

Kansas historical quarterly

Section 192, Pages 5731 - 5760

The quarterly journal of the Kansas Historical Society from 1931-1977, the Kansas Historical Quarterly succeeded the Kansas Historical Collections, 1875-1928, (also available as unit 221606) and preceded Kansas History: A Journal of the Central Plains, 1978 - present.

Creator: Kansas State Historical Society

Date: 1931-1977

Callnumber: SP 906 K13q

KSHS Identifier: DaRT ID: 221562

Item Identifier: 221562

www.kansasmemory.org/item/221562

KANSAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Person, Marcellus (1855 Em. Aid party), 239	Pillsbury, Josiah H. (1854 Em. Aid party) Pilsbury, Leonard Hobart (1855 Em. Aid party) Pinet, Paul, donor Pingrey, Mrs. C. O., Neodesha. Pioneer life, notes on. Pilst, S. H., of Hodgeman county. Place names, note on origin of some. Platt, Edward L. Platt, Emery M. Platt, Enery M. Platt, George L. Platt, Henry Augustus Platt, Henry Dutton, of Nebraska. Platt, Henry Gustan Santa College by K. S. A. C., —letters of	Powers, Moody B. (1854 Em. Aid party)
	College —ordained by Congregational church —transferred to Oklahoma Platt, Jirieh Platt, Julia Sarah Platt, Martha, married Amos Cottrell. Platt, Martha, married Amos Cottrell. Platt, Martha, married Amos Cottrell. Platt, Marty Platt, Sarah (Dutton) Platt-Cottrell-Smith Reunion Held at Wabaunsee, booklet published by Kirwin Kansan Print. Platter river. 20-23, 27 Platts, Aaron E. (1855 Em. Aid party) Playfair, Tom, novel. 196 "Playfair's Creator at Tom Playfair's School," article by William B. Faherty S. J. 199 Ploesti oil field, Colonel Johnson leads ai attack on Plows Plumb, Sen. P. B. Pollock, Thomas, marshal, Denver City, Pomeroy, Mrs. H. P., Phillipsburg. Pomeroy, Moses (1854 Em. Aid party), financial agent Emigrant Aid Co. 126, 128-131, 138 252, 254, 259, 263, 275 —papers of, acquired by Historical Society —portrait —settlers dissatisfied with relief adminis tered by Pony Express station, Hollenberg ranch Porter, Elijah (1855 Em. Aid party) Pony Express station, Hollenberg ranch Porter, Rev. N., Farmington, Conn., 273 Potomac, Army of, mentioned Pottawatomic county, Fourth Emigrant Aid Company party settled in, 1854 Pottawatomic creek 266 Potter, Eza A. (1855 Em. Aid party) Potter, George A. (1855 Em. Aid party) Potter, G. W., Atchison Powers, Abba E. (1854 Em. Aid party) Powers, Mrs. Abigail H. (1854 Em. Aid party) Powers, Mrs. Abigail H. (1854 Em. Aid party) Powers, Mrs. Abigail H. (1854 Em. Aid party) Powers, Almira N. (1854 Em. Aid party)	Party Preston, John A. (1854 Em. Aid party) 144 Preston, Marcellus (1855 Em. Aid party) 239 Preston, Monroe (1855 Em. Aid party) 239 Preston, Col. William S.

