

Reflections

A publication of the Kansas Historical Society and the Kansas Historical Foundation

Autumn 2016



SPECIAL ISSUE

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All photographs and artifacts in the Kansas Historical Society collections unless noted.

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Reflections

AUTUMN 2016
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Kansas Historical Society FY 2016 Annual Report



Jennie Chinn is the executive director of the Kansas Historical Society.



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

Visitor to the Kansas State Capitol

ON THE COVER:

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



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

Researcher in the State Archives



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

Visitor to Fort Hays, Hays



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

Visitor to Pawnee Indian Museum, Republic

Uncovering Stories of the **SANTA FE TRAIL**

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

Looking west on Council Grove's Main Street, the Last Chance Store is located on the right at the far end of town, shown circa 1880; this was the last year of the Santa Fe Trail.



Construction on the Last Chance Store began in spring 1857 with contractors Phil Roberts and Ben Toole. Working alongside the local stone mason, A.S. Pollard, they laid the stone foundation and walls from native stone. For the beams, flooring, and trim they used locally sourced walnut, oak, ash, and cottonwood. In 1859 Northrup and Chick sold the store to local merchants Seth Hays, Thomas Huffaker, G.M. Simcock, and C. Columbia.

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

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

KANSAS ARCHEOLOGY TRAINING PROGRAM

The Last Chance Store was the focus of the Kansas Archeology Training Program in June 2016. This annual educational program, now in its 41st year, invites volunteers to work alongside archeologists to excavate the site. They unearthed many items including coins, bullets, and bottles. Participants made an interesting discovery in the cellar when floor boards were removed. They revealed a whiskey bottle, tin cup, and glass tumbler that had been long hidden. These items will help to tell the story of the Santa Fe Trail as the newest state historic site, the Last Chance Store, opens in the future. Learn more about the training program at kshs.org/14623.



Left, this ceramic Hero Fruit Jar Company lid was found during excavations of the Last Chance Store; below, volunteers gather at Council Grove for the 2016 training program.



The site where the hidden whiskey bottle, cup, and glass were discovered.





Left, Last Chance Store cellar as it appears today. The bark of the original support beams is visible; right, the medicine bottle, and coin marked United States of America 1851, were also found during the training program.

The building's use changed many times. It was the polling place for residents in 1858 to vote on the Lecompton Constitution, the second of four documents in the process to gain statehood. It held a grocery store, corn crib, and various businesses. The building briefly served as refuge for an African American family, the Harnesses, who escaped slavery in West Virginia and moved to area during the Civil War.

The railroad replaced the need for the Santa Fe Trail, which finally ended in 1880. The former Last Chance Store was used as a residence, financial institution, and antique store in the 1900s. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971. Owners Connie and Don Essington donated the site in 2015 to the state of Kansas.



Opposite, the Last Chance Store, circa 1951; right, Shawna Bell accompanied her school-aged son as he participated in the training program at the Last Chance Store. She created this watercolor of the fieldwork, which she contributed to the growing collection of images on *Kansas Memory*. kansasmemory.org





Making Extraordinary **CONNECTIONS**

In the Kansas Museum of History's large collection storage area, staff members gathered in anticipation. They focused their attention on a worn wooden Red Cross box. The box had been donated in 1971 and items were packed inside, moved, stored, but not opened. What would the contents inside reveal about their owner, a Kansas soldier, named James Clark Hughes?

Hughes was one of about 80,000 Kansans who served during the First World War. He was a captain in the 35th Division, 13th Field Artillery, where he served until the end of the war. Afterward he spent seven months in Europe as part of the army of occupation. When he returned to Kansas, he donated 92 items to the Kansas Historical Society that he had collected on the battlefield. These included German and French helmets, ammunition, and weapons.

Opposite, Blair Tarr, Museum curator, holds the Red Cross box, which contained Hughes' personal items.

Just think-a box—the first word in over two years—and it arrives the day before Christmas!!! It couldn't possibly have selected a more appropriate date for itself...

