

CHARACTERISTICS OF KANSAS HISTORY SOURCES

A Citation Analysis of  
The Kansas Historical Quarterly

---

A Thesis

Presented to  
the School of Library Science  
Emporia Kansas State College

---

In Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the Degree  
Master of Librarianship

---

by

Jeffry A. Hurt

June, 1975

Thesis  
1952  
II

Margaret S. Hartman  
Approved for the Major Department

Harold E. Hurst  
Approved for the Graduate Council

360960 /

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

CHAPTER I - BACKGROUND . . . . .	1
CHAPTER II - RESEARCH DESIGN . . . . .	6
CHAPTER III - ANALYSIS OF DATA <del>DATA</del> . . . . .	18
CHAPTER IV - CONCLUSION . . . . .	68
APPENDIX I . . . . .	72
APPENDIX III . . . . .	74
BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .	77

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE 1-- Percentage of Use of the Various Forms Analyzed	18
TABLE 2-- Number of Articles in which the Various Forms Appear	19
TABLE 3-- Age Dispersion for All Citations, Percentages	20
TABLE 4-- Newspapers Cited in Most Articles	22
TABLE 5-- Total Number of Citations for Newspapers Cited in Most Articles	24
TABLE 6-- Age Dispersion of all Newspapers, Percentages	26
TABLE 7-- THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES, Cited Issues	28
TABLE 8-- NEW YORK TIMES, Cited Issues	29
TABLE 9-- LEAVENWORTH CONSERVATIVE, Cited Issues	30
TABLE 10-- NEW YORK TRIBUNE, Cited Issues	31
TABLE 11-- EMPORIA NEWS, Cited Issues	32
TABLE 12-- KANSAS CITY STAR, Cited Issues	32
TABLE 13-- JUNCTION CITY UNION, Cited Issues	33
TABLE 14-- LAWRENCE REPUBLICAN, Cited Issues	33
TABLE 15-- TOPEKA CAPITAL, Cited Issues	34
TABLE 16-- TOPEKA COMMONWEALTH, Cited Issues	35
TABLE 17-- COUNCIL GROVE KANSAS PRESS, Cited Issues	35
TABLE 18-- HERALD OF FREEDOM (LAWRENCE), Cited Issues	36
TABLE 19-- WICHITA EAGLE, Cited Issues	36
TABLE 20-- ATCHISON CHAMPION, Cited Issues	37
TABLE 21-- FREEDOM'S CHAMPION (ATCHISON), Cited Issues	38
TABLE 22-- YEARS MOST CITED, ALL NEWSPAPERS	40
TABLE 23-- MONOGRAPHS CITED IN THREE OR MORE ARTICLES	42
TABLE 24-- AGE DISPERSION FOR MONOGRAPHS, PERCENTAGE	44
TABLE 25-- AUTHORS OF MORE THAN ONE CITED TITLE	46
TABLE 26-- AGE DISPERSION FOR GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS, PERCENTAGES	48

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE 27-- PERCENTAGES OF USE OF GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT CATEGORIES	49
TABLE 28-- AGE DISPERSION OF SERIALS, PERCENTAGES	53
TABLE 29-- KANSAS HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS, Issues Cited	54
TABLE 30-- KANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY, Issues Cited	55
TABLE 31-- SERIALS CITED MORE THAN ONCE, ALPHABETICAL	57
TABLE 32-- AUTHORS OF ARTICLES CITED MORE THAN ONCE, ALPHABETICAL	59
TABLE 33-- AUTHORS OF MORE THAN ONE CITED ARTICLE, ALPHABETICAL	60
TABLE 34-- AUTHORS OF BOTH SERIALS AND MONOGRAPHS CITED, ALPHABETICAL	62
TABLE 35-- UNPUBLISHED MATERIAL CITED BY MORE THAN ONE ARTICLE	64
TABLE 36-- DISSERTATIONS AND THESES CITED	66

One major function of any library is to serve its public in whatever way is needed to meet their demands. Obviously, one of the primary demands placed upon a library is that of availability and usefulness of material. In short, a library must strive to serve the demands for material made by its patrons. In all libraries, especially academic ones, this aspect of library service is strained by the fact that new programs are constantly being added to the curriculum and old programs are just as constantly being altered. This of course requires new materials being needed for use, and the library must keep abreast of demands for material by both students and faculty. Many times the requests for material are not for specific materials but rather for that which would be helpful for research in a particular area. This compounds the problem that the library faces because it must not only obtain the material, it must decide what material to obtain. When this situation occurs, and it often does, it is very helpful to have available a selection aid to assist in determining which materials are to be sought. It is the purpose of this thesis to provide such a tool for the area of Kansas history.

History is one area of academic study that is altering its programs by becoming more specific in scope. Many new programs of state and local history are now being added at many universities. Because of the immense amount of material available in any one region concerning historical study, some tool for determining what is most used, and therefore most needed, in terms of sources for historical research would be valuable for any institution wishing to improve its existing collection or to begin a new one. This project will serve as such a tool by compiling and evaluating a list of sources most used by historians writ-

ing recent histories concerning Kansas or Kansans.

The specific question that this study answers is what materials need to be obtained to make a reasonably complete and useful collection of Kansas history reference sources, as determined by the writings of prominent, current Kansas historians. The emphasis of the study is to discover the specific sources, general types of sources, authors and time periods used most often by historians. The method employed in this study consists of analyzing in various ways source material used in research by determining what materials are actually used by the historian in his research by recording footnote citations, and then comparing these citations with those used by other historians in other research projects and articles. A general term for this type of study is the citation analysis. The assumption is that these sources will be those that historians would consider essential to thorough historical research.

The citation analysis has enjoyed a brief but worthy history. It seems to be a direct descendent of a similar form of information dissemination called the "reference" or "bibliographical analysis." Pioneers in this field were Cole and Eales<sup>1</sup>, who were interested in the accumulation of materials relating to the scientific field of anatomy. The first study to concentrate on the footnote citation as a means of determining the sources used was performed by Gross and Gross<sup>2</sup> in 1927. They were the first to attempt to correlate

<sup>1</sup>F.J. Cole and Nellie B. Eales, "The History of Comparative Anatomy. Part I: A Statistical Analysis of the Literature," Science Progress 9 (1917): 578-596, cited in Rolland E. Stevens, Characteristics of Subject Literatures, ACRL Monograph, no. 6

<sup>2</sup>P.L.K. Gross and E.M. Gross, "College Libraries and Chemical Education," Science 66 (1927): 385-389.

the frequency of a citation with the importance of that citation to the field. They were also the first to suggest that this type of study could be used effectively as a materials selection tool for the library. As did Cole and Eales, Gross and Gross dealt with the field of science. These pioneer studies touched off more refined searches along similar lines, and the citation analysis became a more divergent and sophisticated tool with the introduction of "title dispersion," which is defined as "the degree to which the useful literature of a given subject area is scattered through a number of different books and journals,"<sup>3</sup> and "time span" defined as "the extent to which the research worker in a given field reaches back into the literature of the past to find useful material."<sup>4</sup> Both of these facets of the citation analysis become extremely important in this study. Still another aspect of the citation analysis was introduced by Fussler<sup>5</sup> in 1949, when he recorded the "form" of materials being used in science research. "Form" merely analyzes the citation as to whether it is a monograph, a newspaper, a serial, or another form of literature. This aspect also becomes important in this study.

