

Politics as Usual

Personalities, Scandals & Legacies in American & Wyoming Politics, 1912-1932
A Whole-House Exhibit at the Trail End State Historic Site, April 2016 - December 2016

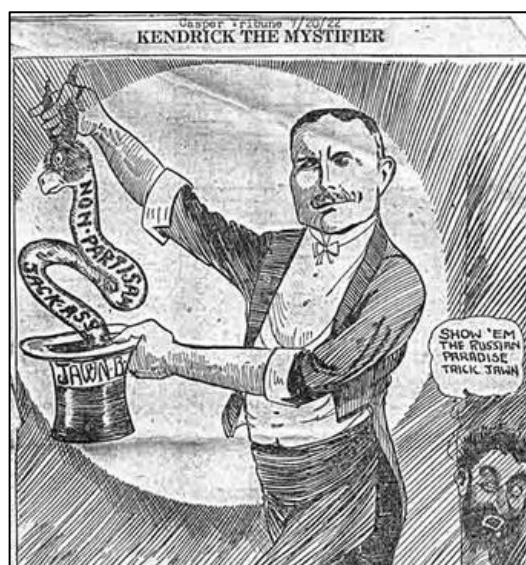
When he first entered the U.S. Senate chamber in 1891 – on a pass courtesy of Wyoming Senator Joseph M. Carey – could John B. Kendrick have dreamed that in twenty-five short years he would be entering the chamber again, this time as Wyoming’s newest senator? For a man who began his working life as an orphaned, ill-educated and penniless cowboy, such dreams must have seemed impossible. But fulfill them he did, becoming not only a politician of national standing, but a successful rancher, millionaire businessman, effective governor and proud family man as well.



“The madness of this game is certainly fierce.”

John B. Kendrick to Eula W. Kendrick, 1912

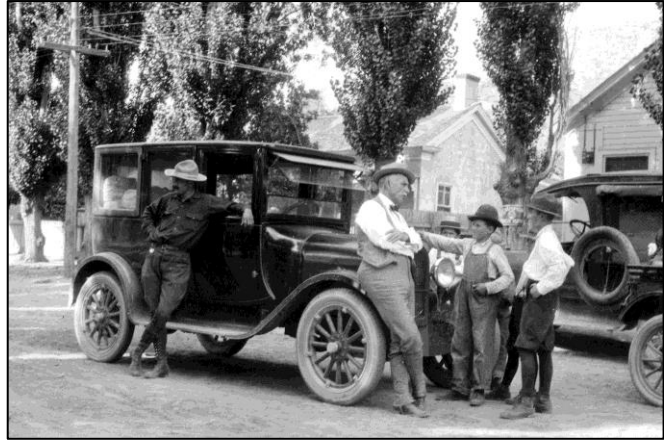
Along the way, like most politicians, Kendrick picked up his share of detractors - men who would not hesitate to use any means available to bring down the man known as “The Cowboy Senator.” In this exhibit, we’ll examine some of the scandals – those based on fact and those based on fiction – that rocked the careers of Kendrick and other politicians in early 20th Century America. We’ll also explore some of the legacies, both good and bad, they left behind. We think you’ll notice that not much has really changed over the years; that it’s all – politics as usual.



POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

In the early 20th Century, political campaigns rarely lasted more than a few months. John Kendrick, for example, campaigned for a few weeks prior to the 1912 August primary, but didn't hit the road hard until September and October.

Between September 28 and November 4, 1912, Kendrick kept up a grueling campaign schedule, delivering speeches in at least 26 Wyoming communities. From Smoot and Van Tassell to Grand Encampment and Basin, no community was too small for a campaign stop. Most travel was by train, but a few towns were only accessible by car – cars that were more than once plagued by muddy roads, flat tires and/or complete automotive collapse.



Kendrick discovered early on that the secret to political success in a wide open state like Wyoming was to get out and meet as many people as possible. He didn't necessarily talk politics with the folks he met; sometimes it was just "shooting the breeze" and learning what it was people were interested in.

As his daughter noted during her campaign swing with him through western Wyoming in the autumn of 1926, it was this subtle approach that made people like him:

Campaigning with my Father is a unique experience. Where ever we encountered hunters, teamsters, postmasters, we stopped for a friendly word, a bit of banter and the inevitable introduction all around. Our conversation was essentially western; it dealt with the crops, livestock, the prospects for winter hunters' luck, almost everything but politics. As I remember that subject was never referred to except to explain our presence. No heat was developed from these encounters except that of good humor and good fellowship.

