

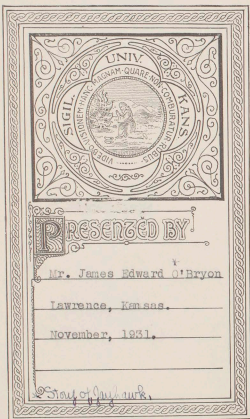


Birth of a Jayhawk

by

James Edward O'Bryon

KB
ET
Un
S
066
v.1



PRESENTED BY

Mr. James Edward O'Bryon

Lawrence, Kansas.

November, 1931.

Stanley G. ...

Photomount
Printer
Bindery
Cathart Book, Inc.
Kansas
Syracuse, N. Y.
911 2nd St. 1938

BIRTH OF A JAYHAWK

by

James Edward O'Bryon

Lawrence, Kansas

Watson Library,

1931.

22421

10-8-1

45087





THE BIRTH OF A JAYHAWK

The Jayhawk design commonly accepted by the University of Kansas and its students and in current use as the emblem of their loyalty was created by James Edward O'Bryon and George Phillips Hollingbery, then sophomores in the university, in the fall of 1922.

Interest in the Kansas-Nebraska game was at fever heat. The combat was to be waged in Lincoln and every college flivver thought to be equal to surviving the journey was being groomed for the trek to Nebraska.

"You guys who are going to drive", exhorted a cheerleader in pep convocation, "You owners of broken-down whoopies! Show 'em you're from Kansas. Show 'em you're a Jayhawker if you have to paint it on the windshield!"

"There," nudged George with the air of one who has seen a great light, "is our hunch. We will paint Jayhawks on windshields and abandon the idea of holding up a filling station to get there ourselves. First thing we got to do is----"

"Locate a Jayhawk," interrupted Jim with practicality exceeding his sophomore standing.

Research revealed that many Jayhawks had come and gone before---birds of a feather as far as general grotesqueness of feature was concerned but of striking dissimilarity as to beak, body, and general chassis conformity. A long-legged fellow of academic mien immortalized in plaster of Paris, a great oaf of a bird with shoes several sizes too big, and many caricatures of that rare

Jimmy O'Bryon's At It Again

Humor Mag. Oct. 1950.

The go who used to paint those quaint duck-like Jayhawks on windows and on the backs of student's rain coats—for the glory of K.U. and as a means of making pocket change — long has been master minding his way upward as a top flight publicity man and advertising executive in Chicago and New York. But the urge came on him once more to draw. Result: a dally cartoon feature, "Happily Ever After", which has been distributed since June by Publishers Syndicate of 30 N. LaSalle, Chicago to some 30 papers. These include such giants as the "L. A. Times," "Washington Post" and "Cleveland Plain Dealer." Incidentally, the "Lawrence Journal World" carries it. Jimmy whittles out his drawings on week ends to illustrate the themes of the jumbic pentameter verses he has concocted to the staccato click of the wheels of suburban trains which carry him between his New York job around to making up gym credits. Publicity work in Chicago, a stint as a writer on the "Herald-Examiner" there, on to New York with CBS, Young Rubicam Advertising Co., and lately as publicity director for Mutual Broadcasting System—these are his forward steps. He married the former Claire Young of Philadelphia and their son Terry is now 16. Jimmy's brother Leonard, '39, teaches language in the College of the Pacific at Stockton, Calif.

Happily Ever After



UPS AND DOWNING
The horizon horizontal and
berle
The same gone problem must
the
As both the do much better
is said —
is when to who to get up
fert —
—
—



avis were noted but discarded as possible copy.

It was evident that this new Jayhawk, though retaining some of the characteristics of its predecessors, should be of virginal mould, embodying characteristics that the others seemed to lack. That it should in every way symbolize the institution for which it was to stand was of paramount importance. Proud, though not arrogant, determined of visage, it should be a colorful token of the spirit of Kansas.

Retiring to the O' Bryon attic, conveniently located for this special act of creation, the two set about the task of developing a design which would fulfill those specifications. Hours later they emerged bearing with them a rough design on Bristol board which shortly was to be accepted as the emblem of the Jayhawker at home and abroad.

Success in the individual application of their Jayhawk on the windshields of Nebraska-bound flivvers was such that it warranted similar endeavors on the windows of downtown stores where the newborn Jayhawk was depicted in poster paint performing acts of violence on a poster paint Tiger soon to invade Lawrence.

First used to depict these scenes of carnage between the Jayhawk and his foes, the Jayhawk sticker of today is a lineal descendant of this earlier bird.

Written by James E. O' Bryon,

in Post" and
my whittles
he has con-
New York
se he never
le "Herald-
ely as pub-
the former
39, teaches

Origin of the Jayhawk

Six Minute Radio Talk

By

F. W. BLACKMAR

University of Kansas,
December, 1926

Discovered: Ancestor of Jayhawkornis Kansansensis

By RAYMOND C. MOORE,
Professor of Geology, University of Kansas

Geologists and many others in the Mid-Continent region of the United States are familiar with the representative of the class Aves called *Jayhawkornis kansansensis*. In the common, more unscientific parlance, this species of bird is familiarly known as the Jayhawk. The Jayhawk is a bird of prey (sometimes spelled pray) that for many years has been very busy alternately seeking to repel barbarian invaders from adjacent country inhabited by the Nebraska Cornhuskers, Missouri Tigers, and Oklahoma Sooners, and then making more or less vicious and successful forays of his own into foreign territory. Occasionally he has made ambitious flights that have carried him as far as the eastern and western coasts. It is not the writer's intent, however, to offer a recondite essay on the habits of the Jayhawk or the nature of his ecological or sociological adaptations. It is our purpose, rather, to call attention to results of recent research on the derivation of this Kansas bird and the nature of his most ancient known progenitor. This takes us into the field of paleontology.

At this point in our study we may direct attention to what has been designated as one of the most famous yells in America, "Rock Chalk, Jayhawk, K. U.," a rallying call which with appropriate intonation and enthusiastic volume is familiar to all Kansans and many others. The close association of Jayhawk and rock chalk in this yell certainly directs the attention of an investigator to the possibility that the Cretaceous chalk may contain evidence bearing on the Kansas Jayhawk. There is need for scientific caution, however, in expressing opinion as to whether the association of Jayhawk and chalk suggested the yell or the yell suggested the association. At all events, it is proper to inquire whether there may be avian remains in the chalk beds which may throw light on the lineage of the Jayhawk. Surely, it would be too much to hope that we might discover remains of the original Jayhawk himself, yet nothing seems to be too remarkable for modern science.

As a matter of fact, discovery of the Rock Chalk bird is not at all new. Some of these birds were found as long ago as 1870, when a paleontologic field party from Yale University under direction of Professor O. C. Marsh made first discovery of ancestral Jayhawk bones in the Cretaceous rocks of west-

ern Kansas. Marsh gave to this bird the not unfitting name *Hesperornis regalis*, which means the "kingly western bird." Subsequently other fossil remains have been found, and at the present time there are two remarkably fine mounted skeletons of *Hesperornis* in the Peabody Museum at Yale University, one in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, one in the National



Skeleton of *Hesperornis regalis* from the Cretaceous Chalk of Western Kansas

Museum at Washington, and a complete specimen in the Museum of the University of Kansas. A unique feature in connection with the specimen in the University of Kansas collection is the preservation of clear imprints of feathers preserved in the chalk. Thus, we know not only the skeletal form but something 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, it



Restoration of the Ancestral Kansas Rock Chalk Bird

it not reasonable to assume that the red and blue of modern *Jayhawkornis* were the selected hues of the ancient Rock Chalk bird?

Old *Hesperornis* was a good sized bird, the skeleton attaining a length of six feet from tip of beak, to end of outstretched toes, and judging from mounted skeletons his height in stocking feet was a good four and a half feet. He was a ferocious-looking bird. We see not only the big strong beak, like that of the modern Jayhawk, but we find that the upper and lower jaws were armed with a row of very sharp-pointed teeth. It is perhaps unfortunate that these teeth, inherited from reptilian ancestors, have been lost in later evolution of the Jayhawk. There are many times when these teeth would come in handy.

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. The modern Jayhawk does fairly well in the water at times, but is better at running and jumping, and has performed well on the football field and basketball floor. The perfection of these different lines of adaptation perhaps signify inherent capacities of the species. It is fortunate or unfortunate, according to point of view, that the fossil remains of the Rock Chalk bird do not permit accurate determination of the size of the brain case, and we cannot, therefore, tell definitely whether there has been considerable development or a decline in intelligence during the course of evolution from *Hesperornis* to *Jayhawkornis*.



JAYHAWK SPORTS



BOOTH quantity and quality describe the entries for the tenth annual Kansas Relay games held at Memorial Stadium the afternoon of April 23.

The Olympic games coming up this summer in Los Angeles have seemingly dispelled all thought of depression in track and field athletic camps of universities and colleges in the Middle West and Southwest, and all of the outstanding possibilities for the United States Olympic team who reside in this section are going to have their start toward their cherished goal at the Kansas games which open the outdoor season major competitions.

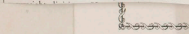
All Big Six Conference members, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Purdue and Indiana of the Big Ten, Notre Dame, Texas, Arkansas and some thirty other universities and colleges are entered for the Kansas Relays.

High School Meet Again

The major event of Saturday was preceded Friday by the twenty-eighth annual Interscholastic track and field meet for Kansas high schools and nearly a hundred schools were entered. Also Friday afternoon the first five events of the Missouri Valley A. A. U. decathlon were held, and the concluding five events Saturday morning.

Pete Mehninger Is Olympic Material

Pete J. Mehninger, sophomore wrestler of the University of Kansas who is rated as an Olympic team possibility, came back from the national intercollegiate championships at Bloomington, Ind., with the second place medal in the



132-pound class.

By EARL POTTER, '13

RELAYS BULLETIN

Cunningham of Kansas won the 1,500 meter race at the Kansas Relays April 23, with a time record of 4:25, only seven seconds behind the American record. The track was in many places covered with water.

Cunningham was unopposed in this race by Brocksmith of Indiana, as it was thought he would be, but the two met later as anchor men for their respective teams in the distance medley relay. Real competition was again eradicated, however, for the Hoozier's team mates gave him about 150 yards lead. Cunningham did not cut into that lead.

Sailing of Iowa equaled the Kansas Relays mark of 14.6 seconds for the high hurdles and Flick of Kansas took second in that event. The Iowa team also won the 440-yard shuttle hurdle race in record tying time of 1:25.

The field of competing athletes this year was large and of high caliber but the wet track and field prevented many new records.

Jim Busch set a new total in the decathlon at 8,022.40 points, which is only 31 points behind the world's record.

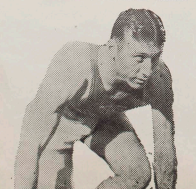
Don Zimmerman, all American half back of Tulane appeared at the Relays as a competitor in the pole vault.

Stagg Was On Hand

Amos Altonzo Stagg of Chicago, referee of the Relays, gave a splendid talk at an all University Convocation April 22, spoke over the radio that evening and then led discussion among a large group of coaches gathered from all parts of the midwest relative to the new football rules. Stagg was making his first visit to the Kansas campus and he seemed to enjoy it and was indeed enjoyed by his hosts. His old college classmate and long time friend, Dr. James Naimish, ("Jim" to "Lennie" Stagg) was a close companion while he was on Mt. Oread.

Chancellor E. H. Lindley, who has been appointed as delegate-at-large to the Olympics, was honorary referee. Dr. John H. Outland, I. O. S., father of the Kansas Relays, was honor guest this year.

secutive Big Six outdoor championship. In the opening met outdoors Kansas defeated the Haskell Indians



Glenn Cunningham, Mighty Runner

105 to 26. Notable performances that met were a 1:54.5 half mile by Glenn Cunningham, which lowered the Kansas record from 1:57 set by Lowell Hinshaw in 1930; a leap of feet 2 1/2 inches by Tom McGuire of Sharon, a new jumper; and times of 15 seconds flat in the 120-yard high hurdles and 23.7 seconds in the 220-yard low hurdles by Raymond Flick senior hurdler.

Cunningham, a sophomore, is a wonder runner and has already set two new Kansas distance records—the half mile mark already mentioned and a mark of 4 minutes 19.2 seconds which he made in winning the noted Banker mile feature at Chicago where he defeated such runners as Glenn Dawson of Oklahoma and Ray Conger of the Illinois Athletic Club. A brilliant future is predicted for Cunningham by Coach Hamilton and it is not at all unlikely that this strong sophomore will make the Olympic team.

The uncovering of McGuire in the high jump is also causing much campus comment. As a freshman McGuire grew discouraged at 5 feet 5 inch jumping and checked in. Now a junior he has come out again and in his first meet he did 6 feet 2 1/2 inches.

Short Shots About the Campus

The severe freeze in March deprived the campus of many of the usual colorful flower blooms, including lilac, roses and golden chain.

Sam Elliott, campus mail carrier, this spring sent out for the second time 190 paper pennia seeds from the campus flower beds. They went to alumni and others familiar with the campus. "You will see 'K.U.' in each flower when it blooms," he declares—"Thirty-six new members of Phi Beta Kappa were elected including Ted O'Leary, basketball star, Fred Fleming, president of the Class of '32, Frederick Wlieth member of the first class of Summerfield Scholars who is a senior in his third year of residence, and several second generation students including W. Scott Gardner of Topeka, Ida Barrett formerly of St. Joe, Mo., Dorothy Simons of Lawrence—"The annual W.S.G.A. Musical comedy this spring entitled "Scholastic Scandals" was credited to competent observers as being an outstanding student show. Booked by Robert McElhinney, '33, assistant editor of the *Graduate Magazine*, and music was by his wife, Grace Winsor McElhinney, '28, who is doing graduate work this year—"A dramatic critic on the staff of the *Daily Kansas* made light of this show and thereby drew some lively "Campus Comments" from several students pinning the critic and his observations on the subject matter for "Campus Comments" this spring have been the annual campus election, plea for more lectures by the Department of University courses, a student co-operative book store—On the day Paul Porter, '28, visited the campus April 12 out came another one of *The Dons*. Paul is secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy.

