

National
Register Listed
September 14,
2018

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name Appanoose Church of the Brethren & Cemetery

Other names/site number KHRI #059-485 (Church) & 045-6258 (Cemetery)

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number 492 Woodson Rd. (Church) & 196 N 1 Rd (Cemetery) not for publication

City or town Overbrook vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Franklin & Douglas Code 059 & 045 Zip code 66524

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide x local Applicable National Register Criteria: x A B x C D

See File

Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date _____

Kansas State Historical Society
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Appanoose Church of the Brethren & Cemetery
Name of Property

Franklin & Douglas Counties, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
2	1	buildings
2		sites
		structures
		objects
4	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGIOUS/Religious Facility

FUNERARY/Cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE & WORK IN PROGRESS

FUNERARY/Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone

walls: Wood (Church)

Concrete block (Cemetery Outbuilding)

roof: Metal

other: _____

Appanoose Church of the Brethren & Cemetery
Name of Property

Franklin & Douglas Counties, Kansas
County and State

Narrative Description

Summary

The six acres associated with the Appanoose Church of the Brethren & Cemetery span the Franklin-Douglas county line. The nominated property is three miles south and five miles east of the town of Overbrook in Osage County, Kansas within a mixture of farmland, woodland, and small creeks (*Figure 1*) (*Photo 1*). Located in Franklin County, the 1886 church building is a simple wood framed structure with an east-facing gable-front roof. The rectangular building's main level rests on a raised basement of limestone masonry; the full basement is finished. The main level floor is supported by timber posts and beams; the clapboard covered walls are balloon framed, and scissor trusses support the corrugated metal roof. The east end of the building contains a balcony. The east (main) entrance is covered by a one-story gable-front roof; this concrete-floored portico was added in circa 1925. A small brick chimney penetrates the roof ridge near the west end. The three acres associated with the church are considered a contributing site to the nomination due to the remnants/ruins of old privies and well and the presence of the lane leading south from the county line road to the church, which was also the connector between the church and cemetery. The landscape also functioned as part of the church's activities. To the southwest of the church building is the unfinished shell of what was to be a new outhouse.

Located in Douglas County and across North 1 Road to the north is the Appanoose Cemetery, which is historically associated with the nominated church. This three-acre site contains 475 known burials, many of whom were associated with the Appanoose Church of the Brethren. A single story rusticated concrete block outbuilding is located at the west and south end of the cemetery plot. Built in the early 20th century, this building is considering contributing to the nomination. In total, the nominated property contains two contributing sites (cemetery and church grounds), two contributing buildings (church and cemetery outbuilding), and one non-contributing building (unfinished outhouse) all within six acres. The Appanoose Church of the Brethren & Cemetery retain a high level of integrity.

Elaboration

I. Appanoose Church of the Brethren (built 1886, 1919 & circa 1925 alterations)

492 Woodson Rd., Franklin County

KHRI #059-485

Resource count: 1 contributing building (church); 1 contributing site (associated church landscape); 1 non-contributing building (outhouse shell)

Setting

The church building sits within a clearing about 500 feet south of the county line road (*Figure 2*). The south, west, and north boundaries of the church property are created by heavy tree lines between the church grounds and cultivated fields. To the east of the church about 30 feet is the unpaved section line lane, connecting the southeast corner of the cemetery to the church grounds (*Photo 2*).¹ Apart from a couple of trees along the east side of the lane, the viewshed from the church clearing opens into a cultivated field formerly owned by one of the founders of the Appanoose Church of the Brethren, David B. Barnhart (*Photo 3*).²

The church grounds contain small resources historically associated with the church building. To the northwest of the building and within a small copse of trees are the ruins of the wooden privies pit privies. These privies are about 70 yards apart. To the north of the building about 45 yards is a stone-lined well capped with a concrete slab. A new hand operated pump similar to an older one has been installed. A pit privy of concrete block walls, concrete floor slab, and a wood framed metal roof was begun but never completed. This shell is located southwest of the church building.

¹ This lane was a township road between circa 1903 and circa 1937. The 1878 Franklin County Atlas does not show a road at this location; the next atlas, dated 1903 does, as does the 1920 atlas. Aerial imagery from 1937 shows the lane stopping at the church grounds (*Figure 6*). Franklin County Road Engineer's office confirms that the road is closed.

² David B. Barnhart is listed as the owner of the NW/4 of Section 19 (excluding the SE/4 of the NW/4) in the 1878 county atlas; he is the listed owner, as D.B. Barnhart, in the 1903 & 1920 county atlases.

Appanoose Church of the Brethren & Cemetery
Name of Property

Franklin & Douglas Counties, Kansas
County and State

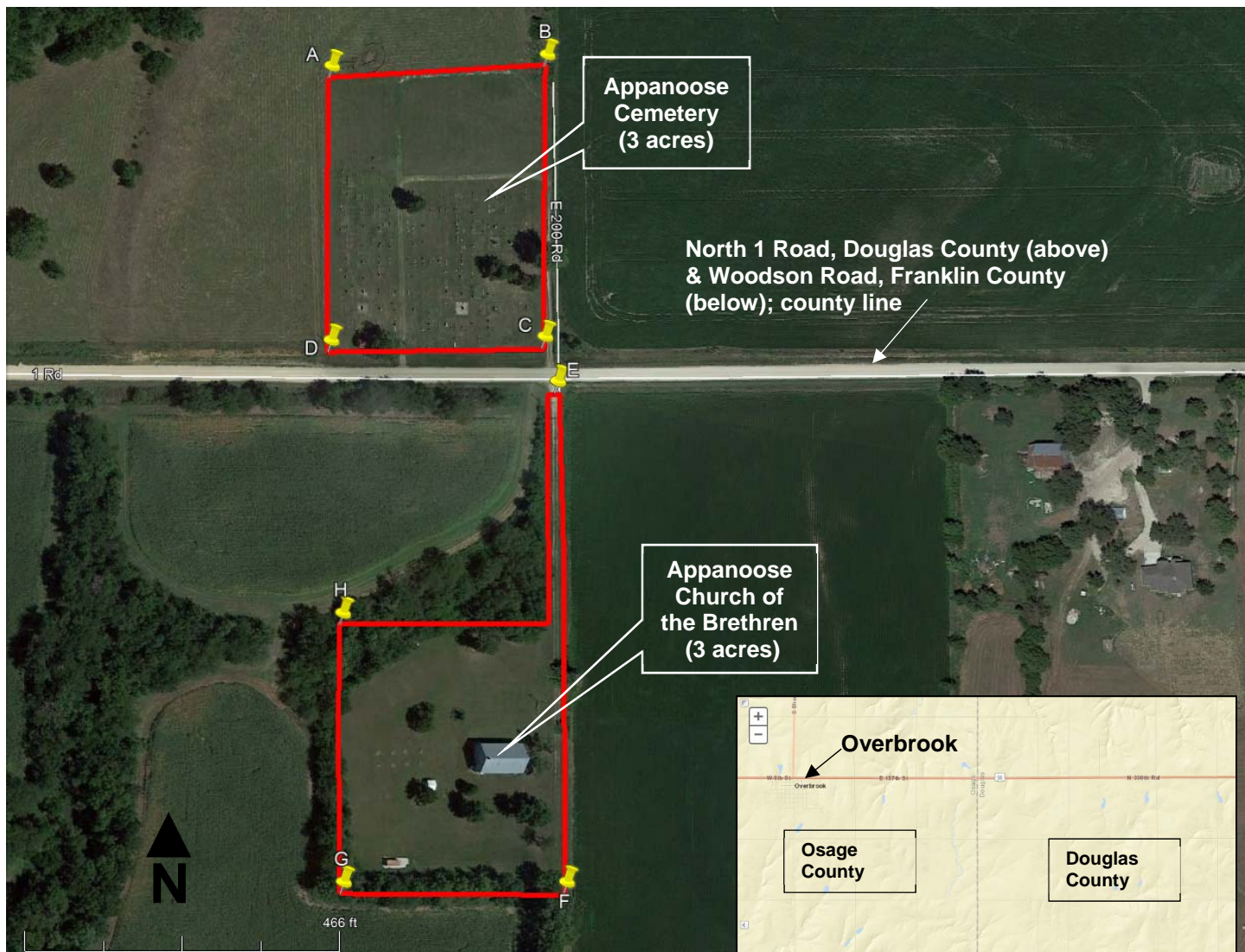


Figure 1 (Boundary Map): 2017 Google aerial image, showing the boundary of the nominated property. Letters correspond to the GPS coordinates in Section 10. Contextual map to the right shows the nominated property (X) within the three-county area (Map from KSHS).