Colonel Hughes

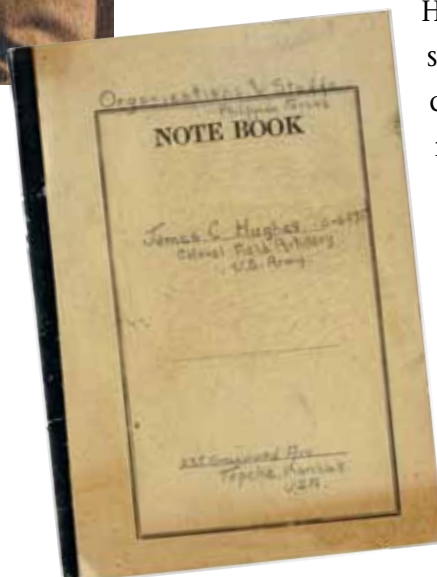


Above right, a piece of the first Red Cross ration box Hughes received as a Japanese POW; left, Major Hughes, circa 1940; right, one of five notebooks he kept as a POW from 1943 to 1945.

Promoted to colonel, Hughes served in the Philippines during World War II. He was captured at Bataan and held as a Japanese prisoner of war. Moved to different POW camps, he was taken from the Philippines to Taiwan to China. He deeply appreciated the Red Cross box he received on Christmas Eve 1943. He noted the event in his diary, "Just think-a box—the first word in over two years—and it arrives the day before Christmas!!! It couldn't possibly have selected a more appropriate date for itself . . ."

Finally after 41 months as a prisoner Hughes returned to the U.S. where he lived out the remainder of his life. He passed along the mementoes of his life to his son, James Renwick

Hughes. In 1971, after Hughes' death, his son donated 254 items saved from POW camp to the Museum. Then in 2012 a family member contacted the Museum to offer more information and items to tell Hughes' story. This prompted staff members to delve into the existing collections.





They were delighted to unpack the box that held artifacts safely preserved in acid free paper. Inside they discovered shoes that Hughes had worn as a POW. They carefully unfolded the fragile pants that Hughes had painstakingly patched and mended again and again while in captivity. Each of these items helps shape the story of this Kansas soldier's extraordinary experiences.

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

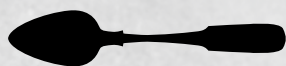


Captured: The Extraordinary Adventures of Colonel Hughes opened May 28, 2016, at the Kansas Museum of History in Topeka. As part of the opening events, the family donated a ceremonial sword belonging to Hughes' father who had served as Kansas adjutant general. Presented as part of the Kansas World War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



Mary Madden, Museum director, left; and Jennie Chinn, Historical Society executive director, right; receive the sword from Hughes' family members, Judith Hughes and Holly Kaufman.

Spoon Helps Bring Mission Story



To Life





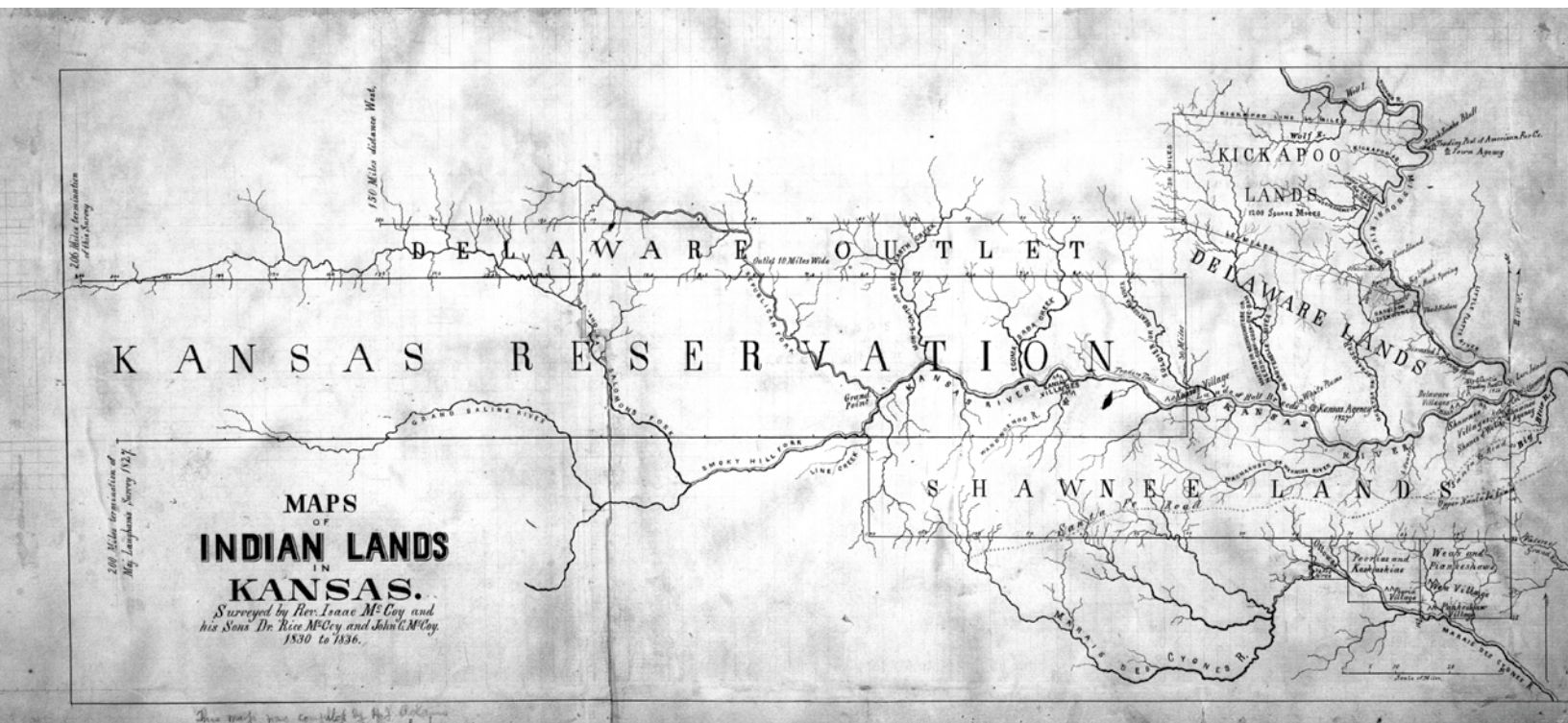
Packing up his surveying equipment, Baptist minister, surveyor, and missionary, Isaac McCoy entered what is now, Kansas in 1828. It was his passion for helping people, specifically Native people, that drove his work into the region. He would return with his family and settle in the eastern part of the state two years later.