The primary study of citation analysis in the field of history was completed by McAnally<sup>6</sup> in 1951, and shows a marked difference from the studies in science and technology. One difference that is important to

<sup>3</sup>Stevens, Characteristics of Subject Literature, p. 12.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., p. 16.

<sup>5</sup>H.H. Fussler, "Characteristics of the Research Literature Used by Chemists and Physicists in the United States," Library Quarterly 19 (1949): 19-35, 119-143.

<sup>6</sup>Arthur M. McAnally, "Characteristics of Material Used in Research in United States History" (unpublished Doctor's Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1951).



this study is that newspapers show signs of significance in his study. The importance of this will be clearly seen as the study is revealed. Another study that has been made in the field of history was completed in 1972 by Jones, Chapman and Woods<sup>7</sup>. This was a study of British reference sources, and used the citations from seven different publications to draw the conclusions. The importance of this effort is that representative sources of British history were chosen (in this case, seven) to represent the whole of historical research, thus setting the precedent followed by this paper of assuming that a particular historical reference source can be assumed the representative source for that field.

A study completed in 1966 by Whalen<sup>8</sup> deals with theology, and is a good example of a study in the field of social science but not in history, which prior to this time had rather dominated the citation analysis in the field of social science.

Most of the above studies have relevant value to their fields as well as great value as a selection aid to a library. Each of them has contributed significantly to the development of the citation analysis as a means of information dissemination, and each has added a particular aspect of citation analysis that is employed in this study. In fact, the general patterns set up by these works and the definitions established by Stevens are the basis of this study. Since representative

<sup>7</sup>Clyve Jones, Michael Chapman and Pamela Carr Woods, "Characteristics of Literature Used by Historians," Journal of Librarianship, (July, 1972): 137-156.

<sup>8</sup>Sister Mary Whalen, "The Literature Used in Catholic and Protestant Doctoral Research in Theology," (unpublished Doctor's Dissertation, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1966).

sources were used in the study by Jones, Chapman and Woods, a representative source has been chosen to study the field of Kansas history. One source appears to be sufficient since the scope of this study is the history of a single state rather than the whole of British history. Stevens' method of determining title dispersion and time span have been used as models, altered slightly to adapt more readily to this study. Fussler's application of analysis of form has been employed. According to Stevens, "The use of citation analysis as a methodology in studying the literature profile of a discipline will usually include several, if not all, of the aspects mentioned above."<sup>9</sup> Precedence established in determining ways of analyzing the citations' form, title and time span, along author dispersion, will be followed. Thus the prior studies have a great impact on this study as well as on the particular fields that they concerned.

<sup>9</sup>Stevens, Characteristics of Subject Literature, pp. 12-18.

The first step in beginning a citation analysis of Kansas history is establishing a representative source. It was therefore necessary to determine a widely respected source that contains writings of prominent Kansas historians. As was stated before, it appeared necessary to determine only one such source because of the relatively small scope of the study. The logical choice for such a source was The Kansas Historical Quarterly, the official journal of the Kansas State Historical Society which contains articles in every issue by prominent, qualified historians of Kansas. The journal began in 1932, fifty-seven years after the inception of the society itself. It is composed at this writing of forty full volumes, covering virtually every year from its creation to the present. Each volume is composed of four issues that are published at a quarterly rate. The Quarterly has a predecessor, Kansas Historical Collections, which was first published in 1881, only six years after the inception of the Kansas State Historical Society. It is therefore obvious that the two official publications of the Society together cover practically the whole scope of history of Kansas, which itself seems to be a history-minded state, since its historical society was established nine years in advance of a national association.

The Quarterly consists of between three and six articles per issue, reflecting a very broad range of interests and historical research, which are extremely well documented, having a range of from a few to almost two hundred citations per article. The historians that contribute to the Quarterly seem to do so on a relatively regular basis, and a few of the authors had more than one article in the analyzed issues. But the publication is definitely not dominated by any one individual or group, and very wide range of authorship did appear, thus

assuring a comprehensive and more reliable study. Therefore, The Kansas Historical Quarterly was selected to be the representative source of Kansas history for this citation analysis.

The second step in beginning the citation analysis is establishing a time span within which the articles' citations will be analyzed. According to McAnally, "The procedure to be chosen should produce a definitely representative and statistically reliable sample of all published research in the field, . . ." <sup>10</sup> As a selection aid, the analysis would be most helpful by analyzing current sources rather than retrospective because the sources now being used would obviously be more useful to a library attempting to build a collection for current use. However, the analysis must also cover enough time to be a viable and comprehensive tool and to discover any general trends in using sources that have been recently established or altered. Therefore, a time span of five years, or twenty issues, was established. The years covered in the analysis are 1969-1973, the latter being the last full volume at the time the study was started. This gives the study enough depth to cover recent trends in historical research, and also makes it current enough to be relevant to building a collection. The total number of articles cited is ninety two, with a few of those articles being diaries or other such historical documents that have no citations. The vast majority of these articles, however, were well documented examples of thorough research upon a particular topic of Kansas history.

The third step is determining in what various ways the citations should be analyzed. Basing the choices on previous studies, and keep-

<sup>10</sup>McAnally, "Characteristics of Material Used in Research in United States History," p.3.

ing in mind the specific functions of this study and the specific limitations of this particular subject, it was decided to include form, time span, title dispersion, and author citation distribution. Language distribution, originally determined to be a part of the analysis, proved to be unnecessary, since an extremely small minority of the citations were to other than English-language sources.

Form refers to the type of publication in which the publication is held. It was determined that the following classifications would be used:

1. Monographs- A "systematic and complete treatise on a particular subject, usually detailed in treatment but not extensive in scope."<sup>11</sup> For this study, the term monograph will refer to any book, reference work or other published material not treated as a serial.

2. Serials- "A publication issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and, as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely."<sup>12</sup> This study views the serial rather comprehensively as those publications generally referred to as magazines, periodicals, and journals, along with newsletters, transaction publications and yearbooks of organizations and societies, especially historical societies.

3. Newspapers- A "publication issued at stated and frequent

<sup>11</sup>American Library Association. Committee on Library Terminology, A.L.A. Glossary of Library Terms with a Selection of Terms in Related Fields (Chicago: American Library Association, 1943), p.88.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid., p.24.

intervals, usually daily, weekly, or semi-weekly, which reports events and discusses topics of current interest."<sup>13</sup>

4. Government Documents- A report, book, pamphlet, legislative document or other material published by local, state or federal government. Also included in this category are muster rolls, letter and telegram communications, and records of military posts and other unpublished materials that are obviously exclusively of governmental concern and must be found at military or national archives.

5. Dissertations- Any unpublished master's thesis or doctor's dissertation. This is included as a separate category because of the scholarly aspect of the work, as opposed to other unpublished materials that are not necessarily scholarly in scope.

