Birth of a Jayhawk

by

James Edward O'Bryon
PRESENTED BY

Mr. James Edward O'Bryon

Lawrence, Kansas.

November, 1831.

[Signature]
BIRTH OF A JAYHAWK

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James Edward O’Bryon

Lawrence, Kansas

Watson Library,

1931.
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 sophomoric 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 and with shoes several sizes too big, many caricatures of that rara
Jimmy, O'Bryon's At It Again

The guy 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 — 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 daily cartoon feature, 'Happily Ever After,' which has been distributed since in 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's brother Leonard, '39, teaches language in the College of the Pacific at Stockton, Calif.
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.
Origin of the Jayhawk

Six Minute Radio Talk

By

F. W. BLACKMAR

University of Kansas,
December, 1926
Discovered: Ancestor of Jayhawkorns Kansensis

By Raymond C. Moore, Professor of Geology, University of Kansas

Geologists and many others in the Mid-Continental region of the United States are familiar with the representative of the class Aves called Jayhawkorns Kansensis. 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 prey) 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 western Kansas. Marsh gave to this bird the not unfitting name Hesperornis regalis, which means the "tingly 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 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 is not reasonable to assume that the red and blue of modern Jayhawkorns 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 Jayhawkorns.
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 4:25.7, only seven seconds behind the American record. The track was in many places covered with water.

Cunningham was unopposed in this race by Brokmeth 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 Hoosiers' team mates gave him about 150 yards lead. Cunningham did not cut into that lead.

Saling of Iowa equaled the Kansas Relays mark of 14.6 seconds for the 100-yard 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 1:25.7.

The field of compatriots this year was large and of high caliber but the wet track and field prevented many new records. Jim Bauch 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.

STEAGY WAS ON HAND

Amos Alonso Steagg 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. Steagg 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 Nash, ('Jim' to 'Lonnie') Steagg 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, '98, father of the Kansas Relays, was honor guest this year.

secutive Big Six outdoor championship. In the opening meet outdoors Kansas defeated the Haskell Indians 105 to 26. Notable performances were that meet 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 22 feet 2½ inches by Tom McGuire of Shazam, 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 Fick, 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 Mc Guire grew discouraged at 5 feet 9 inches jumping and checked in. Now as a junior he has come out again and in his first meet he did 6 feet 2½ inches.
PORTS

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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 310 packages of petunia seeds from the campus flower beds. They went to alumni and others familiar with the campus. "You will see KU! in each flower when it blooms," he declared.

—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 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, Ida 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 Winnor McElhinney, '28, who is doing graduate work this year. A dramatic critic on the staff of the Daily Kansan 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 book store, and the new campus history. On the day Paul Porter, '28, visited the campus April 12 out came another issue of The Dove. Paul is secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy.
ONE morning in the year 1856, if some early Kansas folklore is correct, the small Free State settlement of Osawatomie 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.

Jennison’s Jayhawkers

During the border warfare the first authentic account of the use of the word “Jayhawk” is hard. This name was given the band of Free State fighters led by Col. Charles Jennison, 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 Stater 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 1893 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 Jayhawker 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 “Jayhawker” 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’s” and “Jayhawk, K. S. U.’s.” 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 Jayhawker those three years. He turned out hundreds of cartoons each year, many of metropolitan 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 top knot or top knotless, and lastly overfed or underfed.

...
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 1856 when an Irishman, Pat Devlin, rode into Osawatomie 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.
Jawhawk Is Only 100 Per Cent Native
Emblem of Any Modern University

The University of Kansas is in truth 100 per cent Kansas. Practically every other college and university in the United States has adopted an emblem separate and different from that of not only neighboring colleges but also from that of their own state.

The University adopted the emblem of the State of Kansas which automatically makes one going to school in Kansas and, also those living in Kansas, 100 per cent Jayhawkers.

The first Jayhawk and how it originated has always been somewhat of a mystery. Dr. F. W. Blackmar in a radio talk in December 1926 told his audience that "The Jayhawk is a mythical bird, composed of the blue jay and sparrowhawk which has lately become the spirit of progress and power."

For some scientist who has nothing better to do it would be interesting to cross a blue jay and a sparrow hawk to see just what kind of a combination one would get.

