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### A history of naturalization in Crawford County, Kansas

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A HISTORY OF NATURALIZATION  
IN CRAWFORD COUNTY, KANSAS

A Thesis Submitted to the Graduate Division in  
Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree  
of Master of Science

APPROVED:

Thesis Advisor..... *Eugene Cochran*  
Chairman of Thesis Committee..... *G. W. Brown*  
Chairman of Graduate Council..... *C. P. H. H. H. H. H.*

By  
Ted Rollen Taylor

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KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE  
Pittsburg, Kansas  
August, 1934

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# INTRODUCTION

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<sup>1</sup>Interview with Judge L. E. Masler, Judge of District Court, Pittsburg, Kansas, June 7, 1934.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### The Problem

America, since its discovery, has been a haven for the oppressed of other lands. This continent has offered to millions of immigrants from the old world new economic and social opportunities, a wider freedom, and a greater chance for personal development. In return the newcomers have woven their ideas and ideals into the fabric of a great nation. The first immigrants gave much to the country. They were home seekers ready and willing to cooperate with the native born to make this an enlightened country. The settlers of Crawford County, Kansas have proved to be no exception. Many interesting problems have arisen, however, concerning the naturalization and Americanization of the aliens within the county.

In dealing with the History of Naturalization in Crawford County, it is first necessary to define the term Naturalization. Naturalization is a legal process prepared by the Federal Government by which the United States confers upon an alien, who is qualified, the rights, privileges, and duties of a citizen of the United States.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Interview with Judge L. M. Resler, Judge of District Court, Pittsburg, Kansas, June 7, 1934.



It is the greatest gift this nation can bestow upon an alien.<sup>2</sup> The term Naturalization is often confused with the term Americanization. These terms are not synonymous. Americanization is the process of teaching the alien American customs, language, morals, and laws. By doing this the alien is better fitted to take his place in the ranks of the citizenry of this country. Many aliens have become naturalized but not Americanized. This has been listed as one of the faults of our present set up in caring for the aliens who have become citizens.<sup>3</sup> This history, however, will deal with Naturalization and the factors connected with the process in Crawford County since its organization.

No history of naturalization in Crawford County would be complete without a reference to the organic law establishing the county, the resources which led native and alien groups to settle in the county, and a survey of the population and settlements in the county during the first decade following its organization.

#### Organization of Crawford County (1867)

The origin of Crawford County may be traced to McGee County which formerly embraced the present area of Cherokee, Crawford, and a part of Bourbon Counties. In 1860 the name McGee was changed to Cherokee in honor of the Cherokee

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<sup>2</sup>Idem.

<sup>3</sup>Henry Pratt Fairchild, Immigration, P. 252

Indians to whom the land formerly belonged.<sup>4</sup> By an act of the state legislature February 13, 1867, Cherokee County was divided. Bourbon County received a strip of land six miles wide off the north boundary and the other parts were named Cherokee and Crawford. The latter name was in honor of Col. Samuel J. Crawford, then governor of Kansas. As defined by this act of the legislature the county is twenty-three miles from north to south and nearly twenty-six miles from east to west, containing 592 square miles or 578,880 acres.<sup>5</sup> Governor Crawford appointed a special county commission of three men to lay the county out into townships and commissioners' districts which they did on March 16, 1867.<sup>6</sup> They also provided for an election to be held on the 5th day of November to fill the established offices.<sup>7</sup> There were a few German settlers at this time in Lincoln township who voted in this election.<sup>8</sup>

Resources in Crawford County

Crawford County has an abundance of natural resources such as fertile land, timber, coal, oil and gas, clay for

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<sup>4</sup>A. T. Andreas, History of Kansas, (1883), p. 1118

<sup>5</sup>Idem. Andreas, op. cit., p. 1120

<sup>6</sup>A. T. Andreas, op. cit., p. 1120

<sup>7</sup>Idem.

<sup>8</sup>Interview with Philip Kreiger of Arcadia, Kansas, June 16, 1934. Mr. Kreiger is the son of the first German to settle in Crawford County. His father settled in Lincoln township in 1857.



manufacture of brick and tile, and hydraulic cement. Since settlers are always in need of building materials, the first settlements were made in the bottom lands where the timber was to be found. These timber lands averaged about one half mile in width and about ten per cent of the county, in 1880, was covered with forests.<sup>9</sup> The principal varieties were cotton wood, hackberry, hickory, black oak, burr oak, post oak, red oak, poplar, and walnut.<sup>10</sup>

The soil varies in depth from one to five feet. It is exceedingly fertile in the bottom lands and well adapted to the growth of cereals. The subsoil varies in depth from ten to twenty feet. Beneath this lie various kinds of stone, clay, slate and coal.<sup>11</sup>

Cheap farm lands first attracted settlers to the county and many alien farmers purchased farms here but the greatest influx of aliens was due to the discovery of coal and the opening of the coal fields in this county.<sup>12</sup> Coal underlies the entire county, but the vein is thickest in the southeastern corner of the county in Baker township.<sup>13</sup> Here the vein is four feet in thickness, lying at from

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<sup>9</sup>A. T. Andreas, op. cit., p. 1120

<sup>10</sup>Idem. Andreas, op. cit., p. 1118

<sup>11</sup>Idem.

<sup>12</sup>County Clerks' Statistical Records 1880-1890

<sup>13</sup>See Appendix A

thirty to fifty feet below the surface of the earth. This same vein in Washington township about twelve miles north of Baker township, lies at about 200 feet beneath the surface. There are two and three different strata of coal underlying all the eastern one-third of Crawford County with a thickness of from two to five feet. The surface vein is about twenty-two inches thick, the lower vein from thirty to sixty feet deeper and averaging about three feet thick. It is thought that the lower vein underlies the entire county.<sup>14</sup> The surface vein has led to the establishment of the steam and electric shovel industry while the deep vein has led to the deep mining industry. The deep mining industry was the most important factor in causing migration of aliens to this county.<sup>15</sup>

#### Population and Early Settlements

The first white settlers in Crawford County were primarily agriculturists. They migrated to Kansas from the states of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Iowa, Missouri, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York.<sup>16</sup> A few Germans came here direct from Germany.<sup>17</sup> The census of Crawford, taken at the time it was organized in 1867, was approxi-

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<sup>14</sup>A. T. Andreas, op. cit., p. 1118

<sup>15</sup>Idem.

<sup>16</sup>Home Authors, History of Crawford County, (1905), p. 176

<sup>17</sup>Philip Kreiger, an interview



mately 2000 inhabitants.<sup>18</sup>

The earliest settlers of whom there are any records were John Hathaway, who settled in Lincoln township near the present town of Arcadia in 1844, and John Leman in usage township in 1848. These two men were blacksmiths and settled at points on the military road running between Ft. Scott, Kansas and Ft. Gibson, in Oklahoma.<sup>19</sup> By the close of the year 1865 many settlers had established claims in what is now Crawford County.<sup>20</sup> Following the establishment of Crawford County in 1867 many settlements sprang up at points advantageous to the settlers. The building of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott and Gulf Railway was one of the factors contributing to the early settlement and rapid growth in population of the county.<sup>21</sup>

Girard was founded in 1868 by Dr. C. H. Strong and other men heading a town company. It was in this year that the county seat was changed from Crawfordville to Girard.<sup>22</sup>

Pittsburg and Cherokee were founded by the officials of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott and Gulf Railway as terminal

<sup>18</sup>A. T. Andreas, op. cit., p. 1119

<sup>19</sup>Home Authors, op. cit., p. 20

<sup>20</sup>Idem.

<sup>21</sup>Ibid., p. 34

<sup>22</sup>A. T. Andreas, op. cit., p. 1120

points on the road.<sup>23</sup> These towns made rapid gains in population, due to their locations and the mining industry.<sup>24</sup> For other towns and settlements of the period see the TABLE OF SETTLEMENTS on page eight.

The population of Crawford County increased rapidly. According to the Federal census taken in 1870 there were 8,160 inhabitants. In 1880 the population was 16,851 whites and 102 colored. The population doubled in the decade from 1880 to 1890, the population in that year being 30,088.<sup>25</sup> This increase came about as a result of the opening of the deep mining industry. The opening of this industry in turn led many aliens to settle here. With a great many aliens within the borders of the county, naturalization of the alien became an important problem to the people of Crawford County.

County	P. Hobson	Baker	1885
Menasha	L. Marlowe	Shelton	1887
Hubberville	H. W. Taylor	Washington	1887
Midway	Miners	Baker	1871
McCune	I. McCune	Osage	1879
Opolis	E. B. Hoyt	Baker	1880
Rittsburg	A. H. Brown, Engineer for KCP & G RR	Baker	1876

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<sup>23</sup>Home Authors, op. cit., p. 34

<sup>24</sup>See Appendix B

<sup>25</sup>Idem.



Table I

Early Settlements in Crawford County<sup>26</sup>

Name	Founder	Township	Date
Old Arcadia	J. Hathaway	Lincoln	1844
Arcadia	L. Jewell	Lincoln	1871
Brazilton	J. Brazil	Walnut	1871
Beulah	Methodists	Sheridan	1872
Cato	P. M. Smith	Lincoln	1866
Crawfordville	No data	Crawford	1866
Cherokee	KCFS & G, RR	Sheridan	1870
Farlington	KCFS & G, RR	Sherman	1869
Girard	C. H. Strong	Crawford	1868
Hepler	B. F. Hepler	Walnut	1871
Iowa City	P. Hobson	Baker	1865
Monmouth	L. Manlove	Sheridan	1867
Mulberry	N. W. Taylor	Washington	1867
Midway	Miners	Baker	1871
McCune	I. McCune	Osage	1879
Opolis	E. B. Hoyt	Baker	1868
Pittsburg	E. H. Brown, Engineer for KCFS & G RR	Baker	1876

<sup>26</sup>Girard Press, November 20, 1919

## CHAPTER II

### MINING AND IMMIGRATION

#### Opening of Crawford County Coal Fields

The opening of the deep mines in Crawford County may be traced to the year 1877.<sup>1</sup> There were several factors that contributed to the development of the deep coal mines. The most important of these were the lead and zinc mines in and around Joplin, Missouri, the railroads, and the demand for cheap fuel by nearby settlements. Men from Joplin started the coal mining industry in Crawford County. The mining boom had started in and around Joplin with the discovery of lead and zinc and thousands of prospectors and miners had flocked to the Joplin district.<sup>3</sup> With the production of lead and zinc there came a demand for fuel. The operators of the zinc and lead mines who had heard of coal in Crawford County sent prospectors into the county to investigate. Col. E. H. Brown, in charge of constructing the Kansas City, Ft. Scott and Gulf Railway, offered to cooperate with the operators, and a branch of the road was built from Girard to Pittsburg. The operators furnished the capital for building the railroad and proceeded to buy hundreds of acres of coal land

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<sup>1</sup>Home Authors, History of Crawford County, p. 101

<sup>2</sup>Ibid, pp. 102-103

<sup>3</sup>Idem.



in and around Pittsburg.<sup>4</sup>

The first mining camps in Crawford County were located at Midway and Litchfield. The first mines operated were slopes or drifts. By 1877 one hundred miners were working in these mines. In the decade from 1877 to 1887 there were mines opened at Cherokee, Pittsburg, Frontenac, Yale, and Fleming, employing approximately 3,000 miners.<sup>5</sup>

There was a rapid increase in the population in Crawford County beginning with the development of the coal mines. This increase was marked beginning with the year 1890. The population gained approximately 10,000 inhabitants per decade until the peak was reached in 1927. In that year the population was 62,884.<sup>6</sup> This increase was due in part to the influx of alien miners and their families into the county. Many new settlements were made. Many of these settlements were never incorporated as towns.<sup>7</sup> They were built up as new mines were opened and disappeared wholly or in part as the mines were worked out or abandoned.

There were approximately twenty-five important mining camps established in Crawford County from 1877 to 1920.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>4</sup>Idem.

<sup>5</sup>County Clerk's Statistical Record, 1887

<sup>6</sup>See Appendix B

<sup>7</sup>See Table II, p. 11

<sup>8</sup>Idem.

Table II

Unincorporated Mining Towns in Crawford County,  
showing the Year in Which the Population reached its  
Highest Mark <sup>9</sup>

Name	Township	Year	Population
Camp 50	Washington	1920	200
Camp 51	Washington	1920	150
Croweburg	Washington	1920	700
Capaldo	Washington	1915	416
Chicopee	Baker	1901	1064
Cockerill	Washington	1910	150
Coalvale	Lincoln	1907	125
Chapman	Lincoln	1917	203
Curranville	Washington	1907	1131
Dunkirk	Washington	no data	no data
Edson	Washington	no data	no data
Foxtown	Washington	1920	125
Fuller	Washington	1905	291
Fleming	Sheridan	1900	233
Franklin	Washington	1917	1800
Gross	Lincoln	1920	300
Jacksonville	Washington	no data	no data
Litchfield	Baker	1892	1098
Midway	Baker	1892	497
McCormack	Washington	no data	no data
Nelson	Washington	1904	338
Ringo	Washington	no data	no data
Radley	Washington	1917	2096
Sheridan 12	Lincoln	1920	138
Sheridan 14	Lincoln	no data	no data
Scotts-Chambers	Lincoln	no data	no data
Yale	Washington	1906	1219

<sup>9</sup>Compiled from statistics obtained from County  
Clerk's Statistical Records, 1887 - 1934



The population of these ranged from 125 to 2,000 inhabitants. Inasmuch as these towns were never incorporated there was a laxity of law enforcement.<sup>10</sup> The mining companies to whom the camp houses usually belonged did not desire to have the camps incorporated for it would increase the taxes on the company's property.<sup>11</sup> Another reason why these camps did not become incorporated towns was the lack of interest on the part of the camp residents. The alien miners and others who resided there were not concerned a great deal with city government and its advantages.<sup>12</sup>

The deep mining industry grew rapidly, so rapidly in fact that there was soon a scarcity of miners. The native residents did not care to labor in the mines. This made it necessary to encourage immigrants to settle here. In order to keep the mine supplied with miners the mine foreman was constantly on the look-out for some miner who had friends in the old country desiring to come to America. He would tell the miner to send for his friends and that

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<sup>10</sup> Enforcement of law was in charge of township or county officers. No local peace officers in the camp.