Church Building

Built in 1886, the building is a front-gabled folk building with a rectangular plan measuring 40 feet (north-south) by 60 feet (east-west). The east (front) contains the main entrance that faces the old section line road about 30 feet away. The main floor level was set atop a stone foundation and raised above the existing grade; dirt from the excavation was used to build the mound higher to provide an entrance with only a small step at the front. The ground slopes down to the west, exposing the majority of the stone foundation at the west end of the building. Sometime after 1923 (*Figure 3*) a gable-fronted portico was added to protect the main entrance on the east façade.

Common to all elevations are wooden clapboard siding, pilaster corner boards with a simple capital, a horizontal frieze band under the eaves, and a raking frieze band at the gable. There is a small overhang with a closed soffit of tongue-and-groove boards, and an ogee molding between the frieze and the soffit. The roof is now corrugated metal; a small brick chimney pierces the west end of the roof ridge.

Appanoose Church of the Brethren & Cemetery
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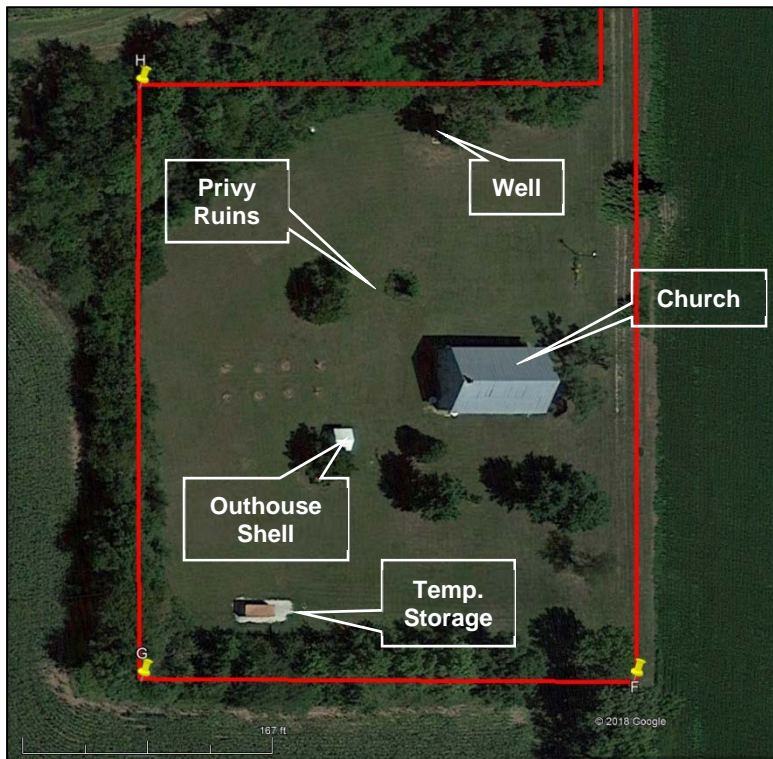


Figure 2: 2017 Google aerial of church grounds.

The exterior walls are balloon framed with two x six inch studs spaced 16 inches on center. There is no wall sheathing; the clapboard siding is attached directly to the studs with cut nails.

Front (East) Elevation (Photos 4 & 6)

Little of the stone foundation is visible on this side of the building. The double entry doors (*Photo 5*) are centered in the front-gabled elevation. The doors are three feet wide by eight feet high, in-swinging. The historic screened doors swing out. A set of paired wooden windows (single hung, one-over-one, glazed with obscure pattern glass) is located on either side of the doors; although, the windows are not symmetrically arranged in the façade. These windows are historic but appear to post-date those on the north and south facades and may have been added in 1919 when the interior balcony was constructed. Two single windows, matching the main level windows, are located at the balcony level; they have been covered with plywood. The two individual windows are evenly spaced in the upper façade. The windows' head trim is a plain flat board, not the slightly pedimented head trim found elsewhere on

the building.

Soon after the 1919 improvements, a covered open porch was added to the east façade to protect the main entrance.³ The porch has a concrete floor with a small step to the main floor level. The porch roof's corner columns are Craftsman style with a base of heavily textured, cross scored buff brick, capped with concrete, with tapered wooden columns and a simple capital. The columns support a pedimented roof. The tympanum is clapboard covered with flat trim. There is a small pent roof with composition shingles over wood shingles. The soffits are closed panels and the porch ceiling is tongue-and-groove center bead boards.

South (Side) Elevation (Photo 6)

The raised basement's walls are roughly-squared, regularly-coursed, rubble limestone with cut stone lintels. There are four, evenly-spaced openings in the foundation wall; all but the west opening are windows. The windows are wooden, two-over-two, vertical sliding sash units. Covering these windows are solid wood shutters of tongue-and-groove boards hung with pintle hinges. The window sills are below grade and protected by stone window-wells. The westernmost masonry opening contains a historic paneled wood door. Since the basement floor is about 24 inches below grade, the door is protected by a masonry door-well (a temporary metal enclosure covers the entrance today). Above the foundation are five evenly-spaced wooden, four-over-four, double-hung windows with wooden screens. These historic window units have head trim that is slightly pedimented, a typical treatment for buildings of this vintage.

West (Rear) Elevation (Photo 7)

The masonry pattern of the raised basement wall matches that of the south foundation wall. Two masonry openings for windows are located in the foundation wall. The windows match those on the south side, but there are no shutters. The sills are at grade, and there are no window wells. Above the masonry and at main level are two windows on either side of the gable peak. Although their design matches that of the south windows, these windows are about half as tall. The brick interior chimney is visible from the west elevation.

³ Although it was assumed the porch was part of the 1919 improvements, the 1923 photo in Figure 3 shows the façade without a porch but with the windows.

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Figure 3: Appanoose Church of the Brethren in 1923 without the portico (east façade is partially visible at left).

North (Side) Elevation (Photos 1 & 7)

The north elevation mirrors the south with the exception of the stone foundation's masonry pattern. Whereas the south and west masonry are regularly-course rubble, the masonry on the north side is roughly squared random ashlar laid in irregular courses. The reason for this change is unknown but may indicate multiple masons worked on the foundation.

Interior

The rectangular building contains two full useable levels (main floor and basement) with a balcony over the eastern fifth of the main level. Although simple in detail, the interior fixtures and finishes give a sophisticated feeling of workmanship. The upper levels have plaster walls with dark wood

trim and wainscoting. The floor and ceiling are wood stained with a dark finish. School house pendant lights hang from the ceiling. The basement finishes are more utilitarian. The stone foundation walls were formerly plastered with a skim coat and painted pink. The plaster has failed in several spots and walls are now a combination of plaster and exposed stone. The ceiling is mostly covered with wood fiber panel boards (like Celotex). In the fall of 1908, a concrete floor was poured in the basement. The concrete stops about six inches from the foundation walls, which provides a dirt/gravel absorptive band for moisture.

Main Level (Plan 1)

The east fifth of the building's main level contains the entry foyer between two classrooms. Directly above these spaces is the full-width balcony. The foyer is accessed from the exterior through the double entry doors in the east wall (*Photo 8*). An open wood stair at the south end of the foyer leads up to the balcony. The classrooms to the north and south of the foyer contain historic bi-fold double doors in their west walls. These rooms have historic wall paper above wainscot. The ceilings are plaster with wallpaper. The building's easternmost windows on the north and south elevations light these rooms, as to the windows on the east elevation. The balcony covers the upper portion of these windows; however, the balcony does not touch the windows.

