

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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 Dunlap Colored Cemetery

Other names/site number Exoduster Cemetery, Dunlap Black Cemetery, Dunlap African-American Cemetery, KHRI #127-0000-00038

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

## 2. Location

Street & number 2050 South 100 Road

City or town Dunlap

State Kansas Code KS County Morris Code 127 Zip code 66846

	not for publication
x	vicinity

## 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   x   statewide     local      Applicable National Register Criteria:   x   A     B     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 \_\_\_\_\_

Dunlap Colored Cemetery  
Name of Property

Morris County, 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 type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input checked="" 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>	
		buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	<b>Total</b>

\*See Section 11

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Funerary: Cemetery  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Funerary: Cemetery  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: \_\_\_\_\_  
walls: \_\_\_\_\_  
roof: \_\_\_\_\_  
other: Limestone, steel posts, barbed wire  
\_\_\_\_\_

Dunlap Colored Cemetery  
Name of Property

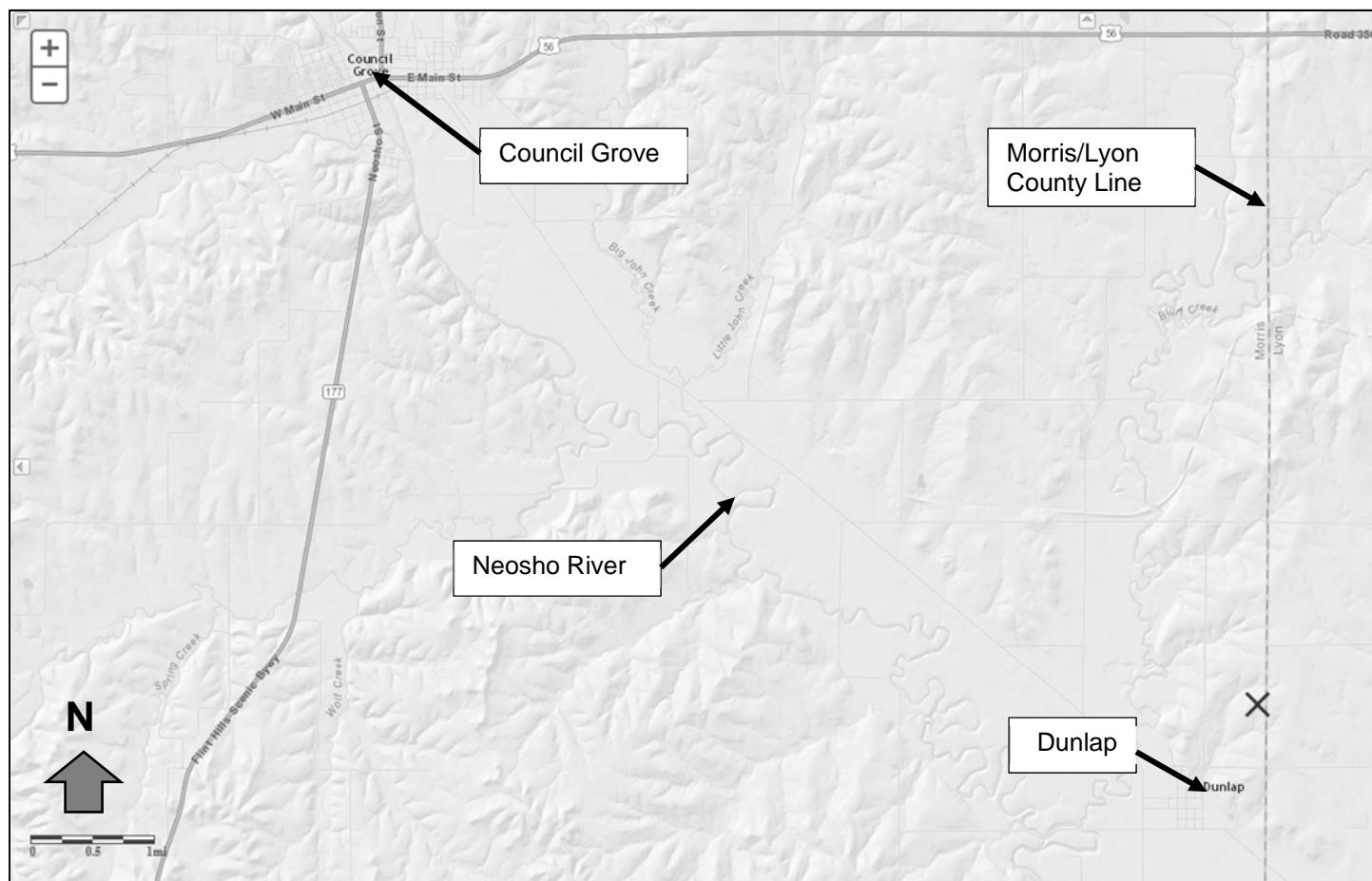
Morris County, Kansas  
County and State

## Narrative Description

### Summary

Dunlap Colored Cemetery is located in rural Morris County, Kansas, approximately one half mile north and east of the town of Dunlap and nine miles southeast of Council Grove, the county seat (*Figure 1*). Formally established in 1894, the earliest burials in the cemetery date to 1880; the last interment was in 1993. The rectangular 2.9-acre site is located at the southeast corner of the NE/4 of Section 12, Township 17 South, Range 9 East and is accessed from 100 Road by a set of gates (*Figures 2, 4 & 5*). The south, west, and north boundaries are demarcated by barbed wire fencing, secured with Fulghem (Chapman) posts, chain link fencing, and by gates on the east end of the property.

### Elaboration



**Figure 1:** Contextual view of the cemetery (marked by the X) within Morris County.

Dunlap Cemetery resides in rural Morris County and is accessed from a gravel road that marks the north-south county line between Morris (west) and Lyon (east) counties. In Morris County, this road is known as 100 Road; Lyon County calls it Road A.

This area of Kansas is on the western edge of the Osage Cuestas division of the Osage Plains section of the Central Lowland province of the Interior Plains division of North America.<sup>1</sup> The bedrock of the region consists of inter-bedded limestone, shale, and sandstone formations of Pennsylvanian age. Exposure and differential erosion of the unequally resistant, westward sloping strata at the ground surface has created a series of low

<sup>1</sup> Walter H. Schoewe, "The Geography of Kansas: Part II. Physical Geography," *Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science* 52 (September 1949): 283-286.

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**Figure 2:** 1977 view of cemetery, looking west; outhouse in background to left of trees.

parallel ridges. These "cuestas" have steep, rugged, east facing escarpments that front on broad, gently inclined, westward sloping vales. Thus, the topography consists of long, low rolling hills and wide, shallow valleys. In general, the escarpments exhibit an irregular northeast-southwest trend. The major stream courses, however, flow to the east and southeast, transverse to the direction of the escarpments and against the westward dip of the rock formations.<sup>2</sup>

The cemetery itself is an east-west rectangular tract of land (495 feet by 264 feet) at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section 12. The majority of the cemetery land is at an elevation of approximately 1,280 feet above sea level (*Figure 3*). Natural prairie grasses and flowers thrive as this once-pasture land is untouched by cattle who would otherwise be attracted to the sweet plants

(compassplant and butterfly milkweed).<sup>3</sup> Within the cemetery are two large shade trees and several small wild shrubs. Areas of unkempt plants/shrubs at the west and north portions of the cemetery contain parts of headstones or full headstones within their midst.

The cemetery boundary is marked with barbed wire set in place with Fulghem (Chapman) posts (*Figure 3*) around all sides with a gated entrance at the east end of the property, at the county line road. Due to the rocky nature of the upland areas of Dunlap, digging through the layers of soil to erect fence posts was nearly an impossible task in the 1880s and 1890s. An African American farmhand by the name of Fulghem, who worked on several ranches in the area, developed a method of driving metal rods into large limestone rocks, which were placed at appropriate distances along a line to hold barbed wire fencing in place. However, the landowner of one of the pastures where this technique was applied, filed and received the patent on Mr. Fulghem's technique.<sup>4</sup> These posts are in place on three sides of the cemetery plot. The west, north, and south ends abut pasture land, now as in 1894.

The cemetery entrance is located at the south end of the east boundary, accessed from 100 Road. Two wide gates stand at the entrance to the cemetery; the section of fence and gates are in poor repair presently and cannot be closed. A graveled path runs west from the entrance along the full length of the south boundary. The path curves to the north about 80 feet before curving to the northeast for approximately 220 feet. The path then turns south and reconnects with the east-west path along the south boundary. This north-south path occurs in the approximate center of the cemetery. Graves are concentrated in the south half of the cemetery, as the northern half is more rocky.

There are approximately 17 rows of headstones; however, there are uneven rows or random stones placed throughout the plat. Estimates suggest 125-130 graves are located here; although, there could be more as no current record exists as to the exact burial points of the dead.<sup>5</sup> In the beginning, many of the graves were unmarked or marked only by a stone without chisel or engraving of names or dates. Wooden crosses long ago

<sup>2</sup> The above language is adapted from standard language used in reports written by Kansas State Historical Society, Cultural Resources Division, Archeology Department.