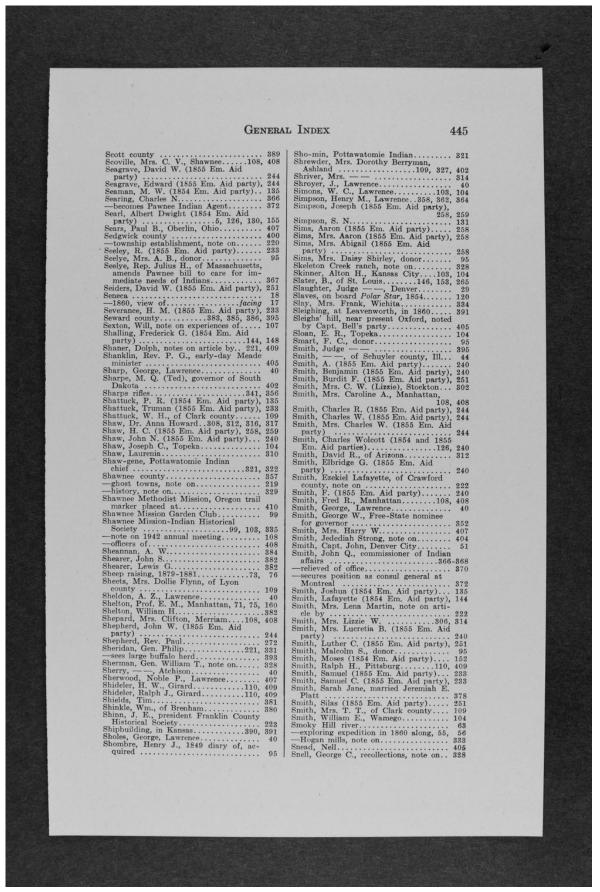


GENERAL Ramsey, Fred, Solomon	Richardson, Mrs. B. S. (1855 Em. party) Richardson, Elisha Richardson, G. P. (1855 Em. Aid pa Richardson, Mrs. Harriet (Blake). Ricker, John G. (1855 Em. Aid part) Ricker, Noah (1855 Em. Aid party) Ricker, William (1855 Em. Aid party Ricker, William (1855 Em. Aid part Riddle, Dr. Julia, of Wisconsin Ridfier, Daniel (1855 Em. Aid part Ridfier, Mrs. Daniel (1855 Em. Aid	251 14 trty), 240 14 ty) 244 258 ty) 135 ty) 258 312 i
Rathburn, ——, dam of, on Neosho river	party) Riegle, Wilford, Emporia Riley county, Jeremiah Platt superir tendent of schools of. Riley County Historical Society. —annual meeting, 1942, note on. ——1943, note on. —maintains log cabin museum. Ringrose, Mrs. Mary E. Rising, George (1855 Em. Aid part Rister, Dr. Carl Coke, note on his raphy of David L. Payne. Risting, John 271, 278, —arrested for killing Leonard Arms. and acquittal of. —expelled from First Congregations Church, Topeka—on Congregational college board. Rotherts, Edwin (1854 Em. Aid part Roberts, Edwin (1854 Em. Aid part Roberts, Frank, Lawrence Roberts, John (1854 Em. Aid part Roberts, John A., of Lyon county. Roberts, John A., of Lyon county. Roberts, Roy A. Robertson, Joseph L. (1855 Em. A party) Robinson, Lt.— Robinson, Charles (1854 Em Aid. p —agent Emigrant Aid Company. —128, 130, 147, 151 —conductor First Spring party, 18 —portrait —receives fur coat from Amos A. Lawrence Robinson, H. J. (1855 Em. Aid pa Robinson, M. L. Robinson, H. J. (1855 Em. Aid pa Robotinson, H. J. (1855 Em. Aid pa Robotinson, H. J. (1855 Em. Aid pa Robotinson, H. J. (1855 Em. Aid pa Roberts, Ruth, donor Roboson, John W., of Dickinson co Robson, John W., of Dickinson co Robson, Ruth, donor Roby, George N. (1854 Em Aid. p Rochester (Kan.), preaching at Rock Island quartz mill, Gregory gings Rock Island railroad Rocky Mountain News, Denver Rogers, George W. (1855 Em. Aid party) Rogers, Mrs. Orrin (1855 Em. Aid party) Rogers, Mill, note on letters by Rogers, Henry H. Rogers, Orrin (1855 Em. Aid party) Rogers, Mrs. E. E. Elmo Rock Robert Roberts Rober	



Root, George A., donor	444 GENERAL	INDEX
	Colorado	on history of. 18. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, microfilm file, 1845-1854, acquired by Historical Society







Snider, A. J., of Platte county, Mo	Steamboats, Reindeer, on Mississippi river 241, 268 —Sam Cloon, on Missouri river 146, 246 —Sonora, on Missouri river 235 —Wyandott City, built at Wyandotte 390 Stearns, Charles (1854 Em. Aid party), 144, 148 Steele, George, gambler 50, 51 Steele, Rev. John A. 295 Stephens, Aron D. 278 Stephens, Mrs. C. A. (1855 Em. Aid	
Solander, Mrs. T. T., Osawatomie. 104 Soley, A. C., Lawrence. 40 Soley, William L. G. (1854 Em. Aid party). 152 Somers, John G., Newton. 134, 150, 151 Soule, William L. G. (1854 Em. Aid party). 262 "Sounde, William L. G. (1854 Em. Aid party). 202 "Sound on the Goose," note on. 219 South Park mining district. 32 Southwest, Guide to Lije and Literature of the, by J. Frank Dobie, note on. 112 Southwestern Kansas Development Co., founds Lectl. 389 Southwestern Kansas Development Co., founds Lectl. 389 Southwestern Kansas Development Co., founds Lectl. 389 Southwestern Land and Town Co., Emporia, laid out Fargo Springs. 385 Soybean production, note on. 219 Spaniards, contribute names to geography of Middlewest. 405 Spencer, A. Alawrence. 40 Spencer, F. A., Lawrence. 40 Spencer, F. A., Lawrence. 40 Spotitle, Mathias, note o	Stephens, George (1855 Em. Aid party), 264 Stephens, Kate, note on	
Stanley, W. E., Wichita	Stranger creek, first bridge, note on. 220	