The majority of this level is comprised of the Meeting Room. A significant feature of this double-height space is its curved wooden ceiling. It is formed in the shape of approximately a three-centered arch (*Photo 9*). To obtain this shape, furring lumber was cut to the desired curve and attached to the trusses and wall. The tongue & groove wood ceiling was then attached to the furring. The roof and ceiling over the meeting room is framed with scissor trusses spaced 24 inches on center. Spaced sheathing is attached to trusses originally as a base for sawed shingles.

At the west end of the Meeting Room is the raised wooden platform (ambo) from which services were conducted. The ambo is accessed by three steps set at a 45 degree angle on the north and south ends. A small wooden railing runs along the east edge of the platform with bead board below. The ambo is roughly an elongated hexagon. The eastern half of the hexagon extends east past the proscenium created by a three-centered-arch within the double-height wall. At the west end of the ambo is a pair of bi-fold doors that open into a rectangular room behind the stage area.

Within the proscenium wall to the north and south of the ambo is a single wooden door, leading into small rooms. The room on the north end has wainscot on all walls, but the style is different on the west wall (smaller bead board). Access to the attic is through a hatch in the ceiling. Three steps in the south wall lead up to a door that opens into the area behind the ambo. A hatch in the west end of the room covers a stair to the basement. The south room is similarly finished but is about half as long (east-west) due to the presence of the basement stair behind the room's western wall.

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Balcony (Plan 2)

The balcony is accessed from an offset ell stair on the south side of the main level foyer. An arched opening in the west wall allows a view from the balcony into the meeting room (*Photo 8*). The opening is partially supported by two wooden columns. The balcony has three risers, running the width of the building and only interrupted by the stair opening (*Photo 10*).

Basement (Plan 3)

As previously mentioned the walls of the basement are the stone foundation walls. The stones making up these walls are laid two wythes for a total wall thickness of 24 inches. Major support for the main level floor is provided by two rows of ten inch wide x 12 inch deep timber beams supported by ten x ten inch columns with bolsters (*Photos 11 & 12*). A significant feature is the shaping of the bolster block and scarf joint joining the beams. These and the masonry walls support two x ten inch floor joists laid 16 inches on center. The joists are sawed but not surfaced to uniform dimensions. There is variation in width and depth. There is no floor sheathing; the tongue and grooved finish floor is nailed directly to the joists. After the floors were laid, the space between the top of the masonry wall, the joists and flooring, was filled with stone masonry.

The southern two-thirds of the basement are open except for the network of timber framing. A stair to the main level is located at the southwest and northwest corners of the basement. In the center of the west wall are two large masonry arches that may have been surrounds for metal stove inserts. The arches were enclosed in 1950 when the forced air heating system was installed. The system utilized metal ductwork and an oil-fired furnace and blower. This furnace is still in place; although, it no longer functions. The north third of the basement level contains a kitchen in the west portion and a storage area in the east portion.

I. Appanoose Cemetery (established 1866, expanded post-1937)

196 N 1 Rd., Douglas County
KHRI #045-6258

Resource count: 1 contributing site (cemetery); 1 contributing building (outbuilding)

The Appanoose Cemetery is located approximately 1/3 of a mile north of the Appanoose Church of the Brethren (*Figure 1*) (*Photos 13 & 14*). The first burials date to 1862, predating the establishment of the Appanoose congregation; however, the cemetery became most closely associated with the Church. Local stories reveal details of funerals being held in the church and family members and friends walking to the cemetery behind the hearse to the burial site. The cemetery remains active.

There are approximately 475 known burials. An inventory of stones was taken in 2003 by Irma Ward (Clinton Lake Historical Society).⁴ Graves are arranged in rows that run north to south with lots 18 x 18 feet originally planned for ten burials per lot when graves were dug by hand, but now the cemetery association allows only eight burials per plot to accommodate the use of a back hoe to dig graves and the size of modern vaults.

A modern chain link fence runs along the southern and eastern boundaries of the cemetery.⁵ The south fence includes gate on the east and on the west to allow access to the carriage paths. A barbed wire fence runs along the west and north boundaries. A pedestrian near the west gate is marked by an iron arch created with rebar.⁶ The paths are gravel and measure eight feet wide. The arch measures 4'-5" wide at the posts and seven feet across the top section; it stands ten feet tall. The arch stands near the road and clearly identifies the cemetery.

Significant plantings in the cemetery include three large cedar trees, a large walnut tree near the outbuilding, and a large ash tree on the east side.

⁴ Irma Ward, transcriber, "Douglas County, Kansas Cemetery Inscriptions: Appanoose Cemetery," KSGenWeb Internet Genealogical Society <http://www.ksgenweb.org/archives/douglas/cemeteries/appanoos.htm> (accessed June 1, 2018).

⁵ Jim Wiscombe, current sexton, donated the chained link fence.

⁶ The date of this arch is unknown.

Appanoose Church of the Brethren & Cemetery
Name of Property

Franklin & Douglas Counties, Kansas
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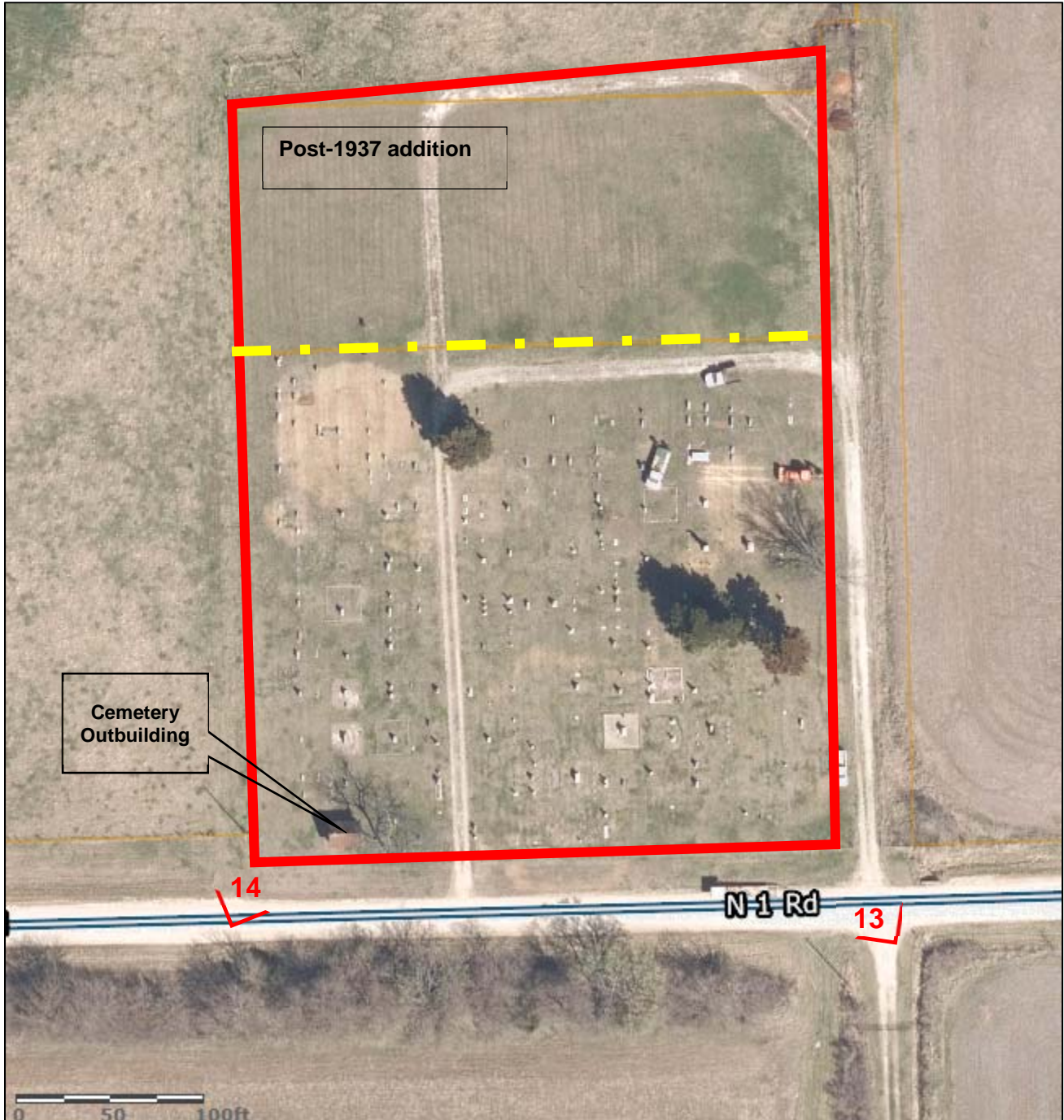


