

Gems for Genealogists

The National Archives at Kansas City will offer two free genealogy workshops in November. Both workshops will be held at 400 West Pershing Road, Kansas City, Missouri.

Workshop Descriptions:

Dawes Rolls Decoded: Understanding Records of the Five Civilized Tribes

Wednesday, November 6 from 10:00 – 11:30 a.m.

Dawes Records, created between 1898 and 1914, provide detailed information regarding tribal citizenship for members of the Five Civilized Indian Tribes: Cherokee, Chickasaw, Creek, Choctaw, and Seminole. Learn about the history of these records, how to search for them, and how to avoid common assumptions and pitfalls.

Counting Everyone: Using Federal Census Records to Find Your Ancestors

Saturday, November 16 from 10:00 – 11:30 a.m.

Everyone counts! The Census documents people from all walks of life: immigrants and store clerks to celebrities and everyday people. This course will introduce beginning genealogists to the U.S. Federal Census, 1790-1940, while providing direction on how and where to start researching your family history. Learn to discover clues, codes, and other telling details about your ancestors' lives.

To make a reservation for these **free workshops**, please call 816-268-8000 or email kansascity.archives@nara.gov.



Above: Enumeration, One Day was Devoted to the Enumeration of Trailer Camps and Other Places Inhabited by Transients, 1940 - 1941. Record Group 29, Records of the Bureau of Census, Photographs Documenting the Sixteenth Decennial Census.

Preservation Matters: Dos and Don'ts, Digital Records and Disaster Response Rescheduled for Saturday, November 2

Due to the Federal government shutdown, the *Preservation Matters* workshop has been rescheduled for **Saturday, November 2**. Reservations are still being accepted. Starting at 8:30 a.m., attend any or all of the morning workshops offering practical advice and tips on how to preserve your family heirlooms, photographs, documents, and digital files.

A *Preservation One-on-One Clinic* will be offered in the afternoon. When you reserve a 15-minute time slot at the *One-on-One Clinic*, you may bring in a single item and receive personal advice on how to preserve it. This event is **by reservation only**. To reserve your spot, please call 816-268-8000 or email kansascity.archives@nara.gov.

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Upcoming Events

Unless noted, all events are held at the National Archives
400 West Pershing Road
Kansas City, MO 64108

- NOVEMBER 2 - 8:30 A.M.
PRESERVATION MATTERS, MULTIPLE WORKSHOPS
- NOVEMBER 5 - 6:00 A.M.
ELECTION DAY, POLLING SITE
- NOVEMBER 6 - 10:00 A.M.
GENEALOGY WORKSHOP
DAWES ROLLS DECODED: UNDERSTANDING RECORDS OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES
- NOVEMBER 16 - 10:00 A.M.
GENEALOGY WORKSHOP
COUNTING EVERYONE: USING FEDERAL CENSUS RECORDS TO FIND YOUR ANCESTORS

Fred Harvey: The Man, the Brand, and the American West Exhibition

On the Atchison, Topeka, and the Santa Fe

Fred Harvey
80 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago 4, Illinois

September 23, 1944

Mr. Arthur Freed,
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures,
Culver City, California.

Dear Mr. Freed:

The other day I had the pleasure of hearing, in the office of Mr. Lee Lyles, Director of Public Relations for the Santa Fe Railway, the test recording of Bing Crosby's rendition of "On The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe".

As suggested in my recent letter, I am wondering if it would be possible for you to send me one of these recordings for presentation to Mr. B. S. Harvey. I am sure it would please him very much.

From various Santa Fe sources I have been hearing rumors that the Crosby recording is to be released in the near future; also that some of the parts in THE HARVEY GIRLS have been cast. Is there anything to this?

By the way, in suggesting a slight change in the lyrics of the song "On The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe," you understand, of course, that our thought was not so much to publicize California or Fred Harvey as to make the lyrics more authentic, since "Californiay" and "Fred Harvey" (or something similar) seem more appropriate to the song than "Brown's Hotel" or "Philadelphaiy".

With kindest regards,

Cordially yours,

HAB:kk

H.A. Belt
Ref'd & EAP for H.D.
Harvey 1/22/57

Above: Letter from H.A. Belt to Arthur Freed, September 23, 1944. Record Group 21, U.S. District Court for the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri, Civil Case Files, 1938-1987, Case #5713, Clifford Funkhouser v. Loew's Incorporated.

Santa Fe." The letter shown here, details a request by the Fred Harvey company to "make the lyrics more authentic, since 'Californiay' and 'Fred Harvey' (or something similar) seem more appropriate to the song than 'Brown's Hotel' or 'Philadelphaiy.' All three versions of the song, released in 1945, stayed true to Mercer and Warren's original lyrics.

