

The Annual Meeting

THE 91st annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society and board of directors was held in Topeka on October 18, 1966. At 9:30 A. M. a public meeting was held in the G. A. R. auditorium, Memorial building. George Jelinek of the Ellsworth County Historical Society presided over a panel discussion entitled "How We Do It." Panelists and their topics were James O. Foster, representing the Cherokee Strip Living Museum, Arkansas City, "How to Create a Museum in Six Months"; Harry Trowbridge of the Wyandotte County Historical Society, Kansas City, "Developing a Museum Through Use of the Tax Levy"; Menno Schmidt of the Harvey County Historical Society, Newton, "Preserving County Records"; and Mrs. Jesse C. Harper of the Clark County Historical Society, Ashland, "How to Get Right With Internal Revenue on Gifts." The discussion following the panelists' talks indicated that the topics were timely and interesting.

The meeting of the Society's board of directors convened at 10:30 A. M., with Pres. Richard W. Robbins, Pratt, presiding. First business was the report of the secretary:

SECRETARY'S REPORT, YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 18, 1966

At the conclusion of last year's meeting the newly elected president, Richard W. Robbins, reappointed Charles M. Correll and Frank Hauke to the executive committee. Members holding over were Alan W. Farley, Wilford Riegler, and George L. Anderson.

Two members of the board of directors have died during the past year. Fred W. Brinkerhoff of Pittsburg, editor of the *Pittsburg Headlight* since 1911 and since 1927 also editor of the *Pittsburg Sun*, died August 13, 1966. He had been a member of the Society's board of directors since 1942 and served as president in 1944. Mr. Brinkerhoff's accomplishments in journalism and politics, from his youth until the day of his death, brought him the respect and friendship of thousands of Kansans. His unflagging interest in history was demonstrated by personal research, thoughtful articles and editorials, and by his service on the committee which began the program of erecting state historical markers, on the board of the Kansas Centennial Commission in 1960-1961, and as chairman of the Civil War Centennial Commission which followed it.

Benjamin F. Hegler of Wichita, a member of the Society's board of directors for 43 years, died August 31, 1966. Mr. Hegler was an attorney, a past president of the Kansas Bar Association, a former director of the State Chamber of Commerce, and also a former member of the state legislature.

Topeka's June 8 tornado, which cut a wide swath across the city, did substantial damage to the Memorial building but fortunately little harm to the

Society's historical collections. That is speaking relatively for I recall the 360-degree view—from our roof after the storm—of the havoc all around us. What if any of the dozens of debris piles, which had been buildings, had been us? Obviously this structure was built solidly, and we can thank our forebears for their generous use of reinforced concrete and stone.

Our building's six skylights—three others had previously been permanently closed with steel—were lost and considerable damage was done to metal flashing. There were 188 broken, cracked, and chipped window panes, plus 14 metal frames and sills which were twisted beyond repair.

As of today roof repairs are proceeding with the exception of closing the six remaining skylight openings with steel (it will be another six weeks to two months before this work can be done). The window glass should be replaced soon. We are hoping for a mild winter, at least until the skylight and remaining window work can be completed.

Interior damage, which will be explained in more detail in the departmental reports, was confined largely to the museum and newspaper divisions.

Our trees, of course, took wrenchings and strippings. We had less of a jungle here than across the street on the south state house grounds. There, trees were uprooted and destroyed and even the state's No. 1 tree—the big cottonwood this side of the south steps—was half denuded of its trunk. Only forks of this once beautiful old tree remain.

There was more than pie in the sky around here at 7:24 P. M., on June 8—the time the clocks stopped at the state printing plant across the street. You may have trouble accepting this, but it was claimed in the press that a birthday cake from Topeka was found in fairly good condition in a northern Missouri pasture. These have indeed been exciting times!

APPROPRIATIONS AND BUDGET REQUESTS

The Society's budget for the current fiscal year, 1967, is greater by nearly \$200,000 than that for the year before. Three-fourths of this increase is the result of approval by the 1966 legislative session of two large-scale museum developments, at Fort Hays and the Pawnee Indian Village site in Republic county. These projects are being financed with federal funds received by the state under the terms of the Land and Water Conservation Act through the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. It had been hoped that both would be well underway by this time but delays in receipt of the funds have thoroughly sabotaged all our plans.

Next year's budget requests, which were submitted to the state budget director on September 30, include two more tentative "BOR" projects. These are for improvements and development at El Cuartelejo in Scott county and at Shawnee Methodist Mission at Kansas City. However, recent restatements of BOR projections make it appear doubtful that more than a small portion of each will be approved by that agency for matching federal funds. Our other requests unavoidably reflect today's inflationary economy, though we have attempted to exercise all possible restraint and good judgment in making them.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

This has been an active year in the continuing development of the historical marker program. Four new texts were written for markers to be erected by the State Highway Commission on the regular highway system: one on "Troy"

to be installed in a roadside park two miles east of that city on US-36; one titled "Trails of the Pioneers" which will be installed a mile east of Washington on US-36; a third on "Delaware Crossing and the Grinter Ferry" which will be located in a roadside park in Muncie near 78th street on K-32; and the fourth, "Ellsworth, the Cowtown and Fort," which will be placed in a roadside park at the junction of US-40 and US-156 east of Ellsworth. In addition, texts were prepared for 10 markers to be installed in rest areas on Interstate 70 between Topeka and Ellsworth. Titled "Historical Kansas," these markers are designed to acquaint travelers with the history of the country through which they are driving, including a mention of some of the things to see in the miles ahead to the next rest area. If these pilot markers meet with the approval of the traveling public every major roadside park along the Interstate system may eventually have one.

This summer, too, the Society cooperated with the Highway Commission, the Department of Economic Development, and the Kansas Turnpike Authority in publishing a booklet, *Historical Markers in Kansas*. It contains photographs of the 84 historical markers which had been erected up to the time of publication, each picture large enough that the marker text is readable, and includes an alphabetical index and a numerical listing which is keyed to a map showing the locations of the markers. Anyone desiring a copy may apply to the State Historical Society or to one of the other cooperating agencies.

The special microfilming project which is financed by a grant from the National Historical Publications Commission is nearing the half-way point. Under this project the Society will microfilm the following collections: John B. Anderson, John Stillman Brown, Isaac McCoy, Jotham Meeker, John C. Pratt, Thomas Ewing, Jr., Thaddeus Hyatt, New England Emigrant Aid Company, Chester I. Long, Joseph L. Bristow, and Charles and Sara T. D. Robinson. All but one have been prepared for the camera and actual filming is expected to begin early next year. These film publications will be available for purchase or loan and a descriptive pamphlet will accompany each publication.

The study of Kansas railroads begun in December, 1963, under the sponsorship of the Baughman Foundation, has continued. Of the nearly 1,200 charters issued to railroad companies during the period 1855-1931, approximately 900 were for so-called paper roads, projects that did not progress beyond the obtaining of a charter. A file of basic information on the remaining 300 incorporated railroads is nearly complete. Some of these did not become operative, a few were abandoned; others were involved in sales, foreclosures, and consolidations out of which came the lines currently operating in the state. Supplementing material taken from official reports, notes have been made on railroad information found in archives and private manuscripts, and a study of county histories has been started. Information so far brought together has proved helpful to many patrons working on railroads and related subjects.

The Society is lending assistance whenever and wherever possible to the Chisholm Trail Centennial Commission, appointed by the governor in July of this year. The Kansas commission, acting with commissions from Oklahoma and Texas, is planning a tristate observance of the famed cattle trail's centennial in 1967 with Abilene the northern focal point. Your secretary is a member of the Kansas commission, which includes representatives from Sumner, Sedgwick, Harvey, Marion, and Dickinson counties under the chairmanship of R. B. Laing of Abilene. Tentative plans hope for a commemorative

postage stamp, and a mobile museum traveling the entire trail route. Local celebrations along the trail also will be included in the 1967 activities.

The Society is also cooperating with the Kansas Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, which is working with similar groups in other states and the national commission. The objectives are to identify, mark, and make available "for the inspiration and enjoyment of the American people" the route of the explorers and to make the public aware of the historic significance of their expedition. Other aims are to promote conservation and public recreation and to aid in the development of the historic and recreational potential of the areas along the route.

ARCHEOLOGY

The archeological division has completed one of its busiest years to date. Three major digs were carried out as well as three surveys, an exhibit was prepared for the State Fair in Hutchinson, two field schools were conducted and plans were developed for an archeological display park which will be constructed at the Pawnee Village site in Republic county.

During June and July two field crews of nine men each worked in the Elk City reservoir, Montgomery county, and at the site of old Fort Hays, Ellis county. The work in the Elk City reservoir, directed by James Marshall, assistant archeologist, was undertaken as a cooperative program between the Society and the National Park Service in order to salvage archeological material which would be lost when the reservoir was flooded. Five house floors and the village refuse area of a large Middle Woodland village, probably occupied around 500 A.D., were excavated. These unusual houses, first recognized in our work last summer, were revealed in floor plan by an oval-shaped outline of post holes. The artifacts and information recovered from this site are a significant addition to the Society's Woodland collection. Some of the specimens are being prepared for display in the museum. The 1966 work in the Elk City area was the fourth and concluding season for that reservoir. The archeological specimens and the information are now undergoing laboratory analysis and the results will soon be available in a report published by the Historical Society in its anthropological series.

Archeological work at Fort Hays was performed in conjunction with plans for a new museum building and restoration of the three existing buildings of the fort. The project was to ascertain what subsurface features of the fort's presence still existed, to supplement information about the old building locations and to provide items for display in the new museum. Francis Calabrese supervised the excavations, which were concentrated in the area of the sutler's store. This work revealed two large rectangular pits which possibly represented the cellars and a series of wooden stringers and posts which outlined the remainder of the structure. Bottles, crockery vessels, coins, buttons, drinking glasses, combs, pipes, bullets, and cartridge cases were recovered, many in fine condition, which will be used for display material in the new museum.

In July and August a third crew under the direction of Tom Witty returned to the Republican Pawnee village site in Republic county. This state-owned site still retains the visible evidence of some 22 earthlodge locations with a surrounding fortification wall and storage pits. The work this summer was part of a large-scale development which will include con-

struction of an archeological museum over the excavated floor of an earth lodge. All of the tools, pottery, and refuse that remained when the lodge was abandoned some 150 years ago will be exposed and left in place. Floor features such as the post holes, fireplace and altar will also be exposed and left visible. An attempt was also made this summer to recover burials associated with the village. Eight grave pits were located and opened but relic hunters had already destroyed the skeletons and removed any grave goods which may have been present. At the close of the season another earth-lodge floor was excavated. This was a small house just 26 feet in diameter which yielded among other things a small hawk-like effigy of fired clay.

To keep pace with the reservoir and watershed construction programs the Historical Society completed three surveys to locate archeological sites which would be damaged or destroyed in the Big Hill reservoir, Labette county, the Walnut Creek watershed, Brown county, and the upper Black Vermillion watershed, Marshall and Nemaha counties. Some 25 prehistoric sites were located in this work.

The 23d Plains Conference for archeology was held in the Historical Society building during the Thanksgiving holidays of 1965. This marks the first time this group has held its meetings in Kansas. Some 130 persons from 15 states, the District of Columbia, and three Canadian provinces registered for the meeting, and a total of 52 speakers took part in the three-day program. The Society was fortunate to have as cohost the Menninger Foundation of Topeka.

In October, 1965, and again in March, 1966, the Society archeologists conducted field schools at an important stratified grass lodge village site near Larned. Members of the Kansas Anthropological Association, a statewide amateur organization, attended the two three-day sessions.

The results of a recent cooperative program between the State Highway Commission and the Historical Society has been published in a report *The Use of Photo Interpretation in Archeological Salvage Programs in Kansas*. This report deals with the use of aerial photography in locating archeological sites throughout the state.

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND MANUSCRIPTS

From October 1, 1965, through September 30, 1966, the division answered more than 800 inquiries by mail, 300 by telephone, and served more than 1,200 researchers who used nearly 8,000 items. Approximately 2,000 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:

Source	Title	Dates	Quantity
Administration, Dept. of	Original budget requests to the legislature	1963-1965	15 vols.
Agriculture, Board of	Agricultural statistical abstracts	1963	106 vols.
	Population schedules of cities and townships	1965, 1966	8,533 vols.
	Statistical rolls of counties	1964	1,674 vols.

Alcoholic Beverage Comm.	Annual Report	1965	1 copy
Civil War Centennial Comm.	Letters and papers	1961-1965	1 folder
Insurance Department	Annual statements, Life	1963	268 vols.
	Annual statements, Fire and Casualty, 1955-1958		2,002 vols.
	Tax statements and fee summary sheets	1962	3 vols.

Private Manuscripts.—Sixty-nine reels of microfilm, one reel of magnetic tape and approximately 10 cubic feet of manuscripts were accessioned last year.

Among the more important collections received were the papers of Richard J. Hopkins, judge of the U. S. District Court for Kansas from 1929 until his death in 1943. During Hopkins' long career he served as a member of the legislature, lieutenant governor, attorney general, and justice of the state supreme court.

Alfred B. Page, Topeka, has donated letters and papers of Alfred W. Benson of Ottawa and Emporia, who represented Kansas in the U. S. senate in 1906-1907 and served as a justice of the state supreme court, 1907-1915.

Darel Semlar gave a small collection of business correspondence from the Topeka firm of F. M. Steves & Sons, which was a dealer for Briscoe automobiles in 1913-1914. Steves & Sons Printing Co. also published the autobiography of Carry A. Nation in 1909 and some correspondence relates to that venture.

William E. Treadway, Topeka, has presented the Society with letters written by John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, John Jay, and John Marshall. The Saturday Night Literary Club of Topeka purchased for the Society a letter written from Fort Riley in 1854 by Capt. Nathaniel Lyon in which he described frontier conditions and the slavery controversy. Lyon later became a brigadier general. He commanded Union forces and was killed at the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., in August, 1861.

Mrs. C. F. Ebey, Topeka, donated a collection of business papers of the Ted North theatrical group covering the period 1925-1937. The papers clearly define the troupe's financial heartaches and successes.

Balie P. Waggener, Atchison, presented a diary of an automobile trip from the Missouri river to Manitou Springs, Colo., in 1908. The journey, made by his father, W. P. Waggener, is outlined on a 30-foot scroll map which was also given to the Society.

Several fine collections were obtained on microfilm. The Woman's Kansas Day Club provided the Society with money to purchase a film copy of tract books and plats kept by various land offices in the state. The tract books list all lands disposed of by the United States government under various laws including homestead and preemption.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway company lent for microfilming a quantity of manuscript and printed material pertaining to the construction and operation of the railroad. Included are system circulars dating from the late 1870's to 1895, data concerning motive power, and historical information and sketches.

Dr. William R. Petrowski, Moorhead, Minn., gave 11 reels of microfilm containing selected records from various United States government departments

relating to the financial aspects of the construction of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division (formerly the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western), and its successor, the Kansas Pacific.

Julian Zimmerman, Topeka, lent the papers of his father, the late Phil E. Zimmerman, for microfilming. The major portion of the collection falls between 1910 and 1940 and includes material on motorcycle clubs, the 21st Kansas Volunteer infantry regiment, anti-Bolshevik campaigns, the Non-Partisan League, and the International Workers of the World.

Photographs and Maps.—During the year 3,065 photographs were added to the Society's collection while 20 duplicate, damaged, or otherwise valueless prints were removed, making a net increase of 3,045. Of these, 2,722 were gifts or lent for copying, 161 were photographed by the Society's staff, and 182 were transferred from other departments. Eighty-six color slides and transparencies and five reels of motion picture film were also added.

Among the heaviest contributors to the Society's picture collection this year were several local historical societies and museums who lent photographs for copying. The historical societies of Ellsworth, Franklin, Riley, Russell, Shawnee, and Wilson counties all provided excellent pictures as did the Argonia and Western Sumner County Historical Society, the Chisholm Trail Museum of Wellington, and the Cherokee Strip Living Museum of Arkansas City.