<sup>11</sup> An interview with Thomas Wallbank, employee of J. R. Crowe Coal and Mining Company, Croweburg, Kansas June 27, 1934.

<sup>12</sup> Idem.

<sup>13</sup> Henry Pratt Fairchild, *Immigration*, p. 107

<sup>14</sup> J. P. Andrews, *History of Kansas*, p. 272

there would be a job for them at the mine upon their arrival.<sup>13</sup> Thus we see the early miners were recruited primarily from the alien groups.

Attitude of the Early Immigrant  
toward Naturalization Due to State Laws

The early immigrant was more interested in securing a livelihood, a home free from oppression, and additional opportunities for himself and family than he was in becoming a naturalized citizen. The United States encouraged immigration in order to settle its vast frontiers and it was not until 1882 that the first general immigration law was passed.<sup>14</sup> The leniency of the Federal and State laws caused the early immigrant to adopt a nonchalant attitude toward naturalization. In Kansas during the territorial days the alien male inhabitant could vote and hold office by taking an oath to support the constitution of the United States.<sup>15</sup> After Kansas was admitted to the Union as a State, January 29, 1861, it was then necessary for the alien to file a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States before he had the privileges of an elector. When this was done he could vote, hold office, serve on a jury, and had

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<sup>13</sup>An interview with Richard Luke, Arma, Kansas formerly superintendent of J. R. Crowe Coal Co. July 4, 1930.

<sup>14</sup>Henry Pratt Fairchild, Immigration, p. 107

<sup>15</sup>A. T. Andreas, History of Kansas, p. 372



nearly all privileges and rights accorded to a citizen.<sup>16</sup> There was very little discrimination in those days between the alien and the citizen.

In Crawford County a rather corrupt election practice grew up in regard to getting the alien to sign the declaration of intention, thus enabling him to vote.<sup>17</sup> The clerk of the district court is custodian, under the law, of naturalization forms, blanks, and records. Before an election the clerk would take his blank declaration of intention forms with him and go out into the mining camps and get aliens to fill them in. This would enable the alien to vote. He would then hand the alien a marked ballot and tell him to vote accordingly. The political party of the clerk's attachment would pay the filing fee of one dollar for each intention. There were hundreds of these intentions filed prior to election days from 1890 to 1906.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>16</sup>Charles P. Beebe, Kansas Facts, 1929, p. 123

<sup>17</sup>An interview with Judge George Beezley, Girard, Kansas, June 20, 1934.

<sup>18</sup>An interview with T. J. Karr, Girard, Kansas June 27, 1934. Mr. Karr related an incident which occurred in one of the camps some time in the '90's. The clerk of the court had gone to the camps to get aliens to sign the declarations of intentions. The members of the opposite political party hearing this determined to have some of the aliens attached to their party. They found him in a saloon signing the declarations and they forced him to sign declarations for some of the aliens they had brought in.

<sup>19</sup>Naturalization Regulations, United States Department of Labor, January 7, 1932, p. 4

This practice was perhaps not illegal but it was corrupt and it left many bad impressions on the alien voter. This practice was prohibited by the Basic Naturalization Act of 1906.<sup>19</sup>

With the number of immigrants increasing yearly and the problem of naturalization and Americanization becoming more and more difficult, we find the Federal and State governments enacting laws restricting the privileges of the alien and thus encouraging many to become fully naturalized citizens of the United States.

The first official records of immigration to this country were made in 1820, but it was not until 1850 that any distinction was drawn between persons intending to return and those coming here to settle. Immigration in the early days of our country was comparatively small, being but 9,335 in 1840 and only 22,633 in 1851.<sup>2</sup>

After 1848 immigration increased and the number of immigrants coming to our shores each year exceeded 100,000. The nationalities that predominated were German, Irish, English, and Scandinavian. These came over in great numbers during the middle of the nineteenth century.<sup>3</sup> It was not until the year 1882, when over 700,000 immigrants arrived, that the United States became conscious of the need of regulatory laws. It was in 1882 that the

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Henry Pratt McIsaac, Immigration, p. 42

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<sup>19</sup> Naturalization Regulations United States Department of Labor, January 1, 1932, p. 4



### CHAPTER III

#### HISTORY OF THE NATURALIZATION PROCESS

##### Laws Governing Naturalization

From the earliest years of her national life the United States has encouraged immigrants to come to settle the vast western sections of this country.<sup>1</sup> In recent years, however, the Federal Government has found it necessary to restrict immigration and at the same time to pass more rigid laws concerning the naturalization of the alien. The first official records of immigration to this country were made in 1820, but it was not until 1856 that any distinction was drawn between persons intending to return and those coming here to settle.<sup>1</sup> Immigration in the early days of our country was comparatively small, being but 8,385 in 1820 and only 22,633 in 1831.<sup>2</sup>

After 1842 immigration increased and the number of immigrants coming to our shores each year exceeded 100,000. The nationalities that predominated were Germans, Irish, English, and Scandinavian. These came over in great numbers during the middle of the nineteenth century.<sup>3</sup> It was not until the year 1882, when over 700,000 immigrants arrived, that the United States became conscious of the need of regulatory laws. It was in 1882 that the

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<sup>1</sup>Henry Pratt Fairchild, Immigration, p. 62

<sup>2</sup>Idem.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., pp. 72-73

first general immigration law was passed. This law aimed to exclude the worst elements - convicts, lunatics, idiots, and persons likely to become public charges. There was a law passed the same year excluding Chinese laborers from the United States. The law of 1882 marked the end of our traditional policy that "America was the haven of the oppressed regardless of fitness."<sup>4</sup>

For many years immigration and naturalization were directed by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization which was a division of the Department of Commerce and Labor and later of the Department of Labor. In 1913, with the creation of the Department of Labor, the Bureau of Naturalization was created and given charge of the administration of the Naturalization laws and regulations.<sup>5</sup> Until the year 1906 there was no basic law for naturalization. The rules and regulations were simple and easy. This was in keeping with the Federal Government's policy on immigration.<sup>6</sup>

The Constitution of the United States gave Congress the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization-----". This power was granted in Article I, Section 8.

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<sup>4</sup>Henry Pratt Fairchild, op. cit., p. 106

<sup>5</sup>United States Department of Labor, Naturalization Regulations, January 1, 1932, p. 3

<sup>6</sup>International Encyclopedia, XII, 872



The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, Section I designates as citizens "All persons born or naturalized in the United States-----".<sup>7</sup> In 1790 the first law governing naturalization provided that the alien must reside in the United States two years before final naturalization papers could be granted. In 1795 the period of residence was extended to five years. In 1798 the residence period was raised to fourteen years. This occurred during the administration of John Adams and was one of a group of very unpopular laws that did much toward causing the downfall of the Federalist party.<sup>8</sup> In 1802 the term of residence was fixed at five years at which it has remained since.<sup>9</sup>

The general rules for the admission of an alien to citizenship prior to 1906 were as follows:<sup>10</sup> First, the alien must file in some authorized court his declaration of intention.<sup>11</sup> In order to file a declaration of intention the alien must declare on oath before the court that it is his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and the alien must renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to the prince of any foreign State and

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<sup>7</sup>Frank J. Goodnow, Principles of Constitutional Government, p. 320 and p. 328

<sup>8</sup>International Encyclopedia, XII 872

<sup>9</sup>Idem.

<sup>10</sup>George W. Conklin, Manual and World Atlas, 1888, p. 302

<sup>11</sup>See Appendix C



particularly to the one in which he may be at the time a citizen of subject. Second, he must at the time of his application to be admitted declare on oath before an open court that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty and particularly, by name, to the prince potentate, State or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject.<sup>12</sup> These proceedings must be recorded by the clerk of the court.<sup>13</sup> Third,

If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied, from the sworn testimony of two witnesses for the alien that he has resided continuously within the United States for at least five years, and within the State or Territory where such court is at the time held one year at least; and that during that time "he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same", he will be admitted to citizenship.<sup>14</sup>

Before being admitted to citizenship the candidate was given the oath of allegiance before the open court.<sup>15</sup> If the applicant had borne any title of nobility he was forced

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<sup>12</sup>George W. Conklin, op. cit., p. 302

<sup>13</sup>Idem.

<sup>14</sup>Idem.

<sup>15</sup>See Appendix F

to renounce all allegiance to the order.<sup>16</sup> Any alien of the age of twenty-one and upward who had been in the armies of the United States and had been honorably discharged could become a citizen without any declaration of intention, provided that he had resided in the United States at least one year prior to his application. He had to be of good moral character.<sup>17</sup> There were two soldiers admitted to citizenship under this provision in Crawford County. Both of these men were Englishmen and had fought in the Civil War. They were admitted in 1891.<sup>18</sup> The law as related to minors was:

Any alien under the age of twenty-one years who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his arriving at that age, and who has continued to reside therein the time he may make application to be admitted a citizen thereof, may after he arrives at the age of twenty-one years and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three of his minority, be admitted a citizen; but he must make a declaration of oath, and prove to the satisfaction of the court that for two years preceding it has been his intention to become a citizen.<sup>19</sup>

The children of persons who had been duly naturalized, being under the age of twenty-one at the time of the

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<sup>16</sup>Idem.

<sup>17</sup>George W. Conklin op. cit., p. 303

<sup>18</sup>Final Naturalization Record of Crawford County A 72

<sup>19</sup>George W. Conklin, op. cit., p. 303



naturalization of their parents, were declared to be citizens of the United States.<sup>20</sup> This law was amended by the law of 1922 which also amended the law of 1906.<sup>21</sup> Children born out side of the United States are no longer made citizens by virtue of their father's becoming a citizen.<sup>22</sup> The law prior to 1906 provided that all children of citizens born out side the United States were considered citizens thereof.<sup>23</sup>

Section 2000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States which formed a part of the laws prior to 1906 declared that "all naturalized citizens while in foreign countries were entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native citizens."<sup>24</sup>

Under the law prior to 1906 there was a fee of one dollar charged for the filing of the declaration of intention and five dollars for the issuance of the final papers.<sup>25</sup>

In 1906 Congress passed what is known as the Basic Naturalization Law, providing for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States and

<sup>20</sup>Idem.

<sup>21</sup>United States Department of Labor, op. cit., p. 59

<sup>22</sup>Idem.

<sup>23</sup>George W. Conklin, op. cit., p. 303

<sup>24</sup>Idem.

<sup>25</sup>Idem.

establishing the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.<sup>26</sup> It was a much more rigid law than the one in effect prior to it. This new law required the alien to have a certificate of arrival, giving name, age, occupation, personal description, (including height, complexion, color of hair and eyes), the place of birth, the last residence, the intended place of residence in the United States, and the date of the arrival of said alien, and, if he entered through a port, the name of the vessel in which he came.<sup>27</sup> This certificate had to be attached to the declaration for without it the alien could not be admitted to citizenship. The immigration authorities at the port of entry would present each eligible alien one of these certificates.<sup>28</sup>

The alien who desired citizenship had to file a declaration of intention as in the prior laws. It was made unlawful, however, to file the declaration on or within thirty days of an election. This part of the law prohibited certain corrupt election practices common under the old law.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>26</sup>United States Statutes at Large, 1905-1907, pp. 596-607

<sup>27</sup>Ibid., p. 604-606

<sup>28</sup>Idem.

<sup>29</sup>An interview with T. J. Karr, Girard, Kansas June 28, 1934



The law prior to 1906 had no definite time limit in which the final papers must be petitioned for. The law of 1906 provided that not fewer than two nor more than seven years after making the declaration of intention, the applicant must make and file a petition for citizenship on the regular form under oath in the court of the district wherein he resides.<sup>30</sup> After the petition is filed at least ninety days must elapse before the alien is given a final hearing on the petition.<sup>31</sup> The applicant must prove, that immediately preceding the date of his petition for citizenship he has resided continuously within the United States for five years at least, and within the county, where he resides at the time the petition was filed, for at least six months; that he has resided continuously within the United States from the date of his petition up to the time of his admission to citizenship; that during all such periods he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; that he is not an anarchist or a polygamist, and, being physically able to do so, can speak the English language.<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>30</sup>United States Department of Labor, op. cit., p. 102

<sup>31</sup>Idem.

<sup>32</sup>Idem.

In addition to his own oath the testimony of at least two witnesses, citizens of the United States, as to facts of residence, moral character, and attachment to the principles of the Constitution is required.<sup>33</sup> The applicant must take the oath of allegiance in open court before he is admitted to citizenship.<sup>34</sup>

The certificate of citizenship shall be issued only when all the foregoing requirements are met and after the final order has been signed by the presiding judge.<sup>35</sup>

The law of 1906 provided further that the United States was to be represented in all naturalization proceedings by a naturalization examiner, whose duty it would be to cross examine the petitioner and the witnesses as to the fitness of the petitioner.<sup>36</sup>

The law also provided for the printing of citizenship text books to be furnished free to the public schools in order to promote instruction and training in citizenship.<sup>37</sup>

The fee charged under the law of 1906 for receiving and filing a declaration of intention and issuing a duplicate thereof was five dollars. For making, filing, and

<sup>33</sup>Idem.

<sup>34</sup>Idem.

<sup>35</sup>Idem.

<sup>36</sup>Ibid., p. 19

<sup>37</sup>Ibid., p. 14



docketing a petition for citizenship and issuing a certificate of citizenship if ordered by the court and for the final hearing on the petition the fee was ten dollars.<sup>38</sup> Fees are an important factor in the naturalization process, because if they are too high the alien will not apply for his certificate of citizenship.<sup>39</sup>

The law of 1906 has remained the basic naturalization law of the United States although it has been revised from time to time. The following chapter of this study will deal with those revisions that have affected the process in Crawford County.<sup>40</sup>

#### Courts in Which Naturalization Cases are Heard

Exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States has been conferred upon the following specified courts:

United States Circuit and District courts in any State, United States District courts for the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Hawaii, and Alaska, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the United States courts for the Indian Territory; also all courts of record in any State or Territory now existing or which may hereafter be created, having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>38</sup>Ibid., p. 27

<sup>39</sup>An interview with Simeon Webb, State Senator, Pittsburg, Kansas, July 1, 1934.

