The Annual Meeting

THE 82d annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society and board of directors was held in Topeka on October 15, 1957. The meeting of the directors was held in the rooms of the Society and was called to order by President Rolla Clymer at 10 A.M. First business was the reading of the annual report by the secretary:

SECRETARY'S REPORT, YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 15, 1957

At the conclusion of last year's meeting the newly elected president, Rolla Clymer, reappointed Will T. Beck, John S. Dawson, and T. M. Lillard to the executive committee. Members holding over were Charles M. Correll and Frank Haucke.

Two members of the Society's board of directors have died since the last meeting. Robert Stone, a Topeka attorney since 1892, an organizer and past president of the Shawnee County Historical Society, active throughout his long life in many civic and charitable organizations, and for many years a member and director of this Society, died in June. Mrs. Mae C. Patrick of Satanta, widely known for her participation in literary and political activities, died in July. She helped to found the libraries of Santa Fe and Satanta and was instrumental in organizing several women's clubs in western Kansas. The loss of these two friends is noted with sorrow.

APPROPRIATIONS AND BUDGET REQUESTS

Last year it was necessary to report, with regret though without surprise considering the state of our treasury, that almost all requests for major improvements to the Memorial building and the other properties operated by the Society were denied. The same statement must be repeated this year. The 1957 legislature did make appropriations for completing the rewiring of the Memorial building, installation of standpipe fire protection units, construction of museum storage closets, and partial interior painting. However, requests for funds to complete the air-conditioning system, replace exterior doors, modernize plumbing and fixtures, install steel stack floors, and to make several other desired improvements were rejected, some for the third and fourth times.

A supplemental appropriation was made for reroofing the First Territorial Capitol, the original grant having proven insufficient. A request for $350 for drilling a water well at the Funston Home was approved. The hole was drilled but the water proved too salty to be usable. Another appropriation has therefore been asked for next year to rebuild two cisterns on the property. Funds were allocated for tree-trimming at Shawnee Mission and for waterproofing and partial interior painting in the East building. No capital improvement requests were approved for the Kaw Mission at Council Grove.

Appropriations asked for routine operating expenses were granted, with only a few exceptions, both for the Society itself and for the properties which it administers.

Budget requests for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, were filed with the state budget director in September. In addition to appropriation requests for salaries and operating expenses, which amount to about the same as last
year, the major long-term improvements listed above were submitted again. New requests included $2,000 for repairs to the roof of the Memorial building, $17,500 for installing steel shelving in the basement vault, $650 for repair of the loading dock and the walk at the south entrance, $2,500 for interior painting, and $1,000 for tree-trimming, lawn work, and landscaping. With the exception of relatively small amounts requested for minor items of special maintenance, such as tree-trimming at the Funston Home and the Kaw Mission and enlarging of the parking area at Shawnee Mission, all capital improvement requests for these and the other properties were repetitions of last year’s budget.

**Publications and Special Projects**

*The Kansas Historical Quarterly* is now in its 23d year. Articles of interest in the Spring number include Emory Lindquist’s story of the contribution of three Kansans to the development of the dial telephone, and James C. Malin’s series on the early theatre in Kansas, which has continued through the year. Featured in the Summer number was the report of a survey of Kansas historic sites and structures made by the Society. Other articles appearing or scheduled to appear in 1957 include a story on the Lecompton constitutional convention by Robert Johannsen, a sketch of Thomas Benton Murdock and William Allen White by Rella Clymer, an article on Fort Larned by William E. Unrath, and the story of the Kiowa and Comanche campaign of 1860 as recorded in the personal diary of Lt. J. E. B. Stuart, edited by W. Stitt Robinson.

The *Mirror*, the bimonthly newsletter, continues as a worthwhile medium, bringing news of the Society’s projects to its membership. Many fine museum items have been received as a direct result of stories appearing in the *Mirror*.

Monthly news releases, based on items from the Kansas territorial press and other newspapers of a century ago, continue to be sent to the editors of the state. Selections appear in many Kansas newspapers, and the Society is happy to contribute in this manner to the growth of interest in the state’s beginnings.

A report entitled *A Survey of Historic Sites and Structures in Kansas* was published and submitted to the 1957 session of the legislature, as required by a law of 1955. The work of the survey occupied the better part of 18 months, but because it had to be done by the regular staff as time and other duties permitted the report does not pretend to be a complete or final inventory of the state’s historic places. In fact, several additions and corrections were made when the copy was re-edited for publication in the Quarterly and others will be necessary in the future. Considerable interest, both in and out of Kansas, has been aroused by this report.

Work has continued on the cumulative index to the Society’s publications. Approximately 54,000 index entries have been completed for the first 16 volumes of the *Collections*. Only one volume of the *Collections* now remains to be indexed, plus the *Biennial Reports* for 1877-1930 and the three small volumes of special publications which were issued in 1886, 1920, and 1930, to finish the first phase of this project. The second phase is the compilation of a similar index for the *Quarterly*. Preliminary estimates indicate that the complete index for all publications can be issued in two volumes, and funds have been requested in next year’s budget for printing the first.

The *Annals of Kansas*, the second volume of which was formally presented at last year’s meeting, has proven to be an acceptable contribution to Kansas historical literature. However, more volumes should be sold, and can be if their availability is known to persons interested. A book review which ap-
peared in the September, 1957, number of *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review* called this *Annals* “better balanced and more authoritative than Wilder’s work” and emphasizes its importance not only as a chronological list of Kansas events but as a “valuable statistical and pictorial reference.”

There has been a noticeable revival of interest in the historical marker program during the past two years. Texts have been prepared by the Society on the following topics: at Fort Leavenworth, a brief history of the fort; at Russell, the conflict with the Indians as the railroad pushed westward; at Victoria, the establishment of the towns of Victoria and Herzog; and near Belvue, the Louis Vieux ford on the Oregon trail. In addition, a text was written for a marker on the bluestem pasture region which is to be placed on the turnpike at the Matfield Green service area.

Some months ago Governor Docking named the first members of a committee to make preparatory plans for the observance of the centennial of statehood, which comes in 1961. Credit for this early development is due the Society’s president, Rolla A. Clymer. The 1957 legislature appropriated $2,500 for the committee’s initial expenses, with the Society being designated as bookkeeper for the fund.

**ARCHIVES DIVISION**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of (Accounts &amp; Reports Div.)</td>
<td>Fiscal records</td>
<td>1861-1950</td>
<td>299 vols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statistical Rolls of Counties, 1950</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,714 vols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholic Beverage Control</td>
<td>Samples of first liquor shipment affidavits and stamp orders</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>22 items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholism, Commission on</td>
<td>Correspondence &amp; Papers, 1953-1957</td>
<td>1953-1957</td>
<td>5 transfer cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Auditor</td>
<td>Soldiers’ Compensation Warrant Registers</td>
<td>1923-1942</td>
<td>3 vols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of State</td>
<td>Original House and Senate Bills, Resolutions and Petitions</td>
<td>1919-1947</td>
<td>26 transfer cases</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Welfare, Department of</td>
<td>Records of the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee</td>
<td>1932-1937</td>
<td>17 vols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minute Records of Institutions</td>
<td>1939, 1940</td>
<td>18 vols.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

6—1958
Annual reports were received from the Accounts and Reports Division of
the Department of Administration, the Board of Medical Registration and
Examination, and the Board of Podiatry Examiners for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1956. Annual reports were also received from the Banking Depart-
ment, Corporation Commission, and the Labor Department for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1957.

A small amount of county and local government archival material was
received during the year. Mrs. J. P. Winslow of Padonia donated two volumes
of Brown county justice of the peace records—a “Stray Record, 1876-1898,”
and a “Justice’s Docket, 1873-1904.” A microfilm print of four journals of
the proceedings of the governing body of Wichita, 1870-1889, was lent by
Chester Ellis, city clerk of Wichita, and a copy has been made.

One of the most interesting items deposited in the archives of Kansas in
recent years was received in September. The engrossed copy of the Lecompton
Constitution, famous Proslavery document of the territorial period, has
been returned to the state through the courtesy and generosity of the New
Brunswick Historical Club, New Brunswick, N. J., and the library of Rutgers
University. The constitution was taken from Kansas by one of its signers,
Alfred W. Jones, and given to the New Jersey organization in 1875. Now,
100 years after its creation, it is back in the area of its origin.

The 1957 legislature passed two laws concerning the disposition of records.
One revised the membership of the State Records Board and gave that group
additional authority. The board, which originally consisted of the attorney
general, the state librarian and the secretary of the Historical Society, now
includes also the state auditor and the state archivist, the latter acting as sec-
retary. In the past all recommendations of the board concerning the disposal
of state records had to go before the regular session of the legislature for
approval. Now the board has final authority in such matters and may recom-
mand whatever disposition it feels is best for the business and historical
interests of the state. Since the board has this power it may meet at frequent
intervals through the year, thus eliminating a confusing rush of records business
during the legislative session.

The second law provides for the establishment of a state records center
under the control of the Historical Society which will serve as a depository
for inactive records of state agencies. It has long been realized that some
method of inexpensive storage of noncurrent records, which have limited
retention value but are not worthy of permanent archival preservation, is
needed in Kansas. This law paves the way for such storage even though no
funds were appropriated to make the plan operative. Both new laws are
important steps toward more effective records management and storage in
Kansas.

A new assistant archivist, Eugene D. Decker, joined the staff in September,
replacing Carl W. Deal who was promoted to fill a vacancy in the library. Mr.
Decker is a graduate of Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia and has
done graduate work in history there.

Library

For the sixth consecutive year there has been an increase in the number of
patrons using the library. This year the total was 4,099, of whom 1,616
worked on subjects of Kansas interest, 1,569 on genealogy, and 914 on general
subjects. Most of the queries by correspondence came from Kansas patrons, but many out-of-state people asked for information about members of their families who lived in Kansas in the early days. The extensive cataloguing of biographical material which has always been the practice in the library makes prompt replies possible in most instances, and several patrons have written in appreciation of this fact.

The prevalence of Western dramas on television has prompted a large number of requests for information on Kansas marshals and cowtowns. Typical, and perhaps most frequent of such queries, is: Was Matt Dillon, of Gun Smoke fame, a real or imaginary character? To those of you who do not follow Westerns, the answer to that, of course, is that Dillon is an imaginary character.

Requests from school children for histories of their home towns or localities have increased in number. Free material in the form of Kansas state publications is sent whenever possible, but a large percentage of the 142 loan packages has gone to junior high and high school students.

Five special newspaper editions and 3,142 miscellaneous issues were read and clipped in addition to the seven daily newspapers which are regularly searched for Kansas items. This material was augmented by clippings from newspapers over the state supplied by a clipping bureau, making a total of 6,520 clippings for the year. Nine older clipping volumes and 3,539 miscellaneous pages were remounted.