Experience Counts

During the 1912 campaign, Kendrick's lack of political experience became abundantly clear. Newspapers repeatedly commented on his poor public speaking style, while he himself – clearly weary from countless days and nights on the road – noted,

My lack of training as a speaker together with an entire absence of preparation leaves me sadly handicapped. ... I am not making a very creditable showing, but still retain enough native courage to make the best effort possible under the circumstances. ... The only comfort that I am taking out of it is that my connection with it all will probably end with the election.

Not so! Two years later, Kendrick found himself running for office again, this time for Governor of Wyoming. By 1914, Kendrick's public speaking skills had greatly improved, but his appreciation for campaigning had not increased. As he wrote to Eula,

In all my life I have not been involved in any kind of endeavor that so fully occupied your time and in which the results obtained seemed so vague and uncertain.

GOVERNOR KENDRICK

When John Kendrick was elected Governor of Wyoming in 1914, he was only the second Democrat to do so (the first was John Osborne, a Rawlins physician infamous for having the tanned hide of a lynched outlaw made into shoes which he wore to his inauguration).

During the Democrat's half-term as governor, the Republican Party enjoyed an overwhelming 36-seat majority in the Wyoming State Legislature. Even so, as Wyoming historian T. A. Larson noted,

Rarely has a Republican governor, let alone a Democratic one, worked more harmoniously with a Republican legislature. The new governor was just the type of Democrat who could get along ... since there was nothing in his political philosophy to distinguish him from a regular Republican. Only the accident of Texas birth, it seems, can account for his being a Democrat.



Wyoming Republicans were relatively progressive in those days, so Kendrick was able to sign into law most of the legislation he sought related to workman's compensation, public utilities, women's rights, game and fish regulation, direct primaries, and farm loans. His primary failure? No funding was approved for the commission charged with bringing new settlers to the state.

Prohibition Comes To Wyoming

By 1917, the Prohibition Movement – the banning of alcoholic beverages – had gained ground in America. Wyoming was one of the few states in the West still allowing the sale of alcohol with little or no restriction. That year, despite his personal belief that the movement would eventually fail, Wyoming Governor John B. Kendrick encouraged the State Legislature to pass a bill allowing voters to decide the issue. As he said, “I am confident that there is a growing conviction in the minds of the people of Wyoming that the time has come [for the state] to move into line with her neighbors.”

In late January, state legislators passed a bill allowing such a vote. After he signed the legislation, Kendrick’s wife reacted rather passionately:

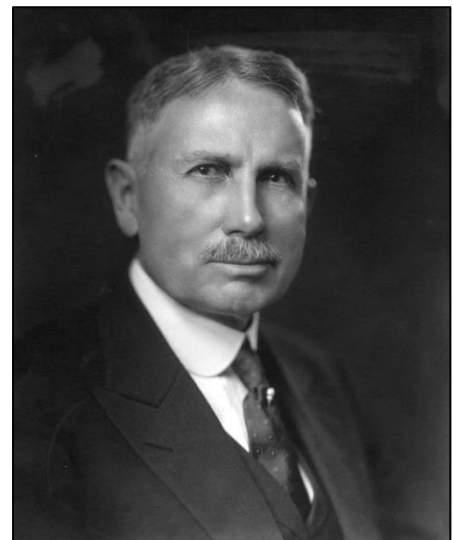
A resounding kiss, implanted on the executive lips in full view of a number of persons assembled to witness the governor’s action, was the reward Mrs. Kendrick gave Governor Kendrick.

It was their twenty-sixth wedding anniversary, and Eula stated that John’s support of the bill allowing Wyomingites to vote on the matter of prohibition was the perfect anniversary gift.

SENATOR KENDRICK

Even though he was a relative newcomer to Wyoming’s political scene – he had only served a two-year term as a state senator from Sheridan County – John B. Kendrick almost became a U.S. Senator in 1912 instead of 1916. Almost being the operative word!

Prior to 1913, it was the state legislature that chose who would serve in the U.S. Senate. Early returns in the 1912 election indicated that Democrats would take control of the Wyoming legislature, thus insuring Kendrick a win. It wasn’t until six nail-biting days later that the results became official: the Republicans carried just enough legislative seats to give the win to GOP incumbent Francis E. Warren.



