



Register of Historic Kansas Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating individual properties and districts. The format is similar to the National Register of Historic Places form. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets. Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Wakarusa Presbyterian Church

other names/site number KHRI # 177-3290

2. Location

street & number 10135 SW Jordan Road

not for publication

city or town Wakarusa

vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Shawnee code 177 zip code 66546

3-4. Certification

I hereby certify that this property is listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

SEE FILE

Signature of certifying official _____

Date _____

Title _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the State Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion: Religious facility, church

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion: Religious facility, church

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Vernacular One-Room Church (with additions)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Stone and Concrete

walls: Wood: Weatherboard

roof: Composite

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the current physical appearance of the property.)

Summary (Briefly describe the overall characteristics of the property and its location, setting, and size.)

The Wakarusa Presbyterian Church is located at 10135 SW Jordan Road in the unincorporated village of Wakarusa south of Topeka in southern Shawnee County, Kansas. The town of less than a few hundred residents is situated along SW Jordan Road, a north-south thoroughfare that runs parallel to the former Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad line. There are just a few extant non-residential buildings, including a Masonic hall, a bank building, an early 20th century public school, and the former Wakarusa Hotel (NRHP). The church is located at the south end of town within a grove of large burr oak trees, just 300 feet north of the Wakarusa River.

Elaboration *(Provide a detailed description of the building's exterior, interior, and any associated buildings on the property. Note any historic features, materials, and changes to the building/property.)*

Exterior

The church faces east and includes three principal masses – the original church sanctuary built in 1878, a small 1950 addition off the northwest (rear) corner, and a sprawling 1956 addition also at the northwest corner. The 1950 addition was built to accommodate Sunday school classes. The 1956 addition, which includes a banquet hall and kitchen, is a building relocated from Forbes Air Force Base and attached to the west side of the 1950 addition. There are no other buildings on the church property.

The church's east elevation (front) faces SW Jordan Road and is 45 feet from the street. One-hundred-twenty feet to the north of the church is a residence and 100 feet to the south is a chiropractor's office. A large parking area separates the church from the chiropractor's office. The parking lot is shared by the business and the church. The west elevation (rear) is located on an incline overlooking a grove of oak trees in a picturesque park-like setting on the north bank of the Wakarusa River.

The single-story sanctuary is a tall structure with a front-facing gable roof. A gabled entry vestibule is centered on the front of the church affording a symmetrical appearance to the primary elevation. On either side of the vestibule – on the east wall of the sanctuary – is a single peak-head wood-sash window measuring 5'6" X 40". The bottom sash of each window includes a single pane of clear glass, and the top sash has three lights divided by a Y-shaped muntin. Panes in the upper sash are colored textured glass.

The sanctuary and vestibule are constructed of wood lap siding, which appears to be original, though the vestibule siding has a narrower reveal. This is consistent with what is documented in historic images (Figures 4 and 5). The vestibule or anteroom entrance was added to the sanctuary in 1919.¹ Prior to that entry was made directly into the sanctuary. The vestibule has five-foot wide double doors accessible by climbing six concrete steps (the doors are 2' 4" above ground level). The entry vestibule is centered between two sanctuary windows. The north and south walls of the vestibule each include a vinyl insulated clear glass four-paned window, measuring 2' X 5'. At the peak of the gable at the east end of the sanctuary is an enclosed bell tower containing a working bell, which is still used weekly.

The **south wall of the sanctuary** features four evenly-spaced windows that are narrow/elongated rectangular sashes made of vinyl and insulated clear glass with eight lights. These windows measure 10' 6" tall X 29" wide. The exterior window trim is extant and includes a pedimented top.

The **north wall of the sanctuary** was built identically to the south with four evenly-spaced rectangular windows, however the 1950 addition eliminated the two westernmost windows. As a result, there are just two windows remaining on the north wall of the sanctuary – matching the dimensions of those on the south wall. The exterior window trim is extant and includes a pedimented top. **The 1950 addition** is attached perpendicular to the north wall of the sanctuary. This single-story addition has a side-gable roof, also covered with composition shingles, and provides a wheel-chair accessible entrance into the church. An inclined concrete sidewalk with side railings leads to the entrance, which is centered on the east wall of the addition. On either side of the addition is a double-hung window. The north wall of the addition has no fenestration. This addition, which rests on concrete foundation, is clad in vinyl siding.