Remounting of the 17 volumes of the Webb scrapbooks has been started. This unique collection of clippings from Eastern newspapers was purchased in 1877 from Mrs. Thomas H. Webb, widow of the secretary of the New England Emigrant Aid Company. The first 16 volumes cover events in Kansas from March, 1854, to September, 1856, and the last volume contains clippings dated from October 21, 1859, to December 12, 1860, relating to John Brown and the Harpers Ferry raid.

A textbook display designed to show the changes in schoolbooks from territorial days to the present was arranged on the third floor early this year. Except for those most recently printed the books came from the Society's textbook collection, which is growing steadily through gifts of friends and other libraries.

The library is one of six in Kansas asked to contribute entries for the National Union Catalog of books, the successor to the Library of Congress Catalog. Since many locally printed books do not reach the Library of Congress they have not been included in the old catalog, and the National Union listing, which includes entries sent in by co-operating libraries in each state, is expected to be more representative of the books published each year throughout the country.

Centennial booklets and other materials were received from Emporia, Greeley, Holton, Americus, Hiawatha, Olathe, Hartford, Madison, Muscotah, and DeSoto. Gifts of local histories included: *Mahaska Sodbusters*, by Clyde W. Miller; *90 Years of Ellsworth and Ellsworth County History*, by George Jelenik; *75 Years in Kansas, or Corn Bread and Sorghum Molasses*, by the late Frank A. Russell; *Ottawa University, Its History and Its Spirit*, by B. Smith Haworth; *History of Ionia, Kansas*, by Lester Stites, and *Kansas Monks, History of St. Benedict’s Abbey*, by Peter Beckman, O.S.B. Caroline Walbridge gave a copy of her thesis on Kansas textbooks, Randolph Orville Yeager, his thesis on the “Indian Enterprises of Isaac McCoy, 1817-1846,” and Harrie S. Mueller, a thesis by Virgil Vesper Hinds on the “History of Provisions for Religious Instruction in Selected Public Schools of Kansas.” This is the first product of the recent history scholarship Colonel and Mrs. Mueller so generously endowed at Kansas State. Sizable collections of books were received from Eugene and Justis N. Ware and Mrs. Amelia Cozier, grandchildren of Eugene Pitch Ware, and from Mrs. Eugene L. Bowers, the Capper estate, and Mrs. J. C. Ruppenthal.

An unusual gift is *Merchant Sail*, by William Armstrong Fairburn. This definitive six-volume work on sailing ships is not for sale but has been placed in selected libraries throughout the country as a public service by the Fairburn Educational Foundation, Inc.

Two histories of the state have been published within the past year. *Kansas, a History of the Jayhawk State*, by William Frank Zornow, the first one-volume adult history of Kansas published in several decades, and *Kansas, the First Century*, a four-volume history edited by John D. Bright, giving up-to-date historical and biographical material.

Library accessions, October 1, 1956-September 30, 1957, were:

**Books**

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<th>Category</th>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>174</td>
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<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>682</td>
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<tr>
<td>Genealogy and Local History</td>
<td>144</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indians and the West</td>
<td>57</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas State Publications</td>
<td>99</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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**Pamphlets**

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<tr>
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<td>General</td>
<td>448</td>
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<tr>
<td>Genealogy and Local History</td>
<td>51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indians and the West</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas State Publications</td>
<td>288</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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**Clippings (bound volumes)**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magazines</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Microfilm (reels)</strong></td>
<td><strong>167</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books, periodicals, etc.</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>54</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>
Valuable papers including two large collections have been received during the year.

Thirty-six file drawers of letters and documents from the office of the late Arthur Capper were received from his estate. These fall mainly within the period of his service as U. S. senator from Kansas, 1919-1949. Agricultural legislation received much of his attention during these years. Arthur Capper was governor of Kansas, 1915-1919, and founded one of the great publishing houses of the country. The papers are not yet organized but are open for limited research.

Clifford Hope of Garden City, U. S. representative from Kansas for 30 years, has deposited papers from his Washington office which fill 156 transfer cases. Mr. Hope was for many years senior member of the house committee on agriculture and his papers should prove valuable to students working in the fields of agricultural and political history. The collection is temporarily restricted to such use as Mr. Hope approves.

Daniel Read Anthony, III, of Leavenworth has presented letters of his grandfather, Daniel Read Anthony, written during the period 1837-1862. There are 122 items in the collection. Daniel Read Anthony, of Rochester, N. Y., came to Kansas in 1854 as a member of the first party sent out by the Emigrant Aid Company of Massachusetts. He settled in Leavenworth and became active in territorial affairs; also, he entered the newspaper field and published the Leavenworth Times which is still in the hands of the Anthony family. Early letters reflect economic and financial conditions in the territory; those of the war years tell something of Anthony's service with the 7th regiment Kansas Volunteers.

Sixty-seven letters written by Eugene Fitch Ware to members of his family were received from the children of his daughter, Amelia Ware Baird. Nearly all were written in 1904 while Ware was in Washington, D. C., serving as commissioner of pensions. Because of their historical importance, the Society would like to know the location of other Ware papers; the information is also wanted by Prof. James C. Malin of the University of Kansas who is making a study of Ware.

Mrs. Stuart F. Hovey of Kansas City, Mo., gave papers of her grandfather, Dr. Andrew Jackson Huntton. There are 150 items in the collection. Dr. Huntton came to Kansas in 1857. He served during the Civil War with the 5th Kansas cavalry and the 2d regiment Kansas State Militia. Following the war, he settled in Topeka and was prominent in public affairs until his death. Most of the letters in the collection were written by Huntton and his wife during the period of his military service.

James W. Wallace, Scott City, and Richard W. Wallace, Topeka, have given a collection of nearly 500 items relating primarily to their grandfather, Capt. Augustus W. Burton, and Co. H, 12th Kansas Volunteer infantry regiment. The papers extend over the unit's entire period of active service, 1862-1865. Included are ordnance, clothing, and equipment records; requisitions; general and special orders, etc.

Papers of Jessie Kennedy Snell were given by Omer A. Snell of Colby. They include reminiscences of Thomas county pioneers and notes on Thomas county history.
Two volumes of business records were received: Webb Woodward, Topeka, gave a volume of prescription records from the pharmacy of B. W. Woodward and Company, Lawrence, 1874-1878; and Dr. Wilson Hobart gave a day book with cash account records from the business of Wilson Keith, dry goods merchant of Topeka, 1878-1895.

Thomas H. Bowhuis, Lola, gave ten pieces of large currency, series 1899, 1907, 1914, 1918, and 1923.

Microfilm copies of the following have been acquired:

Seven reels of correspondence, 1833-1884, from the library of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia. The letters relate to the work of Presbyterian missionaries among Indians in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma.

Record of soldiers buried at Fort Wallace. The list was compiled when bodies were removed in 1886 for reinterment at Fort Leavenworth. Film was made from photostats lent by R. F. Brock, Goodland.

Diaries and papers of Bertha and Hermann C. Benke, 1886-1893, residents of Barton county. Originals were lent by Paul Gibler, Claflin.

Letter books of Thaddeus Hyatt, 2 volumes: 1858-1859, 1875-1876. The earlier volume contains copies of many letters pertaining to Hyatt's interests in Kansas; letters in the second volume were written while Hyatt was in England and on the Continent and relate mainly to his inventions and business enterprises. The books were lent by Hyatt's grandson, John K. Hyatt, St. Louis.

Scrapbook of Emerson C. Lewellen, for many years a resident of Harvey county and Newton; and records of the Jantzen Hillbore Creamery, 1899-1903. Originals were lent by Earl McDowell, Cherokee, Okla.

Diary of William T. Barnett, 1899-1900. Barnett was a member of Co. I, 12th U. S. infantry, and the diary is a record of his service in the Philippines. Original was lent by Horace J. Smith, Los Angeles, Calif.

Records of Osage Mission on the Neosho river, now St. Paul, Kan., 1829-1883. Included are lists of baptisms, marriages, and burials. The five manuscript volumes were made available for reproduction by the Passionist Monastery, St. Paul.

Other donors were: Mrs. Jessie Jenner Baker, Topeka; Edward M. Beougher, Grinnell; Bertha B. Chapman, Stillwater, Okla.; Harry E. Chrisman, Liberal; Mrs. W. B. Collinson, Topeka; Pauline Cowger, Salina; Charles Darnell, Wamego; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Ellis, Wichita; Alan W. Farley, Kansas City; Mrs. Jeannette Burney Gibson, Ottawa; Mrs. Edna Piazzek Gilpin, Valley Falls; Mrs. George Hedrick, Lawrence; Alfred G. Hill, Swarthmore, Pa.; George J. Hood, Lawrence; Kansas State Auditor; T. M. Lillard, Topeka; Alfred Lowther, Topeka; Fred R. Marchhoff, Elgin, Ill.; Don Maxwell, Topeka; Dr. Karl A. Menninger, Topeka; Howard S. Miller, Morrill; Clyde M. Reed, Jr., Parsons; Mrs. W. W. Reed, Topeka; Mrs. F. Homer Richart, Denver, Colo.; Harold E. Rorschach, Tulsa, Okla.; J. C. Ruppenthal, Russell; John W. Smarut, Topeka; Mrs. J. R. Throckmorton, Hays; Mrs. C. E. Toothaker, Hoxie; Mrs. Benjamin Weaver, Mullinville; and Thomas Bayne Wilson, Williams-town.

Joseph W. Snell, Topeka, joined the staff in January as assistant cataloguer in the division of manuscripts. Mr. Snell is a graduate of Washburn University, has completed his course work for a master's degree in history at the University of Kansas, and is currently doing research for his thesis which will deal with a phase of the government's Indian policy.
The Annual Meeting

Microfilm Division

In the past 12 months the microfilm division has made nearly 370,000 exposures, bringing the total since the division was established to more than 4½ million. Most of this year’s production, about 229,000 exposures, was of newspapers. About 100,000 exposures were made of archival records, and the balance was divided between library and manuscript materials.

Kansas newspapers filmed included the Arkansas City Weekly Republican Traveler, April 16, 1887-January 2, 1908; Clay Center Weekly Times, January 5, 1882-December 29, 1955; Kinsley Graphic, December 18, 1880-July 11, 1940; Leavenworth Weekly Times, July 7, 1870-September 5, 1918; Ottawa Daily Republican, September 29, 1879-February 8, 1902; Ottawa Daily Republic, February 10, 1902-December 31, 1914; Ottawa Weekly Herald, November 7, 1880-March 18, 1915; and Wyandotte Herald, January 4, 1872-December 29, 1910. The Kinsley Mercury has been filmed from August 4, 1883, to February 23, 1900, and work on this paper is continuing. In addition, short runs of 19 other newspapers were microfilmed.

Filming of the 1905 state census, which was begun last year, has been completed. The original record, in 478 large volumes, has now been condensed into 177 hundred-foot rolls of film. More than 15,000 exposures were also made of records of the State Insurance Department.