Hey Jim you'd better get the rig
She's got a list of passengers that's pretty big,
And they'll all wants lifts to Brown's Hotel
Cause lots of them been traveling for quite a spell
All the way from Philadelph-i-a
On the Atchison, Topeka, and the Santa Fe

You can see this letter, sheet music featuring the Judy Garland version of the song, additional materials related to the movie *The Harvey Girls*, and Fred Harvey-related artifacts and records, on display in the exhibit *Fred Harvey: The Man, the Brand, and the American West* currently showing at the National Archives through January 4, 2014. To schedule a group tour call 816-268-8013 or email mickey.ebert@nara.gov.

"Do you hear that whistle down the line?" Those famous song lyrics, sung by Judy Garland in the 1946 MGM movie *The Harvey Girls*, were co-written by Johnny Mercer and Harry Warren for the song "On the Atchison, Topeka, and the Santa Fe." The song, which won an Academy Award® for Best Original Song in 1946, had been recorded and released by Mercer long before production wrapped on the film. In fact, three different versions, sung by Mercer, Bing Crosby, and Judy Garland, made their way up the Billboard charts months before Garland graced the silver screen with her version of the song.

The movie, based on a 1942 novel of the same name by Samuel Hopkins Adams, featured Judy Garland, John Hodiak, Angela Lansbury, Virginia O'Brien, and Ray Bolger in a Western musical about a Harvey House in Sandrock, Arizona. The Fred Harvey company was heavily invested in the making of the film, providing consent and approval of the script and musical score, while retaining the right to approve any changes or additions before production. Fred Harvey executive Byron Harvey appointed employee Harold A. Belt to serve as an on-site technical adviser during filming. The company also went so far as to seek assurances from MGM that "any publicity which the Fred Harvey System may derive from the picture will be of a favorable nature." But one request from the Fred Harvey company was refused - to change the wording in the second verse of the song "On the Atchison, Topeka, and the

Hidden Treasures from the Stacks

From the Federal Pen to the Bullpen

Future Hall of Famer, Andrew "Rube" Foster was engaged in the business of baseball in 1927 when he applied to be a First Friend or Adviser for Roy Tyler, who was incarcerated at the U.S. Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth. How did the president and founder of the Negro National League and a convicted murderer end up on the same team? Documents at the National Archives at Kansas City reveal the answers to this intriguing question.

Tyler was imprisoned in Leavenworth for participating in the Houston Riots of 1917. Facing discrimination, African American soldiers stationed at Camp Logan outside of Houston, Texas mutinied and marched to the city to confront a rumored white mob. The unplanned riot resulted in 19 people dead. A military tribunal arrested 118 men and found 110 guilty with very harsh sentences. Nineteen black soldiers were hung within two weeks and 63 were given life sentences in Federal prison. After further investigation, it was determined that the darkness of night and rain made identification of the involved soldiers almost impossible. Eventually the punishments were commuted. Tyler, originally convicted for mutiny and murder, maintained his innocence from the start. Tyler served seven years of his sentence, with many of those days spent on the baseball field.

In 1912, a deputy warden had a regulation-size baseball diamond built at Leavenworth for recreational activity for prisoners. The prisoners had tryouts and regularly scheduled practices. American Indians organized the Red Men team, the African Americans formed the Booker T. Washingtons, and the all-white team went by the name of Brown Sox. Roy Tyler played for the Booker T. Washington team at Leavenworth, becoming the team's leading hitter and base runner during his first, but not last, stint at Leavenworth.

Rube Foster founded the Negro National League in 1920 and even though he was President and Treasurer of the league, he continued to coach the Chicago American Giants. Always on the lookout for exceptional players, he eventually heard about the young athlete in Leavenworth. It is said that the common denominator between Rube Foster

(Continued on next page)



STATEMENT OF FIRST FRIEND OR ADVISER

4131 Michigan Ave. (Post Office)

Cook (County)

Illinois (State)

Chicago, Ill, June 2, 1925

The Board of Parole for United States Prisoners,
 Mr. H.C. Heckman, Acting Pres.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to advise you that I am a citizen and taxpayer in the above named County and State, and that I am engaged in the business of

Baseball

Roy Tyler, who is an applicant for parole from the said prison, has been personally known to me for 1 years, and I desire to act as his First Friend or Adviser while he is on Parole.

If you will grant a parole to him I will agree to employ or obtain employment for him until the end of his parole, at an initial compensation of

----- dollars and ----- cents

per ----- I further agree to report promptly to the Superintendent of Prisons, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., any unnecessary absence from work, intemperance, bad associations, or other violations of any conditions of his parole, and I further expressly agree that I will promptly and truly certify the correctness or incorrectness of the personal monthly reports which are or may be required of him while on parole.

