THE CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS IN KANSAS

1860--1930

by

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H.S.
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The First Free-state (territorial) Legislature, which held its principal session at Lawrence, by an act approved on February 12, 1858, created the office of 'Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools.' On the same day James H. Noteware was appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Council as Superintendent to enter upon his duties March 1, 1858. Mr. Noteware did not make any report of his work, and it is inferred from the report of his successor that little was accomplished during his term of office. Mr. Noteware was succeeded in October, 1858, by S.W. Greer. In his annual report of December 31, 1859, Mr. Greer speaks of the 'school system' as having been in active operation only a little more than six months and of the difficulty in making a full and complete report.\(^1\)

The first provision concerning the certification of teachers in Kansas was made in 1859. A law enacted in this year placed this authority in the hands of the county superintendents of the various counties of the state.

In 1864 the State Normal School, which had been established the preceding year, was given the privilege of granting certificates and diplomas.

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Until 1873 it was necessary for the graduates of the State University as well as those of other institutions (except the State Normal) to submit to a county examination before they were qualified to teach in the common schools of the state. In this year an act was passed providing for a State Board of Education who might issue state diplomas and state certificates. Three years later cities of the first and second class were authorized to grant certificates which were valid only in the city in which they were issued.

Through these four agencies—the County Board of Examiners, the State Normals (or Teachers Colleges as they are now called), the State Board of Education, and City Boards of Education—the teachers of Kansas have been granted certificates. The writer has attempted in the following pages to show the various changes that have taken place in the regulations concerning these certificates as revealed by an analysis of the laws enacted relative to certification, and by a study of regulations provided by the various certificating authorities.
CHAPTER II

COUNTY CERTIFICATES

The first teachers' certificates issued in Kansas were those issued by the County Superintendent of Schools. In the Territorial Laws of 1859 the following provision is made: "It shall be the duty of the County Superintendent to examine, annually, all persons offering themselves as candidates for teachers of common schools in his county, in regard to moral character, learning and ability to teach school, and he shall deliver to each person examined and found qualified, a certificate signed by him, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Territorial Superintendent, which certificate shall be in force for one year from the date thereof, unless annulled within that time; and any person having such certificate shall be deemed a qualified teacher within the meaning of this act."

The section following this gave the County Superintendent power to annul these certificates: "The County Superintendent may annul any such certificate given by him or his predecessor in office, when he shall think proper, giving at least ten days' previous notice, in writing, to the teacher holding it and to the district board of the district in which he may be employed, of his intention to annul the same." 2

2. General Laws of Territory of Kansas, 1859, Ch. 116, sec. 27.
A law enacted by the legislature in 1864, stated that examinations were to be held in the spring and autumn of each year. "It shall be the duty of the County Superintendent to designate a particular time and place, in the spring and autumn of each year, for a general examination of teachers. Any teacher failing to be present at such general examination shall, on special examination pay to the County Superintendent one dollar on receipt of a certificate."\(^3\)

In the Fourth Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, made December 31, 1864, Superintendent Isaac T. Goodnow made the following suggestion in regard to teachers' certificates: "The County Superintendents generally use the form given in the school laws, making no distinction in regard to qualifications; the teacher of high attainments having the same kind of a certificate as the one with the lowest qualifications. From such a certificate the district officers in hiring a teacher would have no means of knowing whether he has 'first class' qualifications or only 'third rate'. I would suggest to the County Superintendents that they grade the qualifications of teachers by the time for which the certificate is given, making four grades, indicated generally by 12 months, 9 months, 6 months, and 3 months each."

In 1867 the law enacted in 1864 concerning county teachers' examinations was amended so as to read: "It shall be the duty of the County Superintendent of each county to hold a public examination of teachers, at the county seat, on the first Saturday of January, and every

3. Laws 1864, Chapter 100, Section 3.
three months thereafter of each year, and at such other times as may be necessary in order to fill vacancies occurring since the last regular examination, and in no case shall he receive a fee for granting teachers certificates, nor shall he hold private examination."

Nothing seems to have been done about grading county certificates or at least there was no uniformity of grading, until 1876. At this time a law was passed providing for a county examining board who should issue certificates of three grades--"A", "one" and "two".

"The county superintendent and two competent persons to be appointed by the county commissioners, shall constitute a board of examiners. The board, two of whom shall constitute a quorum, shall publicly examine, at such times and places as they may deem best, giving three days' notice of the same, all candidates proposing to teach in the county (incorporated towns and cities excepted) as to their competency to teach the branches as hereinafter specified, and if the application is for a graded school, the candidates shall be examined as to their competency and capacity to teach the additional branches required for such school; and if satisfied of the competency and capacity to teach and govern such school, and that he or she is of good moral character, the board of examiners shall give a certificate accordingly. The county superintendent shall keep a register of all those to whom certificates have been awarded, stating the character and grade of certificates, and

4. Laws 1867, Chapter 123, Section 5.
and the time when issued. Certificates issued by the county board shall be of three grades—'A', 'one', 'two'—and shall continue in force respectively two years, one year, and six months, according to grade. Those of the A grade shall certify that the person to whom such certificates are given are qualified to teach orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, U.S. history, bookkeeping, industrial drawing, the elements of entomology, the elements of botany, and the elements of geology so far as relates to the manner of formation of soils and their adaptation to purposes of production. Certificates of grades 'one' and 'two' shall certify that the person to whom such certificate is given is qualified to teach orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, and U.S. history. No certificate shall be of force except in the county in which it was issued. The certificates issued under this act may be revoked by the board of examiners on the ground of immorality, or for any cause which would have justified the withholding thereof when same was granted."

From time to time various changes were made in the kinds of county certificates issued. The Laws of 1881 record some such changes. "Certificates issued by county boards shall be of three grades—first, second and third—and shall continue in force respectively two years, one year, and six months."

"Certificates of the first grade shall continue in force for two years, and shall certify that the person to whom issued is proficient

5. Laws of 1876, Article VI, section 6.
6. Laws 1881, Chapter 151, sec. 3.
in and fully qualified to teach orthography, reading, writing, English grammar and composition, geography, arithmetic, U.S. history, constitution of the U.S., bookkeeping, physiology, and elements of natural philosophy. And they shall not be issued to persons under 18 years of age, nor to such as have not taught successfully 12 months.  

"Certificates of the second grade may be issued to persons of not less than 17 years of age, who have taught successfully not less than 3 months, and who shall fully satisfy the board as to their ability to teach all the branches prescribed for first-grade certificates except physiology, bookkeeping, and elements of natural philosophy."  

"Third grade certificates may be issued to persons not less than 16 years of age, who are proficient in orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, and U.S. history; but in no case shall a third grade certificate be given a second time to the same person; Provided further, first, That persons who receive a first grade certificate shall make a general average of not less than 90% and in no case shall a person receive a certificate of first grade who does not make at least 70% in any one branch. Second, Persons who receive a second grade certificate shall make a general average of not less than 80%, and in no case shall a person receive a certificate of second grade who makes less than 60% in any one branch. Third, Persons who receive a third grade certificate shall make a general average of not less than 70%, and in no case shall a person receive a third grade certificate who

7. Laws 1881, Chapter 151, sec. 4.  
8. Laws 1881, chapter 151, sec. 5.
makes less than 60% in any one branch."9

The provisions concerning where county certificates were valid and their revocation were much the same in the laws of 1881 as they were in those of 1876. "No certificate shall be of force except in the county in which it is issued. The certificates issued under this act may be revoked by the board of examiners on the ground of immorality, or for any cause which would have justified the withholding thereof when the same was granted."10

In this same year, 1881, further specifications were made concerning the examining board as to salary, and term. "In each county there shall be a county board of examiners, composed of the county superintendent, who shall be 'ex-officio' chairman of the board, and two competent persons, holders of first-grade certificates, to be appointed by the county commissioners on the nomination of the county superintendent, who shall serve for one year from the time of their respective appointments, and receive for their services the sum of three dollars per day for not to exceed three days in any one quarter of a year."11

Four years later, 1885, the above law was changed, to read as follows: "In each county there shall be a board of county examiners, composed of the county superintendent who shall be 'ex-officio' chairman of the board, and two competent persons, holders of first-grade certificates or of state certificates, or of diplomas from the state university, the state normal school, or the state agricultural college

9. Laws 1881, Chapter 151, sec. 6.
10. Laws 1881, Chapter 151, sec. 7.
11. Laws 1881, Chapter 151, sec. 1.
who shall be appointed by the county commissioners on the nomination of the county superintendent, and shall serve one year from the time of their respective appointments, and each of whom shall receive for his services the sum of three dollars per day for not to exceed three days in any one quarter of the year."12

At this time definite dates were set for the examinations for county certificates, the last Saturdays of January, October, and April being designated for this purpose. Also, at the close of the county normal institute an examination was to be given. "The board, two of whom shall constitute a quorum, shall, on the last Saturday of January, October, and April, and at the close of the county normal institute, only at such places as may be designated by the chairman, (who shall give ten days' notice of each examination) publicly examine all persons proposing to teach in the common schools of the county (cities of first and second class excepted) as to their competency to teach the branches prescribed by law; and such board of examiners shall issue certificates, as hereinafter provided, to all such applicants as shall pass the required examinations and satisfy the board as to their good moral character and ability to teach and govern school successfully."13

The three grades of certificates were still issued, but the duration of each was increased:

"Certificates issued by county boards shall be of three grades; first, second, and third, and shall continue in force respectively, three years, two years, and one year."14

12. Laws 1885, Chapter 175, sec. 1.
13. Laws 1885, Chapter 175, sec. 2.
14. Laws 1885, Chapter 175, sec. 3.
Requirements for the first-grade certificate were modified in that hygiene and theory and practice of teaching were added to the list of required subjects.

"Certificates of the first grade shall certify that the person to whom issued is proficient in and fully qualified to teach orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, composition, geography, arithmetic, U.S. history, constitution of the United States, bookkeeping, physiology and hygiene, the theory and practice of teaching, elements of natural philosophy, and shall not be issued to persons under 18 years of age, nor to such as have not taught successfully 12 school months: Provided, That persons who receive first grade certificates shall make a general average of not less than 90%, and in no case shall a person receive a certificate of the first grade who shall fall below 70% in any one branch."15

Since the new school laws of 1885 provided that no certificates thereafter would be granted unless the applicant had passed a satisfactory examination in physiology and hygiene, these subjects were included in the required list for second and third grade certificates.

