On the cover:
State Archeologist Bob Hoard, right, and archeologist Chris Hord participate in the Kansas Archeology Training Program held at the Last Chance Store in Council Grove in 2016. See story page 2.

A very beautiful Capitol building and legislative chambers. I really enjoyed the dome tour; only wish I had had time for the historic tour.

Visitor to the Kansas State Capitol

Jennie Chinn is the executive director of the Kansas Historical Society.
My friend and I came to your facility . . . to do some research. We thoroughly enjoyed our visit. The ladies were all so cheerful and helpful. We came back to Missouri with a lot of information to pore over. Thank you so much for a pleasant experience doing what we love!

Researcher in the State Archives

Thanks, it was a lovely stop mid-journey. I love the interactive activities and the info on the Buffalo Soldiers was especially good.

Visitor to Fort Hays, Hays

Our guide did an exceptional job of sharing information. Museum site is neat in the original location—great job!

Visitor to Pawnee Indian Museum, Republic
Council Grove was a small settlement on the Santa Fe Trail when Hiram M. Northrup and Joseph S. Chick of Westport made an entrepreneurial decision. As the westernmost American town on the trail, Council Grove, then on the Kaw Reservation, was the last stop for traders heading west toward Santa Fe. Northup and Chick decided the town was the ideal location to establish a supply store.

Looking west on Council Grove’s Main Street, the Last Chance Store is located on the right at the far end of town, shown circa 1880; this was the last year of the Santa Fe Trail.
Construction on the Last Chance Store began in spring 1857 with contractors Phil Roberts and Ben Toole. Working alongside the local stone mason, A.S. Pollard, they laid the stone foundation and walls from native stone. For the beams, flooring, and trim they used locally sourced walnut, oak, ash, and cottonwood. In 1859 Northrup and Chick sold the store to local merchants Seth Hays, Thomas Huffaker, G.M. Simcock, and C. Columbia.

The Santa Fe Trail, an international trade route, was 750 miles from Independence, Missouri, to Santa Fe, Mexico; two-thirds of that route passed through Kansas. Manufactured items from the eastern United States were traded for furs, wool, woven goods, silver, and livestock from Mexico. Traffic through Council Grove also included thousands of fortune hunters headed west toward Colorado during the Gold Rush. The community became an international crossing where Americans, Mexicans, and the Kaws traded. Caravans with up to 145 wagons found a place to rest for the night; trade for fresh horses, mules, and oxen; make wagon repairs; and purchase essential goods.

Also the first stop for eastbound traders, the store offered a variety of essential items such as foods, medicine, ammunition, and horse shoes. Stock was shipped from St. Louis by boat to Westport Landing and then by mule teams to Council Grove. In the cellar goods could be stored and kept more secure and cool. A blacksmith set up shop nearby.

Left, this ceramic Hero Fruit Jar Company lid was found during excavations of the Last Chance Store; below, volunteers gather at Council Grove for the 2016 training program.
The building’s use changed many times. It was the polling place for residents in 1858 to vote on the Lecompton Constitution, the second of four documents in the process to gain statehood. It held a grocery store, corn crib, and various businesses. The building briefly served as refuge for an African American family, the Harnesses, who escaped slavery in West Virginia and moved to area during the Civil War.

The railroad replaced the need for the Santa Fe Trail, which finally ended in 1880. The former Last Chance Store was used as a residence, financial institution, and antique store in the 1900s. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971. Owners Connie and Don Essington donated the site in 2015 to the state of Kansas.
Hughes was one of about 80,000 Kansans who served during the First World War. He was a captain in the 35th Division, 13th Field Artillery, where he served until the end of the war. Afterward he spent seven months in Europe as part of the army of occupation. When he returned to Kansas, he donated 92 items to the Kansas Historical Society that he had collected on the battlefront. These included German and French helmets, ammunition, and weapons.