6. Unpublished Materials- Cited materials not published or intended to be sold or distributed. Included in this category are manuscripts, collections of letters, diaries, interviews, individual letters, minutes and correspondence of organizations and corporations, and oral reports and speeches whose context is kept on record.

All of the recorded citations in this study fell into one of the above categories, and were recorded as being that particular form of citation.

Time span, modified somewhat from the definition by Stevens, refers to the time period from which a particular citation comes. This will of course be determined by the subject that the historian is researching and

<sup>13</sup>Ibid., p.91.

of the time span is to determine what time periods are used most by historians, which will obviously be influenced by what events are most researched.

The definition by Stevens concerning title dispersion applies itself very readily to this study, except that the word "journals" should be changed to "serials." The recurrence of a particular title of a monograph or a serial, especially by a number of authors in separate articles, indicates the worth of that title to research in Kansas history. In addition to this, the titles of specific newspapers, government documents and even unpublished materials can be tabulated and frequency counts checked.

The recurrence of a particular author's name, whether for the same or different titles, by a number of historians is also an important aspect of the citation analysis. The emphasis of this study is in two related areas. First, the study of the number of times a particular work of an author is cited, related to title dispersion, and secondly the study of the number of different works by the same author that are cited by different historians.

Each of the above categories of the analysis has great significance as an aspect of a selection tool. The form of the citation will establish what forms are most used by historians and will therefore indicate what forms, and in what proportions, the librarian will want to acquire in building a collection. As will be shown later, there is little question about emphasis of the amount of use of the various forms, and the use of this study as a selection aid could be very helpful in eliminating the purchase of little used or irrelevant material.

The importance of a study of time span as a selection aid is that

certain time periods of Kansas history are apparently researched much more than others. The use of this study allows the librarian to determine what time periods are used most heavily by researchers and emphasize these periods at least in the initial building periods of the collection. Obviously, the most used historical reference sources are those that have the highest immediate demand in an acquisition policy, and therefore, knowledge of what is most used will greatly assist the collecting librarian.

Perhaps the most useful aspect of this study will be that of the dispersion of specific titles, along with their publication dates in the case of newspapers and serials, because this will be an indication of exactly what should be obtained. With the recurrence of a particular title, the librarian may be relatively sure that the purchase of that source would result in much use by the researcher.

The final aspect, that of author dispersion, is important for two reasons. First, the repeated use of an author by a number of historians would seemingly establish that author as an expert or an author of such repute that all further works by him should be considered for acquirement. Secondly, the previous works by that author, even those not cited or not repeatedly cited in this study should be considered for acquirement. Thus, the use of this study as a selection aid could very well save time, money and space for the acquiring librarian.

With the establishment of the source to be analyzed, the establishment of a time period within which to analyze citations, and the establishment of categories for analysis, the research could begin. The method of research was relatively simple. Each footnote citation of each article of each issue was recorded on a separate card. The



card contains a coded year, issue and article number in the upper left-hand corner. For example, the card bearing the code 72-w-3 would have a citation from the third article in the Winter, 1972 issue of the Kansas Historical Quarterly. An initial estimate of the form of the citation would be made and recorded in the upper right-hand corner of the card. For example, if the citation appeared to be a newspaper, the letter N would be placed there, if it appeared to be a monograph, the letter M would appear, and so on. If the form of the citation could not be readily determined, a question mark or an O was put in this corner, and the citation was later investigated and its form determined. Assistance in this endeavor was gained from standard bibliographical sources such as Books In Print, Union List of Serials, Union List of Newspapers. Most of the citations were readily recognizable as to form, and very little difficulty was experienced in determining such.

Next, in the middle of the card, the specific title (in full), the author, if listed, and the date of the citation were recorded. In the case of newspapers, the town or city of publication was also listed. The cards were then stacked according to the article from which the citation was derived, and were kept separate from cards of other articles. Upon the completion of all five years of the study, the citation on each card was recorded manually according to its form on a sheet of paper, retaining its coded article number so that the number of citations could be recorded. At this point a final check of all questionable citations was made to determine the accuracy of its recorded form, title, age, etc. After each citation was recorded on its particular sheet of paper, a check for duplications and other

minor errors was made. Following these checks, an accurate statement as to the gross number of each form of citation could be made. Next the lists made were alphabetized, according to author in the case of monographs, and according to title in the case of newspapers, serials, government documents and unpublished materials. From these alphabetized lists, accurate measures of title and author (where applicable) dispersion could be derived. All of the various angles from which the citations would be analyzed could be gained from these sheets. Tables and lists of monographs showing the multiple citings, the multiply-listed authors, the most frequently cited dates, were all made. Newspaper data included most often cited papers, exact dates cited of the most often cited newspapers, number of separate articles citing certain papers, and a general view of the time span established by newspaper citations. Serial data includes most often cited serials, with separate tables for the Kansas Historical Collections and The Kansas Historical Quarterly, both of which were often cited, lists of most often cited author of articles within the serials, and a look at the time dispersion of serials. Government Document data includes title and date dispersion, categorizing of subject areas of documents and most often cited subjects. Data on unpublished material dwells mostly on the title and age dispersion, with subject area information also included. Thus it becomes apparent that the information to be gained from such a study as well as the number of related studies that could be performed is practically limitless.

Several restrictions and limitations were placed upon this study for the sake of control and viability of it as a selection aid. Primarily, only clear and obvious citations of a particular source were recorded.

No "see" or "see also" references were recorded. Any time a citation was proceeded by "For further information...", it was not recorded. An attempt was made to record only those citations that were clearly sources used by the historian in actual research on a particular aspect of Kansas history. It was assumed from the outset of this study that the authors of the articles analyzed cited only those sources that were actually a part of their research, and were not merely adding citations to glamourize or give a false appearance of scholarship to their articles. The excellent reputation of the source used and the contributors to this source essentially remove any doubt along these lines.

A citation was counted only once for each article. If the same monograph appeared in three citations in the same article, it was counted only once. If the same title and author was cited more than once with a different date in each citation, the source was counted only once but both dates were recorded. In the case of newspapers and serials, each date of a particular title would be counted as a separate citation. If seven issues of the same newspaper were cited, they would be recorded as seven citations. If a newspaper changed title slightly, without changing owner or publisher (for example from weekly to daily) or if two papers merged and retained the name of one, they were counted as the same title. Assistance was gained in determining this information by History of Kansas Newspapers.<sup>14</sup> If it was determined by this author that citations, especially in the form of unpublished material, came from the same source, they were counted as one. Authors of articles

<sup>14</sup> Kansas State Historical Society, History of Kansas Newspapers (Topeka: Kansas State Printing Plant, 1916).

within serials were recorded for the purposes of determining author dispersion, but the name of the article itself was not recorded beyond the cards because the emphasis of the citation is the source cited, not any part within the source.

Some successive issues had entries that were part of articles also contained in other issues. The most extreme example of this is a four-part article contained in each of the issues of 1973. In this situation, the same citation appearing in more than one part of the article was still recorded as only one citation, because it was still the same author using this source as part of the same research. If, however, the same author used the same source in separate and unique articles appearing in the Quarterly, the citation was recorded for each time it was used.

