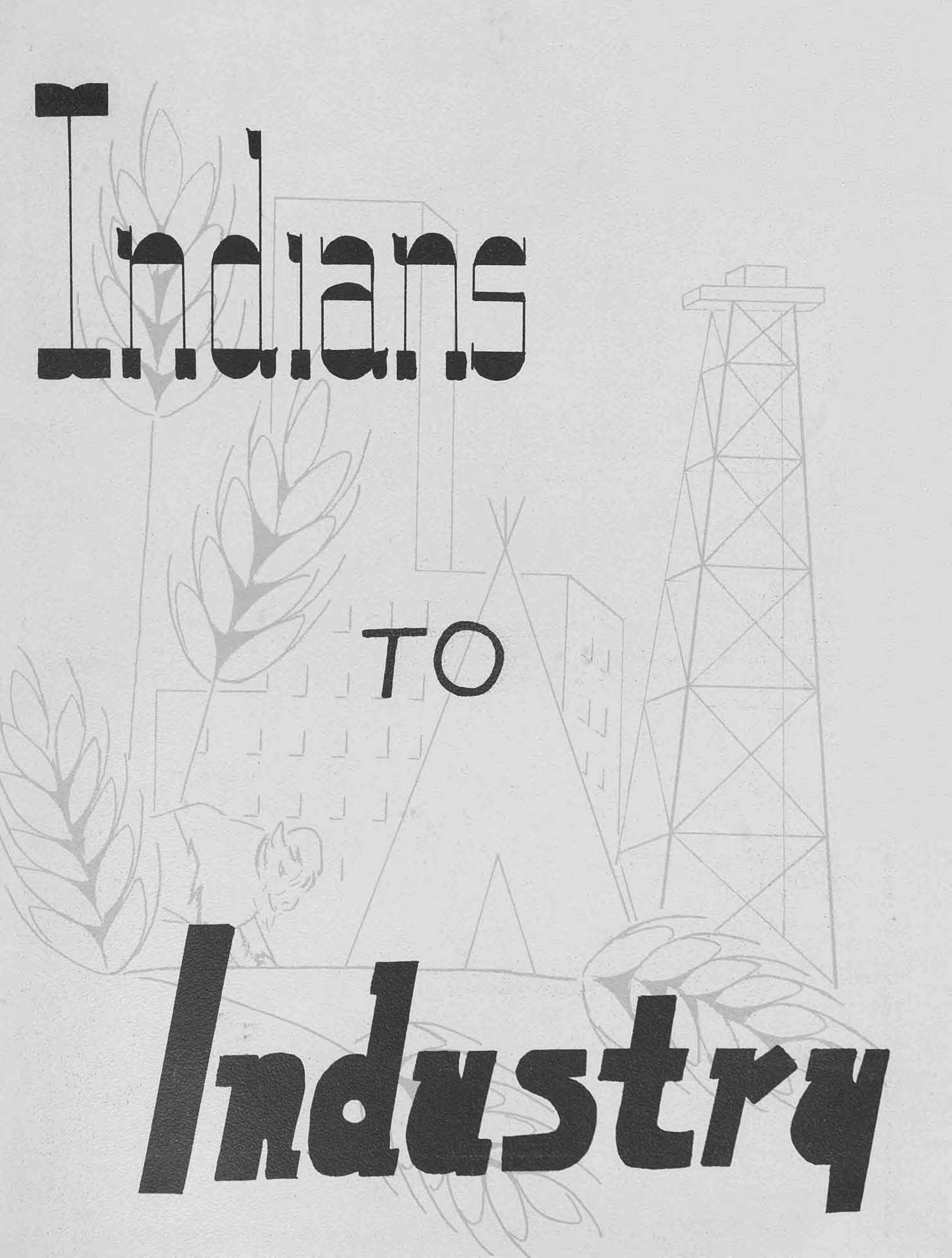




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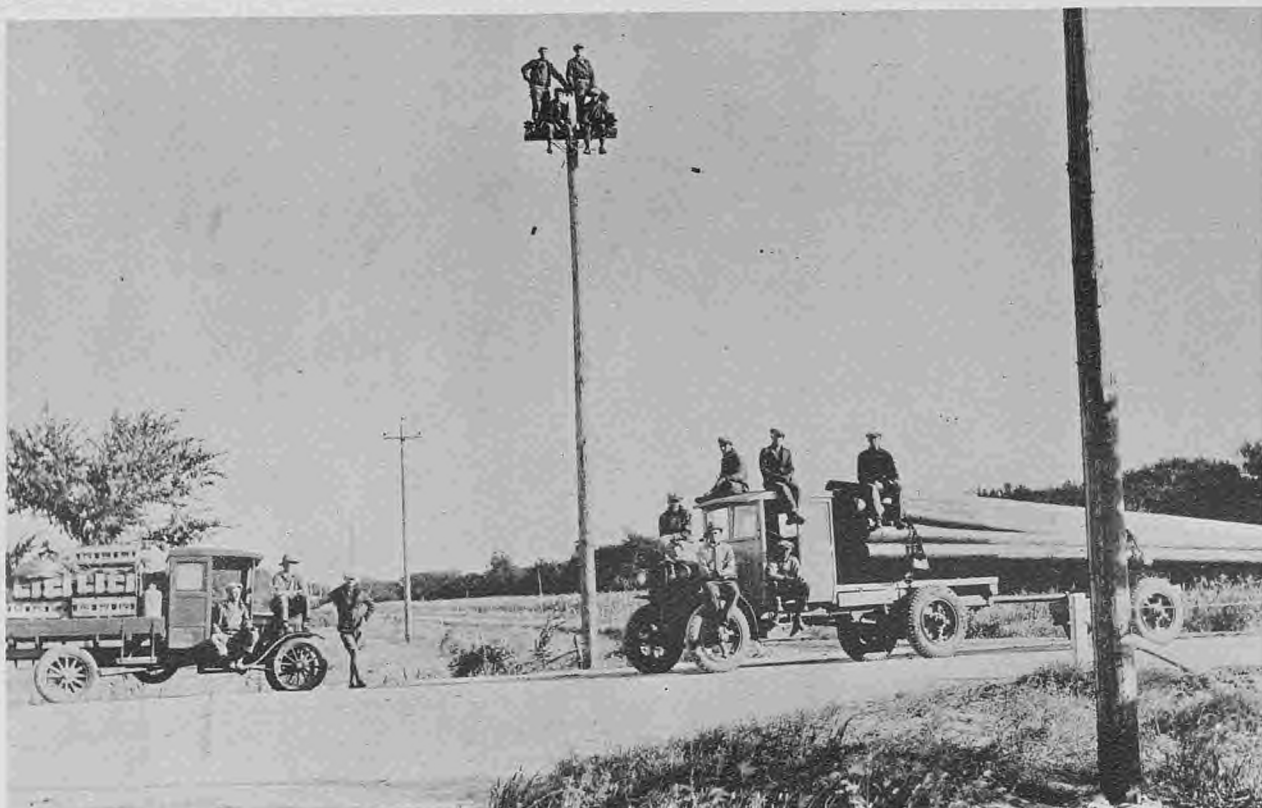
**Industry**



Indians

TO

**Industry**



**FORTY YEARS AGO** the Central Kansas Power Company's men and equipment were busy expanding the wonders of electrical energy throughout Northwestern Kansas. This picture, taken in 1927, shows the power company crew busy along Highway K-18 west of Natoma. Many of the names of the men are missing, however, the third man from the right on the ground, leaning on the front of the small truck is F.L. Werhan, chief engineer for the power company.



**We Salute Hays and  
Ellis County for  
One Hundred Years of  
Progress.**

**Central Kansas  
POWER CO.**

"an investor-owned utility serving  
44 Northwestern Kansas Communities."

# INDIANS



# TO

# INDUSTRY

A history of Hays and Ellis County prepared for the celebration of the  
1967 Centennial

Edited by: Mrs. Maureen Winter  
Cover by: Etta Koirth

Published by: The Ellis County Star  
July, 1967

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# Acknowledgements

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Information for the stories appearing in this booklet has been carefully researched by the authors. Any mistakes appearing are purely unintentional. The old pictures used are mainly from the collections of the Fort Hays State College Museum and R.E. Ekey. Pictures appearing with the Ellis story were furnished by Kittie Dale; those in the college section by the FHSC Office of Information Services; pictures of the Victoria Manor and St. George's Episcopal Chapel appearing with the Victoria story were loaned by Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Philip; photos of the early-day header-berge in the agriculture story and the 1908 view of the Fort Hays Experiment Station were loaned by W.W. Duitsman; pictures of Fort Fletcher, Lt. George Ellis and the Cathedral of the Plains are from the Kansas State Historical Society and the picture of General Hays was furnished by Mrs. Leota Motz. Advertising for the booklet was sold by the Hays Optimist Club.

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The Editor

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# Contents

Monarch Of The Plains . . . . .	6
Fort Named For Famous General . . . . .	8
Our Military Roots . . . . .	9
Rome, A Kansas Ghost Town . . . . .	12
A City Is Born A Century Ago . . . . .	13
The German-Russian Heritage . . . . .	20
Area Is Rich In Folklore . . . . .	21
Dr. Cody Has Ties With The Past . . . . .	26
Rebuilding, "Flowering" . . . . .	27
Six Churches Nearing Century . . . . .	32
Floods Are Interspersed In History . . . . .	40
Growth Despite Adversities . . . . .	41
Hays Is A Medical Center . . . . .	46
City Commission Expands . . . . .	48
The "Boom Years" Since WW II . . . . .	56
First School in 1873 . . . . .	61
Five Presidents Guide College . . . . .	68
College's History Spans 65 Years . . . . .	69
Five Courthouses In History . . . . .	78
Agriculture—Economic Foundation . . . . .	81
Site Of Progressive Research . . . . .	83
Oil, Multi-Million Dollar Industry . . . . .	84
Our Near-Centurian Neighbors	
Ellis . . . . .	90
Victoria . . . . .	94
Other Communities . . . . .	96

As we look back on the past hundred years in Hays and Ellis County, we can be justifiably proud. The men and women who settled and built this area have passed on a wonderful heritage – a fine place to live and work and a spirit of initiative and frontier hospitality. Let us resolve to preserve this heritage and build upon it, as we face the next hundred years.

Ralph Butler  
 President  
 Hays Chamber of Commerce



Ralph Butler

--PHOTO BY EKEY STUDIO



Hays Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors in Centennial dress. From left to right are: Ralph Butler, Ken Boomhower, Ozie Meckel, Kenn Ragland, Roy Davis, Gene Mall, Ralph Huffman, Don Dreiling and Gordon Simmons. Don Volker, Dr. Victor Eddy, Bob Ebersole and Gene Baird are not pictured.



Roy Davis

Truly, Hays and Ellis County have cause to celebrate this Centennial year. Great progress has been made; fine community facilities have been built; and a growing population of resourceful, hard-working, friendly people has been developed. Now, we stand on the threshold of a period of even greater growth and prosperity. As we enjoy this fine Centennial celebration, we should draw together in increased unity and dedication to meet the challenge of the future.

Roy Davis  
 Manager  
 Hays Chamber of Commerce



Travel by jet, one of many modern transportation modes.

---PHOTO BY EKEY STUDIO

# We've Come A Long Way.....

.....and we are going even further! Yes, in these one hundred years, we have indeed progressed---sometimes with our backs to the wheel as adversities seemed to hamper our every move; and sometimes when good fortune "smiled," our step was made a little lighter, our path a little straighter.

But, progress we did---from the wild and rough days of Hays City, through rebuilding a town devastated by fire in the late 1800s, through two world wars, depression, drought and dust to a rewarding period of expansion and good times.

The planning commission has just completed a growth and economic survey which reveals that our projected population by the year 1980 will be 25,000. Presently, we have over 1,000 acres on the platting board with multi-plex housing developments planned for areas lying north, northwest and northeast of the city.

The location of a plant of Travenol Laboratories, Inc. in our city will be a big economic stimulant to business and we also feel that the future holds definite prospects for other industries to build manufacturing facilities.

As we stand on the brink of our second century of growth, we feel that the same steady and solid progress that has been evidenced throughout our city's history will result in the attainment of undreamed-of goals.

Vernon E. Meckel  
Chairman, Hays Centennial Committee  
Hays Planning Commission



The first regular train to stop in Hays. Travel by the "Iron Horse" meant much to Hays City pioneers.



# Monarch Of The Plains

—an artist's 'tribute in limestone'  
to the American Buffalo who once  
roamed the Kansas plains in great numbers

From a twenty-four ton limestone, a gigantic replica of the American Buffalo has gradually emerged over the past two years under sculptor Fritts Felten's skillful chiseling.

Felten was commissioned by the Fort Hays Historical Society and the Hays Chamber of Commerce to create his "Monarch of the Plains," commemorating the species which once grazed in the millions on the Kansas prairies but were almost totally slaughtered in about a twenty-year period previous to 1890.

The stone buffalo will be officially dedicated on July 4, as one of the highlights of the 1967 Centennial celebration.

Stone for Felten's project cost \$515 and was brought to Hays by rail from an Indiana quarry at a cost of \$360. A thirty-ton portable crane was required to lift the stone "on location" and ready for Felten's chisel and hammer.

All chiseling, with the exception of the relief panels around the base, has been done on the actual

--PHOTOS TAKEN BY LORRAINE JACKSON FOR THE  
TOPEKA CAPITAL-JOURNAL



Sculptor Fritts Felten works on his fourth model prior to carving his giant Monarch of the Plains.

site which is atop a hill in the Frontier Historical Park overlooking the US-40 by-pass south of Hays.

As the mammoth stone creation gradually took shape, travelers have stopped to admire and inquire, residents have made periodic "progress checks" and local artists often visited with Felten to discuss his work.

Appropriately, the stone beast stands only a short distance and across the highway from a pen which holds about a dozen of the shaggy buffalo.

The local buffalo herd was started twelve years ago when "Wild Bill" (named for Wild Bill Hickok) and "Calamity Jane" were brought here from a ranch near Garden City. One of its youngest members is "Fritts," born about one year ago and named for the sculptor.

The buffalo project actually began five years ago when Felten began his drawings and preliminary sculpture models. He had made three buffalo models before the stone arrived in September of 1965, and then started work on a fourth because he found the stone to be in a slightly different shape than he had anticipated.

The stone buffalo, eight feet high, ten feet wide and four feet thick, stands majestically on its base which is eight feet high. Thick stone veneer slabs on which Felten has carved relief sculptures of buffalo scenes and a short history of the American Buffalo have been placed against the base's concrete core.

Felten said that he has long been interested in the early history of this area when the buffalo was "King of the Plains" and this project is his tribute to the species which is now almost extinct.

The thirty-four year old self-taught sculptor has a studio in his home where he has done free-lance sculpturing for the past ten years. In 1961 he was commissioned to carve a two and one fourth-ton statute of Buffalo Bill for the local celebration of the Kansas centennial. The statue stands on the Ellis County courthouse lawn in downtown Hays.



From this twenty-four-ton limestone, Fritts Felten's mammoth buffalo has gradually taken shape over the past two years.



Dedication of the "Monarch of the Plains" will be one of the highlights of the Centennial Celebration.



Fort Fletcher, renamed Fort Hays in November of 1866. It was located about four miles south of where Walker is now.

# Fort Named For Famous General

By RAYMOND L. WELTY  
FHSC Professor Emeritus of History

Fort Hays (1866-1889) and Hays, Kansas, were named after General Alexander Hays.

When the government decided to make Fort Fletcher, founded in 1865, a permanent post to protect the construction of the railroad through Western Kansas, it changed, in 1866, the post's name to Fort Hays in memory of General Alexander Hays who was killed during the Civil War Battle of the Wilderness on May 5, 1864.

Alexander Hays, born July 8, 1819, in Franklin, Pa., to Samuel and Agnes Broadfoot Hays, received a common school education, attended Allegheny College at Meadville, graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1844 and was assigned as second lieutenant in the Fourth U.S. Infantry. U.S. Grant and Winfield Scott Hancock were his classmates.

The Mexican War started soon after Hays' graduation and his regiment was among the first to advance into Mexico under General Zackory Taylor.

After promotion to the rank of first lieutenant, he was sent home to recover from his wounds and recruit more troops. In Western Pennsylvania, he raised 500 men and then rejoined the army at Vera Cruz under General Winfield Scott whose expedition led to the capture of Mexico City and the war's end.

After the war, he worked with his father smelting pig iron for a time, dug gold in California in an unsuccessful venture and then became the chief civil engineer for the Allegheny Valley Railroad specializing in bridge building.

General Hays' civil war career was brilliant. He became the most distinguished military son of Pittsburgh. When Fort Sumter was fired on in April, 1861, he immediately organized a militia company in Pittsburgh known as the "city guards" and was chosen captain. It was this military outfit that gave him the sword that his grandson Alexander Hays of San Francisco presented to the FHSC museum in 1961.

The War Department, in the summer of 1861, gave

Hays an appointment as captain in the Sixteenth Infantry. When his ninety-day regiment enlistment expired, he returned home and recruited the Sixty-Third Pennsylvania Volunteers for three years of service.

His old "city guards" company followed him into the new regiment of which he was appointed colonel. The Sixty-Third made an excellent record during the war, known, like its colonel, as a fighting unit.

Colonel Hays was shot in the leg at the Second Battle of Bull Run. Because of his record in this battle, he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers and also given a permanent commission of lieutenant colonel in the regular army. When he had recuperated from his wounds he was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade of the famous fighting Casey Division, Second Corps, which was charged with the defense of Washington, D.C.

When Robert E. Lee invaded Pennsylvania in 1863, General Hays' division moved to Gettysburg. On the third day of the battle, July 3, Hays' brigade opposed his old classmates from West Point, Generals A.P. Hill and Pickett of the Confederate Army. At the proper moment, during the battle, Hays ordered his men to charge and the Confederates, according to one account, were hurled back as if struck by a hurricane. The battle was won by this decisive charge and General Hays was a hero.

The first of May, 1864, the Army of the Potomac, under the direction of General U.S. Grant, marched into the Wilderness area and the seven-day Battle of the Wilderness started during which 90,000 men were killed or wounded. Hays, who had been made a major general, was in command of the famous Kearney's old division on May 5, the first day of the battle, and occupied the key to Grant's position. In the engagement that day he was fatally shot through the head.

When General Hays was buried at Pittsburgh with all military honors, thousands of people crowded the streets from the Presbyterian Church to his final resting place in Allegheny Cemetery. His grave is marked by a distinctive monument paid for by funds raised by soldiers from his old commands. A monument is also erected on the spot where he was killed.



# Our Military Roots



Lt. Gen. Philip Sheridan



Lt. Col. George A. Custer



Maj. Gen. Alexander Hays



Maj. Gen. W.S. Hancock



Wild Bill Hickok



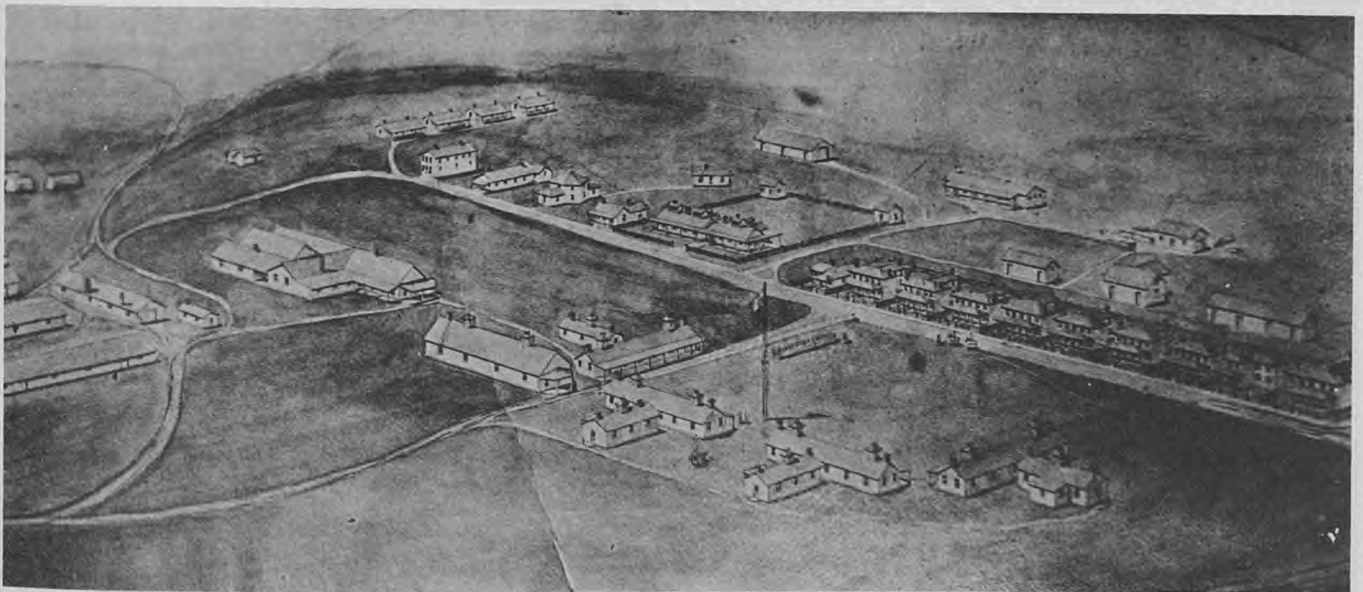
Buffalo Bill Cody



Lt. Col. George Forsyth



Col. Nelson A. Miles



Old Fort Hays in 1867 according to this photographic sketch of the post made from accurate reproductions of the buildings and reconstructed from a United States survey.



One century ago, Fort Hays was a busy military reservation teeming with activity, protecting travelers on the Smoky Hill Trail from Indian attack and serving as a base for the organization of Indian campaigns into all of Western Kansas and parts of Colorado, Nebraska and Oklahoma.

Today it is hard to imagine an 1867 setting of buffalo herds, wild prairie and the problems faced by early pioneers as they penetrated unfriendly and dangerous Indian territory.

Restoring the remaining fort buildings to make the spot a tourist attraction has been a project of the Fort Hays Historical Society and the Hays Chamber of Commerce over the past decade.

In 1963 the Kansas Legislature voted that the State Historical Society take over the area. Since then, extensive plans for improving and restoring the fort have been initiated with completion of some of the work planned in time for the Centennial observances in July.

According to Nyle H. Miller, secretary of the historical society, the restoration is being authenticated with records in Washington, D.C. Museums will be maintained in the guardhouse and blockhouse and new construction includes a visitor's center with caretaker's quarters.

Items displayed in the guardhouse museum include many interesting archeological finds uncovered in an excavation project conducted at the old fort by the historical society in the summer of 1966 as well as some of the historical pieces that have been in the blockhouse museum in the past.

The fort is now marked by only a few of its original buildings, but the spot has become a popular tourist attraction in recent years. Mrs. Leota Motz, president of the Fort Hays Historical Society, said that about 18,000 tourists visit the museum each year when it is open from mid-May through mid-September.

A traveler stopping off US-40 or I-70 to visit the fort will learn that Lt. Col. (Bvt. Maj. Gen.) George Armstrong Custer and the famous Seventh Cavalry were at Fort Hays for varying periods of time between 1866 and 1871; James B. "Wild Bill" Hickok and William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody served as Indian scouts for the military and such famous men as Lt. Gen. Philip Sheridan, Maj. Gen. W.S. Hancock, Maj. (Bvt. Maj. Gen.) Alfred Gibbs, Col. (Bvt. Maj. Gen.) Nelson A. Miles, Lt. Col. (Bvt. Brig. Gen.) George Forsyth (for whom Forsyth Library on the Fort Hays State College campus is named) and Lt. Col. (Bvt. Brig. Gen.) James Forsyth (for whom Camp Forsyth at Fort Riley is named) were stationed or were visitors at the fort at different times during its existence.

In her "Old Fort Hays" history, Mrs. Motz relates: "General Custer headed many expeditions against the Indians, taking supplies and military support from Fort Hays. The Seventh Cavalry of which he was the commanding officer had a reputation second to none...Persons here who knew him always insisted he was well liked, had charming manners, had a special interest in dress approaching the dandy as nearly as a soldier could, did not drink and made himself generally agreeable socially.

"...His tragic death together with his entire command at the Battle of the Little Big Horn was a stunning blow to his comrades and to those who knew him in Hays."

Besides their daring and brave roles as scouts of the plains, both Cody and Hickok are well known in Hays' history for other reasons as well. "Buffalo Bill" Cody was a co-founder of Rome, the first settlement in Ellis County one mile west of present-day Hays. In a little over one-half year, however, Rome was abandoned when the railroad division town of Hays was established.

Cody then worked for a period of time supplying the railroad workers with buffalo meat (he supplied twelve buffalo per week and was paid \$500 per month including all expenses) and later organized his own Wild West Show with which he toured.

Wild Bill Hickok served as special marshall of Hays in 1869 for about four months during what has been called a "wild and turbulent" period in Hays' history.

Fort Hays was an outgrowth of Fort Fletcher, a military post established Oct. 11, 1865, on the north bank of Big Creek about four miles directly south of where Walker is now for the purpose of protecting stage coaches, express lines and early settlers.

On November 17, 1866, Fort Fletcher was renamed Fort Hays, in honor of the late Alexander Hays, who was a Major General of the U.S. Volunteers, and was killed in 1864 at the Battle of the Wilderness, a Civil War battle in Virginia.

A devastating flood struck on June 7, 1867, rendering a number of deaths and extensive property damage to stores and supplies. Because of this and the fact that the fort location was several miles from the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railroad which had been surveyed this far, a new site for the fort was selected--the present area of the remaining buildings. The fort was moved two weeks later.

Records show that in its twenty-two years of existence, the fort changed command seventy-four times and nineteen different military organizations were stationed there. Approximately forty major buildings constituted the original fort. Of these, just the block and guard houses and the frame officers' residence are still standing.

Eleven years after the fort was de-activated in 1889, a congressional act gave the 7,600 acres of the reservation to Kansas for establishing and maintaining an experiment station of the state agricultural college, a western branch of the Kansas State Normal School and a public park.

The three units exist today as the Fort Hays Experiment Station, Fort Hays State College and Frontier Historical Park.

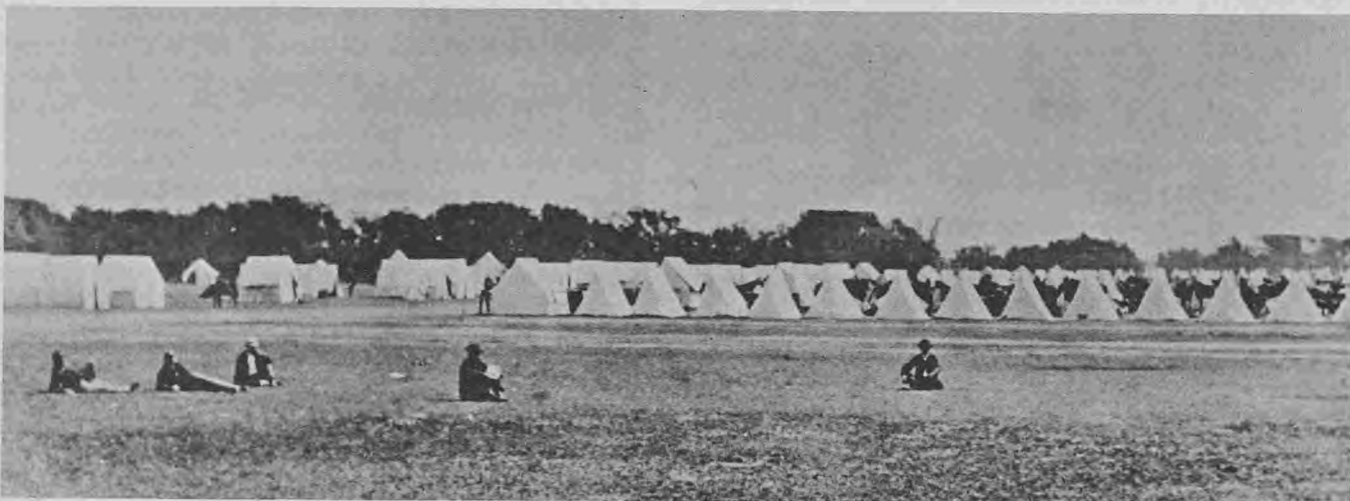
# In The Days Of Old Fort Hays



.....officers lived on "Officers' Row."



.....the blockhouse was built to defend a post that was never attacked.



..... the Seventh Cavalry camped nearby on Big Creek.



.....Lt. Col. and Mrs. Custer enjoyed tea on the prairie served in Mrs. Custer's silver tea service (pictured near the general's orderly).



.....wagon trains carrying settlers and supplies set out for new territory.

# Rome, A Kansas Ghost Town

By RAYMOND L. WELTY  
FHSC Professor Emeritus of History

One of the most unusual ghost towns of Kansas was Rome, which was located just across Big Creek west of Hays. Most ghost towns are interesting but Rome was more romantic because one of its co-founders was young Buffalo Bill (W.F.) Cody who was twenty-one years old at the time Rome was established.

This scout and buffalo hunter entered into this real estate speculation with all his usual enthusiasm. He wrote his young wife back in St. Louis that he expected to make a million selling lots in the new town and for her and the baby to start for Kansas.

The founding of Rome was stimulated by the Union Pacific Eastern Division's employment of about 1,200 men in the construction crews which were surveying, grading and laying the track during the summer of 1867. These workers furnished a lot of business for restaurants, saloons, gambling joints and general stores.

A second stimulant was that Fort Hays, then about sixteen miles southeast, was to be located on a more suitable site. No doubt Bill Cody, as a scout attached to Fort Hays, had some inside information that the post was to be located south of the railroad crossing of Big Creek.

William Rose a railroad contractor, invited Bill Cody to be his partner in this new town. The townsite was west of Big Creek on a neck of land between the creek and the railroad grade. Rose had "squatter" rights to the quarter section on which the townsite was surveyed.

It seems to be agreed that the first store to be located was established the latter part of May, 1867, by Lull Brothers of Salina. Simon Motz in his history of Ellis County states: "Before the middle of the following month quite a town was built on the neck of land between the grade and the creek, on the north." Rose and Cody gave free lots to persons who would build or erect tents. They kept the corner and other desirable lots. It was these lots that Cody hoped to make a fortune selling.

Simon Motz was employed by Bloomfield, Moses and Company on a wagon train to bring supplies for a general store.

In June he crossed Big Creek north of where the railroad crosses and was welcomed to the Rome townsite. By evening of the second day after arriving they had erected the canvas-covered store and Bloomfield, Moses and Co. General Store was ready for business. It was the third merchandise establishment in Rome. Joe Perry was already building a two-story frame hotel to be known as the Perry Hotel. Rose and Cody had a store and the Brewing Company announced they would quench the thirst of the Romanites by the following Sunday.

In mid-summer about 1200 workers on the railroad made Rome a center for their recreation and the contractors a base for hiring new workers. Hostilities a-

round the construction camps by the Indian "Dog Soldiers" and white horse thieves scared many workers who fled to Rome for protection. According to some writers Rome may have had 2,000 citizens and transients by mid-summer. The Stage Line established a station at the Perry Hotel and Rome seemed to be on the way. Rome became a market for fresh buffalo and antelope meat, wood cut from Big Creek, hay for the livestock and buffalo robes.

In its short life Rome was an interesting place. Strange to say, Rome had no "Boot Hill" as Hays City did. Motz claimed there was not a single homicide committed in the town. If this is true, it is contrary to other railroad construction boom towns. Other such towns were known as "Hells on Wheels" because of their movable character and the morals of their residents. It is claimed that during the cholera epidemic drunkenness was almost unknown. The reason given was that most people wanted to meet death and their maker sober and not drunk.

But trouble came for Rome. Dr. W.C. Webb appeared and asked for a partnership in the Rome townsite. Cody and Rose rejected the request. It turned out that Webb had the authority to locate townsites for the railroad. Spurned by Rose and Cody, Webb and Phinney Moore organized the Big Creek Land Co. and laid out a townsite one mile east of Rome. They claimed the railroad would locate the depot at the new townsite which they named Hays City.

They advised the Rome residents to move to Hays City as it would become the real city of western Kansas because the railroad planned to locate its division shops there. An additional handicap came to Rome when the railroad decided, because of danger of floods, that the grade and bridge at Rome be raised three and one-half feet higher than originally planned. Rome became, according to her enemies, in Hays City, a "walled city" surrounded on the south by the high railroad grade and on the other three sides by Big Creek. In spite of this, Rome boomed until late summer when it was found that Webb was correct and Hays City was to get the depot.

Deserters of Rome led by Captain Duncan began to move to Hays City. The cholera epidemic in late June and July, which carried off scores of victims, contributed to the decline. Also, the railroad workers were moving on west and the future business of the town would be from the fort. The Perry Hotel was moved to Hays City and became the Gibson House. One by one, the citizens of Rome gave up and either moved to Hays City or left for greener pastures.

Motz claims it was not until fall that the majority moved and only a few held out until spring. Buffalo Bill Cody and his wife moved into the Gibson House at Hays City before Rome disappeared. Buffalo Bill got a job killing twelve buffalo a day for fresh meat for the railroad construction gangs. For this service he was paid \$500 per month, which was a more exciting activity and also a more reliable source of income than selling "corner lots" in booming Rome.



## Section One-Hays (1867-1895)

# A City Is Born A Century Ago

By JACQULYN PHILIP

The story of the settling of Hays City\* begins with the westward push of what is now the Union Pacific Railroad. Perhaps few people of this day know that the original charter for the railroad was granted by the Kansas Legislature in 1855 to the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad.

This information appeared in an issue of the Railway Man's Magazine in 1915 which also included a story of the railway workers who were massacred by the Indians while laying track at Victoria. The workers were later buried near the railroad in a small cemetery which is yet maintained by the Union Pacific.

The Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western signed a contract for construction of the railroad on September 19, 1862, but the first rail was not laid until April 14, 1864, in Kansas City. By April 29, 1867, the track had reached Salina. Soon after this the real troubles of the builders began.

Of the 206,000 Indians in the United States in the 1860s nearly one-third occupied the territory along the route of the Kansas Pacific between the Missouri and the Colorado Rivers. These Indians recognized the railroad as an invasion of their lands by civilization, and they naturally fought with all the desperate savage ferocity they could muster.

They banded together in a determined effort to turn back the advancing tide of white men, and by 1868 no fewer than 15,000 warriors were in the field harassing settlers, stage drivers and teamsters. In the terrible warfare they waged, 105 companies, or nearly one-half of the regular soldiers in the entire West were distributed along the proposed railroad route. This force was so inadequate for protection that it had to be reinforced by volunteers. General Sherman at one time took the field personally to enable the work to go on.

One of a line of military forts protecting the railroad construction camps and settlers was established on Big Creek in 1865, fourteen miles southeast of where Hays is now. The post, known as Fort Fletcher and renamed Fort Hays in November of 1866, had quarters for several companies of troops.

It was located on the low-lying land along the margin of the creek and was destroyed by a flood which occurred in the spring of 1867, a flood in which several colored soldiers lost their lives. The post was then abandoned and immediately re-established on its present site by General Pope. The flag was first raised officially over the newly-relocated fort on July 4, 1867.

The post had been christened "Fort Hays" in honor of General Alexander H. Hays of the Sixty-Third Pennsylvania Volunteers who was killed in the Civil War Battle of the Wilderness. The new Fort Hays was located on the high grounds across the creek from Hays on a 7,600-acre site reserved by the U.S. Government.

The fort was maintained until 1889 with regiments of both white and colored troops, a colonel in command, a row of officers' quarters, a stone block house and guard house, barracks, barns and all the necessary buildings.

During these years there were many good times for Hays residents with the band playing, the morning and evening guns sounding daily for twenty years, and the socializing between the townspeople and the officers at the fort. There were also tough times, and the fort was one of the causes for old Hays being known as a tough town and a wild and woolly western place with its rowdiness and lawlessness.

Ellis County was named for Lieutenant George Ellis, of the Twelfth Kansas Infantry, who was killed April 30, 1864, in a battle at Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas. Until 1867 the county was simply a part of the unorganized territory of the western portion of the state, but the Kansas Legislature of that year defined its boundaries and named it.

The first three sheriffs of the county met with violent deaths. One example will serve to illustrate. Alexander Ramsy, a brave and courageous sheriff was killed when he attempted to arrest two horse-thieves. In the summer of 1875, Ramsy went in pursuit of the thieves and overtook them at Stockton in Rooks County. When he called upon them to surrender, they drew their revolvers whereupon Ramsy fired, killing one of them instantly.

Almost simultaneously with his shot, the two fired and one bullet struck Ramsy in the abdomen, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few hours. A witness of the affair, on seeing Ramsy wounded, drew his revolver and fired and wounded the other thief in the neck. He was then captured, tried at Stockton and, while the jury was out deliberating upon a verdict, he escaped.

### M. E. Joyce

Many other incidents not quite so tragic in character occurred, further illustrating frontier life and the manner in which justice was administered. One worthy of mention concerns M. E. Joyce, the first justice of the peace in the county who had his office in Hays.

Justice Joyce was sent to Fort Hays as a reporter for the Leavenworth Commercial. He was a short, red-haired Irishman with a large, red, handle-bar moustache and a sense of humor. Joyce was a typical dispenser of western justice. He held sway over a territory from Ellsworth to Denver and from the Santa Fe to the Oregon Trail.

\*THE "CITY" WAS DROPPED FROM THE OFFICIAL TITLE FOR "HAYS" IN 1885. HEREAFTER IN THIS BOOKLET, TO AVOID CONFUSION, THE CITY SHALL BE REFERRED TO AS "HAYS" EXCEPT WHEN CONTAINED IN A PROPER TITLE OR A DIRECT QUOTE.

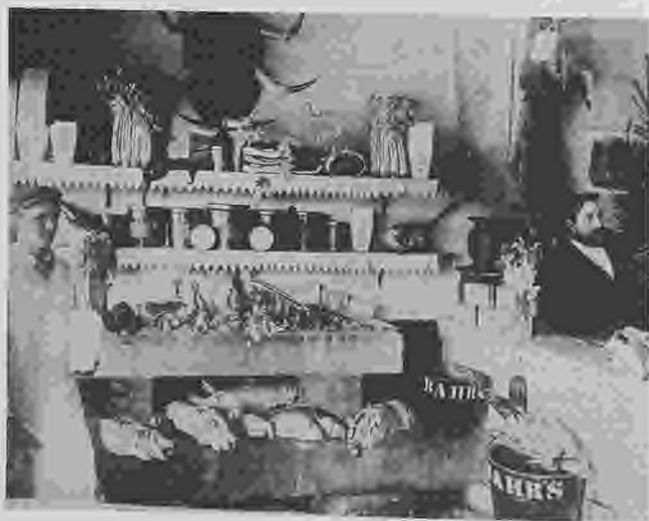


His office on Main Street was the scene of many a court action on the "morning after." The guilty and the innocent were judged and fined according to the amount the accused had in his pocket. And the judge said, "Appeal Hell! There is no appeal from Judge Joyce's court!" So they paid. This court became so famous that on September 11, 1868, Joyce signed his name "M.E. Joyce, Notorious Public."

His court was always opened with that old phrase, "Hats off now, this court's in session." As well as administering justice in the district, Joyce also married the first three couples in the county, the first of which was Peter Tondell and Elizabeth Duncan in 1868. An amusing account of that wedding, as well as another glimpse into Joyce's character, was written in 1898 by Simon Motz, the first mayor of Hays, in a sketch, which was printed as part of a booklet entitled "Historical and Biographical Sketches." Motz described the wedding: "The Judge was invited to perform the first marriage ceremony in the history of Hays. The contracting parties met for the first time in Hays City, a few days before their engagement. The bride could not be called handsome, owing to her single-handed contention in the battle of life for sixty years. The groom had a single eye to devotion of his loved one, with the shady side of life obscuring the sun of youth. 'For better or for worse,' the Judge united them as man and wife for the small sum of fifteen dollars.

"Immediately following the ceremony, the court and contracting couple engaged in celebrating the happy event. Before the festivities had been completed, that green-eyed monster and destroyer of happiness, 'Jealousy' inspired the groom to remonstrate with the Judge against his lavish and affectionate attention to the bride. This was construed by the Judge as an unpardonable insult of his official character.

"He immediately convened court and granted the offended bride a decree of divorce on account of insults offered to the Court by the groom. The groom employed an attorney and brought suit to recover the marriage fee. The court duly rendered judgment in favor of plaintiff for fifteen dollars, and offset the judgement with costs in the divorce case."



Tom Carrick's butcher shop on west 11th Street, Hays. Mike Weiner, butcher and Carrick pictured. About 1895

On yet another day one man who had killed another came in, confessed his crime, and surrendered himself to the Justice mentioned. A day was set for the hearing and the man was allowed to go, upon his promise to appear and answer. The day came and a large crowd was assembled in the office of the Justice when the man who had surrendered himself entered.

The case was called and upon the defendant's answering, the Justice asked if he was "guilty" or "not guilty." To the surprise of the Justice and everyone else, the man answered "guilty." The Judge adjusted his spectacles on his nose, looked at the man a moment and then said, "You are a damned fool, and I will discharge you for want of evidence."

The Judge was one of the many attractions that abounded among the heterogeneous aggregation of population in the fall of 1867.

#### Some "Firsts"

Little information concerning the early history of the city could be obtained from court records as they were imperfectly kept to begin with and fires accounted for the ultimate destruction of most of them. There is nothing in the records to indicate when the first county election was ordered and held; nor is the appointment by the Kansas Governor of the first county commissioners an authenticated fact of record.

It is pretty well established that the first county commissioners were J.E. Walker, Dennis Ryan, and William Rose. The first county clerk was J.W. Connor; the first sheriff was Thomas Ganlon and, of course, the first justice of the peace was the previously mentioned M.E. Joyce.

Hays' first newspaper, printed when the city was only three months old, was published November 9, 1867. An excerpt from that paper reads: "We announce today the birth of the Hays City Railway Advance, with the hope that it may be long before we are obliged regretfully to chronicle its demise."

Thus began the first newspaper in Kansas west of Junction City. Only one known copy of the first edition exists, and it is in the library of Fort Hays State College. Only one other copy of the paper is known, and it is a much later issue. Neither the Library of Congress nor the Union Pacific Railroad has copies.

News in the paper that day included stories about a possible branch-off of the Santa Fe Railroad from the Union Pacific, reports of the fine buffalo hunting in the vicinity of Hays and three-quarters of a column of "The Latest by Telegraph," telegraphed exclusively to the Railway Advance by the Western Union Line. A front page story told of the mutiny of a battalion of Pawnee scouts at Fort Kearney, Nebraska.

The frankest discussion of the Indian problem, however, came from the Advance's Dodge City correspondent, who wrote on Nov. 5: "The grand pow-wow at Medicine Lodge Creek has exploded. The Indians have left with their bounty and the commissioners with empty wagons.

"The result of it all will probably amount to this—until Spring, when the ponies will be fattened, the Indians will attack no trains nor molest any large bodies of persons, but if they can lift the hair of one or two men they will do so. I do not claim that members of the large tribes will do the latter, but the Dog Soldiers, who are disgraced Indians, will kill whenever



View of Hays City, Kansas, age four weeks, after the Kansas Pacific R.R. (before March 3, 1869 officially known as Union Pacific Railway Co. Eastern Division) was built in 1867.

opportunities offer."

The writer's predictions were proved to be all too true, as other stories of that time will verify. Less than a year later, Black Kettle, a leader of the Cheyenne tribe, smoked the pipe of peace at Fort Hays and promised not to follow the Sioux who had taken the warpath against the white man.

Three days later, Black Kettle, doing what nowadays would be termed the "double cross," was killing settlers in the Solomon Valley north of Hays and taking women and children into captivity. He then fled westward with his prisoners and his plunder.

Fifteen settlers were killed on their raid in the Solomon Valley and the Republican Valley (north of Salina). Five women and a number of children were made captives. Troops were dispatched from Fort Harker, the present site of Kanapolis, then the headquarters of the military district of the Upper Arkansas, to patrol the border. (M.J. Haffamier, a pioneer resident of Hays was then a soldier at Fort Harker.)

A command was recruited at Fort Hays under the leadership of Major George A. Forsyth to set out on the trail of the hostile Indians. This command arrived at Fort Wallace on September 5, 1868. In the meantime General Philip Sheridan of Civil War fame had established headquarters of the Department of the Missouri at Fort Hays.