In 1916, while serving as Governor, Kendrick was again drafted by party leaders to run for the Senate (according to Kendrick, he didn’t want to be a senator; he was nominated for the job in

a write-in campaign spearheaded by “independent republicans and democrats”). This time, they figured Kendrick had a chance of winning.

In 1913, Congress had ratified the 17th Amendment, putting the election of senators directly into the hands of the people. If it hadn’t, three-term veteran Clarence D. Clark would most likely have been returned to the Senate in the 1916 election because Republicans still controlled the state legislature. Instead, Kendrick carried the election by three thousand popular votes.

KENDRICK’S SCANDALS

In today’s political world, the fundraising dinner is a constant. Candidates for public office are in ever-increasing need of funds to keep their campaigns running, and such dinners are one way of getting them. This was definitely not the case in the early 20th Century.

In 1911, Wyoming became one of a handful of states to pass a Corrupt Practices Act, aimed at curtailing political corruption, graft and bribery. As part of the act, campaign expenditures for those running for the U.S. Senate were limited to twenty percent of the current Senate salary. In 1912, this meant that Republican incumbent Senator Francis E. Warren and his Democratic challenger, John B. Kendrick, could legally spend \$1,500 apiece.

Will Mr. Kendrick explain to the people of Wyoming why he violated the Wyoming Corrupt Practice Act in his effort to become United States Senator four years ago?

When Kendrick ran for the Senate again in 1916, the Republican press reminded voters of this 1912 campaign, in which Kendrick spent \$8,344 – many times the legal limit. According to Wyoming Supreme Court Judge Gibson Clark (a prominent Democrat), Kendrick didn’t break the law; the spending limits, Clark said, applied to nomination campaigns only, not election campaigns. Needless to say, Republican attorneys and judges disputed that interpretation of the law.

Incidentally - if the Corrupt Practices Act was still in effect today, Wyoming’s Senatorial candidates would be limited to expenditures of \$34,800 - twenty percent of their \$174,000 salary - on their campaigns prior to nomination.

Additional scandals

Two more serious scandals threatened Kendrick’s career. During the 1912 run for office, opponents argued that his legal home was actually at the OW Ranch and, if elected, would be

Montana's "Third Senator." Kendrick denied this claim, stating that he and his family had moved to Sheridan in 1908.

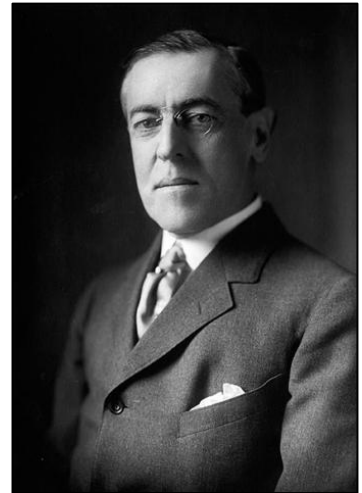
Then, in 1915, while Governor of Wyoming and president of the State Lands Board, Kendrick purchased 9,666 acres of state lands in northern Wyoming. He maintained he was unaware of laws that forbade any member of the board from buying lands put up for sale by said board.

Republicans attempted to make much of the "land grab," but Kendrick's popularity was too strong and he was elected to the Senate in 1916 despite this less-than-legal acquisition.

THE WILSON SCANDALS

Senator Kendrick's time in office spanned portions of five presidential administrations: Woodrow Wilson, Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Each of those administrations – with the possible exception of Coolidge's – suffered from scandal:

- Roosevelt didn't take Hitler seriously
- Hoover mishandled the Great Depression
- Harding permitted raids on the Naval oil reserves at Wyoming's Teapot Dome
- Wilson was drawn into scandals involving the handling of World War One, alleged homosexual activity at a Rhode Island naval base, and the manner in which the country was run while he was recovering from a stroke in 1919



It was another Wilson scandal, however, that came back to haunt America as recently as 2015. First, a little about his political career.

Wilson vs. Hughes

First elected to the presidency in 1912, Democrat Woodrow Wilson faced a new challenger for his place in the White House in 1916: recently retired Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes. Like the Virginia-born Wilson, New York native Hughes was a minister's son. Both attended private schools and went on to Ivy League universities (Brown for Hughes, Princeton for Wilson). Both trained as lawyers and actually taught together at the New York Law School before pursuing their respective political careers.