<sup>3</sup> Compassplant and Butterfly milkweed in the Flint Hills pastures: USDA publications 2009, 2000.

<sup>4</sup> Fulghem/Chapman posts. Patented 1903 as Chapman Fence Post; however, local tradition states it was H. Fulghem, who worked on the ranches around the Dunlap area, who developed the design and implementation of the fence posts and these were called Fulghem fences by locals in the area. Jim Sharp, *Black Settlers on the Kaw Indian Reservation* (Manhattan, Kans.: Ag Press Publishing, 2008), 97-98.

<sup>5</sup> Morris County Historical Society archival files.

Dunlap Colored Cemetery

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Figure 3: Fulghem (Chapman) Post.

rotted or blew away. As years progressed, carved headstones began appearing at the head of the loved ones including Civil War veterans with company group, rank, and duty title inscribed on some stones.<sup>6</sup>

In some sections, family seem to be grouped together, but linking family names and relationships is more difficult without formal records. Known to be buried at this cemetery are many of the first settlers of the Singleton Dunlap Colony (*Table 1*), including Columbus M. Johnson, his wife, and many of their descendants. The first burial at this site is believed to have taken place in 1880; London Harness, the last direct descendant of the founding settlers, was interred in 1993. In 2011 Jackie Davis' remains were scattered over the grave of his deceased father, Ralph Davis.

Through the years, chain link fencing has replaced some of the barbed wire at the east end though still utilizing the limestone rock originally placed in the 1880s. A wooden sign indicating "Dunlap Cemetery" cannot be seen from the road or even up close as it is covered in overgrown vines and weeds. Many of the stones have sunken into the ground or have been broken or eroded through the years and are in need of attention. At one time had an outhouse stood at the southwest corner of the property (*Figure 2*), but it has since been removed.

The cemetery is now maintained by volunteers of the township, and those volunteers are long past the age of having the physical stamina to maintain the grounds in a safe and proper manner. The graves are in need of attention as it is evident the ground is sinking in around some of the grave sites and markers are settling down into the earth to the point of falling over and/or breaking apart. Aerial satellite photos indicate there are more burial mounds than the cemetery board has records of, as paper records for the plots were lost years ago in buildings long since burned down or torn down.

Dunlap Colored Cemetery retains good historic integrity. The setting is especially excellent as the surrounding rural landscape has not changed significantly since the cemetery was founded. Similarly, the cemetery remains in its original location with no re-interments. Although not all of the graves are marked, the remaining stones help to indicate the associations and feeling of this place as a cemetery.

<sup>6</sup> Sharp, *Black Settlers*, 115.

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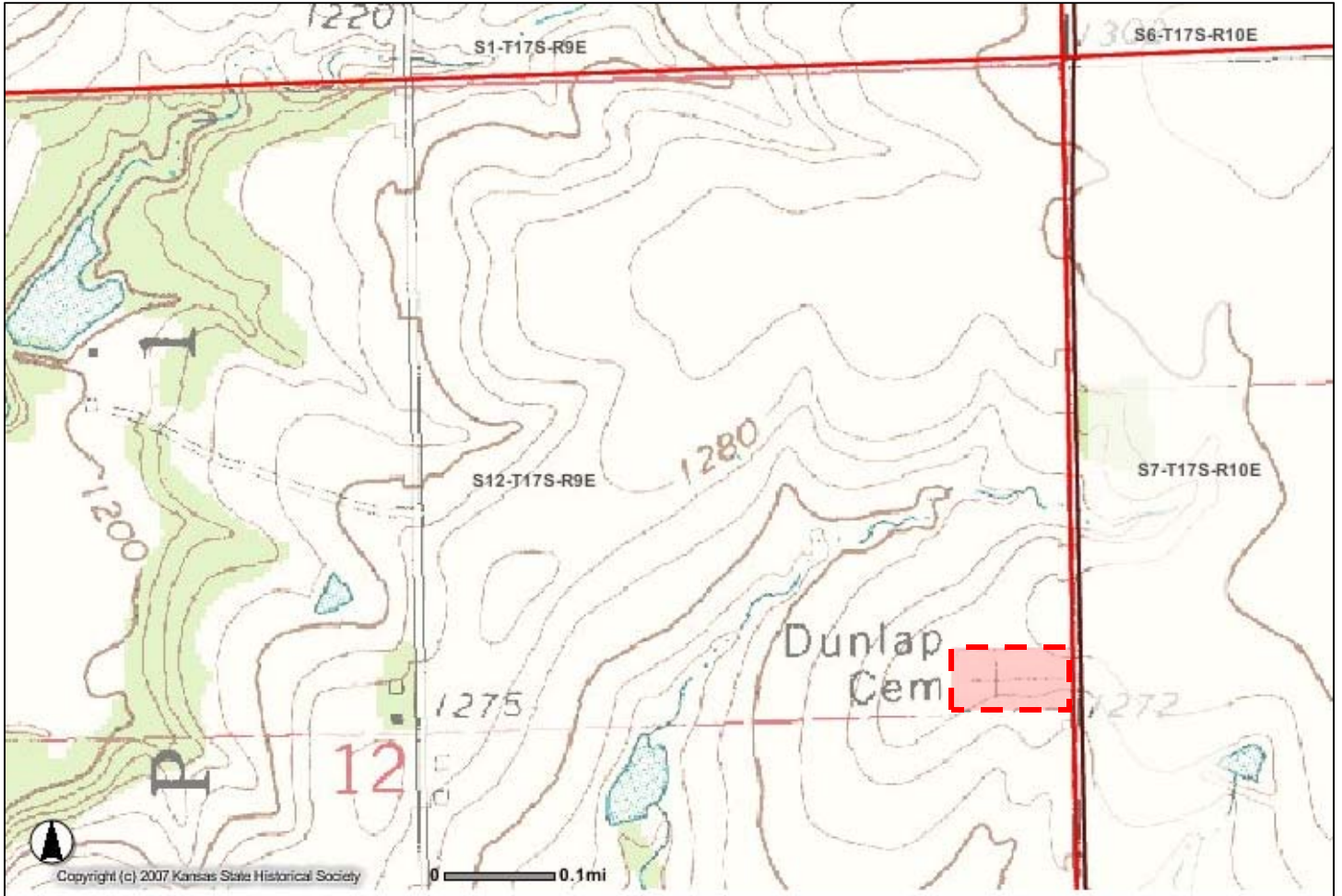
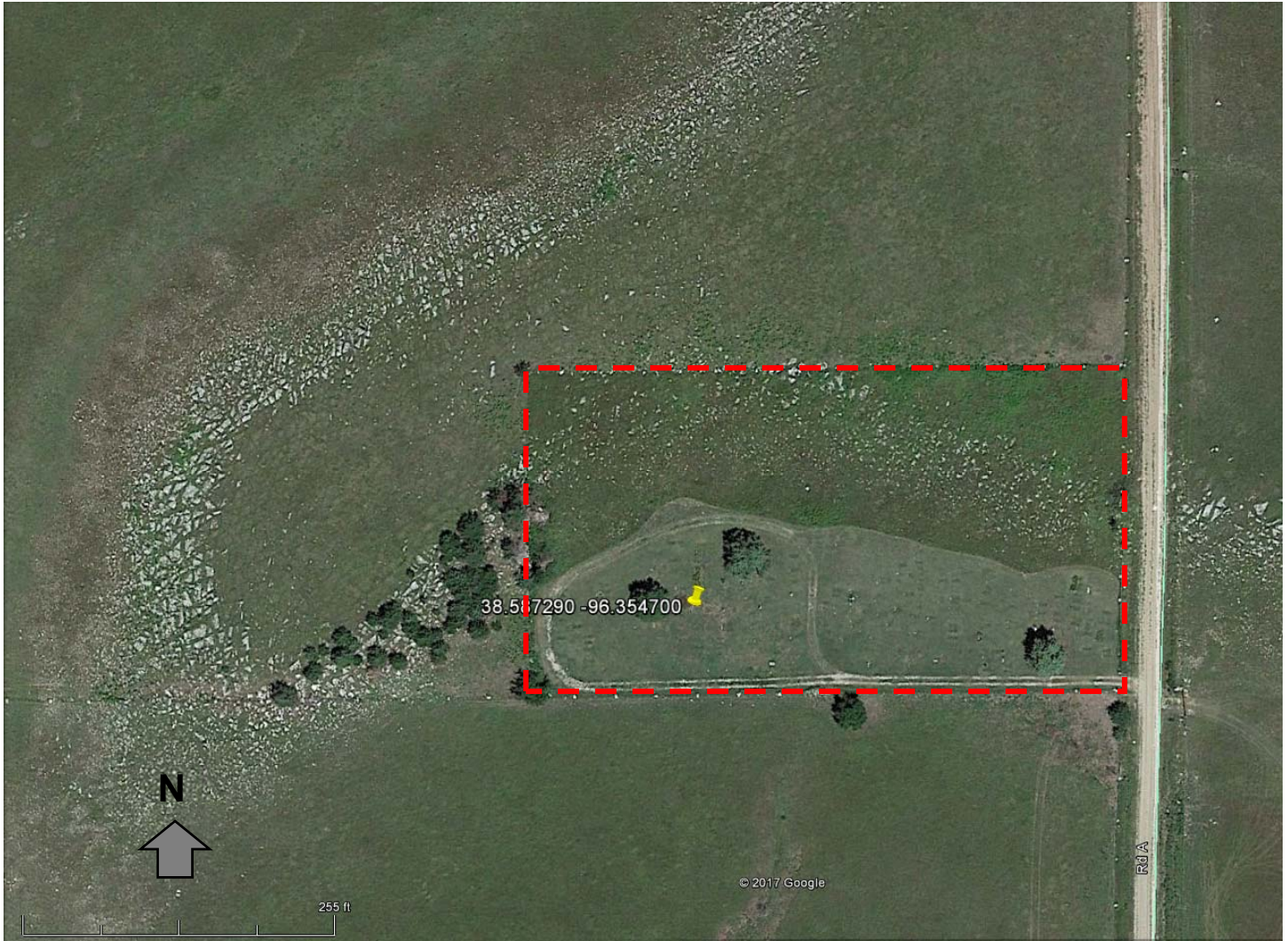