Absolutely no effort was made to differentiate between primary and secondary sources. As will be discussed later, it becomes obvious that certain forms come much closer chronologically to the period being researched, but whether those sources that are chronologically close to the researched period are themselves primary or secondary in nature, bear little relevance to this study as a selection aid, is not discussed. Also not taken into consideration is the purpose of the researcher for using any particular source. There is the distinct possibility that one source is used because no other source is available, because the researcher is more accessible to that source than to another, or because the researcher did not go beyond this source in his quest for material. The scope of this study is of such an extent, however, that any effect of these variables on the conclusions drawn from the findings would be negligible.

Another obvious limitation is that the study covers only a limited number of research studies of Kansas history. Therefore, it is very possible that some important sources, perhaps even some considered essential by some historians, could be overlooked. However, using the major source of Kansas history, The Kansas Historical Quarterly, which contains articles by many authors, including the most prominent Kansas historians, makes the possibility of overlooking valuable resources small. The comprehensive analysis of the recent five-year period of the publication helps to show what material is currently being used in research and makes the study more valid, at least as a selection tool, than if it covered sporadic time periods over a number of years, as was the case with McAnally, who analyzed three one-year periods in a forty-year span.<sup>15</sup>

Despite these limitations and restrictions made on the study, it could become an invaluable acquisitions tool to librarians wanting to improve their Kansas collections. The citation analysis outweighs the bibliography in importance as a selection aid because it relates the actual sources used in research by historians rather than just a compilation of sources based on availability or proclaimed worth. Although, as was stated before, a distinction between primary and secondary sources will not be made, it will become obvious as the results are revealed that historians go to the sources from the time period that the study entails to a great extent. A bibliography might never include

<sup>15</sup>McAnally, "Characteristics of Materials Used in Research in United States History."

such sources. Few bibliographies include newspapers, and still fewer include the range in title and age that was found in this study. Thus the citation analysis becomes a tool, one that gives the librarian a chance to build a collection with the assurance that everything acquired will probably be used and of value.

At the end of the compilation of citations, following the weeding of repetitions and the careful screening of all citations to assure accuracy, a revised total of 3569 citations were analyzed. This total is, again, a compilation of every citation of every article of every issue of The Kansas Historical Quarterly from the years 1969 to 1973, except for the special situations listed in the previous chapter. In this number of citations, some very specific and definite trends were established and strong dominances were seen in all aspects of the analysis. Table 1 shows in percentages the amount of times each form was used in an overall view of the citation analysis.

TABLE 1-- Percentage of Use of the Various Forms Analyzed

<u>Form of Citation</u>	<u>Percentage of Use</u>
1. Newspapers	58%
2. Monograph	15%
3. Government Document	11%
4. Serial	10%
5. Unpublished	5%
6. Dissertation	1%

It becomes obvious from the outset that newspapers are the dominant form in the citation analysis. This general statement is supported by the individual article analyses, in which the newspaper was cited most frequently in the great majority of cases, and at least made an appearance in all but a very few articles. The total revised number of

newspaper citations was 2067. Another interesting aspect of this overall view of the form distribution is that the monographs, serials and government documents are relatively uniformly used. Unlike the newspapers, which appeared strongly in most of the articles, monographs, serials and government documents were rather erratic in their use. Although all of them appeared in at least as many articles as the newspapers, with monographs and government documents appearing in more, the number of articles in which less than five citations of monographs, serials and government documents appeared was close to or more than twice that of newspapers. Table 2 further explains.

TABLE 2-- Number of Articles in which the Various Forms Appear

Form of Citation	Number of Articles in which they appear	Less than 5 citations
1. Newspapers	69	18
2. Monographs	73	31
3. Government Documents	70	35
4. Serials	69	44
5. Unpublished	49	34
6. Dissertations	13	13

Thus it becomes obvious that newspapers are the dominant form of citations used by historians in Kansas history research, with monographs, government documents and serials following in relatively equal order. This dominance by the newspapers obviously affects the time span for the overall citation analysis, because, as will be discussed later, the



newspapers come almost exclusively from the time period of the incident or persons being researched. Table 3, age dispersion for all citations, seems to substantiate this premise.

TABLE 3-- Age Dispersion for All Citations, Percentages

Time Span	Percent of Times Cited During
Before 1850	less than 1%
1850-1859	14%
1860-1869	24%
1870-1879	5%
1880-1889	12%
1890-1899	13%
1900-1909	6%
1910-1919	6%
1920-1929	4%
1930-1939	4%
1940-1949	2%
1950-1959	4%
1960-1969	5%
1970-1973	less than 1%

The overwhelming dominance of the decades preceeding the turn of the century indicates that historians dig rather deeply for their research sources. An apparent trend toward going to sources from the time period being researched is the probable cause of this dominance, and the newspapers are apparently the most sought-after form of source to

which to go. Ramifications of this trend will be further discussed later, but a general observation would be that the collection-building librarian cannot rely on the newest and latest material available in building a Kansas history collection. Emphasis must be placed on acquiring materials from the years before 1900, with the strongest emphasis on the years 1850-1869, which happens to correspond to a rather significant historical period of Kansas. The lack of interest in sources following 1950 is deceptive due to the complete absence of newspaper citations from this period. In fact, as will be discussed later, the monograph analysis shows a high percentage of citations coming from this time. Nevertheless, a general concensus at this point would be that old newspapers are most revered by Kansas historians. More specific and detailed information will be presented by viewing each of the forms, and the various aspects involved in each, separately. As was shown in Table 1, newspapers accounted for 58% of all citations in this analysis. A total of 248 different newspapers were cited, with the great majority of them being from various parts of Kansas. Of this number, 66 were cited by more than one article. The Leavenworth Times led all other newspapers in both number of articles cited in and total number of times cited. Table 4 gives a breakdown of the most often cited newspapers.

TABLE 4-- Newspapers Cited in Most Articles

Name of Newspaper	Number of Articles Cited in
1. <u>Leavenworth Times</u>	15
2. <u>New York Times</u>	13
3. <u>Leavenworth Conservative</u>	11
4. <u>New York Tribune</u>	11
5. <u>Emporia News</u>	9
6. <u>Kansas City Star</u>	9
7. <u>Junction City Union</u>	8
8. <u>Lawrence Republican</u>	8
9. <u>Topeka Capital</u>	8
10. <u>Topeka Commonwealth</u>	8
11. <u>Council Grove Kansas Press</u>	7
12. <u>Lawrence Herald of Freedom</u>	7
13. <u>Wichita Eagle</u>	7
14. <u>Atchison Champion</u>	6
15. <u>Freedom's Champion</u>	6
16. <u>Kansas City Journal of Commerce</u>	6
17. <u>Western Journal of Commerce</u>	6
18. <u>Wyandotte Commercial Gazette</u>	6
19. <u>Denver Rocky Mountain News</u>	5
20. <u>Leavenworth Kansas Weekly Herald</u>	5
21. <u>Leavenworth Herald</u>	5
22. <u>Topeka Tribune</u>	5

As can be seen by the above table, the cities of Leavenworth, Topeka, Atchison and the Kansas City metropolitan area are very strongly represented in newspaper citations. It should also be noted that many of the newspapers cited, even some of those cited enough to appear in the above table, were very small, local papers that are now defunct. This would suggest that historians not only go to the time period of the incident or person being researched, but also go to the exact location in order to gain material. It is entirely possible that some of the material worthy of research cannot be found in the larger, more comprehensive newspapers, but must be ferreted out of the smaller ones. Another possibility is that the smaller papers contain editorial material considered valuable to research and not found in the larger papers. Whatever the case, it becomes apparent that a wide variety of newspapers, both large and small, is needed in order to have a complete collection of Kansas history.