Hughes was one of about 80,000 Kansans who served during the First World War. He was a captain in the 35th Division, 13th Field Artillery, where he served until the end of the war. Afterward he spent seven months in Europe as part of the army of occupation. When he returned to Kansas, he donated 92 items to the Kansas Historical Society that he had collected on the battlefront. These included German and French helmets, ammunition, and weapons.
Promoted to colonel, Hughes served in the Philippines during World War II. He was captured at Bataan and held as a Japanese prisoner of war. Moved to different POW camps, he was taken from the Philippines to Taiwan to China. He deeply appreciated the Red Cross box he received on Christmas Eve 1943. He noted the event in his diary, “Just think—a box—the first word in over two years—and it arrives the day before Christmas!!! It couldn’t possibly have selected a more appropriate date for itself . . .”

Finally after 41 months as a prisoner Hughes returned to the U.S. where he lived out the remainder of his life. He passed along the mementoes of his life to his son, James Renwick Hughes. In 1971, after Hughes’ death, his son donated 254 items saved from POW camp to the Museum. Then in 2012 a family member contacted the Museum to offer more information and items to tell Hughes’ story. This prompted staff members to delve into the existing collections.
They were delighted to unpack the box that held artifacts safely preserved in acid free paper. Inside they discovered shoes that Hughes had worn as a POW. They carefully unfolded the fragile pants that Hughes had painstakingly patched and mended again and again while in captivity. Each of these items helps shape the story of this Kansas soldier’s extraordinary experiences.

Left, Hughes was issued these work trousers made of heavy blue fabric, which he patched and mended many times; right, among his few possessions was this gear bag, which he used to carry his cup, bowls, and other personal items.

Captured: The Extraordinary Adventures of Colonel Hughes opened May 28, 2016, at the Kansas Museum of History in Topeka. As part of the opening events, the family donated a ceremonial sword belonging to Hughes’ father who had served as Kansas adjutant general. Presented as part of the Kansas World War I centennial, the special exhibit honors all Kansas soldiers, past and present.

Mary Madden, Museum director, left; and Jennie Chinn, Historical Society executive director, right; receive the sword from Hughes’ family members, Judith Hughes and Holly Kaufman.
Spoon Helps Bring Mission Story To Life
Packing up his surveying equipment, Baptist minister, surveyor, and missionary, Isaac McCoy entered what is now, Kansas in 1828. It was his passion for helping people, specifically Native people, that drove his work into the region. He would return with his family and settle in the eastern part of the state two years later.
Before Kansas became a state, white missionaries, like McCoy, traveled from the East to the prairie. They hoped to share their faith and way of life with Native Americans, and then stayed to help settle the land as Kansas became its own state. When McCoy began his missionary work in Indiana at the young age of 19, he sought to help those native to the region learn practical skills of white society. He truly believed and trusted that he would not only help those native to the land, but also educate them in a way that would make their eventual assimilation easier and more enjoyable. Although steadfast in his faith and his work, he worried that the influence of white settlers would not be positive for the local Native American population. Among the many threats that concerned McCoy was the spread of foreign disease, introduced by incoming settlers. This led to collaborative work with the government to survey land in the West as a possible relocation site for American Indian populations. It was this work that brought him to present-day Kansas and Oklahoma, two territories that he felt would be suitable for Native Americans to make their own. He hoped people would live harmoniously away from future threats. His work as a surveyor was used in part to draft the Indian Removal Act of 1830, something that McCoy hoped would have a positive effect on the Native populations, securing them land for generations to come.

McCoy truly believed and trusted that he would not only help those native to the land, but also educate them in a way that would make their eventual assimilation easier and more enjoyable.
Christiana Polke McCoy, McCoy’s wife, aided him in his missionary work. She was, like her husband, born in Kentucky and moved ever westward in an attempt to help the Native populations in the way they felt was best—through education. Life was difficult for them in the frontier and they frequently became ill. They had 14 children; only four survived to adulthood.

Image of Christiana McCoy from the collections of the Kansas Historical Society, circa 1840.

