

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 White Cloud Presbyterian Church and Cemetery

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number South side SR F at intersection with CR 232 N/A not for publication

city or town Fulton vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Callaway code 027 zip code 65251

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

 national statewide X local

Mark A Miles August 18, 2010
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles, Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
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 _____

White Cloud Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
Name of Property

Callaway County, MO
County and State

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	
2		buildings
		district
1		site
		structure
		object
3		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 National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/religious facility

RELIGION/religious facility

FUNERARY/cemetery

FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Gable-end church

foundation: STONE/limestone

walls: WOOD/weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other: _____

White Cloud Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
Name of Property

Callaway County, MO
County and State

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.

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Period of Significance

1888

Significant Dates

1888

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.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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White Cloud Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
Callaway County, Missouri

Summary:

The White Cloud Presbyterian Church and Cemetery is located on the south side of State Route F at the intersection of CR 232 in Callaway County, Missouri. Constructed in 1888, the church is a well preserved example of a frame gable-end church, a type once common in rural areas of Missouri. The small building has a medium pitched gable roof, is clad in narrow clapboard siding and sits on a limestone foundation. Decorative treatment is limited to slightly pedimented window and door surrounds and a small oculus window in the front gable-end. Other than the construction of new entrance stairs and the introduction of electric lighting, the church remains unaltered from its date of construction. Behind the church is a cemetery with rows of headstones laid in rows running north and south containing approximately 250 graves with room for additional interments. Burials in the cemetery date from c. 1840 to the present.¹

Setting and Cemetery:

Located approximately 6 miles west of Fulton on State Route F, the White Cloud Presbyterian Church and cemetery is situated on a flat, roughly wedge-shaped 3.44 acre tract. Though the lot is relatively open with very few trees or plantings, the southern border of the property is marked by a line of deciduous and evergreen trees. Except for a few privately owned in-holdings, the property surrounding the church and cemetery is owned by the National Forest Service and is part of the Mark Twain National Forest system. Public ownership of surrounding property helps preserve the rural character and rolling topography of the area.

The church building sits in the narrower portion of the wedge and is surrounded on the north, south and east by open lawn. An oval gravel drive, directly east of the building, provides access from State Route F. Behind the church is the cemetery (contributing). The oldest parts of the cemetery are laid out in roughly four blocks divided into long narrow rows running north and south (see Figure 3: Survey). The rows are marked by historic grave markers in a variety of shapes and sizes. Most stones are either limestone or granite and vary in size from small upright slabs to tall obelisks topped by urns or finials. The cemetery contains approximately 250 burials dating from c. 1840 to the present. Though plantings are limited, there are scattered yucca plants which are commonly associated with historic cemeteries in Missouri.

Church:

Though the road runs at a slight southeast/northwest diagonal to the north of the church, the building itself faces due east. The church is 34 feet wide and 52 feet in length with a medium pitched front gable roof. The walls on all sides are clad in clapboards with narrow corner

¹ Grace West Baynham & Mrs. George Baumgartner. *Cemetery Records of Callaway County, Missouri Part 3*, Self published manuscript, n.d., p. 820-830.

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White Cloud Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
Callaway County, Missouri

boards. The roofline and foundation are framed by wide flat boards. The foundation consists of small, roughly cut limestone blocks.

East Façade: Centered in the east façade are paired four panel doors topped by a two-light transom. The entrance has a slightly pedimented surround with flared shoulders. A shallow ramp has been constructed to provide access to the front doors. To either side are 2/2 wood sash windows. Like the entrance, the windows have slightly pedimented surrounds with flared corners. Centered in the gable is an oculus window with wagon wheel-like divisions. A narrow conduit and small insulators for electricity are located on the front of the building between the entrance and northern window. This and a small metal marker above the door are the only modern alterations to the façade.

North and South Elevations: The north and south elevations are essentially identical. Each side has three evenly spaced 2/2 wood (roughly 3' wide X 7'tall) sash windows with wood surrounds identical to those on the front of the building. On the south side, the foundation is more exposed showing two or three rows of the rough cut limestone foundation. On the north elevation, near the eastern corner, is a small signboard with the name of the church.

West Elevation: The west elevation is a blank clapboard clad wall. Off center to the south is a narrow door that leads directly from the sanctuary to the cemetery. The four panel door has glass panes in the upper two panels and a transom above. The door surround, like that on the front entrance, is slightly pedimented with flared shoulder and base blocks. Two concrete steps provide access to the entrance.

Interior: Except for a small foyer at the entrance, the interior of the church is one large room with high ceilings. The walls are plaster and lath covered in wall paper with a wood wainscoting extending to the base of the windows. The wood pews are arranged in three rows separated by two wide aisles. A low platform on which the lectern sits is at the west end of the sanctuary. The platform has curving sides and measures approximately 122 inches at its widest point and is 81 inches deep. The floors are wood slats as is the varnished ceiling. The building is still heated by two large King Bee air blast wood stoves. They sit along the north and south walls and have long stovepipes that extend to and across the ceiling to meet at a central flue. Other than some furnishings, the only alteration to the interior was the installation of electric lighting. Four lights with white globes hang by chains from the ceiling. (See Figure 1.)

Privy: In addition to the church and cemetery, the site contains a small historic outhouse. The frame building has shed roof and slab door. The date of construction of the building is unknown. However, it is considered a contributing building because privies were characteristic features of historic churches and the site would have contained at least one privy during its period of significance. The building is located to the south and slightly west of the church and is shown as an outbuilding on the attached "Survey for White Cloud Presbyterian Church Trustees."