Figure 4: Douglas County, Kansas GIS aerial image of the cemetery. Nominated boundary is in solid polygon; dashed line indicates the division between the early portion of the cemetery and the addition to the north. Numbers correspond to photos.

Appanoose Church of the Brethren & Cemetery
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Figure 5: East elevation of caretaker's building (Jan Shupert-Arick, 2018).

Cemetery Outbuilding (circa 1919)

The outbuilding (*Figure 5*) was built on lot 11 in row 1. The building is located on the southwest corner of the cemetery property near the road west of the drive. The construction date is approximated based on the construction. The building appears in the 1937 aerial view of the area which is the first known aerial photo (*Figure 8*).

The gable-front building faces east and is 14 feet long x 12 feet wide with a wall height of 7'-6" made of rusticated concrete blocks that are eight inches tall x 16 inches long. Twelve courses create the side walls and the peak section has eight courses

of block up to the peak. The building has a four panel solid wood entry door (believed to be cedar) on the east end that measures 32 inches wide and 80 inches high. There are window openings on the south and north sides that measure 24 inches wide x 60 inches long. The openings are currently covered with fiberglass panels.

The concrete blocks for this building may have been produced on site using a Little Giant Block Machine that was sold by Sears and Roebuck in the 1910s. The roof is corrugated metal panels. A small red brick chimney remains that once served the woodstove inside the building.

An interview with Joyce Snyder Gottschamer, whose father dug many graves in the cemetery, shared stories of the hardships of digging graves in the wintertime with pick axes and shovels. Joyce remembers that there was a wood stove (extant) in the building that was used by those taking care of the cemetery because in the early years there was no sexton. Tools used at the cemetery to dig graves and boards to hold back the dirt on newly dug graves were stored inside the building.

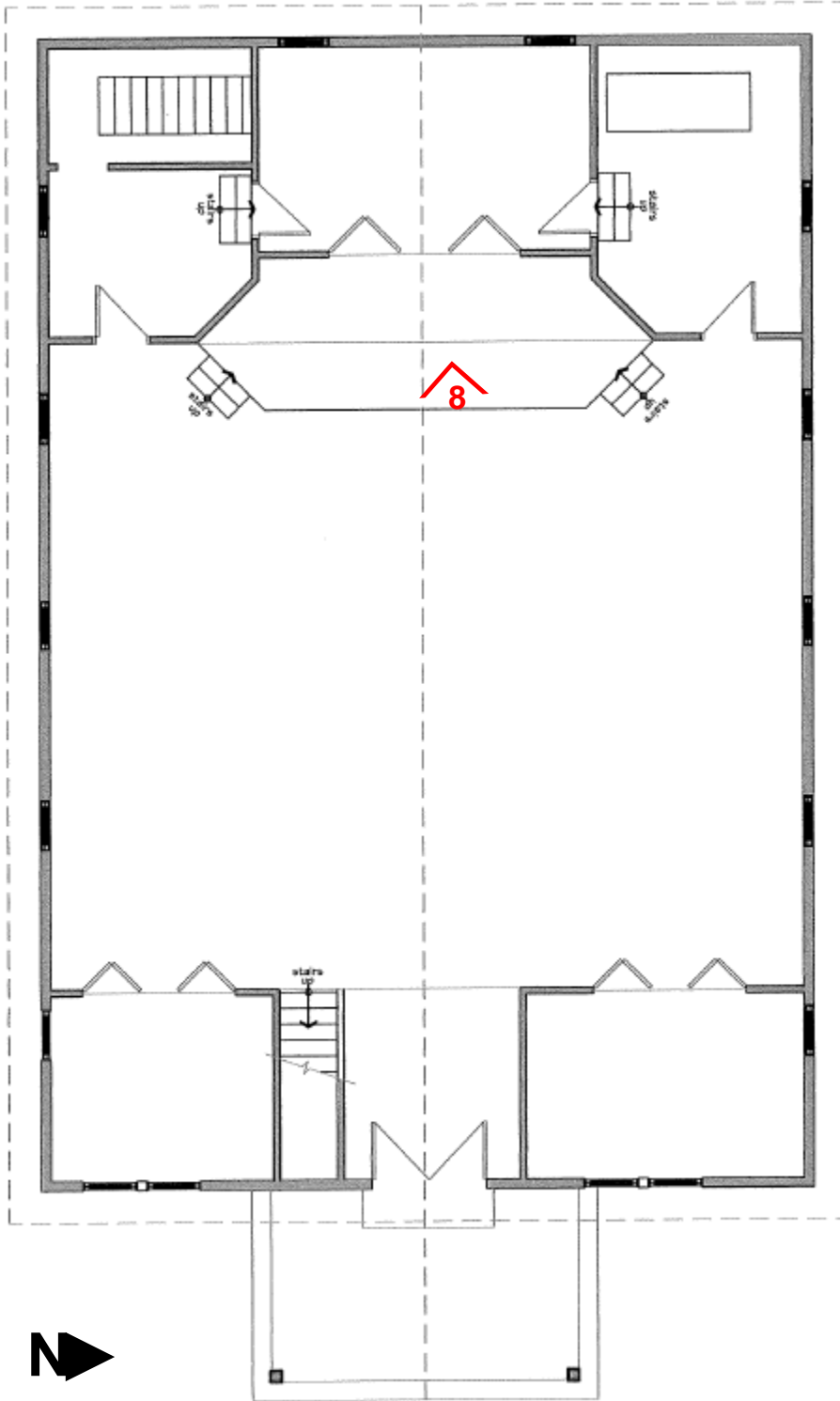
Integrity

The Appanoose Church of the Brethren & Cemetery retains a high level of historic integrity needed to communicate the property's historic feeling and association with early settlement in this area of Kansas. The rural setting has changed little (no encroachment) over the decades apart from varying amounts of tree coverage. No significant historic resources have been relocated. Both the church building and cemetery outbuilding retain the majority of their historic materials that clearly communicate the workmanship that went into their construction. The design of the contributing resources remains as it did within their period of significance.

Appanoose Church of the Brethren & Cemetery
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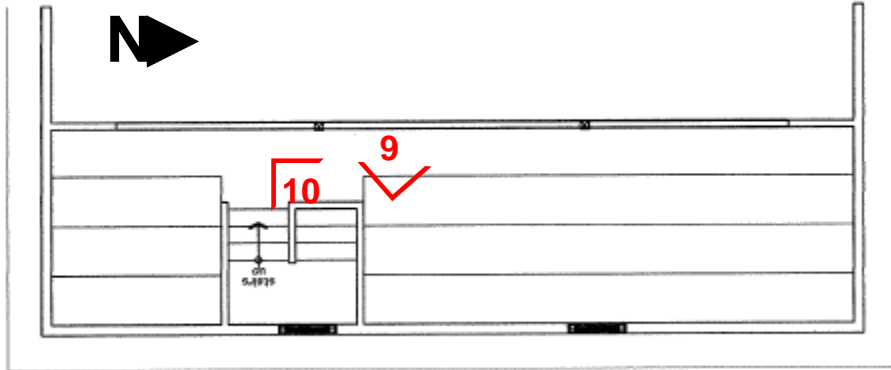
Plan 1. Main Level Floor Plan. Drawn by Doug Lloyd. Number corresponds to photograph log.