Figure 4: Topographic map of Dunlap Cemetery and immediate context. The cemetery boundary is marked by the dashed line.

Dunlap Colored Cemetery  
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**Figure 5 (Boundary Map):** 2014 Google aerial image of Dunlap Colored Cemetery, bounded by dashed rectangle.

Dunlap Colored Cemetery  
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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**

Ethnic Heritage: African American  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1880 to 1931  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1880  
\_\_\_\_\_  
1893  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

African American  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

n/a  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins in 1880 with the earliest known burial and ends in 1931 with the last Emancipation Day celebration held in Dunlap. Although burials continued into the 1990s, the end of Emancipation Day celebrations unofficially marked the end of the active African American community of the Dunlap Colony with which this cemetery is associated.

**Criteria Considerations (justification)**

This cemetery meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration D because it derives its primary significance from associations with the Exoduster settlements of the Singleton Farm Colony of Dunlap. Aside from this cemetery, few resources (such as churches, houses, or farmsteads) associated with this group of African-American remains. Further, Columbus Johnson, one of the founders of the Dunlap Colony, is buried here, and no known extant resource remains that is associated with this man.

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## Narrative Statement of Significance

### Summary

Dunlap Colored Cemetery is associated with the Exoduster settlement known as the Dunlap Colony. One of three Benjamin "Pap" Singleton Exoduster colonies in the state of Kansas, the Dunlap Colony was started in 1878 and included 200 settlers. Eventually the Dunlap Colony came to refer to the Exodusters who settled in the original colony location, the town of Dunlap, and additional area settlements spanning Morris and Lyon counties. Although there are a few African Americans buried in the town's designated cemetery, the Dunlap Colored Cemetery was established in 1880 by the Exoduster settlers as a reaction to local white settlers who objected to African Americans being buried in the same place as whites. This cemetery is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its statewide significance under Criterion A for its association with African American settlement in southeastern Morris County and northwestern Lyon County, Kansas, which began as Singleton's Dunlap Colony. This cemetery meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration D (A Cemetery) because it derives its primary significance from associations with the Exoduster settlements of the Singleton Farm Colony of Dunlap. Columbus Johnson, who was Singleton's business associate, is buried here. Aside from this cemetery, few resources (such as churches, houses, or farmsteads) associated with this group of African Americans remain.

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### Elaboration

#### Morris County and the Town of Dunlap

Between 1846 and 1873, one-third of what is now Morris County was part of the Kaw's (Kanza, Kansa) Diminished Reservation.<sup>7</sup> After the Kaw ceded the remainder of their Diminished Reservation lands to the US Government in May 1873, the tribe removed to Indian Territory (modern-day Oklahoma). The US Government then began to sell the land to settlers.<sup>8</sup> Speculators, investors, and businessmen who would make a reasonable offer for any section of its holdings came forward to take advantage of the opportunity.

Joseph Dunlap purchased some of this land. According to state historian William Cutler, Dunlap came to Kansas in 1858, "settling at the old Indian Mission, on Big John Creek, in Morris County" where he served as a registered trader with the Kaw for six years.<sup>9</sup> In 1864 he settled in the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 17 South, Range 9 East, about five miles southeast of the "old Indian Mission," becoming the first white settler in what would eventually become Morris County's Valley Township.<sup>10</sup>

When the Kaw removed to Indian Territory and the lands were open for sale, Dunlap appears to have purchased land in the adjacent Section 13 with the express purpose of establishing a town.<sup>11</sup> The Missouri, Kansas, & Texas (Katy) Railroad had been established through the area in 1869, and Dunlap saw an opportunity to establish a

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<sup>7</sup> William G. Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas* (Chicago: AT Andreas, 1883), n.p. [transcription online] Kansas Collection Books, "Morris County, Part 3," [http://www.kancoll.org/books/cutler/morris/morris-co-p3.html#INDIAN\\_TROUBLES](http://www.kancoll.org/books/cutler/morris/morris-co-p3.html#INDIAN_TROUBLES) (accessed July 5, 2018); Betty Durkee, "Little John Creek [Kansa] Reserve," National Register nomination (2001): 8-1. Durkee's nomination provides good background on the Kaw in this part of Kansas.

<sup>8</sup> Ronald Parks, *The Darkest Period: The Kanza Indians and Their Last Homeland, 1846-1873* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2014), 242.

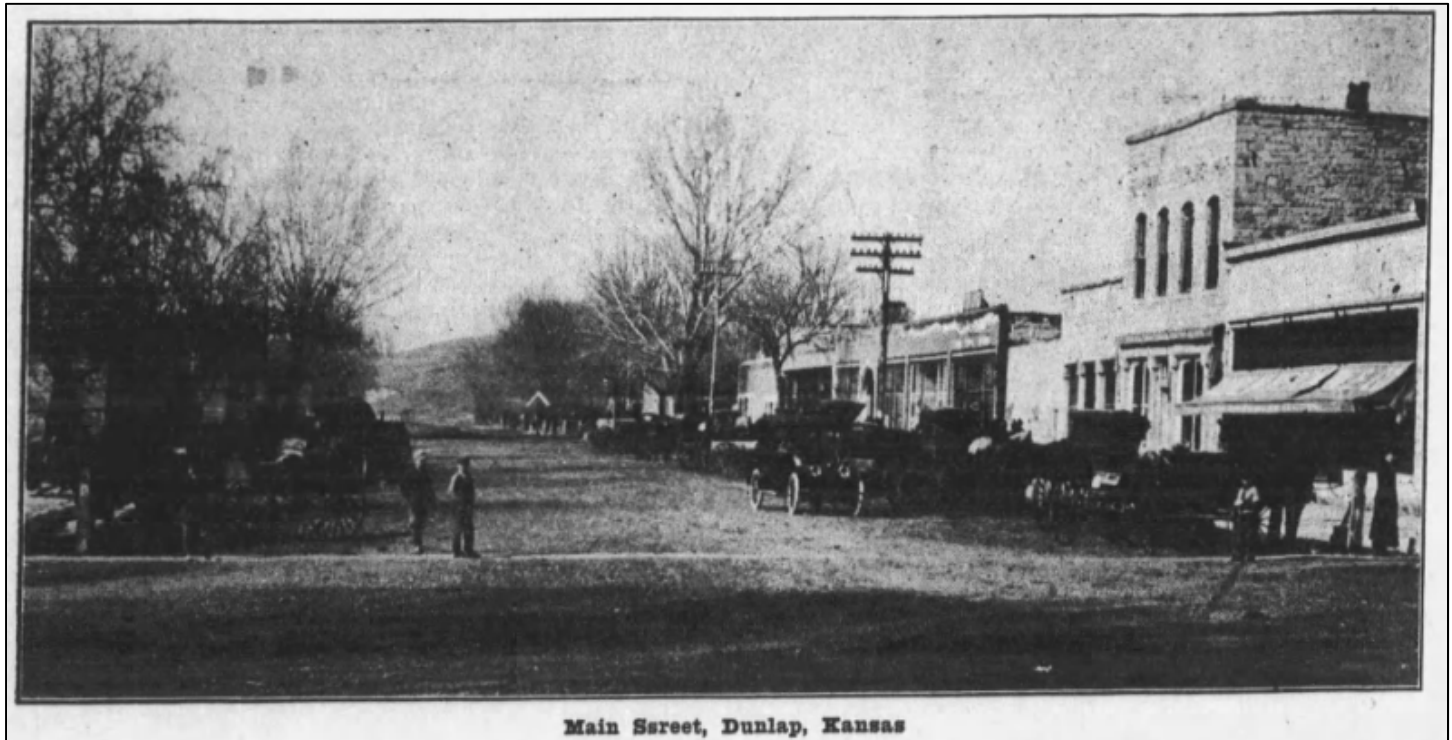
<sup>9</sup> Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas*, part 12. The "mission" on Big John Creek is the Little John Creek Reserve in Section 29, Township 16 South, Range 9 East. The two creeks converge at this location. See Durkee, "Little John Creek Reserve" National Register nomination.

