses of such instruction. Governmental assistance was, however, not

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<sup>8</sup> R. J. Bollig, loc. cit.

enough to defray all the expenses incident to maintaining this school. Father John Schoenmakers says in his letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., dated May 20, 1853:

However great my desire may be of educating said children, unless I received \$55.00 per annum for board and tuition of each child, I could not continue their education. Having learned from six years' experience has cost me \$800.00 per year extra of the education fund at \$55.00 per annum for each child.

The subjects taught in this school during the time that it was conducted as an Indian school, include what we would call elementary subjects, such as penmanship, arithmetic, geography and grammar. The school also taught agriculture and provided practical training through the manual labor feature.<sup>10</sup> As was the case with St. Ann's School, the removal of the Osage Indians in 1870 caused the school to become incorporated as a white school at that time under the name of St. Francis Institution for boys with Father Schoenmakers as president and Father Ponziglione as secretary. In 1872, a college building of stone construction was erected. The school flourished for twenty years and at one time had as

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<sup>9</sup> W. W. Graves, loc. cit.

<sup>10</sup> R. J. Bollig, op. cit., pp. 33-34.



many as two hundred students enrolled. Not only did students come from surrounding territory, but some students came from distant states and even from old Mexico. In 1891, the Jesuits, who controlled the school, decided to consolidate St. Francis with St. Mary's College, which they also controlled. Thus, in 1891, the school was closed and the history of St. Francis Institution for boys came to an end. The exact amount of the endowment of this school is not known, but part of it was derived from the sale of town lots held by the Jesuits and a considerable amount acquired by gifts from the Osage Indians for whose benefit this school was established and who retained throughout their experience with the order the kindest feelings toward the Jesuits and their Manual Labor School. As before mentioned, part of the expenses of the original Indian school were paid by the government. That these contributions did not defray all the expenses may be seen from the fact that it was necessary for the Jesuit Order to make up a deficiency of \$1300.00 in 1854. The institution possessed one three-story stone building and a residence house for the Fathers.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Ibid., pp. 34-36.

## CHAPTER XXXVI

### POTAWATOMIE COUNTY

Academy of the Sacred Heart: Originally the Academy of the Sacred Heart was established on Sugar Creek near the present town of Centerville, Kansas. In 1848, the academy moved to St. Mary's and continued at that town until the date of its discontinuance in 1879, at which time the nuns closed the school and transferred to another locality. The school was established as a school for Indian girls by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. In conjunction with the Jesuit Order, the Sisters maintained a school known as the Sugar Creek Indian School which, like the Indian school at Osage Mission, was partially a manual labor school. The school was established among the Potawatomie Indians and when the Potawatomie Indians moved from the region of Lynn County to their later location near the Kansas River, close to the present site of St. Mary's, the Sisters went along and re-established their school at St. Mary's in 1848. The Sisters were quite successful in their attempt to teach the Indian girls. For one reason, the girls were accustomed to work, something that the Indian boys were not. The school made steady progress from year to year. By 1862, the number of white settlers around St. Mary's had increased to the point

that Catholic members of the community desired to send their students to the Academy of the Sacred Heart. Consequently, the children of the whites were admitted to the school. As soon as this was done, the government warned the school that the allowance made to the school by the government for the purpose of educating the Indians would be discontinued since the school was no longer a distinctly Indian school. Government aid ceased in June, 1871. In 1879, the Ladies of the Sacred Heart closed the academy and left the town.<sup>1</sup> As was the case with the Osage Manual Labor School, this school during the time that it was an Indian school, received government aid. After 1871, all government aid was discontinued. The school possessed one large stone building.<sup>2</sup>

Immaculate Conception High School: This school was founded at St. Mary's in 1900. It is a parish high school for girls only, for until the time of the discontinuance of the St. Mary's College in 1931, the educational needs of the Catholic boys were cared for by the academy of St. Mary's College. Immaculate Conception High School is a Catholic parish high school founded largely through the inspiration and efforts of the Reverend Joseph P. DeSmet. The school

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<sup>1</sup> R. J. Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas 1836-1932 (St. Meinrad, Indiana: The Abbey Press, 1933), pp. 21-24.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 24.

began its career as a three-year high school and continued as such until 1911 when the course was expanded to four years and two full-time teachers engaged. In 1919, the school was placed on the accredited list of the Kansas State Board of Education. In 1928, the school was reported to have an enrollment of seventy-five. It has four instructors.<sup>3</sup>

Saint Mary's College: This school, founded at St. Mary's, Kansas, was the result of slow development. It began as an Indian school established among the Potawatomes in 1839 in Linn County. When the Potawatomes moved to the banks of the Kansas River in 1840, the school moved with them and re-established itself near the present site of St. Mary's. Gradually, as the number of white settlers in the vicinity increased, whites were admitted to this school, which was strictly a boys' school conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. In 1871, government payments for Indian education, which had been of important assistance to the Indian school, were discontinued because whites were now attending the Indian school, and the school was no longer exclusively an Indian school.<sup>4</sup> The school then became an academy financing itself upon its own resources, the assistance of the community

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<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 68.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., pp. 12-23.

and the Catholic Order of the Jesuit Fathers. Gradually this academy expanded to take in college work. The academy was continued as a department of the college until the latter's discontinuance in June, 1931.<sup>5</sup> During the time that the institution was maintained as a manual labor school for Indians, the course of study in the school consisted of some language work and some manual labor. School subjects were taught in both the English and the Indian languages.<sup>6</sup> The Jesuit Fathers who conducted this school, had some difficulty with the Indian boys, for among the Indians, men's work consisted of hunting and fishing and making war.<sup>7</sup> As an academy for white children, the school offered academic subjects which prepared directly for college.<sup>8</sup> At the time the college was closed, the college possessed fourteen buildings and excellent facilities for research work. In addition to the campus, the college possessed a tract of 2,100 acres of land under cultivation.<sup>9</sup> The enrollment in the academy in 1912, amounted to two hundred fifteen.<sup>10</sup> Income since

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<sup>5</sup> Ibid., p. 28.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., p. 13.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., p. 14.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., p. 27.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., p. 26.

<sup>10</sup> Eighteenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1911-1912 (Topeka: State Printing Office, 1912), p. 320.

the discontinuance of the government grants, has been maintained through the efforts of the Jesuit Order and tuition fees of the institution. In 1931, St. Mary's College was closed and the institution converted into a theological seminary for members of the Society of Jesus commonly known as the Jesuits.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> R. J. Bollig, op. cit., p. 28.

## CHAPTER XXXVII

### PRATT COUNTY

Baptist College; In the summer of 1881, arrangements were made by the South Central Baptist Association of Kansas and the citizens of Pratt for the establishment of a college in that city. Professor J. S. Gashwiler was chosen as President and the college was formally opened September 14, 1891. The college, which belied its name and really consisted of an academy and the four upper grades of elementary work, was housed in a two-story frame building donated by the city. The academic work consisted of English, natural science and classical and modern languages. The school also had a department of art and music and offered a theological training course for young men preparing to enter the ministry. The average enrollment of the college in all departments during its two years existence was one hundred and eighty-seven. The school possessed five instructors, one of whom, H. E. Shrack, who taught mathematics in the college, still lives in Pratt. The school was closed in 1893. No records of the school can be found in the reports either of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction or of the United States Commissioner of Education, so information as to the amount of endowment possessed by the college

and its sources of income is lacking.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> T. A. Eubank, County Superintendent, Pratt County,  
Personal Letter, April 3, 1935.



