

Kansas historical quarterly

Section 39, Pages 1141 - 1170

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

LEE: WILLIAM C. HOOK

79

Judge Hook's promotion and considered him to be the friend of the negro, Taft determined not to appoint Hook and suddenly appointed Mahlon Pitney of New Jersey on the 20th day of February, 1912. The facts in regard to the Jim Crow case were that Judge Hook concurred in an opinion by Circuit Judge Adams which dismissed a suit by McCabe against the Santa Fe to enjoin the railroad from obeying the law requiring every railroad company doing business in Oklahoma as a common carrier to provide separate coaches for the accommodation of white and negro passengers equal in all comforts and conveniences. Judge Adams said that the statute did not violate the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, and that the enforced separation of the negro race from the white race in railroad cars and waiting rooms did not deny to it the equal protection of the laws, because the supreme court of the United States in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 113 U. S. 537, 41 L. Ed. 256, had foreclosed further discussion. There was, however, a proviso to section 7 of the act, which read as follows:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent railroad companies in this state from hauling sleeping cars, dining or chair cars, attached to their trains to be used exclusively by either white or negro passengers, separately, but not jointly.

Judge Adams thought that such accommodations were luxuries, and that the ability of the two races to indulge in such luxuries were so dissimilar that the railroad companies might find it profitable to supply them for the white race and not profitable to supply them for the colored race. Judge Sanborn dissented, believing that the statute abridged the privileges and immunities of the colored citizens of Oklahoma and deprived them of the equal protection of the laws.

The furor made by this decision determined the matter against Judge Hook, in spite of all that Senator Curtis and Representatives Anthony and Campbell could do, and in spite of the fact that even the Progressive Senator Bristow and the Progressive representatives in congress from Kansas either endorsed Hook or at least did not join in the protests against his appointment. Representative Fred S. Jackson, who as attorney general of Kansas, had conducted much anticorporation business before Judge Hook, announced that he had always found the Judge fair and impartial. It is interesting to note that although the nomination of Chancellor Pitney was kept a dead secret until the day that he was nominated, namely, February 20, there were immediate and many protests as soon as the



selection became known. It is also interesting to note that when Charles Evans Hughes (the present chief justice of the United States supreme court) was governor of New York, he had vetoed the two-cent law without arousing the same animosity against his appointment as accompanied the announcement of Hook's pending appointment. The matter was so close that the *National Tribune* stated,

If the senate week before last had not adjourned Thursday over the following Monday, probably Judge Hook would now be upon the supreme bench and attending to his duties as an associate justice there. . . .

"Well, I will appoint Hook," the President said to a senator who was much interested in the matter and who had been to the White House to see him about the nomination several times. "I will send it up right away."

That was Thursday morning. The President's statement meant that he would send the nomination in that day, or the day following. But the senate met at two o'clock Thursday afternoon and after a little adjourned to the following Monday.

In the meantime, somebody dug up a decision by the federal court of the eighth circuit whereby Judge Hook upheld the Oklahoma statute providing for Jim Crow cars. The Judge did not write the decision himself, but approved one written by Judge Sanborn, so that Hook and Sanborn made a majority of the court of three members. The negroes got wind of that decision and by Saturday protests from negroes were pouring in upon the White House. By Monday, when the senate first convened, a great storm was brewing among the colored brethren of the country.

Shortly thereafter the 1912 Republican National Convention took place and the following November the great Roosevelt-Taft fight resulted in the election of Woodrow Wilson.

In 1915 Judge Hook built the great monument of his judicial career. For more than three years the Metropolitan Railway system of Kansas City, Mo., had been in the hands of receivers. It was on June 3, 1911, that Judge Hook had appointed Robert J. Dunham, of Chicago, and Ford F. Harvey (of the Fred Harvey system), of Kansas City, as receivers for the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. and its allied companies, the Central Electric Railway Co. and the Kansas City Elevated Railway Co. The receivers operated these companies for more than four years, vainly trying to reach an agreement with the attorneys representing the various interests for the reorganization of the company. In the course of the receivership Judge Hook had increased the pay of the street railway employees, without being petitioned to do so, as a matter of justice to the employees, and had also taken steps to improve the service. At the time that the bonds were issued, the law required the maintenance of



LEE: WILLIAM C. HOOK

81

streets between the tracks and twelve inches outside of the rails, and this had been sadly neglected by the company itself, thus giving rise to the city's claim that the obligation to maintain was ahead of the specific lien of the bonds. During the receivership there had been much dissension between the representatives of the city and the receivers with regard to the maintenance and improvement of service, including among other matters, a dispute as to the necessity for connecting traffic across the Twelfth street viaduct with the Street Railway Co. of Kansas City, Kan. Finally, on June 4, 1913, the receivers reported to Judge Hook that no agreement could be reached, and appealed to him to arbitrate the differences between the city and the receivers. In this appeal to arbitrate the mayor joined. The result of the Judge's efforts was a new franchise in 1914, granted by the city, conditioned upon a reorganization which would meet with the approval of Judge Hook. There was a tremendous dispute between the holders of different classes of securities, the representatives of tort judgment creditors and the representatives of stockholders committees as to the terms of the reorganization, and Judge Hook himself drafted a plan of reorganization which was presented to the various representatives of the various interested parties in Chicago on July 27, 1915. The plan did not meet with the approval of the bondholders, as Judge Hook had determined to protect stockholders' equity and the public interest. When it came, however, to the point of giving up the new franchise of 1914 or approving of the essential principles of Judge Hook's plan, it was, of course, promptly approved by the bond holders. The electric-light company was divorced from the street railway company, the New Jersey holding company was abolished, and under the terms of the plan, the stockholders and the city itself reaped the benefit of the liberal provisions of the 1914 franchise which, for the first time in the history of American utilities, guaranteed the mortgages underlying the bonds to the end of the term of the franchise. This reorganization was so novel as to attract the attention of legal scholars and those interested in civic matters, in addition to that of judges and lawyers.

James N. Rosenberg, of New York, in an article in the *Columbia Law Review* for November, 1920 (20 *Col. Law Review*, p. 735), entitled "The Aetna Explosives Case," wrote:

Up to the time the Aetna case came into court the most notable blazing of the way toward a sound economic handling of reorganization was, it is believed, that done by Judge William C. Hook of the United States court for the eighth circuit. The Missouri Pacific reorganization (138 Fed. 812)

6—2718

was before him in 1916, and in one of the litigations that arose in that case he had said:

"It has sometimes been claimed that plans of reorganization formulated by bondholders and stockholders of a railroad in the hands of receivers are exclusively of private concern, free from judicial action or interference. But for various reasons the view cannot be sustained in principle. After all that can be said from the standpoint of theory and strict right, the fact remains that many railroad receiverships, and the one here is typical of them, are but instruments for consummating plans of reorganization, and courts have come to realize that such use of their jurisdiction and processes entails a correlative duty to those affected by the result. . . . The relation between the receivership . . . and the plan of reorganization agreed upon is close and intimate. So far as properly can be, the judicial proceeding is conducted in harmony with the plan, and the success of the agreed readjustment is promoted by the orders of the court and the acts of its receivers. Generally the judicial course would not be different if the court were carrying out a plan of reorganization of its own making or one affirmatively adopted by judicial order or decree. . . . While it is the settled doctrine that reorganizations will be encouraged, yet, on the other hand, a court of equity will not lend its aid to one that is inequitable or oppressive. . . . The conclusion is manifest that the general duty of a court in a railroad foreclosure suit to take cognizance of a plan of reorganization by the bondholders and stockholders which is to be aided by its decree, and to protect the equitable rights of all, becomes specific and imperative upon the complaint of an interested party."

So successful was Judge Hook's handling of this receivership that when the Kansas Natural Gas Co. litigation arose and Judge Thomas J. Flannelly, now of the Prairie-Sinclair Co., but then judge of the district court of Montgomery county, Kansas, appointed state receivers and other parties took the case before the federal court, Mayor Edwards of Kansas City, Mo., begged Judge Wilbur Booth, of the eighth circuit court of appeals, to take charge of the situation and settle it in the same way and along the same lines as Judge Hook had terminated the Street Railway Co. receivership.