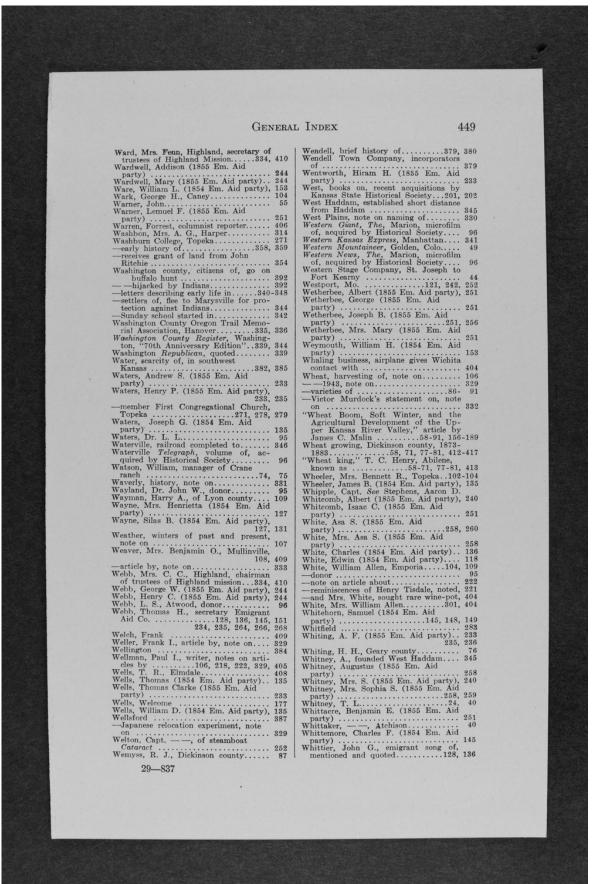


Sunday schools, organization of, in southwest Kansas	Titus, John (1854 Em. Aid party) Titus, Nathaniel G. (1854 Em. Aid party) 14 Titus, Mrs. Nathaniel G. (1854 Em. A party) Titus, Susan (1854 Em. Aid party) Titus, Susan (1854 Em. Aid party) Todd, Rev. John, Tabor, Iowa. Tolles, Francis O. (1864 Em. Aid party) Toman, Charles F., Jr. (1855 Em. A party) Tombave, W. H., Chicago, Ill. Tomson, James G., Wakarusa Topeka	240 240 265 .), 240 265 .), 240 104 240 240 402 402 402 104 390 441 149 240 301 301 303 301 303 301 44, 148 262 221 218 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 145 385



448 GENERAL	, Index	
Topeka, First Presbyterian church	Vaill, William K. (1855 Em. Aid party)	

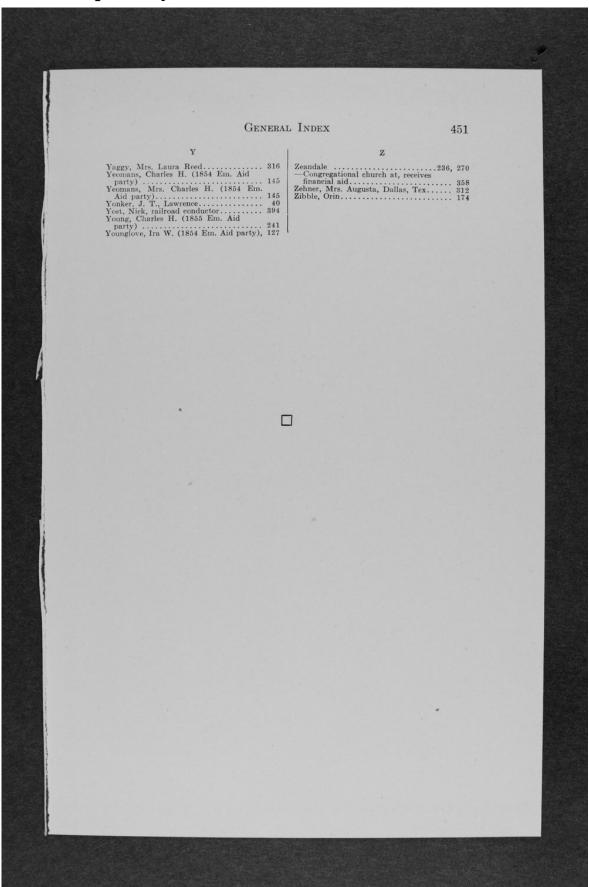




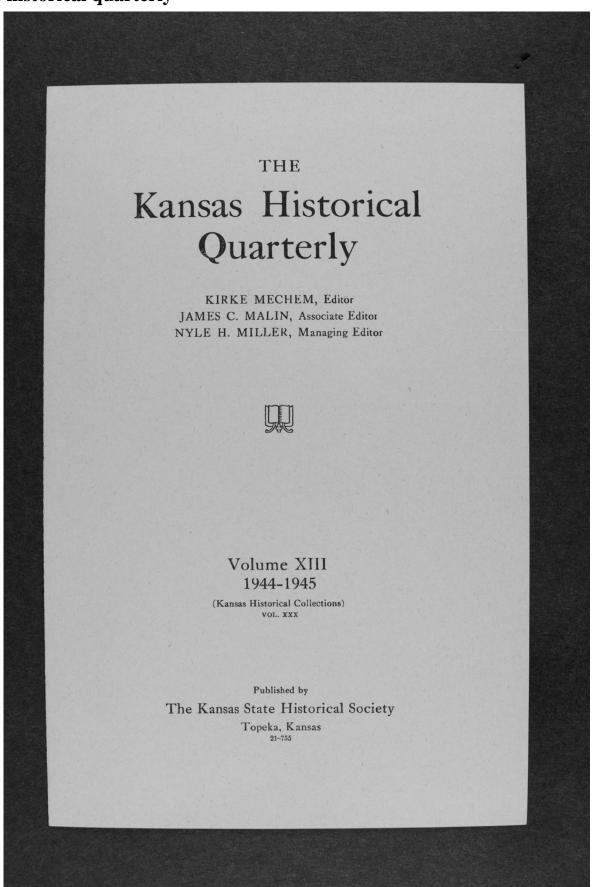


450	General	, Index	
Whittier Who's Vicini note of Wichita —airpla —Catho —early —early—early—early —early—early —flour i —histor —and Eag —oldest restor —opera —real es —school —1869, —1948, tion of Wichita Wichita Wichita Wichita Wichita versar Wickes, party Wilbur, Wilbur, Wilbur, Wilbur, Wilbur, Wilbur, Wilbur, Wilbur, Wilcox, party Willand party Willand Willian party Willian	I, Julius T., author of History of Kansas State College of Agriculture Applied Science	Williamson, J. W	7