## CHAPTER XXXVIII

### RAWLINS COUNTY

Saint Mary's High School: This school, located at Herndon, Kansas, was founded by the Catholic Church in 1929. This founding was really a gradual development or outgrowth of a grade school which had been in operation since 1888. In 1932, St. Mary's High School was accredited by the State Board of Education. The school offers a college preparatory course with strong business course electives. The organization of the school is on the so-called "eight-four" plan. In 1934, the enrollment in the high school was forty-three. The school is maintained as a Catholic parochial high school and supported by tuition fees being charged for work in the school. In addition to that, the high school receives financial assistance from the St. Mary's Catholic Parish of Herndon, Kansas.<sup>1</sup> The school is in the Concordia Diocese.<sup>2</sup> In this county are also Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Parochial School at Ludell, and Immanuel Lutheran Parochial School in the same town.<sup>3</sup> The latter are not of secondary rank.

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<sup>1</sup> Sister Mary de Pazzi, Herndon, Kansas, Personal Letter, December 6, 1934.

<sup>2</sup> R. J. Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas 1836-1932 (St. Meinrad, Indiana, The Abbey Press, 1933), p. 85.

<sup>3</sup> Sister Mary de Pazzi, loc. cit.

## CHAPTER XXXIX

### RENO COUNTY

Breese College Academy: This school, located at Hutchinson, Kansas, first opened as a Bible Training School on October 16, 1905. It was operated solely as such until the fall of 1910 when the high school course was first added. This high school course was only a three-year course until 1914, when it was enlarged to include the fourth year. Since that time, the school has continued to give high school work. In 1929, the academy was placed on the accredited list of the State Board of Education and it has remained an accredited high school since that time. The school still maintains a Bible training course which is separate and distinct from the academic course. From time to time, junior college or post-graduate work is offered. The school was first opened by an independent Holiness Church, which later united with the Church of the Nazarene. In 1915, the school was accepted by the Kansas district of the Nazareth Church and the school remains under the supervision of that church. The present enrollment in the school is around seventy-five. The school lists four departments at the present time.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> R. R. Hodges, Principal of Breese College, Hutchinson, Kansas, Personal Letter, November 15, 1934.

## CHAPTER XL

### RICE COUNTY

Sterling College: This school, located at Sterling, Kansas, began its career bearing the name of Cooper Memorial College. It was founded in 1886 by the United Presbyterian Church and has been continued by that church to the present time although the name by which the college is known has been changed twice in succeeding years. In 1911, the name of the college was changed from Cooper Memorial College to Cooper College. In 1919, the name was again changed; this time to Sterling College, by which name it is known at the present.<sup>1</sup> As was true of many other Kansas denominational schools, Sterling College or Cooper College as it is variously known, maintained a strong preparatory course or academy throughout the early years of its existence. However, as time passed and the public high schools of the State of Kansas more adequately fulfilled their functions, the preparatory department of this school gradually lessened in importance. In 1919, the preparatory department conducted as such in Cooper College, was discontinued. At that time, the school had eleven students enrolled in the department.

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<sup>1</sup> Bulletin of Sterling College, 1920-1921 (Sterling: Catalog number, May, 1921), pp.10-11.

The college still offers opportunities for those whose high school work is deficient to make up such deficiency, and lists such students as sub-freshmen. The number of these students is, however, very small and requires no special teachers or equipment.<sup>2</sup> The academy course offered at Sterling College was a regular college preparatory course plus Bible lessons. At the present time Sterling College requires church and daily chapel attendance.<sup>3</sup> All students are also required to recite a Bible lesson once a week. At the time Cooper Memorial College was founded, the City of Sterling offered as an inducement to the selection of Sterling as a site of the United Preparatory College, a ten-acre campus site and a building worth \$25,000 if the United Presbyterian Church would raise and expend not less than \$25,000 for the purposes of the college.<sup>4</sup> From this modest investment of \$50,000 in 1886, the school has grown until now it possesses five buildings valued at \$260,500, and is gradually adding to its equipment and building program from time to time.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 84.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., pp. 31-32.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 10.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., p. 15.

## CHAPTER XLI

### RILEY COUNTY

Sacred Heart Academy: This school, located at Manhattan, Kansas, was established by the Catholics in September, 1908.<sup>1</sup> The school is in the Concordia Diocese of the Catholic Church and directed by the Sisters of St. Joseph.<sup>2</sup> In 1913, the academy added to the regular academic work a commercial course. The academy claims to be the first four-year secondary school in Manhattan outside of a preparatory department at one time connected with Kansas State College.<sup>3</sup> In 1926, it had an enrollment of one hundred thirty<sup>4</sup> and at the present time, the enrollment remains considerably over one hundred. The school is currently financed by tuition paid by students and donations from the parish.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Agnes Engstrand, County Superintendent, Manhattan, Kansas, Personal Letter, November 30, 1934.

<sup>2</sup> R. J. Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas 1836-1932 (St. Meinrad, Indiana: The Abbey Press, 1933), p. 85.

<sup>3</sup> Agnes Engstrand, loc. cit.

<sup>4</sup> R. J. Bollig, op. cit., p. 84.

<sup>5</sup> Agnes Engstrand, loc. cit.

## CHAPTER XLII

### ROOKS COUNTY

Stockton Academy: This school, located at Stockton, Kansas, was established by the Congregationalists in 1887 and the building housing it in 1888.<sup>1</sup> For five years the school continued as an institution designed as a feeder for Washburn College at Topeka. During the years of the school's existence, a Mr. F. E. Sherman of Stockton was the prime mover and force back of the institution. In 1893, the institution was closed because of lack of support by the community.<sup>2</sup> As an institution for musical instruction, the school was said to be unsurpassed by anything in that part of Kansas. It was the only school of secondary level in Stockton.<sup>3</sup> The purposes of this school as reported by its one-time principal, Mr. F. E. Sherman are: "Skill and accuracy in the use of figures and in the use of the English language; habits of promptness, obedience, thoroughness, and conscientious devotion to Christ and his work, are the best results that can follow from the work done in the academy."<sup>4</sup> The usual academic work for

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<sup>1</sup> Editorial in the Hooks County Record, Newspaper, December 16, 1922.

<sup>2</sup> Loc. cit.

<sup>3</sup> Loc. cit.

<sup>4</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas (Topeka: Press of Hamilton Printing Co., 1893), p. 84.

this level and period were the content of the Stockton Academy. The institution was built by the subscriptions of Stockton people at a cost of about \$13,000. The building constructed was architecturally imposing and located on a hill overlooking the town of Stockton where it still houses the public high school of the community.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Rooks County Record, loc. cit.

## CHAPTER XLIII

### RUSSELL COUNTY

Saint Mary's High School: This academy was established by the Catholics of the Gorham Community in 1922 at Gorham, Kansas.<sup>1</sup> Its career has been so short that very little can be said about it, and perhaps its recent origin does not properly place it within the confines of this study as a secondary school of academic nature. It is one of the numerous Catholic high schools of the Concordia Diocese.<sup>2</sup> The school is a small high school enrolling only about twenty pupils. Income is derived from tuition fees and probably through some assistance from the parish although there are no data available as to the exact amount.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Sister M. Bernita, Gorham, Kansas, Personal Letter, January 7, 1935.