"No certificate shall be granted to any person to teach in any of the public schools of this state after the first day of January, 1886, who has not passed a satisfactory examination in the elements of physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of

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15. Laws of 1885, Chapter 175, sec. 4.
alcoholic stimulants and narcotics upon the human system." 16

"Certificates of the second grade may be issued to persons of not less than 17 years of age, who have taught successfully no less than 3 school months, and who shall fully satisfy the board as to their ability to teach all the branches prescribed for first-grade certificates, except bookkeeping, and the elements of natural philosophy: Provided, That persons who receive a second-grade certificate shall make a general average of not less than 80%, and in no case shall a person receive a second-grade certificate who falls below 60% in any one branch." 17

The first provisions for the indorsement of certificates were contained in the school laws of 1885.

"No certificate shall be of force except in the county in which it is issued: Provided, That the County Superintendent may indorse unexpired first-grade certificates issued in other counties on payment of the usual fee of one dollar, which certificates shall thereby be valid in the county in which such indorsement is made for the unexpired time of the certificate. A certificate issued under this act may be revoked by the board of examiners on the ground of immorality, or for any cause that would have justified the withholding thereof when the same was granted." 18

In 1885, County Superintendents were for the first time given authority to grant temporary certificates.

"The county superintendent upon request made in writing by each district board and after satisfying himself by examination of the

16. Laws 1885, Chapter 169, section 1.
17. Laws 1885, Chapter 175, section 5.
18. Laws 1885, Chapter 175, section 6.
ability and proficiency of an applicant, may grant a temporary certificate in case of necessity, valid only in the designated district, and valid only until the next regular examination by the county board of examiners:

Provided, That no such temporary certificate shall be granted to any applicant who has failed in the examination at the last regular meeting of the board; nor shall such certificate be granted twice to the same person. No certificate shall be issued by any county board or county superintendent except upon examination, as provided in this act. 19

The school laws of 1885 contained another provision which meant much in raising the standards of county certificates. This was the uniform system of examinations which was enacted at this time:

"That the state board of education is hereby instructed to prepare a series of questions for each examination, to be used in each county of the state of Kansas for the examination of teachers; and the state superintendent is hereby instructed to procure the printing, of the same and distributing to the superintendents of the several counties in the state, as hereinafter provided." 20

"The State Superintendent shall forward all questions to the superintendents of the several counties in the state of Kansas:
Provided, That said questions shall be forwarded in time to reach their destination at least two days before required for use; and provided further, That said questions shall not be opened except in the presence of a majority of the examining board on the day and hour of examinations." 21

19. Laws 1885, Chapter 175, sections 7 and 8.
20. Laws 1885, Chapter 180, section 1.
An act of the Legislature of 1886 entitled graduates from the normal course in a county high school to receive second grade certificates.

"Those graduating from the normal course in the county high school shall be entitled to a teachers' second grade certificate, and shall be admitted to the first year of professional work at the state normal school without further examination." This normal course was the fore-runner of the normal training course for high schools which was provided for by an act of the state Legislature in 1909.

In accordance with an act of 1901, candidates for a third grade certificate were required to pass an examination in "theory and practice of teaching" in addition to the branches formerly required.

"That section 5, Chapter 176 of the Session Laws of 1885, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: Certificates of the second grade may be issued to persons of not less than 17 years of age, who have taught successfully no less than three school months, and who shall fully satisfy the board as to their ability to teach all the branches prescribed for first-grade certificates except bookkeeping and the elements of natural philosophy: Provided, That persons who receive a second grade certificate shall make a general average of not less than 80%, and in no case shall a person receive a second grade certificate who falls below 60% in any one branch: and provided further, That third grade certificates may be issued to persons of not

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22, Laws 1886, Chapter 147, section 15.
less than 16 years of age, and who shall fully satisfy the board as to their ability to teach all the branches prescribed for first grade certificates except bookkeeping, and the elements of natural philosophy and civil government: Provided, Persons who receive third grade certificates shall make a general average of not less than 70%, and in no case shall any person receive a third grade certificate who makes less than 60% in any one branch."23

In 1901 the act pertaining to the county board of examiners was changed so as to include the time when the county commissioners should appoint the two members of the board. The time specified was "at their first meeting in July of each year."24

In 1903, this act was further revised in that the number of days for which they might receive pay was changed from "three days in any one quarter of the year" to "not to exceed twenty-four days in any one year."25

The school laws of 1885 had provided for four county teachers' examinations during the year, but in 1903 this was changed to three, to be held "on the last Saturday of January, October, and at the close of the county normal institute."26

Until 1903, three grades of county certificates were issued, but the school laws of that year provided for an additional type of certificate known as a professional certificate.

"Certificates issued by county boards shall be of four grades, professional, first grade, second grade, and third grade."27

24. Laws 1901, Chapter 303, section 1.
25. Laws 1903, Chapter 424, section 1.
26. Laws 1903, Chapter 424, section 2.
27. Laws 1903, Chapter 424, section 3.
The professional certificate was valid for only one year, but it could be renewed without examination.

"Professional certificates shall certify that the person to whom issued is of good moral character, is proficient in and fully qualified to teach orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, history of Kansas, U.S. history, constitution of the U.S., bookkeeping, physiology and hygiene, theory and practice of teaching, elements of natural philosophy, algebra, English literature, and general history, and shall not be issued to persons under 21 years of age, nor to such persons as have not taught successfully 32 school months: Provided, That the persons who receive a professional certificate shall make a general average of not less than 90%, and in no case shall a person receive a professional certificate who shall fall below 85% in any one branch; Provided, That any person who shall at any regular examination make a grade of 90% or more in any branch, the same shall be credited on a professional certificate; Provided, That no grade shall be carried longer than two years, nor shall any grades be credited unless the general average shall entitle them at least to a third grade certificate: Provided also, That any person to whom a professional certificate shall hereafter be issued shall, upon the payment of one dollar fee, be entitled to renewal of same without examination: Provided, Said applicant shall not have remained out of service as a teacher in the public schools longer than two consecutive years, was a regular member and attended all of the meetings of the county association, unless excused by the County Superintendent, and shall be a regular sub-
subscriber of some standard educational journal, and shall perform such professional work as the state or county superintendent shall direct; Provided further, That any person who shall, at the time of the passage of this act, be the holder of a first grade certificate, and who shall have taught in the public schools of the state for the two years immediately preceding the expiration of such a certificate, shall, on the expiration of such a first grade certificate, be issued a professional certificate on passing a satisfactory examination in each of the following branches: General history, history of Kansas, English literature, and algebra: Provided, That no person shall be issued such professional certificate who shall fall below 85% in any one of these branches."28

At this time, 1903, the age limit of applicants for first grade certificates was raised from 18 to 19 years.

"Certificates of the first grade may be issued to persons of not less than 19 years of age, who have taught successfully no less than 12 months, and who shall fully satisfy the board as to their ability to teach all the branches prescribed for a professional certificate except general history and elements of natural philosophy: Provided, That persons who receive first grade certificates shall make a general average of not less than 90%, and in no case shall a person receive a certificate of the first grade who shall fall below 70% in any one branch."29

29. Laws 1903, Chapter 424, section 5.
Likewise, the minimum age of holders of second-grade certificates became 18 instead of 17 years:

"Certificates of the second grade may be issued to persons of not less than 18 years of age, who have taught successfully not less than three school months, and who shall fully satisfy the board as to their ability to teach all branches prescribed for first grade certificates except bookkeeping and literature: Provided, That persons who receive a second grade certificate shall make a general average of not less than 80%, and in no case shall a person receive a second grade certificate who falls below 60% in any one branch; Provided further, That third grade certificates may be issued to persons not less than 18 years of age, and who shall fully satisfy the board as to their ability to teach all the branches prescribed for a second grade certificate except algebra: Provided, Persons who receive third grade certificates shall make a general average of not less than 75%, and in no case shall any person receive a third grade certificate who makes less than 60% in any one branch: Provided That persons who are not less than 16 years of age, and who have completed at least two years of high school work, or its equivalent: And provided, That teachers not of the age of 18 years and holding third grade certificates at the time of the enactment of this act shall be entitled to the benefits of this act." 30

An act in 1885 had authorized county superintendents to indorse first grade certificates, and in 1903 this act was revised so

that not only first grade certificates, but second and third grade certificates as well, might be indorsed in counties "cornering with" or "adjoining" that in which the certificate was issued.

"No certificate shall be of force except in the county in which it is issued: Provided, That the county superintendent may indorse unexpired professional and first grade certificates issued in other counties, and second and third grade certificates issued in counties cornering with or adjoining that in which the certificate is issued, on payment of the usual fee of one dollar, which certificate shall be valid in the county in which such indorsement is made for the unexpired term of the certificate. A certificate issued under this act may be revoked by the board of examiners on the ground of immorality or for any cause that would have justified the withholding thereof when the same was granted."31

This restriction as to location of the county in which second or third grade certificates might be endorsed, was removed in 1905.

"No certificate shall be of force except in the county in which it is issued: Provided, That the county superintendent may indorse unexpired professional and first grade, second and third grade certificates issued in other counties, on payment of the usual fee of one dollar, which certificate, shall, thereby be valid in the county in which such indorsement is made for the unexpired term of the certificate."32

Another change in the school law of 1905 was in regard to teachers' examinations being held on Friday and Saturday both, instead of on Saturday alone, as had heretofore been done.

31. Laws 1903, Chapter 425, section 1.
32. Laws 1905, Chapter 393, section 1.
"The Board of County examiners, two of whom shall constitute a quorum, shall, on the last Saturday of January and of October, and on Saturday of the last week of the county normal institute together with the Friday preceding each such Saturday, only at such places as may be designated by the chairman, publicly examine all persons proposing to teach in the common schools of the county (cities of first and second class excepted) as to their competency to teach the branches prescribed by law."\(^{33}\)

In this same year, 1905, the qualifications for membership on the county board of examiners were modified so as to include "holders of professional certificates"\(^{34}\) as well as those holding first grade county certificates, state certificates, or diplomas issued by the state university, the state normal school, or the state agricultural college.

In 1903 a law had been enacted whereby professional certificates might be granted, such certificates to be valid for one year. In 1907 the duration of such professional certificates was increased to three years.

"Certificates issued by county boards shall be of four grades: professional, first grade, second grade, and third grade, and shall continue in force in the order named for the respective periods of three years, two years, and one year."\(^{35}\)

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33. Laws 1905, Chapter 391, section 1.
34. Laws 1905, Chapter 390, section 1.
35. Laws 1907, Chapter 341, section 1.
Minor changes were made in the requirements for the professional certificate and for the renewal of it. "Elements of physics" was substituted in place of "elements of natural philosophy" in the list of required subjects. In order to secure its renewal, the candidate must "have attended at least 90% of the time of one of the last three institutes preceding the renewal of said certificate" instead of "the county institute preceding issuance of said certificate."36

The professional certificates, which had been issued since 1903, were discontinued in 1911. "Certificates issued by county boards of examiners shall be of three grades, namely, third grade, second grade, and first grade, and shall continue in force in the order named for the respective periods of one year, two years, and three years."37

Although no more professional certificates were to be granted after 1911, professional certificates then in force should, at their expiration, be renewed by the issuance of first grade certificates. This same act specified that thereafter no certificate would be granted without high school credits except to those persons who had taught at least six months before May 1, 1912.

