

Approved April 9, 1988
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

The meeting was called to order by SENATOR AUGUST "GUS" BOGINA at
Chairperson

11:00 a.m./~~xxx~~ on March 15, 1988 in room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present:

Research Department: Scott Rothe, Lynne Holt

Revisor's Office: Norman Furse

Committee Office: Judy Bromich, Pam Parker

Conferees appearing before the committee: * ATTACHMENT A

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

Senator Werts moved, Senator Harder seconded, the introduction of bill draft 7 RS 2684 - An act relating to cemetery districts; authorizing the issuance of bonds for the purpose of acquiring additional land for cemetery purposes. The motion carried on a voice vote.

SB 587 - Authorizing state historical society to acquire Quindaro town area in Wyandotte County for historical purposes.

Proponents

Senator Mulich, prime sponsor of SB 587, requested that Senators Anderson and Strick speak to the Committee as they had other commitments.

Senator Anderson stated he felt it important to preserve facts about Kansas history. He feels that any time a governmental body has an opportunity to aid in preserving historical facts it is important to do so.

Senator Strick stated that SB 587 will be a positive step in helping to preserve the site of the Quindaro ruins and will have a positive economic impact for Kansas City, Kansas.

Senator Mulich was next to appear. (Attachment 1)

Ramon Power, Kansas State Historical Society, spoke next. (Attachment 2)

Dr. Fred Whitehead, presented testimony on behalf of the Quindaro Town Preservation Society as Secretary of the Society. (Attachment 3)

Gerald B. Lee, M.D., testified. (Attachments 4, 5, and 6)

Tyszu Coggs, as a representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was next to appear. (Attachment 7)

Ernest Gayden presented testimony. (Attachment 8) In answer to a question, it was stated that if 27th street is projected over I-635 and an imaginary line of 27th Street is projected to the Missouri-Pacific railroad tracks, 20 acres to the east is owned by Kansas City, Kansas and has been leased to Browning Ferris Industries of Kansas City, Inc. (BFI). Forty acres to the west is owned by the A.M.E. Church and was leased to BFI.

Nedra Bonds was next to appear. (Attachment 9) MS. Bonds illustrated

Unless specifically noted, the individual remarks recorded herein have not been transcribed verbatim. In addition, comments reported herein have not been submitted to the individuals appearing before the committee for editing or corrections.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
room 123-S, Statehouse, at 11:00 a.m./~~p.m.~~ on March 15, 1988

her remarks with a quilt she had made depicting the history of the Quindaro district. The next conferee was Alan Caldwell. (Attachment 10)

Ervin Sims, Manager of Water Operations for the Board of Public Utilities in Kansas City, Kansas, presented his testimony on SB 587. (Attachment 11)

Opponents

John L. Peterson, Attorney for BFI, presented his testimony. (Attachment 12)

The last conferee was Elmer Jackson, Jr., General Counsel and Resident Agent of the Western University Association, Inc. (Attachment 14)

Written testimony was submitted from Marvin S. Robinson, Independent Volunteer Researcher. (Attachment 13)

The meeting was adjourned.

Following adjournment a packet of letters were distributed to each member of the Committee and staff for inclusion in the record. (Attachment 15)

GUEST LIST

COMMITTEE: SENATE WAYS AND MEANS

DATE: 3/15/88

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	COMPANY/ORGANIZATION
ELMER @ JACKSON JR Esq	1314 N. 5 th St. Suite 207	Atty Western University Association
John G. Bonhatty Sr.	748 Ann Ave KCK	Atty. B.F.I.
JOHN L. PETERSON	748 ANN AVE KCK	ATTY. BFI
D. H. DRIER	3150 N. 7 th St KCKs.	B.F.I.
John STRICK	4th Street	
John Ballard	1928 N 10 St	6614. com.
Tyszu D. Cogg5	809 Quindaro Blvd	K.C.K. NAACP
Ted Cogg5	809 Quindaro Blvd	K.C.K. NAACP
Carmen Dwight	713 Lafayette Ave	KCKs 66101
Geraldine Darden	1608 Yecker	Vernon Center KCKs 66104
Mahalia Phillips	1056 Laurel Kck	
Erwin Sims Jr	6926 Georgia Ave	K.C.K 66109
C Linn		SKK
Alan S. Caldwell	8601 72 nd St Overland Park, Ks 66212	Kansas Lower Republican Basic Advisory Council
Ruth Hendon	1426 W 25 th KCK 66102	Quindaro TEON PRES. SOCIETY
Charles Hendon	" "	" "
Richard Pankratz	KSHS, 120 W. 10 th St.	KSHS
MARTIN STEIN	120 W 10TH, TOP	KSHS
Bettie Randall	5120 Leavenworth Rd	66104 K.C.K.
James Winston	2245 Quindaro	66104 K.C.C.K
Madyn M. Reeves	2722 N. Allen	66101 K.C.K
Cathryn B. Turner	3708 N. 34 th	KCK. 66104
Elaine Humphress	2803 Endicott	K.C.Ks. 66104
Johnnie Mae Johnson	3231 Delaware	KCKs 66104
Nettie McCleSTON	3301 N. 36 St.	KCKs 66104
Louise Jackson	3038 N. 22	Kansas C. K. Co
Emma Rodgers	3035 N 21	Kansas City 66104
Ernie Clark	3049 N. 32 St	Kans. City, Kans. 66104
Neddie Atkins	P.O. Box 4268 KCKs	Vernon Senior Center
James Abair	3027 Furrow	Vernon Senior Center
David Boyse	10450 Lowson	Overland Park
WMA DARR	Topeka	Div. of BUDGET
Jan Johnson	Topeka	Budget Div.

* CONFEREES
SENATE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE
March 15, 1988

Senator William "Bill" Mulich
Senator Gene Anderson
Senator John Strick
Ramon Power, Kansas Historical Society
Dr. Fred Whitehead, Secretary, Quindaro Town Preservation Society
Gerald B. Lee, M.D., Kansas City, Kansas
Tyszu Coggs, National Association for the Advancement of Colored
People, Kansas City, Kansas
Ernest Gayden, Kansas City, Kansas
Nedra Bonds, Kansas City, Kansas
Alan Caldwell, Overland Park, Kansas
Ervin Simms, Manager, Water Operations for the Board of Public
Utilities, Kansas City, Kansas
John L. Peterson, Attorney, Browning Ferris Industry of Kansas
City, Inc.
Elmer Jackson, Attorney, Kansas City, Kansas

ATTACHMENT A
SWAM 3-15-88

STATE OF KANSAS



TOPEKA

SENATE CHAMBER

WILLIAM (BILL) MULICH
SENATOR, FIFTH DISTRICT
WYANDOTTE COUNTY
3744 NORTH 67TH
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66104
PHONE (913) 299-8283 OR
299-1237

ATTACHMENT 1
SWAM 3-15-88

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
MEMBER: ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION
CONFIRMATIONS
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF STATE LEGISLATORS
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE
LABOR AND REGULATIONS

March 15, 1988

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Ways and Means Committee.

I thank you for the opportunity to appear before you in the support of Senate Bill No. 587.

Senate Bill No. 587 is about the Quindaro Township Ruins in Wyandotte County becoming a historical site and not turning this area of significant historical value into a sanitary landfill.

The Quindaro Township, which was named for one of the founder's, Abelard Guthrie's wife who was a Wyandotte Indian, means a "bundle of sticks" and interpreted by the adage, "in union there is strength." Ground was broken in 1857 and Quindaro became a reality with remarkable publicity in the Eastern newspapers. During the first year Quindaro grew amazingly with a population of 600. Quindaro became an "underground railroad station" for slaves to realize their deliverance to freedom. In the spring of 1858 Quindaro saw its fine prospects begin to slowly fade. The city suffered because the Free-State party no longer needed its port as an entryway into the territory and it became evident that slavery could not flourish in the Kansas climate. Hard times continued through 1859 when Wyandotte county was formed and Wyandotte City, a few miles away became the county seat. Most of the county was Indian land and not subject to taxation at the time of its formation, which cast the burden of the cost of the county government on the town. The town also declined when

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Quindaro Ruins
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most of the men left to join the Union Army during the Civil War. Quindaro didn't fall in a day, the decline took several years and many other towns suffered at the same time. A reporter visited Quindaro in 1863 and found only one family there--a poor man and his crazy wife who had strayed into the hotel. In 1873 he revisited the place and reported the following: "Quindaro was, now she is not. One store with a granite front and iron posts stood as good as new and various other buildings were in good preservation but empty. Even the solitary family of 1863 had adandoned the place." The legislature of 1862 repealed the act which incorporated Quindaro and the town company was offically put out of business. The plat of the city was vacated but most of it is now within the city limits of Kansas City.

Just west of Quindaro on the stage road to Leavenworth was Six Mile House, ~~a part of which is still in use~~. It was built in 1860 and was a stage route from Independence to Leavenworth. Six Mile House became a well known rendezvous for vicious gangs. The address of the Six Mile House ~~is now~~ ^{is now} 4960 Leavenworth Road.

Quindaro Township was also the locale of the Freedman's University, one of the state's first education facilities.

Recently an archaeologist has dug up some of the old stone foundations of the former commerical buildings in Quindaro.

I hope, with your support, of making the Quindaro Township ruins a historical site.

a of seat and designate on area for site.

Testimony on S.B. 587
Kansas State Historical Society

S.B. 587 provides for acquisition by gift, purchase, or by condemnation property on which is located the archeological remains of the Territorial Period townsite of Quindaro, circa 1857-1862, archeological features associated with Western University, a black education institution that existed from the late 19th century until 1943, and archeological remains of a black settlement called "Happy Hollow" located on a part of the Quindaro townsite. Since 1983, the Historic Preservation (HPD) and Archeology Departments of the Kansas State Historical Society have played both legal and informal roles in identifying and evaluating the archeological remains in the area proposed for acquisition.

The archeological remains were brought to light by activity that resulted from Browning Ferris Industries' (BFI) proposal to build a solid waste landfill within the area where the archeological remains are located. That location is within the northwest quarter of Section 29 and the northeast quarter of Section 30, Township 10 South, Range 25 East, in Wyandotte County, Kansas.

On January 10, 1983 the city of Kansas City, Kansas, issued a Special Use Permit (No. 1982-82) to BFI which contained the following provision:

B.F.I. will procure a historical survey, meeting the guidelines of the Kansas State Historical Society which will be completed prior to site preparation activities. Findings of significance should be followed with an archaeological salvage operation. Building remains of significance should be left undisturbed and protected from landfill activities by fencing and other necessary measures. If leaving building remains is not compatible with landfill activities, B.F.I. shall submit a proposal suggesting how the historical significance can be retained through an alternate, such as relocation. This will require approval by the Governing Body.

The Society's first involvement with the proposed landfill occurred in January of 1983. Under the assumption that a federal permit or license would be required for the landfill project, HPD replied to an inquiry from Schlup, Becker, and Brennen, an engineering firm retained by BFI, recommending that an archeological survey be done on the proposed landfill area because Quindaro townsite was probably located within the landfill boundaries. As it turned out, the landfill project did not require a federal permit or receive federal funding, and BFI therefore did not need to comply with federal historic preservation requirements.

In response to the requirement in the Special Use Permit, BFI contacted the Society in 1984 and asked the Archeology Department to do preliminary archival research and a reconnaissance survey to determine if remains of Quindaro or other archeological remains were present in the landfill area. We did the survey as a public service--no money was involved. The Archeology Department report stated that the remains of the Quindaro townsite were present in the area proposed for the landfill, that the remains were important to the interpretation of the early history of Kansas, and that those remains should be investigated using archeological fieldwork and archival research before they were destroyed by the construction of the landfill. No archeologists from the Archeology Department were available to do the work, and the completion of the report ended that Department's official involvement in the issue. The Archeology Department recommended the archeological contractor, Larry J. Schmits of Environmental Systems Analysis, who was subsequently hired by BFI.

In August of 1984, BFI requested the HPD to review reports resulting from the archeological work at Quindaro because the permit issued them by the City of Kansas City required BFI to "procure a historical survey meeting the guidelines of the Kansas State Historical Society." Since the City did not have staff qualified to evaluate the reports produced by BFI's contract archeologists, BFI sought a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the City of Kansas City and HPD to provide technical review of the consulting archeologist's work. The City of Kansas City never signed the MOA. The guidelines established by the Society for BFI's archeological study of the landfill area incorporated the Archeological Department's guidelines for archeological survey and excavation.

Archeological research of the type required at the landfill site follows four phases. Phase I, a reconnaissance survey, consists of a review of records and a brief survey of the area to determine the presence of historic and archeological sites and the possible existence of previously undiscovered sites. As noted previously, the Archeology Department of the Society conducted the Phase I study in 1984.

The Phase II study involves an investigation of the area to inventory the cultural resources present. This phase does not usually entail substantial subsurface investigation. In November of 1984, HPD reviewed and approved a Phase II report entitled "An Intensive Archeological Inventory of the Proposed Browning-Ferris Wyandotte Landfill Project Area, Wyandotte County, Kansas." This report described a survey that located surface indications of specific buildings associated with the former town of Quindaro and recommended small scale excavations to determine the need for additional work at the site. The Phase II study was done by BFI's archeology consultants.

Phase III consists of the testing of archeological sites to determine the nature and extent of subsurface remains. An intensive literature search is also required for this investigation. This research permits the determination of feature function (i.e. the use made of particular archeological remains) and an understanding of the cultural development of the site. In October of 1986, HPD reviewed and approved a report entitled "The Euro-American and Afro-American Communities of Quindaro: Phase III Archeological and Historical Evaluation of Browning-Ferris Industries' Wyandotte County, Kansas Landfill." This report described archival research, oral history interviews, and archeological testing of a number of building remains and man-made features associated with Quindaro and the Happy Hollow community. Recommendations were made for additional testing and complete excavation of additional building remains.

The completion of Phase III results in a statement as to whether a resource is sufficiently significant to require additional archeological work. If a resource is found to be not significant, no further work is recommended. If it is significant, however, some form of site preservation is required. This ideally involves the preservation of the archeological remains in place. In cases where on site preservation is not possible, excavation can allow the site to be preserved abstractly through the recovery, documentation, and interpretation of the site's content. Phase IV involves this latter alternative, and provides for intensive archeological excavation and site interpretation along with documentation of the historical record of the site. Since neither state nor federal funds were involved at Quindaro, there was no formal intermediate step and the consulting archeologist moved into the Phase IV stage.