<sup>2</sup> R. J. Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas 1836-1932 (St. Meinrad, Indiana: The Abbey Press, 1933), p. 85

<sup>3</sup> Sister M. Bernita, loc. cit.



## CHAPTER XLIV

### SALINE COUNTY

Marymount Academy: This school, located at Salina, Kansas, was established in 1922 by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Concordia, Kansas, a Catholic order.<sup>1</sup> The founding of the school first as an academy, now including a fully accredited college, came as a response to the increasing demand for the higher education of Catholic women. By this time, Nazareth Academy at Concordia, had become unable to care for the increasing number of students who desired to attend. This gave the establishment of Marymount impetus. Salina offers certain advantages, especially did it have better railroad facilities than Concordia, so the college was located at Salina. The college has four departments: first, the college proper, then the academic, preparatory, and primary departments.<sup>2</sup> The secondary courses offered in the academy are of regular high school college preparatory level, which includes normal training. The institution was chartered by the state in 1925. The academy also includes a commercial department, music department, art department, and special courses in physical

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<sup>1</sup> R. J. Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas 1836-1932 (St. Meinrad, Indiana: The Abbey Press, 1933), pp. 83-84.

<sup>2</sup> Loc. cit.

education. All Catholic students are required to take courses in religion.<sup>3</sup> One of the most noteworthy facts about this school is the large proportion of Doctors of Philosophy listed as instructors in its halls.<sup>4</sup> The institution possesses one large building, four stories high, including the basement. This building contains three hundred rooms and can accommodate five hundred students, the system being a combination of dormitory and private room accommodations. The cost of the building complete was about \$500,000.<sup>5</sup> The college is maintained through tuition fees and donations from friends of the order. It is one of the most progressive Catholic schools in the Middle-west.<sup>6</sup>

Saint John's Military Academy: This school is located at Salina. It was established by the Episcopal Church under the leadership of Bishop E. S. Thomas who was assisted by the citizens of Salina. The charter, granted by the State of Kansas in 1887 provided for nine trustees, the majority of them to be citizens of Kansas and members of the Episcopal Church. The school intends to prepare the cadets for college

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<sup>3</sup> Catalogue of Marymount Academy (Salina: Number 2, 1922), p. 7.

<sup>4</sup> Catalogue of Marymount Academy (Salina: Number 1, 1935), pp. 7-10.

<sup>5</sup> R. J. Bollig, op. cit., pp. 83-84.

<sup>6</sup> Catalogue of Marymount Academy, 1935, op. cit., p. 58.

or for commercial life or both. The school maintains military discipline with rules and regulations modeled after those of West Point, using uniforms like those worn at the National Academy.<sup>7</sup> There are regular grants of arms and ammunition from the United States Army.<sup>8</sup> The school maintained three distinct courses of study in 1892: classical, which consisted of two years of Greek, four years of Latin, and four years of mathematics; a course which is a combination of liberal subjects known as Latin and English course; and a course chiefly commercial, known as the English-commercial course.<sup>9</sup> No very great variation in the general principles of this curriculum have occurred except to modernize the subject matter. The school is maintained largely through the proceeds of tuition fees. The valuation of all the buildings as originally erected, was estimated to be \$68,500.<sup>10</sup> In 1908, a new gymnasium and barracks was added and a year later a building to house the Junior School. These buildings are located on a fine campus which includes a parade ground.

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<sup>7</sup> Thirteenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1901-1902 (Topeka: State Printer, 1902), pp. 93-102.

<sup>8</sup> Major J. S. Weir, U. S. M. A. Commandant, Personal Letter, 1928.

<sup>9</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas (Topeka: Press of Hamilton Printing Co., 1893), p. 85.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., p. 86.

The total size of the campus is fifty acres.<sup>11</sup> The present rector of the school is Right Reverend R. H. Mize, D. D., Bishop of Salina.

Sacred Heart High School: This school, founded at Salina, Kansas, was the first parish high school established in the Concordia Diocese. It was established in September, 1908 and is conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Concordia. In 1912, the school was accredited by the State Board of Education. In 1926 this school had an enrollment of one hundred thirty-five.<sup>12</sup> The school continues to be an enterprising school and is quite active in extra-curricular activities. It is regularly represented in the State Scholarship Contests conducted by the Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia and usually ranks high in its class. In 1934, the basketball team representing this school won the state championship in Class B for the State of Kansas. The high school has the usual tuition scheme of support used by most Catholic high schools.

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<sup>11</sup> Thirteenth Biennial Report, loc. cit.

<sup>12</sup> R. J. Bollig, op. cit. p. 85.

## CHAPTER XLV

### SEDGWICK COUNTY

Fairmount College Academy: This academy was founded in 1892 as Fairmount Institute and continued throughout its career as a department of Fairmount College. The institution, including the college which was founded the same year, was established as the result of the desire of a number of progressive citizens of Wichita, that an institution of higher learning and strong religious standards be established in the city. In 1895, the school began receiving support from the Congregational Educational Society, which organization gradually became the controlling force in the life of the college until 1927.<sup>1</sup> In this year the school was taken under the control of the city of Wichita and re-named, Wichita Municipal University. By this time, however, the academy department had long since ceased to function, since the last report for the academy is dated 1918 and lists only eleven students enrolled.<sup>2</sup> In 1892 the college and academy offered

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<sup>1</sup> Fairmount College 1920-1921, bulletin, Vol. XVII (Wichita: April, 1921, No. 1V), pp. 12-16.

<sup>2</sup> Twenty-first Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1917-1918 (Topeka: State Printing Plant, 1918), p. 359.

English, classical, scientific, normal, music, and the art courses.<sup>3</sup> The institution received liberal support from the Congregational Educational Society and from friends of the school, both in the East and in the West. For this reason, the school was not entirely dependent upon tuition charges for current support, although these fees were forced to carry a large part of the school expenses. The institution possesses six principal buildings and a campus of some twenty acres.

Friends University Preparatory School: This academy or preparatory school, located at Wichita, Kansas, is a department of Friends University,<sup>4</sup> and was opened as was the college, in 1898. It was established by the Society of Friends Church largely through the efforts of James M. and Anna T. Davis of Wichita, Kansas. The college, called Friends University, was founded to supplement the work of the numerous academies of the Society of Friends already existing in Kansas at or prior to that time.<sup>5</sup> The preparatory school was intended to provide the advantages of secondary education under what that denomination considered the highest

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<sup>3</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas (Topeka: Press of Hamilton Printing Co., 1893), p. 202.

<sup>4</sup> Esther Hoff, registrar, Friends University, Personal Letter, January 25, 1935.

<sup>5</sup> Friends University 1916-1917, bulletin, Vol. XIX (Wichita: Wichita Eagle Press, 1917, No. V), p. 11.

type of Christian environment.<sup>6</sup> The type of curriculum offered was affected by the fact that the "Friends" believe there is no true education without a development of spiritual, as well as, physical and mental well-being.<sup>7</sup> The courses were generally academic in nature. In 1917, the academy reached in numbers, six instructors and eighty-three students,<sup>8</sup> but in the last year of its existence in 1922, it had an enrollment of only eighteen.<sup>9</sup> The school started its existence with an endowment of fifty thousand dollars,<sup>10</sup> but income for the present college and former academy was, and now is, derived principally through tuition fees and donations.