Judge Hook was also concerned in other important reorganizations and receiverships, including amongst others, the reorganization of the Terminal Railroad Association of Saint Louis, the Denver Water Works Co., Vulcan Sheet Metal Co., and during the war, the Missouri Pacific receivership, in which his rulings on the matter of the Kansas City-Northwestern intervention were praised by the *Yale Law Journal* as a landmark in receivership proceedings, and the Missouri-Oklahoma Gulf Railroad Co. Most of that company's bonds were owned in Belgium and France, and on account of the war beyond the seas, the owners of those securities were largely not represented in court. It was due to Judge Hook's protecting hand that their rights were secured just as though they had been represented in court before him in the reorganization of the company.



LEE: WILLIAM C. HOOK

83

The last great decision of Judge Hook which attracted nationwide attention was his ruling on November 22, 1916, that the Adamson eight-hour act was unconstitutional. It was in the course of his receivership of the Missouri-Oklahoma Gulf Railroad that this ruling was made. It is quite true that the United States supreme court reversed this ruling of Judge Hook and upheld the constitutionality of the act, but many lawyers to this day feel that the reversal might not have obtained under other circumstances, and that Judge Hook's ruling was correct.

Judge Hook's opinion in the Standard Oil case was largely written at Plum Lake, in the beautiful lake district of northern Wisconsin. Here, about 1900, he had built a slab cottage on a point jutting into the lake and almost inaccessible by land. Later he built a log house of the large pine trees cut principally from his own property. The French windows on three sides of the first floor of the house looked out upon the lake or the adjoining pine grove, and on the fourth side was a great fireplace, many stones of which were sent to the judge by his friends from all parts of the United States.

Occasionally lawyers interested in the various railroad receiverships which the Judge was conducting, would come to his home at the Lake to present various matters and secure various orders. At these times, court was held in the pine grove and justice rendered far away from the noise of the city.

When he arrived, in July, at the Lake he usually brought with him some four or five government mail sacks of briefs and records. While he was on vacation, the Judge usually spent his mornings at his library in the cabin working on the briefs and records which he had brought with him. His afternoons on vacations were partly spent in the planting and cultivation of his beautiful flower garden which thrived luxuriantly in the damp, sandy soil of a knoll not far from the house. Judge Hook took pride in his flowers, knew their botanical names, and himself did almost all the work of their cultivation.

This sketch of Judge Hook would not be complete without a description of his personal qualities and appearance. He was moderate and temperate in his habits. Although slight in physique, he had great physical endurance, which matched his great and effective mental and nervous strength. His appearance indicated physical and mental alertness, energy and determination.

Herbert S. Hadley once of Kansas and later governor of Missouri, in his book entitled *Rome and the World To-day*, said:



The Romans glorified courage, steadfastness, virtue, and that significant quality of the mind and heart which is described by the word *gravitas*.

It is probable that the same process of racial development produced the Romans as has produced our own people. I believe it can be said that there is a striking resemblance between the busts and statues of the leaders in Roman history of the later years of the Republic and the early Empire and many of the public men of the United States a generation ago. I knew a former federal judge who could have sat for a bust of Julius Cæsar.

In mentioning a federal judge, Governor Hadley was referring to Judge Hook.

Some of the description of Julius Cæsar in Froude's *Cæsar*, is especially applicable to a description of Judge Hook's physical appearance: "In person, Cæsar was tall and straight. His features were refined. The forehead was wide, high, the nose large and thin."

While, perhaps, not a man of striking appearance, yet Judge Hook was a man whose face and features were always remembered.

Judge Hook was buried at his old home in Leavenworth, Kan., but services were held at his summer home in Wisconsin, in the beautiful pine grove on Plum Lake for those of his many friends who had known him there for a generation. The late Dr. Thomas W. Goodspeed, of the University of Chicago, presided at the services. In speaking of his old friend, Dr. Goodspeed quoted from the 92d Psalm, saying: "The righteous shall flourish like the palm tree; he shall grow like a cedar in Lebanon," and then said, "Verily, my friends, one of the Cedars of Lebanon hast this day fallen in our midst." This might have been paraphrased, in the writer's judgment, by saying, "One of the tall pines has fallen."

In the memorial of the proceedings before the eighth circuit court of appeals on September 5, 1921, having to do with Judge Hook, it was ordered that a committee consisting of Mr. C. W. Bunn, chairman, Saint Paul, Minn., Mr. Frank Hagerman of Kansas City, Mo., Mr. Edward J. White of Saint Louis, Mr. John H. Atwood of Kansas City, Mo., partner for many years of Judge Hook, and Mr. George H. Williams of Saint Louis, later Senator Williams, should present suitable resolutions at a session to be held on December 5, 1921, at which Judge Sanborn presided. There was talk amongst the lawyers attending the memorial meeting of Judge Hook's manner while upon the bench. It was said that his manner upon the bench was ideal, that it happily blended dignity and courtesy, that he always gave patient attention to an argument, that he grasped the point of counsel with great rapidity, and that while reserved



LEE: WILLIAM C. HOOK

85

and somewhat aloof, his gentleness to an inexperienced practitioner created a real affection for him, and yet, that Judge Hook was firm. When John F. Phillips, former United States judge of the district court of Missouri, who frequently sat upon the court of appeals with Judge Hook, was presenting the Kansas Natural Gas litigation in Denver before the eighth circuit court of appeals on October 1, 1913, he constantly interrupted John S. Dawson, then attorney-general of Kansas and now a valued member of the Kansas supreme court, who was arguing the case for the state. Among other things he complained that the attorney-general be required "to read the whole paragraph in the brief," or some such similar matter. Judge Hook mildly replied, "Maybe he doesn't wish to read it. It is his argument. Let him proceed in his own way." Finally Judge Hook, in a manner which could not be mistaken, turned to the attorney-general and said: "Mr. Attorney-general, in making further statements you will address the court alone and pay no attention to any one who interrupts you," turning at the word, "interrupt" toward his former colleague.

Perhaps this sketch of the learned judge and citizen of Kansas who attained such great distinction and high place in the federal judicial annals of our country, can best be closed by a quotation from the response of Judge Sanborn, the presiding judge on the occasion of the memorial of the eighth circuit court of appeals in memory of Judge Hook:

He was endowed with an extraordinarily powerful intellect, as keen as a Damascus blade; a wise and imperious will, to whose behests every movement, emotion and passion of his mental and physical being bowed with reverential deference; with a cautious, sound judgment, and with an impartial considerate temper. His mind was stored with a profound and accurate knowledge of the law, an inexhaustible fund of general information, a comprehensive and intimate acquaintance with general literature, a refined and artistic taste, and gifted with a canny, experienced insight into the objects, intents and purposes evidenced by the acts and sayings of men.



Historical Collections and Public Entertainments

O. W. MOSHER, JR.

AT THE present time there appears to be such a cultural interest in historical documents, the creation of school museums and private collections, as well as in the giving of entertainments with a historical basis, that the writer trusts that the following suggestions will be of value to those interested.

During a recent meeting of the Research and Public Archives division of the American Historical Association the point was stressed that there are in the hands of private individuals many valuable documents and relics that would contribute much toward correcting and clarifying incidents in our history, especially biographical material of priceless value that historical investigators would love to use—if they only knew where to lay their hands on it. Unfortunately there is nowhere a central depository where the records of documents in private hands can be filed, and the investigator, once he has exhausted the national and state collections, which may be meagre, is at a loss where to look further. One of the speakers asserted that there are enough Abraham Lincoln letters scattered in the hands of private individuals to serve as a basis for writing a new and more accurate account of the life of the emancipator. Another brought out the point that the main lines of our history are preserved in the public archives and that these have been utilized over and over again—that after all there is not a great deal that has not already been gleaned from the well-known sources. In consequence, the search of the future for historical material should be directed to uncovering those resources in private hands that are so fast disappearing. Every day from lack of expert knowledge, materials of real value are lost or carelessly thrown away. Resting in the dust and silence of garrets are old diaries, letters and relics that would throw intimate light on the past.