Museum

The museum has completed its most successful year. Attendance was 52,412, an all-time record, and 11,000 more than last year. Two factors are primarily responsible for this increase: the modernization program which includes construction of period rooms and new displays, and an educational program which offers planned and guided tours to school children and other groups. Some 300 organizations and groups took advantage of these tours, almost double the number registered last year. Roscoe Wilmeth, assistant museum director, who joined the staff in February, is in charge of the educational program. He is professional archeologist also, and has inaugurated a systematic field survey of archeological sites along the Kansas river from Junction City to Kansas City.

Twenty new displays relating to various aspects of Kansas history have been constructed in the second group of cases which were received early this year. Another 20 cases, to be used for military and Indian displays, have been ordered.

Two period rooms, a doctor’s office and a dentist’s office, are nearly finished, and construction of a general store, complete with post office, has begun. These rooms are in the east gallery.

During the year 130 accessions were received, comprising 1,526 separate items. Mrs. Emma Kelley and Lowell Kelley, White Cloud, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller, Delavan, and Mrs. Dora Priddy, Ozawkie, donated a large number of articles which are to be used in the general store display. Mrs. Alice G. Sennrich, Valley Falls, gave the equipment used in her early photographic studio; Mrs. W. R. Smith, Topeka, presented a collection of early hats; Mrs. C. H. Striéby, Council Grove, donated a number of toys; Mr. and Mrs. Bill Bradley and Mr. and Mrs. William A. Bradley, Cunningham, sent an early
model Linotype; Mrs. Esther Gray Crumb, Pittsburg, donated a collection of scale models made by her father; W. M. Richards, Emporia, Roderick Bentley, Shields, Mrs. Benjamin Weaver, Mulvillville, and James C. Malin, Lawrence, gave collections of barbed wire which include many old and unusual types.

Other donors were: Ed Abels, Lawrence; Abilene Public Library; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Althof, Topeka; Portia Anderson, Topeka; Robert Appleton Co., New York; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad; Charles Avery, Topeka; the children of Amelia Ware Baird; Rebecca Updegraff Bellamy, Topeka; Beloit Chamber of Commerce; W. H. Benedict; J. Leland Benson, Topeka; Dr. M. L. Bishop, Topeka; Mrs. Howard B. Blackmar, Norwood, Mass.; Mrs. Henry S. Blake, Topeka; Mrs. Emily Broker, Iola; J. L. Brownback, Fort Riley; Mrs. Dora Renn Bryant, Junction City; Alfred A. Carlson, Prairie Village; Estella Case, Wichita; Mrs. W. B. Collinson, Topeka; Oscar Coppole, Wilsy; Julia Cotton estate, Topeka; Christina Crader, Paxico; Charles Darnell, Wamego; Mrs. Edwin W. Davis, Topeka; John H. Davis, Jr., Belvue; J. C. Denious estate, Dodge City; Bertha Dennett, Wellington; Mrs. Joan Dibble, Topeka; Mrs. Hattie M. Dillon, Scranton; Mrs. John DuMars, Topeka; Mrs. John L. Engert, Manhattan; Dr. Elvenor Ernest, Topeka; Mrs. Paul Ernest, Olathe; Dr. E. W. Eustace, Lebanon; Ben H. Fischer, Lincoln, Neb.; Herman C. Frahm, Topeka; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Freed, Topeka; Mrs. Spencer A. Gard, Iola; Mrs. O. L. Garlinghouse, Topeka; B. J. George, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Edna Gilpin, Valley Falls; Mrs. Robert Gleason, Topeka; Globe Clothing Co., Iola; Frank Graham, Florence; Harry Griffin, Topeka; Mrs. Betty Griffiths, Hartford; Arnold Hallover, Burlingame; Dea Hart, Grenola; Mrs. Albertine Harvey, Long Beach, Calif.; Mrs. Frack Haucke, Council Grove; Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Hebert, Topeka; Mrs. Don Hopson, Phillipsburg; Nina Catherine Howe, Kansas City; John Hudson, Topeka; Dr. James C. Hughbanks, Independence; Arthur D. James, Topeka; Mrs. Charles Jones, Topeka; Mrs. Erwin Keller, Topeka; W. A. Kingman, Springfield, Mo.; Mrs. Joe Kinnaid, Kiro; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Kirkbride, Herington; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Knowles, Valley Falls; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest LaLouette, Florence; Ceora B. Lanham, Topeka; Mrs. Harry Lemon, Topeka; Helen D. Little, LaCrosse; Dr. A. Louis Lyda, Salina; Wendel Maddox, Garden City; Mark Marling, Topeka; Marquart Music Co., Topeka; Mrs. Helen Martin, Brookville; Don C. Maxwell, Topeka; Robert Maxwell estate, Topeka; Mrs. Vernon McArthur, Hutchinson; Orville, Anson, and Earl McDowell, Cherokee, Okla.; Dr. Wm. M. McInerney, Abilene; L. D. Merillat, Topeka; Mrs. John O. Miller, Topeka; Dorthahene Moorman, Topeka; Mrs. Howard E. Morrison, Jr., Topeka; Will Morrison, LaHarpe; L. F. Morse, Benedict; H. C. Mulroy and Margaret Jetmore Mulroy, Topeka; D. W. Muns, Iola; Mrs. Ethel H. Neff, Wichita; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Nichols, Osage City; Mrs. Malcolm B. Nicholson, Long Beach, Calif.; Dr. A. R. Owen, Topeka; Jennie A. Philip estate, Hays; Francis Phillis, Topeka; George Preston, Paxico; Carl Puderbaugh, Ozawkie; B. W. Purdum, Topeka; Rebecca Lodge, Iola; Mrs. W. W. Reed, Topeka; Frank Reeder, Jr., Easton, Pa.; James W. Reid, New York; Charles Remaley, Topeka; Mrs. C. H. Reser, Hamilton; R. W. Richmond, Topeka; Col. G. L. Robinson, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. J. E. Rosebrough, Topeka; Phyllis and Patricia Safrite, Iola; Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood H. Savage, Topeka; Stanley D. Sohl, Topeka; Mrs. Nellie Sparks, Whitewater; Edwin H. Stade, Belvue; Mrs. W. E. Stanley, Wichita; Gary Stearns, Topeka; Edith Updegraff Stephenson, Wichita; W. E. Steps, Topeka; L. C. Stevens,
Topeka; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Stevens, Lawrence; Charles S. Stevenson, Kansas City, Mo.; Cydnee Sue and Jeanne Lue Stillwagg, Iola; C. A. Stinson, Carlyle; Mrs. Jacob F. Strickler, Topeka; Mrs. William E. Studebaker, Topeka; Miss E. E. Terry, Olathe; Mr. and Mrs. Luther Tillotson, Topeka; Mrs. Rita S. Timpson, Elizabeth, N. J.; F. C. Troup, Logan; Fenn Ward, Highland; Mrs. Wm. J. Wertz, Topeka; Westminster Presbyterian church, Topeka; J. Howard Wilcox, Anthony; Ronald Wilson, Topeka; Gen. Thomas B. Wilson, Williamstown; Edwin Wolff, Tooele, Utah; and Mrs. Chester Woodward, Topeka.

NEWSPAPER AND CENSUS DIVISIONS

In the past 12 months 5,495 patrons who called in person were served by the newspaper and census divisions, and several times that number by correspondence.

Use of the newspaper files remained at about the same level as last year. A decrease in the number of original issues used was offset by the increased use of microfilm. Single issues of newspapers read totaled 5,589, bound volumes 6,210, and microfilm reels 2,057.

On April 15, under an act of the 1957 legislature, the Society began charging $1.00 each for certified copies of its records. In consequence the number of requests for such copies has fallen off noticeably, 13,550 certificates being issued during the year as compared with more than 17,500 the previous year. Census volumes searched dropped to 36,134 from last year’s all-time high of 43,886.

Almost all Kansas newspaper publishers send their publications to the Society for filing. One triweekly, ten semimonthlies, 281 regular weeklies, and 55 dailies are now received regularly. In addition, 146 newspapers published by Kansas schools, churches, labor unions, and other institutions are donated by the publishers. Ten out-of-state newspapers are received, including the New York Times and the Kansas City Star and Times. The collections now total 57,582 bound volumes of Kansas newspapers and over 12,000 volumes of out-of-state newspapers. With the addition of 493 reels this year the collection of newspapers on microfilm now includes 6,419 reels. Twelve Kansas publishers contribute film copies of their current issues.

Among the older Kansas newspapers received was a single issue of the Iowa Point Weekly Enquirer, July 30, 1858, given by George and Fred Massey of Iowa Point. The People’s Herald, Lyndon, January 6, 1916-December 19, 1918, was received from Jack Miller, Lyndon. This fills a period missing in the files. Another gap was filled by the purchase of the Washington Republican, July 26, 1872-April 17, 1874.

Other donors of older newspapers included: Mrs. H. W. Burgess and L. D. Merillat, Topeka; Mrs. Stuart F. Hovey, Kansas City, Mo.; R. E. McCluggage, Juneau, Alaska; Frank S. Boies, Battle Creek, Mich.; Myron McGinnis and Tom Buchanan, Bucklin; Mrs. Albertine Harvey, Long Beach, Calif.; and the Robert Maxwell estate. B. B. Chapman, Stillwater, Okla., was instrumental in obtaining for the Society a copy of the historical edition of the Guthrie (Okla.) Daily Leader published April 16, 1937.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS

During the year 1,213 photographs were added to the collection. Of these 792 were gifts, 127 were lent for copying, and 294 were taken by staff members.
In addition, one reel of motion picture film and many color slides were added.

The revision of the filing system mentioned in last year's report has been completed. In the course of this work a new count of the collection was made. The current total is 30,668 black and white photographs and 404 color slides.

Several large groups of photographs were given to the Society, among them more than 200 pictures from the Arthur Capper estate, a set of modern views along the route of the Santa Fe trail from the Kansas Industrial Development Commission, 60 prints of historic sites and buildings in Kansas from the Omaha office of the National Park Service, and 34 Sedgwick county pictures lent for copying by Floyd Souders, publisher of the Cheney Sentinel.

The Society has furnished photographs during the year to many individuals, newspapers, and business firms, to other historical institutions, to authors and book publishers, and to such publications as Holiday, American Heritage, and the Encyclopedia Americana.

Thirty-eight new maps have been accessioned. One of the most interesting is an original plat of Iowa Point in Doniphan county which was given by George and Fred Massey of Iowa Point. The map collection, not including atlases and separate maps held or catalogued in the library division, now totals 4,913. Town lithographs total 53.

SUBJECTS FOR EXTENDED RESEARCH

Subjects for extended research during the year included: Indian affairs in Alabama territory, 1817-1819; Delaware Indian language; the French fur trade in Kansas; history of medicine in Kansas; early cattle industry in western Kansas; tent theatre activity in the Midwest; histories of Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo.; use of balloons in the Civil War; gas and oil in Kansas; banking in Kansas; the Philippine insurrection; the Mexican War; the Texas revolution; the automobile industry in Kansas, 1890-1918; the legislature of 1893; wives of Kansas governors; the Kansas river basin; the Kansas Power and Light Co.; the Fort Riley hospital; Fort Zarah; Pardee Butler; Gov. J. W. Denver; George S. Park; David J. Brewer; John Palmer Usher; Jerry Simpson; and Charles M. Harger.

