

Robert Taft in his *The years on mount Oread*, pp. 28, 29 describes the Rock Chalk, Jay Hawk: quote "It was used in 1849 - possibly there may have been a still earlier use - by a harrowed band of Fortyniners on their way to California... It was used in territorial days in Kansas to designate groups of despailers, bushwhackers, or members of the opposition, especially as a term of opprobrium for free-state men of southern Kansas. The yell ... was used by the Science Club during the year following school year (1886-87)... it was not long after its first adoption that "Rock Chalk, Jay Hawk, K.U." was substituted for the original version... Some credulous individuals actually suggested the theory that a jayhawk was a birding combining the properties of a jay and those of a hawk... but the idea thus inferred and referred to the jayhawk did not strike popular fancy and most individuals were content to treat the animal as purely a creature of tradition." end of quote.

It has always been my intention to photograph all of the figures and designs, interpret their significance and publish a hand book so that others could enjoy the study of the outside architecture of this interesting building.

The photo on the next page shows the "Jay Hawk" with outspread wing. It stands at the top of the outer SE column of the the 3 columns on the north side of the entrance to the building. Two other "Jay Hawk" figures share the top of this column.

Of the 4 gargoyles removed from the N side of Natural History museum, I salvaged 3 from the University outdoor storage field on the campus. The three are:

The lion (Kansas on front)

The ram with curved horns.

The female, species?

These are now in the basement of the University of Kansas museum of natural history.

The fourth gargoyle removed from N side of building cannot be accounted for.