The **west wall of the sanctuary** includes two peak-head wood-sash windows on either side of a round window. Like the windows on the opposite east wall, these include a single-light bottom sash and a top sash with three lights divided by a Y-shaped muntin. The glass in these windows has been replaced with a modern stained glass. These windows measure 5' X 34". High in the west gable of the sanctuary is a round window

¹ Dorothy I. Duncan, Wakarusa Church Newsletters, June 1978 - May 1980. Includes Wakarusa Presbyterian Church Records, all volumes.

comprised of muted colors of glass panes, which may be original to the building. There is an exterior brick chimney that pierces the roofline just below and north of the gable peak. The 1956 addition attaches to the west and north sides of the sanctuary and the west wall of the 1950 addition.

The 1956 addition, a building relocated from Forbes Air Force Base, is clad in vinyl siding and features a low-pitched gable roof with composition shingles. The south wall of the addition faces the parking lot and includes a wheel-chair accessible entrance into the church. The west (rear) wall includes a grouping of three windows above which is a rectangular louvered vent. There are three windows on the north wall. It rests on concrete foundation.

Interior

One enters the building through the east vestibule entrance. This small, enclosed vestibule has wood-paneled walls (a later modification), wood flooring, and four-panel wood double doors leading into the sanctuary. The sanctuary floor, which is carpeted, slopes downward toward the west wall, where there is a raised stage. The stage rises 2', and has two steps positioned at the front of the stage at the north and south ends. There are oak handrails along each set of stairs and an oak railing, 18" high, extends the width of the stage. Church records reveal that the sanctuary floor was sloped in 1919 to allow the congregation better viewing.² The sanctuary walls and ceiling are plaster. Walls are papered to within six feet of the ceiling. A narrow gilded plaster design trim is atop the wall paper. There is wood trim around the windows and 8"-wide wood baseboards and both are painted. Seven newer hanging light fixtures have replaced earlier large school house lights suspended on long chains. Three small drop lights hang over the stage area. Two newer white ceiling fans hang from the ceiling. Wood pews, purchased from a Topeka church in 1923 by the ladies aide group,³ are arranged with a wide central and narrower side aisles.

On the north side of the stage are double doors leading into the 1950 addition. At floor level there are double doors also leading into that addition. These doors, opened, allow an overflow for sanctuary seating. This addition was built to accommodate Sunday school classes and attaches to the north side of the sanctuary at the northwest corner of the building. In 1956, a building from Forbes Air Force Base in Pauline, Kansas was attached to the west side of the 1950 addition to further accommodate church activities. A bathroom and kitchen were put in the 1956 addition. In the late 1990s, the 1956 addition was remodeled with a storage room and two bathrooms added to the south side.

There is a basement beneath the west end of the sanctuary that once housed a coal furnace. There is an opening in the west wall of the basement to accommodate coal storage. Today, the basement is accessible by ladder from a door in the sanctuary floor, but currently it is not used. The walls and floor of the basement are stone and concrete.

Changes to the sanctuary consist of carpeting of the wood floor, replacing light fixtures, the addition of ceiling fans, wallpapering and painting, painting woodwork, and some replacement windows.⁴

Integrity

This building has experienced several changes over the years that affect its integrity. With the exception of the replaced sanctuary windows, which impact the building's integrity of materials, design, and workmanship, the original church building is relatively intact. The symmetrical arrangement of the sanctuary and vestibule, as is typical of 19th and early 20th century rural church and school construction, is a key feature of this building's architecture. The construction of the additions impacts the property's integrity of setting and feeling, though they illustrate the growth of the church during the middle-20th century. For these reasons, the Wakarusa

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Conversations with church and community members: Hazel Hill, Gene Krill, Gene Foltz, Shirley and Dale Carls, Ina Mae Nason, Virginia Pringle, Keith Combes, Susan Blanck-Harlan and Jeff Griffith 2012-13.

Wakarusa Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

Presbyterian Church does not meet integrity requirements for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, but retains a level of integrity sufficient for listing in the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for State 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement

Social History

Period of Significance

1878-1963

Significant Dates

1878, 1919

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the church in 1878 and extends to 1963, fifty-year closing date for periods of significance where activities begun historically continue to have importance but no more specific date can be identified.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Wakarusa Presbyterian Church meets the registration requirements for Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties because it derives does not derive its primary significance from associations with religious doctrine.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph *(Provide a summary paragraph that notes under what criteria the property is nominated.)*

The Wakarusa Presbyterian Church (built 1878) is nominated to the Register of Historic Kansas Places for its local significance in the areas of exploration/settlement and social history. The church was erected several years after the town's founding, though within just a few years of the arrival of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad to Wakarusa, which initiated a period of growth and development in and around the community. What remains of this small, unincorporated settlement was largely developed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, coinciding with the growth of the railroad. Like other small towns in Kansas after World War II, Wakarusa's school closed and residents moved away, but the church congregation thrived. In addition to serving as a house of worship, the building has served other functions as a community center and polling place for the last half-century.