According to Chester K. Shore, '24, who has made a hobby of tracing the evolution of the Jayhawk from time to time, the word comes from away back in the territorial days of Kansas when whistling hitching posts was a profession.

"He said in an article printed in the Graduate Magazine for December 1926: "If folklore is correct, Pat Delvin, a man from the free settlement of Osawatomie had just returned from Missouri with his saddle bags full of trinkets and such borrowed from the original owners at the point of a rifle. When he was asked what he had been doing, he shifted his weight on his horse so as to balance the weight of chew and said deliberately, 'Oh, Ay bane yust Yahyhawkin' over in Missouri.'"

"With that as a starter, it is said that Col. Charles Jennison's band of Free State fighters became known as 'Jayhawks' from then on. After that, the name soon became attached to all free soilers in Kansas.

The late W. E. Connelley, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society disagreed with Shore saying that the name was applied to bands from Kansas and Missouri, but it happened to stick a little better to the Kansans. Iquannilin himself, later used the term "jayhawkers" for the looting and plundering of property.

The connotation has since been changed to one of comradeship and good fellowship (if you happen to be on the same team but implies war to the last good post if you happen to be on the opposing team.)

The University of Kansas team was pictured as the Jayhawk bird for the first time, as far as is known, in the Kansas City Journal in 1903 after the University had won the annual K.U.-M.M. football game.

It has since been an emblem of the school as well as the state of Kansas and has been pictured in many different forms all the way from a good natured old fellow with hob nailed shoes to a raving maniac with a heavy scowl and steel spurs. In his article in the Graduate Magazine, Shore made a plea for the standardization of the bird.

"He should be a bird full of fight and seriousness with claws showing. His beak should have the hawkish downward curve of the bird of prey," Shore said. "To date, however, only the red, blue and yellow colors have been kept intact.

The bird Jayhawk in reality resembles very much the toucan which was recently presented to Chancellor E. H. Lindley by Dr. R. L. Sutton of Kansas City. There is also a story which was circulated on the campus some time ago concerning a toucan owned by one of the fraternities. The living counterpart of our emblem is said to have died from shame just after a K.U.-M.M. football game which the Tigers won.

A cartoon depicting a grim, butubpliant, Jayhawk riding a rampaging elephant will appear in the University Graduate Magazine as a symbol of how a group of Kansas graduates have remade the Republican party.

The drawing was made by Rudolph Wendelin at the request of Perle E. Forsyth, alumni secretary. Wendelin, formerly of Ludell and now in Milwaukee, is a graduate of the University.

Original Models Of Jayhawk Purchased By Alumni Office

Ten plaster paris Jayhawks, original modeled by Milton W. Nigg, B.S.'17, the first person ever to attempt to make statuary likenesses of the mythical fowl which has become so famous a symbol of the University of Kansas, came into the possession of the Alumni office this summer.

The miniature models formerly belonged to the Squire photo studios, 1032 Massachusetts street, but with the closing of that establishment were purchased by the alumni office.

The Jayhawks, originally plain white are about 5 or 6 inches high, and have the word "prosperity" carved into one side of the base of each. Some of them have since been painted or tinted with the red, blue, and yellow colors usually attributed to the bird. These birds have long, thin legs, and wear shoes.

Nigg, a student here throughout his college career, fashioned the Jayhawks in 1914 when he was a sophomore. Before that time pictures and drawings of the imaginary Jayhawks have been made, but no models.
SUMMER SESSION KANSAW

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 border ruffians, and finally in a general way to the free-soilers 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 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 "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.

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 Dennyson's band of free-booters, to Montgomery's rangers, to Missouri guerilla bands of 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 their state's guerrilla bands were in border warfare in Kansas.

Gradually the Jayhawk assumed some good traits along with his fighting spirit, and the term was added 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.S.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 a bird which he named a Jayhawk, as flying away with victory. This picture attracted attention but the character of the bird was not firmly impressed on the minds of the general public.

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 "Jayhawker" 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; 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 "Jayhawker" 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 Jayhawkers. Most people believe that the word was really coined in 1856 when Pat Devlin, an Irishman, rode into the Free State settlement of Osawatomie 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 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 their state's guerrilla bands were in border warfare in Kansas.

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"Off 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 QuitKickin' My Dog Around." The dog applied to so-called Missouri hound-dogs. Maloy drew a picture of a long-legged, large-beaked bird kicking the Missouri hound 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 plastic parapets. His statuettes were from five to six inches in height and had the word "prospectively" 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

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in the western nature of the 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 their state's guerrilla bands were in border warfare in Kansas.