It should also be noted here that some of the newspapers that were cited in several articles actually had relatively small total citations. The New York Times is a good example of this. Although it was cited in thirteen separate articles, its total number of citations was only thirty-seven. Table 5 shows the total number of citations for the fifteen newspapers cited in the most articles.

TABLE 5-- Total Number of Citations for Newspapers Cited in Most Articles

Name of Newspaper	Number of Arts. Cited in	Total no. of citations
1. <u>Leavenworth Times</u>	15	108
2. <u>New York Times</u>	13	37
3. <u>Leavenworth Conservative</u>	11	39
4. <u>New York Tribune</u>	11	59
5. <u>Emporia News</u>	9	43
6. <u>Kansas City Star</u>	9	34
7. <u>Junction City Union</u>	8	18
8. <u>Lawrence Republican</u>	8	50
9. <u>Topeka Capital</u>	8	102
10. <u>Topeka Commonwealth</u>	8	40
11. <u>Council Grove Kansas Press</u>	7	26
12. <u>Lawrence Herald of Freedom</u>	7	63
13. <u>Wichita Eagle</u>	7	57
14. <u>Atchison Champion</u>	6	93
15. <u>Freedom's Champion</u>	6	29

From looking at the above table, it becomes apparent that there is little correlation between the number of articles a newspaper is cited in and the total number of times it is cited. Both aspects must be considered, however, in order to assure correct emphasis on a particular publication. In conjunction with this, it is very important to know what issue dates are those being cited. It does a librarian little good to know that the Leavenworth Times is the most cited newspaper by Kansas

historians if the dates of citation are not known. Therefore, a close look at the time span of the newspapers is necessary.

It could have been assumed from considering the total number of newspaper citations that their age dispersion would greatly affect the overall age dispersion table. This contention is supported by an age dispersion table for only newspapers, which is quite similar. Table 6 shows the age dispersion in percentages for all newspapers. It should be stated here that the oldest newspaper citation was the Jackson Missouri Herald, with an issue date in 1820. Also of importance to note is the fact that a total of only eight citations with dates prior to 1850 appear, undoubtedly due to the fact that there was very little Kansas history prior to this time. Those citations that do have dates before 1850 appeared for the most part to come from articles that were about persons who came to Kansas from somewhere else. The importance of this, especially with newspapers, is that a Kansas history collection need not start before 1850 and still can be very adequate.

TABLE 6-- Age Dispersion of all Newspapers, Percentages

Time Span	Percent of Times Cited During
Before 1850	less than 1%
1850-1859	17%
1860-1869	30%
1870-1879	4%
1880-1889	14%
1890-1899	16%
1900-1909	6%
1910-1919	6%
1920-1929	4%
1930-1939	2%
1940-1949	1%
1950-1959	less than 1%
1960-1969	less than 1%
1970-1973	0%

A strikingly familiar picture to the age dispersion table for all citations is seen here. An even greater percentage of early newspaper citation occur, with 81% of all newspaper citations being dated before the turn of the century. As with the overall age dispersion table, the most heavily cited ten year span was 1860-1869. The overall dispersion emphasis cannot be attributed entirely to the newspaper influence, because, as will be seen later, government documents have even a higher percentage of citations coming from this time period. This table definitely

supports the contention that, at least with newspaper sources, Kansas historians use sources from the time period they are researching. It also eliminates the possibility that more modern, general sources will suffice for a Kansas history collection, even if they are more comprehensive in scope. Again it should be mentioned in conjunction with this that smaller, more obscure newspapers play a big role in the research.

Another important aspect of table 6 is the extremely small reliance on newspapers following 1949. A total of seventeen citations with dates between 1950 and 1969 appeared, and not one after 1969 appeared. Also interesting is the relatively low percentage of citations with dates between 1870-1879, when all of the other decades prior to the turn of the century are much higher. Table 3 indicates that in overall citations, this same decade had a low percentage compared to the other pre-1900 decades, and, as will be seen later, the age dispersion tables for the other forms seem to bear the same contention. It must be assumed that this decade, then, is either a relatively unimportant decade in Kansas history or one that has not been studied to a very great extent yet. Whatever the case, not as much emphasis should be placed on it in a basic collection, but indicators should be watched very closely to see if more citations in this time period begin to occur.

It is recommended that any acquiring of newspapers for a Kansas history collection will be done in microform, because of the inavailability of original newspaper copy and the storage problems that it brings about. Therefore, a look at the issue dates most used for purposes of selection will be according to year and month only. Most of the newspapers cited could get at the very least a month of issues on



a reel of microfilm, and even the New York Times now puts its issues on twice monthly rolls. Tables 7-21 are year and month records of the number of total citations for those newspapers listed in table 5, the fifteen newspapers cited in six or more articles that had the most total citations. As in table 5, they will be arranged according to the number of articles that cited them, not according to their total number of citations.

TABLE 7-- THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES, Cited Issues

Year	Month and Number of Citations in Each			
1859	Feb.--1	May --1	Aug.--2	Dec.--1
	Mar.--1	Jun.--2	Oct.--1	
	Apr.--3	Jul.--1	Nov.--3	
1860	Jan.--1	Apr.--2	Aug.--4	Dec.--1
	Feb.--3	Jun.--3	Sep.--1	
	Mar.--2	Jul.--4	Oct.--3	
1861	Feb.--7	May --1	Dec.--1	
	Mar.--7	Aug.--1		
	Apr.--7	Nov.--1		
1862	Jan.--1	Jul.--1		
	Feb.--1	Nov.--2		
	May --1	Dec.--1		
1863	Jul.--1	Oct.--1		
	Aug.--3	Dec.--3		
	Sep.--1			
1864	Jan.--1	Jun.--1	Nov.--1	
	Feb.--1	Jul.--2		
	May --1	Aug.--1		
1865	Jul.--1			
1867	Apr.--1			
	Jun.--2			
	Jul.--1			
1877	Nov.--1			
1879	Aug.--5			
	Sep.--1			

TABLE 7-- Continued

Year	Month and Number of Citations in Each
1880	Aug.--1 Sep.--2
1881	Aug.--1
1882	Sep.--1
1885	Sep.--1
1886	Sep.--1
1904	Feb.--1

TABLE 8-- NEW YORK TIMES, Cited Issues

Year	Month and Number of Citations in Each
1855	May --1 Aug.--1 Oct.--2
1856	Mar.--1 Jul.--3
1859	Mar.--1 Jul.--1
1860	Oct.--1 Nov.--3 Dec.--2
1861	Feb.--2 Mar.--1 Jul.--1
1896	Nov.--3
1916	Feb.--1 Mar.--1 Jun.--2
1917	Mar.--1
1931	Jul.--3      Dec.--1