Elaboration *(Provide a brief history of the property and justify why this property is locally significant.)*

Town History

Wakarusa is located in Williamsport Township in the southern part of Shawnee County. The township's southern boundary borders Osage County and became a separate township in 1860 after it was detached from Auburn Township on its west boundary.⁵

In 1858, property in Williamsport Township, Sections 25 and 36, was platted for a town site by two men named Mills and Smith of Topeka. Initially, a town had been laid out one mile northeast of the present Wakarusa town site and at least one house was built there, but it was destroyed by a tornado in 1860. Knowing that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad would pass close by and feeling that it would be advantageous to be located along the Wakarusa River, the town was moved one mile south of the original settlement to its present location in Sections 25 and 36.⁶ (Figure 2) Others interested in this town enterprise were G. T. Lockard, J. P. Ennis, and Zenas King of Topeka. The town was originally named Kingston in honor of the latter gentleman, but the name was changed to reflect the river along which the town sits.⁷ When attempting to interpret the origin and meaning of the word "Wakarusa," Kansas historians, including John N. Holloway, George W. Brown, Frank Blackmar, and others have passed down the same general legend that explains the origin of the name.⁸

[The account]...told of an [American] Indian girl who rode her horse to the stream. She began to ford the river, going deeper and deeper until she was half immersed in the chilly water. She shouted wa-ka-ru-sa, supposedly meaning 'hip-deep.' Some say Wakarusa was an Indian word for 'deep river' or 'river of weeds.' Another explanation says the river derived its name from wild plants partly covered with a fine hairy fiber that once grew along the banks. Yet another explanation is that Wakarusa is an Indian name from the

⁵ Mary Garrett Haller, *Wakarusa, Kansas, The Garrett Family Tree*, papers in Kansas State Historical Society Archives, 1985. Also, William G. Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas*, vol. 1 (Chicago: Andreas Publishing Co., Chicago, 1883), 596.

⁶ Bulletin of the Shawnee County Historical Society, vol. 31 (Topeka, KS: Shawnee County Historical Society, 1958), 41.

⁷ Cutler, 596.

⁸ John N. Holloway, *History of Kansas from the First Exploration of the Mississippi Valley to Its Admission into the Union* (LaFayette, IN: James, Emmons & Co., 1868), 213. Electronic document accessed 3 February 2012 <www.books.google.com>; Correspondence from George W. Brown to George Martin, Secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, dated 8 July 1902; Frank W. Blackmar, ed., *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, Vol. II...* (Chicago: Standard Pub. Co., 1912), 854-855.

Sioux tribe in Kansas. White settlers used the name Wakarusa for a river, a valley, and a town in Shawnee County and for a township and valley in Douglas County.⁹

The development of the ATSF rail line provided great benefit to the farming community that had been established in the area. The railroad reached Wakarusa by 1869 and the town flourished.¹⁰ A post office was established at Williamsport in 1863 and moved to Wakarusa in 1870.¹¹ During the 1890s into the 20th century, several area farmers established large apple orchards and huge quantities were harvested and shipped to market by rail. The apple crop prompted establishment of a cider mill in town which produced thousands of barrels of cider of which many were shipped handily by railroad to a vinegar distilleries in Denver and St. Louis. Fred Wellhouse, a resident of Fairmont, in Leavenworth County, had hundreds of acres of apple orchards near Wakarusa. In 1901, he was known as the largest apple grower in Kansas for crops produced on his holdings.¹²

A bustling town grew beside the river and along the railroad. Livestock pens were built alongside the railroad and provided a valuable convenience for local stockmen to market their animals. William Cutler's *History of Kansas*, published in 1883, states, "Wakarusa village claims to have the finest district schoolhouse in the county, if not in the State. It contains over a hundred inhabitants, and has the usual number of village industries, besides the business of crushing stone for railroad ballast. The Sherman Stone Crushing Company have [sic] located one of their machines at the village, and employ from fifty to one hundred men."¹³ Several of the businesses included grocery stores, a bank, a hotel was built in 1873 by W. H. Mills, which serves as a residence today and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a lumberyard, and John T. Snyder and sons had an icehouse in Snyder's Grove, just south of the Presbyterian Church. There were literary societies and music groups; Wakarusa boasted a band and drum corps. Great rallies and picnics were held in Snyder's Grove with prominent speakers and state officials in attendance. *The Topeka Mail*, newspaper, reported that on August 31, 1894, five rail coaches from the south and twelve from the north brought people to a great rally in Wakarusa. By noon there were seven to eight thousand people there. Former US Senator John Ingalls was the speaker, two bands and a drum corps played, and there was a parade. The crowd eventually totaled ten thousand that day.¹⁴