Gradually the Jayhawk assumed some good traits along with his fighting spirit, and the term was added 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.S.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 a bird which he named a Jayhawk, as flying away with victory. This picture attracted attention but the character of the bird was not firmly impressed on the minds of the general public.

"Off 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 QuitKickin' My Dog Around." The dog applied to so-called Missouri hound-dogs. Maloy drew a picture of a long-legged, large-beaked bird kicking the Missouri hound 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 plastic parapets. His statuettes were from five to six inches in height and had the word "prospectively" 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 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 features in the chalk.

The toucan, a yellow and black native bird of British Honduras, resembles some personal 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 Hollingbery in 1923 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 Hollingberry who immediately got busy and designed a Jayhawk. The business of painting the Jayhawk emblem on windshields of Nebraska-bound flivvers 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, stickers, 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 had a little more 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 adds that it is her enterprise exclusively.

First 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.
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 grim, 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 border ruffians, and finally in a general way to the people 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 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 “rock chalk,” which has produced the greatest college yell of all times.

Every loyal son of Kansas possesses 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. Hodges, '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 “Jayhawker” has been attached at some time. Strangely, though, Jayhawks 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; 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 “Jayhawker” 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 Jayhawkers. Most people believe that the word was really coined in 1858 when Pat Devlin, an Irishman, rode into the Free State settlement of Oskatomie with his horse laden with goods of a miscellaneous nature. He replied, after being questioned as to the source of his new possession, “Oh, I have jayhawkin’ over in Missouri!”

The word is combined from two birds common to the

denominational or other privately operated college, giving some work better than high

side, and 11 locally run junior colleges, others coming up.

K. U. PLASTER V.

Altho this is a university in a small town, there are clubs, stores and magazines, and they are department works. David A. Whittney is a plasterer, and he paints the buildings in the basin, 852 E. Indiana St.

Whittney is a Jayhawk, and he has deposits of plaster in his hair. He carries the Jayhawk banner, and he has deposits of plaster in his hair. He is a student at the University of Kansas City, which he named away with victory. He has been received attention, and the bird was not in.

Now Get

Student Popularity

Following the Kansas football team, the Kansas, picture of a man with victory in his short tunic, A short tunic, and good looks, 1910 to 1914, one of his colleagues, should look, had a larger and more quiet peace, and it sounds emblem of the State.

Malkey drew a picture of the Jayhawk during the days when Kansas was first being settled. The bird was not in.

In 1913 the greatest cartoon in the State.” His plan was that the cartoon, with its exclusive for.

He also wrote for the Kansas Editor.

Since then many versions have been created, but not
K. U. Student Makes Thousands of Small Plaster Jayhawks in Basement Workshop

Although 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 226 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 freshman 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 3 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 attended 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 Maley, 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.

Maley drew a great many humorous cartoons for campus publications during his college career. Perhaps his most popular figure besides the Jayhawk was a little bewildered 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. Maley, 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, Maley has become well-known among gardeners in this part of the country for cultivation of iris, his hobby.
OFFER A NEW JAYHAWK

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

Fred E. Wendelin, in Milwaukee University

The old Jayhawk bird, the emblem and word of Kansas University, is to have a successor that will be as good if not better. The Jayhawk is the symbol of 35 years of university life, and will be honored for its patriotism and fighting spirit.

The Jayhawk Club of Kansas City, an organization of University of Kansas alumni, met recently at the Brown Hotel and elected a new Jayhawk. The old Jayhawk, a fighting bird, will come as a new recruit to the University, to be known as the "Jayhawk Club," and will become the official mascot of the University.

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The Jayhawk Club of Kansas City is the first organization of its kind in the United States, and is the only one of its kind in the world. It is composed of alumni of the University of Kansas, and is the only organization of its kind in the world.

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July 19, 1926.

It seems likely that a reasonable number of his old followers were incorporated in this regiment, and possibly for that reason or possibly in concert of the purpose of this New Yorker, the regiment now called "Jayhawkers." Jennison managed after about a year and a half, succeeding Mr. C. D. H. Cole, with American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York City. For this reason, the term "Jayhawker" which at one time seemed to have been more or less synonymous with "terrorist" came to stand more or less for "Jennison." I promised to write you the meaning and usage 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. The more a bird called the "hawk" to its young, the more the probable instict was. 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.
Fred Elman Wendelin, in Milwauk

The old saying, "Why buy a new hat when there's an old one that fits?"

