White Home Dedicated

Red Rocks, the Emporia home of Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist William Allen White, is the newest Kansas State Historic Site. Read about the historic three-story structure and its famous and influential owner.

Coverage on pages 3-6.
Record Attendance for the 2005 State Historic Preservation Conference

A record 160 preservation professionals, community leaders, architects, developers, and interested citizens from across Kansas recently gathered in Topeka for the 2005 State Historic Preservation Conference. Hosted by the Kansas State Historical Society, the conference theme “No Style Left Behind: Saving Our Historic Schools and Communities” provided attendees the opportunity to discuss current preservation issues and share ideas.

In her keynote address, author and journalist Jane Holtz Kay explored the impact of the automobile on our natural and cultural environment.

“We need transportation-land use techniques not technology,” she contends. “Sprawl is a shift in community structure as our old, walkable neighborhood interactions succumb to car-bound lifestyles.”

Her publications include Asphalt Nation: How the Automobile Took Over America and How We Can Take It Back and Lost Boston, with Last Chance Landscape forthcoming.

The conference featured thirteen sessions and panel discussions on a range of issues. Dan Nagengast, director of the Kansas Rural Center, presented an overview of the Rural Life Task Force, a forty-three-member task force formed in 2003 to “examine ways to preserve, renew, and sustain the value of rural Kansas in the economic and cultural life of Kansas.”

Don Chen of Washington, D.C.-based Smart Growth America presented a synopsis of efforts to prevent property abandonment through the National Vacant Lot Properties Campaign. Historic schools, in particular, are being abandoned as communities shift toward large educational campuses. Royce Yeater of the National Trust for Historic Preservation suggested that large school campuses are often the advance scouts for sprawl. He discussed current preservation efforts to maintain historic neighborhood schools as a mechanism for sustaining the core of a community.

Panel discussions on easements and...
tax credits provided attendees important how-to advice and information. Other presentations included lectures on historic theaters and schools of Kansas; researching historic properties; the use of GIS in preservation planning and archeological research; and technical preservation issues, such as window repair and paint restoration.

Saturday morning sessions focused on technical issues related to window repair and paint conservation. Preservation commissioners attended a session on legal issues associated with historic preservation. Another session detailed the steps for researching a historic property and listing it on the National Register of Historic Places.

The conference ended with a well-attended trolley tour on Saturday to four local historic sites: Topeka High School, Fire Station No. 2, the Kansas Statehouse, and Monroe Elementary School.

Conference sponsors included the National Park Service, Commerce Bank of St. Louis, and Historic Preservation Services, LLC of Kansas City, Missouri.

Kansas Preservation Alliance Presents Awards for Excellence

The Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc. (KPA), a statewide not-for-profit corporation dedicated to supporting the preservation of Kansas heritage through education and advocacy, hosted its annual awards reception and silent auction Thursday, May 5, at Topeka’s recently restored Great Overland Station. KPA’s Awards for Excellence recognize outstanding preservation efforts and illustrate the diversity of preservation activity in Kansas.

Ottawa Middle School

Ottawa’s Friends of Historic Buildings was recognized with a 2005 Award for Excellence in Preservation Advocacy for its eight-year grassroots advocacy campaign to save the Ottawa Middle School complex. When the Ottawa Middle School was condemned in 1996, a group of concerned citizens organized an attempt to save the local landmark. The group—formally organized as Friends of Historic Buildings in 1997—sought assistance of the Kansas State Historical Society, listed the property on the National Register of Historic Places, and consulted developers and design professionals regarding the condition and potential reuse of the buildings. Despite multiple votes by the local school board to demolish the buildings over the following eight years, the persistence of the Friends of Historic Buildings eventually paid off. The Friends teamed with Steve Foutch of Allied Development, and in November 2004 the school board agreed to sell the property to Foutch. The complex is being rehabilitated into senior and low-income housing, community recreational facilities, and meeting space.

