

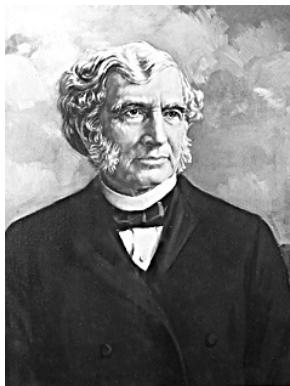
POLICY MAKERS

These three portraits are framed as a triptych, while most of the other works in the collection are framed individually. The grouping represents three significant agriculture policy leaders of the nineteenth century; leaders who were, collectively, responsible for the establishment of the nation's agricultural experiment stations. These men were among the earliest inducted into the Saddle & Sirloin Club Portrait Collection.



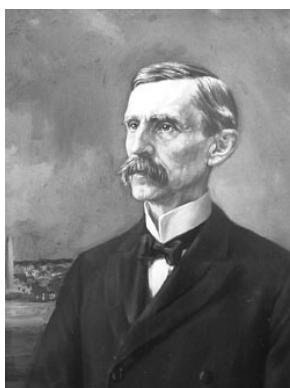
HATCH, WILLIAM HENRY (1833-1896), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Born near Georgetown, Kentucky, William H. Hatch was an attorney and Confederate officer before his election as U. S. Representative from Missouri in 1879. While serving as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, he sponsored the Hatch Act of 1887, which established state agricultural experiment stations for the colleges created by the Morrill Land-Grant College Act. University buildings and facilities across the nation are named in his honor. William Hatch championed agricultural causes throughout his career, including legislation to elevate the Department of Agriculture to Cabinet level. Hatch Farm in Hannibal, Missouri, became the Hatch Dairy Experiment Station after his death.



MORRILL, JUSTIN SMITH (1810-1898), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

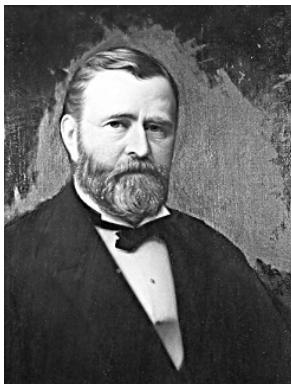
Justin Smith Morrill was a farmer and a U. S. Representative from Vermont during the Civil War period. He sponsored the Morrill Land-Grant College Act, signed into law by President Lincoln in 1862. This legislation granted federal lands to the states, which sold the land and invested the proceeds in bonds to support the building of new colleges to "benefit the agricultural and mechanical arts." These land grant colleges greatly expanded educational opportunities and supported agricultural research, at a time when most American universities were private institutions. This "Father of Agricultural Colleges" was then elected to the Senate in 1867, where he served on the Joint Committee on Reconstruction which drafted the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, defining citizenship and expanding the protection of civil rights. Justin Morrill was one of the first inductees in the National Agricultural Hall of Fame.



ADAMS, HENRY CULLEN (1850-1906), inducted by 1920
Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Henry Cullen Adams was born in Verona, New York, and raised in Wisconsin. A dairy and fruit farmer, Adams was a leader in several state agricultural organizations, including the board of agriculture, horticulture society, and dairymen's association. He also served two terms in the Wisconsin State Assembly. In 1902, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he worked on the Meat Inspection Act, Pure Food and Drug Act, and oleomargarine bill. Just before his unexpected death, Adams authored a bill to gradually double federal appropriations to agriculture experiment stations established under the Hatch Act of 1887. The Adams Act, unanimously passed in 1906, was a major boost to agricultural research.

U.S. PRESIDENTS

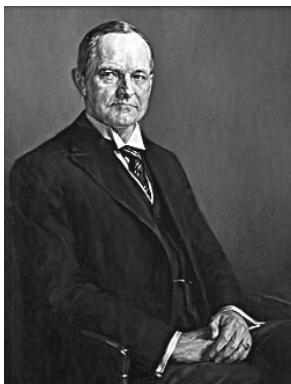


GRANT, ULYSSES S. (1822-1885), inducted by 1920,
painted by 1890

Artist: Oliver Ingraham Lay (1845-1890)

Ulysses S. Grant was born in Point Pleasant, Ohio, and attended boarding school for a short time in Maysville, Kentucky, before being appointed to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. He served under General Zachary Taylor in the Mexican War and then led the Union Army to many significant victories during the Civil War. Lincoln appointed him General-in-Chief of the Army in 1864. Grant was elected the eighteenth President of the United States in 1869; he served two terms. His administration was charged with helping to stabilize the nation after the war. He enforced civil rights and fought against the Ku Klux Klan during the Reconstruction period.