Photographic coverage of the Topeka tornado of June 8 came in part from the Society's own photographers, but Stauffer Publications gave several prints from the files of the *Topeka Daily Capital and State Journal*, and Mayor Charles W. Wright and the City of Topeka presented a large collection of aerial photographs made by the Kansas Air National Guard.

Kansas railroad pictures came from two sources. The Santa Fe railroad gave more than 200 photographs, many of them taken along the system during the 1951 flood, and Howard Killam, Topeka, lent for copying nearly 800 photographs of Kansas depots, sidings, and locomotives which cover several of the lines serving the state.

Theatrical photographs, including portraits of notable Kansas performers on the stage and screen, were donated by John Ripley, Fred Howe, Mrs. C. F. Ebey, and J. E. Pennington, all of Topeka. Good photographs were received along with the Phil Zimmerman and Alfred W. Benson manuscript collections and some fine 19th century western Kansas scenes were given by Caroline Walbridge, Topeka; and Harry Fees of Erie, Pa., through Clyde Blackburn, Leoti. Dale Irwin, Valley Falls; Floyd Souders, Cheney; Paul Gähler, Clallan; and Charles Basore, Bentley, continued their searches for historical photographs suitable for preservation by the Society.

The demand for prints from the Society's picture collection reached new heights. Nearly 5,500 prints were made during the year, including approximately 300 for book and magazine publishers in the United States and Europe.

One hundred and seventy-four new maps have been accessioned this year, 112 of which are recent issues of the United States Geological Survey. The U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey deposited 15 aeronautical charts of Kansas and the Kansas Highway Commission gave 29 new county highway maps.

Kansas maps of the 1860's were given by Walter Pickart of Gary, Ind., and Ruth Marie Field of Hollywood, Calif. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers donated a bound set of Missouri river navigation charts and Judge Arthur

Stanley of Kansas City lent for copying an 18th century map of the Mississippi valley and Louisiana.

The family of A. M. Minier, Highland, gave an 1858 plat of Highland and Leslie Linville, Colby, presented a map of the now defunct Ennis City, made in the mid-1880's. Other maps of value came from Mrs. Richard Gawith, Denver, Colo.; Howard Raynesford, Ellis; Mrs. Oscar Wiggington, Topeka; and the Woman's Kansas Day Club.

LIBRARY

Library patronage this year totaled 7,794, nearly 300 more visitors than last year. The largest increase was 18 percent in the number of patrons who used library material on microfilm. More inquiries by mail were received and answered than last year. Attendance from October to May showed a substantial increase over the same period last year, but since June each month's attendance has been less than the corresponding month in 1965. A number of regular patrons suffered as a result of the tornado and had no time nor inclination to do research. Several out-of-town patrons cancelled or delayed visits because they were uncertain as to how much the Society had been damaged.

The library suffered some loss from the tornado. Ten books were at the bindery in the state printing plant, four of which were clipping volumes dating back to 1883. These were irreplaceable, and when at last they were unearthed from a great pile of bricks, they were triumphantly returned by three bindery employees, who seemed every bit as happy as we that the lost had been found. No trace was found of the six remaining books. Clippings, magazine articles, and illustrated booklets issued by the Topeka *Capital-Journal*, Bert C. Carlyle, the DuPont Company, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, and WIBW TV-Radio have been collected and filed for a permanent record of the disaster.

Fourteen daily newspapers have been read, clipped, and mounted by Mrs. Marian Bond, who succeeded Mrs. Louise Green as clipping clerk in January. With some temporary help, a large backlog of clippings and the usual large number received from the Society's clipping bureau were sorted, arranged, and mounted. About a dozen old volumes were also remounted but much more remains to be done. A permanent part-time assistant in the clipping department is badly needed.

Since the last report 144 reels of microfilm of federal census records have been added by gift and purchase, making a total of 687 reels. Together with a few printed records the library now has all of the 1790, 1800, 1810, and 1820 federal census records as well as 47 reels for 1830, 16 reels for 1840, and scattered reels for 1860, 1870, and 1880. Gaps in the 1830 and 1840 records will be filled as rapidly as possible but the 1860 to 1880 records have many more reels for each state and hence are very expensive. They will probably not increase except as patrons donate them to the library. An inquiry from a patron in California disclosed the fact that the Society's 1860 and 1870 census records of Kansas, copies of the original, were in many instances inaccurate and incomplete. The patron, Robert A. Goodpasture, Sunnyvale, Calif., donated the microfilm from the original 1860 census and the 1870 was purchased.

The 1850 U. S. census was the first to list all members of a family, and is important because it is a record of the Eastern background of nearly all adults who emigrated to Kansas during the 1850's and 1860's. The library has the 1850 records for 27 of the then existing 30 states plus those for the District of Columbia and the territories of California, Minnesota, New Mexico, and Oregon. The extensive use of these records is reflected in the increase in readers of library microfilm.

Monetary gifts for the purchase of microfilm census records and books were made by Margaret Dunning chapter, Daughters of the American Colonists, in memory of Miss Mabel Jones and Mrs. Lillis Peugh; Concordia and Polly Ogden chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution; Daughters of Colonial Wars in the State of Kansas, for the purchase of a Kansas book; Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Kansas, in memory of Mrs. Thomas E. Burton and Mrs. Gordon Bennett Thompson; National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Kansas; William H. Frink, Topeka; Mrs. John Walter Gibson, Wichita; Robert A. Goodpasture, Sunnyvale, Calif.; Robert H. Reeder, Evans-ton, Ill.; Mabel R. Smith, Eskridge; and Mrs. Bruce Warner, Topeka.

Kansans and former Kansans who donated genealogical books, pamphlets and other records include James John Anderson, Garnett; Lewis W. Breyfogle, Chanute; Erik P. Conard, Pittsburg; Daughters of American Colonists, Kansas Society; Daughters of the American Revolution, Kansas Society; Mrs. A. R. Ebel, Hillsboro; Ruth Marie Field, Hollywood, Calif.; Mrs. Fay Glenn, Prairie Village; Delbert L. Grover, Topeka; Mrs. Russell Hays, Baldwin; Lyle Hinz, Topeka; Maj. Charles Homer Haughs, Humboldt; Mrs. Harry M. Ives, Silver Lake; Mrs. W. R. Ives, Mount Hope; Mrs. V. E. McArthur, Hutchinson; A. N. McQuown, Sr., Austin, Tex.; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Massey, Wichita; National Society of Colonial Dames in America in the State of Kansas; Mrs. Naomi Nielsen, Lyons; Mrs. Lawrence J. Orsborn, Wamego; Harriet E. Stanley, Wichita; Mrs. D. R. Storbeck, Winfield; Mrs. Walter Stumbo, Topeka; Mrs. Irma Tindall, Shawnee; William A. Tomlinson, Topeka; and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wilson, Towanda. Many of the additional 25 books and pamphlets contributed by out-of-state donors contain material on Kansas families. Donations from Kansans included family histories, cemetery inscriptions, and other local records.

Collections received during the year include a variety of material. Two outstanding collections are composed almost entirely of Kansas books. One, from the library of the late W. G. Clugston, contains a large number of books and magazine articles written by Mr. Clugston and books of many prominent Kansans, including several new titles in Little Blue Books and other publications of the Haldeman-Julius Press of Girard. Incidentally, the first Little Blue Book was published in 1919. By 1929 that press offered 1,260 titles and had sold over 100 million books at 5¢ each. Not designed for permanency, only a small percentage of the titles have been preserved. The Historical Society library has 173 of these books. The second large collection consists of 25 duplicate books and several pamphlets from the library of the Mennonite Brethren Historical Society at Hillsboro.

Mrs. R. E. Kreuger, Topeka, donated a valuable collection of material on the Smith cars manufactured in Topeka. I. V. Iles, Manhattan, helped to fill in files of the major political party platforms and other political material. Elizabeth Clark, Topeka, donated two valuable Western books: *Letters of a*

Young Miner Covering Adventures During the California Goldrush, 1849-1852, written by Jasper Smith Hill, and *The Pioneer Campfire . . . Anecdotes, Adventures and Reminiscences*, by G. W. Kennedy, pioneer of 1853. Other donors of collections include: Jesse L. Brownback, Riley; C. S. Gavitt, Topeka; Gish estate, Topeka; Mrs. Virginia Hicks, Lakin; Highland Mission, Highland; Mrs. V. E. McArthur, Hutchinson; Marco Morrow estate; Mrs. Nyle H. Miller, Topeka; Mrs. Naomi Nielsen, Lyons; Alfred B. Page, Topeka; Theo. H. Scheffer estate, Seattle, Wash.; Steves Printers, Topeka; Maj. Walter A. Tuchscherer, Topeka, from the estate of Dudley James Pratt; and the Tinkham Veale estate, Topeka.

Floamoy Davis Manzo, who wrote his M.A. thesis, *Alfred Henry Lewis, Western Story Teller*, at Texas Western University, El Paso, Tex., donated a copy. *Park City: How It Lives and Why It Died*, a Master's thesis by Sandra Swanson Wiechert, Kansas State University, was the gift of Col. and Mrs. Harrie S. Mueller, Wichita. *The Kansas Pacific: A Study in Railroad Promotion*, a Ph.D. thesis at the University of Wisconsin, was donated for microfilming by the author, William Robinson Petrowski. Several other theses, needed for special research, were borrowed from college libraries and microfilmed.

During the year the library has received histories of the following churches: Argonia Methodist Church; Bloom Methodist Church; Leon Methodist Church; Riley Methodist Church; Valley Falls Methodist Church, 1866-1966; Harmony Methodist Church, Mankato, 1883-1963; United Presbyterian Church, Olathe, 1865-1965; Spring Ridge Presbyterian Church, Paola, 1865-1965; Community Evangelical United Brethren Church, Norway, 50th anniversary; Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Greenleaf, 75th anniversary; Temple Beth Shalom, Topeka; First Baptist Church, Overland Park; First Mennonite Church, Halstead; First Lutheran Church, Topeka; and the First Presbyterian Church, Wellington. More church records and histories of this kind are needed.

Four mimeographed books on sugar lore, *The Sugar Tramp* for 1947, 1950, 1954, and 1963, were the unusual gift of Ben Cutleben, Walnut Creek, Calif., whose father was a Lutheran minister at Home, Kan., in the 1890's. Donations of local histories have included *Assaria, Kansas, 50th Anniversary, 1886-1966*, issued by the Assaria Retail Merchants; *Lindsborg on Record*, by Selma Lind, pseud. of Mrs. Einar Jaderborg, Lindsborg; *Lure of the Wilderness—Elgin, Kansas, in Retrospect*, by Mrs. Louise McElroy, Peru; *Growing Up in Cottonwood Falls*, by Ada Pugh Stevens, donated by her son, Francis Stevens, Sydney, Nova Scotia; *History of Stanton County, Kansas*, by Elam Hilty, from E. G. Reid, Osage City; *Center Township, Reno County, Kansas*, by Mrs. Marson High French, Partridge; *Let Us Forget: Memories of Brantford Township (Washington Co.), 1868-1966*, donated by Mrs. Edward Meyer, Clifton; *Schools and Education in the Flush Community, Pottawatomie, Kansas*, by the Rev. J. E. Biehler, St. George.

Two newly organized societies, the Barton County Historical Society and the Midwest Genealogical Society at Wichita, began the publication of bulletins recently. The Dickinson County Historical Society added a volume to the large collection of Dickinson county history which it has placed in the library. Many other books of fiction, reminiscences, and poetry will be listed under Kansas books in "Recent Additions to the Library" which is published in the *Kansas Historical Quarterly* each year.

Library accessions, October 1, 1965-September 30, 1966, were:

Bound volumes

Books

Kansas	335
General	531
Genealogy and local history	248
Indians and the West	79
Kansas state publications	51

Total	1,244
Clippings	75
Periodicals	489

Total, bound volumes	1,808
Microcards (titles)	0
Microfilm (reels)	157

Pamphlets

Kansas	1,140
General	312
Genealogy and local history	81
Indians and the West	14
Kansas state publications	221

Total, pamphlets	1,768
------------------------	-------

MICROFILM DIVISION

This year the microfilm division produced 332,439 exposures, a four percent increase over the preceding 12-month period. Production totaled 507 rolls, the first time since 1958 that it exceeded 500 rolls. Filming of newspapers accounted for 97 percent of the work, with the balance divided between archival and library materials.

Longer runs of newspapers filmed were:

Alma	<i>Wabunsee County News</i> , May 15, 1872-January 4, 1894	8 rolls
Coffeyville	<i>Daily Journal</i> , January 1, 1944-December 31, 1948	25% rolls
Cottonwood Falls	<i>Chase County Courant</i> , October 26, 1874-October 13, 1900	14 rolls
El Dorado	<i>Walnut Valley Times</i> , April 17, 1874-April 19, 1918	16% rolls
Emporia	<i>Weekly Gazette (Standard)</i> , August 23, 1890-December 25, 1930	20% rolls
	<i>Weekly Republican</i> , January 26, 1882-June 1, 1905	8% rolls
Florence	<i>Herald</i> , October 13, 1876-June 6, 1885; February 12, 1887-August 29, 1891	4% rolls
Harper	<i>Sentinel</i> , August 17, 1882-December 6, 1917	23% rolls
Hiawatha	<i>Kansas Democrat</i> , September 5, 1883-April 24, 1924	27 rolls

Independence	<i>South Kansas Tribune</i> , February 9, 1876- August 27, 1942	33½ rolls
	<i>Star and Kansan</i> , January 21, 1876-Novem- ber 23, 1905	12 rolls
La Cygne	<i>Journal</i> , June 18, 1870-December 30, 1965	31½ rolls
Lawrence	<i>University Daily Kansan</i> , September 12, 1963-August 2, 1966	4½ rolls
Manhattan	<i>Nationalist</i> , December 23, 1870-March 11, 1926	32 rolls
Marysville	<i>Marshall County News</i> , October 3, 1884- December 26, 1930	32½ rolls
Osawatomie	<i>Graphic-News</i> , January 3, 1963-December 30, 1965	4 rolls
Paola	<i>Miami Republican</i> , January 5, 1877-De- cember 25, 1931	28½ rolls
Pleasanton	<i>Enterprise</i> , May 25, 1899-July 27, 1911	8½ rolls
Topeka	<i>Lance</i> , June 9, 1883-July 11, 1896	7½ rolls
Valley Falls	<i>Register</i> , February 11, 1881-September 25, 1891	7 rolls
Washington	<i>Washington County Register</i> , August 20, 1881-August 24, 1951	47½ rolls
	<i>Post</i> , May 4, 1883-July 12, 1895	4½ rolls
	<i>Republican</i> , August 18, 1870-February 24, 1905	16½ rolls
Yates Center	<i>News</i> , June 8, 1877-December 26, 1930	30 rolls

In addition, 22 other newspapers were microfilmed, each requiring less than four rolls of film, and nine rolls of library and archival materials were completed. Work is in progress on the *McPherson Republican*, which will be filmed from December 11, 1879, through 1930.

MUSEUM

In 1966, 73,624 visitors toured the Society's main museum in Topeka. Disruption of normal leisure time by the tornado produced lowered attendance figures during the early summer months. This year's attendance is about 3,000 less than last. Guests included residents of 46 foreign countries and all states except Nevada, for a total of 2,180 visitors from outside Kansas.

"The Story of Archeology in Kansas" was the subject of the annual exhibit at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. It presented a graphic display on archeological work in the state and the Society's plans for interpretive museums. The exhibit was viewed by slightly more than 18,500 visitors.

Efforts to improve the educational program of the Society continued as plans were formulated to coordinate student visits to our main museum with the school curricula. Materials which can be supplied to teachers include previsit and postvisit lessons to supplement the material covered in the visit and small portable exhibits keyed to larger museum topics.

The traveling photographic exhibit of the Kansas Press Association was displayed in the museum in April and May and was well received.

Much of the staff's time was devoted to refurbishing displays and building new ones at the Pony Express Station near Hanover. The back room was outfitted as a general store and new cases were installed in the main exhibit room. More work is planned this winter.