THE FIRST CAPITOL

John Scott, for 20 years custodian of the First Territorial Capitol, died February 6. He was a loyal and conscientious employee. His successor, J. L. Brownback of Mound City, began work late in January, and is proving to be a capable and congenial addition to the staff.

Registration of visitors was 6,582, approximately 3,000 more than last year. Of this total, 4,591 were Kansans, 1,906 came from 44 other states and the District of Columbia, and 85 came from four United States territories and possessions and from 12 foreign countries. The only states not represented were Nevada, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

During the year the caretaker's cottage was painted and the Capitol building itself was reroofed. Propane gas was installed in the cottage for heating and cooking, replacing the coal and kerosene which had been used for many years.

THE FUNSTON HOME

Attendance at the Funston Memorial State Park during its first full year of operation totaled 1,008, approximately three times as many as were registered
in the five months it was open in 1936. Kansas visitors numbered 886; the remaining 122 came from 21 other states.

Largely through the donations of Mrs. F. A. Eckdall of Emporia and Aldo Funston of Parsons, a sister and brother of Gen. Frederick Funston, the home is gradually being furnished and decorated as nearly as possible as it was when Congressman Edward H. Funston and his family lived there.

**THE KAW MISSION**

Registrations at the Kaw Mission totaled 5,525, a slight decrease from last year. The visitors’ book showed 4,407 Kansans registered and 1,118 other persons from 15 foreign countries, four United States territories and possessions, and 46 states. Only New Hampshire and Vermont were not represented.

The local Rotary Club has put in part of the walk leading to the Indian cabin which the club erected several years ago on the Mission grounds, and it is hoped that this project will soon be completed. The Nautilus Club of Council Grove presented two new roses for the grounds and Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Fike gave a large number of named varieties of day lilies. The Council Grove Republican, edited by Don McNeal, has given every possible cooperation since the Mission was acquired in 1951. Its news items and weekly “Museum Scoreboard,” showing the number of visitors and the states represented, have done a great deal to stimulate interest. The information bureau operated by the Junior Chamber of Commerce has also continued to direct visitors to the Mission.

Donors this year included: Mrs. Norma Comer Bates, W. J. Bay, Lillian Blin, C. C. Bowman, Mrs. Lalla M. Brigham, Louise Brown, Oscar Copple, Mrs. R. R. Cross, Floyd Flynn, Harold Hallaver, Mrs. John Jacobs, Axel Johnson, P. J. Kirkbride, Minnie Lee Marks, Mrs. A. O. Rees, Mrs. Linnie Strouts, C. H. White, and the Women’s Federated Clubs. Materials were also received on loan from Mrs. Frank Haucke and Mrs. A. H. Stieby.

**OLD SHAWNEE MISSION**

Although 4,428 persons registered at the Shawnee Mission, it is estimated that another 800 to 1,000 visited the property without signing the guest book. Thirty states and the District of Columbia were represented, as well as six foreign countries.

Visitors included Gretchen and Gordon Whittaker, great grandchildren of the Rev. John Thompson Peery, a missionary and teacher who served at the Mission; Willard P. Russell, great-grandson of the Rev. Jerome Berryman, superintendent of the Mission when the North building was constructed in 1845; and Harris Martin, son of John A. Martin, tenth governor of the state of Kansas. Approximately 100 members of the Kansas department of the Daughters of the American Revolution attended the annual meeting and picnic at the Mission on Constitution Day, September 17.

On July 1 two guides were employed to help with the reception of visitors. They are to work on a part-time basis when the tourist season is at its peak. Physical improvements to the property included painting of the exterior woodwork, and wallpapering, and interior painting in the North building. All trees were pruned and several dead trees removed.

The Society is indebted to the state departments of the Colonial Dames, Daughters of American Colonists, Daughters of the American Revolution,
Daughters of 1812, and the Shawnee Mission Indian Historical Society for their continued assistance at the Mission.

The Staff of the Society

The accomplishments noted in this report are due to the Society's splendid staff of employees, and I make grateful acknowledgment to them.

I should like to mention particularly Edgar Langsdorf, assistant secretary, and the heads of the Society's main departments: Mrs. Lela Barnes, of the manuscript division, who is also treasurer of the Society; Robert W. Richmond, archivist; Alberta Pantle, librarian; Stanley D. Sohl, museum director; and Forrest R. Blackburn of the newspaper division.

Recognition is also due the custodians of the historic sites administered by the Society: Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Hardy at Shawnee Mission, Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Jones at Kaw Mission, Mr. and Mrs. V. E. Berghlund at the Funston Memorial Home and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brownback at the First Territorial Capitol.

Respectfully submitted,

Nyle H. Miller, Secretary.

At the conclusion of the reading of the secretary's report, James Malone moved that it be accepted. Motion was seconded by Charles M. Correll and the report was adopted.

President Clymer then called for the report of the treasurer, Mrs. Lela Barnes. The report was based on the post-audit by the State Division of Auditing and Accounting for the period July 27, 1956, to August 8, 1957:

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<th>TREASURER'S REPORT</th>
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<td><strong>MEMBERSHIP FEE FUND</strong></td>
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<td>Balance, July 27, 1956:</td>
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<td>Cash</td>
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<td>U. S. bonds, Series K</td>
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<td>Receipts:</td>
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<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Total Disbursements</strong></td>
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<td>Balance, August 8, 1957:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. bonds, Series K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$9,713.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Jonathan Pecker Bequest

Balance, July 27, 1957:
- Cash ........................................ $20.56
- U. S. bond, Series K ......................... 1,000.00

\[ \text{Balance, July 27, 1957:} \]
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{Cash} & 20.56 \\
\text{U. S. bond, Series K} & 1,000.00 \\
\hline
\text{Total} & 1,020.56 \\
\end{array}
\]

Receipts:
- Interest on bond .......................... $27.60
- Interest on savings account ................. 2.48

\[ \text{Receipts:} \]
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{Interest on bond} & 27.60 \\
\text{Interest on savings account} & 2.48 \\
\hline
\text{Total} & 30.08 \\
\end{array}
\]

Balance, August 8, 1957:
- Cash ........................................ $50.64
- U. S. bond, Series K ......................... 1,000.00

\[ \text{Balance, August 8, 1957:} \]
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{Cash} & 50.64 \\
\text{U. S. bond, Series K} & 1,000.00 \\
\hline
\text{Total} & 1,050.64 \\
\end{array}
\]

## John Booth Bequest

Balance, July 27, 1957:
- Cash ........................................ $117.07
- U. S. bond, Series K ......................... 500.00

\[ \text{Balance, July 27, 1957:} \]
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{Cash} & 117.07 \\
\text{U. S. bond, Series K} & 500.00 \\
\hline
\text{Total} & 617.07 \\
\end{array}
\]

Receipts:
- Interest on bond .......................... $13.80
- Interest on savings account ................. 1.26

\[ \text{Receipts:} \]
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{Interest on bond} & 13.80 \\
\text{Interest on savings account} & 1.26 \\
\hline
\text{Total} & 15.06 \\
\end{array}
\]

Balance, August 8, 1957:
- Cash ........................................ $132.13
- U. S. bond, Series K ......................... 500.00

\[ \text{Balance, August 8, 1957:} \]
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{Cash} & 132.13 \\
\text{U. S. bond, Series K} & 500.00 \\
\hline
\text{Total} & 632.13 \\
\end{array}
\]

## 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, July 27, 1957:
- Cash (deposited in membership fee fund) .... $775.19
- U. S. bonds, Series G ......................... 5,200.00

\[ \text{Balance, July 27, 1957:} \]
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{Cash (deposited in membership fee fund)} & 775.19 \\
\text{U. S. bonds, Series G} & 5,200.00 \\
\hline
\text{Total} & 5,975.19 \\
\end{array}
\]
Receipts:
  Bond interest (deposited in membership fee fund)  $130.00

Disbursements, books ...........................................

Balance, August 8, 1957:
  Cash (deposited in membership fee fund) ...... $595.19
  U. S. bonds, Series K .................................. 5,500.00

$6,105.19

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, 1957, these appropriations were: Kansas State Historical Society, including the Memorial Building, $207,970; First Capitol of Kansas, $3,822; Kaw Mission, $4,333; Funston Home, $1,300; Old Shawnee Mission, $12,280.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. LEA BARNES, Treasurer.

On motion by Wilford Riegle, seconded by Frank Haucke, the report of the treasurer was accepted.

President Clymer then called for the report of the executive committee on the post-audit of the Society's funds by the State Division of Auditing and Accounting. The report was read by Will T. Beck:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

October 11, 1957.

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 July 27, 1956, to August 8, 1957, and that they are hereby approved.

WILL T. BECK, Chairman,
CHARLES M. CORSELL,
JOHN S. DAWSON,
FRANK HAUKE,
T. M. LILLARD.

Fred W. Brinkerhoff moved that the report be accepted. James Malone seconded the motion and the report was adopted.

The report of the nominating committee for officers of the Society was read by Will T. Beck:
THE ANNUAL MEETING

NOMINATING COMMITTEE'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors, Kansas State Historical Society:

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

For a one-year term: Alan W. Farley, Kansas City, president; Richard M. Long, Wichita, first vice-president; and E. R. Sloan, Topeka, second vice-president.

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

Respectfully submitted,

WILL T. BECK, Chairman.

The report was referred to the afternoon meeting of the board. The following resolution was presented by Charles M. Correll:

RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING REMODELING OF THE G. A. R. HALL

Whereas, there is on the second and third floors of the Memorial Building in Topeka a large auditorium known as the G. A. R. Hall which occupies a substantial portion of said floors, and

Whereas, said auditorium is seldom used because of its poor arrangements and acoustics, and

Whereas, a smaller hall to be used for meetings and lectures is badly needed, therefore

Be it resolved by the directors of the Kansas State Historical Society, and it is hereby ordered: That the Secretary shall, as soon as practicable, request an opinion from the state architect as to the feasibility of remodeling the G. A. R. Hall with a view to constructing a smaller hall and utilizing the remaining area more efficiently, and if such remodeling is found to be practical shall at an appropriate time petition the legislature of the State of Kansas for funds to accomplish said remodeling;

And be it resolved by the directors of the Kansas State Historical Society: That the name of the Grand Army of the Republic, which the present auditorium now bears, shall be suitably perpetuated by the Society in naming the new hall.

And be it further resolved by the directors of the Kansas State Historical Society: That the Secretary shall cause copies of this resolution to be made and sent to the Governor and to each House of the Legislature.

The resolution was explained and after discussion Charles M. Correll moved its acceptance. Alan Farley seconded the motion and the resolution was adopted.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

A luncheon in the roof garden of the Jayhawk hotel opened the annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society at noon. About 200 members and guests attended.