Earlier this month (March, 1988), BFI submitted "Interim Report and Recommendations for Completion of Archeological Mitigation of the Quindaro Site (14WY314), Browning-Ferris Industries Wyandotte Landfill" for review by HPD. A brief history of the Quindaro townsite and Happy Hollow is followed by details on recovery excavations and test excavations at various locations. At this stage in the Phase IV programs, the authors of the report recommend three steps to complete archeological mitigation of the Quindaro site: (1) additional field work including mapping and recovery excavations as specified in the report; (2) completion of the historical research, artifact analysis and preparation of a final report on the overall Phase IV investigations; and (3) curation of the field documents and artifact collections. In his cover letter accompanying the report, D. H. Drier, District Manager of the Kansas City District for BFI, states that "I would respectfully request, assuming you are in agreement, that you issue your written opinion stating that we have met the Society's guidelines and may commence site preparation operations in the completed areas in compliance with our Special Permit."

In addition to our involvement in the Quindaro site under the Special Use Permit issued by Kansas City, Kansas, on September 18, 1987, the Society received an application for state acquisition of the Quindaro townsite. The application was presented by a group of citizens under conditions of the Kansas Historic Sites Acquisition Law (K.S.A. 75-2726) which requires that such applications "be signed by at least 1,000 qualified electors of this state and at least 25% of the number of electors signing the application shall also be qualified electors of the county where the historic property is located."

The Society sent the sheets bearing signatures supporting the petition to the Commissioner of Elections of Wyandotte County. The Commissioner responded that of the 1,461 persons signing the petitions, only 940 were registered to vote. The Society informed the persons presenting the petition they were short 60 signatures. Additional signatures were submitted and verified. It is the Society's position that November 20, 1987, the date we received the response from Wyandotte county verifying the signatures of the additional registered voters, is the effective date of the petition.

Under the Kansas Historic Sites Acquisition statute, the State Historical Sites Board of Review is required to conduct fact-finding hearings and otherwise investigate the application for acquisition of the historic property. The Board of Review must make "findings and recommendations" based on the following factors.

- (1) Whether the historic property has sufficient historical significance, educational value and general public interest to justify the costs of acquisition, restoration, development, operation and maintenance and an estimate of such costs for at least five fiscal years subsequent to the proposed date of acquisition of the historic property;

- (2) whether the historic property will generate financial revenues in the future and an estimate of the amount of such revenues for at least five fiscal years subsequent to the proposed date of acquisition of the historic property along with an estimate of the cost of the development, maintenance and operation of the historic property for such period of time;

(3) whether there exists sufficient local financial assistance to support a partnership of the state, local governments and private sources for the development and ongoing maintenance and operation of the historic property and the degree of assurance that such local financial assistance is committed for these purposes;

(4) whether the historic property is duplicative of other historic property operated by the state historical society;

(5) whether the historic property retains an original appearance, setting and materials which are adequate to interpret its significance;

(6) whether the historic property is accessible or can be made accessible to visitors by customary means of transportation and the costs involved in making the historic property accessible;

(7) whether the historic property has access to utilities and other services required for its preservation and operation and the costs involved in obtaining such access:

(8) whether the historic property illustrates, interprets or is identified with an important aspect of Kansas history or prehistory; and

(9) such other factors or information as the state historic sites board of review deems relevant.

Upon the completion of an investigation of an application for acquisition of historic property, the Board of Review is to report its findings and recommendations to the governor and to the legislature. Such a report must be made not later than one year subsequent to the receipt by the Secretary/Executive Director of the State Historical Society of the application for acquisition of historic property.

In a letter dated January 4, 1988, the Executive Director of the Society requested the Chairman of the Board of Review "to consider the advisability of reducing the area to be studied." At the next meeting of the Board of Review on February 6, the item was placed on the agenda. Proponents of state acquisition were notified so that they might speak for or against setting a limitation.

Several people from the Kansas City area spoke both for and against limiting the area to be studied and in support of state acquisition of the site. In the end the Board of Review voted to include the significant eastern portion of the townsite which had not been included in the legal description of the petition and to eliminate areas where unrelated structures and an active cemetery were located.

Society staff members have initiated the study of the site for the Board of Review including the identification of appraisers who will assist in determining the value of the site under consideration. On February 16 the Executive Director and the Assistant Executive Director visited the regional manager of BFI to secure permission to have appraisers, surveyors, engineers

and other necessary persons visit the site in the conduct of their work. That permission was granted.

We do not anticipate completion of the study for consideration by the Board of Review before the late fall; the study must be completed by November 20, 1988.

Our third area of involvement is in response to a request from the Secretary of the Quindaro Preservation Society to place the "Quindaro/Western University" property on the National Register of Historic Places. The Executive Director of the State Historical Society has also been designated by the Governor as the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for Kansas and this official must approve nominations from Kansas submitted to the National Park Service in Washington, D.C. The Historic Preservation Department (HPD) assists the SHPO by reviewing nominations for technical and factual accuracy prior to their submission to the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review which provides the first level of review for a proposed nomination to the National Register.

The Society received a "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form" on January 8, 1988 from the Quindaro Preservation Society. HPD responded on February 3 that the nomination did not adequately locate or describe the properties that were to be included within the nomination. HPD explained to the Secretary of the Quindaro Preservation Society that due to staff size the Department was unable to write nomination forms for Kansas citizens, but could only offer advice and guidance. On February 22, 1988 the Quindaro Preservation Society submitted to HPD a narrative and description prepared by the Kansas City, Kansas Planning Department for the local landmark commission's consideration of the site as a locally designated historic district with a request to determine if it would be suitable for inclusion in the nomination form. HPD is now reviewing this material.

In conclusion, the State Historical Society is involved in the Quindaro site in three distinct ways. First, the City of Kansas City is using us to review the reports of the archeological work being undertaken by the archeological consultant to BFI. Second, a group of Wyandotte County citizens has petitioned the State Historic Sites Board of Review to make "findings and recommendations" for submission to the governor and legislature for state acquisition of the Quindaro townsite and the Historical Society has initiated a study of the site for the Board of Review. Finally, a group of citizens are seeking Society assistance in placing the Quindaro site on the National Register of Historic Places.

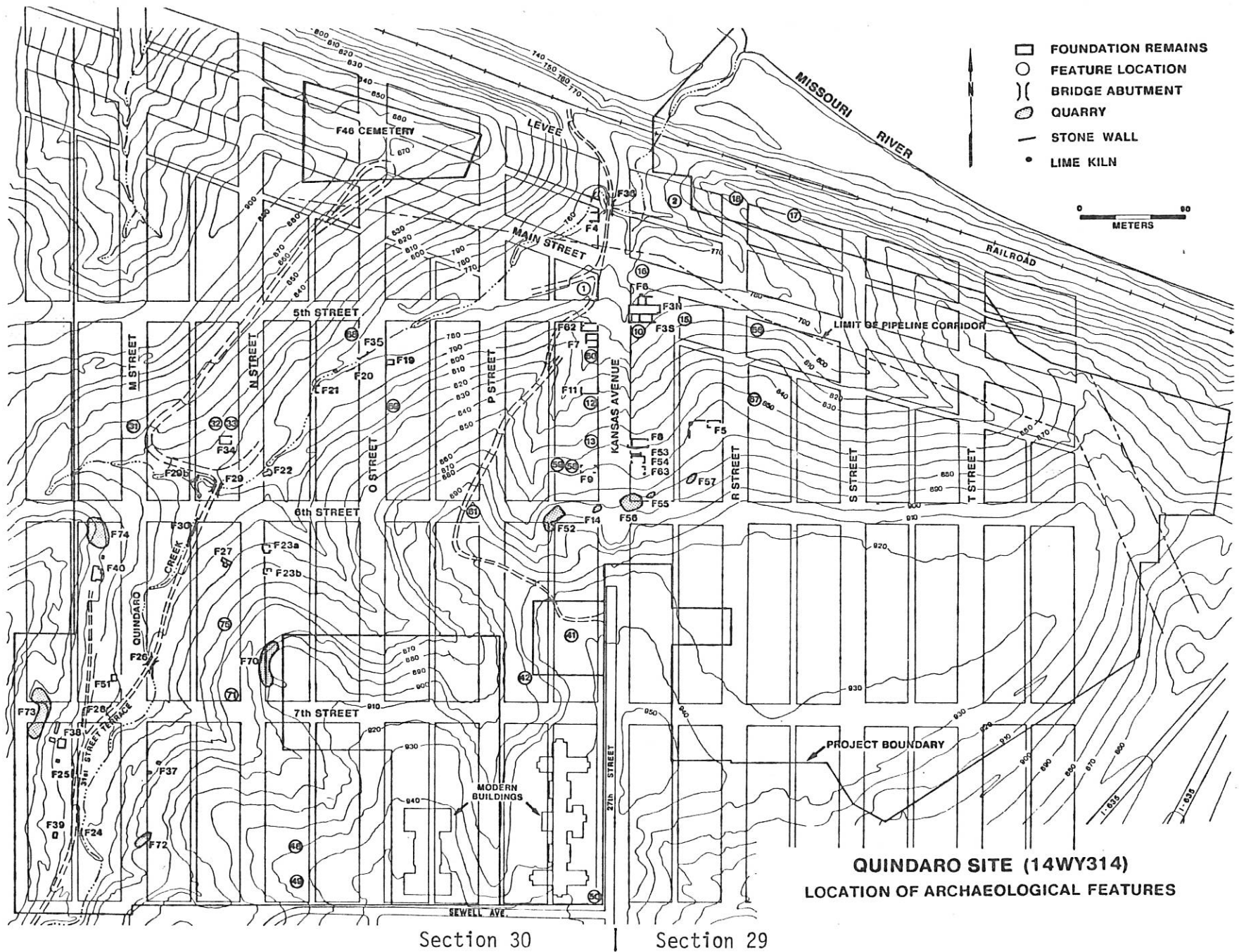
We want to make it clear that the Society's role in each of these processes is to follow the guidelines set by state and federal statutes and to provide the information public policymakers have requested--in order to make decisions in the public interest. In this particular instance, as we understand it, once we indicate to the City of Kansas City that our guidelines for archeological survey and mitigation of the site have been met and the city approves BFI's recommendations for dealing with the site, BFI can proceed with the landfill. The other procedures would not be affected by that decision. Consequently, work on creating the landfill could be underway while the Society is developing information on state acquisition of the site and evaluating the material nominating the site to the National Register. It is quite possible that the parties involved in these three processes do not understand or are not aware of this situation, and if that is the case, they must be informed so that there is not an expectation that the Society has the power to preserve the site

through the study of the application for acquisition by the state or through the evaluation we undertake in response to the request to place the site on the National Register.

APPENDIX A

The remains of the Quindaro Townsite are almost totally buried beneath the present day ground surface and consist of stone building foundations (12 partially or totally excavated), stone lined cisterns (3 partially excavated), privy pits, and deposits of artifacts consisting of glass, bottles, ceramic items, metal artifacts, and animal bone. Two fragmentary stone walls of a multistorey stone and brick structure are the remaining above ground ruins of the town. Traces of road cuts made for town streets and quarries where building stone was taken are visible in the hillslopes and bluffs within the townsite. Lime kilns probably associated with the town's construction are also found along the bluffline. These features are located in clusters or scattered across an area approximately seven blocks long by four blocks wide.

The later occupation of the townsite by free blacks is found primarily in the form of artifacts dating from the latter part of the 19th century. Apparently former Quindaro dwellings were reused and a few small frame dwellings were constructed during this period. Western University buildings were constructed on the bluff tops above the developed portion of Quindaro. These buildings have since been torn down and some replaced with modern structures. A cistern and pumphouse within the proposed landfill have been identified as part of the Western University complex, but the locations of former buildings outside the landfill area have not been investigated.



QUINDARO SITE (14WY314)
LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

Figure 2. Location of archaeological features at the Quindaro site in relation to platted townsite streets.

ATTACHMENT 3
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QUINDARO TOWN PRESERVATION SOCIETY
Box 5224
Kansas City, Kansas 66119

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE KANSAS STATE SENATE WAYS AND MEANS
COMMITTEE ON SENATE BILL 587 - ON QUINDARO

Hearing: March 15, 1988

Good morning. My name is Dr. Fred Whitehead, 20 South 16th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, and I am appearing before you on behalf of the Quindaro Town Preservation Society as Secretary of the Society, and on behalf of nearly 3,000 citizens of this state who have signed petitions to have the historic site of the old town of Quindaro acquired and developed by the State of Kansas.

In 1982 or thereabouts, the City government of Kansas City, Kansas signed a lease with Browning-Ferris Industries to establish a landfill on the site of the town of Quindaro. There was at that time widespread opposition in the community to the landfill. Hundreds of people attended public meetings to protest, but the lease was signed anyway. One of the provisions of the lease was that there would have to be a full-scale archaeological survey of the site before the landfill could go in. In the summer of 1987, these excavations revealed the actual foundations of the town, prompting a number of stories in the media on the local, regional and national level. Subsequently a petition campaign was initiated, and these thousands of signatures were successfully gathered and presented to the Kansas State Historical Society last autumn. The Historical Society is now reviewing various aspects of this acquisition and the legal process involved.

The town of Quindaro was established in 1857 as the only pro-freedom port on the Missouri River; other river towns of Parkville and Kansas City, Missouri as well as Leavenworth and Atchison in Kansas Territory being in the hands of pro-slavery forces. Quindaro grew rapidly, and featured hotels, professional offices, warehouses, a newspaper, and numerous houses built of stone quarried in the area. The treasurer of the town company was Dr. Charles Robinson, who later became the first Governor of the State. Secretary of the town company was Samuel Simpson, who was instrumental in naming the town of Lawrence after Amos Lawrence of Massachusetts and who later helped establish the University of Kansas there.

There are, of course, "ghost towns" all across Kansas, but there are several aspects which make Quindaro unusual if not now unique among them all. First, it pre-dates the Civil War. Secondly, it was founded from a joint effort of white Abolitionists from New England, leaders of the Wyandot Tribe of Indians, and escaping Black people seeking a way out of slavery in Missouri. Thirdly, it is

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a site of great natural beauty and is to our knowledge the only site in Kansas where the actual road of the Underground Railroad conveying slaves to freedom may be found. This is the "Happy Hollow" Road which runs directly through the town of Quindaro. Fourthly, this was the site of Freedman's University founded immediately after the end of the Civil War, and the site of Western University which succeeded it, and which lasted until the 1940's as a major national institution of higher education primarily for Black citizens.

The reason for urgency on this matter is that the landfill company has declared that as soon as the excavations are completed, perhaps as early as the coming summer, they consider themselves free to commence the landfill itself which of course would destroy the remaining ruins of the buildings, and would destroy the legendary "Happy Hollow" road which led to freedom for many people still living in this area today. Therefore we have asked the Historical Society to expedite its review, and we are asking the Legislature of the State of Kansas to vote to acquire the site in this session. By the 1989 session, it will be too late.