FAMILY HEIRLOOM

In January 2016, Allin, Donna, and Thornton Phister of Leawood donated a family heirloom, Christiana McCoy’s spoon. Allin Phister, a direct descendant of Christiana, found the spoon when going through boxes that had belonged to his parents. The engraved spoon made of silver is now on exhibit in the Kansas Museum of History. This spoon is a companion to McCoy’s pocket watch, which is also on display. Together, they help tell an important story about the life of well-intentioned missionaries on the prairie, like the McCoys. Find more about Museum exhibits at kshs.org/10668.

Isaac McCoy carried this pocket watch, which was donated to the Historical Society in 1935.
Breathing New Life Into a

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

Abernathy Furniture Company building in Leavenworth.
Twenty-three-year-old James Abernathy arrived in Leavenworth in 1856 with only $600 in his pocket. His dream? To become a successful businessman. It was a risky move to leave the safety of his family home in Illinois and travel to Kansas Territory’s first incorporated city. This might have shaken a different entrepreneur, but James was a young man, bursting with ambition. Following in his mercantile father’s footsteps he took the money he had saved and started his first company, a furniture business with partner, Smith Woods. It didn’t take long for James’ brother William to take notice of his brother’s success, and soon Abernathy, Woods & Company was born.

The Abernathy brothers would only have a few years to get their business on its feet before the outbreak of Civil War in April 1861. The concept of war should not have surprised the young brothers as the territory had been swept up with Bleeding Kansas. Leavenworth played a key role in the pre-civil war turmoil, drafting one of several constitutions for the much debated state. Citizens were known to help African Americans escape to freedom. James decided to do his part and enlisted in the Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, leaving William behind to run the business in his stead.

James returned to Leavenworth following the war to find his third brother, John, expressing interest in the family business. The small furniture company continued to grow exponentially, and by 1869 it expanded to include warehouses in the West Bottoms of Kansas City, Missouri. William died that year, leaving his assets in the business to James, and advertisements with a simpler name, Abernathy Furniture Company.

In 1873 James was elected mayor of Leavenworth and held the office for three years. The business prospered and Abernathy constructed its first building in 1883. To the west of the three-story brick building on Seneca Street, it built a five-story addition with a parapet around 1890, then a five-story addition that connected the two buildings to make a larger complex. James remained active in the furniture company until his death in 1902.
The Abernathy Furniture Company may no longer be open for business, but its legacy continues through its furniture, and the historic buildings that survive to this day.
In FY 2016 the Abernathy National Register nomination was amended to add the 1926 buildings: a four-story factory building, two-story engine and electrical building, one-story lumber kiln, and a one-story lumber building. These were among the 26 new National Register listings in FY 2016, which brings the total properties in Kansas to 1,587. Search the database at kshs.org/14638.

In 1926, as the business expanded, the company added “Factory K,” a complex just one mile from the original building. The combined facilities made Abernathy one of the most prosperous manufacturing operations in Leavenworth. Apart from a short time during World War II, the company continued its business, at a time when many others struggled to stay afloat. It remained operational in Leavenworth until its purchase in 1950 by the New York based company, United Industrial Syndicate, Inc.

The company’s fine work created by skilled craftsmen was popular with Kansans. Families used them as treasured heirlooms for many years. A few pieces were donated to the Kansas Historical Society. The Museum collection includes an oak sofa bed, a maple crib, and an office chair that date to the early 20th century. The Abernathy Furniture Company may no longer be open for business, but its legacy continues through its furniture, and the historic buildings that survive to this day.

Above right, maple crib; left, oak sofa bed; both circa 1937, were donated to the Museum after being used by Kansas families.
Creating a Full View of HISTORY
Amid the active frontier fort in Hays lived soldiers, their families, and numerous workers and tradesmen. Fort Hays operated much like a city with amenities like stores, medical care, and religious services. Perhaps in one of the churches at the fort, atop the altar, a cross stood in a crucifix holder. A white porcelain holder was found during excavations at Fort Hays suggesting its use during the fort’s operation. Written in Latin, the front of the holder faintly reads, “Behold Man.”