<sup>40</sup>See Chapter IV

<sup>41</sup>United States Department of Labor, op. cit., p. 6

The naturalization jurisdiction of the courts herein specified shall extend only to alien residents within the respective judicial districts of such courts.<sup>42</sup>

It is to be noted that some of the courts enumerated above are now extinct. As the territories were formed into states the state courts specified in the law had jurisdiction over the naturalization of aliens in their respective districts. In Crawford County the State District Court to which the county has been attached has heard the naturalization cases.<sup>43</sup>

#### The First Naturalization Cases in Crawford County

The first naturalization cases in Crawford County of which there are any records were heard at Girard, Kansas in September, 1881.<sup>44</sup> These proceedings were held in the Eleventh Judicial District Court of the State of Kansas, before Judge H. G. Webb.<sup>45</sup> The jurisdiction of this court included Crawford, Cherokee, Labette and Montgomery counties. In 1889 Crawford County was attached to the sixth Judicial District along with Linn and Bourbon counties. By 1905 Crawford County's population had increased to such an extent that it formed into the Thirty-eighth Judicial court with

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<sup>42</sup>Idem.

<sup>43</sup>Personal letter from Mr. C. A. Ramsay, Director of Naturalization, Kansas City, Missouri, June 8, 1934.

<sup>44</sup>Final Naturalization Record of Crawford County, Vol. A. 1

<sup>45</sup>Home Authors, op. cit., pp. 182-188



jurisdiction over this county.<sup>46</sup> The naturalization proceedings were held at Girard, Kansas up until 1890 and after that date the proceedings were held at Pittsburg, Kansas.<sup>47</sup>

The first alien to be naturalized in Crawford County was a Swiss farmer, Amile Hertner, in 1881.<sup>48</sup> From 1881 to the present year there has been a yearly record kept of the naturalization proceedings. From 1881 to 1905 there were 1,947 declarations of intentions filed, which when filed entitled the declarant the right to vote.<sup>49</sup> During the same period there were 351 petitions for citizenship filed and out of this number 351 certificates of citizenship were granted.<sup>50</sup> The aliens to whom these certificates of citizenship were granted were farmers and miners. The nationalities that predominated were the German, Austrian, English and Italian.<sup>51</sup>

The law prior to 1906, quoted previously in this chapter, governed the proceedings. The examination which was given to the applicant was simple. There were no

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<sup>46</sup>Idem.

<sup>47</sup>Idem.

<sup>48</sup>Final Naturalization Record of Crawford County, Vol. A., 1

<sup>49</sup>Record of Declaration of Intention, Volumes A. B. C. 1881-1906

<sup>50</sup>See Table III p. 31

<sup>51</sup>Idem.

educational qualifications. The applicant would appear in court on the day appointed and the presiding judge would usually ask the following questions:

How long have you resided here?  
 Are you a believer in anarchy?  
 Do you believe in the principles of the Constitution?  
 Do you belong to any secret societies that seek to destroy the Constitution?

If these questions were answered satisfactorily, the judge would question the two witnesses for the applicant, concerning the applicant's residence, morals, and obedience to the law. If these were answered satisfactorily the oath of allegiance was taken by the alien and a certificate of citizenship granted.<sup>52</sup> It is interesting to note that from 1881 to 1906 there were no rejections.<sup>53</sup>

#### The Law of 1906 and Its Effects

With the enactment of the law of 1906, in which a more rigid examination was required, the rejections of citizenship applications were numerous.<sup>54</sup> The law of 1906 required that the alien must have some knowledge of the government of the United States, be able to speak English, write his name, and prove to the court that he was not a polygamist,

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<sup>52</sup>An interview with Nick Simion, Pittsburg, Kansas, June 27, 1934

<sup>53</sup>See Table III p. 31

<sup>54</sup>Idem.



an anarchist, or a member of any secret society that sought to destroy the government of the United States. He must have all preliminary papers such as certificate of arrival, declaration of intention,<sup>55</sup> and petition for citizenship<sup>56</sup> properly filled out and filed. On the day of the final hearing the alien must appear before the court with two witnesses who were citizens of the United States. The examination,<sup>57</sup> which was conducted by the Naturalization Examiner, consisted of questions on the government of the United States, and questions concerning the applicant's past history and his membership in certain societies. He was also questioned closely concerning his period of residence. When this examination was completed, the examiner would examine the witnesses. He would question them concerning the character, morals, residence, and citizenship of the applicant. If the results of the examination satisfied the examiner, he would tell the court that he had no objection to granting the applicant a citizenship certificate. If the court were satisfied, the oath would be administered and a certificate of citizenship granted.<sup>58</sup>

From 1906 to 1917, the year in which the United States

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<sup>55</sup>See Appendix C

<sup>56</sup>See Appendix D

<sup>57</sup>See Appendix G

<sup>58</sup>Nick Simion, an interview.

entered the World War, there were 650 petitions for citizenship filed in the District court at Pittsburg, Kansas. Out of this number there were 470 certificates of citizenship granted and 180 petitions denied or rejected.<sup>59</sup> There were 2,165 declarations of intentions made in the same period. Inasmuch as the alien, who declared his intention to become a citizen, had the power of an elector in Kansas up to the year 1918, the number of declarants far exceeded the number of petitioners for final papers.<sup>60</sup> In 1918 the constitution of the State of Kansas was amended. The amendment provided that only citizens of the United States could qualify as electors.<sup>61</sup> This was an incentive for more aliens to petition for their final naturalization papers.<sup>62</sup>

The law of 1906 has remained the basic law on naturalization. It has been revised to meet the needs of the country from time to time. Some of these revisions were made during the World War and others in the years following the War. The revisions affecting the process in Crawford County will be discussed in the following chapter.

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<sup>59</sup>See Table IV p. 32

<sup>60</sup>Records of Declarations of Intention, volumes I to IV 1906-1916 inc.

<sup>61</sup>Charles P. Beebe, Kansas Facts, 1929, p. 123

<sup>62</sup>Nick Simion, an interview, also see Chart, p. 32



Table III

Naturalization Record of Crawford County 1881-1906, Showing Year, Number of Petitions, Number Citizenship Certificates Granted, Number of Each Nationality, and Number of Rejections.<sup>63</sup>

Yr.	CC	Gr.	Fr.	It.	Bl.	Rs.	An.	En.	Sw.	Sn.	Tk.	Gk.	B.	Fn.	Sy.	Rej.	Pet.
1881	1								1							1	
1882	1	1														1	
1883	1							1								1	
1884	4	3						1								4	
1885	1							1								1	
1886	2								1	1						2	
1887	1	1														1	
1888	5	3					2									5	
1889	3	1					1	1								3	
1890	19	9	1	1			5	3								19	
1891	15	6					2	7								15	
1892	10	5				1	1	3								10	
1893	13	4	1				2	3	3							13	
1894	5	3					1	1								5	
1895	25	16				1	5	2		1						25	
1896	20	7		1		1	7	4								20	
1897	16	6					2	2		6						16	
1898	44	7		1			34			2						44	
1899	16	6		4		1	1	3		1						16	
1900	41	6		3	1	1	26	4								41	
1901	8		1	1	1		5									8	
1902	1							1								1	
1903	23	1	1				18	3								23	
1904	56	3	4	24			22	2		1						56	
1905	20	1	2	9	2		6									20	
Total	351	89	10	44	4	5	129	42	5	12						351	

<sup>63</sup>Chart compiled from Final Naturalization Records of Crawford County, Volumes A and B

Total 1878 100 99 272 71 3 478 208 2 22 5 3 1 4 3 421 1700  
<sup>64</sup>Chart compiled from Petition and Records of Naturalization in Crawford County, Volumes 1 to XIV.

Table IV

Naturalization Record of Crawford County 1906-1934, Showing Year, Number of Petitions, Number of Citizenship Certificates Granted, Number of Each Nationality, and Number of Rejections.<sup>64</sup>

Yr.	CC	Gr.	Fr.	It.	Bl.	Rs.	An.	En.	Sw.	Sn.	Tk.	Gk.	B.	Fn.	Sy.	Rej.	Pet.	
1906	30	3	2	10			9	5			1					2	32	Key to Chart
1907	5	1					2	2								4	9	
1908	82	11	4	3	9		26	15		11	2			1		24	106	CC - Certifi-
1909	25	3	1	4	1		12	3		1						5	30	cate of
1910	8	3		1			2	1		1						10	18	Citizenship
1911	12	2					6	4								35	47	Gr - Germans
1912	9	3				1	4	1								8	17	Fr - French
1913	18	1		2			15									8	26	It - Italian
1914	96	10	12	2	6	1	64			1						48	144	Bl - Belgians
1915	41	2	1	6	1		24	5		1	1					19	60	Rs - Russians
1916	36	6	3	5			16	6								17	53	An - Austrians
1917	15	1	5	3	1	1	1	3								19	34	En - English
1918	27		2	4	2			18			1					12	39	Sn - Swedes
1919	27	2	2	3	3	1	6	10								32	59	Sw - Swiss
1920	98	3	14	18	17		25	21								25	123	Tk - Turks
1921	69	7	1	10	4		25	20		1				1		38	107	Gk - Greeks
1922	69	5	4	17	3	1	20	15	1	1				1	1	11	80	B - Brazilian
1923	104	5	16	19	3		33	24		2	1	1				28	132	Fn - Finns
1924	105	6	12	22	4		51	10					1			19	124	Sy - Syrians
1925	100	4	3	37	4		37	14	1							7	107	Pet. - petitions
1926	99	10	10	21	5		39	12		1		1				25	124	Rej. - Rejec-
1927	71	7	5	30	3		15	8						1	2	15	86	tions
1928	52	2	1	24	1		14	9				1				1	53	
1929	44	4	1	15	2		20	2								7	51	
1930	9			3			5			1						1	10	
1931	4			3			1										4	
1932	13	1		7	2		3									1	14	
1933	8	3		1			4										8	
1934	3	1		2													3	

Total 1279 106 99 272 71 5 479 208 2 22 5 3 1 4 3 421 1700

<sup>64</sup>Chart compiled from petition and Records of Naturalization in Crawford County, Volumes 1 to XIV.



## CHAPTER IV

### THE WORLD WAR AND ITS INFLUENCES UPON THE NATURALIZATION PROCESS

#### Changes in the Plan

Naturalization has in recent years become increasingly difficult. An exception to this statement is the period of the World War, when there was a wholesale naturalization of the alien soldiers in our armies, and the usual requirements for citizenship were set aside.<sup>1</sup> There were special provisions made for naturalizing the alien who was serving in the army. This was a very simple procedure. The alien, or rather groups of aliens, desiring to become citizens would be taken before some Federal judge and, after acknowledging their intention to become citizens of the United States, they were given the oath of allegiance and presented with a certificate of citizenship.<sup>2</sup> This was very different from the procedure as outlined in the law of 1906.<sup>3</sup> This law as amended provided that the alien must make a declaration of intention.<sup>4</sup> This could be done

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<sup>1</sup>Crothers-Hudnut, Problems of Citizenship, p. 97

<sup>2</sup>An interview with Hugo Parola, Croweburg, Kansas. Mr. Parola was an ex-soldier who was naturalized while in the army at Camp Funston. Date of interview July 11, 1934

<sup>3</sup>United States Department of Labor, Naturalization Regulations, pp. 4-15

<sup>4</sup>See Appendix C

any time after the arrival, if the applicant were eighteen years old or over. He must sign the petition in his own hand-writing and be able to speak English. After he had resided in the United States for five years or more and in the State in which he made his application for a period of one year, he could take out his second papers. His petition must be accompanied by an affidavit<sup>5</sup> of two citizens of the United States, stating that they have known the applicant for five years and that he is of good moral character. Not fewer than two years nor more than seven can elapse between his declaration of intention and his petition for citizenship.<sup>6</sup> Ninety days after filing the petition the applicant must appear in court with his two witnesses for examination.<sup>7</sup> If he passes the examination satisfactorily and his witnesses' testimony is favorable he takes the oath of allegiance and is then given his certificate of citizenship.<sup>8</sup> This regular process as outlined by the law of 1906 is quite different from the plan as followed during the war and the years following.

During the World War the government was very lenient with the alien who fought in the armies of the United States,

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<sup>5</sup>See Appendix D

<sup>6</sup>Idem.

<sup>7</sup>See Appendix G, a survey of the questions on history and government.

<sup>8</sup>See Appendix E



but extremely severe with those aliens who objected to military service. The United States Congress passed a law July 9, 1918 which provided that,

A citizen or subject of a country neutral in the present war who declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be relieved from liability to military service upon his making a declaration, in accordance with such regulations as the President may prescribe, withdrawing his intention to become a citizen of the United States, which shall operate and be held to cancel his declaration of intention to become an American citizen and he shall forever be debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States.