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White Cloud Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
Callaway County, Missouri

Summary:

The White Cloud Presbyterian Church, south side of State Route F at the intersection of CR 232 in Callaway County, Missouri, is locally significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture. White Cloud is the most pristine example of a gable-end church building in Callaway County and easily reflects its historic appearance. Organized in 1831 as the Millersburg Presbyterian Church, the growing congregation moved to its present location in 1847, building a frame church and opening the cemetery for members and friends. In 1861, the congregation adopted the name White Cloud Presbyterian due to a popular tale of a passerby likening the small church to a sun-lit cloud. When the old building burned, the congregation erected the current church in 1888. Following the tradition of many rural protestant churches in the county and in Missouri, the church is a simple gable-end type with centered entrance and large windows on the sides to provide natural light and ventilation. Though constructed for religious purposes, the property meets Criteria Consideration A as a significant rural property type. Historically and currently, the gable-end church was the most common rural church type in Callaway County. However, very few examples in the county remain unaltered from their period of construction. White Cloud Presbyterian and its associated cemetery are archetypal of a property type that historically housed rural congregations in the county. Its unaltered appearance is an increasingly rare reminder of the mid-to-late 19th century rural landscape. The period of significance is 1888, the date the church was constructed.

Historic Background:

The history of White Cloud Presbyterian mirrors the growth and development of Callaway County. The Missouri River, which marks the southern border of the county, provided easy access to early settlers with the earliest permanent settlement in the county, Cote Sans Dessins, dating from before 1800. Cote Sans Dessins was inhabited primarily by French traders and trappers. Beginning c. 1815 the region saw an influx of American settlers aided by the blazing of the Boone's Lick trail connecting St. Charles to the east with Howard County to the west of Callaway County. The completion of the land survey in 1817 and land sales in 1818 and 1819 brought more Americans to the county which officially organized in 1820. According to one history the opening of the region in c. 1815 was soon followed by a "considerable influx of settlers, and people from Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee began to take up residence here."² By the date of the first state census in 1821 the population had reached 1797. The number had more than doubled by 1830 to 6,159.³

² *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Callaway County, MO*. Philadelphia: Edwards Brothers, 1876, p. 7. Reprinted in *Combined Historical Atlas of Callaway County, MO: 1876, 1897, 1919*. Published by the Kingdom of Callaway Historical Society, 1994.

³ *Ibid.*

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White Cloud Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
Callaway County, Missouri

The rapid settlement of the county and the relative cultural cohesiveness of the population provided a firm foundation for the creation of social institutions, namely churches. The 1884 *History of Callaway County, Missouri* noted that the “settlement of the county and the organization of the first churches were almost contemporaneous.”⁴ This is evidenced by the ecclesiastical history outlined in the book which identifies 17 churches established between 1820 and 1840. The county history did not include histories of many of the roughly 70 churches and religious societies supported by county citizens at the time of publication, so others may have also formed during the early period.

The religious denominations that organized churches in Callaway County throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries reflected the traditions of the early American settlers, notably those from Kentucky, Tennessee, and southern Pennsylvania. Though the earliest European settlers in the county hailed from predominately Catholic countries, the county historically supported only one or two Catholic churches. Instead, Protestant denominations dominated. In the 19th century Methodist churches and societies (including African Methodist Episcopal and Colored Methodist Episcopal) were the most numerous, followed in roughly descending order by Baptists, Presbyterians (including Cumberland Presbyterian) and Church of Christ/Disciples of Christ (a.k.a. Christian) churches.⁵ Interestingly, the Disciples of Christ and Cumberland Presbyterian denominations have their roots in the Second Great Awakening of the early 19th century in Kentucky. The churches of these denominations formed in Callaway County in the 1820s-1840s would have been early and likely direct descendents from the first congregations formed in Kentucky.

White Cloud Presbyterian is located in rural Bourbon Township, named in honor of Bourbon County, Kentucky. Presumably, the name came from the number of Kentuckians from the Bluegrass region that settled around Millersburg in the early to mid-1800s. A 1902 history of the White Cloud Presbyterian Church notes that the first church constructed to house the congregation was “built by the Cumberland Presbyterians in Millersburg in 1836.”⁶ This is the only reference to the Cumberland Presbyterians in the various, if very brief, accounts of the church history. The church’s roots in the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination may be due to the origins of its earliest members. At least 10 of the original 15 members of the church joined with letters from the Presbyterian Church in Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky. It was in 1801, just outside of Paris, that the Cane Ridge Revival occurred. The revival was one of the pivotal events of the Second Great Awakening which spurred the creation of the Church of Christ, Disciples of Christ and influenced the development of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination. It is likely that this event influenced the members of the Paris Presbyterian, and later, the members of White Cloud Presbyterian Church.

⁴ *History of Callaway County, Missouri*. St. Louis: National Historical Company, 1884, p. 504. Published online by Missouri Digital Heritage at: <http://cdm.sos.mo.gov>, accessed June 18, 2010.

⁵ *Ibid*, p. 504-533.

⁶ “Marriage Recalls Early History,” *Fulton Weekly Gazette*, Friday, July 25, 1902, p. 1.