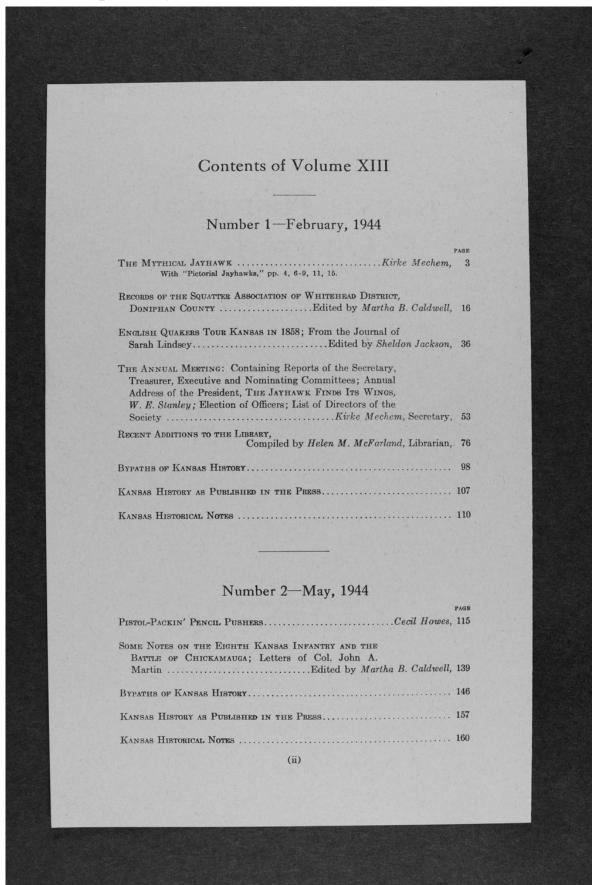








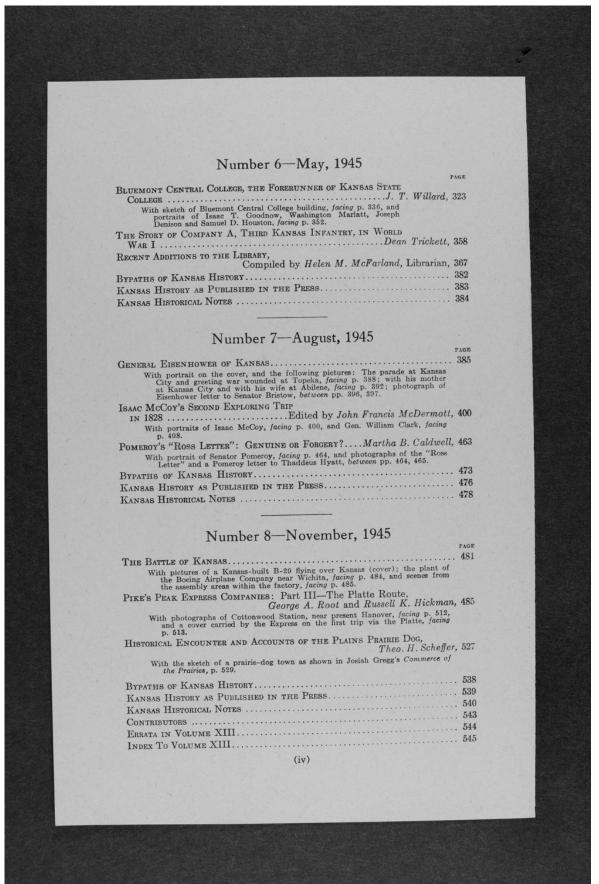




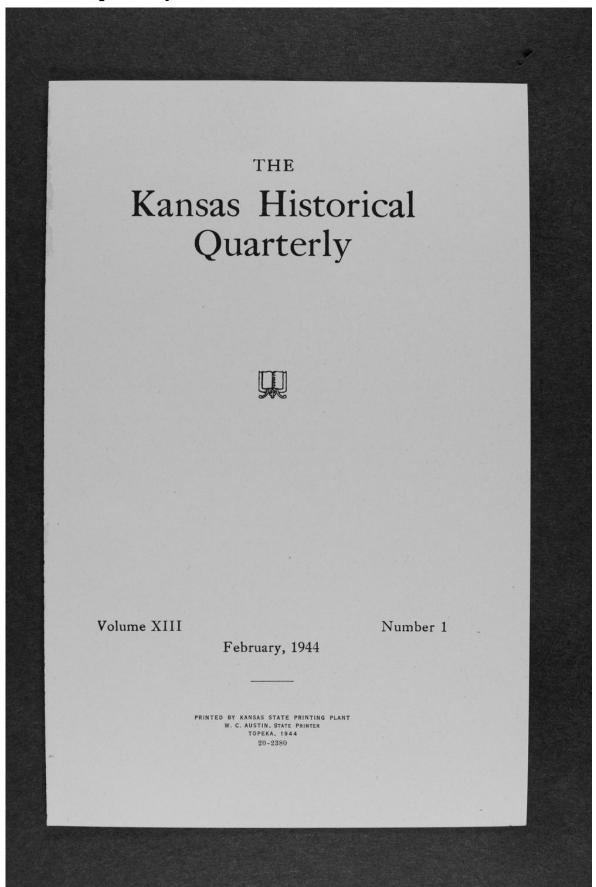


Number 3—August, 1944	
PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS COMPANIES: Part I—Solomon and Republican	PAGE
Route	
A TRIP TO THE END OF THE UNION PACIFIC IN 1868 With Gardner photographs of 1867 showing "Kansas Avenue, Topeka" and "St. Mary's Mission," opposite p. 196; "Lincoln Avenue, Warnego" and "Hays City," opposite p. 198, and "North Side of Main Street, Ellsworth" and "South Side of Main Street, Ellsworth," opposite p. 200.	. 196
Bypaths of Kansas History	. 204
Kansas History as Published in the Press	
· Kansas Historical Notes	. 206
	The second second
Number 4—November, 1944	
Pike's Peak Express Companies: Part II—Solomon and Republican Route—Concluded	, 211
Neodesha in 1873; From a Letter of William Hill, Pioneer Banker	. 243
Bypaths of Kansas History	. 250
KANSAS HISTORY AS PUBLISHED IN THE PRESS	. 251
Kansas Historical Notes	. 253
Number 5—February, 1945	
