

The Annual Meeting

THE 88th annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society and board of directors was held in Topeka on October 15, 1963. At 10:00 A. M. a public meeting was held in the G. A. R. auditorium. Robert W. Richmond, state archivist and a member of the Society's staff, presented an illustrated talk on the subject, "Photographs, Their Preservation and Use."

The meeting of the Society's board of directors was held concurrently, with Pres. James E. Taylor of Sharon Springs, presiding. First business was the report of the secretary:

SECRETARY'S REPORT, YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 15, 1963

At the conclusion of last year's meeting the newly elected president, James E. Taylor, reappointed Will T. Beck, Wilford Riegler, and Alan W. Farley to the executive committee. Members holding over were Charles M. Correll and Frank Hauke.

August W. Lauterbach of Colby and Arthur S. Humphrey of Junction City, members of the Society's board of directors, died this year. Mr. Lauterbach was a banker, state legislator, an active worker in the Boy Scouts, and a leader in municipal and state activities. At the time of his death, and for several years before, he held the responsible post of chairman of the senate ways and means committee, always according the Society's representatives a friendly and gracious hearing at the annual budget discussions. Mr. Humphrey had been a member of the Society since 1931. The third generation of his family to follow the law, he served for many years as city attorney of Junction City and was a member and officer of the state and local bar associations.

APPROPRIATIONS AND BUDGET REQUESTS

The Society's operating budget for the current fiscal year is somewhat improved over that of the preceding year, though still deficient in some respects, notably in funds for printing and binding. The 1963 legislature authorized one addition to the staff, a maintenance engineer who is now in charge of the physical plant, but in exchange it made no appropriation for the position of museum assistant.

Budget requests for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1964, were submitted to the state budget director in September. New staff positions recommended are a director of field services, an additional cataloger in the library, and a microfilm assistant. Restoration of the position of museum assistant was also requested. A modest increase in the printing and binding appropriation was asked, as was additional money for stepping up the microfilming operation. Otherwise, no significant changes were made in the budget as compared to those of recent years.

PUBLICATIONS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

The *Quarterly* has continued to carry Louise Barry's series, "Kansas Before 1854: A Revised Annals," and the Winter number will complete the portion through 1843. This chronology has proved of unusual interest to students and

scholars as well as to general readers. One specialist in Western history wrote that this is a job that has "needed to be done for a generation or more, and should contribute more to putting a sound floor under Kansas historical writing than any six standard histories." Another commented: "I know of no other Western state that has undertaken such a revision on so grand a scale, and I congratulate you upon the thorough, provocative, and readable manner in which you are doing it."

Also of special interest have been the letters of Leslie and Susan Snow, written from Kansas in 1887-1889, which were edited for publication by Mrs. Lela Barnes. The first installment appeared in the Autumn number and the final portion is scheduled for the Winter issue. As hoped a year ago, it has been possible to continue the four-color covers through 1963, and plans are underway to use color again in 1964. The *Quarterly* is now being sent to about 2,500 members of the Society, including schools and libraries. This is about 200 fewer than were distributed a year ago, the decrease resulting from the weeding of the life-member list late in 1962.

A new book, *Kansas in Newspapers*, published by the Society and made possible through the generous assistance of one of our directors, Robert Baughman of Liberal, is scheduled to make its first appearance today.

Still another Society publication, *Why the West Was Wild*, is scheduled for publication next month. This book is a reprinting of the *Quarterly* series on cowboy police officers and gun fighters, with much added material and handsome illustrations.

Another series of Sunday afternoon motion pictures was begun on October 6. This season the series will consist of six silent films, shown on the first Sunday of each month, October through March. The first picture was the original "Phantom of the Opera," starring Lon Chaney. Other notables of the silent era will be the "It" girl, Clara Bow, Richard Barthelmess, and the comedians Laurel and Hardy.

Texts for five new historical markers have been prepared this year. One marker, "The California-Oregon Trail," will be installed on K-99 just south of Westmoreland. Two Santa Fe trail markers were written, "The Road to Santa Fe" for the intersection of U. S. 50-56 and U. S. 283 eight miles east of Dodge City, and "Point of Rocks and La Jornada" on U. S. 56 at Elkhart. "Chisholm Trail and Wheat Country" was installed and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies and speech by Rolla Clymer last month at the Wellington service area on the Kansas turnpike. Finally, "The Mennonites in Kansas" is now being manufactured and is to be installed on K-15 near Goessel in Marion county.

ARCHAEOLOGY

The Society's principal archaeological work during the past year continued to be reservoir salvage. This program was carried out in co-operation with the National Park Service in areas soon to be inundated by new federal reservoirs. To keep pace with the increased construction in the state, two field crews were used last summer to investigate sites in the John Redmond and Elk City reservoir areas.

Work in the Redmond reservoir consisted of excavation at three sites. The first was a deep stratified site at which evidences of at least four prehistoric cultures were found. These ancient camps date from 1,000 to over 2,000 years

ago. Two human burials and one dog burial were recovered from one of the older camp levels. The second site investigated had been a large village of earth-covered lodges, probably dating about 1,000 A. D., and the third was a camp area once occupied by groups of Woodland Indians. Pieces of well made and carefully decorated pottery from this site indicate that these people had contact with the large Hopewell communities in what is now the Kansas City area. This site possibly dates from 100 to 200 A. D.

The field party working in the Elk City reservoir performed excavations in four prehistoric sites. At two of these evidences of earth covered lodges, similar to those found in the John Redmond reservoir, were uncovered. The remaining two sites were camps once occupied by Archaic or early Woodland Indians probably about the beginning of the Christian era.

In addition to the regular excavation work, archaeological surveys were conducted in the Marion and Perry reservoirs. To date, with the surveys approximately half completed, three sites have been located in the Marion reservoir and 20 in the Perry area.

During August a small co-operative dig was carried out with members of the Apache chapter of the Kansas Anthropological Association. This group of serious amateurs from the Great Bend area had located a prehistoric village site and with Society assistance the floor of one earth lodge was uncovered.

Laboratory work during the year has been directed toward completion of reports on the 1961 work in the Milford reservoir and the appraisal of the Marion reservoir survey. Both these reports should be published soon. Currently in preparation is a report on the 1962 excavations in the Council Grove reservoir, where one of the sites investigated was shown by radiocarbon dating to be about 5,400 years old.

The first number in the Society's new Anthropological Series, by Thomas A. Witty, our archaeologist, was issued last month. It is titled *Archeological Investigations of the Hell Creek Valley in the Wilson Reservoir—Russell and Lincoln Counties, Kansas*, and is the definitive analysis of the results of the excavations during the summer of 1960.

ARCHIVES DIVISION

Public records from the following state departments have been transferred during the year to the archives division:

Source	Title	Dates	Quantity
Agriculture, Board of . . .	Statistical rolls of counties	1955-1959, 1961	10,174 vols.
	Population schedules of cities and townships . . .	1963	4,364 vols.
	Record of Quantrill and Price Raid Commissions	1873-1887, 1891	2 vols.
Auditor	Union military scrip record	1867	1 vol.
	Military receipts	1868-1869	1 vol.
Insurance Department . .	Annual and admission statements	1959	273 vols.

Source	Title	Dates	Quantity
Printer	Correspondence	1925-1947	5 document boxes
Workmen's Compensation Commissioner	Final awards in docketed cases	1949-1954	10 document boxes

LIBRARY

Library patronage increased 10 per cent over last year to a total of 5,952. The largest increase, to 1,807, occurred among those working on genealogy. Kansas subjects were researched by 2,287 and general subjects by 1,143 patrons. Library microfilm and microcard material was used by 715 researchers, and 157 loan file packets were sent out. Mail inquiries continued high and time spent on each was therefore necessarily limited.

The year's files of 11 extra dailies and weeklies and 76 miscellaneous newspapers have been read, clipped, and mounted in addition to the seven regular dailies. Little remounting of old material has been done in the past two years because of the lack of an assistant in the clipping department. One of the student assistants in the library is now being trained for this much-needed work and it is hoped that the remounting program can soon be resumed.

An increasing number of United States government publications was received last year. Many of the early documents contain a wealth of material on Western exploration, territorial Kansas, and Indian tribes. Since 1923, when official depository libraries were given an opportunity to choose which items they would receive, the Historical Society's library has selected only those which were felt to be of the most importance to its collections.

Certain records of the federal government have never been printed and were not available outside of Washington until microfilm came into use. Important records of this type are the federal census schedules, now filmed through 1880. Largely through the help of patriotic societies, the library has a fine collection of the early schedules, particularly 1850, which was the first to list each member of the family by name. Of the 33 states then in existence, the library has 24, plus the District of Columbia. The later schedules, 1880 to 1880, would be useful also, but are expensive and will have to be added as funds become available. The National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of Kansas has contributed money the past year to buy 141 rolls of federal census records. Additional donations for this purpose have come from the Polly Ogden chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Manhattan; Margaret Dunning chapter, Daughters of the American Colonists, Topeka; Mrs. C. Daugherty, Manhattan; Donald F. Kresie, Topeka; Howard E. Mohler, Harveyville; and W. E. Treadway, Topeka.

The Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution sent in typed records and genealogies; the Colonial Dames purchased and presented a large collection of upstate New York church records on microfilm; and the Woman's Kansas Day Club collected material for the library on early Kansas lawyers. A registry of the Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, compiled for their 70th anniversary, was given by Donald C. Little, Kansas City; and *The History of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution* was presented by several members of the Thomas Jefferson chapter, Topeka.

Both Kansas and out-of-state authors have been generous in donating copies of their books and pamphlets. Among Kansans who have placed their works on file are Dr. Alfred P. Bay, Topeka; Mrs. Carl D. Biegert, Junction City; Mrs. Clarence Dale, Ellis; Mr. and Mrs. Earl G. Darby, Manhattan; Mrs. Helen L. Hall, Hutchinson; Mrs. Bernice F. Hathaway, Denver, Colo.; Emory Lindquist, Wichita; Norman Niccum, Tecumseh; Mrs. Ida Ellen Rath, Dodge City; Duane G. Sloan, Lebanon; Elizabeth Spencer, Yates Center; and Ida M. Stitt, Council Grove. Robert Baughman, Liberal, donated a deluxe edition of his *Kansas in Maps* for the rare book collection.

In the death of Bliss Isely, Kansas has lost one of its best-known writers. Isely was coauthor with W. M. Richards of *The Story of Kansas*, which has been used in the public schools as a Kansas history text since the first edition was published in 1936 under the title *Four Centuries in Kansas*. His latest book was *Horseman of the Shenandoah*, published in 1962.

Collections of books and pamphlets have been received from Edwin F. Abels, Lawrence; Mr. and Mrs. Laiten L. Camien, University Park, N. M.; Arthur J. Carruth, Jr., estate, Topeka; Mrs. Lee Forbes, Topeka; Mrs. Lacy Haynes, Kansas City; Matthew G. Hoffman, Topeka; Mrs. V. E. McArthur, Hutchinson; Prof. and Mrs. Paul W. Mannen, Las Cruces, N. M.; Jennie Small Owen, Topeka; Mrs. Lois Smiley, Topeka; the Avery Washburn grandchildren; Mrs. Ben E. White, Bonner Springs; Mrs. M. J. Whitson, Topeka; and the Woman's Kansas Day Club, John Ripley, Topeka, presented a file of the *Horseless Carriage Gazette*, and Lester F. Parker, Topeka, gave a large number of back issues of the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's Magazine*, *Life*, and other periodicals which helped to complete files in the library's collection. A number of genealogies were presented during the year. These will be listed in the "Recent Additions to the Library" section published annually in the *Kansas Historical Quarterly*.

Mrs. John J. Cain, Topeka, gave a collection of 40 kindergarten books used by her aunt, Mrs. June Chapman, and her mother, Mrs. Charles F. Hardy. Mrs. Chapman taught kindergarten in a private school in Topeka's "Tennessee Town" long before there were any in the Topeka public schools. Another gift of interest, from Hubert S. Dawson, Wichita, was a Kansas State Automobile Association *Official Guide* used by his father, the late John S. Dawson, when he campaigned for a position on the Kansas Supreme Court in 1914. In those days when the distances between turns were measured by tenths of miles and the roads were distinguished only by the physical landmarks, campaigning must have been taxing indeed.

For example, suppose our Manhattan friends here today went home on the "Golden Belt Route" from Kansas City to Denver, as detailed in this booklet of 1914. By the time they reached Wabaunsee the book's mileage chart would show 125.5 miles from Kansas City. Detailed directions from Wabaunsee to Manhattan are then listed as follows:

- 126.0 Bear right with wires.
- 126.5 "S" curve with wires.
- 127.2 "S" curve with wires.
- 127.4 Cross bridge.
- 128.1 Bear to left.

- 128.5 Turn left with wires.
- 128.6 Railroad crossing.
- 130.2 Church on left.
ZEANDALE on right.
- 132.5 School on right.
- 134.6 Turn right at foot of bluff.
- 135.2 Turn left with wires.
- 135.5 Turn right with wires.
- 135.7 Turn left on winding road.
- 137.0 Keep to left with wires.
- 137.5 Cross railroad.
- 137.6 Cross bridge.
- 137.8 Turn right and cross railroad.
- 137.9 Turn to left.
- 138.2 Turn left on Main Street of MANHATTAN.—
Davis Garage, Gillett Hotel.

Happy traveling to you all.

Through the courtesy of the Central Kansas conference of the Methodist church, the library received 33 church histories from the duplicate collection of the Methodist library at Winfield. In addition, histories were received from the Kansas Avenue Methodist church in Topeka; the Bloom, Kanorado, Miltonvale, Newton, and Norton Methodist churches; Evangelical Lutheran church, Falun; St. Matthew's Episcopal church, Newton; First Baptist church, Garden City; Catholic church, Chapman; Reformed Presbyterian church, Quinter; and the Shaffer Adventist church. The importance of sending church histories to the library cannot be stressed too strongly. It is difficult to find information about many churches, particularly the smaller ones, and the Society often has requests for this type of data.

Every effort is made to obtain copies of theses pertaining to Kansas. There are a number of fine ones in the library. Some are given by the authors, some have been lent for copying, and others have been borrowed from college and university libraries for microfilming. Theses donated this year include *An Early History of Junction City, Kansas, the First Generation*, by John B. Jeffries; *The Speaking of Henry Smith Lane, 1834-1856*, by Henry A. Hawken, Jr.; and *The First Twenty-one Years of Journalism in Kearny County*, by Robert K. Hoyt, Jr. Seven theses have been microfilmed and added to the collection.

Local histories received include: *Cho-O-Nee to High Iron, Neodesha, Kansas, 1865-1886*, by Joseph W. Allen; *Remembrance of Days Past in Northwest Reno County, 1873-1963*, by Mrs. Lorene L. Catren; *A History of Sawyer*, by George Miller, Jr., and Mrs. Frank Kumberg; and *Pioneers of Western Kansas*, by Myrtle D. Fesler. *Qualities of Greatness*, edited by Roy Durham, was issued by the centennial committee of the Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, and *Kansas State University, a Pictorial History: The First Century, 1863-1963*, compiled and edited by Charles C. Howes, commemorated the 100th anniversary of K. S. U.

Library accessions, October 1, 1962-September 30, 1963, were:

Bound volumes

Books	
Kansas	224
General	717
Genealogy and local history	218
Indians and the West	64
Kansas state publications	77
Total	1,300
Clippings	34
Periodicals	387

Total, bound volumes	1,721
Microcards (titles)	3
Microfilm (reels)	144

Pamphlets

Kansas	1,127
General	763
Genealogy	54
Indians and the West	46
Kansas state publications	626
Total, pamphlets	2,616

MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

Papers amounting to approximately 21 cubic feet and 42 reels of microfilm were accessioned last year.

Through the continuing generosity of Mrs. Raymond Millbrook, Detroit, Mich., the Society was able to purchase 15 reels of National Archives microfilm containing hospital records, quartermaster correspondence, post returns, and miscellaneous post records of Forts Dodge, Harker, Hays, Larned, Leavenworth, Scott, Wallace, and Zarah. These records complement other filmed material on early Kansas forts purchased earlier through Mrs. Millbrook's assistance.

Mrs. Roy Z. Chamblee, Ellenwood, Ga., donated a valuable collection of McPherson county farm records kept by her father, George Harrouff. Beginning in the early 1870's, the diaries and account books contain farm and home experiences and expenses. Included are costs of labor, medical aid, groceries, and agricultural machinery. The gift was made through the efforts of Mary Givens Bryan, state archivist of Georgia.

Mrs. Lacy Haynes, Kansas City, Kan., deposited some papers of her late husband, who was for many years news manager for the Kansas office of the Kansas City (Mo.) *Star*. In political circles Lacy Haynes was one of the state's most influential behind-the-scenes figures during the 1930's and 1940's.

Twenty-four letter boxes containing the private papers of George Hodges, 1909-1918, were given by Mrs. A. C. Langworthy, Mission Hills, his daughter. Hodges, an Olathe businessman and prominent Democrat, was governor of Kansas from 1913 to 1915.

Walter L. McVey, third district congressman from 1961 to 1963, sent the Society eight boxes containing office correspondence accumulated during his term.

From Fenn Ward, Highland, the Society received a volume containing

the proposed charter and minutes of the board of trustees of Highland University, 1857-1868.

Jules B. Billard, Washington, D. C., lent for filming the 1917 to June, 1918, segment of pioneer aviator L. Phil Billard's diary. The volume was micro-filmed as a unit with the second portion of Billard's diary, held by the Society, to complete the record of his service as an AEF test pilot.

Two Wyandotte floats for land in present Manhattan were lent for photographing by the Riley County Historical Society.

Mrs. Dorothy Ward Rock, Sterling, Ill.; Frank Ward, II, Urbana, Ill.; and Mrs. Richard C. Ward, Topeka, lent letters written by Allen T. Ward from 1828 to 1858. From the middle 1840's well into the 1850's Ward was a teacher at Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School in present Fairway, Johnson county. The letters, well written and descriptive of the times, will be edited for publication in the *Quarterly*.

The Shawnee county sheriff's office, Topeka, lent two volumes of Shawnee county jail records dating from 1890 to 1897, and 1935 to 1948.