Great Overland Station

The Great Overland Station in Topeka received KPA’s Award of Excellence for outstanding preservation project. The former Union Pacific Railroad Station is a grand Neoclassical passenger depot, designed by noted architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood who designed at least twenty-six Union Pacific stations and depots. It has a spectacular interior, typical of the early twentieth century. The station lost its glamour and usefulness with the decline of passeg-
The newest Kansas State Historic Site opened May 14, 2005 in Emporia. Nearly 500 people, including Governor Kathleen Sebelius and members of the White family, were onhand for the dedication of the William Allen White House State Historic Site, the only twentieth century site administered by the Kansas State Historical Society.

Portions of the house appear as it did in the 1920s during the time White was known to the nation as the “Sage of Emporia.” Visitors will connect with the stories of his two Pulitzer Prizes: the first awarded in 1922 for “To an Anxious Friend,” an editorial extolling freedom of discussion, and the second awarded after his death for his autobiography.

White first gained national attention for his editorials including “What’s the Matter With Kansas,” addressing the Populist movement, and “Mary White,” an ode to his teenage daughter who was killed in a horseback riding accident. White’s writing gifts and political activism, including his 1924 gubernatorial campaign to fight the Ku Klux Klan, brought him even greater fame. (See article on page 5.)

In 2001 the State of Kansas designated the house, which White dubbed “Red Rocks,” a state historic site. Located at 927 Exchange in Emporia, it became home to William Allen White and his wife, Sallie Lindsay White, in 1899. The resided there until their deaths, his in 1944 and hers in 1950. The house remained in the family until their granddaughter, Barbara White Walker, donated Red Rocks to the Kansas State Historical Society in 2001 to be operated as a State Historic Site.

With help from Senator Pat Roberts and an Economic Development Initiative Grant from the Veterans Administration and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the home was restored. Senate Bill 309 authorized the Society’s involvement in the restoration work, which included provisions for a visitor center and accessibility under the Americans with Disabilities Act. Extensive work included restoring the interior; repairing, cleaning, and repointing the masonry; as well as work on the roof of White’s mother’s house at 923 Exchange. The adjacent visitor center was completed in 2003.

Red Rocks is a massive stone, brick, and half-timbered Tudor-Revival Style structure. The south side of the house opens onto a series of terraces and gardens, adjacent to which is the home White built for his mother. Designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976, the house contains many of the family’s furnishings and historic memorabilia.

Plan a visit to the William Allen White House

Location: 927 Exchange Street in Emporia, Kansas

Hours: 2 - 5 p.m. Saturday - Sunday

Contact: (620) 342-2800 or wawhitehouse@kshs.org

Admission: $3 adults; $2 seniors and students (K-12, college); annual passes are available, KSHS members admitted free.
“Red Rocks” has its own interesting history:

- Construction began around 1887.
- The home was built with red sandstone from Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs.
- The Whites purchased the home in July 1901.
- White’s mother lived next door in a home built in approximately 1904.
- Although Frank Lloyd Wright designed a complete remodel in 1916, most of the designs were not used.
- The top floor was destroyed by fire in 1920. In the subsequent remodeling, the home was changed from Queen Anne style to Tudor Revival.
- Famous visitors included presidents Theodore Roosevelt, William McKinley, Calvin Coolidge, William H. Taft, Woodrow Wilson, and Herbert Hoover and historical figures Jane Addams and Walt Mason.
- The property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971.
- The property was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976.

House Specifics:

- Three-story Tudor-Revival Style
- 5,368 square feet
- 1,470-square-foot living room on the first floor.

Visitors will see the house as it has changed over time, although the office is returned to its appearance in the 1920s.
Who is William Allen White and why is his home so important to Kansas?

Those questions are not easy to answer in a few words. White was a true Kansan. He was an observer and interpreter of most of the changes that transformed America from 1868 to 1944. He was also a participant in many of them. As a child in El Dorado he caught a glimpse of the Indian and cowboy frontiers. He watched the Civil War veterans plow up the prairie sod and turn Kansas into a farming community. As a boy he saw the fringe-topped surreys appear on the streets of El Dorado, and he watch the telephone and electric lights come into the state. He also saw the trickle of immigrants seeking the golden land of opportunity. As a youngster he saw the farmer's fields wither under the drought and their crops disappear before the blight of the grasshoppers. As he grew older, he noticed that the Republican Party dominated the politics of the state.

