**THE WOMAN FOR THE JOB:**

**A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF AGNES WRIGHT SPRING, 1894-1988:**

by

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During my years in public life I always worked harder than my staff and tried to  
justify the confidence placed in me by the nine governors whom I served,   
regardless of politics. I thoroughly enjoyed my work for more than half a century   
in a Man’s World – or since I worked in Wyoming and Colorado perhaps I should   
say – in a Women’s World, too![[1]](#endnote-1)

-Agnes Wright Spring

Agnes Wright Spring, 1894-1988, was an author, Suffragette, and historian. Her work in the fields of applied history and History of the American West as an author and education advocate attributed to an impressive career. However, her work has little been recognized. Throughout her career, Spring held the positions of State Librarian of Wyoming, Director of the Federal Writers’ Project in Wyoming, and State Historian of Colorado. Additionally, she authored over 500 articles and twenty-two books on topics surrounding the History of the American West. Spring’s efforts, primarily in Colorado and Wyoming, represent the dedication of a well-educated and socially in-tune woman who wanted to change the trajectory of history as a discipline. As a woman practicing and writing about history in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s Spring challenged the boundaries of traditional, “Man’s World” practices, forged a path for other women in the field, and shaped the public’s perception of western history for years to come through educational programs and written publications.[[2]](#endnote-2)   
**BACKGROUND** Agnes Wright was born in Delta, Colorado on January 5, 1894. She was the second of four daughters born to Gordon L. Wright and Myra May Dorset Wright.[[3]](#endnote-3) In 1903 the Wright family moved to Little Laramie River, Wyoming and operated a stagecoach stop from a multi-room log building.[[4]](#endnote-4) Myra and her daughters helped run the stage stop by greeting travelers and arranging household affairs. Neighbors near the stage stop and the Wrights petitioned for a post office to be put in the vicinity.[[5]](#endnote-5) Gordon Wright “wrote to Washington” and asked for authorization to set up a United States Post Office on his property.[[6]](#endnote-6) He named it the Filmore Post Office and appointed his wife, Myra, as postmistress.[[7]](#endnote-7) The tiny post office was barely large enough to hold packages. Agnes referred to it as a “doll’s house” in her 1974 publication, “Stage Stop on the Little Laramie.”[[8]](#endnote-8) The Wrights led a simple, but busy, life. After a few years, Gordon Wright built a two-story log home for his family and expanded his business to include dude ranching. With the stagecoach stop, post office, and ranch, the Wrights had plenty of company. It was through visitors that Agnes developed her love for stories and writing.[[9]](#endnote-9) Travelers always had stories to share. Agnes wrote these stories down in her journal. In her older age, Agnes looked back on these memories with fondness. She credited those evenings with inspiring her as a writer and instilling an appreciation for the West in her.[[10]](#endnote-10)   
 Agnes was literate and academically curious from a young age. Little is known about her education until she graduated from the University of Wyoming with an English degree in 1913. While at the university, Agnes was editor for the *Wyoming Student*, the university’s literary publication. She was the first female editor of the publication in the university’s history.[[11]](#endnote-11) After graduation, Agnes was hired as Assistant Librarian at the Wyoming Supreme Court Library.[[12]](#endnote-12)   