SPORTS

105 to 26. Notable performances at that meet were a 1:54.5 half mile by Glenn Cunningham, which lowered the Kansas record from 1:57 set by Lowell Finshaw in 1930; a leap of 6 feet 2½ inches by Tom McGuire of Sharon, a new jumper; and times of 15 seconds flat in the 120-yard high hurdles and 23.7 seconds in the 220-yard low hurdles by Raymond Flick, senior hurdler.

Cunningham, a sophomore, is a wonder runner and has already set two new Kansas distance records—the half-mile mark already mentioned and a mark of 4 minutes 19.2 seconds which he made in winning the noted Banker's mile feature at Chicago where he defeated such runners as Glenn Dawson of Oklahoma and Ray Conger of the Illinois Athletic Club. A brilliant future is predicted for Cunningham by Coach Hamilton and it is not at all unlikely that this strong sophomore will make the Olympic team.

The uncovering of McGuire in the high jump is also causing much campus comment. As a freshman McGuire grew discouraged at 5 feet 5-inch jumping and checked in. Now as a junior he has come out again and in his first meet he did 6 feet 2½ inches.

Short Shots About the Campus

The severe freeze in March deprived the campus of many of the usual colorful flower blooms, including lilac, roses and golden chain.

—Sam Elliott, campus mail carrier, this spring sent out for the second time 350 packages of petunia seeds from the campus flower beds. They went to alumni and others familiar with the campus. "You will see 'KLU' in each flower when it blooms," he declares—Thirty-six new members of Phi Beta Kappa were elected including Ted O'Leary, basketball star, Fred Fleming, president of the Class of '26, Frederick Wirth, member of the first class of Summerfield Scholars who is a senior in his third year of residence, and several second generation students including W. Scott Gardner of Topeka, Ila Parrott formerly of St. Joe, Mo., Dorothy Simons of Lawrence—The annual W.S.G.A. Musical comedy this spring entitled "Scholastic Scandals" was credited by competent observers as being an outstanding student show. Book was by Robert McElhinney, '33, assistant editor of the *Graduate Magazine* and music was by his wife, Grace Winsor McElhinney, '28, who is doing graduate work this year.—A dramatic critic on the staff of the *Daily Kansas* made light of this show and thereby drew some lively "Campus Comments" from several students, praising the critic and praising the show. Other subject matter for "Campus Comments" this spring have been the annual campus election, a plea for more leeway and less supervision in University courses, a student co-operative bookstore.—On the day Paul Porter, '28, visited the campus April 12 came another issue of *The Dove*. Paul is secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy.

THE GRADUATE MAGAZINE

Published by the Graduate Association of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas

Volume 12, Number 1, January 1933

Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum in advance

Single copies, 25 cents

Advertising rates, on application

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1917

Postpaid at special rate of \$1.00 per annum

Postmaster: Please send address changes to

THE GRADUATE MAGAZINE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917

Authorizes sale at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917

Permit No. 1234, Lawrence, Kansas

Copyright, 1933, by Graduate Association of the University of Kansas

Printed at the Lawrence Press, Lawrence, Kansas

Published by the Graduate Association of the University of Kansas

Editor: Robert McElhinney

Business Manager: Grace Winsor McElhinney

Editorial Board: [List of names]

Editorial Board: [List of names]

Editorial Board: [List of names]

Editorial Board: [List of names]

Editorial Board: [List of names]

Editorial Board: [List of names]

Editorial Board: [List of names]

How Did the Jayhawk Get This Way?

BY CHESTER K. SHORE, '24



ONE morning in the year 1856, if some early Kansas folklore is correct, the small Free State settlement of Osawatimie was excited to a high pitch when a horse and rider struggled in bearing a load of clothes, furniture and whatnots. The rider was a certain Pat Devlin who had retaliated on the Missouri Pro-Slavers across the border and had done some plundering himself. When asked where he had been and what he had been doing, he replied, "Oh, bane jayhawkin' over in Missouri!" So Pat and his loot-laden steed represented the first Jayhawk. Little did he think that he had coined the word and name which would come to be attached to the people of this state to be heard during the border warfare, during the Civil War, in the Philippines, in Cuba during and after the war with Spain, in China during the Boxer Uprising, in Alaska, and on the battlefields of France.

Little did this certain Pat Devlin know that the name would be pinned to the athletic teams of the state's great University and lastly would he have thought that he and his burdened horse would evolve into a shoe-wearing bird with red and blue feathers.

Jenkinson's Jayhawkers

During the border warfare the first authentic account of the use of the word "Jayhawk" is had. This name was given the band of Free State fighters led by Col. Charles Jenkinson, who were treating the people in Missouri to some extent as the Missourians were treating the Free State people in Kansas. The name Jayhawk was soon attached to every Free State in the territory. They were also called "red legs."

Athletic teams of Kansas have been termed Jayhawkers since the early nineties. The first account of the University and the players being pictured as a bird occurred in the fall of 1903 when an artist of the Kansas City Journal represented the Kansas football team as a fighting bird flying away with victory. That was the year Kansas beat Missouri 5 to 0.

After that time there have been various and sundry types of Jayhawkers birds or Jayhawks drawn, designed, sculptured and stuffed. Caricatures of the bird as representing the University started to appear in the Annual in 1911. The Annual itself, which used to bear a different name each year, started to use the name "Jayhawk" in 1901.

How the Yell Got Started

The famous Rock Chalk yell was helped to

be made famous by the second line "Jay Hawk" in 1884 when Prof. E. H. S. Bailey originated what finally evolved into this yell. In fact, Professor Bailey's first yell was made up entirely of "Rah! Rah!" and "Jayhawk, K. S. U.!" The yell itself would not have been made possible had not we had the border warfare and differences with the pro-slavers.

The bird itself was popularized by the Hill's most industrious artist, Henry Malloy, during the years 1911-12-13-14. Malloy always had him pictured as a friendly, large-beaked bird that wore big, heavy work shoes. Malloy was artist for the Daily Kansas and the Jayhawk those three years. He turned out hundreds of cartoons each year, many of metropolitan newspaper caliber. He also cre-

Way?



Kansas folklore is correct. He was excited to a high yell wearing a load of clothes, furred Devilin who had retaliated had done some plundering he had been doing, he re-put and his loot-laden steed that he had coined the word in this state to be heard during in Cuba during and after the war, and on the battlefields of could be pinned to the athletic have thought that he and his red and blue feathers.

the use of the word "Jayhawk" was first used by Col. Charles Jenkinson, a Missourian was treating on attached to every Free Stater

amous by the second line "Jayhawk" was used when Prof. E. H. S. Bailey finally evolved into this yell. Professor Bailey's first yell was made up of "Rah! Rah!" and "Jayhawk." The yell itself would have been possible had not we had the border differences with the pro-slavers. The yell itself was popularized by the industrial artist, Henry Malloy, in the years 1911-12-13-14. Malloy also is pictured as a friendly, large-featured man wearing big, heavy work shoes. He was the artist for the Daily Kansan and worked for those three years. He turned out a number of cartoons each year, many of newspaper caliber. He also cre-

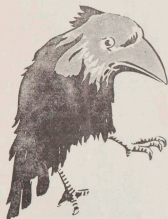
K. U., December, 1925

ated the little white-bewhiskered "Faculty Man."

The bird was immortalized in clay by Milton Nigg, whose product was copyrighted in 1914 by Squires' Studio. These little statuettes may be found in homes of many grads and former students.

Many Kinds and Uses

During the past ten years hundreds of different birds have represented Mr. Jayhawk. Each artist has had his own conception of him. He is long-legged, short-legged, long-beaked, short-beaked, friendly or fierce with shoes or with claws, yellow beaked or red beaked, with topknot or topknotless, and lastly overfed or underfed.



One More Type of Jayhawk Used by an Industrial Concern

Mr. Jayhawk has been made into jewelry, stickers, watch charms, stuffed dolls, and has adorned slickers, stationery and posters. He has been used in advertising, attached to products, on automobile stickers and in paper weights. He has been copyrighted many times, but trade-marked only once.

Can't We Bring Him Back to Original Conception?

This day and age of ours is one of standardization. Why not standardize our Jayhawk? Get him down so that he will have all the good qualities of the bird he is. Perhaps a composite would do this. Most artists picture him as a friendly, laughing, awkward bird that wears shoes. He should be a bird full of fight and seriousness, with claws showing. His beak should have the hawk, downward curve of a bird of prey. He should

reflect the ideals of the school and team he represents. To do this, should he look like an overfed duck or an alert, fighting bird that swoops out upon the world with the nerve and power to bring home the goods?

References.

Last of the Jayhawks, by J. J. Ingalls
Kansas Magazine v. 1, 1922, p. 356

KB
W
KB

Origin of Jayhawk
522 - Rodley: Bourbon County,
Kansas to close of 1865 p. 25

KB
H
27
R571



Bird Resembling Jayhawk Is Presented to Lindley by Dr. Richard L. Sutton

A real, honest-to-goodness Jayhawk in everything but name, perches proudly on a bookcase in Chancellor E. H. Lindley's office. This little known prototype of the Jayhawk, called a "toucan," is a recent gift of Dr. Richard L. Sutton to the Chancellor.

Dr. Sutton, who is presenting an illustrated lecture tomorrow night on his visit last summer to the north, captured two live toucans while on an expedition to Central America a year ago. One of these birds which greatly resemble the University emblem, died on the trip home, but the other was placed in the Kansas City zoo.

Chancellor Lindley was promised the bird, should it die. When Dr. Sutton returned from his arctic sojourn this summer, he found that the toucan had expired. The fowl was stuffed by a taxidermist and now reposes in the Chancellor's office.

The toucan is a rare bird found principally in British Honduras. Except for the coloring, which is yellow and black instead of crimson and blue, the toucan is a replica of the "fighting Jayhawk."

The Pi Upsilon fraternity once had one of these birds and kept him alive for several months. He passed away dramatically one fall day in 1928 when the University of Missouri beat Kansas in a football game. The toucan was reported to have died of shame, and a broken heart.

Why are Kansans known as Jayhawkers?

There is not now and never has been, in America or in any other country, a bird known as the jayhawk. The origin of the word, as all Kansans know, is traced to the guerrilla warfare bitterly waged between bands of free soil and pro-slavery men just before the Civil War. Its first use was probably in 1836 when an Irishman, Pat Devlin, rode into Osawatimie with his horse heavily laden with booty. Asked how he had obtained the plunder, Pat replied: "I jayhawked it." Pressed for an explanation, the Irishman said that he had obtained the goods in the same manner as that by which a fierce bird of prey, the jayhawk, made its living. Pat ascribed to the bird nativity in Ireland, but he probably was using his imagination to combine the names of the blue jay and the sparrow hawk, both of which are plunderers. **KC Times, 12-17-1933**

Dr. Sutton has also presented a whole gun and a walrus to the University, Emmy Lou, e'uncel, and Richard L. Sutton, Jr., who accompanied their father on his trip to the north last summer, also have made gifts of animals to the University. The seals, birds, and walrus, which comprise the collection, are now being treated in the basement of Dyche museum, preparatory to being stuffed.

Hunting with a gun has not been the principal pastime of Dr. Sutton on these big game expeditions. Mere shots have been taken with a camera than a rifle, it is said. On his last adventure, when he pushed through the land of the midnight sun to within 600 miles of the north pole, one of his primary objects was to secure photographs of that region.

Several of these pictures have appeared in the rotogravure section of the Kansas City Star. More than 250 of these views have been made into slides, which can be thrown on a screen in clear detail. Dr. Sutton's collection of slides with which he will illustrate his lecture tomorrow night in the auditorium, forms one of the features of his talk.

Two travel and adventure books by Dr. Sutton are in the University library, "An African Holiday," and "Tiger Trails in Southern Asia" are profusely illustrated with photographs taken by the sportsman.

Jawha

The University of Missouri has received a gift of a rare bird, a toucan, which resembles the Jayhawk. The bird was captured by Dr. Richard L. Sutton during his expedition to Central America last year.

The University of the State of Missouri has received a gift of a rare bird, a toucan, which resembles the Jayhawk.

For some

For some

For some

For some

For some

For some

For some

For some

For some

For some

For some

For some

For some

For some

For some

For some

For some

For some

For some

For some

For some

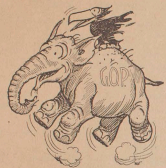
For some

July 4, 1935

SUMMER SESSION KANSAN

Jayhawk Cast in New Role by Cartoon Showing Kansas Activity in Politics

Rudolph Wendelin has symbolized how a group of Kansas graduates have remade the Republican party by a cartoon depicting a grin, but jubilant, Jayhawk riding a rampaging elephant, which will appear in the next issue of the Graduate Magazine. Mr. Wendelin made the drawing upon the request of



Fred Ellsworth, alumni secretary. Wendelin, formerly of Ludell and now in Milwaukee, is a graduate of the University.

The old plundering connotation of the word, "Jayhawk," has been lost and in its place, Kansans proudly claim it as their state name, and are proud of its present connotation of comradeship and friendship.

The first time, so far as is known, that the University of Kansas and the football team were pictured as the jayhawk bird was in 1903, when an artist for the old Kansas City Journal, after the University had won the K.U.-M.U. football game by a score of 5-0, pictured the University football team as a bird flying off with victory in its beak.

The word "jayhawk" is obtained by combining the names of two birds that visit the Missouri valley, namely the blue jay and the sparrow hawk. The blue jay is a troublesome bird, who delights in robbing the nests of smaller birds. He is always full of noise, which becomes irritating around daybreak every morning. The sparrow hawk goes about his food quest in a much quieter way. He cautiously attacks rabbits, rats, mice, and is known to be able to put up a good fight with any of these small animals.

Just when, where and by whom, the names of the two birds were joined and applied to human beings, no one knows. It is known that it was applied to an overland company of gold-seekers on their way through Nebraska to California. It was applied to Fenimore's band of free-booters, to Montgomery's rangers, to Missouri guerrilla bands of

border ruffians, and finally in a general way to the free-solders of Kansas.