In his early twenties, he opposed the Populist farmers’ protest against the development of an industrialized society. In 1896 (at the age of 28), the year after he purchased the

A Legendary Kansan
of the Allied world mold the Versailles Treaty, and he saw Woodrow Wilson fight for and create the League of Nations. Back home in the summer of 1919, White spoke for the ratification of the peace treaty and for American entrance into the League of Nations.

During the 1920s he saw America embark upon a policy of isolation in international affairs and reaction in domestic politics. Both trends he opposed with success in his caustic editorials and magazine articles. Under Presidents Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge, he realized that the captains of industry (whom he had opposed) were securing political and economic power. He watched the country turn dangerously nationalistic. He saw citizens who had helped make America’s development possible persecuted by the Ku Klux Klan. He fought such bigotry through his editorials and by running for governor of Kansas on an anti-Klan platform in 1924. Three years later the Emporia editor helped to launch Herbert Hoover’s run for the presidency, and took an active part in the 1928 campaign.

During the first year of the depression, White went to the Republic of Haiti as a member of the president’s commission to investigate the American occupation of the island republic. The report that he helped write made a forceful contribution to the shift in America’s Latin-America policy to that of the “good neighbor.”

Out of the depths of the depression, he saw in 1933 a new progressive-minded administration take charge of the nation. He eagerly supported, except at election time, many of the New Deal laws designed to make monopoly capitalism serve the American people. While these hopeful developments were occurring at home, he visited Europe and the Far East where he observed the rise of Adolf Hitler in Germany, heard Benito

Continued on page 14.
On April 4, Governor Kathleen Sebelius signed a proclamation designating April 2005 as Kansas Archaeology Month to increase public awareness of Kansas archeology and to promote the protection, preservation, and scientific investigation of archeological resources in the state. Participating in the ceremony were representatives of sponsoring organizations. Standing behind Governor Sebelius are Dr. Will Banks, SHPO archeologist; Virginia Wulfkuhle, KSHS public archeologist; Michael Irvin, graphic designer; Vita Tucker, Kansas Anthropological Association president; Craig Cooper, KSHS photographer; Bill Chada, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation archeologist; Dr. Mary Adair, University of Kansas Museum of Anthropology director; Dr. Tim Weston, KSHS highway program archeologist; Anne Bauer, KSHS special projects archeologist; Dr. Brad Logan, Kansas State University and president of the Professional Archaeologists of Kansas. (Photo courtesy of the Office of the Governor.)

Because no discipline demonstrates the connections between past cultures and environments better than archeology, archeological activities were a perfect fit for the KSHS History and Environmental Fair on April 14. About 1,400 enthusiastic young people participated in the event. They were assisted in forming clay pots by Anne Bauer, Anita Frank, Bob Hoard (right), Martin Stein, Tim Weston, and Virginia Wulfkuhle. In addition, students watched a stone-tool making demonstration by four flintknappers from across the state: Randy Clark from Wichita, Charlie Lundblade from Courtland (shown above right), Dan Rowlinson from Auburn, and Bryan Simmons from Pratt.

The Flint Hills Archeological Conference on March 11 and 12 primed regional archeologists for Kansas Archaeology Month. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and Council Grove Tourism and Visitors Bureau hosted the conference in Council Grove and Cottonwood Falls. The conference began with a welcoming reception at the Kaw Indian Mission State Historic Site on Thursday evening, March 10. Talks on March 11 and 12 covered diverse topics, including reports of current field investigations and collections studies, as well as re-examinations of established cultural interpretations. A number of tours were offered: the proposed Kaw interpretive site with Ron Parks as leader, historic sites in Council Grove with Deanne Wright as guide, the Ronniger Museum, Chase County Courthouse, and Tallgrass Prairie Preserve.
At its annual meeting on April 16, 2005, the Kansas Anthropological Association conferred two Lifetime Achievement Awards on Harold Reed of Salina and Jean Howell of Coats. The award recognizes individuals who have demonstrated long-term dedication to the KAA and to the advancement of archeology.