Other donors were Edwin F. Abels, Lawrence; the Atchison Chamber of Commerce; Paul E. Basye, Burlingame, Calif.; Robert W. Baughman, Liberal; Warren D. Beasley, Woodbury, Conn.; Forrest R. Blackburn, Topeka; Dr. John D. Bright, Topeka; Mr. and Mrs. Laiten L. Camien, University Park, N. M.; Mrs. Arthur J. Carruth, Jr., Topeka; Rolla Clymer, El Dorado; Mrs. Frances Coolidge, Topeka; Charles Richard Denton, El Dorado; Mrs. Sarah Dial, Topeka; Margie Duncan, Raytown, Mo.; Carl S. Elliott, Denver, Colo.; T. F. Hobbie, Needles, Calif.; Matthew G. Hoffman, Topeka; Ivan C. Hoyer, Cottage Grove, Ore.; Walter A. Huxman, Topeka; Virginia Jennings, Ottawa; C. R. Kimble, Los Angeles, Calif.; Kingston Galleries, Inc., Somerville, Mass.; Mrs. Daisy S. Lamb, Wichita; Charlotte McLellan, Topeka; Mrs. W. E. Mayer, Salina; Mrs. Frank Miller, Topeka; Bessie Moore, Wakarusa; Robert H. Moore, Wooster, Ohio; Ottawa County Historical Society; Mrs. W. M. Richards, Emporia; R. E. Robinson, Jr., St. Marys; Leon A. Sherwood, Independence; Dolph Simons, Lawrence; Miss M. A. Smith, Abilene; Dr. Homer E. Socolofsky, Manhattan; the Robert Steele family, Topeka; Mildred H. Stewart, Topeka; Orvoe Swartz, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Wallace H. Taylor, Lawrence; Agnes Thompson, Lawrence; Mrs. Edith Campbell Thomson, Moscow; Milton Thorley, Topeka; Topeka Chamber of Commerce; Arthur L. Webb, Topeka; Mrs. Ben E. White, Bonner Springs; Horace L. Wilkie, Topeka; Ross Zimmerman, Abbyville.

In addition to these donations the Society purchased nine letters written from Topeka by Egbert N. Moore, from May to September, 1859. Moore was a carpenter, and his letters are interesting for their description of construction methods, building materials, and prices in the mid-19th century.

MICROFILM DIVISION

Nearly 227,000 exposures were made by the microfilm division, or approximately 32,700 feet of film. This is an increase of 68 per cent over last year's production, when the department was hampered by illness. Newspaper files accounted for 79 per cent of the total: 179,140 exposures or about 28,200 feet. The largest single project was the filming of the *Parsons Daily Sun* for April 8, 1881, through 1954, and the *Weekly Sun* for June 17, 1871, through December 25, 1908. This accounted for 169 rolls of film or about 16,900 feet.

Other newspapers microfilmed were the Dodge City *Democrat*, December 29, 1883-December 27, 1890; Dodge City *Times*, January 4, 1883-December 26, 1890; Girard *Daily World*, January 1, 1894-November 9, 1895; Harris *Sun*, May 28, 1909-June 28, 1911; Kinsley *Mercury*, July 7, 1960-June 27, 1963; Lane *Journal*, November 7, 1913-December 19, 1919; *University Daily Kansan*, Lawrence, September 15, 1960-July 31, 1962; *Advocate*, Meriden and Topeka, August 10, 1889-December 5, 1908; *Osawatomie Graphic*, March 23, 1888-December 27, 1962; *Osawatomie News*, May 28, 1926-August 28, 1930; *Advocate* (Shawnee county edition), Topeka, August 30, 1895-March 4, 1896; *Farmers' Vindicator*, Valley Falls, September 13, 1890-December 26, 1902; *Wichita Evening Eagle* (and *Beacon*), May 4, 1959-December 31, 1962; and the *Wichita Morning Eagle* for 1962. In addition 10 other newspapers were microfilmed, each requiring less than one roll of film, and a number of miscellaneous library, archival, and manuscript items.

MUSEUM

A total of 71,534 persons, as compared to 61,643 last year, visited the museum galleries, and 466 groups were given guided tours.

Early in the year, exhibits dealing with Kansas political history were placed in the third floor lobby. Large portraits of 11 Kansas governors plus six case exhibits may now be seen in this area. The cases feature Alfred M. Landon, Andrew H. Reeder, Charles Robinson, the Farmer-Populist revolt, the capitol of Kansas, and early-day voting practices. The large special exhibits case in the women's section was wallpapered and remodeled to resemble a period-room type display. The case was used in this manner for the museum's 1962 Christmas exhibit, entitled "Merry Christmas, 1918." After the holidays this was changed to a 1934 summer birthday party scene.

The World War I and II posters were removed from the large case in the military hall and significant newspaper pages from the two World Wars and the Korean conflict were placed there. A row of double desks, each of which accommodated two students, were added to the schoolroom display in the west gallery. The following new exhibits were installed in the main gallery: "Kansans' Fight With the Forces of Nature," "Recreation on the Frontier," and "The Automobile in Kansas." Personalities featured in new case displays are Amelia Earhart, William Allen White, and the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia who visited Kansas in 1872.

The old-time general store was opened for the third year at the Mid-America Fair in Topeka with penny candy once more for sale. The museum also sent a Civil War exhibit to the State Fair in Hutchinson. A display of mannequins in costumes of 1880, 1900, 1918, and 1927, and three panels of accessories were shown at the Topeka Antique Show in late September. A project started this year by the Sunflower Antique Doll Club to restore the Society's doll collection is making good progress.

The museum's educational program, which now consists of presenting talks on various historical topics for local schools, clubs, and organizations, has been well received. Illustrative materials from the museum collections help to make this program popular, particularly with children. Subjects most often requested by teachers were the American Revolution, the Civil War, the Indian wars, frontier history of Kansas and World War I. Twenty-eight talks were given at 17 Topeka schools during the 1962-1963 term.

The museum received 140 accessions totaling over 900 items this year. Some of the more outstanding donations were: an 1873 Springfield carbine from Phil Olson, Eureka; prehistoric Indian pottery from George Jelinek, Ellsworth; a 1906 Victrola from Dr. B. M. Marshall, Topeka; household items from the W. W. Hetherington estate, Atchison; radios and radio equipment from the K. U. radio department; a 1932 television receiver from Charles St. Clair, Topeka; glassware and dish collection from Edwin F. Abels, Lawrence; 1882 wedding dress and accessories from Mrs. Albert Robinson Sharp, Brookline, Mass.; 1881 cavalry dress blouse, sword and spurs from Helen Trant, Perry; furniture and clothing from Elizabeth Hazlett, Topeka; collection of barbed wire assembled by the late W. M. Richards of Emporia, from Mrs. W. M. Richards; pioneer clothing and household items from Mary Alice Smith, New York, N. Y.; school desks, books, and maps from Mrs. Henry G. Kaiser, Phillipsburg; clothing collection from Mrs. Lucile E. Fogarty, Topeka; hooked rug from Mrs. John M. Hoskins, Topeka; household items dating back to first public ownership of Shawnee Mission, from the Isabella Roe estate, Kansas City; a collection of household and clothing items from Annie B. Sweet, Topeka; Indian items and early household accessories from Jim K. Fribley, Miami, Okla.; chandeliers, chairs, and table from the former executive mansion, through the state executive council, statehouse; dining room table and matching chairs originally owned by Cyrus K. Holliday, from Dr. and Mrs. Lucius Eckels, Pearl City, Hawaii; and household and Indian items from Amy Lathrop, Norton.

Other donors were: Eva Blacher Baker, Topeka; Ollie P. Batterton; Robert W. Baughman, Liberal; Ed Beougher, Grinnell; George Bistline, Topeka; Mrs. Robert A. Britton, Rolla, Mo.; James Burns, Valley Falls; Arthur Capper estate, Topeka; Alice M. Carman, Omaha, Nebr.; Ernest Carr, Independence; Mrs. Beth K. Casper, Pico Rivera, Calif.; Mrs. Edith S. Caughron, Neodesha; Dee S. Chryst, Iola; Walter Cooper, Atwood; Mrs. C. M. Correll, Manhattan; Marion Crawford, Topeka; Charles Darnell, Wamego; Mrs. Sarah Dial, Topeka; A. Blanche and Mary E. Edwards, Abilene; John T. Edwards, Phillipsburg; Dorothy P. Elings, Topeka; Louis Eversole, Topeka; Roy Faulkner, Topeka; Mrs. Alice M. Finch, Arkansas City; Mrs. Dean R. Giles, Shawnee Mission; Col. H. H. Glidden, Orlando, Fla.; F. G. Goodall and family, Tecumseh; Mrs. Edith M. Hall, Topeka; Mrs. Laura Hamilton, Topeka; Mrs. Wilma B. Harrison, Manchester, Conn.; Mrs. Frank Hauke, Council Grove; Mrs. Lacy Haynes, Kansas City; Mrs. Beatrice E. Hazzard, Denver, Colo.; Eric Hinterweger, Rossville; Mrs. Otis Hoover, Topeka; Mrs. N. A. Horton, Topeka; Mrs. Robert Kaiser, Topeka; Kansas Highway Patrol, Topeka; Mrs. Carrie Killingier, Morrison, Colo.; Mrs. Robert C. King, Junction City; Mrs. Robert Kingman, Topeka; Mrs. Daisy S. Lamb, Wichita; Alfred M. Landon, Topeka; Mrs. Warren Lichty, Kansas City, Mo.; Homer Limbird, Olathe; Albert J. Manz, Alida; Mrs. V. E. McArthur, Hutchinson; Mary Mehojah McCauley, Stillwater, Okla.; Mrs. Mary H. McEntarfer, Topeka; Raymond M. Mehojah, Charlie Mehojah, and Jessie Mehojah, Jr., Stillwater, Okla.; Mrs. Will Menninger, Topeka; Charles V. Miller, Prairie Village; Mrs. N. H. Miller, Topeka; Mrs. Oran Millison, Topeka; Mrs. Frank Mitchell; Mrs. Emily Monroe, Opolis; Mrs. Anna Myers, Topeka; National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.; Fred L. Needham; New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. John D. Otis, Phillipsburg; Jennie Small Owen, Topeka; Douglas Pierce, Topeka; Mrs. Herb-