The invocation was given by the Rev. Ernest Tonsing, pastor of the First Lutheran church, Topeka, who is a grandson of Former Governor John A. Martin.

Following the meal the secretary introduced the special guests. These included Governor and Mrs. Docking, Historical Society officers and their wives, Ray H. Mattison of the National Park Service, Omaha, Neb., and members of the Greater Kansas City Posse of the Westerners.

After folk songs by Prof. and Mrs. William E. Koch of Manhattan, President Clymer addressed the meeting.
ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

A GOLDEN ERA OF KANSAS JOURNALISM

ROLLA A. CLYMER

KANSAS, pausing momentarily in its steady, forward stride, today harbors a stirring centennial sentiment. Three years ago, this state observed its territorial centennial anniversary. Four years from now, we will all be joyfully acclaiming the completion by Mother Kansas of a full 100 years of statehood.

We who ponder the historical progress of our state need no formal reminder of the immensity of the task that was necessary to break open the hard shell of a rich and virgin land. Our memories turn in constant tribute to those sturdy settlers who came in living flood a hundred years, and more, ago. These were the true-hearted who came and stayed—who planted their pilgrim banner firmly upon the plains and prairies, and who eventually created from this lovely Kansas parallelogram the stronghold of their liberties and the domain of their dreams.

It is strictly significant that in those dark and confused years, the printed word helped to keep alight the power of the spirit in Kansas. The first printing press and a few fonts of type followed closely the footsteps of the Rev. Jotham Meeker, "he that speaks good words," and of blessed memory, who appeared among the Shawnee Indians 20 years before the territorial act.

The missionary’s press was used primarily in the printing of religious matter, and it was not until two or three months after Kansas became a territory, when type for the Leavenworth Herald was set under a tree, that the first newspaper appeared.

The Herald was quickly followed by the Herald of Freedom at Lawrence and by other vigorous specimens of their kind. Since those early beginnings, the newspaper has flourished in this state—where both soil and climate seem to have contributed to its unquenchable vigor.

The early-day editors were both rugged and valiant. The times called for boldness and plain speech—and they responded in kind. While it is not our purpose today to discuss them in detail, we are free to acknowledge that they were peculiarly gifted with the necessary elements to infuse the Kansas paper with the rare and distinctive flavor it has borne ever since.
Their papers, as the state grew in stature and sloughed off its pioneer traces, emerged from provincial mode and habit about the time the 19th century turned into the 20th. Therefore, in our lifetimes, many of us have seen the old flatbed press and movable types pushed into obscurity by the modern perfecting press and the swift, precise processes that feed it.

In the early 1900’s the average weekly newspaper owner in Kansas was taking less cash out of his enterprise than he paid his foreman, whose going wage was then about $12 a week. Fifty years later the printing and publishing industry has risen to such dimension in tangible value that it ranks among the state’s first ten group enterprises. To point the startling change that has occurred in the newspapers’ financial status, only a few months ago in this Year of Our Lord, the publisher of a daily paper in a moderate-sized Kansas town cheerfully invested a million dollars solely in the building necessary to house his plant.

Thus, as Kansas has surged swiftly upward in its evolution in a fleeting half century of time, its newspapers have sped along with it—and, more than that, their editors have provided counsel and color and leadership in many of its growing phases.

Not many years after the 20th century rolled upon Time’s stage, I was a stripling lad living with my parents in a little northern Kansas town. One day, without any rubbing of Aladdin’s lamp, a kindly elf led me through the door into the mysteries of a country printing office. My legs were barely long enough to reach the pedals of a foot-powered press, but I was a willing neophyte—and there I stayed.

I have been there ever since—if not in that particular office, at least in others of its kind, all the way. Printer’s ink has been for me, I imagine, much as ambrosia and nectar were for the gods—a lifting stimulant—and it has never lost its allure. While I have been engulfed by its potent elixir, I have been in position to view at close range the Kansas newspaper men and women who have written a romantic chapter of history for their state and their profession.

A stately procession of newspaper titans has marched across the Kansas scene in a span of 50 years. Perhaps no other state has had so many of them, or of such surpassing superiority, in any comparable period. They came from no common source—those titans. They were different in background and character and in personal traits—but all of them were endowed, in one fashion or another, with the true newspaper touch.
Theirs was the spirit of Kansas—lifting its heavy head from the pioneer epoch behind it. Gone were the days of hardship and abject futility—though abundance was not yet at hand. The signs were clear that ahead lay the witching reality of fulfillment. So these toilers at the tripod—looking forward with inexhaustible zest—set themselves to the work of their hands, and strode with Paul Bunyan tread upon the earth and the fulness thereof.

And I—I was a witness, playing a small role and a faint fiddle in the stirring drama—but I saw it all. Today I offer my testimony before this high court—neither as a witness for the plaintiff nor the defendant, but as a friend of the court. If I seem to have viewed these performers through rose-colored glasses, please remember that many of them helped to write imperishable pages of Kansas history, that the works of those who are dead have lived after them—and that all are worthy of that supreme designation, “magnificent dust.”

Now the titans march again—back across the stage where they wrought their handiwork, affording those who watch a fleeting glimpse of the traits and virtues they personified, which have been impregnated into the marrow of this state.

First and foremost among them all was William Allen White of Emporia—and probably every Kansan will agree with this estimate. He was unique in his mold; no other Kansas editor has matched him in sheer ability, in the depth of his wisdom and vision or in range of influence. A Kansan to the core and never departing from his home land as a base, he nevertheless exercised a powerful sway upon national thought. “As authentic a saint as ever wrote American,” declared Ellery Sedgwick in terse appraisal of his capacity.

Mr. White gained eminence in the three fields of newspaper making, of creative literature and in politics and government. His contributions to any of these would have rendered him lasting fame; taken as a whole, they are prodigious in their sum. Coloring all these and endearing him to countless hundreds of people was his gay and infectious personality, and the tenderness of his heart.

On his 65th birthday—and ten years before he died—he wrote that his life’s motto had been the words he saw emblazoned on a large carnival banner at Coney Island one night, “Ain’t it grand to be bughouse?” And then he quickly made the serious point that “there is no insanity so devastating in a man’s life as utter sanity. It will get him quicker than whisky.”
His philosophy was broad and down to earth, and could be demonstrated by a myriad of examples. One day, when I was a reporter for his paper, he asked me if anyone had mentioned a particularly challenging editorial he had published the day before. Reluctantly, I said no. And then he declared, in that breezy and sincere way of his: “It doesn’t matter. Always remember this—you are not entitled to any favorable comment about anything you write. Your responsibility ends when you have published it. Your sole duty is to be absolutely certain that you did your dead, level best when you wrote it.”

In the more than 13 years that have passed since he left us, a great void has existed where he once stood, “thumbing his nose at the future, and throwing kisses at the past.”

Among the rare newspaper geniuses that Kansas has produced was Edgar W. Howe, of the Atchison Globe. He was doubtless the best straight-away reporter that this state ever had, and he built up the prestige of his paper on the power of the personal item. He was also an able business man; in the period around 1912 when purse-proud editors were scarce, Mr. Howe was netting $20,000 a year from his newspaper without a job printing office.

He retired from the paper in 1912, only to enhance his national reputation through the medium of Howe’s Monthly and gain standing as the “Sage of Potato Hill.” He wrote about a dozen books, The Story of a Country Town being a standout. But his fame mainly rests upon the thousands and thousands of short items which he wrote about folks and their foibles. Carl “Snort” Brown, who worked for the Globe for many years, once said that Howe was an unparalleled reporter because he “dug jokes, jests, useful information and cold facts, figures and fiction out of farmers, merchants, bankers, railroad men, preachers, peddlers, gamblers, hack drivers, janitors, doctors, dentists and blooming idiots. Mr. Howe, bless his gizzard, never acted like a journalist.”

Hundreds of Howe’s paragraphs are still going the rounds, and here are some that reflect the universality of them all:

“The Lord never intended that a father should hold a baby, or He would have given him a lap.”

“When you say ‘everybody says so,’ it means that you say so.”

Victor Murdock, the son of a famous sire—Marsh Murdock of the Wichita Eagle—was one of the most gallant figures of the past half century. Tall and of commanding presence, with a shock of bright red hair standing up like an oriflamme, enthusiastic, vocal,
he embodied a fascinating personality. The fighting strain ran strongly in his blood, and he satisfied its urge in many epic struggles as an insurgent congressman battling against the forces of entrenched conservatism.

His political and public career was long and vivid, but he was a true newspaper man all the way. He was an indefatigible worker, who possessed the rare art of combining alliterative words into short sentences. His flair for human interest stories developed as a young reporter was still with him years later when he became editor-in-chief.

He wrote with power—and he had what was probably the most extensive vocabulary among all his contemporaries. Once, disembarking from a streetcar in the middle of a busy Wichita street, he held a small knot of friends spellbound for several minutes—while traffic buzzed by—with his vivid description of a word he had just found in the New York Times. This deponent was in that group and confesses with shame that he has forgotten what that word was—but he can still see Murdock swinging away from the scene, slapping the paper against his leg, head up with the pride of discovery.

He not only accepted life greedily, but he took life by the nape of the neck and shook it, thus gaining more than his share of thrills perhaps. Mentally and spiritually, he bowed to no man in this generation.

Charles F. Scott, of the Iola Register, was described by a contemporary as being “one of the few living Kansans worthy to be called a gentleman.”

He engaged largely in public life, served as a Kansas congressman and ran unsuccessfully for higher office. But his newspaper life was always the ruling passion for this gracious man, who wrote effortlessly with a smooth, pleasing, persuasive style. After his death, a friend wrote:

“His literary style partook of the grace of his character. He wrote in repressed fashion—but every sentence was a block that fit into a pleasing, well-considered whole. A gleaning of the Scott editorials over five decades would make a volume to add to the classical literature of Kansas.”

Here are illustrative lines taken from an address he delivered on Kansas Day, 1892:

“Kansas does what she starts out to do. No weakness. No hesitation. No timorous shivering on the brink. No retreating. No
whining. No cowardice. What she undertakes she does. The road she starts on is the road she travels. She is never discouraged. She never sulks. She never gets rattled. Steadily, buoyantly, with the keenest intelligence, with courage that no disaster can daunt, she is climbing to the shining stars. And the world loves her!”

Charles F. Scott was a rare spirit—in his sanctum, on the streets, in a group of his friends, on the public forum, in the church pulpit where he ably presided on occasion, on the golf course—a man among men, and yet living zestfully in the charming sphere of his orderly mind’s own making.

Henry J. Allen was a bouncy and ebullient sort. No setback stopped him for long. He possessed in high degree that intangible known as color; he was both loved and hated. When he first ran for governor, he carried every county in the state; when he ran for election as senator, an office to which he had been appointed, he was badly beaten—and particularly in his home precincts.