"All professional certificates in force at time of passage of this act shall at their expiration be renewed by the issuance of first grade certificates, and no professional certificates shall be issued after the passage of this act; provided, that after May 1, 1913, no person shall be granted a certificate who has not completed at least

36. Laws 1907, Chapter 341, section 2.
37. Laws 1911, Chapter 277, section 1.
one year of high school work in an accredited high school or its equivalent
and after May 1, 1915, no person shall be granted a certificate who has
not completed at least two years of high school work or its equivalent,
and after May 1, 1917 no person shall be granted a certificate who has
not completed four years of high school work or its equivalent; provided
further, that this requirement shall not apply to any one who has
taught at least six school months before May 1, 1912; and provided
further, that the State Board of Education may make such temporary
modifications of the requirements of this section as may be necessary to
supply the schools with teachers. "38

In 1911 agriculture was added to the list of required sub-
jects in the county teachers' examinations, but algebra, bookkeeping,
natural philosophy and general history were omitted.

"Certificates of the third grade may be issued to persons
of not less than 18 years of age on passing a satisfactory examination;
provided, that not more than two third grade certificates may be issued
to the same individual if the applicant has taught three months; provided
further, that each applicant for a third grade certificate shall give
satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and shall by a written
examination secure an average grade of 75% with no grade below 60% in
the following branches: orthography, reading, writing, English grammar
and composition, geography, arithmetic, U.S. history including Kansas
history, civil government, physiology and hygiene, elements of agriculture

38. Laws 1911, Chapter 277, section 3.
principles and methods of teaching, and such other branches as the State Board of Education may prescribe. Certificates of second grade may be issued to persons of not less than 18 years of age who have taught successfully not less than three school months and who shall give satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and who shall by a written examination secure an average grade of 80% with no grade below 60%, in all branches required for a third grade certificate, and in such other branches as the State Board of Education may prescribe. Certificates of first grade may be issued to persons of not less than 20 years of age, who shall have taught successfully for not less than 12 school months, who shall give satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and who shall fully satisfy the board of examiners of their ability to teach all branches required for a second grade certificate and such other branches as the State Board of Education may prescribe; provided, that by a written examination applicants shall secure an average grade of 90% with no grade below 75% in any one branch; provided further, that any person holding a second grade certificate may retain for two years any grade of 90% or more, secured at not to exceed four regular county teachers' examinations, and such grade shall be applied toward meeting the requirements for a first grade certificate, but no grade received prior to the issuance of such second grade certificate shall be so applied; and provided further, that a first grade certificate may be renewed at its expiration upon the payment of a fee of one dollar if it is shown that the holder has attended at least 90% of the time of at least one normal institute, or has had six weeks' professional training in some approved
school, during the period for which the certificate has been issued; and provided further, that the applicant shall have performed such professional work as the State Board of Education or the county superintendent shall direct, and shall not have remained out of school work longer than two consecutive years."

Although in 1911 a number of subjects were removed from the list of those required for county certificates, in 1913 several of these were returned, and some new ones were added. In addition to those formerly required for a third grade certificate, "elementary science including at least an elementary knowledge of physical geography and botany" was given a place. Besides those required for a third grade certificate, "music and English literature" were necessary for a second grade. If the candidate wished to secure a first grade certificate, he must secure satisfactory grades in all the subjects required for a second grade certificate, and the following additional subjects: "algebra, ancient and modern history, bookkeeping, and elementary science including an elementary knowledge of physical geography, botany, and physics."40

A law was enacted in 1913 whereby no county certificates were to be issued unless the candidate had high school credit or the equivalent, thereof.

"All professional certificates in force at the time of the passage of this act shall, at their expiration, be renewed by the issuance of first grade certificates, and no professional certificates

39. Laws 1911, Chapter 277, section 2.
40. Laws 1913, Chapter 268, section 1.
shall be issued after the passage of this act; provided, that after May 1, 1914 no person shall be granted a second grade certificate who has not at least one year's credit in a high school, or the equivalent thereof as provided by the state board of education, and no person after May 1, 1914 shall be granted a first grade certificate who has not at least two years' credit in a high school or the equivalent thereof; and it is especially provided that credit in a high school as before mentioned may be obtained either by resident attendance or by an examination on the subjects comprising the course of study for said high schools. In all cases where high school credit is obtained by examination rather than by resident attendance upon such high school, the questions shall be prepared by the state board of education, and the papers shall be graded by the state board of education, and a fee of ten dollars shall be charged of each applicant, one half of which shall be turned into the institute fund of the county, and one half shall be forwarded to the state board of education. 41

The school laws of 1915 specified that a county certificate was valid only in elementary schools. This act provided further that first grade certificates must be indorsed in other counties, and that second grade certificates might be so indorsed.

"Boards of county examiners may issue teachers' certificates of three grades as provided in this act; namely, third grade, second grade, and first grade; and said certificates shall be valid only in

41. Laws 1913, Chapter 268, section 2.
elementary schools and shall continue in force in the county in which they are issued for terms of one year, two years, and three years respectively; and upon payment of a fee of one dollar, which shall be turned into the normal institute fund, certificates of second grade may be indorsed, and certificates of first grade shall be indorsed by the county superintendent of public instruction of any county in the state; and when so indorsed such certificates shall be valid in the county in which they were issued. A certificate under this act may be revoked by the board of examiners on the ground of immorality or for any cause which would have justified the withholding of the certificate when it was granted, and the indorsement of a certificate may be withdrawn by a county superintendent for a like cause. 42

In 1915 a few changes were made in the requirements for certificates. English classics was listed as an additional required subject for a third grade certificate.

"Certificates of third grade may be issued to persons of good moral character and not less than 18 years of age who shall by a written examination secure an average grade of 75% with no grade below 60% in the following branches: spelling, reading, writing, English grammar and composition, geography, arithmetic, U.S. history, Kansas history, civil government, physiology and hygiene, elements of agriculture, elementary general science, English classics, and principles and methods of teaching. A third grade certificate shall not be issued

42. Laws 1915, Chapter 298, section 11.
to any person who has previously held two certificates of the third
grade if such person has taught seven months."43

At this time it became possible for a person to receive a
second grade certificate without teaching experience if he were a graduate
of a four year accredited high school.

"Certificates of second-grade may be issued to persons of
good moral character and not less than 18 years of age who have taught
successfully not less than seven school months and who by written
examination shall secure an average grade of 80 with no grade below 60
in all branches required for a third grade, and in the elements of
music the examination in which shall be confined to the questions
prepared by the state board of education and shall not require singing
by the applicant; and who in addition thereto have completed a one-year
course of study in a high school approved by the State Board of Education
or the equivalent thereof as provided in section 15 of this act; provided,
that certificates of the second grade may be issued to persons who
have had no previous experience in teaching if such persons have
completed a four year course of study in a high school approved by the
State Board of Education and are otherwise qualified as herein provided."44

English history and physics were added to the required sub-
jects for a first grade certificate.

"Certificates of first grade may be issued to persons of
good moral character and not less than 20 years of age who have taught
successfully not less than 14 school months and who by written examina-

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43. Laws 1915, Chapter 298, section 12.
44. Laws 1915, Chapter 298, section 13.
tion shall secure an average grade of 90 with no grade below 75 in all branches required for a second grade certificate and in English history, and the elements of physics, and who in addition thereto have completed a two-year course of study in a high school approved by the State Board of Education or the equivalent thereof as provided in section 15 of this act; provided that all grades of 90 or higher recorded on a normal training certificate or on a second grade certificate, and all grades of 90% or higher secured in subsequent county teachers' examinations while said normal training certificate or second grade certificate is in force may be applied towards meeting the requirements of a first grade certificate. A certificate of the first grade may be renewed at its expiration upon the payment of a fee of one dollar to be turned into the normal institute fund if it is shown that the holder has attended at least 90% of the time of three five-day institutes or of one four-weeks institute or has attended some approved school for six weeks during the period for which the certificate was issued; and provided that the applicant shall have performed such professional work as the county superintendent shall prescribe for the renewal of first grade certificates. 45

Section 15, mentioned above, provided that "applicants for first and second grade certificates may obtain the high school credits provided for in sections 13 and 14 of this act either by resident attendance in a high school approved by the State Board of Education, or by examination in subjects selected from the first two years of the high school course prescribed by the State Board of Education. . . ." 46

46. Laws 1915, Chapter 298, section 15.
Persons who held first grade certificates in 1915 need not comply with these requirements concerning high school credits for the renewal of their certificates.

"All first grade certificates in force at the time of the passage of this act shall be renewed at their expiration and the high school credits provided for in section 14 of this act shall not be required from the holders of said certificates; provided, that all other requirements for renewal have been complied with; and all persons who at the time of the passage of this act shall have taught successfully in the public schools of Kansas for 21 school months shall be exempt from the requirements of high school credit, provided for in sections 13 and 14 of this act." 47

The pay of members of the board of county examiners was increased from three to "five dollars per day for not to exceed 24 days in any one year" 48 by a legislative act of 1923.

In 1925 granting of third grade county certificates was discontinued, and thereafter only first and second grade certificates were to be issued.