In 1907, Hughes was elected Governor of New York; he was appointed to the United States Supreme Court in 1910. After serving as president of Princeton for eight years, Wilson took the oath of office as Governor of New Jersey in 1911. In 1912, with the support of Southern Democrats, Wilson took a run at the presidency. With the Bull Moose Party splitting the Republican vote, Wilson won with only 41 percent of the popular vote. Four years later, he was challenged by Hughes.

Another political progressive, Hughes ran on a platform so similar to Wilson's that Theodore Roosevelt once noted that the only difference between the two was "a shave." In the end, Wilson won the election, due in part to his support for the eight-hour work day.

A Failure at Race Relations

Despite his record as a Progressive working for the ideals of democracy and freedom both at home and abroad, Woodrow Wilson was anything but progressive when it came to race relations.

When he took office in 1913, President Wilson authorized the immediate reversal of a decades-long policy allowing the full racial integration of federal agencies. Almost overnight, restrooms, cafeterias and work spaces in federal buildings became segregated. His move cost good workers their jobs, and good people their dignity.

In late 2015, Wilson's segregationist legacy was recalled when African American students at his alma mater, Princeton University, protested to have his name and image removed from the school's buildings.

PARTISAN POLITICS

Unlike today, when partisanship is everything, Kendrick's ability to work with men from both parties actually increased his popularity both at home and in Washington. When he died in early November 1933, both Democrats and Republicans mourned his passing. Many tributes flowed in from Republicans in the days after his death, tributes that focused on his ability to work both sides of the aisle.

Senator Arthur Capper, a Kansas Republican, noted:

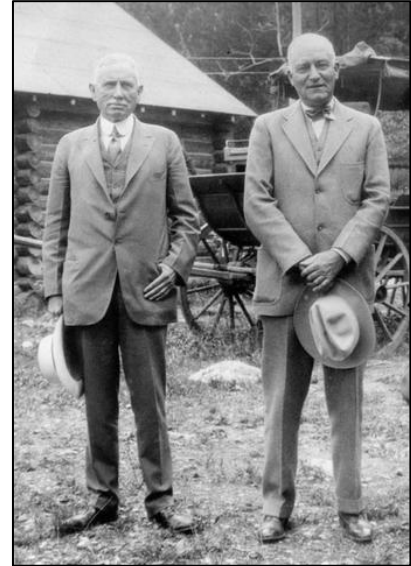
Senator Kendrick and I were thrown much together, in spite of the fact that he and I were of different political faiths. But when it came to matters affecting the welfare of the nation, I soon found that he measured legislation proposed on its merits and not from any narrow partisan viewpoint.

Oregon Republican Senator Charles L. McNary continued in a similar vein:

I served with Senator Kendrick for nearly sixteen years. I always found him courageous, independent, dependable, and above all, always reliable. His word was as good as the very life he cherished. We on this side of the Chamber join with the Democrats in mourning the loss of so fine a character.

Saving the Tetons

Kendrick was able to get both parties to side with him when it came time to save one of America's greatest natural wonders, the Grand Tetons. In 1928, when the mountains and lakes north of Jackson were threatened by dams and commercial development, John Kendrick introduced a bill calling for the creation of Grand Teton National Park. Six years later, with more development looming, another Wyoming Senator, Republican Robert Carey, introduced a bill to increase the park's boundaries. His efforts failed, but they helped pave the way for future legislation; the park was enlarged to its current 310,000 acres in 1950.



PRESS COVERAGE

To get their political news, Sheridan area readers had two main local newspapers to choose between: *The Sheridan Enterprise* and *The Sheridan Post*. Both began in 1887 and both were highly partisan publications.

Early in his career, John Kendrick purchased controlling interest in *The Enterprise* as well as *The Cheyenne State Leader*. As he told future governor Leslie A. Miller in 1912, Kendrick really had one overriding interest in the newspapers: "My own investment in the papers was made," he told friends, "for the sole purpose of promoting the growth and advancement of the Democratic Party in the State of Wyoming."

The state's leading opposition papers, including *The Laramie Republican*, agreed with Kendrick and went on to state that *The Leader* was just a Democratic mouthpiece and wouldn't last long under their ownership:

[The Cheyenne Leader] will cavort around for a brief spell and then pass into the hands of some other ambitious politicians who believe that the people are gullible.