Stanley Sohl, museum director of the Society, attended the Mountain-Plains Museum Conference at El Paso, Tex., as a member of the executive council of the conference.

In March James Marler joined the museum staff as curator of exhibits and in September Robert Strickland as assistant museum director.

Exhibits in the museum suffered only minor tornado damage, except the glassware and china cases. The New York State Historical Association has written that it is sending a replacement piece of glassware, and other friends have also offered assistance.

The museum collections were increased by 168 accessions totaling 772 items. Mrs. Will John, Topeka, gave items used by her husband in his work as a police officer; track shoes and other items were donated by Wes Santee, Lawrence; Anna L. Myers of Weir gave a large collection of Red Cross nurse uniforms, kits, and clothing used in World War I by Ethelyn Myers; many groups and individuals gave bricks for the brick collection; and Saralena Curtis, Topeka, gave a miscellaneous collection consisting mostly of dishes and a child's reclining couch. This last collection was brought in a day or two after and as a result of the tornado in June.

Other donors were: A. T. & S. F. railroad, Topeka; Mrs. Algot Anderson, Topeka; Mrs. Francis Arnold, Horton; Mrs. J. E. Arnold, Horton; Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred S. Baker, Shawnee Mission; Mrs. Fred A. Bangs, Madison; L. G. Bean, Topeka; Margaret M. Bennett, Gypsum; George Bistline, Topeka; Mrs. E. G. Blackburn, Courtland; Wayne L. Bland, Topeka; Mrs. Jesse Blevins, Topeka; Dr. F. C. Boggs, Topeka; David Boyle, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Vincent Canzenaro, Newton; David Clark, Onaga; Mrs. W. G. Clugston, Topeka; Colorado State Historical Society; Dr. Paul Conrad, Hiawatha; Mrs. Warren S. Cook, San Diego, Calif.; Mrs. O. L. Copas, Hutchinson; estate of Mrs. Myrtle G. Correll, Manhattan; Bruce F. Cossitt, Wichita; Mrs. Carolyn D. Crabb, Independence, Mo.; Ellsworth A. Crowley, Topeka; Charles Darnell, Wamego; Sophia Davies, Emporia; Mrs. Della Davis, Topeka; Mrs. Loren Delp, Topeka; Mrs. Ann DeMoss, Topeka; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. DeVault, Shawnee Mission; John V. Dobbs, Topeka; A. G. Dreyer, Big Springs; Mrs. Lucius Eckles, Pearl City, Hawaii; Joseph C. Evans, Manhattan; Jane Fanning, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mrs. Harry S. Fisher, Ottawa; Maurice Fritzemeier, Stafford; Mary Ruth Gerye, Topeka; the governor's office; Lila M. Grayson, Lawrence; Ruth Greenmore, Topeka; Harry E. Hanson, Muncie; Clark Harvey, Topeka; I. N. Hewitt, Medicine Lodge; Mrs. Ira Hinsey, Arkansas City; Mrs. Benjamin Hill, Topeka; the Gladys Hokanson family, Topeka; George Jelinek, Ellsworth; Mrs. William Jenkins, Topeka; Larry Kane, Topeka; Kansas State Prison, Lansing; Mrs. Arlene B. King, Topeka; Richard Krase, Norwich; Alfred M. Landon, Topeka; Lincoln Rock and Mineral Club, Lincoln; Lyons Boy Scouts; Mrs. Madeline D. Martin, Dallas, Tex.; Marshall sisters, Shawnee Mission; M. A. McGhehey, Topeka; Charles S. McGinnis, Topeka; H. Eugene McKickell, Salina; Charlotte McLellan, Topeka; W. W. Metzenthin, Topeka; estate of Mrs. Alfred Miller, Anthony; Harvey R. Miller, Grant City, Mo.; Karl L. Miller, Wichita; Mrs. Nyle H. Miller, Topeka; Mrs. A. B. Mullin, Topeka; Norman Niccum, Tecumseh; Alfred B. Page, Topeka; I. L. Pfalser, Caney; Ruth Mary Price, Topeka; Charles E. Rauh, Hutchinson; Milton Reichart, Valley Falls; Republic County Historical Society; Pat Reust, Frankfort; Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Richmond, Topeka; James S. Sandstrum, Topeka; Mr. and Mrs. John C.

Schuler, Sr., Topeka; A. C. Schultz, Capitol Medal, Inc., High Point, N. C.; Laurent Senevay, Topeka; F. M. Shelton, Topeka; Mrs. Louis Smith, Topeka; estate of Mabel L. Snell, Topeka; Stanley D. Sohl, Topeka; F. M. Steves & Sons Printing Co., Topeka; Mrs. C. H. Strawn, Denton, Tex.; Sturmbough Bros., Rossville; Wallace H. Taylor, Lawrence; Mrs. Virgil L. Teeter, Hutchinson; Harlan Trego, Council Grove; Walter A. Tuchscherer, Topeka; Veale estate, Topeka; Civilla Vinson, Topeka; Balie P. Waggener, Atchison; Bernard C. Wanner, Topeka; the Rev. Augustin Wand, S. J., St. Marys; Fe Waters estate, Topeka; Harry E. Weakly, Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. C. C. Webb, Highland; Wilson County Historical Society; Mrs. Bertha Winfield, Wilson; Mrs. Elaine U. Wray, Topeka; Mrs. William J. Seidler, Topeka; Mrs. E. A. Zimmerman, Bethesda, Md.; Joe Zimmerman, Topeka; Mrs. Myrtle Zimmerman, Sterling.

NEWSPAPER AND CENSUS DIVISION

This year has been a memorable one for the newspaper and census division. First, the demand for census records and newspaper birth notices skyrocketed because of more stringent requirements for proof of age by persons qualifying for social security, and especially because of the medicare program. For several months it was necessary to increase the staff of the department by one part-time and six full-time employees. Secondly, a large number of newspaper volumes were lost or badly damaged when the June 8 tornado destroyed part of the state printing plant where the newspapers were being bound.

Certified copies of census records and newspaper items furnished totaled 7,765, up over 5,000 from the previous year. Searches in the census and newspaper volumes and microfilm reels increased from about 8,000 last year to over 18,000. The department was visited by 8,179 patrons and requests received by mail more than doubled, climbing to 7,955.

Materials used by the staff and patrons through the year included: 10,680 bound volumes of newspapers, an increase of over 3,000 from last year; 3,730 single issues of newspapers, the only category in which we report a lower figure; 4,764 reels of microfilm, a substantial increase; and 23,593 census volumes, a jump of over 12,000 from the year before. More than 500 photostatic copies of newspaper pages and articles were provided for patrons by the department, in addition to several hundred from magazines and books.

The newspaper loss in the tornado has necessitated extensive correspondence with Kansas publishers in an attempt to replace anywhere from one issue to the entire year of about 100 of the 1965 files. When it has not been possible for publishers to replace the newspapers, many times they have lent their own files for microfilming. Publishers have been most cooperative, and to them the Society and the public owe an extra word of thanks. In addition, we have been busy cleaning and repairing damaged issues not replaced, but usable.

The Society continues to receive almost all current issues of Kansas newspapers. Also, 16 publishers are donating microfilm copies of their current papers. Kansas newspapers presently received are: 58 dailies, six triweeklies, 15 semiweeklies, 298 weeklies, and 119 published less frequently. Of these, 331 are community newspapers and 165 are school, church, business, and miscellaneous publications. Fourteen out-of-state newspapers are received.

Added to the files during the year were 568 bound volumes of Kansas newspapers, making a total of 62,014. Nineteen volumes of out-of-state newspapers were acquired, bringing that total to 12,126. The microfilm file of newspapers was increased by 588 reels. It now stands at 10,639 reels.

Donors of older newspapers this year included: Elsie E. Blahut, Topeka; W. E. Boatwright, Cabool, Mo.; California State Library, Sacramento; Esther E. Christensen, Manhattan; Ray C. Elkinton, Topeka; Ruth Marie Field, Hollywood, Calif.; John D. Gilchriese, Tucson, Ariz.; Frank Graham, Florence; Mrs. A. C. Langworthy, Mission Hills; R. W. McLeland, Hiawatha, through Mrs. H. Schroff, Hiawatha; Evelyn Myers, Weir; Mrs. Marco Morrow, Topeka; Nebraska State Historical Society, Hazel Bullis, Lincoln; Mrs. Ivan McRae Pike, Redlands, Calif.; Mrs. Robert W. Richmond, Topeka; F. M. Steves and Sons, Topeka; and Ross Zimmerman, Sterling. Among persons lending issues of older newspapers for copying were: O. A. Copple, Osage City, and the children of A. M. Miner. Several issues of early Eastern newspapers containing Kansas items have been purchased.

HISTORIC SITES

First Territorial Capitol.—All 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and 16 foreign countries were represented by the 11,524 visitors who registered at the First Territorial Capitol on the Fort Riley military reservation. This is about 1,200 less than the preceding year, possibly accounted for by the decline in activity at the fort while divisions were changed.

Funds are available this year to install a heating system in the Capitol and when this is completed visitors should find the building more comfortable during the rigors of winter temperatures.

Frontier Historical Park.—Nearly 17,000 visitors registered at the Old Fort Hays museum from its opening on May 15 until September 15 when it closed for the season. This was a somewhat smaller number than in 1965, and is likely due to the closing of US-40 highway bypass from the west during construction of an approach to I-70. Many more thousands used the park for picnics and other recreation.

A large-scale development of old Fort Hays was approved by the 1966 legislature. It is to be financed with federal funds returned to the state as reimbursement on matching-fund programs of the State Highway Commission and the State Park Authority. Some of this money, after months of delay, has finally been made available to the Society. An architect has been designated by the State Architect's office to draw plans for a combination visitors' center and caretaker's quarters, and this winter the museum blockhouse and guardhouse are expected to be renovated and improved in time for the Hays centennial in 1967. As soon as time and funds permit, the frame officer's quarters will also be repaired and made into a period display area. If the architect produces the plans, and if the money is all forthcoming soon, the new building should be completed by late 1967.

As mentioned previously in the report of the archeology division, a field crew worked at Fort Hays last summer, developing new information based on physical evidence and recovering a large quantity of material, much of which will be used in museum displays. The Society is tremendously indebted to Mrs. Virginia McArthur of Hutchinson, one of our directors, who made a most

generous gift of \$6,000 for this archeological work. Federal funding money, through the BOR program, had been budgeted to cover these expenses but the money was not available in time. Without Mrs. McArthur's help the work would have been delayed a year, and some of it could never have been done because construction of the new building would have destroyed part of the area with which we were concerned.

A talented local sculptor, Fritts Felten, is at work on a huge statue of a buffalo. A 50-ton stone, brought from Indiana, was mounted on a concrete pedestal, and Felten has been chipping away at his buffalo for more than a year. The sculpture, called *Monarch of the Plains*, is located on US-40 bypass at the entrance to the Fort Hays museum area. Felten plans to complete his work before the beginning of the centennial celebrations next year.

Funston Memorial Home.—Attendance increased to 1,119 this year, 300 more than last, which is a percentage growth of nearly 40 percent. Twenty-nine states are represented in this figure. New directional signs placed on US-54 in Iola and on US-169 south of Garnett undoubtedly helped to make more travelers aware of the Funston museum.

Highland Presbyterian Mission.—On July 1, 1966, Charles N. Blanc of Robinson became caretaker at Highland Mission, succeeding William Estep, who retired. Visitor registration was 6,115, representing 46 states, the District of Columbia, and five foreign countries. This was an increase of more than 20 percent over last year, the result at least in part of the installation of a heating system which made the building more comfortable in the winter months. Among the visitors was a great-great-grandson of White Cloud, who was head chief of the Iowa when they first moved to present Kansas.

A severe windstorm which swept through Doniphan county in July damaged several of the fine old trees on the mission grounds. Removal of a few trees and some drastic pruning of others was necessary, but the work was accomplished satisfactorily. Fortunately, the building itself was unharmed. The museum staff has rearranged the displays on the first floor and completed new labels for the cases, but much more work remains to be done.

John Brown Museum.—Attendance rose this year to an encouraging 10,466 visitors—from 49 states, the District of Columbia, and 12 foreign countries—in spite of the fact that the museum was closed for two months during the winter because of delays in installing the heating system. A new roof was also put on the building and rest rooms have recently been constructed to replace those lost when the caretaker's old cottage was razed. As soon as possible it is planned to modernize the displays and make the interior more attractive.

Kato Methodist Mission.—Visitors total 8,419 and came from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and 14 foreign nations. Eleven Indian tribes were also represented. The Council Grove *Republican* and city officials have continued to give full cooperation and for their efforts the Society is truly grateful. The mission, inside and out, has become a most attractive and worthwhile historic site.

Marais des Cygnes Massacre Park.—In addition to Kansas, 35 states, the District of Columbia, and four foreign countries were represented by the 3,208 visitors who registered. This is an increase of nearly 400 over the

preceding year, and it is estimated that at least 6,000 additional people visited the park without registering. Many families take advantage of the picnic facilities, in addition to clubs, schools, churches, and reunion groups, besides those who are interested in the museum. Much of the underbrush and thickets have been cleared from the grounds, which are now clean and attractive.

Pawnee Rock Historical Park.—As in past years, this park is maintained by the Pawnee Rock Lions Club, which mows the grass and keeps the park clean. The arrangement is not as satisfactory as having a full-time caretaker but is the best that circumstances permit. No visitors' register is kept and therefore no attendance figures are available.

Pawnee Indian Village.—The 1966 legislature approved a large development for the Pawnee Indian Village site in Republic county. This is to be financed, like the work at Hays, by federal funds reimbursed to the state, but interminable delays in getting the money from Washington have put us months behind schedule. An architectural firm designated by the state architect has completed plans and specifications for a building which will be a museum with caretaker's quarters but the work has not yet been put out for bid because sufficient funds are still lacking. A contract has been let for drilling a water well, but the contractor has not yet finished his survey. Thus, one frustration after another has delayed progress.

The archeological crew did accomplish a successful two-months' dig again this summer, as described in an earlier section of this report, and determined definitely the earth lodge floor around which the new building will be constructed. When this development is completed we are confident that Kansas will have one of the finest archeological museums in the nation.

Shawnee Methodist Mission.—Attendance again showed an increase over the preceding year. During this 12-month period there were 14,082 visitors from all 50 states and 20 foreign countries. Among them were Mary Winston Greene and Frances I. Greene, granddaughters of the Rev. and Mrs. Jesse Greene, who were missionaries and teachers at the mission, and Martha Crenshaw, a great-granddaughter; Col. David T. Johnson, a great-great nephew of the Rev. Thomas Johnson, founder of the mission, and Donald Bluejacket, a great-grandson of the Rev. Charles Bluejacket who was in charge of Shawnee Mission for a time after the Civil War. The Shawnee Mission Indian Historical Society held its annual meeting and luncheon at the mission on June 27 and the Daughters of the American Revolution their annual meeting and coffee on September 8. To these groups, and to the Daughters of 1812, the Daughters of American Colonists and the Colonial Dames, the Society owes special thanks for their interest and support.

Washington County Pony Express Station.—For the second consecutive year attendance took a major increase. This year 9,881 visitors registered, nearly 1,300 more than last year and 2,600 more than in 1964. They came from 37 states and seven foreign countries. The caretaker is now living on the grounds, in a house moved last year from Wakefield. Considerable progress has been made in cleaning and rearranging the museum displays, and much more work is planned.

SUBJECTS FOR RESEARCH

Subjects of major research during the year by persons using the Society's historical collections at Topeka included: American vigilantism, Burnett's Mound, ghost towns in Gray county, the Kansas Board of Review, Kansas editorial reaction to the Scopes trial, the Kansas labor movement of the 1920's, the Kansas press and the Spanish-American War, overland migrations of 1843-1858, political behavior of the Kansas Mennonites, the Pottawatomie Indians, Progressivism, religion as a factor in Kansas, religious aspects of Kansas Populism, the Santa Fe trail, the speeches of Clifford R. Hope, Sr., "suitcase" farming in Kansas, the Sunday closing law, the Topeka Free Fair, 1871-1880, and Topeka theaters.