Opposite, a Kansa village similar to those McCoy visited; above, Isaac McCoy at age 47, circa 1831; right, Christiana McCoy's spoon, circa 1830, engraved with her initials, "CM."



McCoy truly believed and trusted that he would not only help those native to the land, but also educate them in a way that would make their eventual assimilation easier and more enjoyable.

Before Kansas became a state, white missionaries, like McCoy, traveled from the East to the prairie. They hoped to share their faith and way of life with Native Americans, and then stayed to help settle the land as Kansas became its own state. When McCoy began his missionary work in Indiana at the young age of 19, he sought to help those native to the region learn practical skills of white society. He truly believed and trusted that he would not only help those native to the land, but also educate them in a way that would make their eventual assimilation easier and more enjoyable. Although steadfast in his faith and his work, he worried that the influence of white settlers would not be positive for the local Native American population. Among the many threats that concerned McCoy was the spread of foreign disease, introduced by incoming settlers. This led to collaborative work with the government to survey land in the West as a possible relocation site for American Indian populations. It was this work that brought him to present-day Kansas and Oklahoma, two territories that he felt would be suitable for Native Americans to make their own. He hoped people would live harmoniously away from future threats. His work as a surveyor was used in part to draft the Indian Removal Act of 1830, something that McCoy hoped would have a positive effect on the Native populations, securing them land for generations to come.



Map of Indian lands surveyed by Isaac McCoy between 1830 and 1836.

Christiana Polke McCoy, McCoy's wife, aided him in his missionary work. She was, like her husband, born in Kentucky and moved ever westward in an attempt to help the Native populations in the way they felt was best—through education. Life was difficult for them in the frontier and they frequently became ill. They had 14 children; only four survived to adulthood.



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

FAMILY HEIRLOOM

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

Isaac McCoy carried this pocket watch, which was donated to the Historical Society in 1935.



Breathing New Life Into a

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE



Abernathy Furniture Company building in Leavenworth.

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

It didn't take long for James' brother William to take notice of his brother's success, and soon Abernathy, Woods & Company was born.

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

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

In 1873 James was elected mayor of Leavenworth and held the office for three years. The business prospered and Abernathy constructed its first building in 1883. To the west of the three-story brick building on Seneca Street, it built a five-story addition with a parapet around 1890, then a five-story addition that connected the two buildings to make a larger complex. James remained active in the furniture company until his death in 1902.



Abernathy oak desk chair, circa 1920, in the Museum collection.



