The Annual Meeting

THE 90th annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society and board of directors was held in Topeka on October 19, 1965. At 9:30 A.M. a public meeting was held in the G. A. R. auditorium, Memorial building, at which Stanley D. Sohl, museum director, reported on state-wide museum activity and the role of local historical societies in this field. Robert W. Richmond, state archivist, presided, and discussed some of the opportunities for tax support for local historical organizations. The meeting was well attended and there was lively discussion from the floor.

The meeting of the Society’s board of directors convened at 10:30 A.M., with Pres. Henry B. Jameson, Abilene, presiding. First business was the report of the secretary:

SECRETARY’S REPORT, YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 19, 1965

At the conclusion of last year’s meeting the newly elected president, Henry B. Jameson, reappointed Alan W. Farley, Wilford Riegel, and George L. Anderson to the executive committee. Members holding over were Charles M. Correll and Frank Haucke.

It is a pleasure to announce that no members of the board of directors, as far as we have been informed, have died during the past year. This portion of the annual report, which sometimes is longer than we like, is therefore most happily omitted.

APPROPRIATIONS AND BUDGET REQUESTS

Two new staff positions were authorized by the 1965 legislature. The position of assistant archaeologist was filled July 1 when James O. Marshall was employed. A new position in the library has not yet been filled. Several staff positions were also reclassified as a result of a survey by the state personnel division and action by the State Finance Council.

Budget requests for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1966, were submitted to the state budget director in September. They include repetitions of several requests not approved last year and new proposals particularly for the Pawnee Indian Village site and Frontier Historical Park which will be covered more fully later in this report. Increases have also been asked in several categories of operating expenditures.

PUBLICATIONS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

A research project on the history of Kansas railroads, financed by the Baughman Foundation, which began in December, 1963, is continuing. Corporation records in the archives division have been searched and a card file established for nearly 1,200 incorporations. Many of them represent so-called paper roads. Additional information has been obtained from official reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the state board of railroad commis-
sioners. In preparation is a file of brief corporate histories of companies that engaged actively in the building of railroads. Nearly all became components of present-day railroad corporations through sale, foreclosure, or consolidation. Some were abandoned. As work progresses, it is planned to search archival and manuscript materials, published works on railroads and relevant subjects, and newspapers. County histories are currently being examined.

Last June a microfilm publication project was begun under a grant from the National Historical Publications Commission. The purpose of the program is to make significant historical materials more widely available to scholars by putting them on film. In the present phase of the project, certain approved manuscript collections are being arranged and prepared for the camera. This is expected to require about 18 months of work. The next and final phase, for which a second grant will be made, will be the actual filming.

Another historical marker was prepared this year. Titled "Frontier Days in Rawlins County," it recalls the era of Indian raids and trail driving in western Kansas and recounts an incident when a stagecoach in which Horace Greeley was a passenger was upset when the mules were frightened by Indians. This marker will soon be erected in a roadside park near Atwood on US-36 and K-25.

ARCHAEOLOGY

The Society's archaeologists in the past year conducted major scientific excavations in the Perry reservoir area, Elk City reservoir area, Upper Verdigris watershed area, and at the historic Pawnee village site near Republic. In addition small scale projects have been undertaken near Mankato and Larned. The recent addition to the staff of a full-time assistant archaeologist and a temporary special archaeologist has made possible an expanded research program.

Excavations in federal reservoirs and watersheds were conducted in cooperation with the National Park Service. Two field parties worked in the Perry reservoir and Upper Verdigris watershed during June and July. In the Perry reservoir excavations were performed chiefly on four small habitational sites belonging to a recently identified group of hunting and farming Indians who occupied the eastern Kansas area around 1000 A.D. The work in the Upper Verdigris watershed was performed by a crew supervised by Francis Calabrese. Of these sites, dating from 1,500 to about 3,000 years old, the most notable was a buried Archaic campsite found some six feet below the present ground surface.

During July and August another field crew headed by the Society's new assistant archaeologist, Jim Marshall, worked in the Elk City reservoir. Their efforts were concerned principally with the excavation of a Middle Woodland village located along the Elk river. The remains of large oval dwellings about 50 feet long and 40 feet wide were found, the outer wall line marked by a series of post holes almost four feet deep.

In August a crew of 13 was sent to the six-acre Republican Pawnee village site located near Republic. At this location, which the state has owned since 1903, are the visible remains of some 25 earthlodges. The site dates from about 1800 and has long been thought to be the village at which Pike raised the American flag in 1806. The archaeological excavations this summer, financed by an appropriation made by the 1965 legislature, were undertaken as the first phase toward developing this site into an interpretive park.
of the earthlodge floors were excavated and a considerable number of artifacts were collected, among them two small pottery jars, gun parts from flintlock rifles, an iron kettle, metal arrow heads, bone and iron hoes, and iron ax heads. The two lodges were 36 feet and 42 feet in diameter. An open house on Sunday, August 22, was attended by some 1,500 people.

In addition to the large-scale field work, our archaeologists worked with local people in the excavation of archaeological sites at Larned and Mankato. At Larned land leveling operations along Pawnee creek had exposed the location of a Quivira hunting camp site. This site is unique in having at least three buried village levels with evidence of grasslodge floors, the first time that grasslodge have been uncovered and recorded. In the Mankato area another earthlodge dating from about 1000 A.D. was found on a small site on Buffalo creek.

The Society will be host to the annual meeting of the Archaeological Plains Conference in November. This will be the first time that this conference, composed of some one hundred archaeologists from the Plains area of the United States and Canada, will meet in Kansas. This meeting will be held in the Memorial building during the Thanksgiving holidays. Members and friends of the Society are invited to attend.

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND MANUSCRIPTS

From October 1, 1964, through September 30, 1965, the division answered more than 500 inquiries by mail, 200 by telephone, and served nearly 550 researchers who used more than 2,000 items. Approximately 800 photocopies of records and maps were also provided.

Public Records.—Public records from the following state departments have been transferred during the year to the Division of Archives and Manuscripts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Dept. of</td>
<td>Original budget requests to the legislature</td>
<td>1960-1962</td>
<td>15 vols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Board of</td>
<td>Statistical rolls of counties</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>1,672 vols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agricultural statistical abstracts</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>106 vols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attorney General</td>
<td>Case records, <em>Brown v.</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Topeka Board of Education</em></td>
<td>1952-1955</td>
<td>2 document boxes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>Letters and papers</td>
<td>1961-1965</td>
<td>24 transfer cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Department</td>
<td>Annual statements</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>270 vols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of State</td>
<td>Records of Statehouse Commissioners</td>
<td>1866-1869,</td>
<td>1 document box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1879-1885</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Court</td>
<td>Case files, appeal records, and correspondence</td>
<td>1884-1962</td>
<td>300 transfer cases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Private Manuscripts.—Eight reels of microfilm, one reel of magnetic tape and approximately 32 cubic feet of manuscripts were accessioned last year. Among the more important are the private papers of John James Ingalls, Kansas pioneer, lawyer, newspaper editor, soldier, essayist, and United States senator from 1873 to 1891.

The Ingalls collection was assembled through the efforts of Prof. Burton J. Williams of the University of Cincinnati, formerly a graduate student at the University of Kansas. It was donated by several Ingalls grandchildren: Mrs. Russell C. Barnes, Birmingham, Mich.; Mrs. Royal R. Bush, San Francisco, Calif.; Maj. Gen. Ellsworth I. Davis, Vicksburg, Miss.; Mrs. Edward Keith, Kansas City, Mo.; and Mrs. Warren Price, Jr., Bethesda, Md. The collection numbers about 750 items.


Dr. James C. Malin, one of Kansas’ most distinguished historians and professor of history at the University of Kansas for over four decades, placed some of his private papers with the Society this year. Currently restricted, they will be opened to scholarly research in the future on Doctor Malin’s order.


Two fine collections were lent for microfilming. The Central Congregational Church, Topeka, lent several letters written by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon to his friend L. D. Whittenmore between 1889 and 1934. The letters, profusely adorned with humorous illustrations, reveal a little known facet of Sheldon’s character.

The Washburn University library, Topeka, lent early records of Washburn College including minutes of faculty meetings, 1851-1912; minutes of faculty meetings and correspondence of the Kansas Medical College (affiliated with Washburn), 1889-1913; and minutes of the Washburn Alumni Association, 1884-1926.

Civil War materials relating to the Seventh Kansas and 49th Pennsylvania volunteer regiments were donated by Stephen Z. Starr, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mrs. Charles Heath, Salina. Mrs. Floretta Weaver, Paola, gave the Spanish-American War diary of Corp. Ralph Weaver, a member of Co. K, 20th Kansas infantry regiment. Sam Charlton, Manhattan, lent for copying a typescript of the journal of Augustus F. Harvey, surveyor in Republic and Cloud counties in 1858. Papers of Benjamin F. Daniels, peace officer in Dodge City and later U. S. marshal of Arizona, were lent for filming by William B. Secrest, Fresno, Calif. William E. Treadway, Topeka, donated a holograph draft drawn by George Washington, February 25, 1774, and a letter signed by Thomas Jefferson, June 17, 1790.

Photographs and Maps.—During the year 1,661 photographs were added to the Society’s picture collection while 17 duplicate, damaged, or otherwise valueless prints were removed, making a net increase of 1,644. Of these, 1,476 were gifts or lent for copying, 43 were photographed by the Society’s
staff, and 142 were transferred from other departments. Nine color slides and transparencies, and eight reels of motion picture film were also added.

Several large collections were lent for copying, including more than 100 Jefferson and Jackson county pictures belonging to Dale Irvin of Valley Falls. Another group of 100 came from Washburn University, Topeka, and represent college life from the 1880’s to the present. The Society’s file of fair pictures was greatly increased through the kindness of the Associated Advertising Agency of Wichita and the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

Nearly 200 photographs of Sumner county towns, businesses, farms, and people were lent for copying as a result of the efforts of several interested persons in the Sumner County Historical Society. Mrs. R. W. VanDeventer of Wellington did a great deal to bring together the Sumner county pictures, some of which came from the recently organized Chisholm Trail Museum Association. Raymond Cline, Conway Springs; Mrs. Grace Handy, Argonia; Mrs. D. G. Heeney, South Haven; Mrs. Everett Howard, Mulvane; and Elmer Holt, Wellington, were included among the Sumner countians who contributed photographs. The Wilson, Harvey, and Ellsworth county historical societies and the Fort Larned Historical Society also made valuable contributions to the photograph collection.