"That boards of county examiners may issue teachers' certificates of two grades as provided in this act; namely, second grade and first grade; and said certificates shall be valid only in elementary schools in the county in which they are issued for terms of two years and three years respectively: Provided, That upon payment of a fee of

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47. Laws 1915, Chapter 298, section 16.
48. Laws 1923, Chapter 237, section 1.
one dollar which shall be turned into the normal institute fund, certificates of the first and second grade may be indorsed by the county superintendent of any county in the state, at the option of the county superintendent to whom application is made; and when so indorsed such certificates shall be valid in the county in which they are indorsed for the remainder of the term for which they were issued: Provided further, That any certificate that may have been indorsed prior to the passage of this act shall be valid in the county in which indorsed for the remainder of the term for which it was issued. A certificate issued under this act may be revoked by the board of examiners of the county in which said teacher is teaching on the ground of immorality or for any cause which would have justified the withholding of the certificate when it was granted: Provided, The high school requirements in section 3 of this act shall not apply to persons who have taught eight months prior to July 1, 1925.49

Following are the qualifications for a second grade certificate, as provided in 1925: "Certificates of the second grade may be issued to persons of good moral character and not less than 18 years of age who by written examination shall secure an average grade of 80% with no grade below 70% in the following branches: spelling, reading, writing, English grammar and composition, geography, arithmetic, U.S. history, Kansas history, civil government, physiology and hygiene, elements of agriculture, elementary general science, English classics, principles and methods of teaching, and elements of music."50

49. Laws 1925, Chapter 225, section 1.
50. Laws 1925, Chapter 225, section 2.
Candidates for a first-grade certificate must meet the following qualifications:

"Certificates of the first grade may be issued to persons of good moral character and not less than 20 years of age who have taught successfully not less than 16 school months and who by written examination shall secure an average grade of 90% with no grade below 75% in all branches required for a second grade certificate and in English history and algebra; and who in addition thereto have completed a four year course of study in a high school or academy approved by the state board of education: Provided, That nothing herein shall prohibit the renewal from time to time of any first grade certificate in force at the time of the passage of this act, if the holder shall meet the professional requirements of the county superintendent: Provided further, That all grades of 90% or higher, secured in a county teachers' examination by the holder of a second grade certificate may during the life of the second grade certificate, be applied toward meeting the requirements of a first grade certificate. A certificate of the first grade may be renewed at its expiration upon the payment of the fee of one dollar to be turned into the normal institute fund if the holder has attended at least 90% of the time of two county institutes: Provided further, That the applicant shall have performed such professional work as the county superintendent shall prescribe for such renewal."

Since 1925 no changes have been made in the laws pertaining to county teachers certificates.

51. Laws 1925, Chapter 225, section 3.
### Principal Features of County Certificates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Certificate</th>
<th>When Provided</th>
<th>Valid in Territory Schs.</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Experience required</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Scholastic Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County Certificate</td>
<td>1859-1876</td>
<td>County (where issued)</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>1 yr.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Examination by County Superintendent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;one&quot;</td>
<td>1876</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1 yr.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Exam. in first 7 subjects named above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;two&quot;</td>
<td>1876</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>6 mos.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Same as for grade &quot;one&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First-grade</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2 yrs.</td>
<td>12 mos.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Exam. in first 8 subjects named under Grade &quot;A&quot; certificate, and in addition constitution of U.S., physiology, natural philosophy, minimum standings of 90% and 70%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second-grade</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1 yr.</td>
<td>3 mos.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Exam. in all subjects required for first grade except physiology, bookkeeping, natural philosophy, minimum standings of 80% and 60%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-grade</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>6 mos.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Exam. in all subjects required for second grade except constitution of U.S. minimum standings 70% and 60%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First-grade</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>in other counties</td>
<td>3 yrs.</td>
<td>12 mos.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Hygiene and theory and practice of teaching added to subjects required for first grade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second-grade</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>county</td>
<td>2 yrs.</td>
<td>3 mos.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Physiology and hygiene added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-grade</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1 yr.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary certificate</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>district</td>
<td>Until next regular examination</td>
<td>Examination by County Superintendent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-grade</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>county</td>
<td>1 yr.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Theory and practice of teaching added</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Principal Features of County Certificates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Certificate</th>
<th>When Provided</th>
<th>Valid in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Experience Required</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Scholastic Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>1903-1911</td>
<td>County where issued</td>
<td>1 yr. 32 mos.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Examinations in orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geog., arith., history of Kansas, U.S. history, const. of U.S., bookkeeping, physiology, and hygiene, theory and practice of teaching, natural philosophy, algebra, English lit., general history, minimum standings of 90% and 85%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Endorsed in other counties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First grade</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 yr. 12 mos.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Exam. in subjects required for prof. certificate except general history and natural philosophy, minimum standings of 90% and 70%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second grade</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>may be indorsed in counties</td>
<td>2 yr. 3 mos.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Exam. in subjects required for first grade except bookkeeping and literature. Minimum standings 80% and 60%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third grade</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>cornering with or adjoining</td>
<td>1 yr. None</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Exam. in subjects required for second grade, except algebra. Minimum standings of 75% and 60%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof.</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Indorsed in other counties</td>
<td>3 yr. 32 mos.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Agriculture in physics substituted for natural philosophy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First grade</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 yr. 12 mos.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Agriculture added, but following were omitted: algebra, bookkeeping, English literature, minimum standings of 90% and 75%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second grade</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 yr. 3 mos.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Same as first grade except minimum standings of 80% and 60%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third grade</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 yr. None</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Same as first grade except minimum standings of 75% and 60%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 yr. 12 mos.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>These additional subjects required: algebra, ancient and modern history, bookkeeping, elementary science, music and English lit. 2 yrs. h.s. credit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 yr. 3 mos.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Subjects required for first grade except algebra, anc. and mod. history, bookkeeping, 1 yr. h.s. credit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 yr. none</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Subjects required for second grade except music and English literature.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Certificate</td>
<td>When Provided</td>
<td>Valid Duration</td>
<td>Experience Required</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Scholastic Requirements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
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<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First grade</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>3 yrs. 16 mos.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>English history subst. for anc. and med. hist; algebra and bookkeeping omitted, but physics added.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second grade</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2 yrs. h.s. grad.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Subjects required for first grade except English history and physics.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1 yr. none</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Subjects required for second grade except music.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Principal Features of County Certificates**

- **First Certificate**
  - When Provided: 1915
  - Valid Duration: 3 yrs. 14 mos.
  - Experience Required: Indorsed in other counties
  - Age: 20
  - Scholastic Requirements: English history substituted for anc. and med. history; algebra and bookkeeping omitted, but physics added.

- **Second Certificate**
  - When Provided: 1915
  - Valid Duration: 7 mos. or 2 yrs. h.s. grad.
  - Experience Required: Indorsed in other counties
  - Age: 18
  - Scholastic Requirements: Subjects required for first grade except English history and physics.

- **Third Certificate**
  - When Provided: 1915
  - Valid Duration: 1 yr.
  - Experience Required: None
  - Age: 18
  - Scholastic Requirements: Subjects required for second grade except music.

- **First Grade**
  - When Provided: 1915
  - Valid Duration: 3 yrs. 16 mos.
  - Experience Required: None
  - Age: 20
  - Scholastic Requirements: Exam. in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, and composition, geography, arith., U.S. history, Kansas history, civil government, physiology and hygiene, agriculture, general science, English classics, principles and methods of teaching, music, English history and algebra, minimum standings of 90% and 75%. Graduate of four year approved H.S.

- **Second Grade**
  - When Provided: 1915
  - Valid Duration: 2 yrs.
  - Experience Required: None
  - Age: 18
  - Scholastic Requirements: Subjects required for first grade except English history and algebra. Minimum standings of 80% and 70%.
CHAPTER III
CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY CITY BOARDS OF EDUCATION

A legislative act of 1876 gave to boards of education in first-class cities the privilege of issuing teachers' certificates. Such certificates were valid only in the schools of the city in which they were issued. "The board of education, at such time as they shall deem expedient, shall appoint three competent persons who shall be styled the examining committee of the board of education, whose duty it shall be to examine all persons who may apply to them as teachers; and no person shall be elected by the board as teacher who cannot produce a certificate from the examining committee, signed by all or a majority of them, and setting forth that such person is competent to teach in such department of the public schools as may be stated in the certificate, and is a person of good moral character. Provided, That the board may elect as teacher a suitable person who holds a diploma or certificate from the state board of education."¹

The same privilege was given to boards of education in second-class cities. "The board shall appoint two competent persons, who with the Superintendent as chairman thereof, shall be styled the examining committee of the board of education, whose duty it shall be to examine all persons who may apply to them as teachers; and no person except

¹ Laws 1876, chapter 122, Article 10, Section 12.
one who holds a diploma or a certificate from the state board of education, shall be elected by the board as teacher, who cannot produce a certificate from the examining committee signed by all or a majority of them, and setting forth that such a person is competent to teach in such department of the public schools as may be stated in the certificate, and is a person of good moral character; and the board may fill any vacancy which may occur in the examining committee.\(^2\)

In 1899 these laws were amended so that it became legal to employ as teacher a person "who holds a diploma or certificate from the state board of education or a diploma from the state normal school."

In 1911 the examining committee of boards of education of first class cities was reduced to the same number of members as that of second-class cities. "That the board of education in cities of first and second class, at such times as they may deem expedient, shall appoint two competent persons who, with the superintendent as chairman thereof, shall be styled the examining committee of the board of education, whose duty it shall be to examine all persons who shall apply to them as teachers; and no person except one who holds a diploma or a certificate from the State Board of Education or a diploma from the State Normal School shall be elected by the board as a teacher, unless such

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2. Laws 1876, chapter 122, article 11, section 16.
person is the holder of a certificate from the examining committee signed by all or a majority of them, and setting forth that such person is competent to teach in such department of the public schools as may be stated in the certificate, and is a person of good moral character."  

This law was amended in 1923 in the following manner:

"Provided, The provisions of this section shall not apply to teachers in any four-year accredited high schools in cities of first or second class."  

No further changes have been made regarding certificates issued by first and second class cities since 1923.

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3. Laws 1911, chapter 289, section 5.
4. Laws 1923.
CHAPTER IV

CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

As early as 1867 there was a demand for a State Board of Examiners who should have power to issue teachers' certificates valid in any county in the state and of longer duration than those issued by the county superintendent. The Seventh Annual Report of the State Superintendent refers to the need of such a board in the following paragraph: "At the annual state convention of county superintendents held in Topeka, July 3, 1867, a committee was appointed to confer with the State Superintendent in making such revision of the school laws as in their judgment might be deemed necessary, and to present same to the Legislature." Among other things it provided for a "State Board of Examiners, with power to devise means and suggest measures for securing the highest efficiency of the free public school system."¹

Again in 1869, the State Superintendent's Annual Report voices the opinion that such a board should be created. "Every measure which tends to elevate teaching as a profession should be encouraged by the State. To judiciously constitute a State Board of Examiners, with power to grant applicants evincing a high degree of proficiency, certificates, valid for five or ten years, and for life has been attended with valuable results in other states."²

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State Superintendent McCarty in his Annual Report, December 1872, has the following in regard to the need of such a board:

"A great want is felt among our best teachers for the means of equalizing and harmonizing the practical operations of our school system. The present law relating to examinations, makes an unjust and an unwise discrimination against many of the best and most successful teachers in our public schools. This should not be continued. All teachers equally meritorious should stand upon an equality before the law. Graduates of the State University and Agricultural College, as well as those of other institutions throughout the country, although of the finest culture and of acknowledged scholarship, are required to submit to an examination as often as once a year, and sometimes more frequently before they can be qualified to teach a school in one of the rural districts in any particular county, while a diploma from one of our State Normal Schools serves the holder thereof as a perpetual legal certificate of qualification to teach in any of the schools of the state without further examination, and this, too, without regard to any peculiar fitness or qualifications he may possess. A State Board of Education, endowed with the power to issue diplomas and certificates to teachers of eminent worth, and valid throughout the State, would be the means of correcting this irregularity, and placing teachers in a position where merit would meet its reward."