The Battle of the Arickaree in Nebraska where Forsyth made his gallant stand is a story that has been told many times. But, perhaps it is not generally known that in direct reprisal for the breaking of the treaty made on August 7, 1868, at Fort Hays between the commandant and Black Kettle, Lt. Colonel Custer moved southward late in the year and, aided by a blinding snowstorm, swooped down on Black Kettle and his village on the Washita River in western Oklahoma.

Nearly all the Cheyenne warriors were killed including Black Kettle himself. Only a handful of the braves escaped the slaughter and even the squaws and children of the village were killed by Custer's command.

#### More Indian Trouble

Another account of Indian troubles was related by the late Mrs. Josephine Middlekauff, also a pioneer resident of Hays in an interview with a reporter for the Hays Daily News. Her account, published several years ago read:

"I recall something of an incident," said Mrs. Middlekauff, who was seven years old at the time of the Indian raid. "In the late summer or fall of 1868,

the Indians massacred a number of settlers near Ellsworth. They took with them the wives of two men who, I believe, were farmers.

"I well recall the names of the two women. One was Mrs. Morgan, and the other a Mrs. White. It was late in the spring of 1869 when Custer and his command returned to the fort here. They had expected a quick routing of the Indian tribe but were a long time in running them down. When the troops got back many of the cavalymen were in rags and almost bare-footed. The women who had been held captives by the Indians were taken to the fort hospital and when they had recovered they returned to their respective homes near Ellsworth."

The night Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. White left on an east-bound train, Mrs. Middlekauff was with her mother in the depot. Mrs. Morgan, she remembers hearing her parents say, was a young married woman, probably in her early twenties, while Mrs. White was hardly more than a girl, eighteen or nineteen.

"There was no doubt the two women had been mistreated by the Indians," said Mrs. Middlekauff, "for it was reported that Mrs. White, when she had recovered at the fort, asked for a revolver so she could shoot one of the Indian chiefs who had imposed upon her. She said she wanted to avenge wrongs the chief had committed. I recall, too, hearing grown persons saying squaws had made the two white women do all manner of hard and dirty work in the villages. Often the Indian women would take sticks and strike the white women."

So far as Mrs. Middlekauff knew, Mrs. White rejoined her husband and lived near Ellsworth many years, but Mrs. Morgan became insane and died in an asylum.

The name of Lt. Colonel (Bvt. Maj. Gen.) George A. Custer is frequently mentioned in connection with Fort Hays. The story of his association with the fort, his service there and the presence of his wife at the various posts at which he was stationed has been told most interestingly by Mrs. Leota Motz in her booklet entitled "Old Fort Hays--1867-1889."

I shall not even attempt to cover the same material, but will be content merely to make this mention of him. From 1871 to 1873, Custer was stationed with the Seventh Cavalry in Kentucky. In the spring of 1873 he was ordered by General Sheridan to go to the Dakota Territory to operate against the Indians. The story of his tragic death and the deaths of his heroic band of 261 soldiers is well known, and the account of the Battle of the Little Big Horn on June 15, 1876, has been told many times.

The first story of the massacre of Custer and his men to be printed in Kansas was on July 6, 1876, in the Hays City Star of which J.H. Downing was editor. An old friend of Downing was the telegrapher at Wallace, Kansas and he relayed the message to Downing as soon as it came. Downing had already started to print his paper, but stopped and set the story in type. It was not printed in the Leavenworth papers until the next morning.

As soon as the paper appeared officers rushed over from the fort. They could not believe the message until they telegraphed Leavenworth and found it was true. The story was a stunning blow to the troops



at the fort and the many people in Hays who had known Custer.

### Buffalo Bill Cody

Although many brilliant officers who had won distinction in the Civil War were stationed at Fort Hays for brief periods, there were other characters who were at one time associated with the fort or the town of Hays whose names have achieved some sort of fame in the history of the West, and others of whom memory endured more briefly and locally.

One of the first of these characters who comes to mind is William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody. His name has long been familiar to those who are readers of stories of the settling of the West, both the accurate sort and the more glamorized versions presented by enthusiastic if inaccurate producers of television shows.

He is remembered in Hays chiefly for his part in the founding of the town of Rome. After that unfortunate real estate venture and his work in supplying buffalo meat for the Kansas Pacific Railroad workers was ended, Cody went into show business and gained some measure of success and recognition throughout the nation.

Buffalo Bill came by his nickname through a little ditty sung by the railway laborers. They used to sing:

"Buffalo Bill, Buffalo Bill,  
Always aims and shoots to kill.  
Never misses and never will  
And the company pays his buffalo bill."

Hays was the capital of the buffalo country in the 1860s and early '70s before the many hunters made the species almost extinct. On one of his many such excursions, Buffalo Bill escorted General Sheridan on a buffalo hunt from Fort Dodge to Fort Hays in 1874.

The Fort Hays-Fort Dodge Trail extended through the heart of this country running just west of the fort, across the Smoky Hill, Big Timber, and Walnut Creek about six miles east of Jetmore and on to Dodge City. The first towns in Ellis County were along the Butterfield Trail, laid out by D.A. Butterfield of Denver in the summer of 1865, one of which was located at Big Creek Crossing on the Philip ranch. None of these towns progressed very far, however, because of the Indians. The Butterfield Trail ran from Atchison to Denver and was seventy-five miles shorter than the route through Nebraska.

The Butterfield Express Line boasted it could get express through to Denver, 595 miles, in eight days. Later Butterfield put on a nice line of stages but he had not reckoned with the Indians who destroyed so much property that he had to sell in eighteen months. He sold to Ben Holladay, a successful Denver man who, later sold to the Leavenworth and Pikes Peak Company. When the Kansas Pacific was complete to Denver in August, 1870, business was transferred to it.

Mrs. Josephine Middlekauff, who came to Hays September 21, 1867, when a girl of five years of age, told of these vivid recollections: "One of the things of never ceasing interest to us youngsters was the arrival of the Otero and Sellars bull trains from Mexico. There were eight or ten yoke of oxen, with wide spreading horns, to each big canvas-covered wagon, with two trail wagons hitched on behind, driven by Mexicans

with fanciful clothes, blue-hued kerchiefs and wide sombreros. The train was often a mile long and it would come up over the brow of the low hill south of the fort, raising a cloud of dust, the oxen lowing, the Mexicans cracking their whips and swearing in Spanish. We would run to meet it and trot along beside it until it rounded up and went into camp near the fort. The wagons were loaded mostly with wool."

"Another great event was the arrival and departure of the overland stages drawn by the most beautiful horses in the world. We always gathered to watch the Concord coaches swing out for Denver and to wonder if the passengers would reach their destination or be scalped by the Indians. We had many an Indian scare and were in constant fear of them."

### The Law of the "Gun"

Between the troops at the fort and the men who came through the town with the bull trains, the growing town of Hays was full of rough and unsavory characters. Few towns ever sprang into notoriety in less time than did Hays and the notorious characters that flocked there gave the place anything but an enviable reputation. Hays was not an exception to other frontier towns that grew up as the railroad stretched westward but the difference was in the numerical superiority of the disreputable persons that were, for a time, a curse to the place.

In those early days the only law was that of the "gun." The one quickest on the trigger won the argument. Wild Bill Hickock, typical of this period, was a two-gun man who had been an Indian scout for years. He was hired in 1878 by a group of businessmen to act as special marshal of Hays and to help rid the town of outlaws.

He lost no time in carrying out his orders and for four months made the thugs and gamblers most unwelcome in the town. During this period of lawlessness, or at best, a sort of "gunman's law," those criminals who didn't flee the town helped to populate Boot Hill. The original Boot Hill of Kansas was located eight blocks north of the present post office in Hays, five or six blocks north of where the old saloons were located, facing the depot on what was then North Main Street.

Strangers coming to town with the appearance of having money disappeared in the dives. The next morning there was a new grave in Boot Hill. Jim Curry certainly added his share of "ground-holders" in the



North Main St. in Hays, now known as W. 10th. Just back of team and buggy is the famous well with pulley and bucket. Tommy Drum's Saloon with closed windows at top, New York House later known as the Cass House.

hill, desperado that he was. Probably the worst man ever to live in Hays, he was an out-and-out scoundrel with no regard for decency, law and order.

Early accounts of his crimes tell of numerous murders including several colored soldiers and the wanton killing of an innocent youth of eighteen. Finally the public rose against him and against ruffians and desperados in general and they demanded a modicum of law and order. Eventually such crime and bloodshed came to an end in Hays, but not until after the time of Wild Bill.

When Fort Street was graded in the north part of town years later, several bodies were found although when the cemetery had been organized, a man who was employed to move the bodies from Boot Hill found and moved forty-seven and supposed that was all.

George King, formerly secretary of the local cemetery association, said that he believed eighty or more bodies were buried in Boot Hill, including two women. They were buried in the clothes in which they died, including their boots. If they didn't fit easily into the dry goods boxes in which they were buried, they were shaved in and made to fit. The last known occupants of Boot Hill were two men who were killed in a gun argument on the depot platform.

"Calamity Jane" was another of those disreputable characters who found their way to Hays, however brief their stays may have been. She was born Martha Canary in Princeton, Missouri, about 1850. Her parents moved to Montana in search of gold and her mother died there. Then her father started back to Missouri with six children, but died at Salt Lake City leaving Martha the five younger children to care for.

She worked as a dishwasher at Fort Bridger and when finally the children became old enough to take care of themselves, she donned men's clothing and began a new life. For six years she drove a six-mule-team freight from Westport Landing across the plains. She was an expert with the blacksnake--and profanity--and no man could use a fist quicker than she in this two-fisted country.

While in Hays she claimed to be a daughter of Allegheny Dick, a gambler and freighter. She then wore women's clothing and was known as the "Prairie Queen."

After the Kansas Pacific Railway was finished in 1869 she enlisted as a government scout. She rescued Captain Egan from the Indians and he remarked, "Well Jane, you are a good one to have around in times of calamity." Hereafter she was known as Calamity Jane, a name she preferred to "Prairie Queen."

Although such unsavory characters as Calamity Jane and her ilk did frequent the city of Hays in those early days, there were others of an entirely different sort whose names are also remembered because of the good things they accomplished. Such names as Elizabeth Polly and Tommy Drum hold a place of affection in the hearts of those who like to remember the early days.

Elizabeth Polly was the wife of a hospital steward at Fort Hays. She and her husband rode horseback, or she would walk alone, to the top of a hill southwest of the fort. The view from the top of the hill was beautiful. At that time she could see a panorama of Fort Hays, of Big Creek Valley and of the cavalry posts east and south of the fort. The Fort Larned Trail wound away in the distance and the Fort Hays-Fort

Dodge trail passed nearby. This hill became a favorite place for Mrs. Polly and she said that when she died she would like to be buried there.

When the cholera plague came in 1867 she helped to care for the soldiers and was stricken herself, and died. The soldiers tried to dig her grave at the top of the hill but the site was solid rock. They came down the hill and dug a few yards across from the reservation. A wooden monument once stood at the head of the grave but it has now rotted away. It was inscribed "Elizabeth Polly, wife of Ephraim Polly, Liberty, Missouri."

The late Frank Stout, who was eight years old when his parents moved here in 1878, told an interesting story concerning Mrs. Polly's grave. One day the livery man came to him, Stout said, and asked if he would drive a gentleman to places around town. He agreed. On one of the trips the stranger asked to be taken to Elizabeth Polly's grave. He admired the scenery and was pleased with the way the grave was cared for. The man said he would report to the people back home.

When he was gone an old resident, Douglas Brown, told young Stout he had known the man all the time but was afraid to mention his name or appear to recognize him for fear of reprisals. The stranger Stout had taken around town, Brown said, was the noted outlaw--Jesse James.

#### Tommy Drum

It was said that Tommy Drum was the only saloon keeper in early-day Hays who did not drink. Whenever a man showed evidence of having too much liquor Tommy would tell him he could get no more in his place.

Drum came to Hays in 1867. His saloon became one of the most popular in the West. General Sheridan, Colonel Custer, Buffalo Bill and Wild Bill made their headquarters there and told some great stories regarding Drum.

The first church services in Hays were held in his saloon in 1873. He found out that Reverend Leonard Bell, a Methodist minister, was visiting his son, L.G. Bell, so he sent for the minister to hold a service. The bar was covered with a cloth, the minister had a large and attentive congregation and Drum superintended the taking of the offering which was liberal.

A group of English colonists who had settled Victoria in 1873 were good saloon customers too. One time, while in a lachrymose state of mind, the result of "over-irrigation," one of these Englishmen became



Laying track October 19, 1867, about twelve miles west of Hays, Kansas. Given to the college museum in 1944 through the courtesy of Dr. R.L. Welty by the Union Pacific Museum at Omaha, Nebraska.



very emotional over the tragedy of the "fair young bride" in the refrain "The ship went down with the fair young bride a thousand miles from shore," of a song that they sang while imbibing. So emotional, in fact, that he threw a bottle through the large pier glass which was Tommy Drum's pride and joy.

The breaking of the mirror caused Drum to run about in circles shouting "By the bolt! By the bolt!" which was his nearest approach to profanity. Nobody knew just what the expression meant, but it served to relieve Tommy's supercharged feelings when ordinary language did not fill the bill.

Many people in Hays were very fond of Drum, and had reason to be, for among his other attributes, he donated clothing and groceries to the needy whenever the occasion arose. An item from the Hays paper in 1880 regarding Drum read, "Tom Drum goes east soon on a pleasure trip. He deserves a rest from business."

When a prohibition law passed in 1881, Drum would not sell another drop of liquor. He sold out all his holdings and left Hays. Drum had become quite wealthy as a result of his fourteen years in the saloon business. He was a Catholic and it was said he had entered an old peoples' home in St. Louis after giving his money to one of the orders of the church.

### Building Hays

As people like Buffalo Bill, Wild Bill, Calamity Jane, Mrs. Polly and Tommy Drum played out their little parts in the drama of the settling of Hays there were many others who were drawn to Ellis County for one reason or another.

The serious business of building a town was under way and the men who were the builders went about their business with industry and purpose. The names of many of these men appear time and again in newspaper accounts of early days whenever a new school was built, a new business established, a new church begun, or an election for city or county offices was held.

The strong foundations of community life were being fashioned then. That the men who fashioned them served and built well is self-evident and at this point it seems well to mention just a few of the names of these men who came early to Hays and stayed late, contributing much to the city as it stands today.

Martin Allen was a farmer, a botanist and a representative in the Kansas Legislature from Ellis Coun-

ty. He first came to Hays in 1872 and was one of the first to engage in agriculture in this area. He was also one of the proprietors of Hays and its additions and he was in the land business, helping to locate many of the early settlers of the county on their homesteads and other claims. He served as a justice of the peace and was United States Circuit Court Commissioner from August, 1874, to December, 1880, when he resigned on becoming a state legislator. He served as county surveyor, was a member of the State Horticultural Society and one of its vice-presidents and was the chairman of its Standing Committee of Forestry. It was largely through his efforts that a citizens' committee was formed which was successful in obtaining the federal reserve for agricultural and educational purposes when the fort was disbanded.

J.H. "Jack" Downing, editor and proprietor of the Star-Sentinel, came to Hays from Illinois after serving as a reporter for several newspapers in Iowa, South Dakota, and Kansas. He arrived in Hays in March of 1876; established the Ellis County Star and ran it until January, 1882, when he purchased the Hays City Sentinel and consolidated the two papers. Early in 1880 he was appointed United States Commissioner.

Michael Haffamier, a manufacturer of carriages, wagons and farm implements and the owner of a general repair shop, located in Hays in 1871. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1845 and came to America in 1854 with his parents. He enlisted in 1862 in Company F, Sixth Regiment, Kansas Cavalry, and was mustered out in July, 1865. In 1871 he married Miss Kate Ryan and settled in Hays.

A.S. Hall, owner of the firm of Hall and Son, was a dealer in a general line of hardware, stoves, tinware and farm implements. He opened trade in 1872 and erected a store building of stone in 1878 which was considered noteworthy at that time because most of the business buildings and homes were of frame construction. He was one of the grandfathers of Frank Motz who was later to be the owner, editor and publisher of the Hays Daily News.

Frank Haveman was an agent for the sale of lumber, building materials and coal and he was also a dealer in household furniture and coffins. He came to Hays in April, 1873, and was a contractor and builder until he opened his business in 1874. Haveman was born in Germany in 1848; served in the German Army during the Franco-Prussian War and then came to America and to Kansas. He also served as treasurer of Big Creek Township, Ellis County.

Hill P. Wilson was born in Williamsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1840. He came to Fort Hays in 1867 and was post trader at the fort until 1878. On January 20, 1880, he was married to Miss Mary V. Montgomery, daughter of W.P. Montgomery of Hays. He was the owner of the Bank of Hays City which opened for business January 1, 1880, the first and only bank in the town.

His mother, Mrs. Mary "Granny" Wilson, was one of the founders of the Hays Presbyterian Church. The Wilsons left Hays after many years and moved to Lawrence where Wilson became Assistant Kansas Secretary of State.

H.D. Shaffer was born in Pennsylvania in 1843. He enlisted September 1, 1861, in Company C, Fifty-



Free Press printing office. Photo taken in 1887.

Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Wounded at Lynchburg, Virginia, in June, 1865, he was taken prisoner at the same time, and confined in Libby prison for three months. He was discharged in February, 1865, due to his wound. He moved to Canton, Ohio, in 1865; attended Mount Union College for three years and served for several years as postmaster of Canton. While living in Ohio he married Miss Addie Ritz. They moved to Hays in July, 1877, where he engaged in raising sheep and in the stock business generally. He had a ranch on Big Creek, three miles southeast of Hays where he raised merino sheep. He was elected clerk of the district court in the fall of 1878 and by re-elections, held the office. The Shaffers had four children, Harry, Joseph, Ida and Frank.

I.M. Yost located in Hays in 1877; followed the lumbering business for six months and then became a dealer in all kinds of grain and seed. He built a flour mill in 1878 with a producing capacity of 100 barrels in twenty-four hours. He introduced the gradual reduction process by the roller and granulation system and manufactured the finest grades of flour. During his years in Hays, Yost built three mills, all of which were destroyed by fire. He was always active and interested in the business of the city and the county.

Simon Motz located in Hays in 1867 and was engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years. In 1881, he commenced the practice of law and had a long list of important and successful cases to his credit. He also devoted much time and energy to the real estate business and looked after property for non-residents. Any business entrusted to his care received prompt and careful attention. He was the father of Frank Motz.

#### "Family" Businesses

For a city of its age and size Hays can probably boast of as many businesses which have been in existence under the same family name and management as any community of comparable size in Kansas.

The oldest continuous business venture in Hays is that of the Oshant family. H.W. Oshant established his business in Hays in 1876. The Oshant name, carried on today by Fred Oshant, has never been out of the business picture since that time, although the type of business was not always the same. Fred Oshant now has his Army and Navy Store in one of the original buildings built by his father on what was then North Main Street and is now West 10th Street.

In point of age, Philip Hardware is one of the next oldest business, and has been operated by "George" Philip for three generations. The first George Philip moved from Victoria to Hays in 1884 with his family. He served as a county commissioner and then went on to hold various federal, county and city offices.

He first established his hardware store in the Krueger building, but in 1894, the store was moved to its present location on what was then Chestnut Street and is now the corner of 8th and Main Streets. His son, George Philip, went into the hardware store as a very young man and inherited the business when George, Sr. died. Current owner of the store is yet another George Philip, known as "Scotty," who is operating the same business in the same building for its seventy-third year.

The Schwaller Lumber Company is the oldest lumber company still in existence in Ellis County. It was established by Clemens Schwaller in 1892. He was joined by his son, Henry Schwaller, and later by a son, Fred Schwaller, in a small coal and lumber business on the railroad right-of-way on Main Street. The company grew and prospered, and it is now owned and managed by Henry Schwaller, who took over in 1940, and his son, Henry Schwaller, Jr.

The Harkness Store, formerly the Harkness Drug Store, was the first drug store in Hays. It was initiated in 1894 by Dr. Hugo B. Kohl who had been a hospital orderly at Fort Hays. C.A. Harkness worked for Kohl and later married his daughter. In 1902, Harkness acquired the store. His son Alfred began working in the store as a boy and in the 1920s became actively interested in it. Eventually he became manager, although his father continued to work in it for a few hours each day for a number of years. Alfred still manages the Harkness Store.

Many other names come to mind as one reviews the history of Hays--for example, that of E.F. Madden who started in the implement business and became the president of the First National Bank. His son W.J. Madden joined him in the banking business and after they sold the bank in 1919, W.J. branched out into the grain and oil businesses. Ed and Mollie, son and daughter of W.J., still own and operate the family oil, grain and other enterprises.

Dr. J.H. Middlekauff was held in fond esteem by the early citizens of Hays. He graduated from the University of Maryland in 1879 and came to Hays the same year. He married Miss Mary Cass and they raised four children in Hays. Dr. Middlekauff was a hard-working and devoted man who won the affection of all who knew him.

John Schlyer, A.A. Wiesner, Charles Howard, James Reeder, George Grass---all are names familiar to those who are acquainted with the history of Hays. There were also the Kraus, Johnson, Unrein, Wellbrock, Hall, Engel and Bemis families---some of the farmers and ranchers who tamed the prairie soil, turned it to agriculture, and added their wealth and influence to the community of Hays. Each made his own unique contribution to the community that was fast becoming a thriving city on the prairie.



Looking southwest at corner of 9th and Fort Streets in 1885. Fort Street was the main street leading to old Fort Hays which is shown in the distance.



# The German-Russian Heritage

By FR. JOHN B. TERBOVICH, O.F.M. CAP.

When mention of Hays, Kansas, is made incidentally to the non-resident, invariably an identification with General Hays, Buffalo Bill, Fort Hays, and in general, the wild woolly West is consciously or unconsciously fixated.

Another exciting page in the annals of Hays and Ellis County, however, looms gloriously out of the past which rivals this identification, albeit this phase of history is hardly known outside of the immediate area, that is, the immigration of a hardy group of Germans who had lived previously in Russia for over a hundred years.

Their coming has inculcated a distinctive culture into the Hays community. Although influenced very little by Russian culture during their 100-year stay, these Germans who had been separated from their homeland, developed an air of uniqueness, not wholly German and very little Russian.

More than seventy percent of the county's population today have their roots in this grand immigration of daring and adventuresome pioneers, while Hays has more than fifty percent. Their centennial celebration will take place nine years hence, but they have played a proud and prominent role in the development of Hays and rightly celebrate the Hays Centennial with enthusiasm and justifiable pride.

Late in the summer of 1875, the first group of these German immigrants left Russia, arriving in Topeka, Kansas, on November 28. It wasn't until February 21, 1876, that they arrived in Hays and on the very next day, these fourteen families cast their roots deeply at the present site of Liebenthal (The Valley of Love), south of Hays.

On March 1, 1876, five families journeyed from Katharinastadt, Russia, and arrived in Hays to stay five weeks before settling at present-day Catherine, having farmed in the Catherine area and returning to Hays for the evenings during this period. Eventually, many zealous immigrants came and established the other three permanent colonies of Herzog (a part of present-day Victoria), Pfeifer and Munjor. Quickly they spread throughout the county and other counties of Kansas as well.

Hays was not an original settlement, but it quickly became a home for retired farmers and those who were engaged in work other than agriculture.

The origin of the Ellis County Germans from Russia dips back 200 years when Czarina Catherine II of Russia, herself a German, invited foreign colonists for the second time to improve and work her fertile land along the Volga River. The ancestors of the present-day Ellis County Germans accepted her invitation and settled in nineteen colonies on both sides of the Volga River. From this mass immigration of 25,000 Germans between 1763 and 1767, both Russia and the German settlers benefited and prospered.

In her invitation, the Empress promised the settlers that every immigrant and his family would be free

of taxes and any other fees for thirty years.

These promises were kept by Catherine II and her successors until 100 years of freedom from military service ended. In 1874, Czar Alexander II gave orders to all men between the ages of sixteen and forty-five years of age in the villages to join the army. The Russian government, however, did stipulate that the Germans who did not wish to join the army would have to leave Russia within ten years. The immediate cause of the immigration of some of these people to Ellis County, therefore, was the military law of January 13, 1874, along with other extenuating causes brought on by the Russianization policies of the government.

This modest beginning of daring pioneers eventually flowered into a thriving culture, rich in tradition and folklore, over the following nine decades. They have retained many of their customs and traditions and to this day they are a closely-knit people, strongly united by nationality and religion.

It must be admitted also that this two-fold bond of nationality and religion frequently acted as a barrier, separating them from their non-German neighbors, a barrier, however, prevalent only in few minor instances today. Since the Second World War, when many German youths married non-German partners, clannishness has virtually ceased.

The older folks continue to speak German on occasions. Most of the second generation are bilingual, and even among the third generation there are many who understand German and speak it more or less fluently. Even a number of today's teenagers can listen intelligently to their elders who speak "die Muttersprach."

The vanguard of this mass movement from Southern Russia were those from Catholic colonies who came to Hays City and Ellis County. The Catholic religion has in the past and continues presently to be a strong motivating influence in their lives. The allegiance of these people to the Church and their respect for the clergy are unsurpassed.

The early settlers built their churches and their schools hand-in-hand with their homes and farms. Catholic practices of prayer and devotions accompanied the work of these audacious pioneers at the plow as well as their recreation at the "Hochzeit," "Sing-Spiels" and the like.

The Capuchin-Franciscan Fathers from the province of St. Augustine, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, have ministered to these religiously-minded people in their spiritual and cultural needs throughout their existence in Ellis County. The majestic and beautiful churches which dot the prairies are a physical testimony of the deep faith and love they have for their religion.

Remnants of a distinct and rather unique folklore and culture remain inbedded among the descendants of these people and are still evidenced today in abundance.



# Area Is Rich In Folklore

By S.J. SACKETT

Hays is one of the wealthiest storehouses of folk culture in the United States. The German-Russians of Ellis and Rush counties brought with them a warm and vital way of life which sustained them through their hardships. Although much of this way of life is disappearing, much is still remembered fondly and some is still practiced.

Of particular interest are the folksongs of the German-Russians, a singing people. Their songs are of all types, ranging from sprightly drinking songs like the "Kartoffel Lied" through tender love songs like "Du, Du Liegst Mir im Herzen" to moving religious songs like the famous "Stille Nacht." Their most representative song is the stately "Altes Hochzeitlied," sung traditionally at weddings, a fervent expression of the desire that the married couple should have a long and happy life together.

The German-Russians had their own way of celebrating several festivals, notably New Year's and Easter. On New Year's Day they would be up well before sunrise, going from house to house, announcing their arrival by shooting guns and giving each other the traditional New Year's wish: "I wish you a happy New Year, long life, health, peace, unity, and after death eternal happiness."

As in other Catholic communities, the church bells were silent during Holy Thursday, Good Friday (a fast day), and Holy Saturday. Instead, here, the people were called to church by the altar boys who walked the streets with wooden clappers. Then on Easter Sunday the boys visited the houses seeking rewards for this service. The householders then gave them presents of eggs and candy.

In the German-Russian wedding custom, the young man picked two older friends, usually his father and godfather, to act as *Freiersmaenner* (matrimonial agents) for him; these visited the girl's parents and informed them of their client's interest.

When the wedding morning arrived, the groom with his parents and attendants, walked to the bride's home. The couple knelt on a white cloth to receive blessings from parents and relatives and then all walked to church with the couple in the lead. Young men, friends of the bride and groom, marched alongside, shooting guns.

After the wedding, the altar boys stretched a rope across the church door preventing the wedding party from leaving until they had been given money by the groom or best man. Then the wedding party marched to the bride's home where the party was held.

At the wedding breakfast someone crawled under the table and stole the bride's slipper which was then auctioned off to the highest bidder. The money went to the cooks as payment for their efforts and the slipper was gallantly returned to the bride. The *Brautreihe*, or wedding march, was played and as the couple marched around the room, the guests pinned gifts of money, fabrics, etc., on the bride.

Now the dance began. The bride and groom danced three times together and then everyone joined in. Since each male guest had to dance with the bride, usually the groom had no more dances with her. Depending on the wealth of the bride's parents, the celebration might continue for as long as three days. The orchestra traditionally consisted of a dulcimer, a fiddle, a cello and a cornet. The musicians were paid by the guests who stuffed bills under the strings of the dulcimer or tossed coins into its sounding holes. When the bills and coins stopped coming, the music slowed or stopped until there was more payment. The dances were usually waltzes, *schottisches*, polkas, and *hochzeits*.

The traditional German-Russian foods are among the most interesting elements of their folklore. *Kaluskie* are cabbage leaves wrapped around balls of hamburger, sausage, chopped onion, and rice, cooked in sauerkraut. To beef soup were added rice and *Kugels*--flakes of bread mixed with butter and eggs and rolled into balls the size of marbles. On meatless Friday, the housewife might fix several dishes. One was potatoes and dumplings, boiled and drained, with a sauce made of butter, often with cream and onions added. Another was squares of noodle dough filled with cottage cheese, eggs, onions, and cream; these *Sackeljen* ("pockets") were pinched shut and boiled.

*Krebbel*, popular on Shrove Tuesday, was fried ribbons of dough sprinkled with sugar. *Kuechen*, good at weddings, Christmas, or any other time, were made of sweet dough with various toppings, such as *Schwartzebeeren* ("blackberries"), the fruit of the European nightshade, grown in many back yards in Ellis County.

One interesting superstition concerned the *Erdlichter* ("earth lights"). Coming from a country around the confluence of rivers, the German-Russians knew the luminous balls of marsh gas, in this country usually called "will-o'-the-wisps," as *Erdlichter*. It was believed that each man had a time at which he was destined to die and if he died accidentally, his spirit would travel the earth as an *Erdlicht* until his fated time.

Like most agricultural people, the German-Russians also had weather beliefs. Three days of a south wind, a rainbow in the west early in the morning, the setting of the sun behind clouds Friday evening, the cawing of crows, and others were signs of rain.

The date on which the first snow fell was taken as an indication of the number of snows that winter; eating all the food on the table, as a way to bring a change in the weather; rain on Easter Sunday, as a promise of rain also on the following seven Sundays; a freeze on February 24, a sign of forty days of freeze during the year; and the weather on each of the twelve days of Christmas, as an indication of what the weather would be like in each of the corresponding months of the year.

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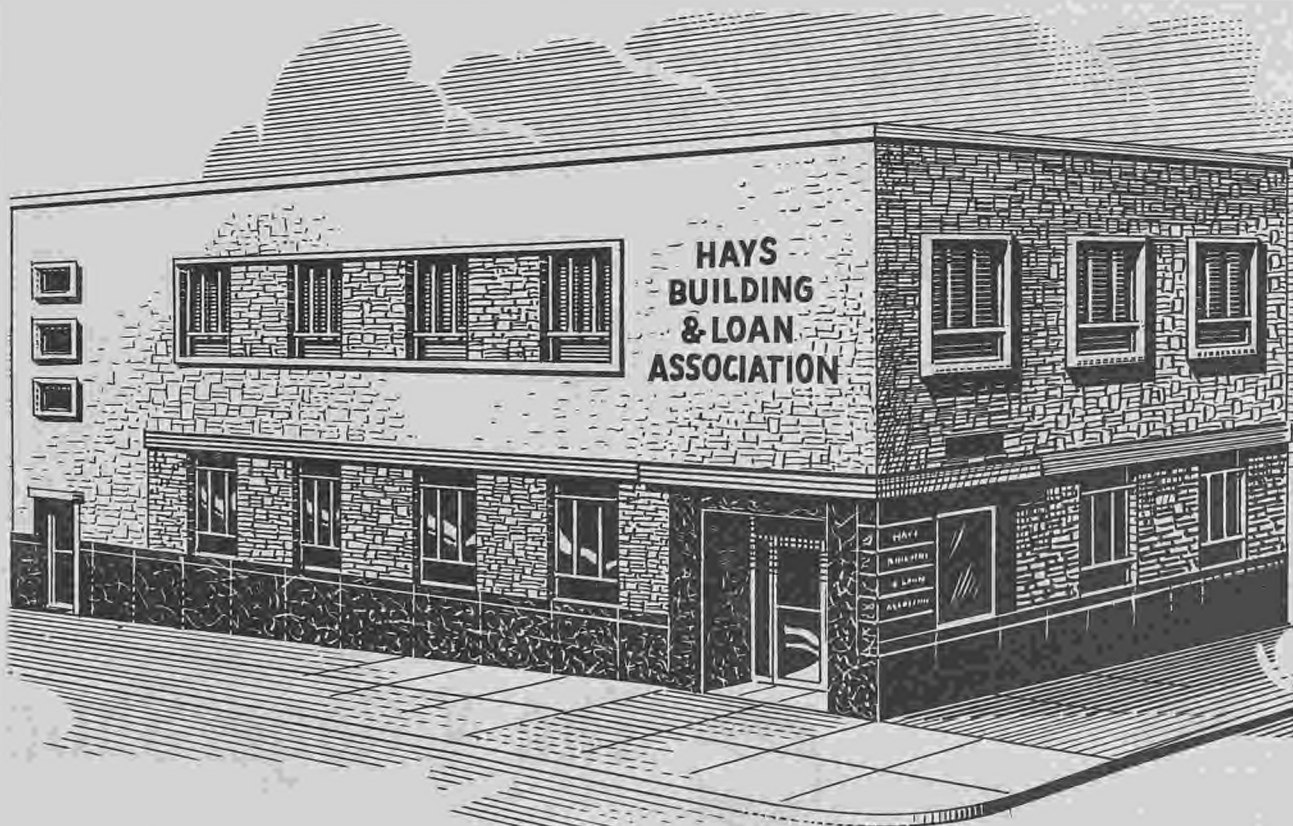
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# Dr. Cody Has Ties With The Past



Buffalo Bill Cody



Dr. John Cody

One of Hays' comparatively newer residents, Dr. John Cody, has more historical ties to the city than many long-time residents.

First of all, Dr. Cody, a psychiatrist, who came here almost two years ago as medical director of the High Plains Mental Health Clinic, is a fifth-generation descendant of Philip Cody, brother of William F. (Buffalo Bill) Cody.

Buffalo Bill served as an Indian scout for the military headquartered at the old Fort Hays. He was also a co-founder in 1867 of Rome, the first settlement in Ellis County, one mile west of present-day Hays. The history of Rome was short-lived, however, its inhabitants abandoning it when the newly-established railroad division town of Hays City was founded.

A man of many trades, Buffalo Bill worked for a while supplying railroad workers in Kansas with buffalo meat and then he formed his famous Wild West Show.

Dr. Cody said that his father saw Buffalo Bill's Show when it was in New York. Although he was young at the time, his father remembered talking to Buffalo Bill after the performance and vividly recalled his "white beard," Dr. Cody related.

Dr. and Mrs. Cody (who, by the way, is also a doctor but with a specialty in pediatrics) are further tied to the history of Hays with their purchase of the historic Martin Allen home in Northeast Hays.

Martin Allen, a prominent figure in pioneer Hays, was one of five men who bought all un-sold town lots in the early 1870s, formed a town company and then worked untiringly to promote the town and attract settlers.

He was a noted Kansas horticulturist and agriculturist, a journalist, a U.S. Circuit Court commissioner for six years and in 1880 was elected to the Kansas Legislature. In Hays today, Mount Allen Cemetery and Martin Allen Hall on the Fort Hays State College campus bear his name.

Allen's home, today the oldest house in Hays which was originally built here (two officer's residences which are older were moved from the old Fort years ago to sites in Hays), was constructed in about 1873 of native limestone with foundations and walls two and one-half feet thick.

Providing possibly still another historic tie, Dr. Cody remarked "I have every reason to believe that

Buffalo Bill had been in Martin Allen's home years ago as the house was built at least a year before he left this area and because Allen was such a prominent citizen."

The house stands today in almost its original condition--but its surroundings have changed immensely. The wide-open rolling prairie, broken only by the house amidst its gardens and trees almost one century ago has given way to "progress" and a bustling housing development--a site in which the old two-story structure stands almost as a stranger.

According to records, Martin Allen acquired his property by a patent from the U.S. government in 1882, terminating a contract he had apparently made previously. In 1895 he lost title to it by a fore-closure of a mortgage and it was sold to the mortgagee T.J. Boardman, a resident of Hartford County in Connecticut.

Boardman sold it to Charles J. Miller, Jr. of Hays in 1897; George Mackintosh acquired the deed from Miller in 1920; and in 1934 the records show that the late Roy Miller bought the house from Mackintosh and Charles Miller's son John who had apparently obtained some interest in the property also. Roy Miller then sold the property to Dr. Cody when he, his wife and three children moved here in August of 1965.

The original eighty acres of the Allen property has dwindled to the present 115' x 105' lot on which the house now stands. The remainder of the property has been sold and sub-divided for school, church, and home construction in recent years.

Since they moved into the house, the Cody's have renovated the Allen home to some extent, but have tried to keep basic structural work in keeping with the era in which it was built.

They have had a porch constructed on three sides of the house. A garage has been built and is attached to the house by a covered patio. The house has also been re-roofed with split cedar shake shingles; shutters have been placed on the windows outside; part of the interior has been painted and an apartment has been made in the basement.

Mrs. Cody has also been busily planting flowers, shrubs and trees in an attempt to partly restore what was once called the "garden show place" of Western Kansas.



Mr. and Mrs. Martin Allen almost one century ago.



## Section Two-Hays (1895-1920)

# Rebuilding, "Flowering"

By JACQULYN PHILIP

Prosperous as the city of Hays may be today, there was a disaster which threatened to wipe it out before the turn of the century. On March 20, 1895, Hays was swept by the worst fire in its history. A south wind fanned the flames which started in a livery stable opposite the Brunswick Hotel and there was no stopping the fire's progress. Almost every able-bodied man in town and many women fought the flames desperately as buildings were gutted in block after block, but with virtually no fire-fighting equipment, the fire crew was nearly helpless.

Roofs and walls of stone structures in the path of the flames were kept soaked with water until the conflagration was checked. With the approach of night and a decreased wind velocity, the efforts of volunteers were finally rewarded.

The next day Hays was a picture of desolation. Streets were nearly impassable due to the debris which littered them. For weeks afterward there were smoldering heaps of rubbish in basements. Fires broke out intermittently in the charred ruins for several days, and volunteer "fire-fighters turned wreckers" razed the walls of gutted buildings which threatened to topple down.

The question of how the fire started was much debated following the disaster, but its cause was never definitely known. Flames were first discovered at the rear of the livery stable. It was a freakish fire. A one-story office building at the southeast corner of what is now 8th and Main Streets where the Farmers State Bank now stands was occupied by Dr. George B. Snyder. The flames jumped across this building to a two-story building across the street on the northeast corner of the intersection, and diagonally to the northwest corner where a two-story stone bank building stood on the site now occupied by Wiesner's department store. The Philip Hardware Store on the southwest corner caught fire but the flames were put out by a bucket brigade. The fire ran riot on either side of the railroad tracks and the buildings, all of frame construction, burned like tinder.

Eighty-seven buildings were destroyed in this fire. It was a terrible blow to the town and one from which, as might be expected, Hays was slow in re-

covering. Indeed, it was nearly twenty years before the town had rebuilt its business section and replaced the buildings which had been destroyed.

Poor crops followed for two or three years and many families were forced to move away. There was little means left of making a living here and there were unoccupied houses in all parts of the town.

It was not until the citizens secured the promise of a state school on the abandoned Fort Hays military reservation that the town had much hope for better days ahead.

Those men who remained to fight back and rebuild following the devastating fire may have been men of vision, or perhaps simply men of extraordinary bull-headedness. Whatever their reasons, stay they did. There were hard times; money was scarce and a standard wage for day labor was one dollar for ten hours of work.

As the rebuilding commenced the citizens of the town were drawn closer together through their common purpose and perhaps they decided that their days of growing pains were over. At any rate, they began to develop a hearty community spirit which manifested itself in a search for law and order, education and culture.

### Culture, A "Flower" Of Rebuilding

In 1897, one of Hays' first home-grown celebrities appeared. Celeste Nellis, with her mother and sister, went to Berlin to study piano with Professor Barth, head of the Royal School of Music. At his urging she took a competitive examination at the school through which scholarships would be granted to a few students. There were 151 applicants that year and Miss Nellis was one of two students who successfully passed the exam.

Within a short time Miss Nellis was honored by having Maurice Moszkowski, under whom she studied, dedicate two concert pieces to her. In the United States she was the recipient of another graceful compliment from W.C.E. Seeboeck of Chicago whose composition "Gondoliera" was dedicated to her. Miss Nellis returned to Hays to visit Mr. and Mrs. Jack Downing and played at least one concert for the benefit of the community. In later years she became a well-known concert pianist and played throughout the United States and in Europe.

The search for cultural expression led to the formation of the Hays City Military Band in 1900. When first begun, it consisted of seventeen members. Hays, like many other cities, had formed several informal band organizations in its time. Determination to succeed was the watchword this time, and businessmen and citizens contributed liberally for uniforms and helmets.

In September, the band was made a permanent organization with the election of Richard Mulroy as president, other officers and a board of directors.



Devastation of the fire of 1895 in which eighty-seven business buildings burned.

The band had an elegant suite of six rooms in the Krueger building with rehearsal and practice rooms carpeted and superbly fitted. Each man had a music rack and three stoves kept the rooms comfortable.

#### Law and Order

Law and order, no less than culture, had previously been lacking in the city of Hays. The mayor and city council decided to remedy the situation and accordingly, published a number of ordinances against such things as illegal hitching of teams and wagons, blocking of traffic in the streets, cruelty to animals, posting of bills, indecent exposure, ownership or patronage of bawdy houses, fire arms in the street, drunkenness, resisting arrest, littering, loitering, defacing of public property, prostitution, etc.

One can almost imagine the mayor and the council gathered around the conference table saying to each other, "Well, boys, there's an awful lot needs to be done around here in the way of law-making. What do you say we get a whole batch of laws written up and passed all at once so we know where we stand!" It was, after all, a whole lot easier to enforce the law if you knew what the law was and what a lawbreaker had done wrong.

About this time a new courthouse was under construction and there was a considerable amount of acrimonious discussion back and forth, through the medium of the newspaper, as to the commissioners' ability to oversee the building of the courthouse, their wisdom in the choice of an architect and their general handling of the county's business and investments. The whole tone of these discussions was quite frank--one might even say "belligerent" and some interesting conversations at the livery stables, the saloons and the barber shops must have taken place.

In April of 1898 war was declared between the United States and Spain and the reaction in Hays was immediate. Upon learning of the declaration of war, J.M. Yost, president of the Yost Milling Co., made the following patriotic proposition:

"In defense of our country's honor and for the preservation of the lives of our neighbors on the island of Cuba, we will give fifteen dollars a month to the wives of all our employees who shall enlist and serve in said cause during the absence of said soldier; and furthermore will gladly re-employ said soldier upon his honorable return from the conflict."

On May 7, 1898, a large number of men gathered in Hays for the purpose of forming a volunteer company. This group became part of Company One, assigned to



Graceful living in early-day Hays is pictorially typified here ---W. 15th and Elm Street residence of A.S. Hall, one of the city's pioneers.

the Twenty-First Kansas Regiment, with Colonel Fitch commanding.

A fund was started to defray the expenses of receiving daily bulletins of war news. A blackboard was placed at Yost's mill and as soon as news was received, the mill whistle was blown. Will Taylor, the operator at the depot, would rush over and post the bulletins on the blackboard. The papers were full of letters from men in army camps and accounts of the fighting.

#### "Welcome Home," Boys

At last word was received that the Twenty-first Kansas was ordered home to be mustered out. The citizens, especially the parents and relatives of the boys, fairly counted the hours until they should arrive. When the train was due, the depot platform was filled to overflowing with people anxious to give the boys a hearty cheer welcoming them home. Professor Peter Bissing was there with his brass band; and the music, the ringing of church bells and the blowing of whistles expressed the glad welcome that lighted the faces of friends and relatives.

Led by the brass band and accompanied by the the old soldiers of Vance Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, the soldier boys were marched to the G.A.R. Hall where a banquet had been prepared by the mothers and the Ladies' Relief Organization. At least 200 people were at the banquet and stayed until a late hour.

Things quieted down some in the city for a while after that, but not for long-- "gold fever" hit Hays! In September of 1901 an ore plant and gold mill opened on the banks of the Smoky Hill River. The International Reduction Company established Kansas headquarters in Hays and opened an office in the Brunswick Hotel.