By holding the item and viewing each side, including the slot in the back where the cross was inserted, archeologists could better understand how the item was used. Staff members in the State Archives wanted to offer the online public a similar experience. As they added images of three-dimensional objects to Kansas Memory, the online digital archives, they experimented with approaches to display the sides of the artifacts. The Kansas Historical Foundation secured a grant from the R. E. French Family Foundation to install digital imaging equipment to produce 360-degree views.

Opposite, a 360-degree view of the white crucifix holder, circa 1860s, found during excavations at Fort Hays in 1966.
The Kansas Historical Society imaging lab has added 29 of the 360-degree views so far to Kansas Memory. They include items from the Museum and the archeology collections, and are being used with educational materials as well. See them at kansasmemory.org/category/13016.

This Great Bend aspect (ancestral Wichita) vessel dating to AD 1400 – 1700 was recovered from the Saxman site in Rice County and donated to the Historical Society in 2016.
The staff photographer places the objects on a turntable in the photo studio. After centering and lighting, he uses computer software to automatically rotate the turntable 10 degrees at a time, capturing the full circumference of the artifact. The photography studio applies national imaging standards to each photograph to ensure accuracy of color, tonality, and resolution. Staff members correct any imperfections in each of the 36 images before adding them to Kansas Memory with descriptions and categories. A controller in the rotation software allows website users to see the 360-degree view, in motion or image by image. Website users can see interesting details that would otherwise be hidden in a single image.
Kansas Historical Society  
FY 2016 Overall Program and Service Usage  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>FY 2015</th>
<th>FY 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visitors</td>
<td>146,608</td>
<td>135,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public programs</td>
<td>13,827</td>
<td>26,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curriculum programs</td>
<td>55,036</td>
<td>64,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>37,213</td>
<td>25,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>25,071</td>
<td>21,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online resources</td>
<td>12,963,755</td>
<td>15,301,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants awarded</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total audience</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,241,531</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,575,323</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A postcard of Council Grove’s Main Street in 1910, received as part of the Morris County Scan and Share project.
Kansas Historical Society
Fiscal Year 2016 Resources

Revenues by fund: $7,050,565

- State General Fund: $3,463,309
- Agency fee funds: $1,380,713
- Private gifts: $111,961
- Heritage Trust Fund: $1,425,772
- Federal funds: $668,810

The Kansas Historical Foundation provided $366,441 to the agency in FY 2016.

Expenditures by division: $7,050,565

- Administration*: $1,977,598
- Capital Improvements: $373,024
- Cultural Resources: $2,933,116
- Education and Museum: $695,298
- State Archives: $1,071,529

*All utilities, office equipment, and supplies for the entire agency are included in the Administration budget, as are all pass-through funds.
Dear Friends,

In fiscal year 2016 we were proud to receive the largest cash gift to benefit the Kansas Historical Society. The Dane G. Hansen Foundation gave $1 million in honor of its 50th year as a foundation. The funds will target a re-imagined multimedia entrance to the Kansas Museum of History.

We spent the year focusing on our core mission—to support the programs of the Kansas Historical Society. Donations are up significantly—more than three times the amount raised in FY 2015! People supported new exhibits, education, historic sites, programming, Save the Flags, and general funds. We thank those who participated in this success!

Our 2015 Taste of Kansas road trip celebrated Wyandotte County by connecting Kansans with local history. Nearly 50 members enjoyed exploring Strawberry Hill and its Croatian history, along with Kaw Point, Quindaro, and Grinter Place.

While financial donations are up, member revenue was down in FY 2016. We are redoubling our efforts in FY 2017 and asking for your help. Please share your love of history with family and friends and give the gift of membership. Members receive the award-winning Kansas History, A Journal of the Central Plains, which continues to receive accolades on its content, and Reflections with its focus on people and places.