All of us know of such cases of valuable documents in private hands, which, unless viewed by the trained and appreciative eyes of a person who understands their worth, will be lost forever.

If the writer may be permitted to cite a personal experience, on one occasion an uneducated family brought forth a lot of old books that were believed to be valueless and were to be given away. True, most of the books were worthless, but, one turned out to be the rare



Ranby's *Diseases, Instructions for the Treatment of Gunshot Wounds and Army Diseases*, issued by the medical staff of the Continental army. Through the Anderson Galleries a great medical library was found that was anxious to secure the volume. It was sold for \$50 for which the family was thankful enough—"Just like finding money in the street," they said. Think, too, of the value of throwing open to the medical students this buried information.

Many private collections about Kansas contain more or less valuable material. From a very casual examination of Emporia and neighborhood the writer has observed in private hands an original of the *Boston Gazette* containing the first account of the Boston massacre by the British, the diary of a Civil War officer, Napoleon's signature on a Legion of Honor, a document of the French revolution, an old religious anthology in Latin dated 1560, an early account of the voyages of Raleigh in which he asserts that oysters grow on trees in America, the *Memoires of Anne of Austria*, old medical books and letters of early Kansas days. In the field of relics of an archaeological nature many farmers have specimens picked up on their farms, some unusual pieces such as the spear head with triple notches found by the Ronigers. Of frontier days the hammered-iron tomahawk, and the head of a Spanish halberd picked up in the Flint hills are silent witnesses. If all these are to be found around Emporia what treasures for a historian might not be found were Kansas to be surveyed by experts! The time may yet come when as a result of better economic adjustments and more leisure, the state authorities will be enabled to spend more time in discovering and evaluating these materials.

SCHOOL MUSEUMS AND PRIVATE COLLECTIONS

In the meantime much good work is being done through school museums and private collecting. Almost everyone is a collector at heart, but as yet this very worthwhile interest has been scarcely touched. Wherever there have been meetings at which someone competent to discuss the various fields of collecting has been present, the response has been spontaneous. At the Clements Community Center, in Chase county, the farmers for miles around brought in Indian relics discovered on their farms and followed with keen interest the discussion of how the aborigines made and used their ancient implements.

There are, already, numerous school museums and private collections about the state and there is scarcely a town that does not



have some enthusiastic collectors who are anxious to be advised as to their collections and told how to classify them. The following advice from Mr. A. E. Graf, associate director of the United States National Museum in Washington, in his contribution to this article, says:

The starting of school museums or private collections is a matter dependent largely upon the enthusiasm, persistence and personality of the interested individuals. The first item in such a movement, naturally, is to be assured of a suitable room or other space in which material collected may be so exhibited as to attract the interest and coöperation of all concerned. Usually the enthusiasm of a single individual or a small group is responsible for the initial movement which may result in the securing and exhibiting of a few articles which serve as a nucleus to attract the collection and display of other specimens. Having secured suitable space, a local historical series might be started with a spinning wheel or other household appliances showing the development of handicraft; an Indian axe or arrowheads for the beginning of archæology; and a piece of Indian beadwork for ethnology. Such specimens placed on exhibition, labeled clearly as to their origin and use and bearing the name of the donor or collector, or both, will frequently serve to awaken the interest of students in acquiring more and better specimens along similar lines.

For those schools or individuals that already have collections the following advice with regard to classification may be helpful: Secure a *Manual for Small Museums* by Laurence V. Coleman, Smithsonian building, Washington, D. C. This will give a general treatment of various exhibits. For those who have Indian relics (stone artifacts, pottery and the like) the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., has a number of bulletins that will aid greatly in the understanding of the nature and uses of the pieces that you have discovered. Although the famous Bulletin 30, commonly known as the *Book of the American Indian*, is out of print as a whole, nevertheless certain valuable pages are printed separately, and with a little assistance through your congressman, may usually be obtained without cost. The most valuable suggestions are as follows: Aboriginal agricultural implements (pages 26-27); archæology (76-77); arrowheads, bows, quivers (90-91); basketry (132-135); beadwork (137-139); ornaments (149-155); pictographs (242-245); utensils (601-603); the making of stone arrow-heads, spear-heads and axes (638-643); moccasins (916-917); Indian mounds (943-945).

Other pamphlets such as Krieger's *Aspects of Aboriginal Decorative Art* (37 plates), Publication No. 3102, and instructions as to excavating prehistoric sites—the proper, scientific manner in which to do your exploring, may be procured from the same source.



As to the proper arrangement for archæological relics Mr. F. M. Setzler, assistant curator of archæology, Smithsonian Institute, in his statement for this article, says:

Archæological artifacts should be arranged either by state or by culture area. All specimens representing a recognized archæological culture can be grouped under various divisions depending entirely on the nature of the exhibit. Various phases of a culture might be exhibited under art, material culture, ceremonial objects, food, dress and personal ornaments, burial methods, etc. Under material culture one should exhibit examples of all artifacts characteristic of the culture. Then, too, much depends on the adaptation of archæological material to the exhibit cases, room and lighting facilities. Detailed and attractive labels play an important part in any exhibit.

Coming now to a more recent period, collections of utensils employed by the early settlers of Kansas, may frequently be procured by exchanges or gifts. Here are some suggestions, both valuable and amusing, for the building of collections of local interest: whisker combers, butter and sausage presses, turn-keys for pulling teeth, sconces, steelyards, corn-huskers, pill-makers, boot-hooks and boot-jacks, red-top and copper-toed boots, wool-cards, pocket and foot stoves, sap spiles, candle snuffers, tuyeres, sand shakers, ox shoes, frows, bullet molds, gun flints, niddy-noddies, bedstead wrenches, lynch pins, puncheon lanterns, conch-shell dinner-horns, tar-buckets, Indian beadwork, etc.

For literature with regard to the arrangement and classification of these articles, the Smithsonian Institute has much material such as Bulletin 141 on *Collections of Heating and Lighting Utensils*. Clifford's *The Junk-Snappers* (Macmillan Co.) is also valuable for general information.

An effective arrangement may be made from the tracing of the Indian bow and arrow through early fire arms to the modern rifle. Other ingenious sequences can be thought out by the exhibitor. The possession of the pamphlets and books described, together with the specimens illustrating them, thus gives the basis for a choice and valuable collection.

THE HISTORICAL ENTERTAINMENT

It is not necessary to go far in Kansas to discover models for historical exhibits and entertainments, for quite a number of schools present them each year. At Coffeyville, the high school invites the general public to participate in an annual program and exhibition. It calls for lists of exhibits needed under five different classifications



—and the people from all over the city and surrounding country make their contributions. The specimens desired are as follows:

1. Maps, charts, books, letters, old newspapers, tin-types, manuscripts, stamps and coins.
2. Aboriginal stone relics; modern Indian relics.
3. Revolutionary War and colonial objects.
4. Civil, Spanish and World War materials.
5. Relics of the early settlement of Kansas, period costumes.

The results greatly interest everyone, especially when the exhibits are carefully explained by an attendant who speaks with authority. These exhibitions are noteworthy and each year may be perfected by a more scientific approach, and by the use of period music.

Eventually, it is fair to predict that these centers of interest in historical matters, whether they be public or private, will be welded into a coöperative organization that will not only aid in preserving for their local communities the records of their past, but will collaborate with the United States and state authorities in bringing to light valuable documents and materials for research in the field of American history. This is indeed a healthy cultural movement. As yet few states have gone far in such organization—possibly it may be for Kansas to point the way.