In the early history of Kansas the term "jayhawking" was applied to persons who plundered and robbed their neighbors. This term was gradually applied to residents of Kansas because the Kansas was nationally known at the center of the disturbances and unrest.

It was left for the University of Kansas to dispel the reckless spirit of the early "jayhawkers" and seize the work and attach to the "rock chalk," which has produced the greatest college yell of all times.

Every loyal son of Kansas possesses in some manner, shape or form, his ideal of the old "Jayhawk" bird. The Jayhawk has been a long-legged creature and a short-legged one. He has had shoes and has been shoeless; he has been in turn fat and lean, vigorous and quiet, duck-like and hawk-like, arrogant and meek, but always dearly loved and respected by Kansans.

Arrogant or Meek, Vigorous or Quiet, Jayhawk Always Holds Student Respect

By Dorothy H. Hoeger, '37

As keeper of records on graduating classes of the University of Kansas, Fred Ellsworth, alumni secretary, has come in contact with the traditions of the students of the University for many years. To all of these graduates the term "Jayhawk" has been attached at some time. Strangely, though, Jayhawk may call various types of birds to the minds of different groups of students.

Fred Ellsworth says that the Jayhawk has been a long-legged creature and a short-legged one. He has had shoes and has been shoeless; and he has been in turn fat and lean, vigorous and quiet, duck-like and hawk-like, arrogant and meek, but always dearly loved and respected by Kansans.

The term "Jayhawk" was familiar to inhabitants of the Missouri Valley during the days when Kansas was first being settled. When and where the term first originated is a debatable subject, but it is claimed that some of the gold-seekers themselves Jayhawked. Most people believe that the word was really coined in 1836 when Pat Devlin, an Irishman, rode westward with his horse laden with goods after being questioned as to the source of his new possessions, "Oh, I hane jayhawkin' over in Missouri!" The word is combined from two birds common to the

Missouri Valley, the blue-jay and the sparrow-hawk, both robber and courageous birds. Because of the fighting and raiding nature of these birds, the term was applied, along with the nickname "red legs," to Col. Charles Jennison's band of free state fighters. By this time the word was used a bit derisively, as Jennison's raiders were as harsh to Missourians as the state guerrilla bands were in border warfare in Kansas.

Gradually the Jayhawk assumed some good traits along with its fighting spirit, and the term was aided to popularity through a yell originated in 1884 by Prof. E. H. S. Bailey. It consisted of "Rah, rah! and Jayhawk, K.S.U.!" This has evolved into the now world-famous yell, "Rock chalk, Jayhawk, K.U.!" As early as the 1890's, then, the expression was applied to athletic teams of the University of Kansas. No illustration had been noticed by the public, however, until 1903 when, after a Kansas football victory over Missouri, an artist for the old Kansas City Journal pictured for a bird, which he named a Jayhawk, as flying away with victory. This picture attracted attention both the character of the bird was not firmly impressed on the

0, 43, 1935

minds of the general public.

"Oh and on for several years," Mr. Ellsworth says, "Jayhawks appeared in various forms. No particular type became popular, however, until 1911 when Henry Maloy, a student here, began drawing Jayhawks for the Daily Kansan. Maloy's bird attracted wide attention and caught the fancy of the public."

The bird became familiar also through Maloy's illustrations in the annual, which, after having borne a new name each year, became The Jayhawker in 1901.

At the time Maloy was a student at the University there was a very popular song called "You Gotta Guit Kickin' My Dog Around." The dog applied to so-called Missouri "hossed dogs." Maloy drew a picture of a long-legged, large-beaked bird kicking the Missouri bound dog. Such activity caused the Jayhawk to make his first appearance in heavy working shoes. Milton Nigg was the first to immortalize this long-legged, shoe-wearing bird in plaster, Paris. His statues were from five to six inches in height and had the word "prosperity" printed on the base. They were copyrighted in 1914 by Squire's Studio. The Alumni Association purchased some of the original models when the studio went out of business.

The imagination seems to be the chief and only source from which one can get a conception of the physical nature of the bird. According to some excavations

made by an University w Marsh in 187 a bird which were found western Kan bird, Heesper orn bird), height. Th features in the townsm five bird of B some persons hawk. Chanco stuffed towar him by Dr. Ric tured it on on trips.

Perhaps the claim to a e for in 1928 a session of the supposed to ha any of Kansas. It was too much i

Nevertheless, since the fo ascribed to the ditional instead forming to the artists necessa

Most of the have shorter leg lar form amon like figure, pop was originat Bryon and Ge in 1922 when here. Just bef game that year horied the show and even if you wa ear." This was Bryon and Holl got busy and do business of pain blem on windsh. Hivers was so f its constanatio This combinatio the Jayhawk P cago.

The bird with curved beak, pe t" is also famill material.

The figure ado Alumni chapter and tail cocked u ing spirit. Perha chose he was do the University o Mackley Lyon, the that time.

Thus, one coul many Jayhawk a bird has been m ery, watch char ty and placed on tionary. The bi righted many tri been trade-mark the Frite compa

There is yet a

made by an investigating group of Yale University working under Prof. O. C. Marsh in 1870, some ancestral bones of a bird which was hailed as a Jayhawk were found in cretaceous chalk rocks of western Kansas. The skeleton of this bird, *Hesperornis regalis* (kingly Western bird), measured about six feet in height. There were clear imprints of feathers in the chalk.

The toucan, a yellow and black native bird of British Honduras, resembles some persons' conception of the Jayhawk. Chancellor Lindley possesses a stuffed toucan which was presented to him by Dr. Richard L. Sutton, who captured it on one of his many explorative trips.

Perhaps the toucan does have a just claim to the Jayhawk ancestral fame, for in 1928 a toucan which was in possession of the Pi Upsilon fraternity is supposed to have died suddenly after a smashing football victory by Missouri over Kansas. The humiliation evidently was too much for the bird's pride.

Nevertheless, the fact does remain that since the feats, traits, and virtues ascribed to the Jayhawk are purely traditional instead of factual, the bird conforming to the imaginations of various artists necessarily takes different forms.

Most of the present day Jayhawks have shorter legs than Maloy's. A familiar form among students is the duck-like figure, popular at this time, which was originated by James Edward O'Bryon and George Phillips Hollingsbery in 1922 when they were sophomores here. Just before the Kansas-Nebraska game that year the cheerleaders exhorted the students to "go to Nebraska and show them who we Jayhawkers are, even if you have to paint a bird on your car!" This was an inspiration to O'Bryon and Hollingsbery who immediately got busy and designed a Jayhawk. The business of painting the Jayhawk emblem on windshields of Nebraska-bound flyers was so lucrative as to encourage its continuation even after the game. This combination finally evolved into the Jayhawk Poster company of Chicago.

The bird with the topknot and long, curved beak, perched on the letters "K. U." is also familiar on official University material.

The figure adopted by the Kansas City Alumni chapter exhibits, with legs apart and tail cocked up, a great deal of fighting spirit. Perhaps he is aggressive because he was designed by a student at the University of Missouri, the son of Maclay Lyon, the head of the chapter at that time.

Thus, one could say that there are as many Jayhawks as there are artists. The bird has been made into stickers, jewelry, watch charms, and stuffed dolls, and placed on posters, slickers, and stationery. The birds have been copyrighted many times, but only one has been trade-marked, the one adopted by the Fritz company.

There is yet to be drawn a bird com-

THOUSANDS OF SMALL BASEMENT WORKSHOP

In 9 different sizes. When the birds are formed and hardened they are given two coats of enamel by hand. Enamels of four different colors are used to give the public what they expect of a Jayhawk.

Following production of the decorative school symbols, Whitney attends to the marketing problem, (which is no longer a problem) by making his own deliveries to stores and shops in Topeka, Ottawa, and other nearby cities. He also sells the replicas direct from his basement store-room.

Whitney says that he would be able to produce approximately 100 birds a day and could greatly increase production and sales if he only had time to work at it. The birds retail for 25 and 50 cents depending upon the size.

Whitney is by no means the only artistic member of his family. His sister, Miss Marjorie Whitney, is assistant professor of design at the University. She claims no part of her brother's art success, however, and says that it is his enterprise exclusively.

st First Jayhawk

adopted as the standard.

The Jayhawk now in popular use by the University is copyrighted by Fritz Company of Lawrence.

Now employed on the Eureka newspaper, Maloy has become well-known among gardeners in this part of the country for cultivation of iris, his hobby.

of
all
go
id
de
wk
of
as
es-
the
ly
me
ine
in
in-
the
ste-
ete
mi-

sen
ec-
alk
stal
ber
Un-

pre-
nly
the
the
not
red
rnis
tock

wog-
a
s
his
pod
s
not
that
we
laws
very
sapa
in-
tors,
tion
any
ome

tific
hy-
te-
a
a
I be

July 4, 1925

SUMMER SESSION KANSAN

Jayhawk Cast in New Role by Cartoon Showing Kansas Activity in Politics

Rudolph Wendelin has symbolized border ruffians, and finally in a general how a group of Kansas graduates have remade the Republican party by a cartoon depicting a grin, but jubilant, Jayhawk riding a rampaging elephant, which will appear in the next issue of the Graduate Magazine. Mr. Wendelin made the drawing upon the request of



Fred Ellsworth, alumni secretary. Wendelin, formerly of Ludell and now in Milwaukee, is a graduate of the University.

The old plundering connotation of the word, "Jayhawk," has been lost and in its place, Kansans proudly claim it as their state name, and are proud of its present connotation of comradeship and friendship.

The first time, so far as is known, that the University of Kansas and the football team were pictured as the Jayhawk bird was in 1903, when an artist for the old Kansas City Journal, after the University had won the K-L-M-U football game by a score of 5-0, pictured the University football team as a bird flying off with victory in its beak.

The word "jayhawk" is obtained by combining the names of two birds that visit the Missouri valley, namely the blue jay and the sparrow hawk. The blue jay is a troublesome bird, who delights in robbing the nests of smaller birds. It is always full of noise, which becomes irritating around daybreak every morning. The sparrow hawk goes about his food quest in a much quieter way. He cautiously attacks rabbits, rats, mice, and is known to be able to put up a good fight with any of these small animals.

Just when, where and by whom, the names of the two birds were joined and applied to human beings, no one knows. It is known that it was applied to an overland company of gold-seekers on their way through Nebraska to California. It was applied to Jenkinson's band of free-booters, to Montgomery's rangers, to Missouri guerilla bands of

In the early history of Kansas the term "jayhawking" was applied to persons who plundered and robbed their neighbors. This term was gradually applied to residents of Kansas because Kansas was nationally known at the center of the disturbances and unrest.

It was left for the University of Kansas to dispel the reckless spirit of the early "Jayhawkers" and seize the work and attach to it the "rook chalk," which has produced the greatest college yell of all times.

Every loyal son of Kansas possesses in some manner, shape or form, his ideal of the old "Jayhawk" bird. The Jayhawk has been a long-legged creature and a short-legged one. He has had shoes and has been shoeless; he has been in turn fat and lean, vigorous and quiet, duck-like and hawk-like, arrogant and meek, but always dearly loved and respected by Kansans.

Arrogant or Meek, Vigorous or Jayhawk Always Holds Stu

By Dorothy H. Hodge, c'37

As keeper of records on graduating classes of the University of Kansas, Fred Ellsworth, alumni secretary, has come in contact with the traditions of the students of the University for many years. To all of these graduates the term "Jayhawk" has been attached at some time. Strangely, though, Jayhawk may call various types of birds to the minds of different groups of students.

Fred Ellsworth says that the Jayhawk has been a long-legged creature and a short-legged one. He has had shoes and has been shoeless; and he has been in turn fat and lean, vigorous and quiet, duck-like and hawk-like, arrogant and meek, but always dearly loved and respected by Kansans.

The term "Jayhawk" was familiar to inhabitants of the Missouri Valley during the days when Kansas was first being settled. When and where the term first originated is a debatable subject. It is claimed that some of the gold-rushers on their way to California called themselves Jayhawks. Most people believe that the word was really coined in 1856 when Pat Devlin, an Irishman, rode into the Free State settlement of Olathe with his horse laden with goods of a miscellaneous nature. He replied, after being questioned as to the source of his new possessions, "Oh, I have jayhawk' in over Missouri!" The word is combined from two birds common to the

Missouri Valley sparrow-hawk.

jealous birds. Because of the raiding nature of the word was applied, also "red legs," to a band of free states the word was used in Jenkinson's raid on southern as the applied to border a

Gradually the good traits along and the term went through a yell on E. H. S. Bailey, Sabal and Jayhawk evolved into the "Rook chalk, Jay as the 1890's, the applied to athletic city of Kansas. It noticed by the 1903 when, after tory over Missou Kansas City Jo which he named away with vict tracted attention bird was not fir

0. 43, 192

minds of the ge

"Oh and on Ellsworth says, various forms. I came popular, I Henry Maloy, drawing Jayhawk Maloy's bird and caught the "The bird became Maloy's illust which, after h each year, bec 1901.

At the time the university song called "My Dog Arrogant" so-called Miss drew a picture beaked bird ki dog. Such act to make his fi working shoes, to immortalize wearing bird statues were in height and h printed on the righted in 1914 Alumni Assoc the original mo out of business The original and only sou a conception o the bird. Acc

denominational or other privately op- books giving some college work, 3 negro giving some work better than high ade, and 11 locally run junior colleges chers coming up.

K. J. PLASTER

Alho th extinct, and ly famous are confr stores and a and they a ment work David A wholesaler, plaster J paints the in the bas 328 Indiana Whitney busiest stud He carries s spends the the library Freshman c hawks in hi Whitney Jayhawk l that he has ly 7,000 of first startc argo.

Ordinary process whi fected. The handle in m

Now G Stud Pop

Following sori footba the Kansas picture of a with victory A short tist and rpor 1910 to 1914 one of his should look had a large more big bec It many tim and it soon emblem of the

Maloy drous cartoo tions durin haps his mes the Jayhawk ered man he faculty.