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White Cloud Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
Callaway County, Missouri

Little else indicates association with the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination. For one, the *Records of the Millersburg Church* (later White Cloud) makes no mention of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination in its original entry. Instead, the November 26, 1831 entry states that after a sermon by William P. Cochran:

Having gone through the form [forum?] recommended by the General Assembly . . . adopted the confessions of faith and government of the Presbyterian Church . . . On motion it was resolved that we petition the Presb. of Missouri to take us under their care.⁷

Additionally William P. Cochran, the minister credited with assisting with the organization of the church, was noted in the *History of Howard and Chariton Counties, Missouri* as being a minister of an “Old School” Presbyterian Church organized in Old Franklin. The congregation later moved to Boonville.⁸ He was also associated with the American Home Missionary Society, an interdenominational group consisting primarily of Presbyterian and Congregational churches. The Society sent Cochran to Missouri in 1827 “to labor in such place or places in the state of Missouri as should be designated by our missionaries there, 12 months from his arrival there.”⁹ His first mission field in Missouri included Franklin and Fayette in Howard County and Boonville in Cooper County.¹⁰ He also made forays into surrounding counties and is credited with assisting in the organization of the Columbia Presbyterian Church (organized September 14, 1828) in Boone County (just west of Callaway County) and Callaway County’s first Presbyterian Church, the [Old] Auxvasse Presbyterian Church that organized in June in 1828.¹¹ Neither the Columbia Presbyterian nor [Old] Auxvasse Presbyterian churches were associated with the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination.

Organized in 1831, the newly formed Millersburg Presbyterian congregation initially met in the homes of its members or local school buildings the 1st and 3rd Sunday of each month. The congregation raised funds to purchase Lot 2 of Block 1 in the small community of Millersburg in 1834¹² and constructed a log church in c. 1836. The church

⁷ *Records of the Millersburg Church now White Cloud Church*. Unpublished record book, a copy of which is on file at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, Missouri.

⁸ *History of Howard and Chariton Counties, Missouri*. St. Louis, National Historical Company, 1883, p. 348. Published online by Missouri Digital Heritage at: <http://cdm.sos.mo.gov>, accessed June 18, 2010.

⁹ *The Second Report of the American Home Missionary Society*. New York: Alexander Ming, Jr., 1828, p. 19. Published online by Google Books, <http://books.google.com>. Accessed June 18, 2010.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *History of Boone County, Missouri*. St. Louis: Western Historical Company, 1882, p. 819. Reprinted by Rampfre Press, 1970; *History of Callaway County, Missouri*. pp. 510 and 515.

¹² “White Cloud Presbyterian.” *Fulton Daily Sun-Gazette*. March 31, 1996.

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White Cloud Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
Callaway County, Missouri

was the first ever built in that neighborhood and was constructed of hewed logs and the opening between were filled with split wooden “chinks” and daubed with clay, while, as a fitting climax to this picturesque bit of pioneer architecture a square “stick chimney” climbed up above at one end and peered into the heavens, as earnestly and as religiously as the most beautiful cupola in the world.¹³

It is not clear what precipitated the move of the church out of Millersburg to its present location roughly 3 miles to the southeast. One account notes that Dr. W. W. Robertson initiated a plan to build a new church at a revival meeting in 1842.¹⁴ Dr. Robertson was later instrumental in founding Westminster College in Fulton, Callaway County. It was not until 1847 that the present site was purchased and a new frame church constructed. Reportedly, the church was constructed with lumber cut using the “first circular saw mill ever operated in the State of Missouri.”¹⁵ John Baker, living just west of Fulton, operated the mill. Little is know about this second church building except that it was frame with a gable roof.¹⁶ It was also painted white and was the inspiration for the changing of the name from Millersburg Presbyterian to White Cloud Presbyterian. Several newspaper accounts of the church’s history tell the story of the name change, the most poetic of which recounts the following:

The name White Cloud was given to the church from the incident of an old lady passing on the road and discerning the white building through the woods asked those who were with her if it was a white cloud. The incident was related through the neighborhood and became so widely known that it was finally decided to call the church White Cloud—may it never be changed.¹⁷

Other accounts credit Bud Overton and I.W. Boulware with suggesting the name.¹⁸ The congregation officially adopted the White Cloud name in 1861 or 1863 (accounts vary).

After a fire destroyed the 1847 building, the congregation constructed the current church in 1888. The new building likely looked much like its predecessor. As was typical of rural congregations in Callaway County and Missouri, members of White Cloud constructed a gable-end church. The characteristic feature of a gable-end church is that its primary elevation is the broad gable. Churches of this type commonly have a three bay façade arrangement with centered doors flanked by windows.¹⁹ Ornamentation varies and was influenced by the architectural styles popular at the time of construction and the preferences of the congregation.

¹³ “Marriage Recalls Early History.”

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ “White Cloud Presbyterian.” Also cited in “Marriage Recalls Early History.”

¹⁶ “Marriage Recalls Early History.”

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ “White Cloud Presbyterian.”

¹⁹ Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Design, 1870-1940*. Ames, IA: Iowa State University Press, 1988, p. 251.

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White Cloud Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
Callaway County, Missouri

Many Callaway County examples, including White Cloud, were historically very simple in design with clapboard siding and little to no decorative elements. White Cloud Presbyterian's only exterior decorative features are the small wagon-wheel design in the gable and the slightly pedimented door and window surrounds. Other, though often extensively altered, examples in the county include some Victorian elements such as decorative verge boards and/or decorative wood shingles in the gable-ends.

Historically, the church has had a close relationship with Westminster College, a Presbyterian college located in nearby Fulton. Dr. W. W. Robertson, a founder of the college, helped to revive the congregation during a revival in 1842, bringing many new members to the church. The pulpit of the church has often been supplied by professors at the college and beginning in the 1970s, the church welcomed Westminster students wanting to test their wings by preaching to the small, friendly congregation. Due to declining membership, the church now holds an annual meeting to celebrate the heritage of the church and congregation. In 2005, a committee formed to insure that the church and adjacent cemetery be maintained and the history preserved.

Rural Church Architecture in Callaway County, Missouri

County histories and maps identify over 100 religious congregations in Callaway County located outside Fulton, the county's principal city and center of population.²⁰ It is known that some of these congregations shared buildings, meeting on alternating Sundays or at different times of the day. The majority of the county's congregations, however, constructed and maintained their own church buildings. Most rural congregations also maintained an adjacent or nearby cemetery for members.