The Kansas Historical Foundation is a reflection of you. We are looking great! Thank you for a great year!

Paul Stuewe,  
President  
Kansas Historical Foundation

Vicky Henley,  
Executive Director & CEO  
Kansas Historical Foundation

Kansas State Historical Society, Inc., doing business as the Kansas Historical Foundation is an IRS determined 501(c)(3) non-profit.

Key accomplishments for FY 2016:
• Largest single gift received in the amount of $1 million
• Sold more than 5,000 back stock of clearance books
• Support for programs more than $350,000
Dane Gray Hansen watched with interest as oil was discovered in northwest Kansas. When nearby Russell began drilling in 1923, Hansen started to research petroleum in the four-county area near Logan.

A successful grocer, cattle breeder, lumberyard owner, banker, and contractor, Hansen had a keen business sense. He carefully looked for opportunities to purchase farms in desirable locations in Phillips, Norton, Graham, Rooks, and Logan counties, and began to build oil rights.

Drilling began in Phillips County in 1939 and Hansen purchased interests in large companies. He used a map to chart the location of wells and track the level of production. Soon he had wells on his own properties, by the mid-1940s he had 40 some wells in production and 151 by the mid-1960s.

In addition to oil production, Hansen’s work continued with his other business. He maintained a unique work schedule—arriving at work at noon, taking a midday meal at 6 p.m., and working until around 3 a.m. His company completed construction on many of the region’s highways. In 1958 his company sealed 270 miles of Kansas roads.

Hansen left a generous fortune to establish a charitable organization in 1965. His foundation promotes education and helps young people succeed. Each year it awards grants and scholarships that improve the northwest Kansas area that he loved.

Support for the Museum

The Dane G. Hansen Foundation of Logan presented a $1 million dollar check to the Kansas Historical Foundation, the largest grant it has received. The gift will support the renovation of the entrance gallery in the Kansas Museum of History in Topeka.
Researching the Kansas Oil War

As Kansans were discovering rich oil deposits in the southeast part of the state, they became entangled in a power struggle. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey controlled the industry, which created a challenge for independent oil producers in the state.

By 1905 Kansas had more than 5.7 million barrels in storage. The state ranked first in number of wells being drilled. Yet Standard officials, concerned about a glut of oil and overworked refineries, pushed for wells to stop drilling. These competing interests eventually reached a boiling point and led to the Kansas Oil War, which eventually broke the monopoly’s control of petroleum industry.

This topic drew the interest of Kyle Williams, a graduate student at Rutgers University in New Jersey. Williams received the Alfred M. Landon Research Grant to delve into resources at the State Archives in Topeka. During a week in August 2015 Williams pored through trade journals, clippings, newspapers, and magazines.

The collection of Kansas Historical Society secretary William Connelly proved most helpful to Williams who used personal papers, speeches, and correspondence to shed light on the Kansas oil producers. The nation’s magazine journalists, who were trying to uncover improprieties in monopolies, provided another useful source in Williams’ research. He also used governors’ records, state Supreme Court briefs, and those of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad.

Williams found his experience at the State Archives to be “remarkably productive.” He will be presenting his findings at a history workshop and submitting his article to a peer reviewed journal.

I am very thankful for the support of the Kansas Historical Foundation and the generous and expert aid of staff members.

Kyle Williams
Kansas Historical Foundation

Officers
Paul K. Stuewe, president, Lawrence
Donita Barone, president elect, Frontenac
William A. Kassebaum, vice president, Burdick
Mary E. Turkington, secretary, Topeka
James Maag, treasurer, Topeka
Deborah C. Barker, past president, Ottawa

Executive Committee
Jack Alexander, Topeka
Carol Bales, Logan
Don Chubb, Topeka
Dean Ferrell, Topeka
Lidia J. Hook-Gray, Liberal

Annie Kuether, Topeka
Rita Noll, Council Grove
Hal Ross, Wichita
F. Dave Seaton, Winfield
Richard B. Walker, Newton