Lewis Academy: This academy was first located at Wichita, Kansas, and was founded in 1884 by act of the Presbytery of Emporia in executive session at Arkansas City in April, 1884 as Wichita Academy, but was not opened until 1886 at which time it took the name "Lewis Academy". The name was changed in its charter in recognition of endowment contributed by Mr. H. W. Lewis. The school was founded by

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<sup>6</sup> Ibid., pp. 45-46.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., p. 11.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., pp. 45-46.

<sup>9</sup> Esther Hoff, loc. cit.

<sup>10</sup> Friends University, 1916-1917, op. cit., p. 11.

the Presbyterians and was under the control of the Presbytery of Emporia. Bible Study was an important element of the curriculum, but the school was non-sectarian in nature.<sup>11</sup>

In 1910, the school was transferred from Wichita to Emporia and made a department of the College of Emporia, which is a Presbyterian school. In 1912, the academy was discontinued because it was found that the work of the academy was being adequately cared for by the public high schools.<sup>12</sup> During the time in which the academy was in existence, it offered classical, scientific, normal and college preparatory courses and, while yet in Wichita, a kindergarten course. Income for the academy came chiefly through voluntary contributions and the tuition fees charged. In 1892, before the removal to Emporia, the institution possessed buildings valued at \$75,000.<sup>13</sup>

Mount Carmel Academy: This school was founded in Wichita<sup>14</sup> in 1887 by the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, whose motherhouse is in Dubuque, Iowa, at which

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<sup>11</sup> Thirteenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1901-1902 (Topeka: State Printing Office, 1902), p. 95.

<sup>12</sup> Seventeenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1909-1910 (Topeka: State Printing Office, 1910), pp. 52-53.

<sup>13</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas, op. cit., p. 94.

<sup>14</sup> C. F. Burns, Growth and Development of the Catholic School System in the United States (New York, 1912), p. 26.



time it was known as All Hallows Academy.<sup>15</sup> The school is for girls only and is conducted by the Sisters of the order mentioned. Four Sisters came to Wichita at the invitation of Reverend M. Casey, at that time administrator of the diocese. When the school was first opened, it enrolled twenty-three pupils and included many non-Catholics. The school grew to such an extent that frequent additions were necessary. In 1900, a wing costing \$60,000, housing the chapel, auditorium, music studios, gymnasium, dining halls and dormitories, was added to the original building. In spite of this increase in facilities, in 1906, the building had to be enlarged again, and in 1922, a residence hall was constructed which also housed the commercial department. The academy offers among its subjects, college preparatory courses, classical courses, domestic science, music and commercial work.<sup>16</sup> Other subjects offered are, conversational French, dancing, expression, art appreciation and rhythmic orchestra.<sup>17</sup> Income was largely through tuition fees. A uniform of a plain black dress is required for Sunday. For regular school

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<sup>15</sup> Mount Carmel Academy, 1933-1934 (Catalog, Wichita: 1934), pp. 1-3.

<sup>16</sup> Loc. cit.

<sup>17</sup> R. J. Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas 1836-1932 (St. Meinrad, Indiana: The Abbey Press, 1933), pp. 89-90.

wear, navy blue serge uniforms are required.<sup>18</sup> In 1931, a new feature was added called "Country Day School", offering courses from kindergarten to sixth grade inclusive which included transportation, mid-morning lunch, supervised play, hot luncheon and afternoon siesta, as special features.<sup>19</sup>

Roe Indian Institute (now The American Indian Institute): This school was established in 1915 by Mary C. Roe and Henry Roe Cloud as a practical and useful memorial to the works of Dr. Walter C. Roe, who had spent much time laboring among the Indians of the southwest. In 1920, the name was changed to American Indian Institute, a name felt to be more in keeping with the work of the institution. In 1927, the school came under the control of the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Until 1933 the institution maintained a fully accredited high school, but in that year adopted a new policy. The students of the institute were enrolled in the high schools of Wichita or the colleges of that city, and only lived at the institution under its regulations. Tuition and transportation of the students is furnished by the Government of the United States. It is felt that this method, by offering

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<sup>18</sup> Mount Carmel Academy, 1922-1925 (Supplement, Wichita: 1925), pp. 5-6.

<sup>19</sup> R. J. Bollig, loc. cit.

the Indian young people competition with white students, better prepares the Indian students for their proper places in later life. The institution's support comes largely through donations from organizations and individuals and the United States Government Indian Agencies.<sup>20</sup>

Saint John's Academy: This school was established at Wichita, Kansas, April, 1902 when the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood of the Catholic order, whose motherhouse is at Ruma, Illinois, through their Vicareess Mother Clementine, purchased from the Right Reverend J. J. Hennessy, his residence and six acres of land. Here they proceeded to establish an academy for girls and a school for boys under twelve years of age. The school was opened in September, 1902 with eight boarding school students, thirty-six day school students and three instructors. By 1904, there were so many applications for boys to board at the school, that the Sisters bought an additional house and ten more acres of land and enlarged the buildings they already possessed. In 1914, the Sisters completed a new boys' school at a cost of \$57,000. In all, between 1902 and 1914, the Sisters spent \$86,922. By 1922, more room was needed so a new structure was built to house the academy. This building cost \$200,000. In 1921, the

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<sup>20</sup> History of American Indian Institute (Wichita: Brief one-page history of the institution, 1934).

boys' school was discontinued when Wichita was made a separate province of the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood, necessitating the establishment of a novitiate at St. John's. High school work was not offered until 1916. In 1924, the school became affiliated with the Catholic University, Washington, D. C. and in 1926, was accredited by the State Board of Education of Kansas. The academy includes primary, preparatory, academic and music departments. Although the Sisters maintained a boys' school, only boys under twelve years of age were admitted.<sup>21</sup>

Saint Mary's Cathedral High School: This school, located at Wichita, Kansas, is the oldest parish high school in the Wichita Diocese. It was first opened in 1888 by the Sisters of Charity. In 1899, the Sisters of St. Joseph, of Wichita, took charge of this school. In 1900, an attempt was made to establish a boys' high school. This institution existed only about two years and in 1902, the boys' high school was closed. The girls' division was maintained separately until 1913, when boys were admitted to the girls' school. In 1917, the Xaverian Brothers of Baltimore, a Catholic order, opened a high school for boys and these two schools were conducted side by side until 1920, when both boys' and girls' high schools were consolidated in the new \$150,000

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<sup>21</sup> R. J. Bollig, op. cit., pp. 90-91.

Cathedral High School building. Three brothers took charge of the boys and three Sisters of St. Joseph took charge of the girls. After taking up location at the new building, remarkable growth in the school took place. Although previously, the combined enrallments had approximated no more than seventy, by 1926, the Xaverian Brothers were replaced by the Brothers of Mary as instructors. In 1932, the Sisters of St. Joseph took over completely the task of teaching in the school. The school is completely equipped, is accredited by the State of Kansas since 1912, and has been affiliated with the Catholic University of Washington, D. C. since 1917.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> Ibid., pp. 96-98.