While the act of July 19, 1919<sup>9</sup> provided that,

Any person of foreign birth who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war and shall have been honorably discharged shall have the benefits of the seventh-sub-division of Section 4 of the act of June 29, 1906 as amended and shall not be required to pay any fee therefor; and this provision shall continue for the period of one year after American troops are returned to the United States.<sup>10</sup>

This act provided for the naturalization of the alien upon the presentation of an honorable discharge. No declaration of intention or period of residence was required. Eighty-five alien soldiers took advantage of this act in Crawford County<sup>11</sup> and twenty-one petitions for citizenship

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<sup>9</sup>United States Department of Labor, Naturalization Regulations, January 1, 1932, p. 3

<sup>10</sup>Ibid., p. 11

<sup>11</sup>Petition and Records of Naturalization for Crawford County, Volumes IV-VII inclusive, also see Table VI, p. 41

were denied under the act of July 9, 1918.<sup>12</sup>

The Alien Enemy Act of 1918 provided that no alien who was a subject of any country at war with the United States could be admitted to citizenship. If an alien enemy petitioned the court for admission as a citizen the examiner was to object until such time as the President of the United States saw fit to remove the restrictions against such persons as were classed as alien enemies.<sup>13</sup> Statistics show a great many Germans and Austrians residing in Crawford County; however, there were only thirty-eight aliens denied certificates of citizenship under the Alien Enemy Act of 1918.<sup>14</sup>

From 1906 to 1922 there were 443 alien women and 872 children made citizens by virtue of the husband's or father's being naturalized.<sup>15</sup> Under the act of September 22, 1922<sup>16</sup> the foreign born woman is no longer a citizen by virtue of her husband's naturalization alone. If eligible to citizenship she must go through a naturalization process which is easier than that of the naturalized male. She does not have to file a declaration of intention

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<sup>12</sup>Idem., also see Table V, page 37

<sup>13</sup>United States Department of Labor, op. cit., p. 15

<sup>14</sup>See Table V. p. 37

<sup>15</sup>Petition and Records of Naturalization in Crawford, County, Volumes I-VI, no records kept prior to this date on women and children.

<sup>16</sup>United States Department of Labor, op. cit., p. 54



Table V

## The Causes and the Number of

Rejections of Citizenship from 1906 to 1934<sup>17</sup>

Cause	Number
Alien asked Exemption from Military Service	21
Unable to read or write	22
Lack of knowledge of Government	136
Citizen of Enemy Country	38
Violation of Prohibitory Law	60
First Papers invalid	94
Witnesses not Citizens	22
Want of Prosecution	20
Death of Applicant	6
Age requirements not met	2
Total	421

<sup>17</sup>Compiled from Petition and Record of Naturalization  
Volumes I to XIV inclusive.

or produce a certificate of arrival. She must, however, file a petition for citizenship and may one year from the date of filing the petition, appear in court with her witnesses for examination. If the court is satisfied, she is granted her certificate of citizenship.

The act of September 22, 1922 further provided that a woman who lost her citizenship by marriage to an alien could regain it by filing a petition for citizenship and proving to the satisfaction of the court that she was a woman of good character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, that she was not an anarchist or a polygamist; and that being physically able to do so, she could speak the English language. In addition to her own testimony, the testimony of at least two witnesses, who are citizens of the United States, as to her moral character and attachment to the principles of the Constitution was required. The hearing may be held any time after filing the petition. The woman is required to take the oath of allegiance before admission to citizenship. The certificate of citizenship is only issued when the court is satisfied as to the fitness of the applicant.<sup>18</sup>

From the passage of the act of September 22, 1922 and the Immigration Acts of the same year there has been a closer

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<sup>18</sup>United States Department of Labor, op. cit., p. 114



examination of the applicant for citizenship. This includes a more rigid examination of the applicant's first papers, his character, his knowledge of our government, his ability to read and speak the English language, and the character and testimony of his witnesses. It is the desire of the Naturalization Bureau and the courts hearing the naturalization proceedings to admit only good potential citizens to citizenship.<sup>19</sup>

A Survey of the Rejections before the War

and after the War with the Reasons for Rejection

The available naturalization records in Crawford County show that there have been 2,051 petitions for citizenship filed. Out of this number there has been 421 petitions denied.<sup>20</sup> The first rejection of a petition for citizenship occurred in 1906. The petition was denied because the applicant had been arrested for violating the prohibitory laws of the State.<sup>21</sup> There were 180 rejections recorded from 1906 to 1917 and 241 rejections recorded from 1917 to 1934. There were no rejections prior to the passing of the naturalization law of June 29,

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<sup>19</sup>An interview with Judge L. M. Resler, Pittsburg, June 22, 1934.

<sup>20</sup>See Tables III and IV, pp 31-32.

<sup>21</sup>Final Naturalization Records of Crawford County B, 72

1906.<sup>22</sup>

The principle reasons for the rejections of citizenship after 1906 were the lack of knowledge of the government, invalidity of the petitioner's first papers, the violations of the state's prohibitory law, and lack of citizenship of the witnesses.<sup>23</sup> During the World War the principle reasons for rejections were listed as, petitioner and alien enemy and petitioner claimed exemption from military service.<sup>24</sup>

#### Establishment of Citizenship Classes

The act of June 29, 1906 provided that free citizenship text books were to be furnished the public schools; also that the Bureau of Naturalization would furnish the names of aliens desiring instruction in citizenship. Under the plan the Federal government was to furnish free text books to the local school districts.<sup>25</sup>

There were some citizenship classes organized in Crawford County prior to the entry of the United States into the World War, but the greatest number were established after the war.<sup>26</sup> In 1923 the Bureau of Naturalization sent

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<sup>22</sup>See Tables III and IV, p. 31-32

<sup>23</sup>Idem.

<sup>24</sup>See Table V, p. 37

<sup>25</sup>United States Department of Labor, op. cit., p. 4

<sup>26</sup>An interview with O. L. Heryford, County Superintendent of schools, June 27, 1934.



Table VI

Number of Aliens Who had Honorable Discharges  
from the United States Army and Who were admitted  
to Citizenship under the Law of July 19, 1919.<sup>27</sup>

Nationality	Number
Austrians	7
Belgians	4
English	13
French	17
Finns	1
Germans	1
Italians	39
Russians	1
Swedes	2
Total	85

examiner. The holders of these certificates were excused by the Court from any further examination concerning the Government of the United States.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>27</sup>Compiled from Petition and Records of Naturalization in Crawford County, Volumes IV to XIV.

<sup>30</sup>Writer's experience as a teacher of citizenship

<sup>31</sup>Class at Crestburg, Kansas 1901-1907

<sup>32</sup>Writer's experience

an organizer, Mr. William Lewis, into the county to organize citizenship classes.<sup>28</sup> There were many of these classes organized. Nearly every mining camp had a "night school" or citizenship class.<sup>29</sup>

In order to have a citizenship class it was necessary to have an enrollment of ten persons. These classes usually met two evenings a week at the school house or in some community building. The course of study included reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and United States history with emphasis on the study of the Constitution and its background.<sup>30</sup> These classes were established primarily for the alien but any one could attend. At the close of the term of the citizenship class the teacher in charge would arrange to have the Federal naturalization examiner visit the class and conduct an examination of the group. This examination consisted of questions pertaining to the government of the United States and its related history.<sup>31</sup> The aliens passing this examination were given a certificate by the examiner. The holders of these certificates were excused by the Court from any further examination concerning the Government of the United States.<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>28</sup>The writer assisted Mr. Lewis in organizing schools at Croweburg, Arma, and Franklin.

<sup>29</sup>U. L. Heryford, an interview, June 27, 1934.

<sup>30</sup>Writer's experience as a teacher of citizenship

<sup>31</sup>Class at Croweburg, Kansas 1921-1927

<sup>32</sup>Writer's experience



### Examiner's Attitude toward Citizenship Classes

The attitude of the naturalization examiner toward the citizenship classes has always been favorable.

Mr. C. A. Ramsay, Divisional Director of Naturalization says,

The attitude of this service toward citizenship schools has always been to encourage their organization and encourage attendance, in addition to furnishing the free text books to the end that the alien seeking citizenship might be qualified to assume duties and responsibilities of citizenship.<sup>33</sup>

There is no doubt that the citizenship classes encouraged the alien to make application for citizenship. The record for the years 1923 to 1927 shows an increase in the number of persons petitioning for citizenship and the number of certificates granted.<sup>34</sup> This phase of the naturalization work has suffered because of the economic condition of the county. The school districts were forced to discontinue these classes in order to reduce expenses.<sup>35</sup>

### Factors That Have Encouraged Naturalization

With the establishment of the citizenship classes there was created a greater desire on the part of the alien to become a citizen. The alien had a feeling that some

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<sup>33</sup>Personal letter to writer from Mr. C. A. Ramsay, Kansas City, Missouri, June 7, 1934.

<sup>34</sup>See Table IV, p. 32

<sup>35</sup>An interview with O. L. Heryford, County Superintendent of Schools, Girard, Kansas June 27, 1934.

one was interested in his welfare. He took a great delight in learning to read and write. He showed a real interest in the history of our country and its development.<sup>36</sup> The aliens who attended the citizenship classes showed a cooperative spirit toward the instructor and the class. Those who attended willingly tried to interest others in the class. They were extremely interested in their work, willing and eager to learn.<sup>37</sup>

There were several additional factors that tended to encourage the alien to become naturalized. The school, political organizations, change in state laws, churches, the intermarriage of the alien and the citizen, the American Legion, and the reduction of the naturalization fees, all of these played an important part in developing an interest on the part of the alien in naturalization.<sup>38</sup>

The public school radiates its influence through the alien's children who attend it. The alien's children very often encourage the parent to become naturalized.<sup>39</sup> The

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<sup>36</sup>Writer's experience as a teacher in Citizenship Classes, 1923-1927

<sup>37</sup>An interview with H. J. Bowlus, former teacher and Superintendent of Schools in Crawford County, now owner of Bowlus School Supply Co., Pittsburg, Kansas, June 7, 1934.

<sup>38</sup>Information gained through personal interviews.

<sup>39</sup>An interview with F. E. Alsup, former superintendent of Frontenac schools, Pittsburg, Kansas, June 7, 1934.



Public schools of Crawford County have never had more loyal supporters than the alien and the naturalized citizen. oftentimes it has been the desire of the alien to serve the public school that has led him to become a citizen. The public school with its officials has always been a source of help and encouragement to the alien in securing his naturalization.<sup>40</sup>

Political organizations have endeavored to assist aliens in securing naturalization papers in order to secure votes. Prior to 1918 the constitution of the State of Kansas provided that any male alien having declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States was a qualified elector of the state.<sup>41</sup> Political organizations endeavored to get as many aliens to sign declarations of intentions as possible. This practice was looked upon by many as a corrupt election practice.<sup>42</sup> It is possible that this practice had some evil influence upon the alien. In 1918 the constitution of Kansas was amended so that only citizens of the United States could qualify as electors.<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>40</sup>An interview with Vincent Sprivero, naturalized citizen who attended Princeton University also ordained minister of the Methodist Church, Arma, Kansas, June 27, 1934.

<sup>41</sup>Charles P. Beebe, Kansas Facts, 1929, p. 123

<sup>42</sup>An interview with T. J. Karr, Girard, Kansas, June 27, 1934

<sup>43</sup>Beebe, loc. cit.

party organizations since this date have encouraged aliens to become fully naturalized.<sup>44</sup>

The churches of Crawford County through the patriotic appeal put forth during the World War and through the activities of social workers since the war have had a decided influence on certain alien groups. In the past few years the social workers of the churches have done much toward Americanizing certain groups in some of the mining camps. This has had a favorable reaction toward creating a desire on the part of the aliens for naturalization.<sup>45</sup>

The intermarriage of an alien with a citizen has usually resulted in the alien's becoming a citizen.<sup>46</sup> Following the passage of the act of 1922 relating to alien women securing citizenship, there were 153 women, wives of citizens, granted citizenship.<sup>47</sup>

The American Legion has done much to help the honorably discharged alien, who had served in the United States army or navy during the World War, to secure his citizenship papers. The Legion officials would explain the act of

<sup>44</sup>An interview with Nick Simion, Pittsburg, Kansas June 20, 1934

<sup>45</sup>An interview with Rev. Fred Sutton, pastor of the M. E. Church, Arma, Kansas, June 13, 1934

<sup>46</sup>Fred Sutton, an interview

<sup>47</sup>Petition and Record of Naturalization in Crawford County, Volumes V-Vii inclusive.

<sup>48</sup>Table IV, p. 33

<sup>49</sup>Record of Declarations of Intention, Volumes A. B. C., 1901 to 1936



July 19, 1919 to the alien and encourage him to take advantage of this law.<sup>48</sup> There were eighty-five aliens admitted to citizenship under this act.<sup>49</sup>

The fees charged for making and filing naturalization papers have proved to be an important factor in the naturalization process. From 1927 to 1934 the fees have been exceptionally high, the total fees being thirty dollars. A new ruling put into effect by the Bureau of Naturalization recently has reduced the total fees to seven dollars and fifty cents.<sup>50</sup> During the period of high fees, 1927 to 1934, there have been but few petitions for citizenship filed.<sup>51</sup> With a reduction in the fees there should be many additional petitions filed in the near future.

#### Number of Petitioners for Citizenship Prior

#### to the World War Compared to the Number after the War

The available naturalization records in Crawford County date from the years 1881 to 1934. During the period from 1881 to 1916 the greatest number of declarants and petitioners were Germans, Austrians, and English. There were 3,699 declarations filed in this period.<sup>52</sup> There

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<sup>48</sup>An interview with Judge George Beezley, Girard, Kansas, June 27, 1934

<sup>49</sup>See Table VI, p. 41

<sup>50</sup>An interview with State Senator Simeon Webb, Pittsburg, Kansas, July 2, 1934.

<sup>51</sup>See Table IV, p. 32

<sup>52</sup>Record of Declarations of Intention, Volumes A. B. C., 1881 to 1906

were 897 petitions for citizenship filed in this period and 717 certificates of citizenship granted.<sup>53</sup> There were 180 rejections listed for this period.<sup>54</sup> In the period from 1917 to 1934 there were 1,904 declarations and 1158 petitions filed. Out of the 1,158 petitions filed there were 917 certificates of citizenship granted and 241 petitions rejected.<sup>55</sup> The nationalities that predominated in receiving the certificates of citizenship during this period were, Austrians, Italians, French, and English.<sup>56</sup> From 1881 to 1906 there were but 897 petitions for citizenship filed while from 1917 to 1934 there were 1,158 petitions for citizenship filed.<sup>57</sup> This increase was due in part to the constitutional amendment of the State constitution which provided that only citizens of the United States could qualify as electors.<sup>58</sup>

Number of Aliens Admitted to Citizenship  
in Crawford County

From the year 1881 to the year 1934 there has been issued through the District Court, sitting at Girard,

<sup>53</sup>See Table III, p. 31

<sup>54</sup>Idem.