TABLE 8-- Continued

Year	Month and Number of Citations in Each	
1932	Feb.--1	
1933	Jun.--1	
1948	Sep.--2	Nov.--1

TABLE 9-- LEAVENWORTH CONSERVATIVE, Cited Issues

Year	Month and Number of Citations in Each		
1861	Feb.--8	Mar.--7	Apr.--4
1863	Dec.--1		
1864	May --2	Jul.--3	Aug.--1
1867	Apr.--2	Aug.--1	
	Jul.--1	Oct.--1	
1868	Jan.--5	May --1	Sep.--1

TABLE 10-- NEW YORK TRIBUNE, Cited Issues

Year	Month and Number of Citations in Each		
1849	Nov.--1		
1851	Sep.--1		
1852	Feb.--1	Nov.--1	Dec.--2
1853	Jan.--1	Aug.--1	
	Feb.--2	Sep.--1	Dec.--1
	Jun.--1	Oct.--1	
1854	Jun.--1	Oct.--2	Dec.--3
1855	Jan.--1	May --1	Oct.--3
	Feb.--1	Sep.--1	Dec.--1
1856	Jan.--1	Sep.--2	
	Apr.--1	Nov.--2	
1859	Jun.--1		
1860	Feb.--1	Aug.--2	Nov.--4
	May --2	Oct.--1	Dec.--4
1861	Jan.--1	Mar.--2	
	Feb.--3	Apr.--1	
1867	Sep.--1		
1873	Feb.--1		
1898	Nov.--1		

TABLE 11-- EMPORIA NEWS, Cited Issues

Year	Month and Number of Citations in Each		
1858	Oct.--1		
1859	Feb.--1	Apr.--1	Oct.--2
1860	Jan.--1	Jul.--1	Nov.--1
	May --2	Aug.--2	Dec.--1
	Jun.--1	Sep.--2	
1861	Feb.--1	Apr.--2	
1864	Aug.--1		
1867	Jan.--1	May --1	Aug.--3
	Feb.--1	Jun.--3	Oct.--1
	Apr.--2	Jul.--2	Nov.--3
1868	Mar.--1		
1869	Jun.--4		
1875	Dec.--1		

TABLE 12-- KANSAS CITY STAR, Cited Issues

Year	Month and Number of Citations in Each		
1882	Sep.--1		
1890	Aug.--1		
1891	Jan.--10		
1896	Nov.--6	Dec.--1	
1911	May --1		
1930	Apr.--1	Sep.--1	
	Aug.--2	Oct.--1	
1932	May --3	Jul.--1	Sep.--1
1939	Oct.--1		

TABLE 12-- Continued

Year	Month and Number of Citations in Each	
1948	Sep.--1	Oct.--1
1951	Oct.--1	

TABLE 13-- JUNCTION CITY UNION, Cited Issues

Year	Month and Number of Citations in Each		
1865	May --1	Jul.---1	Dec.---1
1866	Jun.---1	Oct.---1	
1867	Apr.--1	Aug.--2	
	Jul.--2	Oct.---1	
1869	Jan.--1	Jun.---2	
	May --1	Jul.---1	
1953	Feb.---1	Jun.---1	

TABLE 14-- LAWRENCE REPUBLICAN, Cited Issues

Year	Month and Number of Citations in Each			
1857		Jun.---1		
1858		Oct.---3		
1859		Feb.---1	Jul.---1	Dec.---1
		Apr.---1	Sep.---1	
		Jun.---2	Nov.---3	
1860	Jan.---2	Apr.---1	Jul.---3	Oct.---1
	Feb.---3	May --5	Aug.---2	Nov.---3
	Mar.---1	Jun.---1	Sep.---3	Dec.---2
1861		Jan.---1	Mar.---1	May --2
		Feb.---1	Apr.---2	Jun.---1

TABLE 15-- TOPEKA CAPITAL, Cited Issues

Year	Month and Number of Citations in Each		
1879	Sep.--4		
1880	Aug.--5	Sep.--2	
1881	Jul.--1	Aug.--5	
1882	Sep.--1	Oct.--1	
1888	Jun.--1		
1890	Aug.--1	Nov.--6	Dec.--5
1891	Jan.--19	Feb.--2	Mar.--1
1896	Nov.--9	Dec.--3	
1908	May --2		
1929	Dec.--1		
1930	Jan.--1	Apr.--1	Jul.--2
1931	Mar.--3 Apr.--1	May --1 Jun.--1	Jul.--3 Aug.--1
1932	Feb.--1 Jun.--6	Jul.--3 Aug.--1	Sep.--1 Dec.--2
1933	Jan.--1	Mar.--1	Apr.--2
1956	Jan.--1		

TABLE 16-- TOPEKA COMMONWEALTH, Cited Issues

Year	Month and Number of Citations in Each		
1869	May --2	Jun.--13	Sep.--1
1872	Sep.--1	Nov.--1	
1873	Jun.--1		
1874	Jul.--2	Aug.--1	
1879	Aug.--2	Sep.--1	
1880	Aug.--2	Sep.--4	
1881	Jul.--1	Aug.--2	
1882	Sep.--1		
1885	Sep.--1		
1887	Feb.--1	Sep.--1	Dec.--1
1888	Dec.--1		

TABLE 17-- COUNCIL GROVE KANSAS PRESS, Cited Issues

Year	Month and Number of Citations in Each		
1859	Jun.--1	Oct.--1	Nov.--2
1860	Feb.--1	Jun.--1	Sep.--2
	Mar.--1	Jul.--1	
	Apr.--3	Aug.--3	
1861	Apr.--1	Jun.--2	
1863	Apr.--1	Jun.--1	Jul.--1
1864	May --1	Jun.--1	Jul.--2



TABLE 18-- HERALD OF FREEDOM (LAWRENCE), Cited Issues

Year	Month and Number of Citations in Each		
1855	Jan.--5	Apr.--3	Oct.--4
	Feb.--1	Jul.--1	Dec.--1
	Mar.--3	Aug.2	
1856	Jan.--3	Mar.--7	May --3
	Feb.--1	Apr.--2	Dec.--2
1857	Jan.--3	Sep.--1	
	Apr.--2	Nov.--1	
1858	Feb.--1	May --1	Dec.--1
	Mar.--1	Jul.--1	
	Apr.--1	Sep.--2	
1859	Jan.--1	Jun.--2	Oct.--1
	Feb.--1	Jul.--1	Nov.--1
	May --1	Aug.--1	Dec.--1

TABLE 19-- WICHITA EAGLE, Cited Issues

Year	Month and Number of Citations in Each		
1872		Nov.--1	
1874		Aug.--1	
1896		Nov.--2	
1907		Jun.--1	
1908		Oct.--1	
1913		May --1	
1917		Apr.--1	
1919		May --2	Jun.--1      Sep.--2
1920		Mar.--3	Jul.--1      Sep.--1
		Jun.--1	Aug.--2      Oct.--3
1921	Feb.--1	May --1	Aug.--3      Nov.--2
	Mar.--1	Jun.--2	Sep.--1
	Apr.--1	Jul.--1	Oct.--1