According to a metal plate on the back of the frame, this painting, by New York artist Oliver Ingraham Lay, was presented to the U. S. Grant Post No. 327 of the Grand Army of the Republic in Brooklyn in 1911, many years after the artist's death. How the work came to the Saddle & Sirloin collection is unknown.



COOLIDGE, CALVIN (1872-1933), inducted 1929

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Serving as thirtieth president of the United States (1923-1929), Calvin Coolidge was the first U. S. President to visit the International Live Stock Exposition. He authorized commemorative medals for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the exposition in 1924. A biographer of the President, who served on his Secret Service detail, wrote that Coolidge sat for painter Robert Grafton in the White House in 1929, for a portrait that was to join the Saddle & Sirloin collection. This was a career triumph for Grafton, certainly a highlight of his life as a portraitist, and he must have been saddened when that work was lost in the 1934 fire. His replacement does not equal the original in art historical value, but the artist's intimate knowledge of the subject certainly adds to the value of this work, even though it was painted a few years after the President sat for Grafton.

Born on a Vermont farm, Coolidge became a Massachusetts attorney who served as state representative, senator, lieutenant governor, governor, and U. S. vice president, before taking the oath of office as president, upon the death of Warren G. Harding. Overall, he was not considered a strong advocate for farmers during his presidency, vetoing farm relief bills and being slow to address flood control issues after the Great Mississippi Flood of 1927. He did, however, restore dignity and confidence to the White House after Harding's controversial years in office, and his civil rights record was strong. President and Mrs. Coolidge attended a banquet and 4-H parade at the silver anniversary International. Just weeks before, he had been elected to serve a full term as the incumbent president.



HOOVER, HERBERT (1874-1964), inducted between 1929
and 1948

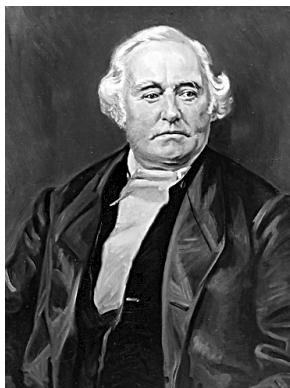
Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)

Born in Iowa and raised in Oregon, Herbert Hoover enrolled in Stanford the year the university opened, graduating as a mining engineer. He amassed great wealth in mining and was an international consultant in the field. When the nation entered the Great War, President Wilson appointed Hoover to head the Food Administration. He created successful programs to reduce food consumption at home and to provide food overseas, while avoiding rationing. Serving as Secretary of Commerce under presidents Harding and Coolidge, Hoover was elected thirty-first president of the United States in 1928. Within months of his election, the stock market crashed, and Hoover spent the rest of his time in office combating the Great Depression. He was not reelected. After leaving office, Herbert Hoover continued work in food relief, headed a commission to reorganize the executive branch of government, and wrote many books.

In addition to the three above, four other U.S. presidents were, at one time, represented in the Saddle & Sirloin Club Portrait Collection: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. The portraits of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln were destroyed in the 1934 fire and not replaced. Franklin D. Roosevelt was added after the fire, but removed from the collection before the move to Louisville.

U.S. SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE

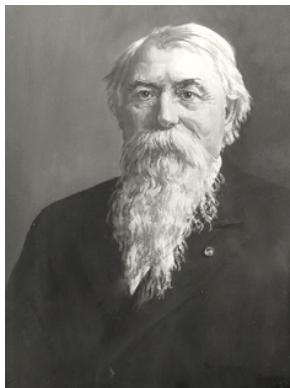
listed in order of service



NEWTON, ISAAC (1800-1867), inducted between 1920 and 1941

Artist: Ernest Sigmund Klempner (1867-1941)

Isaac Newton was the nation's first Commissioner of Agriculture, named to the post when the Department of Agriculture was first created by President Lincoln in 1862. (The department was not elevated to Cabinet level, with a secretary, until 1889.) Prior to his promotion, Newton served as superintendent of the Agricultural Division in the U. S. Patent Office. He was a close friend of the Lincolns. Born in Burlington County, New Jersey, Newton established a progressive dairy farm near Philadelphia, and his farm supplied butter to the White House. As the first secretary of the USDA, Newton established a national agricultural library and museum, as well as an experimental farm on the National Mall. He advocated that daily weather reports be telegraphed across the nation—a precursor of the U. S. Weather Service. Newton also helped advance President Lincoln's interest in the science of agriculture, by hiring a chemist, botanist, entomologist, and statistician for the department. Isaac Newton was inducted into the National Agricultural Hall of Fame in 1998.