Through the efforts of E. Morgan Williams, Plains, several good agricultural pictures were lent for copying while scenes of southern Kansas and the Oklahoma territory in the late 1890’s and early 1900’s were included in a collection lent by Charles Baseore of Bentley. Mrs. Howard Cantrall, Fredonia, donated over 40 Wilson county photographs. Four regular contributors to the Society’s files, Mrs. Ray Garrett of Neodesha, John Ripley of Topeka, Paul Gibler of Claflin, and Floyd Souders of Cheney, continued to unearth and donate a variety of photographic material.

The demand for prints from the Society’s picture collection continued high. Approximately 3,300 were made, including 225 for book and magazine publishers, television broadcasters, and Western fans in Sweden, England, and France.

One hundred and thirty-seven new maps, plans, and atlases have been accessioned this year, 67 of which are recent issues of the United States Geological Survey. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey deposited 10 aeronautical charts of Kansas and the Kansas Highway Commission gave 15 new county highway maps.

Of particular interest and value are 11 sets of measured drawings of historic buildings in Kansas prepared for the Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service. The drawings were made by architectural students of Kansas State University under the direction of Prof. Morris H. Beckman and describe in great detail the First Territorial Capitol at Fort Riley, the Beecher Bible and Rifle Church at Wabaunsee, and the several buildings still standing at Fort Larned.

An 1850 map of Missouri which includes the Kansas border country was lent for copying by L. E. Oberholtz of Independence, Mo., as was a 1915 plat of Atchison by Mrs. Edward Keith of Kansas City, Mo. Tom Buchanan, Washington, donated a set of maps of Hanover, dated 1911, and the Ottawa County Historical Society gave a manuscript plat of Longton, dated 1904. Other maps of value came from the Desire Tobey Sears chapter of the
Daughters of the American Revolution, Mankato; Elmer Holt, Wellington; and Jayhawk Council of the Boy Scouts of America, Dan Rumpf, Richard Walker, State Park and Resources Authority, and Kansas Corporation Commission, Topeka.

Library

Library patronage this year totaled 7,530, about 12 percent more than last year. The greatest increase was noted in genealogical research, with work in Kansas history a close second. Microfilm and micro-card material was used by 818 patrons, and 251 loan packets were sent out.

Ten daily papers and a number of extra dailies and weeklies were read, clipped, and mounted, and 14 volumes of old clippings were remounted, double the number reported a year ago.

The increased enrollment in the state's colleges, together with a new emphasis on research and historiographic methods, has resulted in more extensive use of the library by history students than ever before. While Washburn students are best able to take advantage of our resources, students and faculty members from the state universities and colleges also make frequent use of the library. During the year special groups from Kansas State University, Kansas State College of Pittsburg, and El Dorado Junior College were brought to the library by their instructors.

Reference work in the historical library is not all routine. In recent months the staff has been asked for help in locating a gold treasure trove reportedly buried in a powder keg years ago; in finding the nebulous links in a chain of legal succession, dependent upon a marriage performed by an itinerant minister preaching in a "grange somewhere in Kansas on a Sunday afternoon during the 1920's"; in authenticating a report that a farmer in central Kansas killed a wolf four feet in height and received a $1,500 bounty; solving a calculus problem; and, during the recent U.F.O. (Unidentified Flying Objects) flap, in providing details and verification of an 1887 Kansas visitation in which a Coffey county farmer alleged that he saw an airship swoop down and carry off one of his cows. The story did appear in several contemporary newspapers but the farmer later admitted that it was a hoax.

Holdings of early federal census returns on microfilm continue to grow with contributions from patriotic societies and patrons. Gifts this year have come from the Margaret Dunning and Elizabeth Knapp chapters, Daughters of the American Colonists; Polly Ogden chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of Kansas; Earl G. Darby, Manhattan; William Frink, Topeka; Mrs. O. W. Linville, Waco, Tex.; and Dr. James W. Shaw, Wichita.

The Kansas Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, contributed Bible records, family histories, and society publications. The Kansas Society of Mayflower Descendants donated a volume of vital records and the Desire Tobey chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, a Flat Book of Jewell County. Col. Dick Richio Reed, Washington, D. C., a member of the National Society, Sons of the American Colonists, gave money for the purchase of a genealogical book. A fine collection of genealogical books and pamphlets from the library of Joseph Mitchell Kellogg, Lawrence, was donated during the year.

A number of genealogies have been received from out-of-state authors. Kansans and ex-Kansans who have contributed family histories are: Mrs.
Clint Baldwin, Cottonwood Falls; Mrs. Maynie Bush, Frankfort; Von R. B. Blush, Jr., Topeka; Mrs. Nellie Wilkin Cooke, Sterling; Ruth Marie Field, Hollywood, Calif.; Blonville M. Fithian, Baxter Springs; Mrs. George Gill, Sterling; Delbert L. Grover, Topeka; Mrs. Jesse C. Harper, Ashland; Forrest J. Henney, Topeka; the Rev. Clifford Nash, Whiting; Timothy O'Rourke, Parsons; Carol Owlesley, Manhattan; Mrs. Chet Poole, Belleville; John R. C. Sanderson, Topeka; Mabel Smith, Eskridge; Mr. and Mrs. Earl H. Teagarden, Manhattan; Mrs. McKinley H. Warren, Weston, Mass.; and Mr. and Mrs. Neal M. Wherry, Lawrence.

Mrs. Richard Lachman has copied and donated inscriptions from several small cemeteries in Republic and Washington counties. Such records are important because they are sometimes the only information available about these individuals.

Local histories received include *History of Bloom, Kansas*, by Jay S. Andrews; *Dover Then and Now; A History of Dover, Kansas*, 1836 to 1964, by Vey Bassett Rutledge Spaulding; *Pioneer Stories of Meade County*, compiled by the County Council of Women’s Clubs; *Morton County Pioneer*, by Mrs. Ida M. Ketchum; *Pioneer Swedish-American Culture in Central Kansas*, by Ruth Billt (this is a translation of *Lindsborg, Bidrag . . . i Smoky Hill River Dalen*, by Dr. Alfred Bergin). *A Russian’s American Dream; A Memoir on William A. Frey*, by Avraham Yarmolinsky, contains material on the Russian Communistic colony at Cedar Vale. William A. Frey was one of the leaders of the colony. Other local material includes histories of the St. Paul’s Lutheran Congregation, Albert; Bruderthal Mennonite Church, Hillsboro; Lowman Memorial Methodist Church, Topeka; Shawnee Methodist Church, Shawnee; Friends Church, Tonganoxie; and the Methodist churches of Westmoreland and Pleasant Run.

Collections of books and pamphlets have been received from Mrs. Willard Greene, Topeka; Arthur Groesbeck, Topeka; L. V. Ives, Manhattan; Mrs. V. E. McArthur, Hutchinson; Angie Matthews, Topeka; Mrs. Robert Richmond, Topeka; John Ripley, Topeka; and Floyd Souders, Cheney.

Two unusual books have also been added to the library. One is the dramatically illustrated *Seven Treasure Cities of Latin America*, written and donated by Mrs. Malcolm K. Whyte, a former Kansan, now of Milwaukee, Wis. The other is *The Anna Book*, by D. von R. Dremmer, a beautiful example of private printing, designed and hand set by the author at his Zaubenberg Press in Coffeyville.

Library accessions, October 1, 1964-September 30, 1965, were:

**Bound volumes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Books</th>
<th>1,191</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>175</td>
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<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genealogy and local history</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indians and the West</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas state publications</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,191</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Clippings              | 11    |
| Periodicals            | 309   |
| **Total, bound volumes** | 1,511 |
Microcards (titles) ....................................... 4
Microfilm (reels) ......................................... 55
Pamphlets
  Kansas ................................................... 838
  General .................................................. 371
  Genealogy and local history ......................... 69
  Indians and the West .................................. 17
  Kansas state publications ................................ 296
  Total, pamphlets ....................................... 1,579

**MICROFILM DIVISION**

The microfilm division this year produced 319,331 exposures, about 30 percent more than in the previous 12 months. The increase was made possible by the addition of another employee in the department, even though his services were not available for the entire period of this report. As pointed out in the Society's budget request, files of newspapers and other materials in need of filming were increasing more rapidly than they could be handled, and it was necessary to step up the pace of operation. This year 461 rolls of film were processed, as compared to 345 the year before. Newspapers constituted about 93 percent.

Longer runs of newspapers filmed were:

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<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Newspaper</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Rolls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashland</td>
<td>Clark County Clip.</td>
<td>September 25, 1884-December 25, 1930</td>
<td>23½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>January 25, 1882-October 4, 1915</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Weekly Patriot</em>, September 3, 1864-April 23, 1886</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay Center</td>
<td>Dispatch</td>
<td>April 13, 1876-May 24, 1917</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffeyville</td>
<td>Daily Journal</td>
<td>1942, 1943</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concordia</td>
<td>Blade</td>
<td>April 23, 1879-May 22, 1902</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Empire</em>, January 7, 1876-May 15, 1919</td>
<td>23½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellsworth</td>
<td>Reporter</td>
<td>February 11, 1875-December 25, 1930</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hays</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>February 25, 1889-December 26, 1914</td>
<td>9½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larned</td>
<td>Chronoscope</td>
<td>January 8, 1890-December 25, 1930</td>
<td>27½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Eagle Optic</em>, November 27, 1878-December 27, 1901</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McPherson</td>
<td>Freeman</td>
<td>August 16, 1878-April 18, 1919</td>
<td>19½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newton (and</td>
<td><em>Kansas Commoner</em>, September 2, 1887-March 15, 1913</td>
<td>15½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paola</td>
<td>Times</td>
<td>March 23, 1882-May 7, 1903</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Western Spirit</em>, August 28, 1874-December 25, 1931</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabetha</td>
<td>Nemaha County Rep.</td>
<td>October 5, 1876-April 27, 1893</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>WaKeeney</td>
<td><em>Western Kansas World</em>, March 15, 1879-December 25, 1930</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Annual Meeting

Wellington

Monitor-Press, January 15, 1886-December 31, 1931 ................................................. 31 rolls
People’s Voice, September 12, 1890-
November 8, 1917 ........................................ 17% rolls
Sumner County Press, September 18, 1878-
February 18, 1892 ........................................ 7 rolls
Sumner County Standard, September 27,
1884-February 27, 1896 .................................. 7 rolls
Sumner County Star, March 14, 1895-
October 27, 1909 ........................................... 9 rolls
Wichita

Beacon, 1964 .................................................. 7 rolls
Eagle, 1984 .................................................... 12 rolls
Winfield

Daily Courier, January 1, 1901-December 31, 1912 ............................ 24 rolls

In addition 14 other newspapers were microfilmed, each requiring less than five rolls of film, and 13 rolls of library and archival materials were completed. Work is in progress on the Marshall County News, Marysville, which will be filmed from October 5, 1872, through 1930.