The Democratic *Big Horn County Rustler*, on the other hand, welcomed the presence of another like-minded newspaper or two:

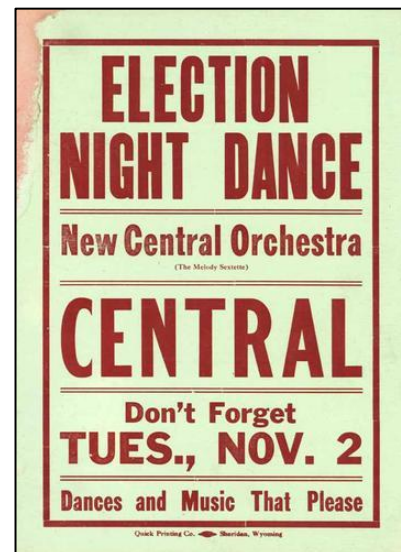
[We are] pleased to note this further evidence of the aggressive attitude of the Democrats of the state, and hail it as a good omen. While the nation is walking deliberately into the Democratic fold it might be just as well to take the state of Wyoming along.

Election Coverage

Before radio and television were around to broadcast election results, Sheridan folk had to rely on local newspapers to find out who won and who lost. The Democratic paper (*The Sheridan Enterprise*) was popular around election time; not because most readers were Democrats, but because it was a daily paper (the Republican-oriented *Sheridan Post* only published twice a week).

For big events such as national conventions and presidential elections, the newspapers would hold public meetings at which updates were given every few minutes (via telegraph). Everyone was welcome at these gatherings, which usually started around eight in the evening and could last into the wee hours of the morning.

To break up the monotony of standing around and waiting for updates on who was leading and who wasn't, the meetings would sometimes include dancing. Many a young woman became more politically aware while awaiting the next waltz. Since 1869, Wyoming women had put this awareness to good use – in the voting booth.



WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

In the autumn of 1869, the Wyoming Territorial Legislature enacted a code of laws for the future state. Included was a statute giving women the right to vote. While we might think, “How forward-thinking!” there may have been a more practical reason: Settlement.

The law in question was not adopted in obedience to public sentiment, but because the Territorial lawgivers believed it would operate as a ‘first-class advertisement’; that their action would be telegraphed throughout the civilized world, and public interest thereby

aroused, resulting in increased immigration and large accretions of capital to their new and comparatively unknown territory.

So said Wyoming Territorial Secretary Edward M. Lee in an 1872 interview published in *The Galaxy*. He continued:

Even the women themselves did not appear as petitioners; no pungent satire, or unanswerable argument, or impassioned platform harangue fell from their lips in advocacy of political equality; but the suffrage was conferred solely for advertising purposes.

Suffrage might have been granted as a marketing ploy, but Wyoming women were primed and ready to take advantage of their new rights. When their first opportunity to vote came in September 1870, most of the state's 1,000 women went to the polls.

Nationwide, women's suffrage had been a controversial issue for decades; not everyone wanted women to vote. As one anti-suffrage magazine warned in a full-page advertisement: "DANGER!! Women's Suffrage Would Double the Irresponsible Vote! It is a MENACE to the Home, Men's Employment and to All Business!"

Despite the opposition's best efforts, seventeen million American women gained the right to vote in 1920 with the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment (Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan were the first states to ratify the amendment, while Tennessee was the last).

Female Politicians in Wyoming

Even by 1926, many traditional Wyoming women still felt that a woman's place was in the home, not the Governor's Mansion. That year, Nellie Tayloe Ross – America's first female governor – was running for reelection (she became governor in 1925 after her husband, Governor William Ross, died in office). Rosa-Maye Kendrick was asked to convince one lady – "a large aggressive woman [who] brooked no opposition" – to overcome her doubts about Mrs. Ross and vote for her. After some hesitation, Rosa-Maye went to work. As she noted in her diary,

Unsure of my position ... I proffered my views on life, on Government, on Mrs. Ross. I must have accomplished it somehow for as father and I were about to depart she confided in him her intention of supporting the Governor.