RUSK, JEREMIAH McLAIN (1830-1893), inducted by 1920

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Jeremiah McLain Rusk was the nation's first full-term Secretary of Agriculture. (Norman J. Colman had been elevated from commissioner to secretary when the USDA attained Cabinet status, but Colman only served a few weeks.) Born on an Ohio farm, Rusk tested many trades early in life, as stagecoach driver, railroad foreman, and cooper. In 1853, he settled on a farm in Viroqua, Wisconsin, to operate a hotel and stagecoach. In the 1850s, he was elected sheriff, coroner, and state assemblyman. During the Civil War, Rusk commanded the 25th Wisconsin Infantry for the Union. In honor of his bravery and leadership, Rusk was brevetted a brigadier general at the war's end. In 1865, he was elected state bank controller, and then in 1870, a U. S. Representative. From 1882 to 1888, Rusk was governor of Wisconsin. Governor Rusk founded farmer's institutes, promoted the dairy industry, and negotiated labor disputes. His decision to order the militia to open fire on labor protestors in Milwaukee, one day after Chicago's infamous Haymarket incident, boosted his political clout at the time, but has been reexamined with mixed results more recently.

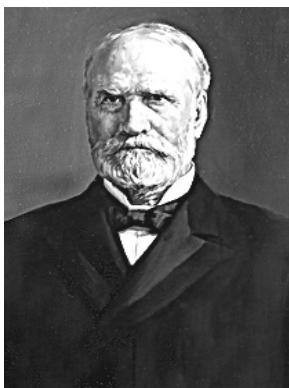
In 1889, President Benjamin Harrison appointed Rusk as Secretary of Agriculture. Secretary Rusk encouraged domestic products over imports, supported programs to control infectious disease in cattle, and promoted irrigation in the West. His term of service ended in 1893, and he died a few months later.



MORTON, JULIUS STERLING (1832-1902), inducted by 1920
Artist: *Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

Born in Adams, New York, and raised in Monroe, Michigan, Julius Sterling Morton received his bachelor of arts degree from Union College in Schenectady, New York, then staked a land claim in Nebraska Territory in 1854. There, he entered the family trade of newspaper publishing by founding the *Nebraska City News*. Simultaneously, Morton entered politics as a conservative Democrat, first as a territorial legislator, then as territorial secretary, and later as acting governor of Nebraska Territory. When political views shifted during the Civil War, Morton began instead to focus on forestation and agricultural initiatives on his Nebraska City farm. President of the state board of agriculture and member of the horticulture society, Morton advocated conservation programs and the planting of trees on the prairie. In 1872, the Nebraska legislature adopted his resolution to create Arbor Day. More than one million trees were planted on that first designated day, now celebrated throughout the world.

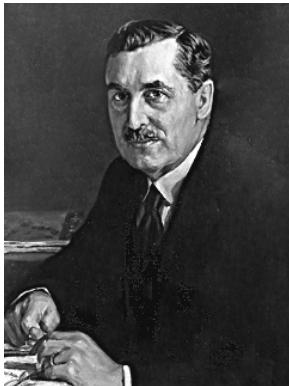
In 1893, Morton was appointed the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture by President Grover Cleveland—the first man west of the Missouri to serve in a cabinet post. Morton tightened the budget while expanding the programs of the Department of Agriculture. He supported scientific studies of grasses, soils, and crop production; he looked to extend U. S. agricultural products into foreign markets; and he improved the Weather Bureau. He was president of the American Forestry Association at that time, as well. In 1897, Morton launched a project to publish Nebraska's history, and he founded the weekly political journal, *The Conservative*, but his lasting legacy is as one of the nation's early conservationists. Morton was added to the National Agricultural Hall of Fame in 1987.