In 1913 the greatest carto State." His ular that the tract with h conclusiv for

He also wr for the Kans Editor." Since the many version created, but n

K. U. STUDENT MAKES THOUSANDS OF SMALL PLASTER JAYHAWKS IN BASEMENT WORKSHOP

Altho the original Jayhawk is extinct, small replicas of the locally famous bird, made of plaster, are continuously being sold from stores and shops throughout the state, and they are made in a small basement workshop here in Lawrence.

David Whitney, manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer of the plaster Jayhawks, moulds and paints the small souvenirs by hand in the basement of his home at 329 Indiana street.

Whitney is perhaps one of the busiest students at the University. He carries 12 hours of college work, spends the afternoons working in the library, is president of the freshmen class, and produces Jayhawks in his spare time.

Whitney made and sold 2,000 Jayhawks last year and estimates that he has marketed approximately 7,000 of the souvenirs since he first started making them 5 years ago.

Ordinary plaster is used in the process which the artist has perfected. The plaster is allowed to harden in moulds which he has made

in 9 different sizes. When the birds are formed and hardened they are given two coats of enamel by hand. Enamels of four different colors are used to give the public what they expect of a Jayhawk.

Following production of the decorative school symbols, Whitney attends to the marketing problem, (which is no longer a problem) by making his own deliveries to stores and shops in Topeka, Ottawa, and other nearby cities. He also sells the replicas direct from his basement store-room.

Whitney says that he would be able to produce approximately 100 birds a day and could greatly increase production and sales if he only had time to work at it. The birds retail for 25 and 50 cents depending upon the size.

Whitney is by no means the only artistic member of his family. His sister, Miss Marjorie Whitney, is assistant professor of design at the University. She claims no part of her brother's art success, however, and says that it is his enterprise exclusively.

Now Grows Iris--

Student Artist First Popularized Jayhawk

Following the 1910 Kansas-Missouri football game a cartoonist for the Kansas City Journal drew a picture of a large bird flying away with victory, typifying the K.U. win.

A short time later Maloy, cartoonist and reporter on the Kansan from 1910 to 1914 drew the Jayhawk for one of his cartoons as he thought it should look. His version of the bird had a large beak, long legs, and wore big heavy work shoes. He used it many times in his later cartoons and it soon became the accepted emblem of the University.

Maloy drew a great many humorous cartoons for campus publications during his college career. Perhaps his most popular figure besides the Jayhawk was a little, beakless, eared man he used to represent the faculty.

In 1913 the Kansan called him "the greatest cartoonist in the Sunflower State." His cartoons were so popular that the Kansan signed a contract with him in 1913 to draw exclusively for the Kansan.

He also wrote an amusing column for the Kansan entitled "H. Maloy, Editor."

Since the birth of the Jayhawk many versions of the bird have been created, but no definite one has been

adopted as the standard.

The Jayhawk now in popular use by the University is copyrighted by Fritz Company of Lawrence.

Now employed on the Eureka newspaper, Maloy has become well-known among gardeners in this part of the country for cultivation of iris, his hobby.

of
all
go
ad
ok
of
as
the
dly
ren
me
ine
in
in-
d-
w-
re-
le-
in-

ren
lec-
in-
als.
stal
ber
Uns-

pre-
rily
the
the
not
red
rins
tock

vod-
is a
neak
his
pood
that
we
laws
very
tapa
in-
tors,
town
any
one

trif-
icy-
de-
s a
f be

Jayhawk
Jayhawk

Rudolph how a gro remade the loon depi Jayhawk which will the Gradu made the



Fred Ell Wendelin, in Milwa University The old the word, and in its it as their official emblem at a luncheon yesterday at the University Club. At the first that the U football te hawk bird for the ol the Unive football gured the a bird fly hawk.

The w combining visit the blue jay i blue jay i lights i birds. He becomes every mo goes about quiete w rabbits, ra ble to pu these smal

Just wh names of and applie knows. It to an ove ers on the California band of f rangers, ti

OFFER A NEW JAYHAWK

A FIGHTING EMBLEM IS NOMINATED BY K. U. ALUMNI HERE.

The Smite of the Old Bird Is Replaced by a Fugacious Attitude—Is Debat at Games Tomorrow.

X.C. Times Oct. 11 1929

The Jayhawk Club of Kansas City, an organization of University of Kansas alumni pledged to boost K. U. and K. U. athletics, offers a new kind of Jayhawk emblem as a candidate for adoption as the official insignia of the university. At least it is offered for consideration by those alumni who believe the old bird should be a fighting, aggressive mascot exemplifying the hit-the-line-hard spirit.

The new Jayhawk is a tough guy—no doubt. A challenger and a socker such as Mickey (Himself) McClure in Fox's cartoon—that is the conception of the old K. U. bird held by the members of the Jayhawk Club. He has a crimson headgear. He has a yellow beak ready to take a bite out of an opponent's hide; a blue jacket pulled over a pulled-up chest.

IT HAS FIGHTING SPURS.

And the legs aren't crossed. No indeed. They are planted solidly like those of a pugilist about ready to plant a haymaker. And, believe it or not, the new Jayhawk has the spurs of a fighting cock. Nothing silky about this bird.

The members of the executive committee of the Jayhawk Club of Kansas City adopted the new bird as their official emblem at a luncheon yesterday at the University Club. At the same time, the fighting bird was nominated to be adopted as the official emblem or mascot of K. U. Whether the "tough guy" will win election to that position is not known, of course, but the Kansas City Jayhawkers are going to go right down the line for their candidate, win or lose.

The campaign may be hot and considerable whispering may go the rounds. For instance, the new Jayhawk was created by Macley Lyon, Journalism and art student at the University of Missouri. Mr. Lyon is the son of Dr. Macley Lyon, graduate of the University of Kansas and secretary of the Jayhawk Club of Kansas City.

HE REPRESENTS THE K. U. SPIRIT.

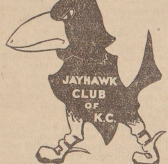
"I always have believed the Jayhawk with the smiling countenance and the crossed legs was silly and meaningless," Dr. Lyon said. "I discussed my opinions about the Jayhawk with Phog Allen, who asked me to set up a new design and submit

it for approval. So I told my son, who is an artist, that I wanted him to express his Missouri spirit long enough to create the sort of Jayhawk I believed the K. U. alumni and students would like to adopt as an official emblem. He went to work. We now have the Jayhawk militant, rampant, rambunctious and aggressive—the kind of a bird with the kind of a spirit we all want the team to have when the Jayhawk meets the Tiger."

Dr. Lyon said Dr. F. C. (Phog) Allen, director of athletics, did not improve the new type of Jayhawk. There was a little too much—well—too much swagger and perhaps effrontery about the tough guy. Anyway Dr. Allen didn't discourage the candidacy and wished the militant mascot all success in the race for popularity.

TO MAKE ITS DEBUT TOMORROW.

Tomorrow—Hargis day at the university—when K. U. plays the Kansas State Teachers' college of Emporia, the hard-boiled bold will make its



THE NEW EMBLEM OF THE KANSAS CITY JAYHAWK CLUB.

appearance. The day is set apart in honor of H. W. (Bill) Hargis, head football coach at K. U., who formerly was coach at the teachers' college.

The Jayhawk Club has 5,000 stickers bearing the image of Mickey (Himself) Jayhawk, spurs and all, in fighting regalia. Four thousand of the stickers were sent to K. U. They will be placed on windshields of motor cars at the "Hargis day" game.

Between 10:30 o'clock and 12:30 o'clock tomorrow a man will be stationed on the hierarchy viaduct to provide K. U.-bound cars with stickers showing the fighting Jayhawk.

Mr. Lyon, the creator of the tough K. U. mascot, said of his work:

"I had asked me to suppress my Missouri spirit and turn out the sort of a Jayhawk that has a lot of fight in him. I did just that. Personally I don't think much of K. U. and any sort of an emblem would be all right with me."

Besides Dr. Lyon, secretary, the other officers of the Jayhawk Club of Kansas City include Judge Clarence A. Burrey, president; T. J. Madden, vice-president; and Dwight G. Hamilton, treasurer.

This article purchased by

July 19, 1926.

It appears likely that a reasonable number of his old followers were incorporated in his regiment, and possibly for that reason or possibly on account of the report of this Roy Taylor, the regiment was called "Jayhawkers". Jennison resigned after about
Mr. C. D. E. Cole, of Kansas, known as the "Kansas American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and a fine New York City. For this reason, the term "Jayhawker"

My dear Mr. Cole:-

I promised to write you the meaning of the word "Jayhawker". The word seems to have been invented by some Illinois adventurers who crossed the plains in '49 and got lost in Death Valley. Just why they called themselves "Jayhawkers", however, does not appear.

Along in '58 and '59, Dr. Jennison of New York appeared along the border and organized a company of rough-riders and began to make reprisals in return for the depredations of the border ruffians in Kansas. They stole horses and burned houses and barns, and for some reason came to be known as "Jayhawkers." In '61 this New Yorker by the name of Jennison was commissioned to raise a regiment of Cavalry, and did organize and for a year command the Seventh Kansas

This article was in a box of papers which was purchased by the library in 1941. They were W.S.G. Q. W. 1941.

W.M. Swetland, Dean, University of Kansas

f of
all
said
made
awk
s of
was
Her-
the
silly
been
time
fine
is in
un-
Mu-
New
com-
plete
Uni-

r
men
dlec-
r in-
hals,
sical
sther
Uns-

pre-
sently
r the
r the
not
red
grass
Rock

good-
ing a
week
d his
good
had a
e not
that
e we
laws
very
thapa
t. in-
stora,
nition
many
come

nitie
Jey-
ole-
is a
id be

July

Jayh

Rudolph
how a gr
remade th
loom depi
Jayhawk
which will
the Gradu
made the



Fred Ell
Wendelin,
in Milwau
University

The old
the word,
and in its
it as their
of its pres
ship and I
The first
that the U
football te
hawk bird
for the old
the Unive
football gi
tured the
a bird fly
beak.

The we
combining
visit the
blue jay
blue jay is
lights in
birds. He
becomes
every mo
goes about
quieter w
rabbits, ra
able to pu
these smol

Just wh
names of
and applic
knows. It
to an over
ers on the
California
band of fr
rangers, te

OF

F

Th

I

X

7

an

an

an

of

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

for

Mr. Cole, -2-

Cavalry. It appears likely that a reasonable number of his old followers were incorporated in this regiment, and possibly for that reason or possibly on account of the record of this New Yorker, the regiment was called "Jayhawkers". Jennison resigned after about a year and the Seventh Kansas, known as the "Kansas Jayhawkers" served throughout the war and had a fine fighting record. For this reason, the term "Jayhawker" which at one time seems to have been more or less synonymous with "horse-thief" came to stand more or less for courage and other good attributes, and all Kansans came to be proud of being called "Jayhawkers".

This is all that is really known about the matter.

There is no such bird as the "Jay-hawk" but there is a bird called the "hawk" noted for his predatory instincts, and there is a bird named "Jay" noted for his courage and his gall.

This New Yorker named Jennison was also noted for his predatory instincts and also for his gall. My notion is that you will find that Jennison was a Wall Street broker by birth, and he came out to Kansas and was called a "Jayhawker" on account of his

y of
all
ago
side
made
awk
ed
was
Res-
the
sully
been
time
fine
is in
un-
Mu-
New
mup
plete
Uni-

r
lmen
dlec-
f lin-
halk,
sletal
sther
Dis-

pre-
ently
f the
r the
not
red
ovista
Rock

good-
ing a
book
d his
good
as a
e not
that
t we
laws
very
rhaps
t. the
stors,
untem
many
come

nitie
Jay-
olec-
is a
ld be

July

Jayh

Rudolph how a gr remade th loon dep Jayhawk which will the Grad made the



Fred El Wendelin in Milwa University

The ob the word and in its it as the of its pro ship and j

The first that the football hawk bird for the ol the Unive football g tured the a bird fly beak.

The wo combining visit the blue jay it lights in birds. He becomes every mo goes about quieter w rabbits, ra able to pu these smal

Just wh names of and applic knows. It to an over ers on the California band of fr rangers, t

07

of fe al sh ce hu se M ob C a o J

it l t u s s n a o d a r f v e c h l g a r l i l i e t e y z c e l i t

James. It appears itself that a reasonable number
of his old followers were incorporated in this regiment
and possibly for that reason he probably he received
of the record of this war. With the regiments and
called "Jayhawkers". The Kansas territory after about
a year and the second Kansas, known as the "Jay
Jayhawkers", were organized. The war was a line
fighting record. For this reason, the new "Jayhawkers"
which at one time came to have their name as Jayhawkers
with "Jayhawkers" name to stand out to have the
country and after that organized. The old "Jayhawkers"
name to be used of being called "Jayhawkers".
This is all that is really known about
the matter.
There is no more said of the "Jayhawkers".
has been in a state called the "Jayhawkers", and there is a great amount of
productivity, business, and there is a great amount of
needed for his country and his fall.
This was James name standing as the
needed for his productivity, the things and the things
will. It is noted in that you will find that Jayhawkers
was a tall, slender, slender of build, and he was so
called and was called a "Jayhawkers" as a result of his

Mr. Cole, -3-

innate character, and the term was then naturally applied to his followers not from New York, and these followers by their fine war record changed the meaning of the word from an epithet of opprobrium to an epithet of virtue.

This fable teaches that it is impossible for New Yorkers really to corrupt Kansans.

Yours,

[James Wells' [Gleed]]

ry of
t all
g ago
field
made
hawk
s of
was
Her-
s the
ently
been
time
fine
us in
un-
Mu-
New
l mus-
plete
Uni-

at?
men
collec-
or in-
chalk,
esial
ather
Un-
pre-
sently
of the
er the
I not
ie red
Kornis
Rock

good-
ing a
hook
nd his
good
was a
te not
s that
it we
jaws
very
rhaps
a, in-
ctors,
lution
many
come

mitic
July-
refe-
is a
ild be

July
Jayh

Rudolf
how a gr
remade t
toon dep
Jayhawk
which wi
the Grad
made the



Fred E
Wendlin
in Milw
Universit
The ol
the word
and in its
it as the
of its pre
ship and
The fin
that the
football t
hawk bird
for the ol
the Unive
football g
tured the
a bird fl
book.