Changes in rural demographics, improved roads and automobiles significantly impacted rural congregations and their church buildings. Callaway County congregations responded to these changes in a variety of ways, some closing, others moving to new locations and still others adding to or constructing new church facilities to meet the expanding needs and wants of members. In a recent reconnaissance level survey of approximately 80 historic church sites in Callaway County, staff of the State Historic Preservation Office identified 15 at which only the church's cemetery remained. A few sites, including Friendship Christian in Bachelor and the Yucatan Baptist in Yucatan, have been abandoned by their congregations yet remain in deteriorated condition. Others, such as the Readville Methodist and Wainwright Methodist churches are marked only by remnants of foundations or by notations on old county maps. Other churches moved into or, like White Cloud, out of small towns and villages to better serve members. Grand Prairie Baptist, for example, moved in the late 19th Century. The church maintains the cemetery at its original location (SR E, northwest of Auxvasse) and worships in a

²⁰ Though there are several towns and villages throughout the county, some of which were bustling communities historically or currently, most were and are small towns generally supported by rural populations. For the purposes of this nomination, "rural churches" in Callaway County are those that lie outside the city of Fulton.

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Callaway County, Missouri

frame steepled ell church, constructed in the 1890s, on Main Street in Auxvasse. Shiloh Methodist Church has had at least three locations, two near Cedar City on the Missouri River, and the current location off Highway 54 north of Holts Summit, roughly 5 miles to the northeast.

A surprising number of churches with congregations dating from the 19th and early 20th centuries remain fixed to their historic locations. Several of these, including Rising Sun, Union Hill and Richland Baptist churches, and Millersburg Christian have constructed new facilities in the last 40 years. The majority of extant rural churches, however, have adapted their late 19th or early 20th century buildings to accommodate members and their changing needs for religious education and church-related social and recreational events. Almost all of the churches with active congregations have, at minimum, been adapted to include indoor plumbing and kitchen spaces. Most have additions for social spaces and Sunday school classrooms, and a few have attached or detached gymnasiums or recreational facilities. Frame church buildings are most common and of those visited, less than 10 retain original siding material and many have had replacement windows and entry doors installed.

Despite alterations and additions, the rural church buildings of Callaway County can still be classified into common church building types, namely: center steeple, gable-end, steepled ell, side-steeple, side gable, and T-plan.²¹ The extant churches visited that were constructed prior to c. 1950 fall into the following categories:

Type	Minimally Altered	Extensively Altered	Total
Center Steeple	1	3	4
Gable-end	6	22	28
Steepled Ell	0	2	2
Side steepled	2	3	5
Side gable	0	0	0
T-shaped	1	3	4

Minimally altered buildings are those that have had no, or only very small, additions and that retain all or most of their exterior materials. Extensively altered buildings have had significant additions to the front or sides of the building and, in most cases, have had modern exterior wall material applied. Interestingly, even several of the more recently constructed church buildings can be classified using historic church forms. For example Millersburg Christian Church and Richland Baptist Church, both constructed since c. 1975, are essentially gable-end buildings with large ells or wings attached to accommodate classrooms and social spaces. All examples of the side gable type, identified by their rectangular footprints, side gable roofs, and primary entrance on the long side, appear to have been constructed in the last 40 years.

²¹ Center steeple, gable-end, steepled ell, and side-steeple types were identified using the characteristics described by Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings in *American Vernacular Design, 1870-1940*. Side gable and T-plan are types identified by SHPO staff based on footprint and orientation of the primary façade and entrance.

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White Cloud Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
Callaway County, Missouri

As noted in the table above, the gable-end church is the most common rural church type in Callaway County today. Based on extant buildings and historic photographs in county histories, this was the case historically also. In *American Vernacular Design, 1870-1940*, Gottfried and Jennings describe the gable-end church type as being residential in scale, with the primary entrance in the broad gable-end. The church type is commonly of frame construction with a three bay façade (window, door, window) and small window above the door on the center axis. Decorative features vary, but often include gables ornamented with stickwork or shingles, windows with peaked heads, and paired panel doors.²² Many churches of this type also have a steeple or belfry at the peak of the roof.

In Callaway County, the vast majority of rural gable-end churches are of frame construction. Only one extant rural example of the type built before 1950 is masonry; the brick Concord Presbyterian Church at the intersection of county roads 245 and 282 in northern Callaway County was constructed in 1840 and is the county's oldest extant example of the type. Two other brick examples, Dixie Christian and Hopewell Baptist were constructed in 1956 and 1962 respectively. Simpson Chapel AME near Lindbergh, constructed in 1954, is of concrete block construction. Most frame examples of the type have undergone extensive exterior alterations since c. 1950. Common alterations include construction of basements under the historic buildings, additions of gable-end foyers to the front of buildings, and classroom ells or wings to the rear or side. All but one of the churches with exterior additions have also been modified by the installation of modern siding. Modern window and door replacements are also common.

During the course of the reconnaissance level survey of Callaway County's rural churches, six gable-end churches were identified as being essentially unaltered:

- Richland Christian, 5301 County Road 220, Fulton vicinity
- White Cloud Presbyterian, SR F at intersection with CR 232, south side, Fulton vic.
- Concord Presbyterian, W. side CR 245, S. of CR 282, Auxvasse vic.
- Friendship Christian, NW corner SR A and CR 1006, Bachelor
- Yucatan Baptist, S. side CR 134 and SR D, Yucatan, and
- Guthrie [Cumberland Presbyterian?] Church, 2529 CR 338, Guthrie

Five of these are, on the exterior, nearly pristine examples of the gable-end type in Callaway County.