<sup>55</sup>See Table IV, p. 32

<sup>56</sup>Idem.

<sup>57</sup>See Tables III and IV, pp 31-32

<sup>58</sup>Beebe, loc. cit.



Kansas from 1881 to 1890 and at Pittsburg, Kansas from 1890 to 1934,<sup>59</sup> 1,630 certificates of citizenship.<sup>60</sup> The nationalities that led in the reception of these certificates were Germans, Austrians, Italians, French, and English including the Scotch and Irish.<sup>61</sup>

Cases in Which the Alien's Name  
has been Changed

Inasmuch as some naturalized aliens desire to have their names changed to one that is more convenient, the court upon request will order the change made.<sup>62</sup> There is a record of twenty-eight such changes in Crawford County.<sup>63</sup> The given name is the one usually requested changed; however, there are four surnames in the list of changes.<sup>64</sup> These changes are for convenience in spelling and pronouncing, for some foreign names are very difficult to spell and pronounce in English. Another reason that some aliens desire to have their names changed is that it tends to check discrimination against them.<sup>65</sup>

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<sup>59</sup>Home Authors, History of Crawford County, pp. 182-188

<sup>60</sup>See Tables III and IV, pp. 31-32

<sup>61</sup>Idem.

<sup>62</sup>See Appendix H

<sup>63</sup>See Table VII, p. 51

<sup>64</sup>Idem.

<sup>65</sup>Judge L. M. Resler, and interview.

The plan of changing the foreign name to one of English origin is more in keeping with the plan of Americanization. With a certificate of citizenship and a new name the naturalized citizen is now ready to join the ranks of the citizenry of a great country.

Original Name	Changed to	Year
Johann Grothier	John Grothier	1890
Abdon De Huy	Abdon Leruy	1898
John Neilson	John Nelson	1898
John Jakas	John Yukas	1921
Anthony McDonald	Tanti McDonald	1921
Guglielmo Bertino	William Bertino	1922
Jan Lupencio	John Lupencio	1923
Giovanni Bartaldo	John Bartaldo	1923
John Simon	John Simion	1924
Simon Mrae	Simion Mrae	1924
Frank Giuseppe Navuso	Joe Navuso	1925
Adolfo Calvani	Frank Calvani	1925
Guglielmo Iori	William Iori	1925
Giovanni Quirio	John Quirio	1925
Giovanni Caraggio	John Caraggio	1925
Enrico Nelson Giovanni	John E. Nelson	1925
Giovanni Penacolo	John Penacolo	1925
Flora Vanti Albertini	Frank Albertini	1925
Gerilla Delantonio	Charles Delantonio	1925
Giuseppe Macarrato	Joe Macarrato	1925
John Yonself	John Joseph	1927
Charles Dominico Tugone	Charles Tugone	1927
Antonio Tosoni	Jack Tosoni	1929
Adolfo Dechaire	Tony Dechaire	1929
James Sannipoli	James Sannipoli	1930
Francesco Turri	Frank Turri	1932
Giuseppe Giuseppe	Joseph Giuseppe	1932
Stanilaus Russell	Stanley Russell	1934

Compiled from Final Naturalization Records in Crawford County, Volumes A and B and Records of Naturalization in Crawford County, Volumes I-XIV



Table VII

Aliens Names Changed by Order  
of the Court 1881-1934<sup>66</sup>

Original Name	Changed to	Year
Johann Grothier	John Grother	1890
Abdon De Ruy	Abden Deruy	1893
John Neilson	John Nelson	1898
John Jakse	John Yakse	1921
Anthony McDonald	Tanti McDonald	1921
Guglielmo Bertino	William Bertino	1922
Jan Zupancic	John Zupancic	1923
Giovanni Bertaldo	John Bertaldo	1923
John Simonie	John Simion	1924
Simion Mrse	Simion Marse	1924
Frank Guisepppe Bavuso	Joe Bavuso	1925
Addifo Galvani	Frank Galvani	1925
Guglielmo Iori	William Iori	1925
Giovanni Quirio	John Quirio	1925
Giovanni Careggio	John Careggio	1925
Enrico Belom Giovanni	John E. Belom	1925
Giovanni Penachio	John Penachio	1925
Flora Vanti Albertini	Frank Albertini	1926
Cerilla DelAntonio	Charles Delantonio	1926
Guisepppe Nacarrato	Joe Nacarrato	1926
Hanna Youseff	John Joseph	1927
Carlo Dominico Dugone	Charles Dugone	1927
Giacoma Toschi	Jack Toschi	1928
Gandolfo Dechairo	Tony Dechairo	1928
Giacomo Sannipoli	James Sannipoli	1930
Francisco Turri	Frank Turri	1932
Guisepppe Guisepppe	Joseph Guisepppe	1932
Stanilaus Russell	Stanley Russell	1914

<sup>66</sup>Compiled from Final Naturalization Records in  
Crawford County, Volumes A and B Petition and Records of  
Naturalization in Crawford County, Volumes I-XIV

## CHAPTER V

### THE NEW CITIZEN

#### Attitude toward Citizenship<sup>1</sup>

The new citizen is justly proud of his acquired citizenship. Through it he has acquired many additional advantages that heretofore have not been his. He is keenly appreciative of these advantages some of which are the right of suffrage, the right to participate in governmental affairs, and the right to formulate and promulgate new policies in keeping with our system of government. These advantages were not his in the land of his birth and he is determined to make the most of them.<sup>2</sup>

#### Participation in Civic Affairs

The new citizen usually takes great delight in participating in public affairs. There are great numbers of naturalized citizens serving in responsible offices in our local governments.<sup>3</sup> There are naturalized citizens serving as school district officials, township officials, county officials,<sup>4</sup> and some serving the State in appointive posi-

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<sup>1</sup>Writer's own observation gained through thirteen years experience as a teacher in Crawford County, except where otherwise indicated.

<sup>2</sup>An interview with Vincent Sprivero, Arma, Kansas, July 5, 1934.

<sup>3</sup>An interview with T. J. Karr, Girard, Kansas, June 27, 1934.

<sup>4</sup>An interview with O. L. Heryford, Girard, Kansas, June 27, 1934.



tions.<sup>5</sup> It is not an uncommon thing in Crawford County to have a mayor of a city, who is a naturalized citizen. There was at one time a naturalized citizen from this county elected to the United States Congress.<sup>6</sup> It would seem that many of the new citizens are filled with a zeal to serve their adopted country. It has often been said that the naturalized citizen is one of the strongest supporters of the public schools of this county. He takes great pride in his schools. The new citizen is determined to give his children every advantage of a good education. By so doing, he knows that his children will have additional opportunities in life. On the whole the new citizen is conscious of his rights and privileges and he takes every advantage of them.

Some Observations Relative to Certain  
Needs in Crawford County<sup>7</sup>

There is much to be said concerning the type settlements in any mining field. These settlements usually spring up in the place most convenient to the mine. There is usually no method of planning or attempt to beautify the surroundings. The camps are not incorporated cities. They are without local police protection and thus the in-

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<sup>5</sup>An interview with Nick Simion, Pittsburg, Kansas, June 20, 1934.

<sup>6</sup>T. J. Karr, an interview, Girard, Kansas, June 27, 1934.

<sup>7</sup>Writer's own observation gained through thirteen years experience as a teacher in Crawford County.

habitants, influenced by their environment, pay little attention to law and order. Inasmuch as many of the inhabitants of these camps are alien miners, they soon become law violators because of their environment. This evil might be overcome through some plan of Americanization brought about by the local authorities and working in cooperation with certain other agencies.

The alien believes in educating his children, but he is not so much in favor of allowing his wife to participate in affairs outside the home. In the days of citizenship classes very few women attended.<sup>8</sup> Here again is a great field open for Americanization work. The alien woman should be given an opportunity to learn American customs, thus better preparing herself to fit into the American plan. The old country idea is that the woman should not participate in governmental affairs. This idea should not prevail in Crawford County, yet it does to a great extent among the foreign born.

If we are to have the proper type of naturalized citizen, much more need be done than merely naturalize. Americanization of the citizen is very necessary to the welfare of the county. Aliens should not be segregated for this leads to such places as "Little Italy" or "Little

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<sup>8</sup>Writer's experience as a teacher in citizenship classes 1923-1927.



Austria" or some other type of settlement which is not in keeping with the American ideal.

Americanization schools should be established to teach the alien the American plan of living, the language of the country, and the alien should be enlightened on sanitation and hygiene of living. By doing these things a much better community would appear.

The alien must be taught to respect the basic laws of the country. Unscrupulous citizens should not encourage the alien to violate the laws of the land. Many aliens became violators of the law through ignorance. The prohibitory liquor law is the one most commonly violated. The alien seems to be of the opinion that this law should not be enforced. There is a great need for liquor law enforcement in Crawford County.

It is interesting to note that out of 1,630 aliens naturalized in this county, the court has seen fit to revoke but one certificate of citizenship. This case occurred in 1925.<sup>9</sup> The naturalized citizen had been a persistent violator of the prohibitory liquor law.<sup>10</sup> There have been

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<sup>9</sup>Petition and Record of Naturalization, V, 54.

<sup>10</sup>L. M. Resler, Judge of the District Court, Pittsburg, Kansas, July 14, 1934. Judge Resler stated that a naturalized citizen's certificate of citizenship could be revoked for the violation of any law involving "moral turpitude" or for persistent violations of other laws. He also stated that after the citizenship certificate is revoked the alien reverts back to his original citizenship.

sixty petitions for citizenship denied because the petitioners had violated this law.<sup>11</sup> The violation of the prohibitory liquor law ranks third in the causes for the rejection of citizenship.<sup>12</sup>

Crawford County has had very little trouble with organizations that taught principles contrary to the principles of the Constitution of the United States. There were two petitioners denied certificates of citizenship in 1920, because the court had evidence proving that they were members of such an organization.<sup>13</sup>

It has been said that Crawford County is a "Melting Pot" that is rapidly melting.<sup>14</sup> It would seem from certain available statistics that the melting process must continue at least for another generation.<sup>15</sup> The alien people are gradually becoming naturalized and Americanized. However, there remains a great amount of work to be done in order to complete the task. It is estimated that there are approximately 1000 unnaturalized aliens in Crawford County today.<sup>16</sup> Some 250 or 300 of these aliens are illiterates and will not be able to receive certificates of citizenship until the

<sup>11</sup>See Table V, p. 37

<sup>12</sup>Idem.

<sup>13</sup>Petition and Record of Naturalization, IV, 71 and 96.

<sup>14</sup>An interview with the Reverend Fred Sutton, Arma, Kansas, June 13, 1934.

<sup>15</sup>Nick Simion, an interview, June 20, 1934.

<sup>16</sup>Idem.



cause of illiteracy is removed.<sup>17</sup> There were twenty-two illiterates rejected as shown by the records and 136 aliens rejected for lack of knowledge of our government.<sup>18</sup> It is evident that there is a need for the reestablishment of the Citizenship classes.

One of the recent problems confronting the county officials and others in charge of the Federal relief work in this county, is the unnaturalized alien. Some citizens demand that the aliens be removed from the relief rolls and deported from this country. This is a pertinent question at this time.<sup>19</sup>

So long as this condition exists in Crawford County there will be work to do and problems to solve for the agencies carrying on the naturalization and Americanization work.

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<sup>17</sup>Idem.

<sup>18</sup>See Table V, p. 37

<sup>19</sup>An interview with Ben Morgan, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Crawford County, July 7, 1934.

# APPENDIX A

MAP OF CRAWFORD COUNTY SHOWING TOWNSHIPS AND SETTLEMENTS

BEVERLY COUNTY

CITY	Repler	Farlington	Cato Old Arcadia Arcadia
	WALNUT Walnut	SHERMAN	LINCOLN
	Brasilton		
TOWNSHIP	GRANT	CHAPMAN Crawfordville	MALBERRY WASHINGTON
TOWNSHIP	WEDGE	BEVELAN	WIDWAY WITZBURG Iowa City BARKER
TOWNSHIP	WILSON	CHEROKEE	SPILL