The wo
combining
visit the
blue jay
blue jay i
lights in
birds. He
becomes
every mo
goes abou
quieter w
rabbits, ra
able to pu
these smal
Just wh
names of
and applie
knows. It
to an over
ers on the
California
band of fr
rangers, t

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

CP
[Handwritten signature]

Recent
ous point
discussion
head-br
ferred to
ject propo
secretary
Historical
from Mr.
"The Mist

S
EVI
no
Ja
the
tempting to
group of e
that one of
only tells
real, but th
locally. F
the school
a committe
season was
hawk and
good deal
cipally in
When the
was hard
whether t
hunters or
they claim
the only in
was the st
book, whic
would stu
committee
turned ou
dead, and
hawk will
metamorph
into a myt

A M
It is of
school met
taking on
tacked the
search out
have made
writings o
simple, the
words of



TH
HAWK
JAYHAW
RES), A

LET'S ACCEPT THE JAYHAWK AS MYTH BUT GIVE IT THE PROPER EXPLOITATION

Attempts to Prove Actuality of Famous Kansas Bird, Researchers Finding Little Substance in Folklore or Fossils, Left It More Appealing as Legend, and State Historical Society Secretary Suggests This Be Made "Bigger, Better and More Unbelievable."

Recent news items from various points in Kansas reporting discussion of the famous Jayhawk—bird or symbol—have referred to a pamphlet on the subject prepared by Kierke Mechem, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society. An excerpt from Mr. Mechem's pamphlet, "The Mythical Jayhawk," follows.

SEVERAL weeks ago that noble myth, the Kansas Jayhawk, was attacked on the grounds that it is attempting to become a real bird. A group of educators had discovered that one of their own textbooks not only tells little children that it is real, but that it is a native of this locality. Faced with this dilemma, the school men naturally appointed a committee. As a result, an open session was declared on the Jayhawk and for a time there was a good deal of excited shouting, principally in the newspapers.

When the smoke cleared away it was hard to tell from appearances whether the educators were the hunters or the hunted. Although they claimed they saw feathers fit, they only trophy they brought back was the statement out of the textbook, which they announced they would stuff and mount above the committee room door. But even this turned out to be not completely dead, and from last reports the Jayhawk will still perch in the text, metamorphosed, however, once more into a myth.

A Mute Among Birds?

It is, of course, possible that these school men did not know they were talking on a myth when they attacked the Jayhawk. A little research outside the textbooks would have made them more wary of the writings of John J. Ingalls, for example, they could have found these words of warning:



THESE ILLUSTRATIONS FROM KIERKE MECHEM'S "THE MYTHICAL JAYHAWK" SHOW THE SKELTON OF HESPERONIS REGALIS, ANCESTOR OF THE JAYHAWK, AT LEFT; HESPERONIS RESTORUS (JAYHAWKORNIS KANSASENSIS), AT RIGHT, AND THE HEN JAYHAWK IN SPRING PLUMAGE, AT CENTER.

"The Audubon of the Twentieth century," he wrote, "will vainly search the works of his illustrious predecessor for any allusion to the Jayhawk. Investigation will disclose the Jay (*Geothlypis trichas*) and the hawk (*Accipiter fuscus*); the former a quiescent rapt sucker; the latter an assassin of the atmosphere. Were it not that Nature forbids audacious confusion of neotypes, he might surmise that the Jayhawk is a mule among birds, the illicit offspring of some aerial intrigue, endowed with the most malign attributes 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 was in vogue everywhere. It was an early bird with a mission. It was to discuss worms and 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. Jewison'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 Kansasites to the entomologist. Probably the belief that somewhere the bird had a real prototype will never die. The story of Paul Devlin has always encouraged this hope. Devlin was a native of Ireland, an early immigrant to Kansas. One day in 1866 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 out of other birds. I guess you might say I've been Jayhawking!"

Paul Wellman's Inquiry.

A few years ago Paul Wellman of The Kansas City Star thought that was a lead worth following up. He wrote a letter of inquiry to the library of Dublin. Although the answer was that there is no such bird in Ireland, it was admitted that the name might exist in an isolated locality for some species. At the end of his letter the librarian added, "May I suggest that you inquire if history relates whether the original Paul Devlin was known sometimes to have an inventive turn of mind."

Whether Paul Devlin invented the Jayhawk may never be known. However, it was a happy inspiration, one that appealed to the humorous fancy of early-day Kansans, and they adopted the bird without question. But until recent years the myth was strictly an amateur production. The first professional development was in 1932 by Raymond C. Moore, professor of geology at the University of Kansas. Writing in the *Graduate* magazine, he said:

"In geologists in the Mid-Central region are familiar with the representative of the class Aves called *Jayhawkornis Kansasensis*. In unscientific parlance this species of bird is familiarly known as the Jayhawk. We may direct attention to what has been designated as one of the most famous yells in America, 'Rock Chalk, Jayhawk.' The close association of Jayhawk and rock chalk in this yell certainly suggests the possibility that the cretaceous chalk may contain evidence bearing on the Kansas Jayhawk. It is proper to inquire whether there may be avian remains in these chalk beds. It would be too much to hope that we might discover the remains of the original Jayhawk himself, yet nothing seems too remarkable for modern science.

"As a matter of fact, discovery of the Rock Chalk bird is not at all new. Some were found as long ago as 1870, when a paleontologic field party from Yale university made first discovery of ancestral Jayhawk bones in the cretaceous rocks of Western Kansas. This bird was given the unflattering name *Hesperornis regalis*, which means the stingy Western bird. Subsequently other fossil remains have been found, and at the present time there are two remarkably fine mounted skeletons of *Hesperornis* in the Peabody museum at Yale university, one in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, one in the National museum at Washington, and a complete specimen in the museum of the University of Kansas.

Could It Be Blue and Red?

"A unique feature of the specimen in the University of Kansas collection is the preservation of clear imprints of feathers in the chalk. This we know not only the skeletal form but something 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 bird?"

"Old *Hesperornis* was a good-sized bird, the skeleton measuring a length of six feet from tip of beak to end of outstretched toes, and his weight in stocking feet was a good four and a half feet. He was a ferocious-looking bird. We see not only the long strong beak, like that of the modern Jayhawk, but we find that the upper and lower jaws were armed with a row of very sharp-pointed teeth. It is perhaps unfortunate that these teeth, inherited from reptilian ancestors, have been lost in the later evolution of the Jayhawk. There are many lines when these teeth would come in handy.

This is the kind of cool scientific research needed to over-throw the Jayhawk from an amateur to a professional myth. The Jayhawk is a unique bird, one the state should be

Ja
R
how
rem
toon
Jay
whi
the
mad

prond of. It should be capitalized and advertised and mounted on the stationery house. It should be the trademark of Kansas. As an "attention-getter" it has more advertising value than all the wheat, oil, Indians and buffaloes in the state put together. Yet as a trademark 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 more unbelievable. For this purpose the scientific method of Mr. Moore's article cannot be improved.

An Indian Story.
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 Rusk 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.

Fred
Wanda
Univa
The
the w
and in
it as f
of its
ship at
The
that the
football
hawk bit
for the a
the Univ
football g
tured th
a bird
beak.
The
combin
visit th
blue Jay
blue Jay
lights in
birds. It
becomes
every s
goes ab
quieter
rabbits,
able to p
these sma
Just wh
names of
and appli
knows. It
to an ove
ers on th
California
band of f
rangers, t

Topoka Capital Jayhawk Parent Again Is Disputed

New evidence has come to light on the genealogy of the Kansas Jayhawk, in the form of a letter



—Albert T. Reid, 1908
Was This Bird Jayhawk?
from Albert T. Reid, long-time cartoonist and nationally famous artist. Not only does Albert claim credit for originating Mount Oread's picturesque symbol, but he produces documentary evidence to support his parenthood.

It was back in 1906, half a dozen years before Henry Maloy and Ed Abela, then KU students, illustrated stories with the Jayhawk, that a Kansas City editor asked Artial Reid to invent something to designate the "Kansas Jayhawk" trademark. Reid drew the bird appearing here and it was used with a Missouri Tiger to illustrate a pro-Thanksgiving game between the two ancient rival schools.

Reid's Jayhawk and his Tiger appeared in the Kansas City paper even tho it did resemble an overgrown Kansas crow. For a number of years this was the popular conception of the mythical bird. Then Henry Maloy's versatile pen "hatched" still another version. Neither the Reid nor Maloy Jayhawks resemble the now accepted bird that adorns stationery and roosts atop Topeka's Hotel Jayhawk.

Jayhawk Is Back, But Relegated to Fiction

Topeka, Feb. 28. (AP)—A requisition is in order for the poor old Kansas plied to irregular troops pillaging Jayhawk. The state board of education has voted it back into the realm of mythology.

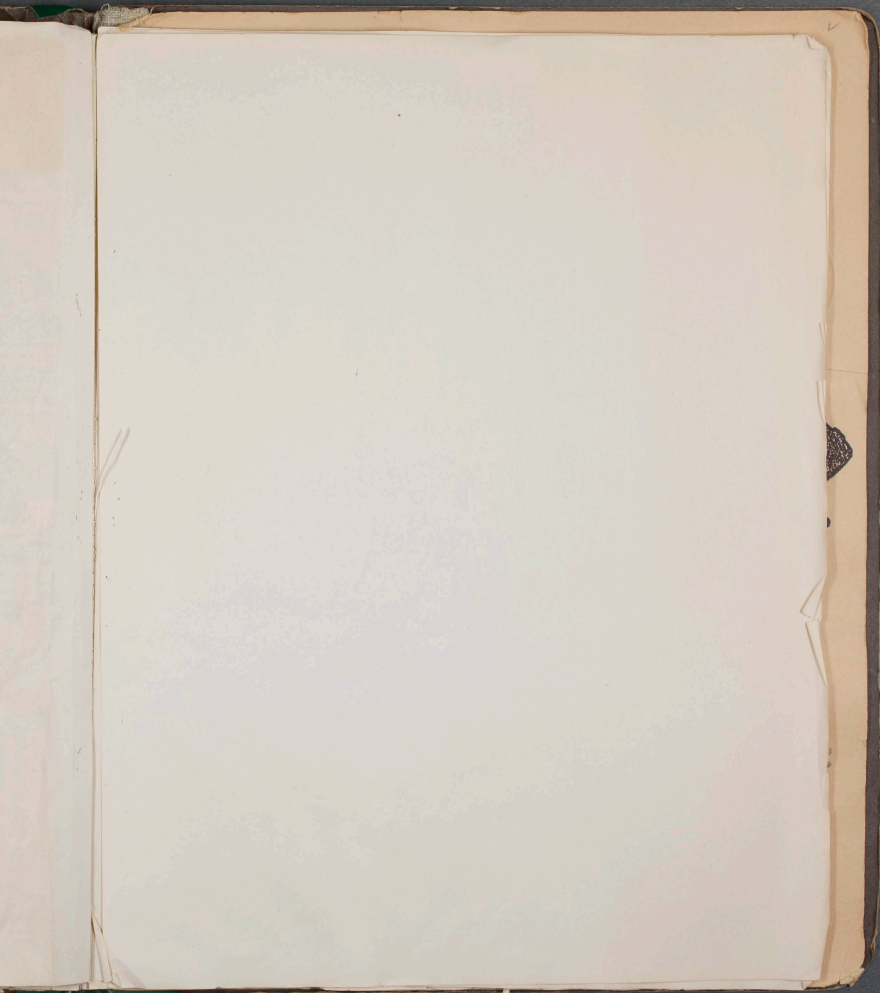
Quite in the tradition of the early-day border warfare which gave rise to the term, the Jayhawk stirred up a little fuss before its passing.

A month ago the board decided to remove reference to it in an elementary geography textbook which says: "The word 'Jayhawk' comes from the name of a bird native to this locality."

The board pointed out that no such bird actually exists.

But the Jayhawk defenders protested against deleting all reference to it.

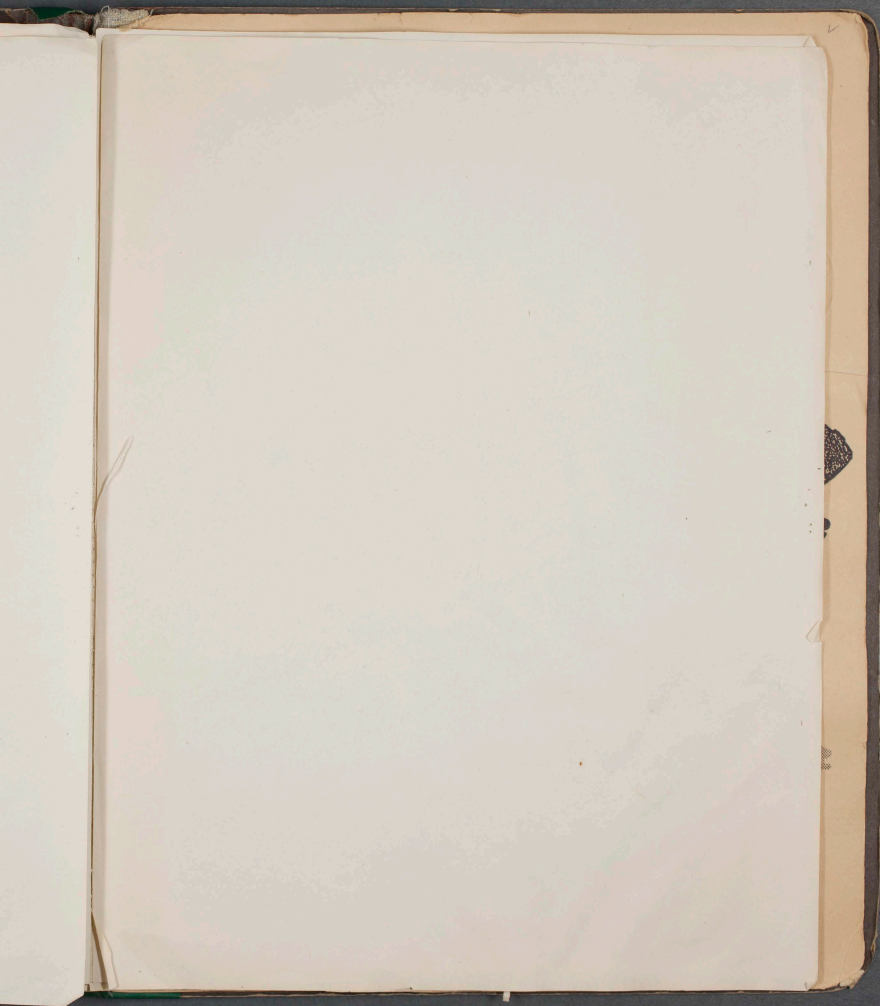
So the board compromised. It appointed a committee today to revise the text and instructed it to make plain that the word originated in the days of Missouri-Kansas warfare when, according to one version, the name was applied to irregular troops pillaging on both sides of the border. Kansas accepted the name and it stuck.