SETTLEMENT OF THE KRIMMER MENNONITE BRETHREN AT GNADENAU,	PAGE
MARION COUNTY	, 259
The Annual Meeting: Containing Reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, Executive and Nominating Committees; Annual Address of the President, The Kansas Tour of Lincoln the Candidate, Fred W. Brinkerhoff; Election of Officers; List of Directors of the Society, Kirke Mechem, Secretary,	
Bypaths of Kansas History	310
Kansas History as Published in the Press	318
Kansas Historical Notes	320
(iii)	

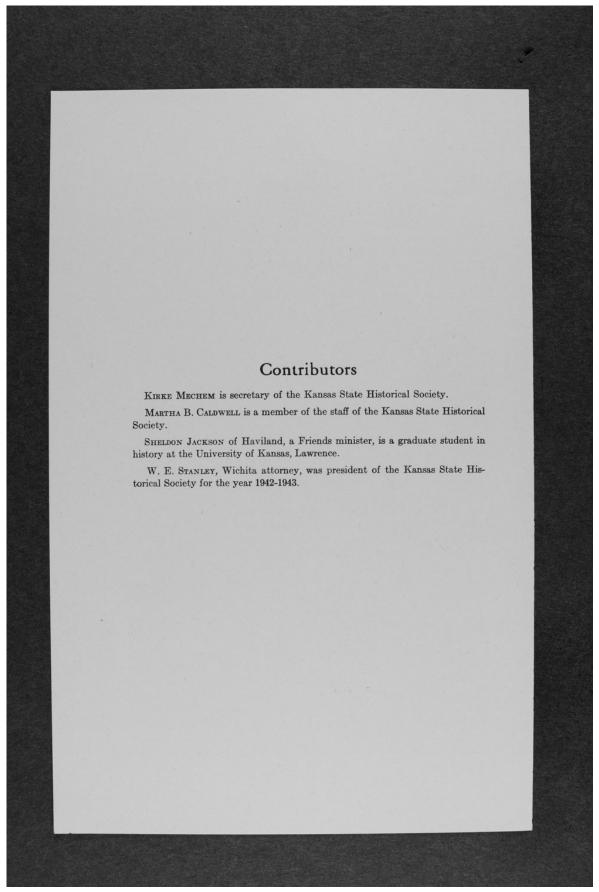




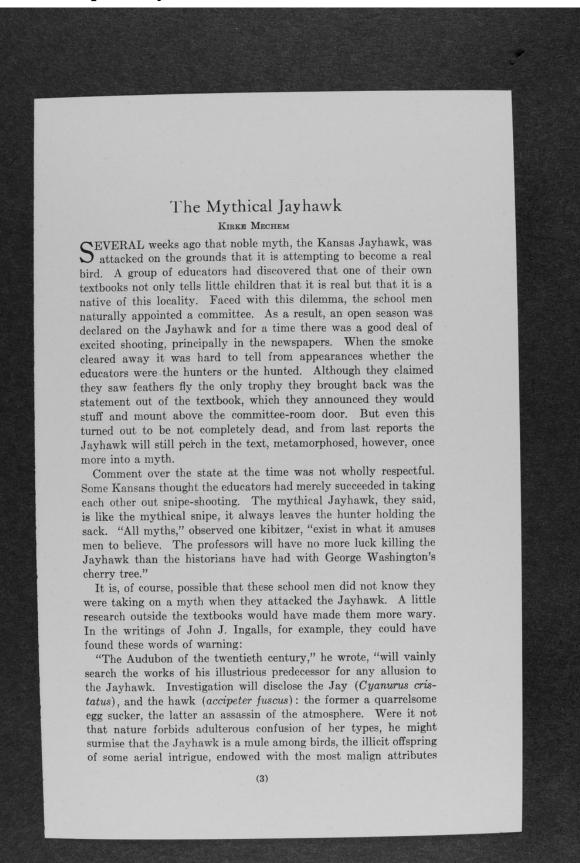












Kansas historical quarterly



KANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

of its progenitors. But the Jayhawk is a creation of mythology. Every nation has its myths, human and animal, and they are accepted as facts. Poetry decorates them with its varnish, orators cover them with a rhetorical veneer, and they are incorporated into the literature of the country. There was an epoch when the Jayhawk flew in our troubled atmosphere. It was a bird with a mission.