CHEROKEE COUNTY



# APPENDIX A

## APPENDIX A

Population of Crawford County

by Years 1860-1924

### MAP OF CRAWFORD COUNTY SHOWING TOWNSHIPS AND SETTLEMENTS

#### BOURBON COUNTY

LABETTE COUNTY	NEOSHO COUNTY	MISSOURI	BOURBON COUNTY			
			Hepler	Cato	Old Arcadia	
			1860 2,000	1860 2,000	40,334	
			1870 2,000	1870 2,000	41,736	Arcadia
			1880 2,000	1880 2,000	42,404	
			1890 2,000	1890 2,000	43,806	
			1900 2,000	1900 2,000	44,300	
			1910 2,000	1910 2,000	45,733	
			1920 2,000	1920 2,000	46,717	
			1930 2,000	1930 2,000	47,838	
LABETTE COUNTY	NEOSHO COUNTY	MISSOURI	BOURBON COUNTY			
			Walnut	Farlington	Lincoln	
			1860 2,000	1860 2,000	40,334	
			1870 2,000	1870 2,000	41,736	
			1880 2,000	1880 2,000	42,404	
			1890 2,000	1890 2,000	43,806	
			1900 2,000	1900 2,000	44,300	
			1910 2,000	1910 2,000	45,733	
			1920 2,000	1920 2,000	46,717	
			1930 2,000	1930 2,000	47,838	
LABETTE COUNTY	NEOSHO COUNTY	MISSOURI	BOURBON COUNTY			
			Brazilton	Girard	Mulberry	
			1860 2,000	1860 2,000	40,334	
			1870 2,000	1870 2,000	41,736	
			1880 2,000	1880 2,000	42,404	
			1890 2,000	1890 2,000	43,806	
			1900 2,000	1900 2,000	44,300	
			1910 2,000	1910 2,000	45,733	
			1920 2,000	1920 2,000	46,717	
			1930 2,000	1930 2,000	47,838	
LABETTE COUNTY	NEOSHO COUNTY	MISSOURI	BOURBON COUNTY			
			GRANT	CRAWFORD	WASHINGTON	
			1860 2,000	1860 2,000	40,334	
			1870 2,000	1870 2,000	41,736	
			1880 2,000	1880 2,000	42,404	
			1890 2,000	1890 2,000	43,806	
			1900 2,000	1900 2,000	44,300	
			1910 2,000	1910 2,000	45,733	
			1920 2,000	1920 2,000	46,717	
			1930 2,000	1930 2,000	47,838	
LABETTE COUNTY	NEOSHO COUNTY	MISSOURI	BOURBON COUNTY			
			Beulah	Midway	Pittsburg	
			1860 2,000	1860 2,000	40,334	
			1870 2,000	1870 2,000	41,736	
			1880 2,000	1880 2,000	42,404	
			1890 2,000	1890 2,000	43,806	
			1900 2,000	1900 2,000	44,300	
			1910 2,000	1910 2,000	45,733	
			1920 2,000	1920 2,000	46,717	
			1930 2,000	1930 2,000	47,838	
LABETTE COUNTY	NEOSHO COUNTY	MISSOURI	BOURBON COUNTY			
			OSAGE	SHERIDAN	BAKER	
			1860 2,000	1860 2,000	40,334	
			1870 2,000	1870 2,000	41,736	
			1880 2,000	1880 2,000	42,404	
			1890 2,000	1890 2,000	43,806	
			1900 2,000	1900 2,000	44,300	
			1910 2,000	1910 2,000	45,733	
			1920 2,000	1920 2,000	46,717	
			1930 2,000	1930 2,000	47,838	
LABETTE COUNTY	NEOSHO COUNTY	MISSOURI	BOURBON COUNTY			
			McCune	Cherokee	Opolis	
			1860 2,000	1860 2,000	40,334	
			1870 2,000	1870 2,000	41,736	
			1880 2,000	1880 2,000	42,404	
			1890 2,000	1890 2,000	43,806	
			1900 2,000	1900 2,000	44,300	
			1910 2,000	1910 2,000	45,733	
			1920 2,000	1920 2,000	46,717	
			1930 2,000	1930 2,000	47,838	

#### CHEROKEE COUNTY

# APPENDIX B

## Population of Crawford County by Years 1867-1934<sup>1</sup>

Year	Pop.	Year	Pop.	Year	Pop.
1867	2,000	1891	30,088	1915	60,334
1868	No data	1892	29,638	1916	61,736
1869	No data	1893	31,889	1917	62,406
1870	9,000	1894	33,109	1918	60,886
1871	No data	1895	33,825	1919	60,249
1872	No data	1896	36,381	1920	61,800
1873	No data	1897	40,649	1921	60,793
1874	No data	1898	39,605	1922	60,717
1875	No data	1899	40,632	1923	60,886
1876	No data	1900	40,259	1924	61,448
1877	No data	1901	40,110	1925	60,372
1878	No data	1902	41,727	1926	61,199
1879	No data	1903	42,198	1927	62,884
1880	16,000	1904	45,070	1928	61,199
1881	No data	1905	48,231	1929	59,176
1882	No data	1906	50,060	1930	52,073
1883	No data	1907	52,817	1931	50,166
1884	23,684	1908	51,423	1932	49,451
1885	No data	1909	53,312	1933	49,757
1886	26,180	1910	50,209	1934	48,679
1887	26,147	1911	52,154		
1888	28,002	1912	50,272		
1889	30,169	1913	51,170		
1890	29,667	1914	58,453		

<sup>1</sup>Chart compiled from County Clerk's Statistical Records 1884-1934, previous years taken from Federal Census.



APPENDIX C

DECLARATION OF INTENTION<sup>1</sup>

(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof.)

\_\_\_\_\_, ss:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, aged \_\_\_\_\_ years, occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
do declare on oath (affirm) that my personal description is:  
Color \_\_\_\_\_, complexion \_\_\_\_\_, height \_\_\_\_\_, weight \_\_\_\_\_,  
color of hair \_\_\_\_\_, color of eyes \_\_\_\_\_, other visible  
distinctive marks \_\_\_\_\_; I was born in \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, anno Domini \_\_\_\_\_; I now reside at \_\_\_\_\_;  
I emigrated to the United States of America from \_\_\_\_\_  
on the vessel \_\_\_\_\_; my last foreign residence was \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. I will before being admitted to citizenship re-  
nounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign  
prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty, and particularly,  
by name to the prince potentate, State, or sovereignty of  
which I may be at the time of admission a citizen or sub-  
ject; I arrived at the port of \_\_\_\_\_ in the State (Terri-  
tory or the District of Columbia) of \_\_\_\_\_ on or about  
the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ anno Domini \_\_\_\_\_; I am not  
an anarchist; I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the  
practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith

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<sup>1</sup>United States Department of Labor, Naturalization Regulations, January 1, 1934, pp. 24

to become a citizen of the United States of America and  
to permanently reside therein. So help me God.

Original signature of declarant

Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me this \_\_\_\_\_  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, anno Domini \_\_\_\_\_.

(Official character of attester)

The petition of \_\_\_\_\_

First. My full name is \_\_\_\_\_

Second. My place of residence is number \_\_\_\_\_ street,  
city of \_\_\_\_\_, State (territory or the District of Columbia)  
of \_\_\_\_\_.

Third. My occupation is \_\_\_\_\_

Fourth. I was born on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_

Fifth. I emigrated to the United States from \_\_\_\_\_  
on or about the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, anno Domini \_\_\_\_\_  
and arrived at the port of \_\_\_\_\_, in the United States,  
by the vessel \_\_\_\_\_.

Sixth. I declared my intention to become a citizen of  
the United States on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_  
by the court of \_\_\_\_\_.

Seventh. I am \_\_\_\_\_ married. My wife's name is \_\_\_\_\_  
and she was born in \_\_\_\_\_ and now resides at \_\_\_\_\_. I have  
\_\_\_\_\_ children, and the names, date and place of birth,  
and place of residence of each of said children is as follows:



APPENDIX D

PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION<sup>1</sup>

\_\_\_\_\_ Court of \_\_\_\_\_  
In the matter of the petition of \_\_\_\_\_ to be  
admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

To the \_\_\_\_\_ Court:

The petition of \_\_\_\_\_ respectfully shows:

First. My full name is \_\_\_\_\_.

Second. My place of residence is number \_\_\_\_\_ street,  
city of \_\_\_\_\_, State (Territory or the District of Columbia)  
of \_\_\_\_\_.

Third. My occupation is \_\_\_\_\_.

Fourth. I was born on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_.

Fifth. I emigrated to the United States from \_\_\_\_\_,  
on or about the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, anno Domini \_\_\_\_\_,  
and arrived at the port of \_\_\_\_\_, in the United States,  
on the vessel \_\_\_\_\_.

Sixth. I declared my intention to become a citizen of  
the United States on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_,  
in the court of \_\_\_\_\_.

Seventh. I am \_\_\_\_\_ married. My wife's name is \_\_\_\_\_.  
She was born in \_\_\_\_\_ and now resides at \_\_\_\_\_. I have  
\_\_\_\_\_ children, and the names, date and place of birth,  
and place of residence of each of said children is as follows:  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

---

<sup>1</sup>United States Department of Labor, Naturalization Regulations, January 1, 1934, pp. 27-29

Eighth. I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to \_\_\_\_\_ of which at this time I am a citizen (or subject), and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

Ninth. I am able to speak the English language.

Tenth. I have resided continuously in the United States of America for a term of five years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since, \_\_\_\_\_ and in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, this State, continuously next preceding the date of this petition, since, \_\_\_\_\_ being a residence within said county at least six months preceding the date of this petition.

Eleventh. I have not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court. (I made petition for citizenship to the \_\_\_\_\_ court \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_, and the said petition was denied by the said court for the following reasons and causes, to wit, \_\_\_\_\_, and the cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.)



Attached hereto and made a part of this petition are my declaration to become a citizen of the United States and the certificate from the Department of Labor required by law. Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Petitioner \_\_\_\_\_

ss: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the petitioner in the above-entitled proceeding; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ anno Domini.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk of the \_\_\_\_\_ Court

Affidavit of Witnesses

In the matter of the petition of \_\_\_\_\_ to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

ss: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, occupation \_\_\_\_\_ residing at \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_, occupation \_\_\_\_\_, residing at \_\_\_\_\_, each being severally, duly, and respectively sworn, deposes and says that he is a citizen of the United States of America; that he

has personally known and has been acquainted in the United States with \_\_\_\_\_ petitioner above mentioned, since \_\_\_\_\_, and that to his personal knowledge the petitioner has resided in the United States continuously preceding the date of filing this petition of which this affidavit is a part, to wit, since the date last mentioned and at, \_\_\_\_\_, in the county \_\_\_\_\_, this State, in which the above entitled petition is made continuously since \_\_\_\_\_ and that he has personal knowledge that the petitioner is and during all such periods has been a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States, and that in his opinion the petitioner is in every way qualified to be admitted a citizen of the United States.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ nineteen hundred and \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Official character of attester.

In testimony whereof the seal of said court is here:



APPENDIX E

CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION<sup>1</sup>

Number \_\_\_\_\_

Petition volume \_\_\_\_\_, page \_\_\_\_\_

Stub, volume \_\_\_\_\_, page \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of holder \_\_\_\_\_

Description of holder: Age, \_\_\_\_\_: height, \_\_\_\_\_  
color, \_\_\_\_\_; complexion, \_\_\_\_\_; color of eyes, \_\_\_\_\_;  
color of hair, \_\_\_\_\_; visible distinguishing marks, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. Name, age, and place of residence of wife, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_. Names, ages, and places of  
residence of minor children, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_, ss:

Be it remembered, that at a \_\_\_\_\_ term of the  
court of \_\_\_\_\_, held at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_  
in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and \_\_\_\_\_, who  
was previous to his (her) naturalization was a citizen or  
subject of \_\_\_\_\_, at present residing at number \_\_\_\_\_  
street, \_\_\_\_\_ city (town), \_\_\_\_\_ State (Territory or the  
District of Columbia), having applied to be admitted a  
citizen of the United States of America pursuant to law,  
and the court having found that the petitioner has resided  
continuously within the United States for at least five  
years and within the county where the petitioner resided  
at the time of filing his petition for at least six months  
immediately preceding the date of filing his (her) peti-  
tion and said petitioner intends to reside permanently in  
the United States, had in all respects complied with the  
law in relation thereto, and that he was entitled to be so  
admitted, it was thereupon ordered by the said court that  
he be admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof the seal of said court is here-

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<sup>1</sup>United States Department of Labor, Naturalization Regulations, January 1, 1934, p. 29

unto affixed on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year of  
our Lord nineteen hundred and \_\_\_\_\_, and of our independ-  
ence the \_\_\_\_\_

Official character of attestor

### Stub of Certificate of Naturalization

No. of Certificate,-----.

Name-----; age,-----.

Declaration of intention, volume-----, page-----.

Name, age, and place of residence of wife-----,

----- Names, ages, and places of residence of minor  
children,-----,-----,-----.

Date of order, volume,-----, page-----.

Signature of holder

-----  
ability in the kingdom or State from which he came, he must  
and to the oath of allegiance taken by him whichever of the  
following declarations is appropriate:

I further renounce the title of \_\_\_\_\_  
which I have heretofore held. or.

I further renounce (give order of nobility) of  
which I have heretofore been a member.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

United States Department of Labor, Naturalization  
Relations, January 1, 1934, pp. 84-85



APPENDIX F

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE REQUIRED BY THE NATURALIZATION LAWS<sup>1</sup>

Before an applicant for citizenship may be admitted to citizenship and a certificate of citizenship issued, the applicant shall take in open court and subscribe to the following oath of allegiance:

I hereby declare on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty, and particularly to \_\_\_\_\_ of whom (which) I have heretofore been a subject (or citizen); that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: So help me God. In acknowledgment whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

In case the applicant for citizenship has borne any hereditary title, or has been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or State from which he came, he must add to the oath of allegiance taken by him whichever of the following declarations is appropriate:

I further renounce the title of (give title) which I have heretofore held. or,

I further renounce (give order of nobility) of which I have heretofore been a member.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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<sup>1</sup>United States Department of Labor, Naturalization Regulations, January 1, 1934, pp. 88-89

## APPENDIX G

### NATURALIZATION

#### Questions and Answers for Applicants

Who Wish to Become Citizens

of the United

States

In The District Court, 38th

Judicial District of the State

of Kansas, in and for Craw-

ford County, Kansas.

Hearing for Naturalization

at Pittsburg, Kansas

Third Monday in February,

Second Monday in May,

Third Monday in November.

D. H. Woolley, District Judge,

Division No. 1.

From the Office of the Clerk of the

District Court of Crawford

County, Kansas



"In pursuance of authority vested in this Court by Section 3 of the Act of Congress approved June 29, 1906, to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States--"

"It is hereby ordered that from the following questions, or from questions similar import, shall be propounded questions to all petitioners for naturalization in the District Court of Crawford County, Kansas, at the time of their final hearing for admission to citizenship."

"It is further ordered that the clerk of this Court shall have printed in leaflet form the questions and answers hereinbelow set forth, upon the front cover of which leaflet shall be stated the rule days fixed by this Court for the hearing of petitions for naturalization throughout the year, and that to each applicant filing petition for naturalization there shall be given a copy of said leaflet at the time of making such application."

1. In the City of New York.

1

Q. What is government?

A. The established form of law of any given country.

2

Q. Name some of the different forms of government?

A. Kingdoms, Empires, Republics and Democracies.

3

Q. What is the nature of the government of the United States of America?

A. It is a Republic.

4

Q. What is the fundamental or basic law of this country?

A. The Constitution of the United States.

1. Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

Q. When did the convention which met for the purpose of adopting the Constitution of the United States meet and adopt it?

A. September 7th, 1787.

Q. When was the Constitution of the United States first put into operation?

A. On April 30th, 1789, when George Washington was Inaugurated first President of the United States.

Q. In what City was he inaugurated?

A. In the City of New York.

Q. What is the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States and of how many words does it consist?

A. It consists of Fifty-two words, and is as follows:--  
"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America."

