

**Brown v. Board of Education - In Pursuit of Freedom & Equality -
Traveling Exhibit**

Panel 8 - Court Cases on Segregation in Kansas

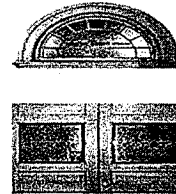
African American parents challenged the inequities of "separate but equal **Traveling Exhibit - Panels** " in first class cities (population over 15,000) and tried to prevent extension of segregation in small towns.

Cases varied in specific issues. These appeals through the courts arose from a belief that enforced segregation prevented children from equal access to Kansas public schools.

- ELEVEN CASES REACHED
THE KANSAS SUPREME COURT**
- 1881 – Elijah Tinnon v. The Board of Education of Ottawa
 - 1891 - Knox v. Board of Education, Independence
 - 1903 - Reynolds v. Board of Education, Topeka
 - 1906 - Cartwright v. Board of Education, Coffeyville
 - 1907 - Rowles v. Board of Education, Wichita
 - 1908 - Williams v. Board of Education, Parsons
 - 1916 - Woolridge v. Board of Education, Galena
 - 1924 - Thurman-Watts v. Board of Education, Coffeyville
 - 1929 - Wright v. Board of Education, Topeka
 - 1941 - Graham v. Board of Education, Topeka
 - 1949 - Webb v. School District No. 90, South Park Johnson County, Kansas

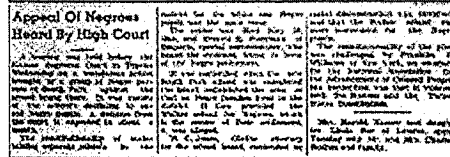


Emblem of the Kansas Supreme Court, Topeka, Kansas
Courtesy Kansas State Historical Society.



Window at entrance to Supreme Court Room, Kansas Statehouse, Topeka, Kansas, and entrance to Supreme Court, Kansas Statehouse, Topeka, Kansas.
Courtesy, Kansas State Historical Society

Harvey Webb et al. won their case based on unequal school facilities in South Park, Johnson County, Kansas. This decision by the Kansas Supreme Court came just before Brown et al. challenged the Board of Education of Topeka in federal court.



Article entitled: Appeal of Negroes Heard by High Court", Olathe Mirror, April 14, 1949.

Courtesy Kansas Collection, University of Kansas Libraries..

Capitol Preservation Committee
Date: 11-13-14
Attachment: 7