Museum

Just under 80,000 visitors toured the museum, 1,400 more than last year and the fourth successive year that attendance has increased. All 50 states were represented, and there were 209 registrants from 44 foreign countries.

New displays were prepared for the main museum in Topeka, and work was continued at the Marais des Cygnes museum, Kaw Mission, and the First Territorial Capitol. Four new cases and a platform for larger items were installed in the Indian hut at Kaw Mission.

An enlarged special display based on the theme “Kansas at Fairtime” was designed and constructed for the State Fair at Hutchinson. A new record for attendance was established with an estimated 18,500 attending.

The past year’s effort to accelerate the Society’s educational program, under the leadership of Richard DeMoss, was most successful. Portable display panels were in frequent use and many school lectures were given. Mr. DeMoss, assistant director for the past year and a half, resigned in September to enter the Washburn University law school.

The museum collections were increased by 146 accessions totaling 1,369 items. This unusual increase was brought about by a number of large donations. A fine collection of cut glass and household effects was given by Mary Daniels Crosby, Topeka, and Mrs. Emily H. Sharp of Glendale, Calif., added to an outstanding glass collection received a few years ago 346 choice items of pattern and cut glass and a few examples of art glass. Mrs. Virginia McArthur of Hutchinson gave a fine collection of silver spoons, cut glass, furniture, and guns. A large bottle collection was donated by John Hawkins of Topeka; household effects and children’s clothes came from Annie B. Sweet, Topeka; and a fine clothing collection was received from the Clara Hesse estate, St. Marys. The Otis Allen collection of clothes was given by Mrs. O. K. Johnson and John Otis Allen, Topeka; a large razor collection by Gregory Keith Lister, Topeka; two framed water color paintings of early Kansas scenes by Henry Worrall were given by Anton W. Worrall, San Diego, Calif.; a collection of general store materials came from Mrs. Ed Trowbridge, Iola; Victorian parlor furniture from Mary Alice Norton, Topeka; a musical instrument collection,
including a rare illustrated song machine from John Ripley, Topeka; and examples of Spencerian penmanship, with pens, from P. P. Pepple, Topeka.

Other donors were: C. Francis Angell, Plains; Mrs. William J. Arthur, Kincaid; Edna Atwell, Topeka; Gov. William Avery, Topeka; Homer Axelson, Jewell; Mrs. George M. Bittman, Wamego; Mrs. James Blandin, Topeka; Hugh A. Blodgett, Topeka; Mrs. Ralph Brausa, Topeka; Mrs. Lorin H. Brosius, Topeka; Alice M. Osborn Carman, Omaha, Neb.; Ernest Carr, Independence; John Casebeer, McPherson; Edith S. Caughran, Neodesha; Mrs. Frederick Charbo, Topeka; Maj. Theodore J. Charney, Ft. Riley; Mrs. Myrtle G. Correll, Manhattan; Pauline Cowger, Salina; C. Sam Cravens, Ashland; Mrs. Robert E. Dreuth, Randolph; Charlene Duncan, White Cloud; Mrs. W. J. Edmonston, Topeka; J. Earl Endacott, Abilene; Ruth Marie Field, Hollywood, Calif.; Ethelyn Fortescue, Wichita; Dr. Vernon French, Topeka; Genevieve Funk, Topeka; Mrs. Aldo Funston, Parsons; Dorothy B. Giles, Topeka; Mrs. Maude Giles, Osage City; John M. Hall, Topeka; Mrs. J. H. Hamilton, Washington; Edwin B. Hammond, Topeka; Rachael S. Harshburger, Topeka; Jerome Hassan, Columbus; Mrs. John Hawker, Lyndon; Mrs. Ruthana T. Hazel, Vero Beach, Fla.; Mary Hopkins, Topeka; John B. Hoverson, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Louis L. Huff, Topeka; Mrs. Blaine A. Hunt, Topeka; Mrs. E. E. Innis, Meade; Bernice Isern, Ellinwood; George Jelinek, Ellsworth; Mrs. Elizabeth Jennings, Topeka; Patricia D. Jesse, Topeka; Mrs. Will H. Johns, Topeka; Forrest Jones, Neodesha; Horace Jones, Lyons; Kansas House of Representatives; Kansas State Printing Plant; Kansas Supreme Court; Stan Kaufman, Topeka; Mrs. Edward Keith, Kansas City, Mo.; Herman Kiesow, Osage City; James Kinslow, Belle Plaine; M/Sgt. Harmon L. Knight, Pauline; Mrs. R. E. Latter, Topeka; Mrs. E. Herbert Lawson, Osage City; Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Leimkuehler, Leavenworth; Mrs. Foltz Lindblade, Riverside, Calif.; Dr. James C. Malin, Lawrence; Paul A. Martin estate, Lansing, Mich.; Sidney D. Martin, Topeka; Roy McNish, Burlington; Mrs. Alfred Miller, Anthony; Janis Miller, Topeka; Mrs. Nyle Miller, Topeka; Mrs. Clara T. Mott, Owawkie; Mrs. Georgia Myers, Topeka; Dr. Cloyce A. Newman, Topeka; Mrs. C. E. Niven, Topeka; R. C. Obrecht, Topeka; Mrs. Robert E. Owens, Jr., Leavenworth; Raymond Pellett, Ft. Scott; Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Petro, Topeka; Mrs. Harry L. Potter, North Muskegon, Mich.; Mrs. Warren Price, Jr., Bethesda, Md.; Mrs. H. Lloyd Randel, Topeka; Mrs. E. W. Rasberry, Topeka; Thomas Ratcliff, Vancouver, Wash.; Rawlins County Historical Society; Dale Resing, Wichita; Mrs. W. M. Richards, Emporia; Mrs. Robert W. Richmond, Topeka; Hazel M. Riggs, Manhattan; Andrew D. Robb, Topeka; Santa Fe railroad, Topeka; Mrs. C. W. Schem, Webster Groves, Mo.; Alta Blake Schultz, Topeka; Donald J. Schutte, Topeka; L. W. Servis, Topeka; Paul B. Shanahan, Topeka; Mrs. Maggie Shoaf, Osage City; Eugene Smith, Topeka; Mrs. William L. Smith, Sarasota, Fla.; Wint Smith, Mankato; Mrs. Joseph W. Snell, Topeka; Mrs. Charles Sneller, Topeka; E. J. Snyder, Osawatomie; Stanley Sohler, Topeka; Mrs. Vergil L. Teeter, Hutchinson; Francis M. Thomas, Osage City; Helen Tillotson, Denver, Colo.; Topeka Trade School; Freeman Vicary, Topeka; Frank A. Ward, II, Galesburg, Ill.; Mrs. Floretta Weaver, Paola; Mrs. Verel Westover, Topeka; George R. Whipple, Topeka; Gertrude McClintock Whitcomb, Topeka; Mrs. Dora A. Wichman, Topeka; Clarence M. Wood, Rogers, Ark.
THE ANNUAL MEETING

NEWSPAPER AND CENSUS DIVISION

Services provided by the newspaper and census division increased sharply over the previous year. The number of patrons visiting the department was up over a thousand to 7,584, and requests received by mail increased from 3,079 to 3,172. Searches in census and newspaper volumes and microfilm reels totaled 8,113, and 2,715 certified copies were provided.

Bound volumes of newspapers used rose from 6,838 to 7,325, the number of single issues requested by patrons increased slightly to 4,876, and 4,203 reels of microfilm were used. Nearly 11,400 census volumes were searched. Almost 1,100 requests for photostatic copies of articles from newspapers, magazines, and books were handled by the department.

Almost all current Kansas newspapers continue to be donated to the Society by the publishers. Fifteen publishers, in addition, contribute microfilm copies of their current issues. Newspapers presently received are: 59 dailies, five tri-weeklies, 16 semi-weeklies, 299 weeklies, and 124 published less frequently, a total of 503 Kansas publications. Of these, 390 are community newspapers and the remaining 173 are school, church, and business papers. Thirteen out-of-state newspapers are also being received.

During the year 573 bound volumes of Kansas newspapers were added to the Society’s files, bringing the total of Kansas bound volumes to 61,446, and 14 volumes of out-of-state papers were added, for a total of 12,107. The file of newspapers on microfilm was increased by 384 rolls, bringing the total to 10,051 reels.

Older newspapers donated to the Society during the year included the following: North Topeka Times, November 3, 1876, by Annie B. Sweet, Topeka; Thompsonville Bazoo, June 5, 1903, by William G. Chiles, Topeka; Bunker Hill Banner, January 4-March 28, 1912, by Forsyth Library, Fort Hays Kansas State College; and the Militant Atheist, Girard, January-September, 1933, by Porter Library, Kansas State College, Pittsburg.

Other donors of older newspapers were: Willard J. Breidenthal, Kansas City; Mrs. L. H. W. Hall, Dodge City; Mrs. Harriet R. Moses, Topeka; John Ripley, Topeka; State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison; and Mrs. Floretta Weaver, Paola. Seven positive reels of microfilm of Bartlesville, Okla., newspapers were donated by the Washington County (Oklahoma) Historical Society through C. E. Cummings of the Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville. Several issues of out-of-state newspapers containing Kansas items were purchased.

HISTORIC SITES

First Territorial Capitol.—Last year’s record number of visitors was surpassed again this year when 12,770 registered from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and 25 foreign nations. This is nearly 1,500 more than the registration in 1964 and 3,750 more than 1963. Kansas visitors totaled 8,345.