<sup>10</sup> Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas*, part 12; Land patent between US Government and Joseph Dunlap, March 20, 1890, US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records [digitized online] <https://glorerecords.blm.gov> (accessed July 6, 2018). The patent was not issued until 1890 due to complications with the sale of the Kaw Diminished Reservation lands.

<sup>11</sup> Joseph V. Hickey, "'Pap' Singleton's Dunlap Colony: Relief Agencies and the Failure of a Black Settlement in Eastern Kansas," *Great Plains Quarterly* II (Winter 1991): 25.

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**Figure 6:** Dunlap's Main (Commercial) Street in 1915.

town on the line.<sup>12</sup> Dunlap began selling land lots to interested persons, and soon the beginnings of the new town of Dunlap nine miles south and east of Council Grove was established; the Katy constructed a depot at Dunlap in 1874.<sup>13</sup> By 1883, when Cutler published his *History of the State of Kansas*, he described the town, "It has a population of between 100 and 150, and carries on quite a business. The place has two or three stores and a grist and saw mill. ... Colored people form a large per cent of the population."<sup>14</sup> The town saw the height of its population in the late 1800s and early 1900s, with 408 people in 1890 and 400 in 1900.<sup>15</sup> With over 300 people, including 85 African Americans, in 1915, Dunlap boasted "Four churches, two schools, three general stores, one bank, one contractor and builder, two hardware stores, two physicians, one garage, one restaurant, one barber shop, one lumber yard, two blacksmith shops, one hotel, one livery barn, one horse and mule sales barn, one harness shop, two rural routes, two cream station, one telephone system" (*Figure 6*).<sup>16</sup> The town was heavily dependent on the agricultural endeavors of the surrounding countryside, and the presence of the Katy Railroad allowed the area's grain and stock to be easily shipped. Today little is left of Dunlap with the exception of a few houses and a vacant school gymnasium. The population in 2010 was 30 people, none of whom were black.

<sup>12</sup> Hickey, "Pap' Singleton's Dunlap Colony," 25.

<sup>13</sup> "Dunlap," *Council Grove Republican* (6 June 1874): 4; "Depot at Dunlap," *Council Grove Republican* (25 July 1874): 3.

<sup>14</sup> Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas*, part 12. The Federal census from 1880 lists 247 people; 92 of the inhabitants were black.

<sup>15</sup> US Decennial Census, 1890 & 1900. The 1905 Kansas State Census counted 375 people within the town of Dunlap of whom 95 were black.

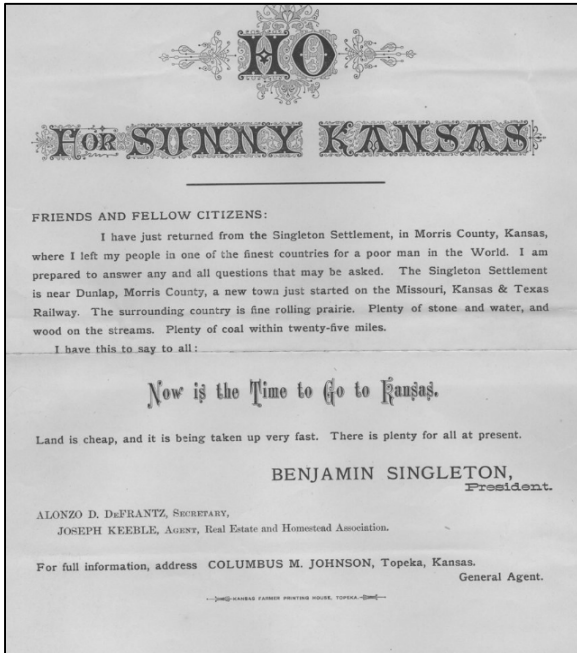
<sup>16</sup> *The Weekly Guard* (9 April 1915): 4.

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**Figure 7:** Circa 1878 advertisement for the Dunlap Colony.

### Benjamin “Pap” Singleton and the Exoduster Movement

During his governorship, Kansas Governor John St. John (1879-1883) worked with a larger pool of interested developers to sell the remaining Kaw lands in Morris County. Among the men with whom he worked was Benjamin “Pap” Singleton. Born into slavery in 1809, Singleton established the Tennessee Real Estate and Homestead Association in 1869, whose initial purpose was “to help poor Tennessee blacks purchase farms.”<sup>17</sup> When the search for reasonably priced land in Tennessee turned up empty, Singleton and his associates, namely Columbus Johnson and Alonzo DeFrantz, turned their attention to “sunny Kansas” to provide ample land for these new settlers (*Figure 7*). In 1873 Singleton and Johnson came to inspect Kansas as a suitable place to settle.

The emigration of tens of thousands of former slaves out of the South, and primarily into Kansas, was known even at the time of its occurrence as the “Great Negro Exodus” or the “Exoduster Movement,” with Singleton often referring to himself as Moses in contemporary newspapers. In 1879 alone, an estimated 20,000 people relocated to Kansas from the South.<sup>18</sup> Although the

Exodus started prior to the end of Reconstruction in 1877, the Exodusters increasingly left the South because of “terrorism, poverty, and the loss of their civil and political rights following the end of Reconstruction....”<sup>19</sup> In his April 1879 letter to Governor St. John, John J. Waller explains:

Do you ask what has caused such a step? Then listen while I answer as only a black man, and former slave, can answer. In the first place we are robbed of our freedom in the South, our manhood is not even respected, our people are murdered without mercy, our school houses are burned, our families are outraged. We are in debt at the end of every year because white men take advantage of our ignorance and prey upon our generosity. ... The colored race, loving justice as we do has settled upon this peaceable plan to liberate ourselves.<sup>20</sup>

Writing in May 1879, *Harper’s Weekly* speculates why Kansas was the primary destination of these immigrants:

The reason probably is that this State has been more thoroughly advertised than any other, on account of the early struggles which established freedom in it when a Territory, and as having been the scene of the exploits of John Brown and other martyrs of freedom.<sup>21</sup>

Exodusters settled in cities and counties across the state, but between 1875 and 1878, Benjamin Singleton and his partners established three colonies in Kansas specifically for black refugees. By 1875 the Association had

<sup>17</sup> “Tennessee Emigration,” *The Daily Commonwealth* (25 March 1879): 2; Hickey, “‘Pap’ Singleton’s Dunlap Colony,” 25.

<sup>18</sup> Jan Houston, “Dunlap and the Exoduster Connection,” *Symphony of the Flint Hills Field Journal* (2012): 78; Hickey, “‘Pap’ Singleton’s Dunlap Colony,” 26.

<sup>19</sup> Hickey, “‘Pap’ Singleton’s Dunlap Colony,” 26.

<sup>20</sup> John J. Waller to Leavenworth, Kansas to Governor John St. John, April 22, 1879. Kansas Historical Society, State Archives, Governor John St. John, Exoduster received correspondence (April 1879 to October 1882), available on Kansas Memory <http://www.kansasmemory.org/item/210296> (accessed 5 July 2018).

<sup>21</sup> “The Great Negro Exodus,” *Harper’s Weekly* ([1?]7 May 1879): 386. Part of the Kansas Historical Society, State Archives, Benjamin “Pap” Singleton scrapbook.

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purchased land in Cherokee County, near current Baxter Springs, and brought 300 settlers to establish the first Singleton Farming Colony. The Association established its most well-known—and arguably most successful—colony in Graham County, near Nicodemus in 1877.<sup>22</sup> The Dunlap Colony began in 1878.