It was thought that the successful treatment of Kansas shale would produce gold and there were a number of investors in the enterprise. Many people came to Hays with the idea of getting in on the ground floor of a "good thing" and making their fortunes.

The small test mill at the little settlement named Smokeyhill was operated with results which seemed highly satisfactory and surprising and many of the citizens of this community hastened to get a little money together to invest in this "sure-fire moneymaker." Unfortunately the plan, the shale, and the mill all turned out to be vastly disappointing to those who had hoped for so much and local gold remained only a dream.

In 1902, the Western Branch of the State Normal School at Emporia opened in Hays with appropriate ceremonies. Stores were closed and business practically suspended during the forenoon of the opening day. Many families attended the ceremonies, attesting their deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of that institution. The Hays City Military Band was there and did its full share by rendering several spirited numbers.

Things were looking up for the future of Hays and much of what happened in the town in the next twenty years or so was duplicated in dozens of other towns throughout the state. The push for progress included a drive for new schools, improvements to the existing churches, building of some new churches and, with the expansion of the college, a widening of cultural horizons. It also seemed to be a period for forming clubs.



## Clubs Organized

One of the earliest of these was the Saturday Afternoon Club which was organized as a literary and cultural club on February 23, 1895, by Mrs. Mary T. Gartland and Mrs. Etta Ward. It soon became a study club as shown by an early yearbook which stated that the topics studied were current events, mythology, French history, science, and debate.

The Hays Public Library was organized in 1899 through the activities of the Saturday Afternoon Club and it was presented to the city of Hays in 1904. It was through the persistence of Laura Wadsworth Madden that the promise of a donation from Andrew Carnegie was finally secured. The library building, located on the courthouse square, was completed in 1911.

The Hays Music Club was organized in November, 1908, with Mrs. C.A. Shively as president. There were about twelve members at this time who organized themselves for the purpose of stimulating, encouraging and acquiring a broader knowledge of music and musical literature.

Furthering these worthy ambitions, a slogan coined for Hays by John E. Pickett of Philadelphia, "Singing Western Kansas into Tune," not only meant much to Hays and its state school, but to the entire western part of Kansas. The Hays Community Chorus under the able leadership of Henry Edward Malloy, became one of the largest, if not the largest, community chorus groups in Kansas and each year at the annual Music Festival it sang two oratorios, one of which was always "The Messiah."

By 1920, the enrollment of the local community chorus reached the grand total of 578 voices. The orchestra in connection with the chorus numbered fifty pieces and was a community asset. A significant feature of the community chorus, in addition to its musical status, was the grouping of so many Hays citizens with varied interests in one common endeavor. This meant much to the spirit of the community itself and people found that it was easier to accomplish other things together after having sung together.

Hays Music Festival Week annually brought world-famous musicians to Hays for an entire week. An outstanding feature of the occasion was the singing of oratorios.

Still another musical organization, the Hays Juvenile Band, was organized in 1918 through the efforts and under the leadership of D.P. Sims, whose purpose was to supply Hays with new material for the municipal band. The young band was supported by the parents of its members, by the assistance of the businessmen of the town and eventually by a tax levy which helped provide funds for its support. Besides giving frequent street and evening concerts in Hays, the boys' concerts become popular in several other towns as well and a demand for their services grew rapidly. A rather amusing sidelight to the story of the band is that in addition to teaching music, the instructor gave the boys instruction in engines, tractors and automobiles, in which lines he also had several years of practical experience.

The existence of these many organizations might give one the erroneous impression that all was singing and dancing in the streets of Hays, with little attention given to the more practical aspects of living. Fortun-

ately that was not the case at all. Hays public schools continued to grow in enrollment and in quality, aided by the efforts of the college to improve teaching methods and curriculums.

## A College, A Hospital

The Hays Catholic College was organized in September, 1908 as a combination junior college and high school. Conducted by the Capuchin priests, this institution met the educational needs of the Catholics of Western Kansas. Its object was to offer to boys and young men a thorough classical and commercial training. The building was a massive structure of native stone with a metal roof. At first, the college was only intended for day scholars but to meet the many applications of students from rural districts and from other towns, in 1910, a boarding school for about sixty pupils was established. The college department has since been dropped and the school has been renamed St. Joseph's Military Academy.

St. Anthony's Hospital was founded in 1909 in the Beach house, a building that was later used as the Catholic sisters' home. In 1916, a fine brick hospital building was opened with a fifty-bed capacity, eleven trained nurses, and four helpers. It had one of the best equipped operating rooms for the time in all of the state. The X-ray room was fully equipped with everything that could be found in any modern X-ray room of that day.

It might appear that the citizens of Hays were fortunate enough to live in a town where seemingly progress was not impeded and prosperity was the accepted order. Nothing however, could be further from the truth.

There were dry years in a constant cycle with the good years and their plentiful crops. This cycle is familiar to most farmers and most certainly to those of Western Kansas.

With the turn of the century came a period of transition when the prairie was transformed into an agricultural area. The homesteaders or settlers who stayed were permanently located and were now called farmers--or ranchers, as the case might be.

One seldom heard criticism of the rapid transition of the prairie into an intense farming area. Occasionally an old-timer would comment on the "ruin" of the country, but he was usually considered an old fogey



The Windsor Hotel was located at the corner of 12th and Main Streets and was the center of much of Hays' early-day social life.



who was still living in the past. The wheat farmer who had diligently tilled his soil had been rewarded with good crops, and that was great while it lasted.

### War Again

With the coming of World War I the lives of many Hays families were changed. The war took its toll in money, men and worry. During those war years the great influenza epidemic also accounted for the loss of many lives. People everywhere had to learn to cope with the spread of a disease for which there seemed to be no really effective remedy.

In Hays, as in other cities, emergency measures were taken whenever possible. An emergency hospital for influenza victims was erected in the city hall and volunteer workers nursed the sick and buried the dead, cooked the meals and washed the "mountains" of soiled linen from the hospital. Members of the local chapter of the American Red Cross were among those who worked so diligently throughout the emergency.

The Hays Auxiliary of the American Red Cross was organized in April of 1917 with Mrs. George Philip Jr. as its chairman. Within a few days the membership had grown to such an extent that it was made a chapter instead of an auxiliary and it grew rapidly in every department. A sewing room was kept open from June 9, 1917, until it was closed by the Red Cross Bureau of Production when the need for such work had ceased. Red Cross knitters from this chapter sent out over 1,900 knitted garments, and the surgical dressings department sent nearly 7,000 pieces.

Though organized first for war relief work, the Red Cross Home Service Section and first aid and nursing classes rendered invaluable aid in several local emergencies from the start. The first was when a tornado passed through Ellis County leaving many families homeless; the second during the influenza epidemic and the third at the time of the burning and explosion of the Standard Oil tanks all occurring during this period.

When the soldiers returned from the war they organized the local Casper J. Middlekauff American Legion Post No. 173, in January, 1920. The purpose of the post was the same as that of the national organization: "to promote Americanism, to preserve the memories and traditions of the great World War and to

hold in loving memory the names of those who paid the supreme sacrifice."

The post was named for the son of Dr. and Mrs. J.H. Middlekauff, who died in France in the influenza epidemic while serving in the army.

The soldiers and their families took up their lives where they had left off before the war. Those who had stayed behind did their best to get back to normalcy. Those who had lost loved ones mourned their dead. Those who had quit the town of Hays and moved elsewhere were probably glad they had left. Those who stayed had more and more reasons to be glad they had stayed.

They managed to learn as they lived and to appreciate the value of slow and steady progress rather than high-flown, get-rich-quick schemes. They suffered and endured their trials and tribulations, hung together, helped each other and took pride in one another and in the community they had built together.

In 1919, a nation-wide contest for a slogan for Hays was advertised which brought in 353 slogans from thirty-three states and Canada. The winner, submitted by Homer Talbot of Princeton, New Jersey, was "It Pays to Live in Hays," a slogan aptly chosen and one which is as valid today as it was in 1920.



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# Six Churches Nearing Century

Just how important religion was to our forefathers is illustrated by the fact that within the first sixteen years of the city's existence, six churches had already been founded.

As local church history is traced, one can readily see a steady growth as these early churches flourish and are joined along the way by eleven others.

## St. Michael's

St. Michael's Episcopal Church traces its lineage in Hays back to two sources: the Soldiers of Christ Mission at the Fort Hays Army post started in 1869 and St. George's Episcopal Church founded by George Grant in Victoria in 1877.

In the year 1909, regular Episcopalian services were started. Previous to that year, members of the Victoria colony who moved to Hays, members of the Soldiers of Christ mission and others met for mission services. For some length of time members met in a sod church which was located north of Hays.

In 1910, the cornerstone for the old St. Michael's church, also known as the Treat Memorial, was laid. The lots and buildings were donated by Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Treat. Mr. Treat had been an active member and a staunch supporter of the early frontier Soldiers of Christ mission.

In 1952, a parish hall was built as an addition to the church. In January of 1965, fire broke out in the furnace room of the church and within hours the church was destroyed. Damage was estimated at \$70,000.

Dedication of the new St. Michael's church located at twenty-ninth and Canal Blvd. was held in early October, 1966. In a separate service preceding the dedication, the church's new rector, the Rev. David Agnew, was instituted. Presently, the congregation of St. Michael's numbers a little more than 270 persons.

## First Methodist

The year of 1873 marked the beginning for two churches in the history of Hays: the First Methodist and the First Presbyterian. The first Methodist services--in fact, the first religious services to be held in Hays proper--were conducted by Reverend Leonard



The second St. Joseph's Catholic Church built in 1887 and present-day monastery.



The old First Presbyterian Church built in 1879

Bell in Tommy Drum's saloon.

From there, the services were moved to the county court house, the city school house, and to an old building known as the Krueger Opera Hall. In 1886, Hill P. Wilson donated land at Seventh and Oak Streets (present site of Hadley Memorial Hospital) for the construction of the first Methodist church in Hays.

The present site of the Methodist Church was purchased in 1920, the parsonage was erected on the site in 1921 and construction was begun on the church plant. Services were held in the basement until 1948 when the present sanctuary was constructed, partly through the generosity of Mark Hadley who donated \$197,000 for the project, and the remainder through contributions from the congregation and community.

## First Presbyterian

The First Presbyterian Church was founded in Hays in May, 1873 by a group of eight individuals organized by Reverend Timothy Hill, superintendent of missions for Kansas, and led by "Grandma" Annie Wilson. Other members of the group were DeWitt C. Smith, Mrs. Lucinda D. Smith, Mrs. Jane Wilson, Miss Mary Stewart, Mrs. Kate P. Rhoads, Mrs. Emma F. Pierce and Mrs. John Janeway.

A picture of "Grandma" Wilson hangs in an oval hand-hewn frame in the session room of the present church. A little old-fashioned straight chair which belonged to her is also in the church today.

In 1879, the first church, constructed of stone, was built on the corner of Seventh and Main. The three lots on which the church stands were deeded to the church by Henry Cass. This was the first church building built in Hays and part of it is still in use for religious purposes today.

In November of 1922, the cornerstone of the present brick Presbyterian Church (which connects to the first church) was laid, and in January of 1926, dedication services for the newly-finished church were held. Reverend Orlo Choguill has been pastor of the First Presbyterian congregation, which numbers about 525 since 1963.





Old St. Michael's Episcopal Church as shown in a painting by Mrs. Marshall Slade.

### St. Joseph's

St. Joseph's Catholic Church, with the largest congregation in the city, over 7,000 members, dates its beginnings back to 1876 when Reverend Valentine Sommereisen bought some property, had a foundation dug, purchased windows and dreamed of a stone church.

This dream was not realized, however, until the pastorate of Father Anastasius Mueller, O.F.M. Cap., who arrived in this area in 1878 and became the first Capuchin pastor of the Hays parish.

He started to work and in 1879 a frame church building was constructed. In 1886, \$2,400 was raised for the building of the second Catholic church in Hays and in 1904 the present St. Joseph's Church at the corner of Thirteenth and Ash, was completed.

It was found in 1954, that the Catholic congregation could no longer be contained in one church so it became necessary to build a station church, St. Mary's, on the east side of Hays. The new church is a part of a building which also contains a convent and Jefferson East Elementary School.

In 1964, St. Joseph's parish purchased the old Trinity Lutheran Church building and site at Thirteenth and Fort Streets. The building is now known as the Sacred Heart Chapel and it is used for Sunday masses and various religious classes and meetings.

In August of 1966, the Reverend Father Owen Schellhase, O.F.M. Cap., formerly pastor of the Ellis Catholic Church, became St. Joseph's new pastor. Father Alfred Carney, O.F.M. Cap., had been pastor of St. Joseph's since 1943 (with the exception of one four-year period) and he was transferred to a pastorate in Pittsburg, Pa.

### Trinity Lutheran

Trinity Lutheran Church was organized in Hays in November of 1878, by the Reverend A.J. Hartsock of Salina with forty-seven charter members. The forerunner of the church here was the Union Sunday School which was started in January of 1875, through the efforts of Judge D.C. Nellis who was also largely responsible for the founding of the church.

Services were first held in a school house and later in the Krueger Opera Hall until a frame chapel was erected in 1880. This served as the worship cen-

ter for the congregation until 1902 when it was destroyed by lightning.

Two months prior to the fire, a new pastor, Reverend C.F. Wiest, had accepted the pastorate, and on his arrival he was greeted by a pile of ashes and debris, a \$100 debt and \$1,500 as a nucleus for a church building fund which was received from the church's insurance.

Construction on a new stone church was begun almost immediately at Thirteenth and Fort Streets. About ten years ago, there was a growing awareness of the need for more adequate Sunday School facilities which ultimately grew into the idea of complete new church facilities.

In April of 1965 the cornerstone of the present Trinity Lutheran Church at Twenty-seventh and Fort Streets was laid. The building was dedicated in September of 1965.

Pastor of the Trinity Lutheran Church is Reverend Earl Wall who has been here since March of 1966. His congregation numbers about 290.

### First Baptist

The last of the "early churches," the First Baptist, was founded in 1883 by Reverend A.L. King and Reverend J.L. Henry with sixteen charter members.

Church members met for services in the school house until 1887 when their own stone church was erected on the site of the present Baptist sanctuary. In 1927 a church annex, the education building, was dedicated and a new sanctuary was dedicated in 1949.

In September of 1953, Reverend R.J. Wynne retired after almost a quarter of a century pastorate of the First Baptist Church. Upon his retirement, Rev. and Mrs. Wynne were given a parting "Love Gift" of \$4,500 made up of contributions from the congregation and friends.

The First Baptist Church is located at Twelfth and Fort. Reverend Bruce Blunt has been pastor of the 230-member congregation since May of 1962.

### Eleven "Newer" Churches

In 1933 the Church of The Nazarene was organized. The congregation moved into its first church building in 1935 and in 1957 a new church building was constructed at Seventh and Allen Streets. Reverend Leland Watkins has been pastor to the 100-member congregation since the fall of 1966.



The old First Methodist Church built in 1886.

The Hays Christian Church was incorporated in Hays in 1947. Among its sixty-five-member congregation are a large number of bible college graduates, ordained ministers and missionaries working toward degrees at Fort Hays State College.

Both the chapel, built at Twenty-second and Marshall Road in 1961, and the parsonage, finished in January of this year were constructed through the volunteer efforts of the members of the congregation and of neighboring congregations.

In the fall of 1950, the Messiah Lutheran Church was established. The group now numbers 210 (besides 170 FHSC students) and has been under the guidance of Reverend Warren Schmidt since 1964. In 1953, their church building was constructed at Twentieth and Main and in 1960 an education wing was added.

In 1954 the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints was organized. President of the Hays branch is Elder Gloyd Neilson who farms near Phillipsburg. In 1962 a chapel at Tenth and Vine was erected for the 100-member congregation from a nine-county area.

The First Southern Baptist Church was founded in 1955 and the sixty-member congregation has been under the leadership of Reverend Floyd Littlepage since July 1, 1966. Church members moved into their new building at Twenty-Sixth and Vine in 1963.

The First Assembly of God Church, under the pastorate of Reverend Glen Jenkins since summer of 1965, saw its beginnings at Thirty-second and Vine in Hays in 1956. A new church was built for the approximately forty-five-member congregation in 1956 and a parsonage wing was added in 1962.

In 1957, the Church of Christ was officially organized here although tracings of the group can be made back to 1941 when two families met in Hays and called themselves the "Church of Christ."

For the first few years of their existence they met in the Girl Scout House, but in 1961 their new church building at Centennial Blvd. and General Hays Road was dedicated. The membership now stands at sixty.



The First Baptist Church built in 1887.

The Jehovah's Witnesses saw their beginnings in Hays in 1959. The congregation is made up of active ministers and they meet for Bible lectures and discussions from the scriptures on current topics.

The First Christian Church, Disciples of Christ, was organized in Hays in 1961. The approximately eighty-member congregation moved into new church facilities at Thirtieth and Oak in May of 1964.

The thirty members of the Immanuel Baptist Church, started in January of 1966, meet for Sunday services in the community room of the Hays National Bank. Midweek services are held in the homes of the members. The group, which is under the guidance of Reverend Morris Motley, began with seventeen members. Future plans include a church building.

The Faith Evangelical Lutheran Church is a mission church under the leadership of Reverend James A. Behling. The twenty-five-member group was organized in September of 1966 and they meet for Sunday services in the FHSC Student Union.

#### Religious Group

The Unitarian Universalist Fellowship religious group was formed in 1962 by a group of eight people who had had contact with Unitarian Fellowships and churches in other places. The number of members has now grown to fifteen and they meet for regular religious meetings in their homes. President of the group is Mrs. Sue F. Gwynn.



The first Trinity Lutheran Church built in 1880.

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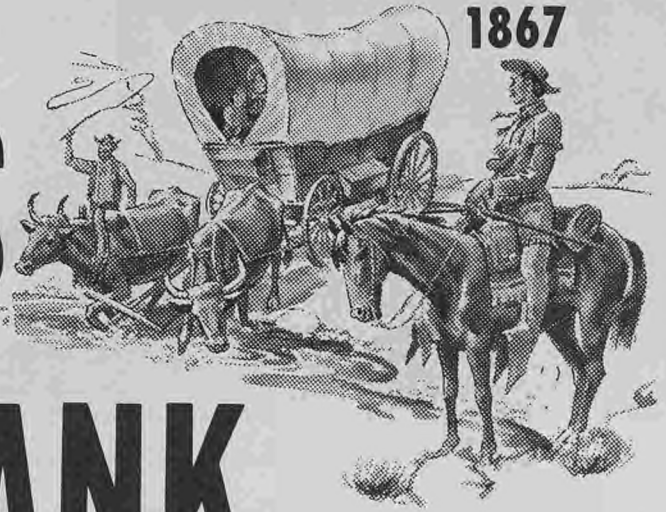


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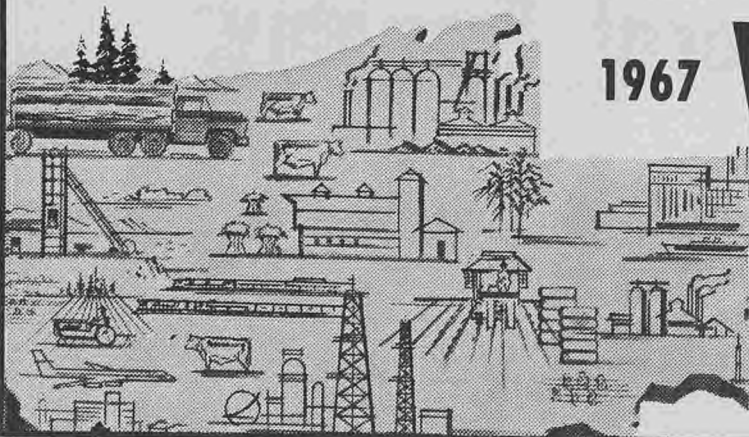
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# Floods Are Interspersed In History

The history of Hays cannot be told without mentioning one of its greatest problems throughout the years---that of flooding. This continuing threat has delivered death and millions of dollars of destruction to property since the days of our early settlers.

**June 7, 1867** -- a flood on Big Creek struck Fort Hays when it was located on the north bank of Big Creek four miles south of the town of Walker. This flood, in which several soldiers lost their lives, was one of the reasons for the fort's relocation two weeks later.

**July 13, 1907** -- a flood on Big Creek did damage to the Fort Hays Experiment Station greenhouse. Due to sparse development, only relatively minor damage was done to other property although the nature of the flood has been compared to the heavily damaging flood of 1951.

**August 2, 1928** -- a flood on Big Creek rendered about \$25,000 in damage and 291 basements were flooded. Seven inches of rain fell centered thirty-five miles west of Hays. Damage was not as great as it might have been because residents were warned that the flood was approaching.

**May 22, 1951** -- the most damaging flood in the history of the city brought with it six deaths and damage totalling almost \$2,500,000. Ground had been saturated with previous rainfall and could not absorb the additional twelve inches that fell from 9 p.m. until midnight. No flood warning was given because the storm was so near and it came at night.

**June 17, 1957** -- the largest flood on Big Creek occurred six miles west of Ellis. One life was lost in Ellis and flood damage to that city was almost \$1,000,000. No lives were lost in Hays and only \$50,000 property damage was suffered due to local flood control improvements including the levee system, that had been instituted in 1954. Also, the flood occurred during daylight hours and ample warning was given to all residents and businesses.

**May 29, 1959** -- Lincoln Draw flooded sections of Hays. Rainfall, measuring four to five inches, fell in a two-hour period beginning at 7 p.m. and exceeded the capacity of the 27th Street detention dam. Water ran fifteen feet over the road spillway affecting 310



Looking south on 7th Street towards Fort Hays State College during the 1907 flood.



residences and businesses and causing an estimated \$170,000 in damage.

**June and July, 1965** -- Lincoln Draw again flooded delivering \$2,200-\$3,500 damage. Eighteen homes were flooded as was the trailer court in the southeast section of the city but the water did not reach inside of the trailers.

## Flood Protection

On the positive side of the ledger, Hays has put many flood control projects into effect, which have been very beneficial in reducing flooding, but there is still a long way to go for adequate flood protection.

Years ago, the U.S. Corps of Engineers began planning a flood control program for the city of Hays. The project has advanced through rough planning and feasibility stages and is now in the planning stage which is preparatory to the advanced engineering and design step.

Included in the Corps' project are channel improvements and levees along Big Creek, a diversion channel and a small levee on Lincoln Draw and a small detention reservoir, channel improvements and levees on Chetolah Creek.

Also in the offing is the proposed Round Mound Dam west of Ellis. If this becomes a reality, benefits would be afforded in the areas of water resources and recreation as well as flood control.



Looking west in the vicinity of the railroad tracks during the 1907 flood.

INFORMATION IN THIS STORY PERTAINING TO THE FLOODS AFTER 1900 WAS OBTAINED FROM A RESEARCH PAPER PREPARED BY DANNY JACOBS, SON OF MR. AND MRS. VIRGIL JACOBS OF HAYS, FOR A COURSE IN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AT FORT HAYS STATE COLLEGE. VERY POSSIBLY OTHER FLOODS HAVE OCCURED ON BIG CREEK IN THE LATTER PART OF THE 19TH CENTURY AFTER THE 1867 FLOOD MENTIONED. BUT NO FLOOD RECORDS ON THAT PERIOD COULD BE FOUND.

## Section Three-Hays (1920-1946)

# Growth Despite Adversities

By MAUREEN WINTER

"Hard times" generally typifies these years with the depression, drought, dust storms and World War II heading the list of troubles faced by Ellis Countians. But, face them they did and growth was evidenced even during this period.

The "ups" and "downs" of farming in Ellis County can readily be seen through the early 1920s with one of the best harvests "ever" reported in 1920 but hampered by a serious railroad car shortage; a "seed wheat pool" fund established for farmers whose crop failures left them without even enough money to buy seed in 1923; and a record-breaking wheat yield reported in 1924.

A 1920 editorial revealed that on the 150,000,000-bushel wheat crop grown in Kansas in that year, 19,000,000 bushels grew without being planted and most of it grew on land that wasn't even tilled during the fall of 1919--"volunteer wheat pure and simple."

Problems with grasshoppers and flies with "voracious appetites" and smut could also be seen in the stories of the day. A recipe concocted from bran, arsenic, syrup, lemons and water was recommended to farmers for scattering along the edges of fields in the fall when the grasshoppers came and a mixture of pulverized or lump resin, soap shavings, water, kerosene, oil of tar and fish oil for spraying on livestock to fight the flies.

This period also brought the "modernized" farm home with many farmers putting in water, light and heat. A newspaper story stated "The era of the modern farm home is at hand." The Farm Bureau was organized in the county in 1920 with 435 members.

In 1920, the Hays Chamber of Commerce started an "Own Your Own Home" campaign to combat what was described as a "serious housing shortage" and the group also formed a committee to study a plan of growth and improvement for the city in many areas including "beautifying the town thresholds so that the first impressions of the city's visitors shall be pleasing." Fifty new houses were built in 1924 in "one of the best years in history."

Letters of appeal from Volga Valley relatives of the German-Russians in Ellis County appeared on the local front pages during the early 1920s. Conditions of this group living in the famine-stricken region in Russia couldn't be worse. They had experienced continuous war since 1914; devastation of civil war in which their villages and farms were destroyed, stock driven off and farm implements confiscated; and a severe drought in 1920.

Typical of the letters published is the following from Schoenchen, Russia to a relative in Schoenchen, Kansas: "Here with us is such poverty and want that

nobody can imagine but those who see it with their own eyes. Here in Schoenchen during the year 1921, 550 people have died most of whom died from hunger... one pound of flour now costs one million rubles, one pound of meat, fifteen thousand rubles... The people here are already eating rats; they also grind corn cobs and eat them...The people who suffer from hunger swell up and when the swelling goes back, they die...John Demund was the richest man here...He supplied bread to all the villages from Shaufause to Boon...He had before the war twenty-seven horses, sixteen camels, thirty head of cattle and sixty sheep and grain and money in excess. Now he has only one cow left...Now, dear brother, if you can help us do not refuse but help us, otherwise we have to die from hunger in a short time..."

Ellis Countians did help these 25,000,000 people facing starvation--through a relief program headed by Bishop Joseph Kessler of the See of Tiraspol, Russia, who himself had been condemned to die by the Bolsheviks. Bishop Kessler appeared throughout the United States, including a stop in Hays, to enlist help.

As early as 1923, interest grew in the county's natural resource of oil after the successful Oswald test well was drilled in Russell County. Professor Erasmus Haworth, head of the School of Geology and Mines at the University of Kansas and a state geologist (who had given an unfavorable opinion on reclaiming gold from the Smoky Hill shale during the city's "gold boom" years before and a favorable verdict on the successful operation of the Yocemento cement plant before it was built) surveyed the county for oil. His opinion was very favorable and enthusiastic.

The first oil tests spudded in, on the Ed Polifka farm in May and the Fred Bemis farm in September of 1924, were gala festive occasions with picnics, public speaking and baseball games helping to celebrate the events. Commercial production was not realized, however, until four years later in the county.

### The Later 1920s

Locally, oil was the big news in the late 1920s with the county's first big commercial well brought in on the farm of William Shutts in November of 1928. Nationally, the Great Depression climaxing during Herbert Hoover's administration took the spotlight.

According to the World Book Encyclopedia, "The United States had been building up to a crash for a long time...working conditions were poor and wages low. The economy was also weakened by widespread buying on credit.

"Thousands of persons had borrowed money to pay for stocks. Stock prices soared to record heights. Then, in October, 1929, the stock market crashed. The Great Depression had begun...Fortunes were wiped out. Thousands of workers had lost their jobs..."

The oil strike on the farm of William Shutts was



made with the bottom of the hole about 100 feet from the contract depth and within a short time it was reported that this original well was a 500-barrel daily producer. With this discovery, oil men flocked to Hays; much speculation was reported and considerable development was forecast.

Although this strike did not occur until 1928, during the few years preceding it, oil news was in the front page headlines constantly with reports of development plans, test wells drilled, acreage blocks formed, forecasts of "big play" for the county, small "showings" of oil in many tests and commercial production in western Russell County.

Following the discovery on the Shutts' land, oil strikes became almost a common front page headline; a large amount of oil was being shipped to refineries and many persons including rig builders moved to Hays "to get closer to the present center of activity in the oil development area of Western Kansas."

In the fall of 1929 it was reported that Ellis County's "oil crop" of \$777,600 for the year netted a greater profit than its wheat yield of \$720,000.

Farm news throughout these years was sparse but in the headlines in September of 1927 was a story on the granting of a charter to six Hays businessmen and farmers for the organization of the Wheat Farming Company. Headed by John Bird, the corporation was the largest wheat corporation ever formed up to that time in the United States.

It went into receivership in 1933, however, on the basis of violating its charter of "encouraging agriculture and horticulture" by engaging in agriculture for a profit, according to a Kansas Supreme Court ruling. An unsuccessful battle was fought to the U.S. Supreme Court which upheld the Kansas decision.

On November 10, 1926, the Citizens State Bank of Hays closed its doors. The general agricultural depression that began in the early '20s was listed as a contributing factor.

Enforcing the prohibition amendment also made local headlines during these years. In one 1926 raid, 26 gallons of whiskey, 36 bottles of stomach bitters, 15 gallons of spiked cider, 156 bottles of ginger, 200 bottles of "home-brew" beer, 45 bottles of lemon extract and 1500 gallons of mash were all dumped in the sewer on court order.

Reports of "booze parties" raided, caches found, stills seized and booze runners apprehended were frequently seen in the newspapers. Preceding the 1926 Golden Jubilee celebration of the German-Russians' arrival to this area, city and county authorities conducted a number of raids to "make Hays safe for the Jubilee." About 10,000 persons were attracted to Hays for this event.

In the fall of 1926, President W.A. Lewis of the Hays Teachers College said "If any student enrolled at the college becomes intoxicated and has to answer to the school authorities, that student will be summarily dismissed from the college."

Blizzards during the winter months and a shortage of water in the summer also prevailed. In January of 1925, Antonino residents were virtually isolated with roads blocked. One snowstorm had come on the heels of

a first, coal piles were being rapidly depleted and the situation was serious. But in less than two hours time the community was freed by a "seeming miracle," the first huge snow plow brought to Western Kansas.

In February of 1926 a farm woman froze to death one-half mile from her farm home after wandering about six hours in a blizzard. Several other blizzard fatalities were reported throughout the years.

In July of 1926 the water situation in Hays was reported as being almost perilous. Restrictions were placed on use; there was little water at the hospital; the supply was inadequate for fire fighting and at times in the north part of town it was impossible to get a drink.

Two new water wells were put into operation but in 1927 it was reported that the eight city wells were growing inadequate to supply the city with water. The population of the city at that time was 4,455 exclusive of the 600-student population. Stories of water shortages during the summer appeared off and on throughout the '30s and '40s also.

A fire which wiped out a row of buildings on East Juniata Street in 1926 exemplified the need for improved fire equipment and a better fire department which was at that time on a volunteer basis. City commissioners adopted an ordinance for this purpose and work on a new fire station was started. A new fire truck was purchased in 1927 and a partly-paid department was soon put into operation.

### The Early 1930s

News during this period was headlined by the depression, the election of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal legislation, the ending of prohibition and, more locally, drought.

The depression had grown steadily worse. Bread lines, unemployment, loss of home mortgages, banks failing and factories closing were all a part of the picture. During his campaign, Roosevelt promised a "new deal" for the American people.

About three weeks before he took office, a banking panic began and spread throughout the country. "Runs" ruined many banks.

On March 6, 1933, Roosevelt declared a "bank holiday," closing all banks in the country until officers of the Department of the Treasury could examine their books, an action which restored confidence and ended the crisis. Both Hays banks reopened on March 15, 1933.

Almost immediately after his inauguration, President Roosevelt called a special session, the "Hundred Days," during which he submitted "New Deal" recovery and reform laws.

Legislation programs during President Roosevelt's first term in office included the establishment of the Civil Works Administration (which made many public projects possible), the Civilian Conservation Corps (which gave work and training to 500,000 young men) and the Works Progress Administration (which provided work for an average of 2,000,000 persons annually while it was in effect between 1935 and 1941).

Amendment Twenty-One ended prohibition in 1933; the 1934 Gold Reserve Act put the United States on a

modified gold standard of value; the Social Security Act of 1935 provided unemployment relief and old-age assistance; and the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 gave workers the right to bargain collectively.

Local prohibition highlights included the launching of a state-wide drive at Hays by the Kansas Anti-Prohibition Society headed by Herman Tholen, Hays, and the publication of the monthly organ of the society, "The Kansas Repealist," in Hays. The society was successful in the repeal of the Kansas "bone-dry" law later on in the 1930s.

It is interesting to note a story that appeared in 1933 when the federal government legalized the sale of 3.2 percent beer and wines in states not prohibiting the sale. It was reported that thousands of residents from five adjoining "dry" states including Kansas, were preparing to rush into Missouri for a taste of the 3.2 brew when it went on sale April 7. The Associated Press story said that railroads were offering special week-end rates and "parched-throat" trains were planned from several points.

Highlighting the farm news throughout this period, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde and U.S. Federal Farm Board Chairman Alexander H. Legge held a meeting in Hays in the summer of 1930, as well as in other cities in the country, to discuss the world outlook for wheat and to urge curtailing crops acreage for which little enthusiasm was shown locally. In December of that year it was reported that Ellis County farmers had planted 2,000 more acres of winter wheat than the previous year.

In the summer of 1931, grain markets plunged and the wheat supply was the largest ever recorded in the United States. That year Kansas farmers reduced their 1932 acreage to the lowest total area sown to wheat since 1924 but production was still high in Ellis County due to a record-breaking yield.

In 1933 and '34 the ravages of drought were evidenced in the county as well as other areas. In early summer of 1933, it was estimated that the nation's '33 wheat crop would be the smallest in the country since 1893.

In early-summer of 1934, conditions were "serious" in Ellis County, designated a drought relief district. A survey made for a request for federal relief showed that the wheat yield was averaging two to three bushels per acre; there was a serious water shortage; extremely poor pasturage and a shortage in livestock feed prevailed and health conditions would be threatened if conditions worsened.

In mid-summer, the mercury broke the all-time Kansas record in Hays as it hit 117 on July 13. A 99 year-old Victoria woman, believed to be the county's oldest resident, died from heat exhaustion.

In late-summer, Ellis County cattlemen were said to be at the "end of the rope" with pastures bare to the roots, water vanishing and facing eminent ruin unless rain fell soon. Anguished owners, it was reported were forced to market gaunt cattle. Additional relief allotments were made to Kansas; the farm administration doubled its cattle purchases in the state and the U.S. announced it would not export wheat in 1935 due to the drought.

A plan was started to conserve the Russian thistle to be used to feed cattle in the drought-stricken Northwest Kansas counties. The product was said to have the same feed content as alfalfa hay.

In September, the drought ended with forty-eight hours of hard rain interspersed with scattered showers and more precipitation was forecast.

#### The Late 1930s

Nationally, the big news of these years concerned the re-election of President Roosevelt over Alf Landon, former Kansas Governor, in 1936 by a landslide of votes--the most decisive sweep in U.S. history; expansion of New Deal programs and opposition on others and the beginning of World War II.

During this period, several New Deal measures were declared invalid by the U.S. Supreme Court and in 1937, Roosevelt tried unsuccessfully to reorganize the court.

Locally, dust storms and increased oil activity took the headlines. In February and March of 1935, dust storms appeared to have reached their height. Within a period of several weeks, at least four persons in the area were reported to have died as a result of dust pneumonia. One fifty-nine year old farmer died after his car stalled and he attempted to walk home during a dust storm. His death was attributed to "hemorrhage of the lungs."

One storm came after another, and, according to an account in the News of what was termed the "worst dust storm in history," Hays was described as being "in a maelstrom of swirling, choking, suffocating dust whipped by a high wind that drove the dust particles into homes and business houses despite every effort to keep them out."

The account stated that wet sheets and blankets hung in front of windows; sills were packed with pulp made from paper soaked in water as insufficient dust barriers; masks were worn in the homes; pneumonia was a menace; schools and many businesses were closed; few cars were out and those that traveled did so with lights on; and highways were unsafe.

Another bad dust storm moved in on top of a blizzard and the result was described in the News: "Drifts of gray snow lay several inches thick in Hays. The dust came even while the snow was falling and mud caked the faces of persons on whom the snow fell."

Following these severe storms, a war on dust storms and destructive soil blowing was soon declared with receipt of federal funds for the deep listing of land in the affected area. The storms, plus drought and a reduction in the federal wheat acreage resulted in a greatly-reduced wheat harvest in 1935.

It was reported in the News that "dollar wheat--once the dream of the prairie planter--is here, but Kansas farmers are not pleased as they don't have any to sell and will have to buy instead.

"Relief officials estimated that 1,500,000 bushels of wheat would have to be shipped into Kansas for fall seeding and Gov. Landon predicted that 13,000-17,000 farmers would have to ask government aid to purchase the seed wheat." It was not until June of 1938 that farmers in the county harvested their first real wheat crop since the drought era began.

"Oil is passing wheat as Kansas 'crop' as it threatens to become the chief source of income for this



wheat state," it was reported in early 1936. Another news item revealed that oil royalty money and wheat allotment checks were bringing a "new independence" for Ellis County farmers.

An early-1936 story said that the sixty-four oil wells in the county could produce 15,000,000 barrels of oil or more than 15,000,000 dollars a year and oil men said the surface had "barely been scratched" in development.

In June of 1937, Ellis County's oil business was valued at more than \$2,000,000, according to figures released by the county clerk, an increase of \$634,979 over the previous year's total.

Through almost this entire period, local news was dominated by stories of new oil strikes (many of which were estimated between 1,000 and 2,500-barrel daily producers), new pools and producing areas opened, free-flowing oil wells drilled, new pipelines constructed and leases that were selling high. In July of 1936 it was reported that the No. 1 Bemis was the largest pumping well in Kansas.

Local WPA projects during this time included a new stadium and improvement of the athletic field at the college, farm ponds and lakes, road improvements, and through the cooperation of the National Youth Administration and the state, 100 students were able to attend the college by working (boys in farm development and girls in secretarial training) in a project to offer vocational training to unemployed high school grads not able to continue their education.

#### The Early 1940s

Large, bold World War II headlines dominated the news during this period. The United States entered the war on December 8, 1941 following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on the previous day. Three days later war was declared on Germany and Italy.

Most front page news from that time through Italy's surrender to the allies in September of 1943, Germany's surrender in May of 1945 and Japan's surrender in August of 1945, was war news. President Roosevelt was elected to his third term in 1940 (Wendell Wilkie polled 209 more votes in Ellis County), in 1944 to his fourth (sweeping in electoral votes but the smallest popular vote margin since 1916) and on April 12, 1945, he died in office and was succeeded in the presidency by Harry S. Truman.



Dust storm typical of many occurring during the "Dirty Thirties."

During the war, Ellis Countians had their share of war restrictions, rationing, scrap metal and war bond drives, and blackouts as did everyone else throughout the country. In seven war loan drives, all were over-subscribed locally. Hays school children, during a 1943 campaign, purchased "forty-three jeeps" with \$38,902 worth of war stamps and bonds, more than one-third of the entire state's quota.

The war affected agriculture and oil too. The war closed the biggest wheat import market, Continental Europe. As reported in early 1941, "Many European nations are scraping wheat bins while a record-breaking surplus of a billion bushels is piled up in the four major exporting nations."

In August of 1940, a "brisk" business was reported at the ACP office with farmers procuring wheat loans to store their grain in terminals and elevators.

The 1941 wheat crop yield was one of the biggest on record and with a big yield in prospect for '42, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard urged the nation's wheat farmers to start building more farm storage at once. Ellis County farmers complied and it was reported that a few farmers had even moved out furniture so they could store wheat in bedrooms. About 300 bins were shipped by the AAA to the county to provide storage.

Almost one year after the United States entered the war, the department of agriculture, faced with increasing war demands for food, called for greater acreage outputs of most farm products and President Roosevelt praised the farmers for their response to war demands saying, "The nation looks to them to produce the food we need to win the war."

In 1943, the government deferred farm workers from the draft and restrictions were lifted on wheat seeding to encourage a maximum wheat production for the war years. A "bumper crop" was reported in June of 1944.

At the end of 1940, there were 640 producing oil wells in Ellis County with the Bemis-Shutts field's oil wells having produced 11,669,425 barrels of oil up to that time. A strike was made just three-quarters of a mile from the first unsuccessful oil test in the county that was drilled almost eighteen years before. The State Board of Regents leased 7,000 acres of local state land for oil development.

Total valuation of oil property in Ellis County at the first of 1942 was over \$10,000,000 with 759 producing wells. In June of '43, it was reported that approximately forty percent of Ellis County's total assessed property valuation was in oil.

A reduction in oil development became apparent as the war progressed due to steel and manpower shortages and an OPA ceiling placed on crude oil.

In September of 1942, construction began on the Walker Army Air Field with about 1,500 men employed to build runways and ninety structures costing \$5,000,000. About 15,500 persons attended the base's dedication ceremonies in July of 1943. Approximately 5,000 military personnel were stationed at the field where B-29 bombers were based.

One of the largest liaison pilot training schools in the United States was located at the Hays Municipal Airport during the war where approximately 440 pilots were trained. The local airport was also the scene of an instructors' training program in compliance with a



call by the U.S. government for experienced-flier instructors. About 2,000 cadets participated in a War Training Service program held locally before it was terminated.

Hays was designated as a regional training school for pre-flight glider pilots during the war with the major base four miles east of Hays. The U.S. Army supplied the planes and personnel to conduct the school in which preliminary training in "power off landings" in cub planes was taught.

A prisoner labor camp was established at the experiment station with an estimated eighty-eight prisoners of war.

Hays was, in all respects, a "war boom town." The added population was an economic stimulant to local business; a record \$6,000,000 was on deposit in the two Hays banks in January of 1945; housing shortages were reported throughout the war years and a USO center in Hays was enlarged into what was called "one of the most complete centers in the state."

WPA projects during this period included improvements at the Hays airport, a new Ellis County courthouse and work started on a new city auditorium (which was halted when the WPA was terminated in 1943).

THIS STORY WAS COMPILED LARGELY THROUGH NEWS STORIES APPEARING IN THE ELLIS COUNTY NEWS (IN THE 1920S) AND THE HAYS DAILY NEWS (IN THE '30S AND '40S).



Taken in 1919 on Boot Hill when the graves were being uncovered and moved to the cemetery. Dead men were said to have been found on the streets on many a morning during the wild and turbulent early-day history of Hays. They were buried in Boat Hill which was located between the present 100 blocks of W. 17th and W. 18th Streets. Most of the bodies were placed in dry-goods boxes and covered with a thin layer of dirt.