Frontier Historical Park.—Hays was hit twice this past summer by floods which inundated the park and damaged trees, roads, shelter houses, tables, and the swinging bridge. However, the area was cleaned up and the necessary repairs were made. The park also suffered from vandalism, as it does every year; some evergreens were cut down, cars were driven into fireplaces, and windows were broken.
Nevertheless, 20,030 visitors registered at the museum, nearly 3,000 more than in 1964. The actual number was undoubtedly substantially greater, too, because families often registered under the names of the parents and did not list the children. Again it should be pointed out that this attendance was compiled from May 15 to September 15, when the museum closed for the season. If it were open 12 months a year instead of four, it would seem reasonable that the number of visitors would more than double.

It proved impossible to move the museum from the blockhouse to the guardhouse as planned since no state funds were available and local funds were inadequate. However, Hays expects to observe its centennial in 1967 in a fitting manner, and budget requests have been submitted which, if approved, will allow the museum to be moved, the buildings repaired and kept open all year, and new displays designed and installed.

Funston Memorial Home.—Twenty-four states, including Kansas, were represented by visitors at the Funston Home, a larger coverage geographically than last year although the number of persons signing the register, 810, was slightly less.

Highland Presbyterian Mission.—Visitors from Kansas, 37 other states and five foreign countries totaled 5,061, an increase of 500 over the preceding year. This is the first year that the mission has been open for the full 12 months, but the winter months brought few visitors because the building had no real heating system. This lack has now been remedied, and it should be more comfortable in the coming winter season.

John Brown Museum.—Effective on July 1, 1965, the John Brown Park at Osawatomie was turned over to the city on a 99-year lease. The state is thus relieved of the responsibility of caring for what is essentially a city playground and park. However, the museum remains under state control and will continue to be operated by the Historical Society. The caretaker’s old cottage has been removed, and a heating system and rest room facilities will soon be installed in the building housing the old cabin.

Possibly because of this change in operation, but partly also because of the unusually wet weather in that area, registration at the museum fell off to 8,284. Forty-two states, not including Kansas; the District of Columbia and 11 foreign countries were represented.

Kaw Methodist Mission.—Kaw Mission again enjoyed a highly successful year, with visitors from all 50 states and 15 foreign countries. Representatives from nine Indian tribes were included. Total registration was 9,130, more than 2,100 over last year’s figure, of whom nearly 7,500 were Kansans.

Displays have been installed in the reconstructed Indian cabin which was erected on the grounds several years ago by the Council Grove Rotary Club. As in past years, the Society is happy to express its appreciation to the Council Grove Republican and to the city officials for their continued interest and support.

Marais des Cygnes Massacre Park.—Twenty-seven states in addition to Kansas and five foreign countries were represented by visitors to the Marais des Cygnes park and museum. Registration totaled 2,863, exactly 800 more than the previous year. Bad weather and road construction in the area are known to have kept many other people away. Family groups, clubs, schools,
and churches make frequent use of the park for picnics and other outdoor activities, and this year a Boy Scout troop from Fort Scott completed a 50-mile hike with an overnight camp and picnic in the park.

*Pawnee Rock State Park.*—No count of visitors is available for this site, since no register is kept. The park, as in past years, is maintained through an arrangement with the Pawnee Rock Lions Club, which mows the grass and keeps the park clean.

*Pawnee Indian Village.*—As mentioned in the report of the archaeology section, a highly successful field excavation was carried out last August at this village site of the Republican band of Pawnee Indians. Plans have been roughed out, and budget requests have been submitted, for another excavation next summer. It is hoped that a house floor can be uncovered and then protected by a permanent enclosure. This building can also serve as a museum, with cases displaying artifacts recovered from the site as well as others which will help to tell the story of the Pawnee and the Plains tribes in general. Also planned is the re-creation of a typical Pawnee earth lodge. If these ideas can be carried out, Kansas will have a fine museum and archaeological attraction of a kind not found elsewhere in this area.

*Shawnee Methodist Mission.*—Visitors at Shawnee Mission have increased in number steadily. This year there were 13,963, nearly 1,800 more than in 1964. They came from 46 states and 25 foreign countries. Among them were Mary Winston Greene, a granddaughter of the Rev. Jesse and Mary Todd Greene, who were missionaries and teachers there. Four great-grandchildren of Charles Bluejacket, who worked as an interpreter at the mission, were also visitors. As usual, many church, school and other groups toured the museum, among them Boy and Girl Scouts, Cubs, Bluebirds, Brownies and other youngsters. The Shawnee Mission Indian Historical Society held its annual luncheon and meeting there on June 28, and the Daughters of the American Revolution on September 15. The Society and the caretakers at the mission are grateful to these organizations and to the Daughters of 1812, the Daughters of American Colonists, and the Colonial Dames for their continued interest and support.

*Washington County Pony Express Station.*—The 1965 session of the legislature appropriated funds for drilling a water well and providing a caretaker’s house on the grounds of the Pony Express station near Hanover. With a caretaker in residence it will be possible to improve the museum displays and exhibit items too valuable to leave unattended. The well was drilled last summer and a good supply of water is reported. A house has been purchased and moved from its location in Wakefield to its new site on the Pony Express grounds. Work is now underway to make it livable and the caretaker and his family will soon be moving in.

This interesting site enjoyed one of its most successful years in 1965. There were 8,593 registrants, 1,500 more than last year, from Kansas and 46 other states and 10 foreign countries. Many more should be attracted as the museum is improved, particularly if the Prairie Parkway plan becomes effective.

**Subjects for Research**

Extensive research was conducted by persons using the Society’s collections. These subjects and areas include: the Garden City Nickel Plate railway, the
Kansas homicide rate, 1920-1930, Kansas reaction to U. S. recognition of the Soviet government in 1933, labor and the Populist party, lyceums, the Mennonite milling industry in Kansas, neutrality in the 1930’s, the Norton Courier and Champion, 1900-1915, petroleum in Kansas, the Progressives and World War I, the religious aspects of Populism, “suitcase” wheat farming in Kansas, and unidentified flying objects.

The following individuals were also the subject of biographical studies: Eben Blackly, James Blunt, Pardee Butler, Arthur Capper, Frank Doster, E. Haldeman-Julius, E. W. Howe, F. J. Hulaniski, Jesse James, Raphael Lillywhite, Charles M. Sheldon, and Gerald Winrod.

Society Holdings, September 30, 1965

Bound volumes

Books

Kansas ........................................... 11,572
General ........................................... 62,076
Genealogy and local history .................. 11,472
Indians and the West .......................... 2,022
Kansas state publications .................... 3,608

Total books .................................... 90,750

Clippings ....................................... 1,406

Periodicals .................................... 19,045

Total, bound volumes .......................... 111,201

Manuscripts (archives and private papers, cubic feet) ....... 5,659
Maps, atlases, and lithographs .................. 6,098
Microcards (titles) ................................ 189
Microfilm (reels)

Books and other library materials .......... 867
Public archives and private papers .......... 2,448
Newspapers .................................... 10,051

Total, microfilm reels ......................... 13,366

Newspapers (bound volumes)

Kansas .......................................... 61,446
Out-of-state .................................... 12,107

Total, newspaper bound volumes .............. 73,553

Paintings and drawings ........................ 1,109

Pamphlets

Kansas .......................................... 101,621
General .......................................... 42,728
Genealogy and local history .................. 4,106
Indians and the West .......................... 1,218
Kansas state publications .................... 9,305

Total, pamphlets ................................ 158,978

Photographs

Black and white ................................ 44,918
Color transparencies and slides ............... 698

Total, photographs ............................. 45,616
THE ANNUAL MEETING

THE STAFF OF THE SOCIETY

It is a privilege and pleasure again to commend the staff of the Society, which is responsible for the steady growth and continuing excellence of all departments. As mentioned in previous reports, the letters of commendation received from time to time are always appreciated. One that came in last spring is worth notice because it is a bit different. A visitor from another state spent four days in Kansas, visiting among other places the Memorial building, Fort Riley, and the Eisenhower Center at Abilene. The highlight of his tour, he wrote, was his visit to the First Territorial Capitol. Although its collections are not large and its displays far from elaborate in comparison with those at other historic sites, he wrote, the caretaker’s “thumbnail sketch of the history and legend of the locale coupled with his recommendations of other attractions made this visit the highlight of our tour. Such down-to-earth hospitality made our excursion one of the most entertaining and interesting we have experienced in any state. We appreciate the work of your Society and the sincere efforts of your representatives which made our trip most rewarding. We are looking forward to another visit.”

The caretaker at the Territorial Capitol to whom this tribute was paid is J. L. Brownback. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the fine work of Mr. and Mrs. Brownback, as well as that of the other historic site custodians: Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Wiltz at Shawnee Mission, Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Trego at Kaw Mission, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Ziegler at Marais des Cygnes Memorial Park, Leo Dieker and Floyd Severin at the Pony Express Station, Luther Matney at John Brown Park, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Foster at the Funston Home, William Estep at the Highland Presbyterian Mission and Mike Boxler at Frontier Historical Park.

It is also a pleasure to make this annual acknowledgment of the work of the assistant secretary, Edgar Langsdorf, and the department heads: Alberta Pantle, librarian; Robert W. Richmond, archivist; Stanley Sohl, museum director; Thomas Witty, archaeologist; Joseph Snell of the manuscripts division; and Forrest Blackburn of the newspaper division.

Respectfully submitted,

NYLE H. MILLER, Secretary.

Following the reading of the secretary’s report, Richard W. Robbins moved that it be accepted. The motion was seconded by A. Bower Sageser and the report was adopted.

Mr. Jameson then called for the report of the treasurer, Edgar Langsdorf:

TREASURER'S REPORT

Based on the audit by the Department of Post-Audit, office of the Auditor of State, for the period September 4, 1964, to August 27, 1965.