As noted earlier in the text, the Concord Presbyterian is the only pre-1950 example of a gable-end rural church constructed in brick. The building, constructed in 1840, has Gothic arch fenestration and a dentiled cornice that lines the gable-ends and side eaves. Though the building

²² Gottfried and Jennings, p. 251.

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White Cloud Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
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has been repointed and the primary façade painted red, the building's exterior is essentially unaltered since its date of construction with no additions and only minor changes to account for the installation of electricity. The interior of the church has undergone some alterations, with two rooms (one a kitchen) partitioned out of what was once a one room sanctuary. The age, fine architectural detail, and historic association with the settlement and social development of the county may make this a candidate for future listing in the National Register.

The Richland Christian, White Cloud Presbyterian, Yucatan Baptist and the Guthrie Church are the best examples of frame gable-end rural churches identified in the county. Though Yucatan Baptist and the church in Guthrie have additions, these frame additions are small and are located at the rear or rear corner of the buildings. Otherwise the properties retain original siding and fenestration. Neither building currently houses a congregation, however. The Guthrie building is now used for a business and Yucatan Baptist appears to be used for storage. Richland Christian is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (listed 2/16/01), and according to the nomination "exemplifies the vernacular gable-end church property type, of which it is a particularly fine and well-preserved example with uncommon rounded, Italianate style hoods over its windows and primary entrance."²³ The building has not been used for religious services since 1999, and the interior furnishings have been removed. When nominated to the National Register, there was a proposal to move the building to a new location for restoration. As of May 2010, however, the building remained on its original site.

It should be noted that a second gable-end church in Callaway County is listed in the National Register. The Oakley Chapel AME Church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in December of 2008. The church is significant for its association with Ethnic Heritage-Black and was a social center for the historic African-American community in Callaway County. Though easily identifiable as a gable-end church, alterations to its siding and design impact its ability to be classified as an architecturally pristine example of the type.

Though included on the list of unaltered gable-end churches, the Friendship Christian church is in very poor condition and is no longer considered a representative example of the type. The building is abandoned and the doors and windows are gone or broken, leaving the interior open to the elements. Water penetration from a leaking roof and open windows has destroyed the interior and one wall has buckled and is collapsing.

White Cloud Presbyterian retains integrity of exterior design and materials, as well as interior finishes and furnishings and is the most intact example of its type in the county. On the exterior the only noticeable changes to the building is the narrow conduit installed when electricity was introduced and the replacement of the wooden front stairs with a low ramp. The interior retains early or original pews and the two King Bee air blast stoves installed to heat the building. In

²³ Vicki McDaniel and Roger Maserang. "Richland Christian Church." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, prepared December 2000.

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White Cloud Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
Callaway County, Missouri

design, the building is a typical example of the gable-end church type. The building shows some minor modifications of the type in Callaway County, however. Historically, most of the county's gable-end churches were one room buildings. Based on extant examples and historic photographs, gable-end churches in the county either had a central entrance or two entrance doors of equal prominence on the façade—one for women and one for men. White Cloud is a hybrid of the two types, with a central exterior entrance leading to a small foyer at which point men and women traditionally split to enter the church separately to sit in segregated seating.

The segregation of the sexes was, as noted by White Cloud Church member Mable Fisher, “the Presbyterian way”²⁴ at least for a time in the 19th century. The tradition of segregated entrances and seating was not limited to Presbyterians, but was common among evangelical churches in the mid-19th century. A study of two-door churches in Kentucky's “Inner Bluegrass” region, from whence many early Callaway County settlers came, conducted in 1986 identified 31 church buildings that retained their two primary entrance doors. To classify as a “two-door” church, the buildings had to have two exterior entrances treated “identically in terms of their placement in the façade, their size, and their architectural styling and details.” In the study, examples were associated with several Protestant denominations including Christian (a.k.a. Church of Christ/Disciples of Christ), Presbyterian, and Baptist churches.²⁵ Extant and current examples of two-door churches in Callaway County also cross denominational boundaries. At least six extant examples remain in Callaway County represented by churches of the Presbyterian (including Cumberland) and Christian denominations. A historic photograph of the Ebenezer Baptist Church also shows that it originally had two separate entrances. Two-doors are also found on at least three church types: gable-end, center steeple, and T-shaped.

According to the Kentucky study, the tradition of providing separate entrances for men and women grew out of changes in Protestant worship rituals and the growing significance of women to the frontier church. The study notes,

The frontier church's dependence on volunteer contributions and participation created numerous specialized tasks. Women inherited many of these and had therefore, an opportunity to exercise leadership and to attain status in frontier communities . . .

An additional result of the new religious ideas that may have influenced the sexually-segregated seating arrangement . . . was a concern with physical intimacy during worship. New Baptist rituals . . . laying on of hands, foot washing, extending the right hand of Christian fellowship, and the embracing that followed testimonials and conversion experiences, clearly permitted a degree of

²⁴ “White Cloud celebrates 150 year anniversary.” *Fulton Daily Sun-Gazette*. September 27, 1981.

²⁵ Susan C. Willis. “Two-Door Churches of the Inner Bluegrass Region.” Draft National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form, August 1986. Study on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, KY.

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Continuation Sheet

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White Cloud Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
Callaway County, Missouri

physical contact between unrelated persons of both sexes that was quite unfamiliar to colonials . . . and sexual segregation of a population far from effective institutional controls and one fervently anticipating a state of heightened emotional arousal may have seemed only prudent.²⁶

This resulted in many buildings constructed with separate entrances and segregated interior seating. Though segregated, in most cases women were not relegated to the back of the church nor was the status of women in the church diminished by providing entrances of a different scale or decoration. The traditions established in the identified Kentucky churches and in the expanding evangelical protestant denominations, were carried further west as new lands opened west of the Mississippi.