In May 1879 Governor St. John established the Kansas Freedman's Relief Association (KFRA), whose aim, like Singleton's Tennessee Real Estate and Homestead Association, was to assist the Exodusters with settling in the state. Topeka, as state capital, became a center of settlement with a large concentration of refugees settling blocks from the Capitol in what became known as Tennessee Town for its direct association with immigrants from that state.<sup>23</sup>

### The Dunlap Colony

Unlike the settlements in Cherokee and Graham counties, the Dunlap Colony initially consisted of a concentration of four small settlements established near the new village of Dunlap, Kansas. The arrangement of small settlements—as opposed to one large settlement—was due to the fact that one large tract was not available, as tracts suitable for the colony were squatted on by white settlers.<sup>24</sup> Undeterred Singleton's Association established smaller settlements within close proximity to each other. Historian Joseph Hickey describes the locations of these four settlements (*Figure 8*):

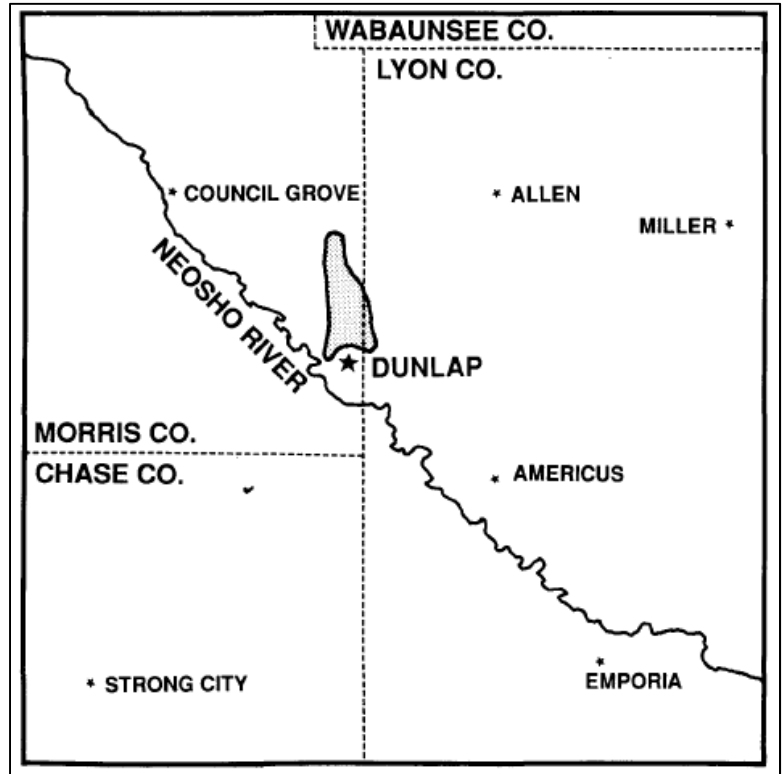


Figure 8: General location of Pap Singleton's Dunlap Colony.

One, established seven miles or so north of Dunlap above Rock Creek in Morris County, became known as the "Rock Creek Colony." Two others, both roughly three miles east and northeast of Dunlap, were in Lyon County—one in Americus Township, the other in Agnes City Township. A final settlement was established in the village of Dunlap where possibly as many as twenty families took claims on the north side of the Katy railroad tracks that extended from the valley floor northeast into the rocky uplands.<sup>25</sup>

In May 1878, the *Council Grove Republican* reported, "The colored colony that has recently located in Morris county, near Dunlap, numbers 18 families, 122 persons."<sup>26</sup> The Singleton Colony of Morris and Lyon Counties, State of Kansas was officially incorporated with the state on June 24, 1879. According to the incorporation document, the purpose of this corporation was "to promote immigration and the encouragement of agriculture

<sup>22</sup> Nicodemus Historic District (Nicodemus National Historic Site) is one of the 27 National Historic Landmarks in Kansas. It was designated an NHL in 1976.

<sup>23</sup> Hickey, "Pap' Singleton's Dunlap Colony," 26.

<sup>24</sup> Hickey, "Pap' Singleton's Dunlap Colony," 25-26.

<sup>25</sup> Hickey, "Pap' Singleton's Dunlap Colony," 26. Interviewed in 1977, London Harness, Dunlap's last living descendent of the Colony's black settlers, indicated this settlement was three miles north of Dunlap.

<sup>26</sup> "The Colored Troops," *Council Grove Republican* (18 May 1878): 3.

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and the acquisition of homes for colored people.”<sup>27</sup> Colonists purchased 40- and 80-acre plots from the Corporation with a small down payment and annual payments six years hence until the balance was paid in full.<sup>28</sup> The Corporation was headquartered in Dunlap and included the following directors, all of whom lived Dunlap at the time of incorporation: Benjamin Singleton, W.A. Sizemore, Alonzo DeFrantz, Fred Williamson, George Wade, George Moon, John Elliott, Austin Dozier, John Davis, William Shrou, and John Wade. Pap Singleton left Dunlap shortly thereafter and went on to try to establish other settlements around the country and abroad. Columbus Johnson, one of the original partners in the Tennessee Real Estate and Homestead Association, moved his family from Tennessee up to Topeka in 1879, and they soon relocated to Dunlap. Johnson and wife, Josephine, raised their own family in Dunlap and became active leaders in the community.

Governor St. John’s KFRA resettled several refugees, who had come to Topeka, in the Dunlap Colony from 1879 to 1881; although, the exact number of migrants is unknown. Sweat equity made those first farms produce but not as profitably as the farmers had hoped for, and many left the farms and the countryside. The *Morris County Times* of February 1880 suggests many of those “first settlers found things so bleak they were planning to ‘return to their former homes in the future.’”<sup>29</sup> According to Hickey, farm failure between 1880 and 1885 is indicated in the decline of black farmers in the census data from those years. Few settlers appear to have actually settled in the agricultural areas of the Dunlap Colony.<sup>30</sup> Census data also indicates the largest percentage of black residents were in the town of Dunlap itself.

In 1880 the Presbyterian Church Synod sent missionaries into Dunlap to establish an educational and religious center for the new pioneers and to assist them in acclimating to this new environment. The Freedmen’s Academy of Kansas, which was known in Dunlap as the Colored Academy, opened in 1880 to assist the children of the settlers. After the KFRA closed its headquarters in 1881, a local offshoot was located in Dunlap to continue encouraging settlement and give assistance to the settlers.<sup>31</sup> The Dunlap Freedmen’s Aid Association, as the local offshoot of KFRA was known, helped secure funds for the purchase of additional farmland in Valley Township for black settlers.

In 1881 Ann F. Jamison, a supporter in Maine, bequeathed a sufficient amount of money for the purchase of 240 acres in Section 27, a few miles southwest of Dunlap. Rather than purchase 40- and 80-acre plots as with Singleton’s colony, A.B. Whiting’s Subdivision, as it was called, consisted of 28 lots of from five to ten acres each.<sup>32</sup> The land was secured and opened to black settlers in 1885, and eventually 15 families located here. London Harness, Dunlap’s last Exoduster descendent, recalled in 1977 that the “colony” in Section 27 had their own church, and the settlers farmed their plots and worked for white farmers in the area.<sup>33</sup> The 1901 Morris County atlas confirms the location of this settlement and the presence of a church; nothing remains of this settlement today except the trace of the old road shown on the atlas (*Figure 9*).

In 1886 Topeka’s Mark and Hannah Hillyer partitioned their land in the southeast quarter of Section 12 into 32 five-acre lots and offered these lots to black settlers. Six families located in this quarter section, which became known as the Hillyer Subdivision, in the 1890s (*Figure 9*).<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> Certificate of Incorporation of the Singleton Colony. 24 June 1879. Available from Kansas Historical Society, Kansas Memory <http://www.kansasmemory.org/item/210611/text> (accessed 5 July 2018).

<sup>28</sup> Hickey, “Pap’ Singleton’s Dunlap Colony,” 26. The land was \$1.25 to \$2.00 an acre with a repayment plan including 6% interest on the remaining balances.

<sup>29</sup> Hickey, “Pap’ Singleton’s Dunlap Colony,” 28.

<sup>30</sup> Hickey, “Pap’ Singleton’s Dunlap Colony,” 29.

<sup>31</sup> Hickey, “Pap’ Singleton’s Dunlap Colony,” 27.

<sup>32</sup> Hickey, “Pap’ Singleton’s Dunlap Colony,” 29-30. Citation covers paragraph.

<sup>33</sup> London Harness. Interview with KSHS. 1977. Transcript on file with SHPO office survey records.

<sup>34</sup> Hickey, “Pap’ Singleton’s Dunlap Colony,” 29-30; also confirmed by London Harness in his 1977 interview. Citation covers paragraph.