## DID YOU KNOW THAT---

- the song "Home On the Range" was first sung in early-day Hays?
- the "Cathedral of the Plains" at Victoria was so named by William Jennings Bryan while on a trip through our area? He also composed a poem about the church.
- Hill Wilson, son of H.P. Wilson, one of Hays' early settlers, was made ruler of an African congo tribe in the early 1920s?
- prairie dogs were still a menace to Ellis Countians until 1923 when a "war" was declared on the two remaining colonies in the county?
- "college romance" was a front-page subject in May of 1927 with a News story proclaiming "seven courtships 'ripen' in closing semester days?" Other topics receiving much comment about that time were "bobbed hair" and "bare legs."
- a "telephone wedding ceremony" was performed here in 1927 with Rev. L.H. Sweetland, pastor of the Methodist Church 4,000 miles away and the wedding party wearing transmitter and receiving sets?
- pants were put on horses in the mid-1920s to give relief from the plague of flies?
- Charles Curtis, U.S. Senator from Kansas who later became Herbert Hoover's vice president, influenced Washington to turn over the Fort Hays military reservation to the state for educational purposes? This plan was first promoted on local and state levels by Martin Allen and John Schlyer of Hays.
- natural gas was turned on in the mains for the first time in Hays on Oct. 10, 1929?
- there's more in "them thar' Smoky Hill shale beds" than meets the eye? After the first unsuccessful attempt to mine gold from the shale shortly after the turn of the century, two other "prospecting" groups announced similar plans---one in 1929 and another in 1932, the latter with a claim that a newly-patented electric machine, the "Coyle amalgamator," was able to extract the mineral profitably. Another person announced intentions to manufacture fertilizer from the shale in 1929 and in that same year, a local girl stubbed her toe while wading in the Smoky Hill River and pulled up a clam with three pearls inside. Further investigation revealed more clams and 100 genuine pearls!
- among distinguished guests in the early years of the Lamer Hotel, which opened in 1930 with a two-day celebration, were Ernest Hemingway and Shirley Temple? During Shirley's overnight stay in 1938, she commented "I like Hays lots; people here are so nice" as reported in the Hays Daily News.
- for seventeen years, the Hays public schools and the college operated under one system, separating in 1931?
- Henry Edward Malloy, head of the department of music at the college, was elected as Hays city commissioner but resigned after receiving a ruling by the Kansas Attorney General that he was ineligible to hold both positions?
- Kathryn O'Loughlin, democrat, Hays, was the first woman congressional representative from Kansas? She won the sixth district race in 1932.
- four armed bandits held up the Farmers State Bank in 1933? They fled with \$3,056, kidnaped Miss Hilaria Schmidt and released her near Holyrood. Some say one of the bandits was the infamous "Baby Face" Nelson.
- a rural Hays house in which mud was used for plaster instead of cement sprouted a "fine wheat crop" on its walls in 1937?
- Helen Keller spoke at Sheridan Coliseum during the State Teachers Association meeting in 1941?
- an eighty-year-old debt to China was repayed in 1943 when the Fort Hays Experiment Station sent that country new and improved varieties of sorghum seed? China had sent Black Amber seed, called "cane," to the state's early settlers.
- a "flip of a coin" decided Ed Madden would succeed Mayor Martin Basgall as city commissioner in 1943? Basgall had resigned to become acting postmaster and the two commissioners couldn't choose between Madden and Herman Tholen, so the coin did the job.

# Hays Is A Medical Center



The Hays Protestant Hospital, later called Hadley Memorial Hospital, opened in 1925 in a remodeled church building at Seventh and Oak Streets.

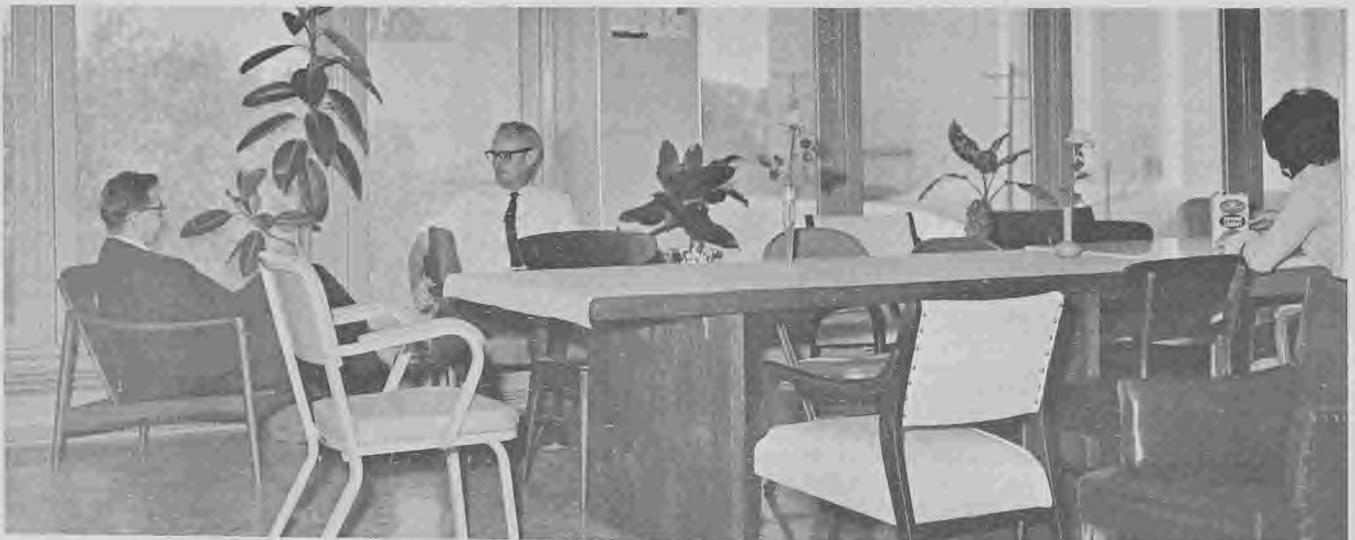


-- PHOTO BY EKEY STUDIO

The present Hadley Memorial Hospital.

The day hall of the psychiatric in-patient unit located on the fourth floor of Hadley Memorial Hospital serves as a therapy room and a recreation area for patients. Pictured at the left are Julius Cohen, M.S.W., supervising social worker of the High Plains Mental Health Clinic and Dr. John Cody, psychiatrist and the clinic's administrator and medical director.

-- PHOTO BY LEON MAXSON



The people of Hays can be proud of their progressive community for many reasons. Outstanding progress has been shown through the years in many areas and especially in the field of medicine.

The exceptional medical facilities that are available in the city are comparable with those found in cities many times greater in population.

The Kansas State Board of Health has designated Hays as an Area Center for Medical Services (one of several over the state radiating from the Kansas University Medical Center) for the twenty-one counties of Northwest Kansas.

Specialists in the fields of Internal Medicine, General Surgery, Orthopedic Surgery, Ophthalmology, Radiology, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Otorhinolaryngology, Anesthesiology, Obstetrics, Gynecology and Psychiatry have all located in Hays because of the medical facilities available and the hospitals. In turn, the hospitals have expanded to meet the needs of the specialists. Twenty physicians and eight dentists live and practice in Hays.

Hays orthopedic surgeons pioneered years ago in establishing crippled children's clinics under the auspices of Kansas Crippled Children's Commission. A valuable adjunctive service for physicians of Northwest Kansas has been the Hays Speech Correction Clinic. Established in 1947 with a trained speech therapist, hundreds of children with speech problems have been helped.

In the area of treating mental illnesses, Hays boasts one of the finest community mental health centers in the country. Located on the fourth floor of Hadley Memorial Hospital, the High Plains Mental Health Clinic opened in January of 1964.

It is supported by thirteen counties in Northwest Kansas which levy a one-third mill for its operations. Residents of these counties may receive in-patient, out-patient, day and emergency care and consultation and educational services on a reduced-fee basis.



The first hospital in Hays, St. Anthony's, opened in 1904 in a house purchased from E.S. Beach. When new hospital facilities were built, the house was used as a residence for the hospital Sisters of St. Agnes until their new home was constructed in 1963.



The present St. Anthony's Hospital.

-- PHOTO BY EKEY STUDIO

At Hadley's rehabilitation center, the long-term physically impaired patient is helped to return to gainful employment if possible, to live as independently as he is able and in general, to learn to "help himself."

Last fall the psychiatric in-patient unit was opened. This was made possible by a \$300,000 federal grant which was set up in a decreasing manner over a five-year period. In-patient services are made possible through the combined efforts of the clinic and the hospital.

St. Anthony's Hospital, the oldest in the city, has been in operation since 1909 under the direction of the Catholic Sisters of the Order of St. Agnes who purchased the property of E.S. Beach to house their earliest twenty-bed hospital facilities.

In 1916 the west wing of the present hospital was erected with a fifty-bed capacity; in 1931 the east wing was added bringing the capacity to its present status of 110. Dedication ceremonies were conducted in early January, 1964 for a new red and tan brick residence home for the hospital Sisters.

"Philanthropy" earmarks the early history of Hadley Memorial Hospital, today one of the largest hospitals in Western Kansas. From its humble beginnings in 1925 with quarters in an unused part of the old Methodist church, it has grown to its present-day status as a 125-bed hospital with its fine comprehensive rehabilitation center, one of two such institutions in Kansas.

The hospital is named after the Hadley family, Mark and his two sisters Dollie and Lillie, who financed much of its construction.

The Rehabilitation Center was opened in 1959, built and staffed especially for the long-term physically impaired patient. The center has spacious diagnostic and treatment areas for physical therapy, hydrotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, electromyography, activities of daily living, all modalities and exercise.

Patients have come to the center from many states and are treated by specialists who strive to help the patient help himself and live as independently as possible.

-- PHOTO BY GUERCIO STUDIO





# City Commission Expands



Jack Ekey



Francis Wasinger



Bill Jellison



Dale Shade



Louis Bieker

Three months ago, a "first" was recorded in city history when voters filled three seats to complete a new five-man city commission. In the November general election, voters approved expanding the three-man commission to five members. Candidates Louis Bieker, banker, and Dale Shade, building contractor, won four-year commission terms and Dr. Bill Jellison, dean of students at Fort Hays State College, was elected to a two-year term. Jack Ekey, photographer and Francis Wasinger, abstractor, are the two other members on the commission.

## City Managers

J.C. Manning	5-1-1919	to	4-21-1920
A.W. Seng	4-21-1920	to	7-22-1927
H.O. Oshant *	7-26-1927	to	4-17-1928
Fred Haffamier	4-17-1928	to	9-28-1936
Harry H. King *	9-28-1936	to	5-27-1938
Ellis J. Allison	5-27-1938	to	5-16-1940
Harold V. Erickson	5-16-1940	to	7-15-1941
Ellis J. Allison	7-19-1941	to	8-28-1943
H.W. Twenter *	8-28-1943	to	10-1-1943
L.W. Servis	10-1-1943	to	11-1-1945
Virgil A. Basgall	11-21-1945	to	10-15-1950
Bernard J. Brungardt	10-16-1950	to	12-31-1954
Glenn E. Varenhorst	1-1-1955	to	9-30-1955
Harley E. Lucas	11-1-1955	to	7-31-1963
Dorothy Soderblom *	8-1-1963	to	9-9-1963
Jerry W. Johnson	9-9-1963	to	1-29-1965
Joe A. Koerner *	1-29-1965	to	4-12-1965
Hugh C. Hull	4-12-1965	to	present

\* ACTING MANAGER

## City Clerks

George P. Griffith	6-15-1885	to	12-21-1885
John H. Waldorf	12-21-1885	to	4-10-1886
W.J. Lippard	4-10-1886	to	10-19-1886
F.F. Merry	10-19-1886	to	4-13-1887
C.F. Dunham	4-13-1887	to	6-5-1888
M.M. Bannister	6-5-1888	to	4-8-1889
W.L. Aaron	4-8-1889	to	12-6-1890
E.C. Shinn	12-6-1890	to	4-11-1893
H.C. Freese	4-11-1893	to	4-2-1895
D.W. Nickles	4-2-1895	to	4-4-1895
M.M. Bannister	4-4-1895	to	5-2-1901
F.J. Palmer	5-2-1901	to	11-6-1902
M.H. Mulroy	11-6-1902	to	5-7-1903
W.H. Carrick	5-7-1903	to	3-29-1905
Alois Bissing	3-29-1905	to	4-11-1905
C.A. Harkness	4-11-1905	to	4-8-1909
A.W. Noble	4-8-1909	to	10-14-1909
Frank Heili	10-14-1909	to	11-4-1909
P.P. Smith	11-4-1909	to	4-9-1913
A.O. Robinson	5-1-1913	to	5-8-1915
Frank Loreditsch	5-8-1915	to	4-21-1917
Peter Holzmeister	4-21-1917	to	12-2-1919
Carrie Meyer	1-8-1920	to	4-19-1921
Emily C. Johnson	4-19-1921	to	11-17-1942
Virgil A. Basgall	11-17-1942	to	12-31-1945
Victor A. Wells	1-1-1946	to	1-31-1953
Dorothy Soderblom	2-1-1953	to	present

## City Council and Commission Members Since 1885

<b>Council</b>	1893	H.W. OSHANT *
		JOHN SCHLYER
		M. HAFFAMIER
		J.E. BASGALL
		N.A. VOSS
		J.H. MARKS
	1894	H.W. OSHANT *
		JOHN SCHLYER
		WILLIAM RYAN
		THOMAS CARRICK
		A.P. STAINER
		JOSEPH ROTH
	1895	GEORGE PHILIP *
		WM. RYAN
		A.O. ROBINSON
		J.H. WARD
		PHILIP JACOBS
		H.J. PENNY
	1896	GEORGE PHILIP *
		PHILIP JACOBS
		WM. RYAN
		A.A. HOOVER
		J.H. WARD
		H.J. PENNY
	1897	A.A. HOOVER *
		M.J.R. TREAT
		W.W. PAUL
		D.W. NICKLES
		C. SCHWALLER
		N. HERTLING
	1898	C. SCHWALLER *
		H.M. BARTHOLOMEW
		E.R. COLE
		THOMAS CARRICK
		W.W. PAUL
		A.O. ROBINSON
	1899	FRED HAFFAMIER *
		& FRANK HAVEMANN
	1900	FRED SCHWALLER
		JNO. BASGALL
		ALEX BISSING
		WM. CARRICK
	1901	H.J. PENNY *
		& PHILIP JACOBS
	1902	ISAAC ZEIGLER
1885	S. MOTZ *	
	FRANK HAVEMANN	
	THOS. FULGHUM	
	J.L. MITTELMEIER	
	I.M. YOST	
	MARTIN GATES	
1886	JOHN ADKINS *	
	& M. HAFFAMIER	
1887	CORNEL HENLEY	
	C.C. BROSIUS	
	M.E. DIXON	
	WM. RYAN	
1888	M.E. DIXON *	
	H.W. GRASS	
	M. HAFFAMIER	
	F. HAVEMAN	
	JOHN NICKLES	
	N.A. VOSS	
1889	B.J. MILLER *	
	I.M. YOST	
	A.S. HALL	
	JOHN NICKLES	
	JOHN WESTBROOK	
	JAMES ROBINSON	
1890	B.J. MILLER *	
	(RESIGNED 12-6-1890)	
	A.P. WEST **	
	J.C. WESTBROOK	
	J.A. ROBINSON	
	F.E. MCLAIN	
	JOHN LAMB	
1891	JOHN NICKLES *	
	A.P. STAINER	
	A.O. ROBINSON	
	ELWIN LITTLE	
	JOHN LAMB	
	J.C. FARLEY	
1892	GEO. B. SNYDER *	
	J.C. FARLEY	
	J.E. BASGALL	
	MELLISON	
	WALDORF	
	N.A. VOSS	

		Commission			
	J. B. GASGALL A.O. ROBINSON ELI FOX			1940	P.P. SMITH * LOUIS GROFF P.F. FELTEN
				1941	LOUIS GROFF * P.F. FELTEN P.P. SMITH
				1942	P.F. FELTEN * MARTIN A. BASGALL LOUIS GROFF
				1943	MARTIN A. BASGALL * (RESIGNED 7-6-43) ED F. MADDEN (APPOINTED 7-20-43) DR. A.A. HERMAN P.F. FELTEN
				1944	DR. A.A. HERMAN * P.F. FELTEN ED F. MADDEN
				1945	P.F. FELTEN * ED F. MADDEN A.A. HERMAN
				1946	ED F. MADDEN * A.A. HERMAN P.F. FELTEN
				1947	A.A. HERMAN * P.F. FELTEN ED F. MADDEN
				1948	P.F. FELTEN * R.A. DREILING A.A. HERMAN
				1949	R.A. DREILING * A.A. HERMAN P.F. FELTEN
				1950	A.A. HERMAN * A.H. HARKNESS R.A. DREILING
				1951	A.H. HARKNESS * VERNON E. MECKEL A.A. HERMAN
				1952	VERNON E. MECKEL * FRED L. WIESNER A.H. HARKNESS
				1953	FRED L. WIESNER * A.A. HARKNESS VERNON E. MECKEL
				1954	A.H. HARKNESS * RALPH H. HERZOG FRED L. WIESNER
				1955	RALPH H. HERZOG * HENRY J. DREES A.H. HARKNESS
				1956	HENRY J. DREES * ADAM F. RUPP RALPH HERZOG
				1957	ADAM F. RUPP * HENRY SCHWALLER HENRY J. DREES (RESIGNED 5-13-57) RALPH H. HERZOG (APPOINTED 5-13-57)
				1958	HENRY SCHWALLER * MERLE O'LOUGHLIN ADAM F. RUPP
				1959	MERLE O'LOUGHLIN * ADAM F. RUPP HENRY SCHWALLER
				1960	ADAM F. RUPP * JOE F. MEIER MERLE O'LOUGHLIN
				1961	JOE F. MEIER * TOM BOONE ADAM F. RUPP
				1962	TOM BOONE * RALPH H. HERZOG JOE F. MEIER
				1963	RALPH H. HERZOG * E. JERRY WILSON TOM BOONE
				1964	E. JERRY WILSON * MIKE BILLINGER RALPH HERZOG
				1965	MIKE BILLINGER * JACK O. EKEY E. JERRY WILSON
				1966	JACK O. EKEY * FRANCIS A. WASINGER MIKE BILLINGER * CHAIRMAN
1903	W.E. SAUM *	1919	C.A. HARKNESS * W.W. PAUL H.W. OSHANT		
&	JOHN SCHLYER	1920	W.W. PAUL * H.W. OSHANT C.A. HARKNESS		
1904	H.W. OSHANT	1921	H.W. OSHANT * C.A. HARKNESS W.W. PAUL		
	ISAAC ZEIGLER	1922	C.A. HARKNESS * W.W. PAUL H.W. OSHANT		
	ED YOST	1923	W.W. PAUL * H.W. OSHANT C.A. HARKNESS		
	GEORGE PHILIP	1924	H.W. OSHANT * C.A. HARKNESS W.W. PAUL		
1905	JOHN NICKLES *	1925	C.A. HARKNESS * W.W. PAUL H.W. OSHANT		
&	ALEX BISSING	1926	W.W. PAUL * H.W. OSHANT A.H. OEHLER		
1906	A.O. ROBINSON	1927	H.W. OSHANT * ANTON A. JACOBS A.H. OEHLER (RESIGNED 11-1-27) C.L. KING (APPOINTED 11-15-27)		
	HENRY STAATZ	1928	ANTON A. JACOBS * C.L. KING H.W. OSHANT		
	J.M. SCHAEFER	1929	C.L. KING * H.W. OSHANT ANTON JACOBS		
	J.B. BASGALL	1930	H.W. OSHANT * ANTON JACOBS C.L. KING		
1907	HENRY SCHWALLER *	1931	ANTON JACOBS * H.J. THOLEN C.L. KING		
&	E.S. BEACH	1932	H.J. THOLEN * H.E. MALLOY (RESIGNED 4-28-32) LOUIS GROFF (APPOINTED 5-6-32) ANTON JACOBS		
1908	FRANK FIELDS	1933	LOUIS GROFF * HARRY H. KING ANTON JACOBS		
	ALEX BISSING	1934	HARRY H. KING * H.W. TWENTER LOUIS GROFF		
	H. FELTEN	1935	H.W. TWENTER * LOUIS GROFF HARRY H. KING		
	F.R. BUSSARD	1936	H.W. TWENTER * HARRY H. KING LOUIS GROFF		
1909	ALEX BISSING*	1937	H.W. TWENTER * LOUIS GROFF HARRY H. KING		
(4)	P.J. ROTH	1938	H.W. TWENTER * P.F. FELTEN HARRY H. KING		
	E.B. MATTHEW	1939	P.F. FELTEN * P.P. SMITH H.W. TWENTER		
	F.J. HAFFAMIER				
	H.H. WINTERS				
	C.A. HARKNESS				
1909	GEORGE PHILIP *				
(9)	C.A. HARKNESS				
	W.A. MITH				
1910	PHILIP JACOBS				
&	H.W. OSHANT				
1911	A.P. STAINER				
	WM. HALL				
1912	GEORGE PHILIP *				
	JOHN SCHLYER				
	W.H. EARLY				
	ALEX SCHUELER, JR.				
	ANTON A. JACOBS				
	WM. HALL				
	W.A. SMITH				
1913	W.W. CHITTENDEN *				
	FRANK KING				
	G.J. KLUG				
	W.H. EARLY				
	JOHN SCHLYER				
	ALEX SCHUELER, JR.				
	ANTON A. JACOBS				
1914	W.W. CHITTENDEN *				
	FRANK FIELDS				
	ANTON A. JACOBS				
	WALTER STEDMAN				
	FRANK KING				
	W.H. EARLY				
	G.J. KLUG				
1915	H.W. OSHANT *				
	FRANK KING				
	G.J. KLUG				
	W.H. EARLY				
	ANTON A. JACOBS				
	WALTER STEDMAN				
	FRANK FIELDS				
1916	H.W. CHITTENDEN *				
	ANTON A. JACOBS				
	ALEX SCHUELER				
	G.J. KLUG				
	FRANK KING				
1917	GEORGE PHILIP, JR.*				
	FRANK KING				
	G.J. KLUG				
	J.J. DREILING				
	H.W. CHITTENDEN				
	ANTON A. JACOBS				
	ALEX SCHUELER				
1918	GEORGE PHILIP, JR. *				
	C.W. REEDER				
	VIC HOLM				
	THOMAS CARRICK				
	ALEX SCHUELER				
	FRANK KING				
	G.J. KLUG				

\* MAYOR  
\*\* ACTING MAYOR

# Sears

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106 West 12th St.

Hays, Kansas

**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED**  
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**for the entire family**  
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MA 5-9513

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Hays, Kansas

MA 8-8231

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**Own With Satisfaction**

**Ride With Pride**

**Complete Service – Financing – Liability &  
Collision Insurance Available**



The Hays-Ellis County Centennial Committee, Inc.



Presents

# INDIANS TO INDUSTRY

**THEATRICAL SPECTACULAR**

Produced and Directed

by

**ROBERT R. HULSE**

Choreography and Stage Director . . . . . Shirlee Hulse

**A JOHN B. ROGERS PRODUCTION**

July 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1967

Lewis Field Stadium

8:30 p.m.

Hays, Kansas

# PROGRAM OF EPISODES AND SCENES

## EPISODE 1 - Where But In America

- Scene 1: The Greeters
- Scene 2: The Grand Entry
- Scene 3: The Queen and Princesses

## EPISODE 2 - Land Of The High Plains

- Scene 1: Meet Buffalo Bill Cody
- Scene 2: Buffalo Hunt
- Scene 3: The Ritual of Manitou
- Scene 4: Buffalo Bill Returns
- Scene 5: Smoky Hill River
- Scene 6: Surveyors

## EPISODE 3 - Struggle Surrounds The Railroad

- Scene 1: Fort Fletcher
- Scene 2: Fort Hays
- Scene 3: Again Cody Returns
- Scene 4: Custer--Sheridan--Sherman
- Scene 5: Custer Battle
- Scene 6: A Squaw's Lament

## EPISODE 4 - Founding Of Hays City

- Scene 1: Rome Falls
- Scene 2: Birth of a City
- Scene 3: A Town Grows
- Scene 4: The County Is Formed
- Scene 5: Man to Man Law
- Scene 6: Early County Law

## EPISODE 5 - Development Of Hays And Ellis County

- Scene 1: Cody Tells of the Newcomers
- Scene 2: The Englishman
- Scene 3: The German-Russian Settlements

## EPISODE 6 - Education Of The Area

- Scene 1: The Early Days of Education
- Scene 2: Parochial Schools
- Scene 3: From Educational Infancy to College
- Scene 4: Fort Hays State College

## EPISODE 7 - The Word Of God

- Scene 1: The Early Conversion
- Scene 2: The First Churches
- Scene 3: The Tommy Drum Saloon Church Service
- Scene 4: Other Churches Develop
- Scene 5: Under the Crosses
- Scene 6: Collective Faiths

## EPISODE 8 - Entertainment--Growth And Culture

- Scene 1: Cody Has More to Say
- Scene 2: Buffalo Bill Wild West Shows
- Scene 3: Dolly Returns Home
- Scene 4: Madame Schuman-Heink Comes to Hays

## EPISODE 9 - Hospitals...War...Sickness

- Scene 1: Founding of Hays Hospitals
- Scene 2: The Tragic Flu Epidemic
- Scene 3: The Clouds of War

## EPISODE 10 - The Roaring Twenties

- Scene 1: The Prohibition (Drugstore)
- Scene 2: The Prohibition
- Scene 3: Black Gold Hits the Sky
- Scene 4: The New Hotel
- Scene 5: The Big Bank Robbery
- Scene 6: The Fires Roared
- Scene 7: The Charleston Days

## EPISODE 11 - The World Is Shocked

- Scene 1: Pearl Harbor
- Scene 2: The Islands of War
- Scene 3: The Bomb

## EPISODE 12 - These Troubled Times

- Scene 1: One Hundred Years Apart
- Scene 2: Green Beret
- Scene 3: Military Might

## EPISODE 13 - Today And Tomorrow

- Scene 1: Time Marches On
- Scene 2: The American Scene
- Scene 3: The Typical Scene in a Teenage Home
- Scene 4: The Restless Ones
- Scene 5: At the Dance

## EPISODE 14 - Our Future

- Scene 1: Cody Returns For Finale

Stand by for a gigantic Pyrotechnics display

The Hays-Ellis County Centennial Committee hopes  
you have enjoyed our Story as much as we  
have enjoyed making it possible.

### PATRONS

Mr. & Mrs. Gene Baird	Mr. & Mrs. Robert F. Glassman
Mrs. Ross Beach, Sr.	Robert I. Hall
Mr. & Mrs. Tom Bemis	Dr. & Mrs. Norman Hull
Dr. & Mrs. Francis Bice, Wakeoney	King's Pizza
Mr. & Mrs. Al Boos	Dr. Jeanne Kuhn
Dr. & Mrs. William Brewer	Mr. & Mrs. Charles Mann
Dr. Eleanor Caldwell	Dr. & Mrs. Robert Miller
Judge & Mrs. Benedict Cruise	Mr. & Mrs. John O. Nelson
Dan's Cafe	Mr. & Mrs. Francis Roth
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Ebersole	Mr. & Mrs. Robert E. Schmidt
Farmers State Bank	A.B. Schumacher
Mr. & Mrs. P.F. Felten	Mr. & Mrs. George Vitztum, Sr.
Dr. & Mrs. John Garwood	Mr. & Mrs. Paul Ward
Mr. & Mrs. George W. Gatschet	
Mr. & Mrs. Ted Gerber, Ellis	

### NARRATORS

Dick Coffelt  
Mrs. Mary Larson  
Bill Ohlemeier  
Mrs. Janet Palmer  
Scotty Philip  
Rob Sackett  
Gene Stalder  
Mrs. David Umlauf  
Dave Winter

### STAGE MANAGERS

Pat McAtee  
Ron Miller  
Mrs. Jacquelyn Philip  
Mrs. Rita Rogers

### STAGE CREW

Fred Atchison  
Keith Holste  
Rick Hulse  
Randy Lawrence  
Dave Miller  
Ken Weltz

LIGHT BOARD. . . . . Jack Holt

SPOTS. . . . . Art Chambers, Brian Craine  
Rick Watson, Tom Toepfer

SET DECORATIONS. . . . . Bob Wagner  
(Decorations from Wagner's Landscaping)

SOUND. . . . . Background Music Co., Independence, Mo.

PYROTECHNICS. . . . . Paramount Fireworks Co., Tulsa, Okla.

## EPISODE I- Prologue

Boy Scouts: Troop 101

Girl Scouts:

Troops 21, 199, 16 & 36

**Majorettes:**

Cheryl Simmons (Leader)  
Peggy Rockwell  
Jackie Pfannenstiel  
Perry Luther  
Joyce Gaschler  
Linda Fleckenstein  
Marlis Kuntsch  
Belinda Daley  
Linda Wasinger  
Connie Carl  
Juline Maska  
Paula Bieker  
Sharon Jacobs  
Lois Joy  
Phyllis Weigel  
Jan Harvey

**Trumpeters:**

Shelley Garwood  
Sara Cohen  
Donna Kisner  
Joan Roberts  
Stephanie Streck  
Janice Yunker  
Cathy Reidel  
Barbara Wolf

**Fort Wallace 7th Cavalry:**

Directed by Ed Beougher

## EPISODE II

**Cody:** Art Jensen

**Indian Warriors:**

Lynn Rogers  
O.Z. Bizzell  
Joseph Sander  
Father John Terbovich  
George Kitzman  
David Meckenstock  
David Lundy

**Indian Braves:**

Ernie Schmidt  
Ed Harbin  
Barry Dies  
Larry Hunt  
Terry Werth  
Tony Gaschler  
John Walz  
Craig Schumacher  
Allan Schumacher  
Charles Lane  
Loren Lane  
Greg Wilkens  
Ken Clark  
Tom Miller  
Willy Rogers  
Randy Schmidt  
Tom Schmidt

**Tamtom Beater:** Rob Hulse

**Warrior:** Darrell Werth

**Indian Maiden:** Terri Smith

**Indian Dancers:**

Cherry Pearson  
Diana Munson  
Kathy Huet  
Claire Kane  
Nancy Kraus  
Kay Rolfs  
Joyce Dinges  
Karen Englert  
Ruth Schukman  
Jane Knoeber  
Janet Keil  
Donna Linenberger  
Mary Beth Windholz  
Carol Bittle  
Susan Karlin  
Mary Munsch  
Karen Giebler  
Sherry Edmund  
Kathy Christie  
Nancy Huet  
Jody Reisig  
Cheryl Boor  
Vicki Lang

# Indians To Industry Cast

Josephine Dinkel

Katy Benefiel  
Ann Bemis  
Patty Knowles  
Mary Beth Maska  
Patty Legleiter  
Linda Thomas

**Squaws:**

Mrs. Tom Bemis  
Mrs. Calvin Harbin  
Mrs. Charles Pearson  
Mrs. Mildred Kelley  
Mrs. Ruth Keating  
Mrs. Maude Piatt  
Mrs. Ed Dies  
Rosalee Vescesky  
Mrs. Alvin Ruder  
Mrs. Al Rupp  
Mrs. Eugene Schmidt  
Mrs. Marvin Werth  
Mrs. Harry Zimmerman  
Mrs. Isidore Windholz  
Mrs. Roman Kuchar  
Mrs. Lucille Clark  
Mrs. Cleo Hamel  
Mrs. Kay Hanzlick  
Mrs. Mary Ann Keil  
Mrs. Lucille Clark  
Mrs. Alfred Schmidt  
Mrs. Jack Batty

**Manuel Lisa:** Harold Bettis

**Squaw:** Mrs. Pat Hodge

**Fremont:** Paul Moore

**Surveyors:**

Don Branda  
Pat McMahon

## EPISODE III

**Tamlyn:** Ben Hammerschmidt

**Sheridan:** A.A. Gaschler

**Cavalry:**

Tim Gustin  
Phil Toepfer  
Dave Walters  
Randy Westerman  
Philip Dragoo  
Dennis Gaschler  
Carl Mattick  
Ron Raeder  
Larry Fuller  
Jim Haynes  
Richard Grabbe  
Eber Phelps  
Tim Wall  
Dale Crow  
Steve Gottschalk  
Mike Krannawitter  
Steve Hood  
Charles Harkness  
Terry Johnson  
Linus Pfannenstiel

**Railroad Workers:**

Bill Anderson  
Joe Fuller  
Bill Van Zandt  
Dan Carson  
Max Wann  
Rex Cline

**Indians:**

Lynn Rogers  
O.Z. Bizzell  
Joseph Sander  
Father John Terbovich  
Dave Meckenstock  
Dave Lundy  
George Kitzman  
Gary Jones  
James Billinger  
Jerry Billinger  
Mike Blagrove  
Dan Fullier  
Dennis Schukman  
Steve Dechant  
Larry Calvery  
Harold Schukman

Tom Walters  
Marvin Bittle  
Kenneth Billinger  
Taylor Bemis  
John Kraus  
Dana Kraus  
Lester Gross  
Arthur Gross  
Cleo Hamel  
Darrell Rubottom  
Ron Pfannenstiel  
Frank Pfannenstiel  
Tom Gross

**Frontier Men:**

Isidore Windholz  
Marc Campbell  
Ray Simpson  
Lyle Mattheson  
Joe Fuller  
Bill Van Zandt  
Dan Carson  
Max Wann  
Don Waldschmidt  
Harold Walker  
Don Seyfert  
Joe Ward  
Don Branda  
Pat McMahon  
Paul Moore  
Bill Anderson  
Rex Cline

**General Custer:** Guy Bemis

**Mrs. Custer:** Mrs. Guy Bemis

**Mourning Squaw:**

Mrs. David Meckenstock

**Ft. Wallace 7th Cavalry**

## EPISODE IV

**Cody:** Art Jensen

**Railroad Businessmen:**

Dave King  
Jim Gordon  
Bob Schumacher  
Melvin Schmidt

**Town Businessmen:**

Bob Hudson  
Dale Ficken  
Ralph Howerton  
Leo Knoll  
Clyde Benefiel  
Jerry Kaempfe  
Don Smith  
Bill Krumme  
Walter Urban  
Bob Scott

**Mayor Motz:** Joe Brungardt

**Justice Joyce:** George Ryan

**Pioneer People:**

Mr. & Mrs. Jim Gordon  
Mr. & Mrs. Bob Hudson  
Mr. & Mrs. Bob Schumacher  
Mrs. Ursula Clowers  
Mr. & Mrs. Bill Longpine  
Marty Garrigues  
Dave English  
Charles English  
Mildred Kelly  
Mr. & Mrs. Dave King  
Clyde Benefiel  
Mac Herzog  
Mr. & Mrs. George Ryan  
Mr. & Mrs. Leo Knoll  
Mr. & Mrs. Cecil Calvert Sr.  
Joe Sanders  
Mr. & Mrs. Jim Younger  
Jerry Kaempfe  
Ben Hammerschmidt  
Larry Brungardt  
W.J. Billinger  
Mrs. Billie Lynn Benoit  
Melvin Schmidt  
Herman Tholen  
Rosalie Vesecy  
Doris Dragoo  
Mrs. R.J. Wynne

Carol Englert

Carol Beals

Mrs. Louise Wenke

Mary Mae Paul

Carol Ross

Robin Ragland

Mrs. Florence Berneking

Mrs. Alice Finney

Virginia Hogsett

Cecelia Leikam

Mrs. Charlene Boone

Janice Yunker

Don Smith

Mr. & Mrs. Jack Batty

Mrs. Shirley Gosser

Audrey Petzold

John Pfannenstiel

Jeanie Dreiling

Mrs. Jerid Schubert

Marilyn Wasinger

Mrs. Vi Stecklein

Elaine Thomas

Mrs. Betty Stilts

Carolyn Gassner

Mrs. Ruth Keating

Cindy Schlitter

Mr. & Mrs. Dale Ficken

Carol Phillips

Alan Wenke

Gloria Ross

Karen Ross

Melba Schmidt

Ruth Berneking

Mrs. Edgar Dies

Irma Torrey

Mrs. Lorena Kellogg

Mr. & Mrs. Walter Urban

Mr. & Mrs. Edmund Befort

Howard Reynolds

Mrs. Armella Wasinger

Colleen Gosser

Mrs. Margaret Petzold

Judy Petzold

Marilyn Pfannenstiel

Mrs. Lucy Wiesner

Sue Walker

Mrs. Jean Scheueller

Ethel Mae Kirkman

Agnes Townley

Don Seyfert

Mrs. Pat Lowe

Mr. & Mrs. Nick Rohr

Harold Walker

Mr. & Mrs. Bill Rollins

Mr. & Mrs. George Ryan

Mrs. Clodell Thomas

Mr. & Mrs. Francis Ostrum

Mrs. Sue Carson

Mr. & Mrs. Ted Leiker

Don Waldschmidt

Peggy Ryan

**Dancers:**

Mr. & Mrs. Edmund Befort

Mr. & Mrs. Walter Urban

Mr. & Mrs. Bob Hudson

Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Howerton

Don Seyfert

Mr. & Mrs. Nick Rohr

Mr. & Mrs. Ted Leiker

Mr. & Mrs. Francis Ostrum

Elaine Thomas

**Sheriff:** Dale Ficken

**Gossips:**

Elaine Thomas

Mrs. Clodell Thomas

**Stalkers:**

Jim Younger

Larry Brungardt

**Drunk:** John Smith

**Frenchy:** Mrs. Arlene Wing

**Hickock:** Dave English

**Cowboys:**

John Smith

Joe Sanders

Don Smith

Walter Urban

Harold Walker



### June 29--Thursday--"Old Fashioned Bargain Day"

- All Day Bargains galore at Hays stores opening at 9 a.m. and closing at 8:30 p.m. Prices of "Yesteryear" on many items. Antiques and relics displayed in store windows.
- 6 p.m. Tommy Drum's saloon, "a family place," opens in the Kessler Building. Featuring snacks, soft drinks and floor shows for which a small cover charge will be taken.
- 7 p.m. Floor show at Tommy Drum's Saloon.
- 8:30 p.m. Band concert and kangaroo court in downtown Hays.
- Floor show at Tommy Drum's Saloon.
- 10 p.m. Floor show at Tommy Drum's Saloon.

### June 30--Friday--"Old Fashioned Bargain Day"

- All Day Registration of guests, visitors and tourists at the Hospitality House, 900 Main. Opens at 9 a.m. Bargains continue throughout the day and evening. Window displays feature items of "Yesteryear."
- 9 a.m. Press breakfast at the Hays National Bank community room.
- 3 p.m. Opening of "Beer Kellar" south of City Auditorium. Closes at midnight.
- 6 p.m. Tommy Drum's Saloon opens.
- 7 p.m. Floor show at Tommy Drum's Saloon.
- 8 p.m. Street square dance on Main Street in front of Centennial Headquarters, 900 Main. Francis Zeller, McCracken is the "caller."
- 9 p.m. Floor show at Tommy Drum's Saloon.

### July 1--Saturday--"Hays-Ellis County Day"

- All Day Registration of guests, visitors and tourists at the Hospitality House, 900 Main. Opens at 9 a.m. Old-fashioned bargains continue throughout the day ending at 5 p.m. Store windows display items of "Yesteryear."
- 10 a.m. Kickoff of a three-day antique show and sale at the National Guard Armory.
- Afternoon & Evening Family midway and fun zone open with the Wrigley Shows carnival on the grounds south of the Armory.
- 2 p.m. Tommy Drum's Saloon opens.
- 3 p.m. Floor show at Tommy Drum's Saloon.
- "Beer Kellar" opens. Closes at midnight.
- 5 p.m. Floor show at Tommy Drum's Saloon.
- 7 p.m. Floor show at Tommy Drum's Saloon.
- 9 p.m. Centennial Ball at the VFW Hall. Dance to the music of Bennett and his band. Finalists for the Centennial Queen will be presented. Tickets for the dance available at the door.
- Floor show at Tommy Drum's Saloon.

### July 2--Sunday--"Faith Of Our Fathers Day"

- Morning Regular church services in all churches.
- Afternoon Church picnics and socials individually conducted by all churches.
- Antique show and sale at the Armory.
- Family midway and fun zone open.
- 8:30 p.m. Outdoor collective faiths service at Lewis Field.

### July 3--Monday--"Governors Day"

- All Day Registration of guests, visitors and tourists at the Hospitality House, 900 Main. Opens at 9 a.m. Window displays show items of "Yesteryear."
- 10 a.m. Antique auto show at the O'Loughlin Building, 500 Main.
- Final antique show and sale at the Armory.
- Noon Governors luncheon and reception--honored guest is Gov. Robert Docking.
- Afternoon & Evening Family midway and fun zone open.
- 2 p.m. Huge kickoff parade down Main Street--the biggest parade ever seen in Western Kansas--broadcast "live" over KAYS radio--featuring about 150 units with bands, floats, cars and horses in walking, riding and mounted entries.
- 3 p.m. "Beer Kellar" opens. Closes at midnight.
- 6 p.m. Tommy Drum's Saloon opens.
- 7 p.m. Floor show at Tommy Drum's Saloon.
- 8:30 p.m. Pre-spectacle entertainment at Lewis Field before the premier performance of the "Indians To Industry" pageant.
- 9 p.m. Floor show at Tommy Drum's Saloon.
- 9:15 p.m. "Indians To Industry" begins at Lewis Field. Governor Robert Docking crowns the Centennial Queen and presents her royal court during the pageant prologue on this, the first performance night. The giant pageant spectacular features 527 in the cast portraying roles of Custer, Hickok, Cody, Indians, dancers, the Seventh Cavalry and many more. Included in the story which will tell of the history and pre-history of Hays and Ellis County and continue to present day, are scenes depicting Old Fort Hays, churches, Fort Hays State College, the German-Russian and English cultures and other phases of our history. The stage will be the largest ever used in Western Kansas. A huge fireworks and pyrotechnics extravaganza concludes the evening's entertainment.

### July 4--Tuesday --"Neighbors, Pioneers, Homecoming Day"

- All Day Registration of guests, visitors and tourists at the Hospitality House, 900 Main. Opens at 9 a.m.
- 8 a.m. Old Fort Hays and Frontier Park area, grounds for the day's events, opens.
- 10 a.m. Original flag flown over Old Fort Hays in 1867 will be raised by the grandson of General Alexander Hays in a flag ceremony. Included in the ceremony will be a call to colors, a mounted cavalry drill and firing of a 21-gun salute and a powder-ball cannon.
- 10:30 a.m. Peace treaty will be signed by Commander Vernon E. Meckel and the Hays-Ellis County Centennial Committee.
- 11 a.m. Indian-Seventh Cavalry battle. Participating will be the Fort Wallace Cavalry, under the direction of Ed Beougher, Capt. Lamont Garry, Drill Captain.

11:30 a.m.

Dedication of the Monarch of the Plains buffalo statue. Special guests participating in the above-mentioned ceremonies will be Charles Custer, grand-nephew of General George A. Custer; Henry Coyote, a Crow Indian who plays "Sitting Bull" in the Custer's Last Stand annual reenactment in Hardin, Montana; Dr. Lawrence Frost, national authority on Custer documents and artifacts; and Wayne Maunder, a movie star who will play the role of General Custer in the up-coming 20th Century Fox film and ABC TV series, "The Legend of Custer."

Noon

Pioneer Old-Fashioned Picnic. Bring your own lunch, blankets, lawn chairs, etc. Picnic events include an old-fiddlers contest and entertainment, German band entertainment, barber shop quartet entertainment and presentation of pioneers. Also a fried chicken picnic lunch served by Eagles Lodge.

Afternoon & Evening

Family midway and fun zone open.

2 p.m.

Antique auto rally. Included are racing of antique autos on a contest basis and a grand prix.

3 p.m.

"Beer Kellar" opens. Closes at midnight.

4 p.m.

Daylight fireworks and pyrotechnics display.

6 p.m.

Tommy Drum's Saloon opens.

7 p.m.

Floor show at Tommy Drum's Saloon.

8:30 p.m.

Pre-spectacle entertainment at Lewis Field.

9 p.m.

Floor show at Tommy Drum's Saloon.

9:15 p.m.

Presentation of "Indians To Industry" Pageant at Lewis Field concluded by a fireworks extravaganza.

### July 5--Wednesday--"Ladies Day"

All Day

Registration of guests, visitors and tourists at the Hospitality House, 900 Main. Opens at 9 a.m. Display of hobbies, arts and crafts in downtown Hays.

9 a.m.

Old Fashioned Baking Contest held at Centennial Headquarters. Following the competition, the baked goods will be sold.

Afternoon & Evening

Family midway and fun zone open.

12:30 p.m.

Centennial Ladies Day Awards luncheon at the Black and Gold room at the Fort Hays State College Memorial Union. Winners of the baking contest and the Centennial style show will be presented awards. A wig and wiglet modeling demonstration will be held.

3 p.m.

"Beer Kellar" opens. Closes at midnight.

6 p.m.

Tommy Drum's Saloon opens.

7 p.m.

Floor show at Tommy Drum's Saloon.

8:30 p.m.

Pre-spectacle entertainment at Lewis Field.

9 p.m.

Floor show at Tommy Drum's Saloon.

9:15 p.m.

Presentation of "Indians To Industry" pageant at Lewis Field concluded with a fireworks extravaganza.

### July 6--Thursday--"Youth And Education Day"

All Day

Registration of guests, visitors and tourists at the Hospitality House, 900 Main. Opens at 9 a.m. Display of hobbies, arts and crafts in downtown Hays.

10 a.m.

Kiddies' pet, bike and float parade down Main Street. All entries meet at the courthouse parking lot at 9:15 a.m.

Noon

Luncheon for former Ellis County educators and teachers at the Gold Room of the FHSC Memorial Union. U.S. Senator Frank Carlson is the guest speaker.

Afternoon & Evening

Family midway and fun zone open with youth midway admissions cut to half price.