Very respectfully,
Andrew Rube Foster

CERTIFICATE

State of *Illinois* } ss:
 County of *Cook* }

I, *Genesis Lee Wainip*, a *Notary Public* in and for the aforesaid county and State, do hereby certify that I have personally known *Andrew Rube Foster*, the signer of the attached petition for *15* years, and I know him to be a fit person to act as the First Friend and Adviser of *H.C. Heckman Roy Tyler*, who has applied for a parole, and I believe that he will, to the best of his ability, observe and perform all and singular the covenants which he has therein agreed to observe and perform.

Witness my hand and seal this *second* day of *June* nineteen hundred and *25*

Genesis Lee Wainip
 (Title) *Notary Public*

Above: Roy Tyler was released on parole to play baseball in the Negro Leagues. Parole Release of Roy Tyler Signed by Andrew "Rube" Foster, 06/21/1925. Record Group 129, Records of the Bureau of Prisons, 1870 - 2009.

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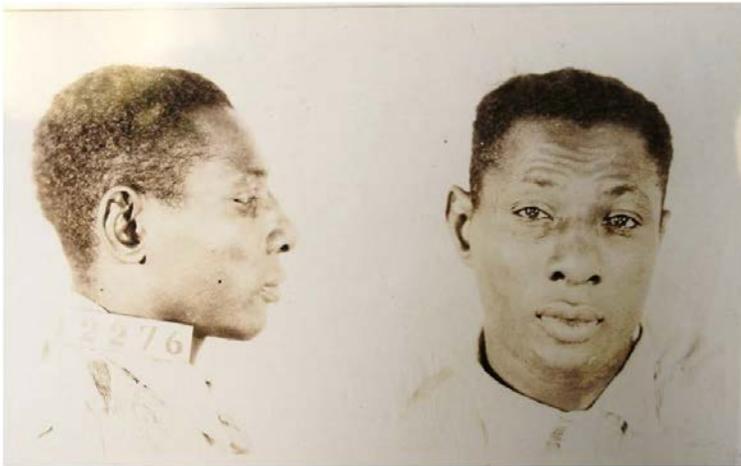
and Roy Tyler was another prisoner, the former heavyweight boxer Jack Johnson, who had received a one year and one day sentence for violating the White Slavery Traffic Act.

And so it was that Rube Foster penned his name on an application, promised to write monthly reports, and agreed to contact the Department of Justice if Tyler violated his parole. Tyler, a pitcher and outfielder, may have been the first man ever paroled to a professional baseball team. Tyler played for the Giants only briefly before "his First Friend" Andrew "Rube" Foster had a mental breakdown and never returned to the game of baseball. When his professional career eventually floundered, Tyler broke his parole and was sent back to prison in 1932. In 1936 the NAACP managed to get the remainder of his sentence remitted. Roy Tyler was the next to the last of the former Buffalo Soldiers to be released. All the other men had been paroled or pardoned.



Above: This mugshot was taken when future professional baseball player Roy Tyler entered the U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas for the first time. Tyler was one of several dozen African American troops incarcerated at Leavenworth following the Houston Riot of 1917. Record Group 129, Records of the Bureau of Prisons, 1870 - 2009.

For more information on Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary Inmate Case files email kansascity.archives@nara.gov or view via Online Public Access at www.archives.gov/research/search/.



To find out how to download a free new eBook from the National Archives titled *Baseball: The National Pastime in the National Archives*, visit www.archives.gov/press/press-releases/2013/nr13-79.html.

Left: This mugshot of professional baseball player Roy Tyler was taken when he entered the U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, for the second time. Record Group 129, Records of the Bureau of Prisons, 1870 - 2009.

Are you on the National Archives at Kansas City electronic mail list?



The National Archives is going green. For the remainder of 2013 the Archives will only send out information regarding programs and workshops via email. If we don't have your address on file, please send an email with your preferred email address to kansascity.educate@nara.gov or call 816-268-8000. By providing your address, you grant the National Archives at Kansas City permission to send you information about upcoming exhibitions, special events, and programs. Per the Privacy Act of 1974, we will not share



The National Archives at Kansas City is one of 15 facilities nationwide where the public has access to Federal archival records. It is home to historical records dating from the 1820s to the 1990s created or received by Federal agencies in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. For more information, call 816-268-8000, email kansascity.educate@nara.gov or visit www.archives.gov/kansas-city. Find us on Facebook www.facebook.com/nationalarchiveskansascity.

HOURS OF OPERATION: Tuesday through Saturday 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Closed on Sunday, Monday, and Federal holidays. Hours are subject to change due to special programs and weather.