Board of Directors
Angela O. Bates, Bogue
Michael L. Baughn, Brewster
Edward Beasley, Jr., Kansas City
Paul M. Buchanan, Wichita
Steve Cadue, Lawrence
Shelley Hickman Clark, Lawrence
D. Cheryl Collins, Manhattan
Michelle Cuevas-Stubblefield, Topeka
Jane Deterding, Wichita
Crystal L. Walker Ecton, Gridley
J. Eric Engstrom, Wichita
Mary Martha Good, El Dorado
James Hanni, Lawrence
David Heinemann, Topeka
Cheryl Brown Henderson, Topeka
Katie Herrick, Johnson
Rhondalee Hinman, Wichita
Michael H. Hoeflich, Lecompton
Daniel D. Holt, Abilene
Nancy E. Holt, Belleville
Quentin Hope, Denver, Colorado
James F. Hoy, Emporia
Karen Linn, Topeka
John Mallon, Emporia

Dennis McKinney, Greensburg
Walter Menninger, Topeka
Barbara Morris, Hugoton
John David Pinegar, Topeka
Mark H. Reddig, Independence, Missouri
James Reynolds, South Pasadena, California
Reginald L. Robinson, Lawrence
Jennie Rose, Topeka
Hal Ross, Wichita
John Salisbury, Topeka
Dru J. Sampson, Lawrence
James E. Sherow, Manhattan
Karen Sipes, Berryton
John H. Stauffer, Topeka
Herschel L. Stroud, Topeka
Michael E. Stubbs, Eskridge
Loren L. Taylor, Kansas City
James A. Thomas, Overland Park
Mary Ann Thompson, Hays
Dave Webb, Protection
June S. Windscheffel, Topeka
Jack Wisman, Topeka

Our Kansas history isn’t just the story of the people and places that made us who we are today ... it’s fun. And working with people who love and value Kansas history is the most fun of all!

Don Chubb
Donors

$1,000,000
Dane G. Hansen Foundation

$50,000+
Robert Quinn Rohde Charitable Trust
Marie L. McMinn Estate
Barton P. and Mary D. Cohen Charitable Trust

$25,000+
Kansas Statehouse Restoration Foundation
John and Sophia Mallon
Don and Janet Chubb
Ross Foundation

$10,000+
Merle and Melissa Hodges
Bostick Trust (Virginia Bostick McArthur)
Emporia Community Foundation
National Archives Foundation
Nancy Landon Kassebaum
Dudley Donahue

$5,000+
Robert J. Dole
Dean and Pam Ferrell
Paul and Phyllis Buchanan
Charles and Virginia Clark
Stone Family Foundation

$2,000+
Breidenthal-Snyder Foundation, Inc.
Mary Ellen Higgins
Jim and Kathy Maag
Elsie Middleton
John and Barbara Stauffer

$1,000+
Emma Balsiger Foundation, Inc.
Donita and Jim Barone
Willard J. and Mary G. Breidenthal Foundation
Anderson Chandler

Lindy Eakin and Elizabeth Miller
Tom and Kathy Ellis
Charles and Diane Frickey
Nancy and Robert Holt
Wayne and Lidia Hook-Gray
Jim and Beverly Logan
Lyon County Commission
Barbara Michaelis
Patricia Michaelis
George Nettels
A. Holmes Parker Foundation
Gloria Shirley
Paul Stuewe and Beth Wasson
Joanna Stratton and Gatis Roze
Treonor Architects

$500+
Anonymous
J. Stephen Alford
John and Anne Atherton
David and Kathy Boutros
Jane Bowers
Kay and John Callison
Georgia Chandler
Mark and Sara Clawson Colt
H. Lindley Cox
Marearl Denning
Christopher and Sonnet Edmonds
Steven Finch and Marilyn Miller
Stephen and Nina Haught
Victoria Henley
Katie and Kendall Herrick
Edward Hodgson
William and Jennifer Kassebaum
Walt Menninger
Mid-America Fittings, Inc.
John Mitchell Charitable Foundation
Rita Noll
Stacey Paynter
Michael Stubbs
Mary Torrence
Woman’s Kansas Day Club

This history of Kansas has given my life a richness of belonging; it’s an incredibly diverse history that I can relate to.

