10-1-1935

The Techne, Vol. 19, No. 1: State Manual Training Normal

State Manual Training Normal School

THE TECHNE

LIFE WITHOUT LABOR IS A CRIME. LABOR WITHOUT ART AND THE AMENITIES OF LIFE IS BRUTALITY.—RUSKIN.

Vol. XIX SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1935 No. 1

WISE SAYINGS

"The noblest monument to God is a noble people, well fed, free, educated, good."—Theodore Parker

---

"The good man loves all men. All within the four seas are his brothers."—Confucius

---

"Truth for authority, not authority for truth."
—Lucretia Mott.

PUBLISHED BY
KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
PITTSBURG, KANSAS

THE TECHNE

Published by the Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg

W. A. Brandenburg, President

Vol. XIX SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1935 No. 1

THE TECHNE publishes, for the most part, papers on educational subjects, though articles on closely related fields are also used. Part of these papers set forth the results of research; others aim at interpretation of current developments. Through some of the discussions will interest the specialist, it is hoped that in every number there will be something usful for the average teacher.

THE TECHNE is sent free to the alumni, school officials, libraries, and, on request to any person interested in the progress of education.

Entered as second-class matter December 13, 1917, at post office of Pittsburg, Kansas, under the act of August 24, 1912. Published five times a year—in October, December, February, April and June.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PLAYING THE MILLIONAIRE OUT OF SEASON

By Mellicent McNeil

Many tmes I have stood before shop windows on Fifth Avenue when icy winds were stinging ears and fingers and feasted my eyes upon the latest styles for winter bathers. How I envied those pictured swimmers, posed in their gay-colored suits against a background of yellow sand and sparkling water, over which a royal palm waved its statley plumes. I too wanted to deck myself out in gay colors and enjoy a winter resort, but I was forced to pull my third season's fur coat tighter and school my rebellious spirit to face months of monotonous routine. But every season the new beach display awakened in me the same urge. Then came an idea. Why not go South in summer, even though it would be out of season, for wouldn't there be the same blue sky and yellow sand, the same royal palms and brilliant colors in June that the millionaire enjoys in December? Why not try the experiment?

Thus it came about that I sat behind the wheel the first of June with the car headed south. Beside me was a delightful companion. Packed away in the bright red bag were our swimming togs. Before us lay the road which led to—what?

It is surprising how quickly one can leave the dust clouds which hang low over our large industrial cities, how soon be free of heavy traffic, how easily let slip the dozens of details which have occupied one's mind for a year! A few hours and we were skimming along the roads of historic Virginia.

Here our speed was at once slackened, for hospitable Virginia—the heart of the Old South—constantly tempts one to linger. Immediately were we impressed by the architectural design of its homes and charmed by their beauty. These roomy two and three story houses, with their white marble pillars rising against a background of red brick, set among shady trees at the end of winding drives, give one the feeling of comfort, refinement, and suitability. In such homes were born many famous sons of this famous state. How can one pass the gate of such old favorites as Thomas Jefferson and James Madison without loitering to pay them homage? Or fail to take a glance at the more humble abode where Patrick Henry first saw the light of day?

The Shenandoah Valley offers great variety. If one has historic interests, he will want to pause to read the inscriptions on the innumerable memorial tablets, which mark the sites where far-reaching events in American history were once decided. If he is a student of nature, he will want to explore the wonders of the caves which undermine the valley floor. Whoever he is, he will thrill over the panoramic views

from the heights of the Blue Ridge mountains and stand in awe as he beholds the majesty of the Natural Bridge.

With reluctance we tore ourselves away from these beauty spots, for we were bound for the scene of the first English settlement, where John Rolfe looked with eyes of love upon the dusky Pocahontas, and John Smith declared to his little band of gentlemanly adventurers that those who would not work should not eat. Williamsburg, which is the nearest town to that site and whose old buildings have recently been restored, is full of historic interest. Here we loitered down shady lanes on the campus of William and Mary, we visited the old powder magazine and the little courthouse where the congress of the United States once assembled, we wondered through the Raleigh Tavern to the famous Apollo room, where Jefferson went into raptures over "dancing with Belinda". Interesting as is this cradle of American Independence, it did not stir our imagination as did the site where Jamestown once stood.

There at the mouth of the James river where a granite statue of Captain John Smith has been erected, we lived for a few minutes in retrospect the lives of those courageous colonists. On that day when they anchored their boats and faced the dark forest hung with vines and thick with undergrowth, from which the Indians made their speechless entrance, could the sun have shown more brightly or the mocking birds have sung more lustily than they did last June? There is little difference in the appearance of the surroundings today, I suppose, from what they were three and a quarter centuries ago, for aside from several statues and the tiny church, which has been restored, there is little to indicate that men once lived there and planted corn and fought Indians and suffered hunger. Yet the spirit of the past lingers there, and the drive back to Williamsburg was silent with contemplation.

It was in North Carolina that I first hit upon a new scheme in driving. Here the level, straight roads led me to set the hand feed at forty or fifty miles an hour according to my mood. With my feet off the peddles and the road free of all traffic, I felt as powerful as a locomotive engineer, who looks down from his cage with the assurity that the monster he rides will keep the straight and narrow path at his bidding. Thus almost free of driving duties, I had opportunity to study the landscape. Could the winter tourist have anything more delightful? Cardinals called their *peter-peter-peter* from the nearby elm or darted back and forth across the road to perch upon twigs and display the brilliance of their plumage.

To our right and left stretched fields of corn, which sleepy mules were plowing; limitless acres of cotton, a foot or more high, which whole families of colored folk were hoeing or "chopping" as they prefer to describe it; and here and there patches of tobacco. The latter is treated much like cabbage plants in the North: the seed is sown in boxes, where the plants are allowed to grow until they become about three inches high, when they are set out in rows some three feet

apart. When the grower is anxious for an especially good crop, he covers the plants with mosquito netting streched taut to form a canopy. This is to protect the large brittle leaves from the pelting rain.

Here and there among these large fields stand the negro cabins like punctuation marks which dot a page of print—each almost an exact replica of its neighbor. They are all unadorned weather-beaten rectangular shacks, set upon four posts, thus providing below the floor shade for chickens, pigs, or children. All have roofs which sag in the middle and windows decorated with pillows or old coats where the panes have been broken out. Rarely does one see any attempt made to grow lawns, gardens, or trees about the house, and seldom is there a barn or chicken coop. However, this bareness is partly relieved by the ever-present group of children, whose playful antics never seem to lag even when the sun is hottest. At the middle of the day one can always locate their father, stretched full length upon the board floor of the cabin, his bare feet protruding through the open door, and his mind and body completely saturated in sleep.

At long intervals are seen the homes of the white plantation owners—spacious houses of Colonial design, which radiate an atmosphere of coolness and comfort, if not of real luxury. Like the Virginia homes, a pretentious gate opens upon a drive, which leads in turn to the covered entrance of the house, surrounded by shady trees and inviting lawns.

A little north of Charleston we had our first introduction to the southern swamps, over which wen never ceased to marvel. As the roads through them are usually built on top of a high fill or upon an extended trestle, one must step out of the car for the best view. If he looks down, his eyes fall upon the brick-red or onyx colored water, upon whose surface the cypress trees spread out their roots to form a round shallow platform, which serves to balance them. Animal life abounds in the swamp. Fish and eels of various varieties can be seen swimming in the open spaces, turtles perch upon every fallen log, sometimes with their heads all pointing in the same direction as if set for a race, and flocks of herons wade about upon their stilt-like legs, giving their "shorts" an extra hitch now and then as they dart down with lightening speed after a fat frog or a lusious wriggler.

As one's eyes travel upward, he notes the thick jug-like base which the cypress tree has built upon its floating platform and which in turn supports its tall trunk covered with Spanish moss, hoary and somber, which sways in long ribbon-like festoons. The whole swamp is fantastically unreal, but positively fascinating.

As we drove slowly on over a high trestle which brought us on a level with the tops of the cypress trees, there sat an immense white bird on a limb, its long arched neck and its tapering beak suggesting at once a water bird. Stopping to study it more closely we felt its strangeness and beauty grow upon us. One cannot describe how white and shimmer-

ing were its silky plummage or how beautifully lace-like were the feathers of its wings. We hurried through the pages of our bird guide lest it should fly before we could identify it, but it waited peacefully until we found that it was an egret heron, a specie nearly extinct, which has taken refuge in this region. We never saw another, and we were told later that they are rarely seen except within the deep recesses of the swamps.

Before we left these forests, we watched the lumbermen, above their waists in the redish water and the oxen up to their backs, as they sawed down and hauled out the cypress trees.

As the woods gave way to open marshes, we came upon acres of water hyacinths, which look very much like the cultivated plants of the same name. They form a perfect network over the shallow pools with their fresh orchid-colored flowers and bright green leaves. White water lilies covered the "prairies", wide stretches of shallow water, as far as the eye could reach. Other varieties of lilies—purple, white, and yellow—were abundant.

But the marshes under bright sunshine were commonplace when compared with the awe with which they held us after dark. Then the cypress trees, draped in their black mourning weeds of swaying moss, looked like phantoms from Hades or some other spirit world. Then the tin pan orchestra was all tuned up for a night of moon-mad jazz. I have often listened to the croak of peepers and bullfrogs, to the weird cry of the loon, or to the howl of coyotes, but I had never heard before anything like the music of the marshes at night. There is every instrument there from the saxaphone to the cymbal, from the piccalo to the shrillest tin whistle. All are keyed to the highest pitch and playing the fastest turkey-trot. Even the big-throated alligator distains anything that resembles the tone of the bass viol. The most jazzy of all modern jazz bands with all its desire to create the fantastic or bizarre, with all its efforts to howl and moan and screech, cannot compare with the tin pan orchestra of the marshlands.

Though Charleston was not quite as gay as we had expected it to be, it still has many old aristocratic homes which reminded us of the days when this city had been the social metropolis of the South. As out-of-season tourists we met our first disappointment here, where we found the famous magnolia gardens closed, but we consoled ourselves with the beauty of the magnolias which grow wild in the swaps, with the summer rates at hotels which were about cut in half, and with weather so delightfully cool that we were forced to wear our coats. After visiting the many historic spots, the beautiful water front, and the negro district where the scene of the famous play, *Porgy*, was laid, we were off for Savannah.

Georgia was a constant delight with its long stretches of swamps, its cool forests, its unequaled home-cured ham and hot biscuits, and its

numerous road-side warnings, "Look out for hogs." After hours of patient watching, we saw some of the swinish specimens which the state takes such pains to protect—long thin-bodied pointed-snouted beasts of a reddish hue, which exibited less beauty than many kinsmen of their boarish race. We found Savannah our ideal of a southern city. Though its length runs a series of plazas, shaded by giant palms, magnolias, and live-oaks, hung with moss. What a beautiful place in which to enjoy calm peaceful living! And where else in the world could one find so magnificant a cemetery in which finally to rest?

Beginning at Jacksonville and continuing down the coast, we enjoyed Flordia's many fine beaches. It was a genuine pleasure not to be splashed or elbowed or possibly smeared with an ice-cream cone as one often is at northern resorts in this season. We didn't find out whether it was not sufficiently hot to attract the local bathers or whether their interest lags when the sands are not covered with gay visitors. At any rate very few people frequented the beaches; so we were free to let ourselves be lulled to sleep by the rhythm of the surf or to let our thoughts wander out on the immensity of space wtihout interruption.