Dunlap Colored Cemetery

Dunlap, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

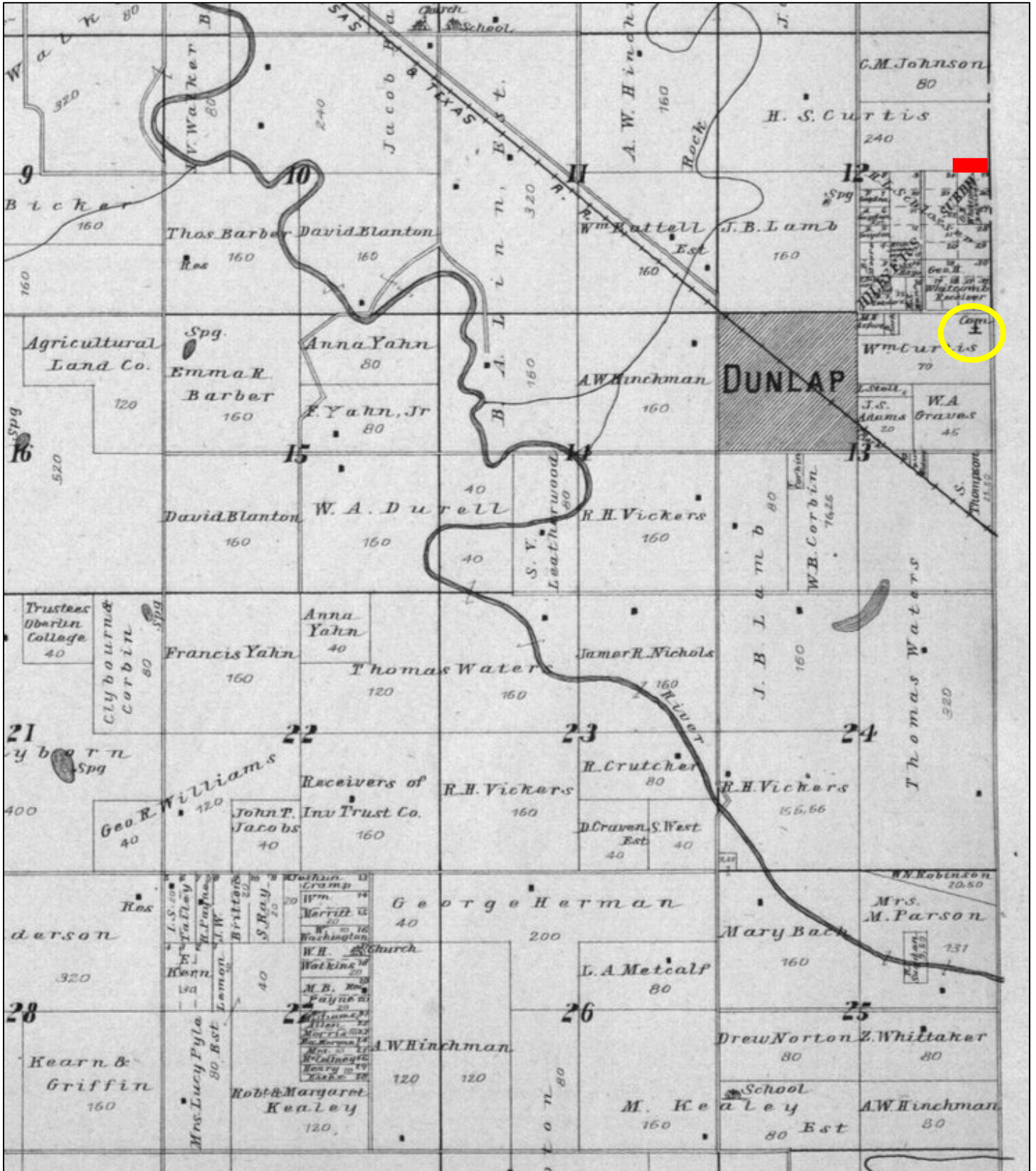


Figure 9: Snippet of the 1901 Morris County atlas, showing Dunlap, the Hillyer Subdivision, the later Dunlap Colony in Section 27 (circled), southwest of Dunlap, and the Colored Cemetery in Section 12 (rectangle).

Dunlap Colored Cemetery

Name of Property

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The charitable foundations and Freedmen's Academy left and closed during the economic and social downturn of the 1890s.<sup>35</sup> The loss of these support institutions significantly affected the black population in Valley Township and the Dunlap Colony. Hickey notes that between 1895 and 1905, "the number of black families in the village declined from twenty-nine to nineteen, and only six of twenty-one farmers remained in Whiting's and Hillyer's Subdivisions. The rural black population of Valley Township, in Morris County, declined by more than 50 percent."<sup>36</sup> In Lyon County, the settlements in Americus and Agnes City also saw dwindling numbers. Old folks and young children continued to populate the town in the lean years when family providers had to obtain work outside of Dunlap, and during the first world war. The last African American resident of Dunlap, London Harness, passed away in 1993. Apart from the cemetery, little remains in Dunlap or the surrounding countryside to remember the Exoduster population, and their descendants, who settled in this area.

### Dunlap Colored Cemetery

With a village as small as Dunlap, one cemetery would naturally accommodate the citizens. However, two cemeteries are associated with Dunlap and its surrounding area. The smaller of the two, the Dunlap Colored Cemetery, was established in 1880 by the black settlers more out of necessity than out of a desire to be segregated.

As the number of black refugees into the Dunlap area increased, resentment arose from the some of the white settlers towards them. Discrimination was open, and clear boundaries were drawn between the white and black populations. Separate churches, school, and residential areas became the norm. Hickey explains that some white "merchants barred blacks from entering their stores."<sup>37</sup> Newspaper accounts of citizen activities were also reported separately in the *Dunlap Courier* and *Dunlap Reflector* under headings such as "Colored Society News" or just "Colored Folks."<sup>38</sup>

Cemeteries were also expected to be segregated. Initially, graves were placed on private property or in small church yards, but it became apparent quite quickly that a larger, more permanent place would need to be secured. In February 1880, Dunlap citizens met to discuss establishing a cemetery, and "a question arose in regard to colored people using the grounds...."<sup>39</sup> As a result, the following notice was posted at the local barber shop:

There will be a meeting of the colored people of Dunlap Township, to take into consideration a grave yard, as there is public objection to colored people being buried where our good Republicans are buried, at 7 o'clock p.m., at the M.E. Church, February 28<sup>th</sup>, 1880.<sup>40</sup>

A short time later, a group of African American citizens met with landowners Henry and Nancy Curtis about acquiring three acres of their property in Section 12 to establish their own cemetery a quarter mile north of the town cemetery (*Figure 9*). Although the first man was buried in the cemetery in 1880, the cemetery land was not deeded to the Dunlap Colored Cemetery Association trustees until 1893. These trustees included Columbus Johnson, Ralph Mattox, A. J. Howard, and Anderson Lytle.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>35</sup> Hickey, "Pap' Singleton's Dunlap Colony," 31.

<sup>36</sup> Hickey, "Pap' Singleton's Dunlap Colony," 31.

<sup>37</sup> Hickey, "Pap' Singleton's Dunlap Colony," 29.

<sup>38</sup> Hickey, "Pap' Singleton's Dunlap Colony," 29.

<sup>39</sup> "A High-Toned Grave Yard," *Council Grove Republican* (28 February 1880): 3.

<sup>40</sup> "A High-Toned Grave Yard," *Council Grove Republican* (28 February 1880): 3.

<sup>41</sup> Land Deed signed October 1893 and copy filed with State of Kansas January 1894. The Dunlap Colored Cemetery Association Trustees and Henry and Nancy Curtis registered the sale of the land at the price of \$61.62 with the Register of Deeds, J.H. Straight, on 21 October 1893, and it was notarized by E.D. Bulen.

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Dunlap's Colored Cemetery became part of the cultural life of the area's black population. Not only did families honor their dead soldiers and families on Decoration Day and later Veteran's Day, the black community held a homecoming type celebration each year on or around September 22 known to them as Emancipation Day. This celebration brought back former "colored" residents of the Dunlap community to pay respects to their surviving elders, honor their family legacies, and share stories together of not only the "before" times but of the events going on in their current lives. A community dinner was held at one of the churches still opened or in the G.A.R. hall, and afterwards, those who were able would take the two-mile march in parade style out to the cemetery where their ancestors had been laid to rest. They would gather together once again and give proper respects to those who had broken the barriers for them and encouraged them to continue to seek out new opportunities for success and happiness. The last Emancipation Day celebration in Dunlap was held in September 1931.

Although a complete list of persons buried in the cemetery is unknown, records reveal that those who are known to have been interred here are associated with Dunlap and the Dunlap Colony. Original black pioneers include Ralph Mattox, John Summers, A.J. Howard, and Martin V.B. Payne. Columbus and Josephine Johnson and some of their children are also buried here.<sup>42</sup> Available census records indicate several of those buried here were born into slavery, lived in Valley Township or Dunlap in Morris County and Agnes City and Americus townships in Lyon County (*Table 1*). Many of those buried here are not found in available census records.

This cemetery is directly associated with the Exoduster movement into Kansas and specifically with the Father of the Exodus, Benjamin "Pap" Singleton. This cemetery is significant to Morris County as a tangible link to its settlement history, but it is also significant to the state of Kansas for its association with Singleton, being the best representative of Singleton's Dunlap Colony, one of three such settlements in the state.

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<sup>42</sup> Cemeteries of Morris County – Dunlap Colored Cemetery. Morris County Historical Society.

Dunlap Colored Cemetery

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**Table 1.** List of Graves Known at the Dunlap Colored Cemetery

From list originally hand-surveyed by Morris County Historical Society volunteers in 1980 and updated through Find-A-Grave listing. US Federal and Kansas State censuses provide information on birth locations and resident location, where available. Shaded rows indicate probable Exodusters.