The construction of two-door churches was by no means universal among frontier Baptist, Christian and Presbyterian churches in Kentucky or Missouri. However, there is evidence in historic photographs and the design of extant churches that two-door churches were historically more common in Callaway County than they are today. According to the Kentucky study, the use of two-doors was in decline by the end of the 19th Century evidenced by the modification of many church facades to close one entrance or to rebuild with a single central entrance. This seems also to be the case in Callaway County as none of the extant two-door examples (or hybrid examples such as White Cloud) were constructed after 1900. Also, it is likely that some Callaway County churches with early 20th century front foyer additions were originally two-door churches.

Rural Churches and Cemeteries

Rural churches of Callaway County historically served both a religious and social function. They were points of religious teaching and were meeting and polling locations, sometimes sharing space with the district school. Rural churches also took on the responsibility of providing burial places for their congregations and the larger community. Of the approximately 80 historic church sites visited in the reconnaissance survey of historic church sites, more than 50 had related cemeteries. At more than 15 sites, only the cemetery remained to mark the location of the historic church. Though cemetery identification and evaluation was not specifically included as part of the rural church survey, the surveyor observed that at the majority of sites the cemetery was located behind and/or to the side of the building. However at Concord Presbyterian and Friendship Christian, the associated cemetery was located across the road. Though some rural congregations did not maintain a cemetery, the church cemetery is an important characteristic of the site and setting of rural churches in Callaway County.

The White Cloud Presbyterian Church cemetery, like the majority of rural church cemeteries in the county, is located behind the church. Though the church has a wide lawn to the front and

²⁶ Ibid, Section 8, p. 1-2.

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Continuation Sheet

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White Cloud Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
Callaway County, Missouri

sides, a rear door in the building leads almost directly to the first row of headstones. Graves and associated headstones lie in long north-south rows with graves facing east. The cemetery contains over 250 graves that pre and post-date the construction of the church. Though many of the internments and gravestones lay outside the 1888 period of significance of the church, the cemetery and its associated graves are an important characteristic of the White Cloud property and rural church property types in Callaway County as a whole. It is therefore considered a contributing site in the nomination.

Conclusion

The White Cloud Presbyterian Church is an excellent intact example of the gable-end church type. Though historically and currently the most common rural church type in the county, the small size of these church types limited their functionality. As the desire for indoor plumbing and other modern conveniences such as kitchens for social gatherings increased in the 20th Century, most gable-end church buildings were modified to meet the demands of congregations. Construction of church basement social halls and additions for restrooms and classrooms have significantly altered the majority of extant gable-end churches. Modifications have continued with the installation of synthetic siding and modern window units. White Cloud has been identified as one of only five relatively unaltered rural gable-end churches in Callaway County. It is the only one that continues in a limited religious function, and is the only example that retains both its exterior design and material and original interior furnishing. As such, it is an excellent and significant example of rural church architecture in Callaway County and represents an increasingly rare part of the historic rural landscape in the county.

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White Cloud Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
Callaway County, Missouri

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Callaway County, Missouri

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White Cloud Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
Callaway County, Missouri

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries are as shown and described on the attached "Survey for White Cloud Presbyterian Church Trustees," December 2007, filed for the record at the Callaway County Recorder of Deeds Office.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire 3.44 acres containing the White Cloud Presbyterian Church and associated cemetery. The acreage is currently and historically associated with the church.

11. Form Prepared by:

Betty Lou Wallace McAtee, Secretary
White Cloud Church and Cemetery Committee
1220 Lane St.
Fulton, MO 65251-2222
573-642-6402
Research and initial submission.

Tiffany Patterson
Missouri State Historic Preservation Office
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102
573-751-7800
Additional research and writing.

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White Cloud Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
Callaway County, Missouri

Photo Log:

The following is true for all photographs

White Cloud Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
Callaway County, Missouri

Photographer: Tiffany Patterson

Date of Photos: June 2010

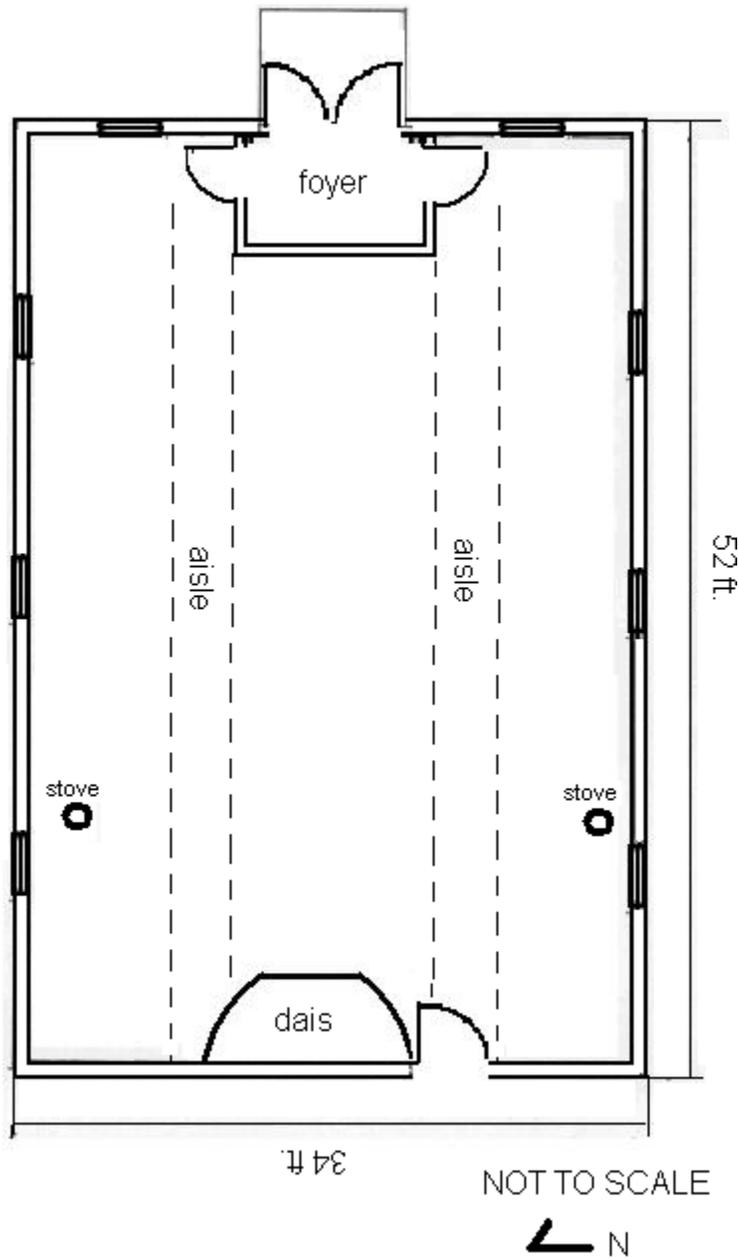
Location of images: Digital images on file at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