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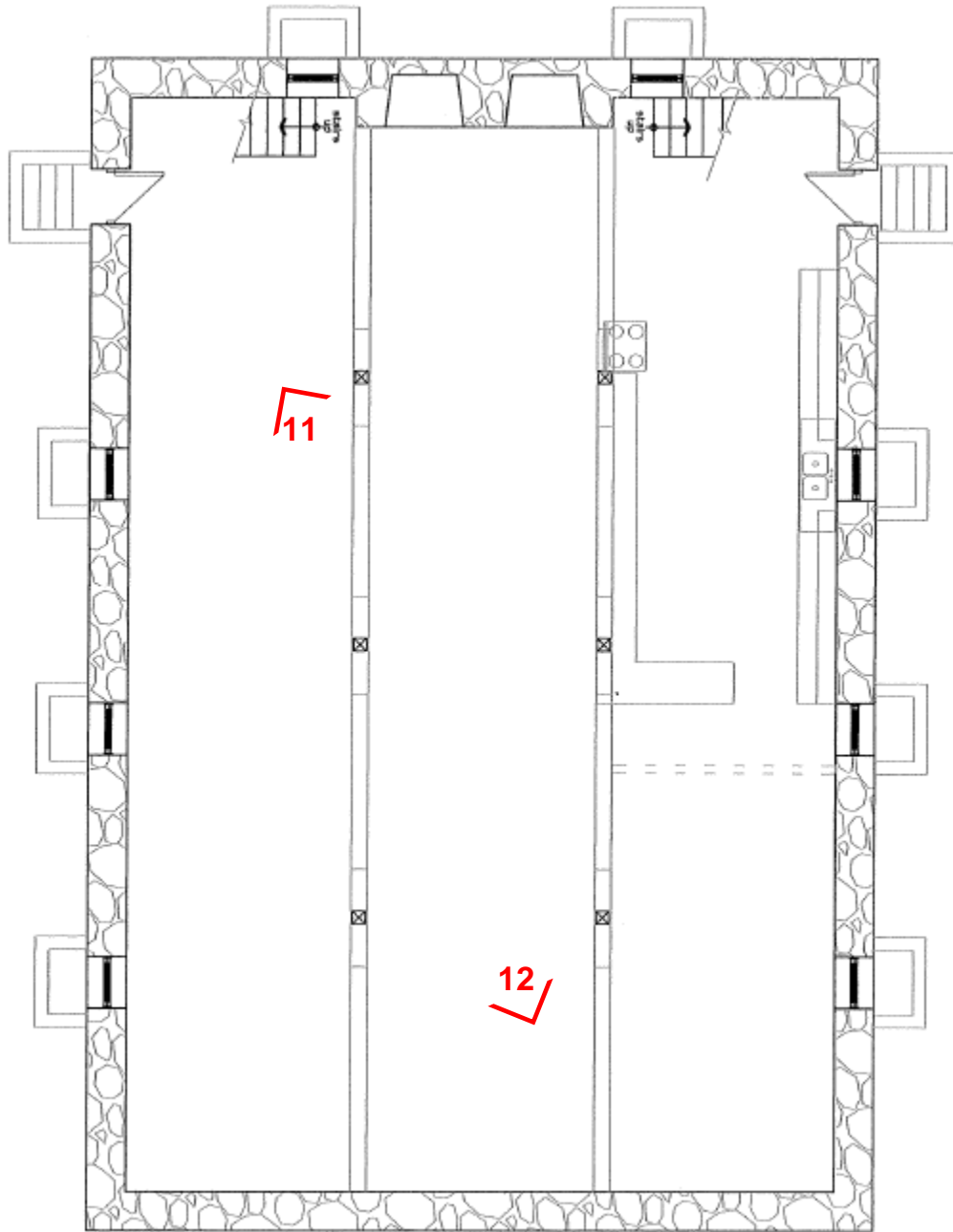
Plan 2. Balcony Floor Plan. Drawn by Doug Lloyd. Numbers correspond to photograph log.



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Plan 3. Basement Level Floor Plan. Drawn by Doug Lloyd. Numbers correspond to photograph log.



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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

SETTLEMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1886 - ca. 1925

Significant Dates

1886

1919

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Congregants (builder)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1886 with the construction of the church building and ends in circa 1925 with the alterations that occurred to the building. This period covers the height of the settlement of the Appanoose community by the Brethren settlers.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

Although the building was historically used for religious purposes, the building meets Criteria Consideration A. The building derives its primary significance as a distinct property type from late 1880s Eastern Kansas and for its association with the settlement of northwestern Appanoose (Franklin County) and southwestern Marion (Douglas County) townships, as it was a gathering place for a concentration of local settlers. As a contributing resource to the church building, the associated cemetery derives its significance from the church building and does not need to meet Criteria Consideration D.

Appanoose Church of the Brethren & Cemetery
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Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Appanoose Church of the Brethren & Cemetery are locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Settlement for their association with the Church of the Brethren community in portions of Franklin, Douglas, and Osage counties and under Criterion C as an example of an early Eastern Kansas church building of simple architecture, meeting the needs of the congregation. The building was in regular continuous use as a church from the time of its construction in 1886 until the fall of 1972 when regular services ceased. The church and cemetery's period of significance begins in 1886 with the construction of the church building and extends to circa 1925 with the last of the major changes to the building.

Elaboration

The Church of the Brethren in Kansas

The Church of the Brethren is a Christian denomination with origins in Germany in 1708. The first of its churches in the United States was established in Pennsylvania in 1723. The denomination, which was also known as the German Baptist Brethren, holds the New Testament as its guide, practices believer baptism by trine immersion and has a threefold love feast consisting of feet washing, a fellowship meal, and communion.⁷

Brethren immigrants to Kansas followed the natural settlement patterns in the state, settling first in the eastern part of then-Kansas Territory (1854-1861) and spreading into Western Kansas as land opened for settlement after statehood in 1861 and the Civil War.⁸ As the Brethren were predominately farmers, these immigrants were drawn to the ample available land in Kansas. The early settlers informed the larger Brethren community through letters to back East and by publishing information in their national publication, the "Gospel Messenger," which helped recruit new Brethren settlers to Kansas. By 1886 the church's members were firmly planted across the entire state.⁹

Historian Elmer Craik indicates there were probably earlier individual Church of the Brethren families in Kansas Territory, but the first recorded organized immigration effort was in 1856 by the "Ulrich Party." This group, led by wealthy Indianan farmer Jacob Ulrich, consisted of seven families and 11 wagons. They first settled about ten miles southwest of Emporia, Lyon County. The Ulrich family and a few other members soon moved south of Lawrence, Douglas County, and helped found the Washington Creek Congregation in 1859, the second congregation formed in what became the state of Kansas.¹⁰

At first, the Washington Creek Congregation had a large territory, covering parts of Douglas, Franklin, Miami, and Osage counties. As more Brethren settled in the area, new congregations formed, and the Washington Creek territory became smaller. From the Washington Creek Congregation, an additional six were formed (*Figure 6*): Wade Branch (1878, Miami County), Eight Mile (1880, Franklin County), Appanoose (1881, Franklin County),

⁷ "History of the Church of the Brethren," Church of the Brethren website, <http://www.brethren.org/about/history.html> (accessed 15 January 2018). Today, their general offices are located in Elgin, Illinois. Regarding German Baptist Brethren, see footnote 1 in Elmer LeRoy Craik, *A History of the Church of the Brethren in Kansas* (McPherson, KS: published by the author, 1922), 13 & 92 and H. R. Holsinger, *Holsinger's History of the Tunkers and the Brethren Church* (Oakland Cali.: Pacific Press Publishing Co., 1901), 273-274. In Kansas county atlases, Brethren churches are labeled "German Baptist," especially in pre-1881 atlases, or Dunkard Churches.