The Annual Meeting

THE fifty-eighth annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society and the board of directors was held in the rooms of the Society on October 17, 1933.

The meeting of the board of directors was called to order at 10 a. m. by the president, Thomas Amory Lee. The first business was the reading of the annual report of the secretary.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY, YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 17, 1933

The past year has been one of continued growth and progress in all departments of the Society. Accessions of manuscripts, documents, books and relics have been large and of unusual interest and value, particularly in the archives and manuscripts department, where the new material received was outstanding. There was a marked increase in the number of persons who have used the Society's collections.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The executive committee met regularly every month with the exception of July. The advice of the members has been sought in all matters of consequence, and in accordance with the constitution and by-laws they have approved all expenditures. President Lee appointed Sam F. Woolard, Wichita, and T. M. Lillard, Topeka, for two-year terms ending October, 1934. The terms of W. W. Denison, chairman, E. A. Austin, and H. K. Brooks, all of Topeka, expire with this October, 1933, meeting.

APPROPRIATIONS AND THE LEGISLATURE

The 1933 legislature was pledged to economy, and when it convened the friends of the Society were fearful that our work might be crippled by ill-advised reductions in salary and maintenance appropriations. Some of the proposals which received support both in the House and Senate were indeed radical. Thanks to the assistance of the president of the Society, Thomas Amory Lee, and the unselfish work of a number of other officers and members, the final appropriations were not too drastic. The fact that the staff of the Historical Society was already inadequate made it seem important not to receive a reduction in the personnel. The secretary and the other officers of the Society wish to express their thanks again to the members who so generously and promptly gave their assistance.

LIBRARY

The library received over three thousand requests for information, mostly regarding Kansas subjects or genealogy. A large number of students have used the collections of the Society, both for theses and general research. Some of the thesis subjects on which research was made are: gubernatorial elections, 1930, 1932; national banking system, 1865-1875; property tax delinquency in Kansas; place of the comic strip in newspapers; Congressman Hatch of Missouri and his contribution to agriculture; Paddock, Nebraska and agriculture; history of education in Kansas; Populist delegation in the 52d Congress; Haskell Institute; Lindsborg and Bethany College; development of

newspapers; Federal Land Act, 1891; Desert Land Act, 1877; Sherman anti-trust act, 1890; history of religion in Kansas, Nebraska and western Missouri; trend of kindergartens in Kansas; and history of Elk county.

The constantly increasing demand for information and assistance often makes it impossible for the library staff to handle the routine of library work and cataloguing. Two additional catalogue clerks are needed to do the work efficiently.

ARCHIVES AND MANUSCRIPTS

Accessions to the archives for the year ending June 30, 1933, were 12,503 manuscripts, 563 manuscript volumes and 74 manuscript maps. A large part of the post-office accessions, mentioned later, go into this department. The bound manuscript volumes received from the post office are included in these figures.

The smallest and most interesting manuscript volume received is only $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is the leather-bound original field notes of a survey of a United States mail route along the Santa Fé road from Independence, Mo., to a station on Pawnee Fork in west central Kansas. This survey was made in 1858. It is interesting to know that years ago the Society acquired the original map of this survey. Now by a strange circumstance the field notes come to light after seventy-five years in private ownership.

One of the valuable bound volumes included in the post-office collection is a tome of 632 pages, labeled "Journal A," which is a record of pleas in the United States district court of Kansas from 1862 to 1872. Two exhibits filed in this journal are a copy of a map of Indian reservations surveyed by Isaac McCoy and assistants from 1830 to 1832; and a copy of a map of Fort Leavenworth reservation in 1862.

An entertaining accession was a volume recording accounts of "The National Marriage Aid Association," whose headquarters were Topeka and whose secretary and treasurer was the Rev. John D. Knox. These records date in 1881 and 1882.

A collection of about 12,000 manuscripts came from the law department of the Union Pacific Railway in Topeka, through the courtesy of T. M. Lillard, a director of this Society. While much of this will doubtless have to be discarded, a preliminary inspection indicates that it includes some valuable material. There is a map of the southern branch of the road from Junction City to Humboldt, based on a survey of 1866. This map shows the location of Cottonwood City in Chase county, a forgotten townsite started in 1857 by French immigrants.

The recent state treasury scandal has prompted an inspection of original impeachment trials and investigations for the years 1862, 1874, 1891 and 1905. The archives department has original proceedings of these, either in bound volumes or manuscripts.

Fortunately for the manuscripts department the two clerks authorized by the legislature of 1931 were continued by this year's legislature, although for a time it appeared this very important work would be stopped. The work of organizing and repairing the thousands of manuscripts has gone forward steadily. One hundred and forty-nine boxes of papers have been examined and placed in chronological or alphabetical order. Valuable papers have been repaired. Approximately 30,000 pieces were handled.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

93

One of the important collections belonging to the Society is the John Brown papers. The Society's original John Brown collection, numbering 137 papers, had been pasted in a bound volume. This was the approved method of handling manuscripts years ago; but now many of these pieces were in imminent danger of disintegration. All these valuable letters were removed from the volume, repaired, and reinforced with silk gauze according to the best modern practice. They are now more legible than they were in the bound volume and are preserved from further deterioration.

There have been many interesting and valuable accessions in this department during the year. What is probably the most important single accession of manuscripts and documents ever received by this Society came early this year from the Topeka post office. In the attic of the old federal building were several large rooms full of post-office records and other government papers and records. When this building was about to be razed instructions were received by the local post-office authorities to dispose of this accumulation of material. It had been sold to a waste-paper dealer when by accident the secretary learned of its existence through a man who had secured old stamps from some of the documents and letters. Postmaster R. C. Caldwell kindly permitted the Society to inspect these records, and when it appeared that there were documents of value he allowed us to remove them to the Memorial building. In all, seven small truck loads of books and papers were transferred to the Society's archives.

While it is not yet possible to classify this huge collection in any detail, much of it unquestionably is invaluable from a historical standpoint. There are a large number of original territorial court records, most of which originated at LeCompton in the 1850's, hundreds of pieces bearing the signatures of Judges LeCompte, Cato and Elmore. These relate to most of the controversial questions which arose in the territorial conflict. There are thousands of papers, including letters and official records, relating to district courts, circuit courts, bankruptcies, pensions, land offices, war-time alien-enemy registrations, United States marshal's activities, war-time Red Cross work, together with a great many miscellaneous government documents, pamphlets and bulletins. These date from 1854 down to the time of the World War, and some later. Each of these general groupings will, of course, lend itself to extensive subdivision, if more detailed handling indicates that it is of sufficient value to justify being retained. We have only begun to organize this collection. Preliminary examination already indicates that the territorial documents will throw a new light on the history of that period. With our limited staff it will be many months before the worthless material can be discarded and an inventory made.

NEWSPAPER SECTION

The issues of 735 newspapers and periodicals, 79 being school and college publications, were being received regularly for filing on October 1. Of these, 58 were dailies, 11 semiweeklies, 505 weeklies, 27 fortnightlies, seven semi-monthlies, four once every three weeks, 73 monthlies, 13 bimonthlies, 23 quarterlies, 10 occasionals, two semiannuals and two annuals. In the list were included 452 weekly community newspapers. On January 1 the Kansas newspaper collection totalled 41,216 bound volumes.

Historians, journalists and students find this collection inexhaustible for accounts of Kansas events. Statistics for the operation of the wheat allotment



plan of the federal government have been published in almost every newspaper in the state the past few months. This and publicity for other governmental innovations should make the 1933 file of newspapers the most important of recent years to the historian.

The 1933 annual *List of Kansas Newspapers and Periodicals* received by the Kansas State Historical Society was published in July. The edition listed the editors and publishers of 735 publications.

To the 186 volumes of newspapers shipped to the Fort Hays State College in 1931 is added a shipment to Wichita University in January, 1933. Over five hundred bound and unbound volumes of duplicate newspapers of comparatively recent date were included.