When we drove through the narrow portals of the old gate at St. Augustine, we were ready to settle down for life. We tried to decide which of its many charms held us so enthralled. Was it that this is the oldest city of the United States? Was it the ancient fort? Was it the "Old House," which, with its patio and loggia and "wishing well," radiates the atmosphere of Spain? Perhaps it was the exquisite gardens and the pleasing architecture of such beautiful hotels as the Alcazar and the Ponce de Leon, or the cool shady streets over which the trees meet to form an archway, or the plaza with its inviting benches beneath graceful palms, where one looks out over the Matanzas river and enjoys the cool breeze. Perhaps all these assets and many more combine to produce the charm that pervades this little city. Every person we met looked happy and assured us that he lived in the finest climate in the world. Even the negros wear broader smiles than elsewhere.

One evening as I watched two little colored boys fishing for crabs, I wanted a close-up of their technique.

"Yas, Miss, I kin kitch youse one fo' a nickel," the older boy answered. Then he paused to think. "Spose I makes it two," he said, "I kinda hates to cheat you."

Presently he deposited a crab at my feet. As I handed him the nickel, his white teeth grew more and more evident. I asked about his tackel.

"This is the way it's did, Miss. Youse takes a string an' winds it roun' an' ol' dead fish."

"Why a dead one?" I asked.

"Well, Miss, you sees dis here crab is charmed by a string dat's been roun' an ol' dead fish. Then you ties a piece of jus'-kitched fish on dis

here string and throws her as far as youse kin send her. When dis here crab out dare smells dat string, he comes 'long and starts to chaw de fish. Den you yank dis here string mighty sudden, and dips wite unda him wif a dippa, and dare he is."

While I listened, the second boy caught a crab which he brought me, looking with longing eyes at his brother's coin. As soon as I had found a nickel for him, both boys were in the water again. I hunted up two more nickels and paid for the next two crabs, which I decided were enough. "You keep the crabs," I said.

"Naw, Miss, youse betta takes 'em. Wes don't wants to cheat you."

"I have no use for them. Tell me," I asked, "which are easier for you to get—crabs or nickels?"

"Oh, crabs, Miss. Dey bites mos' any time, but—"

"Nickels won't bite?"

His white teeth were again evident. "Naw, Miss, dey don't seems to has much liken to kitch on."

"How much can you get for your crabs?"

"Five cents a dozen, Miss." Then fearing perhaps that I might feel cheated, he added, "But crabbin's not very good today. I reckon as how dey ought to be bringin' us moe."

A few miles from St. Augustine we visited the alligator farm, where we had the edge on the winter tourist, for June is the nesting season, the most interesting period to observe these ugly reptiles. We watched a savage old female as she prepared a nest out of the pile of hay that had been provided for the purpose. After she had pushd and pulled away a part of it to be used later for covering, she rounded out a hollow much as does a mother hen, and there took up her abode. The caretaker told us that after she had laid her eggs, which are about the size and shape of a chicken's and very white, that she covers them up with the remaining hay. Sometimes she seems to forget all about them, but sometimes she lingers near. At the proper time Mother Nature prompts her to return and pull off the top covring to allow her young brood to come forth. Near by was a nest in the process of hatching. We could see the beak of a young alligator at the hole it had pecked in the shell, which presently broke open. This six-inch infant dived immediately into the pool, apparantly capable of enjoying the weekly meal. of taking an occasional plunge into the water, of sleeping in the sun for hours at a stretch, of emitting angry ejaculations when lain upon, or of taking part in any of the activities which make up the social life of an alligator community.

Broad avenues lined on each side with royal palms, long sweeps of beaches, palatial hotels, formal parks, and luxurious homes made us know that Miami is a millionaire's city. But in the summer we could enjoy much of this magnificance at small cost; we could dine at exclusive

restaurants and take delightful little water trips on our much flatter pocketbooks.

From Miami we headed west by way of the Tamiami Trail on our homeward journey. This highway leads through country that is certainly the fisherman's paradise. Here in the canals at the side of the road, which is free from brush to entangle the line and of rocks to clamber over, the fisherman sits at ease and in the clear water measures the length of the unsuspecting perch or bream in pursuit of his bait. To the tourist there appears an unlimited number of fish. He sees them jumping free of the water, or feeding on flies at the surface, or exposing their speckeled backs or white bellies in playful maneuver. If one stops the car, he finds besides the perch and bream many catfish and bass and above all the peculiar looking garfish with their alligator heads. Fish come into thos canal in the spring when Lake Okeechobee, to the north, overflows, making their way down through the Everglades and collecting in large numbers.

From the marshy Everglades to the top of Iron Mountain, the highest pinnacle which Flordia boasts, 324 feet above sea level, is a delightful trip through much varied landscape besides miles of orange and grapefruit groves. Upon this eminence Edwin Bok built the famous Sanctuary, "a retreat of natural beauty for the human, a refuge for birds, and a place for the study of southern planting." Here man and nature have united in their efforts, and the result is perfection. From a seat beneath a gardenia tree, sprinkled with its shiny white flowers, one enjoys physical ease as he contemplates the beauty of the Singing Tower which rises 205 feet above the placid mountain lake in which it is mirrored. Here the flamingoes preen their delicate feathers, the blue-winged teal swim and visit unmolested, the blue jays hold their family quarrels, the painted buntings make rainbows of color in the bird bath, and the nightingales send forth their melancholy notes over the little lake from the shadows of the live oak. Each is allowed to pursue its destiny among this quiet beauty, unafraid and unharmed.

Farther north, Florida has another beauty spot which the tourist should not miss—her marvelous Silver Springs. If one has ever longed to share with William Beebe the beauty and wonder of the coloring of coral and anenome, of sponges and great sea turtles "Beneath Tropic Seas", he will be thrilled with Silver Springs. In our glass-bottomed boat we were able to look down through the clear water from a distance of a few feet to eighty-one feet upon the marvels of a river bed at a place where the stream is fed by geyser-like springs. The bed of the stream has been untouched. It contains sheer precipices, canyons, valleys, and rolling hills. Spring floods have carried down limbs and even trunks of trees which long since have become petrified. Freshwater vegetation covers the valley floors in some places and sometimes creeps up the canyon walls. Among these green gardens the diamond and the moss-backed turtles feed and take their daily naps,

unconscious of the eyes that spy upon their privacy. Schools of catfish lie lazily upon the sandy beaches of the springs, and huge garfish with reptilian inclinations swim about or dart hither and thither, unmindful of their own inferiority.

As we continued homeward through the Great Smoky Mountains, we were again fortunate, for the mountain luarel, one of the most beautiful of all flowering shrubs, was at its height. Its delicate fragrance filled the air, and its pinkish lavender blossoms clothed the hills and valleys and clung to the banks of the swift-flowing streams as far as the eye could see.

One day as we were winding about over narrow precipitous roads among a perfect wilderness—we had not seen a person for at least two hours—the road became unuaually steep and turned abruptly upon a narrow bridge. From behind a car which impeded our progress at the opposite end of the bridge, a man appeared, waving a gun in our direction. We couldn't understand what he said, if he said anything, but we took it for granted that he wanted us to stop. We obeyed promptly. In fact we would have willingly retreated if there had been any hope, but we couldn't back up that narrow steep grade. Presently another man, with his hands "stuck up" and with a most agonized expression on his face, appeared under cover of the gunman. A minute later we caught sight of another weilder of a pistol and another victim. We began trying to conceal our pocketbooks and rings, expecting to be looking down the barrel of one of those revolvers at any minute. Then while one gunman covered the two helpless men, the other slipped handcuffs upon their wrists. We began to realize that our hold-up men must be officials making arrests. When the handcuffed men were in the car, the first gunman, who had waved us back, came to explain.

"I didn't scare you, did I? I didn't remember till afterwards that the hand I waved happened to have a gun in it."

"We'd have felt a little happier if you had changed hands," we suggested "Who are your arrests?"

"Convicts escaped from the prison you passed about thirty-five miles back. They got away two days ago and have been hiding in these woods. When they risked crossing the bridge, we picked them up."

Soon we turned again toward the coast; thus our journey back to the North covered in most part what we had previously seen, but it was still delightful. We enjoyed as for the first time the glory of a poinsianna tree in bloom, the hedges of oleander, and the long stretches of beach which were constantly tempting us to linger. " And how was the weather in the South in June?" you ask. Delightful. While the North was suffering from a heat wave, we were enjoying temeratures of 80 to 82 degrees and much of the time a refreshing breeze from the ocean.

The coastal section has an even temperature the year around, and the summers are not extremely hot.

This tour of the South in the summer, was it really worth while? Most decidedly. Nor was our enjoyment of the trip ended with our arrival home. Since a pleasure once experienced can be recalled again and again, I know that in the future when I shall be sweltering in a northern city, I shall lie again in reminiscence on some Florida beach while the cool waves break over me, I shall watch the turkey buzzards resting on their outstretched wings high up in the blue ether, I shall count the cocoanuts in the cluster above my head to see if this tree has done its duty in producing a nut for each of the 365 days of the year, I shall stand again on a peak of the Blue Ridge mountains and inhale the freshness of the mountain air and listen to the sighing of the wind through the southern pines. What more would the millionaire bring back from the South on his winter tour? Who knows?

FRENCH PRECIOSITY IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

By R. Tyson Wyckoff

Charles Lamb, in his *Essays of Elia*, made plain his enthusiastic interest in literary oddities, such as Robert Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*. He no doubt was as much attracted by unusual order and peculiarities of style as by curiosities of thought. Had he been conversant with seventeenth century French literature, Lamb would probably also have felt the charm that is to be found in the quaint, eccentric diction of the habitues of the seventeenth century salons.

Even before the seventeenth century, an Elizabethan Englishman named John Lyly affected a pseudo-Ciceronian style that is most marked by extravagant emphasis upon balance, antithesis, contrast and alliteration. His idea of stylistic procedure probably came from the style employed in Antonio de Guevara's pretended autobiography of Marcus Aurelius. Lyly's method of writing, which was imitated by Lodge, Greene, and others, received the name of euphuism from the titles of his chief work, *Euphues, or The Anatomy of Wit* and *Euphues and His England*. Lyly's style, although monotonous and replete with stylistic mannerisms, established literary conventions which served more or less as a restraint upon later writers and which supplied a model or form for them to imitate.

Gongorism, which is a term applied to affectation in Spanish literature, was derived from the literary method of Luis de Gongora y Argote, who was a Spanish poet of the early part of the seventeenth century. Although de Guevara, Lyly, and de Gongora did their writing before French preciosity arose, the French movement originated from those writers to no greater degree than *post hoc, ergo propter hoc*. French preciosity, in its form and results, is to be considered generally comparable to the English and the Spanish movements, but separate from them and independent of them.

Preciosity arose from the disgust inspired in Mme. la Marquise de Rambouillet by the vulgarity of the court of Henry IV. Accustomed as she had been to the refinements of an Italian court, she preferred to retire into the seclusion of her own palace near the Louvre in Paris. Her wit and personal charm became recognized as early as 1614 and drew to her many of the most intelligent men and women of her day. Among them were Vincent Voiture and Jean-Louis Guez de Balzac—the two writers most accomplished in the style of preciosity—Malherbe, the Corneille, Bossuet, La Rochefoucauld, Scarron,

Rotrou, Vaugelas, the de Scudery, Mme. de la Fayette, Mme. de Sevigne, Cardinal Richelieu and may others.* Chapelain, Conrat, Desmarets and de Balzac were among those converts to early preciosity who took part in founding the French Academy under Cardinal Richelieu.