The Jayhawk Banished From the Schools

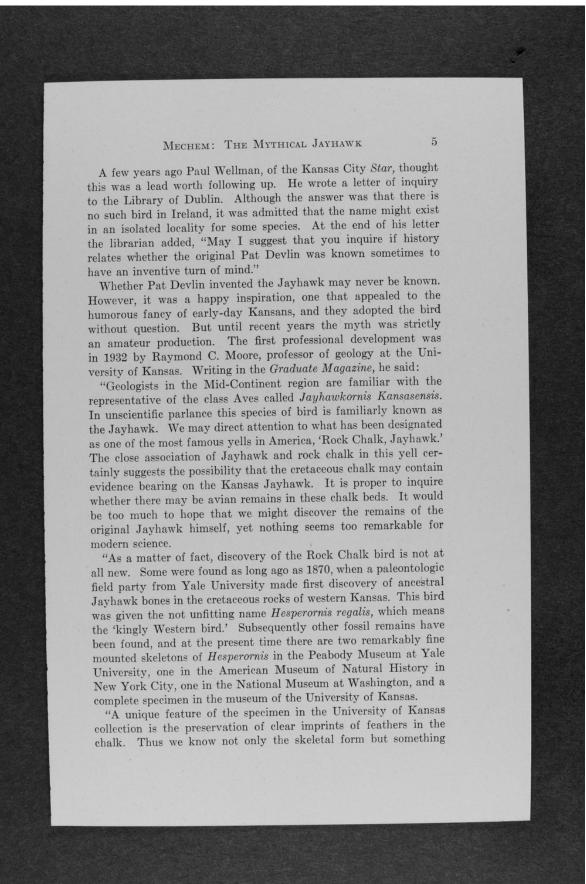
It was an early bird and it caught many a Missouri worm. It did not allow salt to be put on its tail."

This last statement might well serve as a warning to all Jayhawk hunters. It is a bird that cannot be caught. Even the names, Jayhawk and Jayhawker, are elusive. They are like the chicken and the egg, nobody knows which came first. The earliest use of either

word seems to have been in 1849 when a party of adventurers from Illinois, who called themselves Jayhawkers, made the nickname famous in the California desert known as Death Valley. There are references to Jayhawkers in Texas-history, which may be of an earlier date, but are not authenticated. The name became common during the territorial troubles and was at first applied to both sides. Jennison's regiment of Free-state men, as well as Quantrill's raiders, were at one time called Jayhawkers. The name finally stuck to the anti-slavery side and eventually to all the people of Kansas.

As to the word Jayhawk, it has now sent several generations of Kansans to the ornithologies. Probably the belief that somewhere the bird had a real prototype will never die. The story of Pat Devlin has always encouraged this hope. Devlin was a native of Ireland, an early immigrant to Kansas. One day in 1856 he was returning home after some private plundering across the Missouri border. When asked what he had been up to, he replied, "You know, in Ireland we have a bird we call the Jayhawk, which makes its living off of other birds. I guess you might say I've been Jayhawking!"





6

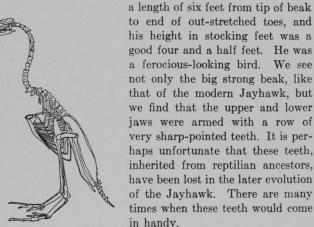


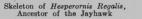
Kansas historical quarterly

KANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

of the feather covering that clothed his body. Unfortunately, pigment is rarely preserved in fossils, and consequently we have no actual evidence of the coloring of Hesperornis. Under the circumstances, however, is it not reasonable to assume that the red and blue of modern Jayhawkornis were the hues of the ancient Rock Chalk

"Old Hesperornis was a good-sized bird, the skeleton attaining





"In conclusion, it is of interest to point out that the regal birds of the

Kansas chalk were very thoroughly adapted to an aquatic life. It is fortunate or unfortunate, according to point of view, that the fossil remains do not permit accurate determination of the size of the brain case, and we cannot, therefore, tell whether there has been development or decline in intelligence during the course of evolution from Hesperornis to Jayhawkornis."

This is the kind of cool scientific research needed to convert the Jayhawk from an amateur to a professional myth. The Jayhawk is a unique bird, one the state should be proud of. It should be capitalized and advertised and mounted on the state-house dome. It should be the trade-mark of Kansas. As an "attention-getter" it has more advertising value than all the wheat, oil, Indians and buffalos in the state put together. Yet as a trade-mark the Jayhawk has been neglected and unappreciated. And as a myth it is still incomplete. Both deficiencies should be dealt with scientifically. To begin with, the myth must be made bigger, better and



Kansas historical quarterly

MECHEM: THE MYTHICAL JAYHAWK

more unbelievable. For this purpose the scientific method of Mr. Moore's article cannot be improved.