In addition to the historical considerations, we believe that the close proximity of the Quindaro site to the Missouri River, from which it is only some 200 feet away, presents a considerable risk to the public health. The main water intake for Kansas City, Kansas is only a few hundred yards downstream, and could be polluted either directly, from leachate, or from eventual contamination of ground water. I refer you to the letter of a concerned physician, Dr. Gerald Lee for further information on the health issue.

This spring, as you know, the University of Kansas has been embroiled in a broad controversy about the welcome being extended to the Ku Klux Klan. A recent panel discussion including the Klan drew the fervent protest of several thousand people to the campus in Lawrence. At a time when right-wing racists are again getting active in Missouri and even in the old abolitionist stronghold of Lawrence, we appeal to you to send a strong and unmistakable message to the nation, that the State of Kansas holds our heritage of freedom and equality for all dearer than anything else. We cannot allow Quindaro and her proud traditions to disappear underneath tens of thousands of tons of garbage!

QUINDARO TOWN PRESERVATION SOCIETY
Box 5224
Kansas City, Kansas 66119

Purpose: THE QUINDARO DECLARATION

We pledge to resist the destruction of the Quindaro area by a proposed landfill. We object on the grounds that the public health could be endangered in the immediate area as well as through the city water intake on the Missouri River. We also object to the obliteration of an area now proven to be of great importance for the history of the city, the state and the nation, and hereby call for the designation of this site as a National Historic Landmark, with proper archaeological preservation and the development of educational and cultural facilities for our citizens and our posterity forever.

Goals: (1) Preservation of the entire Quindaro area, both within the old townsite of approximately 80 acres, as well as adjacent structures, graves, trails and the natural ecology.

(2) Development through joint local, state and federal efforts as may be arrived at, in order to make the area accessible and to express its significance:

- * Visitors Center housing artifacts, photographs and displays from the Native American, Afro-American and Euro-American heritage of Quindaro and Wyandotte County; facilities for films, plays, traveling exhibitions, re-enactments, etc.; trained, permanent guides; gift-shop with quality locally produced items from this same heritage; library, classroom and study facilities.
- * Walkways down to and through the sites, with interpretive signs for buildings and restorations.
- * Fountains, springs, memorials, statues and mural paintings.
- * Urban archaeological laboratory, for research and teaching.
- * River and levy development, including restaurant and docking facilities.

(3) Publication of documents, photographs, maps and literature concerning Quindaro, ranging from free or inexpensive brochures and booklets, to comprehensive and scholarly works. Appropriate audio-visual materials such as films, slide-tapes and videotapes should be produced.

Quindaro worthy of saving

ON a bluff overlooking the Missouri River, escaping slaves experienced their first taste of freedom. Known in pre-Civil War days as Quindaro, this stronghold of the abolitionist movement — a freedom station on the Underground Railroad — is one of the most significant historic sites in Eastern Kansas. As Eagle-Beacon writer Jean Hays revealed recently, however, within the next few months the bluff where Quindaro stood may become a historic trash heap.

In 1983, the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the city of Kansas City, Kan., leased the 80-acre site to Browning-Ferris Industries, a waste management company. BFI planned to make the site an industrial waste landfill. The city did require the company to conduct an archaeological survey of the area, however, to determine if anything of historical significance could be found there.

What BFI's archaeologists found was indeed significant: two walls of an old brewery that they believe later became Freedmen's University, one of the first black universities in the nation; a man-made cave where Quindaro residents hid escaping slaves from violent border raiders; and the corner of a four-story hotel where Harriet Beecher Stowe may have stayed.

Kansas historians agree that the

Quindaro site is of great historic significance. The Kansas State Historical Society is to recommend to the Legislature whether the state should acquire the site as a state historic landmark, after a study by the Kansas Historical Sites Board of Review.

The problem now is time. BFI holds the lease on the property and intends to make it a landfill soon. However, the historical society may not have its report ready until after the Legislature adjourns. By then it may be too late.

BFI should agree to wait until the historical society makes its recommendation, at least, before it moves to obliterate Quindaro. By that time, a source of funding may have been found for buying back the site and reimbursing the company for its work there.

Surely Browning-Ferris Industries, one of the nation's largest trash-disposal companies, doesn't want to acquire the image of a destroyer of history in Kansas — especially when it can make a name for itself as a protector of history, instead. For that it would gain the thanks not only of Kansans but of people from across the country. Once the bulldozers come in, Quindaro — and the historic secrets it holds — will be lost forever. BFI shouldn't have that on its corporate conscience.

Wichita Eagle-Beacon

Feb. 15, 1988

GERALD B. LEE, M.D.
3005 STRONG AVENUE
P.O. BOX 6037
KANSAS CITY, KS 66106

913-831-1111

Dear Mayor Steineger:

I am a physician in Kansas City, Kansas and am also actively involved with the National Wildlife Federation. Clean water is an important issue to the Federation because of the enormous health threat of contaminated water to this and future generations as well as to our wildlife. It is, I know, also an issue of vital concern to the Governors of Kansas and Missouri and because of that concern, I am sending a copy of this letter to those governors.

Work is scheduled to begin soon on a landfill dump, approximately 200 feet from the Missouri River, at the site of the old town of Quindaro. I believe such a project will not be in the best interests of the people of Kansas City, Kansas or anyone who must rely on the Missouri River as their water source. Most of the metropolitan Kansas City area now depends on the Missouri River for drinking water and, by the turn of the century, it is estimated that 80% of the citizens of the State of Missouri will depend on the Missouri River for drinking and cooking water. If this project is allowed to proceed, it will seriously threaten that water supply, and, in turn, the lives and well being of those very citizens.

Quoting from the August, 1984 EPA's Journal Reprint:

"Landfills: Land disposal sites for solid wastes can be sources of ground water contamination because of the generations of leachate caused by water percolating through the refuse and waste materials. Precipitation falling on a site either runs off, returns to the atmosphere via evaporation and transpiration or infiltrates the landfill. Contamination problems are more likely to occur in humid areas where the available moisture exceeds the ability of the waste pile to absorb water.

Leachate from such sites is a highly mineralized fluid with such constituents as chloride, iron, lead, copper, sodium, nitrate and a variety of organic chemicals. Where manufacturing wastes are included, hazardous constituents are often present in the leachate (e.g. cyanide, cadmium, chromium and chlorinated hydrocarbons). The particular makeup of the leachate is dependent upon the industry using the landfill or dump."

Standards have been set for the Quindaro Project stating that 3' of clay is to be placed at the bottom of the landfill site to reduce the chance of water and toxic chemicals from "percolating" through the ground and finding their way into the Missouri River. This may help but it will not prevent contamination of the Missouri River at Quindaro.

There is also another danger. Data and mosaic maps of the Quindaro area from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers suggest that spring flood waters will rise to and may cover the landfill; furthermore, projections of the 50-year, 100-year and 500-year floods show the flood waters will cover the lower down-hill side of the dump. This flooding of the dump would be devastating.

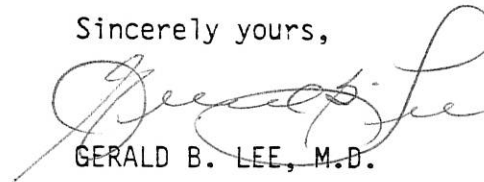
In addition to the environmental consequences of allowing such a project to continue, there are also the economic consequences, which could be equally as devastating. The cost of refuse disposal is always of concern but a multi-million dollar toxic clean-up bill in the near future could "bankrupt" the city and would be an embarrassment to the city leaders who did not have the foresight to stop such a project before it began.

How could we allow such an untimely project to proceed at this time and in juxtaposition to one of our greatest natural resources, the Missouri River?

You face a tough decision - a decision that could affect millions of Americans - but I am certain that, with your strong concerned leadership and help from both Governors and the National Wildlife Federation, a solution can and must be found.

Thank you for your careful consideration of this very complex problem.

Sincerely yours,



GERALD B. LEE, M.D.

GBL:bjj

cc: Governor Mike Hayden, State of Kansas
Governor John Ashcroft, State of Missouri
Mayor Richard Berkley, Kansas City, Missouri
Jay D. Hair, President, National Wildlife Federation
William Webster, Attorney General, State of Missouri
Robert Steffan, Attorney General, State of Kansas
David Enloe, President, Kansas Wildlife Federation
Jerry Hazlett, Executive Director, Kansas Wildlife Federation
Andy Runge, President, Conversation Federation of Missouri
Ed Stegner, Director, Conservation Federation of Missouri
Jerry Presley, Director, Missouri Department of Conservation
Fred Bruner, Department of Natural Resources, Missouri
Kenneth Kern, Director, State Conservation Commission, Kansas
Charles H. Linn, Department of Health & Environment, Kansas
M.D. Jewett, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

13-012

MAR-84

7-18-88

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MOPAC RR

PROPOSED
QUINDARO
LANDELL

27th St.

18th St.

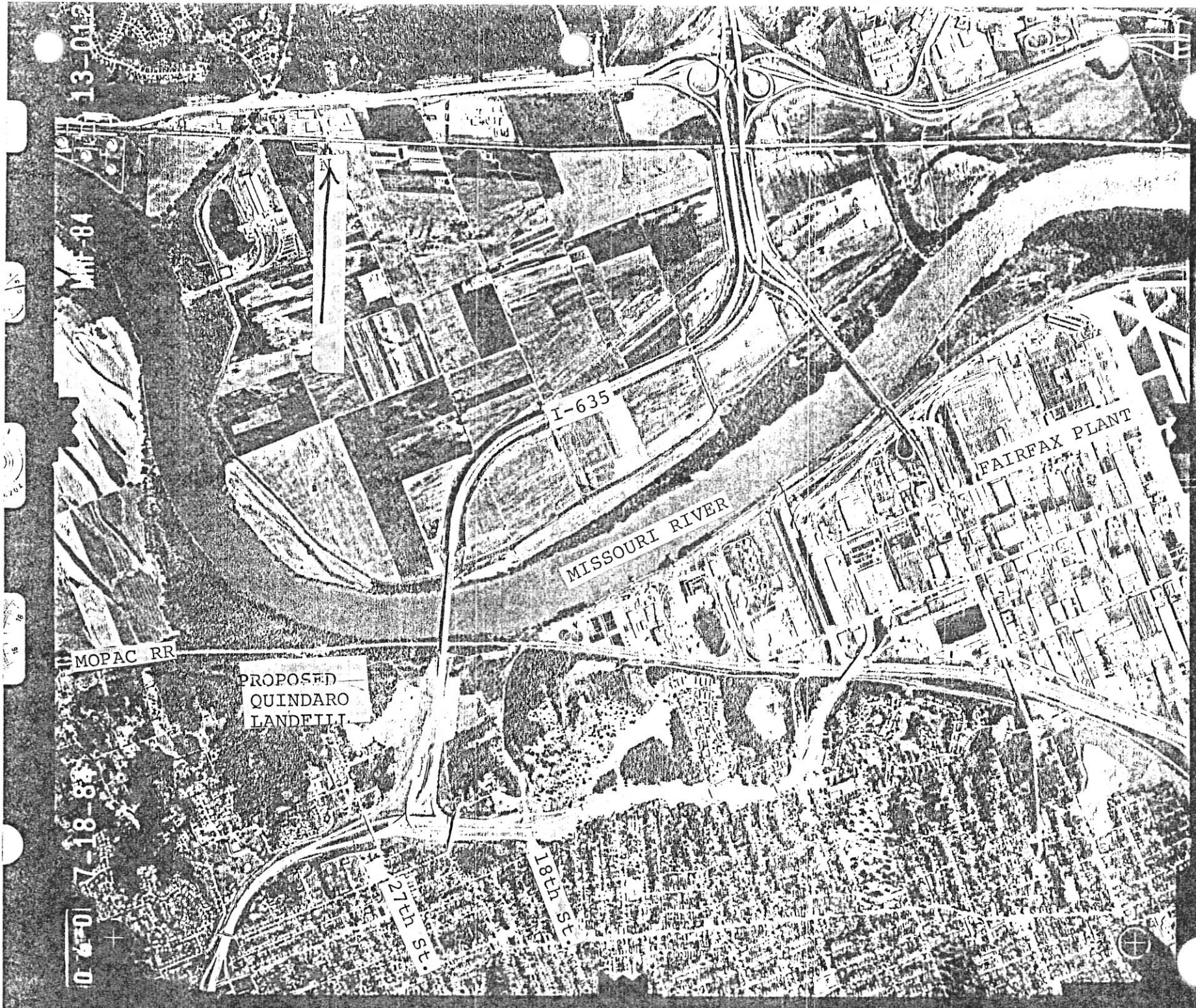
I-635

MISSOURI RIVER

FAIRFAX PLANT

ATTACHMENT 5
SWAM 3-15-88

ATTACHMENT 5
SWAM 3/15/88



CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME: Gerald B. Lee, M.D.