Harold Reed’s nomination from the KAA Mud Creek Chapter was presented by Paul Johnson of Gypsum and Rose Marie Wallen of Lindsborg. His recognition was a framed selection of photographs that illustrated Reed’s many accomplishments through the years as fieldworker, supervisor, teacher, photographer, and experimental archeologist. The photo above shows KAA President Vita Tucker, Reed, Wallen, and Johnson.

Evelyn Reed of Coldwater read the nomination of Jean Howell, member of Ninnescah Chapter and past president of the KAA. She received an art glass piece, blown by Roger Ward of El Dorado. Tucker, Reed, and Howell are shown in the photo at right.


The Kansas State Historical Society hosted an Artifact Identification and Archeology Lab Tour Day on April 9. Shown at right, Anita Frank, Vita Tucker, Bob Hoard, and Jim Roberts examine artifacts.

KAA volunteers demonstrated archeology lab techniques and procedures. Seven volunteers contributed 42.5 hours processing a prehistoric collection from Rice County and a historic collection from Osage County.

A “Faces of the Past” display, shown below, was prepared with the help of Hannah Thompson.
A Field Trip to the Past

Twenty-five seventh and eighth graders from the Hutchinson public schools came to the Kansas History Center on April 6 for an archeological experience. Jinny Walz, facilitator of gifted education for Hutchinson middle schools, arranged the day to kick off a month-long observance of Kansas Archaeology Month. The students were divided into groups and moved through three stations: artifact cleaning, supervised by Anita Frank; sorting of artifacts and soil flotation samples, directed by Anne Bauer, Christine Gars; and Hannah Thompson; and artifact identification and interpretation, taught by Virginia Wulfkuhle. After lunch, Wulfkuhle guided tours through the prehistoric section of the Kansas Museum of History permanent gallery. The students also had time to explore the Beyond Lewis and Clark exhibit in the temporary gallery. The KSHS staff received letters of appreciation from the teacher and students.

Information posted on the Professional Archaeologists of Kansas website (ksarcheo.info) includes art activities that meet various Kansas Board of Education standards: “Coloring Kansans of the Past,” “Portrait of a Classmate,” “Collage of Faces,” “Paper Mache Masks,” and “Sculpture Contest.” Baker University student Kim Kilmartin worked with the PAK Education Committee to create these anthropological art lessons.

All photos by Craig Cooper, KSHS photographer.
On Tuesday, May 3 Martin Rude looked on as a dozen firefighters toiled for an hour to extinguish a fire that devastated his historic barn near Winfield, Kansas. The fire left only the limestone shell, a ruin of the carefully planned structure built by Kentucky native George W. Yount in 1881; still, owners Martin and Cheryl Rude are committed to saving the structure.

The fire apparently started when an ember from a brush fire eight days earlier caught a hedge post ablaze. The original brush fire and surrounding area had been carefully monitored by the owners for several days.

Known as the Yount Barn, it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on May 16, 1997 as an example of a stone barn. One of only a few remaining Kansas barns with decorative hand-dressed limestone, the Yount Barn is a testament to the quality of the stone and the craftsmen who quarried and worked it. Stone carvings, including stars, a Masonic compass, and horse and cattle heads, showcase both the skills of the craftsman and the owner’s personal interests (Yount was a Mason). The materials and craftsmen were accessible to Yount, who not only farmed his land, but also operated a quarry there that provided stone for a number of buildings throughout Kansas, including an early Topeka post office. The barn is featured in Robert Marsh’s recent book *Barns of Kansas: A Pictorial History*.

Martin and Cheryl Rude operate The Barns at Timber Creek, a bed and breakfast on the site. They are currently working to stabilize the fire-damaged Yount barn as part of their complex. The Historic Preservation Office will assist the Rudes with funding through the state and federal rehabilitation tax credits should they choose to pursue rehabilitation.
A State Law to Protect Kansas Antiquities

Archeological sites, like buildings, are important resources for understanding Kansas’ past. But, unlike buildings, most archeological sites are not readily visible and can easily be overlooked. Many sites are unintentionally destroyed simply because they are not noticed until it is too late to save them. Fortunately, many people, including many non-professionals, have recorded the locations of archeological sites and alerted authorities when a site is in danger of destruction. A state law—the Kansas Antiquities Commission Act—is one tool that can help save valuable archeological information from destruction. While the law has protected archeological data in many cases over the years, it also has its share of challenges.