The Abernathy Furniture Company may no longer be open for business, but its legacy continues through its furniture, and the historic buildings that survive to this day.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES



In FY 2016 the Abernathy National Register nomination was amended to add the 1926 buildings: a four-story factory building, two-story engine and electrical building, one-story lumber kiln, and a one-story lumber building. These were among the 26 new National Register listings in FY 2016, which brings the total properties in Kansas to 1,587. Search the database at kshs.org/14638.

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

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



Above right, maple crib; left, oak sofa bed; both circa 1937, were donated to the Museum after being used by Kansas families.

Creating a Full View of HISTORY





Hundreds of people—soldiers, civilians, and their families—once occupied Fort Hays, shown in 1869.

Amid the active frontier fort in Hays lived soldiers, their families, and numerous workers and tradesmen. Fort Hays operated much like a city with amenities like stores, medical care, and religious services. Perhaps in one of the churches at the fort, atop the altar, a cross stood in a crucifix holder. A white porcelain holder was found during excavations at Fort Hays suggesting its use during the fort's operation. Written in Latin, the front of the holder faintly reads, "Behold Man."

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

Opposite, a 360-degree view of the white crucifix holder, circa 1860s, found during excavations at Fort Hays in 1966.



This china doll head, among the 360-degree view items in *Kansas Memory*, circa 1860s, was also found at Fort Hays in 1966.



This Great Bend aspect (ancestral Wichita) vessel dating to AD 1400 – 1700 was recovered from the Saxman site in Rice County and donated to the Historical Society in 2016.

360-DEGREE VIEWS

The Kansas Historical Society imaging lab has added 29 of the 360-degree views so far to *Kansas Memory*. They include items from the Museum and the archeology collections, and are being used with educational materials as well. See them at kansasmemory.org/category/13016.

The staff photographer places the objects on a turntable in the photo studio. After centering and lighting, he uses computer software to automatically rotate the turntable 10 degrees at a time, capturing the full circumference of the artifact. The photography studio applies national imaging standards to each photograph to ensure accuracy of color, tonality, and resolution. Staff members correct any imperfections in each of the 36 images before adding them to *Kansas Memory* with descriptions and categories. A controller in the rotation software allows website users to see the 360-degree view, in motion or image by image. Website users can see interesting details that would otherwise be hidden in a single image.



Photographer Benjamin Epps in the studio positions the vessel on the turntable where the item is automatically rotated and photographed 36 times.



Kansas Historical Society
FY 2016 Overall Program and Service Usage

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

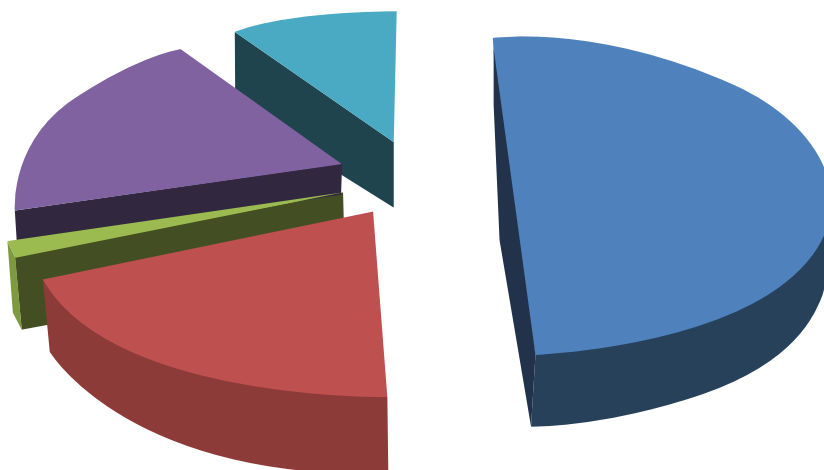


A postcard of Council Grove's Main Street in 1910, received as part of the Morris County Scan and Share project.