BELL	- Marion (1840-1920) born in North Carolina - Harriett (1839-1924) born in Arkansas	Lived in Americus Township, Lyon County, 1910
BLUE	- Charles (died 5 March 1903); Cook, Co G, 4 Wisc Calv. born 1820 Virginia - Susan (Butler) wife of Charles (died 17 May 1903)	Lived in Agnes City Township, Lyon County, 1885
BRIDGES	Kurt W., (died 6/11/63)	
BRIDGES	Laura V. (1885-1925)	
BROWN	Eddie (1889-Nov 25, 1967)	
BURKS	Mary (died Dec 22, 1892) born ca. 1830 in Mississippi; married to William Burks	Lived in Valley Township, Morris County, 1880
CHEATHAM	- Frank (1846-Jan 31, 1926) born in Tennessee; died in Emporia - Winnie Gayden (19 Oct 1855-2 Feb 1925)	Lived in Emporia in 1880, 1885, and etc. The Gaydens were some of the early settlers of Dunlap.
CURRY	H.T. (born 1859, died 3 Jan 1889, age 30 y)	
DAVIS	- Henry L. (3 June 1868-19 May 1945) born in Kansas to Arkansas parents - Ida Mae (Matton) wife of Henry (Apr 10, 1869-16 June 1923) - Ralph H. (30 Jan 1904-11 Oct 1967) - Jackie Lee (son of Ralph) (12 Apr 1948-27 Dec 2011) (cremains only)	Lived in Americus Township
DUNCAN	Ford, Myrtle	
FORD	Charles husb of Myrtle Duncan (dates unknown)	
FULGHEM	Harrison Benjamin (1888-1947) born in Chetopa, Labette County, Kansas to parents from Georgia; married to Pauline; this may be the Fulghem who designed the posts surrounding the cemetery.	Lived in Valley Township in 1910
GANSON	Nancy Ann (b 1874-d 23 May 1950)	
GAYDEN	- A.S. (Febr 9, 1862-July 8, 1885) - Andrew (17 Feb 1869-24 Jun 1935) - H.S. (5 Feb 1868-8 Jul 1888) - Hattie (1892-15 June 1921) - Jeff (1838-8 Sep 1889) - M.E. died at age 80 yrs - Mary Jane (29 Nov 1873- 28 Mar 1958) - Patience (b 1833-d 10 Feb 1905) - Ruth E. (1902-1903) - William Imanuel born 25 Oct 1880	Lived in Valley Township
GERALD	J.N. (1886-1916)	
GLEN	Birtha (1893-14 Sept 1894)	
HALL	- Henry B. (d 10/25/1944 age 54 y) - Dorothy P (wife of Henry) (1903-1986)	
HARNESS	- Toll R. (4 Jan 1901-14 Apr 1924) - Alice M. (31 Dec 1915-10 Jan 1918) - Samuel J. (1870-1948) born in Kansas - Sarpta E. wife of Samuel (1874-1951) born in Kentucky - London A. (12 Nov 1906-27 Apr 1993) - Anna, his wife (1908-Dec 20, 1985)	Lived in Americus Township in 1910  Lived in Dunlap

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HAYS	- Sylvester (5 Feb 1939-7 Apr 1939) - Infant Female (25 Feb 1948-26 Feb 1948)	
HERMANWAL	H.W. (dates unknown)	
HOWARD	- Andrew W. (dates unknown) - Peter (1825-1894) born in Virginia, wife Martha born in Georgia in ca. 1839 - Jesse Elmer (25 June 1932 (age 34 y) - Vernon D (27 Dec 1954 (age 56)	Lived in Dunlap in 1880
HYDE	- Mary (Hyde) Wynn Jones - Johnny (1953-1957, son) - Avis N. (1929-1985) - John M. Jr. (1929- __)	
JACKSON	- Edward (Mar 1834-20 Aug 1909) born in Virginia - Lucy (1873-15 Mar 1881)	Lived in Council Grove in 1895
JERALDS	E. M. L. (1866-1891 age 31 years)	
JOHNSON	- C.M. (5 Dec 1824-17 Oct 1894) born in Washington D.C. - Josephine, wife of C.M. (June 1838-6 Apr 1910) born in Tennessee Georgetta (3 May 1956 died same day) Abner N. (died 12 Sept 1958 age 98 y)	Lived in Valley Township and Dunlap
LACY	Annie (1860-1907)	Lived in Chase County in 1905
LEE	Pearl Marie Davis (1893-1941)	
LOWERY	- George M. (1881-15 May 1958) (father) - Mary Jane (1884-1968) (mother)	
MATTOX	- Hazel (1899-1959) - Vera (1878-16 March 1961) - Ralph (19 Jan 1847-23 Apr 1926) born in Mississippi - Preston P. (27 May 1873-5 June 1943) - Edward (14 Nov 1870-4 June 1885)	
McCOY	Josie (died 7 May 1882, age 3 yr)	
McCRORY	- Nannie E. (1883-1929) (mother) - Johanna – Wife of Levi (1868-1910) Levi was born in 1866 in Tennessee - Josephine M.B. (1905-1908) (daughter) - Billie (1902-1904) (son)	
McDONALD	Infant son of R. (died 4 Feb 1912)	
McGILL	- Theodosia (died 23 April 1941 age 88 y) - L.E. (died 18 June 1929), Progressive Chambler 4250 KCKS	
McHENRY	Mollie (stone only with name, no dates)	
MEANS	Clara (died 10 June 1944, age 70y)	
MERRITT	Parthenia (died 26 Oct 1900)	A William Merritt lived in Section 27 in 1901, as seen on the county atlas
MINESY	First name unknown (died 1918)	
MOERT	Zanie (died Dec 1887)	
MORRIS	- James L. (1872-16 July 1955) born in Tennessee - Louetta (1886-2 Mar 1961) born in Kansas to parents from North Carolina; James and Louetta were married in Morris County in 1899	Owned farm in Valley Township
MOSES	Wes (died 23 Jan 1897, age 40 y)	
MURRAY	Maggie E. (died 21 Oct 1916, age 48 y)	

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PATTERSON	- Amanda (died 20 Jan 1912, age 51) (mother) born ca. 1861 in Tennessee - Alexander (1843-1936) (father)	Lived in Valley Township
	- Frank (1881-2 May 1959) - Wesley (15 Feb 1894-10 Aug 1971) Ks Pvt US Army WW I - Miller (31 Dec 1881-18 Jan 1846) - Samuel Edward (died 24 Mar 1924) Ks Cook in 80th Pioneer Inf	
PAYNE	Martin V.B. Co D 108 USCI, born 1835 in Kentucky; died 1909 in Dunlap	An M.B. Payne with a residence is shown on the 1901 county atlas in Section 27. Lived in Topeka in 1880.
RAGLAND	John W. (4 Dec 1864-13 Febr 1929)	Lived in Valley Township in 1915.
RANSBURG	Valera B. Davis (1907-1979)	
RAY	- Mary (1861-1899) (daughter), born in Kentucky - M died age 1 yr, buried at Ft Scott, Ks - H.P. (dates unknown) - William M. (1842-?) born in Kentucky - Harriett (1836-1899), wife of William, born in Kentucky	Lived in Americus Township in 1875
ROBINSON	- Andrew (dates unknown) - Nessie (dates unknown)	
SMITH	- Homer E. (26 Dec 1894-5 July 1925) - Angie Patterson (Nov 1895-Sept 1979)	
STEWART	Henry (No dates on stone), Co 53rd USCI; born ca. 1835 in Missouri	Lived in Dunlap in 1880
SUMMERS	- J.R. (29 Nov 1865?-16 July 1918), Census records indicate JR was born in 1849 in Kentucky and married Tabitha in 1862. - T.A. (11 Aug 1865?- 21 Oct 1926) - Matilda Bell (died 21 Oct 1899, 18 yr) - Mary Jane (died 9 Febr 1900 17 yr) - Edmond (1851-21 Dec 1951) born in Kentucky - Martha (Howard) wife of Edmond (died 2 Feb 1928, age 70 yr) born in Georgia	Lived in Americus Township in 1905  Lived in Dunlap in 1915
TALLEY	- Carl Robert (1898- 10/31/1960 age 62 y) - Cyrus (died 28 Mar 1958 age 90) born in Mississippi - Ella Payne Talley (died 18 October 1958 age 88 y) - William A., son of WC and IJ (26 Feb 1876-14 May 1897) - Florence F. child of Walter and Tena (died 18 Febr 1905, age 2 mon, 23 da) - Russell child of Walter and Tena (died 3 Mar 1907, age 6 mo 3 da) - Millie A. (30 Nov 1880-18 Oct 1967) (mother) - W. Brownlow (18 May 1863-11 Oct 1943) (father) - Ralph (31 May 1918-9 May 1979)	Lived in Dunlap in 1930
THOMPSON	- Sarah, wife of Samuel (died 28 Feb 1889) - Fred (died 29 Mar 1921) Ks Bugler 65 <sup>th</sup> Pioneer Inf	
TURNER	- Georgia (Howard) (1867-1917) (mother) born in Kentucky - Bessie (1887-1902) (daughter)	Lived in Valley Township and Council Grove (1895)
WARREN	Amey (No dates on stone) born ca. 1820 in Virginia to parents who were from Africa; her will, filed with the county, indicates she died in 1897	Lived in Americus Township in 1880 then in Valley Township

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WILLIS	Jefferson, Co F 47th USCI, born 1819 in Virginia; died March 12, 1892; headstone provided by the Union Civil War Veterans; during war, he was shot in the right breast and took a bayonet to the stomach; he received a \$4/month pension; wife Mary was born in Kentucky in ca. 1850 and their children were all born in Mississippi	Lived in Dunlap in 1880 and in Valley Township in 1885
WRIGHT	- Caroline T. (9 Oct. 1833-22 May 1887) born in South Carolina to parents who were from South Carolina and Virginia; all of her children were born in South Carolina; married to Tony, who was born in 1830 in South Carolina - Step (died 21 Dec 1986)	Lived in Valley Township in 1880
UNKNOWN	- Heci (dates unknown) - Magie (dates unknown) - Mal (dates unknown)	

Dunlap Colored Cemetery  
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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Benjamin "Pap" Singleton scrapbook. Kansas Historical Society, State Archives.