The first time I met the University of Chicago football team, I was amazed by the size of its players and the speed with which they moved. The team was known for its "bluejays" - a nickname that came from the blue and white colors of their uniforms.

It was a hot day, and the players were covered in sweat, but they never gave up. They continued to work hard, and it paid off. The team went on to win the national championship that year.

Bluejays are a common sight in Illinois, and their colors are often associated with the University of Chicago. The team's mascot is actually a bird, not a jay, but the name stuck.

I hope this story gives you a sense of the hard work and dedication that goes into winning a big game.
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
Rudolph how a guy remade that toon dep Jayhawk which will the Grad made the

Fred E. Wendelin in Milwaukee University
The old word and in its place of its presence and
The first that the University football pictured the blue jay bird for the of the University football pictured the blue jay blue jay is lights in birds. He becomes every man goes about quieter with rabbits, rabbits, rabbits, rabbits, able to put these small names of and apply knows. It to an overhand on the California hand of rules.

Jayhawk

The old word and in its place of its presence and
The first that the University football pictured the blue jay bird for the of the University football pictured the blue jay blue jay is lights in birds. He becomes every man goes about quieter with rabbits, rabbits, rabbits, rabbits, able to put these small names of and apply knows. It to an overhand on the California hand of rules.

Jayhawk
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 approbrium to an epithet of virtue.

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

Yours,

James Willis

Gleed
THE KANSAS CITY TIMES. WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1944.

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."

As to the word Jayhawk, it has now sent several generations of Kansans to the ornithologists. Probably the belief that somewhere the bird had a real prototype will never die. The story of Pat Devilin has always encouraged this hope. Devilin was a native of Ireland, an early immigrant to Kansas. One day in 1836 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 nest 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 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 in history relates whether the original Pat Devilin was known somewhat to have an inventive turn of mind?"

Whether Pat Devilin 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 1922 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 Jayhawkensis. In unscholarly 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 1570, when a paleontologist field party from Yale University made its first discovery of ancestral Jayhawk bones in the cretaceous rocks of Western Kansas. This bird was given the not unflattering name Hesperornis regalis, which means the earring 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, so consequently there is no evidence of the coloring of Hesperornis. Under the circumstances, however, it is not unreasonable to assume that the red and blue of modern Jayhawkensis 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 outstretched toes, and his height in standing feet was a good four and a half feet. He was a ferocious-looking bird. We are 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 fortunate that these teeth, inherited from reptilian ancestors, have been lost in the later evolution of the Jayhawk. The birds we eat today are adapted to these teeth would come in handy."

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..."
Jayhawk Parentage
Again Is Disputed

New evidence has come to light on the genealogy of the Kansas Jayhawk, in the form of a letter 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 1908, half a dozen years before Henry Maloy and Ed Abele, then KU students, illustrated stories with the Jayhawk, that a Kansas City editor asked Artist Reid to invent something to designate the “Kansas Jayhawkers” tradition. Reid drew the bird appearing here and it was used with a Missouri Tiger to illustrate a pre-Thanksgiving game between the two ancient rival schools.

Reid’s Jayhawk and his Tiger appeared in the Kansas City paper even then 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. 26, 1944—A requiem is ordered for the poor old Kansas 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 derives 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 in order for the poor old Kansas Jayhawk to irregular troops pillaging on both sides of the border.

Kansans accepted the name and it stuck.
Home Economics
at the
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Coed Jayhawk of 1949,
designed by
Mrs Doris Wilson
Outstanding Yell

Rock Chalk, Jayhawk!
Used In World War

By KAY BOZARTH

“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 its rhymed with Jayhawk, was substituted for the Rah, Rah of the original yell.

The last change in the yell was made sometime during 1888 when the yell lost its staccato rhythm. The Helanhuus, the yearbook 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-oo.”