HOME ADDRESS: 13413 East 51st Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64133

OFFICE ADDRESS: 706 South High Street
Butler, Missouri 64730

DATE OF BIRTH: February 9, 1932

BIRTHPLACE: Jefferson City, Missouri

RACE: Caucasian

RELIGION: Christian

MARITAL STATUS: Married

SPOUSE'S NAME: Marilyn

CHILDREN: Five

COLLEGE: Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri
B.S., 1950-1954

MEDICAL SCHOOL: University of Missouri School of Medicine,
Columbia, Missouri
M.D., 1954-1958

INTERNSHIP: St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri
1958-1959

RESIDENCY: St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri
General Rotating Internship, 1959-1960

University of Missouri School of Medicine,
Columbia, Missouri
1962-1964

FELLOWSHIP: University of Missouri School of Medicine,
Cardiovascular Research
July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965

POSITIONS HELD: Instructor, Department of Internal Medicine,
Cardiovascular Research, University of
Missouri School of Medicine, Columbia
July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965

Instructor of Medicine, University of Minne-
sota School of Medicine, Minneapolis
July 1, 1965 to June 1, 1968

Assistant Professor of Medicine, University
of Minnesota, Minneapolis
July 1, 1968 to December 31, 1971

Chief, Section of Cardiology, St. Paul-Ramsey
Hospital, St. Paul
December 1, 1968 to December 1971

Co-worker of Minnesota Coronary Survey,
Minneapolis
July 1, 1965 to December 31, 1971

Member, Intensive Coronary Care Unit Sub-
Committee, Northlands Regional Medical
Program, St. Paul
March, 1968 to December, 1971

Medical Director, I.C.C.U. Project, Northlands
Regional Medical Program, St. Paul
January 1, 1969 to June 1, 1971

President, American Heart Association
Kansas City Chapter
June, 1977 to July 1978

Chief of Cardiology
St. Mary's Hospital
March, 1973 to July 1, 1986

President, Gerald B. Lee, M.D.
Professional Corporation
March, 1973 to July, 1982

President, Missouri Cardiovascular
Consultants
July, 1982 to July, 1986

Chairman of Board, Echocardiographic
Consultants
July, 1982 to July, 1986

Lee Family Practice
Kansas City, Kansas
January 13, 1987 - Present

CURRENT STATUS: Board of Directors, Kansas City Heart Association
June, 1972 to July 1973

Staff, St. Joseph Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri

Staff, Research Hospital and Medical Center, Kansas City, Missouri

Staff, St. Mary's Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri

Staff, Trinity Lutheran Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri

Staff, St. Margaret's-Providence, Kansas City, Kansas

Consulting Staff of ten other Hospitals in Western Missouri

ORGANIZATIONS AND SOCIETIES:

Council on Clinical Cardiology, American Heart Association
American College of Physicians, Associate
American Boards of Internal Medicine, Diplomate
American College of Cardiology, Fellow
American College of Chest Physicians, Fellow
Minnesota Heart Association (former member)
American Federation of Clinical Research
Ramsey County Medical Society (former member)
St. Paul Society of Internal Medicine (former member)
American Heart Association, Kansas City Chapter
Board of Directors, American Heart Association, June 1977

AWARDS:

Lock and Chain, Sophomore Men's Honorary
Thurtene Junior Men's Honorary
Omicorn Delta Kappa, National Senior Men's Honorary
Phi Chi, Medical Fraternity
President, Student Senate, 1953-1954, Washington University

Research Grant, Minnesota Heart Association. Correlating serum lipoprotein pattern (measured by electrophoresis) with serum cholesterol and triglycerides (Approved - May, 1967) for September, 1967 through August, 1969

Honorable Mention, presented by the Board of Editors of Minnesota Medicine, 1969

ASSOCIATE - American College of Physicians, 1969

BOARD CERTIFIED - American Board of Internal Medicine,
Diplomate, 1969 and Cardiovascular
Diseases, Diplomate, 1972

MILITARY STATUS:

Captain, Department of Internal Medicine, U.S. Army Hospital,
Fort Carson, Colorado
1960-1962

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1. Wilson, W., Lee, G., Amplatz K: Biplane Selective Coronary Arteriography Via Percutaneous Transfemoral Approach. Am. J. Roentgenol., Therapy and Nuclear Med. 100 (No. 2), 1967.
2. Lee, G., Gobel, F., Lillehei, C., Neff W., Elliott, R.: Correlation of Shunt from Right Conal Coronary Artery to Pulmonary Trunk with Relief of Symptoms. Circulation. 37,244. February, 1968.
3. Lee, G., Wilson, W. Amplatz, K., Tuna N.: Correlation of Vectorcardiogram and Electrocardiogram with Coronary Arteriogram. Circulation. 38,189. July, 1968.
4. Lee, G., Amplatz, K.: Coronary Arteriography-Selective versus Non-Selective Methods. Minnesota Medicine. 51,343. March, 1968.
5. Lee, G., Amplatz, K.: Selective Coronary Arteriography. J.A.M.A. 204,444. May, 1968.
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7. Lee, G., Culley, G., Lawson, M., Adcock, L., Krivit, W.: Type II Hyperlipoproteinemia in Mother and Twins. Circulation. 39,189.
8. Coronary Care - 1969. For Coronary Care Unit Directors.
9. Tuna, N., Lee, G., Amplatz, K.: The Value of Vectorcardiography, Electrocardiography and Exercise Electrocardiography in the Diagnosis of Coronary Artery Disease. Correlation with Coronary Arteriography. The Proceedings of the XI International Symposium on Vectorcardiography. New York, New York. Published, September, 1970.
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11. Johnson, H.W., Lee, G.: Changes in Serum Lipids During Administration of an Oral Contraceptive. Minnesota Medicine. 54 No. 5, May, 1971. 335.
12. Profound Diuresis Associated with Mitral Regurgitation. Mears, B., Lee, G. Minnesota Medicine. November, 1971.

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2. Lee, G.: Electrocardiographic Changes During Selective Coronary Arteriography. Presented to the Minnesota Society for the Study of Disease of the Heart and Circulation, Mayo Clinic, May 1, 1966.
3. Lee, G.: Lipid Disturbances--The Diagnosis and Treatment Presented to the Medical Staff of St. Mary's Hospital, Minneapolis, Minnesota. March 17, 1967.
4. Lee, G., Wilson, W., Amplatz, K., Tuna, N.: Vectorcardiographic and Electrocardiographic Findings in Patients Evaluated by Selective Coronary Arteriography. Presented to the Minnesota Society of Internal Medicine, Veterans Hospital, Minneapolis, Minnesota, May 20, 1967.
5. Lee, G., Wilson, W., Amplatz, K., Tuna, N.: Vectorcardiographic and Electrocardiographic Findings in Patients Evaluated by Selective Coronary Arteriography. Presented to the Colloquium Vectorcardiographicum VIII, Vienna, Austria, September 21, 1967.
6. Lee, G., Frantz, I., Buchwald, H.: Lipid Changes Following Ileal Bypass. Presented to the American College of Cardiology meeting in San Francisco, California, February, 1968.
7. Buchwald, H., Moore, R., Lee, G., Frantz, I., Vardo, R.,: Five Years Experience with the Use of Partial Ileal Bypass in the Treatment of Hypercholesterolemia and Atherosclerosis. Presented to the Asian-Pacific Congress of Cardiology, Isreal, September, 1968.
8. Tuna, N., Lee, G., Amplatz, K.: The Value of Vectorcardiography, Electrocardiography, and Exercise Electrocardiography in the Diagnosis of Coronary Artery Disease. Correlation with Coronary Arteriography. Presented at the XI International Symposium, New York, New York, May 15, 1970.

FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

1. Missouri Timberland owner since 1964.
2. Chairman, Statewide Forestry Committee, Conservation Federation of Missouri; 1982 to present.
3. Member of Forest Farmers Association, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia and member of Board of Directors, 1982 to present.
4. Board of Directors of the Foundation of the Forest Farmers Association, December 1986 to present.
5. President, Paddlewheel Health Club, 1975 to present.
6. President, Texas County Timber Corporation, 1972 to present.
7. President, LEE-MO, Inc., 1985 to present.
8. Advisory Council, School of Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife and member of research committee of the Advisory Council, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, 1981 to present.
9. Advisory Council, School of Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife and member of research committee of the Advisory Council, University of Missouri, Columbia Missouri 1981 to present.
10. Member, American Tree Farm Association, 1982 to present.
11. Tree Farmer of the Year, American Tree Farm Association, South Central Missouri District, 1985 (Husband and wife award).
12. Tree Farmer of the Year, American Tree Farm Association, State of Missouri, 1986(Husband and wife award).



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

**KANSAS CITY, KANSAS BRANCH
809 Quindaro Boulevard
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
(913) 281-2255**

TYSZU D. COGGS
President

NORMAN E. JUSTICE
1st Vice President

PATRICIA A. BERRY
2nd Vice President

ROYAL SCOTT, JR.
3rd Vice President

JUANDA Y. HENDERSON
Secretary

LEON LEMONS
Treasurer

March 15, 1988

The Kansas City, Kansas NAACP has taken a stand in opposition to the location of the Browning Ferris Landfill.

We feel that the children and citizens of the world will be denied an opportunity to realize and experience the existence of early history regarding the growth and development of Kansas City, Kansas. The destruction and desecration of the Quindaro Ruins would serve only one purpose - to destroy the beginning of early civilization and the Port of Entry into the "Free State of Kansas" by which many famous Black Americans gained their freedom and respect.

During the months of January and February each year we celebrate the "Dream", but now we have the opportunity to lay a historical foundation to the "Dream" and dedicate our resources to maintaining the sites of historical significance upon which our national states and cities are born and developed.

Tuesday, March 15, 1988

To -
KANSAS WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE
STATEHOUSE CAPITOL - 123 South
TOPEKA, KANSAS

MR. GUS BOGINA, Chairman

Re: QUINDARO RUINS ACQUISITION

I am a native of Kansas by birth who boasts, growing up and raising a family of credit in the QUINDARO district. From firsthand experiences, on the spot contact with roving interest makes me feel like I would like to share with this Committee some of ideas, information and conclusions that have resulted.

Our Subject : WHY QUINDARO RUINS

1. QUINDARO development would attract people from all parts of our known world.
2. The Quindaro Eighty Acre Tract houses many families at this very moment and more would be attracted.
3. The Quindaro movement by people to see the QUINDARO RUINS will mean heavy spread of more and more wealth.
4. QUINDARO RUINS are the focal point but only a small and leading part of QUINDARO
5. QUINDARO activities or interest would not be seasonal.
6. QUINDARO exposure to School Children would increase interest in study and learning.
7. QUINDARO Ruins would provide an anchor to the past plus identity of place and testament to human endeavor.
8. QUINDARO was, and could continue to be more of a big determining factor in shaping the destiny of the U. S. A.
9. QUINDARO holds untold historical values laden with unlimited learning possibilities.
10. QUINDARO would serve as an Honorary Monument for all individuals and their descendants who have paid the price for being present and the part of changes.
11. QUINDARO would furnish opportunities for employment in many areas of development, operation, and growth.
12. QUINDARO would open many new avenues of interest in surrounding spots which were a direct result of QUINDARO.

(2Cont.)

QUINDARO RUINS ACQUISITION

13. QUINDARO GROUND is sacred to all who had their schooling and early life in the area. The number is in the thousands.
14. QUINDARO could be a determinant in how successful Generations to come will be in coping with and shaping global understanding.
15. QUINDARO OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS are available by gift of on the spot house that has been declared historical, built in 1910, 4 stories, 13 rooms.
16. For QUINDARO a broad field of volunteer workers are available.
17. QUINDARO operation would improve life and health of residents and workers.
18. QUINDARO with the ruins would furnish a laboratory for artists or writers.
19. QUINDARO RUINS ACQUISITION would encourage building and development along business, pleasure and home seekers.
20. The name QUINDARO carries a meaning that is fitting and complete in description, sound, example and background, "QUINDARO" the Indian Chief's daughter's name; saying "IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH"... "MANY STICKS ARE STRONGER THAN ONE STICK".

Please be aware that I did not wish to bore you with many dates of the past and the almost unlimited connection stories that are part of Quindaro at this time, but, I am available now should it be your wish to go farther and deeper into the subject.

Yours,

cc: Hon. Mike Hayden, Governor
Senate Bill 587 co-sponsors
Mulich Anderson and Strick
Marvin Robinson
Fred Whitehead
Gerald B. Lee, M.D.

Ernst L. Gayden

To the members of the Kansas State Senate Ways
and Means Committee:

March 15, 1988

Subject: Preservation of old Quindaro Ruins

There is a story about a small area of Kansas City,
Kansas that has been ignored for over one hundred
years. It is an important story, not so much
because it represents events much grander and
significant than individuals; but it represents a
time in the history of our State and country when
people saw other people as property and treated
them as such. It was Kansans who were leaders in
the fight to right this wrong, many of whom were
the founders of the old town of Quindaro.

The story has been forgotten but we know, that
history forgotten, is doomed to repeat itself.

I have pictured part of the story for the 500 plus
children who attend present day Quindaro elementary
school in the hope that they will hear the story
and some day apply it's significance for their lives.

Respectfully submitted:

Nedra Bonds

2243 Garfield

Kansas City, Kansas

My name is Alan S. Caldwell. I have lived at 8601 Riggs, Overland Park, Kansas, for a little over 22 years. I am here to address the issue of the preservation of the Old Quindaro Ruins in Kansas City, Kansas.

To understand my perspective more fully, may I share some of my background with you. I am a former Naval enlisted meteorologist, having sailed more than 400,000 miles by sea in every ocean of the world, including two trips to Antarctica, one with Admiral Byrd and more recently with the National Science Foundation on the Oceanographic Research Vessel Hero during the winter of 1982-83. I am an amateur maritime history buff and hold a 100-ton passenger vessel license for the entire Western River System.

I personally believe that man is the highest form of life on planet earth and, as such, is charged with the stewardship of its assets. The biblical verses referring to the creation of man state, and I paraphrase, "And God saw that he (man) was good and gave him dominion over the fish of the sea, over the fowl of the air and over every living thing that creepeth over the face of the earth." The word "dominion" means "kingship", or "stewardship".

We as citizens of planet earth have a responsibility to preserve our environment, our culture and our heritage. The preservation of Old Quindaro is not just a matter of black history or a possible landfill of potential detriment to public health. It is the cradle of Kansas history.

As a member of the Kansas/Lower Republican Basin Advisory Committee, I can assure you of the deep concern that the State of Kansas, as well as the Federal Government, has over our ground water quality. No landfill in the U.S. successfully contains its leachate and a landfill at Quindaro would be just upstream of the Kansas City, Kansas, municipal water intake structure. The myriad of even household chemicals that are disposed of in regular (not hazardous) landfills is mind-boggling and tests are not normally run at water treatment plants to detect them. The preservation of Old Quindaro can nudge the state another step closer to a far more effective disposition of our waste rather than sweeping it under the rug or, if you will, into the archives of Kansas History.

The history of Kansas is rather short-lived when compared to Philadelphia, Mount Vernon and other East Coast settlements. As a state we are only about 130 years old, being the 34th state admitted to the Union. But we have a proud heritage in being a free state. Old Quindaro retains the embryonic evidence of the territory and ultimately the State of Kansas. That embryonic period was but a brief four years or so, but so it is with life itself. We revere our own physical birth -- why should we then denigrate the cradle of our great State of Kansas under a heap of refuse. The glory of Pompeii was

buried under millions of tons of ash from a natural calamity -- not under garbage at its own hand.

Old Quindaro is replete with Kansas history. Charles Robinson, the first governor of Kansas, lived there, as did Samuel Simpson, the founder of the University of Kansas. The abolitionist John Brown helped mold Kansas as a free state and Kansas was the first state to enlist black soldiers. In 1937 an effort was made to make the area into a state park. Fifty years later is a good time to make that a reality. No one could be accused of making too hasty a decision!

But just saying "let's do it" doesn't make it happen. Steps must be taken to preserve the site from use as a landfill or managed dump. Acquisition of the area of the specific ruins by the State should be addressed and the surrounding area set aside for a preplanned development by the private sector. This area with its direct access to the Missouri River could become a Kansas "Williamsburg". There is ample acreage surrounding the actual ruins to develop a modern-day Old Town that could sustain the rebuilding of replicas of Old Quindaro structures. A river port could be established and be again a port of call to the Missouri River excursion trade. The accessibility and desirability to Kansas tourism could be dramatic.

The greatest asset the site has to assure its perpetuity as an historic and tourist attraction is the surrounding land available to be declared an historic enterprize zone. Ample acreage of raw land surrounds the ruins for the site to virtually control its own destiny. Old Quindaro can provide the opportunity for a very unique and mutually beneficial public/private relationship to assure the preservation of this cradle of Kansas history while enhancing the cultural and social climate of the area.