## CHAPTER XLVI

### SHAWNEE COUNTY

Assumption High School: This school, located in Topeka, Kansas, is now known as Topeka Catholic High School. This school was opened by Father Francis M. Hayden in 1911 with seventeen students enrolled. The school at first made use of rooms in the grade buildings for classrooms. In 1915, the first graduating class, consisting of five students, left the school, and by 1929 the total number of graduates of the school had risen to three hundred five. The enrollment is now around one hundred ninety pupils. The school has been particularly noted in Kansas for its high scholastic standing, as has been evidenced by its high ranking in scholarship contests conducted both by the Kansas State College at Manhattan and by the Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia. The school is fully accredited and is a member of the North Central Association. The school has a faculty of eight but does not attempt to give instruction in all subjects for it has an arrangement with the Topeka Board of Education whereby instruction in manual training and domestic science is given the pupils of Assumption Catholic High School at the public high school building and under the supervision of the public high school instructors. The school is maintained through a tuition charge and supported principally by the Assumption

Parish of the Catholic Church in Topeka. Since this school is in the nature of a central high school, various other parishes than Assumption Parish in the city also contribute a part of the current expense.<sup>1</sup>

Bethany College: This school was founded in 1861 as the Episcopal Female Seminary, by the Protestant Episcopal Church. It suspended operation for one year in 1864, but re-opened in 1865 and continued in operation until 1928 when the grounds of the institution were purchased by the City of Topeka as a site for Topeka's new Central High School. While the school was in operation, it was maintained as an exclusive school for girls under the control of the Episcopal Church. In 1871, the school offered the following subjects: penmanship, Latin, English, moral and manual science, natural science, elocution, French, mathematics, rhetoric, botany and music.<sup>2</sup> These were later classified into a series of courses known as the Classical Course, the Latin-English Course, and the English-Commercial Course. The school was maintained largely through the tuition charges to boarding students and a lesser fee to such young ladies as were day

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<sup>1</sup> R. J. Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas 1836-1932 (St. Meinrad, Indiana: The Abbey Press, 1933), pp. 67-68.

<sup>2</sup> Eleventh and Thirteenth Annual Reports State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1871-1873 (Topeka: State Printing Works, 1873), p.169.

students at the academy. Some of the charges for tuition in 1879-1880 for local or day students were; in the primary department, \$5.00 per school session; and in the preparatory department, \$8.00 per school session for the first form (freshmen), \$9.00 for the second form (sophmores), \$10.00 for the third form (juniors), \$11.00 for the fourth form (seniors).<sup>3</sup> In 1892, the school's buildings and grounds were valued at \$361,000.<sup>4</sup> Passage of time enhanced the value of the property greatly, as the campus was in excess of two city blocks located in the heart of Topeka. As before mentioned, this ground is now occupied by the magnificent new Topeka High School. In 1928, the school made its last report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.<sup>5</sup>

Washburn College Academy: This school, located in southwest Topeka, was established in 1865. As may be noted with reference to many of the denominational schools of Kansas, Washburn College early maintained an academy department which was at first the principal part of the whole

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<sup>3</sup> First and Second Biennial Reports State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1879-1880 (Topeka: Kansas Publishing House, 1881), p. 329.

<sup>4</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas (Topeka: Press of Hamilton Printing Company, 1893), p. 219.

<sup>5</sup> Twenty-seventh Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas, 1827-1930 (Topeka: Kansas Printing Plant, 1931), p. 574.



institution. The purpose of this academy department was to supply classical training and to prepare students for both the scientific and collegiate courses.<sup>6</sup> From this statement, it may be inferred that the courses in this academy were chiefly preparatory in nature. The academy and college subject offered, as listed in 1871, included mental and moral philosophy, Greek, Latin, mathematics, natural philosophy, penmanship, commerce, perspective drawing, painting, music, or as these courses were later grouped; classical scientific, literary and English courses. Washburn College has always been one of the most highly endowed schools of Kansas. As early as 1871, it had productive endowment of \$55,000.<sup>7</sup> Although its sources of income have chiefly been tuition fees charged to the students and donations by the Congregational Church, which still controls and maintains this school, yet the school has been rather free from financial difficulty. In 1892, the buildings and grounds of the college had grown to a valuation of \$488,000.<sup>8</sup> Since that time, the college has maintained and carried forward an extensive building program running above the million mark.

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<sup>6</sup> L. D. Whittemore, Registrar Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, Personal Letter, January 2, 1935.

<sup>7</sup> Eleventh and Thirteenth Biennial Reports, op. cit., pp. 173-174.

<sup>8</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas, op. cit., p.83.

The academy of Washburn College was discontinued in 1918 and replaced by Washburn Rural High School, a part of the public school system of Kansas.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas, loc. cit.

## CHAPTER XLVIII

### SHERMAN COUNTY

The Clark Academy: This school was located at Goodland, Kansas, and was probably the only academy ever to exist in Sherman County, Kansas. Its life was brief. It opened in 1888 and closed two years later. The academy was a private enterprise, its existance<sup>e</sup> being largely due to the donation of the building and the land on which it stood by Mr. Caldwell of Goodland, Kansas. In honor of the founder of Goodland, the academy was named Clark Academy. Although this institution was called an academy, the use of this title was perhaps somewhat incorrect since only in the upper range of the three grades taught in this academy was the work of academic nature. The three grades into which the students of this academy were divided included the work which is now listed under grades one to nine inclusive. The academy had only two teachers; Mrs. Rebecca Kinner, Superintendent of the Academy, and Miss Helena Stewart, now Mrs. J. B. Chambers. The teachers were paid through tuition received from the students. There were forty to fifty pupils enrolled. Since much of this tuition was paid in land, the teachers received a large part of their salaries in land. The salary of Miss Stewart was nominally \$40.00 per month. In terms of land, this amounted to six town lots per month. Dr. George Norland, President

of Colorado University, was at one time a pupil of this school.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> S. A. Andrews, Kanorado, Kansas, Personal Letter, February 23, 1935.

## CHAPTER XLVIII

### SMITH COUNTY

Gould College: This school was established at Harlan, Kansas in 1881 under the auspices of the United Brethern Church. The college was intended to give instruction in the common branches, secondary work, and some work of college grade. To this end, the curriculum taught included Greek, language, mathematics, Latin, German, French, science, music, the common branches, and commercial work.<sup>1</sup> During its brief existence, Gould College was maintained by the payment of tuition which amounted to \$21.00 per year per student. The enrollment of the school gradually decreased from seventy students in 1882, the first year after its founding to fifty-nine students in 1887, which is the last report made by this school to either the State Superintendent or to the United States Commissioner of Education.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Third Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1881-1882 (Topeka: Kansas Publishing House, 1882), pp. 120-121.

<sup>2</sup> Report of the United States Commissioner of Education 1886-1887 (Washington: Government Publishing Office, 1887), p. 295.

## CHAPTER XLIX

### WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington Academy: This school was established by the Friends Church at Washington, Kansas, in 1892. The school was maintained by the Friends Church until 1900, at which time it made its last report to the United States Commissioner of Education.<sup>1</sup> The school, during the time it was maintained by the Friends Church, was non-sectarian, but its instruction included religious influences of the most positive character.<sup>2</sup> The income was derived from tuition fees and voluntary donations. Some time after 1900, the academy property came under the control of the Baptist Church, but even under this denomination the institution's life was short, since the last report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was in 1902. In 1902, the building which housed the institution was valued at \$4,000 and the school possessed a campus of eight acres.<sup>3</sup> There

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<sup>1</sup> Commissioner of Education, Annual Report of Department of Interior, 1901 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1902), pp. 2170-2171.