Newspaper accessions for the year include an incomplete file of the *Topeka Daily Legal News*, 1913-1932, from Nanon L. Herren, Topeka; sixteen bound volumes of the *Cawker City Public Record*, 1883-1916, and the *Cawker City Camp Fire*, 1882-1883, from A. G. Alrich, Lawrence; fourteen bound volumes of *The Argentine Republic*, Kansas City, 1909-1921, from the Kansas City, (Mo.) Public Library; twenty-two volumes of the *International Book Binder*, Indianapolis and Washington, D. C., 1911-1932, from V. S. Boutwell, Topeka; six bound volumes of Harper newspapers, 1878-1885, from H. M. and J. P. Sydney, Anthony, and three unbound volumes each of the *Hoard's Dairyman*, Ft. Atkinson, Wis., *Breeder's Gazette*, Chicago, and *Wallace's Farmer*, Des Moines, Iowa, 1929-1931, from the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

THE PICTURE COLLECTION

In its fifty-eight years the Society has accumulated over 15,000 pictures, ranging from tintypes less than an inch in size to the more than life-sized oil painting of territorial Gov. Andrew H. Reeder. A few of these pictures are hanging on the walls of the building, but thousands have been stored in an inadequate and antiquated filing system of albums and folders. In order to make this fine collection of use it was essential that a complete card catalogue be instituted.

With the approval of the executive committee E. H. Young was employed to begin this work. Our cataloging system was adapted from those in use at the Wisconsin and Minnesota historical societies, who have pioneered in systematizing picture collections, with modifications recommended by the Library of Congress. This card index will contain descriptive matter sufficient to identify each portrait and scene. Extensive cross referencing will make illustrations of every subject immediately available. This plan will make the best possible use of our present storage facilities, and it is elastic enough to take care of picture accessions for many years to come without reorganization.

Unfortunately for the Society Mr. Young recently received a position in a New England college and the work has been temporarily delayed. Mr. Nyle Miller, our newspaper clerk, will devote half time to this task in the future.

One of the outstanding portrait accessions of the year was the gift of an oil painting of Betty Woolman by her son, William J. Woolman, of New York. Mrs. Woolman was a pioneer Kansan who entertained Lincoln in her home at Leavenworth when he visited the territory. Mr. Woolman and several members of his family made a trip to Kansas to present this painting to the Society. It now hangs in the first floor foyer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

95

The oil painting of Charles Curtis, former vice president, painted by the late George M. Stone, was sent to the Society by Mr. Curtis when he vacated his government office. This excellent likeness hangs in the first floor foyer.

MUSEUM

The museum gained both in attendance and in the number of accessions. It is, of course, the most popular department with the general public, the visitors during the year numbering 32,943. There were 157 items accessioned.

One of the largest collections was given by Rev. A. F. Johnson, of Leavenworth, who was chaplain of the 140th infantry, Thirty-fifth division. This collection included forty World War pieces. A set of cooper tools used in early-day Kansas was sent from Hollywood, Calif., by Mr. W. G. Cracraft. Among the gifts from the Woman's Kansas Day Club was a hatchet used by Carrie Nation in a raid on a Topeka joint in 1901. A saddle purchased by Mr. A. J. Bellport in San Antonio, Tex., in 1867, and used by him in driving cattle over the Chisholm trail, was donated by his daughter, Miss Abbie Bellport. A hitching post in the form of a negro stable boy now holds the horse which is hitched to a victoria. Oddly enough, the horse, hitching post and victoria attract as much attention as any display in the museum. The new stable boy is a replica of the type that was popular in the South in slavery days. It was a gift of the Castrite Foundry Company, Topeka.

ACCESSIONS

Total accessions to the Society's collections for the year ending June 30, 1933, were as follows:

Library:

Books	965
Pamphlets	3,739
Magazines	665

Archives:

Separate manuscripts	12,503
Manuscript volumes	563
Manuscript maps	74
Printed maps, atlases and charts.....	134
Newspapers (bound volumes)	942
Pictures	297
Museum objects	157

These accessions bring the totals in the possession of the Society to the following figures:

Books, pamphlets, bound newspapers and magazines.....	346,938
Separate manuscripts	924,784
Manuscript volumes	27,216
Manuscript maps	490
Printed maps, atlases and charts.....	10,279
Pictures	14,936
Museum objects	32,686

KANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

The *Quarterly* is now completing its second year. It has proved popular beyond expectation. At first it was difficult to secure suitable contributions, but in recent months the magazine has attracted an increasingly large number



of first-class articles. For this reason the editors believe that forthcoming issues will be of exceptional interest. Much credit for the high standard of the *Quarterly* is due to Dr. James C. Malin, associate professor of history at the University of Kansas, who is associate editor of the *Quarterly*.

PUBLICITY

The collections of this Society are a continuous source of newspaper and magazine feature stories. No small part of what is written about Kansas, both in state and in national publications, is based on research done in the Historical Society. The authors of a number of current books received assistance last year. Within the past year special writers for *Collier's* magazine, *Saturday Evening Post* and the *New York Times Magazine* visited the Society. Articles in the *Quarterly* are summarized or reprinted in Kansas newspapers and in a number of other out-state publications. Many Kansans who do not appreciate the importance of history but who do appreciate the economic value of publicity would be surprised to learn how large a proportion of what is said about Kansas originates in this Society. It would be difficult to appraise the commercial and advertising value to the state of its historical records.

The secretary is constantly being called upon to make talks about the Society or Kansas history. Last year he addressed nine organizations in Topeka, two in Lawrence and one each in Hutchinson, Abilene, Kansas City, Kan., Overland Park, Banerft and Republic. It is astonishing to discover how little Kansans know about the Historical Society and the extent of its resources.

OLD SHAWNEE METHODIST MISSION

The budget director approved the Society's request for \$4,000 a year for the maintenance of the Old Shawnee Mission. The legislature reduced this to \$750 a year, which was the amount allowed by the legislature of two years ago. Much work that had been planned, therefore, cannot be done. Last year it was found necessary to replace the caretaker. Dr. T. G. Vernon and his wife, of Paola, were employed, and they have done much to improve the buildings and grounds. The Shawnee Mission Indian Historical Society and the Shawnee Mission Floral Club have been of great assistance. Work is now being done to repair the rooms which were assigned several years ago to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of American Colonists and the Daughters of 1812. When these rooms are furnished, the east building, which contains the Shawnee Mission Indian Historical Society museum, will be one of the most interesting historical buildings in Kansas. This mission, with the three old buildings which looked down on the Santa Fé and Oregon trails, was for many years the last outpost of civilization for the hundreds of thousands of pioneers who peopled the far West. It is one of the outstanding historic sites in the West.

FIRST CAPITOL OF KANSAS

The first capitol building, on Highway No. 40 east of Fort Riley, continues to attract many visitors. For the year ending October 1, 1933, there were 11,546 visitors as compared with 13,216 the preceding year. The salary of the caretaker, who is required to be in attendance every day including Sundays,



THE ANNUAL MEETING

97

was reduced from \$600 a year to \$450 a year, or \$37.50 a month, by the last session of the legislature. This reduction is felt to be too drastic.

FORT HAYS FRONTIER HISTORICAL PARK

This park, which was created by the legislature of 1931, is managed by a board of which the secretary of the Historical Society is a member. There are an old stone blockhouse and guard house which were used by federal troops in 1867. Beginning last spring a Reforestation camp was established, and a crew of nearly 200 men has been at work on the federal project, which includes landscaping and road making on land belonging to the park and to the adjoining experiment station and Fort Hays State College. The project was secured largely through the work of Congresswoman Kathryn O'Laughlin McCarthy, of Hays. The work is being done under the general supervision of the park board in accordance with plans which are approved by federal authorities.