For those who would say you can't build there -- they should go to Wheeling, West Virginia, or better yet, see how a town was built there by hand in the late 1850's. It has been said "Evil is not perpetrated by evil doers but by good people doing nothing." Old Quindaro provides a unique opportunity for good people to do something.

So -- Let's Do It!

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SENATE BILL 587

March 15, 1988

My name is Ervin Sims, Jr. I am the Manager of Water Operations for the Board of Public Utilities in Kansas City, Kansas. I am responsible for everything from the river supply to the residential tap. All water treatment and processing, transmission and distribution, fall within that responsibility. The mission of the Board of Public Utilities' Water Operations Division is to have available upon demand to all of its customers, good quality water and to provide that water in the most efficient manner possible. Potable water from the Board of Public Utilities is provided to the entire area of Kansas City, Kansas and portions of adjoining suburban Wyandotte County and Johnson County. Providing water upon demand is accomplished through the interrelated functioning of Water Processing and Water Distribution.

I am here today as a representative of the Board of Public Utilities to provide testimony in support of Senate Bill 587. It is our understanding that Senate Bill 587 would set the Quindaro site as an historic landmark and the consideration of its use as a landfill site would be abandoned.

Setting the Quindaro site out as an historic site supports the Board of Public Utilities' position that an alternate site for the landfill should be chosen for public health reasons. On February 2, 1983, the Board of Public Utilities unanimously approved Resolution 4825 in opposition to the Browning Ferris Landfill located at approximately 27th and Sewell. The text of that Resolution reads:

"WHEREAS, the Board of Public Utilities, an administrative agency of the City of Kansas City, Kansas, operates a municipal water production and distribution system which is owned by the City of Kansas City, Kansas, but managed, operated, maintained and controlled by the Board pursuant to the provision of Charter Ordinance No. 88 of the City of Kansas City, Kansas, and K.S.A. 1981 Supp. 13-1220 et seq.; and

WHEREAS, the governing body of the City of Kansas City, Kansas has approved the Special Use Permit to Browning Ferris Industries of Kansas City, Kansas, Inc. for a landfill site near 27th and Sewell; and

WHEREAS, the BPU stands in opposition to this landfill site, which is less than one mile upstream of the BPU water intake facility on the Missouri River, and which poses a potential danger to the water supply of the citizens of Kansas City, Kansas; and,

WHEREAS, the BPU has requested that an alternate site for this landfill, away from the BPU intake facilities, would be more suitable and acceptable.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BPU continues to request that an alternate site for the landfill, away from the BPU intake facilities, be decided upon.
2. The BPU recognizes, however, that the City Governing Body can exercise its sovereign will in matters of rezoning and permitting.
3. The BPU, in the public interest, requests that the City guarantee to the citizens of Kansas City, Kansas, that no toxic material will ever be placed in this landfill site, nor will it ever contaminate the underlying ground water, nor will it ever contaminate the Missouri River, nor will it ever contaminate the water supply of the Board of Public Utilities.
4. The BPU, in the public interest, requests that all necessary

monitoring and inspection procedures be in place throughout the life of the landfill and remain in place as long as any possible threat of contamination of any type from the landfill is remotely conceivable.

5. The BPU, in the public interest, requests that a performance bond be required of Browning Ferris Industries of Kansas City, Kansas, Inc., the operator of this landfill, which specifically addresses contamination of ground or surface water, and the cost for clean-up of all contaminated facilities including but not limited to the BPU processing plant, pumping system, transmission and distribution lines and customer service lines.

BE IT RESOLVED this 2nd day of February, 1983.

Signed by:

Charles J. Otten, President.

Harold D. Foster, Vice-President

Ana Riojas, Secretary

Anthony J. Mikesic, Jr., Member

Paul R. Gibson, Member

Clarence R. DeGraeve, Member"

Copies of my testimony are available with Resolution 4825 as attachment.

I would like to further introduce into my testimony the testimony given by Kermit Mangun, the retired Superintendent of Water Processing for the Board of Public Utilities. Mr. Mangun is a highly respected chemist who served the Board of Public Utilities for 38 years prior to his retirement. He states:

"I wish to go on record as opposing the establishment of a sanitary landfill in the area north of 27th and Sewell and adjacent to I-635. The

reason for this is that the intake for the water plant is less than three-quarters of a mile downstream from the site, thus any runoff or leaching would be drawn into the water plant intake.

I feel that a sanitary landfill in this location poses a definite hazard to the public water supply, not only while it is being filled, but also in future years after it is full and long forgotten."

I would also like to enter the testimony of Mr. Don Gray, a Biologist, who presently serves as Director of Water Processing for the Board of Public Utilities. He states:

"I would like to say that with all of the concern about protecting our drinking water, that is, regulations on the federal level, to put a landfill so close to our intake is just asking for a potential threat to our public drinking water supply. There is no way you can operate a safe sanitary landfill. When you locate a landfill so close to the river intake, the threat becomes real. It is not easy to remove hazardous materials from the ground once they contaminate the ground water. Presently around 600 potentially threatening chemicals have been identified by the Environmental Protection Agency. Maximum Contamination Levels are being set on more of these chemicals each year. It is the location of the landfill, and not landfills, that provides a threat to the water supply of the citizens of Kansas City, Kansas in the future."

The Board of Public Utilities' concern is for the location of the landfill and not with the methodology of the City's proposed handling of solid waste. Federal drinking water standards are experiencing greater and greater regulations each year. There is an obvious federal sensitivity to

the quality and safety of drinking water as has been expressed by the increased regulatory activity of the Environmental Protection Agency.

This landfill, which is in fact less than one mile from the intake facility of the public water supply for the City of Kansas City, Kansas, potentially provides a future threat to the quality of the water supply for Kansas City, Kansas. No matter how well constructed the landfill may be using state of the art design criteria, no one can guarantee that hazardous leachate will not precipitate and potentially contaminate the ground water beneath this landfill. The ground water beneath this landfill flows into the alluvium of the Missouri River and ultimately into the Missouri River.

The Board of Public Utilities' concern for the quality of the water supply to the citizens of Kansas City, Kansas orchestrates our support for this Senate Bill 587, which would potentially abolish the plan for the Browning Ferris landfill.

Possibly history itself will speak to the authors of this bill and all who support it as having made a wise decision with respect to the historical significance of this location, and to its support in preserving the quality of the water supply of Kansas City, Kansas from the potential threat that landfills present.

I urge your consideration and support of this bill and thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony in its behalf.

RESOLUTION NO. 4825

WHEREAS, the Board of Public Utilities, an administrative agency of the City of Kansas City, Kansas, operates a municipal water production and distribution system which is owned by the City of Kansas City, Kansas, but managed, operated, maintained and controlled by the Board pursuant to the provision of Charter Ordinance No. 88 of the City of Kansas City, Kansas, and K.S.A. 1981 Supp. 13-1220 et seq.; and

WHEREAS, the governing body of the City of Kansas City, Kansas, has approved the Special Use Permit to Browning Ferris Industries of Kansas City, Kansas, Inc. for a landfill site near 27th and Sewell; and

WHEREAS, the BPU stands in opposition to this landfill site, which is less than one mile upstream of the BPU water intake facility on the Missouri River, and which poses a potential danger to the water supply of the citizens of Kansas City, Kansas; and,

WHEREAS, the BPU has requested that an alternate site for this landfill, away from the BPU intake facilities, would be more suitable and acceptable.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BPU continues to request that an alternate site for the landfill, away from the BPU intake facilities, be decided upon.

2. The BPU recognizes, however, that the City Governing Body can exercise its sovereign will in matters of rezoning and permitting.

3. The BPU, in the public interest, requests that the City guarantee to the citizens of Kansas City, Kansas, that no toxic material will ever be placed in this landfill site, nor will it ever contaminate the underlying ground water, nor will it ever contaminate the Missouri River, nor will it ever contaminate the water supply of the Board of Public Utilities.

4. The BPU, in the public interest, requests that all necessary monitoring and inspection procedures be in place throughout the life of the landfill and remain in place as long as any possible threat of contamination of any type from the landfill is remotely conceivable.

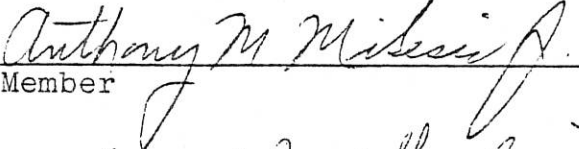
5. The BPU, in the public interest, requests that a performance bond be required of Browning Ferris Industries of Kansas City, Kansas, Inc., the operator of this landfill, which specifically addresses contamination of ground or surface water, and the cost for clean-up of all contaminated facilities including but not limited to the BPU processing plant, pumping system, transmission and distribution lines and customer service lines.

BE IT RESOLVED this 2nd day of February, 1983.

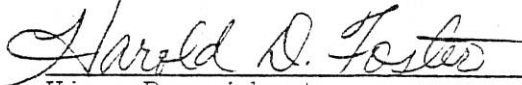
Signed by:




President



Member



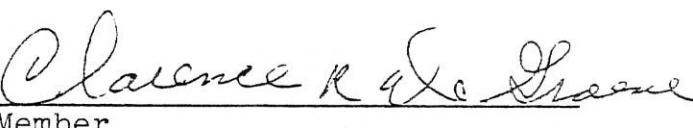
Vice President



Member



Secretary



Member

STATEMENT

I am appearing today on behalf of Browning Ferris Ind. of Kansas City, Inc. (BFI). The interest and concern of BFI in regard to SB 587 will be addressed in this statement. A brief history of our involvement, however, is necessary to a complete understanding of our positions. In an effort to be brief and concise, we will only touch on certain facets of this project. We will be more than happy to answer questions or elaborate on any dimension of this statement.

On behalf of BFI, I want to thank this committee for the opportunity to present our position.

BFI owns or leases sanitary landfills throughout the United States. In 1982, it became evident that Kansas City, Kansas, was in need of a sanitary landfill and BFI desired to operate one in that community. Thus, after an extensive search a site was selected, one owned, to a large extent by the AME church. The site is located in the Quindaro section of Kansas City, Kansas.

In order to adequately prepare for this project, many preliminary rules, regulations, ordinances and statutes were to be addressed along with acquisition plans. Among those addressed are the following:

- 1) A special permit granted by the City of Kansas City, Kansas, to operate a landfill within its municipal confines.
- 2) Survey and engineering studies of the proposed site.

- 3) Title examination of the property in question.
- 4) Legal opinions as to all facets of the project.
- 5) Various tests conducted by professional teams to evaluate the site and conduct tests so that the site would comply with all local, state and federal requirements of safety for the duration of the landfill project.
- 6) Preliminary acquisition of surrounding real estate for both the site and access routes.
- 7) Plans for an access ramp to be built over I-635 at our cost. Federal approval of bridge site along with environmental assessment approval.
- 8) City approval of every facet of this operation.
- 9) Kansas Health Department Permit which has been issued.

Our reason for listing the foregoing bears directly on the issue at hand, Senate Bill 587. This project has been on-going for the past 6 years. BFI has a leasehold interest on the real estate owned by the AME church in this Quindaro area of Kansas City, Kansas. As we understand it, the proposal to acquire the portions designated in the Bill would rest in the "heart" of this project. If this land was acquired by the State of Kansas, it would render all of our work to date useless and mandate the abandonment of this project.

Pursuant to the Special Permit granted to BFI by Kansas City, Kansas, BFI was required to conduct certain historical studies at the site in conformance with the guidelines of the Kansas State Historical Society. This has been done by a private consulting firm hired solely at our expense. The firm, Environmental Systems Analysis, Inc., has been working on the

project for 3 1/2 years. Numerous artifacts and studies have been recovered and compiled in regard to the site.

There have been numerous variables to overcome at the site. The ravages of time, one hundred years of erosion, the valley contour of the land, the numerous pipeline corridors built there along with access roads and the erection of I-635 have all contributed to the debilitated condition of the area.

Nevertheless, yet in recognition of the foregoing, a "mitigation" approach was pursued and approved concerning the historical remnants of any bygone development/civilization in that area. This approach is the only logical one given the facts and circumstances at the site.

BFI in no way denigrates or denies the historical significance of this area, the proposed acquisition of SB 587. Realities, however, must be acknowledged.

- 1) The mitigation procedure is the only viable procedure left and is a recognized and approved alternative by State and Federal authorities. This procedure consists of an extensive compilation and narration of the historical facts of the site coupled with photographic recordation and artifact study and preservation.
- 2) The costs inherent in the acquisition, reconstruction and maintenance of this site as proposed by SB 587 would be staggering. To date, BFI has expended in excess of \$2,000,000.00 to accomplish the goals as outlined previously. The cost to relocate (begin anew) or worse, pay fees to another privately owned landfill to accommodate our daily requirements would be many millions of dollars. These figures only touch upon a few of the areas in which we would be damaged if the site had to be abandoned, for which we would expect compensation under

the law. Given the time, manpower and monies expended thus far, we are committed to go forward.

This statement is a broad overview of the history of this project and our commitment to it. As a result, we feel obligated to point out the foregoing, accentuating in the forefront, the cost of the undertaking as proposed by SB 587.

Our company has an understanding and respect for what and who have preceded us. The cost of our historical study to date is substantial and is an example of that respect. As an alternative, therefore, to outright acquisition of the property and destruction of our project, we would suggest the following:

- 1) The completion of the historical survey at our cost.
- 2) Preservation of the artifacts recovered by private donations and/or subsidy. We must point out that we have merely recovered these artifacts. In our opinion, we do not own them nor do we claim any proprietary right therein.
- 3) At the completion of the landfill project, the erection of a monument to the area commemorating its social and cultural background. We would contribute financially to the erection of this monument located at a site of our choice.
- 4) The donation by us of all our studies, historical research and photographs to whomever and/or to whatever commission or agency organization that is authorized to receive them.

Again, thank you for your attention and continued cooperation in this endeavor.

John L. Peterson
748 Ann Avenue
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
(913) 371-1930
Attorney for BFI

WRITTEN TESTIMONY

ATTACHMENT 13
SWAM 3-15-88

To: The Honorable Kansas Senate Ways/and Means Committee Members

From: Marvin S. Robinson, Independent Volunteer Researcher *MSR*

Date: Tuesday, March 15, 1988

Subject: Exactly WHY the Quindaro Ruins/Underground Railroad is interpreted as another International Human Rights Violation?