As he suggests, the fossils of Kansas may some day give up the secret of the Jayhawk. There is an unverified story that the Indians believed the great round stones in Rock City in Ottawa county are petrified eggs. The anonymous Indian who made this statement declared they were laid by the Thunderbird. This, he claimed, is the Indian name of the Jayhawk. When asked how any bird known to man could have laid eggs the size of those rocks, some of which are over twelve feet in diameter, his answer was that the Thunderbird, or Jayhawk, not only could change its size at will but could make itself invisible, and was immortal.

This same Indian, who perhaps was invisible himself at the time, declared that the first inhabitants of the great Plains were Jayhawks. They settled here, he explained, because the land was flat. They flew at such a great speed that they needed level runways for landing. When the Jayhawks first came to the plains, he said, all

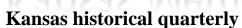
the country was a desert, without water or vegetation, and even without wind. For many moons whenever a Jayhawk wanted a drink he had to fly to the Great Lakes. One hot summer day several million Jayhawks started northeast for water at the same time. The tremendous force of their flight started a strong breeze from the southwest. From that day the wind has never ceased. Since it blew the first clouds across the plains the Indians always credited the Jayhawk with bringing rain and vegetation to Kansas.

The Spaniards of Coronado's day, of course, were the first white men to hear these stories from the Indians.



Full of their faith in the existence of cities of gold and the fountain of youth, they not only believed these tales, but eagerly added scientific observations of their own. The following is ascribed to a famous Spanish ornithologist, now unfortunately apocryphal:

"These incredible birds," he says, "we first saw on Sts. Peter and Paul Day as we crossed the river which lies just below Quivira.





Kansas Historical Quarterly

They were of all sizes, sometimes appearing in great numbers, then of a sudden not to be seen by the keenest eye, so that the men grew apprehensive, saying they made themselves invisible. This they took to be an omen, but whether for good or ill no one could judge.

"Now that I wish to describe the appearance of these birds it is to be noticed that no two of our soldiers found it possible to agree



Jayhawk During Mating Season (From Apocrypha of Coronado, ca. 1541)

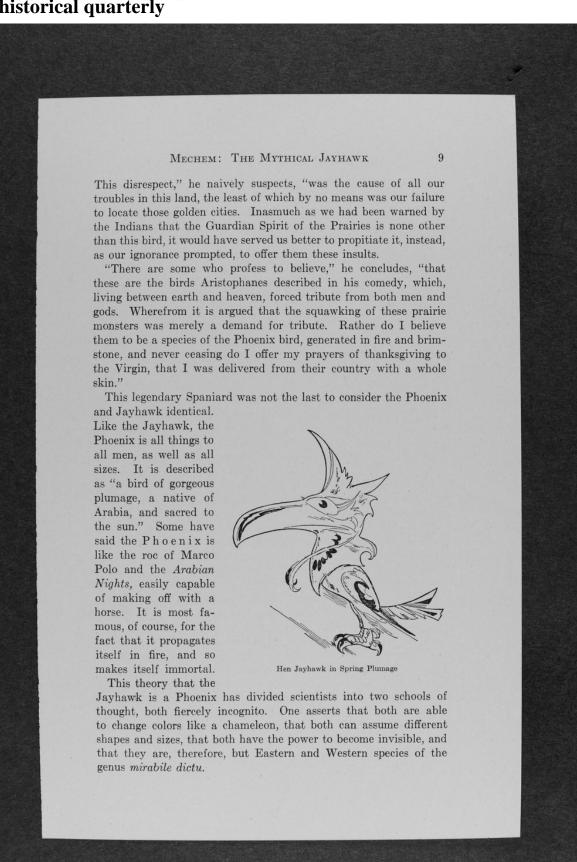
in any particular. As it seemed to me, they have a narrow short face, except for the beak, which is long and grotesque, being yellow in color, and curved to a sharp point. The brow of those of the commonest size is two palms across from eye to eye, the eyes sticking out at the side, so that when they are flying they can see in all directions at once. They are blue and red, the feathers shining like the steel of a Toledo sword, iridescent, wherefore it is not possible to say

where one color leaves off and another begins. They have long talons, shaped like an eagle's. These claws are so powerful that many of our men, among which even the priest was one, aver that these birds have been seen to fly off with one of those hump-backed cattle in each claw. [He refers to the buffalo.] Some, however, deny this, declaring they have webbed feet. Also there are those who insist, in spite of the laughter of the army, that they have no claws at all but wear great boots extending half way up to the feathers of the leg. And there are some who say they wear but one boot, this being like those worn by horsemen, with a high heel and long spur, most grotesque as they walk about the prairie.