PIKE PAWNEE PARK

On September 29, 1933, a crowd estimated at over 10,000 assembled at the Pike Pawnee park and monument near Republic, Kan., to celebrate the 127th anniversary of Pike's visit to the Pawnee chiefs on this site in 1806, when the American flag was first raised in the territory that is now Kansas. Addresses were made by Congresswoman Kathryn O'Laughlin McCarthy, Congressman W. P. Lambertson, Gomer Davies, the secretary of the Historical Society and others. The occasion for so large a gathering was the effort which is being made through Mrs. McCarthy to secure a federal appropriation for damming the river and creating a national park. If this is done it is proposed that the eleven acres now belonging to the state of Kansas in the name of the Historical Society will become a part of the national park. The Kansas legislature appropriated \$3,000 for a memorial monument which was erected in 1901.

KANSAS ARCHÆOLOGY

There are several well-informed amateur archæologists in Kansas and a number of others who make up in enthusiasm for what they lack in knowledge. Kansas is a rich archæological field. There are many village sites which have not yet been despoiled by curiosity seekers. In order to preserve these sites your secretary has suggested the formation of an archæological group within the society. If sufficient interest develops and enough responsible members can be secured it is hoped to organize such a group this year.

LOCAL AND COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Since the last annual meeting two county historical societies have been organized and have affiliated themselves with the state society by taking out life memberships. The Society has assisted organizers in several other counties which have not yet affiliated. Several of the local and county societies in the state are doing good work in gathering historical documents and relics. At Dodge City the nucleus of an excellent museum has been brought together. The McPherson County Historical Society has done outstanding work in recording the history of the early day settlers. The Shawnee Mission Indian Historical Society, largely composed of residents of Johnson county, were



assigned the main room in the east building at the old Methodist Shawnee Mission for a museum. Within two years this society has succeeded in placing on display a remarkable collection of documents, relics and pictures. While it is impossible for the state Society to take an active part in the organization of local societies, the encouragement of such associations is essential to the preservation of the history of the state. Members of this Society are urged to lend their assistance to local associations.

This report would be incomplete without mention of the members of the staff of this Society. They are uniformly courteous, loyal and conscientious. The secretary acknowledges his indebtedness to them for what has been accomplished in the past three years.

Respectfully submitted, KIRKE MECHEM, *Secretary.*

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the report of the secretary it was moved by W. W. Denison that it be approved and accepted. Seconded by Sam F. Woolard. Carried.

The president called for the reading of the report of the treasurer of the Society, Mrs. Mary Embree, which follows:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP FEE FUND FROM AUGUST 17, 1932, TO OCTOBER 13, 1933

Balance August 17, 1933.....	\$919.75
Annual memberships received.....	250.00
Life memberships received.....	210.00
Refund of money expended.....	341.60
Subscription to <i>Quarterly</i> and single numbers.....	3.77
Interest on Liberty bonds.....	297.50
Liberty bonds held by Society (par value \$6,000).....	5,911.63
Total amount on hand.....	<u>\$7,934.25</u>
Expenditures:	
Traveling expenses	289.06
Money advanced for postage.....	412.00
Subscriptions and dues.....	105.05
Manuscripts and letters purchased for Society.....	100.70
Pledged by Society for marker at Trading Post.....	70.00
Insurance	15.25
Flowers	11.75
Museum relic	2.50
Replacing glass	1.60
Gifts to janitors.....	13.50
Western Typewriter Company, repairs.....	10.00
Rent of safe-deposit box for 1932 and 1933.....	6.60
Refund of memberships.....	4.00
Expense of annual meeting, 1932.....	14.50
Extra clerk hire.....	235.00
Total expenditures	<u>\$1,291.51</u>
Balance October 13.....	<u>6,642.74</u>
	<u>\$7,934.25</u>

THE ANNUAL MEETING

99

Liberty bonds	\$5,911.63
Cash	731.11
	<u>\$6,642.74</u>
Bank balance October 13.....	\$813.41
Less outstanding checks.....	92.30
	<u>721.11</u>
Life membership not deposited.....	10.00
	<u>731.11</u>

JONATHAN PECKER BEQUEST FUND

Principal, Liberty bonds.....	<u>\$950.00</u>
Balance August 17, 1932.....	\$30.64
Interest from August 17, 1932, to October 13, 1933.....	42.52
Total amount received.....	<u>\$73.16</u>
Expenditures:	
Frank B. Kingsbury, New Hampshire history.....	10.50
Balance on hand October 13, 1933.....	62.66
	<u>\$73.16</u>

THOMAS H. BOWLUS FUND

Principal, Liberty bond (interest included in membership fund)....	\$1,000.00
--	------------

JOHN BOOTH BEQUEST FUND

Principal, Liberty bonds.....	<u>\$500.00</u>
Balance on hand, August 17, 1932.....	\$44.10
Interest from August 17, 1932, to October 13, 1933.....	22.38
Total amount received.....	<u>\$66.48</u>

No expenditures for the year.

Examined by committee October 13, 1933, and approved.

EDWIN A. AUSTIN,
W. W. DENISON,
HENRY K. BROOKS.

On motion of W. C. Simons, seconded by W. W. Denison, the treasurer's report, as approved by the committee appointed from the executive committee to audit the books, was accepted.

The report of the nominating committee was read by Mrs. Henry F. Mason, chairman:



REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE

To the Board of Directors, Kansas State Historical Society:

Your committee on nominations beg leave to submit the following report for officers of the Kansas State Historical Society for the following year:

For president, H. K. Lindsley, Wichita.

For first vice president, Thomas F. Doran, Topeka.

For second vice president, F. H. Hodder, Lawrence.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. HENRY F. MASON,

MRS. A. M. HARVEY,

ERNEST A. RYAN,

JAMES C. MALIN,

E. E. KELLEY,

Committee.

On motion of Mrs. Bennett R. Wheeler, seconded by W. W. Denison, the report of the nominating committee was accepted.

This concluded the scheduled business for the morning meeting. The president, Thomas Amory Lee, made some suggestions regarding the work of the Society. He called attention to the need of bringing the annals of Kansas down to date, beginning where Wilder's chronology left off. He stated that in his opinion it would be well worth while for the Society to spend more time and money on this undertaking. He recommended the purchase of photographing or phostatting equipment which would make possible the reproduction of newspapers and other material becoming too fragile for constant use. Mr. Lee commented on the calendaring of manuscripts and hoped it would be possible to do more of it in the future. He particularly called attention to the fact that Kansas has made no effort to compile a history of the participation of the state and its citizens in the World War. He urged that the Society, through its officers, recommend the formation of a state commission looking toward the preparation of a Kansas World War history. Mr. Lee closed his remarks with a word of appreciation for the loyal and efficient work of the members of the staff of the Society.

On motion of Sam F. Woolard, seconded by W. W. Denison, Mr. Lee's suggestions were referred for action to the executive committee.

There being no further business for the board of directors, the meeting adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society convened at two o'clock p. m. The meeting was called to order by President Lee.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

101

The secretary read telegrams and letters from members who were unable to be present.

The secretary displayed a campaign hat which had been worn by Gen. Wilder S. Metcalf while a major with the Twentieth Kansas in the Phillipines, who was present at the meeting. In the hat was a hole made by a bullet which had also cut a piece from one of General Metcalf's ears.

Thomas Amory Lee read, as the annual address of the president, a paper on the judicial career of the late Judge William C. Hook. This paper appears as a special article elsewhere in this issue of the *Quarterly*.

Robert Taft, of the University of Kansas, presented "A Pictorial History of Kansas," which consisted of picture slides of early Kansas scenes and persons, accompanied by explanatory comments. Mr. Taft's pictures and talk were of exceptional interest. "A Pictorial History of Kansas," appears as a special article elsewhere in this issue of the *Quarterly*.

The report of the committee on nominations for directors was read by the secretary as follows:

OCTOBER 17, 1933.