3 p.m.

"Beer Kellar" opens. Closes at midnight.

6 p.m.

Tommy Drum's Saloon opens.

7 p.m.

Floor show at Tommy Drum's Saloon.

8 p.m.

Teen dance at Armory featuring music by the King Midas Mufflers.

8:30 p.m.

Pre-spectacle entertainment at Lewis Field. Winners of the Kiddies' parade will be presented.

9 p.m.

Floor show at Tommy Drum's Saloon.

9:15 p.m.

Presentation of "Indians To Industry" pageant at Lewis Field. Fireworks extravaganza will conclude the program.

### July 7--Friday--"Agriculture, Petroleum, Industrial Day"

All Day

Registration of guests, visitors and tourists at the Hospitality House, 900 Main. Opens at 9 a.m.

Noon

Mayors Luncheon with area mayors, U.S. Representative Bob Dole, and U.S. Senator James Pearson as honored guests. Speakers will be a representative from the oil industry and a Travenol representative.

Afternoon & Evening

Family midway and fun zone open.

2 p.m.

Parade of the Future down Main Street. Featured will be floats, mounted and walking units, bands, specialties and present and future machinery and equipment.

3 p.m.

"Beer Kellar" opens. Closes at midnight.

6 p.m.

Centennial barbeque at the city park south of the city auditorium.

Threshing demonstration at the city park.

Tommy Drum's Saloon opens.

7 p.m.

Floor show at Tommy Drum's Saloon.

8:30 p.m.

Pre-spectacle entertainment at Lewis Field.

9 p.m.

Final floor show at Tommy Drum's Saloon.

9:15 p.m.

Final Presentation of "Indians To Industry" pageant at Lewis Field concluded with a fireworks extravaganza.

### July 8--Saturday--"Centennial Ball Game Day"

8 p.m.

Baseball game between the Hays Shriners and the Knights of Columbus.

Don Seyfert  
Dave Meckenstock  
Jim Younger  
Ben Hammerschmidt  
Jerry Kaempfe  
Edmund Befort  
Don Waldschmidt  
Bill Rollins  
Bill Longpine

**Big-Nose Kate:** Sue Carson  
**Big Sam:** Bill Krumme

**Can-Can Dancers:**  
Mrs. Rose Schumacher  
Mrs. Jean Korbe  
Marilyn Wasinger  
Sue Walker  
Mrs. Ida Schlitter  
Mrs. Betty Longpine  
Mrs. Lorena Kellogg  
Mrs. Mary Meckenstock  
Mrs. Alice Finney  
Mrs. Charlene Boone  
Mrs. Jean Schaeveler

**Bar Girls:**  
Carolyn Gassner  
Elaine Thomas  
Rosalie Vasecky  
Mrs. Jerrid Schubert  
Doris Dragoo  
Mrs. Karen Howerton  
Mrs. Clodell Thomas  
Mrs. Nancy Ryan

**EPISODE V**

**Cody:** Art Jensen  
**George Grant:** Don Smith  
**English Colonists, Waltzers, Officers, Wives:**  
Don Smith  
Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Howerton  
Mrs. Ursula Clowers  
Mrs. Sue Carson  
Mr. & Mrs. Francis Ostrum  
Mr. & Mrs. Dale Ficken  
Mrs. Shirley Stalder  
Mr. & Mrs. Guy Bemis  
Mr. & Mrs. David Meckenstock  
Elaine Thomas  
Mr. & Mrs. Bob Scott  
Clyde Benefiel  
Howard Reynolds  
Mr. & Mrs. Bob Hudson  
Mr. & Mrs. Dave King  
Jerry Kaempfe  
Mrs. Jean Korbe  
Mr. & Mrs. Bill Longpine  
Bill Krumme  
W.J. Billinger  
Mrs. Billie Lynn Benoit

**Fox-Hunters:**  
Marsha Bradshaw  
Connie Lundy  
Kathy Leikam  
Tom Gross  
Frank Pfannenstiel  
Ron Pfannenstiel  
Darryl Rubottom  
Cleo Hamel

**Steamboaters:**  
Harold Bettis  
Dave King  
Ralph Howerton  
Dale Ficken  
Jim Younger  
Larry Brungardt

**Catherine The Great:** Jerrid Schubert

**Kirghiz Riders:**  
Taylor Bemis  
John Kraus  
Dana Kraus  
Lester Gross  
Arthur Gross

**American Agent:** Bob Scott  
**N. Schamne:** Nick Rohr  
**German-Russian Colonists, Polka Dancers:**  
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Urban

Ben Hammerschmidt  
Mr. & Mrs. Ted Leiker  
Mr. & Mrs. Jim Younger  
Melvin Schmidt  
Cecil Calvert Sr.  
Gloria Ross  
Carol Englert  
Doris Dragoo  
Mr. & Mrs. Edmund Befort  
Cindy Schlitter  
Mr. & Mrs. Nick Rohr  
Mr. & Mrs. Leo Knoll  
Marilyn Wasinger  
Mrs. Arlene Wing  
Sandra Ross  
Carolyn Gassner  
Mac Herzog

**EPISODE VI**

**School Teachers:**  
Mrs. Robert Ebersole  
Mrs. Joe Staab  
Robert Schumacher  
Mrs. Bonnie Fountain  
Agnita Kuhn  
Martha Schmeidler  
Mrs. Larry McKenna  
Mrs. Cecil Calvert

**School Children:**

Amy Ebersole  
Mary Siler  
Mona Samuelson  
Rodney Krahl  
Fay Bemis  
Joyce Heibsch  
June Heibsch  
Jan Eddy  
Sue Siler  
Carla Streck  
Craig Schumacher  
Andy Ebersole  
Donna Gassman  
Susan Reynolds  
Carol Englert  
Josephine Dinkel  
Karen Englert  
Laura Wasinger  
Diann Wasinger  
Vicki English  
Jean Dreiling  
Claire Kane  
George Philip  
Dan Fallier  
Sheila Philip  
Nancy Dragoo  
Susan Streck  
Debbie Wasinger  
Christie Schlyer  
Diana McKenna  
Alan Schumacher  
Willy Rogers  
Amy Bemis  
Suzanne McKenna  
Mary Herrman  
Mary Kate Kane  
Bill Calvert  
Cathy Calvert  
Brenda Wasinger  
Sherri Edmund  
Vickie English  
Jean Dreiling  
George Philip  
Gordon Philip  
Eber Phelps  
Charles Harkness  
Dave Walters  
Terry Johnson  
Tom Walters  
Larry Brungardt  
Dennis Gaschler  
Marvin Bittle  
Darrell Werth

**John Schlyer:** Jay Schlyer  
**Martin Allen:** Howard Reynolds  
**Pres. McKinley:** Vern Williams

**EPISODE VII**

**Padre Padilla:** Fr. Terbovich  
**Indian Braves:**

Ernie Schmidt  
Ed Harbin  
Barry Dies  
Larry Hunt  
Terry Werth  
Tony Gaschler  
John Walz  
Craig Schumacher  
Allan Schumacher  
Charles Lane  
Loren Lane  
Greg Wilkens  
Ken Clark  
Tom Miller  
Willy Rogers  
Randy Schmidt  
Tom Schmidt

**Disbeliever:** O.Z. Bizzell  
**Tommy Drum:** Isidore Windholz  
**Rev. Bell:** Larry Fuller

**Cowboys:**

Joe Sanders  
Don Smith  
Walter Urban  
Harold Walker  
Don Seyfert  
Dave Meckenstock  
Jim Younger  
Ben Hammerschmidt  
Jerry Kaempfe  
Edmund Befort  
Don Waldschmidt  
Bill Rollins  
Bill Longpine

**Woman:** Mrs. James Rice  
**Fr. Adolf Wibert:** John Walters

**Fort Soldiers:**

Tim Wall  
Dale Crow  
Steve Gottschalk  
Mike Krannawitter  
Linus Pfannenstiel  
Steve Dechant  
Tom Walters  
Eber Phelps  
Jim Haynes  
Charles Harkness  
Terry Johnson

**Victoria Cathedral Scene:**

Mr. & Mrs. W.J. Braun  
Mr. & Mrs. Robert A. Dreiling  
Mr. & Mrs. Ed Schulte  
Mr. & Mrs. Gene Wellbrock  
Anton Grabbe  
John Dinkel  
Al Basgall  
Mrs. Catherine Schmidtberger  
Rev. Gilmory O.F.M., Cap.  
Rev. Blaine O.F.M., Cap.  
Brother Eugene O.F.M., Cap.

**Collective Faiths Scene:**

Rev. and Mrs. Earl Wall  
Mr. & Mrs. Guy Hoke  
Miss Wanda Hoke  
Robert Hoke  
Shirley Peterson  
Mrs. John Streck  
Mrs. Shirley Gosser  
Mrs. Van Hartman  
Max Wann  
Kim Popp  
Rhonda Popp  
Mr. & Mrs. Marvin Popp  
Ernie Spear  
Mr. & Mrs. Bernie Zerfas  
Mr. & Mrs. Lester Stutz  
Mrs. Margaret Petzold  
Mrs. James Rice  
Mrs. Maude Piatt  
Mrs. Kittie Sperry  
Mrs. J.B. Webster  
Larry Fuller  
Pearle Cress  
Mrs. Nelva Brueggeman  
Mrs. Velora Garlow  
Mrs. Grace Murphy  
Mrs. Myrna Converse  
Mrs. Wilda Cook

Joan Sturgeon  
Mr. & Mrs. Floyd Dougherty  
Mrs. Marvin Rolfs  
Ardelle Rolfs  
Mrs. John Edmund  
Mrs. Joyce Langhofer  
Dalene Higgins  
Mrs. Alice Wynne  
Rev. & Mrs. Carl Nicholas  
Mrs. Kathryn Flood  
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Scott  
Mr. & Mrs. Isidore Windholz  
Cecilia Leikam  
Noma Jean Walters  
Elizabeth Dreiling  
Emma Pinkelman  
Dr. Anna Wenzel  
Zita Palen

Mrs. Victoria Pfannenstiel  
Mrs. Joe Breit  
Mrs. Irene Legleiter  
Mrs. Joe Gerstner  
Mrs. Perry Wasinger  
Vickie English  
Jean Dreiling  
Carol Englert  
Herman Thalen  
Geneva Herndon  
Tom Fisher  
Mr. & Mrs. Bill Anderson  
Tammy Anderson  
Ruth Joy  
Mr. & Mrs. Boyd Coarsey  
Mr. & Mrs. Michael Stewart  
Rev. & Mrs. David Agnew  
Mrs. Mary Stanley  
Mrs. R.E. Tichenor  
Mrs. Katherine Hood  
Mr. & Mrs. William Rymph  
Mr. & Mrs. Alden Detrixhe  
Stan Detrixhe  
Gene Detrixhe

**Indian Maidens:**

Terry Herbig  
Linda Thomas

**EPISODE VIII**

**Cody:** Art Jensen  
**Antonino Picnickers:**  
Mae Paul  
Kitty Sperry  
Mrs. Joe Gustin  
Mrs. Marilyn Ekey  
Vicky English  
Janis Yunker  
Elaine Thomas  
Debbie Urban  
Mrs. Carol Hodges  
Linda Pokorny  
Billy Pokorny  
Ann Knipe  
Lorraine Haas  
Carol Harris  
Mrs. Duane Lindsey  
Peggy Ryan  
Colleen Gosser  
Mr. & Mrs. Edmund Befort  
George Philip  
Sheilah Philip  
Renee Moore  
Bill Ekey  
Jim Morford  
Martin Massaglia  
Jeff Schwarz  
Mrs. E.C. Flood  
Mrs. Maude Piatt  
Mr. & Mrs. Dave King  
Mr. & Mrs. Jim Gordon  
Mr. & Mrs. Homer Schwarz  
Mrs. Marge Belisle  
Mrs. Carolyn Brewer  
Jeanie Dreiling  
Mac Brewer  
Dr. & Mrs. Robert Pokorny  
Deanna Pokorny  
Judy Dreiling  
Mr. & Mrs. Bill Rollins  
Mrs. Howard Stilts



Mrs. George Ryan  
Mrs. Shirley Gossler  
Collette Gosser  
Howard Reynolds  
Joe Sanders  
Charles English  
Wendy Benefiel  
Darcy Benefiel  
Brian Rupp  
Blake McGuire  
Pat Lee  
Richard Jensen  
Tom Schenk  
Dennis Schuckman  
Clyde Benefiel  
**Cameraman:** Dave King  
**Keystone Cops:**  
J.R. Grabbe Jr.  
Harold Bettis  
**German Band:**  
Hays City Band  
**Girl Sharpshooter:**  
Mrs. Rita Anderson  
**Dolly:** Mrs. Jane Stahl  
**Dolly's Admirers:**  
Paul Schumacher  
Harold Bettis  
Bill Krumme  
Dave Meckenstock  
George Steele  
Jack King  
**Anniversary Celebrants:**  
Dr. & Mrs. G.C. Unrein  
**Madam Schuman-Heink:**  
Sue Carson  
**Wedding Guests:**  
Mr. & Mrs. Bill Rollins  
Mr. & Mrs. Paulinus Schumacher  
Mr. & Mrs. Homer Schwarz  
**EPISODE IX**  
**Stretcher Bearers:**  
Martin Massaglia  
Tom Schenk  
Jeff Schwarz  
Jim Morford  
**Patients:**  
George Philip  
Mrs. Jim Gordon  
**Dr. Middlekauff:** Doug Philip  
**World War I Soldiers:**  
Richard Jensen  
Jeff Schwarz  
Jan Garwood  
Blake McGuire  
Pat Lee  
Jim Morford  
**EPISODE X**  
**Druggist:** Robert Pokorny  
**Patient:** George Steele  
**Prohibition Men:**  
Paulinus Schumacher  
Jim Gordon  
Edmund Befort  
**Haworth:** Clyde Benefiel  
**Oil Promotion Scene:**  
Mr. & Mrs. Dave King  
Mr. & Mrs. Bill Rollins  
Mrs. Connie Kennedy  
Mrs. Lorena Kellogg  
Mr. & Mrs. Jim Gordon  
Mrs. Chris Mar  
Mrs. Charlene Boone  
Mr. & Mrs. Bob Schumacher  
Dr. & Mrs. Mac Brewer  
Elaine Thomas  
Mr. & Mrs. Homer Schwarz  
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Urban  
Judy Dreiling  
Mrs. Carol Hodges  
Howard Reynolds  
Mr. & Mrs. Bob Hudson  
Jerry Kaempfe  
Mrs. Clodell Thomas  
Mr. & Mrs. George Ryan  
Lorraine Haas  
Mrs. Marge Belisle  
Mrs. Ursula Clowers

Mr. & Mrs. Francis Ostrum  
Mr. & Mrs. Bob Scott  
**Mr. & Mrs. C.W. Lamer:**  
Dr. & Mrs. Mac Brewer  
**Hemingway:** Ralph Howerton  
**Bank Robbers:**  
Tom Schenk  
Bryan Rupp  
Robert Pokorny  
Lynn Rogers  
**Sheriff:** Edmund Befort  
**Deputy:** Paul Schumacher  
**Firemen:** Members of the  
Hays Fire Department  
**Charleston Dancers:**  
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Urban  
Mr. & Mrs. George Ryan  
Mrs. Connie Kennedy  
Judy Dreiling  
Mr. & Mrs. Homer Schwarz  
Mrs. Charlene Boone  
Mrs. Rita Anderson  
Mrs. Nancy Ryan  
Mr. & Mrs. Bob Schumacher  
Mrs. Chris Mar  
Lorraine Haas  
Mr. & Mrs. Jim Gordon  
Dr. & Mrs. Mac Brewer  
Mrs. Lorena Kellogg  
Marilyn Wasinger  
Marilyn Pfannenstiel  
Mr. & Mrs. Paulinus Schumacher

### EPISODE XI World War II Soldiers:

Steve Hood  
Ron Rader  
Randy Westerman  
Jim Haynes  
Larry Fuller  
Darrel Werth  
Phil Toepfer  
Tim Gustin  
Larry Rader  
Mike Blagrove  
Charles Harkness  
Dave Walters  
Eber Phelps  
Carl Mattick  
Phil Dragoo  
Gary Jones  
Harold Schuckman  
Kenneth Billinger  
James Billinger  
Jerry Billinger  
Thomas Miller  
Mike Krannewitter  
Neil Geist  
Dick Grabbe  
Linus Pfannenstiel  
Tom Walters  
Terry Johnson  
Dale Crow  
Tim Wall

**Nurse:** Jody Reising

**Wounded Soldier:**

Ron Rader

**Iwojima Soldiers:**

Ron Rader  
Mike Blagrove  
Phil Dragoo  
Gary Jones  
Steve Hood  
Darrel Werth

### EPISODE XII

**Lincoln:** Walter Korbe  
**Kennedy:** Harold Schukman

**Mother:** Donna Kisner

**Child:** Dale Kisner

**Green Beret Soldiers:**

Same as WW II Soldiers

### EPISODE XIII

**Father:** Vern Williams

**Mother:** Mrs. Darrell McGinnes

**Children:**

Erin McGinnes  
Amy & Andy Ebersole  
Mary Siler

Jan Eddy  
Joyce Heibsch  
Mark Kennedy  
June Heibsch  
Willy Rogers  
Mark Wann  
Mary Herrman  
Janet Drees  
Mark Ketcham  
Lon Kennedy  
**Mother:** Peggy Zerfas  
**Boy:** Steve Hood  
**Girl:** Joan Roberts  
**Batman:** Pat McAtee  
**Robin:** Ron Miller  
**Bat Kids:**

Brenda Wasinger  
Debbie Wasinger  
Clarita Beilman  
Marjorie Wann  
Mark Wann  
Michelle Ragland  
Kay Berneking  
Nancy Haynes  
Linda Ruder  
Kathy Calvert  
Mary Kate Kane  
Carla Streck  
Coleen Gosser  
Jean Stramel  
Colette Gosser  
Nancy Murphy  
Linda Murphy  
Elizabeth Walters  
Audrey Petzold  
Judy Petzold  
Dianne McKenna  
Mary Herrman  
Suzanne McKenna  
Janet Drees  
Carol Drees  
James Drees  
Suzy Kane  
Liz Herrman  
Mark Ketcham  
Mickey Haynes  
Dennis Haynes  
Roxanne Davidson  
Becky Kuhn  
Nancy Dragoo  
Donna Gassner  
Kim Popp  
Connie Comen  
Janelle Huet  
Kathy Anderson  
Willy Rogers  
Karen Winter  
David Winter

### Bat Teens:

Mary Law  
Chrissy Rohleder  
Mary Kay Rohleder  
Kathy Reidel  
Bernita Walters  
Margie Karlin  
Connie Rohleder  
Jackie Rupp  
Claire Kane  
Donna Kisner  
Brenda Linenberger  
Sherry Schumaker  
Mary Beth Windholz  
Donna Linenberger  
Elaine Sack  
Janet Hammerschmidt  
Barbara Wolf  
Sara Cohen  
Shelley Garwood  
Stephanie Streck  
Michelle Law  
Peggy Rockwell  
Joan Roberts

### Cats:

Darrel Werth  
Carl Mattick

**Golfer:** Eber Phelps

**Skier:** Larry Fuller

**Miss "It":** Jerri Schubert

### "Mod" Dancers:

Patty Legleiter  
Mary Beth Maska  
Linda Thomas  
Pam Shaver  
Mary Law  
Michelle Law  
Terri Lynn Smith  
Jody Reising  
Donna Kisner  
Mary Kay Rohleder  
Kathy Reidel  
Bernita Walters  
Margie Karlin  
Claire Kane  
Brenda Linenberger  
Sherry Schumaker  
Mary Beth Windholz  
Donna Linenberger  
Elaine Sack  
Janet Hammerschmidt  
Barbara Wolf  
Sara Cohen  
Shelley Garwood  
Stephanie Streck  
Terri Herbig

### EPISODE XIV

**Co-Ed:** Art Jensen  
Entire Cast

### SPECIAL DAYS CENTENNIAL COMMITTEES:

Gene Mall\*  
Dr. Richard Burnett\*  
**Old Fashioned Bargain Days**  
Don Volker\*  
Chamber of Comm. Retail Comm.  
**Hays-Ellis County Day**  
Terry Schumacher\*  
Mr. & Mrs. Mel Ruder\*  
**Faith of Our Fathers Day**  
Rev. Myron Chartier\*  
Hays Ministerial Alliance  
**Governor's Day**  
Ken Boomhower\*  
Norbert Dreiling  
Bob Ebersole  
Roy Davis  
Don Bickle  
Gene Baird  
**Pioneers, Homecoming Day**  
Don Stewart\*  
Norbert Haselhorst  
Hays American Legion Post  
Kenneth Ostrom  
J. F. Billinger  
Hays VFW  
Edgar Windholz  
LeRoy Herrman  
**Ladies Day**  
Mrs. Jay Stewart\*  
Mrs. Ralph Butler  
Mrs. Robert Markwell  
Mrs. A.M. Bogren  
DAR Chapter  
**Youth Education Day**  
Duane Steffen\*  
Clyde U. Phillips\*  
Hays Optimist Club  
Dr. Calvin Harbin  
Dr. Richard Burnett  
Warren Macy  
E.A. Fitzgerald, Ellis  
Steve Ryan, Victoria  
**Agriculture, Oil, Industry Day**  
W.W. Duitsman\*  
George Frost\*  
Dale Davis\*  
Roy Davis\*  
Chamber of Commerce ag. comm.  
Henry Krueger, Jr.  
**Centennial Ball Game Day**  
Bob Churchill\*

\* Chairman

# THE HAYS-ELLIS COUNTY CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

GENERAL CHAIRMAN: Vernon Meckel

VICE-CHAIRMAN:  
Mrs. Mary Larson

SPECIAL EVENTS CHAIRMAN:  
Gene Mall

REVENUE CHAIRMAN:  
S.M. Tambascio

PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN:  
Bill Ohlemeier

SECRETARY:  
Ed Larson

PARTICIPATION CHAIRMEN:  
Mrs. Jay Stewart  
Guy Bemis

TREASURERS:  
Gene Baird  
Kenn Ragland

SPECTACLE CHAIRMAN:  
Mrs. Mary Larson

TICKET CHAIRMAN:  
Ed Dies

\* Chairman

UNDERWRITING CAPITAL COMMITTEE: Cecil Calvert, Jr., Bob Ebersole, Ken Boomhower, Gene Baird, Kenn Ragland, Chairman.  
INSURANCE CHAIRMAN: Bob Schumacher HEADQUARTERS CHAIRMAN: Dean Alford

## REVENUE DIVISION

### Historical Program Committee:

Vivian Meckel\*  
HISTORY COMPILATION:

Mrs. Maureen Winter\*  
SOLICITATION:

Dr. Jerry Cole\*  
Hays Optimist Club  
PROGRAM SALES:  
Wayne Zimmerman\*  
Harold Orth\*  
Knights of Columbus  
Hays Shrine Club

### Novelties Committee:

S.M. Tambascio\*  
Warren Huffman  
Ed Dies  
HISTORICAL COINS:

Andrew Darby\*

### Concessions Committee:

Ozie Meckel\*  
Jim Reardon  
J.D. Williams  
Matthew Grabbe  
Paul Walters  
Bob Bollig

### Celebration Ball Committee:

Mr. & Mrs. Mel Ruder\*  
Mr. & Mrs. Justin Pfannenstiel  
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Stremel  
Mr. & Mrs. Don Hudgins  
Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Schmidt

### SPECIAL EVENTS DIVISION

#### Merchants Promotion Committee:

Don Volker\*  
Ralph Butler  
Tom Wiesner  
Roger Staab  
Glenn McCombs  
Walter Slaughter  
Norman Lechlitter  
Loui Masaglia

#### Historical Windows Committee:

Mrs. Norman Jeter\*  
Mrs. Gerald Ford\*  
Mrs. Mac Brewer  
Mrs. Standlee H. Dalton  
Mrs. Don Stewart  
Mrs. Philip Philip  
Mrs. Jack Curtis  
S.V. Dalton  
Mrs. John Stewart  
Myrl Walker  
Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Slade

#### Music Committee:

J.B. Webster\*  
Lyle Dilley\*

#### Traffic & Safety Committee:

Dan Schmidt\*  
Dennis Gerstner

#### Transportation Committee:

Ralph Jensen\*  
Neal Carley  
Herbert Lungren  
Other new car dealers

#### Hospitality Center Committee:

Mrs. Richard Memis\*  
Mrs. Clayton Flood\*

Mrs. Donald Meade

#### Parades Committee:

Mollie Madden  
Scotty Philip\*  
Delmas Haney  
Bob Brungardt  
Doug Philip  
Ed Moore  
J.P. Van Doren  
Jerry Schreiner  
Izzy Fross  
Pete Pfeifer  
Greg Schwarz  
Ted Werth

#### Pioneer Event Committee:

Mary Mae Paul\*  
Loretto Nicholas\*  
Marilyn Dreiling\*

BPW Club

#### PUBLICITY DIVISION

##### Press Release Committee:

Mrs. Bob Ebersole\*  
Dick Longacre  
Barry Walker  
Gene Anderson

##### Radio & T.V. Committee:

Bob Mollahan\*  
Bernie Brown

##### Distributive Committee:

Orin Fehrenbacher\*  
Commercial Travelers Club  
Scout Troop 131

##### Speakers Committee:

Harold Stones\*

##### Special Projects Committee:

Cal Markwell\*  
Pete Storm  
Terry Cowie

#### SPECTACLE TICKET DIVISION

##### Ticket Committee:

Ed Zwenger\*  
Carol Kronewitter  
Eileen Pfannenstiel  
Mrs. Lucy Wiesner  
Mrs. Ruth Zimmerman  
Mrs. Jan Leisveld  
Mrs. Eileen Schultz

##### Queens Committee:

Mrs. Ross Beach\*  
NOMINATIONS:  
Mrs. Henry Herman\*  
Mrs. Clyde Rothgeb  
Mrs. Kenneth Simons  
Mrs. Peter Johnson  
Sister M. Marlene  
Father John Terbovich  
Jean Stauffer  
Mrs. Don Wagner, Victoria  
Peter O'Brien, Victoria

Mrs. F.A. Brown, Ellis  
Mrs. Larry Reed, Ellis  
Mrs. George Bray, Ellis  
AWARDS:

Mrs. H.D. Woods, Jr.\*

Mrs. Simon Roth

Mrs. Henry Schwallier

ARRANGEMENTS:

Mrs. Victor Eddy\*

Mrs. Eugene Siler

Mrs. Cal Markwell

#### Patrons Ticket Committee:

Mrs. Ben Cruise\*  
Mrs. J.C. McGuire  
Mrs. Paul Heil  
Mrs. Paul McClellan  
Mrs. M.L. Morford  
Mrs. R.E. Schmidt  
Mrs. Ralph Engel  
Mrs. A.H. Knoeber  
Mrs. Roy Hinkel  
Mrs. Tom Bemis  
Mrs. R.E. Ekey  
Mrs. J.M. Edmund  
Mrs. Earl Field  
Mrs. R.E. Bula  
Mrs. Francis Bice, Wakeeney

#### Cashiers & Gates Committee:

Rex Curtis\*  
Ken Albright  
Norris G. Artman  
Norman Brown  
Robert Blazer  
Dr. James Colyer  
Ralph Engel  
V.C. Henry  
C.B. Isbell  
Dr. Ron Livers  
Robert Munson  
Warren Macy  
Ken Simons  
Gordon Simmons  
Bert Soderblom  
Dr. Gerald Tomanek  
Myrl V. Walker  
Nick Wasinger

#### Audience Area Committee:

Dr. Bill Jellison\*  
Wendell Wyatt  
Maurice Fallier  
Robert Jennrich  
Dallas Wannell  
Vernon Pfannenstiel

#### SPECTACLE DIVISION

##### Scenario & Title Committee:

Dr. Sam Sackett\*  
Mrs. Leota Motz  
Mollie Madden  
Lawrence Weigel  
Ben Brungardt  
Jim Start

##### Cast Committee:

Mrs. Bill Kane\*  
Mrs. Scotty Philip  
Mrs. Lynn Rogers  
Mrs. Ed Larson  
Mrs. David Umlauf  
Patrick McAtee  
Ron Miller

#### Properties Committee

Dr. John Streck\*  
Mr. & Mrs. Doug Philip

Bob Wagner

Mrs. Lucille Gagelman

Jerry Wilson

Charlie Pearson

#### Construction Committee:

Dale Shgde\*

#### Costume & Make-up Committee:

Mrs. Ted Martin\* (Costume)  
Mr. & Mrs. Jim Gustin  
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Gumm  
Mr. & Mrs. Bob Augustine  
Dr. & Mrs. Paul McRae  
Carol Lechlitter  
Ted Martin  
Mrs. Dalline Brungardt\* (Make-up)  
Mrs. Elaine Koerperich  
Mrs. Vivian Memis, Gorham  
Sidney's Beauty College students

#### PARTICIPATION DIVISION

##### Brothers of Brush Committee:

George Ryan  
Buddy Butler  
Mike Schnell  
Frank Dreiling  
Clem Hammerschmidt  
Pat Higgins, Jr.  
Dick Longacre  
Harold Bettis  
Adolf Grabbe

##### Celebration Belles Committee:

Mrs. Ralph Butler\*  
Mrs. Robert Scott  
Mrs. A.M. Bagren  
Mrs. Richard Burnett

##### Ladies' Sunbonnets & Dresses

##### Men's Hats & Ties Committee:

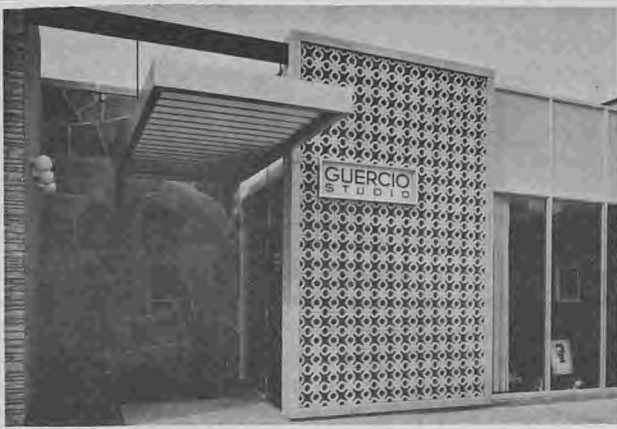
Mrs. Bob Schumacher\*  
Mrs. Richard Parsons  
Mrs. Harlan Murphy  
Xi Beta Omicron Chapter of  
Beta Sigma Phi  
Other local women

##### Promenade & Caravan Committee:

Mrs. Mo Kramer\* (Promenade)  
Don Amos\* (Caravan)  
Dan Schmidt  
Lawrence Younger  
Harold Stones  
LeRoy Herman  
J.B. Webster  
Bill Ohlemeier

##### Kangaroo Court Committee:

Cal Bender\*  
Harold Bettis  
Pat Higgins  
J.R. Grabbe  
Don Volker  
Dick Endicott  
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## Section Four-Hays (1946-1967)

# The "Boom Years" Since WW II

By MAUREEN WINTER

Hays has lost its small-town identity and has gained a new image as a center for Western Kansans. If asked to tell the story of recent-day Hays in a few words, this statement would ably sum up the results of the huge expansion experienced here in almost every area since the end of the second world war.

Looking back to the "Hays of 1946" it is now apparent that the city stood at that time on the brink of of the largest growth period in its history.

Increased construction, new businesses and industries, a population surge, progressive leaders and civic programs, and advances in the areas of education, medicine, agriculture, oil and transportation are all a part of the picture.

More specifically, this has been a period of supermarkets, discount stores, new residential and business additions, new highways, the initiation of a flood control project, a far-reaching water and sewer improvement program, an airport, a television station and modern homes, schools, churches, motels and store fronts, to mention a few.

All have been aspects of the birth of the "new Hays" and have played roles in making Hays a major center for Western Kansans and one of the outstanding cities in the entire state.

### Statistics

Population-wise, the city has only 3,609 fewer persons residing in it than the entire county had twenty-one years ago. The present city population of 13,763 represents almost a ninety percent increase over the 1946 figure. The present population of the county is 22,374.

In 1948 there were 1,700 persons employed in the city and today there are 5,954. During the past three and one-half years alone more than 100 new businesses have opened and at least seventy-five businesses have expanded.

According to Hays Chamber of Commerce records, a substantial increase in sales has been shown during this last period of history in almost every category of business in the city.

A steady increase in bank deposits has been shown since 1946, which is a reflection of the growth and prosperity of Hays in general. The combined deposit figure of \$28,029,152 for the year of 1966 is more than triple increase over the 1946 figure of \$8,123,800.

### Construction

According to a report released in September of 1950 by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, city building activity was "substantially greater" in the first half of 1950 than in any similar period during the postwar years.

This national trend was reflected in local construction too which had been on the rise since World War II, but it marked only the beginning of a building "boom" in Hays. As a comparison of how this activity has grown in the past twenty-one years, the total

construction figure for the year of 1966, \$3,371,416, represents an increase which is more than four times that of 1947, according to building permits.

The peak building year in the 1950s was 1959 with a total of \$2,726,595 in estimated building. A two-year dip followed and it was not until 1962 that the '59 total was surpassed and then only by \$138,335.

Including 1962's figures, the over-all construction figure is more than \$16,500,000 for the past five years. Holding the all-time high for city building activity is the year of 1964 with 480 building permits issued for an estimated \$4,288,163 of construction.

Major local construction projects (excluding the college buildings) over the past twenty-one years have included a Farmers' Coop Association grain elevator in 1947; the First Methodist Church and an addition to Jefferson West Elementary School, 1948; an addition to the First Baptist Church and an addition to Hadley Memorial Hospital (started), 1949; a Farmers' Coop Association grain elevator and the recreation center at St. Joseph's Military Academy, 1950; an addition to Lincoln Elementary School, 1951; Jefferson East Grade School (also contains St. Mary's Catholic station church), Dillons and an addition to Hays High School, 1953; the National Guard Armory and an addition to Lincoln Elementary School, 1955; a building for Central Kansas Power Co. and the Hadley Memorial Hospital rehabilitation wing (started), 1956; Wesley Foundation, Wilson Elementary School and KAYS radio and television building, 1958; an addition to the Eddy Clinic 1959; a shopping complex consisting of Safeway, the Ben Franklin store, Oklahoma Tire and Supply and the Fifteenth Street Barber Shop, 1957-1959; the Farmers State Bank and Marian High School, 1960; F.W. Woolworth Co. and the Hays Municipal Airport, 1961; the Hays Junior High School, the Vagabond Motel and Res-



The "Prairie Belle" fire engine was purchased after the 1895 fire. "Old-timers" say that the first time it was used it backed into a house, partly demolishing it and the fire was put out with a bucket brigade. Times have changed in methods of fighting fire.

restaurant (started), a Farmers Coop Association grain elevator and Boogaarts, 1962; St. Anthony's Hospital residence for the hospital sisters, 1963; the Ramada Inn, Campus Apartments, Hays National Bank, Tempo, remodeling and adding to the Hays Post Office and the Hillcrest Manors Nursing Home (permit was taken out but construction was not started until later), 1964; Hillcrest Apartments, St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Trinity Lutheran Church and the Holiday Inn, 1965; and permits were issued in 1966 for constructing the new Roosevelt Elementary School and a two-room addition to Wilson Elementary School, enlarging the Southwestern Bell Telephone building and remodeling the old Lamer Hotel for the new home of the First National Bank.

Because some of these projects listed were outside of the city limits at the time of construction, their costs are not included in the over-all figures for city building activity mentioned previously.

Accounting for a large part of the total increase in city building since 1946 is a huge rise in residential construction. According to the results of an opinion poll taken of local realtors in January of 1965 just after the close of the peak year of 1964, it was found that more people were buying homes and bigger homes with more added conveniences and at an earlier stage in their married life than in previous years.

A second shopping area, the Centennial Shopping Center, was started in the northeast part of the city in 1960 with the construction of a bowling alley and a restaurant.

#### City

Probably the most critical project adopted by city commissioners in this last period of city history was a \$2.9 million plan for improvements to the Hays water system and a \$1,482,000 plan for sewerage improvements in 1965.

Work has begun on a portion of the plan including the installation of ten miles of water transmission lines from the Smoky Hill River to Hays and five new water wells.

Other phases of the over-all program slated to be completed by 1975 include the construction of a new water treatment plant, a new sewage treatment plant and increases in the sewer trunk lines.

A study for planning a civic center for Hays was completed in 1965. The plan calls for the building of an arena-auditorium, a city office building and a library. Last November, voters approved a bond issue for the library which will be constructed on the site of the old library.

The civic center was one part of a six-year capital improvement plan which was submitted to the city commissioners in 1964. The plan, which also includes projected city expenses and flood control work, provides a schedule for major physical improvements through a systematic method of planning the city's capital expenditures.

This plan is one phase of a seven-part comprehensive planning study completed in 1965 and adopted by city commissioners in March of this year. The study is designed to serve the city for twenty years in the areas of traffic and transportation, economic development and population, land use, zoning and ordinance and community facilities. It was financed through a federal 701 program.

One of the highlights of city activity in the 1950s was the initiation of flood protection projects. Following the 1951 flood, the city and Fort Hays State College cooperated in building a levee system and after the 1957 flood, the city made a revised application to the U.S. government for an over-all flood protection plan based on a study of the flood situation made by a Topeka engineering firm.

The U.S. Corps of Engineers started planning a flood control project which has continued through the years and has advanced from the feasibility stage to the planning stage. The next step will be the advanced engineering and design stage.

A pretty good method of studying city activity in this last period of history is through bonds sold for improvement projects. Since 1946, a total of \$3,659,634 in general obligation bonds has been sold for street improvements; \$1,283,342 for sewer projects; \$230,000 for flood control work; and \$237,000 for airport improvements. On a revenue basis, a total of \$3,128,000 in bonds have been sold for water and sewer improvements.

An interesting fact to note and one which exemplifies the huge growth our city has experienced during this last period is that the total area included in the city limits has doubled since 1950 with the annexation of approximately two square miles.

The new areas which have been brought into the city during this period include Sunrise addition, the Centennial Estates additions and the Hays Plaza addition in the northeast part of the city; the Northridge additions, the Bieker additions and the Hillcrest additions in the north and the Country Club Estates addition in the northwest.

A look at the total city payroll over the years also shows the city's growth. In 1947 the city employed a total of thirty-seven persons with a monthly payroll of \$5,221; in 1955 there were fifty-six employees and a monthly payroll of \$13,870; in 1960, sixty persons and a monthly total of \$17,330; and presently there are seventy-five city employees and a bi-monthly payroll of \$13,814.

#### Medicine

As the city has rapidly grown and progressed since the mid-1940s, large expansion and numerous innovations experienced locally in the fields of medicine and education can readily be seen.

At Hadley Memorial Hospital, a second wing was completed in 1951, the Rehabilitation Center was opened in 1959, a pharmacy and a registered pharmacist were installed in 1962, the High Plains Mental Health



South Main Street in the late 1880s--now the 100 block on W. 9th Street.



Clinic opened in 1964, the psychiatric unit opened in September of 1966 and there have been many other additions including a new laundry, kitchen, cafeteria, coffee shop, chapel and expansion in the business office area.

The opening of the first comprehensive center of its kind in Kansas, the Hadley Rehabilitation Center, named as was the hospital after its benefactors Dollie, Lillie and Mark Hadley, culminated seven years of study and planning under the direction of the late Graham L. Davis, nationally known hospital authority.

A rehabilitation program went into full operation at the center in May of 1959 in the basic areas of medical, social and psychological with vocational counseling.

Doors of the High Plains Mental Health Clinic, located on the hospital's fourth floor, were first opened on January 1, 1964. On its staff are a psychiatrist, five clinical psychologists, two psychiatric social workers and an occupational therapist all on a full-time basis and a chaplain, recreational therapist and social worker, serving the clinic part-time.

It was one of a few centers throughout the United States to be approved for a federal staffing grant which was received last summer and made possible the opening of the psychiatric in-patient unit at the hospital.

A patient may stay as long as thirty days at the unit and when his intensified treatment is completed he is helped in resuming his everyday responsibilities through weekly or bi-weekly therapy sessions as an out-patient. The unit also functions as a source of referral of patients to the state hospitals when long-term treatment seems to be indicated.

At St. Anthony's Hospital, a School of Nursing was opened in 1951, a recovery room for post-surgical patients in 1957, a pharmacy and a registered pharmacist were added in 1959, a new residence home for the hospital sisters was completed in January of 1964 and extensive remodeling and redecorating took place during the late 1950s.

The fully accredited St. Anthony Hospital School of Nursing was opened to educate nurses from Western Kansas with the hope that it would relieve, to some degree, the acute shortage of nurses. Students enrolled in the school came from six states with the majority from Western Kansas.

Its 127 graduates are working in twenty-one states and one foreign country as staff nurses, head nurses, supervisors, instructors and anesthetists. Of the number of graduates, half are still living and working full or part time in Western Kansas and twenty-three are employed as nurses in Hays.

Although the school had to be discontinued in 1964 due to financial reasons, its original purpose was achieved, Sister M. Irene, C.S.A., St. Anthony's administrator, said. St. Anthony's is the oldest hospital in the city, dating back to 1909 and is under the direction of the Catholic Sisters of the Order of St. Agnes.

Both hospitals have spent thousands of dollars in recent years on new equipment to keep their medical facilities up-to-date.

Combined bed capacity at both hospitals has increased by about 100 and the staff by about 250 during this last period of city history. The total bed capacity of the two hospitals today is 237 and the staff num-

bers 420.

## Education

Growth in the city's educational system during this last period can quickly be seen by the expansion and the addition of physical facilities. Since 1946, new schools constructed include Jefferson East Elementary, Wilson Elementary and the Hays Junior High; additions were made to the existing schools of Jefferson West Elementary and Hays High and two additions were made to Lincoln Elementary.

In the Catholic school system, a Recreation Center was built at St. Joseph's Military Academy and Marian High School was built. Previous to the construction of this new structure, Catholic high school girls had attended Girls Catholic High School at 210 West 13th Street.

A \$720,000 school bond issue to construct Roosevelt Elementary School in the northeast part of Hays and a two-room addition to Wilson Elementary School was approved by voters last year. Construction of the new school is expected to be completed in December of this year.

Enrollment in the schools reflects the tremendous growth of the entire city. In 1946, there were 1,632 students in grades one through twelve (public and Catholic schools combined); in 1960 there were 2,891 students; and, according to 1966 fall enrollment figures, there were 4,043 students in grades one through twelve and 4,661 in the entire unified school district and the Catholic schools combined during this past year.

Faculty increases have shown the same rate of growth with eighty-six persons in the teaching and administration field in the city's school system in 1946; 170 in 1960 and 250 during the 1966-67 academic year.

"Unification" is the big word in the education story of recent years. After Ellis County voters twice rejected plans for unification in 1964, the Hays and Schoenchen boards of education petitioned the state board of education in April of 1965 for a unified district.

The petition was approved, voters elected a board of directors and Valis Rockwell, superintendent of the Hays public schools, was appointed as superintendent of the new district which took effect in July of 1966.

Many innovations have been made in the educational curriculums since the end of World War II. In the grade and junior high schools, modern mathematics has been introduced, the art and music programs have been expanded, physical fitness is emphasized in physical education classes, accelerated courses in some subjects have been added for advanced students, a speech therapy program was introduced in 1959, special education courses for the mentally retarded are now offered and a home-bound program has been instituted through which teachers serve students at home or in the hospitals when they are unable to attend school.

In high school additional courses in the areas of mathematics, languages, science, art, music, physical education, business, drivers education, psychology, physiology, study skills, photography, creative writing and accelerated courses in various subjects are all a part of the new education picture at one or all of the three schools.



## Recreation

With the advent of the 1960s, a number of new programs have been launched locally including those of recreation and civil defense.

The recreation program that was begun in the city five years ago has seen steady expansion in each succeeding year. For the youth of Hays, golf, archery, tennis, arts and crafts instruction, girls' softball and boys' little league baseball are presently offered during the summer.

In addition, two supervised playgrounds are provided by the recreation commission, and this year, the Hays Municipal Pool (which has previously been operated under private lease) and the city band will be under its jurisdiction.

The winter recreation program for youngsters consists of basketball for fifth and sixth grade boys and girls and in the spring a kite-flying contest is held. For adults, classes in art, home crafts, bridge, Christmas crafts, physical fitness and women's golf are sponsored by the commission.