In order better to achieve her aims the marquise turned to the refinements of the age of chivalry for precedent, and probably especially to Marie de Champagne, who was the patroness of Chretien de Troyes. The purposes of Mme. de Rambouillet and her followers were to refine French manners, employing delicacy and good taste as standards, and to exclude vulgarity of word or inference. Circumlocutions were frequently used to replace common words and expressions that were considered vulgar. An early characteristic of preciosity was "gallantry," perfect propriety in the expression of love, and its essence was politeness and elegance applied to conversation. The desire of the *precieux* accordingly became to master and to practice gracefully the procedure of social etiquette and to learn how to talk intelligently but not pedantically.

Reclining on a bed in her famous "Blue Chamber," Mme. de Rambouillet received her guests, who would sit or stand in the open space in front of the bed or, if so favored by her, would be allowed to enter the space between the bed and the wall and so have audience in the *ruelle*. The meetings were noteworthy for brilliant sallies of wit restrained within the bounds of propriety, polite civilities as dictated by etiquette, democratic attitudes that largely ignored class distinctions, and conversation colored and varied by the experience, the scholarship, and the learning of the leading writers, churchmen, and soldiers of the later years of Louis XIII. It was at these meetings that many a literary *chef d'oeuvre* was presented publicly for the first time. Between the years 1618 and 1645, Mme. de Rambouillet's *ruelles* obtained such renown in Paris that to be received by her was thought to be an achievement of social and literary distinction. Mme. de Rambouillet was in her own way a force as potent as the most famous *arbitres aut dicendi, aut scribendi, aut modus operandi,* such as Petronius Arbiter, Ben Johnson, Pope, Samuel Johnson and Goethe.

The influence of the Hotel de Rambouillet waned during the later years of the marquise. Her daughter, Julie Angennes, obtained control of the receptions and stressed sentimentality, affectation, and subtlety in her direction of them. The meetings lost in spontaneity and vitality as language superseded idea and as trivialities received chief attention. It became of much greater importance how one said something than what one said. The earlier whimseys and conceits, which had been gentle adornments and delicate refinements that either as-

*The setting of Edmond Rostand's *Cyrano de Bergerac* is in the first half of the seventeenth century, and therefore appropriately the heroine of the play is Roxane, a typical early precieuse.

sisted or else in no wise hindered originality of thought, now replaced vitality of idea. It came to be considered *au fait* to express the most fatuous thought in the grandest manner possible. Following the example of Mme. de Rambouillet, a number of rival salons were opened under the leadership of Mlle. de Scudery, Mme. de Bouchavannes, Mme. de Bregis, and many other women who wished to influence the style of written and spoken French and to determine matters of social etiquette. The women who promoted the later salons, however, were pedantic and lacked the sincerity which had been the touchstone of Mme. de Rambouillet's culture. Some of the woment who held *ruelles* managed to form coteries and small followings, but only a few, such as Mlle. de Scudery and later Mme. de Stael, Mlle. de Lespinasse, and Mme. du Deffand of the eighteenth century, have been known outside their circle of literary and social acquaintances.

The gaudy tinsel of the declining salons is well exhibited in the tawdry veneer of de Scudery's novel, *Artamene ou le Grand Cyrus,* which at the time of its publication in 1649 was known as the almanach of the salons. *Clelie,* published by de Scudery in 1654, became a manual of etiquette for the seventeenth century salons. The famous "Chart of Love" in *Clelie* attempts to represent graphically—or at any rate topographically—the Sea of Hostility, the Lake of Indifference, the Dangerous Sea, the River of Inclination, the Rock of Pride, the Unknown Lands, and the Castles of Indiscretion, Generosity, Respect, Kindness, Negligence, Obedience, Tenderness, Assiduity, Submission, Nobility of Heart, Probity, etc. The Chart is a *Pilgrim's Progress* that is shorn of religious significance, that is adjusted to the delicate heart throbs of propriety, and that is conveniently arranged to meet the intellectual and emotional needs of any seeker after erotic knowledge. This chart must have been particularly valuable as a guide to those *precieuses* who deferred marriage in order to prolong their pleasure in polite dallying.

Julie Angennes, one of the daughters of Mme. de Rambouillet, made M. de Montausier wait for fourteen years before she finally consented to marry him. Likewise Armande, in *The Educated Woman* of Moliere, wore out the patience of Clitandre. Extravagant examples of this false love sentiment appear in the novels of the de Scudery and become worthy of the raillery of Moliere.

Although preciosity has been treated in general critical evaluations and in special analyses that are more or less complete, no specific examination is available which uses English idiom in the examples chosen for illustration. Such endeavor presents difficulties which require wariness and precaution in procedure. A mere verbatim translation is likely to be a rough approximation which loses in part the effect of the original French expression. An attempt to use equivalent idioms introduces varieties of English idiom that are not present in the French expression. Aside from these obstacles, fine shades of con-

notation in the meaning in French are likely to be lost in the transference from French to English. The crucial point in the French thought or in the French style is often utterly dependent upon that precision and accuracy which is a chief characteristic of the language and which is a noble heritage derived from the literary precedents and standards of Malherbe, the School of Preciosity, Pascal, Stendhal, de Musset, the poets of the Parnassian School, Flaubert and others.

Even though the difficulties in rendering French into English are quite evident, yet idioms and their reach of suggestion in the two languages do at times either correspond or come so close together that the purpose of the citation is not hindered. The exercise of diligence and forethought in choice and elimination of possible items for illustration minimizes chances for error. The instances provided in the latter part of this paper as specific illustrations of the manner of expression and thought of preciosity are chosen from examples that afford implications in French and in English which are nearly identical, comparable, or divergent in such a way as not to vitiate the essential thought or the mode of expression. Long quotations, such as the following excerpt from a letter of Voiture's, depend partly upon general structure for their plan and sense and somewhat less upon connotation.

The letters of Voiture to Chapelain, to the Duke d'Enghien, to Mlle. de Bourbon, and to Cardinal de La Valette are composed in a light, bantering style and set in elaborate metaphor that becomes painful in its striving for effect. The letters from Voiture, when he was in Holland or in Italy, were read before the assembled group of *precieuses* and *precieux* at the Hotel de Rambouillet, and doubtless they were listened to with rapt attention. One such letter from Voiture to the Grand Conde was written following a masked ball at which Voiture appeared as a carp and the Grand Conde as a pike. Voiture begins his extended metaphor with a reference to the Grand Conde's having crossed the Rhine safely:

> "——Good day, Comrade Pike! I have always doubted that the waters of the Rhine would be able to stop you: and knowing your vigor and how well you like to swim in large bodies of water, I believed that you would have no fear and that you would cross it as gloriously as you have accomplished so many other adventures. I rejoice that that has been done even more happily than I had hoped for, and that, without the loss of a single scale, there by either you or your friends, the very rumor of your name has dissipated whatever might oppose you. Although you have been excellent so far with every sauce with which you have been placed, one must confess the German sauce gives you a distinct flavor, and that the bays (laurels) of that country set you afloat again marvelously. By Davy Jones' locker! (Tete de poisson.) At what rate you are going! There is no body of water so troubled, so deep, nor so rapid that you will not throw yourself headlong into it. Truly, Comrade Pike, you illustrate the falsehood of the old proverb; 'Young flesh, old fish.' There are no ponds, no

> fountains, no streams, no rivers, no seas where your victories are not famous; no quiet waters where you are not thought of; no riotous waters where there is no sound of your fame."

The adherents of preciosity sometimes availed themselves of abstract circumlocutions as a means of exhibiting delicacy in expression. "To be angry" was therefore "to have pride toward someone." Adverbs were frequently employed to make modified adjectives superlative in force: for example, "horribly good," "terribly sweet," "furiously tender."

There was a custom among the guests of the Hotel de Rambouillet and of the other salons of selecting new personal names. Individual fancy probably determined the choice of name, but all of them evidently had to be from Latin or Greek or formed in imitation of names in those languages. One name of Mme. de Rambouillet was Arthenice, which was obtained as anagram from her natural Christian name, Catherine. She became, however, Cleomire in the *Grand Cyrus* of the de Scudery. Mlle. de Scudery was known as Sappho. Cardinal Richelieu was called Seneca Mme. de Calprenede was Calpurnia, Corneille was Cleocritus, Boileau was Bracamon, the Duke of Guise was Marcellus, the Queen Mother was the Good Goddess, Mme. de Sevigne was Sophronia, and the King was the Great Alexander. Countries and localities also received new names. France was called Greece, Italy became Ausonia, Sweden was Scythia, Spain was Hesperia, Aix was Corinth, Tours was Cesarea, Poictiers was Argos, Toulouse was Lacedaemon, Arles was Thebes, Paris was Athens, the Tuilleries were the Great Garden of the Great Palace of Athens, the isle of Notre-Dame was the Isle of Delos. The abbess of a convent was spoken of as the priestess of Diana.

As later preciosity came to lose the sincerity that was a chief characteristic of the movement during its first twenty years, other early traits became pronounced. Chief among them were superficial brilliancy, excessive delicacy, and a lack of vigor, of simplicity, of expressiveness and of color. Numerous examples of these faults of later preciosity may be found in the accompanying list, which was derived from Somaize's *Le Dictionnaire des Pretieuses*, de Scudery's *Le Grand Cyrus* and *Clelie*, some of the poetry of Malherbe and certain ones of the later plays of Corneille.

TERMS OF PRECIOSITY

Common Expressions	Expressions of the Precieux
Chair	Convenience for conversation
Moon	Torch of silence
Teeth	Furniture of the mouth
Mirror	Counselor of the Graces

Glass of water	Interior bath
Bed	Empire of Morpheus
Paternal love	Paternal friendship
Sit down	Satisfy, if you please, the desire of this chair to embrace you
Liking	Furious tenderness
To touch the heart	To break the heart terribly
Almanach	Memory of the future
Stars	Fathers of Fortune and of Inclination
Bookshop	Cemetery of the living and of the dead
To sing	To articulate the voice
Andirons	Arms of Vulcan
Comedy	Mixture of vices and virtues
Fireplace	Seat of Vulcan
To dance well	To dance properly
Water	Liquid element
Windows	Doors of the daylight
Women	Subjects of beautiful conversation
War	Mother of disorder
Cheeks	Thrones of modesty
Jealousy	Mother of suspicion Disturber of the rest of lovers
Tears	Pearls of Iris Daughters of Grief and Joy
Handkerchief	Fine tissue of muslin
Books	Silent masters
Fashion	Idol of the court
Music	Paradise of the ears
Shades of night	Innocent accomplices of crime
Onions	Gods of the Egyptians
Bread	Sustinence of life
Door	Faithful guardian
Rain	Third element
Poetry	Daughters of the gods
Fish	Inhabitants of the realm of Neptune
Lawsuit	Source of annoyance
To laugh	To lose one's gravity
Novels	Pleasant liars Madness of wise men
Sighs	Children of the air

Dream	Father of change
	Enchanter without charm
	A second Proteus
	Interpreter of the gods
Secret	Seal of friendship
Completely	Furiously
Table	Universal convenience
Eyes	Mirrors of the soul

The Hotel de Rambouillet during its early period enjoyed a recognition that was rather well deserved, but all the salons finally lost vitality and drew upon themselves the scorn of two of the best thinkers of the seventeenth century in France. Both of them were writers and both of them had formerly attended the salon of Mme. de Rambouillet. Moliere, in his *The Affected Ladies* (1659) and in his *Educated Women* (1672), satirized the deteriorated salons mercilessly. *The Art of Poetry* (1674), by Boileau-Despreaux, and many of his satires and epistles impressed upon the reading public the nugatory artificiality of the later preciosity. An interesting work that strongly ridicules preciosity is Somaize's *Dictionnaire des Precieuses*, first published in 1661 in two volumes. It is a heterogeneous collection of introductions, essays, notes and intentionally absurd definitions. Desmarets in his comedy, *The Visionaries* (1637), and Abbe de Pure in his *The Affected Lady, or The Mystery of the Ruelles* (1656) treated the excesses of the *precieuses*. The other evaluations of preciosity, which include criticism by Livet, Vial and Denise, Crane, and Cousin, are somewhat more friendly, but they are available only to those who read French fluently.