The following individuals were also the subject of extensive biographical research: Jesse James, Alfred M. Landon, Charles M. Sheldon, and Samuel N. Wood.

SOCIETY HOLDINGS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1966

Bound volumes

Books

Kansas	11,907
General	62,607
Genealogy and local history	11,720
Indians and the West	2,101
Kansas state publications	3,659

Total, books	91,994
--------------------	--------

Clippings	1,481
-----------------	-------

Periodicals	19,534
-------------------	--------

Total, bound volumes	113,009
----------------------------	---------

Manuscripts (archives and private papers, cubic feet)	5,790
--	-------

Maps, atlases and lithographs	6,272
-------------------------------------	-------

Microcards (titles)	189
---------------------------	-----

Microfilm (reels)

Books and other library materials	1,024
---	-------

Public archives and private papers	2,517
--	-------

Newspapers	10,639
------------------	--------

Total, microfilm reels	14,180
------------------------------	--------

Newspapers (bound volumes)

Kansas	62,014
--------------	--------

Out-of-State	12,126
--------------------	--------

Total, newspaper bound volumes	74,140
--------------------------------------	--------

Paintings and drawings	1,111
------------------------------	-------

Pamphlets	
Kansas	102,761
General	43,040
Genealogy and local history	4,187
Indians and the West	1,232
Kansas state publications	9,526
	<hr/>
Total, pamphlets	160,746
Photographs	
Still photographs	
Black and white	47,963
Color transparencies and slides	784
Motion picture film (reels)	68
	<hr/>
Total, photographs	48,815

THE STAFF OF THE SOCIETY

Once again it is the secretary's pleasure to acknowledge the fine work of the Society's staff, which does its best to extend a helping hand to everyone in need of our services. Some of our researchers are members of the Society; others are not. Some are residents of Kansas; some are from other states and countries. One gentleman wrote from London, England, to one of our staff that "the *Quarterly* is the best Historical Society periodical that I've come across and I always marvel at the willingness of yourself and the other staff to go 'above and beyond the call of duty' to help people such as me." A Kansas friend commented, "If any legislator, budget director, governor or other governmental person ever questions the worth of the Kansas Historical Society, I'd be happy to write or to testify to its being a tremendous tax buy." We trust that all such "government persons" will take note of this testament.

It is a privilege to thank every member of the staff, and especially the assistant secretary, Edgar Langsdorf, and the department heads: Alberta Pantle, librarian; Robert W. Richmond, archivist; Stanley Sohl, museum director; Thomas Witty, archeologist; Joseph Snell of the manuscripts division, and Forrest Blackburn of the newspaper division. Recognition is due also to the guardians of the state's historic sites: 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 Washington County Pony Express Station, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Foster at the Funston Home, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brownback at the First Territorial Capitol, Mike Boxler at Frontier Historical Park, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Matney at the John Brown Museum, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blanc at Highland Mission.

Respectfully submitted,

NYLE H. MILLER, *Secretary*.

Following the reading of the secretary's report, Sam C. Charlson moved that it be accepted. The motion was seconded by Frank F. Eckdall and the report was adopted.

Mr. Robbins 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 August 28, 1965, to August 26, 1966.

MEMBERSHIP FEE FUND

Balance, August 28, 1965:		
Cash, checking account	\$4,388.91	
Cash, savings 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	
		<u>\$19,129.12</u>
Receipts:		
Membership fees	\$3,984.66	
Interest on bonds	165.60	
Interest on savings account	432.74	
Stock dividends	24.00	
Gifts	2,077.47	
Gain in capital value of common stock	14.94	
Group insurance premiums	1,067.22	
Atchison Flood Control and Water Front		
Development Assn.—Archeology	800.00	
W. G. Clugston Memorial	105.00	
McArthur archeological project	6,000.00	
Miscellaneous receipts	178.40	
		<u>14,850.03</u>
		<u>\$33,979.15</u>
Disbursements:		
Books, pamphlets and films	\$2,485.98	
Expenses for meetings and conferences	742.52	
Surety bond premiums	36.00	
Refunds	56.95	
Transfer to McArthur Archeological Account		
with State Treasurer	5,780.00	
Renovation of Great Smith automobile and		
purchase of two museum display items	892.00	
Survey work, Atchison Flood Control and Water		
Front Development Assn. account	577.35	
Purchase of equipment	371.99	
Group insurance premiums	1,084.11	
Flowers	36.15	
Miscellaneous supplies and expenses	253.05	
		<u>\$12,316.10</u>

Balance, August 26, 1966:		
Cash, checking account	\$4,324.63	
Cash, savings account	11,447.64	
Cash on hand	169.28	
U. S. bonds, Series K	5,000.00	
Common stock, Standard Oil Co. of Ohio	721.50	
		<u>21,663.05</u>
		<u><u>\$33,979.15</u></u>

ELIZABETH READER BEQUEST

Balance, August 28, 1965:		
Cash (deposited in Membership Fee Fund)	\$364.50	
U. S. bonds, Series K	5,500.00	
		<u>\$5,864.50</u>
Receipts:		
Interest on bonds (deposited in Membership Fee Fund)		151.80
		<u>\$6,016.30</u>
		<u><u>\$6,016.30</u></u>
Balance, August 26, 1966:		
Cash (deposited in Membership Fee Fund)	\$516.30	
U. S. bonds, Series K	5,500.00	
		<u>\$6,016.30</u>
		<u><u>\$6,016.30</u></u>

JONATHAN PECKER BEQUEST

Balance, August 28, 1965:		
Cash, savings account	\$237.38	
U. S. bonds, Series K	1,000.00	
		<u>\$1,237.38</u>
Receipts:		
Interest on bond	\$27.60	
Interest on savings account	8.26	
		<u>35.86</u>
		<u><u>\$1,273.24</u></u>
Disbursements:		
Books, pamphlets and films		\$64.70
Balance, August 26, 1966:		
Cash, savings account	\$208.54	
U. S. bond, Series K	1,000.00	
		<u>1,208.54</u>
		<u><u>\$1,273.24</u></u>

JOHN BOOTH BEQUEST

Balance, August 28, 1965:		
Cash, savings account	\$50.84	
U. S. bond, Series K	500.00	
		<hr/> \$550.84
Receipts:		
Interest on bond	\$13.80	
Interest on savings account	2.08	
		<hr/> 15.88
		<hr/> \$566.72
		<hr/>
Balance, August 26, 1966:		
Cash, savings account	\$66.72	
U. S. bond, Series K	500.00	
		<hr/> \$566.72
		<hr/>
		<hr/> \$566.72

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, August 28, 1965:		
Cash, savings account	\$287.28	
		<hr/> \$287.28
Receipts:		
Interest on savings account		11.70
		<hr/> \$298.98
		<hr/>
Balance, August 26, 1966:		
Cash, savings account		\$298.98
		<hr/> \$298.98
		<hr/>

BAUGHMAN FOUNDATION RESEARCH GRANT

Balance, August 28, 1965:		
Cash, checking account		\$2,270.89
Receipts		4,300.00
		<hr/> \$6,570.89
Disbursements:		
Salaries and wages	\$2,719.57	
Supplies and materials	711.11	
		<hr/> \$3,430.68
Balance, August 26, 1966		3,140.21
		<hr/> \$6,570.89
		<hr/>

RESTRICTED PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT

Balance, August 28, 1965	
Receipts:	
Sales of Publications	
<i>Kansas in Maps</i>	\$837.95
<i>Kansas in Newspapers</i>	498.83
<i>Kansas Post Offices</i>	99.77
	<hr/>
	\$1,436.55
Interest on savings account	11.91
	<hr/>
	\$1,448.46
	<hr/>
Balance, August 26, 1966:	
Shawnee Federal Savings & Loan Assn.	\$1,375.90
Cash on hand	73.16
	<hr/>
	\$1,448.46
	<hr/>

Major miscellaneous gifts received during the year and credited to the membership fee fund include \$6,000 from Mrs. Vernon E. McArthur of Hutchinson for archeological investigations at old Fort Hays; \$831.67 from the Woman's Kansas Day Club and \$105 from the Colonial Dames in Kansas for purchase of historical records on microfilm; \$180 from members of the Saturday Night Literary Club of Topeka for purchase of an original manuscript letter of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon; a total of \$185 from friends of the late W. G. Clugston which will be used to purchase books; and \$650 from R. C. Wagner of Overland Park.

Eleven new life and 149 annual members were added this year. The Society now has 1,142 life, 335 newspaper, and 463 annual members. In addition 101 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 209 libraries and 252 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, 1966, actual expenditures of authorized state funds were: Kansas State Historical Society, including the Memorial building, \$383,428; First Capitol of Kansas, \$5,623; Frontier Historical Park, \$12,921; Funston Memorial Home, \$4,988; Highland Presbyterian Mission, \$4,493; John Brown Memorial Park, \$5,858; Marais des Cygnes Massacre Memorial Park, \$5,666; Kaw Methodist Mission, \$5,957; Shawnee Methodist Mission, \$13,329; Pawnee Rock State Park, \$991; Pawnee Indian Village, \$6,149; and the Washington County Pony Express Station, \$12,270.

Respectfully submitted,

EDGAR LANGSDORF, *Treasurer*.

Mr. Eckdall moved that the report be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Charlson, and it was so ordered.

Alan W. Farley, chairman of the executive committee, presented the committee's report on the audit by the state department of post-audit:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

September 22, 1966.

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 August 28, 1965, to August 26, 1966, and that they are hereby approved.

ALAN W. FARLEY, *Chairman*,
GEORGE L. ANDERSON,
FRANK HAUCKE,
WILFORD RIEGLE.

Mr. Charlson moved that the report be accepted. The motion was seconded by Mr. Eckdall and the report was accordingly approved.

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

NOMINATING COMMITTEE'S REPORT

September 22, 1966.

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: A. Bower Sageser, Manhattan, president; Floyd R. Souders, Cheney, first vice-president; and Clifford R. Hope, Sr., Garden City, second vice-president.

For a two-year term: Edgar Langsdorf, Topeka, treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

ALAN W. FARLEY, *Chairman*,
GEORGE L. ANDERSON,
FRANK HAUCKE,
WILFORD RIEGLE.

James E. Taylor moved the acceptance of the report. The motion was seconded by Harry E. Hanson, and the officers were unanimously elected.

Mr. Robbins then invited Paul E. Wilson to speak to the directors on the subject of the Charles Robinson home near Lawrence, now the property of the University of Kansas Endowment Association, which will be razed unless some interested group can be found to

assume the responsibility for preserving it. Mr. Wilson summarized the career of Robinson, first governor of Kansas and an important figure in the territorial period and the early years of statehood. He reported that the Robinson home, once called Oakridge, is structurally sound but needs a new roof and other repairs which total an estimated \$25,000. If it were to be developed as a museum it would also be necessary to spend \$5,000 to \$10,000 to improve the road, construct a parking area, and do some landscaping. Mr. Wilson moved that the board of directors adopt a resolution to the effect that the property should be preserved, that it merits the application of state funds for its preservation and maintenance, and that the Society should be designated by the legislature to administer the property. The motion was seconded by Franklin T. Rose and was unanimously adopted.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Oakridge, the farm home of Dr. Charles Robinson and Mrs. Sara T. D. Robinson, his wife, built in 1867 and located in Grant township in Douglas county is unoccupied and is deteriorating and may be lost to posterity unless steps are taken to restore and maintain it; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Robinson was the first governor of the state of Kansas and is a person of highest significance in the history of Kansas. He arrived in Kansas in the summer of 1854 as one of the agents of the Emigrant Aid Company and until his death 40 years later he occupied a unique place of leadership in Kansas affairs. He was preeminent among the Free-State partisans in the turbulent period that preceded statehood. He was elected governor in 1856 when an effort was made to establish a state government under the proposed Topeka constitution; he again became governor upon the admission of Kansas to the Union in 1861 and served in that capacity during the critical period when the institutions and policies of state government were emerging. After his retirement as governor, he returned to Douglas county where he built Oakridge, engaged in extensive farming activity and, until his death in 1894, performed important services for the community, the state, and the nation. Among the positions of trust and honor conferred upon him were state senator, regent of the University of Kansas, superintendent of Haskell Institute and president of the Kansas State Historical Society; and

WHEREAS, subsequent to the deaths of Governor and Mrs. Robinson, title to their extensive estate passed to the state of Kansas and has been used by the state for the benefit of the state's program of higher education and for other public purposes. Title to Oakridge and the appurtenant lands is now held by the Kansas University Endowment Association, and it appears likely that a conveyance of the building and the lands upon which it is situated may be obtained by the state of Kansas for a nominal consideration.

Now, THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Board of Directors of the Kansas State Historical Society:

That Oakridge, the farmhouse in Grant township in Douglas county, Kansas,

built and occupied as a home by Gov. and Mrs. Charles Robinson, should be preserved and maintained with state resources as a significant landmark of Kansas history;

That the state of Kansas should accept title to Oakridge and the lands appurtenant thereto, said lands to be maintained and managed by the Kansas State Historical Society as a monument or shrine in recognition of the unique services performed both before and after statehood by Governor and Mrs. Robinson and the generation of pioneers that they represent; and

That the 1967 session of the legislature of the state of Kansas is urged to appropriate a sum of money sufficient to restore and maintain Oakridge as an historic landmark for the benefit and enjoyment of all the people of the state of Kansas.

The foregoing resolution was unanimously adopted.

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 Richard W. Robbins presiding. Nearly 200 members and guests attended.

The invocation was given by the Rev. Maclure Stillwell, minister of the First Methodist church, Fredonia.

Following the introduction of guests at the speakers' table Mr. Miller introduced President Robbins, who delivered the presidential address:

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

THE LIFE OF SEN. EDMUND G. ROSS OF KANSAS

RICHARD W. ROBBINS

THIS is the story of Edmund Ross, United States senator from Kansas from 1866 to 1871, who at the fateful impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, on May 16, 1868, cast the deciding vote of "not guilty" and thereby knowingly thrust himself into political oblivion, and who by this one act accomplished so much for the good of his country. In all history I have never found a more courageous public official.

The late F. H. Hodder, professor of history at the University of Kansas, paid Ross this well-deserved tribute: "I am accustomed to think of Senator Ross' vote in the Johnson trial as the most heroic act in American history, incomparably more difficult than any deed of valor upon the field of battle."

When I advised a friend of mine and a fellow member of this

society of my subject for this meeting he advised against it on the ground that I was dealing with what happened 100 years ago and that I might put my audience to sleep. In reply to my inquiry, he suggested that it would be more interesting if I talked about my personal experiences in politics and my relations with men in public life around the country. I told him that I was doubtful if I could keep you interested in such a recital for any length of time. I am sure you would get fed up on the personal pronoun.

Further than that, many of the men and women with whom I have had contacts in the art of government (I refrain from calling it a science) are still living. Comment upon living characters in history might arouse controversy. One advantage in dealing with what happened 100 years ago is that dead men cannot talk back.

Perhaps you heard enough of my personal experiences in Kansas politics when, at the last meeting of this honorable Society, I talked about the Taft-Eisenhower contest in 1952 for the Republican nomination for President. It would serve me right if at the conclusion of this paper someone in this audience took exception to some of its contents.

I make no claim to being an historian, professional or amateur. If exception is taken to any of the so-called facts of Senator Ross' life, as here set forth, I will be neither surprised nor offended. In my book there is no such thing as a truly objective historian or journalist. We are all prisoners of our education, our experience, our information, and our prejudices. Add to all this the differences in our ability to express our particular "slant" either orally or in writing.

One problem of the historian, even of an amateur writing a comparatively short paper like this, is not what to put into his writing but what to leave out. The numerous notes you see at the bottom of the pages in your books of history represent what the author would like to put into his work but has to leave out for lack of space.