**EARLY CAREER** The position at the State Supreme Court Library allowed Agnes to meet many prominent Wyoming representatives and legislators. One such representative was Governor Joseph “Josie” Carey.[[13]](#endnote-13) Agnes impressed Carey with her work and his wife, Julia, with her wit. The Carey Family took Agnes as one of their own. After building this friendship, Agnes remarked to Mrs. Carey that she wished to attend graduate school but could not afford it. Mrs. Carey set to work immediately. She collected donations and anonymously presented Agnes with a $500 check.[[14]](#endnote-14) Agnes was stunned and grateful. She needed at least $1,000 to secure her tuition and living costs for a two-year program. Agnes applied for a scholarship from her fraternity, Pi Beta Phi. She received an additional $500 from her fraternity sisters and was overjoyed. With her finances secured, Agnes accepted a spot in the 1916 class at the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia University and moved to New York City.[[15]](#endnote-15)   
 Upon moving to New York City in 1916, Agnes was recruited for the suffrage movement. Agnes and a partner knocked on doors, distributed pamphlets, and collected petition signatures on the days that they did not have class. Overtime Agnes learned that the public regard for Columbia University worked in her favor.[[16]](#endnote-16) She mentioned the school when she introduced herself in order to keep some women interested. Regardless of Columbia’s community rapport, Agnes received many different reactions. She had doors slammed in her face by men and women and, opposingly, had several women hug her.[[17]](#endnote-17) One day Agnes was knocking on doors with a suffragette who was also from Colorado. They had a woman yell “I hope you never get the vote” at them. To which Agnes replied, “We have the vote. We are from Wyoming and Colorado.”[[18]](#endnote-18) These contrasting reactions left an impression on Agnes and made her more aware of the society in which she was now living – an unequal one like she had never known.  
 Agnes grew up in the first two states that allowed women to vote in the United States (Wyoming and Colorado) and was unprepared for how different life was in New York. Though romantic ponderings of the West often overlook it, Colorado and Wyoming were rather progressive in their decisions to allow women voters before the 1900s. Agnes grew up in a society that largely viewed men and women as legal equals, which was not the case in the majority of states. This is not to say that equality had been achieved in Colorado or Wyoming – far from it. However, for the late 1890s and early 1900s when Agnes was growing up, she had never questioned her legal right and civic duty to participate. Agnes had, no doubt, heard about suffrage movements in other states through her education. Being aware of something and experiencing it are two very different things, as Agnes found out firsthand.   
 Two stories best exemplify Agnes’ formative experiences with gender discrimination. During her first year of journalism school, Agnes was curious about expanding her knowledge so that she could write about several topics. Having worked in the Wyoming State Supreme Court Library she was interested in journalism regarding legislation. Agnes went to see the Dean of the Law School’s office at Columbia University. She waited patiently and watched male students be called back for more than three hours. The secretary came out from behind the desk and said it was closing time. The office was locked up as Agnes sat there. Agnes came back the next day and, after waiting for another two hours, demanded to be seen. When she was finally allowed to speak with the Dean of the Law School, she informed him that she was very interested in joining the constitutional law class. He curtly replied, “My dear young woman, we have not yet reached the enlightened stage of admitting women to our law school.”[[19]](#endnote-19) Agnes left very disappointed in the state of affairs at Columbia University, and the experiences that followed did not help the situation. A male colleague of Agnes’ was offered a job at a New York magazine. He could not accept the position but recommended Agnes for the job and sent her to interview. Agnes’ un-named friend gave her all of the details about the job, including his promised pay, prior to her interview.[[20]](#endnote-20) Agnes, who was more than capable, interviewed and was offered the job. However, she was offered $10 less per week than her male counterpart. She was outraged. Agnes refused the position and told the hiring manager that she was going back to the West where they treated women the same as men.[[21]](#endnote-21) Agnes indeed returned to the West. She unfortunately never completed journalism school, but her experiences there changed her. Agnes brought what she learned back to Wyoming where she was hired as the State Librarian in 1917.[[22]](#endnote-22)