Archeological evidence is found on public land, what should you do?

In 1967 Kansas passed a law to protect the material remains of its history and prehistory. The Kansas Antiquities Commission Act (KSA 74-5401 to 74-5408) was implemented to protect antiquities, which the act defines as “. . . historic or prehistoric ruins and other archeological sites, including evidence of such features as constructions or inscriptions by human agency or other evidence of human activity having antiquity” (KSA 74-5401a). The act protects antiquities on land owned by Kansas government entities other than the federal government or tribal nations. It does not address antiquities on private land.

A number of federal laws protect historic and archaeological resources, including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Very briefly, this law ensures that federal agencies will consider the impact on cultural resources when permitting or undertaking projects and make efforts to protect those resources as much as practicability allows. But until the Kansas Antiquities Commission Act was passed, there was no protection for cultural resources on land owned by the Kansas public.

The act also established a commission to oversee its execution. The Commission consists of the secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS), who serves as chair; the heads of the departments of anthropology of the University of Kansas, Kansas State University (KSU), and Wichita State University (WSU); and the state archaeologist on the staff of the KSHS, who serves as the Commission’s secretary (KSA 74-5402). Archaeologists on the faculty of the state universities usually are delegated to serve for the department chairs.

The act states that antiquities on non-federal or non-tribal government-owned land will be protected. Individuals working on these properties are responsible for reporting antiquities that may be threatened, and taking reasonable action to protect those antiquities until the Commission can investigate them. When it is not practical to preserve the antiquities in place, the Commission has the authority to issue permits to collect the antiquities. The act states that antiquities are to stay with the entity making the collection or transferred to the KSHS.

The Commission has convened thirty-four times in the last thirty-seven years. It has issued twelve permits for investigations on sites as diverse as the Wea mission in Miami County; the town site of Quindaro; the Lone Elm camp, one of the earliest camps on the Santa Fe, Oregon, and California trails; and the Kanorado locality with its remains of 12,600-year-old mammoth bones associated with artifacts. It seems as though the Kansas Antiquities Commission Act has been a success, and it has, to a degree.

But the act has its share of problems, too. For instance, I will venture that nearly everyone reading this article has never heard of the act. This is, I am certain, also true of the state, county, and the best case scenario plays out in Harper County as multiple agencies and volunteers come together to preserve and document clusters of artifacts eroding from the cutback of a county road.

(Above) The best case scenario plays out in Harper County as multiple agencies and volunteers come together to preserve and document clusters of artifacts eroding from the cutback of a county road.

(Left) Wichita State graduate student Marcia Meier analyzes the Harper County artifacts and prepares a detailed report.

1 While the statute calls out “ . . . the secretary of the state historical society . . . ” (KSA 74-5402), this refers to the executive director of the Kansas State Historical Society.

2 The Commission has taken action on site more than 12 times. Commission member institutions may engage in salvage of antiquities without a permit, and have done so a number of times.
municipal, and township governmental entities that are responsible for protecting antiquities on their property, and true of the contractors and employees who work on those properties. While most Kansans are proud of their history and will report cultural resources that may be threatened, few know that there is a law requiring them to do so for sites on government-owned land. Word has not gotten out.

More serious is the lack of funding. The cost of compliance is not addressed in the act, other than providing for the travel costs of Commission members to attend meetings. But salvaging an archaeological site can costs thousands of dollars, not to mention the costs of analysis and the production of a report presenting the information gained from the salvage. So what good is a law without funding?

**What has gone right?**

Before we consider scrapping the law altogether—and I have—it’s worth calling out examples when the Kansas Antiquities Commission Act has done some good.