ert W. Ragsdale, Silver Spring, Md.; Mrs. Amelia Reinhold, Topeka; Mrs. Nellie Reinhold, Topeka; Fred Richards, Topeka; Mrs. Robert Richmond, Topeka; Mrs. Ida Richter; Mrs. George A. Root, Topeka; Mrs. Custon W. Royer, Kansas City, Mo.; A. C. Schultz, High Point, N. C.; Mrs. Charles Schwilling, Bazaar; Mrs. Angelo Scott, Iola; Joseph Scott, Lenora; Lucile Searcy, Norman, Okla.; Mrs. William L. Smith, Sarasota, Fla.; Mrs. C. R. Sneller, Topeka; Stanley Sohl, Topeka; Paul Sommers, Florence; Mrs. Julia S. Springer, Pasadena, Calif.; Fred W. Stein, Atchison; Mildred H. Stewart, Topeka; Mrs. Clark Steyer, San Diego, Calif.; Mrs. Ansel Stone, Wellington; Sunflower Antique Doll Club; L. L. Tague, Clay Center; Kenneth Terry, Dodge City; Helen Tillotson, Denver, Colo.; Topeka Coin Club; Mrs. Esther Viohl, Topeka; Mrs. Genevieve Webb, Topeka; Dr. Reuben F. Wiksten, Topeka; Gary Wilson, Topeka; and Phil Zimmerman, Topeka.

NEWSPAPER AND CENSUS DIVISION

The requirement that state and local government employees furnish birth certificates or other proof of age to the Public Employees Retirement System by July 1, 1963, stimulated activity in the newspaper and census division during the months prior to that date. Certified copies of 3,246 census records and birth notices were furnished during the year for persons seeking to satisfy this requirement and for those needing proof of age and place of birth for other reasons.

Nearly 9,000 searches in census and newspaper volumes were made in serving 6,300 patrons who called in person at the department, and in answering 3,684 inquiries received by mail. Materials used by the staff of the department and by patrons included 7,471 bound volumes of newspapers, 3,715 single issues of newspapers, 3,556 microfilm reels of newspapers and census, and 12,507 census volumes.

The department also provided such services as arranging for the reproduction of newspaper articles or pages for patrons, including over 250 photostatic copies, and answering numerous inquiries received by telephone. Requests for family history information are being received in increasing number. Census records and obituaries from the newspapers are especially useful for this purpose.

Kansas newspaper publishers, almost without exception, continue to donate copies of their current issues for the Society's files. Fifteen of them are also contributing microfilm copies of their current issues. Newspapers presently received include 58 dailies, eight triweeklies, 17 semiweeklies, 300 weeklies, and 117 published less frequently, a total of 500. Of these, 329 are community newspapers, the remaining 171 being school, church, fraternal, labor, industrial, trade, and miscellaneous publications. Fourteen out-of-state newspapers are received.

Bound volumes of Kansas newspapers added to the files this year numbered 591, increasing to 60,327 the total number of volumes. Twenty volumes were added to the out-of-state collection, making a total of 12,072. The file of newspapers on microfilm was increased by 542 reels, bringing the total to 9,184.

Older newspapers received during the year included: *Bronson Pilot*, February 22, 1883 (v. 1, No. 1), and June 28, 1883, donated by Joseph Campbell, Wichita; *Knight and Soldier*, Topeka, February 29-April 18, 1888, donated by Hal C. Jones, Los Altos, Calif.; *Council Grove Daily Appeal*, August 12, 1907, and *Council Grove Republican*, August 11, 1925, January 11 and Febru-

ary 8, 1926, donated by the Margaret Crimm estate, Council Grove; and the *Sidesplitter*, Buckeye (Ellsworth county), March 21, 1891, donated by George Jelinek, Ellsworth. Other donors of older newspapers included: Alfred Baldwin, Zurich; Mrs. Susan Bertles, Salina; Mr. and Mrs. Laiten L. Camien, University Park, N. M.; the Arthur J. Carruth, Jr., estate, Topeka; B. B. Chapman, Stillwater, Okla.; Mrs. Ben Franklin, Topeka; the Lacy Haynes estate, Kansas City; Prof. and Mrs. Robert Kingman, Topeka; Mrs. R. J. Kinton, Mansfield, Ohio; the Rev. Randolph McCluggage, Telluride, Colo.; Mrs. Frank Miller, Tulsa, Okla.; Lacy J. Smoot, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. John V. Sullivan, Topeka; and Ross Zimmerman, Abbeyville.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS

During the year 978 photographs have been added to the collection while 102 duplicate, damaged, or otherwise valueless prints have been removed, making a net increase of 876. Of these 558 were gifts, 232 were lent to the Society for copying, 188 were made by the Society staff, and 14 were transferred from other departments. Twenty-one color slides and two reels of movie film were added.

Several large groups of pictures were received by the Society this year. The more important gifts include a collection of western Kansas scenes dating from the 1880's and 1890's, given by Mrs. Max Wolf, Manhattan; glass negatives of American Indians and Philippine scenes during the insurrection, given by Willis Tilton, Topeka; 70 portraits of journalistic and political figures from A. L. Shultz, Topeka; and collections of 20th century Kansas scenes from Harry E. Rutledge, Hayward, Calif., and Mrs. J. Edward Moseley of Indianapolis, Ind.

Excellent photographs were lent for copying by Loren Fred, Clearwater; Paul Gibler, Clafflin; Leon Sherwood, Independence; Floyd Souders, Cheney; Ed Trowbridge, Iola; and the Ellsworth and Shawnee county historical societies.

Photographs from the Society's excellent collection continue to be used nationally and internationally. Only last week a representative of the British Broadcasting Company selected 30 for use in documentary films he is preparing on the American West.

Sixty-eight new maps have been accessioned this year, 27 of which are recent issues of the United States Geological Survey. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has deposited 12 aeronautical charts of Kansas and the Kansas Highway Commission has given 18 new county highway maps.

Kansas maps for 1865, 1876, and 1878 have been acquired along with an early plat of Elwood and a 1949 map of Greenwood county. A series of maps from a General Land Office atlas of 1876 was given by Mrs. Herman Baum, Leavenworth, and Leon Sherwood, Independence, donated a photographic copy of a rare lithograph of the town of Independence, dated 1872.

SUBJECTS FOR RESEARCH

Extended study was carried on during the year on a variety of topics. Biographical research included D. R. Anthony, I. T. A. McNeal, Charles M. Sheldon, and John Davis, the latter a Populist congressman in the 1890's. Other subjects were development of the Great Plains regional concept; early architects of eastern Kansas and western Missouri; 18th Kansas cavalry; German-American relations, 1914-1918; history of the Kansas State Board of

Review; John Quincy Adams and territorial expansion, 1831-1848; Kansas architecture; Kansas Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists; last Indian raid in Kansas; military history of the Santa Fe trail; noted Negro women of Kansas; and Silver Lake pioneers.

SOCIETY HOLDINGS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1963

Bound volumes

Books

Kansas	11,182
General	60,806
Genealogy and local history	10,993
Indians and the West	1,865
Kansas state publications	3,459
Total, books	88,305

Clippings	1,386
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Periodicals	18,454
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Total, bound volumes	108,145
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Manuscripts (archives and private papers, cubic feet)	5,859
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Maps, atlases and lithographs	5,793
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Microcards (titles)	185
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Microfilm (reels)

Books and other library materials	685
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Public archives and private papers	2,393
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Newspapers	9,184
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Total	12,262
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Newspapers (bound volumes)

Kansas	60,327
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Out-of-state	12,072
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Total	72,399
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Paintings and drawings	1,103
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Pamphlets

Kansas	99,872
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General	41,695
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Genealogy and local history	3,985
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Indians and the West	1,189
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Kansas state publications	8,527
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Total, pamphlets	155,268
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Photographs

Black and white	41,511
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Color transparencies and slides	656
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Total	42,167
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HISTORIC SITES

The 1963 session of the legislature took a significant step in placing six state-owned historic sites under the State Historical Society on the same basis as the five already administered.