During the economic depression of the 1930s businesses in Wakarusa declined especially as area residents became more mobile and able to travel distances for their needs. The Wakarusa school, like many small-town schools, closed in 1973 succumbing to consolidation. More recently, the post office has abbreviated its hours and may face closure.

Church History

The Wakarusa Presbyterian Church was established in 1877, in part by several members of the disbanded Union Church. The Union Church, a Christian congregation, was established in May 1869 by a group of neighbors living in the vicinity of Williamsport school. Church organizers included Charles W. Gardner, Peter Wellhouse, Dr. J. D. Wood and G. W. Hamilton. Members came by way of letters of membership transfer from churches in Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. The Union Church served the community until it disbanded in the fall of 1876, and church records do not indicate a reason for the dissolution. Despite the closure of the church, the Williamsport community continued to grow, and there was a desire for a

⁹ Sondra Van Meter McCoy and Jan Hults, *1001 Kansas Place Names* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1989), 203.

¹⁰ Keith L. Bryant, Jr., *History of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1974), 16.

¹¹ Post Office database. Available from <<http://kshs.org/p/post-offices/11307>> [25 September 2013]. Database compiled from information in Robert W. Baughman's *Kansas Post Offices, May 29, 1828-August 3, 1961* (Topeka, KS: Kansas Postal History Society, 1961).

¹² Frank Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopaedia of State History, vol. 3* (Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., Chicago, 1912).

¹³ Cutler, 596.

¹⁴ *Topeka Mail and Breeze*, September 7, 1894.

new church. Some members of the former Union Church along with others in the community met at the home of William Hibbard for the purpose of organizing a Presbyterian Church. The Society of the Wakarusa Presbyterian Church was recorded in the office of the Kansas Secretary of State in December 1877. Church trustees were William McCoy, T. B. Gamble, and George Neill. The church record book which recorded the organization of the Presbyterian congregation was the same book that had been used by the Union Church. The record states, "This book was left in the hands of T. B. Gamble, the clerk of the Union Church of Williamsport without direction as to any disposition to be made of it and has been donated by said clerk to the Society of the Wakarusa Presbyterian Church", signed T. B. Gamble. Thus may be the only connection of the two churches.¹⁵

George Neill, a trustee of the newly formed Presbyterian Church, drew up a document titled "Articles elucidating and proposing terms of building a Presbyterian Church at Wakarusa." Between June 29, 1878 and October 11, 1878, the church building was constructed on a lot measuring 85 X 133 feet. The lot was donated by John Snyder for the purpose of constructing a church building. Snyder's donated land was originally homesteaded by Thomas Reynolds. No mention of who may have designed or financed the building is found in church records; however, a descendant of George Neill stated that he donated the first 100 dollars to construct the church.¹⁶ It is not known who designed or built the church.

There is a plaque on the east wall at the door of the sanctuary of the Wakarusa church noting the accomplishments of David Sutherland Hibbard, the son of William Hibbard, one of the organizers of the church. David Hibbard was an American missionary and educator, who established and served as the first president the Silliman Institute, now Silliman University in Dumaguete City, Philippines. Prior to accepting a missionary assignment in the Philippines, Hibbard served as a pastor in Lyndon, Osage County, Kansas in the late 1890s. He served as president of the university from 1901 to 1930. Hibbard saw the growth of Silliman Institute from being an elementary school for boys to that of a liberal arts college in 1910. Under his leadership, the Institute rose to prominence becoming one of the nation's foremost higher education institutions. His son, Hall Livingstone Hibbard, was an accomplished aviation engineer who worked for Lockheed Aircraft Company in Wichita.¹⁷

The Presbyterian church served as one of the town's houses of worship. There was at least one other church – a Methodist congregation – in Wakarusa from an unknown date until approximately 1930.¹⁸ An addition to the Presbyterian church was constructed in 1950 to accommodate a growing congregation. And, again in 1956 an addition was made to further accommodate the growing church and its various activities. Church records indicate that the Ladies Aid Society of the church served to raise a good share of the funds for the additions. Some of the fundraising activities included pancake suppers, chicken dinners, election day dinners, sale dinners, ice cream socials, selling magazine subscriptions and pens.¹⁹