Mr. Allen’s newspaper experiences were varied. He was a first-class reporter, a persuasive editor and a successful publisher. He tried his hand at several Kansas newspaper properties before he paid $100,000 for the Wichita Beacon in 1905—an act that set the state by the ears. But he made that venture pay enormously. He was otherwise gifted. In a vocal age, his was a genuine silver tongue—“the greatest orator Kansas has produced since John J. Ingalls,” many said. No major conclave over many years was complete without his golden voice lifted in eloquent stanzas.

He served as governor and senator, he was boomed for President and he came within an eye-lash of winning the Republican vice-presidential nomination in 1920. He kept ever busy at various endeavors, not neglecting the Allen interests, and maintained a wide personal popularity.

His flashing wit was famous. He and a friend were talking one day about a public figure. Said the friend, “I can’t believe that man is honest.” “Oh, yes,” replied Henry comfortably, “he’s honest all right, but he’s not a fanatic about it.”

At a campaign meeting at Olathe in 1932, the chairman introduced Allen, saying: “Not since Cornwallis’s surrender at Yorktown has any man made such an impression on the U. S. senate as the junior senator from Kansas has achieved.”

When Henry took the floor, he exclaimed: “Some may think our chairman too enthusiastic, but I enjoyed every word of his introduction. So far as I am concerned, he could have gone back before Cornwallis.”
Arthur Capper was not noted as a writer or a speaker, but as a publisher and statesman he was immense. By dint of his strict Quaker honesty and his unfailing diligence, he built up a publishing empire at Topeka that ranked with the greatest in the Mid-West. Through his confidence-inspiring personal traits, as well as the power of his papers, he gained an enormous following all over Kansas—and wielded vast influence with the common folk for many years. As governor, and later during his long tenure as U. S. senator, he exercised a potent hand in public affairs—and never let his constituency down. A soft-spoken, shy, and plain man, he nevertheless held his own with the bull-voiced and assertive paladins who surrounded him.

No man in the newspaper field in Kansas in the past half century was held in greater respect than Charles Moreau Harger, of Abilene, who spent 68 years in editorial offices. He was a shrewd and talented man, achieving a multitude of accomplishments in newspaper making, in literary effort, Republican politics and the public service. He possessed a marked beauty of writing, and his style was terse and concise—for that's the way he thought.

He was the friend and confidante of many public men, including Dwight D. Eisenhower and several other Presidents. A year or two before his death, he was the recipient of the first annual award for journalistic merit by the William Allen White Foundation. In his modest acceptance of that award, he referred to his advanced age and said that life had led him on “into the 90's—a restricted area in which few persons ever enter.” He died at age 92.

Among some of the enduring lines which he wrote were those of the “Kansas Creed”—to which every succeeding generation in Kansas now pays tribute—and beginning with the simple, stately words: “We believe in Kansas, in the glory of her prairies, in the richness of her soil, in the beauty of her skies, in the healthfulness of her climate.”

Over at Parsons was a handsome, jut-jawed man—Clyde M. Reed—who might well have served Kipling for the model of his toast—“ere's to you Fuzzy-Wuzzy, with your 'ayrick 'ead of 'air”—a first-class fighting man. He didn't exactly go out looking for trouble but he found plenty of it round and about—and he never backed off one step from any battle. He had brains and the power of expression—and in many of his editorials he ruthlessly tore down the veils hiding private and public iniquity.

He was variously an ace in the postal service, a railroad tariff expert, governor, and U. S. senator, as well as an editor and pub-
lisher of parts. It was natural that such a man as he would make enemies, and he made some powerful ones. At the same time, however, he was also making friends—and these were bound to him with cables of steel. No more intriguing figure than Clyde Martin Reed embellished the Kansas newspaper family during the past half century.

George W. Marble, of the Fort Scott Tribune-Monitor, was a crusader who discerned and fiercely battled what he considered the evils of his time. He wrote scores of vigorous and slashing editorials, which were always on the liberal side of the fence in content, and held his torch high for the greater uplift of humanity. A Democrat by political faith, he published an independent newspaper; only once was he persuaded to run for office, and that was for the United States senate. When he lost, he eschewed political participation forever.

He was a sound business man whose hobby was cows; he persisted in his efforts for the upgrading of dairy cattle in Kansas to the point where one of the first milk condenseries in this section of the country was established in his home town. The career of this brilliant, fair-minded man who was highly esteemed by his newspaper associates was cut short when he died at age 59.

W. Y. Morgan, gay and bright-eyed Welshman, gained fame as publisher of the Hutchinson News. His forte was zest and charm; he made friends easily and kept them; his hands were always busy in a spate of affairs; his undersized figure threw a long shadow in his day.

He was a writer of parts and a shrewd and astute business man; his paper prospered and was respected. He held several state posts in which he served honorably, but when he essayed to become governor he suffered a painful defeat by Jonathan Davis.

The grace of "Billy" Morgan shone round about and illuminated the court of the titans.

Paul A. Jones was a full-fledged admiral of the Kansas navy—and the rampant red-head from Lyons. He constantly kept the Kansas pot boiling with his provocative editorials and barbed paragraphs. His Lyons News—normally a 4-page daily—was eagerly sought in every newspaper office in the state to see what new form of hypocrisy and sham he had attacked.

His salty observations left no lasting sting, for humor rode on all his words—humor and a lasting love for humanity which was returned tenfold. A frolicsome caballero and a Democrat, he served
as a sort of Daniel in a den of Republicans—but he lambasted the New Deal along with the severest Republican critics. He was a student of the Spanish influence in the Southwest United States—and wrote two fascinating books on the subject. When he died, now almost four years ago, a charm went out of the Kansas newspaper circle that has never been restored.

Harold T. Chase, while not a publisher, achieved a wide following as an editorial writer for the Topeka Daily Capital over many years of stewardship. W. A. White once estimated that if Chase’s editorial writings were compiled, they would make the equivalent of 131 full-sized novels, or 196 books on current history, and economic, political, and social topics.

“His work was consistently honest, intelligent and courageous,” praised White. Mr. Chase’s contemporaries cordially accorded him high professional ranking—and the reputation he fairly won has carried his name into the Kansas Newspaper Hall of Fame.

“Comrade” J. M. Mickey, another warrior who was among the most pungent and powerful writers of his era, served the Leavenworth Times for many years—and lived past his 97th birthday. A relentless fighter, he was a fit editorial functionary for some of the rough times that surged about him—though he could also write with tenderness and compassion.

A contemporary has testified: “A polemic by nature in thought and action, he never approached a question by sap or mine or encirclement. For him the assault on any position which did not meet his approval was by direct attack from the front.”

The procession of our titans grows long in passing. There was Jess C. Denious, of the Dodge City Globe, a mild but immensely substantial man who made a shining success with his newspaper as well as in the field of friendship. He might have won to almost any Kansas elective office, had he so desired, but was content to serve as state senator and lieutenant-governor. . . . And there was Jack Harrison, who for 15 years (from 1914 to his death in 1929) made the Beloit Gazette a forceful voice in Kansas. A friend characterized him after his death as the “best historian, the most classical scholar—and a constructive objector who asked no quarter and knew nothing of the meaning of fear.”

At Coffeyville, the eminently wise and sensible Hugh J. Powell held forth with his Journal whose editorial page got down to the meat of every matter every day, and which prospered under the astute touch of its owner. . . . At Leavenworth, the son and
grandsons of Col. Daniel R. Anthony have carried on the fame and fortune of the Times even unto the fourth generation. . . . Here marches the square-toed and combative Harry L. Woods of the Wellington News; the industrious and always effective Roy F. Bailey of the Salina Journal; the able Gene Howe—chip off the old block—who forged his chief newspaper fame in Texas; the burly, bass-voiced and always lovable Carl “Snort” Brown, of the Atchison Globe; the solemn and plodding J. L. Bristow of Salina who became a U. S. senator; John Redmond, the busy and obliging publisher of the Burlington Republican, whose memory is still so green after his death four years ago that his name has been suggested for the new federal reservoir along the Neosho; John Mack, the Solid Muldoon of the Newton Kansan who might well be called the father of the modern highway system in this state; Will Townsley, of the Great Bend Tribune; Frank Motz, pepper pot of the Hays News; Charles S. Finch, of Lawrence; and J. L. Brady, both of Baldwin and Lawrence; Jackson T. “Doc” Moore, of the Pittsburg papers; Herb and Wilfrid Cavaness, Chanute; R. C. “Dick” Howard, of Arkansas City; W. G. Anderson, of the Winfield Courier.

Among those who are still adding hugely to the laurels of the profession are Fred W. Brinkerhoff, the old master of the spoken and printed word who exerts powerful influence on public opinion through the Pittsburg Headlight and Sun, and whose place in the king row of the titans is already firmly established; John P. “Jack” Harris and Dolph Simons, of the Hutchinson News and other Harris papers and of the Lawrence Journal-World respectively. Both of these last are exceptionally gifted, inasmuch as they possess business genius of a high order, and also can write like angels. Then there are such sparkling scions of famous fathers as Clyde M. Reed, Jr., at Parsons; Angelo C. Scott at Iola; Watson Marble at Fort Scott; J. C. Denious, Jr., at Dodge City, as well as Henry Jameson who is performing with distinction at Abilene.

The steadily moving titans embody among their number a group of those who, with thorough understanding and regard of the newspaper function, have also exercised the Midas touch. Among these may be mentioned Frank P. MacLennan of the Topeka State Journal, Oscar S. Stauffer, who heads an imposing assembly of newspaper properties and who has scored one of the signal successes of his generation; Fay N. Seaton, of Manhattan, who founded the Seaton newspaper dynasty; W. C. Simons, of Lawrence; Marcellus M. Murdock, of the Wichita Eagle; and the Levands—Max and Louis and John, of the Wichita Beacon.
No review would be complete without inclusion of Walt Mason, fat poet of the Emporia Gazette, who was also an editorial writer of vigor and skill, who read the dictionary through on occasion to enrich his already massive vocabulary, and who lived by the motto hung over his desk, “Cheer Up; there ain’t no other hell”; of Laura M. French, who ripped to shreds the copy of shrinking cub reporters and eventually made of them fitting graduates of the William Allen White “school of journalism”; or of Brock Pemberton, who had worlds of newspaper talent but left a lasting name in the field of drama.


Wichita has been distinguished by such worthies as Dave Leahy, Farmer Doolittle, J. Burt Doze, Charles Driscoll, Elmer T. Peterson, Sid Coleman, Bliss Isely, Hank Givens, Paul I. Wellman, Josh Wilson, Lester F. Kimmel, Dick Long.

Then, there was that trio—the salty Fred Trigg, the affable Lacy Haynes and the industrious Alvin McCoy, a Pulitzer prize winner—all of the Kansas City Star, which has been a staunch friend to the entire Kansas newspaper family.

Women have also played a most helpful role in attainment of the high standards that the Kansas press has gained over past years. This record would be remiss without mentioning, at least, a few of the many whose contributions have been of marked value.