Finally, in 1873, the Legislature enacted a law creating a State Board of Education, and authorizing them to grant state certificates.

and diplomas.

"There shall be a State Board of Education, consisting of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Chancellor of the State University, the President of the State Agricultural College, and the principals of the State Normal Schools at Emporia and Leavenworth. The State Board of Education thus constituted are hereby authorized and empowered to issue State diplomas to such professional teachers as may be found, upon a critical examination, to possess the requisite scholarship and culture, and who may also exhibit satisfactory evidence of an unexceptionable moral character and of eminent professional experience and ability, and who have taught for two years in the state. All such diplomas shall be countersigned by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and shall supercede the necessity of any and all other examinations of the person holding the same by county, city or local boards of examiners; and such diplomas shall be valid in any county, city, town or school district in the state during the life-time of the holder, unless revoked by the State Board of Education."*

The following section gave the qualifications for state certificates. "The State Board of Education are furthermore authorized and empowered to issue state certificates of high qualifications to such teachers as may be found upon examination to possess the requisite scholarship, and who may also exhibit satisfactory evidence of good

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4. Laws 1873, Chapter 133, section 1.
moral character, and ability to teach, and skill to govern and control children. The certificates issued by the State Board of Education may be of two grades—one for three years and one for five years; and all certificates issued by said board shall be countersigned by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and such state certificate shall supersede the necessity of all other examination of the persons holding them by county or local boards of examiners; and such certificates shall be valid in any county, city, town or school districts in the State for the term of three or five years, (as therein set forth), unless sooner revoked by said State Board of Education."^5

The regular time of meeting and examining teachers was the fourth Monday of August of each year.

"The State Board of Education shall meet at the city of Topeka on the fourth Monday of August in each year, and at such other times and places as may be by them deemed necessary, and proceed to the transaction of such business as may legally come before them, and to examine all applicants who may present themselves for such examination, and if satisfied with the scholarship, culture and moral character of the applicant, and with his professional attainments and experience, said board shall issue a state diploma, or certificate, as the case may be, in accordance with such examination and the provisions of this act; Provided, That the provisions of this act shall be carried out without expense to the State."^6

5. Laws 1873, chapter 133, section 2.
State Superintendent Fraser in his annual report, December 1875, states that "since the organization of the State Board of Education in 1873, three examinations have been held, and in the aggregate, 36 State certificates have been awarded, viz: 15 'five-years' certificates' and 21 'three-years' certificates'."

Just what was included in these earliest examinations conducted by the state board cannot be definitely ascertained from the records available. However, the biennial report of the State Superintendent for the years 1877 and '78 show the requirements at that time (and it seems quite probable that these qualifications were fixed at the time of the issuance of the first certificates) to be as follows:

"Requirements for Three-year Certificate.
To be entitled to a three-year certificate the candidate
1. Must pass a satisfactory examination in the following branches.

(1) English--Spelling, Reading, Penmanship,
Composition and Grammar, including
structure of words.
(2) Mathematics--Arithmetic, Bookkeeping,
Industrial Drawing, and Algebra through
simple fractions.
(3) Geography--Physical and Political.
(4) U.S. History and Constitution.

8. Minutes of State Board of Educ., date from February 1877.
(5) Elements of Physiology
(6) Elements of Natural Philosophy
(7) Elements of Botany
(8) Elements of Entomology
(9) Elements of Geology
(10) Didactics

2. Must have taught one year

3. Must produce satisfactory testimonials from reputable persons in regard to temper, manners, moral character and professional standing."

Qualifications for Five-year Certificate

To be entitled to a five-year certificate, the candidate

1. Must pass a satisfactory examination in all branches required for a three-year certificate and in General History, Algebra through Quadratics, and Plane Geometry.

2. Must have taught two years, one of which must have been in the State of Kansas.

3. Must present testimonials as required of candidates for certificates. 9

At a meeting of the State Board of Education held at Emporia June 28, 1877, it was resolved to issue three-year state certificates to

to the graduates of the normal department of the State University. It was also decided to issue certificates at state examinations and not to require any one to be re-examined in any topic in which he receives a standing of 90% or more. 19

The State Board of Education, in session September 30, 1881, decided that "two grades of high class professional certificates will hereafter be issued by the State Board of Education, the five-year State Certificate, and the State Diploma". Qualifications for the five-year State Certificate were the same as before except that only one year of teaching experience was required instead of two, and candidates must have an average of 90% with no grade less than 75%. Requirements for a State Diploma were not modified in any way except that all grades must be at least 90%. These certificates superceded the necessity of any and all other examinations of the persons holding them, by county, city, or local boards of examiners, and were valid in any county, city, town or school district in the state for the term of years therein set forth.

The first record of renewal of state certificates is found in the minutes of the meeting of the State Board of Education held May 16, 1882. "Upon motion of Chancellor Marvin, the State Superintendent was authorized to extend all certificates expiring at dates other than September 1, to the first day of September, thereafter." At a meeting of the board, September 28, 1883, the following order in regard to the

10. Records of State Board of Education.
renewal of certificates was adopted: "All State Certificates issued by
this Board shall be renewable in the discretion of the Board upon due
application of the holders thereof and a showing that such holders have
actually taught in the term of certificate sought to be renewed, with
such success and reputation as will justify renewal."

On October 26, 1891, the State Board of Education unanimously
adopted the following resolution: "All persons holding the State
Certificate granted by this Board, who have been engaged in active educa-
tional work for ten years since it was originally issued, shall, on
satisfactory evidence of the same, be granted a State Diploma."

An act of the Legislature of 1893 increased the membership
of the State Board of Education so that it included the State Superintendent,
the Chancellor of the State University, the President of the State
Agricultural College, the President of the State Normal School and three
others to be appointed by the governor. By this act, candidates for
State Diplomas must have two years of teaching experience instead of five
as heretofore required. "The State Board of Education thus constituted
are hereby authorized and empowered to issue state diplomas to such
professional teachers as may be found, upon critical examination, to
possess the requisite scholarship and culture and who may also exhibit
satisfactory evidence of unexceptionable moral character and of eminent
professional experience and ability, and who have taught for two years
in the state. All such diplomas shall be countersigned by the State
Superintendent of Public Instruction, and shall supercede the necessity
of any and all other examinations of the person holding the same by
county, city or local boards of examiners, and such diplomas shall be
valid in any county, city, town or school district in the state during
the life time of the holder unless revoked by the State Board of Education. 11

A law was enacted by this legislature whereby graduates of
institutions approved by the State Board of Education might present their
credits in the required academic subjects in lieu of the regular examination.

"Upon the application of any college, university, or educa-
tional institution of like standing, incorporated under the general
laws of the State of Kansas, the state board of education shall have
power to examine the course of study prescribed and the character of the
work done by it, and if, in the judgment of said board, it shall prove
to have as efficient a course of study as the four-year courses of study
in the state normal school, the said state board of education shall have
power to accept grades given on academic subjects completed in course
and passed in regular examination to persons who are graduates of or
may hereafter graduate from such institution, in lieu of the examinations
on the same subjects required for the state certificate, which said
board is empowered to give by sections 1 and 2 of this act, and section 8
of Article VI, chapter 122, Laws of 1876. 12

Candidates must take the state examination to secure credit
in the required professional subjects.

12. Laws 1893, chapter 132, section 3.
"The board shall examine all persons whose grades are thus accepted, upon the professional subjects included in the course of study at the state normal school, viz.: Philosophy of education, history of education, school laws, methods of teaching, school management, and upon such other subjects as the regulations of the board require upon which they are unable to present grades as required in section 3 of this act."\(^{13}\)

To graduates of these institutions, who fulfilled these requirements, three-year certificates renewable for life were issued. "To all persons receiving credits and passing examinations as required in the preceding section, the state board of education shall issue the three-year certificate, provided for by the sections mentioned by the 3rd section of this act, and at the expiration of that time, if the holder of said certificate satisfies the board that he has taught successfully at least two years out of the three, and has kept himself well informed in the general literature of his profession, said board shall issue a life certificate in lieu of the first one issued."\(^{14}\)

At a meeting of the State Board of Education, May 13, 1893, the courses of study leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Letters in the following named institutions were approved: Baker University, Kansas Wesleyan University, Washburn College, Lane University, Emporia College, Southwest Kansas

\(^{13}\) Laws 1893, chapter 132, section 4.
\(^{14}\) Laws 1893, chapter 132, section 5.
College, McPherson College, Bethany College, Ottawa University.

This same ruling applied to other institutions in the U.S. which were approved by the State Board.

"The graduates of the State University, the State Agricultural College, and of institutions of learning in any of the U.S. maintaining, in the judgment of the State Board of Education, the same high grade of scholarship as required in section 3 of this act, shall be entitled to similar credits."15

If "the examination papers showed a lack of knowledge of the common branches-so-called, viz.: history of the U.S., arithmetic, grammar, geography, orthography, and penmanship, the board was authorized to require the candidates to pass a specific examination upon the same."16

"When the said Board satisfied itself that any institution was not maintaining the standard by which it received the approval of the board, its graduates were not entitled to the credits as provided in section 3."17

If "the State Board of Education was satisfied that any resident of this state, holding a state certificate issued by any other state in the United States, secured the same by passing an examination equivalent to that given by said Board, it might issue to said person the certificate as provided for in section 3 of this act, without further examination."18

As provided by the Legislature in 1893, "All life certificates issued by the State Board of Education, or by the regents of the State Normal School shall be void if the holder of the same should not be engaged in school work for three consecutive years; Provided, That certificates may be renewed by the State Board of Education." 19

At a meeting of the State Board of Education, December 29, 1893, it was ruled that "graduates of the four-years courses of the State Normal School should be granted certificates on passing the examination in the professional branches."

On November 9, 1894, the State Board agreed that "in all subjects upon which examinations are given by the Board the minimum grade should be 75%; the average in academic subjects 90%, and in the professional subjects 85%.

The minutes of the meeting of the State Board, March 21, 1895, show that the following changes were made in the qualifications for state certificates.

In the qualifications for state certificates, the following branches were added: Rhetoric, Solid Geometry and Vocal Music. Chemistry was substituted for Geology, and drawing for industrial drawing. The following changes were made in the qualifications for State Diplomas: English and American Literature was added; Geometry was substituted for Solid Geometry; the 'grammar' and 'reader' in Latin was changed to

four books of Caesar, five books of Virgil, six orations of Cicero, or equivalent amount of work in French and German might be substituted for Latin.