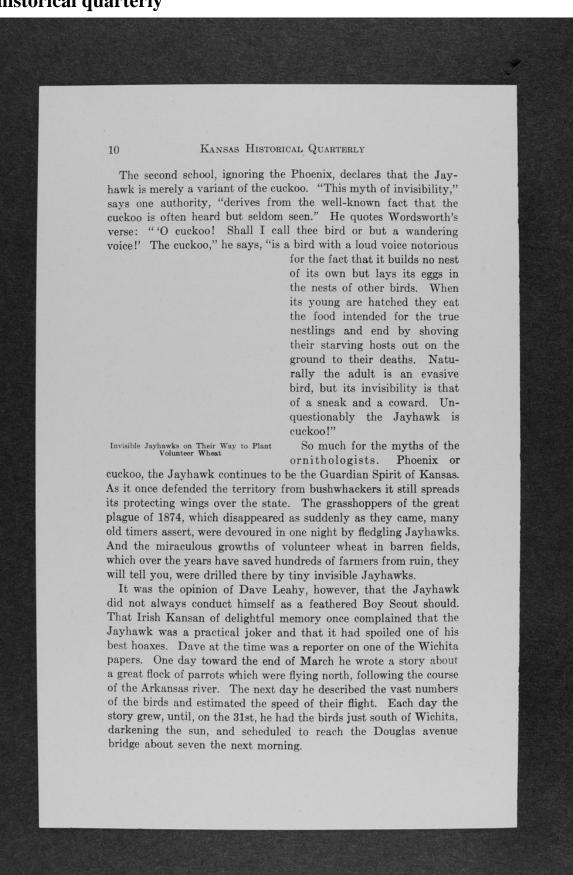
"However this may be," the Spaniard continues, "there is almost general agreement concerning the tail. This is quite short, being a mere tuft of feathers when these birds are in repose. But in flight, or when running along the ground (where they out-distance our best horses) they carry it erect like a scorpion. The Indians say this tail is poisonous, declaring that in battle they employ it as a weapon, flying backwards, which they do with the greatest ease.

"Because of the hoarse voice of this bird, which can be heard one hundred leagues, our soldiers nicknamed it the Feathered Jackass.



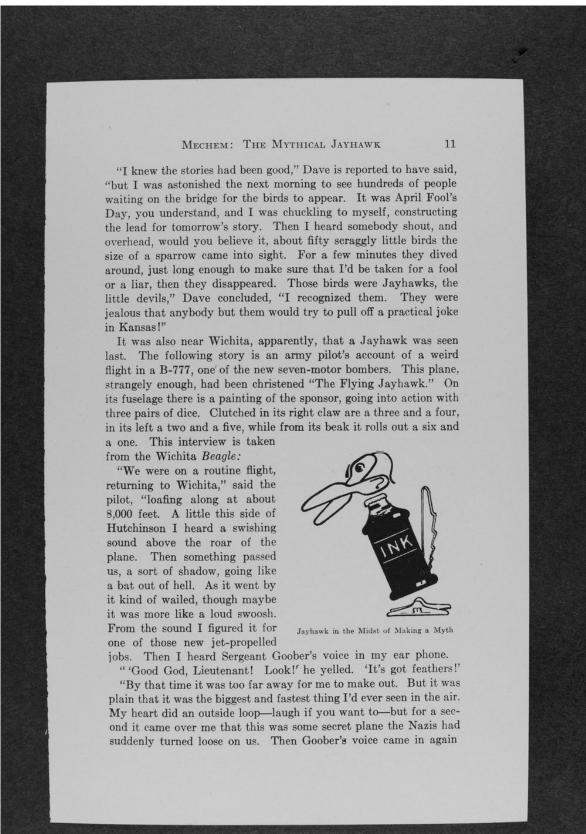












12



Kansas historical quarterly

Kansas Historical Quarterly

"'Lieutenant!' he said, 'It's stopped!'

"He was right. It had stopped dead, in the air! Then it started backing up towards us, and fast. No time for anything. Yet I still remember thinking in a surprised sort of way, 'Hm-m! Jet propelled both ways! Why the hell doesn't the army tell us these things?'

"At about two hundred yards it stopped again and started forward. Then it let down its left claw.

"Yeah, I said claw! Foot. Leg. Whatever you want to call it. But it wasn't a wheel. That's the only thing the whole crew agrees on. Bright and shiny—yellow—but no part of any normal landing gear. And it kept on letting it down. Every once in a while it would knife up into the air and maybe do a couple of impossible rolls, as if calling attention to itself. Then it would swoosh down and dangle that yellow left claw at us again.

"This kept up till we were over Wichita. But when we approached the airport it zoomed up out of sight. For a second I thought it had left us. But as I circled the field I could hear the swoosh louder than ever and I realized that it was right above us. Then, as I settled in for a landing, Goober came into my ear with a shriek.

"'Lieutenant! Lieutenant!' he yelled. 'It's sinking its claws into us!'

"My first thought was to give her the gun. Why I didn't I'll never know. Instead, I made a normal landing and the swooshing sound faded away. Then the plane suddenly toppled over sideways. I had landed with the left wheel gone!

"Well, that's my story. If I'm stuck with it so is Goober and the rest of the crew. Goober says this Whatever-it-was looked exactly like the picture of the Jayhawk we've got on the plane. I wouldn't know, I don't see so well. Besides, Goober is a K. U. man and has funny ideas. Too funny, and could be he's giving 'em to me. You see, when I came out of the hangar, still wiping off the sweat, right in front of me, sitting on a fence, was a bird the size of a wren, exactly the same! Big yellow beak and all, except this one had on boots! I stopped, pop-eyed. The bird looked at me a second then let out a squawk like a Bronx cheer. When he flew off he made a faint swooshing sound, like a baby sky-rocket."

That is the story of the lieutenant, according to the *Beagle*. If this is the stuff of mythology, let us have more of it. As the myths