This change, which was effective July 1, 1963, is intended to make possible a more centralized and therefore more efficient operation, and should result in a more professional touch at those places where museums are maintained. For

the Society it also provides an opportunity to reach additional areas of the state and many more thousands of people. It also means a great deal more work for those of the staff directly involved in the preparation of displays, and in the administration of the historic sites, for no additional personnel were provided by the legislature. However, most of the former boards of trustees were retained in an advisory capacity, and their experience and familiarity with local conditions will be of great assistance in carrying this extra load.

First Territorial Capitol.—Visitors registered from 49 states, the District of Columbia, and 28 foreign countries. The total was 9,066, an increase of more than 1,300 over last year and not far below the record total of the centennial year, 1961. The building of a new parking lot with space for 10 cars is a convenience to visitors, and for this improvement thanks are owing to Cong. Garner Shriver and Fort Riley authorities.

Frontier Historical Park.—This property consists of about 200 acres of land and two buildings remaining from the days of old Fort Hays. A museum in one of the buildings has been operated by the Fort Hays Historical Society and the Hays Chamber of Commerce. This year 16,785 visitors registered from all 50 states and 19 foreign countries. This is a remarkable figure when it is considered that the museum is open only from May through September and that many visitors do not register. Thousands of others took advantage of the area's picnicking facilities. Plans are now underway to move an original "Officer's House" from downtown Hays to its original location on the fort grounds. The building was donated by Carl Engel to the Fort Hays Historical Association, which with the assistance of the Hays Junior Chamber of Commerce is making arrangements to effect the move.

In addition, Pres. M. C. Cunningham of Fort Hays Kansas State College, who is also chairman of the park's commission, seemed a bit gleeful when he reminded us that the legislative act of transfer thrusts the Society into the livestock business, for there is a thriving herd of buffalo on the grounds. It is a matter of concern, of course, but as long as President Cunningham stands between us and the buffalo, there should be no need to take up our bows and arrows.

Funston Memorial Home.—Attendance at the Funston Home showed a decrease from last year of about 200. This year 712 persons registered, representing 15 states in addition to Kansas.

Highland Presbyterian Mission.—At the Highland Iowa, Sac and Fox Mission, in Doniphan county, 4,903 visitors signed the register. It is estimated that many others failed to sign, and the total number therefore would be well in excess of 5,000. More than half, 2,579, were from Kansas; the remaining 2,324 came from 37 other states and five foreign countries.

John Brown Memorial Park.—Registration at the John Brown cabin in Osawatimie totaled 9,016, and the caretaker estimated that 30 per cent of the visitors did not register. Forty-two states in addition to Kansas were represented, plus eight foreign countries.

Kaw Mission.—Visitors from 47 states and 11 foreign countries registered at the mission this year. Total registration was 5,939, including Indians from seven different tribes. The Council Grove *Republican* continues to run a "Box Score" of attendance at the museum. The Chamber of Commerce, the police, and the city street department have again been most helpful and co-operative.

Marais des Cygnes Massacre Park.—Great progress has been made at this historic site, where in 1858 five Free-State men were killed and several others wounded by a band of Proslavery partisans. An old house, built probably in the late 1860's or early 1870's, has been restored and modern living quarters for a caretaker were installed on the second floor. The upper floor, a single large room, is to be made into a museum as soon as funds are available. In the meantime the caretaker, who took over his duties a year ago, has done a great deal to clear away the underbrush and weeds on the 60-acre property. Registration of visitors began on October 20, 1962, and through September, 1963, 1,210 from Kansas and 30 other states signed the guest book. Many local groups have taken advantage of the park's facilities for club, church, and family picnics, and few of these people registered. In addition, many other people drive through the park.

Pawnee Rock State Park.—Since there is no provision for a permanent caretaker at this site no visitor total is available.

Pike Pawnee Village.—There being no provision for a permanent caretaker at this site no visitor total is available.

Shawnee Mission.—During the year visitors came from all 50 states and 21 foreign countries. Registration totaled 11,839, with more than 3,300 from outside Kansas. Among them were Frances Isabell Greene and Mary Winston Greene, granddaughters of the Rev. and Mrs. Jesse Greene, who were missionaries and teachers there, and Ralph E. Peery, a grandson, Gladys Peery Lusher, a granddaughter, and Ralph and Claude Lusher, great-grandsons of the Rev. and Mrs. John T. Peery, who also were missionaries and teachers at the mission. Large numbers of school groups, Brownies, Cub Scouts, Bluebirds, and other youngsters were given tours. Last month the Shawnee Mission Indian Historical Society held its annual open house at the mission and the Kansas department of the D. A. R. held its annual meeting there. The mission and the Historical Society are grateful to these organizations, and to the Daughters of 1812, the Daughters of American Colonists, and the Colonial Dames, for their continued interest in this and other historic sites and projects.

Washington County Pony Express Station.—Highlight of the year was the dedication on July 26, 1963, of a bronze plaque designating the station as a registered national historic landmark. Ray H. Mattison of the Omaha office of the National Park Service was the chief speaker. Leo E. Dieker, editor of the *Hanover News* and the Historical Society's resident agent in charge of the station, was master of ceremonies. Registered visitors during the year totaled 5,867 and came from 39 states and five foreign countries. In addition, hundreds of others used the picnic facilities during hours when the station was not open. The one-mile road from Highway 15-E to the park was surfaced with a black-top mat in accordance with federal highway specifications and driveways within the park and the area in front of the station were also surfaced with oil mat. New road signs were erected by the Hanover Chamber of Commerce which should result next year in a new record for number of visitors.

THE STAFF OF THE SOCIETY

Each year, as the work of the preceding 12 months is reviewed, it is your secretary's custom and pleasure to say a few words of commendation about the

Society's excellent staff and the quality of its work. We never grow tired of receiving from the people we serve letters which include such comments as these: ". . . I never cease to be amazed at the quickness with which the Society answers. I have other dealings with other historical societies around the country, and believe me, none can compare to the KSHS in their swiftness in answering requests. . . ." This was addressed to the manuscripts section. Another was from an Atchison teacher following a museum tour: "My class enjoyed so much our visit to the museum. . . . Will you please pass along our thanks to the Washburn University history student who acted as our guide. His witty and informative comments held the interest of my pupils in spite of the fact that they were nearing the end of a long, tiring day. He helped to make our visit to the museum a fine educational experience." A member from Ohio wrote of the *Quarterly*: ". . . I am familiar with several other state historical societies and their publications. Of them all, your Journal is the most interesting and original, [and] has the finest format. . . ." And Walter Muir Whitehill of the Boston Athenaeum, after an extensive survey of historical societies, published his findings in a 593-page book, and among other things had this to say of us: "The Kansas State Historical Society attends to its affairs in a workmanlike and realistic manner, with a delightful freedom from boastfulness or portentous solemnity."

With this sort of stimulation to serve as a spur it is much easier to do a good job, and those who earn such commendation appreciate it. So it is once again a pleasure to thank every member of the staff, and especially Edgar Langsdorf, assistant secretary, and the department heads: Alberta Pantle, librarian; Robert W. Richmond, archivist; Stanley Sohl, museum director; Thomas Witly, archaeologist; Joseph Snell of the manuscripts division; and Forrest Blackburn of the newspaper and census division.

Acknowledgment should also be made of the fine work of the custodians of the historic sites administered by the Society: J. L. Brownback at the First Territorial Capitol; Mike Boxler at the Frontier Historical Park; Leo Foster at the Funston Memorial Home; William Estep at Highland Presbyterian Mission; Leo Dieker and Floyd Severin at the Washington County Pony Express Station; Luther Matney at the John Brown Memorial Park; Harlan Trego at the Kaw Methodist Mission; Leroy Ziegler at the Marais des Cygnes Memorial Park; and Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Wiltz at Shawnee Methodist Mission.

Respectfully submitted,
NYLE H. MILLER, *Secretary*.

Following the reading of the secretary's report, Clinton W. Kanaga moved that it be accepted. The motion was seconded by E. A. Thomas, and the report was adopted.

Mr. Taylor then called for the report of the treasurer, Edgar Langsdorf:

TREASURER'S REPORT

Based on the post-audit by the State Division of Auditing and Accounting for the period August 16, 1962, to August 26, 1963.