Census Records: Kansas State Census (1885, 1895, 1905, 1915); US Federal Census (1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)

Cutler, William G. *History of the State of Kansas*. Chicago: AT Andreas, 1883. [transcription online] Kansas Collection Books, <http://www.kancoll.org/books/cutler/> (accessed July 5, 2018).

Durkee, Betty. "Little John Creek [Kansa] Reserve." National Register nomination (2001).

Gayden, Fern. "Dunlap and Its People." Fern Gayden Collection. Kansas State Historical Society. State Archives Division.

Governor John St. John, Exoduster received correspondence (April 1879 to October 1882). Kansas Historical Society, State Archives, available on Kansas Memory <http://www.kansasmemory.org/item/210296> (accessed 5 July 2018).

Harness, London. Interview with KSHS. 1977. Transcript on file with SHPO office survey records.

Hickey, Joseph V. "'Pap' Singleton's Dunlap Colony: Relief Agencies and the Failure of a Black Settlement in Eastern Kansas." *Great Plains Quarterly* II (Winter 1991): 23-36 [digitized on-line]; available from DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska – Lincoln, <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1635&context=greatplainsquarterly> (accessed February 1, 2018).

Huston, Jan. "Dunlap and the Exoduster Connection." *Symphony of the Flint Hills Field Journal* (2012): 77-84 [digitized on-line] Kansas State University Libraries, New Prairie Press, <http://newprairiepress.org/sfh/2012/stories/10> (accessed February 1, 2018).

Land Deeds: Singleton Farm Colony signed 1878, filed with State of Kansas; Dunlap Colored Cemetery, signed October 1893 and copy filed with State of Kansas Jan 1894 for Cemetery Association.

Morris County Historical Society Archives.

Newspapers: *Council Grove Republican*, *Morris County Times*, *The Daily Commonwealth*, *The Weekly Guard*

Parks, Ronald. *The Darkest Period: The Kanza Indians and Their Last Homeland, 1846-1873*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2014.

Schoewe, Walter H. "The Geography of Kansas: Part II. Physical Geography." *Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science* 52 (September 1949): 261-333.

Sharp, Jim. *Black Settlers on the Kaw Indian Reservation*. Manhattan, Kans.: Ag Press Publishing, 2008.

US Department of the Interior. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Records [digitized online] <https://glorerecords.blm.gov> (accessed July 6, 2018).

**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: Morris County Historical Society

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

Dunlap Colored Cemetery  
Name of Property

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### 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreeage of Property** 2.9 acres

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

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

1 38.587290 -96.354700 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The rectangular Dunlap Cemetery is a 2.9-acre site described as follows: Tract 495 feet east and west by 264 feet north and south in the southeast corner of the NE ¼ of Section 12, Township 17 South, Range 9 East. The property boundary is demarcated on three sides (south, west, and north) by barbed wire fencing, secured with Fulghem (Chapman) Posts, chain link fencing and by gates on the east end of the property.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected). The nominated boundary encompasses the land historically associated with Dunlap Colored Cemetery.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Janet Kimbrell, Researcher and Amanda K. Loughlin (KSHS)  
organization Morris County Historical Society date September 6, 2017  
street & number (Kimbrell address) 605 North D Street telephone 785-280-2707  
city or town Herington state KS zip code 67449  
e-mail janetkimbrell@yahoo.com

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

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Real ownership of Dunlap Colored Cemetery is currently undetermined. The following information attempts to clarify the ownership situation. Information compiled from: Jan Kimbrell (nomination sponsor), Sharon Haun (Morris County Historical Society), Kathy Sachs (Deputy Assistant Secretary of State), Tom Nanney (Attorney General office's contact), Bill Kassebaum (Morris County counselor), and the Morris County Appraiser's Office.

1. The county appraiser's records list the cemetery's owner of record as the Dunlap Colored Cemetery Assn.
2. The Assn., chartered in 1894, lost its charter in 1972. The charter has never been reinstated.
3. The Assn. is considered dead by the Secretary of State's office.
4. As no "heir" has been established for the Assn., the cemetery has no official owner.
5. The county, as a government entity, does not claim ownership nor do they claim to be the ones maintaining said cemetery (KSA 19-3106), as the cemetery is not considered abandoned.
6. Only the Attorney General can abandon a cemetery; "abandon" is a legal term, but this cemetery does not meet the qualifications for abandonment (see 12 below).
7. In 1936 a Dunlap Cemetery District (District) was established (KSA 17-1330) and is still the entity overseeing maintenance of the property.
8. Morris County allots a mill levy to the District for annual upkeep (KSA 17-1330).
9. Ralph Hedgespeth (2449 Dunlap Rd, Council Grove, KS 66846) is the District contact on file with the county.
10. Mr. Hedgespeth does not claim to be associated with the District any longer.
11. No one knows who exactly is part of the District board.
12. Neither the Attorney General's office nor the Secretary of State's office has jurisdiction over determining who is the owner because the cemetery was established prior to Kansas' 1900 Cemetery Act.

Notification of intent to nominate the cemetery was sent to Morris County Commissioners, Sharon Haun (Morris County Historical Society), and Ralph Hedgespeth (District contact on file). Notices were also published in local newspapers (*Council Grove Republican & Emporia Gazette*). No person(s) claiming ownership contacted SHPO.

Dunlap Colored Cemetery

Name of Property

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### Additional Documentation

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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: Dunlap Colored Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Dunlap vicinity

County: Morris State: Kansas

Photographer: Amanda K. Loughlin

Date

Photographed: June 2018

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

- 1 of 7:** Looking west from entrance.
- 2 of 7:** Looking west from just east of circle drive return.
- 3 of 7:** Looking east from west end of drive.
- 4 of 7:** Looking SE from northwest curve of drive.
- 5 of 7:** Looking south from north end of circle drive return in center of cemetery.
- 6 of 7:** Looking SW from center of circle drive return in center of cemetery.
- 7 of 7:** Looking east from center of circle drive return in center of cemetery.

#### Figure Log

- Figure 01: Contextual view of the cemetery (marked by the X) within Morris County Kansas Historic Resources Inventory, [www.kshs.org/khri](http://www.kshs.org/khri).
- Figure 02: 1977 view of cemetery, looking west; outhouse in background to left of trees. Kansas Historic Resources Inventory, Dunlap Colored Cemetery <http://khri.kansasgis.org/index.cfm?in=127-0000-00038>.
- Figure 03: Fulghem (Chapman) Post. Amanda Loughlin, KSHS, June 2017.
- Figure 04: Americus 1447 USGS Topographic Map, showing Dunlap Cemetery. Kansas Historical Society Archeological Inventory <http://maps.kansasgis.org/kshs/ims/viewer/kshs.cfm>
- Figure 05: 2014 Google aerial image of Dunlap Colored Cemetery, bounded by dashed rectangle.
- Figure 06: Dunlap's Main (Commercial) Street in 1915. Council Grove's *The Weekly Guard* (9 April 1915): 4. Accessed via newspapers.com.
- Figure 07: Circa 1878 advertisement for the Dunlap Colony. Kansas Historical Society, State Archives, Benjamin "Pap" Singleton scrapbook; Kansas Memory item 211642. <http://www.kansasmemory.org/item/211642/page/75> (accessed July 10, 2018).
- Figure 08: William Phillips, "The Dunlap Colony and Kansas," map in Joseph V. Hickey, "Pap' Singleton's Dunlap Colony: Relief Agencies and the Failure of a Black Settlement in Eastern Kansas." *Great Plains Quarterly* II (Winter 1991): 24.
- Figure 09: Snippet of 1901 Morris County Atlas. *Standard Atlas of Morris County, Kansas* (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1901), 17. [digitized online] Kansas Historical Society, Kansas Memory <http://www.kansasmemory.org/item/209382> (accessed July 10, 2018).
- Figure 10: Photo Key. Google aerial image.

Dunlap Colored Cemetery  
Name of Property

Dunlap, Kansas  
County and State



Figure 10 (Photo Key): Google aerial image with boundary of cemetery shown as dashed line.

**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.