⁸ Frank Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, vol. 1* (Chicago: Standard Publishing Co, 1912), 552-553 [digitized online]; available from Internet Archive <https://archive.org/details/kansascyclopedia01blac> (accessed 3 July 2018).

⁹ Craik, *A History*, 27, 46.

¹⁰ Craik, *A History*, 13-16.

Appanoose Church of the Brethren & Cemetery

Douglas & Franklin Counties, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

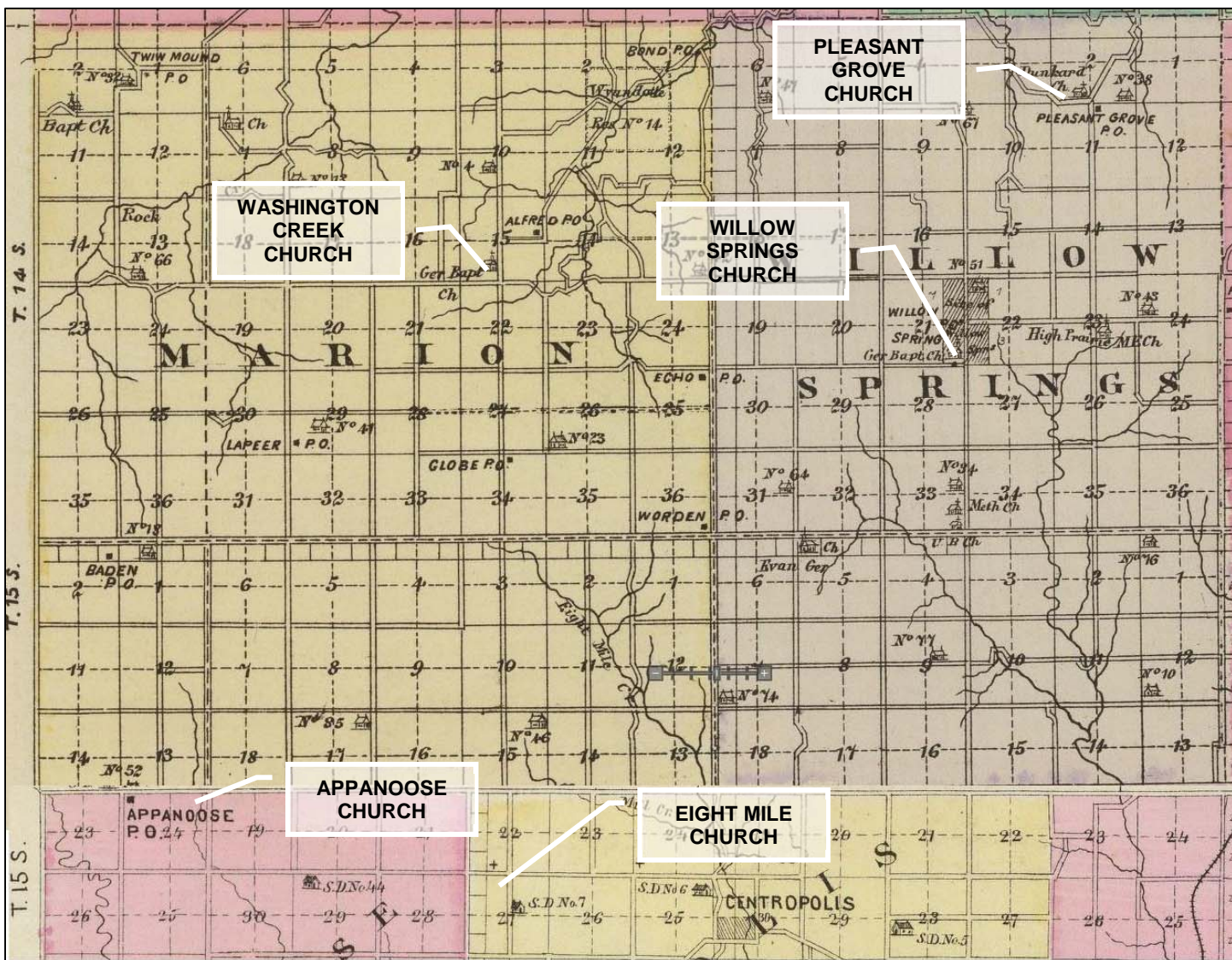


Figure 6: Composite image of Douglas and Franklin counties from the 1887 Official State Atlas. The Appanoose church was constructed in 1886, although it is not shown likely due to it not being present when the research for the atlas was done. Locations of known congregations prior to 1887 are added for context. Eight Mile did not have a church building until after 1883. Its location is noted on the 1903 Franklin County atlas.

Pleasant Grove (1881 Douglas County), Overbrook (1907, Osage County), and Lone Star (1920, Douglas County).¹¹

A major schism in the national German Baptist Brethren Church occurred in 1881. The Church reorganized into three divisions: the Old German Baptist Brethren (traditional, ultra-conservative, Old Order), the German Baptist Brethren, who in 1908 adopted the name Church of the Brethren (conservative), and the Brethren Church (progressive).¹² The largest branch after this schism was the Church of the Brethren; although, both conservative branches were considered Tunkers (Dunkers, Dunkards) in Kansas.¹³ According to Craik, "There was perhaps

¹¹ Craik, *A History*, 259.

¹² Craik, *A History*, 92; Holsinger, *Tunkers*, 274-275, 415; "History of the Church of the Brethren," website; Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopeda* 552-553.

¹³ Craik, *A History*, 68; Holsinger, *Tunkers*, 274. The name Dunkard or Dunker was given to the Brethren by non-members (Holsinger, *Tunkers*, 274); it is a derivative of Tunker, meaning "to immerse," a reference to their practice of

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Figure 7: Washington Creek Church of the Brethren (1885).

never the bitterness of feeling among the [three divisions] in Kansas that was found in other parts.”¹⁴ Of the Washington Creek congregations, Eight Mile was an Old Order church. Another Old Order congregation in Douglas County, Willow Springs, likely formed out of one of the Washington Creek congregations in 1881.¹⁵

By 1881, it was well known among the Brethren churches in the country that Kansas would welcome the Brethren Annual Conference. The management of Bismarck Grove, a developed park owned by the Kansas Pacific Railroad on the north side of Lawrence, offered it free of charge to the Brethren. The 1883 conference was held there, and an estimated 8,000-10,000 people attended. It was such a success that another was planned in Kansas. With inducements from

Ottawa to use their Forest Park, the 1887 Conference was held there, again with an estimated 10,000 people. The annual conference of 1896 was again held in Ottawa’s Forest Park, and in 1917, Wichita hosted the meeting.¹⁶

While land availability brought Brethren families to Eastern Kansas, it also inadvertently contributed to the decline of Brethren congregations in this part of Kansas. The practice of primogeniture as a custom among the Brethren kept farms whole and meant other sons and daughters often moved to new land. As land in Western Kansas became available for settlement, Brethren families spread often further west. According to Kansas historian Frank Blackmar, “In 1890 there were 91 [Brethren] organizations in Kansas with a membership of 4,067.” By 1905 there were only 81 churches, but membership was 4,821.¹⁷ Today, the Church of the Brethren (the former German Baptist Brethren) has 25 congregations across the state; Washington Creek (*Figure 6*) and Lone Star are the two active congregations from the initial seven associated with Washington Creek.¹⁸

Appanoose Community & the Church of the Brethren

The Appanoose congregation’s name is taken from Appanoose Creek, which is the namesake of the Franklin County township in which the church is located. The name Appanoose came to represent a small community straddling the Franklin and Douglas county line. From December 1857 through July 1860 a post office, by the name of Appanoose, was located in Franklin County; the post office was moved into Douglas County in January

baptism. Today, there is a denomination that call themselves Dunkard Brethren after leaving the Church of the Brethren in 1926 (<http://www.dunkardbrethrenchurch.com/Church-History.html>).