When I tackled this paper I wondered if I would find enough to fill in my time in an essay about Senator Ross. I soon found the problem was to boil my information down to proportions which you can endure sitting on these hard seats. That I have tried to do.

I did not prepare this paper for posterity—to gather dust in our archives. I just hope to entertain you for a half hour or so as a token of appreciation for your choosing me to be president of this Great Society.

To update this paper, most of the political controversy during

Senator Ross' period was about state's rights and the relationship between state governments and the federal government in this connection. Today this same controversy goes on—with the various civil rights laws and bills, enacted and pending, in congress, and the protest by Negroes in various ways, violent and otherwise, that they are not getting their full civil rights. Verily, history is repeating itself.

During this never ending controversy the people of the South have received continuing advice from the North as to how to handle their "Negro problem." Now with the riots and violence and rebellion in the North, the South must find sardonic humor in how the North is handling its "Negro problem." The Negro migration from the agricultural South to industrial cities like Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, and now San Francisco might be considered the South's historic revenge upon the North.

I have been warned that some of these "presidential papers" were unduly long, and I shall keep in mind that as a railroader I should be watchful of my "terminal facilities." I recall the story of one of our visiting preachers inquiring of the president of Yale University how long he ought to speak at one of our compulsory Sunday services. President Hadley is supposed to have replied that "We have no limit, but my experience over the years with undergraduates is that you won't save many souls after twenty minutes." A captive audience is a great temptation, especially to a speaker in his anecdotalage.

Edmund Ross was born on a farm near Ashland, Ohio, in 1826, 140 years ago. He was the third of 14 children. He had a frail constitution and his parents were solicitous for him as he passed through the illnesses of childhood, especially when he had a severe attack of scarlet fever. When he was 11 years old his father decided to have him learn the printer's trade, thinking his physical strength would be conserved in that occupation more than the strenuous work on the farm. This set a pattern for Edmund's career to the end of his days. His first and last love was journalism. At this time his older brother, Sylvester, was working in the office of the Huron (Ohio) *Commercial Advertiser*. Edmund was taken to Huron and placed under the care of Henry C. Grey, owner and editor of the *Advertiser*.

Edward Bumgardner, in his *Life of Edmund G. Ross* (Kansas City, Mo., 1949), relates that in 1841 Sylvester purchased the Huron printing plant and moved it to Sandusky, Ohio. Here he took a partner named Mills and they began publishing the Sandusky

Mirror. Edmund went to Sandusky with his brother and for eight years worked in the *Mirror* office. He was married on October 15, 1848, to Fannie Lathrop, with whom he lived happily for more than half a century. They celebrated their 50th anniversary together at Albuquerque, N. M., in 1898.

The year 1849 was a tragic time for the Ross family. Sylvester Ross fell victim to the Asiatic cholera which plagued the country and was especially severe in Sandusky. Elial J. Rice, youngest brother of Edmund's mother, who lived in Sullivan, Ohio, when he failed to hear from his relatives in Sandusky, drove to the city to learn what was going on, and when he returned home he took with him Edmund, his wife, and a sister. They stayed at Sullivan until conditions at Sandusky returned to normal. During this time Ross' father-in-law, Mr. Lathrop, and two of Lathrop's daughters died within a week.

Edmund and his wife went back to Sandusky and he returned to work at the *Mirror*. A daughter was born to them in 1850. Two years later they moved to Wisconsin, where Edmund and his brother, William, went to work for the Milwaukee *Free Democrat*. This was an enjoyable period. They lived in a pleasant cottage and S. M. Booth, editor of the paper, was a congenial employer.

During this time the Ross brothers were involved in a significant local event. As Bumgardner tells it:

The year 1854 was full of events which were bringing the issue of slavery in the United States to a climax. In March of that year, Joshua Glover, a fugitive slave was captured at Racine, Wisconsin, taken in chains and with unnecessary brutality to Milwaukee and placed in prison. A hundred sympathizers from Racine, joined by a larger number of Milwaukee citizens, demanded Glover's release. When it was refused, the door of the jail was battered down, and the fugitive was sent across the lake on his way to Canada. Both of the Ross brothers took part in the rescue, and the responsible leader was their employer, Mr. Booth. The latter was arrested, tried in the United States District Court for violation of the fugitive slave law, convicted, and sent to prison. He was released by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin under a writ of *habeas corpus*, but four years afterward the decision of the state court was reversed by the United States Supreme Court. This was the first case in which the fugitive slave law was carried through the courts, and it attracted the attention of the entire country. Mr. Booth was ruined financially by the prosecution, and the publication of the *Free Democrat* was suspended.

Thus the Ross brothers lost their jobs, but they soon found better ones with another Milwaukee newspaper, the *Daily Sentinel*. Edmund became foreman and William was a compositor.

It was not long after this that the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill (which gave the citizens of a state the choice of legalizing

slavery within its borders or banning it) provided the impetus for a movement of the entire Ross family to the Kansas plains. People all over the North quickly realized that if Kansas were to become a free state it would be necessary to populate the territory with enough Northern emigrants to gain a majority of the votes. In addition, reports of fertile soil, healthful climate, and other natural advantages gave promise of ideal conditions for establishing new homes.

Quoting again from Bumgardner:

Although favorably situated in life, Mr. Ross was disturbed, as all thoughtful citizens of the country were at that time, by the news from Kansas Territory regarding the conflict there over slavery. His two brothers, William and George, who had gone to Kansas the year before, were able to furnish first hand reports of the conditions there, which in their opinion demanded an increased immigration of free state settlers.

The flood of emigration desired by the opponents of slavery was already materializing. Edward D. Holton, a banker in Milwaukee, was the leader in the organization of a company of emigrants in that city. One of his first volunteers was the foreman in the Sentinel office. When it became known that Mr. Ross was determined to go to Kansas to fight for freedom, the printers of Milwaukee called a meeting in his honor, April 5, 1856, and presented him with a beautiful rifle made by a local gunsmith. On account of his initiative he was soon recognized as the leader of the enterprise.

Careful and deliberate preparations were made for the expedition. The company enlisted was not large, but none that year was better equipped. When it was lined up for the start, there were six large covered wagons, each drawn by two yoke of oxen. The wagons were all of the same make, and each was occupied by a separate family. Mr. Holton assisted in financing the enterprise, but Mr. Ross's equipment was provided at his own expense. The oxen which drew his wagon were from his father's farm near Janesville.

Having been acknowledged as the head of the company, Mr. Ross, on the 20th of May, 1856, led the little procession out of Milwaukee on the "Janesville plank road" to a point four and a half miles from the city limits, where the first encampment of the journey was made. . . .

When the emigrants reached Janesville, about 125 miles from Milwaukee, they were joined by the remainder of the Ross family. Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester F. Ross, the parents of Edmund, with a young daughter, rode in a two-seated surrey with a canvas top and drawn by a team of spirited horses. Thus equipped, the senior Ross was able to drive in advance of the train and select suitable camping places. The youngest two Ross boys, Charles and Walter, aged about fourteen and ten respectively, were entrusted with a low covered farm wagon, which contrasted strongly with the commodious vehicles from Milwaukee. Tied to the rear of this wagon were an extra horse and a cow.

The coming of the emigrants had been announced at Dubuque [on the west bank of the Mississippi], and a banquet was awaiting them when they crossed the . . . river at that point. From here their journey led through Iowa City and Oskaloosa to the western border of the state of Iowa. Many other parties of Kansas emigrants were to cross Iowa that summer [of 1856].

In the summer of 1854, Missouri "squatters" had begun to post claims to border lands and warn away prospective antislavery settlers. The immigration of antislavery people from the North was fostered in many ways, notably through the New England Emigrant Aid company, whose example was widely imitated. Lawrence and Topeka, Free-State centers, and Leavenworth, Lecompton and Atchison, Proslavery towns, were among those settled in 1854.

Returning to Bumgardner's account:

For two years the pro-slavery inhabitants of Missouri had been becoming so hostile toward the free state emigrants that it was no longer safe to follow that route. For this reason a new road was opened leading through Iowa [and coming into Kansas from the north]. It was largely through the efforts of Gen. James H. Lane that this road was opened and it was known as "The Lane Trail." The Milwaukee wagons were among the first to traverse the new road and to leave tracks to guide the thousands who were to follow.

Soon after they passed through Iowa City, a circular was issued there announcing the opening of the Lane Trail, and on July 4th, the day the announcement was made, a group of 230 emigrants left that point on their way to Kansas.

Nothing unusual to a journey through such a primitive country happened to the Milwaukee party until the Missouri river was reached at a point opposite to Nebraska City. The crossing of the river was a tedious and laborious operation. There was no bridge, and the crossing was accomplished by means of a flat-boat, or scow, propelled by oars. . . .

The various emigrant parties leaving Nebraska City became more or less merged as they entered Kansas, forming what was called "Lane's Army of the North," although it was not an army at all, but a multitude of peaceable individuals seeking homes in the new country. There was some excitement from the time they crossed the Kansas line, as the Governor of the Territory had ordered them to be disarmed, and the "border ruffian" deputy marshals were anxious to assist in the process. The Milwaukee contingent, however, were able to reach their destination without trouble.

Thirty miles north of Topeka they found a stream so swollen by recent rains as to require the construction of a temporary bridge. The delay affording a chance for an examination of the locality, it was recognized as an attractive site for a town. A number of families in the caravan, including part of the Milwaukee party, decided to remain here. At the suggestion of Mr. Ross, the town which was thus founded was named Holton in honor of the patron of the expedition.

The remainder of the Milwaukee emigrants continued south, and as they continued south, and as they approached the Kaw river, they were met by E. C. K. Cranvey [Garvey?], a former resident of Milwaukee. Crossing the river by ferry on the evening of August 11th [1856], they were welcomed to Topeka and given a formal reception and supper at the Farmers Hotel.

Thus did Edmund Ross arrive in "Bleeding Kansas," then in the middle of the slavery question, with a wife and three small

children. He left a good position as a trained printer and a comfortable home behind in Milwaukee and began his great adventure in Kansas, which was to lead finally to a seat in the United States senate and a vote which had far-reaching effects upon the people then living and the millions to follow, down to this day. Verily he was a true pioneer, with the courage and spirit of which leaders are made.

His overland trip from Milwaukee to Topeka, fraught with great hardship and danger to himself and his family, took the better part of three months—a distance which would be consumed now in 12 hours by automobile over ribbon smooth highways, or by air in three hours or less.

Quoting again from Bumgardner:

Perhaps the difficulties and the hardships of this trip impressed upon Ross the need for getting some railroads built in Kansas and the West, as had already been accomplished in the East.

The Milwaukee emigrants arrived at Topeka at the most exciting and discouraging time in the history of Kansas Territory. The free state settlers, who comprised the greater part of the population, had no rights which the administration at Washington felt bound to respect. Robbery, arson and murder were being committed without any attempt being made to bring the perpetrators to account. On May 21st [1856], the Free State Hotel and two newspaper offices in Lawrence had been destroyed under the pretense of legal authority. In July, the Topeka Legislature, a body of men attempting to work out a plan for the admission of Kansas as a free state, had been dispersed by United States soldiers by order of Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War. Seven prominent settlers at this time were held as "treason prisoners" in a military camp near Leecompton because they had participated in a movement looking to the organization of a state without slavery.

Ross, a Democrat, found that the politics of President Franklin Pierce could not be reconciled to his love of liberty and fair play. Like the "Grim Chieftain," Jim Lane, whom he was to succeed in the senate, he left his party, became a Republican, and threw his lot with the Free-State people.

Ross wrote in a notebook that has been preserved:

My first occupation in Kansas, a few days after my arrival in Topeka, was as a volunteer in the Free State Army, carrying a musket as a private soldier in a hastily improvised army for expulsion of a force of proslavery men invading the territory. It was on this occasion that I got my first taste of war, which gave me an introduction to the four years of war that followed later or in the history of the effort for the perpetuation of slavery in Kansas.

Late in his life, Ross wrote "A Reminiscence of the Kansas Conflict." This article was published in pamphlet form in Albuquerque in 1893. In it he referred to the emigration from the North to Kansas territory as comparable to the movement of the Children

of Israel out of Egypt in search of a new home and freedom in a promised land. He concluded with an appraisal of the influence of the Milwaukee element upon the Free-State cause:

There is ground for the suggestion that it was in good part the Milwaukee colony that proved one of the immediate and conclusive instrumentalities in the achievement in Kansas of the final victory in the field, and thus to the establishment of that limit which marked the final triumph of freedom in that territory, and it may also be said, in bringing on the resulting war of the Rebellion and extirpation of slavery, to which war it was my privilege to play a part as a soldier of the Union Army, and also, subsequently to participate as a senator in Congress in sealing the verdict of the sword by legislation that forever prohibited the desecration of the soil of America by the tread of a slave.

So it may be said, in a somewhat governing sense, that the expedition herein described was one of the direct and patent instrumentalities of saving not only the great Southwest from the presence of slavery, but the removal of an influence that, unchecked, would have destroyed sooner or later, the Union itself.

In December, 1856, Edmund Ross bought the interest of John Speer in the *Kansas Tribune*, a newspaper which Speer had started at Lawrence and moved to Topeka in December, 1855. William Ross had been working for Speer and continued with his brother. Edmund also took an active part in political developments in the territory, serving as secretary of the Grasshopper Falls convention in August, 1857, and in 1859 he was a member of the Wyandotte constitutional convention representing a district composed of four counties.

Edmund retired from the *Kansas Tribune* management in September, 1858, and for a while lived with his father on a farm in Wabaunsee county. In October, 1859, he and William founded a new newspaper in Topeka, the *Kansas State Record*, in which he published some of the most influential writing of his career. Bumgardner refers particularly to Edmund's success in promoting the railroad convention of 1860:

In 1850 Congress had established a precedent of furnishing government aid for the construction of railroads. The Illinois Central had been granted alternate sections of public land for six miles on each side of track laid through undeveloped territory. In a series of editorials in the *Record* in the summer of 1860, Mr. Ross advocated the calling of a territorial convention to determine what would be the most practical railroad system for the anticipated state, and to organize an appeal for government land grants to subsidize the construction, as had been done of the Illinois Central. The suggestion met with universal approval of the other papers and of the people of the territory, and resulted in the greatest non-political convention ever held in the territory.

Mr. Ross was chosen as temporary chairman of the convention. For once, politics were disregarded and anti-slavery and pro-slavery men worked in harmony. The present magnificent network of Kansas railroads, including the great transcontinental lines which connect the middle West with the entire railroad system of the United States was projected by the Topeka convention of October, 1860. A few years afterward, as a member of the United States Senate, Mr. Ross was to assist in working out the details of the railroad legislation which was proposed at that time.

In September, 1860, Ross was identified with an early attempt of Col. Cyrus K. Holliday to organize the Santa Fe railroad. Later, after the road was reorganized, Ross turned the first spadeful of earth in the ceremony that started this mammoth railroad on its way. This was in 1868, when Ross was a U. S. senator.

The story of Ross' participation in the Civil War is summarized by Bumgardner as follows:

When President Lincoln's call for additional troops came in July, 1862, Edmund Ross determined to give up his newspaper work and enlist in the Army. In August the State Record was sold to S. D. MacDonald and F. G. Adams. William Ross previously had accepted an appointment as agent for the Pottawatomie Indians, and Edmund began recruiting a company which became Company E of the Eleventh Kansas Regiment. When the company was filled Ross was elected its captain and took it to Leavenworth to join the regiment which was commanded by Col. Samuel J. Crawford. . . .

In the spring of 1863 General Ewing directed Major Ross to detail one or two companies of the Eleventh for the protection of Lawrence, which, although situated forty miles from the Missouri line, was all the time in danger of guerrilla raids. At the bottom of General Ewing's order he wrote, "Could you go yourself?" Interpreting this as part of the order, Major Ross took his old Company E to Lawrence and camped on a high ridge just west of the town. While the company was in camp there some of the residents of Lawrence were annoyed by soldiers going to their wells for water and by their loud singing and talking in the quiet of the summer evenings. A petition to General Ewing resulted in the removal of the company to a point in western Missouri.