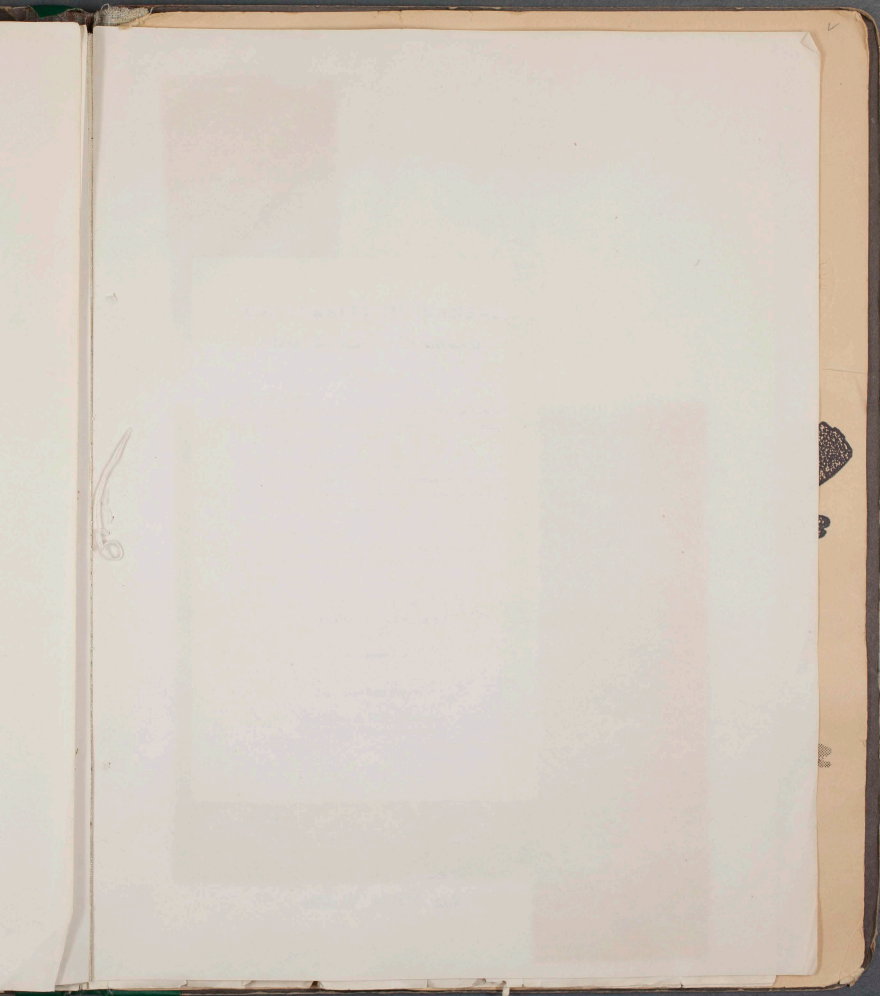
J

he
re
to
Ja
vel
th
mi

Free
War
in I
Univ
TY
the
and
It as
of its
ship
The
that
footh
hawk
for th
the Un
footba
tured
a bir
benk.
Th
comb
visit
blue
blue
lights
birds.
becc
every
goes
quiet
rabb
able
thes
Ju
nams
and
know
to ar
ens o
Calif
band
range









Coed Jayhawkster of 1949.

designed by
Mrs Doris Wilson

J. W. O.
 "What a
 have selected
 the figure
 that has
 a table in
 few days
 Student
 the modern
 ful bird in
 nize the fr
 day.
 Henry M
 er in Eura
 ing the on
 bird. He
 better ki
 dog." In k
 hit song o
 Quit Kick
 Some ed
 by student
 to revive
 the Jayha
 that the
 Jayhawk
 student.
 Greta C

Man
 Outst
 F

"Rock
 of times
 hearts o
 by the U
 This ye
 fame was
 from the
 1890. It w
 S. Bailey,
 sponse to
 yell. Whe
 Bailey, the
 etition of
 hawk, K.U.
 cato accen
 In this for
 till the U
 search of
 found it
 Kansas spi
 It is no
 when the
 present for
 that the "y
 yell was ad
 fessor of E
 The "Rock
 him by the
 accous ge

J. W. P. 12/9/40

"What is THAT?" some students have asked when they first viewed the figure of the original jayhawk that has been collecting dust on a table in the Alumni office the last few days.

Students, who are familiar with the modern conception of the colorful bird, find it difficult to recognize the freakish fowl of the earlier day.

Henry Maloy, who is now a printer in Eureka, is credited with drawing the original long-legged, plump bird. He put boots on the bird "to better kick the Missouri hound dog," in keeping with the then top hit song of the day "You'd Better Quit Kicking My Dog Around."

Some efforts have been expended by students in the last few years to revive the early conception of the Jayhawk after they have heard that the familiar "upped tailed" Jayhawk was drawn by a Missouri student.

Greta Gibson, Altamont, one of

Jan 22 5/16/41

Outstanding Yell

Rock Chalk, Jayhawk!

In World War

By KAY DOZARTH

"Rock Chalk, Jayhawk, K.U." Thousands upon thousands of times those words have echoed and re-echoed to thrill the hearts of Kansas students since the yell was officially adopted by the University in 1886-87.

This yell of national and world fame was borrowed by the University from the Old Science club of 1884-1890. It was submitted by Dr. E. H. S. Bailey, the first president, in response to the demands for a club yell. When first submitted by Dr. Bailey, the yell was simply the repetition of the words, Rah, Rah, Jayhawk, K.U. three times with a staccato accent. The club used the yell in this form from May 21, 1886, until the University committee in search of an official college cheer found it a suitable expression of Kansas spirit.

It is not definitely known just when the yell was changed to its present form. Some old timers say that the "Rock Chalk" part of the yell was added by A. R. March, professor of English from 1888 to 1889. The "Rock Chalk" was suggested to him by the chalk strata of the Cretaceous geological period which is

seen outcropping on the hill. "Rock Chalk," since it rhymed with Jayhawk, was substituted for the Rah, Rah of the original yell.

The last change in the yell was made sometime during 1889 when the yell lost its staccato rhythm. The Helianthus, the year book of 1889 had a page of caricatures of E. C. Franklin, then one of the prominent members of the Science Club of old Snow hall, with the yell printed beside him in the form now used.—"Rock Chalk, Jayhawk, K. U. -oo-coo."

The yell today is given twice in a rolling, prolonged cadence; then the line is repeated three times in quick staccato accents. In this form the yell has become one of the leading college cheers in the United States and has gained recognition 'round the world. (Missourians declare that it is harder to drown out than any other they have heard.)

The New York Times of Nov. 30, 1924, in commenting on the Army-Navy game played in Baltimore, had this to say of the "Rock Chalk": "The Army rooters made use of a new yell that they had adopted from the famous 'Rock Chalk' of the University of Kansas. It is one of the most effective cheers to be heard on an athletic field."

President Roosevelt, an ardent Harvard man, once called the yell the greatest college cheer ever devised.

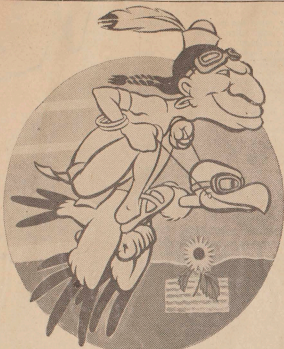
In France during World War I, because there were no divisions or regiments to which all of the soldiers of one state might be assigned, the graduates of the University would call out, "Rock Chalk, Jayhawk" when passing another group of soldiers, and inevitably the reply came back, "K.U." This method of locating "folks from home" was soon taken up by other Kansas soldiers in the service.

Probably the greatest distinction ever given the Kansas yell was at the Olympics in Antwerp, Belgium, back in 1928. The nobility of several European countries who were attending the games decided they would like to hear a representative college yell, and asked the assembly of athletes gathered there to give one. Although these Olympic contenders were from practically every country in the world, they agreed that the honor should be given to the University of Kansas "Rock Chalk."

One lone shot may have been heard around the world back in 1775, but it is a mighty college cheer than can echo in Europe some 5,000 miles from Kansas.



KANSAS CITY, MAY 5, 1943



A WALT DISNEY AIR EMBLEM is the official insignia of the Olathe Naval Air Training station. Designed by the famous creator of Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck and other cartoon characters, the emblem has been approved for use at the big training field. It is used chiefly on luggage and personal belongings, but is not painted on the training planes as is done by some of the top fighter and bomber squadrons. The Indian character indicates the western atmosphere of the field and the jayhawk, the outline of Kansas and a sunflower in the background add the identifying touch to that theme.

SEVERAL
S attacked
bird. A gro
textbooks ne
native of th
naturally sp
declared on
excited sho
cleared awa
educators w
they saw fe
statement o
stuff and m
turned out
Jayhawk wi
more into a

Comment
Some Kansa
each other c
is like the m
sack. "All t
men to belie
Jayhawk thi
cherry tree."

It is, of co
were taking
research out
In the writi
found these

"The Aud
search the w
the Jayhawk
(atus), and t
egg sucker, t
that nature
surmise that
of some aeri

THE JAYHAWK GETS SOME

Kansas Historical Quarterly

v. 13, No. 1

February, 1944

The Mythical Jayhawk

KIRKE MCKEEM

SEVERAL weeks ago that noble myth, the Kansas Jayhawk, was attacked on the grounds that it is attempting to become a real bird. A group of educators had discovered that one of their own textbooks not only tells little children that it is real but that it is a native of this locality. Faced with this dilemma, the school men naturally appointed a committee. As a result, an open season was declared on the Jayhawk and for a time there was a good deal of excited shooting, principally in the newspapers. When the smoke cleared away it was hard to tell from appearances whether the educators were the hunters or the hunted. Although they claimed they saw feathers fly the only trophy they brought back was the statement out of the textbook, which they announced they would stuff and mount above the committee-room door. But even this turned out to be not completely dead, and from last reports the Jayhawk will still perch in the text, metamorphosed, however, once more into a myth.

Comment over the state at the time was not wholly respectful. Some Kansans thought the educators had merely succeeded in taking each other out snipe-shooting. The mythical Jayhawk, they said, is like the mythical snipe, it always leaves the hunter holding the sack. "All myths," observed one kibitzer, "exist in what it amuses men to believe. The professors will have no more luck killing the Jayhawk than the historians have had with George Washington's cherry tree."

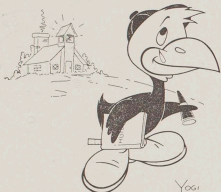
It is, of course, possible that these school men did not know they were taking on a myth when they attacked the Jayhawk. A little research outside the textbooks would have made them more wary. In the writings of John J. Ingalls, for example, they could have found these words of warning:

"The Audubon of the twentieth century," he wrote, "will vainly search the works of his illustrious predecessor for any allusion to the Jayhawk. Investigation will disclose the Jay (*Cyanurus cristatus*), and the hawk (*accipiter fuscus*): the former a quarrelsome egg sucker, the latter an assassin of the atmosphere. Were it not that nature forbids adulterous confusion of her types, he might surmise that the Jayhawk is a mule among birds, the illicit offspring of some aerial intrigue, endowed with the most malign attributes

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.

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



The Jayhawk Banned From the Schools

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!"

A W
indiana of
famous cre
characters, t
field. It is
not painted
fighter and
western air
Kansas and
touch to th

A few years
this was a l
to the Librar
no such bird
in an isolate
the librarian
relates whet
have an inve

Whether E
However, it
humorous fa
without ques
an amateur
in 1932 by
iversity of K

"Geologist
representativ
In unscientif
the Jayhawk
as one of the

The close as
tainly sugges
evidence hea
whether there
be too much
original Jayh
modern scien

"As a matt
all new. Som
field party fr
Jayhawk bon
was given the
the 'kingly W
been found, a
mounted skel
University, o
New York Ci
complete spec

"A unique
collection is
chalk. Thus

THE JAYHAWK GETS SOME

MECHEM: THE MYTHICAL JAYHAWK

5

A few years ago Paul Wellman, of the Kansas City *Star*, thought this was a lead worth following up. He wrote a letter of inquiry to the Library of Dublin. Although the answer was that there is no such bird in Ireland, it was admitted that the name might exist in an isolated locality for some species. At the end of his letter the librarian added, "May I suggest that you inquire if history relates whether the original Pat Devlin was known sometimes to have an inventive turn of mind."

Whether Pat Devlin invented the Jayhawk may never be known. However, it was a happy inspiration, one that appealed to the humorous fancy of early-day Kansans, and they adopted the bird without question. But until recent years the myth was strictly an amateur production. The first professional development was in 1932 by Raymond C. Moore, professor of geology at the University of Kansas. Writing in the *Graduate Magazine*, he said:

"Geologists in the Mid-Continent region are familiar with the representative of the class Aves called *Jayhawkornis Kansaensis*. In unscientific parlance this species of bird is familiarly known as the Jayhawk. We may direct attention to what has been designated as one of the most famous yells in America, 'Rock Chalk, Jayhawk!' The close association of Jayhawk and rock chalk in this yell certainly suggests the possibility that the cretaceous chalk may contain evidence bearing on the Kansas Jayhawk. It is proper to inquire whether there may be avian remains in these chalk beds. It would be too much to hope that we might discover the remains of the original Jayhawk himself, yet nothing seems too remarkable for modern science.