Like Mrs. Ross, some women did more than just vote; they ran for office. In 1911, Dayton, Wyoming, storekeeper Susan Wissler became the first woman mayor in Wyoming, and the first in the nation to serve consecutive terms in office. The former schoolteacher did so, she said, by courting the male vote as well as the female one:

Wyoming is a man's state, and men are greatly in the majority here. I doubt if anyone could get an office solely on the strength of the woman vote.

From a field full of candidates, Wissler won her first election hands down, receiving thirty-one of the fifty-three votes cast (in a town of 400).

THE POLITICS OF THE KENDRICK CHILDREN

During John Kendrick's early campaigns, his daughter, Rosa-Maye Kendrick, was in school – first in Sheridan, later at Ely Court in Connecticut and Goucher College in Baltimore, Maryland. This gave her little opportunity to be involved in politics. After she graduated from college, she voted and did some political charity work as a Washington debutante, but it wasn't until 1926 that she found a cause that stirred her political heartstrings: the reelection campaign for Nellie Tayloe Ross.

In September of 1926, Rosa-Maye drove her father on a campaign swing through western Wyoming in support of Mrs. Ross. It was in the tiny town of Pinedale that she first witnessed Mrs. Ross's winning ways amongst her female constituents:

Little groups of women sat with hands folded primly in their laps, maintaining an embarrassed silence or conversing in low tones with their nearest neighbor. Into this group came the Governor, with her sympathetic manner and winning smile. In response to her hostess's request she arose and spoke impromptu of her experiences during two years in the executive office – spoke as one woman who confides in another her problems in dealing with men – until gradually tension in the room relaxed to receive this gracious personality. The ladies were enjoying themselves at last, for the Governor had saved the day.

We don't much about Rosa-Maye's political beliefs during her later life. As a traditional military wife, she probably gave allegiance to whoever happened to be her husband's commander-in-chief, whether it was Republican Calvin Coolidge



or Democrat Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Hubert Reilly Harmon, Rosa-Maye's husband since 1927, was a West Point classmate of future Republican president Dwight D. Eisenhower. When Hubert died in 1957, Eisenhower sent the following tribute to Rosa-Maye:

Hubert was loved and admired by many; to Mamie and me he always seemed the ideal classmate and so for him we had a boundless affection. He lived by the motto of his Alma Mater [duty, honor, country] and so he was a loyal friend, a great and gallant soldier, a distinguished citizen of our country.

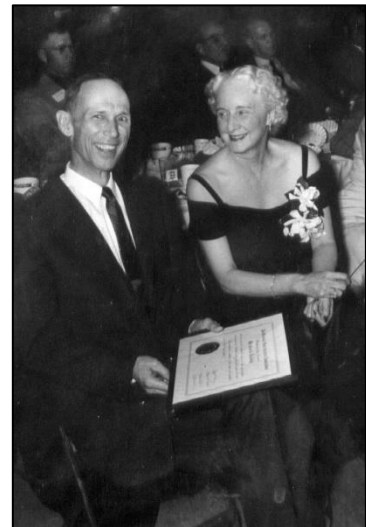
Manville Kendrick

Unlike his father, Rosa-Maye's brother Manville seemed to have no political aspirations of his own. He never ran for office, and his public statements on political issues are few and far between. That doesn't mean, however, that he didn't have pronounced political positions.

In 1950, Manville was elected to lead the Wyoming Stock Growers Association – once the most powerful force in Wyoming politics. In the thirty-eight years since his father had served as president of the WSGA, the organization's political influence had waned somewhat, but was still considerable.

One topic of great concern to the WSGA during Manville's tenure as president might sound familiar to us today: the ongoing "tug of war" between cattlemen and the federal government. Federal agencies accused cattlemen of overgrazing; cattlemen accused the agencies of kicking them off public lands in favor of recreational users. In response, the WSGA created a series of public relations programs which Manville praised for their effectiveness:

Cowmen did not know how many friends they had until they were being attacked. By telling our story with dignity and restraint, we have attracted to our defense many different people and organizations. [The programs also] impressed upon us cowmen that we are no longer sole users of the western lands, and that we must be prepared to justify our use of the same before the bar of public opinion.



Not Like Father

John Kendrick was elected to office with the backing of Democrats, Progressives, Socialists and trade unionists. By 1951, Along with his wife, Diana, Manville Kendrick was a staunch Republican who passionately disagreed with Senator Kendrick's former benefactors:

An increasing horde of "Reds and Pinks" [Communists and Socialists] are taking advantage of the privileges of American citizenship to advocate a form of government that inevitably must destroy these privileges. The Socialists are well aware of these rights and privileges and are taking the utmost advantage of them. These rights, which protect you, can be used to destroy you.