The additions served a broader community function creating a meeting place for church youth and 4-H organizations. The church offered the first Vacation bible school for youth in 1939 and continues to provide youth activities. The church has provided a meeting place for community concerns as well as various social events and has served as a polling place since 1952. Since the 1973 closure of the Wakarusa School the church functions as a central meeting place for community concerns. The Masonic Lodge building is currently the only other meeting place in Wakarusa and is used primarily for fraternal events.²⁰

¹⁵ Wakarusa Presbyterian Church Records, Vol. 1, 1869 to 1906.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ James L. King, *History of Shawnee County Kansas and Representative Citizens* (Chicago: Richmond & Arnold Publishers, 1905), 618. Also: Kansas Historical Society, "Hall Livingstone Hibbard." Available from <<http://kshs.org/kansapedia/hall-livingstone-hibbard/18376>> [25 September 2013].

¹⁸ Dorothy I. Duncan, Wakarusa Church Newsletters, June 1978 - May 1980. Includes Wakarusa Presbyterian Church Records, all volumes.

¹⁹ Ibid.; Wakarusa Presbyterian Church, Ledger Ladies Aid Treasurer, 1946-1977.

²⁰ Conversations with church and community members: Hazel Hill, Gene Krill, Gene Foltz, Shirley and Dale Carls, Ina Mae Nason, Virginia Pringle, Keith Combes, Susan Blanck-Harlan and Jeff Griffith 2012-13.

In 2007, the Wakarusa River overflowed its banks and water entered the sanctuary of the church. Church members and community residents quickly rallied to remedy the damage while at the same time members organized a central point of community assistance at the church. Members prepared meals and served them in the parking lot for affected community residents as the church served as a meeting place for the residents and assistance agencies. Though the river has flooded Wakarusa on numerous occasions in the past there is no knowledge of structural flood damage to the church.

The Wakarusa Presbyterian Church is nominated to the Register of Historic Kansas Places for its local significance in the areas of exploration/settlement and social history. It was built shortly after the arrival to Wakarusa of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad to Wakarusa, which initiated a period of growth and development in and around the community. Today, only a few physical reminders of those prosperous early decades in Wakarusa remain, and the church building is one such reminder. Not only has the building survived the decline of the once-thriving community, but the church congregation remains active. In addition to serving as a house of worship, the building has served other functions as a community center and polling place for the last half-century.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Blackmar, Frank. *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History ...* Vol. III, part 2. Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912.

Bryant, Keith L., Jr. *History of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1974.

Bulletin of the Shawnee County Historical Society, vol. 31. Topeka, KS: Shawnee County Historical Society, 1958.

Cutler, William G. *History of the State of Kansas*. Chicago: Andreas Publishing Co., 1883.

Duncan, Dorothy I. *Wakarusa Church Newsletters, June 1978 - May 1980*. Includes Wakarusa Presbyterian Church Records, all volumes. Private Collection.

Haller, Mary Garrett. *Wakarusa, Kansas, The Garrett Family Tree*. Manuscript Collection, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, KS, 1985.

King, James L. *History of Shawnee Co., Kansas*. Chicago: Richmond & Arnold, 1905.

McCoy, Sondra Van Meter, and Jan Hults. *1001 Kansas Place Names*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1989.

Topeka Mail and Breeze. 7 September 1894.

Wakarusa Presbyterian Church Records. Vol. 1, 1869 to 1906. Private Collection.

Wakarusa Presbyterian Church. *Ledger Ladies Aid Treasurer, 1946-1977*.

Other:

Author's conversations with church and community members: Hazel Hill, Gene Krill, Gene Foltz, Shirley and Dale Carls, Ina Mae Nason, Virginia Pringle, Keith Combes, Susan Blanck-Harlan and Jeff Griffith, 2012-2013.

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: **Kansas Historical Society**

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.26 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>38.883567</u>	<u>-95.696971</u>	3	_____	_____
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The Wakarusa Presbyterian Church is located in Section 36, Township 13, Range 15. The property is described as follows (according to Shawnee County parcel records): BEG 287.5 S of NE COR OF LOT 63 TOW N OF KINGSTON TH S 85, W 133, N 85, E 133, TO POB.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated property includes the church and the lots with which it is associated.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Leroy Meinzer and Roberta Moore-Meinzer

organization Wakarusa Presbyterian Church date _____

street & number 11125 S Jordan Road telephone _____

city or town Wakarusa state KS zip code 66546

e-mail _____

Property Owner:

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

name Wakarusa Presbyterian Church

street & number 10135 SW Jordan Road telephone _____

city or town Wakarusa state KS zip code 66546

Photographs:

Please check with SHPO staff before completing photographs.