"As a matter of fact, discovery of the Rock Chalk bird is not at all new. Some were found as long ago as 1870, when a paleontologic field party from Yale University made first discovery of ancestral Jayhawk bones in the cretaceous rocks of western Kansas. This bird was given the not unfitting name *Hesperornis regalis*, which means the 'kingly Western bird.' Subsequently other fossil remains have been found, and at the present time there are two remarkably fine mounted skeletons of *Hesperornis* in the Peabody Museum at Yale University, one in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, one in the National Museum at Washington, and a complete specimen in the museum of the University of Kansas.

"A unique feature of the specimen in the University of Kansas collection is the preservation of clear imprints of feathers in the chalk. Thus we know not only the skeletal form but something



M

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 bird?

"Old *Hesperornis* was a good-sized bird, the skeleton attaining a length of six feet from tip of beak to end of out-stretched toes, and his height in stocking feet was a good four and a half feet. He was a ferocious-looking bird. We see not only the big strong beak, like that of the modern Jayhawk, but we find that the upper and lower jaws were armed with a row of very sharp-pointed teeth. It is perhaps unfortunate that these teeth, inherited from reptilian ancestors, have been lost in the later evolution of the Jayhawk. There are many times when these teeth would come in handy.



Skeleton of *Hesperornis Regalis*,
Ancestor of the Jayhawk.

"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

A W
Indiana of
famous cre
characters,
field. It is
not painted
fighter and
western air
Kansas and
touch to th

more unbr

Moore's a
As he s
secret of t
believed t
petrified
declared t
the Indian
to man co
are over t
bird, or J
make itse

This sa
declared
hawks. T
They flew
landing,
the count
water or
out wind.

ever a Ja
had to fly
hot summ
hawks sto
at the sa
force of t
breeze fr
that day
Since it h
the plains
ited the J
and veget

The Sp
of course,
hear the
Full of th
of youth,
time obs
famous Sp

"These
Paul Day

THE JAYHAWK GETS SOME

MECHEM: THE MYTHICAL JAYHAWK

7

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 Sta. Peter and Paul Day as we crossed the river which lies just below Quivira.



Hesperornis Restored
(*Jayhawkornis Kansasensis*)



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 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



Jayhawk During Making Season (From *Aparispha of Colorado*, ca. 1841)

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 fathoms 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, this more 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.

A
Indian c
famous c
character
field. It
not paint
fighter a
western s
Kansas s
touch to

This dis
troubles
to locate
the Indi
than this
as our ig

"Ther
these ar
living b
gods. V
monster
them to
stone, a
the Virg
skin."

This
and Jay
Like th
Phoenix
all mer
sizes.

as "a l
plumag
Arabia
the sun
said th
like th
Polo a
Nights
of ma
horse.

mous,
fact th
makes

This
Jayha
though
to che
shape
that t
genus

This disrespect," he naively suspects, "was the cause of all our troubles in this land, the least of which by no means was our failure to locate those golden cities. Inasmuch as we had been warned by the Indians that the Guardian Spirit of the Prairies is none other than this bird, it would have served us better to propitiate it, instead, as our ignorance prompted, to offer them these insults.

"There are some who profess to believe," he concludes, "that these are the birds Aristophanes described in his comedy, which, living between earth and heaven, forced tribute from both men and gods. Wherefrom it is argued that the squawking of these prairie monsters was merely a demand for tribute. Rather do I believe them to be a species of the Phoenix bird, generated in fire and brimstone, and never ceasing do I offer my prayers of thanksgiving to the Virgin, that I was delivered from their country with a whole skin."

This legendary Spaniard was not the last to consider the Phoenix and Jayhawk identical. Like the Jayhawk, the Phoenix is all things to all men, as well as all sizes. It is described as "a bird of gorgeous plumage, a native of Arabia, and sacred to the sun." Some have said the Phoenix is like the roc of Marco Polo and the *Arabian Nights*, easily capable of making off with a horse. It is most famous, of course, for the fact that it propagates itself in fire, and so makes itself immortal.

This theory that the Jayhawk is a Phoenix has divided scientists into two schools of thought, both fiercely incognito. One asserts that both are able to change colors like a chameleon, that both can assume different shapes and sizes, that both have the power to become invisible, and that they are, therefore, but Eastern and Western species of the genus *mirabile dictu*.



Hen Jayhawk in Spring Plumage



M



The second school, ignoring the Phoenix, declares that the Jayhawk is merely a variant of the cuckoo. "This myth of invisibility," says one authority, "derives from the well-known fact that the cuckoo is often heard but seldom seen." He quotes Wordsworth's verse: "O cuckoo! Shall I call thee bird or but a wandering voice!" The cuckoo," he says, "is a bird with a loud voice notorious for the fact that it builds no nest of its own but lays its eggs in the nests of other birds. When its young are hatched they eat the food intended for the true nestlings and end by shoving their starving hosts out on the ground to their deaths. Naturally the adult is an evasive bird, but its invisibility is that of a sneak and a coward. Unquestionably the Jayhawk is cuckoo!"

Invisible Jayhawks on Their Way to Plant
Volunteer Wheat

So much for the myths of the ornithologists. Phoenix or cuckoo, the Jayhawk continues to be the Guardian Spirit of Kansas. As it once defended the territory from bushwhackers it still spreads its protecting wings over the state. The grasshoppers of the great plague of 1874, which disappeared as suddenly as they came, many old timers assert, were devoured in one night by fledgling Jayhawks. And the miraculous growths of volunteer wheat in barren fields, which over the years have saved hundreds of farmers from ruin, they will tell you, were drilled there by tiny invisible Jayhawks.

It was the opinion of Dave Leahy, however, that the Jayhawk did not always conduct himself as a feathered Boy Scout should. That Irish Kansan of delightful memory once complained that the Jayhawk was a practical joker and that it had spoiled one of his best hoaxes. Dave at the time was a reporter on one of the Wichita papers. One day toward the end of March he wrote a story about a great flock of parrots which were flying north, following the course of the Arkansas river. The next day he described the vast numbers of the birds and estimated the speed of their flight. Each day the story grew until, on the 31st, he had the birds just south of Wichita, darkening the sun, and scheduled to reach the Douglas avenue bridge about seven the next morning.

A
fantasia
famous
character
field. 1
not pai
fighter
western
Kansas
touch f

"I knew
"but I wa
waiting on
Day, you
the lead f
overhead,
size of a
around, ju
or a liar,
little devi
jealous tha
in Kansas!

It was a
last. The
flight in a
strangely e
its fuselag
three pairs
in its left
a one. Th
from the W

"We were
returning t
pilot, "loa
8,000 feet.
Hutchinson
sound abou
plane. Th
us, a sort
a bat out
it kind of
it was mor
From the s
one of the
jobs. Ther

"Good G
"By that
plain that
My heart d
and it came
suddenly tu

THE JAYHAWK GETS SOME

MECHEM: THE MYTHICAL JAYHAWK

11

"I knew the stories had been good," Dave is reported to have said, "but I was astonished the next morning to see hundreds of people waiting on the bridge for the birds to appear. It was April Fool's Day, you understand, and I was chuckling to myself, constructing the lead for tomorrow's story. Then I heard somebody shout, and overhead, would you believe it, about fifty scraggly little birds the size of a sparrow came into sight. For a few minutes they dived around, just long enough to make sure that I'd be taken for a fool or a liar, then they disappeared. Those birds were Jayhawks, the little devils," Dave concluded, "I recognized them. They were jealous that anybody but them would try to pull off a practical joke in Kansas!"

It was also near Wichita, apparently, that a Jayhawk was seen last. The following story is an army pilot's account of a weird flight in a B-777, one of the new seven-motor bombers. This plane, strangely enough, had been christened "The Flying Jayhawk." On its fuselage there is a painting of the sponsor, going into action with three pairs of dice. Clutched in its right claw are a three and a four, in its left a two and a five, while from its beak it rolls out a six and a one. This interview is taken from the *Wichita Beagle*:

"We were on a routine flight, returning to Wichita," said the pilot, "loafing along at about 8,000 feet. A little this side of Hutchinson I heard a swishing sound above the roar of the plane. Then something passed us, a sort of shadow, going like a bat out of hell. As it went by it kind of walled, though maybe it was more like a loud swoosh. From the sound I figured it for

one of those new jet-propelled jobs. Then I heard Sergeant Goober's voice in my ear phone.

"Good God, Lieutenant! Look! he yelled. 'It's got feathers!'

"By that time it was too far away for me to make out. But it was plain that it was the biggest and fastest thing I'd ever seen in the air. My heart did an outside loop—laugh if you want to—but for a second it came over me that this was some secret plane the Nazis had suddenly turned loose on us. Then Goober's voice came in again



Jayhawk in the Midst of Making a Myth



M

"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

of the Greek peculiarly and was born in a bird, full of their mase bear its name three times bloody retreat never fear, v World War, its free and Soon the shadow the victorious The Jayhawk You might re peace. It is s at dawn or in and prohibitio and the purific heroism was b that can fly h The courage of versity only to

The quotations sentences transpos in *A Collection of Fishing Co., Kansas hawkornis Kansas rence, (v. XXX) The other illustra Graduate Magazine the Alumni Associ is by Frank Miller hawk Get This W XXIV) December ment of the Jayhawk been issued.*

This article was of the press. I the armed force, of interest because Henry Maloy of

THE JAYHAWK GETS SOME NATIONAL ATTENTION

MECHEM: THE MYTHICAL JAYHAWK

13

of the Greeks reflected their humor and idealism, the Jayhawk is peculiarly an expression of the spirit of Kansas. Like the state, it was born in adversity and its flight is to the stars. It is a fighting bird, full of the tough humor of the territorial soldiers who first made it their mascot. A famous regiment of the Civil War was proud to bear its name. When this war is over the Jayhawk will have fought three times in the Philippines: first with Funston, again in the bloody retreat on Bataan, and those invisible wings will be present, never fear, when Corregidor is avenged. In France, in the first World War, it gave its name to another Kansas regiment. Today its free and fierce spirit flies with Kansans on every battle front. Soon the shadow of its wings will fall once more over France, above the victorious armies of a soldier from Kansas.

The Jayhawk is a heroic bird, but don't try to treat it like a hero. You might receive a faint swoosh from its exhaust. It is a bird of peace. It is sentimental, and loves to croon strange words to itself at dawn or in a prairie twilight. Poetic words about ripening wheat, and prohibition, and service flags in the windows of quiet homes, and the purification of politics. Yes, the Jayhawk is heroic, but its heroism was bred in the courage of peace. The courage of a bird that can fly backwards into a dust storm squawking prosperity. The courage of a Phoenix, perhaps, that falls into the fires of adversity only to regenerate itself.

Notes

The quotations from Ingalls and Moore have been condensed, with some sentences transposed. The original articles are: "The Last of the Jayhawkers," in *A Collection of the Writings of John James Ingalls* (Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo., 1902), p. 145; "Discovered: Ancestor of Jayhawkornis Kansasensis," by Raymond C. Moore, *Graduate Magazine*, Lawrence, (v. XXX) April, 1932, p. 10. The Jayhawk on page 8 is by J. W. Fazel. The other illustrations originally appeared, with different captions, in the *Graduate Magazine*, and are used by courtesy of the University of Kansas. The sketch on page 9 is by Frank Miller of the Kansas City Star. In an article, "How Did the Jayhawk Get This Way?" by Chester K. Shore, in the *Graduate Magazine*, (v. XXIV) December, 1925, pp. 4, 5, there is a discussion of the pictorial development of the Jayhawk with mention of the copyrights and patents that have been issued.

This article was issued as a pamphlet before this number of the *Quarterly* was off the press. It was sent to a number of newspapers and to Kansans in the armed forces. Among the comments which resulted were the following, of interest because of what they say about the Jayhawk.

Henry Maloy of Eureka has been mentioned by several correspondents as



the originator of the "Pictorial Jayhawk." In a recent letter Mr. Maloy explains how he began to put the bird on paper:

When I enrolled up there [at the University of Kansas] in 1910, there were no Jayhawks in sight. A bulldog was being used to represent the university. I do not know when that bulldog business got started; but at football rallies a bulldog would be led along with the stuffed tiger. I had been bitten by the cartoon bug and so started drawing cartoons in great quantities and putting them on the desk in the Kansas office in the morning before any of the staff had got there. The stuff went into the waste basket as fast as I brought it in; but I kept on bringing several a week all through my freshman year. If I had known how bad it was, I wouldn't have kept on doing it. I used half a dozen different things to represent the university while this was going on, but never thought of using a Jayhawk. To me the term "jayhawk" in the school yell was a verb and the term "jayhawkers" was the noun. The bird implication escaped me. But, as I said, I kept on turning out cartoons and not getting them printed. I started in doing it again the next year, too, and kept it up till the middle of the year when Merle Thorpe, who had just come to take charge of the journalism department, saw one that he thought might be worth printing. He told me to bring my stuff to him and let him throw it away, which I did from then on. He was pretty rough and made me draw a lot of them over; but he persuaded the Kansas staff to use one a week. By the end of that second year everybody was accustomed to the new order of having a cartoon a week in the paper.

When the football season of the third year opened, Con Squires, a photographer who did most of the student work, brightened up his display window with a stuffed chicken hawk holding a K. U. pennant in its claws. As soon as I saw that, I felt like kicking myself for being so stupid so long. A bird was what we needed instead of those bulldogs, Mother K U's and so on.