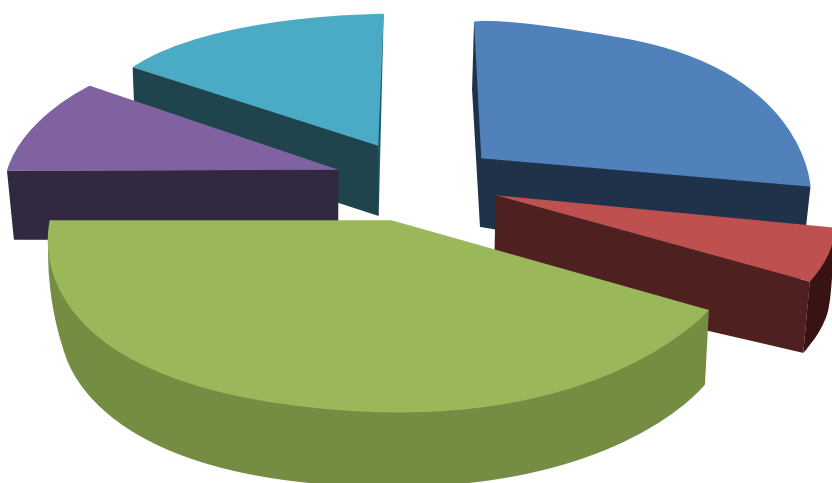
Kansas Historical Society Fiscal Year 2016 Resources

Revenues by fund: \$7,050,565

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



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



Expenditures by division: \$7,050,565

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

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



Key accomplishments for FY 2016:

- Largest single gift received in the amount of \$1 million
- Sold more than 5,000 back stock of clearance books
- Support for programs more than \$350,000

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



Kansas Historical Foundation FY 2016 Annual Report

Dear Friends,

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

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

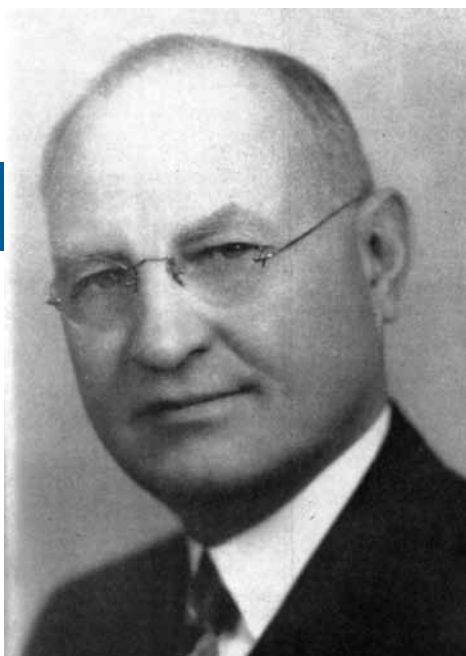
Our 2015 Taste of Kansas road trip celebrated Wyandotte County by connecting Kansans with local history. Nearly 50 members enjoyed exploring Strawberry Hill and its Croatian history, along with Kaw Point, Quindaro, and Grinter Place.

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

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

Paul Stuewe,
President
Kansas Historical Foundation

Vicky Henley,
Executive Director & CEO
Kansas Historical Foundation



TITAN

OF NORTHWEST KANSAS

Dane Gray Hansen watched with interest as oil was discovered in northwest Kansas. When nearby Russell began drilling in 1923, Hansen started to research petroleum in the four-county area near Logan.

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

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

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

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

I like to think of being a good citizen and carrying my share of the load.

Dane Gray Hansen

Support for the Museum

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



Researching the Kansas Oil War

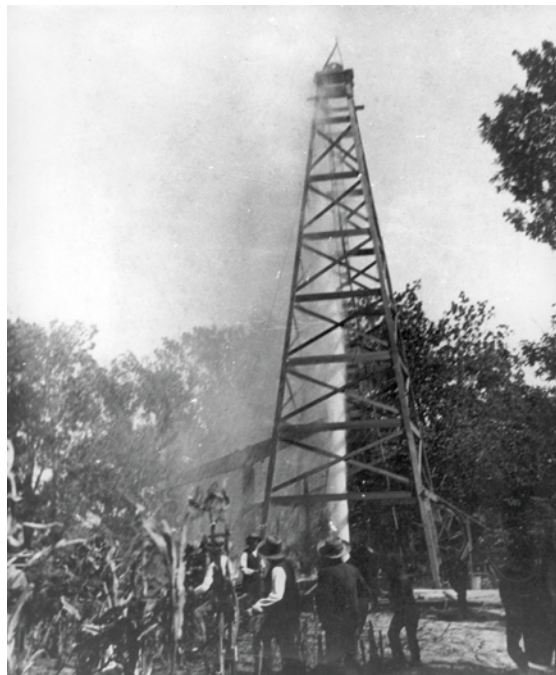
As Kansans were discovering rich oil deposits in the southeast part of the state, they became entangled in a power struggle. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey controlled the industry, which created a challenge for independent oil producers in the state.