MEMBERSHIP FEE FUND

Balance, August 16, 1962:

Cash	\$6,660.24	
U. S. bonds, Series K	5,000.00	
		<u>\$11,660.24</u>

Receipts:

Membership fees	\$5,096.00	
Interest on bonds	165.60	
Interest on savings accounts	211.22	
Stock dividends	9.49	
Gifts	2,228.91	
Gift of Standard Oil Co. stock	255.00	
Stock dividend	23.27	
Group insurance premiums	801.07	
Miscellaneous receipts	150.42	
Gain in capital value of common stock	74.68	
		<u>9,015.66</u>
		<u>\$20,675.90</u>

Disbursements:

Books, pamphlets and films	\$2,577.37	
Travel expense	165.10	
Expense for meeting and conferences	481.45	
Gifts	26.28	
Surety and notary bond premiums	32.50	
Refunds	43.69	
Group insurance payments	748.17	
Exhibit expense	15.00	
Flowers	55.53	
Salaries for special services	342.03	
Miscellaneous expense and supplies	158.25	
		<u>\$4,645.37</u>

Balance, August 26, 1963:

Cash	\$10,646.53	
U. S. bonds, Series K	5,000.00	
Standard Oil Company of Ohio, common stock	384.00	
		<u>\$16,030.53</u>
		<u>\$20,675.90</u>

JONATHAN PECKER BEQUEST

Balance, August 16, 1962:

Cash	\$157.44	
U. S. bond, Series K	1,000.00	
		<u>\$1,157.44</u>

Receipts:

Interest on bond	\$27.60	
Interest on savings account	6.90	
		<u>\$34.50</u>
		<u>1,191.94</u>

THE ANNUAL MEETING

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Disbursements		8.00
Balance, August 26, 1963:		
Cash	\$183.94	
U. S. bond, Series K	1,000.00	
		<u>\$1,183.94</u>
		<u>\$1,191.94</u>

JOHN BOOTH BEQUEST

Balance, August 16, 1962:		
Cash	\$6.14	
U. S. bond, Series K	500.00	
		<u>\$506.14</u>
Receipts:		
Interest on bond	\$13.80	
Interest on savings account64	
		<u>\$14.44</u>
		<u>\$520.58</u>
Balance, August 26, 1963:		
Cash	\$20.58	
U. S. bond, Series K	500.00	
		<u>\$520.58</u>
		<u>\$520.58</u>

THOMAS H. BOWLUS DONATION

This donation is substantiated by a U. S. bond, Series K, in the amount of \$1,000. The interest is credited to the membership fee fund.

ELIZABETH READER BEQUEST

Balance, August 16, 1962:		
Cash (deposited in membership fee fund)	\$77.87	
U. S. bonds, Series K	5,500.00	
		<u>\$5,577.87</u>
Receipts:		
Interest on bonds (deposited in membership fee fund)	151.80	
		<u>\$5,729.67</u>
Disbursements		<u>\$168.77</u>
Balance, August 26, 1963:		
Cash (deposited in membership fee fund)	\$60.90	
U. S. bonds, Series K	5,500.00	
		<u>\$5,560.90</u>
		<u>\$5,729.67</u>

It should be pointed out that receipts in the membership fee fund this year were approximately two and one-half times greater than normal, a happy circumstance which, alas, will not continue. The increase in dues effective last July 1, the provision adopted by the Board of Directors that annual members might change to life membership at the old rate before the expiration of their current membership year, and the appeal for donations from those long-time

members who had joined when the life rate was only \$10, resulted in an unusual and gratifying flow of money into the membership fund. Membership dues this year amounted to \$5,096.00, gifts totaled another \$2,483.91, and interest and dividends were \$409.58.

Among the gifts were five shares of common stock of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. These were presented by Samuel H. Elliott of Cleveland, a vice-president of the company, who visited the Society in March, 1962, in connection with research relating to his grandfather, Robert C. Elliott, a prominent figure in territorial Kansas and cofounder of the *Kansas Free State*, an early Lawrence newspaper.

Since last November, when a letter was sent to all life members and the announcement of the change in dues appeared in the *Mirror*, 51 annual members have changed over to life and 134 other persons have taken out life memberships. Two hundred sixty-four old life members were dropped as a result of the November letter. The net result thus is a decrease of about 80 life members.

Many life members sent individual gifts ranging in amount from \$50 downward. The \$50 gift came from a lady who was 91 years old last March, who is in feeble health and nearly blind, but who still enjoys having the *Quarterly* read to her and sent word that she wants to continue receiving it for the rest of her life. Another member commented: "I've had more than my money's worth and will send a gift after I get my taxes paid." Still another wrote: "Tell the folks that I am still alive, and I still want my *Quarterly*."

As of today, the Society has 1,131 life members, 384 annual members, and six annual sustaining members. In addition, 355 newspapers hold membership because they contribute their current issues to the Society.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS

This report covers only the membership fee fund and other custodial funds. Appropriations made to the Historical Society by the legislature are disbursed through the State Department of Administration. For the year ending June 30, 1963, actual expenditures of authorized state funds were: Kansas State Historical Society, including the Memorial building, \$286,495; First Capitol of Kansas, \$4,925; Funston Memorial Home, \$3,924; Kaw Mission, \$4,138; Pike Pawnee Village, \$87; and Shawnee Mission, \$9,448.

Respectfully submitted,
EDGAR LANGSDORF, *Treasurer*.

On motion of Frank F. Eckdall, seconded by Angelus Lingens, the report was accepted.

C. M. Correll presented the report of the executive committee on the audit of the funds by the state department of post-audit:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

October 11, 1963.

To the Board of Directors, Kansas State Historical Society:

The executive committee being directed under the bylaws to check the accounts of the treasurer, states that the State Department of Post-Audit has audited the funds of the State Historical Society, the Old Shawnee Mission,

the First Capitol of Kansas, the Old Kaw Mission, the Funston Home, and Pike's Pawnee Village, for the period August 16, 1962, to August 26, 1963, and that they are hereby approved.

C. M. CORRELL, *Chairman*,
ALAN W. FARLEY,
FRANK HAUCKE,
WILFORD RIEGLE.

Mr. Correll moved that the report be accepted and, after the motion was seconded by Frank Haucke, it was so ordered.

The report of the nominating committee for officers of the Society was then read by Mr. Correll:

NOMINATING COMMITTEE'S REPORT

October 11, 1963.

To the Board of Directors, Kansas State Historical Society:

Your committee on nominations submits the following recommendations for officers of the Kansas State Historical Society:

For a one-year term: John W. Ripley, Topeka, president; Henry B. Jameson, Abilene, first vice-president; and Richard W. Robbins, Pratt, second vice-president.

For a two-year term: Nyle H. Miller, Topeka, secretary.

Respectfully submitted,
C. M. CORRELL, *Chairman*,
ALAN W. FARLEY,
FRANK HAUCKE,
WILFORD RIEGLE.

Mr. Correll moved the acceptance of the report. Harry F. Lose seconded the motion and the officers were unanimously elected.

Mr. Taylor requested Alan W. Farley, in his capacity as vice-chairman of the Kansas Civil War Centennial Commission, to review the work of the commission. Mr. Farley reported that following the organizational meeting in Topeka on August 16, at which F. W. Brinkerhoff was elected chairman and Mrs. Frank Haucke secretary, members of the commission participated in the commemoration of the Quantrill raid centennial at Lawrence on August 21. Dr. James Robertson, director of the national Civil War Centennial Commission, was the principal speaker. The Lawrence committee planned to publish his address, part of the cost to be underwritten by the state group. An observance of the centennial of Quantrill's Baxter Springs raid was held October 4 at which Prof. Dudley Cornish of Kansas State College of Pittsburg was the speaker. The third and last major commemoration has been planned for October, 1964, the centennial of the Battle of Mine Creek. Other members of the

commission are Charles C. Rankin of Lawrence, and Robert E. Galvin, Fort Scott.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Annual Meeting of the Society

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society opened with a luncheon at noon in the roof garden of the Hotel Jayhawk, Pres. James E. Taylor presiding. About 130 members and guests attended.

The invocation was given by the Rev. Frank W. Warren, pastor of the Oakland Methodist church, Topeka.

Following the introduction of guests at the speakers' table Mr. Taylor welcomed Dr. William D. Aeschbacher of Abilene. Dr. Aeschbacher, a native Kansan who on September 1 returned from a seven-year exile as head of the Nebraska State Historical Society to become director of the Eisenhower Presidential Library, spoke briefly of plans for the development of the library as a research center.

The address of President Taylor followed:

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

WATER, OUR PRIME NATURAL RESOURCE

JAMES E. TAYLOR

Since history should teach one to look to the future through a re-examination of the past, the subject of continuing water problems was chosen for scrutiny today. It was Oliver Wendell Holmes who wrote: "A moment's insight is sometimes worth a life's experience." If an examination of water problems facing Kansas in the light of history and known facts will alert our people to the importance of this factor which limits the growth of population, industry, business, and agriculture, then a re-examination of the facts leading to our present problems may avoid useless exploitation with resulting boom and bust.

The trails of our forefathers crossed Kansas close to springs and water holes. In more recent years the advancement of irrigation has enormously increased the agricultural potentialities of semiarid western Kansas, particularly west of the 99th meridian, which passes on a line near Smith Center, Russell, and Medicine Lodge.

Irrigation is said to have first been practiced in Kansas by a band of Taos Indians from the pueblo of Picurie, who settled along Ladder creek in present Scott county about 1650. In 1888, 24 farmers were irrigating about 40 acres in that vicinity. The first

irrigation in Kansas by the white man is said to have occurred in Wallace county. A man named Comstock put water to irrigation use on Rose creek about 1871 and had around four acres under cultivation. Later, A. L. Dodge constructed an irrigation ditch to carry water to land he was farming. Still later, George R. Allaman acquired the rights of Comstock and Dodge and increased his land under irrigation to nearly 100 acres. The history books of Kansas at the turn of the century referred to him as the father of irrigation in Kansas, and the developer of this means of putting semiarid land to beneficial use.

Lawyers like to discuss those cases they have won or in which they advocated principles that later became the law either through judicial interpretation or legislative enactment. One of my earliest cases was an aftermath of the decision of *Clark vs. Allaman*, decided by the Kansas supreme court shortly after the turn of the century, involving the use of water from Rose creek in Wallace county.