Moliere's ire, as has been mentioned before, was strongly aroused against the affectations of the later salons. His idea of their viewpoint in making love he causes Magdelon, a *precieuse*, to reveal in *The Affected Ladies*:

> "——marriage should never be thought of until after any number of adventures. A lover can be attractive only when he is full of delicate sentiments, when he can talk romantically, tenderly and passionately. He must pay special attention to the manner in which he does everything. First he should come to church for a walk, or by chance be at some public function, and there see the object of his devotions; or else he should be conducted, as though by the hand of Fate, to the home of the fair lady, by some relative or friend; and when he leaves he must wear a melancholy look. For an interval he cherishes his passion in secret, yet continues to visit the lady, each time asking some gallant question to occupy the company. At last the day of his declaration arrives. The proposal is followed by ungovernable wrath—made clear by the deep coloring in our cheeks—and which after a short time banishes the lover from our presence. Finally he finds some means of appeasing us and induces us to listen to his passionate discourse, and at last to make the confession which causes us such pain. Then come the adventures; rivals throwing

themselves in the way, angry fathers, jealousy, misunderstandings and quarrels, disheartening obstructions, abductions and so forth. That is the way things are managed, that is what the rules of gallantry demand; these are indispensable."

Circumlocutions, such as the following speech of Mascarille, occur frequently in *The Affected Ladies*:

"Mascarille. You will no doubt be astonished at the audacity of my presumption in paying you a visit, but I wish to assure you, your fame has brought upon you the visitation of this poor mortal."

It is surprising that so vulgar a word as "chair" should be used by a *precieuse*, but it is actually thus employed by Cathos in the same play to produce an exaggerated emotional effect: "Be not so inexorable toward that chair that extends its arms toward you. Satisfy its longing."

As Moliere represented the *precieuses*, they were fond of high sounding figures which they applied to things quite commonplace. Several of them which are representative of the phraseology in *The Affected Ladies* are:

"How dark and unexplored is the passageway of his mind!"
"Take care not to soil it (the mirror) with the reflection of your image."
"We have been forced to undergo a terrific fast from all (social) enjoyment."

There is a marked tendency toward reduction to formula which is exemplified by Cathos when she says, "A gentleman wishes to know whether the ladies are visible."

The Affected Ladies gave the *coup de grace* to the excesses of the salons. After 1659 the salons began to recognize the realities of life and to practice restraint in matters of sentiment.

The reforms in poetry and in vocabulary of Malherbe were strengthened and supplemented by the Hotel de Rambouillet, which introduced into literature an emphasis upon social decorum and delicacy of sentiment and which enriched the language with many new words, figures and expressions. As a result of Moliere's exposure in 1659, preciosity received its deathblow in becoming purged of its absurdities. Its worthy features remained, however, and contributed to precision, clarity, form and variety in the development of the language. The salons, considerably modified in aims and influence, have persisted even to the present day without ever again becoming a literary movement.

SOME DETAILS OF MISSOURI-KANSAS BORDER WARFARE BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR

By Mary Elizabeth Cochran

Had Thomas Jefferson been alive in 1854 it is probable that he would have thought that his "fire bell" of 1820 was dwarfed to a mere tinkle as compared with the greater clangor occasioned by the Douglas program. The Kansas-Nebraska bill was a veritable Pandora's box with its power of converting a peaceful scene into a tempest. If slavery had been the only question to be considered in the impending conflict the story would be simpler. The hurly-burly of any frontier, with its throngs of homeseekers, where serious, hard-working men were mingled with adventurers and men of violence, and with the land disputes and other quarrels over property, which naturally arise where law and order are in their infancy, was furthur increased by the presence of strong political prejudices among abolitionists, moderate anti-slavery men and pro-slavery men. There were others who were indifferent to principles but who tended to act with their geographical group or merely loved conflict. The frontier has ever attracted what Beard calls "The criminal fringe rejoicing in any disorder offering an opportunity for revenge and robbery. "[1]

The story of the border troubles has been told and retold until it is probably as familiar as an old wives' tale to many of the historians in Kansas. The events themselves are fairly well authenticated but the interpretation thereof has been largely from the standpoint of the free-state party. Many of the sources bear the stamp of that party, a situation partly due to the fact that the New England settler was more articulate. He had both the diary and the epistolary habit. Journalists present in these stirring scenes have been considered impartial observers by many redactors of the story, but the reading of the accounts would lead the trained critic to the conclusion that though these men wrote brilliantly and interestingly, they were not detached reporters. Mrs. Robinson speaks of the correspondent of an eastern journal who actually bore arms in the free-state ranks.[2] Rhodes calls them "strong partisans who were apt to suppress facts that told against their own party."[3] The fact that the free-state fac-

---

[1]Charles A. and Mary R. Beard. *The Rise of American Civilization*, (New York, 1927) II, 230.

[2]"The Wakarusa War" in Kansas State Historical *Collections*, X, (1907-1908), 466.

[3]James Ford Rhodes, *History of the United States*, (seven volumes, New York 1892-1906), II, 218.

tion was triumphant also had its bearing; the annals of triumph are fuller than those of failure. Eye-witnesses and participants have told the stories many years after the event and interpretive accounts have been written by members of the second or third generation who have listened to the stirring tales of ancestors. Much of the philosophy of later generations has crept in. Since the slavery protagonist was fighting to keep the past on the throne, he is likely to appear in an unfavorable light; nevertheless a striking feature in these recitals is the number of side lights and cross-currents which appear. The report of the Congressional investigating committee contains much valuable testimony.[4] The Documents illustrating The Troubles on the Border, 1858, which have been edited by Professor Jonas Viles, and the Senate and the House Journals of Missouri for the period should be investigated.[5]

The settlement of Kansas has many characteristics in common with the opening up of any other western territory and some striking features which are due to the time and the circumstances of opening this territory to settlement. An examination of these promotes a better understanding. Since the Civil War changed the course of border warfare this study will be confined to the pre-war period.

The story of the Kansas border has a "wealth of romantic incidents, stirring adventures, hairbreadth escapes, sanguinary escapades, deadly encounters, individual vengeance, relentless desolatoin of of towns and communities."[6] Other borders had these too but they were accentuated in Kansas because of the speeding up of settlement and the contention for supremacy by opposing political groups. The nature of this antagonism bred fanatics who promoted bitter animosities. Hundreds and thousands of men from north and south poured into Kansas for the purpose of voting for or against slavery under the terms of the Kansas-Nebraska Act which had postulated the principle of popular sovereignty. Missourians of the border, loyal to their own ideals, displayed unwarranted interest in the fate of their neighbor and made incursions of greater or less length to assist in setting up the machinery of government, until finally a miniature war developed which caused much bloodshed but in which few men were

[4]United States House of Representatives, 34th Congress, 1st session, *Report* number 200. Report of the Special Convention appointed to investigate The Troubles in Kansas with the views of the minority of said committee (Washington, 1856).

[5]The Viles *Documents* were published in the first and second volumes of the *Missouri Historical Review*. The Assembly Journals for the twenty-first general assembly especially have considerable material. There are, of course, many other documents such as the "Notes and Documents on Bleeding Kansas and the Pottawatomie Murders" edited by M. M. Quaife in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, VI, (1919-20).

[6]William E. Connelley, *Quantrill and the Border Wars*, (Cedar Rapids, Ia., 1910), preface, 5.

killed in actual battle.[7] The congressional struggle for political power between the free and slave states was approaching a crisis. The political status of Kansas presented to both groups a crucial vantage point. The apparent harmony among leaders after the Compromise of 1850 was deceptive, for it was not true peace but the calm before the storm. The Douglas program was the instrument which precipitated the change.

The story of the border war before 1861 is a confusing one. Into this struggle was poured the venom of personal animosities, squatter fights, claim disputes and contests and thieving forays all interwoven with conflicts of devoted adherents to principles. The picture is not complete if any of these factors is omitted.

Opposing political factions of the north and south, commercial interests and the responsibility of the national government in territorial affairs all combined to give Kansas a peculiar development.

Thus the history of territorial Kansas is unique in many respects. The forces which stimulated settlement were stronger from without than from within.[8] Undoubtedly, as Professor Hodder has pointed out, the question of railway development was an important motive in the organization and opening of the territory for settlement.[9] The acceleration of that settlement, however, is largely due to the conflict over slavery.

There are records of assisted emigration in colonial times and in the national period, but such assistance assumed a new character in 1854. Prior to this date the northeast had been opposed to rapid development of the west because of the drain on the eastern population and the consequent disturbance of its political, economic and social equilibrium. Now that attitude was reversed under political stress and money was raised to assist emigrants to settle in Kansas and hold the line for freedom. Monster meetings were held to kindle enthusiasm for this nineteenth century crusade, in which greater New England—composed of those who had already settled in Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana—bore its part.[10]

The Emigrant Aid Company was organized by a group in Massachusetts, of which Eli Thayer was the moving spirit. He refused to accept the view of many that the establishment of slavery in the southern half

[7] *Missouri Historical Review*, XVII, 57, B. F. Blanton, "The True Story of the Border War."

[8] See Professor Samuel A. Johnson's very suggestive article "The Emigrant Aid Company in Kansas," in *Kansas Historical Quarterly*, I, (November, 1932).

[9] *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, XII (June, 1925) 3-22, "Railroad Background for the Kansas-Nebraska Act."

[10] William E. Connelley, *Kansas and Kansans*, II, (New York, 1918) 601, gives a report of a Chicago meeting. Leverett Wilson Spring, *Kansas*, (Boston, 1906) 141, gives an account of a Buffalo meeting.

of the territory was inevitable and insisted that the anti-slave forces had a chance to win the new state under the principle of popular sovereignty.[11] In July, 1854, the first detachment of New Englanders was dispatched to Kansas by the company. By the end of the same year five hundred settlers had been sent out and during the territorial period at least three thousand were sent.[12] Connelley states that by June, 1856, the company had become more interested in securing lots in the territory than in advancing the free-state cause;[13] pure patriotism was tainted by mercenary motives. Resentment against the company's activities was general in southern communities, and especially bitter in Missouri. All men of Massachusetts were commonly, although erroneously, considered abolitionists and even though that term was not always understood, it acquired an evil connotation. Thayer's plan was effective in unduly accelerating the settlement of Kansas, and this fast bred abnormal conditions and disorder.