On May 8, 1896, the following resolution was adopted by the Board: "The State Diplomas may be issued to any supervising officer of eminent professional experience and ability, who is a graduate of an accredited school, or, in the absence of such graduation, shall prepare a thesis of at least 4,000 words upon some professional line, designated by the Board, and which shall be approved by all members of the Board, and shall pass examination in the professional branches or present satisfactory grades from an accredited school in the same: Provided that he has held a position in the State as Superintendent or Supervising Principal in a city or cities of the first or second class for a period of not less than ten years, four years of which shall have been in continuous service as superintendent in one place, and provided, That he shall be in actual service as superintendent of schools in this state at the time of the issuing of the diploma. (A supervising principal being counted as one giving at least one-half of his time to supervision.)

The following changes were made by the State Board of Education, October 4, 1897, in regard to the requirements for State Certificates: For the three year State Certificate, General History was added; Geometry included both Plane and Solid; Physics was substituted for Philosophy, and Zoology for Entomology.

A candidate for the three-year certificate might substitute for any two of the branches--Botany, Zoology, Drawing of Music--any of
the following required for the diploma: Political Economy, Chemistry, Latin. To secure a state diploma, on examination, the candidate
1. Must pass a satisfactory examination in all branches required for a three-year certificate, together with Geology, Political Economy, and Latin (the ability to read at sight Latin prose of the grade of Caesar's Gallic War, and Cicero's Orations, and to answer ordinary questions in Latin grammar), German or French might be substituted for Latin. 2. Must have taught five years, two of which must have been in this state.
3. Testimonials as required of candidates for certificates.

A minimum average of 85% with no grade below 70 was required for a certificate or diploma. Grades of 85 or more could be carried for two years.

According to the laws of 1893, a candidate for a state certificate might present college credits in the academic subjects required for a certificate, but he must submit to an examination in the professional subjects. In 1899 it was so provided that he might present college credit in the professional as well as the academic subjects.

"Any graduate of the school of arts of the University of Kansas whose course of study shall have included the subjects required for the teacher's diploma of the said university shall, upon the presentation of said teacher's diploma of the said university to the state board of education, receive a three-year's certificate to teach in the public schools of this state."19

"Any graduate of any other university or college, incorporated under the laws of this state, maintaining a department of education and

maintaining the same or equivalent requirements for admission to the freshman class of the University of Kansas, and requiring and maintaining a regular four-years course thereafter for graduation, and accredited as such by the state board of education, shall, upon the presentation of the diploma, of such university or college to the state board of education, receive from said board a three-years' certificate to teach in the public schools of this state: Provided, That his course of study shall have included the subjects required for the teacher's diploma of the University of Kansas, as approved by the state board of education."\textsuperscript{20}

"The state agricultural college and any educational institution incorporated under the laws of the state, and accredited by the state board of education as maintaining a course of study including all the branches prescribed by law and required by said board of education for securing a three-years certificate to teach in the public schools of the state, is hereby authorized to grant a diploma—the form of which shall be prescribed by the state board of education—to any person who shall complete the above-specified course of study, which diploma shall be accepted by the state board of education as authorization for granting to the holder of such diploma a three-years certificate to teach in the public schools of the state of Kansas: Provided, Said person shall have given not less than 20 weeks to practice teaching under the provision of the pedagogical department of said educational institution.\textsuperscript{21}

\textsuperscript{20} Laws 1899, chapter 179, section 2.
\textsuperscript{21} Laws 1899, chapter 179, section 3.
The State Board of Education on March 6, 1899 agreed that the above section (section 3) should be considered not retroactive.

These three-year certificates might be renewed by the issuance of life certificates if the holder met certain requirements.

"Any person holding a three-year's certificate granted in accordance with the provisions of section 1 or 2 of this act may, at any time within six months before or after is expiration, apply to the state board of education for a life certificate, and if it shall appear to the said state board of education that the applicant is of good moral character, has taught successfully not less than two years of the three, and has kept himself well informed in the general literature of his profession, a life certificate shall be issued to said applicant by said board of education: Provided, That such life certificate shall void if the holder thereof is out of the teaching profession for three consecutive years: Provided, That life diplomas may be renewed by the state board of education".22 "Diploma" as here used, refers to the life certificate mentioned in this section.

A ruling of the State Board of Education at their meeting December 28, 1901, provided that school law and school management be combined as one subject in the professional course.

The Legislature of 1903 provided for an industrial certificate.

"The State Board of Education shall establish a standard for teachers of

industrial training, and shall grant special certificates to those who are fully qualified to give instruction therein; and they shall prescribe the course of study in industrial training to be used in the state."23

At a meeting of the State Board of Education on May 20, 1903, the following qualifications were prescribed by the board for the examination of teachers who desired certificates of qualification to instruct in manual training. The Board directed the announcement of an examination to be held August 24 and 25 at Manhattan, Emporia, Topeka, Lawrence, Pittsburg and Kansas City. The candidates were to write on the county examination questions on which they must make grades sufficient for a third-grade certificate. Two grades of Manual Training certificates were to be issued. The lowest grade of each certificate was good for one year. The ability to teach a first year's course of cooking and sewing was required for the one-year Domestic Science certificate; the ability to teach both the first and second year's course in cooking and sewing to be shown for the two years' Domestic Science certificate. The ability to teach the Manual Training course announced for the State Normal School was required for the one-year Manual Training certificate; additional ability for the teaching of Lathe work and Joinery and their additional course to be reported at the June meeting were to be required for the two-year's Manual Training certificate.

The first Manual Training and Domestic Science certificates were issued September 2, 1903. At this time the State Board of Education

23. Laws 1903, chapter 20, section 3.
ruled that city certificates in cities of first and second class would be accepted as meeting the board's requirements for Industrial certificates, so far as a valid teacher's certificate was concerned. In March, 1904, the State Board voted to grant one-year Manual Training and Domestic Science certificates to the graduates of these respective courses of the Pittsburgh Manual Training School. In the following October the State Board provided for these minimum standings for Industrial certificates:
For a one-year certificate, an average of 70% with no grade below 60%; for a two-year certificate, an average of 85% with no grade below 60.
These Industrial certificates might be renewed on application if the references were satisfactory. On August 9, 1905, the State Board voted that two grades of industrial certificates should be issued, one valid in high schools and the other valid in elementary schools. Minimum standings of 85% average and no grade less than 70% were required. These certificates were to be issued for one year but they might be renewed for two-year periods.

Special kindergarten certificates were granted to candidates who presented a teacher's certificate and evidence of kindergarten work under a competent director, or of kindergarten training in a school of recognized standing. These certificates were valid for one year and might be renewed on evidence of successful experience.

The Legislature of 1905 provided that all state certificates or diplomas issued as teachers' certificates must be registered by the county superintendent of the county, or with the clerk of the board of
education of first or second class cities in which the holder contracts to teach.\textsuperscript{24}

The first normal training high school courses were organized under the law of 1886, but only a few of the larger schools put in the course under this law. The Kansas Education Commission in 1908 recommended a plan designed to give every county at least one normal training high school. The legislature of 1909 passed a law whereby high schools approved by the State Board might offer a normal training course for prospective teachers.

"That for the purpose of affording increased facilities for the professional training of those preparing to teach and particularly those who are to have charge of our rural schools, the state board of education shall make provision for normal training in such high schools as said board of education shall designate: Provided that said high schools shall be selected and distributed with regard to their usefulness in supplying trained teachers for schools in all portions of the state and with regard to the number of teachers required for the schools in each portion of the state."\textsuperscript{25}

The State Board agreed that the final examination in the normal training course should be on the following subjects: psychology, methods and management, American history, reading, arithmetic, geography, grammar and composition. The minimum grade in any subject was 60% and

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{24} Laws 1905, chapter 394, section 1.
  \item \textsuperscript{25} Laws 1909, chapter 212, section 1.
\end{itemize}
an average of 80%. Only regular graduates of fully accredited four-year high schools were eligible to the normal training examinations. The State Board prescribed the following rules governing renewal of normal training certificates:

1. Evidence of successful experience and professional interest satisfactory to the state board of education.

2. Holder shall attend two county teachers' institutes, provided that attendance at an approved summer training school shall be accepted in lieu of such institute attendance.

3. Holder shall pursue such a course of professional reading as shall be outlined and provided by the state board of education.

4. Holder shall have taught one year, of at least 20 weeks out of the two years, provided that attendance at a recognized institution of higher learning for two years shall be accepted in lieu of the required teaching experience.

The first year that normal training certificates were granted (1910), 615 such certificates were issued. The number increased each year until 1923 when 2132 normal training certificates were awarded. Since that time there has been a gradual decrease. Undoubtedly, the normal training certificates did much to better conditions in the rural schools. In 1908 only about 33% of the rural teachers were high school graduates. In 1915, 53% of the rural teachers had reached this standard, and in 1918, 90% were high school graduates.26

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Beginning with 1912, an examination was required in civics and hygienic physiology in addition to the subject specified formerly. Examination in these subjects was to be given at the end of the junior year.

In 1912 the State Board made the following requirements for the second renewal of normal training certificates: Holder shall attend one session of a county institute or one session of a summer school; he shall submit a written review of not less than three legal cap pages on some standard pedagogical work selected from a list recommended by State Superintendent; he shall have taught one year of at least 28 weeks; and he shall comply with all requirements of the county superintendent with reference to attendance at teachers' meetings and professional reading; provided that attendance for two years at a higher institution of learning shall be accepted in lieu of all other requirements.

In December 1909, the State Board made these changes in the requirements for a State Certificate: Rhetoric and book-keeping were stricken from the required list of subjects; Medieval history was substituted for general history; chemistry was changed to take the place of zoology in the list of required subjects, and zoology was placed in the group which might be substituted.

The State Board of Education at a meeting in March 1911, authorized the State Superintendent to grant special certificates in domestic science and agriculture to those whom he considered fitted for the work.
The school laws of 1911 made the following provision concerning three-year certificates: "To all persons graduating from such approved courses of study in institutions on the accredited list, the State Board of Education shall issue a three-year state certificate, and at the expiration of said certificate said board shall issue a life certificate in lieu of the first one issued, provided the holder shall have taught successfully at least two years out of the three and has kept himself informed in the general literature of his profession."27

The State Board of Education, November, 1912, voted that the professional examination for state certificates should be based on the requirements adopted for standard colleges as follows: History of education, Educational administration and supervision (including school law), Educational Psychology or Theory of Education, and Methods of Instruction.

After August 20, 1913, non-renewable certificates, only, were granted to graduates of the normal practice teaching course of accredited colleges.