<sup>2</sup> Columbian History of Education in Kansas (Topeka: Press of Hamilton Printing Co., 1893), p. 86.

<sup>3</sup> Thirteenth Biennial Report State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Kansas 1901-1902 (Topeka: State Printing Office, 1902), pp. 93-102.

were no important variances from the type of curricula used here and at other like institutions of the same period.

## CHAPTER L:

### WYANDOTTE COUNTY

Wilson Academy: This school was a department of the old Kansas City University, the latter being founded in 1896 as a Methodist Protestant College and turned over to the United Brethern Church in 1913 at which time it was merged with Campbell College of Holton and the Lane University of Leocompton.<sup>1</sup> Wilson Academy, or rather Wilson High School, while a separate department of Kansas City University, yet received state aid to the amount of approximately \$6,000 per year. The contribution of Kansas City University to the upkeep of Wilson Academy amounted to the furnishing of buildings and teachers.<sup>2</sup> The avowed purpose of the school was to give the best opportunities for educational work, under moral and religious influence.<sup>3</sup> Perhaps on account of the state aid which this institution received, religion was at no time a separate subject in the curriculum offered in the academy. A regular high school course was offered. S. B.

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<sup>1</sup> Kansas City University Bulletin, Vol. V (Kansas City, Kansas: Kansas City University, 1919), p. 14.

<sup>2</sup> S. B. Williams, Kansas City, Kansas, Personal Letter, January 29, 1935.

<sup>3</sup> Kansas City University Bulletin, Vol. V, op. cit., p. 58.



Williams, former instructor at Kansas City University, writes that the enrollment in the academy and college averaged about one hundred fifty. Other records show the academy enrollment averaged about fifty through the years of its existence.<sup>4</sup>

Kansas City University possessed three buildings in all, one of which, Wilson Hall, was set aside for the use of the academy. In 1927, Wilson Academy was closed largely because of the lack of cooperation between the authorities at Kansas City University and the County Superintendent of Wyandotte County.<sup>5</sup> A few years later, in 1931, Kansas City University itself was closed.<sup>6</sup>

The Catholic High School: This school, now Ward High School, of Kansas City, Kansas, was opened September, 1908. It was a central high school for Kansas City, Kansas, established at the express wish of the Most Reverend Thomas F. Lilla, Bishop of Leavenworth. The school opened with twenty-three freshmen and each year a new class was added until in 1911, the school was a full four-year high school and the number of teachers had increased from two to five. In January, 1912, the high school was fully accredited by the State Board of Education. By 1912, the rooms which the high school

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<sup>4</sup>Ibid., p. 114.

<sup>5</sup>S. B. Williams, loc. cit.

<sup>6</sup>Loc. cit.

had occupied at the St. Peter parochial school were outgrown and under the direction of the Most Reverend Bishop Ward, a new high school building was erected at a cost of approximately \$20,000. After 1912 the enrollment increased even more rapidly and by 1928 the number of students enrolled amounted to three hundred-ten. In 1931 a new building was again necessary and at this time, the name of the school was changed from Kansas City, Kansas, Catholic High School, to Ward High School. The faculty has grown until it now numbers seventeen. There are seven priests, eight Sisters of Charity, and two coaches.<sup>7</sup> The school is supported by the parish supplemented by tuition fees.

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<sup>7</sup> R. J. Bollig, History of Catholic Education in Kansas 1836-1932 (St. Meinrad, Indiana: The Abbey Press, 1933), pp. 66-67.

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A P P E N D I X

APPENDIX A

TABLE I

LIST OF SCHOOLS STUDIED

Table I gives the names in alphabetical order of the schools considered in this study, the date of their founding, the place, the religious denomination or other organization responsible for the founding of a given school, the dates of origin and closing, if such is the case, and the years of existence. Changes of controlling organization are footnoted.

Name of School	Founding Organization	Place	Dates of Existence	Yrs. of Existence.
1 Academy of Sacred Heart	Catholic	St. Mary's	1848-1879	31
2 Albany Academy	Independent	Albany	1871-1873	2
3 Assumption High School	Catholic	Topeka	1911-Still operating.	24
4 Baker U. Prep. School	Methodists	Baldwin	1888-1919	31
5 Baptist College	Baptist	Pratt	1891-1893	2
6 Bethany College Acad.	Independent	Lindsberg	1881-1927 <sup>a</sup>	46
7 Bethany College	Episcopal	Topeka	1861-1928	67
8 Bethel College	Mennonite	Newton	1893-1927	34

TABLE I (continued)

Name of School	Founding Organization	Place	Dates of Existence	Yrs. of Existence.
9 Breese College Academy	Independent Holiness	Hutchinson	1905-Still <sup>b</sup> operating.	30
10 Brumbach Academy	Independent	Eldorado	1895-1900	5
11 Campbell University	Independent	Holton	1882-1918 <sup>c</sup>	36
12 Catholic High	Catholic	Kansas City, Kan.	1908-Still operating.	27
13 Central Academy and College	Free Methodists	McPherson	1914-Still operating.	21
14 Clark Academy	Independent	Goodland	1888-1890	2
15 College of Emporia Academy	Presbyterian	Emporia	1883-1912	29
16 Enterprise Normal Academy	Independent	Enterprise	1884-Still <sup>d</sup> operating.	49
17 Fairmount College Academy	Independent	Wichita	1892-1918 <sup>e</sup>	26
18 Friends U. Prep. School	Friends	Wichita	1898-1922	24
19 Geneva Academy	Independent	Geneva	1866-1879	13
20 Girls Catholic H. S.	Catholic	Hays	1918-Still operating.	17

TABLE I (continued)

Name of School	Founding Organization	Place	Dates of Existence	Yrs. of Existence.
21 Gould College	United Brethern	Marlan	1881-1887	6
22 Grellet Academy	Friends	Glen Elder	1878-1895	17
23 Halstead Academy	Mennonite	Halstead	1883-1893	10
24 Harper College	Church of Christ	Harper	1915-1924	9
25 Hartford Collegiate Inst.	Methodist	Hartford	1862-1878	16
26 Haviland Academy	Friends	Haviland	1892-Still operating.	43
27 Hesper Academy	Friends	Hesper	1884-1904	20
28 Hiawatha Academy	Independent	Hiawatha	1888-1915 <sup>f</sup>	27
29 Highland College	Presbyterian	Highland	1845-Still operating.	90
30 Immaculata High School	Catholic	Leavenworth	1911-Still operating.	24
31 Immaculate Conception H.S.	Catholic	Great Bend	1902-Still operating.	33
32 Immaculate Conception H.S.	Catholic	St. Mary's	1900-Still operating.	36

TABLE I (continued)