WILSON, JAMES (1835-1920), inducted by 1920
Artist: *Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

The longest-serving U. S. Cabinet member in American history, James Wilson was Secretary of Agriculture for sixteen consecutive years under Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft. Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, his family immigrated to America in 1851 and permanently settled in Iowa four years later, establishing a farm in Tama County. He briefly attended Iowa College (now Grinnell). Wilson began his political career in the Iowa House of Representatives in 1867, rising to speaker. He then became a professor of agriculture at Iowa State College, where he encouraged student George Washington Carver. In 1872, Wilson was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives, where he became known as "Tama Jim" to distinguish him from the Iowa Senator James F. Wilson. Representative Wilson served two terms, and then returned home to accept an appointment to the Iowa State Railroad Commission. From 1891 to 1897, he was professor of agriculture and director of the agriculture experiment station at Iowa State, helping to redefine the agriculture curriculum and establishing a dairy school. Graduate George Washington Carver was hired as the school's first African American faculty member at this time.

Jim Wilson returned to Washington again when President William McKinley named him Secretary of Agriculture in 1897. Under Secretary Wilson's leadership, food inspection methods were codified, experiment stations were established, rural roads were improved, farm demonstration work was inaugurated in the South, extension work in agriculture and home economics was begun, and soil and forest conservation were advanced. The number of employees serving the Department of Agriculture grew more than fivefold during his tenure. Wilson retired to Tama County in 1913.



MEREDITH, EDWIN THOMAS (1876-1928), inducted between 1920 and 1936

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

Born in Avoca, Iowa, Edwin Thomas Meredith lived with his grandfather in Des Moines while attending Highland Park College (later Drake University). At age eighteen, he became general manager of his grandfather's Populist newspaper, *Farmer's Tribune*, and by 1896, he was its owner and editor. He transformed the paper into a statewide publication, and then, in 1902, launched a new monthly magazine, *Successful Farming*. By 1908, the publication had more than 100,000 subscribers, and Meredith used the magazine to advance support for political reform that benefited farmers. Meredith became involved in the progressive movement of the Democratic Party and ran unsuccessfully for the U. S. Senate and for Governor of Iowa. President Woodrow Wilson called him to service, however, appointing him to the U. S. Chamber of Commerce board, the American Labor Mission, and the Treasury Department's Committee on Excess Profits. In 1920, Wilson named Meredith Secretary of Agriculture, a post he held through March 1921.

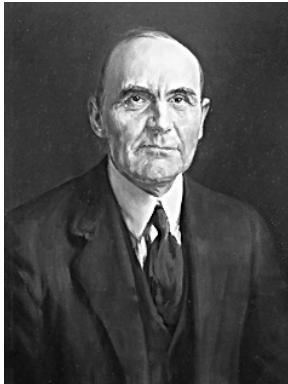
In 1922, he returned to publishing, buying *Dairy Farmer* and founding a new magazine, *Fruit, Garden, and Home*. The latter was renamed *Better Homes and Gardens* in 1924 and is considered one of the most successful magazines in the history of U. S. publishing. Edwin T. Meredith—pioneer of consumer-oriented features now known as “service journalism”—was eventually inducted into the Advertising Hall of Fame. The Saddle & Sirloin Club valued his contributions to agriculture equally.



GORE, HOWARD MASON (1877-1947), inducted between 1920 and 1936

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

With an agriculture degree from the University of West Virginia, and experience breeding beef cattle and hogs on the family farm in Clarksburg, West Virginia, Howard Gore worked for the U. S. Department of Agriculture in both the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Packers and Stockyards Administration. In 1923, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and then briefly designated Secretary of Agriculture by President Coolidge, upon the death of Henry C. Wallace. He served for just four months, having been elected Governor of West Virginia. Another Saddle & Sirloin inductee, William Marion Jardine, succeeded him. Following his term as governor, Gore served as state commissioner of agriculture and was director of several West Virginia banks.



JARDINE, WILLIAM MARIAN (1879-1955), inducted between 1920 and 1936

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

The first Kansan to be appointed to a national cabinet level position was William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture under President Calvin Coolidge from 1925-1929. Jardine was born on an Idaho ranch, and as a youth, gained experience driving cattle in Montana. With limited formal education and financial resources, his first term at college was interrupted, but he finally completed his bachelor's degree at Utah Agricultural College in 1904. He earned a graduate degree at the University of Illinois and accepted a position teaching agronomy at his alma mater in Utah. Jardine was interested in large scale production, and he worked with the Utah Arid Farming Company and the Northern Pure Seed Company to test the practicality of farming dry land with the big machinery that was new to the market. From 1906 to 1910, he worked as Assistant United States Cerealist for the USDA, dividing his time between national fieldwork and the Washington office. There, he established substations in several states, to conduct dry-land grain investigations. In 1910, Jardine became the agronomist at Kansas State Agricultural College, rising to dean and director of the agriculture experiment station three years later. Dean Jardine remained at the forefront of the dry-farming movement and was elected president of the American Society of Agronomy in 1916.