Over the next twenty years, Agnes refused to let her career get sidelined. In 1921, Agnes married Archer “Archie” T. Spring and moved with him to Fort Collins, Colorado. At twenty-seven years old, she was older than most brides, and she decided not to follow the housewife lifestyle.[[23]](#endnote-23) Agnes and Archie, a geologist, both continued their careers after their marriage. They never had any children. During the 1920s, Agnes published nearly seventy-five magazine articles and many short stories in publications such as the *Wyoming Stock-Farmer*, *The Post,* and *Sunset Magazine*.[[24]](#endnote-24) She focused more on stories about pioneers in western history and found that they sold more regularly than her previous work. Agnes also published her first book, *Caspar Collins: The Life and Exploits of an Indian Fighter of the Sixties* in 1927.[[25]](#endnote-25) She had mastered her writing style and was only slowed by the Great Depression.

When publications were hurting financially in 1933, Agnes accepted a position as the Director of the Federal Writers’ Project in Wyoming.[[26]](#endnote-26) She and Archie moved to Wyoming out of financial necessity.[[27]](#endnote-27) This position, though under the non-ideal circumstances of the depression, allowed Agnes to connect with many prominent historians, such as Professor LeRoy Hafen. Hafen originally wanted Agnes as a researcher on his team at the Colorado office of the Federal Writers’ Project.[[28]](#endnote-28) However, Agnes was offered an equal position as director in Wyoming. She earned a position that paralleled that of her respected male colleagues, a career shift that she did not take for granted. After overseeing the Wyoming office’s research and collaboration on the book, *Wyoming Folklore,* Agnes set her sights on publishing more of her own writing and working with educational institutions.  
**A WOMAN OF FIRSTS** Agnes and Archie moved back to Denver, Colorado in 1941 where Agnes accepted a position as Assistant Librarian at the Denver Public Library.[[29]](#endnote-29) Her time in the library re-ignited her passion for history and historic collections. Fueled by this passion, Agnes published three books, including *William Chapin Deming of Wyoming: Pioneer Publisher, and State and Federal Official: A Biography* (1944).[[30]](#endnote-30) Agnes transitioned to the Western History Department of the Denver Public Library when a position became available in 1945. She also started collaborating on articles for the *Colorado Magazine* and eventually became editor of this publication in 1950.[[31]](#endnote-31) She was the first female to do so. The network of historians that she regularly worked with was steadily growing. They respected her detail-oriented research and audience-friendly writing style. Though Agnes’ books and articles were considered easy reading, they did not lack responsible and thorough research. LeRoy Hafen, the State Historian of Colorado from 1924 to 1949 and 1951 to 1953, recognized the promise of Agnes’ career. He asked her to take over for him as State Historian while he was away on a year-long fellowship at the Huntington Library in California.[[32]](#endnote-32) He and Agnes had previously collaborated on the *Colorado Magazine* together. She accepted and became Acting State Historian of Colorado in January of 1951.[[33]](#endnote-33) Agnes, through this opportunity, became the first female State Historian of Colorado.[[34]](#endnote-34) In this position, she oversaw the functions of the State Museum, edited and published the *Colorado Magazine*, maintained the historic collections of the museum, and helped run the Colorado Historical Society.[[35]](#endnote-35) This opportunity catapulted Agnes into the public gaze, and she worked diligently to do her best and prove herself.   
 Agnes cared about how she was perceived by the public, because she was the first female State Historian in Colorado. Following World War II, the nuclear family ideal grasped the United States.[[36]](#endnote-36) Highly educated women were not rare but also not the norm.[[37]](#endnote-37) Having a woman in a public and academic position was even more abnormal. As State Historian, Agnes consulted with many Colorado legislators about budget decisions and state-wide events. She was required to advocate for the Colorado Historical Society and the importance of history to the state. Agnes kept these discussions and propositions as politically neutral as possible. Regardless of her efforts, Agnes had to navigate very political topics with politicians who sometimes questioned her ability because she was a woman. Agnes received dozens of letters from the Colorado Capitol addressed “Dear Sir,” even after she had been announced in the position.[[38]](#endnote-38) Nonetheless, Agnes persevered. She worked hard to respond to all public requests, whether it be to review a book in the *Colorado Magazine*, find a photo for someone’s family-tree research, or oversee a budget for an important event.[[39]](#endnote-39) For this reason, Agnes was well received by the public and her colleagues.   
 Executives at the Colorado State Museum and the Colorado Historical Society, such as President of the Historical Society James Grafton Rogers, appreciated Agnes’ work ethic.[[40]](#endnote-40) They created the Executive Department of the State Historical Society, which oversaw the financial and program planning of the museum. With this new department came a new position, Executive Assistant to the President. Following Dr. LeRoy Hafen’s return as State Historian in September of 1951, Agnes was chosen as the Executive Assistant to the President of the Colorado Historical Society.[[41]](#endnote-41) Agnes left this position in 1954 because she was unanimously chosen as State Historian.[[42]](#endnote-42)