Within a few days after the removal of the company there occurred the most inhuman performance of the Civil War. On the morning of the 21st of August, Quantrill appeared with some four hundred guerrillas, massacred 180 [150?] unarmed citizens, and burned the greater part of the noted free state town. Ross immediately returned with his company, and this time camped on a hill east of the stricken town. Here he remained on guard for eight months. [Had Ross' company remained in Lawrence, Quantrill's raid might never have occurred.]

In September, 1864, the Confederate General Price entered Missouri from Arkansas with a large army and hurried toward Fort Leavenworth, intending to capture the army supplies there, and to lay waste to eastern Kansas. General Curtis, in command at the Fort, and General Blunt, with his "Army of the Border," with their limited forces could only hope to check Price until General Pleasanton could overtake him from the east. General Blunt made a

stand a few miles east of Kansas City, and the Battle of the Little Blue was fought on October 21st [1864].

Part of the Eleventh Kansas, commanded by Major Ross, had been stationed at the crossing of the river with orders to detain the enemy as long as possible. The regiment had a day of severe fighting, and Major Ross had two horses shot from under him. Captain B. F. Simpson, who furnished Major Ross with another horse when his first one was killed, said: "All through that day he was one of the coolest and bravest." General Blunt was gradually forced back for two days, but on the third Pleasanton arrived and Price was compelled to retreat. The defeat of Price ended the last and most serious invasion of the North that was undertaken West of the Mississippi river during the war. The three days of fighting near Kansas City has been called the Gettysburg of the West.

When Ross was mustered out of the army, on September 20, 1865, he went to Lawrence where his family had been living and once again took up newspaper work. According to Bumgardner, he had no expectation or desire of entering political life. However, on July 1, 1866, James H. Lane, the senior U. S. senator from Kansas, committed suicide. Many political hopefuls asked for the appointment to fill his unexpired term, among them a prominent resident of Lawrence. The governor, Ross' old regimental commander, S. J. Crawford, sent a note to Ross asking him to come to Topeka. Ross complied, and supposing that the governor wanted his opinion of the Lawrence candidate, began to commend him. Crawford, however, interrupted Ross, saying: "We need a man with backbone in the Senate. I saw what you did at Prairie Grove, and I want *you* for senator." So, without solicitation on his part, Ross became a senator. According to the *Dictionary of American Biography*, the appointment was popular and in 1867 the Kansas legislature elected Ross to fill out Lane's term.

Bumgardner writes as follows:

Immediately after his appointment, Major Ross went to Washington and took up his duties as senator. He did not take his family to the capital, but secured a room and board at the residence of Robert L. Ream, whom he had known in Kansas as chief clerk in the Surveyor General's office, but who was now living in Washington. Mr. Ream's daughter, Vinnie, was a genius as a sculptor. She had demonstrated her skill by making a bust of President Lincoln, and she had been awarded the contract for the full-length statue of Lincoln that now stands in the rotunda of the Capitol. Congress had granted her a room in the basement of the Capitol for use as a studio. She will be mentioned later.

To Ross his position as senator was not a path to individual profit, but a responsibility and an opportunity to serve his state. Two subjects then of especial importance to Kansas demanded his attention, the development of railroads in accordance with the plans originated at the Topeka convention of 1860, and the defense of the frontier against the hostile Indians. There

were many details of the railroad problem to be studied out and presented to Congress, and the Indian question involved the lives of hundreds of his constituents. . . .

Senator Ross did all that he could to bring these matters to the attention of Congress, but he had no assistance from the other senator from Kansas [Pomeroy], and for several years western Kansas continued to be subject to Indian atrocities. . . .

[Finally] Congress created a Peace Commission which was authorized to pacify the Indians by making treaties with them and furnishing them with more provisions, arms and ammunition.

The Peace Commissioners . . . invited the wild tribes to meet in a council at Medicine Lodge which resulted in one of the most important treaties ever made between whites and Indians. More than five thousand Indians were present and some of their leaders were in an ugly mood.

Senator Ross and Governor Crawford attended the peace conference at Medicine Lodge. Among the reporters there was Henry M. Stanley, then on the staff of a St. Louis newspaper, who later became famous as the man who went to Africa under the auspices of the New York *Herald* to find Livingstone. Reporter Stanley wrote from Fort Larned under date of October 13, 1867, that the party beyond that point consisted of

two ambulances, containing the Commissioners and the press gang, a battery of Gatling guns of the 4th Artillery, and thirty waggons, containing stores . . . escorted by three companies of the 7th Cavalry, commanded by Major Allen. In the ambulances are Generals Terry, Harney, J. R. Hardis, Senator Henderson of Missouri, Commissioner Taylor, Colonel Tappan, Governor Crawford, ex-Lieutenant Governor Root, Senator Ross, A. S. H. White [and 12 correspondents]. . . .

Apparently the strong military guard was present at the request of the commissioners, not Governor Crawford or Ross.

Three separate treaties were concluded by five tribes, namely the Kiowas, the Comanches, the Arapahoes, the Apaches, and the Cheyennes, in October, 1867. The Indians agreed to accept reservations further south in exchange for all the lands they had claimed in Kansas and Colorado. They did settle down on their new lands to enjoy their government supplies during the winter of 1867-1868, but the next summer brought an outbreak by the most hostile tribes and a campaign in which they were finally subdued.

Most of you are familiar with the Peace Treaty Pageant which the people of Medicine Lodge and environs put on every five years. Here is enacted in a beautiful open-air amphitheatre in the hills of Barber county the gathering of the Indians and the soldiers and the signing of these treaties with the Indians.

Next year is the 100th anniversary of the signing of these treaties.

The pageant promises to be something special. I operate a cattle ranch at Belvidere, Kiowa county, a few miles up the Medicine river. I am always represented at this pageant by a few span of mules to pull the chuck wagons and emigrant wagons. I am still old fashioned enough to feed cattle with mules.

I was recently foolish enough to let a friend take a picture of me with my arm around a mule's neck. He returned a snapshot with the notation, "The one with the hat on is Robbins."

(The above is a "commercial" for the pageant, for myself, and for the preservation and perpetuation of mules.)

The next phase of this paper might be termed "The Gathering Storm."

When Lincoln was assassinated in April, 1865, Andrew Johnson succeeded to the Presidency. Although Johnson had frequently expressed himself to the effect that secession was treason and that the leaders of the secession movement should be punished as traitors, he did not believe that the late Confederate states were conquered territories to be dealt with as congress might see fit. In this, Johnson's opinions were in harmony with those of Lincoln, who had acted on the theory that the states had never been out of the Union. As commander-in-chief of the army, President Johnson had full authority to name the conditions in the various states of the defeated South upon which military rule might be withdrawn and civil rule substituted.

Accordingly, on May 29, 1865, the President issued a general amnesty proclamation, granting full pardon to all ex-Confederates (except certain leaders) who would take an unqualified oath of allegiance to the United States. He next appointed provisional governors for the seven rebel states which had not already begun the process of restoration. To these governors he issued instructions that they provide for state conventions, the delegates to be elected by persons having taken the oath of allegiance and who were otherwise qualified to vote under the laws of the respective states. To the conventions he suggested (one might say ordered) that they include in the state constitutions a provision for the abolition of slavery, ratify the 13th amendment to the federal constitution, nullify the ordinances of secession, and repudiate state debts contracted in support of the secession movement. These were essentially the same demands that Lincoln had made in the states where he had established loyal civil governments. All this took place during the summer and autumn of 1865, previous to the assembling of congress on December 4.

That body was overwhelmingly Republican in complexion and most of the Republicans held radical views of the Southern situation. It refused admission to the senators and representatives from the rebel states and created a joint committee on reconstruction. In my view, this committee was pretty well "packed."

The exigencies of politics and the condition of the freed Negroes were crucial points in the situation. The Radical Republicans demanded that the former slaves be granted the right to vote forthwith and that a sufficient number of ex-Confederates be disfranchised to assure Republican majorities in most of the southern states. The assumption was, of course, that the Negroes would vote Republican out of gratitude to the party which had effected their freedom. The President would yield to none of these demands, and in a few months the breach between him and congress was wide open.

Meanwhile, the southern states remained unrepresented in congress, while the reconstruction committee investigated conditions in them to determine if any were sufficiently loyal to warrant their being represented. In June, 1866, the committee reported they were unfit for representation, but presumably this could be remedied by ratification of the 14th amendment which was reported at the same time. But this amendment was defeated in all the Confederate states except Tennessee, whose representatives and senators were admitted. Soon afterward, congress adjourned, leaving the whole question unresolved.

Let us now take a look at President Andrew Johnson himself and the historic drama of the impeachment trial and the part Edmund Ross played in it. The following account is quoted from H. H. Walker Lewis, "The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson, a Political Tragedy," in the *American Bar Association Journal*, Chicago, January, 1954:

Andrew Johnson was born on December 29, 1808, in Raleigh, North Carolina, of parents in humble circumstances. His father died when he was 4 and at the age of 14 he was apprenticed to a tailor. In 1826 he migrated to Greeneville, Tennessee, and in the following year married Eliza McCordle, a girl of refinement and education. Johnson had no formal education, but in the tailor shops of those times it was customary for someone to read aloud to the workmen and he himself learned to read. His wife taught him to write and encouraged his self-education.

It is interesting to note that Andrew Johnson reached the highest political office in the land and was also a successful businessman, without a single day of public or private school education. I presume he would be a member of the submerged 10 percent today

when it is considered necessary to have at least one university degree attached to your name to have any status at all in "The Great Society."

I might here add that the first thing Mrs. Andrew Johnson did when she moved into the White House was to purchase two Jersey cows. She pastured them on the White House lawn and milked them herself. She told the world she was going to have fresh milk and cream for breakfast. I haven't found any of her successors as First Lady who felt that she had established a precedent or tradition which they felt obliged to follow.

Lewis tells the story of Johnson's advancement:

[Johnson's] business prospered, and in 1829, at the age of 21, he embarked on a career of public service. In that year he was made an alderman and three years later Mayor of Greeneville. In 1835 he was elected to the Tennessee legislature and in 1843 to Congress, where he served until 1853.

In that year and again in 1855 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and in 1857 was chosen Senator. Although a Democrat, he was the only southern member of Congress to refuse to secede with his state and he continued in the Senate until 1862, when Lincoln appointed him Military Governor of Tennessee.

In 1864 he was nominated and elected Vice-President, it having been felt that the nomination of a Democrat from a border State would bring strength and solidarity to the Union ticket.

Johnson was a man of outstanding intelligence, independence, and courage, but he was lacking in humor and tact. To his lasting misfortune, he had been under the influence of liquor at his inauguration as Vice-President. He had made the long trip from Nashville to Washington while recuperating from typhoid fever, and he is reported to have asked Hannibal Hamlin, the outgoing Vice President, for a drink of whisky to give him strength for the ceremony. His inaugural speech was so alcoholic that Senator [Charles] Sumner [of Massachusetts], ostentatiously buried his face in his hands. Many prominent persons closely associated with Johnson have attested to the fact that he was a man of temperate habits but his "slip," as Lincoln called it, gave credence to the later repeated characterization of him as a drunkard [particularly by his arch enemy, Senator Sumner].

Johnson's accession to the Presidency was at first welcomed by the Radicals. Representative George W. Julian, of Indiana, later a member of the house committee to declare articles of impeachment against Johnson, gave the following description of the Radical caucus held immediately after the death of Lincoln: "While everybody was shocked at his murder, the feeling was nearly universal that the accession of Johnson to the Presidency would prove a Godsend to the country."

You may be surprised at the hostile attitude of congress toward Lincoln and his reconstruction policies at the time of his death. Lincoln would probably not have had the same difficulties with congress, had he lived, that Johnson had but it would not have

been smooth sailing. Just remember how the British people repudiated Winston Churchill after he had won the war for them. Lincoln's place in American History would probably be quite different had he lived out his four-year term of office which ended March 3, 1869.

Continuing from the Lewis article:

Johnson was known to be hostile to the leaders of the Confederacy and it was thought that he would be harsh in his attitude. This assumption overlooked the fact that he believed in President Lincoln's policies and as Military Governor of Tennessee, had carried the responsibility of putting them into effect. His views were summarized in the statement that the prostrated South "must be nursed by its friends not smothered by its enemies." . . .

The conflict between the President and the Radical Republicans was now out in the open and irreconcilable. The President regularly vetoed Radical legislation and Congress almost as regularly repassed the measures over the veto. This required a two-thirds vote, but the anti-Administration Republicans already had this margin in the House and they obtained it in the Senate by the expulsion of Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, and by the admission of Nebraska to statehood. An effort was made to increase the margin by admitting Colorado as well, but this did not muster enough votes to pass over the veto. Colorado's population was very small, and the only vote taken in the territory had rejected statehood. Later, during the congressional elections of 1866, Johnson made the mistake, as it turned out, of trying to carry the issue of reconstruction to the people. He was badly outmaneuvered by the Radicals and the result of the elections was to give the anti-Administration Republicans overwhelming control in Congress, amounting to well over two-thirds in both houses.

Space does not permit a blow-by-blow account of the ensuing warfare between President Johnson and the Radical Republicans, but three of the measures of Congress, all passed on March 2, 1867, are of special significance in connection with the later impeachment: (1) the Reconstruction Act, (2) the War Department Appropriation Act, and (3) the Tenure-of-Office Act.

(1) *The Reconstruction Act* divided the southern states into five military districts each to be governed by an army officer. It and its supplements had the effect of enfranchising the Negroes and disfranchising the whites who had supported secession.

(2) *The War Department Appropriation Act* of March 2, 1867, made it a misdemeanor for the President to issue any military orders to the Army except through the General of the Army, or to relieve the General of his command or assign him to duty elsewhere than at Washington, save at his own request or with the previous approval of the Senate. This legislation was in the form of a rider to the Appropriation Act and had been dictated secretly by Stanton to Representative Boutwell, as later disclosed in Boutwell's *Reminiscences*. In practical effect it made Secretary of War Stanton the key individual in reconstruction, through his control over the General of the Army.

(3) *The Tenure-of-Office Act* required the approval of the Senate to the suspension or removal by the President of civil officers who had been appointed with its consent.

These Acts fit together like a jig-saw puzzle. The first gave the army con-

trol over reconstruction. The second put the Secretary of War in control of the Army, to the exclusion of the President. And the third purported to give the Senate control over the removal of officers appointed with its consent. But did this last protect Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War? This was destined to become the crucial issue of the impeachment proceedings.

This paper is about Edmund Ross. But since his claim to fame is due entirely to the part he played in the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson in 1868, I believe you will find that trial more dramatic and interesting than a more detailed biography of Ross.

On March 4, 1868, 11 articles of impeachment were presented to the senate. Under the constitution, the house of representatives draws the indictment and the senate tries the case with the chief justice presiding.

Articles 1 to 9 all concerned the row between the President and the senate over Stanton's tenure of office. Article 10 alleged that during the congressional elections of 1866 Johnson had made certain speeches which "did attempt to bring into disgrace, ridicule, hatred, contempt and reproach the Congress of the United States." What the President had said about congress was tea-talked compared to what everyone knew had been said about him in congress. Senator Sumner had called him an "enemy to his country" and "an usurper." Rep. Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania had a *New York World* story read before the house which called him "an insolent drunken brute, in comparison with whom even Caligula's horse was respectable."

According to Lewis:

Article 11 was a deliberately obscure restatement of the principal charges referred to in the first nine articles. It was designed by Thaddeus Stevens to furnish a common ground for those who favored conviction but were unwilling to identify themselves with the specific issues questioned by the other articles. . . .

The court having been organized, the arraignment of the President was set for March 13. To the Washington public it was a gala event. Passes were at a premium and the galleries were thronged. At the appointed hour and in a stentorial voice, the Sergeant at Arms called the President's name. All eyes turned to the door to catch the first view of the central figure of the drama. Nothing happened. The silence was tense. The Sergeant at Arms called again. Then, suddenly, the door opened and in bustled the fat figure of Representative Ben Butler, one of the house managers [of the impeachment]. The tension broke in a roar of laughter, leaving Butler nonplused in the aisle.