TABLE 19-- Continued

Year	Month and Number of Citations in Each			
1922	Feb.--1 Jun.--2	Jul.--1 Aug.--2	Oct.--2	
1923	Feb.--1	Jun.--2	Sep.--2	Oct.--1
1924		Sep.--1		
1925		Jan.--1		
1927		Aug.--1		
1937		Nov.--1		
1967		Oct.--1		

TABLE 20-- ATCHISON CHAMPION, Cited Issues

Year	Month and Number of Citations in Each			
1860	Feb.--1	Mar.--2		
1865	Mar.--1			
1867	Apr.--2 May --2	Jun.--2 Jul.--1	Nov.--1 Dec.--1	
1868	Feb.--1	Mar.--2		
1869	Apr.--2 May --1	Aug.--1 Sep.--2	Oct.--1 Dec.--1	
1870	May --1 Jun.--1	Sep.--1 Dec.--4		
1871	May --1 Jun.--1	Jul.--2 Oct.--1	Dec.--1	
1872	Jan.--1 Feb.--1 Mar.--3	Apr.--1 May --2 Jun.--1	Jul.--1	
1873	Jun.--1	Aug.--1	Sep.--1	
1875	Jun.--1	Nov.--1		

TABLE 20-- Continued

Year	Month and Number of Citations in Each		
1876	Jan.--1		
1881	Sep.--1	Nov.--3	
1882	May --1	Jun.--1	Aug.--3
1883	Jan.--3	Feb.--2	Jun.--1
1884	Sep.--1		
1885	Apr.--1	Aug.--1	Sep.--1
1886	Feb.--1	Aug.--2	Sep.--1
1890	Aug.--1	Oct.--1	
	Sep.--1	Dec.--3	
1891	Jan.--11		

TABLE 21-- FREEDOM'S CHAMPION (ATCHISON), Cited Issues

Year	Month and Number of Citations in Each		
1858	Mar.--1	Sep.--1	
1859	Dec.--1		
1860	Mar.--2	Jun.--2	Aug.--1
	May-- 2	Jul.--1	Sep.--3
1861	Feb.--2	Mar.--7	Apr.--4
1862	Apr.--1		
1863	Jan.--1		

It becomes obvious in studying the above charts that the issue dates of the cited newspapers are rather diverse. Since it would be

highly desirable to collect large blocks of newspaper issues rather than isolated dates as are listed in the tables, a suggestion would be to purchase all issues inclusive within two high use dates of a particular newspaper. For example, it seems rather apparent that the years 1859-1867 are high-use years for the Leavenworth Times, so all issues within these dates should be purchased. Of course it would be most desirable if all issues between the earliest cited date and the latest cited date could be purchased. This would assure the librarian of having at least a very strong basis of newspaper sources for research on Kansas history. Limiting the issues collected of a particular newspaper because another paper from the same city is also cited is not a recommended practice because of the editorial value of each paper and the very real possibility of vastly different accounts of the same incident in the days prior to the national news services. However, for the Kansas history collection, the librarian could limit the number of date duplications of newspapers from the same city out of the state. For example, as can be seen in tables 8 and 10, The New York Times and The New York Tribune have relatively similar citation dates and several dates in common. If limitation in collection of newspapers is necessary, the first step recommended would be to eliminate duplication of dates of newspapers of this sort. The New York Tribune seems to be cited more at earlier dates than the Times, so a possible pattern of selection could be the years 1849-1854 for the Tribune and 1855-1861 for the Times. A newspaper such as the Herald of Freedom, as seen in table 18, eliminates practically all problems of selection, since only five years were cited, and each of the five years was used rather heavily. Especial care should be made to collect those months in which more than two citings were made.

Thus it appears that newspapers, as well as being the most cited form in this analysis, will have the most diversification of date. Much care, and a good portion of the budget, should be given to their selection. One last view of newspapers is a breakdown of total citations according to date, without regard to title. Table 22 shows this.

TABLE 22-- Years Most Cited, All Newspapers

Year	Total Number of Citations
1860	186
1861	143
1859	100
1869	87
1867	82
1898	61
1891	54
1886	52
1885	47
1890	45

The five most cited months for all newspapers were January, 1891, with forty-five citations, April, 1861, with forty-four, June, 1869 with forty-two, and February and March, 1861, with forty-one each.

The second most cited form in this citation analysis was monographs. Monograph is defined for this study on page 9, but it should

clarified here that any source meeting the general definition of monograph but published by or for a federal, state or local government will be listed under the form Government Document, not monograph. A study of the monographs cited showed no real dominance of any one title or author, although certain titles and authors were certainly used more than others. This would seem to indicate that Kansas historians draw from a wide and varied range of monograph sources rather than confining themselves to a select few. Of the 490 monographs cited in this study, 348 different titles appear. Only forty-eight of these titles were cited in more than one article. This wide variety of monographs used has both good and bad implications for the collector. First, it assures that those sources cited more than once are valuable to a Kansas history collection, but it also demands that a wide and rather extensive monograph collection be held. Table 23 shows the monographs cited in more than two articles.

TABLE 23-- Monographs Cited in Three or More Articles

Monograph	Author	Date	No. Times Cited
History of the State of Kansas	A.T. Andreas and W.G. Cutler	1883	14
Kansas Post Offices	Robt. W. Baughman	1961	6
The Southern Cheyennes	Donald J. Berthong	1963	5
The Birth of Kansas	Raymond G. Gaeddert	1940	5
Kansas: A History of the Jayhawk State	William F. Zornow	1957	5
The Fighting Cheyennes	George B. Grimmell	1915	4
Life of George Bent...	George E. Hyde	1968	4
The Battle Cry of Freedom	Samuel A. Johnson	1954	4
Soldiers on the Santa Fe Trail	Leo E. Oliva	1967	4
The Annals of Kansas: 1541-1847	D.W. Wilder	1886	4
William T. Sherman and the Settlement of the West	Robert G. Athearn	1956	3
A Frontier State of War	Albert Castle	1958	3
Kansas in the Sixties	Samuel J. Crawford	1911	3
Tenting on the Plains	Elizabeth B. Custer	1887	3
My Life on the Plains	George A. Custer	1876	3
Fifty Million Acres	Paul W. Gates	1954	3
History of Kansas Newspapers	Kansas State His- torical Society	1916	3
The Grasslands of North America	James C. Malin	1947	3
Ordeal of the Union	Allan Nevins	1947	3
Beyond the Mississippi	Albert D. Richardson	1867	3
My Early Travels and Adventures..	Harry M. Stanley	1895	3
Dodge City: The Cowboy Capital	Robert M. Wright	1913	3

Table 23 shows, above all a heavy use of the general history as a reference source. A significant aspect of this is that History of the State of Kansas, by far the most cited source with fourteen separate articles citing it, is almost one hundred years old itself. Also significant is the fact that in these most cited monographs, not one author appears more than once. There were many instances where more than one monograph by the same author is cited, as will be shown later, but not in the multi-cited monographs.