**HISTORY EDUCATION MATTERS**

During the years that Agnes was elected State Historian (1954 to 1963), she advocated for the expansion of history curriculum in Colorado schools. Agnes used her position to collect historic artifacts and photographs that would benefit visitors of the State Museum and students. She worked with the department of transportation to add bus lanes next to the State Museum in order to allow school children to safely unload. She used this as one of the selling points when marketing educational tours to schools.[[43]](#endnote-43) Agnes also oversaw a program called Junior Historians.[[44]](#endnote-44) Students of all ages submitted short written pieces about something in history they had studied, whether it be a topic in school or an artifact at the museum. Agnes would help these students conduct responsible research and edit their writing. She selected a few to publish each year in the *Golden Nugget*.[[45]](#endnote-45)

Additionally, Agnes was a believer in the inclusion of technology in history and schools.[[46]](#endnote-46) She, as State Historian, helped fund a project that created film strips of Colorado artifacts that were exhibited at the museum. These film strips were available to schools across the state via mail for small renting fee. This was one way she shared history with students who could not come to the museum. Agnes created dozens of film strips and lesson plans to accompany them. Her goal was to reach as many children as possible and to encourage them to write about history.[[47]](#endnote-47) She accomplished this through the film strips but also through television and radio programs. Agnes participated in several educational television programs that took viewers on a special tour of museum exhibits in the Colorado State Museum.[[48]](#endnote-48) She was also featured in dozens of radio interviews on local Denver stations, such as KFG, about new exhibits, museum events, and the *Colorado Magazine*.[[49]](#endnote-49) She informed teachers about these broadcasts in hopes that they would assign listening to the radio or watching the television program for homework. This was another way that she worked to include more history in the average school’s curriculum.

Though Agnes’ overarching goal was to expand historical learning for all students, she sometimes found it necessary to emphasize that this included female students. One prime example of this happened live on the air during her time as Colorado State Historian. In a 1958 radio interview on KFG Radio, Agnes was asked by the host, known as Sergeant Y, if she had any advice for the boys hoping to write their own stories.[[50]](#endnote-50) Transcripts of interviews alone cannot bear witness to the host’s tone or intent. However, Agnes’ response made everything clear. Ages stated that she encouraged ***all*** students to keep their interests alive by writing often and reading western history. Without being too harsh, Agnes corrected the statement to include female students among the hopeful future writers. It would have been easy for her to let something like this go, but she did not.

Agnes was not only an advocate for girls becoming historians and writers, she was an example of it. From the 1940s to the 1970s, Agnes published sixteen books while also contributing articles to the Denver Women’s Press Club, The National League of American Pen Women Inc., The Colorado Authors League, The Western Historical Association, and The Western Writers of America.[[51]](#endnote-51) Somehow she fit research trips and writing time into her State Historian schedule. After she retired from her role as State Historian of Colorado in 1963, Agnes continued to write and publish books. She also remained on advisory boards for the Colorado State Historical Society. Agnes was inducted into the Cowgirl Hall of Fame in 1973 for her work on the History of the American West.[[52]](#endnote-52)