To the Kansas State Historical Society:

Your committee on nominations beg leave to submit the following report and recommendations for directors of the Society for the term of three years ending October, 1936:

Beeks, Charles E., Baldwin.	Metcalf, Wilder S., Lawrence.
Beezley, George F., Girard.	Morrison, T. F., Chanute.
Bonebrake, Fred B., Topeka.	Norris, Mrs. George, Arkansas City.
Bowlus, Thomas H., Iola.	O'Neil, Ralph T., Topeka.
Browne, Charles H., Horton.	Philip, Mrs. W. D., Hays.
Dean, John S., Sr., Topeka.	Rankin, Robert C., Lawrence.
Embree, Mrs. Mary, Topeka.	Ruppenthal, J. C., Russell.
Gray, John M., Kirwin.	Ryan, Ernest A., Topeka.
Harger, Charles M., Abilene.	Sawtell, James H., Topeka.
Harvey, Mrs. Isabelle C., Topeka.	Simons, W. C., Lawrence.
Haucke, Frank, Council Grove.	Soller, August, Washington.
Kagey, Charles L., Wichita.	Stanley, W. E., Wichita.
Kinkel, John M., Topeka.	Stone, Robert, Topeka.
Lee, Thomas A., Topeka.	Trembly, W. B., Kansas City.
McFarland, Helen M., Topeka.	Walker, B. P., Osborne.
Malone, James, Topeka.	Woodward, Chester, Topeka.
Mechem, Kirke, Topeka.	

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. HENRY F. MASON,
MRS. A. M. HARVEY,
ERNEST A. RYAN,
JAMES C. MALIN,
E. E. KELLEY,
Committee.



On motion of W. W. Denison, seconded by Thomas F. Doran, these directors were unanimously elected for the term ending October, 1936. Justice John S. Dawson administered the oath of office to those who were present.

The president called on Mrs. Ottis W. Fisher, president of the Shawnee Mission Indian Historical Society, to read the annual report of the work of her organization. Following the reading of her report she asked Mrs. Bernice Fraser, a member of the Society, to read an original poem on the Old Shawnee Mission. The secretary read a report of the Marion County Historical Society, forwarded from Mrs. Jane C. Rupp, secretary. On motion the two preceding reports were accepted to be placed on file.

Rev. Josiah E. Copley called the attention of the Society to the celebration commemorating the founding of the Presbyterian mission at Highland in 1837.

The members adjourned to the foyer, where Mrs. Bennett R. Wheeler, in behalf of the Colonial Dames of Kansas, presented to the Society a bronze plate bearing the profile of George Washington and selections from his farewell address. The plate was accepted for the Society by its president, Thomas Amory Lee.

With this ceremony the annual meeting of the members of the Society adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The afternoon meeting of the board of directors was called to order by the president. He asked for a rereading of the report of the nominating committee for officers of the Society. The following officers were then unanimously elected:

H. K. Lindsley, president; T. F. Doran, first vice president; F. H. Hodder, second vice president.

President Lee requested Professor Hodder, the newly elected second vice president, to say hello to the meeting. Professor Hodder complied with a bow and a laconic "hello."

Mr. Lee requested T. F. Doran to take the chair in the absence of the newly elected president, H. K. Lindsley. Mr. Lee moved that the executive committee be instructed to prepare plans for the organization of a World War historical commission for the purpose of compiling a history of the participation of Kansas and her citizens in the World War, with further instructions to present the project at the proper time to the legislature. Seconded by Mr. Mechem. Carried.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

103

Mrs. Henry F. Mason moved a vote of thanks to President Lee for his services to the Society and particularly for his work in the Society's behalf during the meeting of the legislature. Seconded by Mrs. A. M. Harvey and unanimously carried.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

KIRKE MECHEM, *Secretary*.

DIRECTORS OF THE KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AS OF OCTOBER, 1933

DIRECTORS FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER, 1934

Austin, E. A., Topeka.	Lindsley, H. K., Wichita.
Berryman, J. W., Ashland.	McCarter, Mrs. Margaret Hill,
Brigham, Mrs. Lalla M.,	Topeka.
Council Grove.	Mercer, J. H., Topeka.
Brooks, H. K., Topeka.	Oliver, Hannah P., Lawrence.
Bumgardner, Edward, Lawrence.	Patrick, Mrs. Mae C., Satanta.
Curtis, Charles, Topeka.	Reed, Clyde M., Parsons.
Davis, John W., Dodge City.	Rupp, Mrs. W. E., Hillsboro.
Denious, Jess C., Dodge City.	Scott, Charles F., Iola.
Frizell, E. E., Larned.	Schultz, Floyd, Clay Center.
Godsey, Mrs. Flora I., Emporia.	Shirer, H. L., Topeka.
Hall, Mrs. Carrie A., Leavenworth.	Van De Mark, M. V. B., Concordia.
Hamilton, Clad, Topeka.	Van Petten, A. E., Topeka.
Haskin, S. B., Olathe.	Wark, George H., Kansas City, Kan.
Hegler, Ben F., Wichita.	Wheeler, Mrs. B. R., Topeka.
Jones, Horace, Lyons.	Woolard, Sam F., Wichita.
Kelley, E. E., Topeka.	Wooster, Lorraine E., Salina.
Lillard, T. M., Topeka.	

DIRECTORS FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER, 1935

Aitchison, R. T., Wichita.	Knapp, Dallas W., Coffeyville.
Bowman, Noah L., Garnett.	McLean, Milton R., Topeka.
Capper, Arthur, Topeka.	McNeal, T. A., Topeka.
Cory, C. E., Fort Scott.	Malin, James C., Lawrence.
Crosby, E. H., Topeka.	Mason, Mrs. Henry F., Topeka.
Dawson, John S., Hill City.	Moore, Russell, Wichita.
Denison, W. W., Topeka.	Morehouse, George P., Topeka.
Doerr, Mrs. Laura P. V., Larned.	Raynesford, H. C., Ellis.
Doran, Thomas F., Topeka.	Russell, W. J., Topeka.
Ellenbecker, John G., Marysville.	Smith, Wm. E., Wamego.
Harvey, Mrs. Sally, Topeka.	Spratt, O. M., Baxter Springs.
Hobble, Frank A., Dodge City.	Stevens, Caroline F., Lawrence.
Hodder, F. H., Lawrence.	Thompson, W. F., Topeka.
Hogin, John C., Belleville.	Van Tuyl, Mrs. Effie H.,
Huggins, Wm. L., Emporia.	Leavenworth.
Humphrey, H. L., Abilene.	Walker, Mrs. Ida M., Norton.
Johnston, Mrs. W. A., Topeka.	Wilson, John H., Salina.



DIRECTORS FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER, 1936

Beeks, Charles E., Baldwin.	Metcalf, Wilder S., Lawrence.
Beezley, George F., Girard.	Morrison, T. F., Chanute.
Bonebrake, Fred B., Topeka.	Norris, Mrs. George, Arkansas City.
Bowlus, Thomas H., Iola.	O'Neil, Ralph T., Topeka.
Browne, Charles H., Horton.	Philip, Mrs. W. D., Hays.
Dean, John S., Topeka.	Rankin, Robert C., Lawrence.
Embree, Mrs. Mary, Topeka.	Ruppenthal, J. C., Russell.
Gray, John M., Kirwin.	Ryan, Ernest A., Topeka.
Harger, Charles M., Abilene.	Sawtell, James H., Topeka.
Harvey, Mrs. Isabelle C., Topeka.	Simons, W. C., Lawrence.
Haucke, Frank, Council Grove.	Soller, August, Washington.
Kagey, Charles L., Beloit.	Stanley, W. E., Wichita.
Kinkel, John M., Topeka.	Stone, Robert, Topeka.
Lee, Thomas Amory, Topeka.	Trembly, W. B., Kansas City, Kan.
McFarland, Helen M., Topeka.	Walker, B. P., Osborne.
Malone, James, Topeka.	Woodward, Chester, Topeka.
Mechem, Kirke, Topeka.	

Kansas History as Published in the Press

Lyons history has been featured in a series of articles by Frank Hoyt, Rice county pioneer, which have appeared almost weekly in the Lyons *Daily News*, for many months.