Dr. Charles Robinson was generally regarded as the leader of the Emigrant Aid Company's settlers.[14] He was a man of both ability and vision. He counselled moderation and patience on the part of settlers, but encouraged defiance to the pro-slavery forces. He was almost the only avowed abolitionist among the free-state settlers in the first years.[15] The lack of early violent anti-slavery sentiment is indicated by the fact that even in 1858 Missourians hired out slaves at Lawrence and collected their wages.[16] S. C. Pomeroy was the company's financial agent in Kansas.[17] These two men had much to do with the success of the company's efforts and in after years both bore the marks of conflict.[18]

The activities of the Emigrant Aid Company were not the only manifestations of northern interest in Kansas. This was further stimulated by the press and by public meetings. The election frauds and the partisan attitude of officials received full publicity and excited much indignation.[19] Reports of attacks on Lawrence were cleverly used to arouse enthusiasm for a free Kansas, while the press gave little space to reports

---

[11]Rhodes, *History of the United States*, II, 79.

[12]Rhodes, *op. cit.*, 79; Spring, *Kansas*, does not put the figures so high.

[13]*Kansas and Kansans*, II, 595.

[14]Spring, *Kansas*, 32,f. Amos A. Lawrence was responsible for his going to Kansas, and later secured his release when he was imprisoned for four months by the opposition party. See *Ibid.*, 195-196.

[15]*Ibid.*, 64.

[16]*Ibid.*

[17]Thayer, *Kansas Crusade*, (New York, 1899), 191.

[18]*Ibid.*, 223.

[19]Rhodes, *History of the U. S.*, II, 83. Reeder came East in April, 1855, and confirmed the reports. Well known people who had gone as settlers wrote letters home which were given much publicity.

of deeds of violence by free state men.[20] Collection of money was greatly facilitated by these reports,[21] and societies for Kansas aid were formed from Massachusetts to the northwest.[22] Henry Ward Beecher attended meetings in New Haven and elsewhere urging that Sharp's Rifles be sent out to the colony.[23] James H. Lane spent some time in 1856 in the northwest holding meetings to kindle enthusiasm for saving Kansas. The resulting emigration abandoned the natural highway of the Missouri for a northern route through Iowa and Nebraska.[24] The grim purpose of some of these emigrant bands was emphasized by the numbers of men in the parties, and by the scarcity of furniture, implements and tools in comparison to arms and ammunition. Some of these supplies of war came direct from the Iowa State Arsenal.[25]

Arms played an important part in northern contributions. In 1855, boxes of "books" ware unloaded at Lawrence which proved to be shooting literature.[26] Sharp Rifles were thought by partisans to be the final argument in slavery debates. They were often so cleverly concealed in immigrant wagons that investigating United States troops failed to discover them.[27]

In opposition to the North politically, socially, economically, the South believed that free-state triumph in Kansas would surely sound the doom of slavery. It believed that assisted emigration was the work of abolitionists; it is also believed that the supporters of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill intended that the southern half of the territory should be slave and the northern half free.[28] In opposition to what was viewed as a political trickery, therefore, the frauds and intrusions of the Missourians were regarded as justifiable.

Efforts were accordingly made to encourage emigration to Kansas. Buford of Alabama made an appeal for three hundred sober and industrious men to go to Kansas to promote slavery, and sold his slaves to help provide money for the enterprise. He collected a motley group of men, few of whom were themselves slaveholders.[29] Bills were introduced in various legislatures to assist emigration to Kansas, but with

---

[20]Rhodes, *op. cit.*, 197-198.

[21]*Ibid.*, 152-153, 160.

[22]Spring, *Kansas*, 164-165.

[23]*Ibid.*

[24]Connelley, *Kansas and Kansans*, II, 608-609; Spring, *Kansas*, 168-170.

[25]Spring, *op. cit.*, 171-172

[26]*Report of the Special Committee*, No. 200, 34th Congress, 1st session, 1157. Hereinafter cited as *Cong. Report.*

[27]Connelley, *Kansas and Kansans*, II, 610.

[28]Rhodes, *History of the United States*, II, 84, 157.

[29]*Ibid.*, 151-152.

slight results.[30] Scarcity of men and peculiar conditions in the South hindered facile movements of population. In the spring of 1856, a colony of thirty men, financed and directed by a southern emigrant aid society, came to Bourbon County under the leadership of George W. Jones.[31] At first they were very friendly with the free state settlers but claim disputes soon arose between the two groups.

Sectional interest was, of course, reflected in the national attitude The presidents during the period of territorial settlement favored the pro-slavery groups. The governors were responsible to them and disorders reflected on them. The rapid removal of governors testifies to the unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The House of Representatives appointed an investigating committee of three, two Republicans and one Democrat, who went to Kansas. Some three hundred witnesses, representing all shades of opinion, were examined. The evidence was appended to the report. Neither side can take much pride in the facts presented.[32] The majority of the committee took the position that events which took place after their appointment did not come under their jurisdiction. The minority member, Oliver, submitted a supplementary report which included the Pottawatomie murders.[33]

The Senate heard much of the troubles of Kansas. Sumner's dramatic speech, "The Crime Against Kansas," had far-reaching results. Senator Crittenden proposed a "fair and impartial" plan to pacify Kansas.[34] The anti-slave forces opposed the move because of their distrust of President Pierce.

Hospitality, proud independence, indifference to personal comfort and safety, and violence were frontier characteristics. In Kansas these patterns were marred by the introduction of suspicion, opposing personal interests and the slave question. The lack of capital which ordinarily characterized a frontier community was less apparent in Kansas, because of the activities of societies; in consequence, churches, schools, printing offices, and hotels quickly appeared.[35]

Among the settlers, according to Lane, there were more men from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois than from all New England and New York combined.[36] The census of 1855 listed only one hundred and ninety-

---

[30] *Ibid.*, 150-151. The Louisiana legislature proposed to raise the funds by a tax on slaves.

[31] Connelley, *Kansas and Kansans*, II, 680.

[32] Spring, *Op Cit.*, 171-172

[33] Rhodes, *op. cit.*, 197.

[34] Spring, *Kansas*, 107.

[35] Connelley, *Kansas and Kansans*, II, 680-681.

two slaves. It was estimated that not more than fifty slave-owning settlers were in Kansas by the end of the year.[37]

The opposing forces sought control by various means,—administrative machinery control, armed forces, and courts. Election frauds and intimidation were common and wisdom and justice were often disregarded in measures proposed. For a time there were two legislatures, each insisting that it was the legal body of the territory, and rival constitutions were frequently adopted. Courts and juries were suborned for political purposes. Because of aid from Missouri the abuses were a little more flagrant in the pro-slavery group.

Under the circumstances it is not surprising that lawless groups appeared but lawlessness was confined to a fairly restricted territory. Most of it was found within a radius of thirty miles of Lawrence.[38] The picturesque and violent aspects of life in Miami, Bourbon and Linn counties contributed little to the final outcome of affairs in the state.[39] Lawrence, Topeka, and Osawatomie were important free-state centers while Potawatomie, Lecompton, Leavenworth and Fort Scott were unusually controlled by the opposition.[40] Many of the settlements of the interior were composed of both elements and were generally locally peaceful.

Bands were formed which were supposed to be actuated by principles, but one may assume that many members of these groups cared less about the slavery issue than the promotion of their own interests. They showed little respect for the law or its representatives. Little was heard of regular political parties until late in the pre-war period. The "law and order" party of the pro-slavery group was called a misnomer by their opponents who were known as the free-state party.[41]

Lawlesness prevailed. When the validity of election was protested the reaction was swift and sure. The Parkville Luminary, a pro-slavery Missouri paper, condemned the illegal voting of Missourians. It was promptly branded as abolitionist and incendiary; a mob destroyed the press and threatened the editor with lynching.[42] A Leavenworth lawyer protested the validity of an election in his district; when he did not heed the warning to leave the territory he was tarred

---

[36]Rhodes, *op. cit.*, II 155.

[37]Thomas H. Gladstone, *Kansas*, (London, 1857), 114-115.

[38]Spring, *Kansas*, 237-238.

[39]Connelley, *Kansas and Kansans*, II, 696.

[40]*Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, VI, (1919-1920) 536. "Notes and Documents relating to Bleeding Kansas and the Potawatomie Murders", edited by M. M. Quaife, are found in this volume. A letter of Edward P. Bridgman relates a tale of plunder.

[41]*Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, VI, (1919-1920) 633; Spring, *Kansas*, 64.

[42]Gladstone, *Kansas*, 244-245.

and feathered and ridden on a rail, and sold by a negro auctioneer for one dollar.[43] Although not all of the election frauds were perpetrated by Missourians, their opportunities were greater and therefore their offenses were more frequent.

The life of a Kansas territorial official was difficult; some of them, of course, yielded to the temptations of partisanship and some were impressed by opportunities for personal gain. Under the sharp observation of the opposing parties both the executive and the judiciary were severely criticised and official tenure was often of brief duration.

The governor held the most difficult position, responsible to warring factions and to a supervising government which had appointed him. When Governor Reeder went to the territory, he showed a desire to be neutral.[44] He failed, however, and President Pierce finally removed him, not because of his official conduct but on the ground of his speculation in the lands of the territory.[45] Governor Shannon openly affiliated himself with the Missouri party early in his administration.[46] He later tried to correct this error but he was trusted by neither group. He, too, was removed by the president. In September, 1856, Governor Geary was sent to take charge of the territory.[47] Meetnig Shannon on the way out he received a lurid picture of Kansas conditions.[48] He soon reported to the president that he had to contend not only with armed bands but "against the influence of men . . . in authority" who "promote their own personal interests at the sacrifice of every just, honorable, and lawful consideration."[49] He was soon at odds with the legislature.[50] He exercised firmness, courage and discretion; and he made an unsuccessful effort to reform the inefficient judiciary.[51] He deserved presidential support but did not receive it, although he brought a semblance of order to the territory before he left it in other hands.[52] President Buchanan persuaded Robert J. Walker to accept the governorship by assuring him that he would

---

[43]*Ibid.*, 91-92.

[44]*Three Years on a Kansas Border* (New York, 1856,) 112. This book is unsigned but purports to be written by an Episcopal clergyman who was an eye witness to many things related. The author had antislavery sentiments. He refused to take part in politics and was very diplomatic in his behavior. He gives interesting glimpses of persons and manners.

[45]Rhodes, *op cit.*, II, 85-86; Gladstone, *Kansas*, 250-251.

[46]Spring, *Kansas*, 83-84.

[47]Spring, *op. cit.*, 197.

[48]John H. Gihon, *Geary and Kansas*, (Philadelphia, 1857) 105. Gihon was Governor Geary's private secretary.

[49]Connelley, *Kansas and Kansans*, II, 637.

[50]Spring, *Kansas*, 207-208.

[51]Spring, *op. cit.*, 202-203.