Q. Into how many departments does the Constitution of the United States divide this government?

A. Into three departments.

Q. What are the different branches, or departments of the government?

A. Legislative, Executive and Judicial.



## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

11

Q. Into how many parts is the Legislative branch divided?

A. Into two parts.

12

Q. What are they?

A. The Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives.

13

Q. Are they ever called by any other name, and if so, what?

A. The Senate is frequently referred to as the Upper House and the House of Representatives as the Lower House.

14

Q. How many United States Senators are there in the present Senate?

A. There are Ninety-six Senators.

15

Q. How many Senators does each state have under the Constitution?

A. Each state has two Senators.

16

Q. What are the qualifications of a United States Senator?

A. He must be over Thirty years of age; Nine years a citizen of the United States and when elected be an inhabitant of the state from which he is chosen.

17

Q. For how long a period of time is a United States Senator elected?

A. He is elected for a period of six years.

Q. What part of the members of the Senate are elected every two years?

A. One-third of the members.

Q. How was a United States Senator formerly elected?

A. He was elected by the State Legislature of each state.

Q. How is a United States Senator elected now?

A. By a direct vote of the people.

Q. What amendment to the Constitution of the United States changed the manner of electing United States Senators?

A. The Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Q. When a vacancy occurs in the United States Senate in the representation from any state, how is the vacancy filled?

A. It may be filled temporarily by the appointment of a Senator by the Governor of that state, until the people fill the vacancy as their Legislature may direct.

Q. How many Congressmen are there in the present House of Representatives?

A. Four hundred and thirty-five Congressmen.

Q. What are the qualifications of a Congressman?

A. He must be over Twenty-five years of age; seven years a citizen of the United States, and when elected be an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen.



74

25

Q. For how long a period of time is a Congressman elected?

A. For a period of two years.

26

Q. When a vacancy occurs in the House of Representatives in the representation of any state, how is the vacancy filled?

A. It is the duty of the Governor to issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy.

27

Q. Who is the presiding officer of the Senate of the United States?

A. The Vice-President of the United States.

28

Q. Does he have a vote in the deliberation of that body?

A. Not unless they are equally divided, and in that case he has the deciding vote.

29

Q. What other presiding officer has the United States Senate?

A. President Pro Tempore, chosen by the Senate from among its members.

30

Q. What are the duties of the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate?

A. To preside over the Senate in the absence of the Vice President, or when the Vice President exercises the office of President of the United States.

31

Q. Who has sole power to try impeachments?

A. The Senate of the United States.

Q. When the President of the United States is tried for impeachment who presides over the Senate?

A. The Chief Justice of the United States.

Q. What is the City of 33

Q. Was any President of the United States ever tried for impeachment before the United States Senate, and if so, whom? (sic)

A. Andrew Johnson, the seventeenth President of the United States was tried but not convicted.

Q. In the District of Columbia on the Potomac river,

Q. How many Senators does it take to convict a person who is tried for impeachment?

A. It takes two-thirds of the members present. <sup>Amended by Twentieth Amendment.</sup>

Q. Who is the presiding officer of the House of Representatives?

A. The Speaker of the House. <sup>or of the other?</sup>

Q. Either house may adjourn without the consent of the other, but only for a period of three days.

Q. How is he chosen?

A. By a majority vote of the members of the House of Representatives. <sup>Senate or House of Representatives adjourn to any other place than that in which the two houses are sitting?</sup>

Q. Who has the sole power of impeachment?

A. The House of Representatives.

Q. How much compensation do the United States Senators and members of the House of Representatives receive?

Q. Of what is the Congress of the United States composed?

A. The Senate and House of Representatives.

<sup>Amended by Twentieth Amendment.</sup>



Q. Where does the Congress of the United States meet?

A. It meets in the City of Washington.

Q. What is the City of Washington?

A. It is the Capitol of the United States.

Q. Where is it located?

A. In the District of Columbia on the Potomac River.

Q. How often does the Congress of the United States meet?

A. Once each year, on the first Monday in December, but may be called into extraordinary session by the President of the United States.<sup>1</sup>

Q. Can either the Senate or house of Representatives adjourn without the consent of the other?

A. Either house may adjourn without the consent of the other, but only for a period of three days.

Q. Can either the Senate or House of Representatives adjourn to any other place than that in which the two houses are sitting?

A. Not without the consent of the other House.

Q. How much compensation do the United States Senators and members of the House of Representatives receive for their services?

<sup>2</sup>Salary at present \$10,000 per year.

---

<sup>1</sup>Amended by Twentieth Amendment.

A. \$7,500.00 each per year.<sup>2</sup>

Q. From what source do they receive their salary?

A. It is paid to them out of the treasury of the United States.

Q. In which House of Congress must all bills originate for the purpose of raising revenue?

A. - In the House of Representatives.

Q. Can they originate in the United States Senate?

A. They cannot, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Q. When a bill originates in the United States Senate what vote must it have before it can pass the Senate?

A. It must have a majority vote of the Senate.

Q. After a bill has passed the United States Senate, what is then done with it?

A. It is sent over to the House of Representatives for its consideration.

Q. Before a bill can pass the House of Representatives what vote must it have?

A. It must have a majority vote of the House.

---

<sup>2</sup>Salary at present \$10,000 per year.



Q. If a bill is passed in the Senate and sent over to the House of Representatives and the House of Representatives should amend it, what is then done with it?

A. It is sent back to the Senate for further consideration by that body.

Q. If the House passes a bill sent to it by the Senate, what is then done with it?

A. It is sent to the President for his signature.

Q. If a bill originates in the House of Representatives and is passed by a majority vote of that body, what is then done with it?

A. It is sent over to the Senate of the United States for its consideration.

Q. If the Senate should amend the bill, then what is done with it?

A. It is sent back to the House for further consideration by that body.

Q. If the Senate should pass the bill sent to it by the House what is then done with it?

A. It is sent to the President for his signature.

Q. If the President signs a bill sent to him, either by the Senate or the House when it has passed both Houses by a majority vote, what does it then become?

A. It becomes a law.

Q. In what is the executive power of the government vested?

A. The President of the United States.

Q. If the President refuses to sign a bill and returns it with his objections, to which body does he return it?

A. To the house in which the bill originated.

Q. Can a bill become a law without the President's signature?

A. It becomes a law if it is repassed by the Senate and House of Representatives by a two-thirds vote in each house.

Q. If the President refuses to sign a bill and returns it with his objections, what is that called?

A. It is called a veto.

Q. If the two Houses repass a bill by a two-thirds vote, what is that called?

A. It is called, passing it over the President's veto.

Q. What is a pocket veto?

A. It is where the President takes a bill, that has been passed by both Houses and sent to him for his signature, and places it in a pigeon hole and leaves it there for ten days, Sunday excepted. That is called a pocket veto, and the bill becomes a law without the President's signature, unless Congress should adjourn within the ten days.

Q. How many electoral total votes does each state have?

A. Each state has as many electoral votes as its number of Congressmen and Senators combined.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Q. In whom is the Executive power of the government vested?

A. The President of the United States.



80

64

Q. For how long a term is the President elected?

A. For a term of four years. A citizen of this country is eligible to be President.

65

Q. What other officer is elected the same time as the President?

A. The Vice President.

66

Q. For how long a term is the Vice President elected?

A. For a term of four years. In case of the death or removal of the Vice President, the President appoints a Vice President.

67

Q. What is the salary of the President of the United States?

A. The salary is \$75,000.00 per year.

68

Q. Do the people vote directly for the President and Vice President of the United States?

A. They do not.

69

Q. How do they vote for the President and Vice President?

A. They vote for Presidential Electors who elect the President and Vice President.

70

Q. How many electoral (sic) votes does each state have?

A. Each state has as many electoral votes as its number of Congressmen and two United States Senators combined.

71

Q. How old must a man be before he is eligible to hold the office of President of the United States?

A. Thirty-five years old.

81

72

Q. How long must he have lived in the United States?

A. He must be a natural born citizen of this country to be President.

73

Q. In case of the President's death, or removal from office who becomes President?

A. The Vice President.

74

Q. In case of the death or removal of the Vice President from the presidential office who would then become president?

A. The Secretary of State, and in case of his death, the other members of the Cabinet as provided for in the presidential succession law.

75

Q. What other office, if any, does the President hold by virtue of being President of the United States?

A. He is Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States.

76

Q. Does he ever become commander in chief of the militia of the several states? If so, when?

A. When the militia is called into the actual services of the United States.

77

Q. What is the President's Message?

A. It is written document read to the Senate and House of Representatives when those bodies meet on the first Monday in December, or in extraordinary session, by the President of the United States, on the state of the country and making such recommendations as he thinks should be enacted into laws.



82

78

Q. What are Ambassadors, Public Ministers and Consuls?

A. They are men sent from this country to other countries for the purpose of looking after the interests of the United States in those countries, as to state matters and commercial relations.

79

Q. Who appoints those Ambassadors, Public Ministers and Consuls?

A. The President of the United States.

80

Q. Whose advice and consent must the President have to make those appointments?

A. He must have the advice and consent of the United States Senate.

81

Q. What other powers has the President?

A. He has the power to make treaties and contracts with foreign countries.

82

Q. Whose advice and consent must the President have to make these treaties and contracts with foreign nations?

A. He must have the advice and consent of the United States Senate.

83

Q. What other appointive power has the President of the United States?

A. He appoints the Justices of the Supreme Court.

84

Q. Whose advice and consent must he have to appoint the Justices of the Supreme Court?

A. He must have the advice and consent of the United States Senate.

83

A. He must have the advice and consent of the United States Senate.

85

Q. How do postmasters obtain their office?

A. By appointment.

86

Q. Who appoints them?

A. The President of the United States.

87

Q. Whose advice and consent must the President have in making the appointment of Postmasters?

A. He must have the advice and consent of the United States Senate.

88

Q. What are the legal advisors of the President called?

A. They are called his Cabinet.

89

Q. Who are they?

A. Secretary of State.

" " the Treasury.

" " War.

" " the Navy.

Attorney General.

Secretary of Interior.

" " Agriculture.

" " Commerce.

" " Labor.

90

Q. How do these different Secretaries obtain their office?

A. They are appointed by the President of the United States.

91

Q. Whose advice and consent must the President have to make these appointments?



- A. He must have the advice and consent of the United States Senate.

- Q. When the Senate gives its consent to Presidential appointments what is that called?  
A. Confirmation of the President's appointments.

- Q. Who was the first President of the United States?  
A. George Washington.

- Q. When did he take his office?  
A. April 30th, 1789.

- Q. How long did he hold the office of President?  
A. Eight years, or two terms.

- Q. Where was his home?  
A. Mount Vernon, Virginia, on the Potomac River.

- Q. Who was the second President of the United States?  
A. John Adams of Massachusetts.

- Q. Who was the third President of the United States?  
A. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

A. There are eight. \_\_\_\_\_

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

99

Q. In whom is the judicial power of the United States vested.

A. In the United States Supreme Court and such inferior courts as Congress may establish.

100

Q. How do these Justices obtain their office?

A. They are appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate.

101

Q. For how long a time are they appointed?

A. During life, or good behavior.

102

Q. How many Supreme Court Justices are there?

A. Nine in number. The application of the Legislature of two-thirds of the several states shall call a convention for proposing amendments; in either case, when the proposed amendments are ratified by three-fourths

103

Q. Who is the highest officer of the Supreme Court of the United States?

A. The Chief Justice of the United States.

104

Q. What are the other Justices of the Supreme Court called?

A. They are called Associate Justices.

105

Q. How many Associate Justices are there?

A. There are eight.

106

Q. What is the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States?

A. It is the amendment that abolished slavery in this country.



86

106

Q. Who passes on the constitutionality of Federal laws?

A. The Supreme Court of the United States.

107

Q. In passing on a Federal Law, how many justices does it take to render a decision?

A. A majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and if there is a tie the Chief Justice renders the deciding opinion.

108

Q. Who was the first Chief Justice of the United States?

A. John Jay.

109

Q. How can the Constitution of the United States be amended?

A. Whenever two-thirds of both Houses of Congress deem it necessary, it may propose amendments to the Constitution, or upon the application of the Legislature of two-thirds of the several states shall call a convention for proposing amendments; in either case, when the proposed amendments are ratified by three-fourths of the several states it shall become a part of the Constitution of the United States.

110

Q. At the time the Constitution was first amended, how many amendments were made?

A. Ten amendments were made.

111

Q. What were these amendments called?

A. They were called the Bill of Rights.

112

Q. What is the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States?

A. It is the amendment that abolished slavery in this country.

113

Q. What is the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States?

A. It is the amendment which gave the colored man the right to vote.

114

Q. What is the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States?

A. It is the amendment which gave Congress the right to pass laws to collect taxes on incomes.

115

Q. What is the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States?

A. It is the amendment which changed the election of United States Senators from being elected by the Legislatures of the several states to being elected by a direct vote of the people.

116

Q. What is the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States?

A. It is the amendment which prohibits the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, importation thereof into or exportation thereof, from, the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, for beverage purposes.

117

Q. What is the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States?

A. It is the amendment which gives women the right of suffrage; in other words, the right to vote and hold office.

118

Q. What is the Declaration of Independence?



- A. It is the document dissolving the political bonds which formerly connected the United States Colony with England and declaring themselves a free and independent nation. (sic)

119

- Q. Who made the Declaration of Independence possible?

- A. John Morton, who was a member of the body passing the question.

120

- Q. In what way?

- A. In voting by states on the question of independence of the American Colonies there was a tie until the vote of Pennsylvania was given, two members from which voted in the affirmative and two in the negative; the tie was continued until the vote of the last member, John Morton was reached when he voted in the affirmative, thus deciding the promulgation of the glorious Diploma of American Freedom.

121

- Q. Where is John Morton Buried?

- A. He is buried at Chester, Pennsylvania, where the United States Government keeps a flag flying over his grave.

122

- Q. When was the Declaration of Independence signed?