The age dispersion of the monographs, is, not surprisingly, much different than that of the newspapers. Forty-one percent of the cited monographs had copyright dates after 1950, and seventy-one percent were written after 1900. There is not the need, of course, to use monographs from the time period of the historical research as there is with the newspapers. It is interesting to note, however, that eleven percent, a rather high percentage, of the cited monographs came from the decade of the 1880's. This is greatly affected, of course, by the History of the State of Kansas monograph, which was published during this decade, along with three other of the monographs from table 23. Nevertheless, a glance at the table reveals that nine of the twenty-two monographs listed was published after 1950. Table 24 shows the overall dispersion for all monographs.



TABLE 24-- Age Dispersion for Monographs, Percentage

Time Span	Percent of Times Cited During
Before 1850	2%
1850-1859	3%
1860-1869	3%
1870-1879	4%
1880-1889	11%
1890-1899	6%
1900-1909	4%
1910-1919	7%
1920-1929	4%
1930-1939	7%
1940-1949	8%
1950-1959	11%
1960-1969	22%
1970-1973	2%

A seemingly rational explanation for the almost thirty percent citations dated before 1900 is that, according to the newspaper citations, much of the research in Kansas history is done concerning periods much before 1900, and therefore any monograph written after the researched period could be a possible source. No attempt was made by this author to determine the reason for the extensive use of History of the State of Kansas, but it is quite obvious that it is an invaluable part of a Kansas history collection. The earliest dated monograph was

a citation of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, published in 1817. As far as could be discerned by this author, no citation that was a direct reference to Kansas history had a date prior to 1850. Therefore, as was the case with the newspapers, a good basic collection of Kansas history need not contain monographs with copyright dates before 1850. Unlike newspapers, a collection with relatively new copyright dates could possibly be put to good use. A complete list of all monographs cited in more than one article will be included in an appendix.

Author dispersion also plays a large part in the analysis of the monographs. A total of twenty-two authors had more than one title cited, but some of the multiple citings were from the same article. Table 25 shows, in descending order, the number of titles by a particular author cited and the number of different articles that cited that author. This, of course, pertains only to monographs.

TABLE 25-- Authors of More than One Cited Title

Author	Number of Titles Cited	Number of Articles Author Was Cited In
James C. Malin	3	5
William E. Connelley	4	4
L.R. Hafen	4	4
Albert Castle	2	3
Elizabeth B. Custer	2	3
Horace Greeley	2	3
James Richardson	2	3
Raymond W. and Mary Settle	2	3
George L. Anderson	2	2
W.W.H. Davis	2	2
Donald McCoy	2	2
Oluf Bertolt	2	1
Dee Brown	2	1
Richard I. Dodge	2	1
Richard Smith Elliott	2	1
Moses Harman	2	1
Donald Jackson	2	1
Horace Jones	2	1
Dale Morgan	2	1
William S. Nye	2	1
William T. Sherman	2	1
Carl Wittke	2	1

The heavy reliance of Kansas historians on Connelley, Hafen and Malin will be further strengthened by the author dispersion statistics of the serials. As far as selection is concerned, monographs must be considered very valuable and an integral part of any collection. As was stated earlier in this paper, one of the most valuable contributions to a collection is an author set, and there appear to be several authors that are considered by historians to be the patriarchs of Kansas historical research. Although this will be discussed again later, it would be appropriate at this point to suggest that complete collections of all the paramount Kansas historians be secured, including monographs, articles and any other forms of material available to be collected. This would include the complete collections of at least the first ten authors listed in table 25. More authors that should be considered will be listed in the author dispersion of serials.

The third most cited form, government documents, were cited 384 times during the five year analysis of the Kansas Historical Quarterly. Again, the form includes any material that is published by or for a local, state or federal government. This includes a wide variety of forms and subject areas. This group, in fact, was the most diverse of all the forms, and is therefore rather difficult to analyze from the collectors point of view.

The age dispersion of government documents is very similar to that of newspapers, indicating above all else that historians go to the time period of the researched topic to secure their document sources. No attempt was made by this author to differentiate between the various forms within the government documents category, a study which would be

of great possible worth as an extension of this one. However, an attempt was made to classify the documents according to their subject area, and of course according to their age. Again, very few documents, four of the 384, had dates prior to 1850. Table 26 shows the age dispersion for all the government documents.

TABLE 26-- Age Dispersion for Government Documents, Percentages

<u>Time Span</u>	<u>Percent of Times Cited During</u>
Before 1850	1%
1850-1859	25%
1860-1869	33%
1870-1879	6%
1880-1889	10%
1890-1899	14%
1900-1909	8%
1910-1919	5%
1920-1929	4%
1930-1939	4%
1940-1949	3%
1950-1959	1%
1960-1969	1%
1970-1973	0%

As was stated before, the most meaningful dispersion of government documents is into subject areas and types of documents. A very wide di-

vergence of documents was cited, and only general conclusions may be drawn for the most part. A few often repeated citations will be discussed later. The most often cited subject area in government documents was that of war-defense related documents. Eighteen percent of the citations fell into this category. Of these, the one standout citation, cited in seven different articles was the massive publication entitled War of the Rebellion, published in 1888. Table 27 shows the percentages of citations in the various groupings of government documents.

TABLE 27-- Percentages of Use of Government Document Categories

Subject or Type Grouping	Percent of Total Citations
War-Defense Related Documents	18%
Interior-Agriculture Related Documents	15%
Laws, Statutes, Codes, Regulations, etc.	13%
Congressional Bills, Resolutions, and other Docs.	12%
Journals, Gazeteers, Biographies, etc.	10%
Census Bureau Documents	10%
Reports, Proceedings, etc.	10%
Trial-Court Case Related Documents	6%
Indian Related Documents	6%

Of the above categories, the war-defense related documents also had the most number of multiple citings. Beside the before mentioned

War of the Rebellion, two documents deserve especial attention. They are the Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, 1789-1903 (1903) and "Letters Sent--Fort Dodge, 1866-1882," obviously an archival citation. Many citations of this type appeared in the war-defense category, and they would probably be unattainable by any other means than a photostatic copy or by inter-library loan. But it would be recommended to secure as many documents that related to the Kansas military posts as possible, especially the correspondence and muster rolls. There was even a citation of The Manual for Army Cooks (1896). In the Interior-agriculture category, The Kansas State Bureau of Agriculture Quarterly, Biennial and Centennial Reports were heavily cited and would be recommended for acquisition. In other categories, a complete set of the U.S. Statutes at Large would be recommended, as well as Statute and Law Series for Kansas, both as a state and as a territory. One heavily cited source was Statutes of the Territory of Kansas (1855). Another was General Laws of the Territory of Kansas (1859). A wide variety of these Law and Statute sources were cited, most of them only by one author. But it seems essential to include them in a complete collection of Kansas history, especially considering their sparse but wide amount of use. The Congressional Globe and The Congressional Record were both cited, as well as the House and Senate Journals. It would seem especially important to collect as many state gazeteers and journals as possible, concentrating on the federal level only after the state had been collected. The reference here is of course to retrospective collecting, and the results of table 26 should be studied in determining what ages to collect. Heavy