FIRST LADY EULA WULFJEN KENDRICK

With her finishing school manners and keen fashion sense, Eula Wulfjen Kendrick was the perfect foil to John's down-home cowboy persona. She brought sophistication to the Governors' Mansion and charmed her husband's political connections, be they friend or foe.

Like all First Ladies, including her good friends Nellie Tayloe Ross and Louisa David Carey, Eula hosted countless gatherings at the Governors' Mansion. These ranged from private luncheons for political operatives to public open houses attended by hundreds of Wyomingites. These open houses were especially popular. Following the mansion's New Year's event in 1916, at which "a constant procession of callers entered the portals of the mansion," the society pages were filled with praise for the First Couple:



The cordiality that is one of the most winning characteristics of the hostess seemed to be contagious, and proved so irresistible that a disposition to linger was noticeable. Governor and Mrs. Kendrick have endeared themselves to the public by the many delightful courtesies they have extended, in which the personal factor plays a commendable part.

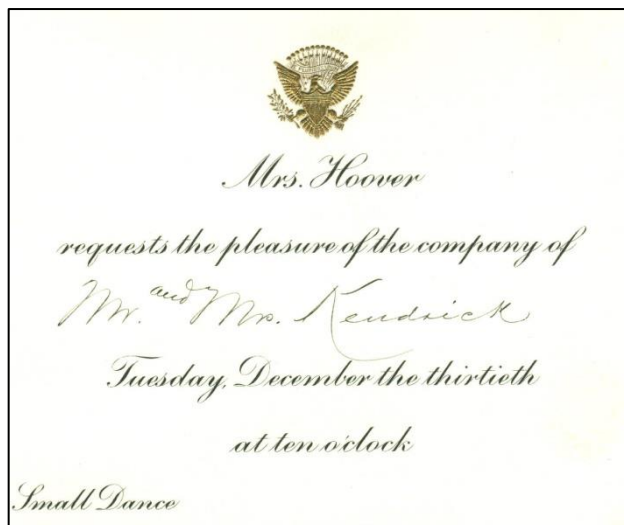
These same articles would go on to describe - in great detail - the gowns worn by Eula and the other women in attendance at such parties. Eula Kendrick was known for her fashion sense. Her gowns, tailored to fit her petite figure, were exquisitely detailed with lace and embroidery. And while most women enjoyed reading about the dresses, they sometimes got her in trouble:

When her husband became governor of this great state, [Eula Kendrick] traveled to New York City and paid something like \$10,000 for the gown. Did that make Kendrick a better Governor?

This 1916 editorial in *The Saratoga Sun* was a politically-motivated attack that was only partially true; Eula's inaugural gown did come from New York, but it was purchased for cost at a wholesale house.

Dining At the White House

After moving to Washington D.C. in 1917, Eula did less entertaining at home. Instead, she accepted frequent invitations to the White House from her new First Lady friends, Grace Coolidge and Lou Hoover. Every so often, a thick white envelope would arrive at the Kendricks' Washington apartment located at the stately Meridian Mansions (2400 Sixteenth Street). Inside would be a card with the Presidential Seal at the top, containing an invitation for dinner or small dance at the White House. Eula attended



these affairs as often as possible. Although she wasn't much of a cook and didn't eat a great deal, she loved to collect recipes, menus, serving ideas and cooking tips. She kept a notebook filled with notes and doodles depicting how cooks – including the White House chef – garnished and served various dishes.

In 1929, Eula submitted several simple recipes to Washington's Congressional Club for inclusion in their new cook book. The 770-page tome featured recipes from congressional wives, cabinet officials, First Ladies and members of the diplomatic corps. Lou Henry Hoover, wife of President Herbert Hoover, wrote in the introduction that the intention of the book was to broaden the gastronomical limits of America's regional kitchens. "It is astonishing," she noted, "how closely each of ... us keeps to the food and cooking habits of her own line of ancestry, and how little given to experimenting to see if her neighbors and compatriots near and far have better ways."