MEMBERSHIP FEE FUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash, checking account</td>
<td>$4,421.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash, savings account</td>
<td>7,664.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. bonds, Series K</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common stock, Standard Oil Co. of Ohio</td>
<td>591.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$17,677.43</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Receipts:
Membership fees .................................. $2,568.43
Interest on bonds .................................. 165.60
Interest on savings account .................. 350.24
Stock dividends .................................. 20.40
Gifts ........................................... 971.00
Gain in capital value of common stock ....... 115.56
Group insurance premiums ..................... 1,159.14
Miscellaneous receipts ......................... 415.75

5,766.12

Disbursements:
Books, pamphlets, and films .................. $1,750.96
Museum equipment ................................ 50.00
Expenses for meetings and conferences ....... 626.62
Surety bond premium ............................ 36.00
Refunds .................................. 388.70
Group insurance payments ...................... 1,131.09
Flowers .................................. 70.27
Special services ................................ 63.74
Miscellaneous supplies and expenses ......... 197.05

$4,314.43

Balance, August 27, 1965:
Cash, checking account ...................... $4,388.91
Cash, saving account ......................... 9,014.90
Cash on hand .................................. 18.75
U. S. bonds, Series K ......................... 5,000.00
Common stock, Standard Oil Co. of Ohio .... 706.56

19,129.15

$23,443.55

ELIZABETH READER BEQUEST

Balance, September 4, 1964:
Cash (deposited in Membership Fee Fund) .... $267.90
U. S. bonds, Series K ......................... 5,500.00

$5,767.90

Receipts:
Interest on bonds (deposited in Membership Fee Fund) .... 96.60

$5,864.50

Balance, August 27, 1965:
Cash (deposited in Membership Fee Fund) .... $964.50
U. S. bonds, Series K ......................... 5,500.00

$5,864.50

$5,864.50
### THE ANNUAL MEETING

#### JONATHAN PECKER BEQUEST

Balance, September 4, 1964:
- Cash, savings account ........................................ $229.78
- U. S. bonds, Series K .......................................... 1,000.00

**Total:** $1,229.78

Receipts:
- Interest on bond ............................................. $13.80
- Interest on savings account .................................. 8.80

**Total:** $22.60

**Balance, August 27, 1965:**
- Cash, savings account ........................................ $237.38
- U. S. bond, Series K .......................................... 1,000.00

**Total:** $1,252.38

#### JOHN BOOTH BEQUEST

Balance, September 4, 1964:
- Cash, savings account ........................................ $42.19
- U. S. bond, Series K .......................................... 500.00

**Total:** $542.19

Receipts:
- Interest on bond ............................................. $6.90
- Interest on savings account .................................. 1.75

**Total:** $8.65

Balance, August 27, 1965:
- Cash, savings account ........................................ $50.84
- U. S. bond, Series K .......................................... 500.00

**Total:** $550.84

#### THOMAS H. BOWLUS DONATION

This donation is substantiated by a U. S. bond, Series K, in the amount of $1,000. The interest is credited to the membership fee fund.

#### SHAWNEE MISSION MEMORIAL FUND

Balance, September 4, 1964:
- Cash, savings account ........................................ $611.68

**Total:** $611.68

Receipts:
- Interest on savings account .................................. 24.60

**Total:** $636.28

9—1580
Disbursements:
  Shawnee Mission improvements ............................................. $349.00
Balance, August 27, 1965:
  Cash, savings account ..................................................... 287.28

$636.28

Gifts received and credited to the membership fee fund include $500 from the Woman’s Kansas Day Club, to be used for reupholstering the Smith automobile in the museum; $186 from Margaret K. Humphrey for purchase of census records on microfilm, and $100 from Ray C. Wagner of Overland Park. Twelve new life and 119 annual members were added this year. The Society now has 1,160 life, 348 newspaper, and 393 annual members. In addition 97 persons and institutions are listed as subscribers to the *Quarterly*. The magazine is also sent to members of the legislature and on an exchange basis to 213 libraries and 247 other persons and institutions.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS

This report covers only the membership fee fund and other custodial funds. Appropriations made to the Society by the legislature are disbursed through the State Department of Administration. For the year ending June 30, 1965, actual expenditures of authorized state funds were: Kansas State Historical Society, including the Memorial building, $310,804; First Capitol of Kansas, $4,844; Frontier Historical Park, $10,577; Funston Memorial Home, $4,394; Highland Presbyterian Mission, $3,633; John Brown Memorial Park, $6,521; Marais des Cygnes Massacre Memorial Park, $4,750; Kaw Methodist Mission, $4,953; Shawnee Methodist Mission, $17,029; Pawnee Rock State Park, $666; Pawnee Indian Village, $350; and the Washington County Pony Express Station, $4,509.

Respectfully submitted,
EDGAR LANGSDORF, Treasurer.

Frank F. Eckdall moved that the report be approved. The motion was seconded by Herschel C. Logan, and it was so ordered.

In the absence of Alan W. Farley, chairman of the executive committee, Frank Haucke, the vice-chairman, presented the committee’s report on the audit of the funds by the state department of post-audit:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

October 8, 1965.

To the Board of Directors, Kansas State Historical Society:
The executive committee being directed under the bylaws to check the accounts of the treasurer, states that the State Department of Post-Audit has audited the funds of the State Historical Society, the First Capitol of Kansas, Frontier Historical Park, the Funston Memorial Park, Highland Presbyterian Mission, John Brown Memorial Park, Old Kaw Mission, Marais des Cygnes Massacre Memorial Park, Pawnee Rock Historical Park, Pike Pawnee Indian
Village, Old Shawnee Mission and the Washington County Pony Express Station for the period September 4, 1964, to August 27, 1965, and that they are hereby approved.

ALAN W. FARLEY, Chairman,
GEORGE L. ANDERSON,
C. M. CORRELL,
FRANK HAUCKE,
WILFORD RIEGLE.

Franklin Rose moved that the report be accepted. The motion was seconded by E. A. Thomas and the report was accordingly approved.

The report of the nominating committee for officers of the Society was then read by Mr. Haucke:

NOMINATING COMMITTEE'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors, Kansas State Historical Society:

Your committee on nominations submits the following recommendations for officers of the Kansas State Historical Society:

For a one-year term: Richard W. Robbins, Pratt, president; A. Bower Sageser, Manhattan, first vice-president; and Floyd R. Souders, Cheney, second vice-president.

For a two-year term: Nyle H. Miller, Topeka, secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

ALAN W. FARLEY, Chairman,
GEORGE L. ANDERSON,
C. M. CORRELL,
FRANK HAUCKE,
WILFORD RIEGLE.

Father Angelus Lingenfelser moved the acceptance of the report. The motion was seconded by S. Allan Daugherty, and the officers were unanimously elected.

Several directors then spoke briefly about the Society's plans and objectives.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Annual Meeting of the Society

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society opened with a luncheon at noon in the Florentine room of the Hotel Jayhawk, President Henry B. Jameson presiding. About 175 members and guests attended.

The invocation was given by the Rev. Merle W. Whitlow, curator of the Methodist Historical Library, Baker University, Baldwin.

Following the introduction of guests at the speakers' table Mr. Miller introduced President Jameson, who delivered the presidential address:
We will assume everyone knows that Abilene, Kan., is the home of former President of the United States Dwight D. Eisenhower. Fame did not cause him to forget his humble background, and he has returned numerous times for visits of long and short duration. Just two weeks ago back in Abilene again, he noted the coincidence that he was the 34th President, from the 34th state.

This paper will include some heretofore undisclosed facts about Ike's candidacy. And, at the very outset, may I offer my apologies for any personal references. But, by a fortunate chain of circumstances, the speaker happened to be thrown into the middle of the Eisenhower political story, and any such references are injected only for factual background, and for their possible historical importance.

The idea of running Dwight D. Eisenhower for President was conceived back in his home town of Abilene even before World War II was ended. There never has been such an unorthodox selling job on a Presidential candidate and probably never will be again. This type of thing works only once, and it takes a national hero like Eisenhower to make it succeed.

It all started in the summer of 1945, seven years before Ike officially announced he would accept a genuine draft, and become a Republican candidate.

General Eisenhower had successfully concluded the war in Europe, had been acclaimed and cheered as a hero in Paris and London and returned to the United States. Somewhat to the dismay and chagrin of certain groups in New York, Washington, and elsewhere, he hightailed it directly out to his beloved home town of Abilene, for an old fashioned homecoming celebration.

There was a gigantic parade, featuring "This Is Your Life" floats carrying many of his old boyhood chums and acquaintances. The newspaper and newsreel cameramen outdid themselves picturing the famous Ike grin as he walked among the homefolks and shook hands and made a speech. I was in London at the time, and well remember picking up a London morning newspaper and seeing a picture of Ike riding a car down Third street in Abilene. What a thrill—but little did I know that a few years later I would be back there helping make the guy President of the United States.

After this shindig was all over Charles M. Harger, then editor of the Abilene Reflector-Chronicle and one of the signers of the original
papers that got Ike into West Point, and others wise to the pulse of the world, sensed that they had a hot item on their hands and should capitalize on him. Harger wrote this young protege in London, that "this man from Abilene will be elected President if the chips fall right."

Harger, who had attended every Republican national convention since 1903, went to New York to stimulate Eisenhower interest among influential friends and powerful people. Ostensibly, his mission was to launch an Eisenhower memorial of some kind to the great war hero back in his home town. This was also accomplished—and today we have in Abilene the $10 million Eisenhower Center to show for it.

The memorial scheme caught fire and there was great enthusiasm for it. The main problem was that every city wanted it. It finally took a tempered suggestion from Eisenhower himself to settle that anything of this nature should be located in Abilene. This was later true, also, of the location of the Presidential library.

While there wasn’t much open talk about it at the time, the publicity buildup for the Presidential draft was getting started. And regardless of how much it may have appeared that way, it was by no means all accidental. It was an extraordinary bit of political strategy—without Eisenhower’s direct indulgence—which started the bandwagon that later became overloaded with eager beavers happy to share in the limelight, and volunteers who sincerely believed that Eisenhower was the man of the hour; a man of destiny.

It was the perfect American hero setup. Ike had always considered himself a fortunate country boy from Abilene, carried by chance to a place among great men of his generation. That he earned his chance, and that he filled his important roles well, did not destroy his humility. His first statement after arriving for the big homecoming pretty well summed up his home town pride and spirit. He said:

"I have wandered far, but never have I forgotten Abilene. Every boy dreams of the day when he comes back home after making good. I, too, so dreamed, but my dreams have been exceeded beyond the wildest stretch of the imagination. The proudest thing I can say today is that I am from Abilene."