[52]Rhodes, *op. cit.*, II, 239.

be supported in his policy of giving an impartial administration of law and order.[53] He was an able man who attempted to carry out the policy agreed upon. When he did not receive the promised support he resigned.[54] Later governors had less difficulty, perhaps because of the work of Geary and Walker.

The territorial judiciary deservedly lost the confidence of fair-minded men. It was both partisan and inefficient.[55] One of the judges had previously borne arms with a ruffian group.[56] Judge Lecompte, although a better lawyer than the others, neglected his duties, accepted a bankrupt as a bondsman for an accused murderer, often delivered highly partisan charges to juries and gave partisan decisions.[57] Judge Williams at Fort Scott was very partial to pro-slavery litigants, while a squatter court, set up in opposition, was equally partisan toward the free-state men.[58]

The free-state leaders were generally men of ability but their motives were varied and their councils were divided. One of the best was Dr. Robinson whose characteristics have been previously noted in another connection. Most of the local leaders were men of striking energy and qualities of leadership with a rapacity and cold selfishness of motive worthy of the politician of today.

James H. Lane is described by Rhodes as "an erratic person, a man without character who sought by any means political advancement."[59] Another estimate designates him as "an unscrupulous soldier of fortune and a base and mischievous politician."[60] His great energy, courage, and eloquence were off-set by jealousy, shiftiness, and rashness. He came to Kansas expressing pro-slavery sentiments but he soon insinuated himself into the opposite camp. He was not fighting for principle but for personal advancement and power. He organized jayhawking bands who were little more than highway robbers. Governor Robinson believed these bands to be contributory to disorder in Kansas.[61] Perhaps his greatest contribution to the history

---

[53]*Ibid.*, II, 271-273.

[54]Connelley, *Kansas and Kansans*, II, 658-659. He resigned Dec. 17, 1856, and set forth his reasons in a long letter to Cass.

[55]*Ibid.*, 644-645.

[56]Connelley, *Kansas and Kansans*, II, 644-645.

[57]*Ibid.* Also, Spring, *op. cit.*, 111-112.

[58]Connelley, *Kansas and Kansans*, II, 683.

[59]*History of U. S.*, II, 217.

[60]Hildegarde Rose Herklotz, "Jayhawkers in Missouri, 1858-1863," *Missouri Historical Review*, XVIII, (1923-1924) 100-101. Miss Herklotz published her Master's Thesis in the *Mo. Hist. Review*, volumes 17 and18. The Thesis was written under the direction of Dr. T. M. Marhall at Washington University.

[61]Herklotz, "Jayhawkers in Missouri, 1858-1863," *Missouri Historical Review*, XVIII, 75.

of the period was the eloquence of his Kansas speeches in the north, where he tried to raise money for arms and supplies and to induce settlers to come to Kansas, for by this time he had become an ardent free-state man. He gave a moving account of the struggle of Kansas for freedom. His veracity, however, may be judged by his description of Kansas as the "Italy of America." He praised the mild climate, the balmy air, and the wild grapes which were as large and luscious as those of Southern France.[62] His speeches kindled enthusiasm for Kansas.

The most widely known figure of this troubled period was that of John Brown. A fanatical, if not insane, devotion to the idea of Negro freedom obsessed him. He was disloyal to all government except that of a "higher law" of which he himself was the judge.[63] He came to Kansas late in 1855 to strike a blow at the slave system. He believed that the shedding of blood in this cause had divine sanction, and decided to wreak vengeance on pro-slavery men for the death of five free-state men in the previous six months. There had been however, no disturbance in the neighborhood in which he called out five men and boys, whom he hacked, mutilated, and killed.[64] The reports of this massacre were modified for Eastern consumption, but Thayer considers his activities a great injury to the free-state cause and says that he was a monomaniac, a felon, or a fiend.[65] He took part in several raids into Missouri stealing slaves, horses, and other property.

James Montgomery, prominent in the affairs of southeastern Kansas, was courageous, crafty, and an excellent talker.[66] He used a spy system to learn the plans of his opponents.[67] A fanatical opponent of slavery, he believed that the end justified the means. Active on both sides of the border, he was involved in numerous robberies. His raids into Missouri are said to have been retaliatory for the Clarke raids into Kansas in 1856.[68] He drove many from their Kansas claims and was feared and hated not without reason. [69]

Another Jayhawk leader was Dr. Jennison whose headquarters were in Linn County. He and Lane often abducted slaves.[70] A Mis-

---

[62]Connelley, *Kansas and Kansans*, II, 597.

[63]Thayer, *The Kansas Crusade*, 191-192.

[64]Thayer, *The Kansas Crusade*, 196-197; Griffith, Kans. Hist. Soc. *Collections*, XVI, 527f.

[65]Thayer, *op. cit.*, 192.

[66]Spring, *op. cit.*, 241

[67]*Mo. Hist. Review.*, XVII,217.
[68]*Ibid.*, 270.

[69]Connelley, *Kansas and Kansans*, II, 686-687 says 300 families

[70]*Mo. Hist. Review*, XVIII, 78.

sourian who had aided—not for a reward—a slave to return to his master was killed by the Jennison band when he visited his mother over the Kansas border. Miss Herklotz avers that " the people of Kansas like those of Missouri objected to Jennison because he was nothing more than a robber, murderer, and plunderer who by his outrageous and criminal excesses did more than any other man to encourage rebellion."[71]

Under these various leaders, organized raids gained some dignity, by being designated as wars. One of these, the Wakarusa War, was only a threatened raid. A group of Missourians, in response to Sheriff Jones' call for help, encamped on the Wakarusa preparatory to a proposed raid on Lawrence. Governor Shannon, Robinson, and Lane went to parley with the intruders and persuaded the captains that they had been deceived as to actual conditions.[72] The invaders went home and the "war" came to an end.

The Pottawatomie murders, mentioned in connection with John Brown are referred to again only to explain events which followed. The struggle was greatly embittered by these murders,[73] and retalitiatory violence was the order of the day. Osawatomie, situated not far from the camp of the Missouri ruffians, suffered for Brown's sins. The town was looted and only four cabins escaped the torch,[74] while about a dozen were killed or wounded.[75]

In some respects the Marias des Cygnes' massacre is comparable to that of Pottawatomie. The leader, Charles A Hamilton, a Georgian, had lived in Linn county but had been driven off the land.[76] With the aid of a group of Missouri ruffians he gathered eleven of his old neighbors into a ravine and shot them. Five were killed, five wounded, and one escaped injury by feigning death.[77] It was a "brutal and unprovoked" murder.[78] The slavery question was not the sole cause: land quarrels and personal enmities were also at the bottom of this outrage.

Franklin, a pro-slavery settlement, was repeateedly attacked by the opposing faction. Lane led one of these attacks in which it was pro-

---

[71]*Mo. Hist. Review,* XVIII, 88.

[72]Mrs. Sara T. D. Robinson, "The Wakarusa War," in *Kans. Hist. Soc. Collections,* X. 470. This paper was read before state federation of women's clubs, May 17, 1905.

[73]Spring, *Kansas,* 176-177.

[74]Spring, *Kansas,* 190-191

[75]Rhodes, *op. cit.,* II ,167.

[76]Connelley, *Kansas and Kansans,* II, 669.

[77]*Ibid.*

[78]*Ibid.,* 671-676; Spring *op. cit.,* 246-7.

posed to shoot the postmaster because he kept pro-slavery boarders. Franklin was plundered but there was little human injury. In fact, those "who suffered death were generally murdered, not in the heat of battle, but deliberately and in cold blood after the fight was over,"[79] a circumstance which clearly indicates the existence of base personal motives.

The settlers on the Upper Neosho were largely free-state men who got along well with the few southerners there; although Addis, an Ohio minister had been a trouble maker in the community disputing claims and stirring up strife. After repeated offenses he was driven out. He reported that the community was pro-slavery and he had been driven out because he was an abolitionist; "neither of which statements was true."[80] In a plundering raid made on the settlement in 1856, one woman was killed and threats were made against settlers who would not leave in three days.[81] Two of Addis' sons were recognized among the raiders. It is probable that they were aided by free-staters because of misrepresntation of facts.[82] This instance illustrates the use of slavery agitation to motivate personal vengeance.

Each side was guilty and raids alternated. The pro-slavery party had long wished to attack Lawrence; a party of seven hundred and fifty came to carry out the Lecompton grand-jury's recommendation to destroy the newspaper offices and hotel.[83] This was done and Dr. Robinson's house was burned.[84] The first report of the affair,—Lawrence in ruins and much bloodshed—was greatly exaggerated. Actually the only death was that of a pro-slavery man who was hit on the head by a falling brick from the burning hotel.[85]

Guerilla warfare followed these organized raids.[86] Ruffians of both sides robbed and plundered their antagonists. Occassionally these bands met and then the skirmishes were termed battles. The Indian agent, G. W. Clark, with a gang of Missourians overran parts of Linn and Miami counties destroying much property and sometimes driving a settler from the country.[87] Colonel Sumner of the United States army reported definitely that the freebooters "belong to both parties and

---

[79]Gihon, *Geary and Kansas,* 89.

[80]Flora Rosenquist Godsey, Kansas State Historical *Collections,* XVI, 456-457. "The Early Settlement and Raid on the 'Upper Neosho'."

[81]*Ibid.,* 459.

[82]*Ibid.,* 460-461.

[83]Rhodes, *op. cit.,* 189.

[84]*Mississippi Valley Historical Review,* VI, 558; Gladstone, *Kansas,* 9-10.

[85]Rhodes, *History of United States,* II, 160.

[86]*Ibid.,* 215-216.

[87]Spring, *Kansas,* 239-240.

are taking advantage of the present political excitement to commit their own rascally acts."[88]

An illustrative figure of the period was William Clark Quantrill, commonly known as Charles Quantrill. He raided Kansas and Missouri impartially, and robbed whenever opportunity was offered. He was a Border Ruffian in Missouri and a Jayhawker in Kansas.[89] He persuaded and aided slaves to escape from the masters to whom he later betrayed them for a reward.[90] He was a leader in cattle raids. He realized that he was under suspicion in 1860 and left Kansas to return with southern guerilla bands during the war.

Rival claims to land added to the unsettled conditions. Frontier claim disputes are common, but when they occurred between two men of different parties in Kansas they were called slavery quarrels. When four logs were placed in a quadrangle for a foundation, the claim was often said to be established and warning was given that the first man trespassing would be shot.[91] Men of the cloth were as tenacious and belligerent as others in these land disputes. Southard, a minister, came into possession of a claim when a southern group had ousted free-state men in the south-east. He refused to be dispossessed when the former claimant returned. Each had his supporters and the wives engaged in physical combat but in this case the minister suffered defeat.[92] An Ohio man had filed claim on on a Kansas claim but worked at the carpenter's trade in Missouri. He took no part in the slavery quarrel, yet had so much trouble that he finally sold his claim for a very small sum.[93] The notorious Sheriff Jones frequently engaged in claim disputes.[94] The most famous claim case was that of James H. Lane and Gaius H. Jenkins.[95] Both were of the free-state party, yet Jenkins was finally killed by Lane as the result of the quarrel.[96]

Individual enmities led to individual outrages. Attacks on persons and property were common occurences and a few from the many instances will suffice to show their nature. Pardee Butler, a minister, expressed free-soil opinions freely in the pro-slavery town of Atchison; he, in consequence, was tarred and feathered and sent down the

---

[88]*Ibid.*, 161.