President Johnson never did appear at the trial in person. He was, however, represented by an outstanding group of lawyers: Henry Stanberry, of Ohio, Benjamin R. Curtis, of Massachusetts, Thomas A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, William M. Everts, of New York, and William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio [a former Democratic representative]. All were leaders in their profession.

Stanberry had been appointed Attorney General by Johnson after a long and honorable career at the Bar. Curtis had been a member of the Supreme Court and had been one of the two dissenting judges in the Dred Scott case.

He later resigned (not on account of the Dred Scott decision) to engage in private practice.

The prosecution was represented by seven members of the house of representatives, which body, as stated, had indicted President Johnson for high crimes and misdemeanors. These were the Republican leaders in the house most responsible for the indictment. It was, therefore, fitting that they should head up and be the "managers" of the prosecution. This trial was a Roman holiday for the lawyers. So much of it was without precedent.

I would that time permitted me to give you sketches of some of the actors in this great drama. Volumes have been written about Senator Sumner of Massachusetts, Representatives Butler of Massachusetts, Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, Senator Wade of Ohio, the president pro tem of the senate who was the heir apparent to the Presidency if Johnson were impeached, Chief Justice Chase, and about many others and the parts they played in this historic trial.

I do want to make mention of Sen. Charles Sumner of Massachusetts and the part he played in reconstruction and in the impeachment of President Johnson. As indicated by opinions filed by some of the senators, the proud distinction of sustaining each and every count in the indictment was enjoyed by our own Senator Pomeroy and Sumner alone.

Sumner's opinion was the longest of all, covering 34 pages. David M. DeWitt, *The Impeachment and Trial of Andrew Johnson* (New York, 1903), reports it as follows:

This is the way the senator opens a judicial deliverance:

"This is one of the last great battles with slavery. Driven from these legislative chambers, driven from the field of war, this monstrous power has found a refuge in the Executive Mansion, where, in utter disregard of the Constitution and laws, it seeks to exercise its ancient, far-reaching sway. All this is very plain. Nobody can question it. Andrew Johnson is the impersonation of the tyrannical slave power. In him it lives again. He is the lineal decendent of John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis; and he gathers about him the same supporters. Original partisans of slavery north and south; habitual compromisers of great principles; maligners of the Declaration of Independence; politicians without heart; lawyers for whom a technicality is everything; and a promiscuous company who at every stage of the battle have set their faces against equal rights; these are his allies. It is the old troop of slavery with a few recruits, ready as of old for violence—cunning in device and heartless in quibble. With the President at their head, they are now entrenched in the Executive Mansion. . . . The enormity of his conduct is aggravated by his barefaced treachery. He once declared himself to be the Moses of the

colored race. Behold him now the Pharaoh. With such treachery in such a cause there can be no parley. Every sentiment, every conviction, every vow against slavery must now be directed against him. Pharaoh is at the bar of the Senate for judgment."

In order to gain swing room for his blows he sweeps away the flimsy barrier of the articles.

"It is very wrong to try this impeachment merely on the articles. It is unpardonable to higggle over words and phrases when for more than two years the tyrannical pretensions of this offender . . . have been manifest in their terrible heart-rending consequences."

Sumner might be justified in speaking with feeling. In the closing hours of his first session, in spite of strenuous efforts to prevent it, Sumner on August 26, 1852, delivered a speech, "Freedom National; Slavery Sectional," which marked a new era in American history. The conventions of both the great parties had just affirmed the finality of every provision of the compromise of 1850. In 1856, at the very time when "border ruffians" were drawing their lines closer about the town of Lawrence, Sumner in the senate (May 19, 20) laid bare the "Crime against Kansas." He denounced the Kansas-Nebraska Bill as a swindle, and ridiculed its authors, Stephen A. Douglas and Andrew P. Butler. Two days later Preston S. Brooks, a congressman from South Carolina, confronted Sumner in the senate chamber, denounced his speech as a libel upon his state and upon Butler, his relative, and struck Sumner till he fell unconscious to the floor. This assault resulted in a three-year struggle by Sumner to regain his health, during which Massachusetts re-elected him, believing his vacant chair in the senate chamber was the most eloquent pleader for free speech and resistance to slavery.

To provide a little of the atmosphere of the trial, I quote from an article written by Senator Ross himself in *Scribner's* magazine, New York, for April, 1892:

The city of Washington was a seething cauldron. Thousands of people had been drawn thither from all parts of the country, many by their anxious interest in the trial and its result, many in the hope of having an opportunity to aid in some way the side on which their sympathies were enlisted, others from curiosity and for the enjoyment of the excitement of the occasion; but many more by the expectation of political preferment on the anticipated removal of the President and the resulting change of partisan dominancy in the executive office. Throughout the country, and in all walks of life, as indicated by the correspondence of members of the senate, the condition of the public mind was not unlike that preceding a great battle, the issue of which was to be determined by the one unregistered vote."

Claude G. Bowers described the situation in his *The Tragic Era; the Revolution After Lincoln* (Cambridge, c1929):

Meanwhile, detectives were dogging the footsteps of Senators, and spies in the social circles had their ears open for an unguarded word. Because Senator Ross had a room in the home of Vinnie Ream, the sculptress, she was hounded in her studio in the Capitol basement by politicians demanding that she deliver the vote of Ross. Had not Congress given her a contract and a room in the Capitol?

The Grand Army of the Republic, the Methodist Church, and the African Methodist Church were among the organizations openly pressuring senators to vote for impeachment.

From the outset, leaders of the Radical Republicans had been confident of Ross' vote. He had supported their point of view throughout his period of service in the senate. His disapproval of President Johnson, politically and personally, was well known, and he had been one of the majority which declared the President's removal of Secretary Stanton to be illegal. John F. Kennedy's *Profiles in Courage* (New York, 1954) cites the statement of De Witt in his memorable *Impeachment of Andrew Johnson* that "the full brunt of the struggle turned at last on the one remaining doubtful Senator, Edmund G. Ross. . . ." Kennedy also quoted the comment by the New York *Tribune* that Ross was "mercilessly dragged this way and that by both sides, hunted like a fox night and day and badgered by his colleague [Senator Pomeroy], like the bridge at Arcola now trod upon by one Army and now trampled by the other." As Kennedy described it,

his background and life were investigated from top to bottom, and his constituents and colleagues pursued him throughout Washington to gain some inkling of his opinion. He was the target of every eye, his name was on every mouth and his intentions were discussed in every newspaper. Although there is evidence that he gave some hint of agreement to each side, and each attempted to claim him publicly, he actually kept both sides in a state of complete suspense by his judicial silence.

On the morning of the voting, Senator Pomeroy, in the presence of Rep. Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, threatened his colleague with all sorts of political reprisals and investigations and harassment if he didn't "vote right." Ross was unmoved. After the impeachment failed there was a congressional investigation in which Senator Ross was harassed. Local banks were ordered to produce transcripts of the accounts of each of the Republican senators who had voted for acquittal. Senator Pomeroy referred the committee to an individual named Legate who testified that Senator Ross had indicated a willingness to sell his vote. This witness turned out to be a congenital liar and the investigation blew up in the face of its sponsors.

The fact that Senator Pomeroy was so vehemently and outspokenly for impeachment made it even more difficult for Senator Ross to take the opposite position.

On the day before the vote was to be taken, this telegram was received from Leavenworth:

SENATORS POMEROY AND ROSS:

Kansas has heard the evidence and demands the conviction of the President.

D. R. ANTHONY AND 1000 OTHERS

Senator Ross' telegraphic reply to Anthony, which went down in history:

I do not recognize your right to demand that I vote either for or against conviction. I have taken an oath to do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws, and trust that I shall have the courage to vote according to the dictates of my judgment and for the highest good of the country.

E. G. Ross

To D. R. Anthony and Others.

During the same day Senator Ross received the following pungent reply from Anthony:

LEAVENWORTH KANSAS, May 16, 1868

Hon E. G. Ross, United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

Your vote is dictated by Tom Ewing, not by your oath. Your motives are Indian contracts and greenbacks. Kansas repudiates you as she does all perjurers and skunks.

D. R. ANTHONY AND OTHERS

Throughout the trial much testimony favorable to the President was excluded by a majority vote of the senate. Likewise Justice Chase was overruled many times as to what constituted relevant testimony. This was a political, not a judicial trial.

But let us get on with the vote.

The first vote was on the 11th and last article of the impeachment, and the one in which the prosecution expected to get the most votes. Senators voted in alphabetical order, and each arose and stood at his desk as his name was called by the chief clerk. To each the chief justice propounded the solemn interrogatory: "Mr. Senator _____, how say you—is the respondent, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor as charged in this Article?"

By the time Ross' name was reached in the roll call, 24 senators had voted "guilty." Ten others were considered certain, with an 11th reasonably assured. Only one more—Ross—was required to make up the 36 needed for conviction. The voice of the chief

justice was brimming with emotion as he put the question: "Mr. Senator Ross, how say you? Is the respondent Andrew Johnson guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor as charged in this Article?"

Ross himself later recalled, according to Kennedy's *Profiles in Courage*, that his eyes and ears seem suddenly to have developed abnormal sensitivity. He seemed to see each person in the vast audience, each caught as in a photograph, with lips parted, here a hand upraised, all sitting in complete silence while they waited for his answer.

It was a tremendous responsibility, and it was not strange that he upon whom it had been imposed . . . should have sought to avoid it. . . .

Friendships, position, fortune, everything that makes life desirable to an ambitious man were about to be swept away by the breath of my mouth. . . . It is not strange that my answer was carried waveringly over the air and failed to reach the limits of the audience, or that repetition was called for by distant Senators on the opposite side of the Chamber.

But Ross' mind was made up, and his answer, repeated, was firm and unhesitating: "Not guilty!" The President was saved, the conviction was lost by a single vote.

The story continues from Lewis, "The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson . . .":

For all practical purposes the proceedings were ended. A vote was taken ten days later on the [second and] third article[s] with identical results, 35 to 19, and then a motion was carried to adjourn sine die. The impeachment was over, having failed by a single vote on each of the three articles submitted. The first article, which was the key to the entire proceeding, was never put to a test.

The Republicans who had voted for his acquittal met a harsher fate. In the eyes of the party organization their votes had sealed their doom. Not a single one was reelected. Those who did not die first were promptly retired from public life upon the expiration of their terms of office. Only Henderson ever achieved any public token of party forgiveness. He was made chairman of the Republican National Convention in Chicago, but this was not until 1884.

On the day of the voting another telegram came from Kansas. This one from Topeka:

Unfortunately the rope with which Judas hung himself is mislaid, but the pistol with which Jim Lane killed himself is at your service.

L. D. BAILEY.

Many editorials in Kansas newspapers were no less vicious. For instance, the *Oskaloosa Independent* said:

On Saturday last Edmund C. Ross, United States Senator from Kansas, sold himself, and betrayed his constituents; stultified his own record, basely lied to his friends, shamefully violated his solemn pledge . . . and to the utmost of his poor ability signed the death warrant of his country's liberty.

This act was done deliberately, because the traitor, like Benedict Arnold, loved money better than he did principle, friends, honor and his country, all combined. Poor, pitiful, shriveled wretch, with a soul so small that a little pelf would outweigh all things else that dignify or ennoble manhood.

If there is any doubt about Ross knowing the significance and probable consequences of his vote, this letter to his wife, written on a sheet of senate stationery on May 22 should do away with that doubt:

Don't be discouraged, dear wife, it's all coming out all right. This storm of passion will soon pass away, and the people, the whole people, will thank and bless me for having saved the country by my single vote from the greatest peril through which it has ever passed, though none but God can ever know the struggle it has cost me. Millions of men are cursing me today, but they will bless me tomorrow. But few knew of the precipice upon which we all stood on Saturday morning last.

YOUR AFF. HUS.

Few people today would question the force of Sen. Lyman Trumbull's opinion in the impeachment proceedings, where he said:

Once set the example of impeaching the President for what, when the excitement of the hour shall have subsided, will be regarded as insufficient causes . . . and no future President will be safe who happens to differ with a majority of the House and two-thirds of the Senate on any measure deemed by them important, particularly if of a political character. Blinded by partisan zeal, with such an example before them, they will not scruple to remove out of the way any obstacle to the accomplishment of their purposes; and what then becomes of the checks and balances of the Constitution, so carefully devised and so vital to its perpetuity? They are all gone.

A noted authority states that the attempted impeachment "was one of the most important and critical events, involving possibly the gravest consequences, in the entire history of the country."

I quote again from Kennedy's *Profiles in Courage*:

Who was Edmund G. Ross? Practically nobody. Not a single public law bears his name, not a single history book includes his picture, not a single list of Senate "greats" mentions his service. His one heroic deed has been all but forgotten. But who might Edmund G. Ross have been? That is the question—for Ross, a man with an excellent command of words, an excellent background for politics and an excellent future in the Senate, might well have outstripped his colleagues in prestige and power throughout a long Senate career. Instead, he chose to throw all of this away for one act of conscience. . . .

Those Kansas newspapers and political leaders who had bitterly denounced him in earlier years praised Ross for his stand against legislative mob rule: "By the firmness and courage of Senator Ross," it was said, "the country was saved from calamity greater than war, while it consigned him to a political martyrdom, the most cruel in our history. . . . Ross was the victim of a wild flame of intolerance which swept everything before it. He did his

duty knowing that it meant his political death. . . . It was a brave thing for Ross to do, but Ross did it. He acted for his conscience and with a lofty patriotism, regardless of what he knew must be the ruinous consequences to himself. He acted right."

Ostracized at home and in Washington, Ross finished out his term on March 3, 1871, while Grant was in office. Egged on by some of Ross' enemies, Grant fired several of Ross' friends on the federal payroll. Ross took him to task for this in the newspapers and the end result showed up Grant in a vindictive and unfavorable light.

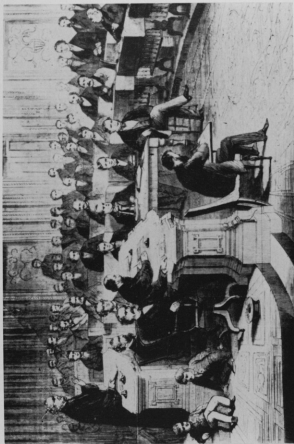
Ross left the Republican party in 1872, partly because of its treatment of him, but also because of dislike of the protective tariff system and the character of Grant's administration. For the rest of his life he was a Democrat although he violently opposed Bryan and free silver.

After his retirement from political life Ross was the publisher or copublisher at various times of newspapers at Topeka, Lawrence, and Leavenworth. At Leavenworth he had a duel with competing editor Dan Anthony in the street with canes as weapons. The fight was described by both men in their respective newspapers and received considerable newspaper notice throughout the state. This was in 1880. He also had operated a printing shop at Coffeyville which was destroyed by a tornado.

In the fall of 1880 he was Democratic candidate for governor of Kansas in hopeless opposition to John P. St. John, who was running for a second term.

In 1882 he attended a fair at Albuquerque held for the purpose of promoting the development of the territory of New Mexico. According to Bumgardner, after attending the fair, he made a trip to the mountains and wrote a series of articles on the natural resources of the territory. He enjoyed the travel, his health improved, and he decided to remain and continue in newspaper work there. He sent for his family, and in July, 1884, he established his residence in Albuquerque. That fall he participated in Cleveland's presidential campaign.

In April, 1885, he went to Washington and presented to President Cleveland recommendations for his appointment as governor of New Mexico. The President was gracious and promptly made the appointment. Returning to the West, Ross stopped at Lawrence, his former home, where his daughter was living. Here he had a pleasant visit. The old prejudice against him because of his famous vote was gone and he was given a warm reception. There was a parade led by the Lawrence band, a public meeting at the

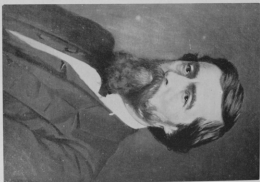


"Taking the vote on the impeachment of President Johnson, Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C., May 16, 1868.—
Senator Ross of Kansas voting not guilty."—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, New York City, June 6, 1868.