"Charley Reynolds—Hunter and Scout," by E. A. Brininstool, was the title of an article printed in the *North Dakota Historical Quarterly* in its January-April, 1933, issue. Mr. Reynolds was a member of the Tenth Kansas Volunteers.

Special historical articles appeared in the Miltonvale *Record* preceding the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the city's naming, held October 6 and 7, 1933. Miltonvale was first called Zahnsville. Titles of a few of the stories included in this series are: "A Pioneer Story—Incidents of Sixty-Five Years Ago," by G. W. Gray, September 7; "The Founding of Miltonvale," September 14; "The Rain Makers," and "The Passing of the Old Town Well," September 21; "The First Settler in Starr Township," and histories of the Miltonvale schools, September 28, and "Thoughts in Keeping with the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration," October 5.

The Lyons Presbyterian church celebrated its sixtieth anniversary September 17, 1933. A short account of the organization was published in the Lyons *Daily News*, September 18.

A brief history of the Palco *News* appeared in its issue of September 27, 1933. The Palco *News*, formerly the Palco *Enterprise*, was established in March, 1905.

Names of Smith county old settlers registering at their annual meeting in Smith Center, September 27, 1933, were published in the *Smith County Pioneer*, Smith Center, September 28.

"Walter F. McGinnis Tells of Early Days," "An Interesting Letter From California," by Frank L. Randolph, and "M. A. Harper Tells of Moving to Kansas," were special features of the Pioneer edition of the Potwin *Ledger* issued September 28, 1933.

Names of old settlers registering at the Southwest Free Fair at Dodge City, September 27, 1933, and the dates they came to Kansas, were published in the Dodge City *Daily Globe*, September 28.



"Reminiscences of An Old Timer," was the title of an article reviewing the highlights of Weir history which appeared in the *Weir Spectator* in its issues of September 28 and October 5, 1933.

The ninetieth anniversary of the First Presbyterian church of Highland was observed with a week of special services from October 15 to 22, 1933. Excerpts from the diary of Father Irvin, 1841-1844, as presented to the church meeting by Mrs. Margaret Hubbard Morton, were a part of the historical articles printed in the *Highland Vidette* during October and November, commemorating the event.

A history of Vance Post, No. 2, of the Grand Army of the Republic, Hays, was published in the *Hays Daily News*, October 6, 1933. The post was organized at Hays City by a special order from the department commander dated February 1, 1878.

Headlines of stories by W. F. McGinnis, Sr., appearing in *The Butler County News*, El Dorado, in recent months were: "The Elephants and Ox Teams Recall Many Old Time Incidents," October 6, 1933; "Memories of the Past Revived in the Life of an Old Timer," October 13 and 20, and "Dean of Rail Engineers [Merton Stewart] to Retire at Seventy," November 17.

An article describing the struggles in early-day Lawrence, and the preservation of a chair brought by the Eldridge family from Massachusetts through the Jones and Quantrill raids, was published in the *Lawrence Daily Journal-World*, October 7, 1933.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Clyde Christian church was observed October 8, 1933. Special historical articles were printed in the *Clyde Republican* preceding the event.

Historical notes on the organization of the Olathe Methodist Episcopal church were published by the *Olathe Mirror* and *The Johnson County Democrat* preceding the seventy-fifth anniversary week of services October 22 to 29, 1933. S. T. Seaton reviewed the history of the church in the *Mirror* for October 12.

Toronto history, as printed in a pamphlet entitled *Woodson County Hand Book (1883)*, was reprinted in the *Toronto Republican* in the issues of October 12 to November 16, 1933, inclusive.

Dickinson county history was reviewed at a meeting of the Dickinson County Historical Society held at Abilene, October 16, 1933. A two-column summary of the speeches presented at the meeting was reported in the *Abilene Daily Chronicle*, October 17, 1933.



KANSAS HISTORY IN THE PRESS

107

The reminiscences of E. T. Wickersham, of Fall River vicinity, were published in the *Fredonia Daily Herald*, October 17, 1933, and *The Western Star*, Coldwater, November 3. Mr. Wickersham settled in Elk county in 1862.

"Some Wolf Creek History," by John W. Manners, Sr., appeared in the *Lucas Independent*, October 18, 1933.

A history of the Sylvan Grove Presbyterian church was published in the *Sylvan Grove News*, October 19, 1933. H. C. Bradbury held the first preaching service.

Winona newspaper history was reviewed by J. G. Felts in the *Logan County News*, October 19, 1933.

Lecompton history was recalled by J. Frank Kerns in an article printed in the Lawrence *Daily Journal-World*, October 19, 1933. The article, as published, was read at the annual meeting of the Douglas County Old Settlers' Society, September 14.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Cheney was officially observed October 20, 1933. Special historical notes were printed in the *Cheney Sentinel* in its issue of October 19 and 26, commemorating the event.

A history of the Hiawatha Methodist Episcopal church was briefly sketched in the *Hiawatha Daily World*, October 20, 1933. The seventy-fifth anniversary was observed with a special program at the church on November 26.

Oswego historical notes, pictures of pioneers, first buildings and early-day scenes were published in issues of the *Oswego Democrat* and the *Independent* of October 20, 1933, preceding the old settlers' meeting held in the city October 21. Both newspapers on October 27 printed a list of the old settlers registering for the event who had been in the vicinity forty years or more.

A historical sketch of the Paola Methodist Episcopal church was printed in *The Miami Republican*, Paola, October 20, 1933, preceding the seventy-fifth anniversary program held October 27 to 29. A review of the pageant presented at this meeting was printed in *The Western Spirit*, Paola, November 3.

Stories relating the history of floods along the Kansas river and the part the proposed Kiro dam would play in the nation's flood-control program have frequently appeared in newspapers of the state in the past few months. Three were: "The Story of the Kiro



Dam," by Charles H. Sessions, in the *Topeka Daily Capital*, October 22, 1933; "Kiro Dam and Lake," by W. H. Fernald, in the *Florence Bulletin*, October 26, and a page article, "How Kiro Dam Would Benefit Kansas, Midwest and Nation," by William Wallace, in the *Topeka Daily Capital*, December 17.

Lincoln county teachers and district school officials for 1933-1934 were named in the *Sylvan Grove News*, October 26, 1933.

The histories of Sublette and Satanta were reviewed in the *Sublette Monitor* and the *Satanta Chief* in their issues of October 26, 1933. The first buildings in the two cities were moved in from Santa Fé twenty-one years ago.

"Memories of Early Claffin," as written by Mrs. R. L. Hamilton and read at a club meeting in October, 1933, was published in the *Claffin Clarion*, October 26. Claffin was founded in the spring of 1887.

The history of the Salem Evangelical Church was briefly reviewed in the *Leavenworth Times* October 26, 1933. The church celebrated its forty-fifth anniversary October 29.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Glasco celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the completion of its church building October 29, 1933. The history of the organization was briefly noted in *The Sun*, Glasco, October 26.

"About Getting Grub Stakes," was the title of the October 27, 1933, installment of the "Just A Thinking" stories by W. V. Jackson which are printed from time to time in *The Western Star*, Coldwater. In this article Mr. Jackson recalled the exchange of cedar posts from southwestern Barber county and southeastern Comanche county, for food.

The history of the Women's Relief Corps, Department of Kansas, was published in the *Baxter Springs Citizen*, October 30, 1933. The Kansas corps was organized at Topeka, February 6, 1884.

An article describing the late Mary Elizabeth Lease as James M. Mickey knew her, was featured in the *Leavenworth Times* of October 31, 1933. Mr. Mickey was the editor of the *Osage City Free Press* during the campaign of 1896, and recalled several anecdotes of her life. Sketches of other incidents in the life of this famous Populist orator were written by B. J. Sheridan for *The Western Spirit*, Paola, November 3, and by D. D. Leahy for the *Wichita Sunday Eagle*, November 5.