He was the symbol of real, down-to-earth, honest Americanism.

"It was my great honor to command three million American men and women in Europe," he said. "All couldn’t come home at once, so this celebration is for them that have returned, and those that will—and those who won't ever return."
This was so typical of the man. I remember a few years later when the campaign and the Eisenhower Museum and other projects in Abilene were taking shape, he agreed to lend his name—only so long as it honored all the soldiers, not just Eisenhower.

To know Eisenhower, and understand how the people of his hometown regarded him, it is necessary to look at his boyhood and family background. But this has been well covered many times. Thus, I will comment only that if all the women who purported to have dated Ike, or been his girl friend, really were, he was the busiest and most romantic teen-ager of his generation. Actually, he dated very little before going off to West Point, and had read the Bible through twice before his 18th birthday.

Nearly every time Eisenhower returned to Abilene it marked some new phase of the career which carried him to world eminence. One of the first was after his graduation from West Point when he returned as a first lieutenant, with his bride, Mamie, to meet the family.

There were many other homecomings, heartbreaks including the death of their first child, and the great war, before the memorable occasion in June, 1952, when the boy from the other side of the railroad tracks in Abilene came back home to announce his candidacy for President.

What had gone on behind the scenes prior to this colorful and dramatic episode was one of the most effective gromings and buildups in the history of American politics. It was one of those rare occasions when both major political parties were trying desperately to claim the same candidate—and he could have been elected on either ticket. Eisenhower happened to be a Republican.

This sounds rather ironical today, but the man who became such a personal hero that both political parties wanted him once wrote about his difficulties in gaining admission to West Point: "I needed plenty of help, because I didn't know any politicians or even how to write them." He showed an early understanding of politics, however. He made high school debates for both parties, and had both Republican and Democratic leaders in Abilene supporting his appointment to the military academy. His papers were signed by the leaders of both parties. He knew more about politics than he admitted—and learned a great deal more in the rough school of "Army politics."

There were a number of key figures, whose names were seldom mentioned publicly, involved in the sensational behind-the-scenes drama of the "I Like Ike" campaign from the grass roots level.
THE ANNUAL MEETING

There was a great deal of strategy planning by men and committees in high places in various parts of the country, with friends in Abilene carrying the ball. Some of us were “fronting” for the movement, you might say.

It all appeared accidental and spontaneous, but it wasn’t. It just went off better than expected.

The grass roots everybody-loves-him boom that snowballed from Abilene into a national love feast was, indeed, unique in many respects. Although run for the most part by a bunch of rank amateurs, it was quite carefully planned that way. It was supposed to appear corny, and small townish. Ike was to be kept the hero of the common people. There was some expert stage managing, maneuvering and “arm twisting” by workers throughout the country in lining up convention delegates. The efforts of everyone were being well coordinated with the “front line” troops in Abilene. Even Ike didn’t know all the details, although, as the world soon found out, he was no innocent tenderfoot in the field of human relations—and a man with the highest degree of integrity. He flatly put his foot down on some political suggestions, because he felt that wouldn’t be cricket. This was disturbing to some political leaders, who needed to exploit every possible angle to raise campaign funds, etc. . . . But when Ike said No, he meant No.

One thing about this most unusual and unorthodox campaign that must be understood first of all, is that Dwight Eisenhower honestly and sincerely did not want to be President. He finally consented, because he felt that under the circumstances, it was his duty.

The first job of his friends and supporters, therefore, was to convince Ike personally that there were millions of Americans who really believed in him and wanted him as their national leader in the critical post-war period. He had to be convinced that it was not just a come-on by political opportunists who knew a cinch when they saw one.

This is where the speaker, and others in Abilene and elsewhere, came into the picture. As a newspaperman, Republican leader, casual acquaintance of Eisenhower from the war days, but a friend-of-the-friends of Ike, I was taken into the confidence of the men who were later to become the identified national leaders of the Eisenhower campaign.

The initial strategy was for the Abilene camp to sit tight and remain temporarily aloof from the Eisenhower Presidential talk. He had been so closely identified with Abilene that the world was,
naturally, looking this way for clues to his intentions about politics. The wrong move could burst the bubble too early.

Numerous localized Eisenhower-for-President clubs and groups were cropping up around the country, but none had received official sanction, or too much encouragement. No move was to be made in Abilene until there was assurance that the rug would not be pulled out from under the movement. Then it was to be a great "spontaneous" grass roots affair, with local people carrying the ball.

Eventually, the word was passed down that Ike would not look with disfavor on an "Eisenhower Boom" starting in his home town of Abilene.

The "go" signal came from former U. S. Sen. Harry Darby, of Kansas City, Kan., who was one of the original Eisenhower backers and then Republican national committeeman from Kansas. Darby, along with a number of other national figures, had some pretty good pipelines running into Eisenhower's NATO headquarters in Europe. Among them were U. S. Sen. Frank Carlson of Kansas, Cong. Clifford Hope, Roy Roberts of the Kansas City (Mo.) Star, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Sherman Adams, Herbert Brownell, and Tom Dewey of New York.

An unpublicized luncheon meeting was held in Abilene with Darby; C. I. Moyer, the Kansas G. O. P. state chairman; representatives of Gov. Ed Arn and half a dozen local political leaders and old-time friends of Eisenhower. The strategy for an all-out draft Eisenhower campaign was discussed. Many prominent supporters in the East were "in the know," that the big push was about to start, and had promised their full support as soon as the announcement came.

Not entirely by coincidence, the next day was Sunday, October 14, 1951 (Eisenhower's birthday). Another larger meeting of 20 prominent Republican leaders was called in the office of A. E. Buenning, the Dickinson county Republican chairman. At this time the machinery was put together and greased, with formation of the first Eisenhower-for-President club. It was never really much more than a name. I was named chairman, little realizing the whirlwind of national politics into which it would sweep me almost overnight.

There were two primary objectives. The first was to swamp the country with publicity to whip up Eisenhower enthusiasm—with the full realization that the world would interpret the stories that the home towners knew something. The second was to circulate
petitions requesting that Eisenhower return home from Europe, and formally become a candidate.

We did not as yet have assurance that Ike would do this. But we did know that he had implied that he could be swayed by an overwhelming display of unity among the American people in his behalf. He still had to be convinced.

Therefore, as it developed, the fate of the country for the next eight years, to a degree, hinged on the bandwagon movement that was to be launched in this small city that had once been called the "wildest and wickedest" cattle town west of the Mississippi river.

Meanwhile, Alvin McCoy, political writer for the Kansas City Star, had been briefed and arrived in Abilene that Sunday evening to help me with the initial announcements and other details. We sat up most of the night drafting a statement of policy, and other stories which were released simultaneously to all the news media early Monday morning.

Reflecting later on the swift series of events, it was interesting to note how closely parts of the Republican national platform later followed the first statement of policy sweat out in my newspaper office that night. It said, in part:

"The people of General Eisenhower's home town and county, recognizing that this nation needs a regeneration of its government, morally and economically, believes that he is the one leader best qualified to serve as the next President of the United States.

"Above all else today, our nation needs unity, stability, integrity and sound policies—Eisenhower is a plain Kansan and a great American. He is honest to the core. Those who know him well also know he will surround himself with men who possess the old fashioned virtues of honesty and integrity and there will be no question about ethics and morality in government with him as President."

No sooner had the stories hit the wires than the telephones began to ring, telegrams arrived by the score and then the "fan mail" started piling up to where it took two volunteer secretaries to handle it. Inquiries flooded in from newspapers, radio and TV networks for more details. So did requests for information about joining the movement, starting clubs, raising money, and dozens of other details. Our office not only became a temporary campaign headquarters, but a national news bureau as well. All of the publicity was released under the name of the Abilene Eisenhower-for-President Club—which never really moved out of my filing cabinet.
Just about everyone asked the same question: "Do you have specific word that Ike will run?" The stock answer was, wait and see. This led to even greater—and valuable—speculation. The bandwagon was off and rolling.

The following telegram from a couple in Independence, Mo., was one of the first received: "Congratulations to you and the other good people of Abilene on your splendid movement. Please add our names. We want Harry [Truman] back in Independence in 1953."

The idea was to start out with petitions only in Abilene and maybe a few other places in Kansas. But as the requests poured in from Michigan, California, Pennsylvania, New York, and other sections of the country, our volunteer workers tried to fill them. Hundreds of sample petition forms were mailed out with instructions to have them printed locally. The petitions simply urged Ike to "respond again to the call for service to the nation," by returning to this country to seek the Republican nomination.

All the petitions were later tabulated and the results, along with samples, were shown to Eisenhower in Europe. This had a great influence on his decision to become a candidate. He was impressed by the more than 3,000 names from Dickinson county, signed on a telegram in one day.

By this time, the amateurs in Abilene and Kansas had a bear by the tail and couldn't turn loose. The grass roots boom had snow-balled almost out of control, far beyond expectations. Many of the letters contained cash contributions, which were used for campaign expenses.

Less than two weeks after the kickoff, I was called to a "secret" meeting with Mr. Darby and some other top political figures, who were intentionally remaining in the background to keep the stigma of "politics" out of the picture. The meeting was held in Lawrence, with Dolph Simons, publisher of the Journal-World, as the host. In case anyone asked we were attending some kind of meeting about Kansas University. The strategy worked, for no one could find out who was really calling the signals—more often than not there were no signals; and it was just played by ear.

Here I was, a newspaperman and former war correspondent who had written stories critical of secrecy, running around to secret meetings to throw my good newspaper friends off the trail. But they were watching every move so closely it was the only way we could get the pudding to jell.
Anyone who remembers that campaign will recall that in the early stages the identity of Ike vs. Taft forces was big news. We had some people who up to then had been identified with Taft, but whom we knew were going to be on our side when the chips were down.

I have often recalled one of the biggest bloopers that I pulled. Accidentally, at one press conference I gave out the name of one prominent Kansan—a Taft man—as being among the original Ike supporters. He burned up a few telephone lines, and my ears sizzled for days. But he got over it, and wound up on the Eisenhower side. It is funny now, but it was tragic then.