1. Overview and east facade, looking west.
2. East façade and north elevation, looking southwest.
3. East façade and south elevation, looking northwest.
4. West and north (to left) elevations, looking east southeast.
5. Interior, looking west northwest.
6. Interior, looking east northeast.
7. Privy (foreground) and church, looking northeast.
8. Privy, looking east.
9. Cemetery (foreground) and west and south elevations of church, looking northeast.
10. Historically African American cemetery section, south of the church, looking south.
11. Cemetery, west of church, looking southwest.
12. Cemetery with church in background, looking northeast.

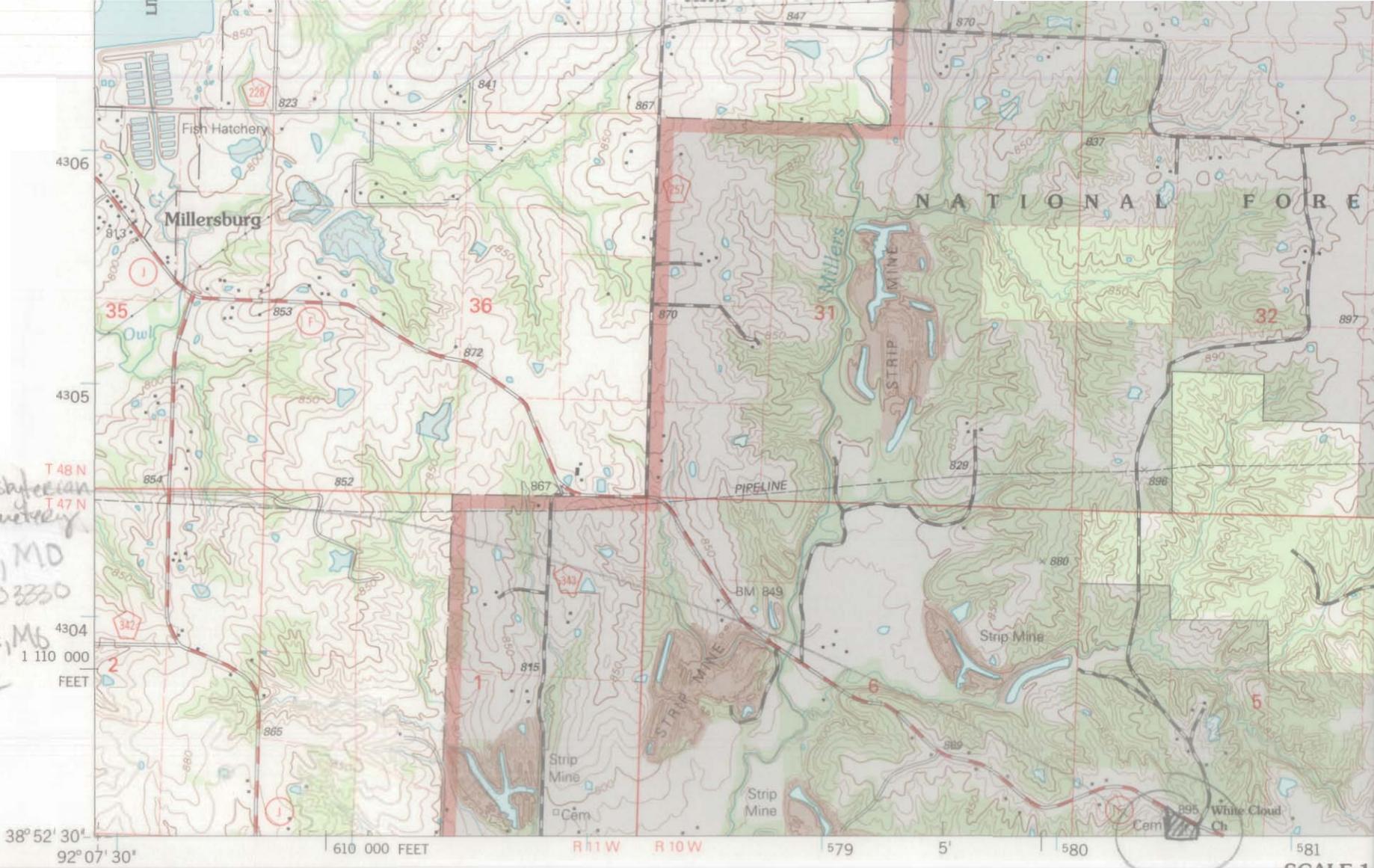
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 18 White Cloud Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
Callaway County, Missouri

Figure 1: Floorplan and interior layout.