The briefs filed pro and con in the *Clark vs. Allaman* case when before the Kansas supreme court, as well as the opinion itself, contain two contrasting points of view.

One quotation from Kinney, the then recognized authority on irrigation law in the United States, was quoted by the parties involved as follows:

The eastern half of Kansas is within the rain belt and the portion west of the 100th meridian is within what is known as the semi-humid region. . . . Like most localities they have their virtues and their failings. In the eastern part they have sufficient moisture to raise fair crops. But in the western half, natural rainfall is only sufficient to lure the hopeful settler to take up his abode there and to struggle against nature in that unequal contest of dry farming in a semi-humid region. The only crop that has grown surely and abundantly year in and year out in that territory west of the 99th meridian is the crop of despair. And of this crop there has been a distressing over production in the last few years. Irrigation is indispensable to the success of agriculture in the western half of Kansas. . . .

Contrast the writing of Kinney with the words of the late Justice Rousseau A. Burch, writing in *Clark vs. Allaman*:

The parties to this litigation are contesting for the rights to enjoy one of nature's benignities. As if relenting from her severity towards the semiarid plains of Wallace county, where atmosphere and soil are parched in almost continuous drought, she has caused a number of springs of pure and wholesome water to break from the bosom of the earth and form the unfailing stream of Rose creek. Here wild things came in early days to slake their thirst; here the hunter of the bison and the wild horse lay in wait; and here the irrigation farmer came to practice agriculture. . . . Except as augmented by rain or snow or reduced by excessive evaporation the flow is constant throughout

the year; and if not diverted for irrigation purposes would approximate five cubic feet per second at its mouth. In very dry times this amount may be reduced to two cubic feet per second. . . .

It is pertinent at this point to state that measurements made with a river gauge over the years since 1946, part of the time regularly, do not support the statements appearing in the judicial record above. Old timers, however, confirm the conditions of Rose creek as set forth in the opinion by Justice Burch, and they wonder if the present increased use of water for irrigation may be a factor in the relatively smaller stream flow of more recent years.

The *Clark vs. Allaman* case discusses at considerable length the doctrine of riparian rights, or the right of the land owner nearest the land to use and divert the water, as it existed under the common law and as it was being interpreted in some of the Western states. Perhaps it was overlooked in the discussion at the time, but the solution of the water problem in Kansas might well give consideration to the Roman law; perhaps by a combination of the Roman law, the common law, and statutory enactment a fair and equitable distribution of water can be made.

In view of the hue and cry that one hears each day about inflation, we might at this point compare values of western Kansas irrigation lands. In *Clark vs. Allaman*, reference is made that the development of the use of water from Rose creek furnished a sparkling example of the magical transformation produced by the beneficial application of water to the semiarid soil in Wallace county. Justice Burch commented that land otherwise fit only for pasture, and worth not more than \$2.50 per acre, had been turned into orchard, garden, and meadow, regularly supporting annual crops, and having a value of \$100 per acre. Contrast that with today's pasture land selling for \$35 an acre, and land that is equipped with irrigation system and an ample supply of water, listing on the open market today for \$350 an acre.

In the short space allotted here, only a spasmodic treatment of the transition of our irrigation laws can be given. The first Kansas act specifically relating to irrigation was in 1886. Then all that was necessary to appropriate water was to post a brief notice on the land setting forth the location, some measurements, and approximate quantity required. Copies were posted in the county clerk's office and filed with the register of deeds. Today the chief engineer of the division of water resources of the state board of agriculture is charged with the necessary steps to gather data and other information as is essential to the proper understanding and

determination of the vested rights of all parties using water for beneficial purposes. That is to say the chief engineer enforces and administers the laws to control, conserve, regulate, allot, and aid in the distribution of the water resources of the state for the benefits and beneficial uses of all of its inhabitants in accordance with rights of priority of appropriation. To this time not a single application for appropriation of ground water has been denied; all have been granted.

Our forefathers in drafting our state constitution and the early legislatures meeting thereunder enacted many laws that showed great foresight. The common law was adopted except as modified by statute and judicial decisions, but changing conditions and the wants of the people were kept in mind and were liberally construed to promote the intended objective.

That our courts are willing to keep up with changing times finds expression in a recent case in which Justice Robert T. Price wrote: "The Court will take judicial notice that farming methods have changed over the last sixty odd years, and that a statute then enacted should be applied to what we find to be the facts today."

It should be pointed out that the nonuse of any natural resource, whether it be water, oil, gas, timber, wild life, or any other resource, is as much mismanagement and waste as is excessive use or exploitation by a selfish few. For many years the nonuse of the ground water in Kansas can be said to have been waste, just as one can now charge that waste of water arises through excessive use or failure to use that which is brought to the surface for beneficial use.

Irrigation is no longer the simple flow of water from a running stream over a few acres. The invention of the turbine pumping system and the use of a cheap fuel has brought water from great depths and extensive acres are being irrigated and tilled. Most irrigation wells in Wallace county are from 100 to over 200 feet deep. There are abundant figures as to certain counties, yet no gathering together of all the available data on irrigation in western Kansas. Recently, experts meeting at Kansas State University at Manhattan stated that during the last decade irrigation had increased 300 per cent. At the present time Wallace county has more than 125 deep wells, and over 39,260 acre feet of ground water has been allocated by the state board of water resources.

In the case growing out of *Clark vs. Allaman*, which I referred to above, the attorneys arrived at a settlement similar to that being

used in California now and which was intended to conserve water for beneficial use for all of the people. We endeavored to make a determination of what would be beneficial use without waste, and to permit those affected to have equal privileges and benefits by an alternating system of use.

Those who have studied the water problem in Kansas indicate that an adequate supply should be provided for the beneficial use by all, and that waste should be held to a minimum. It is believed that the present state agency can obtain these ends, if it will, by wise and proper administration.

It is probably a safe assumption that some 90 of the 105 counties of Kansas have had ground water studies made by the state geological survey. These surveys are extremely valuable in making determination for future use by industry and agriculture and the advancement of the economic interests of Kansas. The surveys have covered the matter of source of water supply, the quantity available, the quality of the water, and many other matters that determine use of this valuable natural resource. It would be extremely helpful if the many reports could be gathered into one general over-all picture of the ground water resources of Kansas.

Because water is considered a mineral, geologists have borrowed a phrase, "mining water." This expression would seem to mean the use of water from an underground source in such an amount as exceeds the recharge or replacement of the discharged or used water, thereby causing a lowering of the water level. In other words, the excessive use of water brings into being the same situation that happens when coal, iron, and other irreplaceable minerals are mined.

It appears from a reading of these geological survey reports on various western Kansas counties, that the underground water is the result of natural precipitation which has found its way down through the soil to the porous sands that retain it below the surface until it is used.

The most perfect use of water would be that which takes from the ground and places to beneficial use without waste the same amount that will be replaced naturally.

There are many interesting phases of the use of water that should be given consideration. The reports above referred to show that varying amounts of precipitation will filter into the water table below; this amount fluctuates according to season, rainfall, movement of the water, and quantity that has been taken out for beneficial use. The

reports further disclose a relationship between the amount of water in underground storage and the amount that will eventually flow into rivers and streams.

Our statutes define vested rights, those specifically set forth in the statute and used under the law. But the interpretation of our statutes, laws, and decisions are not vested rights. While one may not be deprived of a vested right under our laws and our constitution, there is no assurance of a vested right in a decision of a court, as witness the matter of integration and its relationship to equal facilities in Kansas schools.

The administrative agencies interested in the water resources of Kansas have available many reports; for example, the deep well experiments carried on in Wallace county from about 1912 to 1922 and the reports of the state irrigation commissioner in the years after World War I. The placing of a central agency to work on a state-wide basis on appropriation and use of water was suggested in the 1919 report but did not come into fruition until 1945 with the passage of the legislative act setting up appropriation of water for beneficial use. It was this act which clothed the chief engineer of the division of water resources in the state board of agriculture with powers there set forth. These powers had not previously existed. The commissioner in one of the early reports suggested that such a central agency should determine how much ground water was actually available to be used, whether it was unappropriated, and whether it could be beneficially applied to irrigation. The 1919 report indicated that there should be an annual inspection of the wells and drawdown of water; particularly it was stressed that the use should be regulated so that there would not be waste.

The problems above alluded to are still with us. The 1962 state water plan studies sets forth as one of the problems the use of ground water in excess of recharge occurring in the Ladder creek basin which covers several western Kansas counties. It recommends a study to determine management of the ground water reservoir to obtain the greatest benefits for the amount of water removed. In effect they refer to the mining of water heretofore mentioned.

A wasteful practice is seen in the large amount of tail water, or overflow at end of irrigation ditches, that is not used for any beneficial purpose. It is understood that California has solved this problem by requiring that water not used in irrigation shall be returned to the source of supply for further use. Certainly this is better than permitting the tail water to go from the field to unused roadside

ditches and draws, even to the extent of causing county roads to be washed out.

It should be pointed out also that the water table is not stationary. The subterranean water flows in a downward trend, very slowly it is true. By using certain assumptions as to slope, permeability, and porosity of the aquifer, the average velocity of the ground water in Wallace county has been calculated by the state geological survey to be about 11 inches per day or about one mile in every 16 years.