In November 1914, the State Board voted that the duration of kindergarten teachers' certificates should be two years.

A law passed in 1915 made it necessary that teachers have a certificate as a high school teacher in order to be eligible to teach in a four-year accredited high school.28

27. Laws 1911, chapter 276, section 3.
The following certificates were valid in four-year accredited high schools:

"Three-year Certificates Renewable for Life may be issued by the State Board of Education to persons who, by written examination in branches prescribed by the State Board, may show satisfactory evidence of their qualifications for such certificates. In lieu of all or part of such examination the state board shall accept satisfactory evidence showing that the applicant has completed (a four-year high school course approved by the board and in addition thereto has completed) a four-year course of study in a normal school, college or university accredited for this purpose by the state board of education. The certificate thus issued shall be valid in any elementary school or high school in the state. At the expiration of said certificate, the state board shall issue a life certificate, provided that the holder has taught successfully at least two years after the three-year certificate was issued, and has complied with the requirements of the state board for the renewal of such certificates; provided that such life certificate shall lapse if for three consecutive years the holder thereof is not engaged in teaching or in some form of educational work; but lapsed life certificates or diplomas may be revived by the State Board of Education."

"Life Diplomas may be issued by the State Board of Education to teachers of eminent ability who possess the qualifications required for three-year renewable for life certificates, and who have been engaged in teaching for not less than five years and who have taught not less than two years

in Kansas. Such diplomas shall be valid as teachers' certificates in
any township, county, school district, or city of the first or second
class during the life time of the holder, unless revoked by the State
Board of Education."30

Special Certificates were valid in any school in the subjects
specified:

"Special certificates may be issued by the State Board of
Education to persons who by examination or otherwise, may show satisfactory
evidence of their qualifications as teachers of kindergartens, manual
training, domestic science, domestic art, agriculture, commercial
branches, physical training, music, drawing, and such other specialized
subjects as may be designated by the state board. Such certificates
shall be valid in any public school of the state for teaching in the
departments or subjects specified in the certificates and in no other
departments or subjects than those specified, for one year and they may
be renewed from year to year on conditions prescribed by the State Board
of Education."31

The following types of certificates issued in 1915 were
not valid in accredited high schools. "Three year certificates may be
issued by the State Board of Education to persons who, by written
examination in branches prescribed by the board, may show satisfactory
evidence of their qualifications for such certificates. In lieu of all
or part of such examination the State Board of Education shall accept

satisfactory evidence showing that the applicant has completed a four-year high school course of study approved by the board, and in addition thereto has completed at least a two-years course of study in a normal school, college or university accredited by the State Board of Education. The three-year certificate thus issued shall be valid in any elementary school and may become valid in high schools under such regulations as the state board may prescribe. The three-year certificate herein provided for may be renewed successively for three-year periods, provided that the holders comply with such requirements as may be made by the State Board of Education.”32

Normal Training Teachers' Certificates may be issued by the State Board of Education as herein provided to graduates from normal training courses in high schools and academies accredited for this purpose by the State Board of Education. Said certificate shall be valid in any elementary school in any county of the state, for a period of two years, and shall be renewable for successive two-year periods, on conditions prescribed by the State Board of Education.33

"Three-year Elementary Certificates may be issued by the State Board of Education to persons who hold first-grade certificates issued by boards of county examiners and to persons holding certificates issued by examining boards in cities of first or second class, provided that such persons have completed a four-year course of study in a high school approved by the State Board of Education, and in addition thereto

32. Laws 1915, chapter 298, section 3.
have completed a two-year course of study in a normal school, college, or university accredited by the State Board of Education; or who, in lieu of taking such two-year course, have had four years of successful experience in teaching, satisfactory evidence of which shall be submitted to the State Board of Education. The three-year elementary certificate thus issued shall be valid in any elementary school of the state, and may be renewed successively for three-year periods, provided that the holders comply with such regulations as the state board may make for renewal.\textsuperscript{34}

The State Board of Education made the following provisions concerning the certificates provided for in the laws of 1915.

\textbf{October 2, 1915}--Two years of successful general teaching was to be accepted as a substitute for college credits in psychology, methods of teaching, and school management.

In the examination for three-year certificates renewable for three-years, it was voted that one credit should be required in English, one in mathematics, one in science, and one in history unless these branches had been met otherwise.

\textbf{January 20, 1916}--In the requirements for special certificate it was voted that advanced study beyond a four-year high school course should be sufficient to secure 60 semester hours of credit, at least 28 hours of which should be in the special branch for which a certificate was desired.

\textsuperscript{34} Laws 1915, chapter 298, section 8.
April 9, 1917—Three-year certificate renewable for three-year periods shall be valid for teaching in accredited high schools under the following conditions:

1. When granted to a graduate of an accredited college, normal school, or university, who has credit for at least 120 semester hours and who, subsequent to graduation, has taught successfully for at least one school year.

2. When granted to any person who has taught successfully in Kansas for not less than three years in a high school deemed to have been such by the state board of education, and who has held a valid teachers' certificate during such high school teaching.

April 18, 1917—After September 1, 1917, requirements for a special certificate were as follows: Special certificates valid for one year in kindergarten, manual training, domestic science, domestic art, agriculture, commercial branches, physical training, music, drawing, public speaking, or other special branches designated by the state board of education, will be granted to applicants who secure by examination the necessary credits or who have completed a four-year course in an accredited high school or who have had a satisfactory equivalence of such a course; and who in addition thereto may furnish satisfactory evidence of having completed a two-year course of study in an institution of collegiate rank approved for this purpose by the state board of education. Advanced or college study must be sufficient to earn credit amounting to not less than 60 semester hours including not less than 28 semester hours in the special branch in which a certificate
is applied for and three hours each in general psychology, methods of
teaching, and school management, or other equivalent branches in
education. All credits except the minimum of 28 hours in the special
branch may be obtained by examination. For a special certificate in
music not less than eight hours of credit will be required in methods
of teaching music in the public schools.

November 17, 1918--History of education was to be dropped from the list
of specific branches in education required for state teachers' certificate,
the total number of hours of credit in professional branches, including
General Psychology to be 18 as heretofore.

The laws of 1919 provided for a Permanent Certificate.

"To any person to whom a three-year certificate shall have
been issued in accordance with section 8995 of the General Statutes of
Kansas for 1915, the State Board of Education shall issue a permanent
certificate valid for teaching in any school in which the original
three-year certificate was valid: Provided that such person shall have
been successfully and continuously engaged either in teaching in the
grade or department of school named in the original certificate or in
supervising teaching in the public schools of this state, or in both
such teaching and supervising for not less than three years: Provided
further, That attendance at any accredited normal school, college or
university for one year during such interval, for which college or
university, shall be allowed as equivalent to experience in teaching
or supervising." 35

35. Laws 1919, chapter 259, section 1.
Special certificates had been issued for a period of one year and were renewable for one year periods. In 1919 the law was changed so that they were issued for a period of three years and they might be renewed successively for three year periods. 36

Provision was made in 1919, also for a permanent elementary certificate:

"To any person to whom a three-year elementary certificate shall have been issued the State Board of Education shall issue a permanent school certificate valid for teaching in elementary schools: Provided, That such person shall have been successfully and continuously engaged in teaching in the grade or department of school named in the original certificate, or in supervising teaching in the public schools of this state, or in both such supervising and teaching, for not less than three years: Provided further, That attendance at any accredited normal school, college or university for one year during such interval for which full credit is given by such normal school, college or university, shall be allowed as equivalent to experience in teaching or supervising." 37

A new type of certificate, a Certificate for Experience, was first issued in 1919.

"To any person who at the time when this act shall take effect shall have been successfully employed for not less than three years in this state as a teacher in any high school, deemed to have been

37. Laws 1919, chapter 259, section 2.
such by the State Board of Education, or successfully and continuously engaged either in teaching in such high school or in supervising as county superintendent in the public schools of this state, or in both such teaching and supervising, for a period of not less than five years, and who during such employment shall have held a valid teacher's certificate, the State Board of Education shall issue a certificate valid for teaching in such high school and in no other high school or department, for life. 38

On June 8, 1921, the State Board of Education ruled that normal training certificates might be renewed only when the candidate had completed eight semester hours of residence work at some standard normal school, college or university. Written reviews were not to be required. This was to become effective January 1, 1922. At this time it was agreed that one year of post graduate work should be accepted in lieu of one year of teaching on the renewal of three-year life certificates.

The Legislature of 1923 provided for a one-year elementary certificate "to be issued by the state board of education to persons who have completed a four-year high school course of study approved by the board, and in addition thereto have completed an eight-week's course of study in a normal school, college or university accredited by the State Board of Education. The one-year certificate thus issued shall be valid in any elementary school, and may be renewed for one year: Provided, the holders comply with the requirements of the State 38. Laws 1919, chapter 259, section 3."
The State Board of Education in 1927, in view of the decrease in demand, discontinued the state examination for teachers certificates. The examination for professional reading for the renewal of normal training certificates was also discontinued at this time.

At a meeting of the State Board in October, 1929, it was decided that the "issuance of the special high school certificate, based upon 60 hours of college credit, in Home Economics, Drawing, Manual Training, Music, Agriculture, and other special subjects be discontinued after February 1, 1930.