From simple *Arroz de todos los dias* (Honduran "every-day rice") to exotic *Zito* (Yugoslavian ceremonial cake), the Congressional Club Cookbook was full of recipes most Americans had never heard of. Fortunately, there were some all-American favorites as well, including Wyoming Governor Nellie Tayloe Ross's *Nut Brownies* and Eula Kendrick's *California Orange Cups*.

China Diplomacy

Since the Monroe administration in 1817, dinner at the White House has meant dining off the official White House china. When the Kendricks were first invited in 1917, they ate off the

Theodore Roosevelt china – a white English-made Wedgewood pattern featuring the Great Seal of the United States. In 1918, Woodrow Wilson’s new Lenox china was delivered. In a revolutionary departure from precedence, the china featured the arms of the Presidential Seal rather than the Great Seal. It was also the first to be manufactured in America. As one newspaper said,

The proud day has arrived when the White House dining service [was] designed by an American artist, made at an American pottery ... and decorated by American workmen.

Remaining in use until 1935, when it was replaced by another Roosevelt’s china, the Wilson china had 1,700 pieces (about 100 place settings). By today’s standards, that’s not much. The 1982 Reagan china, for example, had 220 19-piece place settings (4,180 dishes), while the George W. Bush china (introduced in 2002) had 320 14-piece place settings (4,480 pieces).

Believe it or not, the White House China was once the subject of controversy. In 1817, the Parisian firm of Dagoty & Honoré manufactured the first White House china solely for presidential use. It was designed specifically for President James Monroe. The thirty place settings and matching dessert service cost the taxpayers \$1,167.23. The china was criticized by the press – not for its cost, which was equivalent to about \$17,500 in today’s money – but because it was “foreign goods.”



Congress soon passed a law mandating that all furniture and furnishings for the White House, including china, be made in America. Unfortunately, the law was ignored until 1918; it took a century for an American manufacturer – the Lenox Ceramic Art Company of Trenton, New Jersey – to make dishes of high enough quality to compete with those produced in England and France.

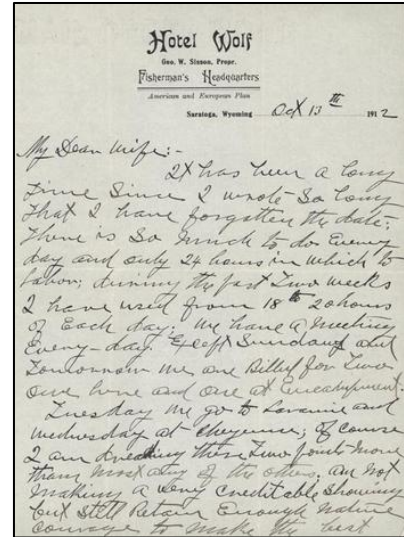
KENDRICK’S PAPER LEGACY

Every politician leaves in his wake an ocean of paperwork, some of it trivial and some of it history-making. John Kendrick was no different, and we are fortunate that so many of his papers, both personal and political, have been preserved in public institutions.

A great deal of John’s personal correspondence – including that carried on with family members – is housed at Trail End, along with hundreds of photographs. Eula Kendrick’s extensive genealogical records are archived here and, in the future, we hope to obtain her

personal diaries as well as those of her daughter, Rosa-Maye. These provide valuable information as to the daily lives of the Kendricks and what it was like to live at Trail End, the Governors' Mansion, and in Washington D.C.

More of the family's personal papers and photographs are archived at the American Heritage Center, a world-class research facility located at the University of Wyoming in Laramie. Documents related to Kendrick's time as Governor of Wyoming are housed at the Wyoming State Archives in Cheyenne. These include such things as correspondence, proclamations, pardons, expense reports and, of course, legislative documents.



Additional Archival Collections

Collections in the Trail End archives include everything from handwritten love letters between John and Eula to 1931 snapshots of Sheridan's first beauty contest participants. Most can be accessed by the public, as long as arrangements are made in advance.

Specific collections include:

- The Kendrick Family Collection (papers from the Kendricks and their in-laws)
- The Manville Kendrick Collection (records, correspondence and photographs)
- The Hoff Photo Collection (family portraits and snapshots)
- The William Sopris Collection (1910s and 1920s Sheridan history)
- The Cox Book Collection (Western history, natural history and literature)
- Trail End Construction Era Records (Trail End history, 1908-1914)
- The Trail End Research Archives (historic house and museum-related subjects)
- The Trail End Research Library (Western history, antiques, historic clothing, etc.)



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