¹⁴ Craik, *A History*, 95.

¹⁵ Craik, *A History*, 92-93.

¹⁶ Craik, *A History*, 59-64.

¹⁷ Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopedia* 553.

¹⁸ Church of the Brethren website. There is also an active congregation in Ottawa, but it was not directly associated with Washington Creek, according to Craik, *A History*, 201-202. Willow Springs Old German Baptist Church is also still active.

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1870, remaining in place through January 1902.¹⁹ In the 1912 *Kansas Cyclopedia*, Frank Blackmar writes, "Appanoose, a hamlet of Douglas county, is situated in the extreme southwestern corner, 8 miles southeast of Overbrook, the nearest railroad station, from which it has rural free delivery. In 1910 it had a population of less than 20."²⁰ During the "hamlet's" heyday, Appanoose included the Brethren church, a cemetery, a creamery, a feed store, a general store, a post office, and the Cargy School (rural school district).²¹

Appanoose Church of the Brethren began as a separate congregation in 1881, but it was part of a network of congregations who knew, worked, and socialized together. Eight Mile's territory, which was formed out of the Washington Creek territory, was divided in 1880. The new western territory was named Appanoose. The congregation began with 70 members and three ministers (Daniel B. Barnhart, Frederick Sherfy, and William M. Wise).²² Until the construction of a dedicated church building in 1886, services were held in available schoolhouses.²³ In 1907 there were 100 members, in 1919 there were between 140 and 150.²⁴ The Appanoose Church of the Brethren hosted the Kansas and Nebraska District Conference in 1872, then the Northeastern Kansas Conferences in 1890, 1903 and 1919.²⁵



Figure 8: 1937 Aerial.

Westward settlement affected the membership of the Appanoose Church of the Brethren. Many members emigrated to Colorado and Western Kansas, a number to the Quinter congregation in Logan County. Appanoose church had a stable and active membership until the 1950s.²⁶ The congregation was involved in mission programs and also held evangelistic services. The historic photo of 1923 (*Figure 3*) was probably such an event with the featured speaker front row and center. The building was in regular continuous use as a church from the time of its construction in 1886 until the fall of 1972 when regular services ceased. The congregation merged

¹⁹ Robert W. Baughman, *Kansas Post Offices, May 29, 1828 to August 3, 1961* (Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 1977), 4. Curiously, the 1887 Official State Atlas shows the Appanoose post office in Franklin County.

²⁰ Frank Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, vol. 1* (Chicago: Standard Publishing Co, 1912), 90.

²¹ *Atlas of Douglas Co. Kansas* (New York: F.W. Beers & Co., 1873), 55; *Edwards; Map of Douglas Co. Kansas 1887; Standard Atlas of Douglas County Kansas* (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1902), 38; A.W. Armstrong & D.B.M. Soudea, *Plat Work and Complete Survey of Douglas County, Kansas* (Topeka: Frank M. Shanklin, 1909), 23; *Standard Atlas of Douglas County Kansas* (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1921), 51; *Plat Book of Franklin County, Kansas* (Minneapolis, MN: Northwest Publishing Co., 1903), 3; and *Standard Atlas of Franklin County, Kansas* (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1920), 30.

²² Craik, *A History*, 106-107; Donald F. Durnbaugh, ed., *The Brethren Encyclopedia, Vol. 2 K-Z*, (Philadelphia, PA & Oak Brook, IL, The Brethren Encyclopedia, Inc., 1983), 44.

²³ Durnbaugh, *The Brethren Encyclopedia*, 44.

²⁴ Craik, *A History*, 258-259.

²⁵ Craik, 387-388.

²⁶ Durnbaugh, *The Brethren Encyclopedia*, 44.

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membership in 1975 with the Washington Creek Church of the Brethren and disorganized in 1980 after deeding the property and contents to the Pleasant Hill Church of the Brethren, York, Pennsylvania.²⁷

The Appanoose Cemetery Association was formed February 27, 1866; although, burials took place here as early as 1862. A one-acre land tract was sought to be laid out for the purpose of the association. On August 12, 1886 a real estate transfer was reported in the *Lawrence Journal Gazette* stating that Moses Beamer received \$5.00 from V.F. Miller, A. Swene, and D. Kinzie, officers of Appanoose Cemetery Association, for 1¼ acres in the southeast quarter, Section 13, Township 15 East, Range 17 South.²⁸ According to the General Land Office records, Beamer, who is buried in the cemetery, received the patent for his property in Section 13 in October 1863. An addition was made to the cemetery's north boundary sometime after 1937 (*Figure 8*). This portion of the cemetery was given to the cemetery association by John and Lefa Snyder (descendant of Daniel B. and Susannah Barnhart), adding approximately one acre to the cemetery. The Appanoose Cemetery is now under the direction of the United Cemetery Association board of directors and is one of eight cemeteries that make up the association.

Although the cemetery was established prior to the Appanoose congregation, it is significant to the settlement of this area of Douglas and Franklin counties and for its association with the Brethren church. Several people interred here were both early area settlers and congregation members, as is seen in the historic plat maps and in Craik's *A History of the Church of the Brethren in Kansas*. Burials include the following church leaders:²⁹

- Daniel Brubaker Barnhart – 1836-1921.

Born in Salem, Virginia.

Daniel was one of the original founding ministers of the Appanoose Church. He was chosen to the ministry in 1874, appointed to serve as congregational pastor in 1880, and was ordained in 1884 and given charge of Appanoose Church at that time. The church was built in 1886 with a membership of 70. Reverend Barnhart served as minister for more than twenty years and retired at age 68.

- Susannah Barnhart - 1839-1920 Born in Virginia.

The wife of Rev. Daniel B. Barnhart, Susannah was known as a quiet, gentle, dedicated preacher's wife.

- Martha Jane Barnhart Fishburn – 1863-1930

Martha was the daughter of Daniel and Susannah wife of John Fishburn. She was an active member and leader in the church. She attended the national church conference in 1899, and led the Appanoose Church of the Brethren Ladies Aid.

- C.T. Heckman – 1842-1905. Born in Virginia.

Reverence Heckman was ordained to ministry in the church in 1893.

- Charles W. Shoemaker – 1858-1943

Reverend Shoemaker was ordained to the ministry in 1906, served as church clerk in 1891, and served as minister in 1907-1908.

- J.W. (Joseph) Michael – 1820-1908

Served in church oversight for many years.

- John M. Ward – 1878-1959

Reverend Ward was elected to the ministry at Appanoose Church of the Brethren in 1906 and served through 1920.

- Daniel Miller – 1818-1894

Served as church Deacon beginning in 1886.

²⁷ Durnbaugh, *The Brethren Encyclopedia*, 44. For some time, Brethren from the York, PA area made caretaker trips to Appanoose and worked, with limited success, to recruit people for a move to Kansas. Finally, in 1995, that Pleasant Hill congregation voted to return the deed, which was done in 1998 to the Washington Creek Church of the Brethren. In 2012, they transferred the deed to Nancy Copp, the current owner.

²⁸ V. F. Miller was a deacon at the Appanoose Church of the Brethren. There a number of Kinzie family members who served the church and lived in the surrounding area. The Appanoose Church and the Appanoose Cemetery were often referred to as the Dunkard Church or Dunkard Cemetery in the local newspapers illustrating that they were closely connected sites.

²⁹ Biographical information from Craik's *A History* and from records at the Church of the Brethren general offices in Elgin, Illinois.