Physical improvements through the years include Candy Cane Lane in the Sunrise addition, swings in Ekey Park, new bathhouses, pool filtering systems and shuffleboard courts at Massey and Treat playgrounds and bleachers and lights at the east baseball fields. This year a swimming pool complete with filtering system and bathhouse is a new addition to Sunrise Park and a baseball backstop will be added at one of the east fields.

The recreation program is under the direction of Leroy Brungardt; the baseball director is Eugene Glassman; and the Hays Recreation Commission is composed of Henry Drees, chairman; James Costigan, vice chairman; Mrs. Marjorie Simons, secretary; and Bob Schmidt and Willis Diehl.

## Civil Defense

The Ellis County Civil Defense Unit was organized in 1961. Since that time, four simulated mass casualty exercises have been conducted, two of which were "surprise situations." A total of thirty-nine fallout shelters for 14,285 persons have been marked throughout the county; about sixty Ellis Countians have received diplomas as qualified radiological monitors; a number of training and educational courses have been sponsored; and many activity exercises for public and private groups in simulated emergency situations have been coordinated.

A national warning system telephone which connects Hays with the North American Air Defense Command headquarters at Colorado Springs and with about 700 civil defense warning points throughout the country was installed in 1965 at the Hays police station.

Dr. John Edmund, director of the program since its inception here, pointed up the importance of having an efficient unit in operation locally. "Hays," he said "is in effect the capital of Western Kansas. The state government will move here from Topeka in any situation where Topeka must be evacuated."

## Day-Care Center

Another "new" program in Hays and one which is not even a year old as yet is designed to help the handicapped child. A licensed day-care center was opened in Hays last fall in a small stone house near the college campus for the purpose of giving professional care and training to the exceptional child.

At the center, which is operated by Mrs. Glenda Gay, a Fort Hays State College graduate with a masters degree in speech therapy and special education, children with learning disabilities and handicaps are helped in the basic areas of self-care, self-help and socialization skills.

The opening of the center was made possible largely through the efforts of Dr. Jack King of the FHSC Psychological Service Center and president of the State Federation of the Council of Exceptional Children, and Mrs. Gay.

The center is community sponsored and its board of directors consists of Steve Flood, Mrs. Ross Beach Jr., Don Hurst, Clem Hammerschmidt and Jim Baker. On the admissions board are Dr. John Artman, medical consultant; Dr. Edna Rawlings, FHSC psychologist and Dr. King.

## Transportation

In the realm of transportation, not only have we progressed from the days of the covered wagon and the "Iron Horse," but we have done it turbo-jet style!

One of the biggest additions to the city of Hays in recent years was the construction of the Hays Municipal Airport in 1961. The airport plays a significant role in the progress of Hays by providing facilities which allow the city as well as the surrounding area to enjoy the benefits afforded by easily accessible airline service.

The Dart 600, a Central Airlines tuboprop jet, made its first appearance at the Hays airport in December of 1966. The runway had been widened twenty-five feet and lengthened 1,700 feet to accommodate it.

In recent years interest has mounted in constructing a diagonal highway from Hays to Wichita as part of a "turnpike package" with other roads from Kansas City to Galena and Wichita to Baxter Springs.

The Hays-Wichita route met tough sledding in the 1967 Kansas Legislature, however, as did the Wichita-Baxter Springs road. A compromise bill developed by House Republican leaders and the Administration for construction of all three turnpikes under a bond issue in the amount of \$300,000,000 was killed by a Senate committee.

The Legislature adopted a bill authorizing the Kansas City-Galena Turnpike and another from Kansas City to Leavenworth, if feasible.

Vivian M. Meckel, former state representative from Ellis County, who has worked hard to promote the diagonal route in past legislative sessions, said, "This is not the end of the road for the Hays-Wichita road, however, as consideration of improved highways



West North Main Street in 1880 showing the corner of the present Fort and 10th Streets with the city's first school and the old Beach house in the background.

will be a main agenda item for the 1968 Legislature."

The Hays-Wichita four-lane diagonal road would connect Interstate-70 at Hays with the Kansas Turnpike at Wichita and would be an economic stimulant to all of Northwest Kansas.

The completion of the Hays-Ogallah and the Hays-Russell links of Interstate 70 in 1965 and 1966 provided east and west-bound travelers with one of the finest and fastest roads in the United States.

#### Industry

A recent check on industry present in Ellis County has revealed that about thirty manufacturers and processors are located here in the following categories: agricultural equipment and products, bakery goods, soft drinks, cut stone, building supplies, pipe, mattress re-building, mill and wood products, dairy products, concrete, meat, venetian blinds, salad dressing, aluminum products, newspaper, radio and television and raising dogs, birds chinchillas and rabbits.

A television station was an important addition to our city in 1958 with the construction of CBS and ABC affiliated KAYS-TV. The station is a part of a chain which also includes a local radio station, another television station and two other radio stations as well as two cable-TV companies, one of which is located in Hays.

From a beginning staff of six when KAYS radio first began operating in 1948, the combined television and radio employees for the local stations has grown to forty-five.

The stations provide an important service to the citizens of Hays and the surrounding area by broadcasting immediate news and safety messages during such emergencies as floods and tornadoes.

The "big" news of recent months was the announcement that Travenol Laboratories Inc., a leading manufacturer of hospital and clinical equipment, would construct a plant two and one-half miles northwest of the city. The Hays plant will be the company's largest and will contain seven acres under roof.

The industry, which is hoped to be in operation in early 1968, will be Hays' largest and will employ about 750 persons. The company also has seven other plants in the United States and ten in other countries.

Travenol manufactures plastic containers for blood collection, storage and transfusion, artificial organs, prescription drugs, disposable devices for hospitals, syringes and needles, medical electronic equipment, enzymes and specialty chemicals and other laboratory equipment.

#### Future Businesses and Developments

Plans for the construction of a new Giant Value Store, a new shopping center in northwest Hays and a new Montgomery Ward & Co. store were all announced almost within one month's time this year.

The new shopping center will be located on the northeast corner of the intersection of 27th and Hall Streets and will contain a Dillon supermarket, a variety store, drug store, junior department store and various small shops. The Dillon store will contain about fifteen thousand square feet and will include an in-store bakery and a delicatessen in addition to the regular sections. It is hoped that the center will be in full operation by the summer of 1968.

Work has started on Country Club Estates, a 240-acre development, comprised mostly of residential lots at the northwest corner of the 27th and Hall Street intersection in northwest Hays.

A corner tract of seventy acres including forty-five acres for residential and multiple dwellings and twenty five acres for business was brought into the city during 1966. Some of the street work has been completed and residential and apartment building construction is planned to start soon. A professional building is planned to be built in the business district.

Two unique features of this addition are that all wiring, including electrical, telephone and TV cables, will be underground and all streets will be named after famous golf courses throughout the country. Developers of the project are Wendelin Herman, William Rymph, and Wade Renick, all of Hays and Audley Lytal of Lynwood, Cal.

A large air-conditioned mall-type shopping center is planned for the northeast corner of 29th and Vine streets by a Kansas City, Mo., real estate firm. About twenty stores will open off a covered "mall" or court, complete with plants, birds and trees and will occupy 143,000 square feet. A total of 40,000 square feet has been included in the plans for future development.

The shopping complex will include a department store, a supermarket, a variety store, men's and women's ready-to-wear shops and a number of other specialty and service-type businesses. The center, which is now in the planning phase, will be constructed on land belonging to P.F. Felten and Delmas Haney of Hays who plan to develop a residential addition consisting of about 450 lots southeast of the Plaza.

The future for Hays looks bright! One century ago, when our pioneers were rejoicing over the arrival of the railroad, little did they realize the threshold their descendants would be crossing when the city's Centennial year would be celebrated.

For, just as the founding of Hays was soon followed by businesses, more settlers and expansion in a multitude of areas, we "centurians" are now anticipating new industry, a possible population of 25,000 by the year of 1980 and huge future growth as we enter a second progressive century in the history of Hays, Kansas.



South Main Street (now 100 block on 9th Street) in 1874.

# First School In 1873

The modern Hays Junior High School building, the newest school in the city, and plans for the new Roosevelt Elementary School are a far cry from the native stone building at the corner of 12th and Ash Streets which served as the city's first permanent elementary school in 1873.

But, just as that little stone school fulfilled an educational need in pioneer times, these new schools are present-day necessities. The growth of the city through the years has brought with it a never-ending need for expanded and improved educational facilities, a need which the citizens of Hays have recognized and met, providing schools and facilities as fine as any in the state.

## Hays Public Schools

The first two years of high school were started in Hays in 1886 and the third was added two years later in the same building that contained the city's first elementary school. The year of 1889 saw the first senior high school class graduate with a total of five students.

The first elementary school teacher was Maude Hartley Jones and the first high school teacher was L.H. Gehman. In 1916, the original part of the present Hays High School building was constructed a little west of the stone school and it was occupied by grades ten, eleven, and twelve one year later.

In 1925, Washington and Lincoln Elementary Schools were built and occupied by grades one through six followed by grade seven in 1935. In 1939, the original stone school building was torn down, an addition to the high school was built and grade eight was moved from the stone school to the high school. In 1941, grade seven was moved to the high school completing the junior-high portion of the school.

Also in 1941, the pupils of the parochial school of Jefferson West, which had been built in 1880 (and was formerly known as St. Joseph's), were taken into the public school system and in 1956, the Jefferson East School building was completed and grades one through six were taken into the system.

## Architect's version of the Roosevelt Elementary School



Hays' first school at 12th and Ash.

Both the Jefferson East and Jefferson West buildings are owned by the Catholic parish and the parts used by the public schools are rented by the board of education. At Jefferson West, only grades seven and eight remain at present as a part of the public school system. In 1959, the Woodrow Wilson Elementary School building was completed and in 1964, the Hays Junior High School was finished.

Unified School District No. 489, encompassing the Hays city school district, the Schoenchen rural high school district and four complete and parts of six smaller common school districts all in the center one-third of Ellis County, became effective in July of 1966. Valis Rockwell, superintendent of the Hays public schools, was appointed as superintendent of the unified district.

As a means of showing how the public school system has grown over the years, in 1892 there were a total of 28 students enrolled in the schools; in 1910, 223; in 1930, 785; in 1940, 1,003; in 1950, 1,873; in 1960, 3,016; and enrollment for the 1966-67 academic year stood at 3,462 for the entire unified school district.

--PHOTO COURTESY OF WOODS & STARR ARCHITECTS





Marian High School.

--PHOTO BY JAY SCHLYER

### Catholic Schools

The year of 1961 was a highlight for Catholic girls in this area as it marked the opening of the newly-completed Marian High School. The school is under the direction of the Sisters of St. Agnes and during this past year, the enrollment was 322 and the faculty numbered twenty-one.

Previous to the new building, the high school for Catholic girls was contained in the Jefferson West building from 1918-1931 and after 1931 it was located at 210 W. 13th across from St. Joseph's Catholic Church and was known as Girls Catholic High School. When the school was first started in 1918, there were two faculty members and an enrollment of twelve students.

At the school the girls from Hays and surrounding communities prepare for college entrance, for secretarial, nursing and home-making careers and there is also a small number of girls enrolled who are "aspiring to enter convent life."

The building which was previously known as Girls Catholic High School is now St. Joseph's grade school. The school includes grades one through six of the children who had formerly attended the Jefferson West grade school.

Children in the first four grades attend school in the parochial building while the fifth and sixth grades are still contained in the older section of the Jefferson West building.

Bugles, clicking heels and military commands are all a part of the cadets' daily life at St. Joseph's Military Academy which has just completed its fiftyninth academic year. From its start in 1908 as Hays Catholic College with fifty-three students and three faculty members, it has grown steadily to a 427-cadet enrollment and a twenty-nine-member faculty during this past school year.

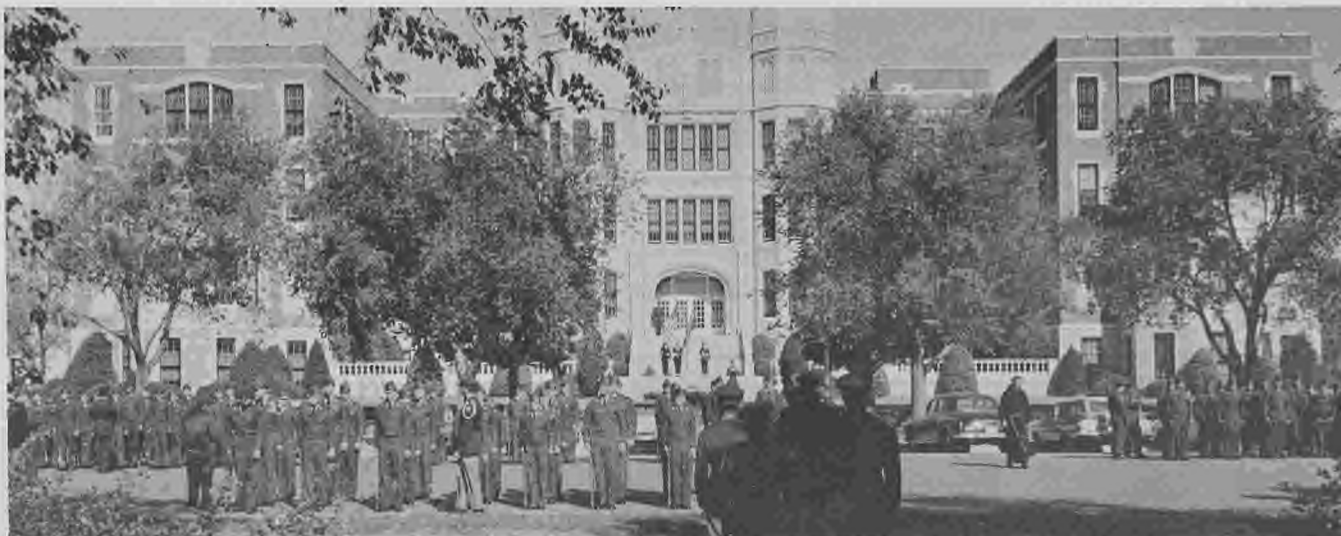
Its beginnings can actually be traced to 1893 when the Capuchin priests opened a school for higher education of Catholic boys in an old church building. Because of a series of wheat failures, this initial venture collapsed in its third year.

St. Joseph's began as a high school and junior college, but the college department was discontinued in 1952 due to a lack of facilities and a rapid growth of the high school department.

Throughout its history, cadets enrolled at the academy have represented almost every state in the union and many foreign countries. During this past year alone, cadets came from twenty-nine states and six foreign countries. On the faculty are sixteen Capuchin priests, nine lay teachers and four military personnel.

Cadet review on grounds of St. Joseph's Military Academy.

--PHOTO BY EKEY STUDIO





Hays High School

... PHOTO BY BRAD BOYER

# School Administrators Through The Years

## Public School Administrators

(EDITOR'S NOTE: FOR THE PERIOD OF TIME PRECEDING 1914, IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS AND HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL WERE ONE AND THE SAME AS THESE TERMS WERE FOUND TO BE USED INTERCHANGEABLY IN THE OLD SCHOOL MINUTES.

1875-1879 R.B. SPITLER  
 1879-1880 O.M. CRAREY  
 1880-1882 A.D. BAILEY  
 1882-1884 A. CARROLL  
 1884-1885 J.G. STEELE  
 1885-1886 A. CARROLL  
 1886-1887 S. MESSICK  
 1887-1896 L.H. GEHMAN  
 1896-1898 OSCAR A. KROFF  
 1898-1900 W.E. JOHNSON  
 1900-1903 (NOT KNOWN)  
 1903-1905 W.W. KELLER  
 1905-1907 R.T. MADDEN  
 1907-1910 LEE R. LIGHT  
 1910-1912 H.R. TURNER  
 1912-1913 C.E. TILFORD  
 1913-1914 W.S. PICKEN  
 1914-1928 C.A. SHIVELY  
 1928-1930 JOHN FRAZEE  
 1930-1931 DR. ROBERT MCGRATH

## Superintendents

1931-1957 CLYDE U. PHILLIPS  
 1957-1967 \* VALIS ROCKWELL \*

## Hays High Principals

1914-1915 GEORGIA VERMOND  
 1915-1919 (NOT KNOWN)  
 1919-1935 MAUDE MCMINDES  
 1935-1936 CLIFFORD DEAN  
 1936-1943 HUGH SPEER  
 1943-1944 CLYDE ROTHGEB \*\*  
 1944-1967 CLYDE ROTHGEB \*

## Lincoln School Principals

1925-1938 ANNABELLE SUTTON  
 1938-1943 DON F. GEYER  
 1943-1944 MRS. NELLIE ZEMAN \*\*  
 1944-1946 ENID BOND \*\*  
 1946-1949 STANLEY MALCOLM  
 1949-1954 WALTER W. SMITH  
 1954-1959 DONALD INBODY  
 1959-1966 DONALD J. HURST  
 1966-1967 ROBERT D. COLLINS \*

## Washington School Principals

1926-1931 GAYNELLE DAVIS  
 1931-1935 D.W. CAMERON  
 1935-1936 SAM ROBINSON  
 1936-1939 CLYDE ROTHGEB  
 1939-1942 IRA F. EBERHART  
 1942-1943 DON F. GEYER  
 1943-1946 FRED A. WILSON \*\*  
 1946-1948 JIMMIE NICKEL  
 1948-1950 LOREN WELLMAN  
 1950-1967 WARREN MACY \*

## Wilson School Principals

1959-1967 BOB ARCHER \*

## Hays Junior High School Principals

1964-1967 JACK ROBERTS \*

## Hays Catholic College Directors

1908-1917 REV. HENRY KLUEPFEL  
 1917-1919 REV. JULIUS BECKER  
 1919-1921 REV. CASSIAN HARTLE  
 1921-1922 REV. GILBERT STICKELMEIER  
 1922-1923 REV. CYRIL ZELLER  
 1923-1927 REV. EUGENE BECKER  
 1927-1929 REV. JUSTIN WALZ  
 1929-1930 REV. FLORENCE KIRCHGESSNER  
 1930-1931 REV. HERBERT SCHEHL

## St. Joseph's Military Academy Presidents

1931-1933 REV. HERBERT SCHEHL  
 1933-1936 V. REV. THOMAS PETRIE  
 1936-1941 V. REV. ALFRED CARNEY  
 1941-1952 REV. TERENCE MOFFAT  
 1952-1967 V. REV. ANSELM MARTIN \*

## Marian High Principals (known as Girls Catholic High until 1961)

1918-1919 SISTER MARY ANTHONY  
 1919-1952 SISTER REMIGIA  
 1952-1953 SISTER VERA  
 1953-1954 SISTER ALMEDA  
 1954-(9-11) SISTER MARY ROSE  
 1954-1955 SISTER VERA  
 1955-1960 SISTER BONITA  
 1960-1963 SISTER JULIENNE  
 1963-1967 SISTER MARLENE \*

## Jefferson West Principals

1881-1895 SISTER PUDENTIANA  
 1895-1905 SISTER ANGELA  
 1905-1908 SISTER BLANCHE  
 1908-1916 SISTER CYRILLA  
 1916-1922 REV. FR. DOMINIC, O.F.M. CAP  
 1922-1926 SISTER ALOYSIA  
 1926-1939 SISTER REMIGIA  
 1939-1941 SISTER JOSEPHINE  
 1941-1949 SISTER REMIGIA  
 1949-1952 SISTER DOLORES  
 1952-1955 SISTER VERA  
 1955-1961 SISTER CARLITA  
 1961-1967 SISTER CATHERINE MARIE \*

## St. Joseph's Parochial Principals

1964-1966 SISTER HILDA  
 1966-1967 SISTER ALEXANDRA \*

## Jefferson East Principals

1956-1957 SISTER ALVERA  
 1957-1960 SISTER ALEXANDRA  
 1960-1966 SISTER MARTIN  
 1966-1967 SISTER MARY ROBERT \*

\* PRESENT ADMINISTRATOR  
 \*\* ACTING PRINCIPAL

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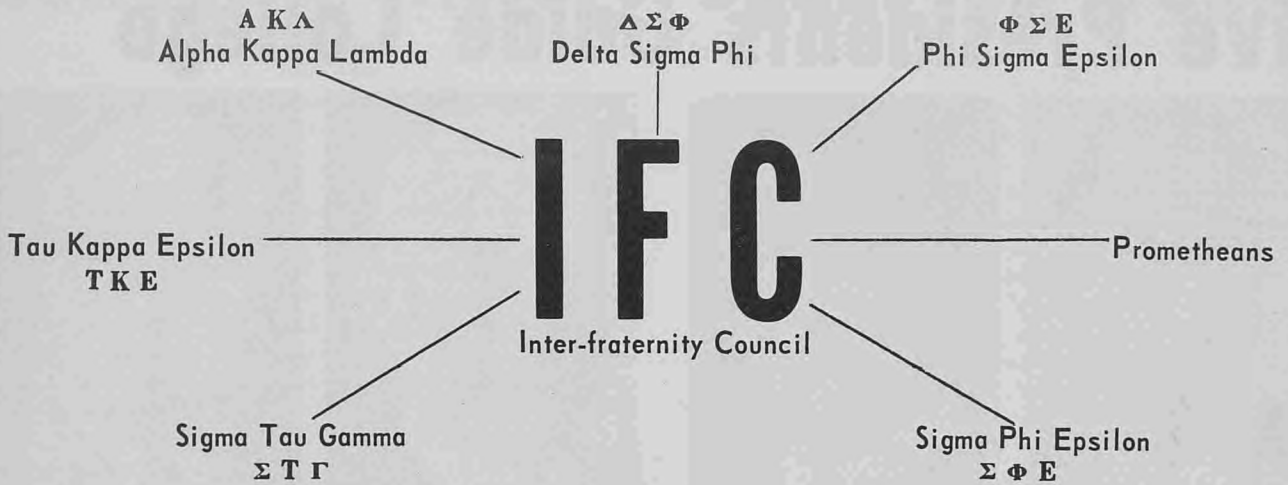
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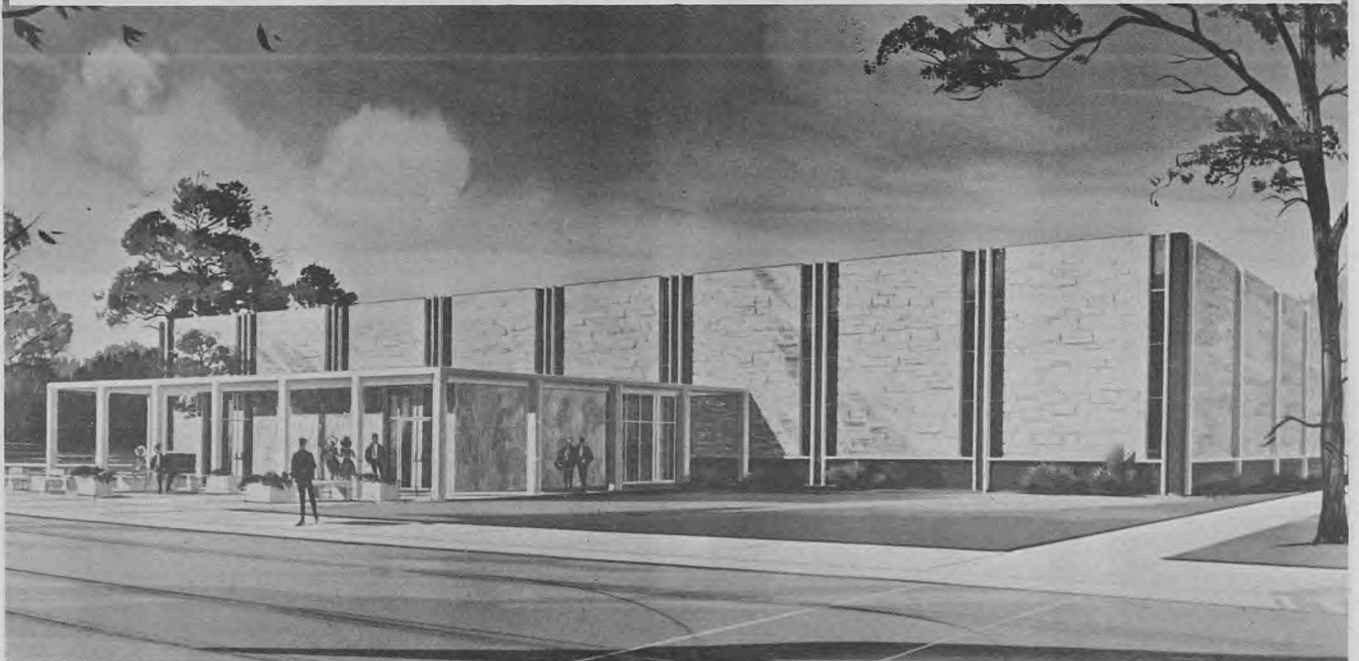


Walter Slaughter, Mgr.





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The newly completed Forsyth Library. Just as a library promotes scholarship so do fraternities.

**FORT HAYS STATE COLLEGE**  
**Is Growing With Hays**



# Section Five - Fort Hays Kansas State College

## Five Presidents Guide College



William S. Picken  
Chief Administrator  
1902-1913



William A. Lewis  
President  
1913-1933



Clarence E. Rarick  
President  
1933-1941



Lyman D. Wooster  
President  
1941-1949



M.C. Cunningham  
President  
1949 --

### 'No Challenge Too Great'

The history of Fort Hays Kansas State College is a fascinating account of the progress and problems, events and achievements, people and programs that have gone into the college's 65 years of development--a development that continues today to prepare for future needs.

Just as any community is faced with challenges and beset by problems through the years, so is any college. The foresight and ability to meet those challenges, solve those problems and overcome all adversity in the quest for excellence in the realm of higher education are repeated time and again in the history of Fort Hays Kansas State College.

The challenge of continuing growth, in quality as well as in quantity, is a very real one at Fort Hays State, and one that will be met successfully through the consistent support, planning and interest of all concerned--state officials, college administrators, faculty, students, alumni, townspeople and friends. The cooperation of all of these education-minded citizens has been instrumental in enabling the college to progress to its present high level of achievement and excellence. It is this attitude of cooperative striving toward a common goal that will provide Fort Hays State with its necessary impetus for the future.

Fort Hays State is proud of its rich heritage, inseparable from the vibrant traditions of the 100-year-old City of Hays. The fact that both the city and the college have progressed and prospered throughout their intertwined histories indicates that there is no challenge too great for either to meet in the future.

M.C. Cunningham, President  
Fort Hays Kansas State College

# College's History Spans 65 Years

by TED TOW

Director of Information Service  
Fort Hays Kansas State College

As the City of Hays celebrates its centennial year, its major industry observes its 65th year of serving the educational needs of Western Kansas.

That industry is Fort Hays Kansas State College, founded in 1902 and now the only four-year state college in the western half of the state. While the college did not begin operations until 1902, it actually was in the planning stages thirteen years before that. So the college's history parallels the last seventy-eight years of the city's 100 years of existence.

The idea for a college in Hays actually began in 1889, when the federal government abandoned the Fort Hays Military Reservation, consisting of 7,600 acres of land. Far-seeing residents of the area, led by Martin Allen, who had moved from Ohio to Hays in 1873, petitioned the United States Congress to turn those acres of rolling prairie land over to the state.

These residents had three worthy purposes in mind: One was an agricultural experiment station to help farmers of the High Plains learn more about crops and livestock that would produce well in Western Kansas. Another was a state park along the banks of meandering Big Creek, which ran through the government-owned land. And the third purpose was a state college.

In 1900 the federal government acceded to the wishes of these area pioneers, and Congress enacted legislation granting the land to the state of Kansas for the three desired purposes. Rep. Charles Curtis of Kansas, later to become a United States senator and vice-president in the Herbert Hoover administration, was instrumental in guiding the decision through Congress. In 1901 the Kansas Legislature officially accepted the land from the federal government.

The college opened June 23, 1902, as the Western Branch of the Kansas Normal School at Emporia. It was thirty-five years to the day after the newly relocated Fort Hays was officially occupied by United States troops in 1867. Two buildings on the old Fort Hays grounds formed the first campus—the fort infirmary building and the stone guardhouse. The latter was adapted for use as a gymnasium and still stands on the old fort site. For two years the new college held classes in these buildings on a hill south of the City of Hays.

A heated controversy preceded the beginning of the present campus, with some advocating continued use of the hill location of the fort grounds and others backing the use of the "flats" near town. The flats fans won, and the first stone building on the new campus, now Picken Hall, was constructed in 1904.

The new campus was bounded on the south and west by Big Creek, on the north by the Union Pacific railroad tracks and on the east by the City of Hays. The area consists of eighty acres and is part of the 4,160 acres assigned to the college from the federal government's grant of military reservation land.

Although it moved from the site of old Fort Hays, the college did not completely lose its military heritage. The infirmary building was brought to the new campus and served the college many years and in many ways. It was used as a classroom and was the birthplace of the manual training department, the college dining hall, the band and the college's woodturning and blacksmith shop. Because of all these beginning and because the old infirmary was once actually used as an incubator in a poultry project, the building came to be called the "Incubator."

For the first two years, the college's curriculum consisted of the upper two years of high school, supplemented by courses in teaching methods. Included in the course offering at that time were arithmetic, English, United States history and Constitution, book-keeping, school law and management, and orthoepy (pronunciation).

**William S. Picken**

The first administrator was William S. Picken, the principal. The president was President John N. Wilkerinson of the Kansas Normal School at Emporia, since the college at Hays was officially a branch of the Emporia institution. Picken's duties were varied, ranging from principal to teacher, from typist to janitor and firefighter.

Three faculty members and thirty-four students were on hand for the opening of the college in 1902, but three days later a total of forty-eight students had enrolled.

During its first eleven years of existence, the college continued primarily as a high school, with the addition of a few college courses. Picken was principal of the school throughout that span. A total of 121 students enrolled during the first year of operation, and by the 1912-13 academic year, Picken's last as chief administrator, the enrollment had reached 254, with twenty-one teachers.

During Picken's tenure, several buildings were constructed on the new campus. They included the center section and two end sections of what is now Picken Hall, a gymnasium (later called the Women's Building, then the Social Building and now Martin Allen Hall), a model rural school, a heating and power plant and an industrial arts building (now Rarick Hall).

**President William A. Lewis**

William A. Lewis, a graduate of Valparaiso (Ind.) University and Warrensburg (Mo.) Normal School, replaced Picken as administrator in September, 1913, one month after Picken resigned.

The college's first name change came in March, 1914, when the eleven-year-old ties with the Kansas Normal School at Emporia were ended by the State Board of Administration, the forerunner of the present State Board of Regents. The college gained its autonomy as the Fort Hays Kansas Normal School, and Lewis assumed the title of president.

Lewis was a man of great vision. He foresaw

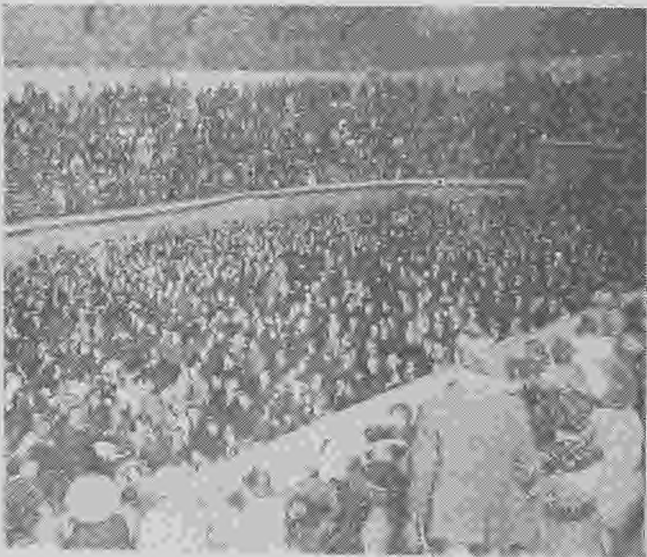
considerable growth for the college, the city and the area, and he planned to have the college's facilities grow to meet future needs. His first major task was to obtain approval for a large, coliseum-type building, and in 1915 Sheridan Coliseum was built. Many state legislators and other Kansans thought such a large building on the plains of Western Kansas was pure folly and predicted it would never be filled. But President Lewis brought famed opera singer Madame Schumann-Heink to Hays for a concert, and the crowd overflowed the new coliseum. The building was originally constructed so it could be utilized for stock shows and agricultural expositions, but it never was.

In his first year as president, Lewis brought Henry E. Malloy to Hays to head the music department. Malloy, director of the Messiah Chorus at Lindsborg, initiated a long period of musical activity that put the little Fort Hays Normal School on the map and provided the heritage and background for today's impressive music pursuits at the college.

During his twenty-year reign, Lewis made giant strides in developing the college. He won accreditation by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the American Association of Teachers Colleges in 1921. He obtained funds for the coliseum, a dairy and creamery, a women's dormitory, a cafeteria, library and science buildings and a new power plant.

He increased the size of the faculty from twenty-one members in 1913 to fifty-seven in 1933 and guided the institution as enrollment figures surged from 254 students in 1913 to 626 in 1933. He received authority for the college to grant the bachelor of arts degree in the liberal arts, and in 1929 the master of science degree was authorized.

The college's second name change came in 1923, when the names of all the state normal schools were made uniform: Kansas State Teachers College of Hays, Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg and Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia. The name also changed for the final time during Lewis' tenure when it was altered to the present title, Fort Hays



Critics said Sheridan Coliseum would never be filled to capacity--but it was when Madam Schumann-Heink performed in 1922, as it had been on earlier occasions.



The center section of Picken Hall and the old gymnasium, now Martin Allen Hall, the first two buildings on the present campus site. Photograph taken about 1906.

Kansas State College, in 1931. The final change took FHS out of the teachers college category and made it a college of liberal and applied arts to correspond with the enlarging functions of the institution and the needs of the area it serves.

#### President Clarence E. Rarick

Lewis died October 10, 1933, and was succeeded as president by Clarence E. Rarick, who served until his death August 1, 1941.

Rarick's tenure as president fell during difficult times for the college. The new president took over during the depression, and for the eight years he was in office, the college struggled through drought and crop failures in Western Kansas, lowered appropriations and difficult financial straits for both students and faculty. In 1933 the Legislature reduced the college fees twenty-five percent to help students attend college.

But the college progressed despite the adverse conditions it faced. Lewis Field Stadium and sections of a new men's residence hall (now McGrath Hall) were constructed as WPA and NYA projects. The stadium was constructed in 1936 as a housing unit for boys and was put into use in 1938.

And despite brief setbacks in enrollment, the student body generally increased during the 1930s until it nudged over the 1,000 mark for the first time in 1938. A total of 1,002 students enrolled that year.

The campus laboratory training school, established during Picken's administration, changed sites on campus several times and went out of existence in 1939. In that year all twelve grades were moved to the Hays public schools and those in neighboring communities, and the directed teaching program has been conducted in these cooperating community school systems since then.

Things weren't rosy for faculty members during those difficult years. Hoping to prevent a salary reduction by the Legislature, the FHS faculty voluntarily took a ten percent cut in 1932-33. But it didn't work, as the state ordered another pay drop in 1933-34, and that one was effective for all the state institutions of higher education. Salary appropriations began to re-



turn to normal levels in 1936, but it took several years before they again reached the 1930-33 rate. Appropriations for other operating expenses were also reduced in the rugged 1930s.

#### President Lyman D. Wooster

President Rarick became ill in 1939 and was able to carry on his duties only on a limited scale during the 1939-40 academic year. When he died in 1941, he was succeeded by Lyman D. Wooster, who had joined the faculty in 1909. Dr. Wooster was head of the biological sciences department for a number of years and served as dean of the college during Rarick's illness from 1939 to 1941.

Wooster served eight years as president of Fort Hays State College, and those eight years were busy ones, marked by the problems of World War II and the surging reconstruction--and more problems--of the post-war period.

The war brought a sharp drop in enrollment, as it did at all colleges. The rolls at FHS had grown to 1,031 students in 1941, but fell to only 281 in 1944. Then, with the end of the conflict, enrollment bounced back to a total of 953 students in 1946 and returned to pre-war figures by 1949, when 1,023 enrolled. The size of the faculty decreased to sixty, including the administrative staff, during the 1943-44 term.

During that bleak year, the campus was dotted heavily with uniforms as 400 young men studied in campus facilities under the Army Air Force Training Command. These cadets--not included in the enrollment figures--made a total of nearly 700 students on the campus, enabling FHS to maintain a larger faculty than it would have had without the military program.

The campus continued to increase in facilities during Dr. Wooster's term as president. Completed during his eight years were street paving, a dairy barn on the college farm, the remainder of Lewis Field Stadium and a men's gymnasium, moved from Walker Army Air Force Base after the war. Wooster also obtained appropriations for a new section to the women's dormitory (Custer Hall), for a new applied arts building (now Davis Hall) and for remodeling of the old industrial building (Rarick Hall).



A classroom scene in Picken Hall in the early years.

Dr. Wooster is also responsible for the college's having a complete history of the first sixty years of its operation. He wrote most of "A History of Fort Hays Kansas State College: 1902-1961" prior to his death in February, 1960. The book was completed, and it was then printed and bound at the State Printing Plant as part of the Fort Hays Studies series.

Dr. Wooster organized the history by using the administrations of the college's presidents as chapters. He died before completing the one on President M.C. Cunningham, and that was added by Dr. Cunningham and Miss Cora Bibens, retired secretary to four of the five presidents at the college. Much of this Centennial review of the college's history is adapted from Dr. Wooster's book and from shorter updated histories on file at the college.

#### President M.C. Cunningham

Dr. Wooster reached retirement age in 1949, and he was succeeded by Dr. Morton Christy Cunningham, the college's fifth president. Dr. Cunningham served as dean of Northwest Missouri State College at Maryville before assuming the presidency at Fort Hays State. He holds degrees from Westminster College in Missouri and from the University of Missouri and has been president at FHS from 1949 to the present, a period of eighteen years.

In those eighteen years, the college has moved forward rapidly, growing significantly in enrollment, faculty, facilities and prominence among colleges in Kansas and the Midwest.

From the enrollment figure of 1,023 students when Dr. Cunningham came to FHS in 1949, the total has climbed steadily, despite a drop to 999 students in 1951, during the Korean conflict. It moved past the 2,000 mark for the first time in 1955, when 2,082 enrolled; then jumped past the next thousand mark when 3,267 registered in 1961. In 1964, the total went up to 4,163, and last fall (1966) 4,962 were enrolled. Fort Hays State expects to move past 5,000 for the first during the 1967-68 academic year. When that occurs, the college enrollment will have expanded 500 percent during Dr. Cunningham's term as president.

The faculty has also increased to meet the educational needs of the burgeoning enrollment. Approximately 250 full-time faculty members are now teaching at Fort Hays State, and they have joined the staff with strong preparation and experience gained at colleges and universities across the nation.

To accommodate the rapid strides in the arts and sciences through the past two decades, the college's curriculum has also increased markedly, with many courses added and expanded until 871 courses are now being offered in twenty-six subject fields.

#### New and Remodeled Buildings

The campus has undergone significant changes in Dr. Cunningham's administration, both in construction of new buildings and in renovation of existing structures.

Two women's residence halls, Agnew and McMindes, and an addition to an existing women's hall (Custer) have been built, as well as a men's residence hall (Wiest). Davis Hall was completed, the Memorial Union was built and an addition was made to Albertson Hall, the science building. Three service buildings were added at the west edge of the campus. Two buildings of married student apartments were constructed, permitting



The Fort Hays State campus of the future, as envisioned by President Lewis in the early 1930s.

recent demolition of most of the old Lewis Field barracks. The president's home was also added to the campus grounds. Most recently, Malloy hall was built to serve as a speech, drama and music center, and the new Forsyth Library will begin its service to FHS this year.

Remodelings in Dr. Cunningham's term have included Rarick Hall, Picken Hall, Martin Allen Hall and the third floor of Sheridan Coliseum, bringing these older structures into situations of greater usefulness and convenience.

More construction is coming up in the near future. A new power plant--the third in FHS history--is being built between the college tennis courts and Big Creek to solve the problems created by outdated and overloaded facilities in the present plant. An addition to the Memorial Union will be under way soon. Wiest Hall, a men's dormitory, will be expanded with two seven-story structures to be built in the next five years, bringing the total capacity of the eventual Wiest complex to more than 1,000 men. Plans are in various stages for remodeling and equipping the old library building for use as an administration and classroom building and for a new health, physical education and recreation building, which will eventually free Sheridan Coliseum for office and classroom use.

The total campus community now includes more than 5,000 persons, including the student enrollment, the 250 faculty and administrative staff members and approximately 400 other employees who work in various phases of the college's operation.

Fort Hays State now offers seven different degrees--specialist in education, master of arts, master of science, bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, bachelor of music and bachelor of science in applied fields--in addition to preprofessional education in seven fields for those students planning to complete their education at other institutions.

#### Areas of Growth

The athletic program now includes nine intercollegiate sports--football, cross country, basketball, wrestling, gymnastics, track and field, baseball, golf

and tennis. The Tigers will move their sports program into a new conference in the late 1960s, when all five CIC colleges and universities merge with at least a dozen other colleges to form the newly expanded Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference.

Other activities have more than kept pace on the FHS campus. The division of music has developed an active and prestigious program, as have the debate and drama areas. In keeping with the administration's belief that membership in organizations and participation in activities are an integral part of each student's college education, the college now has organizations and activities of virtually all types, including twenty-one honor societies, eleven social fraternities and sororities, thirteen departmental organizations, seventeen campus-wide organizations and nineteen religious groups.

The library collection, though hampered by lack of space before the new building was constructed, has grown in past years to a balanced offering of more than 490,000 items and a wealth of services not only for the campus but for schools, groups and individuals throughout Western Kansas.

One of the college's top attractions through the years has been the FHS museums, including a natural



The first college football team, organized in the fall of 1902.



history museum, a geology and paleontology museum and a prehistory and history museum. Currently housed in the old library building, these outstanding collections annually attract thousands of visitors from across the nation and from many other countries.

The alumni of the college are scattered all over the world, and the reputation of the college as a center of education in Kansas is recognized by industry, education and government agencies seeking the services of the college's graduates. The FHS Placement Office now receives some 30,000 specific job vacancies each year, and employers from across the state and the nation visit the campus to interview FHS students and graduates.

#### Lengthy Tenures

Through the years, many faculty members have distinguished themselves during lengthy service at the college. A total of thirty-eight faculty members have been recognized for twenty-five years or more of service on the faculty. These include Elizabeth Jane Agnew, Fred W. Albertson, Ethel V. Artman, Elizabeth Barbour, Cora Bibens, Charles Henry Brooks, Raymond Usher Brooks, Hugh Burnett, Ralph V. Coder, Edward Everett Colyer, Standlee Vincent Dalton, Edwin Davis, Gaynelle Davis, Lucille Elizabeth Felten, Maude Isabel Gorham, Paul B. Gross, Modesto Jacobini, Walter E. Keating, Nita McBride Landrum, Rosella Maud McCarroll, Ernest Ray McCartney, Margaret Pearl McGimsey, William Dennis Moreland, Robert Lincoln Parker, Roy Rankin, Homer B. Reed, David Andrew Riegel, James Edward Rouse, Lester John Schmutz, James Richard Start, Floyd Benjamin Streeter, Leonard W. Thompson, Walter Wallerstedt, Thornton Walton Wells, Raymond Leo Welty, Charles Fisher Wiest, Lyman Dwight Wooster, and Harvey Alfred Zinszer.

A total of thirty-five faculty members are listed in the college's official necrology, a listing of those who died while in full-time service of the college or after their retirement. These persons are listed with two dates, the first indicating the year they began their service to the college and the second giving the year of their death.