1. SO long as Salina and our beloved state of Kansas promotes tourism to the OPEN INDIAN BURIAL PIT.
2. Staggering percentages of Blacks detained in local, state, military and federal penal institutions, many with overcrowding-inhumane conditions, along with others of color.
3. Coupled to the American hero Lt.Col. Oliver North's Federal Emergency Management detention plans for Blacks remain active (government operational plans.
4. While enclosed Code of Federal Regulations, at least twenty-eight are being completely disregarded, by bureaucratic professionals whom we as private citizens, trust to help.
5. Therefore a toxic hazardous dump on top of the African slaves tunnels and caves, - purges true American history, world geography, engineering, anthropology, architecture, art, culture, etc.

CONFIRMS

another International Human Rights Violation, not to mention the University of Kansas recent Klu Klux Klan Conference on campus and White Supremist agreeing to contaminate water supplies across America in heavily populated minority regions.

There is a better way to resolve the Pompeii of Kansas/Quindaro Ruins/Underground Railroad/International Human Rights Violation. There just must be. Thank you, ever so much. And may God bless all of us.

ATTACHMENT 13
SWAM 3-15-88

enclosed: Violated, unattended to Code of Federal Regulations

-more

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS involved with International
 Human Rights Violations regarding the Quindaro Ruins/
 Underground Railroad-- Toxic Dump proposal.

36 CFR 800.'s	Protection of Historic Properties
Section 106	
40 CFR 257.'s	Solid Waste Disposal Facilities
Section 4007	
40 CFR Part 146's	Underground Injection Control Program
Section 257.2	Solid Waste Definition
" 257.3	Criteria of Solid Waste
" 257.3-1	Floodplains
" 257.3-2*	<u>ENDANGERED SPECIES *</u>
" 257.3-3	Surface water
" 257.3-4	Ground water
" 257.3-5	Food-chain crops
" 257.3-6	Disease
" 257.3-7	Air
" 257.3-8	Safety
" 257.4	Effective date
40 CFR Parts 260	Hazardous Waste Management
40 CFR Parts 1500-1508	National Environmental Policy Act
40 CFR Parts 424-.21	Listing Endangered & Threatened Species
33 CFR 320-330.'s	
Section 404	Clean Water Act
23 CFR 771.'s*	<u>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT*</u>
23 CFR 772.'s	Highways
23 CFR 777.'s	Mitigation
23 CFR 790.'s*	<u>Public Hearings*</u>
23 CFR 810.300's	Federal aid
24 CFR 's	Housing Urban Development

At least twenty-eight federal statues, exclusive of the Federal Securities Exchange Commission regulations.

Prepared by one of the Independent
 Volunteer Researcher's
Marvin S. Robinson
 Marvin S. Robinson

Elmer C. Jackson, Jr.
Attorney at Law

1314 N. 5th Street, Suite 207 - Kansas City, Kansas 66101
913 - 621-2828

March 11, 1988

Senator August Bogina Jr.,
Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee
Senate Office Building
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Re: Senate Bill No. 587

Dear Senator Bogina:

I am writing on behalf of the Western University Association, Inc., a Corporation of the A.M.E. Church of which I am not only counsel of record but Resident Agent. It is my understanding that a public hearing is scheduled concerning the above-captioned bill for Tuesday, March 15, 1987, in Topeka.

Senate Bill 587 deals directly with real estate owned by the Western University Association Inc. Browning-Ferris has had by virtue of options, an interest in this property since 1982. I would like to state on behalf of the Western University Association Inc., that the option to lease in effect with Browning-Ferris Industries of Kansas City, Inc., is a valid Contract and has been since its inception. It is my understanding that Senate Bill 587 addresses various modes of acquisition of the property in question. Notwithstanding BFI's valid Contract thereupon. On behalf of the Western University Association Inc., I would state that it is opposed to any type of donation of this property without first a discussion and decision made by the Board of Directors which would have to be made in consideration of the option with BFI. Similarly, any type of offer to purchase this real estate would necessitate the input of BFI since they have a legal interest in this real estate by virtue of their option to lease and have so had since 1982.

Further I would mention that since 1976, the Western University Association Inc., has spent a considerable amount of money in surveyor fees and attorney fees in clearing the title to the more than 126 acres of land involved. No consideration could be had relative to a gift of the property to the State of Kansas or agreeing that the property be made the subject of condemnation proceedings without a full appraisal of the whole situation by the Board of

Senator August Bogina
March 11, 1988
Page Two

Directors of the Western University Association Inc. Regrettably not only has this not been done but the Board has not been extended the courtesy of a request from anyone concerning this matter.

For the foregoing reasons on behalf of the Western University Inc., opposition is registered to both House Bill No. 285 and Senate Bill No. 587.

Respectfully submitted,



Elmer C. Jackson Jr.
General Counsel and
Resident Agent of the
Western University Association, Inc.

ECJ/ds

ATTACHMENT 15
SWAM 3/88

Quindaro Town Preservation Society
P. O. Box 5224
Kansas City, Kansas 66119

March 15, 1988

Senate Ways and Means Committee
State Capitol
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Sir/Madam:

The committee's careful consideration of Senate bill #587 is greatly appreciated by the Quindaro Town Preservation Society. To aid in this endeavor, we have compiled this informational packet. Enclosed you will find a copy of our declaration, which explains the purpose of our organization; copies of endorsements from individuals and organizations, which indicate the depth of community support for preservation; and copies of newspaper articles pertaining to this issue, which have appeared statewide and demonstrate the breadth of interest in Quindaro.

We thank you for your attention and concern and look forward to working with you, helping to build a better Kansas.

Very truly yours,



Theresa L. Williamson, Treasurer

mlr
Enclosures
cc Governor Michael Hayden

ATTACHMENT 15
SWAM 3-15-88

QUINDARO TOWN PRESERVATION SOCIETY

Box 5224

Kansas City, Kansas 66119

Purpose: THE QUINDARO DECLARATION

We pledge to resist the destruction of the Quindaro area by a proposed landfill. We object on the grounds that the public health could be endangered in the immediate area as well as through the city water intake on the Missouri River. We also object to the obliteration of an area now proven to be of great importance for the history of the city, the state and the nation, and hereby call for the designation of this site as a National Historic Landmark, with proper archaeological preservation and the development of educational and cultural facilities for our citizens and our posterity forever.

Goals: (1) Preservation of the entire Quindaro area, both within the old townsite of approximately 80 acres, as well as adjacent structures, graves, trails and the natural ecology.

(2) Development through joint local, state and federal efforts as may be arrived at, in order to make the area accessible and to express its significance:

- * Visitors Center housing artifacts, photographs and displays from the Native American, Afro-American and Euro-American heritage of Quindaro and Wyandotte County; facilities for films, plays, traveling exhibitions, re-enactments, etc.; trained, permanent guides; gift-shop with quality locally produced items from this same heritage; library, classroom and study facilities.
- * Walkways down to and through the sites, with interpretive signs for buildings and restorations.
- * Fountains, springs, memorials, statues and mural paintings.
- * Urban archaeological laboratory, for research and teaching.
- * River and levy development, including restaurant and docking facilities.

(3) Publication of documents, photographs, maps and literature concerning Quindaro, ranging from free or inexpensive brochures and booklets, to comprehensive and scholarly works. Appropriate audio-visual materials such as films, slide-tapes and videotapes should be produced.

The Wichita Eagle
Established 1872

The Wichita
Eagle-Beacon

The Wichita Beacon
Established 1872

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KEITH MURRAY
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WILLIAM R. HANDY
Managing Editor

GEORGE NEAVOLL
Editorial Page Editor

Editorials

Quindaro worthy of saving

ON a bluff overlooking the Missouri River, escaping slaves experienced their first taste of freedom. Known in pre-Civil War days as Quindaro, this stronghold of the abolitionist movement — a freedom station on the Underground Railroad — is one of the most significant historic sites in Eastern Kansas. As Eagle-Beacon writer Jean Hays revealed recently, however, within the next few months the bluff where Quindaro stood may become a historic trash heap.

In 1983, the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the city of Kansas City, Kan., leased the 80-acre site to Browning-Ferris Industries, a waste management company. BFI planned to make the site an industrial waste landfill. The city did require the company to conduct an archaeological survey of the area, however, to determine if anything of historical significance could be found there.

What BFI's archaeologists found was indeed significant: two walls of an old brewery that they believe later became Freedmen's University, one of the first black universities in the nation; a man-made cave where Quindaro residents hid escaping slaves from violent border raiders; and the corner of a four-story hotel where Harriet Beecher Stowe may have stayed.

Kansas historians agree that the

Quindaro site is of great historic significance. The Kansas State Historical Society is to recommend to the Legislature whether the state should acquire the site as a state historic landmark, after a study by the Kansas Historical Sites Board of Review.

The problem now is time. BFI holds the lease on the property and intends to make it a landfill soon. However, the historical society may not have its report ready until after the Legislature adjourns. By then it may be too late.

BFI should agree to wait until the historical society makes its recommendation, at least, before it moves to obliterate Quindaro. By that time, a source of funding may have been found for buying back the site and reimbursing the company for its work there.

Surely Browning-Ferris Industries, one of the nation's largest trash-disposal companies, doesn't want to acquire the image of a destroyer of history in Kansas — especially when it can make a name for itself as a protector of history, instead. For that it would gain the thanks not only of Kansans but of people from across the country. Once the bulldozers come in, Quindaro — and the historic secrets it holds — will be lost forever. BFI shouldn't have that on its corporate conscience.

*Republican Central Committee
of Wyandotte County*



ADOLPH HOWARD
Vice Chairman

BETTIE DUNCAN
Secretary

EMMETT TUCKER, JR.
Treasurer

DONALD C. LONG
Asst. to Chairman

ROSE HUNTER LEE
Asst. to Vice Chairman

CLAYTON SAVIOR
Sergeant-at-Arms

ZELMA SULLY
Chairman
P.O. Box 2212
Kansas City, Kansas 66112

ON QUINDARO RUINS

While perhaps not as significant as the toxic pollution of the Kansas River resulting from a proposed landfill, or the depth of significance Quindaro Ruins may hold for the Black community, the Republican Party in Wyandotte County share an inherent interest in the preservation of Quindaro Ruins for the Republican Party in Wyandotte and for the State of Kansas.

The Republican Party developed here right along with the issue of slavery and Kansas's entry into the Union

The first black resident of Wyandotte County was a young slave named Dorcus who was purchased in Missouri for \$350.00 and brought to Wyandotte by a man named William Walker. By bringing her into Indian Territory William Walker violated the law and offended the Wyandot Indians who abhorred slavery. The home of William Walker became the leading pro-slavery advocate in the area.

On April 8th, 1856, mobs burned the Methodist Church North and the Methodist Church South causing the abolitionists to decide to move north. The settlement of Quindaro, named after the Wyandot Indian name of one of the founder's wife. Quindaro was settled by a coalition of former slaves, Wyandot Indians, and white abolitionists. Quindaro became the focal point of free-staters locally and the point of entry for slaves traveling through the underground railroad to freedom. It also became the site of Freedman's University, later known as Western University, the first institution of higher learning in Kansas. It also became the site of the first state park in Kansas.

The leaders of the Free-State Party were James Lane and Dr. Charles Robinson. Dr. Robinson became the Treasurer of the Quindaro Town Company. A major split within the free-staters occurred when James Lane shot Gaius Jenkins. Jenkins, who worked for Dr. Robinson, had built a cabin on land which both Lane and Jenkins claimed to own. Following the "split" James Lane formed the Republican Party of Kansas and crusaded through other states garnering support by speaking eloquently for a free-Kansas. It was Lane who penned the phrase "Bleeding Kansas". Dr. Charles Robinson later joined Lane's Republican Party of Kansas as did the Quindaro settlement, free-state settlers, freed slaves, and Wyandot Indians. The pro-slavery forces under the leadership of William Walker formed the Kansas Democrat Party.

Delegates were elected in 1859 for another attempt at

drawing up a Constitution for the State of Kansas. (Two previous attempts had failed.) The State Constitutional Convention was held at Wyandotte and the Kansas Constitution was drafted and formally signed at a location a few blocks from where the Constitution Convention Center now stands in Kansas City, Kansas.

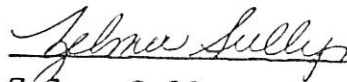
Shortly after Abraham Lincoln, our first Republican president, and the Republicans were elected in 1860, Kansas easily became a state. Kansas was once and for all secured as a free-state and a Republican state and has remained so since. The bill was signed January 29, 1861. The first Governor of the State of Kansas was Dr. Charles Robinson. One of the first senators was James H. Lane.

The home of Dr. Charles Robinson was recently uncovered in the archeological excavation of Quindaro Ruins.

To those who have looked upon Quindaro Ruins and are skeptical of its value, I can only say it is my understanding there is far more in tact at Quindaro than there was at Williamsburg (Va.) before its restoration. Any development of pagentry is limited only by one's lack of knowledge and vision.

The Republican Party in Kansas and in Wyandotte County has a fine heritage based on sound principles and values on which to build.

Respectfully submitted,



Zelma Sully
Republican Central Committee
of Wyandotte County

(Bibliography available upon request.)

GERALD B. LEE, M.D.
3005 STRONG AVENUE
P.O. BOX 6037
KANSAS CITY, KS 66106

913-831-1111

February 22, 1988

Dear Mayor Steineger:

I am a physician in Kansas City, Kansas and am also actively involved with the National Wildlife Federation. Clean water is an important issue to the Federation because of the enormous health threat of contaminated water to this and future generations as well as to our wildlife. It is, I know, also an issue of vital concern to the Governors of Kansas and Missouri and because of that concern, I am sending a copy of this letter to those governors.

Work is scheduled to begin soon on a landfill dump, approximately 200 feet from the Missouri River, at the site of the old town of Quindaro. I believe such a project will not be in the best interests of the people of Kansas City, Kansas or anyone who must rely on the Missouri River as their water source. Most of the metropolitan Kansas City area now depends on the Missouri River for drinking water and, by the turn of the century, it is estimated that 80% of the citizens of the State of Missouri will depend on the Missouri River for drinking and cooking water. If this project is allowed to proceed, it will seriously threaten that water supply, and, in turn, the lives and well being of those very citizens.

Quoting from the August, 1984 EPA's Journal Reprint:

"Landfills: Land disposal sites for solid wastes can be sources of ground water contamination because of the generations of leachate caused by water percolating through the refuse and waste materials. Precipitation falling on a site either runs off, returns to the atmosphere via evaporation and transpiration or infiltrates the landfill. Contamination problems are more likely to occur in humid areas where the available moisture exceeds the ability of the waste pile to absorb water.

Leachate from such sites is a highly mineralized fluid with such constituents as chloride, iron, lead, copper, sodium, nitrate and a variety of organic chemicals. Where manufacturing wastes are included, hazardous constituents are often present in the leachate (e.g. cyanide, cadmium, chromium and chlorinated hydrocarbons). The particular makeup of the leachate is dependent upon the industry using the landfill or dump."