- A. On July 4th, 1776. (sic)

123

- Q. How was it announced to the people that it had been signed?

- A. By ringing the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

124

- Q. When was the Liberty Bell next rung?

- A. On July the 8th, 1776 when the Colonies were called together for the purpose of hearing the first official reading of the Declaration of Independence.

- Q. What was done with the Liberty Bell during the Revolutionary war and when the British occupied Philadelphia?
- A. It was taken down by the Colonists and hidden in the Delaware River near Trenton, New Jersey, and when the British left it was hung in its old place in Independence Hall.

- Q. When was the Liberty Bell last rung?
- A. In 1835, while tolling the death of Chief Justice John Marshall it was cracked and it has never been rung since that time.

- Q. Where is the Liberty Bell now?
- A. It now rests on a Thirteen sided pedestal representing the Thirteen original Colonies, in the hall of Old State House in Philadelphia.

- Q. Who has the power to declare war in the United States?
- A. The Congress of the United States shall have the power to declare war.

- Q. What was the Revolutionary War?
- A. It was the war between the United Colonies and England for the independence of the colonies.

- Q. How long did the Revolutionary War last?
- A. Seven years.

- Q. What was the cause of the Revolutionary War?
- A. England taxed the colonies and refused to allow them any representation in making their laws.



132

Q. What General was at the head of the American army during the Revolutionary War?

A. George Washington.

133

Q. What prominent French General assisted the United States in the Revolutionary War?

A. Marquis De Lafayette.

134

Q. What General became a traitor to the American cause during the Revolutionary War?

A. Benedict Arnold.

135

Q. What post did he try to deliver to the British?

A. West point, the present seat of our National Military school.

136

Q. Who was successful in the Revolutionary War?

A. The Colonies.

137

Q. What was the second war the United States had, and with what country?

A. The War of 1812, with England.

138

Q. What was the cause of this war?

A. England claimed the right to search American ships on high seas and take American citizens and force them into her service as sailors.

139

Q. What was the cause of the Civil War?

91

139

Q. Who was successful in this war, the United States or England?

A. The United States.

140

Q. What was the next war the United States had?

A. The war with Mexico.

141

Q. In what year did the war with Mexico begin?

A. 1846.

142

Q. What was the cause of the Mexican war?

A. Ten years previous the state of Texas seceded from Mexico and gained her independence. Texas asked permission to be admitted to the union as one of the states, and when the United States admitted Texas, Mexico declared war on the United States. (sic)

143

Q. Who was the leading General of the United States in the Mexican War?

A. General Winfield Scott.

144

Q. Who was successful in the Mexican War? The United States or Mexico?

A. The United States.

145

Q. What was the next great war the United States had?

A. It was the Civil War between the states.

146

Q. What was the cause of the Civil War?



- A. The slave question, whether or not the black man should be free or continue in slavery. (sic)

147

- Q. Who was President of the United States when the Civil War broke out?

- A. Abraham Lincoln.

148

- Q. Who was elected President of the Southern Confederacy?

- A. Jefferson Davis.

149

- Q. Who was elected President of the United States during the Civil War?

- A. Abraham Lincoln for his second term.

150

- Q. Did he serve out his full term?

- A. He was assassinated and died on the 15th of April 1865.

151

- Q. What other Presidents were assassinated while in office?

- A. James A. Garfield and William McKinley.

152

- Q. Who was successful in the Civil War?

- A. The Northern or Union States.

153

- Q. Who was the leading General in the Union Army?

- A. General U. S. Grant.

154

- Q. Did he afterwards hold any other office?

- A. He was elected President of the United States.

Q. Who were some of the other Generals of the Union Army?

A. General William T. Sherman.  
General George G. Mead.  
General George H. Thomas.  
General Philip H. Sherman.  
General George B. McClellan.  
General Benjamin F. Butler

Q. Who was the leading General of the Confederate States during the War?

A. General Robert E. Lee.

Q. Who were some of the other Confederate Generals?

A. General Joseph Wheeler.  
General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson.  
General James Longstreet.  
General Braxton Bragg.  
General P. G. T. Beauregard.  
General D. C. Buell.

Q. When was the next war the United States had, and with whom?

A. The Spanish-American war in 1898.

Q. Who was president of the United States at that time?

A. William McKinley.

Q. Who was Admiral Dewey?

A. He was the man who sank the Spanish Fleet in Manila Bay.

Q. Who was successful in the Spanish-American War?



A. The United States.

162

Q. What was the result of the Spanish-American War?

A. Cuba obtained her freedom from Spain, and the Phillipine Islands and the Islands of Porto Rico became territories of the United States.

163

Q. What prominent Colonel of the Spanish-American War afterwards became president of the United States?

A. Theodore Roosevelt.

164

Q. When was the next war the United States had?

A. In 1917 in connection with France, England, Italy and other European countries against Germany and Austria.

165

Q. Who was successful in this war?

A. The Allied powers.

166

Q. Who was President of the United States during the war with Germany, commonly called the World War?

A. Woodrow Wilson.

167

Q. How many states are there in the Union?

A. Forty-eight states.

168

Q. How are states admitted to the Union?

A. By the Congress of the United States.

169

Q. From what are they admitted?

A. out of territory belonging to the United States.

170

Q. What territory has the United States at this time that later on may become a state?

A. Alask, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

171

Q. What is the National Flag Day in this Country?

A. June 14th.

172

Q. Why is June 14th called Flag Day?

A. Because on June 14th, 1777, was the first time that Congress took any official action in regard to the flag.

173

Q. What official action did Congress take?

A. It adopted as the American Flag thirteen stripes, alternating red and white and a field of blue both the number of stars and the number of stripes representing the thirteen original states.

174

Q. What official change was made in the flag, and when?

A. In 1795 when Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the Union, a stripe was added to the flag for each one of those states. (sic)

175

Q. What other official action, if any, was there taken by Congress in regard to the flag?

A. After Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, and Illinois were admitted to the Union, Congress in 1818 adopted the original thirteen stripes, changed the stars on the field to blue and a circle to a square, with a star representing each state in the Union.



Q. Has there been any change in the flag since that time?

A. Nothing, except as a state was admitted to the Union a star was added to the field of blue.

Q. When is a star added for a state that has been admitted?

A. On the 4th of July following the date of admission.

Q. What are some of the days that the flag should be displayed?

A. On February 12th, Lincoln's Birthday.  
On February 22nd, Washington's Birthday.  
On May 30th, Memorial Day.  
On June 14th, Flag Day,  
On July 4th, Independence Day.  
On the first Monday in September, Labor Day.  
On November 11th, Armistice Day.

Q. What is the pledge to the Flag?

A. I pledge allegiance to my Flag and to the Republic for which it stands--one Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Q. What is the National Anthem of the United States?

A. The Star Spangled Banner.

Q. How did the Star Spangled Banner become the National Anthem?

A. It was made so by the general orders of the Army and Navy.

Q. Who wrote the Star Spangled Banner?

A. Frances Scott Key, a lawyer, born in Maryland in 1780.

183

Q. Under what circumstances was it written?

A. In 1814 during an attack on Baltimore by the British, Mr. Key went on an errand, under a flag of truce, to the British fleet. He was detained while Fort McHenry, the defense of Baltimore was being bombarded. He watched the fight all night, and the next morning the American Flag was still flying over Fort McHenry, when he wrote the Star Spangled Banner, which afterwards became the National song.

## KANSAS

184

Q. When was the State of Kansas admitted to the Union?

A. The 29th day of January, 1861.

185

Q. What is the size of Kansas?

A. Approximately two hundred miles north and south and four hundred miles, east and west.

186

Q. How many counties are there in Kansas?

A. There are one hundred and five.

187

Q. What is the capital of Kansas?

A. Topeka.

188

Q. What river, if any, is it on?

A. The Kansas, or Kaw River.



Q. What direction does the Kaw River flow and into what river does it empty?

A. It flows east and empties into the Missouri River.

Q. Into how many different branches is the government of Kansas divided?

A. It is divided into three branches.

Q. What are they?

A. Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

Q. How many state senators has Kansas?

A. It has forty state senators.

Q. For how long a time are the state senators elected?

A. They are elected for four years.

Q. How many representatives in the State Legislature of Kansas?

A. There are one hundred and twenty-five representatives.

Q. For how long a time are the Representatives elected?

A. They are elected for two years.

Q. What is the fundamental or basic law of the state of Kansas?

A. The Constitution of the state of Kansas.

Q. Who is the head of the Executive department of the State?

A. The Governor of the state.

Q. Has the Governor of the state a Cabinet like the President of the United States, as legal advisors?

A. He has what is called an Executive Council which answers the same purpose to the Governor that the Cabinet does to the President.

Q. Who is the Governor's Executive Council?

A. Secretary of State.

Auditor of State.

State Treasurer.

Attorney General.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Q. For how long a term is the Governor elected?

A. For a term of two years.

Q. What is the salary of the Governor?

A. \$5,000.00 a year.

Q. What is the salary of a State Senator?

A. Three dollars a day for a period not exceeding fifty days.

Q. What is the salary of a State Representative?

A. Three dollars a day for a period not exceeding fifty days.



100

204

Q. Of what does the Judicial branch of the State government consist?

A. One Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and six Associate Justices.

205

Q. How do they receive their office?

A. They are elected by the people.

206

Q. For what number of years are they elected?

A. For a term of six years.

207

Q. After what is the Constitution of the state of Kansas patterned?

A. It is patterned after the Constitution of the United States.

208

Q. Are the constitutions of the other forty-seven states of the Union patterned after, or like the Constitution of the United States?

A. They are all very similar to the Constitution of the United States.

209

Q. How are the laws enacted by the Kansas Legislature, enforced by the Governor and his Executive Council and passed on by the Supreme Court of Kansas, as compared with the National Government?

A. It is all done practically the same as the National laws are enacted, enforced and passed upon the Federal authorities at Washington.

210

Q. What is the name of this county?

A. Crawford County.

101

Q. By adding together 211 members of Congress and the two senators.

Q. For whom was it named?

A. Ex-Governor Samuel J. Crawford.

Q. What is the number of this Congressional District?

212

Q. This is the Third Congressional District.  
Q. How many State Senators has this county?

A. It has one State Senator.

Q. Of how many counties is this Congressional District composed?

213

Q. What is the number of this Senatorial District?

A. It is Senatorial District Number Nine.

Q. What counties are 214?

Q. How many State Representatives has this county?

A. It has two State Representatives.

Cherokee County.

Montgomery County.

Wilson County.

Beckham County.

Q. What is the number of the Representative Districts in this county?

Nowley County.

A. Number twenty and twenty-one.

215

Q. What are some of the state institutions, and where

Q. How many United States Senators has Kansas?

A. Kansas has two United States Senators, the same as all other states.

Kansas; State Reformatory, Hutchinson,

Kansas; Girls Industrial School, Salina, Kansas;

State Industrial 217 for Women, Lansing, Kansas;

Hospital for the Insane, Leavenworth, Kansas; Parsons,

Q. How many Congressional districts are there in Kansas?

Minded Children, Winfield, Kansas; Co. State Orphans

A. There are Eight Congressional Districts. Topeka City,

Kansas; Warner Reformatory, Lawrence, Kansas.

218

Q. How many Electoral votes has Kansas?

Q. What are some of the state institutions? Institutions.

A. Kansas has ten Electoral votes.

219

Q. How is it determined how many electoral votes each state shall have?



- A. By adding together the number of Congressmen and the two senators.

- Q. What is the number of this Congressional District?

- A. This is the Third Congressional District.

- Q. Of how many counties is this Congressional District composed?

- A. It is composed of nine counties.

- Q. What counties are they?

- A. Crawford County.  
Cherokee County.  
Labette County.  
Montgomery County.  
Wilson County.  
Neosho County.  
Elk County.  
Chautauqua County.  
Cowley County.

- Q. What are some of the state institutions, and where located?

- A. State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kansas; Boys Industrial School, Topeka, Kansas; State Reformatory, Hutchinson, Kansas; Girls Industrial School, Beloit, Kansas; State Industrial Farm for Women, Lansing, Kansas; Hospital for the Insane, Osawatomie, Kansas, Parsons, Kansas, and Topeka, Kansas; Institution for Feeble Minded Children, Winfield, Kansas; Soldiers Orphans Home, Atchison, Kansas; Soldiers Home, Dodge City, Kansas; Mother Bickerdikes Home, Ellsworth, Kansas.

- Q. What are some of the State Educational Institutions, and where located?

- A. State University, Lawrence, Kansas. Kansas State Teachers' College, Pittsburg, Emporia, and Hays, Kansas. Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas. Institution for the Education of the Blind, Kansas City, Kansas. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Olathe, Kansas. Western University (Colored Industrial School) Quindaro, Kansas.

- Q. What are some of the United States institutions located in Kansas?
- A. Haskell Institute (Indian School) Lawrence, Kansas. Western Branch United States Soldiers Home, Leavenworth, Kansas. United States Prison (Civil and Military), Leavenworth, Kansas. Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth, Kansas.

- Q. What oath must the applicant take, in open court, before he is admitted to citizenship of the United States?
- A. He must declare on oath, in open court, that he will support the Constitution of the United States and that he will absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject; and that he will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

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"It is further ordered that the Clerk of this Court shall forward to the office of Chief Naturalization Examiner, St. Louis, Missouri, a copy of this rule for its files."

D. H. WOOLLEY,  
District Judge,  
Division No. One.

United States Department of  
Regulations, January 1, 1904, p. 80



APPENDIX H

COURT ORDER FOR CHANGE OF NAME<sup>1</sup>

Where the name of the petitioner has been changed by order of the court, the clerk shall make, date, and sign the following indorsement on the reverse side of the original and duplicate certificate of citizenship:

Name changed by order of court from \_\_\_\_\_  
to \_\_\_\_\_.

Where by final order of the court the name of petitioner is changed, the certificate of citizenship shall be issued and the stub thereof signed according to the name as changed.

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<sup>1</sup>United States Department of Labor, Naturalization Regulations, January 1, 1934, p. 88

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