in '57, and a public school building in 1867. Geo. Cutter was the first postmaster, and Russell and Davis had the first store. There were also churches, and a public library, said to be the first in the state.

Clinton was founded in 1854, the postoffice in 1855 at first was in Bloomington, a town a few miles to the east, but was moved to Clinton in '58. Both towns were laid out to be of substantial size, and Bloomington became a center for colored people who built a good church building.

Marion was founded by a town company, formed by eleven persons, who laid out a site of 320 acres. This was in '57 and '58. It was named for General Francis Marion of Revolutionary War fame. The town also gave its name to its township.

Lapeer was established in '55 and had a postoffice in '56.

Black Jack was founded in '57 and had a postoffice the following year.

Franklin, the most important pro-slavery center was a few miles east of Lawrence and occupied about two hundred acres of land.

North Lawrence was begun in 1865 upon the first advent of a railway, and at one time had a population of 2,500, or more, with representative business houses, schools and churches, and even had its own newspapers. It was taken into the city of Lawrence by legislative enactment in 1870.

Lecompton stands perhaps second only to Lawrence in historical importance. It was founded in 1854 among its founders being Glenn, Zinn, Martin, Winter, and Shirley. It soon became a pro-slavery center and was for a time Capitol of Kansas. The town company was