**FORGOTTEN NO LONGER**

The story of a woman of such accomplishments is surely worth studying; however, the scattered nature of Agnes’ work and some confusion over her titles kept this study from happening. Working back and forth in Colorado and Wyoming, Agnes’ accomplishments were split in half at the state line. This made it harder for any group to fully appreciate her work as an author and/or advocate. Additionally, the History Colorado Center, previously known as the Colorado Historical Society, was unsure about when Agnes served as Editor of the *Colorado Magazine*, now known as *Colorado Heritage Magazine*. She was listed next to Dr. LeRoy Hafen as editor as early as 1949, but she was not yet on the State Historical Society’s payroll. Thus, over fifty years later, there was some understandable confusion. There was also a disconnect between historical society records and Agnes’ contributions, regarding when Agnes was Colorado State Historian. Agnes was the Colorado State Historian twice: once when Hafen asked her to stand in for him in for the year of 1950 and again in 1954 when she was elected to the position, which she held until 1963. Some records, including Dr. LeRoy Hafen’s, did not include Agnes as State Historian in 1951. However, official documents and letters proved that she held the position during that year. Mistakes and confusion aside, Agnes deserved recognition for her career. She was a powerful figure in Colorado in so many arenas. She was an advocate for history, women, and education. Programs that she started as State Historian still exist today at the History Colorado Center. Collections that she curated in Colorado and Wyoming still enlighten curious minds. Though she passed away in 1988, her legacy lives on through the work she completed.