Nancy Holt

Autumn, 1924, by Herschel C. Logan.
I love being part of the board and want to help the Society continue to grow and get our wonderful history out to new generations who need to know Kansas’ great story.

Lidia Hook-Gray
We cannot appreciate the Kansas of today, unless we have some knowledge and feeling for the Kansas of the past.

William Kassebaum

Monday Morning, 1934, by Herschel C. Logan.
Kansas Historical Foundation
Fiscal Year 2016 Actuals

Income: $2,040,389
- Contributions and grants $1,655,363
- Retail sales $225,508
- Administrative fees $122,684
- Interest income $89,065
- Unrealized market gain $85,781
- Membership dues $63,080
- Recover of expenses $9,255
- Other income $3,339
- Loss on sale of stock ($213,686)

Expenses: $1,190,359
- Support to Kansas Historical Society $366,441
- Retail $230,112
- Fundraising $223,443
- Management and general $140,629
- Administrative fees $122,684
- Membership/board awards $107,050
## Kansas Historical Foundation – Private Funds

Statements of support, revenue, and expenses—modified cash basis year ended June 30, 2016.

### Support and revenues:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily restricted</th>
<th>Permanently restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>2015 Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gifts and grants</td>
<td>$ –</td>
<td>$69,693</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>$69,693</td>
<td>$110,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry and books</td>
<td>225,508</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>225,508</td>
<td>291,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>78,699</td>
<td>1,381,323</td>
<td>125,648</td>
<td>1,585,670</td>
<td>390,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealized gain (loss) in marketable securities</td>
<td>65,576</td>
<td>20,205</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>85,781</td>
<td>(230,812)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership dues</td>
<td>63,080</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>63,080</td>
<td>69,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery of expenses</td>
<td>9,255</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>9,255</td>
<td>8,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td>68,652</td>
<td>20,413</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>89,065</td>
<td>78,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>3,339</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3,339</td>
<td>3,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative fees</td>
<td>122,684</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>122,684</td>
<td>122,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain (loss) on sale of stock</td>
<td>(183,906)</td>
<td>(29,780)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(213,686)</td>
<td>146,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction of program restrictions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total support and revenue</td>
<td>863,446</td>
<td>1,051,295</td>
<td>125,648</td>
<td>2,040,389</td>
<td>991,835</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expenses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily restricted</th>
<th>Permanently restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program expenses</td>
<td>826,287</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>826,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising expenses</td>
<td>223,443</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>223,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and general</td>
<td>140,629</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>140,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenses</td>
<td>1,190,359</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,190,359</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily restricted</th>
<th>Permanently restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change in net assets</td>
<td>(326,913)</td>
<td>1,051,295</td>
<td>125,648</td>
<td>850,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets at beginning of year</td>
<td>957,868</td>
<td>2,018,998</td>
<td>1,193,791</td>
<td>4,170,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets at end of year</td>
<td>$630,955</td>
<td>$3,070,293</td>
<td>$1,319,439</td>
<td>$5,020,687</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

James Maag serves as treasurer and chairs the finance committee. The Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS, Inc.), doing business as the Kansas Historical Foundation, is an IRS approved 501(c)(3) organization.

An independent CPA firm conducted the audit in September and a draft of its findings was submitted to the audit committee. Mary Turkington serves as secretary and chairs the audit committee. The auditor’s report was then reviewed and approved by the audit committee and forwarded to the executive committee for its review and final approval.
Participants enjoy touring Wyandotte County during the Taste of Kansas road trip in September 2015.

Find more annual report information online: Kansas Historical Society, kshs.org/15794; and Kansas Historical Foundation, kshs.org/18573.