Name of School	Founding Organization	Place	Dates of Existence	Yrs. of Existence.
33 Immaculate Heart of Mary High School	Catholic	Windhorst	1922-Still operating.	13
34 Jetmore Academy	Independent	Jetmore	1887-1889	2
35 Kansas Christian College	Christian	Lincoln	1888-1910	22
36 Lane University	Independent	Lecompton	1865-1908 <sup>5</sup>	43
37 Lewis Academy	Presbyterian	Wichita	1886-1910	24
38 Lowell Polytechnic Inst.	Friends	Lowell	1892-1904	12
39 McPherson College Academy	Church of Brethern	McPherson	1888-1924	36
40 Marymount Academy	Catholic	Salina	1922-Still operating.	13
41 Midland College	Lutheran	Athison	1887-1919	32
42 Miltonvale Wesleyan College	Wesleyan Methodist	Miltonvale	1909-Still operating.	26
43 Mount Carmel Academy	Catholic	Wichita	1887-Still operating.	48
44 Mount St. Joseph Academy	Catholic	Abilene	1885-1914	29
45 Mount St. Scholastica	Catholic	Athison	1863-Still operating.	72

TABLE I (continued)

Name of School	Founding Organization	Place	Dates of Existence	Yrs. of Existence.
46 Nazareth Academy	Catholic	Concordia	1884-1922	38
47 Neosho Rapids Seimiary	Free Methodists	Neosho Rapids	1883-1888	5
48 Northbranch Academy	Friends	Northbranch	1889-Still operating.	46
49 Notre Dame de Loudres Academy	Catholic	Ft. Scott	1902-1908	6
50 Oswego College	Independent	Oswego	1870-1872	2
51 Oswego College (Girls School)	Presbyterian	Oswego	1883-1920	27
52 Ottawa University Academy	Baptist	Ottawa	1866-1925	59
53 Roe Indian Institute	Independent	Wichita	1915-1933 <sup>h</sup>	18
54 Sacred Heart Academy	Catholic	Manhattan	1908-Still operating.	27
55 Sacred Heart High School	Catholic	Salina	1908-Still operating.	27
56 St. Ann's Academy	Catholic	St. Paul	1847-1885	38
57 St. Benedict's College	Catholic	Atchison	1859-Still operating.	76
58 St. Francis Academy	Catholic	St. Paul	1847-1891	44



TABLE I (continued)

Name of School	Founding Organization	Place	Dates of Existence	Yrs. of Existence.
59 St. John's Academy	Catholic	Wichita	1902-Still operating.	33
60 St. John's College	Lutheran	Winfield	1893-Still operating.	42
61 St. John's Military School	Episcopal	Salina	1887-Still operating.	48
62 St. Joseph's College	Catholic	Hays	1893-Still operating.	42
63 St. Joseph's School	Catholic	Olpe	1906-Still operating.	30
64 St. Mary of the Plains	Catholic	Dodge City	1913-Still operating.	22
65 St. Mary's Academy	Catholic	Leavenworth	1866-Still operating.	69
66 St. Mary's Cath. H. S.	Catholic	Wichita	1888-Still operating.	47
67 St. Mary's College	Catholic	St. Mary's	1839-1931	92
68 St. Mary's High School	Catholic	Herndon	1929-Still operating.	6
69 St. Mary's School	Catholic	Gorham	1922-Still operating.	13

TABLE I (continued)

Name of School	Founding Organization	Place	Dates of Existence	Yrs. of Existence.
70 St. Michael's High School	Catholic	Axtell	1918-Still operating.	17
71 St. Rose Academy	Catholic	Danville	1891-1908	17
72 St. Xavier's School	Catholic	Junction City	1871-Still operating.	64
73 Soule College	Presbyterian	Dodge City	1887-1891	4
74 Soule College	Methodists	Dodge City	1896-1902	6
75 Southern Kan. Academy	Congregational	Eureka	1885-1915	30
76 Southwestern Col. Academy	Methodist	Winfield	1891-1917	26
77 Spring River Academy	Friends	Quaker Valley	1879-1902	23
78 Sterling College	United Presbyterian	Sterling	1886-1919	33
79 Steckton Academy	Congregational	Steckton	1887-1893	6
80 Tabor College	Mennonite	Hillsboro	1908-Still operating.	27
81 Tonganoxie Academy	Friends	Tonganoxie	1884-1898	14
82 Ursuline Academy	Catholic	Paola	1895-Still operating.	40

TABLE I (continued)

Name of School	Founding Organization	Place	Dates of Existence	Yrs. of Existence.
83 Washburn College	Congregational	Topeka	1865-1918	53
84 Washington Academy	Friends	Washington	1892-1902 <sup>d</sup>	10
85 Western Christian University	Christian	Ottumwa	1863-1868	5
86 Wetmore Institute	Presbyterian	Irving	1862-1871	9
87 Wilson Academy	Methodist Protestant	Kansas City Kansas	1896-1927 <sup>j</sup>	31

<sup>a</sup> Bethany College came under the control of Lutheran Synod in 1884.

<sup>b</sup> Passed under control of Church of the Nazarene, 1915.

<sup>c</sup> Taken over by the United Brethern Church, 1903.

<sup>d</sup> Passed under control of United Brethern 1891, German Methodists, 1892, Seventh Day Adventists, 1918.

<sup>e</sup> Came under control of Congregationalists, 1895.

<sup>f</sup> Came under control of Baptists, 1902.

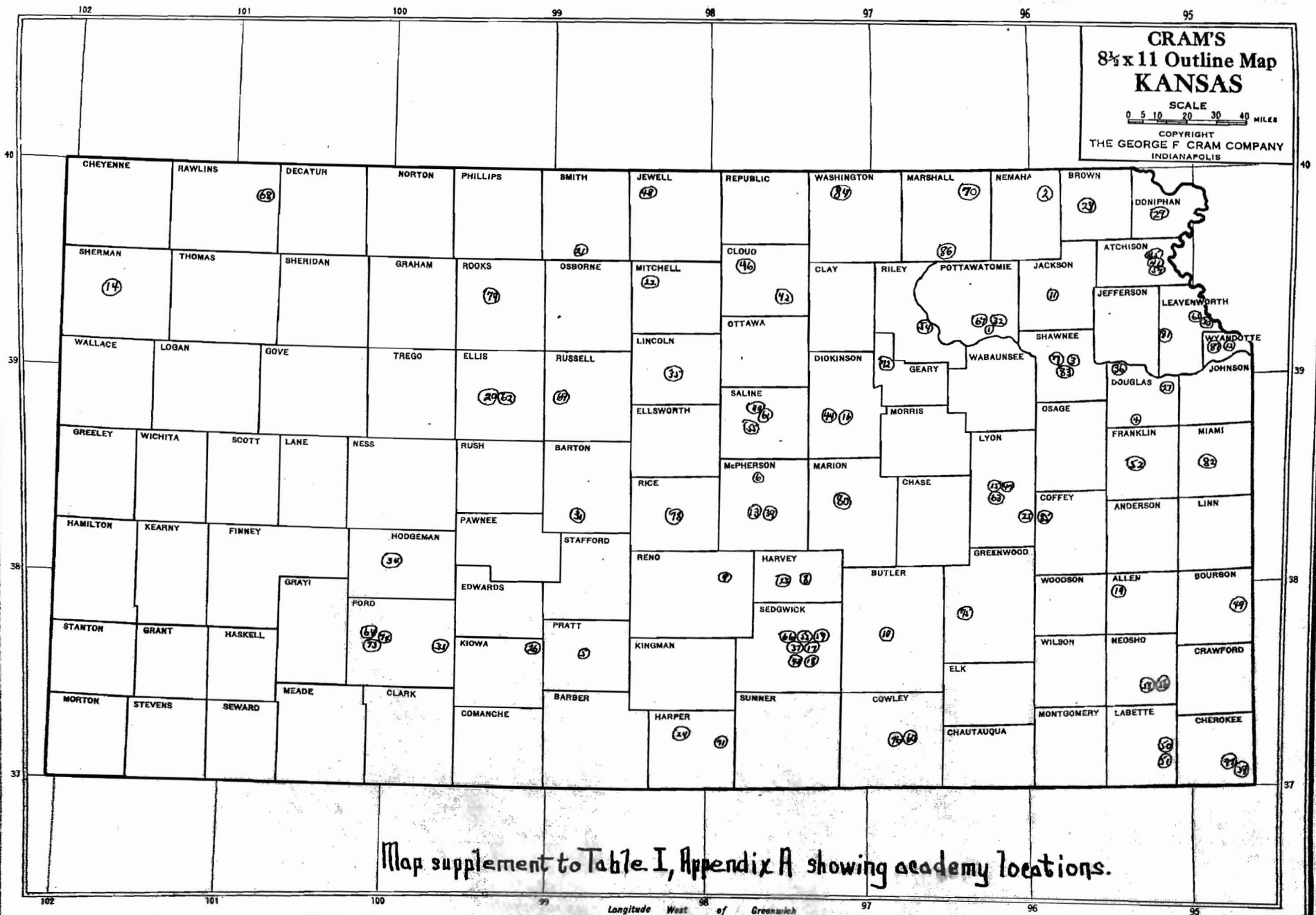
<sup>g</sup> Came under control of United Brethern, 1865.