One thinks of the sprightly Nellie Webb, of the Atchison Globe; of Marion Ellet, the talented sweet-singer of Concordia, whose spiritual-like description of Kansas wheat fields “a-moverin’, a-moverin’, a-moverin’” under the wind’s light feet, as well as many other of her charming and sentimental word pictures have thrilled her readers; Anne Searcy, of Leavenworth; Anna Carlson, of Lindsborg; Mrs. Cora G. Lewis, of Kinsley; Mrs. Zula Bennington Greene, Topeka, the “Peggy of the Flint Hills”; Bertha Shore, Augusta, the blithe and uninhibited spirit of the Walnut Valley; Jessie P. Stratford, of El Dorado; Mrs. Mamie Boyd, of Mankato and Phillipsburg, ageless and tireless worker in the vineyard—and scores of others.
Thus far in our accounting of the sterling figures who made a glory and an epic of the Kansas press in a fabulous 50 years, we have been mostly concerned with those who were affiliated with daily publications. But the weeklies, too, had their stars—men of devotion, of energy and of perception—and the array of them swirls as one of the brightest galaxies in the Kansas newspaper firmament.

At least a dozen of these have won to lasting distinction by inclusion in the Kansas Newspaper Hall of Fame, which was started 26 years ago. Their designation in that select company eloquently attests to the respect in which they were held in their lifetimes and afterwards, as well as to the enduring marks they left upon their time.

We think first of one of them who is still, most fortunately, with us and still in the newspaper harness—Will T. Beck, the grand gentleman of the Holton Recorder, who was the second recipient of the William Allen White Foundation award for journalistic merit.

Closely following comes Gomer T. Davies, the vocal and brilliant Welshman who caused his beloved Concordia Kansan to move like an army with banners. Gomer, who lived well into his 90’s, had lost half of one leg in a mining accident in Wales in his youth, and ever thereafter wore an artificial peg. He was the object of much affectionate spoofing by his fellow scribes, who always sent the same paragraph on its rounds of the papers about February of each year to the effect that an early spring was in prospect because the sap was beginning to run in Gomer’s wooden leg.

Then, there was Tom E. Thompson, the Polk Daniels of the Howard Courant—and his Sophie and Pip Daniels, who made merry with their neighbors in every issue of their sparkling paper; and

E. E. Kelly, long of Toronto, later of Garden City, a schoolmaster turned editor, whose wit scintillated like a rapier in play;

Leslie E. Wallace, the modest publisher of Larned’s Tiller and Toiler, who possessed in superlative degree the true touch of the born newspaper man;

O. W. Little, of Alma, whose Enterprise blasted with blizzard-like fury when any of his newspaper friends referred to a blizzard as a blizzard, who was the Kansas Press association’s first secretary, and who was beloved by all;

W. E. Blackburn, a serious and determined type whose “October in Kansas” still ranks with the best of any Kansas prose;
W. C. Austin, courtly pilot of the *Chase County Leader*, who afterwards served long and faithfully as state printer;

J. M. Satterthwaite, the saintly "Neighbor Joe" of the Douglass *Tribune*—editor, state legislator, and churchman, who published papers in El Dorado and Douglass for 70 years and was near 95 when he died;

A. Q. Miller, the keen and enterprising Kansan who built his Belleville *Telescope* into one of the finest weeklies to be found anywhere on the continent;

Frank Boyd, staunch and steadfast in his ways, whose papers at Mankato and Phillipsburg gave him state-wide standing;

B. J. Sheridan and W. D. "Billy" Greason, rivals whose papers at Paola were models of weekly publication;

Seth Wells, the red necktie man from Erie, whose hustle and diligence was a parable in its time;

Frank Henry Roberts, of the Oskaloosa *Independent*, who had the oldest paper owned by one family in Kansas, who also lived into the tenth decade of his life, who testified that he always had fun, and that he "just stood still while the years rolled by."

Asa F. Converse, soft-spoken and admired editor of the Wellsville *Globe*; W. C. Markham, the scholarly helmsman of the Baldwin *Ledger*; H. J. Cornwell, the solid man who owned and operated the St. John *News* for 44 years; the friendly Lew Valentine of Clay Center; George C. Adriance, of Sabetha; Ed Eaton, of the Gardner *Gazette*, much cherished all his days; Homer Hoch, of Marion, congressman and justice of the supreme court who wrote a Lincoln classic; Col. Charles H. Browne, of Horton; Ben Mickel, of the *Soldier Clipper*; Frank P. Frost, of the Eskridge *Independent*; J. E. Junkin, of the Sterling *Bulletin*; W. W. Graves, of the St. Paul *Journal*; Ewing Herbert, of the *Brown County World* at Hiawatha; Clark Conkling, of Lyons; Austin V. Butcher, of the Altoona *Tribune*, who rollicked through life with his pals, "Mace Liverwurst," and "Kate Bender," the nudist queen; H. E. Brighton, of the Longton *News*; W. F. Hill of the Westmoreland *Recorder*; George Harmon, of Valley Falls; Drew McLaughlin, of Paola; Earl Fickertt, of Peabody; W. E. Payton, of Colony—

One might go on and on. Perhaps your chronicler may have overlooked some who justly deserve a place in this accounting—yet whether they are specifically named or not, the records of them all, great and small, have been woven inextricably into the fabric that is Kansas.
And so this “phantom caravan” has flowed along before us today—a wondrous cavalcade of knightly spirits who left an indelible imprint upon the state which they cherished. Their return from out the mists and shadows—if only for a fleeting instant—assuredly brings back to us, in some degree, a perception of the discouragements and delights, the failures and the fortune, the trials and the triumphs that fell to their lot.

These men and these women were the recorders and the interpreters of the swiftly-changing and kaleidoscopic scene in their span. They not only set down, in buoyant, yet meticulous, fashion the narrative of the history in the making about them—but they also helped to make that history.

Their state was moving toward the stars—and they moved with it—always in the van and even out ahead on occasion. They were dreamers and prophets and seers and missionaries and crusaders, but always doers—and while their heads may have been above the rose-tinted clouds at times, their feet were ever planted upon the solidity of Old Mother Earth.

These were they who, by the labor of their hands and the valor of their hearts, brought to pass in Kansas during the first half of the 20th century what well may be called a Golden Era of Journalism.

The first five decades of this century have constituted a prodigious period—the crucible of cataclysmic events and vast overturns in the mode and manner of the world. It has presented challenges to daunt the wisest and the bravest—but these men and women of the Kansas newspapers have met them all with such valiance and such sagacity that today the good name of their product is glowing at its highest point in public estimation.

For their deeds and their achievements we can freely offer the highest praise. For the lasting nature of what they have wrought, we can entertain the highest hope. Already the institutions they founded and the standards they set are undergoing subtle transformation. Already—with the second half of the 20th century winging on its way—newspapers are responding with altered format, content and methods—though unchanged in their basic character of trustworthiness—to the thrust of modern forces about them.

The sons of many eminent editorial sires have taken over the reins—bright, alert, confident young men of the modern persuasion—and others like them are entering the field. These are now
engaged in pushing the service of their newspapers into countless virgin areas. They hold within themselves, and by the inestimable aid of newly-devised facilities, the power to generate from their mediums such all-embracing usefulness as their fathers never conceived.

Thus, the Golden Era of the immediate past will make way for another golden age in Kansas newspaper circles—and, after that, still others. But we who stand upon the tongue of time dividing these periods, may look back with affectionate gratitude upon these titans of bygone days who enhanced journalistic endeavor here by their mighty works—and accord to them a never-ending tranquility in the "summer isles of Eden lying in dark-purple spheres of sea.”

Following the president’s address, another group of folk songs was presented by Professor and Mrs. Koch.

Ray H. Mattison, historian, Region Two, National Park Service, then addressed the meeting.

THE CRITERIA BY WHICH THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE EVALUATES HISTORIC SITES

RAY H. MATTISON

DURING the past quarter of a century the interest in history of our country has been greater than ever before. This new consciousness of the nation’s past has been reflected in many ways. For example, the new historical magazine The American Heritage with which you are all familiar has proved very popular. Visitation to the nation’s historic shrines is exceeding all previous records. The American Association for State and Local History has stimulated great interest in history on both the state and local levels. Specialized groups, such as the various Civil War roundtables, have sprung up in many of the cities throughout the country. Various corrals of Westerners, which comprise people interested in Western history, have likewise been organized in many American cities and even in some foreign countries. Most of these have come into existence since World War II.

The nation has also shown an increased interest in preserving its historic sites and buildings. These are an important body of source materials for reconstructing, understanding, and appreciating our country’s past. A noted observer once appropriately wrote: "Poor is the country that boasts no heroes . . . but beggar is that people, who having them, forget.” We recognize more and
more that historic sites and buildings are a national asset. They recall to us the most cherished of our national traditions such as pioneer courage, as are typified by such leaders as Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln.

The first of our national historical areas were established in the 1890's. These included a number of Civil War battlefields, such as Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park, Shiloh National Military Park, Gettysburg and Vicksburg National Military Parks. Other national military parks, battlefield sites, national parks, memorials, national monuments, and cemeteries which totaled in all some 40 areas, were subsequently authorized and placed under the War Department jurisdiction. These were transferred to the National Park Service in 1933.

In 1906 congress authorized the President, through the antiquities act, to establish by proclamation national monuments on lands owned or controlled by the federal government, provided the areas in question possessed historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, or other objects of scientific interest. Among the places saved under this act were the Tumacacori Mission, in southern Arizona, Inscription Rock and Gran Quivira in New Mexico, Scotts Bluff in Nebraska, and Castillo de San Marcos in Florida.

Other areas were established by congressional action. Among the better known of these were Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park, Kings Mountain National Military Park, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields National Military Park, and Colonial National Military Parks. At the present time, the Park Service has 82 federally-owned historical areas under its jurisdiction.

Prior to 1935 the only way a historical area could become a part of the National Park System was (1) by Presidential proclamation, in case the historic site or building was on federal lands, and (2) by a special act of congress.

In 1935 congress, by the national historic sites act, set up new machinery by which the federal government could take the initiative in selecting historic sites and buildings and objects of national significance for preservation by the federal government. It authorized the Secretary of Interior, through the National Park Service, to plan and execute a program for the survey, acquisition, development and operation of historic and archeological sites of exceptional value for commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

Congress in the following year established a code of procedure to carry out the provisions of this act. This code directed the Na-
tional Park Service to study and investigate historic and prehistoric sites and buildings throughout the United States, and to list, describe, tabulate and evaluate such sites for the purpose of developing a long-range plan for their acquisition, preservation and use. The National Park Service during the late 1930’s began such a study, known as the National Historic Sites and Buildings Survey. Before the survey was completed, World War II brought it temporarily to an end. In 1936 also, the Secretary of Interior established an advisory board on national parks, historic sites, buildings, and monuments comprising 11 persons, including nationally recognized authorities in the field of history, archeology, architecture, etc., to advise the National Park Service in the conduct of the historic sites survey and other National Park Service matters. This board meets about three times a year in key cities of the United States.