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The Church Building

Probably soon after the congregation formed in 1880, a building began to be planned and native stone and wood materials gathered and prepared. In 1886 congregation members, Isaac & Virginia Garst, donated a three-acre plot in the northeast corner of Section 24 to the congregation for the construction of a church building.³⁰ Construction began in the spring of 1886, and the first record of the building's use was for a communion service in October of that year. Much of the building was built by the congregation. Much of the materials are native wood and stone. It would have taken a significant amount of time to quarry and move the stone to the site; to fell trees, cure and shape the timber columns, bolsters and beams and make the joints; and to saw and cure the joists, studs, and truss framing. The masonry for the foundation was most likely from the quarry about 500 yards to the southwest of the church.

In 1919 there was a major remodeling that included Sunday School rooms, a balcony and other improvements. It was reseated and an electric lighting system was installed.³¹ Before rural electrification, the lighting system was most likely a private 32-volt DC system manufactured by Delco. Sometime after 1923, a roofed entrance porch was added at the main east entrance. Connection to a central electrical system and 110/220 volt AC did not occur until 1947. Heating ductwork with a central furnace was installed in 1950.

Conclusion

Although part of a network of Brethren churches in Franklin, Douglas, Osage, and Miami counties, the Appanoose Church of the Brethren is one of the few remaining buildings associated with this group of settlers. Further, this building and the associated cemetery are the two remaining resources associated with the small hamlet of Appanoose.

³⁰ Franklin County deeds. The Garsts purchased the property in 1872; their main farm was about a mile east in Douglas County, The Garsts gave the plot to the church in October of 1886, with the provision that should it cease to be a church, the property would revert back to them or their heirs or assigns.

³¹ "To Rededicate a Church", *The Ottawa Herald* (Friday, September 12, 1919): 1.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Baughman, Robert W. *Kansas Post Offices, May 29, 1828 to August 3, 1961*. Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 1977.

Craik, Elmer LeRoy. *A History of the Church of the Brethren in Kansas*. McPherson, KS: Self-published, 1922 [digitized online]; available from Internet Archive <https://archive.org/details/historyofchurcho00crai> (accessed 17 July 2018).

Douglas County, Kansas Property Viewer. <http://gis.douglascountyks.org/propertyviewer/>

Durnbaugh, Donald F. ed. *The Brethren Encyclopedia* Vol. 1. Ambler, PA: Brethren Encyclopedia, Inc., 1983.

Holsinger, H. R. *Holsinger's History of the Tunkers and the Brethren Church*. Oakland Cali.: Pacific Press Publishing Co., 1901 [digitized online]; available from Internet Archive <https://archive.org/details/holsingershistor00hols> (accessed 19 July 2018).

Potter, Elizabeth Walton & Beth M. Boland. "Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places." National Register Bulletin 41. Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, 1992.

County Atlases

These atlases and maps are all available through the Kansas Historical Society <https://www.kshs.org/13859>

Armstrong, A.W. & D.B.M. Soudea. *Plat Work and Complete Survey of Douglas County, Kansas*. Topeka: Frank M. Shanklin, 1909.

Atlas of Douglas Co. Kansas. New York: F.W. Beers & Co., 1873.

Edwards; Map of Douglas Co. Kansas 1887.

Map of Franklin County, Kansas. Ottawa, KS: Leonard F. Shaw & G.D. Stinebaugh, 1878.

Plat Book of Franklin County, Kansas. Minneapolis, MN: Northwest Publishing Co., 1903.

Standard Atlas of Douglas County Kansas. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1902.

Standard Atlas of Franklin County, Kansas. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1920.

Standard Atlas of Douglas County Kansas. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1921

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Kansas Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____ N/A _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 6

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.
(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

A	<u>38.739976</u>	<u>-95.464924</u>	B	<u>38.740022</u>	<u>-95.463806</u>
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
C	<u>38.738882</u>	<u>-95.463818</u>	D	<u>38.738867</u>	<u>-95.464928</u>
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
E	<u>38.738701</u>	<u>-95.463752</u>	F	<u>38.736676</u>	<u>-95.463706</u>
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
G	<u>38.736676</u>	<u>-95.464864</u>	H	<u>38.737762</u>	<u>-95.464867</u>
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The Appanoose Church of the Brethren & Cemetery contains 6 acres on either side of the Douglas County/Franklin County line, which is also North 1 Road/Woodson Road. The boundary excludes North 1 Road and its rights-of-way.

The Cemetery, located in Douglas County to the north of the Church, is a 3-acre site comprised of two separate parcels but which are combined in one trapezoidal plot surrounded by a chain-link fence. The entire 3-acre cemetery is located in the very southeastern corner of Section 13, Township 15 South, Range 17 East. The northern one-acre parcel's legal description is: BEG 302 N & 20 W SE COR FO SEC FOR POB: W 312(S), N 131, E 312(S), S 131 TO POB; the southern two acre parcel's legal description is: BEG 30 N & 20 W OF SE COR SW/4 FOR POB: N 272(S), W 312(S), S 272(S), E 312(S) TO POB.

The Church, located in Franklin County to the south of the Cemetery, is located in the NE corner of the NE corner of Section 24, Township 15 South, Range 17 East. The boundaries of the Church start at the north end of the drive from North 1/Woodson Road and follow the tree line south to the clearing where the church building is located. The rectangular parcel in which the church property is located is described as follows: Tract beginning 363' south of the NE corner of the NE quarter, west 330', south 396', east 330', and north 396' to the point of beginning. The north, west, and south boundaries are within tree lines; the east boundary is the section line.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The parcels currently associated with the cemetery and the church building have been the parcels historically associated with both resources. The lane between North 1 Road/Woodson Road and the church parcel is a historic physical connection between the cemetery and church.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bob Marsh with Nancy Copp (owner)

organization _____ date Spring 2018

street & number 1123 S Hickory St. telephone _____

city or town Ottawa state KS zip code 66067

name/title Jan Shupert-Arick (cemetery description and significance)

organization Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council date Spring 2018

street & number 1100 Massachusetts St., 3rd Floor telephone 785-330-2878

city or town Lawrence state KS zip code 66044-3064

name/title Amanda K. Loughlin

organization Kansas Historical Society date Spring 2018

street & number 6425 SW 6th Ave telephone 785-272-8681

city or town Topeka state KS zip code 66615

Property Owner: (complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

Church (Franklin County Portion of Nomination)

name Nancy Copp

street & number 2209 Vermont St. telephone _____

city or town Lawrence state KS zip code 66046

Cemetery (Douglas County Portion of Nomination)

name United Cemetery District/United Cemetery Assn. c/o Rex Gilliland

street & number 144 E 400 Rd telephone _____

city or town Overbrook state KS zip code 66524

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Appanoose Church of the Brethren & Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Overbrook

County: Douglas & Franklin State: Kansas

Photographer: Amanda K. Loughlin (KSHS); Bob Marsh (BM)

Date
Photographed: Jan 2018 (KSHS); Fall 2017 (BM)

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Church Building and Site (Franklin County)

- 01 of 12:** Exterior, building & surroundings, facing SW (BM)
- 02 of 12:** Entry lane/former road, looking north from east of church building (KSHS)
- 03 of 12:** Surrounding farmland (former Barnhart property), looking NE from north of church (KSHS)
- 04 of 12:** Exterior, East (front) elevation, facing W (KSHS)
- 05 of 12:** East entry doors (KSHS)
- 06 of 12:** Exterior, Looking NW at south and east elevations (KSHS)
- 07 of 12:** Exterior, Looking SE at west and north elevations (KSHS)
- 08 of 12:** Interior, Meeting Room, showing main entrance, classrooms, and balcony, facing east (KSHS)
- 09 of 12:** Interior, Meeting Room, facing west from balcony (KSHS)
- 10 of 12:** Interior, Balcony, looking NNE (KSHS)
- 11 of 12:** Interior, Basement, facing ENE (BM)
- 12 of 12:** Interior, Basement, facing SW (KSHS)
- 13 of 14:** Cemetery, looking NW from driveway to Church (KSHS)
- 14 of 14:** Cemetery, looking NE from the west end of the boundary and showing the west and south sides of the caretaker's cottage.

Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Church and Church Grounds Photograph Key.