<sup>h</sup> Came under Presbyterian control, 1927.

<sup>i</sup> Came under control of Baptist Church, 1900.

<sup>j</sup> Came under control of United Brethern, 1913.

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Map supplement to Table I, Appendix A showing academy locations.

Longitude West of Greenwich

TABLE II

THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS FOUNDED AND CLOSED  
IN TEN-YEAR PERIODS, 1830 TO 1935

Period	Schools Founded	Number of Academies Closed
1830-1839	1	
1840-1849	2	
1850-1859	1	
1860-1869	10	1
1870-1879	5	6
1880-1889	28	4
1890-1899	15	8
1900-1909	12	9
1910-1919	7	13
1920-1929	4	10
1930-1935		2

Read table thus: In the period 1830 to 1839, one academy was founded in Kansas and none closed.

TABLE III

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ACADEMIES FOUNDED BY VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS, THE NUMBER AND PER CENT OF THOSE FOUNDED NOW CLOSED AND THE NUMBER AND PER CENT NOW OPEN

Denomination	Academies founded		Number closed		Still operating	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Catholic	32	100	8	25	24	75
Independent	13	100	12	92	1*	8
Friends	9	100	7	78	2	22
Presbyterians	6	100	5	83	1	17
Methodists	4	100	4	100	0	00
Congregational	3	100	3	100	0	00
Lutheran	3	100	2	67	1	33
Mennonite	3	100	2	67	1	33
Baptists	2	100	2	100	0	00
Christian	2	100	2	100	0	00
Episcopal	2	100	1	50	1	50
All others	8	100	5	62.5	3	37.5

\* Now under control of Seventh Day Adventists.

Read table thus: The Catholics founded thirty-two academies of which eight or twenty-five per cent have been closed and twenty-four or seventy-five per cent remain open.

**TABLE IV**  
**SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WHICH EXISTED**  
**FOR VARIOUS PERIODS OF TIME**

Years Existence	No. of schools closed which have been in ex- istence. Years indicated.	No. of schools still open which have existed for years indicated.
0- 9	16	1
10-19	9	5
20-29	10	9
30-39	12	5
40-49	3	9
50-59	2	0
60-69	1	2
70-79	0	2
80-89	0	0
90-99	0	1

Number 54	Number 34
Average length of life 23.3 years	Average life to date 36.5 years

Read table thus: Sixteen of the closed schools were open nine years or less; one of the schools at present open has been in existence nine years or less.

## APPENDIX B

This research began with first-hand information as a "home-base" for the subsequent work on any given institution included. This usually consisted of either personal interviews or letters of a personal nature both from and to the writer. There were, however, some rather definite forms given outgoing inquiries and these are herewith included as perhaps being of some possible use to anyone desiring to follow a similar procedure. The master sheet for assembling data also is included.

Exhibit A is a copy of the first form letter sent to county superintendents of the State of Kansas in connection with this study.

Exhibit B is a specimen of type letter sent to persons or organizations to whom the writer was referred by others.

Exhibit C is a specimen of another type and style of letter used in the same manner as Exhibit B of Appendix B, this study.

Exhibit D is a facsimile of the front of the master sheet used in assembling data on each school studied.

Exhibit E is a facsimile of the back of the master sheet used in assembling data on each school studied.



## EXHIBIT A

November 30, 1934

I am undertaking to make a survey of the academies which existed in Kansas in considerable numbers, mostly under religious denominational supervision, prior to the advent of the high schools. Kansas seems to have specialized along this line and I have already discovered some very interesting schools still in existence, left over from that period. This investigation is in connection with work on a master's thesis.

If you would be so kind as to give name of school, type of curriculum enrollment, financing, date of founding, denomination, if still in existence and if not the date of closing, location, etc., I shall certainly appreciate it. If you do not know personally about an academy or academies in your county and can jot down on the card the name of someone who does, I would appreciate that also; or, if it takes time in investigating or gathering old catalogs, pamphlets of the school, newspaper accounts, county records searched, etc., I shall be more than glad to pay forty cents per hour for a reasonable amount of time to anyone you might choose as suitable to do the work.

Yours very truly,

Virgil E. Hurt  
424 Commercial St.  
VEH:BE

## EXHIBIT B

December 7, 1934

Charles F. Scott  
Editor of Iola Daily Register  
Iola, Kansas

Dear Sir:

Your name has been referred to me by Mr. Leslie Smith, Geneva Postmaster, for information concerning the old Geneva Academy. I understand that, at one time, you were a student there.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the letter which I sent to Mr. Smith explaining my interests in this matter.

I will appreciate any information you may be able to give me.

Yours very truly,

Virgil E. Hurt  
424 Commercial St.  
BE

## EXHIBIT C

November 12, 1934

St. John's College  
Winfield, Kansas

Gentlemen:

Your name has been referred to me by Ann Kaster, your County Superintendent, for information concerning academies of your county.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the letter which I sent to Mr. Stone explaining my interests in these academies.

Old catalogs, circulars or any printed matter of any nature which you may be able to furnish regarding these schools would be very much appreciated. I will guaranty to return same in good condition and refund all postage.

Yours very truly,

Virgil E. Hurt  
424 Commercial St.  
BE

## EXHIBIT D

Name in full:

Location:

When founded:

When discontinued:

Reason for establishment:

By whom:

List of subjects taught in year:

1860-1885

1885-1915

1915-1934

## Enrollment and number of teachers:

1860	1870	1880	1890
1861	1	1	1
1862	2	2	2
1863	3	3	3
1864	4	4	4
1865	5	5	5
1866	6	6	6
1867	7	7	7
1868	8	8	8
1869	9	9	9

## EXHIBIT E

1900	1910	1920	1930
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	
6	6	6	
7	7	7	
8	8	8	
9	9	9	

Amount of endowment:

Sources of income:

Uniform required:

Number buildings:

Campus:

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