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 roosters 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.
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 NIGHTS ago an aeroplane was attacked by a bird. A group of aeroplane textbooks never use the word 'bird' but, of course, the native of the air is never called any other way. This naturally applies to the Jayhawk, which is clearly declared an enemy of the aeroplane. The excited shotguns were cleared away by the educators who sent for a Jayhawk expert. They saw for themselves that the Jayhawk is a statement on the milk bottle. "There is nothing to the stuff and nonsense," said the expert. "Just turn out the bird, put a carrot on the milk bottle, and the Jayhawk will be more interested in it than in any more into a milk bottle."
The Mythical Jayhawk

Kirke Mechem

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 schoolmen 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 schoolmen 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 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 few years ago this was a letter sent to the Librarian of Congress by no such bird. It was written in an isolated field by an amateur and relates whether such birds have an inverted Y.

Whether Elmer Fudd or an amateur hunter, the Jayhawker is a classic as one of the great American novels. The close association certainly suggests the possibility of evidence bearing on whether there may have been too much influence from the original Jayhawk and he was the modern scient. “As a matter of fact, all new. Some field party from the Jayhawk branch was given the name of the ‘kingly bird’ when it was found, and a mounted skeleton at the University of New York City. A complete specimen.

“A unique collection is put together in chalk. Thus
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 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 1879, 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
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.

"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

more understandable. Moore's attempt was not a success.

As he says, the secret of the Jayhawk's success is that it is the only Petrified egg that man can be sure has been dug up, and not over the leg of a petrified bird, or Jayhawkornis can't make itself be understood.

This summer, however, he declared that the Jayhawks. They flew in a straight line. They flew to the water or out against the wind. They flew over a Jayhawkornis had to fly against the hot summer wind. The Jayhawks started off in the cool of the morning, but by that day was too hot. Since it is safe to assume that the plains were not so limited the Jayhawks ate and vegetated.

The Spirit, of course, heard these things. Full of the days and years of youth, the spirit of the famous Spirit said:

"These are splendid days, Paul Day.
more unbelievable. For this purpose the scientific method of Mr. Moore's article cannot be improved.

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

This same Indian, who perhaps was invisible himself at the time, declared that the first inhabitants of the Great Plains were Jayhawks. They settled here, he explained, because the land was flat. They flew at such a great speed that they needed level runways for landing. When the Jayhawks first came to the plains, he said, all the country was a desert, without water or vegetation, and even without wind. For many moons whenever a Jayhawk wanted a drink he had to fly to the Great Lakes. One hot summer day several million Jayhawks started northeast for water at the same time. The tremendous force of their flight started a strong breeze from the southwest. From that day the wind has never ceased. Since it blew the first clouds across the plains the Indians always credited the Jayhawk with bringing rain and vegetation to Kansas.

The Spaniards of Coronado's day, of course, were the first white men to hear these stories from the Indians. Full of their faith in the existence of cities of gold and the fountain of youth, they not only believed these tales, but eagerly added scientific observations of their own. The following is ascribed to a famous Spanish ornithologist, now unfortunately apocryphal:

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

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

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

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.

"I knew what he was up to," said Leahy. "but I was not going to let him get away with it. Day, you see, I was in the lead force of the numbers of a single newt that was here to defend the city. If the newt could not, the Jayhawk couldn't either. And then there was the little devil of the Kansas. He was always jealous that the Jayhawk got the publicity."

It was a fine April day. The Jayhawk flew, last. The newt chuckled as the Jayhawk took flight in a burst of huge black wings. The strangely colored avian agent itself was not yet in its full beauty, as its colors were in its left and right wings. It was a sight to see.

"We were all going to Hutchinson," said the pilot, "and with luck we would be up to 8,000 feet. We turned the plane around and Hutchinson was the first to put its head out. That plane. There was a turkey vulture among us, a sort of regular white face hanging a bat out over the wing. It was a sight and I can kind of wish that it had been a Jayhawk because it was more picturesque."

"From the stories I have read, it is one of the states with the fewest jobs. There is no war work in Kansas."

"By that I mean," said the man, "there is no war work at all. My heart doesn't understand the enthusiasm that comes from war excitement. It works well for some people."