Standards have been set for the Quindaro Project stating that 3' of clay is to be placed at the bottom of the landfill site to reduce the chance of water and toxic chemicals from "percolating" through the ground and finding their way into the Missouri River. This may help but it will not prevent contamination of the Missouri River at Quindaro.

There is also another danger. Data and mosaic maps of the Quindaro area from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers suggest that spring flood waters will rise to and may cover the landfill; furthermore, projections of the 50-year, 100-year and 500-year floods show the flood waters will cover the lower down-hill side of the dump. This flooding of the dump would be devastating.

In addition to the environmental consequences of allowing such a project to continue, there are also the economic consequences, which could be equally as devastating. The cost of refuse disposal is always of concern but a multi-million dollar toxic clean-up bill in the near future could "bankrupt" the city and would be an embarrassment to the city leaders who did not have the foresight to stop such a project before it began.

How could we allow such an untimely project to proceed at this time and in juxtaposition to one of our greatest natural resources, the Missouri River?

You face a tough decision - a decision that could affect millions of Americans - but I am certain that, with your strong concerned leadership and help from both Governors and the National Wildlife Federation, a solution can and must be found.

Thank you for your careful consideration of this very complex problem.

Sincerely yours,

GERALD B. LEE, M.D.

GBL:bjj

cc: Governor Mike Hayden, State of Kansas
Governor John Ashcroft, State of Missouri
Mayor Richard Berkley, Kansas City, Missouri
Jay D. Hair, President, National Wildlife Federation
William Webster, Attorney General, State of Missouri
Robert Steffan, Attorney General, State of Kansas
David Enloe, President, Kansas Wildlife Federation
Jerry Hazlett, Executive Director, Kansas Wildlife Federation
Andy Runge, President, Conservation Federation of Missouri
Ed Stegner, Director, Conservation Federation of Missouri
Jerry Presley, Director, Missouri Department of Conservation
Fred Bruner, Department of Natural Resources, Missouri
Kenneth Kern, Director, State Conservation Commission, Kansas
Charles H. Linn, Department of Health & Environment, Kansas
M.D. Jewett, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

February 2, 1988

Quindaro Town Preservation Society
Box 5224
Kansas City, Kansas 66119

Dear Sir,

Recent excavation on the site of the old town of Quindaro, in northern Wyandotte County, have revealed the foundations of the actual structures of this historic settlement. These foundations are so extensive as to warrant their preservation under either state or federal protection and preservation.

There are many who consider this site of extreme importance because it is believed to be an "entry point" on the great Underground Railroad, which was established by the Abolitionist movement, to convey slaves to freedom, to western Kansas and Canada. There are few such sites which now remain in a more or less "natural" state. Therefore, the Quindaro ruins are of significance not only to Wyandotte County and the state of Kansas, but to the nation in general.

I strongly urge that appropriate and decisive measures be taken to save this important historical site from imminent destruction.

Sincerely,



J. Paul Jewell, Instructor
History and Culture of Wyandotte
County



Kansas City Kansas Community College

7250 State Avenue • Kansas City, Kansas 66112
(913) 334-1100

February 2, 1988

Quindaro Town Preservation Society
Box 5224
Kansas City, Kansas 66119

Dear Sir:

Since the television coverage of the past couple months concerning the discovery and possible destruction of old Quindaro in Wyandotte County, I have been disappointed that officials of the state and local government have not organized a campaign to save this historic site.

Due to its unique historical significance related to the Underground railroad, Abolitionist movement, and other pre-civil war historical events, I recommend saving this site for future citizens of Wyandotte County and Kansas.

respectfully yours,

Henry Louis

Dr. Henry Louis
Chair, Social Sciences

STATE OF KANSAS



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

400 S.W. 8th, 5th Floor
Topeka, Kansas 66603-3957
Phone (913) 296-3481
Telex No.—4931494KS

Mike Hayden, Governor

Harland E. Priddle, Secretary

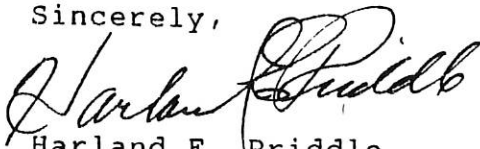
January 27, 1988

Ms. Ruth Hendon
1426 No. 25th Street
Kansas City, KS 66102

Dear Ms. Hendon,

Thank you for your letter concerning our interest in the Quindaro Ruins in the Kansas City area. We are certainly interested in retaining anything of value which reflects our state heritage. In this regard, I have provided a copy of your letter and attachments to the Executive Director of the Kansas Historical Society, Mr. Ramon Powers, for his review and consideration. Thank you very much for your letter, and we will certainly support your efforts in every way possible.

Sincerely,


Harland E. Priddle
Secretary

t1



JOHNSON COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

12345 College at Quivira • Overland Park, Kansas 66210-1299 • (913) 469-8500

January 15, 1988

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to indicate my strong support of the Quindaro Town Preservation Society in their efforts to preserve the Quindaro area, to develop it as a historical site and to protect it through local, state and federal efforts, designating it a National Historic Landmark.

As a teacher of local and Kansas history and director of the Johnson County Center for Local History, I think that Quindaro would be an excellent site to teach us about our history. It was extremely important as the first free port on the Missouri River, an example of the setting up of towns which took place on the frontier and its rich archeological findings. Its proximity to Johnson County and its importance to the history of the entire area is something that is important to all people in the Kansas City metropolitan area be they from Johnson County, Wyandotte County or elsewhere. The Quindaro site shows us much about the history of Kansas and our national history, too.

If there is anything that I or the Center for Local History can do to further the goals of the Quindaro Town Preservation Society I would be happy to do so. I am sure that I speak for others in Johnson County in saying how much we value the Quindaro site. Distinctions of the county line are not important.

Yours truly,

Lois Nettleship

Lois Nettleship, Ph.D.

Director

Johnson County Center for Local History

sg

BILL BRADY
REPRESENTATIVE, SIXTH DISTRICT
LABETTE, MONTGOMERY COUNTIES
2808 MAIN
PARSONS, KANSAS 67357
(316) 421-6281



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
MEMBER EDUCATION
FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS
PENSIONS AND INVESTMENTS

Dear [unclear]

I would like to apologize for not responding
to your note about the "ruins" in
my little country. I have been out of
town for two weeks on business and
I have been running around trying to
get everything done so I can get married on
January 2, 1958. Please be aware that I
am opposed to a waste depositing in Kansas
and certainly would not favor putting it at
a historical site. Please be sure I would
oppose such as ~~initiated~~ initiatives by the Governor
or anyone else. Sorry for the informality of
this note but I wanted to get you a response
before Christmas.



February 4, 1988

Quindaro Town Preservation Society
Box 5224
Kansas City, Kansas 66119

Dear Sir or Madam,

The historic city of Quindaro is an important site worth saving. The recent excavations have uncovered numerous foundations and artifacts. These findings are so significant as to justify their preservation under the state or federal protection.

I am one of many who are concerned that this historic site not be lost to future generations of Kansans. The fact that it was the first "free" port on the Missouri River and was used as an important entry on the Underground Railroad marks the town as an **extremely** significant place in regional history. Also, the fact that the site is undisturbed makes it valuable indeed.

For these reasons I urge that necessary steps be taken to save this unique and irreplaceable treasure for posterity.

Sincerely,

Sumitra Rattan
Dr. Sumitra Rattan, Instructor
American Government, and State
and Local Government



Kansas City Kansas Community College
7250 State Ave. Kansas City, Kansas 66112

3 Feb. 1988

Quindaro Town Preservation Society
Box 5224
Kansas City, Kansas 66119

Gentlemen:

This letter will indicate my hearty support for the Quindaro Declaration.

As a research historian and also as an author of four books on the past, both European and North American, I support the preservation of historic sites for future generations and study.

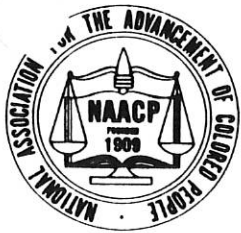
Through my own work we are building historical materials around the south-west portion of the state of Minnesota. In terms of local Kansas history, Quindaro is a town that served as an origin for many historic beginnings.

To destroy an invaluable site by dumping on it or changing its physical nature is a criminal act. I request that all consider the nature and the unique position of the site before any building or obliteration takes place.

I shall be happy to speak on this subject and I may be reached at the above institution at any time.

Sincerely,

Eric J. Johansson
Instructor, Humanities



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS BRANCH

809 Quindaro Boulevard

Kansas City, Kansas 66101

(913) 281-2255

TYSZU D. COGGS
President

NORMAN E. JUSTICE
1st Vice President

PATRICIA A. BERRY
2nd Vice President

ROYAL SCOTT, JR.
3rd Vice President

JUANDA Y. HENDERSON
Secretary

LEON LEMONS
Treasurer

December 14, 1987

The Kansas City, Kansas NAACP is gravely concerned that Browning Ferris Industries would destroy the historical significance of a landmark that has great value to the citizens of Kansas City, Kansas. It is unfortunate that a Corporation of this magnitude would ignore the pleas and protest registered by this community against the development and construction of a landfill built on a once thriving city that was known and recorded as the first city of Kansas. It is with deep regret that our elected officials and legislators have opted to fill the coffers of our City and State by jeopardizing and sacrificing the health and growth of it's citizens as well as making this landmark a "dumping ground"! The Kansas City, Kansas NAACP will stand tall with those in this community who oppose BFI.

Signed,

Tyszu D. Coggs, President

Officers, Executive Board and
Members

Feb 10, 1988

Scott Rollins
4451 Francis
KC KS 66103

Senator / Congressman,

As a lifetime resident of MO and KS, I write with grave concern.

This petition concerns the proposed development of a landfill operation in the Quindaro district of Kansas City, KS.

The landfill must be stopped - and, simply moved to a more reasonable location.

The proximity of the Quindaro area to the Missouri River poses a serious, unnecessary threat to Kansas City's drinking water.

Also, the Quindaro site is of invaluable historic and cultural significance, revealing much about our heritage.

For public health & national history, I urge you to help preserve the Quindaro area, forever.

Sincerely,
Scott Rollins

STATE OF KANSAS
MIKE HAYDEN, GOVERNOR



SOCIAL & REHABILITATION SERVICES
DOCKING STATE OFFICE BUILDING
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612-1570

RAINBOW MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY

JACK L. SOUTHWICK, SUPERINTENDENT
2205 WEST 36TH STREET
BOX 3208
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66103-0208
(913) 384-1880

February 16, 1988

Fred Whitehead
Quindaro Town Preservation Society
Box 5224
Kansas City, Kansas 66119

Dear Mr. Whitehead:

We would like to thank you for sharing your slide presentation with us. We all enjoyed your slides and talk about the history of Kansas and the Old Quindaro Site. Your presentation helped to bring the past a little closer to us and helped us to more fully understand the significance of the area.

We are looking forward to setting up a tour of the Quindaro Site in the spring and many students are eager to take part in plans to make this a National Historic Landmark. We wish you and your organization success in your efforts.

Once again, thank you for your presentation!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Deb Kelley".

Deb Kelley

DK:11s

February 4, 1988

Quindaro Town Preservation Society
Box 5224
Kansas City, Kansas 66119

Dear Sirs:

Through my research on families in Armourdale I have become sensitized to the history of Wyandotte county and the significance that preserving it's culture and place in the American experience has for it's citizens.

In the last several years I have become aware that the site of the old town of Quindaro has been the target for demolition. I write this letter to express my strong opinion that this site should be preserved, protected and used as a part of the 'living history' of Wyandotte County.

To allow this extremely important part of our history to be eliminated would be a significant loss. Our pattern in America has been to destroy the old and put up the new without regard for what we are leaving behind. I hope that in this instance we will not follow that pattern. I hope that enough support can be achieved to maintain the site, excavate it systematically and publish and promote the richness that it holds for all Americans.

I strongly support your efforts and would encourage the appropriate measures to save the site for future generations.

Sincerely,



Steve Collins
Instructor in Sociology

KANSAS CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION (USD No. 500)

Administrative Offices:

625 MINNESOTA AVENUE, KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66101 (913) 621-3073

JAMES S. DeGOLER, President
KAY NIES, Vice President
WILLIAM W. BOONE
GEORGE GRAY BREIDENTHAL JR.
JO-ANNE MEDITZ

PETER C. POMERENKE
SYLVIA ROBINSON

DAVID L. LUSK
Superintendent of Schools

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS; The Quindaro Town Preservation Society requested the Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education to address the educational heritage of the town site of Old Quindaro, and

WHEREAS; The Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools represent kindergarten through twelfth grade public education including the town site of Old Quindaro, and,

WHEREAS; Quindaro was established on the bank of the Missouri River in 1857, and

WHEREAS; Quindaro served as a steamship port and stop on the underground railroad, and

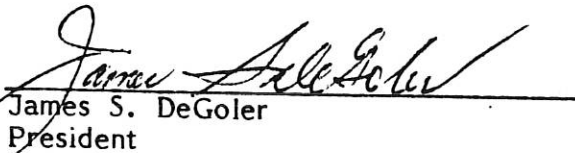
WHEREAS; Quindaro is important for the history of Black people, for the heritage and culture of the Wyandot Tribe as well, and therefore, for people of all races and creeds, and,

WHEREAS; Quindaro was connected with the Abolitionist movement to end slavery and establish Kansas as a Free State: Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education wishes to document the important educational heritage and significance of the town site of Old Quindaro for children of this and future generations, to support the current archaeological survey and to encourage all involved including the Kansas State Historical Society to adequately address the preservation issue.

If preservation of the town site of Old Quindaro is not recommended by the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review, the Board would strongly encourage the preservation of appropriate artifacts and visual representations with correlated historical documents to be made a part of the Social Studies curriculum in the Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools. Further, the Board encourages the Wyandotte County Historical Society, the Kaw Valley Arts Council and the Kansas Children's Museum to join in this effort which would enable our children to understand and appreciate this important component of our heritage.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1988.


James S. DeGoler
President


Rita J. Jensen
Clerk

Gordon Parks

860 United Nations Plaza / New York, New York 10017

February 05, 1988

Marvin S. Robinson
Quindaro Ruins/Underground Railroad
Archeological Preservation Project
Box 2603
Kansas City
Kansas 66110

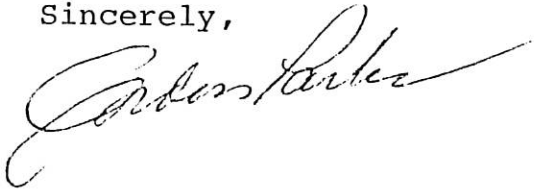
Dear Marvin Robinson:

Enclosed please find a check in support of the preservation of the Quindaro area and its designation as a National Historic Landmark.