At this Lawrence meeting it was decided to open up immediately a state headquarters in Topeka, the state capital. Driving back to Topeka at midnight with Moyer, the state Republican chairman who wasn't supposed to be taking official sides yet, we routed out the manager of the Jayhawk Hotel and arranged for a suite of rooms. They were listed in my name, but underwritten by the state committee (without authority). There might have been plenty of fireworks had all these details been known at the time.

With the cooperation of the hotel staff, we rounded up a couple of desks, plastered the walls with Eisenhower pictures brought from Abilene, set a couple of telephones (unconnected) on the desks for appearance, and by daylight we were in business. A sign in the lobby directed visitors to the Kansas Eisenhower-for-President headquarters. Big deal! It looked professional.

A press conference was called for shortly before noon, to correspond with a simultaneous announcement to be made in the East of the selection of Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge to head the national Eisenhower movement, with headquarters in Washington.

This was where the famous “I Like Ike” buttons and neckties were introduced. They were just manufacturer's samples, as we had no money yet to buy them. But they soon mysteriously started showing up by the thousands. Part of the headquarters expense was paid from the sale of buttons and ties. It seemed as if about everybody who could read a note of music wrote an Eisenhower song, and tried to get it accepted. Pretty girls around the country started posing for pictures wearing “I Like Ike” buttons.

During the campaign there were many other bumbling, and humorous incidents. Like the time Fred Bramlage of Junction City, a prominent Catholic, Republican leader, and former national officer of the American Legion, called me from Wyoming. He was
working throughout the country lining up convention delegates for Eisenhower. Telephoning one Sunday night, he asked if Eisen-
hower was a Mason. I said he wasn’t. “Well, can you make him one?” Bramlage asked in an irritated voice. “I’ve got two of their
deleagates in my pocket out here, and if you can make him a Mason
we’ll have the third one.” This couldn’t be done, incidentally.

Soon after the state headquarters was opened, a luncheon meeting
was held at the Topeka Country Club with Warren Shaw, then
Shawnee county C. O. P. chairman and later a candidate for gov-
ernor. He agreed to throw the weight of his big county and state-
house organization behind Ike.

Mrs. Barbara Harwi, a blonde housewife with a political back-
ground, showed up as a volunteer headquarters secretary. She
knew practically every important politician in Kansas at that time,
and had a charming way of making each one of them think he was
the most important VIP in the country. She was a valuable asset
to the steamroller operation. Much of the leg work, mailing, and
typing was done by college students from K. U. and Washburn,
on a volunteer basis. Some were later recommended for jobs.

“T thought I was beginning to smell something,” said A. L.
“Dutch” Shultz, veteran Topeka political writer, when the announce-
ment was made about Senator Lodge. He had a staff all ready to
go, and then came the Citizens-for-Eisenhower organization on a
national scale. “This may be a grass roots movement,” added
Shultz, “but I’d say the roots have been pretty well fertilized.”
This was one of the understatements of the day.

It was announced that Senator Carlson of Kansas, a Swede, was
go ing to Europe to visit relatives and to attend a church conference.
This was true. However, one of the main purposes of his trip was
to see Ike, and convince him that the people back home were
clamoring for him to become a candidate. Herb Brownell, Tom
Dewey, and others did likewise. It wasn’t long until Eisenhower
capitulated.

It was by no means a simple task for a small city of 8,000 to pull
off the launching of a Presidential candidate so smoothly. And,
I am speaking now of his return there to announce his candidacy
officially. There were a dozen or more committees of local citizens
working hard on every detail, each with its own particular head-
aches and problems, but clearing everything through a general
chairman—with a form of confused guidance coming down from
the top, through Mr. Darby, without whose able assistance we
would never have gotten the job done.
When it was all over, it was surprising that we were still speaking to one another. There were a few hurt feelings, but really nothing serious. We also received considerable financial, and other help, from the outside.

That everything was staged so successfully attracted national attention. Take the "Pullman City," and the special press trains, as one example.

There just wasn’t enough room in Abilene to handle all of the visitors, especially the important dignitaries and the writers, radio and television people who had to be treated to first-class accommodations. Negotiations were opened in advance with the three railroads serving Abilene to set up the Pullman City. This involved many thousands of dollars of actual expense and over $1 million worth of rolling stock equipment. All the railroads appeared eager to get into the act, because of the prestige connected with Eisenhower.

However, when the final chips were down, it was the Santa Fe that was willing to go the extra mile. I will not take the time to go into detail, but a day-long meeting with railroad people in Kansas City was about to break up on a sour note—over a $25,000 underwriting guarantee in advance. We threatened to sleep the visitors in tents, if necessary. (Some of the unfamiliar Eastern critics were expecting this, anyway.)

Santa Fe said it would go along, and set up the Pullman City for us, without a guarantee. While this never openly entered into the negotiations, it was interesting to the insiders to note that one other railroad—the main line in Abilene—was then headed by a man who was purported to hold aspirations for the Democratic nomination for President at the same time, while the Santa Fe was headed by a close friend and ardent supporter of Eisenhower. This was getting into Blue Chip politics.

With the cooperation of the Kansas Press Association, we arranged for all of the visiting press representatives to be met in Kansas City the night before, by Kansas newspaper editors who accompanied them to Abilene on the two special deluxe Pullman trains. This was the first of the "softening up" gestures that paid big dividends.

The press, radio, and television—perhaps unknowingly—elected Dwight Eisenhower President of the United States—that one day back in his home town in Kansas.
With their colorful reporting of events, unintentional though some of it was, it could be that 75 percent of the voters in America had made up their minds within a few days.

The world never knew it, but this was one period in his life when Eisenhower was really scared. It was a political battlefield this time, not military. The occasion was the morning he stepped out on the bare stage of a motion picture theater in Abilene for his first public appearance in the role of an avowed candidate. I know, for I was the only person on the stage with him, and had the great honor of introducing him at a press conference for the first time, as "the next President of the United States."

We even had a few "cheerleaders" planted in the audience. When they applauded, even some of the most hard-nosed political writers from Washington and New York forgot themselves momentarily and joined in. All this was captured by television, and impressed the nationwide audiences.

Had Ike faltered here, even once, it might well have marked the end of the fabulous Eisenhower story. Instead, he rose to the situation, turned on all of his famous charm and captivated one of the toughest audiences he ever faced anywhere. He answered questions with amazing knowledge and sincerity. If he didn't know, he said so. Never once did he use the expression, "no comment."

The way he overwhelmed his way through this politicians' obstacle course with the guts of an Army mule, despite an infected eye, an aching shoulder and a lump in his stomach, turned out to be one of the unheralded and theretofore untold major dramatic episodes of his triumphant campaign.

Ike had met the press before, and had been questioned aplenty. But never anything like this—the start of the greatest crusade of his life. The afternoon before he had officially opened his campaign with a televised address to a rain-soaked crowd in the city park that had been renamed in his honor. He had ripped immediately into the Democrats for having been in power too long.

"When one political party runs things too long, the almost inevitable consequence is graft and incompetence," Eisenhower declared. His boldness right off the bat was somewhat of a sensation, for few had expected him to get tough so quickly.

However, the overall first reaction was not too good. The public, and the correspondents, appeared to be more concerned about Eisenhower—the man—than what he had to say about the state of the nation.
It was in the early days of “live” television from anywhere outside the big cities, yet a nationwide hookup for this first speech had been arranged at a cost of around $100,000 to the networks. Huge towers connecting TV cables had been erected all the way from Kansas City to Abilene. A rainstorm cut down the crowd, soaked Ike and all the other dignitaries at the outdoor rally where he made his first announcement—and worst of all, fogged the television reception for the big audiences on both coasts.

Eisenhower’s first press conference as a candidate had been scheduled for the next morning. And this must be recorded in any history as the Anchor Day in this most phenomenal political success story. Ike was feeling a little blue, and so were all of his supporters.

There were all-night conferences in the hotel rooms, aboard the special trains and in the Sunflower Hotel ballroom, which had been converted into a press and communications center. As a sidelight, the squabble between the press and TV over “live” broadcasting of this press conference made headlines in the trade journals for weeks, caused several near fist fights among the 250 journalists on the scene, and went down in history as the beginning of a new era in “live” Presidential press conference coverage.

A few aides were called to Eisenhower’s room that morning for a last minute briefing. Among them was the late Arthur Vandenberg, Jr., the first campaign manager who had come out to Abilene to mastermind the opening production, although few people knew he was around. He left his hotel room only once in two days. When I walked into the room Ike appeared tense. He was gazing out the window directly into the doorway of the United Utilities office building where his father had worked in his later years. His hands gripped the arms of the green, overstuffed chair so hard his knuckles were white.

We shook hands. Ike glanced at his wrist watch, asked how much time until the press conference and asked me to run through my introduction of him. He was still the military precisionist. His words were clipped, his lips dry. Vandenberg and others briefed him on a few of the hottest domestic questions that might be asked. “I can answer that one,” Ike said several times. Everybody was nervous.

We walked through an alley to the theater, to avoid the crowds. Clyde Reed of Parsons had been selected as one of his escorts. Ike asked me to keep him posted on the time—he planned to cut it off in about 30 minutes, but once he got warmed up he went for nearly an hour.
This was more than just a press conference. It was Eisenhower's first real test at facing the world as a private citizen seeking the most important position in the world. It was a make-or-break situation. No holds were barred and the general was no longer under the safeguard of military security.

In the audience that morning were many of the nation's top political writers, including quite a number of openly hostile Eastern columnists and commentators who had come out to Abilene to give the Eisenhower launching the hick-town treatment. A few had even asked where they could find the Indians. But they were stunned into silence by the elaborate "big time" press room facilities, and all the other courtesies extended to them—like free drinks and food. Even the telephone company had imported 25 of the best-looking operators in Kansas and Missouri to handle their calls direct from the press room.

Some of the writers had come with a chip on their shoulders, daring Ike to knock it off. He did. They not only took it, but bent over and picked up the chips for souvenirs. Some of those who had sneered the loudest about his maybe being a great General, but a mere babe in the woods about things domestic and political, went away sold more solid than the buyer of a bottle of tonic at the old-fashioned medicine show where he had gone to heckle.

The press could have crucified and ruined a lesser qualified man and statesman that morning in Abilene. The Associated Press said, "This was a news conference that can truly and accurately be called historic."