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“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 scrappy 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 wailed, 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.
"'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 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 Greeks were born in peculiarly an-
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; “Disclosed: Ancestor of Jayhawkernis Kansasensis,” by Raymond C. Moore, Graduate Magazine, Lawrence, (v. XXX) April, 1922, p. 10. The Jayhawk on page 8 is by J. W. Fuzel. The other illustrations originally appeared, with different captions, in the Graduate Magazine, and are used by courtesy of Fred Ellsworth, secretary of the Alumni Association 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 C. Shore, in the Graduate Magazine, (v. XXIV) December, 1924, 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 staff 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. Us 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 12th (October 25th — 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 with him and plugging him by the Daily Kansan 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 as did those bugs you mention (Hesperornis Regalis).

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 didn’t invent them.

It was too y, in connection with the cartoon bug, that the University of Kansas City people were more than once asked the reason why they died.

Another contributor to the history and humor column of the country related:

Bark years ago — men in our part of the country liked to call the watermelon the "johnson" vegetable or the round fruit that was eaten on the watermelon identity, the watermelon was not the only vegetable to be eaten on the watermelon identity in our part of the country. We had a lot of colorful and high-sounding names for our vegetables and fruits, and the watermelon was not the only one to be so honored.

The watermelon, however, was one of the most popular vegetables in our part of the country. It was a large, round fruit that was covered with a thin, green rind. Inside, it was filled with juicy, red flesh that was sweet and juicy. The watermelon was a favorite treat during the hot summer months, and it was often served at picnics and outdoor events.

The watermelon was also used in the production of juice and jelly. The juice was often used to make drinks, and the jelly was spread on bread or used as a filling for pies. The watermelon was a staple crop in our part of the country, and it was grown in many different fields and gardens.

The watermelon was an important crop in our part of the country, and it was a symbol of the region’s agricultural history. It was a fruit that was grown by many families and was a source of food for many others. The watermelon was a fruit that was loved by many people, and it was a fruit that was an important part of our part of the country’s food history.
MECHEM: THE MYTHICAL JAYHAWK

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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 U. or U. on postcards, wall posters and at least once in a Kansas City paper as far back as the 1890s. 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 “hit, skin 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 bea from a root 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.
Jayhawk's Creator Explains How Kansas Bird Hatched; May Draw It in Daily Cartoon

BY MILTON TARBOR 9/24/14

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 P. 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 Eureka, 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 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 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 stationery, 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"—peach the thought, but it might not be a bad idea. Surely so great a bird ought to have at least a few musical chips to its credit.
THE JAYHAWK GETS SOME NATIONAL ATTENTION

Because of its coverage of the Kansas Jayhawks in recent weeks, the Kansas City Star has given the professional 15-year-old sportswriter, E. D. "Hank" Hainsworth, a lot of attention. The Jayhawk, a Kansas newspaper, has been known for its fine, well-written coverage of the Jayhawks for many years. But, when the Jayhawk first started running stories about the Kansas Jayhawks two years ago, it was not as popular as it is today.

Another thing that has been popular about the Jayhawk is its use of the Jayhawk mascot. The Jayhawk is a bird that is native to Kansas and is often used as a symbol of the state. The Jayhawk mascot is shown in the cartoon below.

Obviously, the Jayhawk is a valuable asset to the Kansas Jayhawks. It has helped to promote the Jayhawks in a way that is not possible with other types of newspapers. The Jayhawk has also helped to attract more fans to the Jayhawks games.

The Jayhawk is a well-written, well-researched newspaper. It is a valuable asset to the Kansas Jayhawks and its readers.

This newspaper is printed by The Kansas Star, which is a daily newspaper in Kansas City, Kansas. The Star is owned by the Kansas Daily Star, Inc.

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YOU SAY THAT'S AN EISENHAWK?

NO—JAYHAWK, BUT IT'S KINDA THE SAME THING

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 fir.

Emporia Gazette
AN ENT THE JAYHAWK
From The El Dorado Times, Oct. 20, 1944
According to the Kansas City Times, it is pretty definitely established that Henry Maloy, for years employed as a printer on Mrs. Robert Poth's Bureau Democra-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 regaled by a big old-fashioned bulldog being led around alongside a stuffed 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 Jayhawk, the school annual," writes John R. Conley, 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 bank 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."
"Hank" Maloy, Father of Kansas Jayhawk Sent 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 Squire, 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 because 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 philosophy 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 graduated, he made the study of philosophy his profession. 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 is exhausted. This particular cartoon is quite appropriate now, because it shows the Jayhawk kicking the Missouri tiger as Maloy himself pictured it. When the first Jayhawk donned his shoes.