Some problems that could arise if there is mining of water are obvious. There are problems that arise out of an excessive use of water, and the matter of locating of wells too close to each other, particularly if there is a series of very dry years. What will be the effect of the certificates that have been granted without regard to spacing of wells or amounts of water to be appropriated? What may happen if a superior use due to changing conditions requires more water than formerly, and some subsequent individual must give up his rights? How about the changing times and conditions which our forefathers wisely provided for?

The constitutionality of the water act of 1945 has been upheld by the Kansas supreme court and is on appeal to the United States supreme court. If the highest court upholds the Kansas courts, then it becomes a very important matter for every user of water to take all necessary steps to see that in appropriation of water he has complied with all the conditions of our statutes relating to water.*

Since it would appear that there are years when water is being mined, rather than appropriated for beneficial use, the amount being pumped exceeding the average normal recharge, is this not waste that may be considered by the state board of water resources? It is readily admitted that for many years western Kansas was wasting its natural resource of a bountiful supply of ground water, yet this excessive use may lead to a waste that cannot be cured at a future time without great economic loss. It is submitted that the state board of water resources and the chief engineer should make use of the many geological surveys and that regulations should be adopted that will encourage the best use of water. It is suggested that by the use of rain tables, precipitation charts, scientific instruments for calculation of permeability of soil, determination of the rate of flow of water in the underground reservoirs, the amount of discharge by virtue of the pumping being done, the outbreaks of springs, the

* On the day that the above talk was delivered, the United States supreme court upheld the supreme court of Kansas in its interpretation that the water act of 1945 was constitutional.

transpiration of moisture by vegetation, the rates of recharge, and the many other elements that go to determine the actual facts, the state board of water resources can regulate the prudent and beneficial use of water for the good of all people.

It cannot be questioned that the history of water in Kansas discloses periods of excesses and shortages; once water is gone the barn has been locked too late. It is easier to make the regulations and determine extent of use of water before a water shortage develops, and with it the possibility of costly litigation, involving the question of prior rights, appropriation and beneficial use.

The Kansas water resources board in its 1962 water plan study urged that "with ground water use in excess of recharge occurring in the Ladder creek basin, studies should be made to determine how the ground water reservoir can be managed to obtain the greatest benefit for the amount of water removed." Let us protect for future generations those resources we now enjoy, the use of water for beneficial purposes.

At the conclusion of Mr. Taylor's address, a retiring president's plaque was presented to him by President-elect John W. Ripley.

Howard C. Raynesford of Ellis was called upon to tell of his work of mapping and marking the Smoky Hill trail which was used by the Butterfield Overland Despatch 100 years ago. During the past 33 years Mr. Raynesford has walked the trail, tracing it in detail from old Fort Ellsworth through Ellsworth, Russell, Ellis, Trego, Gove, Logan, and Wallace counties to the state line. He is now engaged in erecting markers at every point where the trail crosses a public road. Stone fence posts, the kind used commonly through this area, are embedded in concrete, and the letters "B. O. D. 1865" are sandblasted on the shaft.

Another erector of monuments, Don D. Ballou of Kansas City, described the hobby which has engaged his spare time and vacations. Mr. Ballou has nearly completed erection of a handsome and massive stone memorial to Zebulon Pike in Ottawa county, which the explorer crossed in 1806. Most of the stone work has been done by Mr. Ballou, while Mrs. Ballou mixed the mortar.

C. M. Correll, chairman of the nominating committee, read the report nominating directors of the Society for the year ending in 1966:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS FOR DIRECTORS

October 11, 1963.

To the Kansas State Historical Society:

Your committee on nominations submits the following report and recommendations for directors of the Society for the term of three years ending in October, 1966:

Bailey, Roy F., Salina.
 Baughman, Robert W., Liberal.
 Beezley, George F., Girard.
 Beougher, Edward M., Grinnell.
 Brinkerhoff, F. W., Pittsburg.
 Docking, George, Arkansas City.
 Ebright, Homer K., Baldwin.
 Farrell, F. D., Manhattan.
 Hamilton, R. L., Beloit.
 Hanson, Harry E., Muncie.
 Harper, Mrs. Jesse C., Ashland.
 Haucke, Frank, Council Grove.
 Hope, Clifford R., Sr., Garden City.
 Kanaga, Clinton W., Shawnee Mission.
 Lingenfelter, Angelus, Atchison.
 Long, Richard M., Wichita.

McArthur, Mrs. Vernon E., Hutchinson.
 McCain, James A., Manhattan.
 McFarland, Helen M., Topeka.
 McGrew, Mrs. Wm. E., Kansas City.
 Malone, James, Gem.
 Mechem, Kirke, Lindsborg.
 Mueller, Harrie S., Wichita.
 Ripley, John W., Topeka.
 Rogler, Wayne, Matfield Green.
 Ruppenthal, J. C., Russell.
 Simons, Dolph, Lawrence.
 Slagg, Mrs. C. M., Manhattan.
 Souders, Floyd R., Cheney.
 Templar, George, Arkansas City.
 Thomas, Sister M. Evangeline, Salina.
 Townsley, Will, Great Bend.

Woodring, Harry H., Topeka.

Respectfully submitted,
 C. M. CONNELL, *Chairman*,
 ALAN W. FARLEY,
 FRANK HAUCKE,
 WILFORD RIEGLE.

Motion for the acceptance of the report was made by Franklin Rose, seconded by Ralph Clark. The report was adopted and directors for the term ending in October, 1966, were declared elected.

Mr. Miller announced that Prof. Homer E. Socolofsky of Kansas State University had been honored by the American Association for State and Local History with an Award of Merit for his book, *Arthur Capper—Publisher, Politician, and Philanthropist*, published by the University of Kansas Press in 1962.

Reports of the activities of local historical societies were given by Mrs. O. N. Eggleston, president of the Shawnee Mission Indian Historical Society, George Jelinek for the Ellsworth County Historical Society, and Ray Schulz for the Barton County Historical Society. Reports by Mrs. V. W. Maupin for the Reno County Historical Society, and by Mrs. V. A. Berggren, for the Republic County Historical Society, were also received.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

An open house and refreshment hour at the Memorial building followed.

Directors of the Kansas State Historical Society as of October, 1963

DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER, 1964

Barr, Frank, Wichita.
 Charlson, Sam C., Manhattan.
 Clark, Ralph V., Bethel.
 Correll, Charles M., Manhattan.
 Denious, Jess C., Jr., Dodge City.
 Hall, Standish, Wichita.
 Hegler, Ben F., Wichita.
 Jameson, Henry, Abilene.
 Jones, Horace, Lyons.
 Kampschroeder, Mrs. Jean Norris,
 Garden City.
 Kaul, Robert H., Wamego.
 Lewis, Philip H., Topeka.
 Lindquist, Emory K., Wichita.
 Maranville, Lea, Ness City.
 Means, Hugh, Lawrence.
 Montgomery, John D., Junction City.

Owen, Mrs. E. M., Lawrence.
 Payne, Mrs. L. F., Manhattan.
 Riegle, Wilford, Emporia.
 Robbins, Richard W., Pratt.
 Roberts, Larry W., Wichita.
 Rose, Franklin T., Topeka.
 Schulz, Ray S., Great Bend.
 Scott, Angelo, Iola.
 Shrewder, Mrs. Roy V., Ashland.
 Sloan, E. R., Topeka.
 Socolofsky, Homer E., Manhattan.
 Stanley, Arthur J., Jr., Bethel.
 Stewart, Mrs. James C., Topeka.
 Taylor, James E., Sharon Springs.
 Van De Mark, M. V. B., Concordia.
 Wark, George H., Caney.
 Williams, Charles A., Bentley.

DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER, 1965

Aitchison, R. T., Wichita.
 Anderson, George L., Lawrence.
 Anthony, D. R., Leavenworth.
 Baugher, Charles A., Ellis.
 Beck, Will T., Holton.
 Bray, Mrs. Easton C., Syracuse.
 Chandler, C. J., Wichita.
 Clymer, R. A., El Dorado.
 Cochran, Elizabeth, Pittsburg.
 Cotton, Corlett J., Lawrence.
 Eckdall, Frank F., Emporia.
 Euwer, Elmer E., Goodland.
 Farley, Alan W., Kansas City.
 Gard, Spencer A., Iola.
 Harvey, Peros, Topeka.
 Jelinek, George J., Ellsworth.
 Knapp, Dallas W., Coffeyville.

Landon, Alf M., Topeka.
 Liljeston, W. F., Wichita.
 Lose, Harry F., Topeka.
 Malin, James C., Lawrence.
 Mayhew, Mrs. Patricia Solander,
 Wichita.
 Menninger, Karl, Topeka.
 Moore, Russell, Wichita.
 Rankin, Charles C., Lawrence.
 Raynesford, H. C., Ellis.
 Reed, Clyde M., Jr., Parsons.
 Sageser, A. Bower, Manhattan.
 Stewart, Donald, Independence.
 Thomas, E. A., Topeka.
 von der Heiden, Mrs. W. H., Newton.
 Walker, Mrs. Ida M., Norton.
 Wilson, Paul E., Lawrence.

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 Hutchinson.

McCain, James A., Manhattan.
 McFarland, Helen M., Topeka.
 McGrew, Mrs. Wm. E., Kansas City.
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