Name of Property: Wakarusa Presbyterian Church
City or Vicinity: Wakarusa
County: Shawnee
State: KS
Photographer: Sarah Martin
Date Photographed: May 17, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 9 Primary (east) and secondary (south) elevations, camera facing NW
- 2 of 9 Primary (east) elevation, showing 1950 addition at rear, camera facing W
- 3 of 9 1950 addition at NW corner of building, camera facing SW
- 4 of 9 Rear (west) elevation, showing 1956 addition at NW corner of building, camera facing NE
- 5 of 9 Entrance on primary elevation, camera facing SW
- 6 of 9 Interior of sanctuary, camera facing NW
- 7 of 9 Interior of sanctuary, camera facing E toward entrance
- 8 of 9 Interior, looking through doorway connecting sanctuary with 1950 addition, facing NW
- 9 of 9 Interior of 1950 addition, door at right looking into 1956 addition, facing SW

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps**
- **Scanned images below**

Figure 1: Aerial Image. Google Earth 2013.

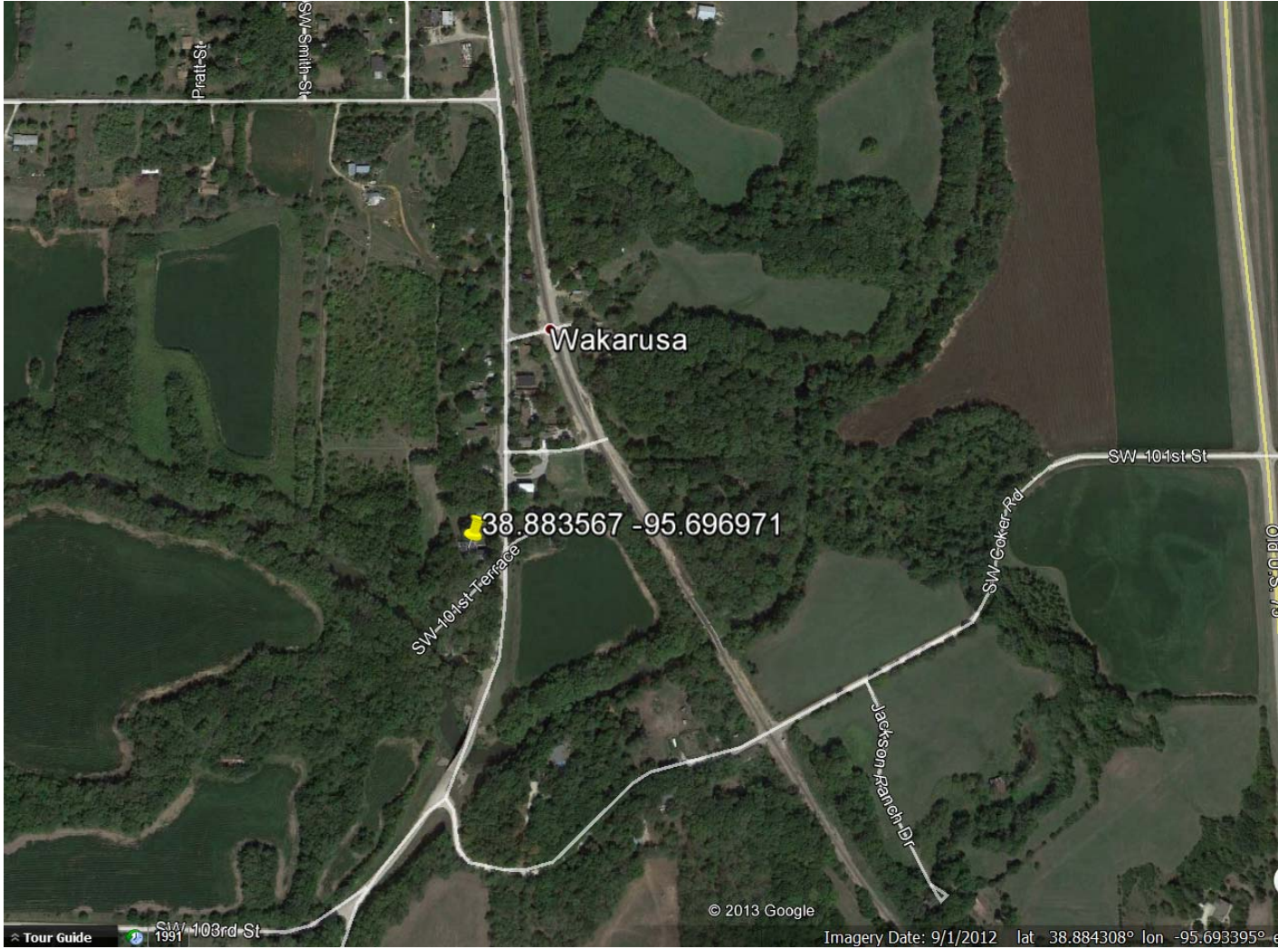


Figure 2: Atlas of Shawnee County, Kansas. New York: F.W. Beers & Co., 1873. Accessed online at: <http://www.kansasmemory.org/item/224003>

Showing close-up image of Wakarusa in Williamsport Township. This map was printed five years prior to the construction of the Wakarusa Presbyterian Church.

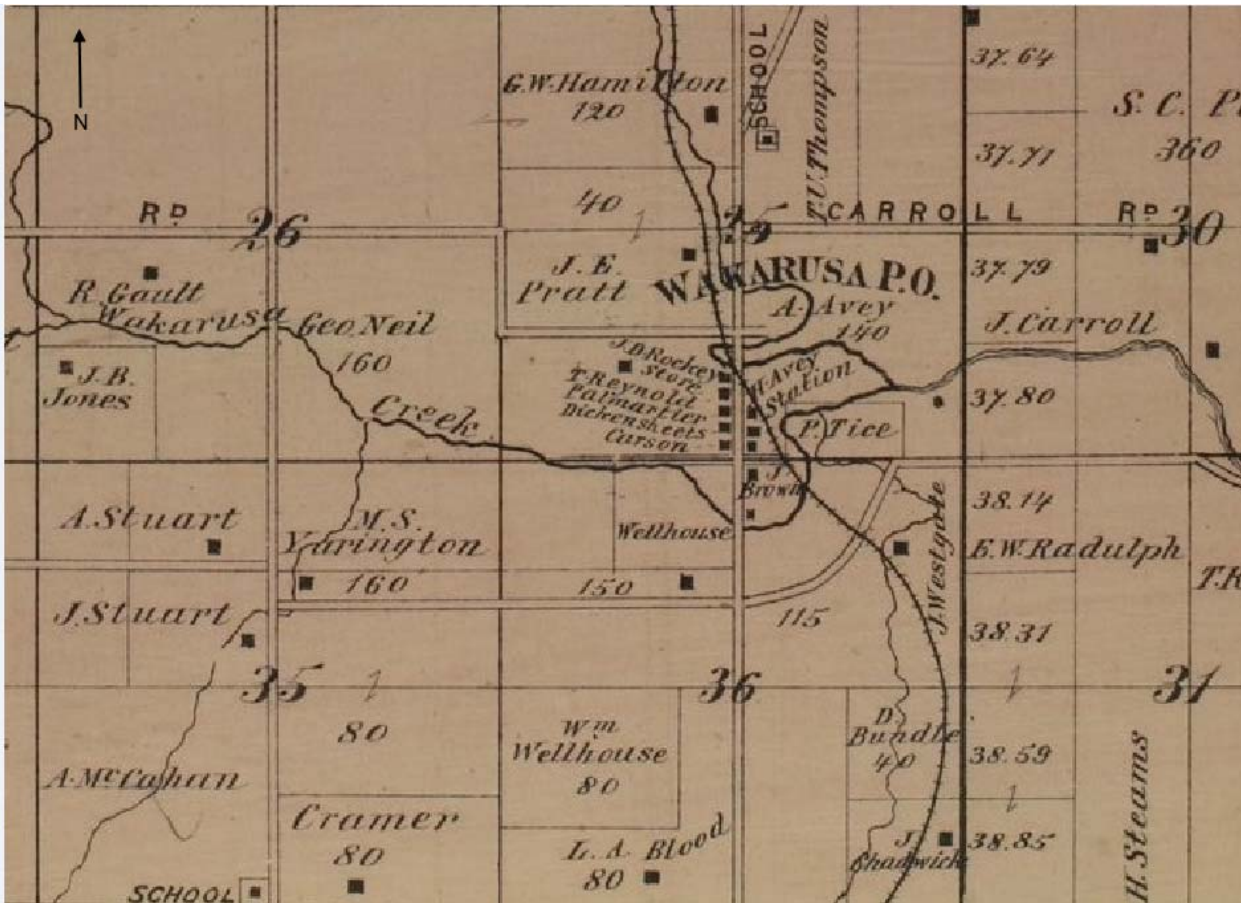


Figure 3: Standard Atlas of Shawnee County, Kansas. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1898. Accessed online at: <http://www.kansasmemory.org/item/223961>