**NOTES**

1. “But You’re A Girl” *The Pi Beta Phi Arrow* (1974), 44.In the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 83. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. But You’re A Girl” *The Pi Beta Phi Arrow* (1974), 44.In the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 83. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. “Stage Stop on the Little Laramie (1974).” In the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 83. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. “Stage Stop on the Little Laramie (1974).” In the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 83. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. “Stage Stop on the Little Laramie (1974).” In the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 83. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. “Stage Stop on the Little Laramie (1974).” In the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 83. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. “Stage Stop on the Little Laramie (1974).” In the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 83. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. “Stage Stop on the Little Laramie (1974).” In the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 83. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. “Pages from the Past – Speech (1963).” In the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 16. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
10. Agnes Wright Spring, *Near the Greats* (Frederick, CO: Platte ‘N Press, 1981); 10. [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
11. “But You’re A Girl” In the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 83. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-11)
12. Spring, *Near the Greats*, 26. [↑](#endnote-ref-12)
13. Spring, *Near the Greats,* 28. [↑](#endnote-ref-13)
14. Spring, *Near the Greats*, 6. [↑](#endnote-ref-14)
15. Spring, *Near the Greats*, 7. [↑](#endnote-ref-15)
16. But You’re A Girl” *The Arrow of Pi Beta Phi* (1974); 44.In the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 83. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-16)
17. But You’re A Girl” *The Arrow of Pi Beta Phi* (1974); 44. In the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 83. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-17)
18. But You’re A Girl” *The Arrow of Pi Beta Phi* (1974); 44. In the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 83. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-18)
19. But You’re A Girl” *The Pi Beta Phi Arrow* (1974); 44.In the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 83. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-19)
20. “But You’re A Girl” *The Pi Beta Phi Arrow* (1974), 44.In the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 83. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-20)
21. “But You’re A Girl” *The Pi Beta Phi Arrow* (1974), 44.In the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 83. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-21)
22. “Wyoming Library Association – Wyoming Library Round-up” In the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 16. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 1, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-22)
23. “Letters to Mabel” In the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 1. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 1, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-23)
24. “Magazine Articles, 1923-1973” In the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 15. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-24)
25. Agnes Wright Spring, *Caspar Collins: The Life and Exploits of an Indian Fighter of the Sixties* (Columbia University Press, 1927). [↑](#endnote-ref-25)
26. “Works Progress Administration (WPA) – Writer’s Project, 1932-1943” in the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 16. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-26)
27. Spring, *Near the Greats*, 29. [↑](#endnote-ref-27)
28. “Works Progress Administration (WPA) – Writer’s Project, 1932-1943” in the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 16. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-28)
29. Spring, *Near the Greats*, 2. [↑](#endnote-ref-29)
30. Agnes Wright Spring, *William Chapin Deming of Wyoming: Pioneer Publisher, and State and Federal Official: A Biography* (Glendale, California: Arthur H. Clark and Company, 1944). [↑](#endnote-ref-30)
31. “State Historical Society” in the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 7. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 1, 2019. The *Colorado Magazine* is now known as *Colorado Heritage Magazine*. [↑](#endnote-ref-31)
32. “1950 A” in the Agnes Wright Spring Collection #2092. Box 19. The History Colorado Center. Denver, Colorado. Accessed August 20, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-32)
33. “State Historical Society” in the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 7. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 1, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-33)
34. “Fan Mail” in the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 1. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 1, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-34)
35. The Colorado State Museum at this time was located at the cross streets of 14th and Grant Streets in downtown Denver, Colorado. [↑](#endnote-ref-35)
36. For more on the nuclear family see, “Dinner with the Nuclear Family, 1950” https://www.gilderlehrman.org/content/dinner-nuclear-family-1950. Accessed August 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-36)
37. According to the US Census Bureau, only 3.8 percent of women earned or were earning college degrees in the 1940s. https://www.statista.com/statistics/184272/educational-attainment-of-college-diploma-or-higher-by-gender/. Accessed August 30, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-37)
38. “Secretary of State - Folder S 1950” in the Agnes Wright Spring Collection #2092. Box 19. The History Colorado Center. Denver, Colorado. Accessed August 20, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-38)
39. Evidenced by the hundreds of letters from 1950 and 1951 that Agnes Wright Spring donated to the American Heritage Center in Laramie, WY and the letter she donated to the History Colorado Center. [↑](#endnote-ref-39)
40. “Chairman of CO’s 75th Anniversary” in the Agnes Wright Spring Collection #2092. Box 19 Folder R. The History Colorado Center. Denver, Colorado. Accessed August 20, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-40)
41. “1950 A” in the Agnes Wright Spring Collection #2092. Box 19. The History Colorado Center. Denver, Colorado. Accessed August 20, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-41)
42. Maxine Benson, “Remote Interview with Maxine Benson, Agnes Wright Spring’s Colleague and Successor as State Historian.” Interview by Kaylyn Mercuri on August 15, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-42)
43. “1950 H” in the Agnes Wright Spring Collection #2092. Box 19. The History Colorado Center. Denver, Colorado. Accessed August 27, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-43)
44. “Professional Files: State Historical Society of CO – History Report -1958-1965 - Given Annually by State Historian” in the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 15. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 1, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-44)
45. “Professional Files: State Historical Society of CO – History Report -1958-1965 - Given Annually by State Historian” in the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 15. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 1, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-45)
46. “TV Script” in the Agnes Wright Spring Collection #2092. Box 19 Folder D - 1951. The History Colorado Center. Denver, Colorado. Accessed August 20, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-46)
47. “Pages from the Past – Speech (1963)” in the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 16. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-47)
48. “Letter to KLZ Production Manager, Mr. Clayton Brace (May 17,1951) in the Agnes Wright Spring Collection #2092. Box 19. The History Colorado Center. Denver, Colorado. Accessed August 20, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-48)
49. “Four Spots on Local Radio (November 21, 1950”) in the Agnes Wright Spring Collection #2092. Box 19. The History Colorado Center. Denver, Colorado. Accessed August 20, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-49)
50. “Speeches and Radio Interviews” in the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 16. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-50)
51. “Magazine Articles, 1923-1973” in the Agnes Wright Spring Papers/Collection #115. Box 15. The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. Accessed July 2, 2019. [↑](#endnote-ref-51)
52. Agnes Wright Spring, *Cow Country Legacies* (Kansas City, Kansas: The Lowell Press, 1976); 2.

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