The following certificates are now (January 1, 1930) issued by the State Board of Education:

1. Life Certificate
2. Three-year Renewable for Life
3. Temporary Certificate
4. Special Certificate (Discontinued February 1, 1930)
5. Three-year Certificate renewable for three-year periods
6. Permanent Certificate
7. Normal Training Certificate
### Principal Features of Certificates Issued by State Board of Education

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<td>3 yrs.</td>
<td>1 yr.</td>
<td>Exam. in spelling, reading, penmanship, composition and grammar, arithmetic, bookkeeping, industrial drawing, algebra, physical and political geography, U.S. history and constitution, physiology, natural philosophy, botany, entomology, geology, didactics</td>
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<td>2 yrs.</td>
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<td>1873</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>Subjects required for five-year certificate and solid geometry, political economy, chemistry, Latin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-year certificate</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>Minimum standings of 90% and 75% in subjects as before required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Diploma</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>All grades must be at least 90%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Diploma</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>Holder of State Certificate for 10 years and actively engaged in educational work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-year Renewable for life</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>3 yrs.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Graduate of approved college or university and examination in following professional branches: philosophy of education, history of education, school laws, methods of teaching, school management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 yr. and 5 yr. state certificates</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>3 yr.  &amp; 5 yr.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Following subjects for examination added: solid geometry, vocal music; chemistry substituted for geology; drawing for industrial drawing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Principal Features of Certificates Issued by State Board of Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Cert.</th>
<th>When Provided</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Experience</th>
<th>Scholastic Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life Diploma</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>10 yrs. as Supt. or Prin. in 1st or 2nd class city.</td>
<td>English and American literature added: geometry substituted for solid geometry, French or German might be substituted for Latin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Diploma</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Graduate of accredited school, or write thesis of 4,000 words on some professional subject; submit to examination or present credits in required professional subjects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-year certificate</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>3 yrs.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>For examination, general history, was added; physics substituted for philosophy; zoology for entomology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-year renewable for life</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>3 yrs.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Graduate of accredited college or university might present credit in professional as well as academic branches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial certificate</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>1 yr.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Grades in examination sufficient for third grade county certificate and in addition satisfactory grades in special subject matter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal training certificate</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>2 yr.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Graduate of approved normal training high school. Exam. in psychology, methods and management, American history, reading, arithmetic, geography, grammar and composition. Minimum standings 80% and 60%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special certificate</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>1 yr.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Evidence of qualifications to teach special subjects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-year certificate</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3 yr.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Examination, or graduation from 4-year high school and a two-years course in college or university.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Principal Features of Certificates Issued by State Board of Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Certificate</th>
<th>When Provided</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Experience</th>
<th>Scholastic Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-year elementary certificate</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3 yr.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Graduate of four-year high school, holder of first-grade county certificate or city certificate, and have completed a two-year college course, or in lieu of such two-year course, four years successful experience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>1 yr.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>60 semester hours advanced study beyond four-year high school course, 28 hours of which must be in special branch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>3 yrs.</td>
<td>Holder of three-year certificate; three years successful experience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>3 yrs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent elementary certificate</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>3 yrs.</td>
<td>Holder of three-year elementary certificate; three years successful experience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate for Experience</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>5 yrs.</td>
<td>5 years successful experience as high school teacher or co. supt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one-year elementary certificate</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>1 yr.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>High school graduate and 8 weeks course in normal school, college or university.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Issuance of special high school certificate based on 60 hours college credit, to be discontinued after Feb. 1, 1930.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER V

Certificates Issued by State Normal or Teachers Colleges

By an act of the Legislature of 1863, provision was made for the establishment of a State Normal School at Emporia. The Legislature of 1864 made it possible for the State Normal School to issue certificates to teach.

"As soon as any person has attended said institution 22 weeks, said person may be examined in the studies required by the board in such manner as may be prescribed, and if it shall appear that said person possess the learning and other qualifications necessary to teach a good common school, said person shall receive a certificate to that effect from the principal, to be approved by the Superintendent of public instruction; and as soon as any person shall have completed the full course of instruction in the state normal school, he or she shall receive a diploma, which, when signed by the president of the institution, and the board of directors of said school, shall be evidence that the person to whom such diploma is granted is a graduate of the State Normal School, and entitled to all the honors and privileges belonging to such graduates; and such diploma shall serve as a legal certificate of qualification to teach in the common schools of the state."

In 1905 the State Normal was authorized to issue one-year certificates and three-year diplomas in addition to the life diploma.

"The board of regents of the State Normal School shall have power to fix for the State Normal School and its auxiliaries, courses of study, preparatory and normal, and shall fix in addition to the two-years course as now provided by law, a course of not less than three years in the normal department for each of the auxiliary schools, in such manner as may seem to them economical and effective in the training of teachers; and in so doing they shall not be limited by any of the restrictions heretofore made as to subjects or the length of courses; and before issuing the life diploma on completion of the full course of instruction in the State Normal School, as provided by law, the said board of regents shall issue to students of the State Normal School and its auxiliaries a one-year state certificate on the completion of the three-years' course in the State Normal School or its auxiliaries issue a diploma, which shall be a certificate valid for teaching in the public schools of the state for three years."

Three-year certificates might also be granted by the State Normal Schools in 1905. "Said board may provide courses of study for the State Normal School and its auxiliaries according to the standard set for accredited schools under the certificate law of 1899, and may issue to graduates of such courses the three-year state certificate entitling such graduates to its privileges, including renewal by the State Board of Education, as provided by law."  

2. Laws 1905, chapter 388, section 1.  
3. Laws 1905, chapter 388, section 2.
In 1915 the requirements for certificates issued by the State Schools were changed in various ways. For a one-year certificate, "Each person shall, upon the completion of the secondary course of instruction adopted by the faculty of the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, the State Manual Training Normal School at Pittsburg, and the Fort Hays Kansas Normal School at Hays, and approved by the State Board of Administration, be entitled to a certificate to teach in the schools of the state of Kansas for a period of one year." 4

For a three-year certificate, "each person who has completed a standard four-year high school course approved by said institutions as referred to in section 1, and who has completed the freshman course as prescribed by the faculty and approved by the State Board of Administration, shall be entitled to a certificate to teach in the schools of the state of Kansas for a period of three years." 5

Life certificate. "Each person who has completed a standard four-year high school course, approved by said institutions as referred to in section 1, and who has completed the freshman and sophomore course prescribed by the faculty and approved by the State Board of Administration, shall be entitled to a life certificate to teach in the elementary schools and the junior and two-year high schools of the state of Kansas." 6

Life Diplomas. "The diploma conferred by the degree of bachelor of science in education shall be a life diploma to teach in any of the common schools of the state of Kansas, including elementary and high

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schools." Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this act took effect September 1, 1916.

Special Certificates. Each of said institutions shall have power to issue certificates to teach Manual Training, Domestic Science, Agriculture, Commercial subjects, drawing, music, or other occupational subjects, upon the completion of such course of study as may be prescribed by the faculty of said institutions and approved by the State Board of Administration.

The following certificates are now issued by Kansas State Teachers' Colleges:

- Life Diploma or Degree Life Certificate
- Special Certificate
- Life Certificate
- Three-year Certificate

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of certificate</th>
<th>When Provided</th>
<th>Valid in Schools</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Persistence</th>
<th>Scholastic Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal school certificate</td>
<td>1864</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td></td>
<td>22 weeks attendance at State Normal. Examination in subjects designated by the board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma</td>
<td>1864</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td></td>
<td>Completion full course at State Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-year cert.</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td></td>
<td>Completion of 2 years course at State Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-year Diploma</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td></td>
<td>Completion of 3 year course at State Normal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-year certificate</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>State Board might issue life certificate at its expiration</td>
<td>Graduate of State Normal having met professional and academic requirements of State Board of Education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-year certificate</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td></td>
<td>Completion secondary course of instruction of State Normals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-year certificate</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td></td>
<td>Completion secondary course and freshman course at State Normal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life certificate</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Elementary, junior h.s. and 2 year high schools</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td></td>
<td>Completion secondary course and freshman and sophomore course of State Normal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life diploma</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td></td>
<td>Degree of bachelor of science in education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Certificate</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER VI
SUMMARY

During the past seventy years there have been many changes in the certification of teachers in Kansas. In the early decades it was largely in the hands of the county and local school officials, but gradually an increasing percentage of the certificates issued in the state have been state certificates. County certificates are valid now only in the rural schools and in the elementary schools of third class cities, and many of these schools are being taught by teachers who hold state certificates.

In a survey of the qualifications of rural and elementary teachers (not including first and second class cities) of Kansas in 1928-29, it was found that only 3% had had less than a four-year high school course; 59.5% had had a four-year high school course; 10.4% had had one year of college training; 12% had attended college two years; 36% had attended college three years; and 11.5% were college graduates. Of the 1,616 beginning teachers included in this study, only three-tenths of 1 per cent had had less than a four-year high school course.

"The outstanding fact in this study is that legal requirements for teaching in Kansas are lagging behind the ability and willingness of the people to meet proper teaching requirements. If the percentage of teachers with less than four years of high school preparation is so small as is here shown, it seems abundantly safe to conclude we have already passed the time when it is safe to require
at least one year of training above the high school, and possibly two, as the lowest type of teaching qualification.\(^1\)

Qualifications for rural and elementary teachers have not kept pace with the qualifications for high school teachers. The county examining board at one time was an indispensable certificating agency, but it is no longer so. Present conditions would seem to warrant the discontinuance of county certificates, and the placing of all certificating authority in the hands of the State Board of Education and the State Teachers' Colleges. Standards for renewal of county certificates already in force should be raised. The minimum requirement for any certificate might well be fixed at one year of training beyond the high school.

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1. "What Amount of Training Does the Kansas Teacher Have for her Work", Brief Course of Study for Normal Institutes of Kansas, 1929, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of certificate</th>
<th>Issued by</th>
<th>Valid in Territory</th>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Persistence</th>
<th>Experience</th>
<th>Scholastic Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Second grade</td>
<td>County Board of Examiners</td>
<td>County except in elem.</td>
<td>1st and 2nd class may be indorsed in other counties</td>
<td>2 yrs.</td>
<td>Renewable None</td>
<td>by exam.</td>
<td>Exam. in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar and composition, geography, arithmetic physiology and hygiene, agriculture, general science, English classics, principles and methods of teaching, music. Minimum standings of 80% and 70%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First grade</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>3 yrs.</td>
<td>Renewable None</td>
<td>for 3 yrs. without exam., provided certain conditions are met.</td>
<td>Exam. in all subjects required for second-grade certificate, and in addition English history and algebra. Graduate of a four-year approved high school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 yr. renewable for life</td>
<td>State Board of Educ.</td>
<td>State any</td>
<td>3 yrs.</td>
<td>Life cert. None</td>
<td>granted at expiration if holder has taught successfully for 2 yrs.</td>
<td>Graduation from a four-year course of study in a normal school, college, or university accredited for this purpose.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life certificate</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>2 yrs.</td>
<td>Life certificate granted at expiration of three-year renewable for life certificate if the holder has taught successfully 2 years on said certificate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>School and department specified</td>
<td>1 yr.</td>
<td>No person can None</td>
<td>be granted more than one.</td>
<td>Depends on circumstances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Principal Features of Teachers' Certificates Now Issued in Kansas (Jan. 1930)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Certificate</th>
<th>Valid in Territory</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Persistence</th>
<th>Experience</th>
<th>Scholastic Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-year State Renewal Certificate for 3 yrs. Education</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>3 yr.</td>
<td>Renewable</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Completion of required two-year course of study in a normal school, college or university accredited by State Board of Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Certificate</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>60 semester hours advanced study beyond four-year high school course, 28 hours of which must be in special branch. (Discontinued Feb. 1, 1930)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Certificate</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>elementary</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>3 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal Training Certificate</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2 yrs.</td>
<td>Renewable</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Diploma</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life certificate</td>
<td>State Teachers College</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>elementary and junior high school</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special certificate</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>3 yr.</td>
<td>Renewable</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-year certificate</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>elementary</td>
<td>3 yr.</td>
<td>not renewable</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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