[89]Connelley, *Quantrill and the Border Wars*, 83.

[90]Ibid., 121-122.

[91]Gladstone, *Kansas*, 157-158.

[92]Connelley, *Kansas and Kansans*, II, 682.

[93]Kansas State Historical Society *Collections*, IX, 510.

[94]*Cong. Report*, 958-960.

[95]Kansas State Historical Society *Collections*, XVI, 21 ff. Documents are given.

[96]*Ibid.*, 126. Jenkins died June 4, 1858. A dispute over a well brought the quarrel to a climax.

river on a raft.[97] A pro-slavery man had served on a Lecompton grand jury; his house was plundered and he was ordered out of the territory.[98] The store of a pro-slavery owner at St. Bernard was robbed of over $4,000 worth of goods by free-staters. The wildness of the border and the disregard of human life is illustrated by the bet of a half drunken ruffian of six dollars against a pair of boots that he would bring in the scalp of an abolitionist in less than two hours. He won the bet bringing the trophy in on a pole.[99] Dow, a young free-stater, was killed by Coleman, a pro-slavery man, as the result of a claim dispute.[100]

The violent society turned censor. Men who had expressed their opinions freely, were murdered. Others were murdered because they were suspected of associating with the opposite party. One young man was shot because he refused to give up his horse when it was demanded. There was no question of a party involved.[101] Shooting affairs were taken as a matter of course and a man might be writhing in agony while the groggeries near would be filled with unconcerned loungers.[102] The situation was reported to the nation with party bias and the more powerful northern press emphasized free-state sufferings and represented all murders as the work of pro-slavery assassins.[103]

The picture is not all black, however. One correspondent of the New York paper went from camp to camp without molestation even though he was practically a free-state spy.[104]

Although internal factions of Kansas were sufficient to brew trouble, this was increased by the interest of Missouri in the outcome. Since a free state to the west would render slave property in Missouri less secure even were there no bands of free-booters, this interest was natural. The adventurers of the border counties relished the excitement and profits of raids into Kansas. Secret societies to arm and equip men flourished in Missouri as well as through the south.[105] Some of the Missouri leaders were much concerned about slavery,

Adventurous spirits of western Missouri, many of them non-slave

---

[97]Spring, *Kansas*, 79-82.

[98]*Cong. Report*, 1200-1201.

[99]Gihon, *Geary and Kansas*, 78.

[100]*Cong. Report*, 1040-1047. Robinson, *Kansas Conflict*. 183, says that this was the pretended reason.

[101]Gladstone, *Kansas*, 97.

[102]Gihon, *Geary and Kansas*, 121.

[103]Rhodes, *op. cit.*, II, 197-198.

[104]William Phillips, *The Conquest of Kansas by Missouri and Her Allies*, (Boston, 1856) He was correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*.

[105]Susan D. Alford, "The Old Band; The Story of a Kansas Town," *Atlantic*, CLXIII (Jan., 1929) 32; *Three Years on the Kansas Border*, 41-43. These were called Blue Lodges, Dark Lantern Lodges, Platte Rifles, etc.

holders, joined in the Kansas conflict. Samuel Jones, who became but many of them had other interests. Rhodes states that Atchison and Stringfellow were playing a political game.[106]

sheriff of Douglas County, fairly represented the good and evil of the border. He was a man of courage and energy, but was a braggart who expertly fomented quarrels.[107] When Kansas became less violent and there were fewer opportunities for the strife which he loved he resigned his office.[108]

The Missouri border in the fifties had a heterogenous population. There were intelligent, high-minded people, demoralized veterans of the Mexican War, adventurers experienced in the mining camps of the Pacific coast, and other groups of unstable human material, easily incited to action by demagoguery, eloquence and propaganda.[109] Blood and thunder speeches reciting the woes and wickedness of Kansas were often given. Some of the audience might not know what an abolitionist was but they became convinced that he ought to be killed.[110] By 1885, some groups of Missouians had set a prize on the head of Eli Thayer as the prime mover in abolitionizing Kansas.[111] Later hostility centered, perhaps more deservedly, on Lane and John Brown.[112] Volunteers from the border counties and as far east as the middle tier, went to Kansas to wipe out these men and their commands.[113] Reports of the massacre of Pottawatomie caused the Missouri border to rush to arms.[114] Careful investigation and sober judgement might have revealed that the free settlers of Kansas did not approve of Brown, but at the moment he was considered a true representative of the northern immigrant. Judge Williams, presiding over the United States District Court at Fort Scott, frightened by threats of Jennison and Montgomery fled to Missouri with the report that three hundred armed abolitionists had begun a war on the law-abiding citizens of southern Kansas and that they planned to invade Missouri and release every slave and hang every master.[115] Many border county citizens abandoned their homes and took refuge in the interior.

Westport, an extreme outpost of slavery, commanded an important

---

[106]*Op. cit.*, II, 101.

[107]Spring, *Kansas*, 87-88.

[108]*Ibid.*, 109-111.

[109]Spring, *op. cit.*, 25.

[110]Gihon, *Geary and Kansas*, 105-106.

[111]Robinson, "Wakarusa War" Kansas *Collections*, X, 451. Missourians were convinced that Kansas would have become a slave state if it had been left to a normal course of development. See Cong. *Report*, 925-926.

[112]Blanton, *Missouri Historical Review*, XVI, 58-59.

[113]*Ibid.*, 58-59.

[114]Spring, *Kansas*, 87-88.

route of immigration.[116] It was here, according to legend, that a test for Kansas-bound travellers was devised. A cow was tied near the river bank. If the newcomer referred to her as a "ke-ow" he was turned back. Free-state men on the Kansas side retaliated with another animal test and if the would-be immigrant said "hoss" he was promptly barred. By 1856 a system of investigation was established in the Missouri River and men of free-state opinions were forbidden to go beyond a designated point.[117]

Thieving raids were made into Missouri with increasing frequency in 1858. Slaves and other property were stolen. Brown's raid in December netted him eleven slaves, ten horses, five mules, four oxen, wagons, saddles, bed clothing, wearing apparel, and other property. One slave owner was killed while defending himself. Doy conducted a raid and was taking thirteen slaves to Canada when captured, but he was rescued from a Missouri jail by his Kansas confederates.[118] A Missouri physician was decoyed into Kansas on a professional call. Eight armed men robbed him of $300, a horse, buggy, pistols, and watch.[119] Lane made frequent raids, carrying off stock and other property.[120] Governor Stewart reported to Governor Medary that Kansas banditti led by Montgomery and others were making raids into Missouri.[121] Cass, Bates and Vernon counties suffered from depredations. Small towns were plundered; stores were robbed; and buildings were fired. Eli Snyder was one of the Linn County raiders.[122] These Kansas bands were commonly called "jayhawkers." It is said that they were organized "at first for defence against pro-slavery outrages but ultimately falling more or less completely into the vocation of robbers and assassins."[123] From time to time they sent exaggerated or wholly fictitious accounts of pro-slavery outrages to Lawrence to mislead the officials so that they would not be restrained.[124] By 1859, the governors of Missouri and Kansas were co-operating in efforts to maintain order on the border and suppress the bandits.[125]

Even though military control was instituted, there were threats and

---

[115]Herklotz, *Missouri Historical Review*, XVII, 505-507.

[116]Thalor Winehall Eldridge, in *Publication* of Kansas Historical Society, II, (1920) 33.

[117]Connelley, *Kansas and Kansans*, II, 595.

[118]*Missouri Historical Review*, XVII, 277, 283.

[119]*Ibid.*, 272 and *Ibid.*, I, 203-204. Documents relating to Trouble on the Border.

[120]*Ibid.*, XVIII, 67.

[121]*Ibid.*, I, 294. Documents.

[122]*Ibid.*, 296.

[123]Spring, *Kansas*, 240.

[124]*Missouri Historical Review*, I. 206. Documents.

[125]*Ibid.*, 295, Governor Medary to Governor Stewart, Jan. 3, 1859.

counter threats. One William Wright, alias "Pickles," an alleged Kansas bandit, was indicted by a Vernon county jury for murder and robbery. Soon after his arrest, Montgomery, reputedly representing many Kansas citizens, demanded his release.[126] The documents do not reveal the fate of Pickles, nor does the Missouri militia officer mention a rescue.

Kansas refugees complicated the situaiton of the Missouri border.[127] Some of these planned revenge using their refuge as base. Others were attacked by their Kansas enemies in the new found homes. Governor Stewart warned against aggresions.[128] Some who had sustained no loss took advantage of the situation to cross the line, commit some crime and return to Missouri.[129] The Missouri government attempted to repress outlawry and protect the citizens of the border but fear of unrest prevailed until after the Civil War.

An examination of the document reveals little concerning the slavery issue so far as Missouri Border troubles are concerned. Much anxiety about banditry and outlawry appears in the official reports. It is evident that the people of the border countries had much reason to fear violence to their persons and their property at the hands of the Kansas territorial outlaws.[130]

Spring says that "while it may be rash to speak with confidence on a matter where much confusion, blur, and conflict of tesitmony still exists, yet the conclusion seems to be that in comparison with the Missourians, whose sins are black enough, jayhawkers were the superior devils.[131] Such is the authoritative analysis of a situation which was merged in the national movement of the Civil War.

CONCLUSION

The period of border warfare in Missouri and Kansas is a dark page in American History. It began in 1854 and lasted through the Civil War and was destructive to property and life and inimical to progress. The conflict was not due to a clear cut division over principles but to a great number of interacting forces. The turbulent character of the people attracted to the frontier was a potent factor. The thievery found in Missouri has been characteristic of most of our western settlements in the early stages and in Kansas there was a disposition to hide the real character of the activities by confusing the issue. Another characteristic of westward movements has been this aggressiveness to a dangerous degree. When order improved in Kansas raids into Missouri grew more frequent and more severe. The regions east and west of the border line suffered greatly in the period.

---

[126] *Missouri Historical Review*, I, 303-305. Border Documents.
[127] *Ibid.*, 201-202. Montgomery was said to be leader of these despoilers.
[128] *Missouri Historical Review*, I, 300, Stewart to Parsons, April 5, 1859.
[129] *Ibid.*, 210.
[130] *Ibid.*, II, 66. Parsons to Stewart, December 2, 1860.
[131] Spring, *Kansas*, 256.

STATUS OF PSYCHOLOGY IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS OF KANSAS

SUMMARY OF A THESIS OF ROY S. DOUGLAS

Submitted as Part Fulfillment For The Degree of M. S.
Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg

From a detailed questionnaire sent to 706 high schools of Kansas 235 complete replies were received, relative to the statues of Psychology in each school. (A good many schools replied but failed to give complete details.) 157 offered psychology as a part of the liberal curriculum. Almost every school permitted other pupils to take psychology as an elective, even where it was offered primarily as part of the normal training course.

In only three schools high school freshmen were permitted to take the course, while in seven sophomores were admitted to classes. The fact that it was offered in 141 schools to juniors and 213 to seniors, no doubt is ample evidence that the subject was considered as an advanced one. In 180 schools it was elective while in many of the others it was required. According to the teachers psychology is as popular as the average subject, if not more so. Most schools are using Robinson's Practical Psychology as a text.