The Houn' Dawg Song was popular then; so I decided to have a Jayhawk kicking the Aggie dog around. So that this Jayhawk could get a better kick on the dog, I put human legs and heavy shoes on him. That was in October, 1912—I think October 12 (October 25—Ed.). That was the first Jayhawk I had ever seen and, judging from what others told me, it was the first one anybody else had seen around there. It was plain to all of us around the Kansas office that we had something; so we all pitched in to get him simplified to where amateurs could draw him quickly, and workable enough so that he could look mad or happy or moody as conditions required by just changing a line or two. Here is what I mean. If the tip of the bill bends down, he will look mad in spite of anything you can do to him. There isn't enough bad news to keep a Jayhawk mad all the time; so we had to straighten the bill out again,—like it had been in that first dog picture.

We tinkered around getting bugs out of him for two years after that. You might say that getting the jayhawk to where he was a going concern was a four-year job—two years getting a channel opened through which he could be exposed to the general public and then two years more tinkering him up and plugging him by the Daily Kansas staff and the journalism faculty. No one person could have put that over. For instance, if Thorpe hadn't got us a chalk plate outfit so that we could make our own cuts cheaply and quickly, we couldn't have made much headway. In case you don't know, you dig your picture in a layer of chalk sticking to a steel plate, then use this as a matrix to cast a cut from. As you dig your picture you blow the loose chalk away so you can see where your steel point is going. This chalk gets all over the room. So this jayhawk came out of chalk so did those horses you mention (*Heperornis Repolus*).

We left the human legs and shoes on him for two reasons. One was that the shoes were good weapons for slap-stick comedy. (It is lots more fun to see a tiger get a good swift kick in the pants than get his eyes clawed out.) The other reason was that students soon were running around at football games inside of Jayhawks made of wire, cardboard and cloth. They looked just like

the cartoons—

Walt Disney d

It was ten y

in connectio

been used to

Kansas City p

more than on

why they did

Another con

editor of *The*

history and ha

the country rel

Back years s

mon in our pa

synonym for t

lin, skin and

tion or the rou

the watermelon

evening mudba

I have a lot o

colorful and hi

downturn brig

THE JAYHAWK GETS SOME NATIONAL ATTENTION

MECHEM: THE MYTHICAL JAYHAWK

15

the cartoons—same kind of legs and all. We had animated cartoons before Walt Disney did. . . .

It was ten years or so after this that a Jayhawk was copyrighted. Research in connection with lawsuits brought out that birds of one sort or another had been used to represent K. U. on postcards, wall posters and at least once in a Kansas City paper as far back as the gay nineties. But nobody ever made more than one and no newspaper ever promoted the idea. That accounts for why they died out.

Another comment comes from Boyd B. Stutler of New York, managing editor of *The American Legion Magazine*. Mr. Stutler is a student of Kansas history and has, perhaps, the most complete private collection of material in the country relating to John Brown. Mr. Stutler writes:

Back years ago when I was a youngster the term "jayhawk" was quite common in our part of the West Virginia hills, used to describe a raid or as a synonym for the current "hijack." Civil War veterans often used the term "lin, skim and jayhawk 'em," past or present tense, to describe utter annihilation or the rout of a political opponent. Youngsters went "jayhawking" in the watermelon season—and to lift a fat hen from a roost for the Saturday evening mudbake was another form of "jayhawking."

I have a lot of respect for the bird and the myth; at least he has given us a colorful and highly descriptive term to cover more or less innocent pranks to downright brigandage. Long may he wave.



M



m
is
is
re
we
if
th
L
at
at
ay
yd
as
to
ill
it
so
st
sd
at
ry
sd
it.
we
a
de
sd
of

by

Jayhawk's Creator Explains How Kansas Bird Hatched; May Draw It in Daily Cartoon

By Ed Abels
Opinion Daily Capital

BY MILTON TABOR 7/24/44

Since Kansans are awakening to the need for boosting their state more intensely than in the past, there is a revival of interest in the state's symbolical bird, the Jayhawk. Kirke Mechem, secretary of the Kansas Historical Society, stimulated the Jayhawk mythology with his cleverly-written pamphlet, extolling the virtues of the Kansas spirit, as exemplified by this strange bird that never was, except in the imagination of the people.

Now comes Ed F. Abels of the Lawrence Outlook, with a suggestion that the originator of the Jayhawk as a work of art be called into service to continue the work he started away back in 1912.

Henry Maloy, who now lives in Europe, was a KU student with a flair for putting his thought on paper in the form of cartoons. His first model Jayhawk wasn't what we see atop the Topeka hotel, nor the presently accepted bird serving as paperweights, water pitchers, and so on. But everything must have a start, and Maloy's original Jayhawk is presented here to show what the fledgling looked like.

Editor Abels believes the Kansas newspapers should draft Cartoonist Maloy to draw a daily, or weekly, comic strip starring the Jayhawk bird. It is a project worthy of the consideration of all daily and weekly editors in Kansas. The possibilities are almost unlimited. Ed and "Hank" were in school together at KU and their friendship dates back to those days when both were "poor boys" working their way thru the university.

Not long ago Maloy wrote Ed about how the Jayhawk bird came into existence. His letter speaks for itself:

"I had been drawing cartoons up there (Lawrence) for two years without ever having seen a sign of a Jayhawk. I had all the time been thinking that word 'Jayhawk' in the yell was a verb. When jayhawkers go jayhawking, they jayhawk."

"The bird implication there had escaped me entirely until Con Squires put a stuffed chicken hawk in his window in the fall of 1912. I saw that and went straight home and drew the first Jayhawk. I had ever seen. The reason I put shoes on him was that he had to kick a dog in the first cartoon,

the past twenty-five years" are too hard to draw. After making just one, a man would have to go out and get drunk."

One look at Maloy's original

Jayhawk lends credence to his "easy-to-make" idea. This isn't the complicated, more mature bird that adorns some stationary, and appears on billboards, in books and lights the way to the Hotel Jayhawk in Topeka.

It is the opinion of this writer that more attention should be paid to the Jayhawk, and if Ed Abels's program for getting it in the papers goes thru, we will have such a renaissance of Kansas patriotism as this old state never saw before. It even has been suggested that somebody write a "Jayhawk Song"—perish the thought, but it might not be a bad idea. Surely so great a bird ought to have at least a few musical chirps to its credit.

"Recent research has brought out that birds had been used to represent KU on wall posters, postcards, etc., as far back as the gay nineties." I have heard that there was at least one in a Kansas City paper. But nobody ever drew more than one until I started drawing them for the Kansas. I think the Daily Kansas should

have credit for the thing. If it hadn't been for the Kansas there wouldn't be any more of a Jayhawk now than there had been before 1912.

"That publicity got him before the people and kept him there till



FLEDGLING JAYHAWK

As It Looked When Hatched in 1912
As it stuck. . . . Remember, the Jayhawk we worked out would function. He was easy to draw from all angles, and could look mad, elated, or sold out as conditions demanded. That easy-to-draw part was very important. All those Jayhawks coming out during

THE JAYHAWK GETS SOME NATIONAL ATTENTION

L. Doyle, 3-23-48

Because of a very cleverly written pamphlet issued by the State Historical Society the legend of the Kansas Jayhawk has gained national attention in recent weeks. The pamphlet deals only with the symbolism. How there came to be hundreds of types of the bird scattered all over the world is not explained.

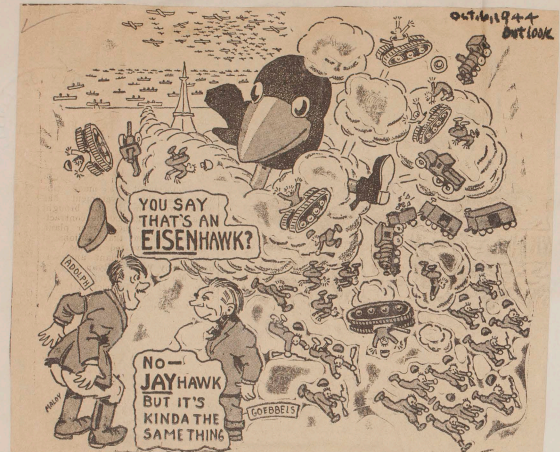
Obviously it required someone with imagination and ability to start this big family. Credit for getting the bird started on his way to fame must go to Henry Maloy, Eureka, Kansas, who came to K. U. as a student in the fall of 1910. "Hank" earned most of his money by paying his way through college. He had exceptional ability as a cartoonist. In a recent letter to the editor of The Outlook he gave this interesting account written in his own inimitable style:

"I had been drawing cartoons up there for two years without ever having seen a sign of a Jayhawk. I had all the time been thinking that word "jayhawk" in the yell was a verb. When jayhawkers go jayhawking, they jayhawk. The bird implication there had escaped me entirely until 'Con Squires put a stuffed chicken hawk in his window in the fall of 1912. I saw that and went right straight home and drew the first Jayhawk I had ever seen. The reason I put shoes on him was that he had to kick a dog in the first cartoon. Recent research has brought out that birds had been used to represent K. U. on wall posters, postcards, etc., as far back as the gay nineties. I have heard that there was at least one in a Kansas City paper—Star, probably. But nobody probably ever drew more than one till I started drawing them for the Kansan. I think the Daily Kansan should have the credit for the thing. If it hadn't been for the Kansan there wouldn't be any more of a Jayhawk now than there had been before 1912. That publicity got him before the people and kept him there till he stuck. A Kansas man told me while I was riding the Chautauqua that when he was in high school the kids there used to stir through the mail as soon as it came

every day looking for the Kansan just to see what the Jayhawk was doing. If that sort of thing was going on in all the high schools, it answers the question of how come a Jayhawk lay dormant for half a century and then got to be worth a million dollars almost over night. Another thing to remember is that we worked out a Jayhawk that would FUNCTION. He was easy to draw from all angles and could look mad, elated, or sold out as conditions demanded. That easy to draw part was very important. All those that have been coming out during the past 25 years are too hard to draw. After making just one, a man would have to go and get drunk. That is, all but that wooden one you had on stationery some years ago. That was a good one. I wonder what became of it. If those guys designing them now a-days had to dig 'em out on a chalk plate and get the cast made and sawed out between noon and press time, they'd cut out some of the gingerbread."



The Jayhawk as first drawn by "Hank" Maloy.



Drawn by Henry Maloy who popularized the Jayhawk at K. U. in 1912, 1913, 1914. Hundreds of different types of birds have come from this old fave.

Empire Gazette

WHEN THE JAYHAWK
 From The El Dorado Times: 12-24-1944
 According to the Kansas City Times, it is pretty definitely established that Henry Maloy, for years employed as a printer on Mrs. Robert Focht's Eureka Democrat-Messenger, created and popularized the famous Jayhawk. He did this while he was a student on Mt. Oread from 1910 to 1914.

"When Maloy went to K. U., crowds at football rallies were released by a big old-fashioned bullock being led around alongside a staffed tiger. Students at the university at that time say they never remember even a mention of Jayhawk ideology. And, as Maloy himself points out, there was no trace of the bird in picture or in word in the Kansan, the Sour Owl or the Jayhawker, the school annual," writes John R. Cautley, in a long feature concerning Maloy. Here is a paragraph from the article:

"And so just to show what a versatile old bird it can be, the jayhawk today is the inspiration emblazoned on tanks and jeeps and planes on battle fields all over the world where Kansas men are fighting. It is pertinent to point out to

the uninitiated that the jayhawk is a purely mythical creature. Webster has the definition of a jayhawk as 'a member of a band of guerrillas, originally anti-slavery men especially in Kansas and Missouri before the Civil War; hence an irregular soldier.' But the jayhawk as it epitomizes Kansas and the university is strictly unique—so much so that Kansas school children have to go through the disillusioning experience of being told that there never was any such bird in the flesh, or rather in the features."



Kansas Nov. 15, 1944

"Hank" Maloy, Father of Kansas Jayhawk Sends Favorite Cartoon to Students

Henry "Hank" Maloy, graduate of the department of journalism in 1914, is credited with being the first person to draw and popularize the traditional Jayhawk of the University of Kansas, according to Edwin Abel, former business manager of the Kansan and college friend of Maloy.

There have been a lot of claims made on the origination of the actual Jayhawk symbol, and hundreds of variations of the first Jayhawk have been produced, but Maloy probably drew the first ones during 1911 and 1912. Con Squires, who was a popular photographer in Lawrence when Maloy was in school, had a chicken hawk mounted in his shop window and Maloy conceived the idea of the Jayhawk from this mounting, according to Mr. Abel. High School Students Made Suggestions.

At that time the Kansan was sent to most of the high schools in the state, and this helped popularize the Jayhawk. High school students who saw Maloy's cartoons wrote to the University and made suggestions about subjects for drawings. Maloy dug his cartoons out of "chalk plates," pieces of cardboard covered with about a quarter of an inch of chalk. He used a sharp instrument to make the outlines, doing them in reverse. The original Jayhawk was easy to draw but outstanding be-

cause Maloy pictured him doing such human things and gave him such a human expression. He even put shoes on his feet.

The Jayhawk appeared in the 1912 and 1913 annuals of the University in a few of the cartoons that Maloy drew. Equally famous at that time however, were Maloy's "faculty man" and the "jinx." The faculty man was created by Maloy as a result of his dislike for a certain phi-



losophy professor on the Hill at that time. Maloy didn't believe much in philosophy then, however, after he graduated, he made the study of philosophy then, however, after he The jinx was a symbol of any bad luck that came to the University especially during the football season. Maloy Now in Eureka

After his graduation from the University, Maloy worked for a short time on the Chicago Tribune. He returned to Eureka to become a printer however, and has never gone ahead with his talent for cartooning.

Mr. Maloy has mailed some reproductions of one of his favorite cartoons to the Daily Kansan for distribution among the students. They are in the newsroom of the Journalism building and any of the University students may obtain one there until the supply was exhausted. This particular cartoon is quite appropriate now, because it shows the Jayhawk kicking the Missouri tiger as Maloy himself pictured it, back when the first Jayhawk donned his shoes.

No not above same
224421 copy in file
Alfred J. E.

KB
E1
Un
S
OBS

224421

EB
E1
Un
S
OBS
v.1

NOT TO BE TAKEN
FROM BUILDING