In 1918, Dean Jardine was named president of Kansas State, serving until 1925, when Coolidge tapped him to be his Secretary of Agriculture. Although the economy was bleak during his four-year term, Secretary Jardine proved to be a competent administrator, fighting against government price fixing for surplus crops and commodities and leading the farm cooperative movement. Fellow Saddle & Sirloin honoree, Arthur Hyde, followed him as agriculture secretary. When Herbert Hoover succeeded Coolidge, William Jardine was named Ambassador to Egypt, from 1930 to 1933. Back in Kansas, he served briefly as Kansas State Treasurer, to help the state recover from the Finney Bond Scandal. In 1934, Jardine became president of the Municipal University of Wichita, retiring in 1949.



HYDE, ARTHUR MASTICK (1877-1947), inducted between 1929 and 1936

Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)

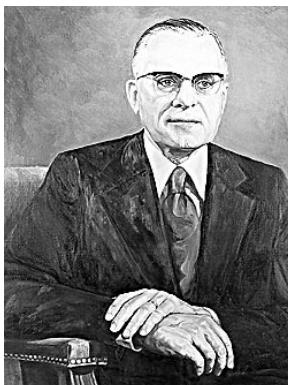
United States Secretary of Agriculture under President Hoover, from 1929 to 1933, Arthur Hyde's tenure in Washington was challenged by declining farm prices and the eventual stock market crash, but his achievements included funding research to control pests, organizing the Federal Drought Relief Committee, and advocating for unemployment relief. Born in Princeton, Missouri, Hyde graduated from the University of Michigan in 1899 and completed his law degree at the University of Iowa in 1900. Settling back in Missouri, he established a successful law practice, purchased an auto dealership, and entered politics as mayor of Princeton, serving from 1908 to 1912. Hyde made a successful bid for governor as well, elected as a progressive reformer from 1921 to 1925. It was his political experience, rather than a strong agricultural background, that led to his term as Secretary of Agriculture.



BENSON, EZRA TAFT (1899-1994), inducted 1960
Artist: *(William) Dean Fausett (1913-1998)*

Born on a farm in Whitney, Idaho, Ezra Taft Benson completed his bachelor's degree at Brigham Young University and earned a master's degree from Iowa State University. Back in Idaho, he became a county extension agent and state extension specialist. He also founded a farmer's cooperative. In 1939, Benson moved to Washington, D.C., to become Executive Secretary of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. President Eisenhower named him Secretary of Agriculture in 1953. He served the president during both terms, even though he opposed many of the administration's policies, including price supports for farmers. Two significant accomplishments during his tenure as Secretary were the extension of Social Security to farmers and the enactment of the overseas food assistance program, "Food for Peace."

When Secretary Benson left office, he focused his attention on the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, of which he was an Apostle. He became President of the Church in 1985. In 1975, Brigham Young University established the Benson Agriculture & Food Institute in his name. Its mission is to teach village farm families in developing countries how to become nutritionally self-sufficient.



BUTZ, EARL LAUER (1909-2008), inducted 1974
Artist: *Mrs. William S. (Ramona) Farris (1918-2006)*

Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz (1971-1976) is remembered by many farmers as a leader who championed their cause and made them proud to produce food for the world. During his years serving under Presidents Nixon and Ford, net farm income more than doubled and farm exports tripled, over the previous decade. Butz revolutionized federal agricultural policy by moving away from many New Deal farm support programs that managed supply, including farm subsidies and acreage retirement programs. In its place, he encouraged farmers to "get big or get out," especially growers of corn and soy, and he supported a market system that looked to foreign markets for new opportunity. In 1972, Secretary Butz orchestrated the sale of more than \$1 billion of U. S. grain to the Soviet Union. He was forced to resign in 1976 after telling an offensive joke.

Raised on an Indiana dairy farm, Butz earned Purdue University's first doctorate in agricultural economics in 1937. Butz then headed the Ag Economics department there, and he served on several agribusiness boards, including Ralston Purina, Case Tractors, and Stokely Van Camp. In 1954, President Eisenhower appointed Butz Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and chairman of the U. S. delegation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Butz returned to Purdue in 1957, to become Dean of Agriculture, and after his years as Secretary of Agriculture, Earl Butz once more returned to Purdue, to the job he loved most: teaching. In 1999, he donated \$1 million to the university's Department of Agriculture Economics. His portrait was the last to be inducted in Chicago.