The teaching period varies widely. While only one school employs a period of 70 minutes, 106 employ a period of 40 minutes. The average of all approaches closely to 50 minutes. Some employ part of the time for supervised study, while others take all the time for recitation. The student taking the course is more often than not classified as "average" or "better." Seventy teachers classify the subject as "hard" or "very hard" while eighty-five classify it as "easy."

College preparation on the part of teachers, specifically in the field of psychology or the related field of education, showed a surprisingly high degree of specialization. Forty-eight took the subject as a major, fifty-two as a minor, and another twenty-two majored in psychology and education together. Only fourteen teachers reported having as low as only three hours of college preparation for teaching the subject. Seventy-nine others had taken several courses in psychology, ranging from four to as many as twelve hours of college work.

The methods of teaching the subject vary widely. Only a few have simple laboratory demonstrations. A few take their students on a field trip once, preferably to the closest feeble-minded institution. Sixty-five require a notebook in some detail, while most of the others leave the matter of note-keeping entirely to the student. Very few teachers employ any form of laboratory demonstrations.

Of those that do, there is an almost universal apology for the amount and weaknesses of such aids. The subject is popular with superintendents, principals and school-boards, so far as its place in the curriculum is concerned, but the method of teaching seems one that leaves the subject lacking in meaningfulness.

There is an almost unanimous plea for helps of any kind that can be offered. Aids, such as illustrative devices, learning stunts that can be easily employed, and devices of any and all kinds seemed to be the universal desire of the teachers. Most teachers think the students should have some sort of syllabus or study guide that could be placed in his hands to demonstrate the work of the course. It seemed to matter little whether such aids were employed in the classroom as a sort of laboratory demonstration or the same were carried out at home as a sort of self-demonstration. Many teachers thought there ought to be made available a set of demonstrations for the teachers, paralleling the content of the textbook. As a matter of fact, 204 out of 212 instructors replying to this part of the questionaire expressed a desire for one or the other of such helps.

As result of the study it is recommended that the teachers of psychology throughout the state, whether in high school or college, pool their resources to the extent of preparing some sort of study guide that may be made available to both teachers and pupil. To make such an aid most useful, the illustrative and laboratory devices should be simple, easily performed, and worded so that the most naive student could understand what is to be done and how. One should keep ever in mind that they must also be very inexpensive, as little provision is made in high school for laboratory funds for psychology.

Each contributor, where the device sent in is usable, should be credited with the same, and the name of the institution where he is teaching as well. The manual, guide or syllabus should be sold at cost, and should parallel the textbook now being used in high school, which is almost universally the Robinson text. Simple drawings should accompany the devices, where necessary, and all should be clearly labeled. In addition to all, complete directions should accompany the drawings.—J. A. Glaze.

THE TREND

Edgar Mendenhall

The custom is growing among the colleges to assign several days and in some cases a week at the beginning of the fall term to the orientation of freshmen. Conferences are arranged, psychological and physical examinations administered, talks given by deans and heads of institutions so that these beginners of college education may better fit into their new educational environment.

The inadequacy of the printed page as a means of conveying thought is more and more being recognized. The newer textbooks in practically all subjects vivify meaning by pictures, curves, bar charts, cartoons, etc. The new magazine, "Building America," relies largely upon photographic studies as a means of acquainting youths of high school and college with modern problems and basic activities of American life. In some communities moving pictures and the radio are being utilized to supplement school room instruction.

"Adult Training to Stay" is the heading of an article in the New York Times by Clyde R. Miller, Director, Bureau of Educational Service, Teachers College, Columbia University. Mr. Miller states that more than 500,000 workers are engaged either on a volunteer or professional basis to direct and train 20,000,000 adults; the federal government is spending $18,000,000 a year for the program. In one pertinent paragraph, concerning forums, he says, "Perhaps one important reason for the growth of this movement lies in the recognition, by leading educators and statesmen, that adult education is our greatest means of safeguarding democracy. The printed word can be utilized by quacks, and the radio can become an instrument of befuddlement. The open forums, on the other hand, consist of planned programs to consider the varied aspects of our social and political order, avoiding as far as possible the presentation of one point of view to the exclusion of all other points of view."

Open forums is one of the several phases of adult education. This article reports that 250 to 300 forums now exist in the United States.

The September number of the Journal of the National Education Association has a number of articles worthy of every teachers attention. The entire address of Senator Gerald P. Nye upon "The Munitions Investigation" given at the N. E. A. meeting at Denver is printed. Other articles of interest to teachers are, "Panel Discussions at Denver," "New Deal a Raw Deal for Public Schools" by Willard E. Givens, and "Teachers and the World." This last article consists of a collection

of the comments of leadng thinkers and educators upon present day educational problems.

The Springfield Republican reporting a speech of President Daniel L. March, of Boston University on "Patriotism of a Mature Mind" under the caption of "Education Must Seek Patriotism Based on Truth" closes the report with the following quotation from the address: "The patriotism of a mature mind requires us to raise up patriots who will have no more of that sophomoric toast of Stephen Decatur's 'Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country right or wrong.' A true patriot will be ready to die for his country, if need be, when his country is right; and he will be just as ready to die to make his country right, if need be, when his country is wrong. We honor the person who dies for his country. It is meet and right that we should. But the person who makes his country worth dieing for is equally worthy of honor."

In the New York Times, Eunice Barnard tells of a Secondary School to be opened this fall at Short Hills, known as the Buxton Senior School. This school will require no Mathematics, Latin or Modern Foreign Languages and refuses to prepare pupils for college with the traditional entrance requirements. According to Mr. Barnard, "A number of well-known educators are sponsoring the venture, including Angelo Patri, Patty S. Hill of Teachers College, Columbia Unviersity, Joshua Lieberman and Dr. Ira S. Wile.

"If athletics is a regular part of an educational program, why deny any competitor the right to that part of his education simply because he is not doing well in something else? A boy isn't barred from studying Latin because he is doing poorly in history." Thus Percy M. Proctor, principal of Patchogue High School on Long Island is quoted by Eunice Barnard in the New York Times.

ABOUT THE CAMPUS

George Small, Y. M. C. A. secretary, has been named dean of men to succeed R. W. Hart, who is giving all his time to his work as professor of mathematics. Dean Small also serves as director of student personnel.

The Festival orchestra of Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg made its first appearance of the season in Miami, Okla., at the last session of the Oklahoma Methodist Conference October 17. Walter McCray, director of the School of Music, conducted the orchestra which this year numbers 80 instruments. The men's and women's choral clubs, both of which have a large personnel, are planning concerts and tours for the near future. Claude Newcomb is in charge of the men's club, and Miss Gabriella Campbell in charge of the women's club.

A series of five monthly symphonic concerts for Sunday afternoons was inaugurated Nov. 24. Though the Festival Orchestra is the regular attraction, guest organizations from neighboring cities are also featured. The Independence High School girl's glee club was presented in the first concert. Faculty soloists were Florence Kirby, pianist, and Marjory Jackson, soprano.

Dr. C. W. Street of the education department spent his vacation last August in Great Britain attending the World Federation of Education Associations at Oxford and visiting many points of interest around London and Edinburgh. While in Oxford, Dr. Street was assigned a room in one of the old halls of Balliol College, which was founded in 1264.

The superintendents of schools of at least twenty-eight Kansas counties have been enrolled at some time at K. S. T. C. Pittsburg, according to the records in the office of Prof. E. E. Stonecipher, director of rural education. The probability is, he said, that still others have been enrolled here. The list: W. Ross Whitworth, Chautauqua; G. A. Sanders, Cherokee; C. L. Heryford, Crawford; L. M. Wood, Labette; Mrs. Manie M. Weber, Montgomery; Beulah Mellon, Wilson; S. R. Knight, Linn; Mrs. Iva Ferrell, Allen; Mrs. Gladys Whitwell, Anderson; E. B. Evans, Barber; E. A. Spencer, Barton; Fera Maurer, Cowley; Mrs. Opal E. Green, Elk; Mrs. Fay Mulliken, Gray; Dorothy De Vault, Johnson; Mrs. Hilda Kline-McPherson, Leavenworth; Mary R. Williams, Lyon; Mattie Boyd, Meade; Hazel

King, Miami; Arlene Richardson, Morris; Nona McCaslin, Neosha; M. E. Larson, Republic; Maude Snyder, Shawnee; Mary L. Watkins, Sumner; Gladys Loy, Trego; Carmen Whaley, Woodson; and Mrs. Bessie Lindamood, Greenwood.

Fifty boys from the C. C. C. camps at Mineral and Scammon took work in the college five nights a week last summer. Classes were organized under the direction of Professor W. H. Matthews of the Physical Science Department and conducted in several different departments.

Dr. C. B. Pyle, head of the Psychology Department, has been made a member of the British Institute of Philosophy in London, organized ten years ago by specialists and leaders in the world of affairs. The Institute issues a quarterly review to about 1400 members. Its aim is to bring philosophy into closer relations with current problems of life and thought, as philosophic thought is considered vital to the maintenance and right development of civilization.

Miss Louise Eddy of Osawatomie is the 1935-36 Kanza Queen at the college, as announced by the yearbook management early in November. Backed by Phi Mu Gamma sorority, she won the honor through the fact that her promoters sold more copies of the Kanza than did any other group. Her prize is a free trip to Southern California at the holidays. John Hutchinson of Pittsburg, Kansas, editor, and Ben Weir of Atchison, business manager, announce the largest advance sales of the yearbook in the history of the college.

Clay DeFord of Miami is editor and Gale Fleming of Bonner Springs is business manager of the Collegio, student newspaper at the college, this year. They succeeded Alvin Proctor of South Haven and Joe Bachman of Pittsburg.

Forty-five graduate students of industrial education made a tour of factories and school shops at Wichita Juen 28 and 29 under the leadership of Wr. W. T. Bawden. This was the third season Dr. Bawden has conducted such a trip, the others having been to Tulsa and Kansas City. The purpose of the tour was not sightseeing but study. Students were expected to gain some knowledge of the kinds of work done in the departments of plants visited, to gain some practical shop knowledge through observing machines, processes, and methods, and to assemble data for discussions later in high school classes taught by them.

One hundred twenty delegates from parent-teachers' associations

in various Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma towns attended a parent-teachers' conference at the college the last week of June under the leadership of Mrs. Charles E. Roe, national field secretary of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. District officers and college professors were among those on the 3-day program.

Graduate classes in industrial education were the largest last summer that have ever been organized here. Forty men carried gradate studies under the supervision of Dr. W. T. Bawden and Dr. Verne Fryklund, University of Minnesota.

THE NEW HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

MELLICENT MCNEIL, *Professor and Head of English Department.* B. A., University of Washington; M. A., Teachers College, New York City; summer session, Oxford University, England; Ph. D., Columbia University; Principal and supervision in Washington high schools; instructor in Hunter College, New York City; Professor of English—State Teachers College, Slippery Rock, Pa.: present position June, 1935.

SOME NEEDS OF EDUCTION AS I SEE THEM

Above everything else the college should lead the student to live a sane, balanced, rounded life. A thorough preparation for a vocation in which he could find some economic security should help toward this end. But the responsibility of the college should not end there. It should assist the student in finding out his undiscovered abilities and awaken in him a large and varied range of interests. Let him ride not only one but many hobby horses. Who ever saw an aetive, interested, questioning individual a menace either to himself or to society?