One of the most recent examples serves best. When archaeologists Tod Bevitt and Scott Brosowske conducted a survey of Bluff Creek Complex sites—a series of poorly known prehistoric sites in south-central Kansas—they noted clusters of artifacts eroding out from the cutbank of a county road that cuts through the Armstrong site (Kansas site number 14HP5). They contacted the Kansas Antiquities Commission, which convened and developed a plan. Don Blakeslee of WSU spearheaded the effort. He convinced the dean of Fairmount College to back an archaeological field school to salvage the exposed artifacts. The Commission contacted the administrators of the Harper County roads department who offered their facilities and support. Residents of Harper County came forward and offered their facilities and support. Residents of Harper County came forward and supported the archaeologists to examine artifacts they had found in the area. The superintendent of the public schools provided camping on the grounds of the Anthony Elementary School. The KSHS and KSU provided staff and equipment to supplement the field effort, and KSHS provided funds for two radiocarbon dates from the site. Avocational archaeologists from the Archaeological Association of South Central Kansas and the Kansas Anthropological Association assisted with the field effort. Marcia Meier, a WSU graduate student, devoted herself to the time-consuming task of analyzing the artifacts and writing a report. Dr. Blakeslee has already presented a professional paper on the site and has published one brief report.

**What now: cloning, magic, or simply making the best of a tough situation?**

The Armstrong site story is a success: a cooperative county government, a multi-institution field effort, a willing graduate student to write up the results. But imagine if every year there are ten—or twenty—situations like the Armstrong site? How many times can various institutions convince their administrations to support a field school? How many radiocarbon dates can KSHS pay for?

Can we clone Marcia Meier and have an army of diligent workers analyzing sites? Can I snap my fingers and conjure up and extra 20,000 cubit feet of storage? I wish I could, but until I figure out a way to do this we need to accept the fact that the Kansas Antiquities Commission cannot supply only limited compliance with the law, based only upon the resources available at the moment.

A solution for this situation is a source of funds that could be saved up and used as needed; but in tight fiscal times this is a hard sell. I think most citizens are more concerned with funding roads and schools than archaeological fieldwork. I don’t disagree with that, especially as I’m driving my kids to school. But as we look forward it is important to address the need for a source of funds to support at least minimal and consistent efforts to support a law that protects the integrity of the ancient heritage of Kansas. In the meantime, I urge Kansans to stay alert to antiquities as they go about their business. While the Kansas Antiquities Commission may not be able to launch a full-scale excavation to recover information from every threatened site, we can give it our best shot and record what information we can before it is lost. We will do what we can with what we’ve got until we get what we need to do it right.

**How do you spell archaeology?**

You probably noticed that archaeology is spelled two ways in this article: archaeology and archeology. Both spellings are acceptable. The federal government and the State of Kansas have opted with the “archaeology” spelling, so that version appears in statutes, titles, and government-sponsored publications. Many academic institutions and non-governmental agencies prefer the “archeology” spelling, and this is reflected in their course and staff titles and publications. For this reason, the state archaeologist spells the Archaeological Association of South Central Kansas with the extra “a.”

The full text of the Kansas Antiquities Commission Act is available at kshs.org/resource/protectarche
When I lose a button, I don’t think much about it. I certainly don’t envision someone examining it 120 years from now.

I volunteer in the Archeology Lab of the Kansas State Historical Society. Christine Garst, who oversees the lab and its artifacts, encourages me to write about my thoughts as I touch these wonderful keys to the past.

There are a number of military uniform buttons among the large amount of artifacts excavated at Fort Hays. The fort existed from 1869 to 1889 and was built to protect both settlers and Indians along the trails leading west. Holding one of these buttons certainly makes it easy to visualize one of those long-ago soldiers.

American military buttons were made to very strict specifications and were well executed, which differentiates them from the cruder versions produced for costumes. The metal used was almost always brass, and officers’ buttons were gold-plated. These buttons are of two-piece construction and came in two sizes: 15 mm for shirts and cuffs and 23 mm for jackets and coats. The front, which bears the design, is attached over a back support piece that holds the fastening loop. The loop is “Sanders” type, either shaped like an “alpha” or “omega.”