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

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

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

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



Norman #1, located in Neodesha, was the first well in the Kansas oil fields.

Award Recipients

Edgar Langsdorf Award of Excellence in Writing

Justine Greve, Grantville "Language and Loyalty: The First World War and German Instruction at Two Kansas Schools," *Kansas History: A Journal of the Central Plains*, 37 (Autumn 2014)

Alfred M. Landon Historical Research Award

Anna Holdorf, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. Topic: From Plow to Pump: Agriculture and Environment in the Kansas Oil Industry.

John Suval, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. Topic: Squatter Politics in Bleeding Kansas.

Kyle Williams, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Topic: Kansas Oil War, 1904-1905.

Edward N. Tihen Historical Research Grants

Wendi Bevitt, Overbrook, Kansas. Topic: Company I and U.S. Colored Troops.

Jarrett Robinson, Thompson's Station, Tennessee. Topic: Life and Career of General Fredrick Funston.

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

Kyle Williams

Kansas Historical Foundation

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Sunshine Creek, 1935, by Birger Sandzén.

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

Don Chubb

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\$1,000,000

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\$50,000+

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John Mitchell Charitable Foundation

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Michael Stubbs

Mary Torrence

Woman's Kansas Day Club



Autumn, 1924, by Herschel C. Logan.

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

Nancy Holt

*I love being part of the board
and want to help the Society
continue to grow and get our
wonderful history out to new
generations who need to
know Kansas' great story.*

Lidia Hook-Gray



District School, 1934, by Herschel C. Logan.

\$250+

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Craig Crosswhite
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*We cannot appreciate the
 Kansas of today, unless
 we have some knowledge
 and feeling for the Kansas
 of the past.*

William Kassebaum



Monday Morning, 1934, by Herschel C. Logan.

Kansas Historical Foundation Fiscal Year 2016 Actuals



Income: \$2,040,389

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

Expenses: \$1,190,359

Support to Kansas Historical Society	\$366,441
Retail	\$230,112
Fundraising	\$223,443
Management and general	\$140,629
Administrative fees	\$122,684
Membership/board awards	\$107,050



Kansas Historical Foundation – Private Funds

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

	2016				2015 Totals
	Unrestricted	Temporarily restricted	Permanently restricted	Total	
Support and revenues:					
Gifts and grants	\$ –	\$69,693	–	\$69,693	\$110,995
Sundry and books	225,508	–	–	225,508	291,426
Contributions	78,699	1,381,323	125,648	1,585,670	390,549
Unrealized gain (loss) in marketable securities	65,576	20,205	–	85,781	(230,812)
Membership dues	63,080	–	–	63,080	69,170
Recovery of expenses	9,255	–	–	9,255	8,770
Interest income	68,652	20,413	–	89,065	78,545
Other income	3,339	–	–	3,339	3,853
Administrative fees	122,684	–	–	122,684	122,598
Gain (loss) on sale of stock	(183,906)	(29,780)	–	(213,686)	146,741
Net assets released from restrictions:					
Satisfaction of program restrictions	410,559	(410,559)	–	–	–
Total support and revenue	863,446	1,051,295	125,648	2,040,389	991,835
Expenses:					
Program expenses	826,287	–	–	826,287	811,110
Fundraising expenses	223,443	–	–	223,443	164,429
Management and general	140,629	–	–	140,629	110,417
Total expenses	1,190,359	–	–	1,190,359	1,085,956
Change in net assets	(326,913)	1,051,295	125,648	850,030	(94,122)
Net assets at beginning of year	957,868	2,018,998	1,193,791	4,170,657	4,264,779
Net assets at end of year	<u>\$630,955</u>	<u>\$3,070,293</u>	<u>\$1,319,439</u>	<u>\$5,020,687</u>	<u>\$4,170,657</u>

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

An independent CPA firm conducted the audit in September and a draft of its findings was submitted to the audit committee. Mary Turkington serves as secretary and chairs the audit committee. The auditor's report was then reviewed and approved by the audit committee and forwarded to the executive committee for its review and final approval.

Kansas State Historical Society, Inc.
6425 SW 6th Avenue
Topeka KS 66615-1099

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Participants enjoy touring Wyandotte County during the Taste of Kansas road trip in September 2015.

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