William Samuel Picken, 1902-1926. Charles Arthur Shively, 1905-1927. James Paul Jones, 1928-1928. Ann Priscilla Holmes, 1927-1929. Charles Hanford Landrum, 1924-1932. William Alexander Lewis, 1913-1933. Henry Edward Malloy, 1914-1937. Clarence Edmund Rarick, 1919-1941. Leona Robl, 1944-1947. Margaret H. Haggart, 1929-1948. Robert Lincoln Parker, 1914-1949. Leo Clinton Thomas, 1942-1949. Arthur Willis Barton, 1929-1949. Anna Keller, 1902-1949. Roy Rankin, 1918-1950. Charles Fisher Wiest, 1920-1951. Charles Henry Brooks, 1925-1953. Margaret Pearl McGimsey, 1921-1954. Walter Wallerstedt, 1921-1954. Modesto Jacobini, 1921-1955. Floyd Benjamin Streeter, 1926-1956. Inez Claire Torrey, 1945-1957. Ila Newbecker, 1948-1957. James Edward Rouse, 1917-1958. Lyman Dwight Wooster, 1909-1960. Elizabeth Jane Agnew, 1910-1961. Fred W. Albertson, 1918-1961. Margaret van Ackeren, 1942-1964. Paul B. Gross, 1930-1964. E. J. Spomer, 1947-1950 and 1960-1965. Edward Everett Colyer, 1915-1965. Emma Golden, 1931-1965. Thornton Walton Wells, 1927-1965. Harvey Alfred Zinszer, 1929-1966. Hugh Burnett, 1935-1966. Edwin Davis, 1916-1967.

Fort Hays State College has not been satisfied to exist on its rich heritage. Ten-year building programs, enrollment projections, studies for North Central Association and National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education visitation teams and other campus studies indicate a serious look at future growth and achievement of the college. Numerous faculty-student advisory committees meet regularly to discuss and analyze various phases of the college operation, reporting to President Cunningham. Currently a special Committee on the 1980s is engaged in a lengthy, detailed look ahead at Fort Hays State's functions and facilities as they will pertain to education in this area some fifteen years from now.

#### Problems and Progress

The history of the college has not been entirely rosy--any growing institution obviously faces many problems through the years, and Fort Hays State has been no exception.

Difficulties have ranged from the early problems of prairie fires, prairie dogs, burrowing owls and rattlesnakes when the college moved to its present site, to the contemporary problems of retaining faculty members in the face of stiff competition from other states offering higher salaries.

Between these problems fell an influenza epidemic in the fall of 1918 and another in the late 1950s; the effects of World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict and the continuing Vietnam crisis; the far-reaching problems caused by the depression, which affected the college from 1929 well into the 1930s; and the necessary "reconstruction" period after each disturbing setback.

Disaster has also struck at times. The college has periodically been threatened by floods along Big Creek, and in 1951 the campus was inundated, abbreviating that school year and forcing a lengthy period of cleaning up and adjusting to flood losses. In the winter of 1930, the original power plant was destroyed by fire, and March 1 of this year the thirty-one year-old frame-and-stucco building used as an art annex was gutted by an early-morning blaze.

But strong leadership at the college, coupled with cooperation from faculty, students, townspeople and friends, has always enabled Fort Hays State to bounce back from adversity and to continue its relatively steady pattern of growth and improvement.

Dr. Wooster's history outlines the relationship between the City of Hays and its college: "The relationship between the town of Hays and the school was, from the very beginning, one of close cooperation and friendliness. In fact, the town people and school people were hardly separable into two distinct groups; they were like one big family. For thirty years the people of Hays had worked to obtain the school, and now that they had it they were a part of it. The two grew up together."

Fort Hays State College has come a long way in its sixty-five years, as the City of Hays has in its 100. The growth and achievement of the college and the city, interwoven in the past, continue into the future.



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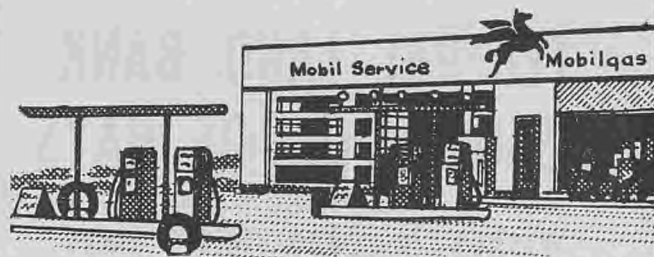
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Associates Investment Company, with International headquarters at 1700 Mishawaka Avenue, South Bend, Indiana, has assets of nearly two billion dollars and ranks among the 100 largest corporations in America. Companies in the Associates group are engaged in the sales finance, consumer finance, commercial lending, leasing, banking, and life and physical damage insurance businesses. Over 700 offices are located in the United States and Canada.

The local Associates office is located at 117 East 8th Street, Hays, Kansas. Mr. Keith Anderson is branch manager over the following personnel: Mr. Warren Wisby, loan manager, Bill Krumme, office manager, Jack Loesch, assistant loan manager, Gary Miller, collection manager, Mrs. LeRoy Stenzel, loan cashier, Mrs. Gary Meggers, discount cashier, Mrs. Bill Strait, wholesale clerk.



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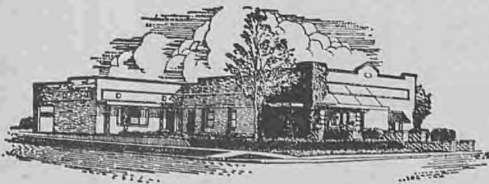
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## Section Six-Ellis County

# Five Courthouses In History



Lt. George Ellis

Ellis County was organized on October 28, 1867, by Governor Samuel J. Crawford almost four months after Fort Hays was moved to its new location south of Big Creek. The county had a population of 633 at that time and it was named for Lt. George Ellis of the Twelfth Kansas Infantry who was killed in the Battle of Jenkins Ferry in Arkansas on April 30, 1864.

At the time of organization, the governor appointed Phinney Moore, William Rose and Judson E. Walker as county commissioners and Captain James G. Duncan as county clerk. One month earlier M.E. Joyce had been appointed as notary public. The first meeting of the county commissioners was held on January 6, 1868.

Hays was declared the temporary county seat when the county was formed and on April 20, 1870, an election was held for the permanent location and Hays won with a majority of fifty-nine votes. According to an 1870 census, of 1,445 employed persons in the county, 555 were listed as "soldier."

The first court of the county was held in an office conducted by Phinney Moore and Judge Joyce. In March or April of 1868 the county commissioners and Hays

Building the third courthouse in 1873. The first courthouse burned in 1872 after an existence of several years and a second "temporary" courthouse met a similar fate before this third courthouse was finished.



city officials voted to build a courthouse and city-county jail at a cost of \$240 on the site of the present city hall.

This building was destroyed by fire on September 3, 1872, and court was moved on a temporary basis to a small building in back of Paddy Welch's saloon (in what is now the 100 block of West 10th Street) while a new stone building was being constructed.

This second courthouse burned also before the new building was finished in March of 1874 at a cost of about \$4200 in the block of the present courthouse site. This block was deeded to the county by Martin Allen and his wife Elizabeth, George N. Jones, Maude Hartley Jones, Conrad H. Leobold, Amanda Leobold, Jacob Augustine and Anna Augustine for a consideration of one dollar.

On the night of January 21, 1896, fire struck again. An alarm roused the citizens and they gathered to salvage what they could of the county records in the city's third courthouse.

On November 2, 1896, voters defeated a proposition to build a new courthouse, 807-338, but one year later they reversed their earlier decision and approved the new building 845-487. The fourth courthouse was finished in the fall of 1898 directly east of the present courthouse in the same block, but the county grew so quickly that this building was soon out-grown and demolished.

A bond issue in the amount of \$88,000 for the erection of the present courthouse was approved by a 328 majority of votes on June 1, 1940. The building a WPA project cost an estimated \$246,000 and was formally opened with an open house on May 12, 1942

Last year county commissioners re-districted the county on an equal population basis. Until that time the districts had not been changed since the county was organized in 1867.



The finished third courthouse. This building burned in 1896 and was replaced by a fourth courthouse which was out-grown and demolished to make way for the fifth and final courthouse which was finished in 1942.



Commissioner Ted Gerber



Commissioner Doug Philip



Commissioner W. J. Braun

# County Officers Elected Through The Years

## County Commissioners First District

1867 JUDSON E. WALKER  
 1870 JOHN H. EDWARDS  
 1872 T.K. HAMILTON  
 1874 HENRY REIN  
 1878 W.P. TOMLINSON  
 1879 M.M. FULLER  
 1888 JOHN PEARSON  
 1890 W.D. KELLY  
 1891 J.F. BURK  
 1894 GEORGE HENDERSON  
 1900 CHARLES JOHNSON  
 1903 J.R. MUELLER  
 1911 J.J. KUTINA  
 1915 ELI COLE  
 1917 W.J. HELMS  
 1919 FRANK H. ATWOOD  
 1931 PHILIP MARKEY  
 1935 FRANK C. HERMAN  
 1939 R.W. EALDON  
 1942 PHILIP MARKEY  
 1946 SOPHUS JOHNSON  
 1950 C.A. SCHUMACHER  
 1958 A.J. NIERNBERGER  
 1962 CARL DEUTSCHER  
 1966 TED GERBER

## Second District

1867 WILLIAM ROSE  
 1870 SIMON MOTZ  
 1872 CASPER HAWICKHOLST  
 1874 DEWITT C. SMITH  
 1877 N.B. HEDDEN  
 1878 P.W. SMITH  
 1880 B.C. ARNOLD  
 1883 C.W. MILLER  
 1889 ELI FOX  
 1892 M.E. DIXON  
 1898 LEROY JUDD  
 1901 M.E. DIXON  
 1905 JACOB BRULL  
 1909 ISAAC ZEIGLER  
 1917 JOHN JACOBS  
 1933 W.D. PHILIP, SR.  
 1937 JOHN P. GROSS  
 1941 W.D. PHILIP, SR.  
 1948 PAUL J. WASINGER  
 1956 PHILIP GOTTSCHALK  
 1960 DOUGLAS PHILIP

## Third District

1867 PHINNEY MOORE  
 1870 HILL P. WILSON  
 1874 GEORGE PHILIP  
 1875 CHARLES KAUFHOLTZ  
 1876 N.B. HEDDEN  
 1877 JOHN H. EDWARDS  
 1878 MARCUS M. SHOKES  
 1884 JACOB KAHLIN  
 1887 CONRAD LEIKER  
 1890 B. BRUNGARDT  
 1893 JOSEPH RUPP

1896 JOSEPH GRIESE  
 1902 R.J. STAAB  
 1905 JOSEPH GRIESE  
 1909 JOSEPH GOETZ  
 1913 WM. GRABBE  
 1917 HERMAN J. THOLEN  
 1921 CHRIST VON LINTEL  
 1923 JOHN L. KRUGER  
 1925 RAYMOND J. SCHMIDT  
 1929 JOHN L. KRUGER  
 1933 ROBERT HALL  
 1937 HENRY SCHUMACHER  
 1941 F.E. KARLIN  
 1944 NICK K. KUHN  
 1948 JOHN P. SANDER  
 1956 WENDELIN J. BRAUN  
 1960 NICK N. ROHLER  
 1964 W.J. (HONEY) BRAUN

## Sheriff

1867 THOMAS GANNON  
 1868 J.V. MACINTOSH  
 1869 ISAAC THAYER  
 1869 JAMES BUTLER HICKOK  
 1870 JOHN BAUER  
 1870 PETER LANAHAN  
 1872 ALEXANDER RAMSEY  
 1875 THOMAS LANNON  
 1876 GEORGE W. BARDSLEY  
 1878 JOHN SCHLYER  
 1880 CHARLIE HOWARD  
 1884 CHARLIE MILLER  
 1888 FRANK E. MCLAIN  
 1892 THOMAS K. HAMILTON  
 1894 CHARLIE MILLER  
 1898 NICK LOERDITSCHE  
 1903 FRED MILLER  
 1907 GEORGE H. BROWN  
 1911 ANDREW MILLER  
 1915 CHARLIE DAVIS  
 1916 ALBERT ROBINSON  
 1917 ALEX WELTZ  
 1921 FRANK LOERDITSCHE  
 1925 ALEX WELTZ  
 1929 A.P. BRUNGARDT  
 1931 PETER DE BOER  
 1935 JOSEPH DOERFLER  
 1939 JOE A. BELMAN  
 1942 FRANK P. RUPP  
 1946 FLYDE BUNKER  
 1948 ANDREW J. WASINGER  
 1950 E.G. PHELPS  
 1954 BILLY F. KING  
 1956 CLARENCE WERTH  
 1960 EDGAR L. HAUSER  
 1964 HILARY SCHUMACHER

## Register of Deeds

1867 M.E. JOYCE  
 1868 W.E. THURMOND  
 1869 J.V. MACINTOSH  
 1870 A.J. PEACOCK  
 1871 MICHAEL SWEENEY

1872 HENRY MURRAY  
 1873 DEWITT C. SMITH  
 1874 WILLIAM N. MORPHY  
 1876 G.R. WOLFE  
 1877 F.W. GUNTHER  
 1879 I.V. PRATT  
 1882 ELI FOX  
 1888 JOHN F. BOYLE  
 1892 ISAAC ZEIGLER  
 1897 A.P. BRUNGARDT  
 1903 J.B. FOX  
 1905 P.J. ROTH  
 1909 ALEX SCHUELER  
 1913 JACOB C. KIPPES  
 1917 FRANK S. WASINGER  
 1921 PETER J. ROME  
 1925 HENRY P. LEIKER  
 1929 ALOIS J. LEIKER  
 1933 ALFRED H. HARKNESS  
 1937 FRANK E. HAAS  
 1941 A.A. RUDER  
 1944 F.E. HAAS  
 1948 ALPHONSE M. ROME  
 1952 EDMUND KARLIN  
 1954 RICHARD R. SCHMIDT  
 1958 FRANK E. HAAS  
 1960 KENNETH K. PFEIFER  
 1962 GEORGE S. GRASS

## County Surveyor

1868 J.W. SMITH  
 1873 I.M. DUNLAP  
 1876 G.K. WOLF  
 1884 HENRY BERGSLAND  
 1886 MARTIN ALLEN  
 1890 HENRY BERGSLAND  
 1892 EDWARD POLIFKA  
 1896 MARTIN ALLEN  
 1898 N. ROBBINS  
 1903 JUSTIN WALTERS  
 1905 P.J. MCCARTHY  
 1907 JOSEPH JACOBS  
 1909 BERNARD MARKEY  
 1913 C.J. LOREDITSCHE  
 (THIS OFFICE IS NO LONGER IN EXISTENCE.)

## Superintendent of Public Instruction

1868 R.M. FISH  
 1874 JOHN G. TRACY  
 1874 DEWITT C. SMITH  
 1875 W.D. LANE  
 1876 JAMES H. EDWARDS  
 1877 RUFUS SPITTLER  
 1878 D. GOCHENAUER  
 1881 W.L. FULLER  
 1885 L.H. BOYD  
 1891 H.W. GRASS  
 1893 A.L. KING  
 1895 H.W. GRASS  
 1897 L.D. KIRKMAN  
 1899 ALEXANDER MEIER

1905 WM. GRABBE  
 1909 ANTHONY KUHN  
 1913 MARTIN A. BASGALL  
 1915 LOUIS CHRISTIANSEN  
 1933 JOSEPH T. PFEIFER  
 1942 ANTHONY E. ROTH  
 1960 DOMINIC J. BRUNGARDT

## Clerk of District Court

1868 PHINNEY MOORE  
 1868 J.V. MACINTOSH  
 1869 M.E. JOYCE  
 1869 J.B. CUNNINGHAM  
 1870 THOMAS RYAN  
 1871 J.B. CUNNINGHAM  
 1872 P.W. CARROLL  
 1873 DEWITT C. SMITH  
 1874 N.B. HEDDEN  
 1877 CHARLES E. CREASEY  
 1879 H.D. SCHAFFER  
 1883 JOHN M. STEHLER  
 1884 OSCAR H. MCQUARY  
 1885 W.H. MCQUARY  
 1887 WALTER B. KEACH  
 1891 PHILIP JACOBS  
 1897 B.M. DREILING  
 1899 HENRY KNOCHE  
 1901 T.J. BRYANT  
 1903 PETER P. SMITH  
 1907 W.M. STANTON  
 1911 J.J. DREILING  
 1915 F.B. MILLER  
 1919 R.A. LEIKER  
 1923 JOE J. STRAEMEL  
 1927 PAULINUS J. DREILING  
 1931 LEO STABB  
 1935 CLEM J. WERTH  
 1939 FRED E. BIEKER  
 1946 JULIUS T. STROEMEL  
 1952 WALTER J. STAAB  
 1956 EDWARD J. BIEKER  
 1960 ORLANDO WASINGER  
 1966 W.J. BILLINGER

## County Coroner

1868 J.V. MACINTOSH  
 1869 JOHN BAUER  
 1876 H.C. DARBY  
 1878 G.B. SNYDER  
 1880 H.B. KOHL  
 1882 T.B. YATES  
 1884 GEORGE B. SNYDER  
 1886 H.B. KOHL  
 1890 N. KIDD  
 1892 H.B. KOHL  
 1894 JOHN B. SCHMIDT  
 1898 GEORGE B. SNYDER  
 1903 N. KIDD  
 1907 J.V. CATUDAL  
 1911 L.A. MARTY  
 1913 K.C. HAAS  
 1917 C.H. JAMESON  
 1919 P.C. ANDERS



1923 CHARLES F. LITTLE  
 1925 J.T. BROCK  
 1927 GEORGE BUTLER  
 1929 J.T. BROCK  
 1941 WENDELIN BRAUN  
 1946 J.T. BROCK  
 1954 JAMES GUSTIN  
 1956 S.J. APPELHANS  
 1960 JAMES R. GUSTIN  
 (THIS IS NO LONGER AN  
 ELECTIVE OFFICE)

1923 J.C. RUPPENTHAL  
 1931 HERMAN LONG  
 1937 C.A. SPENCER  
 1954 BENEDICT P. CRUISE

**County Clerk**

1867 JAMES G. DUNCAN  
 1868 J.W. CONNOR  
 1869 J.B. CUNNINGHAM  
 1870 MICHAEL SWEENEY  
 1872 DEWITT C. SMITH  
 1874 WM. N. MORPHY  
 1875 N.B. HEDDEN  
 1876 CHARLES E. CREASEY  
 1880 JAMES REEDER  
 1882 M.M. BANNISTER  
 1884 HENRY OSHANT  
 1888 M.E. DIXON  
 1892 WM. GRABBE  
 1896 J.C. ADKINS  
 1898 JACOB BISSING  
 1903 MATT P. DINGES  
 1907 W.T. COX  
 1911 P.V. GOTTSCHALK  
 1915 GEORGE H. BROWN  
 1919 MARTIN A. BASGALL  
 1923 S.S. CHITTENDEN  
 1929 D.F. MCCARTHY  
 1933 BEN G. HUSER  
 1937 I.J. RUPP  
 1941 R.A. DREILING  
 1946 ADOLPH BOLLIG  
 1950 ERNEST J. BEILMAN  
 1956 RAY J. HAMMERSCHMIDT  
 1966 WALTER J. STAAB

**County Attorney**

1868 C.D. SAYRS  
 1868 S.B. WHITE  
 1870 THOMAS RYAN  
 1870 CHARLES W.E. WEALTHY  
 1870 A.D. GILKESON  
 1871 C.D. SAYRS  
 1871 J.H. LEISENRING  
 1872 G.G. LOWE  
 1873 D.C. NELLIS  
 1881 DAVID RATHBONE  
 1883 J.C. LEAHY  
 1885 EUGENE L. ROOKS  
 1886 J.C. LEAHY  
 1887 CHARLIE HOWARD  
 1889 W.R. NICHOLSON  
 1891 W.L. AARON  
 1895 MILES H. MULROY  
 1897 J.P. SHUTTS

1899 JAMES T. NOLAN  
 1901 J.P. SHUTTS  
 1905 E.A. REA  
 1907 J.P. SHUTTS  
 1911 J.H. SIMMINGER  
 1915 E.C. FLOOD  
 1919 JACOB M. WIESNER  
 1923 J.P. SHUTTS  
 1927 E.J. MALONE  
 1933 A.J. WILES  
 1939 NORMAN W. JETER  
 1942 CLAYTON FLOOD  
 1944 JAMES T. NOLAN  
 1946 FREDOLIN F. WASINGER  
 1950 NORBERT R. DREILING  
 1954 SIMON ROTH, JR.  
 1958 ROBERT F. GLASSMAN  
 1960 EDGAR M. MINER  
 1962 GREGORY J. HERRMAN  
 1964 DON C. STAAB  
 1966 STEVEN P. FLOOD

**County Treasurer**

1867 W.H. VANDEWATER  
 1867 W.E. THURMAND  
 1868 W.H. VANDEWATER  
 1869 M. CAPLICE  
 1870 JOHN W. CONNOR  
 1872 JOHN G. TRACY  
 1874 FRED KRUGER  
 1878 H.P. WILSON  
 1880 WM. H. COURTNEY  
 1882 JOHN SCHLYER  
 1886 GEORGE PHILIP  
 1890 JOHN C. ADKINS  
 1894 HENRY W. OSHANT  
 1898 PHILIP JACOBS  
 1903 J.M. SCHAFFER  
 1907 B.M. DREILING  
 1911 PHILIP JACOBS  
 1915 FRED N. DREILING  
 1919 G.J. KLUG  
 1923 CARL A. ENGEL  
 1927 P.V. GOTTSCHALK  
 1931 PAUL J. WASINGER  
 1935 ALOIS J. LEIKER  
 1939 CLEM J. PFANNENSTIEL  
 1942 ALEX SCHUELER  
 1942 WENDELIN E. BASGALL  
 1946 NORBERT HASELHORST

1950 RUPERT PFANNENSTIEL  
 1954 JOHN H. RUPP  
 1958 RICHARD R. SCHMIDT  
 1962 JAMES J. KRONWITTER  
 1966 NICHOLAS F. KREUTZER

**Ellis County Representatives**  
 89TH DISTRICT

1867 W.E. WEBB  
 1868 J.F. WRIGHT  
 1869 J.V. MACINTOSH  
 1870 H.H. METCALF  
 1871 JOHN H. EDWARDS  
 1872 SIMON MOTZ  
 1873 H.J. MCGAFFAGAN  
 1874 W.M. MORPHY  
 1875 JACOB MOSIER  
 1877 A.D. GILKESON  
 1879 L.F. EGGERS  
 1881 MARTIN ALLEN  
 1885 FRANK HOPKINS  
 1887 L.D. KIRKMAN  
 1889 J.H. REEDER  
 1893 B.F. REPLOGLE  
 1895 JOHN SCHLYER  
 1897 J.E. BASGALL  
 1899 M.M. FULLER  
 1901 JOHN SCHLYER  
 1905 H.W. OSHANT  
 1909 WM. GRABBE  
 1911 MILES H. MULROY  
 1915 JOHN R. CHITTENDEN  
 1919 MILES H. MULROY  
 1921 JOHN O'LOUGHLIN  
 1925 B.W. WEBER  
 1929 G.J. KLUG  
 1931 KATHRYN O'LOUGHLIN  
 1933 THOMAS HAYES  
 1937 JULIUS M. BAHL  
 1939 ALFRED M. HARKNESS  
 1941 E.J. MALONE  
 1942 HENRY F. HERRMAN  
 1946 A.F. BIEKER  
 1956 E.J. DREILING  
 1964 VIVIAN M. MECKEL

111TH DISTRICT  
 1966 WENDELIN E. BASGALL

110TH DISTRICT  
 1966 HERBERT ROGG

**Probate Judge**

1867 PHINNEY MOORE  
 1869 J.V. MACINTOSH  
 1871 J.B. CUNNINGHAM  
 1872 H.J. MCGAFFIGAN  
 1875 J.A. MOSIER  
 1877 M.J.R. TREAT  
 1878 GEORGE RYAN  
 1879 JOHN G. TRACY  
 1881 B.T. MILLER  
 1887 A.P. WEST  
 1892 F.E. MCLAIN  
 1893 E.C. SHINN  
 1897 JOSEPH RUPP  
 1899 B.T. MILLER  
 1903 B.C. ARNOLD  
 1907 JOHN B. GROSS  
 1911 JACOB BISSING  
 1915 F.E. MCLAIN  
 1919 JOHN B. GROSS  
 1927 JACOB BISSING  
 1933 PETER HOLZMEISTER  
 1939 ALEXANDER MEIER  
 1950 ROBERT F. GLASSMAN  
 1956 SIMON ROTH JR.  
 1964 DONALD F. ROWLAND

**Judge of District Court**

8TH DISTRICT  
 1868 JAMES HUMPHREY  
 1870 WILLIAM H. CANFIELD  
 14TH DISTRICT  
 1872 JOHN H. PRESCOTT  
 17TH DISTRICT  
 1881 D.C. NELLIS  
 1882 W.H. PRATT  
 1885 L.K. PRATT  
 23RD DISTRICT  
 1886 S.J. OSBORN  
 1895 LEE MONROE  
 1903 JAMES H. REEDER  
 1907 J.C. RUPPENTHAL  
 1919 I.T. PURSELL

DUE TO LIMITED SPACE, ONLY THE NEW OFFICERS AND THE YEARS IN WHICH THEY WERE ELECTED ARE LISTED. IN THE INTERVENING YEARS NOT APPEARING IT CAN BE ASSUMED THAT THE PERSON LAST LISTED HELD THE OFFICE. MOST INFORMATION FOR THIS STORY WAS TAKEN FROM "ELLIS COUNTY COURTHOUSES AND OFFICERS," A HISTORY WRITTEN BY NICK RUDER, PAUL KING AND THE LATE MRS. J.H. MIDDLEKAUFF AND H.R. POLLOCK IN 1942.

--PHOTO BY EKEY STUDIO



Present Ellis County courthouse built in 1942 as a WPA project.

# Agriculture - Economic Foundation



The header-barge, a popular early-day method of harvesting wheat in Ellis County.

Agriculture plays an important part in the over-all economy of Ellis County and also of the city of Hays. Livestock and wheat production have been two of the main sources of income for many rural residents for many years. Approximately fifty-three percent of county farm income comes from livestock and dairy products and forty-seven percent from crop production, mainly wheat and government farm program payments.

According to the first census in 1870, there were seventy-two farmers in Ellis County. Today that number has grown to a total of almost 1,500 farms.

## Physical Characteristics

The elevation of Ellis County is about 2,000 feet; topography is largely gently rolling prairie except for areas next to large streams, which cross the county from west to east at north and south extremes, where low hills are common; soils are residual from limestone (predominating) and calcareous shales.

The limestone is relatively soft and has weathered sufficiently to give rise to deep soils except on the more rolling lands where limestone is near the surface. Rainfall averages about twenty-three inches per year, ranging from nine to thirty-five inches, seventy-six percent of which comes during the growing season.

According to precipitation records kept since 1868, there have been three major droughts in Ellis County history occurring between the years of 1879 and 1885; 1933 and 1940; and 1952 and 1957.

## Products, Practices, People

The type of farming prevalent here is designated as "winter wheat" but in reality is "wheat-livestock" as most farms have beef or dairy cattle, poultry, sheep and hogs. The latter three contribute very little to net farm income.

Grains other than wheat include sorghum and some barley, oats, and corn. Another minor crop is alfalfa. Most farmers utilize land well suited to wheat for this "main" crop because it offers the best chance to make substantial returns.

Except for the somewhat primitive farming of the first settlers, farmers in Ellis County have never been one or two-horse farmers. Wheat farming gave rise to the big team methods. The header was the harvester of the early large-scale wheat farmer.

Headers were first drawn by horses but with the coming of the farm tractor, this kind of power rapidly displaced the horse teams. In recent times the combine has displaced the header. Most significant, in the view of the farmers, was the invention of the internal combustion engine and the development of farm tractors.

On the typical Ellis County farm, many buildings and fenceposts are constructed of limestone which was quarried from out-cropping stone common in the area. The farm yard is generally neatly kept and there is an impressive amount of farm machinery.

With the exception of Hays, county towns are typical rural community centers and townspeople and farmers (mostly of the Germanic ethnic group) are well acquainted, often related and associate through the church (mostly Catholic), school activities and community organizations.

In the Germanic culture group, aspirations for the young people are that they be successful farmers and so the children learn farming responsibilities early in life.

## The Early Years

An English colony which settled at Victoria in 1873 brought pure-bred stock across the Atlantic. Although hardship and disillusionment gradually drove the colonists back to England or to other locales during the 1880s and early 90s, their black Aberdeen Angus cattle remained--the first herd of what is now one of the major breeds of cattle in the United States.

From 1876 through 1880, the German-Russians arrived and settled mostly in the eastern half of the county. They brought with them a hard winter wheat from Russia which had previously been introduced in the state by another group of Germans from Russia, the Mennonites who had settled in South-Central Kansas. This wheat, called Turkey Red, added great impetus to western grain growing, outproducing domestic strains.

As limited resources prevented them from doing extensive farming, the settlers hired out as laborers, working on the railroad or for the English colonists. With their wages they bought land and stock and gradually established substantial farm enterprises.

Most of the settlers added three claims to their homesteaded quarter section and as early as 1890, farms in the county averaged 296 acres in size. By 1900 they were averaging 450 acres.

#### Soil Conservation

Soil conservation, or the use of land within its capabilities and treating it according to its needs for protection and improvement, came into the agricultural picture in the 1940s. The Ellis County Soil Conservation District was organized in August of 1945.

An important phase of soil conservation work is a standard soil survey which was begun here in 1961. The survey includes studying the nature of each soil in relation to research and experience, predicting the yield and quality of crops, forage, and trees under defined systems of management and predicting the affects of such use on the soil.

Total accomplishments of the conservation district through 1966 include 76,213 acres of contour farming, 276,463 lineal feet of diversions, 2,481 miles terracing, 769 farm ponds, 10,907 acres of range seeding, 2,600 acres of grass waterways, 3,898 acres of irrigation land leveling, 479 acres of farmstead windbreaks, and 46 erosion control dams.

The 6,600-acre Cedar Bluff Irrigation District was officially organized in 1958. The main irrigation canal is eighteen miles long with twenty-five miles of lateral extensions and 145 turnouts which serve sixty-one farms. Land development started in 1961 and a total of 5,314 acres had been leveled for irrigation by the end of 1966.

A new project is being initiated in the Cedar Bluff Irrigation District below Cedar Bluff Dam by a number of farmers, that of commercial potato production. Approximately fifty acres of potatoes were planted last year and again this year in Ellis and Trego counties.

#### Recent Trends

One of the most significant changes in agriculture in Ellis County in recent decades has been an increased production due to improved technology and farming methods such as summer fallowing, an outgrowth of farmers participating in the government administered allotment program which began in 1954.

When land is summer fallowed or allowed to lay idle for a year or more, the soil has an opportunity to rest and regain its nutrients and moisture making it more productive than if wheat had been planted in continuous cropping.

About ninety percent of the total 1,408 wheat farms in the county participate in the wheat stabilization program. Although less land is put to seed now, the amount of grain produced per acre has gone up almost 100 percent over the past thirteen years. In 1966, a total of 1,600,000 bushels of wheat were produced ranking Ellis County fifty-fourth in the state.

Due to better breeding and feeding practices by the farmers and ranchers, the quality of cattle has been greatly improved over recent years also. About 33,500 head of beef cattle and several farm-size feeding lot operations and commercial type feed lots are

located in Ellis County.

Among the most recent innovated practices in agriculture throughout the county include an increased use of fertilizer and chemicals and a net energy feeding method in dairying.

According to the 1959 U.S. Census, about forty dairy farms were present in Ellis County, representing about a fifty percent decrease since 1954. But despite the decrease in dairy cows, the total production is up due to better feeding methods, care and techniques.

There are about 4,800 cows in the county classified as dairy animals and Ellis County is one of the top five producing dairy counties west of Highway 81 and it is ranked twenty-ninth in the state.

Under a program started several years ago, quality yearling ewes are purchased in Texas for producers in Kansas who wish to buy good replacements in an effort to improve the sheep industry in this state.

According to a survey conducted in 1966, there are 132 farmers who are interested in starting a shelter belt, or a farmstead windbreak program, in the county. The purposes of a windbreak are to reduce wind velocity, to provide protection from winter storms, to protect wildlife and to beautify the landscape.

A brand new area, that of rural recreation, came to the foreground in the Ellis County agriculture picture during 1965. The purpose of this program is to help increase the farmer's income by using all available resources.

In Ellis County, ventures in commercial fishing, pheasant raising, picnicking, and camping, motorcycle racing and developing vacation areas are all enterprises reflecting this new trend.

#### Dollars and Cents

The farm crop valuation total for livestock on the farm, livestock and poultry sold, wheat sold, grain sorghums and minor crops sold is annually almost \$15,000,000 in Ellis County. Agricultural dollar values have remained fairly constant over recent years, although considerable change has taken place in the agricultural economy with increased yields from a reduced seeded acreage and machine operations continuing to displace manpower.

The number of farm workers in Ellis County has been on the decline since 1947. A decline in agricultural employment from twenty-five percent of total employment in the county during the early 1950s to fourteen and one-half percent in the early 1960s represents a loss of 491 farm jobs during a ten-year span. The two principal reasons for this decline in farm labor are an increased use of labor-saving machinery and the consolidation of some of the smaller farms.

Ellis County farmers are good customers in Hays with farm operation expenditures reaching an all-time high in 1967. Such expenses as purchased livestock, feed, seeds, fertilizers, machinery, machinery repairs, labor, taxes and rental payments to non-farm landlords, consumer goods and investment financing are all important segments in the Hays economy. Investments in Ellis County farming operations exceed an average of \$50,000 per farm.



# Site Of Progressive Research

By W. W. DUITSMAN

Superintendent of the Fort Hays Experiment Station

The Fort Hays Experiment Station, a branch of Kansas State University and one of the largest dry-land experiment stations in the country, was established in 1902 on land which was previously a part of the Fort Hays military reservation. Located just to the south of Hays on U.S. Highway 183, the 3,700-acre agricultural experimental station is easily accessible to an estimated 10,000 visitors attending station field day activities, on organized tours, or arriving for personal consultations with members of the staff. Annually, too, visitors from many foreign countries schedule visits for a look at Western Kansas agriculture.

The immediate area has an elevation of 2,000 feet, with an average annual precipitation of twenty-three inches, seventy-seven percent coming during the period of April through September. The average last spring frost is April 28 while the average first frost in the fall is October 15. Snowfall averages twenty inches per season. The upland soil is predominantly silty clay loam with a relatively slow water infiltration rate.

Although daytime temperatures during the summer are frequently near the century mark, the evenings and nights are usually pleasantly cool. Winter temperatures frequently toy with zero but are usually tempered by the sun which rarely fails to shine during some portion of the day. Winds, during the growing season, average eight miles per hour with the spring months having the greatest intensity. It is amidst these area characteristics that the Fort Hays Experiment Station seeks to find new and improved methods for agricultural production.

As one enters the station more than 4,000 trees and shrubs are quickly visible and are convincing proof that with proper selection and care they will grow luxuriantly in West Central Kansas. Visitors especially enjoy the Austrian and Ponderosa Pines which flank the roadways.

Wheat is the primary crop in Kansas and a number of varieties have been developed and tested by the station. Two of prominence are Bison and Scout. Hybridization of wheat is in progress and plant breeders located at Hays initiated and are amongst the nation's leaders in this approach. This, according to the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, was a top scientific breakthrough in agriculture of recent years.

Sorghums, grain and forage, is the second major crop of the area. Here too, local scientists have contributed materially in the development of hybrids which have increased yields and stabilized production. Genetic material has been widely distributed and is now evidenced in many hybrids found on the market. Over ninety-five percent of all grain sorghum grown is hybrid, a ten-year revolution in sorghum production.

Hereford cattle, between 750-1,000 head, are used for feed lot, pasture, genetic, and management studies. Each animal is on test and from results obtained, practical application has been made by many Kansas cattlemen. The station has been a leader in silage production and utilization. Hundreds of tests have been, and are still, conducted on the utilization of roughages, proteins and feed additives. Kansas now ranks fourth in cattle numbers and its future potential is unlimited.

Cody alfalfa, developed cooperatively by the Kansas Experiment Station and U.S.D.A. for resistance to the spotted alfalfa aphid, was released during the past decade. Other insect resistant varieties of cereals and alfalfas are nearing the point of reality.

Crop residue management techniques have been developed and are now in use on many crop areas in Western Kansas and the Great Plains area. This management procedure, which stresses maintaining residues on the surface of the soil, helps hold down wind and water erosion and increases infiltration rate during periods of precipitation. The use of commercial fertilizers under varying types of soil and moisture conditions is under intensive study.

Many new herbicides have been used for the control of weeds and in minimum tillage programs. Successful crop production has been achieved, on experimental basis, on as little as a single tillage operation over a six-year period, and further advances can be anticipated.

Pasture grazing trials have proven the value of proper management of Western Kansas grasslands. Results from twenty-five years intensity of grazing trials serve as the guide line for pasture management recommendations.

Research over the years has helped make Kansas the bread basket of the nation. The needs of a hungry world make continued advances even a greater challenge in the future.



The Fort Hays Experiment Station as it appeared in 1908.

# Oil, Multi-Million Dollar Industry

By DICK GREEN  
Consulting Petroleum Geologist

Oil fever hit Ellis County in November of 1923 when the Fairport pool was discovered in Russell County, one mile east of the Ellis-Russell county line. This pool extended southwest into Ellis County by 1926 but was considered an extension of Russell County's Fairport Field, so Ellis County's first oil well went virtually unnoticed.

Ellis County made oil history, however, in November of 1928 with the discovery of oil on the Shutts' farm in the center of the northeast quarter of section five, township twelve, range seventeen west.

Due to the depression, the oil fields developed slowly. Oil lease money and the sale of oil royalties

kept many homesteads and farms from being lost during the depression and drought years of the 1930s, providing many Ellis Countians with an economic boost when it was needed most.

Hovering war clouds expedited oil development and 198 wells were drilled in 1940. There were 640 oil wells in the county at the close of 1940 with the Bemis-Shutts field accounting for 569. With crude oil at one dollar per barrel, the income from oil in Ellis County exceeded \$32,000 per day at that time.

Personnel, pipe and parts shortages during the war years dried up activity and used up a great amount of our known national reserves. The pipe shortage continued through 1949 but the great demand for oil brought on rapid development of known and new field discoveries.

## History of Oil Well Drilling in Ellis County Since 1944

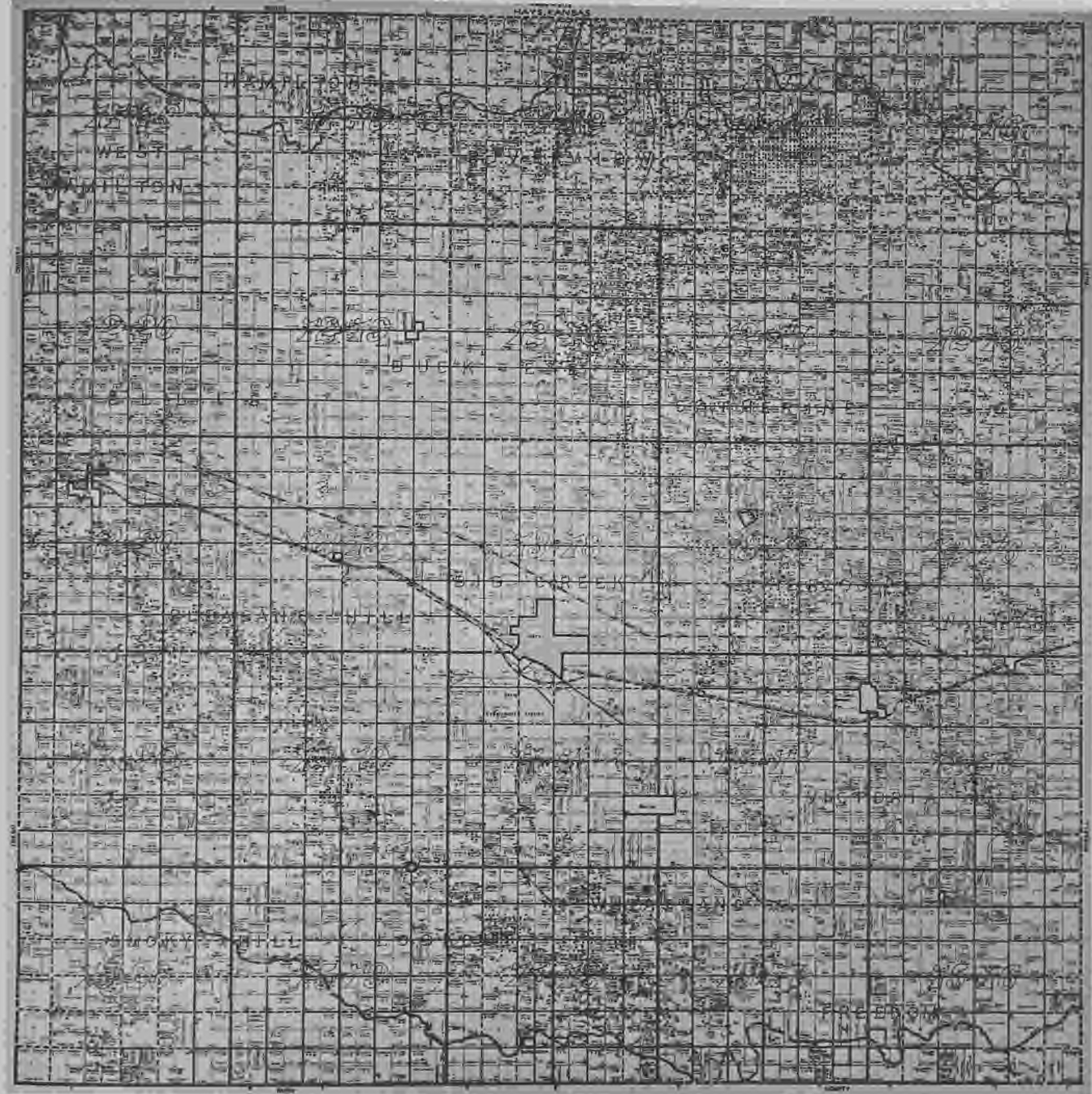
Year	Wildcat Completions				Pool Completions					Wildcat & Pool Totals
	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	Oil	Gas	Dry	Service	Total	
1944	3	0	23	26	23	0	18	0	41	67
1945	4	0	20	24	45	0	27	0	72	96
1946*	0	1	18	19	55	0	24	0	79	98
1947*	5	0	22	27	127	0	49	0	176	203
1948	4	0	34	38	129	0	44	0	173	211
1949*	8	0	37	45	103	0	48	0	151	196
1950*	7	0	66	73	111	0	56	0	167	240
1951*	13	0	40	53	110	0	72	0	182	235
1952*	26	0	76	102	138	0	64	0	202	304
1953	32	0	105	137	167	0	121	0	288	425
1954	6	0	43	49	135	0	118	0	253	302
1955	6	0	43	49	134	0	96	0	230	279
1956	32	0	57	89	144	0	106	0	250	339
1957	40	0	107	147	190	0	124	0	314	461
1958	20	0	80	100	93	0	53	0	146	246
1959	10	0	54	64	97	0	80	0	177	241
1960	8	0	31	39	94	0	76	0	170	209
1961	3	0	27	30	78	0	58	4	140	170
1962**	7	0	28	35	77	0	64	0	141	176
1963**	6	0	27	33	78	0	74	4	156	189
1964**	11	0	16	27	71	0	57	0	128	155
1965**	5	0	38	43	59	0	69	6	134	177
1966**	10	0	35	45	57	0	60	6	123	168
Totals	266	1	1027	1294	2315	0	1558	20	3893	5187

Sources:

\* International Oil Scouts Association

\*\* "Hindsight," Kansas oil publication

Others: Independent Oil & Gas Service



1966 map showing oil wells present in Ellis County.

For over twenty years, Ellis County has been in the top five counties in oil reserves, production, number of wells drilled, number of wildcat discoveries, number of wildcats drilled, pool extensions, oil taxes and total footage drilled.

The importance of the oil industry to the economy of this area can readily be seen by the large number of oil producers and other related businesses dependent on the production of oil in the county.

There are over 170 companies in the county today in the petroleum business. For most of the past two decades, the county has ranked in the top three oil-producing counties in Kansas with an average annual production of over 9,000,000 barrels worth nearly \$30,000,000 and representing about \$1,000,000 in taxes to the county.

Ellis County has the largest reserves of any county in the state although in area it is one of the smallest major oil-producing Kansas counties.

The current valuation of the oil industry in the county is estimated at over \$500,000,000. More than 3,300 oil wells have been drilled in Ellis County since the first well and more than 2,600 wells are currently producing oil. Since the first well was drilled, Ellis County has produced over 290,000,000 barrels of oil worth over \$800,000,000 at current prices.