It is important to preserve our state history for all to know about.

I wish your committee the best of success in this important project.

Sincerely,



Enclosure

BOB WHITTAKER
5TH DISTRICT, KANSAS

COUNTIES

ALLEN
ANDERSON
BOURBON
BUTLER
CHASE
CHAUTAQUA
CHEROKEE
COFFEY
COWLEY
CRAWFORD
ELK
FRANKLIN
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MORRIS
NEOSHO
OSAGE
WABAUZEE
WILSON
WOODSON

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

100TH CONGRESS

WAS. OFFICE:

2436 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-3911

ENERGY & COMMERCE
COMMITTEE

December 14, 1987

Mr. Marvin S. Robinson
1407 Stevens St.
Parsons, KS 67357

Dear Marvin:

Just a note to thank you for your recent letter. I appreciated hearing from you.


Marvin, I must confess to not being all that familiar with the Quindaro ruins. The clippings you shared with me were most educational and I certainly recognize the importance of the ruins to the heritage of the state's black community.

As you may know, the decision on the location of the low-level nuclear waste dump will be made by state -- not federal -- officials under provisions of the Central States Compact. In light of the archeological find at Quindaro, I find it difficult to believe that officials in Topeka would even consider this site for the dump.

I most certainly will monitor developments in this area very closely, and I want to thank you once again for bringing this matter to my attention. If I can be of any further service, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,


Bob Whittaker



Kansas City Kansas Community College

7250 State Avenue • Kansas City, Kansas 66112
(913) 334-1100

February 5, 1988

Quindaro Town Preservation Society
Box 5224
Kansas City, KS 66119

Dear Sir:

I am concerned about the destruction of the old town of Quindaro by a proposed landfill.

Many consider this site of extreme importance because it may have been an "entry point" on the great Underground Railroad, which was established by the Abolitionist movement to convey slaves to freedom to western Kansas and Canada. There are few such sites which now remain in a "natural" state. Therefore, the Quindaro ruins are of significance not only to Wyandotte County and the State of Kansas, but to the nation in general.

I strongly urge that appropriate measures be taken to save this important historical site from imminent destruction.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Barbara Morrison".

Barbara Morrison, Instructor
Speech and Theatre Department

BM:lv



Concerned Girls and Women of Kansas City, Kansas

Rozella K. Caldwell Swisher, Founder
Scholarship Coordinator
Etta Lee Owens, President
Ivah Mitchem, Vice President
Helen Hanks Taylor, Secretary
Rozella K. Caldwell Swisher, Treasurer
Reba Caldwell Litman, Historian
Dorothy Mitchem, Statistician
LaVerne Robinson, Travel Consultant
Alberta Dixon
Elizabeth Syrus, Co-Chairpersons
Public Relations

2317 North Early
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
Phone: 913-321-6350

March 4, 1988

Mr. Marvin Robinson, Coordinator
Quindaro Town Preservation Society
P. O. Box 2603
Kansas City, Kansas 66101

Dear Mr. Robinson:

Deep appreciation for your untiring efforts and organization in the preservation of the Quindaro Historical Site and the efforts of the Q.T.P.S.

Quindaro site has great history and is a vital part of our heritage in Wyandotte County, Kansas.

Our club has been, and is concerned with all facets of life in our community. Let us aid you in the struggle with officials of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and with B.F.I. As stated in our telephone communication as a dedicated fearless leader with only one "boss" Our Heavenly Father, I desire to volunteer to care/share with the officers, members and friends of The Quindaro Township Preservation Society.

God's blessings in your dedicated efforts to be a true young leader. We need more Marvin Robinson's.

Call me and give me an opportunity to move our community forward.

With warm wishes/love,

Rozella K. Caldwell Swisher

Rozella K. Caldwell Swisher
A Citizen Who Cares To Share

Enclosed
Check - \$25.00

February 5, 1988

Quindaro Town Preservation Society
Box 5224
Kansas City, KS 66119

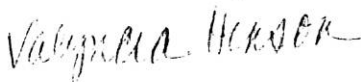
Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing this letter in reference to the preservation of the Quindaro ruins and the Quindaro Ruins Preservation Society. The Student Senate of Kansas City KS Community College voted unanimously to support the Quindaro Town Preservation Society to save the Quindaro ruins. As a representative of the KCKCC Student Senate, I have helped to set-up petition drives and to get community support for this worthy cause. As a resident of the Quindaro community, I have talked with others who live in the community who would also like this part of their heritage to remain for future generations.

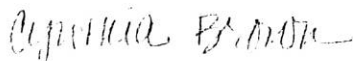
The KCKCC Student Senate has also displayed video graphics and posters concerning the Quindaro area to extend the awareness to others who are not familiar with the area. We have also received the verbal support of those who were not registered to vote, (and therefore unable to sign petitions), and/or not members of the Wyandotte County community.

In recognition and support of our efforts and the Preservation Society's endeavor to protect these monumental and historical landmarks, we urge you to prohibit the Browning Ferris Industries from destroying a part of Wyandotte County community that once symbolized a productive township, that in its time was prominent and looked upon with high regard.

Sincerely,



Valyncia Hinson
President, KCKCC Student Senate



Cynthia Brown
Coordinator of Student Activities



BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS

Billy Q. McCray
Commissioner — Fourth District

COUNTY COURTHOUSE • SUITE 320 • 525 NORTH MAIN • WICHITA, KANSAS 67203-3759 • TELEPHONE (316) 268-7411

January 15, 1987

Fred Whitehead - Secretary
Quindaro Preservation Society
P. O. Box 5224
Kansas City, Kansas 66119

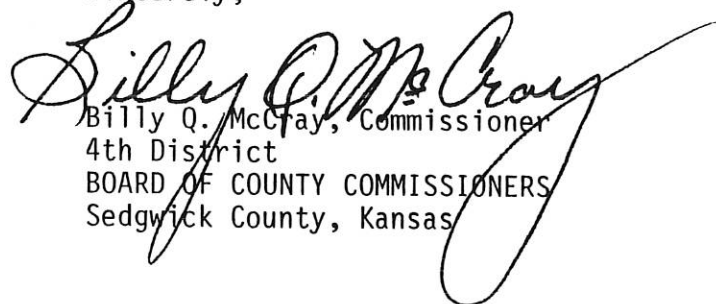
Dear Dr. Whitehead,

I have reviewed with interest the document you sent to me on January 11, concerning Quindaro Town Preservation Society.

It would seem that the historical significance alone, of the Old Quindaro Town site, would merit delay in using the area for a waste dump. Historical preservation is important; and, since this particular townsite had cross cultural residents during a highly publicized and researched era in American history, I believe the work of the Quindaro Society's is very important.

As former president of Wichita's First Black National Historical Society, I have always been interested in collecting artifacts and memorabilia of Black Kansans. The Quindaro Project has the potential of furnishing information that can be used in research projects for present and future work. I endorse the project and if I can help in any way, please let me know.

Sincerely,


Billy Q. McCray, Commissioner
4th District
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
Sedgwick County, Kansas

BQM:bs

cc: Congressman Dan Glickman



Ascension Church

(an Episcopal Church : 3rd and Stewart KC., Ks.)

Date: 2/1/88

To: The Officers and Members of "The Quindaro Township Preservation Society"

From: The Vestry of Ascension Episcopal Church

I am writing you to inform your Society that our membership and officers have considered you efforts over the past year as important to our mission and people. As an official body we have voted unanimously to support your actions to gain Kansas State designation of the Quindaro Town as a historical site.

The significance of the town to our people and community is a crucial hinge pin on which our future ethnic and state identity will swing. We also recognize that our history is not past on to our children in some automatic fashion, but must be consciously preserved by those in authority.

Therefore, we have resolved that the work of the Quindaro Township Preservation Society not only has our concern and vote but, our financial support with this enclosed check.

Being of a free State, Kansas, and of a moral mind, Christian, we remain faithfully wed with you in the struggle to protect, educate, and dignify our identity.

Yours in Peace,

Rev. Thomas E. Hawkins
Chair and Pastor of the Vestry

The University of Kansas Medical Center

School of Medicine
Department of Internal Medicine
Division of Hematology

James D. Cook, M.D., Director
Mammo Amare, M.D.
David Bodensteiner, M.D.
James W. Davis, M.D.
Sean R. Lynch, M.D.
Barry S. Skikne, M.D.
Robert L. Talley, M.D.

4020 W. 86th St.
Prairie Village, KS 66207
February 10, 1988

Fred W. Hitchcock, Ph.D.
Dept. of Family Practice

Dear Dr. Hitchcock:

I was unaware of the Quindaro ruins until I saw your interesting slide presentation yesterday. Quindaro seems of major historic interest to our community, state and nation. I think its preservation as a National Historic Landmark would allow a great many people to become aware of the significant role our border area played in the development of the United States in the 19th century.

The University of Kansas Medical Center

School of Medicine
Department of Internal Medicine
Division of Hematology

James D. Cook, M.D., Director
Mammo Amare, M.D.
David Bodensteiner, M.D.
James W. Davis, M.D.
Sean R. Lynch, M.D.
Barry S. Skikne, M.D.
Robert L. Talley, M.D.

The scenic location of Quindaro on the west bank of the Missouri River should make it a pleasant place (for tourists on nearly I 70 as well as residents of the area) to come for a history lesson perhaps to be combined with a picnic and nature walk. The area seems definitely worthy of state and federal financial support. The obvious major historic significance of the Quindaro area leads me to strongly commend your efforts to preserve it and prevent its destruction by a proposed landfill.

Sincerely yours,
James W. Davis

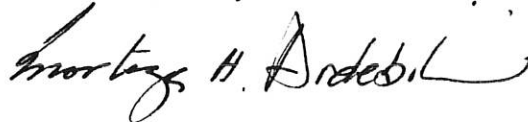
Kansas City Kansas Community College
7250 State Avenue
Kansas City, Kansas 66112
February 10, 1988

Quindaro Town Preservation Society
P. O. Box 5224
Kansas City, Kansas 66119

Archaeological excavation of the remains of the town of Quindaro in Kansas City have revealed the structural foundations of the city. The preservation of the ruins under state or federal protection is a major concern. This pre-Civil War town was founded by abolitionists as the first "free" port on the Missouri River. Also, it was an entry point on the famous Underground Railroad through which slaves passed on their way further west or to Canada. Therefore, the ruins are considered significant to local, regional and national history.

Currently the site is threatened by a landfill authorized by the city. I urge that measures be taken to preserve the site for the sake of its rightful heirs, the citizens of this state and nation.

Sincerely yours,



Morteza Ardebili, Ph.D.
Instructor, Sociology and Political
Science

Joan Chandor Baez

February 19, 1988

Ruth Hendon
1426 No. 25th Street
Kansas City, KS 66102

Dear Ms. Hendon:

Thank you for your letter of February 15, 1988, to Joan Baez regarding the Quindaro Town Preservation Society.

I'm sorry to say that at this time the extremely heavy schedule that Ms. Baez has lined up precludes her from becoming involved with any additional projects. She is essentially booked solid through the end of this year. We hope you will understand.

Thank you for thinking of Joan Baez. On her behalf, I would like to wish you all the very best with the important work you are doing to preserve the historic site. We wish you well.

Sincerely,

Nancy Lutzow

Nancy Lutzow
Administrative Assistant

Post Office Box 1026-Menlo Park, California 94026 (415)328-0266



a family of health services

February 24, 1988

Dear Marvin,

I just wanted to thank you for taking time out of your busy schedule to speak at Clinicare.

The information you presented on the Quindaro Ruins and Black History was very informative and eye-opening.

I hope that your involvement in this Preservation Project is successful and gains it's recognition as a National Historic Landmark.

Thanks again!

Sincerely,

Karen Jacquinot, CTRS

Karen Jacquinot, CTRS
Clinicare Adult
Day Treatment
Activity Director



February 5, 1988

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

As a social scientist and a concerned resident of Wyandotte County, I want to encourage any appropriate efforts to save the site of old Quindaro Town.

The designation of this site as a National Historic Landmark, could not only save the site for posterity, but also lead to very positive educational and cultural developments in and around the site.

It must be emphasized that preliminary data indicate that the historical significance of this site could reach well beyond our county and state to the national level.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ben L. Hayes".

Ben L. Hayes, Ph.D.
Instructor, Social Science

Paul & Bernice Johnson
3910 Sewell Ave.
Kansas City, Kansas 66104

Kansas State Historical Society

Dear Historian,

This is in regard to the upcoming heading on the Quindaro Ruins/Underground Railroad.

First we would like to praise the Historical Society of Kansas for what they have done in the past. They have tried to hold on to the History of things that have touched the lives and the land of Kansas. As I travel up and down the highways of America, I see numerous historical landmarks such as the Lewis and Clark Trail, the Santa Fe Trail, cattle drives and other settlements.

We all know that once history is lost, it can't be replaced. We employ you to please give the Quindaro Township its permanent and rightful place in history.

We shall watch eagerly to see what your thinking and actions are concerning this important issue.

Sincerely,

Paul & Bernice Johnson

Box 144

Greentown, Ia 46936

February 27, 1988

Dear Mr + Mrs Hendon,

I heartily approve all the efforts being made to preserve the Quindaro ruins.

I think these ruins represent a part not only of Kansas history but of American history also. Once they are gone they can never be recovered.

I know budget limitations may make it impossible to restore the ruins now but the site should be preserved until some possible future time when it could be done.

Thank you for your efforts.

Sincerely,
Lloyd Sedgwick

KANSAS CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS (U S D No. 500)

Administrative Offices • 625 Minnesota Avenue • Kansas City, Kansas 66101-2898 • (913) 621-3073

Personnel Division

Ray L. Daniels
Assistant Superintendent
for Personnel

Donald E. Darnell
Director of Secondary
Personnel

Deloris E. Pinkard
Director of Elementary
Personnel

Larry J. Winters
Director of Recruitment and
Employment


February 11, 1988

Dr. Fred Whitehead
20 S. 16th
Kansas City, KS

Dear Dr. Whitehead:

I want to thank you for the presentation which you gave to the Kansas City, Kansas Kiwanis Club in January. I had many favorable comments after your presentation from members of the club who were quite interested in your project and the old Quindaro townsite. I have followed your progress closely through the news media and I see that you are making headway in your attempt to have the location established as a historical site. I wish you the best of luck in your continued endeavor in the project and again, I thank you for your presentation to our club.

Sincerely,



Ray Daniels,
Assistant Superintendent
for Personnel

RD/jw

Feb 29, 1988.

The G. O. P. Club of Kansas City Kansas
endorses the Quindaro Preservation
Society in its efforts to preserve
the Quindaro Projects for the
history of this city.

Sincerely,
Alice Ashton, Sec'y