Ike quickly gained his composure and confidence. He appeared completely at ease, thinking fast on his feet and as columnist Hal Boyle said, "he batted the answers back like they were ping pong balls." After making a brief statement of his philosophy, he answered the first questioner who wanted to know what he should be called now that he had retired from the Army. "Just call me Ike, or Mister," he said. When asked if he had cherished any dreams of becoming President, Ike smiled and said, "My fondest dream was to be a railroad fireman or conductor." He surprised the audience of experts with his direct and sound replies on everything from the rising birthrate and farm problems, to the economic and military situations.

What that army of reporters wrote and broadcast from Abilene that day gave the Eisenhower campaign the shot in the arm that it had to have at that precise moment to become airborne. Had
he not done such a masterful job in that one hour, the whole campaign could have easily withered and flopped.

From that moment on, however, there was little doubt. Supporters couldn’t get aboard fast enough. The power of the press and public opinion forced even reluctant convention delegates and party leaders to get aboard.

Later that day many of the delegates and VIP’s were escorted in by two’s and four’s to visit privately with Ike. This “open house” (for invited guests only) was held at the big residence of C. A. Case, a longtime friend of Eisenhower. They were told to drop by for a highball and sandwich. It all appeared so casual. But once the delegates were back in one of the private rooms, exposed to Ike’s charm and personal magnetism—they had had it. Twenty-two convention delegates were committed in Abilene that one afternoon.

In the crowd milling around were at least two known “spies” from the opposition Taft forces. They tried to infiltrate, but were spotted early and kept well in the background, without their ever knowing what was happening. An Ike supporter from Chicago was delegated to “take care” of them. It just so happened they were always at some out of the way place when Ike was circulating among the delegates and other important people.

When one delegate (who later was named to the convention credentials committee) was introduced to Eisenhower as a VIP, the grinning general quipped: “You mean VIPI—Very Important Person Indeed.” You can’t combat that kind of flattery. This fellow, and others, went away almost hypnotized. The press dropped the questions about Ike’s being inexperienced in the ways of politics.

Despite his very close connections with Abilene down through the years, I don’t know of anyone there who ever tried to take advantage of the situation, with regard to jobs, favors, or anything else. During his two terms in the White House we had many outsiders who tried to “get” to Eisenhower through us. But we had an understanding with him about that sort of thing. However, no one we ever recommended was declined.

As one way of showing his gratitude to the homefolks, Ike once invited 50 Abilene men to the White House for lunch, on an occasion when Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany was the guest of honor. Needless to say, all invitations were accepted.

I have often been asked how come I didn’t get a job on Eisenhower’s staff. A very attractive offer was made, but declined.
Going through the Eisenhower campaigns was a great experience, all right. But I have never withdrawn a statement made quite a while ago. It was: "I hope the next President comes from some place far away, like Alaska."

At the conclusion of Mr. Jameson's address, President-elect Richard W. Robbins made some observations from his vantage place in the Taft-for-President camp, and then presented President Jameson with his retiring president's badge.

Mr. Jameson introduced a visitor from England, Joseph G. Rosa, author of a biography of James Butler Hickok, *They Called Him Wild Bill*, which was published in 1964 by the University of Oklahoma Press. Mr. Rosa spoke briefly of his interest in the American West, dating from his childhood, which he was now seeing for the first time.

Mr. Miller was called on to present Certificates of Commendation from the American Association for State and Local History to Howard C. Raynesford, Ellis, for his work in mapping and marking the Smoky Hill trail, and to the Thomas County Historical Society for its sponsorship of a project to raise funds for Colby's Pioneer Memorial Library, which resulted in construction of a building as a suitable home both for the library and the Society.

Mr. Jameson then called on Frank Haucke, vice-chairman of the Society's executive committee, for the report nominating directors of the Society for the year ending in 1968:
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS FOR DIRECTORS
October 8, 1965.

To the Kansas State Historical Society:

Your committee on nominations submits the following report and recommendations for directors of the Society for the term of three years ending in October, 1968:

Anderson, George L., Lawrence.
Anthony, D. R., Leavenworth.
Barnes, Mrs. Lela, Topeka.
Baughner, Charles A., Ellis.
Beck, Will T., Holton.
Bray, Mrs. Easton C., Syracuse.
Chandler, C. J., Wichita.
Clymer, R. A., El Dorado.
Cotton, Corlett J., Lawrence.
Daugherty, S. Allan, Wichita.
Eckdall, Frank F., Emporia.
Ewer, Elmer E., Goodland.
Farley, Alan W., Kansas City.
Gard, Spencer A., Iola.
Harvey, Perce, Topeka.
Jelinek, George J., Ellsworth.
Knapp, Dallas W., Coffeyville.
Landon, Alf M., Topeka.
Lilleston, W. F., Wichita.
Lose, Harry F., Topeka.
Malin, James C., Lawrence.
Mayhew, Mrs. Patricia Solander, Wichita.
Menninger, Karl, Topeka.
Rankin, Charles C., Lawrence.
Raynesford, H. C., Ellis.
Reed, Clyde M., Jr., Parson.
Sageser, A. Bower, Manhattan.
Stewart, Donald, Independence.
Thomas, E. A., Topeka.
von der Heiden, Mrs. W. H., Newton.
Wagner, Ray C., Overland Park.
Walker, Mrs. Ida M., Norton.
Wilson, Paul E., Lawrence.

Respectfully submitted,

Alan W. Farley, Chairman,
George L. Anderson,
C. M. Correll,
Frank Haucke,
Wilford Riegel.

Acceptance of the report was moved by Mr. Haucke and seconded by Herschel C. Logan. The report was adopted and directors for the term ending in October, 1968, were declared elected.

Written reports of the activities of local historical societies were received from the Reno County Historical Society and the Shawnee Mission Indian Historical Society.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

An open house and refreshment hour at the Memorial building followed.
Directors of the Kansas State Historical Society as of October, 1965

DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER, 1966

Bailey, Roy F., Salina.  
Bannon, F. C., Leavenworth.  
Baughman, Robert W., Liberal.  
Beougher, Edward M., Grinnell.  
Brinkerhoff, F. W., Pittsburgh.  
Farrell, F. D., Manhattan.  
Hamilton, R. L., Beloit.  
Hanson, Harry E., Muncie.  
Harper, Mrs. Jesse C., Ashland.  
Haucke, Frank, Council Grove.  
Hope, Clifford R., Jr., Garden City.  
Kanaga, Clinton W., Shawnee Mission.  
Koch, William E., Manhattan.  
Lingenfelser, Angelus, Atchison.  
Logan, Herschel C., Salina.  

McArthur, Mrs. Vernon E., Hutchinson.  
McCain, James A., Manhattan.  
McFarland, Helen M., Topeka.  
Mechem, Kirke, Lindsborg.  
Mueller, Harry S., Wichita.  
Ripley, John W., Topeka.  
Rogler, Wayne, Matfield Green.  
Seiler, William H., Emporia.  
Simons, Dolph, Lawrence.  
Slagg, Mrs. C. M., Manhattan.  
Smith, Mrs. Yolande M., Shawnee.  
Souders, Floyd R., Cheney.  
Templar, George, Topeka.  
Thomas, Sister M. Evangeline, Salina.  
Townsley, Will, Great Bend.  
Treadway, William E., Topeka.  
Woodring, Harry H., Topeka.

DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER, 1967

Austin, Whitley, Salina.  
Barr, Frank, Wichita.  
Charlson, Sum C., Manhattan.  
Clark, Ralph V., Bethel.  
Correll, Charles M., Manhattan.  
Denious, Jess C., Jr., Dodge City.  
Hall, Standish, Wichita.  
Hegler, Ben F., Wichita.  
Jameson, Henry B., Abilene.  
Jones, Horace, Lyons.  
Kampshroeder, Mrs. Jean Norris, Garden City.  
Kaul, Robert H., Wamego.  
Lewis, Philip H., Topeka.  
Lindquist, Emory K., Wichita.  
Maranville, Lea, Ness City.  
Montgomery, John D., Junction City.  

Owen, Mrs. E. M., Lawrence.  
Payne, Mrs. L. F., Manhattan.  
Riegle, Wilford, Emporia.  
Robbins, Richard W., Pratt.  
Roberts, Larry W., Wichita.  
Rose, Franklin T., Topeka.  
Schulz, Ray S., Great Bend.  
Scott, Angelo, Iola.  
Shrewder, Mrs. Roy V., Ashland.  
Socolofsky, Homer E., Manhattan.  
Stanley, Arthur J., Jr., Bethel.  
Stewart, Mrs. James G., Topeka.  
Taylor, James E., Sharon Springs.  
Van De Mark, M. V. B., Concordia.  
Wark, George H., Caney.  
Williams, Charles A., Bentley.  
Zimmerman, Ross W., Sterling.  

DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER, 1968

Anderson, George L., Lawrence.  
Anthony, D. R., Leavenworth.  
Barnes, Mrs. Leila, Topeka.  
Baughner, Charles A., Ellis.  
Beck, Will T., Holton.  
Bray, Mrs. Easton C., Syracuse.  
Chandler, C. J., Wichita.  
Clymer, R. A., El Dorado.  
Cotter, Corlett J., Lawrence.  
Daugherty, S. Allan, Wichita.  
Eckdall, Frank F., Emporia.  
Eeuver, Elmer E., Goodland.  
Farley, Alan W., Kansas City.  
Gard, Spencer A., Iola.  
Harvey, Pierce, Topeka.  
Jelinek, George J., Ellsworth.  
Knapp, Dallas W., Coffeyville.  
Landon, Alf M., Topeka.  
Lilleston, W. F., Wichita.  
Lose, Harry F., Topeka.  
Malin, James C., Lawrence.  
Mayhew, Mrs. Patricia Solander, Wichita.  
Memminger, Karl, Topeka.  
Rankin, Charles C., Lawrence.  
Raynesford, H. C., Ellis.  
Reed, Clyde M., Jr., Parsons.  
Sageser, A. Bower, Manhattan.  
Stewart, Donald, Independence.  
Thomas, E. A., Topeka.  
von der Heiden, Mrs. W. H., Newton.  
Wagner, Ray C., Overland Park.  
Walker, Mrs. Ida M., Norton.  
Wilson, Paul E., Lawrence.