The chart opposite shows, 5,187 wells drilled in the county from 1944 through 1966. The oil industry (primarily small independent operators) spent over \$67,431,000 in drilling alone in these years. Another \$51,620,000 was spent on completing the 2,581 oil wells that were drilled.



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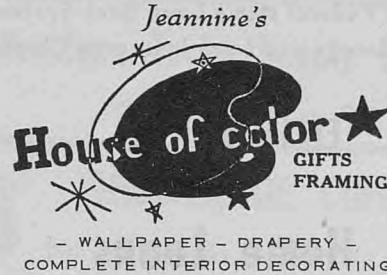
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# Our Near - Centurian Neighbors



An 1886 view of Ellis. The second building from the right is Tom Daly's store which had a saloon underneath it. The last building on the right is the notorious Western Hotel and the Wells Fargo Express Office was located in the small

building next to it. Daly dug the well shown which was a popular "stopping-off" place for homesteaders traveling in covered wagons, soldiers from Fort Hays and Indians for whom Daly would roll out large barrels of free crackers.

## Ellis

By KITTIE DALE

Ellis, Kansas, was born at Big Creek Crossing near the railroad bridge. One hundred years ago in 1867, sledge hammers pounded and rung against iron spikes and the shrill whistle of the steam engine echoed across the short grass country as the motley crew of road gangs working for the Kansas Pacific Railroad laid the tracks through the valley that three years later became the lively border town of Ellis.

Mingling with the night sounds on the prairie were the voices of men around the campfire, the dismal wail of the coyote and the far-off cry of the gray wolf.

Big Creek winds through Ellis and resembles a tree-lined canal. Near its banks, the buffalo followed their rutted trails off the highlands and came down to bed for the night many years ago.

Indians pitched their tepees here in their journeys back and forth and tribesmen and maidens left imprints of their moccasined feet along the muddy banks. Bearded trappers in fringed buckskin and long-haired men in shapeless headgears of fur, roamed the land which was rich with fur-bearing animals.

The Indians hated and feared the onrush of the "Iron Horse" and waited to ambush the workers. At Spring Creek Crossing, three miles west of Ellis, the Railroad established a pumping station with an old Dutchman employed to run it after a younger man had quit. It was attacked by Cheyenne Indians and burned.

When this happened, the Railroad moved the site of the pumping station three miles east and soldiers from Fort Hays were dispatched to a nearby bridge to guard it. On the south side of the railroad bridge on the west bank can still be seen the outline of the deep recesses of the little round half-dugouts they made to protect themselves.

In 1867, the Kansas Legislature divided the territory into sixty-two counties, defined their boundaries and named many of them after Civil War veterans and military men. Ellis County and later the city of Ellis were both named for Lieutenant George Ellis of Company One Twelfth Kansas Infantry, who was killed at the Battle of Jenkins Ferry, Arkansas on April 30, 1864.

In 1870 when the railroad (now the Union Pacific) reached Denver, Colo., its division points were redesignated. Because of Ellis' natural advantages and abundance of living surface water, it was chosen for the establishment of a division and shops. The site was purchased by the railroad company for \$1,200 through the Homestead Act.

### Ellis Comes Alive

On July 1, 1870 the town of Ellis began to rumble and stir when long pulls on the steam whistle, shouting men and squealing brakes announced the train's arrival from Ellsworth with the equipment and buildings that were to be transplanted at this new division point.

When the section men and crew jumped down off the train shouting and waving their caps, in a sudden magical upsurge Ellis came alive and burst into being—and the boom resounded across the prairie!

Ellis' first merchant Tom Daly and his partner Fred Felitz had traveled ahead by covered wagon with their cargoes of supplies and were on hand to greet and serve the men in a canvas and wood store.

On August 10, 1870, widowed Mrs. H.W. "Mother" Smith stepped down from the coach of the chugging locomotive which had brought her across the countryside into the great buffalo range. She became the first woman to set foot in the new frontier town of Ellis.



The boyhood home of automobile industrialist Walter P. Chrysler is Ellis' main tourist attraction.

She and her seven children lived on "Box Car Row" until the Railroad built the Ellis House which she had been employed to manage. "Mother" Smith, who played a great part in the history of the town, suffered a terrible tragedy when her young daughter Mary, the bride of buffalo hunter Dick Jordan, was captured by the Indians and never heard from again.

Mary had accompanied her husband on a hunting trip and they were attacked by Indians. Eight scouts under the command of Scout Matt Gibbs were detached from Fort Hays on a rescue mission. At the campsite and horrendous scene of the massacre, all that was found of Mary was her sunbonnet near the covered wagon. The bonnet was later buried with her husband's body which was found apparently mutilated by the Indians.

#### The Ellis House

Eventually, the historic Ellis House, a two-storied structure of native stone, built on the railroad's right-of-way to accommodate passengers, was completed. It was lavishly furnished and the cuisine was of the finest. Famous and prominent guests registered there and homesteaders frightened by Indian scares found shelter under its roof.

The Ellis House became the cultural center of the fast-growing border town which was populated by gamblers, buffalo hunters, fancy ladies, cowboys, bartenders, merchants and various artisans that shifted along with the railroad.

The banks of Big Creek were alive with homesteaders living in dugouts. The shortest wedding ceremony known in the city's history was performed on one dugout's roof when a preacher raised his hand over a young couple and said, "I now pronounce you man and wife!" Then, waving to the friends who had gathered in the yard, he said, "Come on boys, let's have a drink!"

In the Cottage Inn built in 1873 on Jefferson Street by "Old Man Sietz," cowboys rode up to the bar on their horses and took their drinks in the saddle. Nobody remonstrated them because it was feared that at the least pretext, shooting would start. Later on, the Inn was managed by a bawdy Irish immigrant woman who took her broom to them in irate anger and stopped their aggressive behavior.

However crude, the first legal court in Ellis was held inside the old Stone Barn, owned and operated by

Patrick Hickey. The old Stone Barn was a designated rendezvous for old plainsmen, scouts of the area and roving cowhands. Hunting parties for Eastern visitors also gathered there for the start of buffalo hunts.

The assembly room for the court was the hall of the livery stable. On the side of the open hallway, through the open doors where the wind passed freely sat the judge and jury. In session, the judge was seated behind a large upended box which supported his law books.

The stamping of an uneasy hoof, the steady crunch of jaws upon hay and an occasional moist blowing cough were sound effects for this bar of justice. One time, a prisoner was lawfully tried, convicted of murder and sentenced to die here but later, he was forcibly taken from an improvised jail by a mob and in the melee that followed, was accidentally shot and killed.

The Western Hotel in 1870 was a notorious Inn and saloon located near the depot. It sheltered guests of unsavory character and leather-necked cowhands who spun the rowels of their spurs on the foot rail of the bar and took their drinks "neat" with man-sized oaths.

A fancy lady of artful blandishments known as Ida Mae, the dance hall queen, mingled with the clientele amidst a background of clattering poker chips and clicking whiskey glasses in the smoke-filled saloon.

One form of entertainment occurred whenever a "dude" wearing a plug hat stepped off the train. In prankish glee, the saloon "hangers-on" would aim at his headgear and the hapless traveler, not knowing what had hit him, would feel his hat leave his head and watch as a fusilade of shots rolled it down the road until only scraps of it were left.

When the town of Ellis was replatted in 1873, the Western Hotel was moved to the east end of Front Street and was renamed the Kansas House. The first sermon preached in Ellis was at the corner of the Kansas House location by the Rev. S.S. Storr of the Congregational Church who stood on a dry goods box and deplored the moral depravity of Ellis at length.

Local petticoats took over Ellis' government in 1896. "Crusaders for law and order" pictured are, left to right, Mrs. Lillian Hussey, Mrs. Ella Newcomer, Mrs. Emma Shields, Mrs. Mary Wade (Mayor), Mrs. Elizabeth Murden and Mrs. Clara Sheldon. In the framed picture on the wall is Mrs. Viola Gaylord.





In a little building next to the Kansas House, T.K. Hamilton and Joe Harvey sold cowboy supplies, Wells, Fargo and Co. handled the express business and Harvey, as express agent, had a little cubbyhole of an office in the little store. One night when the railroad payroll of \$22,000 arrived, morning found the money and Joe Harvey missing.

He was apprehended on his way to Hays and while in the sheriff's custody, was waylaid by a mob. Joe was strung up three times on the railroad trestle in an effort to force out the "truth", but he told a straight story saying that the money had been stolen. He escaped the lynch mob and made it to Hays with the sheriff. The money was never recovered.

#### Many Saloons

Like any border town, there were many saloons in Ellis including the notorious Stock Exchange Saloon with a sawdust floor on Jefferson Street which was a gamblers den and a hangout for cattle rustlers. Bartender Ed Murphy operated a saloon on Front Street and also sold a few pills as medicine. One night two glory-seeking cowboys from Dodge City rode over and attempted to rob him, but Ed gave them a reception with his six-shooter and wounded one. In sworn revenge they returned one night and shot Ed twice. They escaped in the darkness and Ed recovered.

The most popular saloon was that of Tom Daly's. An outside stairway led to the establishment beneath his store on Front Street. In boisterous horseplay the customers used to "shoot up" the place and it became scarred with bullet holes. It wasn't always in fun as a man was shot and killed there one night. Daly's clerk, Harry Buskirk, one of the great rifle shots of the West, slept in a room over the saloon and had the floor under his bed strategically laid with heavy boiler plate to protect his life from stray bullets.

In 1877 when the Big Springs robbery was committed in Nebraska, two men rode up, hitched their horses to the rail in front of Tom Daly's saloon and went inside. A jingling noise could be heard whenever the horses stamped their feet or moved about. After the strangers rode away toward the East, it dawned on those around that the noise they heard was probably coins clinking in the horses' saddle bags and that the two men were probably part of the gang that robbed the Nebraska bank of \$87,000!

With visions of receiving the big reward offered, an Ellis group pursued the men who had apparently made a stop along the way and hidden the gold, for when they were apprehended by the sheriff from Hays, the "jingling" noise was gone and so was the money.

A posse caught up with two other bandits, Joel Collins and Sam Potts, who were also involved in the holdup, in Park, Kansas, and on refusing to surrender, they were shot and killed by Sheriff George Bardsley.

They were later brought to Ellis and buried in the cemetery which was at that time a boot hill for John F. Taylor who witnessed the burial of the robbers, said that none but those of ill repute were buried there on the wind-swept hill. The story that the gold was buried near the stone quarry has become a legend told and retold and the gold has been searched for by each succeeding generation.

#### Unique Pioneers

The history of a town is largely a biography of its inhabitants and Ellis had its quota of unique personages, one of which was "Praying John Horrigan" from Ireland who knelt to pray each day in mysterious repentance on the open prairie.

"Prussia George," the dignified drunk who wanted only to die, constantly reproached himself for a tragedy resulting in a duel fought in his younger days in which his opponent was killed.

Sam Lent was a kindly man but always assumed a "Simon Legree" attitude when, as landlord, he would knock on his tenant's door and announce vociferously, "My name is Lent and I want my rent, damn it!"

John Mulvey, the town's mortician, was originally a Cockney caddy from London, England, who resembled a "well dressed spook." Ira Ramsey, the town barber was a talented performer in the arts of dancing and mimicry. The local gentry or members of the "Heat Soakers Union," as they were called, paid him to close up shop and "act" for them.

The first doctor in Ellis was Dr. Louis Watson who arrived in the 1870s. Employed by the Railroad Agricultural Department, he gave more time to experimenting with crops than exploiting the curative merits of his profession and he planted the first wheat in Ellis.

In the 1880s, Dr. Nathaniel Kidd from Ireland set up office and became one of the most dedicated and picturesque country physicians in the days of the horse and buggy. Beloved by his patients, his colorful, irreverent language was as strong as the medicine he prescribed and many times proved almost as effective.

The round house of the Union Pacific Railroad shops with its rock walls and its huge smoke stack billowing with clouds of smoke, resembled a steamship afloat on the prairie that had spawned it. The railroad was the industrial heart of the town's economy and its track bisected the town into north and south parts.

Ellis became the disembarking point for many colonies. Daniel Griest was the colonization agent for the U.P.R.R. in 1883 and was instrumental in bringing immigrants in to buy land from the railroad company. He also sold trans-Atlantic steamship tickets.

The first colony to arrive was the Syracuse Colony from New York in 1872 followed shortly by the Ohio and Illinois colonies. They were Germans, Austrians, Swedes and the colored "Exodusters" from Kentucky and Tennessee. Many of the immigrants remained in Ellis to work in the railroad shops making enough money to buy homestead land.

Some of the colored colony settled in Ellis but most of them trekked barefooted forty miles north of Ellis to the "promised land" of Nicodemus. One ex-slave, "Auntie Mamie," remained in Ellis and washed for the "white folks." She gathered and tied their laundry in a bed sheet and, balancing the bundle on top of her head, she sauntered along toward her dugout home. Clouds of smoke from long, joyous puffs on her corncob pipe circled her red bandana-covered head as she shuffled happily along down the street.

Law and order were slow to catch up with the sudden growth of the frontier and in the 1870s, ability with a gun was the measure of a man's success. Along

Front Street in Ellis, the old lamplighter would put just enough kerosene in the street lamps to last until midnight. Full of whiskey and "devil," the cowboys would whoop it up riding their horses onto the sidewalks, shooting out glass windows and lassoing the lump posts and hitching rails. But they were never less than "perfectly polite" to the women folks.

There were claim jumpings, land grabbing, cattle thieving and real and threatened hangings. Men were shot by fair means or foul and some died with their boots on.

During the cattle trade in Ellis and when Texas Longhorns were driven here to be shipped, the trail boss was often times a hard man to deal with. One time when moving a herd, the cattle trampled and ruined a field of growing feed on the land of C.C. Cox, a homesteader near Round Mound. The trail boss and Cox cussed each other out and parted with angry threats.

When the two met again on the walk in front of Tom Daly's saloon, another argument ensued and the trail boss pulled his gun and shot and killed Cox. Bill Hamilton, the city marshal, arrived at the scene and ordered a carriage from the livery barn to take Cox home and the trail herder "high tailed" it for Texas.

Dark and sunburned men who had ridden into town, covered with prairie dust and wearing wide hats, wide gun belts and narrow boots with spurs, clomped along on the wooden sidewalks with Ellis' first citizens who were prominent and intelligent men and operated the business establishments along Edwards Street.

#### A Few Firsts

Henry H. Metcalf was the first Ellis postmaster; W.F. Tomlinson edited the first newspaper, "The Standard," in 1876; Mrs. Dan Moore taught the first school in 1871 with classes held in her home and "Mother" Smith had the first frame home in Ellis built in 1873. Property changed hands often and the cubbyhole offices of lawyers and land agents were busy places.

As evidence of new standards of integrity, on January 30, 1888, Ellis incorporated as a third-class city. George Johnson was the first mayor and R.R. Murden, the first police judge. Lodges were also organized at this time.

The first jail in Ellis was located on the east side of Jefferson Street on the south bank of Big Creek. It was a half dugout with stone walls high enough above ground to provide for small windows. The masons who laid the rock walls were men who frequented the saloons and apparently decided it was logical to assume they would one day have lodgings there, because they worked out their own possible escape route by failing to securely anchor a few of the limestone rocks on the north wall. The local law was prone to wink an eye when it was found that prisoners, mostly family men, had vanished.

The visionary and noble pioneers of the 1870s struggled to advance civilization through hardship and physical exposure. In combative unison, they lived through prairie fires, grasshopper plagues, burning droughts and raging winter blizzards. Loneliness and heartache were constant companions.

Although they felt at times that they faced the adversity of a lost cause, after bountiful harvests they began to realize the battle had lessened and they began to react to life, romance and a little prosperity.

Like the wild flowers of the roofs of their sod houses, life in that prairie wilderness began to bloom! State Senator and Mrs. John Edwards were hospitable hosts at the Ellis House and contributed much to a happier way of life by promoting dances and inviting everyone to come.

Members of the white-coated Fort Hays band, who were hired to play for the entertainment, advised, "If you can't dance--just jump up and down and forget your troubles!" Glee clubs with voices like meadow larks urged the weary homesteaders to sing and lighten their hearts.

#### Women To The Foreground

As Ellis became a more law-abiding town with churches and schools, and Grand Army Hall became a social center, wives and mothers began to demand a more unified civic front against open saloons with gambling. These were a constant lure and temptation to the railroad employee who lost his paycheck at the bar or dice tables and, as a result, his family suffered.

Punishable crimes had escaped the law long enough and the decency of the people revolted. Civic authorities maintained that the law could not be so strictly enforced and it would take more time to settle the issue.

But the women of the community were not of this opinion. Accordingly, they held meetings and decided if the men could not or would not enforce the law, they would. A ticket was announced and at the next meeting, the women, much to their amazement and to the surprise of others, were elected by a large majority.

On April 10, 1896, on the Law and Order Ticket, Mrs. Mary A. Wade became mayor of Ellis and her all-woman council included Mrs. Lillian Hussey, leader in dramatics and music in Ellis; Mrs. Ella Newcomer, owner of the Newcomer boarding house; Mrs. Emma Shields, wife of an engineer on the Union Pacific; Mrs. Viola Gaylord, property owner; Mrs. Elizabeth Murden, housewife; and Mrs. Clara M. Sheldon, housewife, as city clerk.

This was one of the first all-women city councils in the United States. City politicians at first considered this innovation as a joke but soon discovered their mistake. The "petticoat government" meant business!

Sam Tolley was city marshal and he accompanied the crusaders in their pursuit for law and order. They closed saloons and padlocked gambling dens and good government began to mean something. The red-coated Union Pacific brass band of Ellis serenaded the women in a rollicking parade.

#### Chrysler's Boyhood Home

The boyhood home of Walter P. Chrysler, automobile industrialist, who once worked in the U.P. shops for five cents an hour, and an up-to-date park program welcome tourists and visitors in Ellis.

And today, after ninety-seven years, there is still one sound--although altered somewhat--that can be heard coming into town from out of the past, echoing across the short grass country--the whistle of the train at the Big Creek Crossing!



# Victoria

By MAUREEN WINTER

Victoria, a community of 1,315 persons, is probably best known for its Cathedral of the Plains, the St. Fidelis Church, which is considered to be one of the outstanding church structures in America and the largest west of Kansas City to the Rocky Mountains.

The church is visited by thousands of tourists each year who are awed by the history of hardships and sacrifices endured by the town's early pioneers to make this magnificent cathedral possible.

Many of these tourists also wonder how the town, which has been predominantly a Catholic community for most of its existence, came to be named for an English queen.

Victoria actually had two sets of founding fathers, however, each leaving their imprints --- one in the town's name and the other in its descendants.

## The English Settlers

The town was first founded by a group of young sons of titled Scotchmen and Englishmen who arrived in 1873 and named their settlement, which was south of the railroad tracks, "Victoria" in honor of the reigning Queen Victoria.

George Grant, a wealthy Scot and the leader of the group, arrived in the United States one year previously and while touring the country looking for an ideal place to settle, picked this area.

He contracted to buy 25,345 acres of land at two dollars per acre from the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, placed \$10,000 down and assumed a \$40,000 mortgage for the remainder of the land and proceeded to induce others to join him in his new venture.

He wrote embellished accounts of the area's natural resources and financial possibilities to his educated, wealthy and titled friends in England and Scotland, enticing them with offers of buying property inexpensively and on easy terms.

About thirty English and Scottish "remittance men" (so named because they left with promises from their parents that they would be sent money regularly) were in the first group who arrived in May of 1873.



The Victoria Manor, a combination depot-hotel, served as the English colonists' first home.



Cathedral of the Plains, completed in 1911.

"Victoria Manor," a large native rock building erected by the Kansas Pacific Railroad in 1872, as a combination depot-hotel, served as the colonists' first home. The spacious upper floor of the two-story structure, the hotel, was their living quarters until their homes were finished.

On the lower floor, a store, a post office, station agent and express offices and a large waiting room which doubled as a hall for dances and other social events, were all located. The Manor was torn down in 1929.

Several months after the settlers arrived, Grant sent for R.W. Edis, an English architect, to plan the "city of Grant's dreams," Victoria, and also "Grant's Villa."

The very elegantly laid-out plans for Victoria, which never saw fruition, called for, among other things, streets that were 100 feet wide and alleys, twenty feet wide.

Grant's Villa, which is still standing south of Victoria, was constructed of native limestone and resembled an English manor house. There was running water and a bathroom on each floor, a steam heating plant in the basement and a large well-stocked wine cellar. In the villa's stables was Grant's prize stallion which cost him about \$18,000.

The early English settlers, who eventually numbered about 300, raised pure-bred sheep and black Aberdeen Angus cattle which they had brought over. Their Angus cattle were the first of what is now one of the major breeds of cattle in the United States.

The settlers organized the Victoria Hunt Club, a cricket club, a race track and weekly dances and they socialized with the garrison at Fort Hays.

Mrs. George Philip of Hays, wife of a descendant of one of the original Victoria settlers, said "Most of the Britishers in Grant's colony were failures as pioneers, so far as developing the country was concerned, but they had a really delightful time hunting coy-





St. George's Chapel built by the English colonists in 1878 and torn down in 1913.

otes and jackrabbits, riding to the chase dressed in typical English fashion."

In 1878, St. George's Episcopal Chapel was built, financed by Grant, the other colonists and subscriptions from their families "back home" in England. The native stone Gothic structure featured stained glass windows and an iron cross on its top. Ironically, the first service to be held in the church, was that of Grant's funeral.

Grant died on April 28, 1878, ten days after he had made out his will. His funeral took place in the chapel which was almost completed at the time and he was buried in front of it.

When the chapel was torn down in 1913, part of the stone was used to build a tower addition to the original First Presbyterian Church in Hays and the cornerstone was mounted in St. Michael's Episcopal Church in Hays which was constructed by a part of the English group who left Victoria and moved to Hays.

George Philip operated Victoria's first general store, I.M. Yost constructed an elevator near the railroad and William Heyl had a blacksmith shop. Other "early" Victoria buildings were a school, a drugstore, a livery stable and some saloons.

The Philip family moved to Hays in the mid-1880s as did many of the other settlers of Victoria, while still others moved to other parts of the country or went back to England and Scotland. The droughts, blizzards, a prairie fire, a grasshopper plague and other hardships that were part of the pioneer life proved to be too much.

Today, the only clues of the town's original settlers other than the town's name, are the old school house which is used now for salvaged cars, some land which is owned by descendants of the group but rented or leased by the German-Russian inhabitants, Grant's Villa and his grave, and the thousands of black Angus cows now roaming the countryside.

### Herzog

The "second founding" of a part of what is now known as Victoria was in 1876 by a group of twenty-three German-Russian families who migrated to the United States from the Volga Valley in Russia.

This new group settled one-half mile north of the English on the other side of the railroad tracks and named their village "Herzog" after their former home in Russia. This laid the roots for a rather unique situation which resulted--for almost forty years and

long after the English and Scottish had left, the town went by both names.

Everything north of the tracks was known as Herzog and everything south was Victoria. In fact, there are residents of the town and throughout the county today who still call one part "Herzog," but in 1913, the name "Victoria" was officially adopted for both parts.

In 1879, ten acres of land where the Cathedral of the Plains now stands, was given by the railroad for the construction of a school and church. Aloysius Dreiling built the first wood home in the settlement and its attic also served as the first school with a Mr. Rowe as the first teacher.

In 1888, a four-room schoolhouse was built and in 1898 an eight-room school, at which time the smaller building was made a residence for the Catholic nuns. The first priest in Herzog was the Rev. Adolf Wibbert who came in April of 1876, and Sister Agatha and Sister Aurea were the first Catholic nuns.

Some of the first businesses in Herzog included Peter Linenberger's grocery store and meat market and general stores operated by John S. Dreiling and John Goetz. A consolidated high school, a new grade and a seminary built to educate Capuchin priests were major construction projects of later years.

Memory of an early-day tragedy which occurred while track was being laid for the Kansas Pacific Railroad at Victoria is yet kept alive by a tiny cemetery erected there. The seven railroad workers who were massacred by the Indians were buried in the small enclosed cemetery which is maintained by the railroad.

### Victoria Cathedral

The history of the famous Cathedral of the Plains which is dedicated to St. Fidelis of Sigmaringen, a priest of the Capuchin Order who was martyred by the Calvinist, in 1622, is closely interwoven with the history of the community itself.

The most important and pressing project of the early German-Russian settlers was the construction of a church. When they first arrived, they used the home of Aloysius Dreiling for religious services and when they outgrew this, they built a lean-to church on the south side of his home.

This soon became too small too and two brothers, Walter and Bernard Maxwell, who were Catholic members of the English and Scottish group of settlers, came to their rescue. The brothers wrote their father Lord Harris in England and obtained a \$700 donation for a new church for the German-Russians which was erected in 1877 just east of the present site of the Cathedral of the Plains. It was also used as a school for awhile.

By the turn of the century, they had not only outgrown this building, but another larger one built in 1880 as well. Cramped for space and filled with a desire for a beautiful cathedral, the settlers hired noted architect John T. Comes, Pittsburgh, Pa. to draw plans for St. Fidelis Church.

Over a period of time, the Victoria parishioners donated \$132,000 for the construction and furnishings of the church, a huge amount to be subscribed from a small farming community such as theirs. To help secure the total, an assessment of \$45 was placed on

everyone over twelve years of age.

Not only were there financial obstacles to overcome, but the people were called upon for physical contributions as well. The biggest problem confronting the contractor hired for the job was the supply of stone, so the church pastor, the Rev. Jerome Mueller, O.F.M. Cap., assessed each parishioner six loads of stone to be hauled from the quarries of native limestone seven and eight miles south of Victoria.

It has been estimated that the faithful parishioners hauled 125,000 cubic feet of eight-inch-thick stone in their flat-bed, horse-drawn wagons. As large families were typical of the parish, it was not unusual for a father and his older sons to haul as many as seventy and eighty loads of stone to meet the family quota.

In addition to the limestone, 4,000 loads of sand were hauled by the members of the parish for the construction. Not all of the labor, however, was donated. The parish hired workers, mostly from Ellis County, for the work in the quarries and the actual building of the church.

The limestone needed for the project lay a few feet underneath the ground along the banks of Big Creek, south of Victoria. Clearing the dirt from the top of the slabs with scrapers and teams of horses, and drilling holes to split the stone with man-powered braces and bits proved to be no small task for the quarry workers.

Each phase of the building process was performed entirely by hand. To "dress" the rock, stone masons would smooth two sides and the ends of each stone and trim it to a required size with steel chisels. Each stone, ranging from eighteen to thirty inches in length, took a mason from forty to sixty minutes to finish.

As the structure rose in height, the problems of the working crew grew too. Block and tackle hoists, operated by horses, were employed to raise the working platform.

Work on the interior of the cathedral was as big a project as that of the exterior. Bedford stone was imported from Indiana for the ornamental stone work in the doorways and to be used as bases for large Vermont granite pillars supporting the roof and stone arches.

The pillars, which also were imported, presented still another problem. Ordinary wagons were not strong enough to move them to the church, so the resourceful parishioners remodeled an old threshing machine, and making use of the thresher's basic understructure and wheels, plus a wagon, assembled a conveyance to transport the pillars.

Moving each pillar required six to eight teams of horses and about forty men. The old-timers of the town remember this as a major community event which drew an audience of hundreds.

The stained glass windows were made in Munich by one of the oldest stained glass firms in the world and have been considered to be the outstanding windows of their type in the United States, surpassed in Europe by only a few cathedrals.

## Other Communities

In 1876, the first of a group of German people whose forefathers had traveled from Germany to make their homes in colonies along the Volga River in Russia in 1763, began to arrive in this area. By 1880, the number of this group migrating to the United States and settling most of the present smaller communities near Hays numbered about 1400.

These Catholic German-Russians patterned their new settlements which were mostly in the eastern half of Ellis County, after those villages they had left behind in Russia. In most instances, the names were the same and they picked locations near bodies of water with little concern for being close to the railroad as was the case with other pioneers here.

Hays, previously settled by other groups in 1867, and Herzog, settled in 1876, served as organizational centers and departure points for the German-Russians arriving.

### Liebenthal

This was the first German-Russian settlement in the state, founded in February of 1876. It is separated from the other villages because it is in another county (Rush), another diocese of the Catholic Church, and its trading center is LaCrosse instead of Hays.

On arriving in Liebenthal, the settlers immediately built their sod houses and then had their first taste of the hardships of pioneer life on the Kansas prairies--in the form of a raging blizzard which killed almost all of the animals they had brought with them.

This group had one of the first completed churches in the German-Russian settlements which was finished in 1878. Their Catholic school was erected in 1897 and the present church was built in 1905.

### Schoenchen

Because the pioneers of Liebenthal were comprised of a variety of groups originating from different Russian villages trying to "unite" in a new settlement and due to a differing opinion which arose over relocating Liebenthal, one group left and founded, "Schoenchen," or "San Antonino," as it was first called.

A frame building served as their first church. Two attempts to build a stone church failed but the present structure was completed in 1911, designed by Rev.



An early-day sod house typical of the first dwellings of many of the German-Russian settlers.



Father Emmeram Kausler, O.F.M. Cap., who also was its contractor. School was first taught in John Dreher's home and a public school building was constructed soon after. The parochial school was built in 1916 and a high school fifteen years later.

#### **Catherine**

Five families from Katharinastadt, Russia, arrived in March of 1876, at Hays City and stayed about five weeks in the Krueger building which they had rented while they built homes in Catherine.

Their first project, as was true in most of the other settlements also, was erecting a large wooden cross for religious worship. A district school was built in 1879 and the building was also used for a church until the present gothic-styled church was constructed thirteen years later. In 1902 the present parochial grade school was erected.

In Catherine, education was emphasized and the importance of the village was stressed, illustrated by the early-day farmers who lived in the village and traveled back and forth to their farms each day. The "old-timers" remember the excellent brass band of this community.

#### **Munjour**

Most of the Munjour pioneers came from Obermunjour, Russia, and founded their new settlement in July of 1876. They too immediately built a large wooden cross as well as sod houses and community wells. Within a year a frame building which was their first church and school was constructed.

A native limestone church was begun in 1889 with the parishioners quarrying their own stone. The church burned in February of 1933, and it was rebuilt. Businesses opened in early Munjour included a grocery store operated by John Jacob Leiker, a blacksmith shop and a farmers' co-op store which was closed in the 1920s. Many people remember the exceptional choirs of Munjour.

#### **Pfeifer**

This settlement was founded in August of 1876, first in one location and shortly after, it was moved to a section of homesteading land which belonged to John Schlieter when the settlers couldn't meet payments on their original purchase of railroad property.

Pfeifer is well known for its beautiful gothic-styled church, construction of which was begun near the turn of the century under the guidance and direction of Father Peter Burkhart, and also its fine baseball teams from which some major league players have been fielded.

#### **"Offshoot" Parishes**

Most of the other small communities in Ellis County were first settled when filial "offshoot" Catholic parishes were formed from the main German-Russian settlements. These smaller parishes were usually named for their first pastors or the priests who were instrumental in their organization. From the large parish at Herzog, the four "offshoots" of Gorham, Emmeram, Walker and Vincent were formed.

#### **Gorham, Emmeram**

The Catholic parish of Gorham, eight miles east of Herzog, in western Russell County, was organized in 1893. The area had previously been settled by a group of Polish and German families originating from Ohio. In 1898, the present stone church was built and

a parochial school was constructed in 1922.

In 1899, the Catholic parish of Emmeram, eight miles north of Victoria, was established. The Rev. Father Emmeram Kausler became pastor and, serving as architect and contractor, supervised construction of a stone church which was completed in 1901.

#### **Walker**

In Walker, four miles east of Herzog, the first school was completed in 1903 and was used for a time as a church also. The community's original settlers were part of the same group who had settled Gorham several years before the German-Russians had arrived.

A stone Catholic church was built in 1905, shortly after the organization of the Walker parish, and a parochial school in 1924. The church was built by Rev. Father Emmeram who was also the first pastor. A number of businesses sprung up early due to the fact that the railroad ran through the middle of the settlement.

During World War 11, a 1,850-acre B-29 training base was located at Walker. About 5,000 U.S. Air Force personnel and 2,500 civilians were stationed at the base where combat crews were made up. Following the war the base was closed down and in 1958, it was purchased at public auction by Don E. Pratt of Hays.

#### **Vincent, Antonino, Severin**

The Catholic parish of Vincent was founded seven miles southeast of Herzog in 1907. Its first pastor was the Rev. Father Vincent Grandt, O.F.M. Cap., and a church and a district school of native rock were soon built.

The Antonino Catholic parish was established in 1906 nine miles southwest of Munjour as a branch of that church. The first pastor at Antonino was the Rev. Father Maurus Schebler, O.F.M. Cap. A frame church served the people at first and in the late 1940s, a brick church was built.

The Severin Catholic parish, eight miles northwest of Catherine, was founded in 1916 as a branch of Catherine and was named for Father Severin Scharl, O.F.M. Cap., who was pastor at Catherine and also Severin's first pastor.

#### **Yocemento, Hyacinth**

Between Hays and Ellis, the settlement of Yocemento sprang up with the construction of a large cement plant, the core of the community. A Catholic church was built there in 1906 but when the plant was closed down, the mission itself faded away in 1928.

From all of the German-Russian communities, settlers gradually drifted into Hays, Ellis and the western areas of the county. From the parish formed in Hays, Hyacinth was established nine miles to the northwest and St. John's Church was built in 1906.

Hyacinth was named for Father Hyacinth Epp who was the founder of the Capuchin Province of St. Augustine in the United States. Father Edward Heyl, O.F.M. Cap., was the first pastor there.



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Hays National Bank Bldg. MA 8-8018

## HOUSTON LUMBER COMPANY

807 Allen St. MA 5-3911

## HOME LUMBER COMPANY

8th & Vine St. MA 5-2216

## SIGMA ALPHA IOTA

FORT HAYS KANSAS STATE COLLEGE

## HUMBURG GAS

BUTANE - PROPANE  
E. Hi-way 40 & City Limits MA 5-9760

## JOHNNIE'S SKELLY SERVICE

MOTOR TUNE UPS

2306 Vine St. MA 8-8113

## International Harvester Co. Sales & Service

1100 Vine St. MA 5-5685

## Kathol's Roofing & Sheet Metal Co., Inc.

617 E. 13th St. MA 8-8419

## LINMAR'S STEAK HOUSE

STEAK-CHICKEN-SEAFOOD  
1001 E. 15th St. MA 5-7413

## CENTENNIAL CARPETS INC.

2206 Vine St. MA 5-2054

## JOHN W. SMITH

CONSULTING ENGINEER & ASSOCIATES  
10th & Milner Sts. MA 5-5514

## WALT'S AUTO REPAIR SHOP

GENERAL AUTO & TRUCK REPAIRING  
611 E. 13th St. MA 5-9050

## CAROL LEE DONUT SHOP

114 W. 7th St. MA 5-9959

## KANSAS ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.

ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTORS

301 E. 11th St. MA 5-2516

## KUHN'S DIAMOND JEWELERS

804 Main St. MA 5-2121

## Western Aluminum & Glass Co.

1011 Centennial Blvd. MA 5-2418

## Farm Bureau Mutual Ins. Co., Inc.

119 W. 8th St. MA 5-7212

## WILSON REALTORS

327 E. 8th St. MA 5-3612

## NICK'S PARTY MIX

2522 Vine St. MA 5-7514

**1867****CONGRATULATIONS HAYS & ELLIS COUNTY****1967****The Golden  
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813-17 Jefferson St. 726-3141 Ellis, KansasVisit the  
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Ellis, Kansas

**Peggy's Beauty Shop**

Ellis, Kansas

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Ellis, Kansas

**Stewarts Body Shop**Geo. E. Stewart, Owner  
700 W. 10th St. Ellis, Kansas**Hinkle Termite Control**

608th W. 10th St. 726-4644 Ellis, Kansas

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Ellis, Kansas Reside in Ellis to work in Hays**Ellis Plumbing & Heating**Ray Eaton  
726-4424 1012 Washington Ellis, Kansas**MILLER'S SUPER I.G.A. STORE**

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Victoria, Kansas

**SCHMIDT'S STORE**

Catherine, Kansas

# WE SUPPORT THE HAYS CENTENNIAL

## SCHUMACHER SHOE STORE

810 Main St.

MA 5-7222

## MISTER LAWRENCE HAIR STYLING

1012 Cody St.

MA 5-3122

## SHELLY'S GRILL

610 E. 8th St.

MA 5-9995

## TED'S STEAK HOUSE

2505 Vine St. (Hi-way 183 N.)

MA 5-9933

## FLOWERS BY FRANCES

418 E. 8th St.

MA 5-2423

## BOB FINCH REAL ESTATE

109 E. 8th

MA 5-7313

## AL'S CHICKENETTE

AL & LUCILLE BIEKER

7th & Vine Sts.

MA 5-9953

## CREDIT BUREAU OF HAYS

209 W. 8th St.

MA 5-3512

## Norge Laundry & Dry Cleaning Village

1015 Centennial Blvd.

MA 5-9993

## A TO Z RENTAL CENTER

1505 Vine St.

MA 5-7121

## Bob & Rita Centennial Restaurant

2400 Vine St.

MA 5-2225

## A.A. ENGEL LIQUOR STORE

1103 Vine St.

MA 5-9511

## WAGON WHEEL INN

113 Centennial Center

MA 5-9914

## BROCK'S NORTH HILL CHAPEL

2509 Vine St.

MA 5-3215

## HOME REALTY CO.

R.H. McDaniel & Glenn Tabor

1118 Downing St.

MA 5-9417

## Hillcrest Manors Nursing Home

27th & Canal

MA 5-7331

## EVANS BIKE SHOP

820 E. 12th St.

MA 5-2447

## Weilert Furniture & Appliance

E. Hi-way 40

MA 5-2217

## ELAINE'S BEAUTY SALON

301 Fort St.

MA 5-9614

## Al Rohleder Liquor & Party Mix

2004 Vine St.

MA 5-3086



# HAPPY BIRTHDAY HAYS

<p><b>ANN'S DRESS SHOP</b> 1301 Main St. MA 5-3116</p>	<p><b>Hays Livestock Commission Co., Inc.</b> Box 506 MA 5-2124</p>
<p><b>AUTO TOP WORKS</b> BRUCE E. GILLBERG, Proprietor 118 E. 12th St. MA 5-3511</p>	<p><b>SEVEN-UP BOTTLING CO.</b> P.O. Box 340 MA 5-9322</p>
<p><b>C.O. MAMMEL</b> 1407 Main St. MA 5-3613</p>	<p><b>CENTENNIAL LANES, INC.</b> 2400 Vine St. MA 5-2916</p>
<p><b>WADDELL &amp; REED, INC.</b> Principal Underwriter UNITED FUNDS, INC 1203 Fort St. MA 8-8114</p>	<p><b>I-70 D-X SERVICE</b> Hi-way 183 &amp; I-70 MA 5-5812</p>
<p><b>ELLIS COUNTY ABSTRACT &amp; LOAN CO.</b> FRANCIS WASINGER 108 E. 12th St. MA 5-2316</p>	<p><b>UNIVERSAL C.I.T. CREDIT CO.</b> 2406 Vine St. MA 5-5631</p>
<p><b>NUSS' BEN FRANKLIN</b> 1505 Main St. MA 5-9212</p>	<p><b>EDDIE AND KATY'S TASTEE-FREEZ</b> 2412 N. Vine St. MA 5-2425</p>
<p><b>FOX THEATRE</b> MIDWEST'S FINEST 1202 Main St. MA 5-9567</p>	<p><b>PLAINSMANS SUPPLY INC.</b> Hays Goodland Salina</p>
<p><b>BLUE MOON RECREATION</b> IN BUSINESS "20" YEARS 125 W. 10th St. MA 5-9912</p>	<p><b>Fort Hays Kansas Genealogical Society</b> ANYONE WELCOME TO COME TO MEETINGS. -- for Information call: Mrs. Howard Williams, 334 W. 11th -- HAYS, KANSAS</p>
<p><b>HAYS MACHINE WORKS, INC.</b> 1005 E. 17th St. MA 5-6589</p>	<p><b>ED'S APCO SERVICE</b> 18th &amp; Vine St. MA 5-9901</p>
<p>3099 <b>FREDDIE'S BAR</b> FRED ARNHOLD 1702 Vine St. MA 5-9941</p>	<p><b>URBAN REPAIR SHOP</b> Motor Overhaul-Motor Clinic-Brake Service-Tune up - Wheel Alignment-Used Cars &amp; Trucks 705 Milner MA 8-8521</p>

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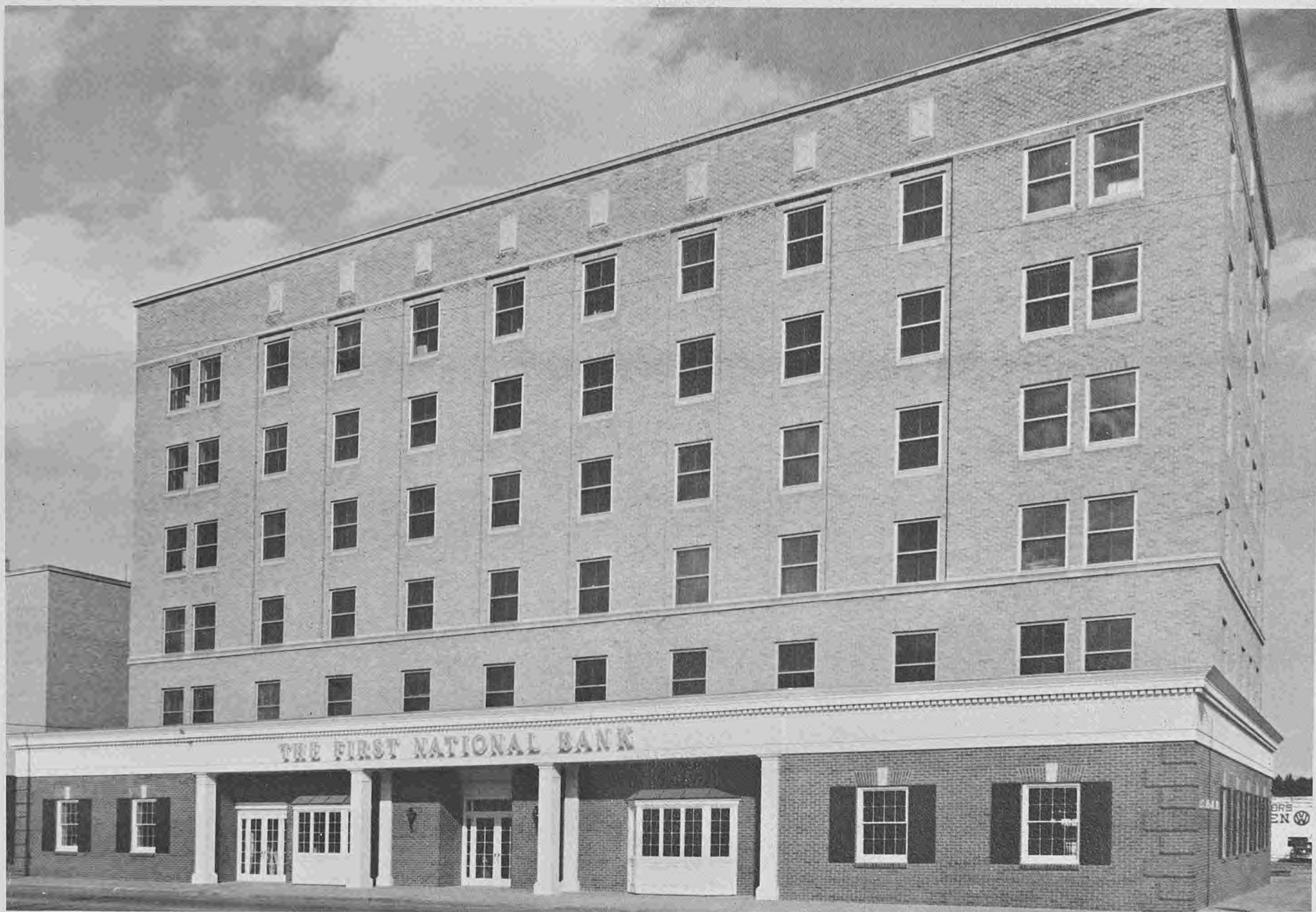


1922



1967  
SOUTHWESTERN BELL





**ELLIS COUNTY'S OLDEST AND LARGEST BANK**