In classifying historic sites, the advisory board has grouped the history of the United States into 16 different themes, listed below:

I. Spanish Exploration and Settlement.
II. French Exploration and Settlement.
III. Dutch and Swedish Colonial Settlements.
IV. English Colonization to 1700.
V. Development of the English Colonies, 1700-1775.
VI. The War for American Independence.
VII. Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830.
VIII. The Advance of the Frontier to 1830.
IX. Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1865.
X. The War Between the States, 1861-1865.
XI. Westward Expansion and the Extension of National Boundaries, 1830-1898.
XII. Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture to Within Fifty Years.
XIII. Travel and Communication.
XIV. Development and Conservation of National Resources to Within Fifty Years.
XV. The Arts and Sciences to Within Fifty Years.
XVI. The United States as a World Power, 1898—.

Most of the historic sites in Kansas would probably fall in Theme XI. This would likewise be true of most of the historic sites in Nebraska, Colorado and the Dakotas.

To determine if a historical or an archeological area should become a part of the National Park System, the Service has set up criteria for selecting sites.
The determining factor in the preservation of a historic area by the national government is that it must possess certain matchless and unique qualities which entitle it to a position of first rank among historic sites. The quality of outstanding national significance or uniqueness exists:

(1) In such sites as are naturally the points or bases from which the broad aspects of prehistoric and historic American life can best be presented, and from which the student of the history of the United States can sketch the large patterns of the American story. An example of an area of this type is Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis. As you know, St. Louis was a focal point in the Westward movement. It was the point from which many of the exploring expeditions, such as Lewis and Clark, Zebulon Pike, the Astorians, and Stephen H. Long, set out. It was the center of the fur trade for the trans-Mississippi West. The city also played an important role in the overland migration over the Santa Fe and Oregon trails and the later military operations on the Missouri river.

(2) An area is considered to have outstanding significance and uniqueness if it is associated with the life of some great American and which may not necessarily have any outstanding quality other than that of association. An example of an area of this type is the birthplace of George Washington Carver, famous Negro scientist, at Diamond, Mo.

(3) A site also is considered to possess outstanding significance if it is associated with some sudden or dramatic incident in American history, which is unique and symbolic of some great idea or ideal for the American people. The Perry Victory and International Peace Memorial, in Ohio, which commemorates Perry's naval victory during the War of 1812 and a century of peace between the United States and England is an area in this category.

One might wonder why Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, and Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, are not national areas. I am sure that both would qualify. However, both these national shrines are being adequately preserved and interpreted by other agencies than the national government. Whenever a historic site or building is being satisfactorily preserved by a state or local, or quasi-public agency, the National Park Service gives every encouragement possible and in some instances provides technical assistance to those organizations to continue their good work.
Unfortunately all sections of the country have not contributed equally to the history of our nation. As a result, some states have a number of national historical areas; others have none. Virginia, for example, has eight national historical areas.

The National Park Service also endeavors to maintain a logical balance between the various historical themes so that a well-rounded pageant of America may be presented and undue emphasis not be placed on one particular epoch in American history. Some claim the Service has too many Civil War battlefields. There are 24 of these in the Park Service. This is largely the result of the fact that many of these areas were established many years ago and they have since been transferred to the National Park System. Some themes, such as "French Exploration and Settlement" are not adequately represented. Others are not represented whatever.

Integrity of a site or building is likewise an important factor in designating a national area. If a historic building has undergone considerable architectural changes or has been moved from its original setting, it will not be given as great a consideration as one which has undergone few alterations or is in its original location.

However, consideration in the selection of sites for national designation must be given to practical as well as theoretical grounds. Unfortunately many historic sites and buildings are located in the heart of big cities. For example, it would be impossible to give the atmosphere of an early 19th century trading post in the heart of modern Kansas City. Abstract themes such as our cultural advancement are impossible to interpret in terms of historic sites. These are only a few of the more practical aspects in selecting a national area.

In the MISSION 66 program, the National Park Service is preparing a comprehensive National Park System Plan which will point out areas needed to round out the System, and also to identify areas now in the Service which might be appropriately administered by other agencies. To implement this program in the field of history, Congress has voted funds to renew the National Historic Sites and Buildings Survey which the Park Service began in the late 1930's and was brought to an end during World War II. We believe that four years will be required to complete this work. Under this program, it will be the job of the Region Two Office, National Park Service, to inventory and evaluate the principal historic sites in ten states: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri. The sur-
vey of the Old Santa Fe trail in Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado, is a project of first priority.

I might add that in the past several years many of us in the National Park Service have had occasion to visit a number of the historic sites which are being administered by the Kansas State Historical Society. The Society is to be congratulated for the excellent work it is doing in preserving the areas which it administers and getting the maximum benefits for the funds it expends in this direction.

Following Mr. Mattison's address the report of the committee on nominations for directors was then called for and was read by Will T. Beck:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS FOR DIRECTORS

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, 1960:

Bailey, Roy F., Salina.
Baughman, Robert W., Liberal.
Beezley, George F., Girard.
Beougher, Edward M., Grinnell.
Bowlus, Thomas H., Iola.
Brinkerhoff, Fred W., Pittsburg.
Brodrick, Lynn R., Marysville.
Cron, F. H., El Dorado.
Docking, George, Lawrence.
Ebright, Homer K., Baldwin.
Farrell, F. D., Manhattan.
Hall, Fred, Topeka.
Hamilton, R. L., Beloit.
Harvey, Mrs. A. M., Topeka.
Haucke, Frank, Council Grove.
Hodges, Frank, Olathe.
Lingenfelser, Angelus, Atchison.

McArthur, Mrs. Vernon E., Hutchinson.
McCain, James A., Manhattan.
McFarland, Helen M., Topeka.
McGrew, Mrs. Wm. E., Kansas City.
Malone, James, Gem.
Mechem, Kirk, Lindsborg.
Mueller, Harrie S., Wichita.
Murphy, Franklin D., Lawrence.
Rogler, Wayne, Matfield Green.
Ruppenthal, J. C., Russell.
Simons, Dolph, Lawrence.
Slagg, Mrs. C. M., Manhattan.
Templar, George, Arkansas City.
Townsley, Will, Great Bend.
Woodring, Harry H., Topeka.

Respectfully submitted,

WILL T. BECK, Chairman,
CHARLES M. CORRELL,
JOHN S. DAWSON,
FRANK HAUCKE,
T. M. LILLARD.

Will T. Beck moved that the report be adopted. Motion was seconded by Wilford Riegle and the report was accepted. Members
of the board for the term ending in October, 1960, were declared elected.

Reports of local societies were called for and given as follows: Lucile Larsen for the Shawnee Mission Indian Historical Society; Mrs. Clyde E. Glandon for the Wyandotte County Historical Society; and Mrs. C. M. Slagg for the Riley County Historical Society.

There being no further business, the annual meeting of the Society adjourned. Many of the members and guests then attended an "open house" at the Memorial building where refreshments were served.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The afternoon meeting of the board of directors was called to order by President Clymer. He called for a rereading of the report of the nominating committee for officers of the Society. This was read by Will T. Beck who moved that it be accepted. Lloyd Chambers seconded the motion and the board voted to adopt the report. The following were elected:

For a one-year term: Alan W. Farley, Kansas City, president; Richard M. Long, Wichita, first vice-president; and E. R. Sloan, Topeka, second vice-president.

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

After the introduction of new officers, the meeting adjourned.

DIRECTORS OF THE KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
AS OF OCTOBER, 1957

Directors for the Year Ending October, 1958

Barr, Frank. Wichita.
Berryman, Jerome C., Ashland.
Brigham, Mrs. Lalla M., Pratt.
Brock, R. F., Goodland.
Charlson, Sum C., Manhattan.
Correll, Charles M., Manhattan.
Davis, W. W., Lawrence.
Denious, Jess C., Jr., Dodge City.
Godsey, Mrs. Flora R., Emporia.
Hall, Standish, Wichita.
Hegler, Ben F., Wichita.
Jones, Horace, Lyons.
Kampshroeder, Mrs. Jean Norris, Garden City.
Kaul, Robert H., Wamego.
Lillard, T. M., Topeka.
Lindquist, Emory K., Wichita.

Maranville, Lea, Ness City.
Means, Hugh, Lawrence.
Owen, Arthur K., Topeka.
Owen, Mrs. E. M., Lawrence.
Payne, Mrs. L. F., Manhattan.
Richards, Walter M., Emporia.
Riegel, Wilford, Emporia.
Robbins, Richard W., Pratt.
Rupp, Mrs. Jane C., Lincolnville.
Scott, Angelo, Iola.
Sloan, E. R., Topeka.
Smelser, Mary M., Lawrence.
Stewart, Mrs. James G., 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, 1959

Aitchison, R. T., Wichita.
Anderson, George L., Lawrence.
Anthony, D. R., Leavenworth.
Baughner, Charles A., Ellis.
Beck, Will T., Holton.
Chambers, Lloyd, Clearwater.
Chandler, C. J., Wichita.
Clymer, Rolla, El Dorado.
Cochran, Elizabeth, Pittsburgh.
Cotton, Corlett J., Lawrence.
Dawson, John S., Topeka.
Eckdall, Frank F., Emporia.
Euwer, Elmer E., Goodland.
Farey, Alan W., Kansas City.
Knapp, Dallas W., Coffeyville.
Liddleton, W. F., Wichita.
Lose, Harry F., Topeka.
Malin, James C., Lawrence.
Mayhew, Mrs. Patricia Solander, Topeka.
Menninger, Karl, Topeka.
Miller, Karl, Dodge City.
Moore, Russell, Wichita.
Mott, Frank, Hays.
Rankin, Charles C., Lawrence.
Raynesford, H. C., Ellis.
Reed, Clyde M., Jr., Parsons.
Rodkey, Clyde K., Manhattan.
Shaw, Joseph C., Topeka.
Somers, John G., Newton.
Stewart, Donald, Independence.
Thomas, E. A., Topeka.
von der Heiden, Mrs. W. H., Newton.
Walker, Mrs. Ida M., Norton.

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Beezley, George F., Girard.
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Farrell, F. D., Manhattan.
Hall, Fred, Topeka.
Hamilton, R. L., Beloit.
Harvey, Mrs. A. M., Topeka.
Hauke, Frank, Council Grove.
Hodges, Frank, Olathe.
Lingenfelter, Angelus, Atchison.
McArthur, Mrs. Vernon E., Hutchinson.
McCain, James A., Manhattan.
McFarland, Helen M., Topeka.
McGrew, Mrs. Wm. E., Kansas City.
Malone, James, Gem.
Mechem, Kirke, Lindburg.
Mueller, Harrie S., Wichita.
Murphy, Franklin D., Lawrence.
Rogier, Wayne, Matfield Green.
Ruppenthal, J. C., Russell.
Simons, Dolf, Lawrence.
Slagg, Mrs. C. M., Manhattan.
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Woodring, Harry H., Topeka.