The standard design is an eagle with a shield on its breast. The eagle looks to its right and holds olive branches in its right talon and arrows in its left. After 1840, the center of the shield contained a letter indicating the service unit of the wearer: “A” for artillery, “C” for cavalry, “D” for dragoons, “I” for infantry, and “R” for rifleman. There was also a “V” for voltigeur, but that unit of highly trained skirmishers only existed from 1847 to 1849, so their buttons aren’t found out west.

The buttons have manufacturers’ names stamped on their backs, which provides an excellent dating clue. The Scovill Company and the Horstmann Company were the major suppliers to troops in the West. Horstmann was headquartered in New York City, and Scovill operates in Waterbury, Connecticut. The exact way the company name appears on the button dates it, as shown in the table below.

The general service button without the specialist initial was in use from 1855 to 1902. Those from 1855 to 1884 feature a shield on the eagle’s breast, which is wide, flat, and recessed, while the eagle’s wings are long and narrow.

**Military Button Manufacturers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Dates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wm. H. Horstmann</td>
<td>1829-1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. H. Horstmann and Sons</td>
<td>1843-1859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horstmann Bros. &amp; Co.</td>
<td>1859-1863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. H. Horstmann Co.</td>
<td>1864-1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horstmann Bros. &amp; Co.</td>
<td>1867-1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. H. Horstmann Company</td>
<td>1895-1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JML &amp; WHS or JML &amp; W.H. Scovill</td>
<td>1827-1840</td>
</tr>
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<td>Scovill &amp; Company</td>
<td>1840-1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scovill Manufacturing Company</td>
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2006 Historic Preservation Workshops Announced

In August the Kansas Historic Preservation Office (KHPO) will host two workshops on the federal Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant program. Additional topics, such as “A Basic Understanding of the National Register of Historic Places,” “The Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation,” and “State and Federal Tax Credits” will also be addressed.

Each year the KHPO awards HPF grants to cities, counties, preservation organizations, and Certified Local Governments to help support local historic preservation activities. These competitive grants are used to fund historic property surveys, National Register nominations, preservation plans, design-review guidelines, and educational activities such as brochures, local conferences, and workshops.

An HPF grant must result in a completed, tangible product, and all activities must pertain to the preservation programs outlined in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The grants can be used to fund up to 60 percent of project cost; the other 40 percent must be furnished by the project sponsor and may be provided through cash or in-kind services and materials.

The first workshop is at 2 p.m., August 9, 2005, at the Kansas Museum of History in Topeka. The second is August 11, 2005, at a location to be determined.

Applications will be available at the end of July. To add your name to the HPF applications mailing list, come to a workshop or call (785) 272-8681 Ext. 245. Applications will be mailed as soon as they become available.

The deadline for preliminary grant applications is October 1, 2005. Preliminary applications—which are reviewed and analyzed by the KHPO staff—are not required but are highly encouraged. Final applications must be postmarked no later than November 15, 2005, or delivered in person to the KHPO by 4:30 p.m. on that date.

For more information, contact Teresa Kiss, grants manager, at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 216 or tkiss@kshs.org or visit kshs.org/resource/hpfinfo.

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Continued from page 6.

Mussolini boast that he would re-establish the Old Roman Empire; and saw Japanese aggressions in North China designed to secure ultimate domination of the Far East.

In September 1939, he saw the world plunge into another great conflict. Realizing that America’s security depended upon a victory for the Allies, he helped establish and actively led the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, also known as the “White Committee.” Under his leadership the committee rallied the American people behind a program of action that helped keep Great Britain fighting while America launched her own preparation for a war that was inevitable. Unfortunately William Allen White died before the conclusion of the war.

So who was William Allen White? In short he was a small town newspaper editor in Emporia, Kansas, who became the best-known and most-offenquoted country journalist in the United States. During his career he influenced people and politicians through his editorial writings far beyond Kansas. He had a position of national power and prominence. His comments on national and international affairs were eagerly awaited and repeated by many Americans. In the last two decades of his life, he became the folk hero of the middle class. Consciously he assumed the role of defender, interpreter, and philosopher of American society. He was a longtime advocate of social reform and individual rights. William Allen White is remembered as a national celebrity and one of the truly great Americans of his age.