Andrew Johnson
(1808-1875)

The President of the United States who regained his office after the dramatic moment when the junior senator from Kansas voted against the impeachment charge. History's respect has come to the support of those senators who, under heavy pressure, courageously voted to save President Johnson from ouster.



Edmund Gibson Ross
(1826-1907)

The senator from Kansas whose vote—one of the last in doubt—was cast in favor of President Johnson, and the outcome was decided. At home Ross was vilified, one Kansan writing: "Probably the rope with which Judas hung himself is lost, but the pistol with which Jim Lone committed suicide is at your service."

opera house, and everything was done to give him a genuine welcome. Kansas newspapers were high in their praises of Ross, particularly for his vote against the impeachment.

Ross was a successful administrator of the territory of New Mexico during his four-year term. Bumgardner reported that he was outspoken in favor of establishing a genuine American school system before the admission of New Mexico as a state. So vigorous and successful was he as governor, that he became known as "Old Montezuma."

When Republican Benjamin Harrison succeeded Cleveland as President, Governor Ross offered his resignation, which was promptly accepted. During the next few years he wrote articles for newspapers and magazines. In the meantime, he had studied law and was admitted to the bar of New Mexico in 1889. He carried on the practice of law at Albuquerque along with his writing and newspaper work.

In 1896 he wrote and set the type for his *History of the Impeachment of Andrew Johnson*, a monumental work. Later he went to Deming, N. M., and published the *Deming Headlight* for three years. He then returned to Albuquerque and fitted out a job printing office. Mrs. Ross, his companion for more than half a century, died November 12, 1899.

A friend spent a good part of the year 1906 collecting tributes to Ross in refutation of the treatment he received by the Radical Republicans following his famous vote. Col. R. T. Van Horn, who was a member of the house of representatives at the time of the impeachment, wrote:

GEN. HUGH CAMERON:

. . . I was in Washington at the time and while not in agreement with Mr. Ross, yet we were never other than friends, and for one I have never questioned the conscientious purity of his motives and actions. I was at home when the House voted impeachment, and I have long since congratulated myself that this accident omits me from the record.

Please, when you meet Mr. Ross, convey to him my respect, confidence and, in the logic of history, my congratulations on the place his name now occupies as one of the rare examples in history where honors, position and applause have been set aside for the approval of one's own sense of right duty.

Bumgardner gives this account of his death:

On May 8, 1907, less than two months after he had received these evidences of good will from his friends in Kansas, an attack of pneumonia terminated the career of Edmund Gibson Ross. His funeral, conducted by the pastor of the Presbyterian church at Albuquerque, was attended by the Governor of New Mexico and his staff, from Santa Fe. At the grave [at Albu-

querque] he was given the honors of the Grand Army of the Republic by Carleton Post, of which he was a member.

As stated, Ross was completely vindicated by time and history. Of the many public acclaims he received over the years the tribute by William H. Carruth, professor at the University of Kansas and author of "Each in His Own Tongue," is typical:

It has not been said often enough that in the best judgment of the present day, Senator Ross voted wisely, and that an incalculable calamity would have befallen the nation had he not cast the vote for which his fellow citizens execrated and even threatened him.

It goes hard with us to admit that he was wiser than the majority of us. . . . Major Ross returned to his state, faced obloquy and slander, and earned the living of a poor and honest man, with the same silent endurance with which he met the stress of the great impeachment trial. . . . In the language of W. E. Henley it may be said of him:

In the fell clutch of circumstance
He did not wince, nor cry aloud;
Under the bludgeoning of chance
His head was bloody, but unbowed.

[Turning to Mrs. William H. Avery, wife of the current governor of Kansas, Mr. Robbins said:]

I am particularly glad you honored us with your presence here today because this being my last appearance on this platform and no longer an official of this Historical Society, I want to say a few words about your husband, our governor.

This has been a paper about that most admirable of human virtues—courage, "Grace under pressure," Ernest Hemingway defined it. In my opinion your husband showed great courage in sponsoring the so-called foundation education program through the legislature and into law. Taxes are never popular but your husband did what had to be done and did it well. Every Kansan interested directly or indirectly in education is indebted to him. In my opinion he is an outstanding governor of the State of Kansas.

I believe General Washington made a farewell address—something about our not getting involved in entangling alliances with foreign countries. If he returned today he would be surprised.

You may have noticed that I am always careful to speak of our Great *Historical* Society. I don't want any confusion about this.

My farewell admonition has to do with our nonacceptance of federal funds. The Great Society might require that we rewrite Kansas history. I fear the Greeks even when bearing gifts.

Good-bye and good luck.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Among many others, I am particularly indebted to Mary Hall of the Topeka Public Library, and to Mrs. George Hawley of the Kansas Historical Society, for their assistance in the preparation of this paper. Numerous other members of the staff of our Society commencing with our beloved secretary, Nyle Miller, have been helpful.

Of the many books I have read or skimmed in the preparation of this paper, I want to mention a few.

First, Kennedy's *Profiles in Courage*. His article on Ross is a masterpiece. In fact if I had read it as carefully before I started on this paper as I have since, I would have hesitated to have chosen Ross as my subject for this farewell presidential paper. Kennedy did a better job than I have done here. However, Senator Kennedy admits in his preface that he had all the resources of the Library of Congress, not to mention the services of two or three of the leading historians of the country, at his disposal. He is supposed to have written the book while convalescing in Florida from a back injury. The other profiles are excellent, including that of my Yale collegemate, Bob Taft, about whom mention was made at our last annual meeting.

If I were selecting textbooks in American history for American youth, I would certainly include *Profiles in Courage* as a textbook.

I want to give credit to an article, "The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson, a Political Tragedy," by H. H. Walker Lewis of the District of Columbia Bar, and published in the *American Bar Association Journal*, Chicago, for January, 1954.

Finally, there is a book, the *Life of Edmund Ross* by Edward Bumgardner, from which I have drawn liberally in the writing of this paper. Bumgardner was a resident of Lawrence for 55 years. As indicated, Ross spent many years of his life in Lawrence. Bumgardner was a dentist and a doctor of medicine and practiced dentistry in Lawrence. He was a life member of this Society. His early interest in Kansas history prompted him to write this book. In it he describes Ross as "the only really outstanding man the state has developed." Practically all of the information in this book was obtained from the senator's daughter, Mrs. Lillian Leis, who died in Lawrence in 1945.

Then there is the book, *Many a Voyage*, by Loula Grace Erdman, published by Dodd, Mead & Company some six years ago. This is an historical and biographical novel about Fannie Ross, the wife of Edmund. For those interested in Kansas history I can recommend it as interesting and profitable reading. Mrs. Erdman gives full credit to the staff of our society for their assistance in assembling material for her book. She has recently written a book entitled *Another Spring*, about "Order No. 11." I am sure we all know what "Order No. 11" was. This book gives the Missouri side of the border warfare in the period leading up to the Civil War. Dodd, Mead is the publisher of this book, also.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

- Claude Gernade Bowers, *The Tragic Era; The Revolution After Lincoln* (Cambridge, 1929).
W. E. Connelley, *Kansas and Kansans* (New York: Lewis Publishing Co., 1918).

- Cyclopedia of American Biography* (New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1888), v. 5, pp. 327, 328.
- D. M. DeWitt, *Impeachment and Trial of Andrew Johnson* (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1903).
- Charlotte Dunning, *Essays on the Civil War and Reconstruction* (New York, 1931).
- Francis Fessenden, *Life and Public Services of William Pitt Fessenden* (Cambridge, 1907), vv. 1, 2.
- Robert Holtzman, *Stormy Ben Butler* (New York, 1954).
- Dumas Malone, *The Dictionary of American Biography* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1935), v. 16.
- National Cyclopedia of American Biography* (New York: James T. White and Co., 1906), v. 13, pp. 232-234.
- Ellis P. Oberholtzer, *A History of the United States Since the Civil War* (New York, 1922), v. 2.
- "Obituary," Albuquerque (N. M.) *Morning Journal*, May 9, 10, 1907.
- E. G. Ross, *History of the Impeachment of Andrew Johnson* (Santa Fe, N. M.: New Mexican Printing Co., 1896).
- E. G. Ross, "Future of the Arid West," *North American Review*, New York, October, 1895.
- E. G. Ross, "A Previous Era of Popular Madness and Its Lessons," *The Forum*, New York, July, 1895, pp. 595-606.
- E. G. Ross, "Political Leaders of the Reconstruction Period," *The Forum*, 1895.
- E. G. Ross, "The Impeachment Trial," *Scribner's Magazine*, New York, April, 1892, pp. 519-524.
- E. E. Twitchell, *The Leading Facts of New Mexican History* (1912), v. 2, pp. 496-502.
- Diary of Gideon Welles* (Boston and New York, 1911).
- Horace White, *The Life of Lyman Trumbull* (Boston, 1913).
- D. W. Wilder, *The Annals of Kansas* (Topeka: T. D. Thacher, 1886).
- Charles E. Chadsey, *The Struggle Between President Johnson and Congress Over Reconstruction* (1896).
- L. Foster, *The Life and Speeches of Andrew Johnson*.
- E. B. Kendrick, *The Journal of the Joint Committee of Fifteen on Reconstruction* (1915).
- J. F. Rhodes, *History of the United States From the Compromise of 1850* (1893-1906), especially vv. 5, 6.
- Robert W. Winston, *Andrew Johnson, Plebeian and Patriot* (1928).
- Supplement to the Congressional Globe, Containing the Proceedings of the Senate Sitting for the Trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States* (40th Cong., 2d Sess., 1868).
- William A. Keleher, *The Fabulous Frontier—Twelve New Mexico Items* (Santa Fe, N. M.: The Rydal Press, 1945).

At the conclusion of Mr. Robbins' address, President-elect A. Bower Sageser presented him with a retiring president's plaque.

Mr. Robbins then introduced three guests. Joseph G. Rosa of Middlesex, England, author of a biography of James B. Hickok, who attended the meeting in 1965, spoke briefly of this his second visit

to the United States. Dr. John E. Wickman, recently appointed director of the Eisenhower Center at Abilene, told of some of the activities of the Center and plans for its future. Elbert Smith, a native Kansan who is the first superintendent of Fort Larned National Historic Site, discussed the status of the National Park Service Program for developing Fort Larned, and the plans for Fort Scott.

Rolla Clymer of El Dorado was called on, and presented the following memorial to the late

FRED W. BRINKERHOFF

On August 13 of this year, Fred W. Brinkerhoff, a former president of this Society and a Kansas editor for 55 years, died in his home town of Pittsburg.

He was a towering figure in the Kansas newspaper annals—among the last of the outspoken individualistic editors of this state. Born to the editorial purple and framed in the mold of ruggedness and sanity, he held close kinship with the people of Kansas.

When a public question of ethics or morality was involved, his editorial blasts from his haunt in the Balkans were likened to those of the old London *Times*, which "thundered to the shaking of the spheres."

He brought to his work the force of a mighty heart. He was honest; he was fair; he was diligent; he was the confidante of many men and never betrayed a trust. His labors in a long lifetime were prodigious—and he engaged in a multitude of activities. His high standing among his peers was demonstrated only last week when he was voted a place in the Kansas Newspaper Hall of Fame, by acclamation, and without the customary delay of three years for being eligible to this honor.

Probably second only to his devotion to his newspaper labors was his zeal and fidelity to Kansas history. He was one of the best informed men of his time in the details of this fascinating epic—an intense purist as to its accuracy and a zealot in his determination that it be widely understood. In many ways he offered constructive aids to the upbuilding of this Society and the teaching and popularization of this state's colorful record among its people.

Fred Brinkerhoff was a stalwart gladiator for Kansas progress—foursquare and achieving. His life and works were of tremendous benefit to his beloved native state on its arduous journey to the stars.

Following the memorial Mr. Robbins asked Alan W. Farley, chairman of the executive committee, for the report nominating directors of the Society for the year ending in 1969:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS FOR DIRECTORS

September 22, 1966.

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, 1969:

- Bailey, Roy F., Salina.
 Bannon, F. C., Leavenworth.
 Baughman, Robert W., Liberal.
 Beougher, Edward M., Grinnell.
 Farrell, F. D., Topeka.
 Hamilton, R. L., Beloit.
 Hanson, Harry E., Muncie.
 Harper, Mrs. Jesse C., Ashland.
 Haucke, Frank, Council Grove.
 Hope, Clifford R., Sr., Garden City.
 Kanaga, Clinton W., Shawnee Mission.
 Koch, William E., Manhattan.
 Lingenfelter, Angelus, Atchison.
 Logan, Herschel C., Salina.
 Long, Richard M., Wichita.
 McArthur, Mrs. Vernon E., Hutchinson.
 McCain, James A., Manhattan.
 McFarland, Helen M., Topeka.
 Mueller, Harrie S., Wichita.
 Newacheck, Elmer E., Larned.
 Ripley, John W., Topeka.
 Rogler, Wayne, Matfield Green.
 Seiler, William H., Emporia.
 Simons, Dolph, Lawrence.
 Slagg, Mrs. C. M., Manhattan.
 Smith, Wint, Mankato.
 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.

Respectfully submitted,

ALAN F. FARLEY, *Chairman*,
 GEORGE L. ANDERSON,
 FRANK HAUCKE,
 WILFORD RIEGLE.

Acceptance of the report was moved by John MacNair and seconded by S. Allan Daugherty. The report was adopted and directors for the term ending in October, 1969, were declared elected.

Mr. Miller was called on to present an Award of Merit from the American Association for State and Local History to Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Hanson for their work in restoring, preserving and furnishing the Moses Grinter house near Muncie.

Mr. Miller then announced the observances in 1967 of the centennial of the beginning cattle drives over the Chisholm trail and on to Abilene, to be celebrated in the summer, and the centennial of the Medicine Lodge treaties, with reenactments scheduled for October 12-15.

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, 1966

DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER, 1967

Austin, Whitley, Salina.
Barr, Frank, Wichita.
Charlson, Sam C., Manhattan.
Clark, Ralph V., Bethel.
Correll, Charles M., Wichita.
Denious, Jess C., Jr., Dodge City.
George, W. Eugene, Lawrence.
Hall, Standish, Wichita.
Jameson, Henry B., Abilene.
Jones, Horace, Lyons.
Kampschroeder, Mrs. Jean Norris,
Garden City.
Kaul, Robert H., Topeka.
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.
Riegler, 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. 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.
Euwer, 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.
Maybaw, Mrs. Patricia Solander,
Wichita.
Menninger, 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.

DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER, 1969

Bailey, Roy F., Salina.
Bannon, F. C., Leavenworth.
Baughman, Robert W., Liberal.
Beougher, Edward M., Grinnell.
Farrell, F. D., Topeka.
Hamilton, R. L., Beloit.
Hanson, Harry E., Muncie.
Harper, Mrs. Jesse C., Ashland.
Haucke, Frank, Council Grove.
Hope, Clifford R., Sr., Garden City.
Kanaga, Clinton W.,
Shawnee Mission.
Koch, William E., Manhattan.
Lingenfelter, Angelus, Atchison.
Logan, Herschel C., Salina.
Long, Richard M., Wichita.
McArthur, Mrs. Vernon E., Hutchinson.

McCain, James A., Manhattan.
McFarland, Helen M., Topeka.
Mueller, Harrie S., Wichita.
Newacheck, Elmer E., Larned.
Ripley, John W., Topeka.
Rogler, Wayne, Matfield Green.
Seiler, William H., Emporia.
Simons, Dolph, Lawrence.
Slagg, Mrs. C. M., Manhattan.
Smith, Wint, Mankato.
Smith, Mrs. Yolande M., Shawnee.
Souders, Floyd R., Cheney.
Templar, George, Topeka.
Thomas, Sister M. Evangeline, Salina.
Townsend, Will, Great Bend.
Treadway, William E., Topeka.
Woodring, Harry H., Topeka.