Showing close-up image of Wakarusa in Williamsport Township. Dotted arrow denotes approximate location of the Wakarusa Presbyterian Church.

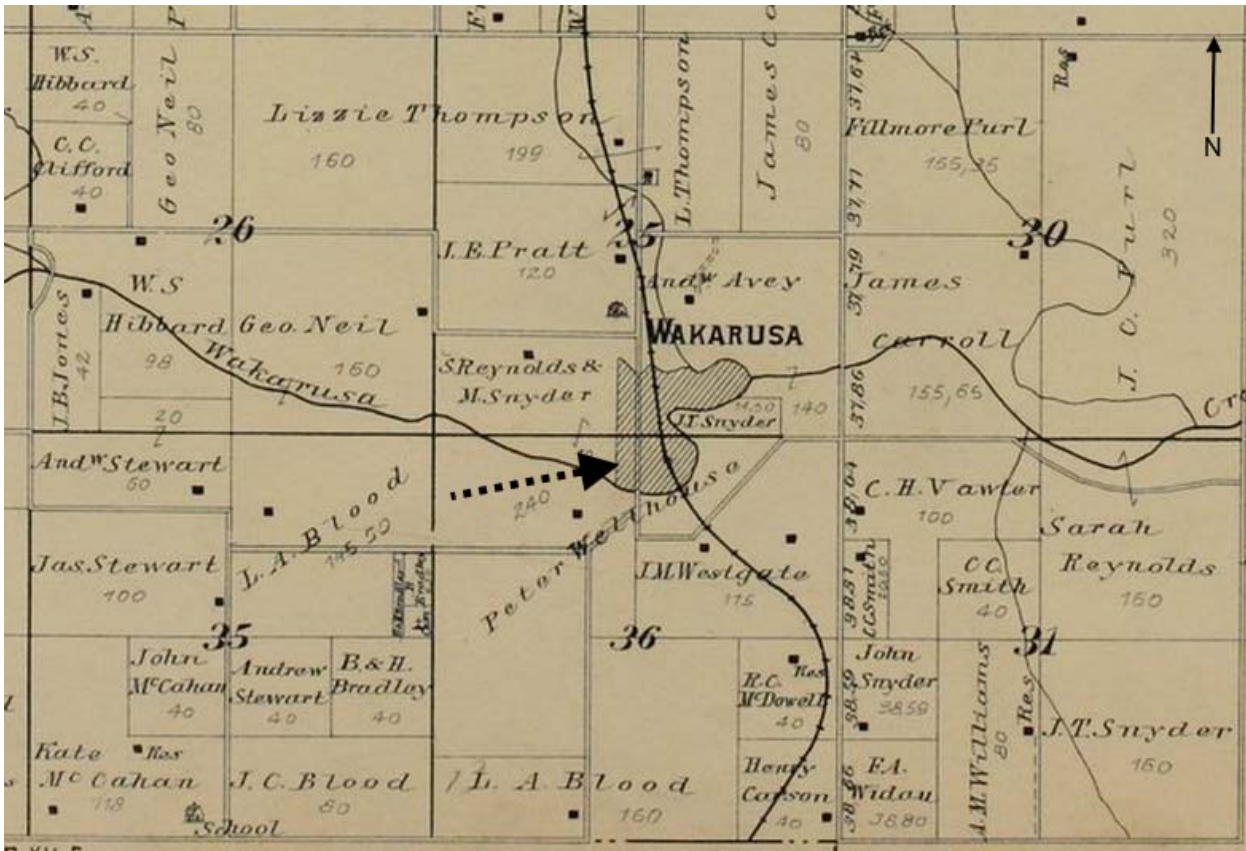


Figure 4: Historic photograph of Wakarusa Presbyterian Church, circa 1930s-1940s.



Figure 4: Historic photograph of Wakarusa Presbyterian Church, 1921.



Figure 6: 1903 photograph of Wakarusa's main street, now known as Jordan Road.