These are the reasons the Kansas State Historical Society is proud to have the William Allen White House as an historic site.
ger service and Amtrak’s 1971 move to the Santa Fe depot, and eventually closed in 1988. Fire destroyed a part of the vacant building in 1992 and the structure faced demolition; however, delay was granted to allow Railroad Heritage, Inc. (then Topeka Railroad Days) to conduct a structural analysis of the building. Since that time the efforts of Railroad Heritage Inc. resulted in the structure’s rehabilitation and reopening in June of 2004 as the Great Overland Station. More than $6 million in private funds, federal and state grants, and rehabilitation tax credits were secured to finance the project. The station now serves as a railroad heritage museum and community meeting space. Other agencies sharing the success of the project include Glenn, Livingood, Penzler, and Miller Architects of Lawrence; Schwerdt Design Group of Topeka; Murray & Sons Construction Co., Inc.; and Kelley Construction, Inc.

**Oxford Schoolhouse**

The Leawood Historic Commission is the recipient of a Preservation Advocacy Award for its efforts to save the Oxford Schoolhouse. In the mid-1990s, development pressures threatened the 1877 schoolhouse. Following nine years of fundraising and tireless effort, the Leawood Historic Commission found an appropriate site for the school and secured funds to move and restore the structure. On March 3, 2003, the schoolhouse was moved eleven blocks south to Leawood’s Ironworks Park. Following a complete renovation, Oxford Schoolhouse reopened as a living history classroom and community gathering place on July 24, 2004; preserving a valuable piece of Johnson County history.

**Preservation Awards**

*Continued from page 2*

**Happenings in Kansas**

**Beyond Lewis and Clark: The Army Explores the West**

December 10, 2004 - August 14, 2005

Kansas History Center and Museum
6425 S.W. Sixth Avenue
Topeka, KS

A blockbuster traveling exhibit marking the 200th anniversary of the Lewis & Clark expedition and its impact on the west. This display is a collaborative effort among the Kansas, Virginia, and Washington State historical societies, the U.S. Army’s Frontier Army Museum at Leavenworth, and the U.S. Army Center of Military History.

**Trading Ranches on the Santa Fe Trail**

June 2, 2005

7 p.m.

Kaw Mission, 500 N. Mission
Council Grove, KS

This lecture by David Clapsaddle, Ph.D., a chapter president in the Santa Fe Trail Association, focuses on trading ranches which catered to travelers along the Santa Fe Trail and became the nucleus for mercantilism in the Kansas Territory.

**KSHS, Inc. Spring Meeting**

June 3-4, 2005

Sedan/Coffeyville, KS
See www.kshs.org/joinkshs/spring.

**Wah-Shun-Gah Days**

June 17 - June 19, 2005

Council Grove, KS
Contact Mary Honeyman at (620) 767-5410 or kawmission@kshs.org.

**Kansas Archaeology Training Program**

June 4-19, 2005

Kanorado Locality, Sherman County
See www.kshs.org/resource/katpcurrent.

**Constitution Hall - Territorial Days**

June 24 - June 25, 2005

319 Elmore
Lecompton, KS
Contact Tim Rues at (785) 887-6520 or consthall@kshs.org.

**First Territorial Capitol 150th Anniversary Celebration**

June 25, 2005

Fort Riley, Kansas
Contact Gary Dierking at (785) 784-5535 or firstterritorial@kshs.org.

**Independence Day**

July 4, 2005

The Kansas History Center and Museum in Topeka and all Kansas State Historic Sites are closed for the state holiday.

**Fort Hays - Historic Fort Hays Independence Day Celebration**

July 4, 2005

Place: Hwy 183 Alt Hays, KS
Contact Bob Wilhelm at (785) 625-6812 or thefort@kshs.org.

**Forgotten Skills Remembered Day**

July 9, 2005

Shawnee Indian Mission
3403 W. 53rd Fairway, KS
Contact Alisha Cole at (913) 262-0867 or shawneemission@kshs.org.

**Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review**

August 27, 2005

9 a.m.
Kansas History Center Classrooms

For more information about these and many other events, visit kshs.org/calendar.