White Cloud Protestant
Church & Cemetery
Callaway Co., MO
15/580492/430330
Millersburg NE, MO
Quadrangle



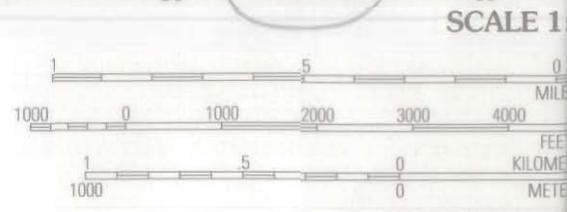
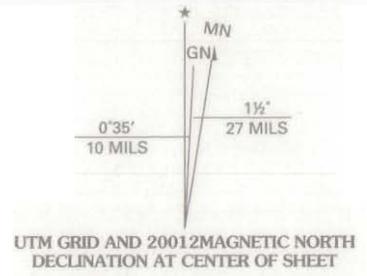
Produced by the United States Geological Survey 1985
Revision within and adjacent to National Forest System lands
by USDA Forest Service 2000

Topography compiled 1967. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1996
and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current
as of 2002

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks:
Missouri coordinate system, central zone (transverse Mercator)
Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 15

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute
intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

Non-National Forest System lands within the National Forest
Inholdings may exist in other National or State reservations
This map is not a legal document. Public lands are subject to
change and leasing, and may have access restrictions; check with
appropriate offices. Obtain permission before entering private lands



CONTOUR INTERVAL
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERIFICATION
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS

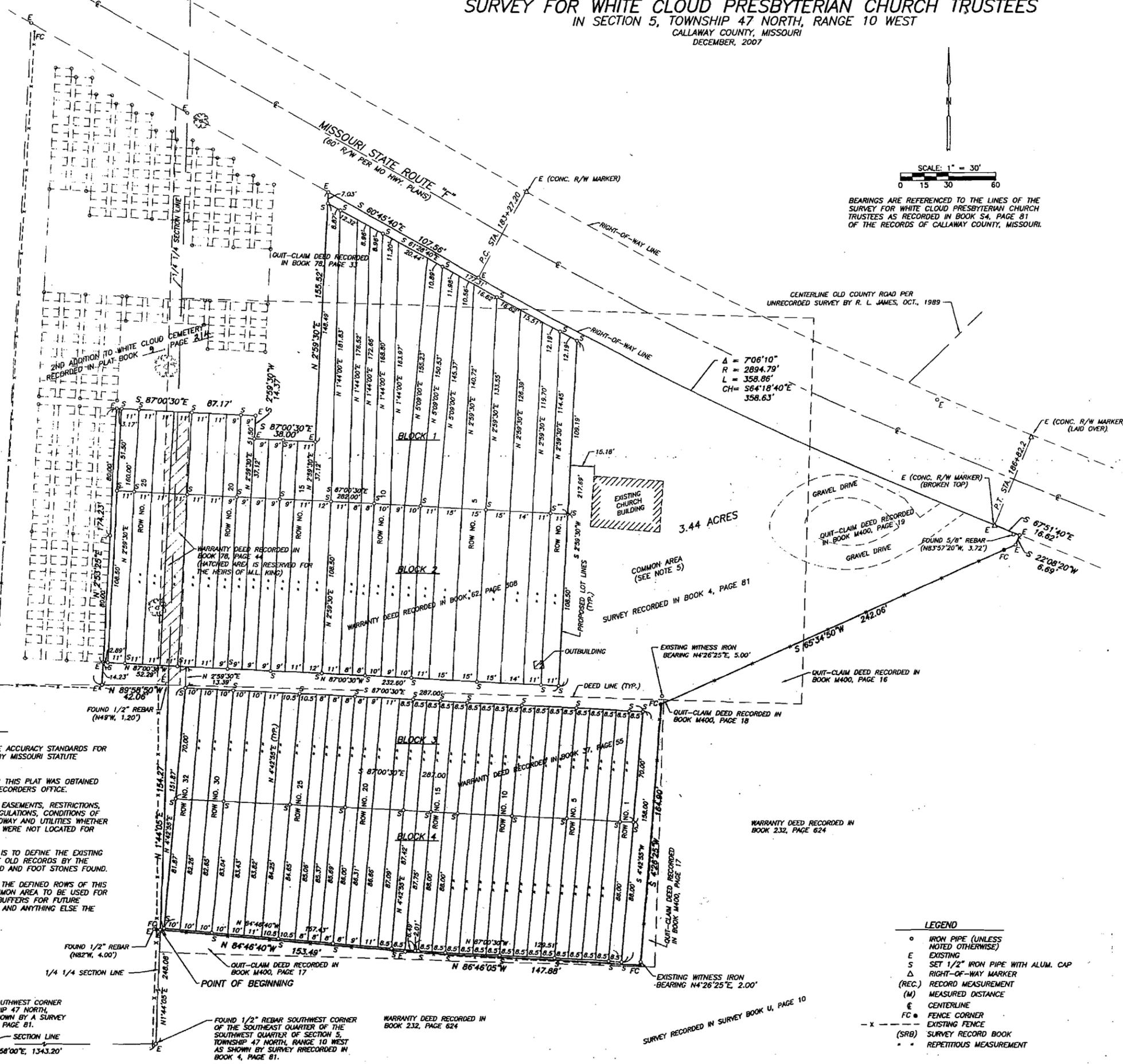


THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 243
AND DIVISION OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

SURVEY FOR WHITE CLOUD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH TRUSTEES

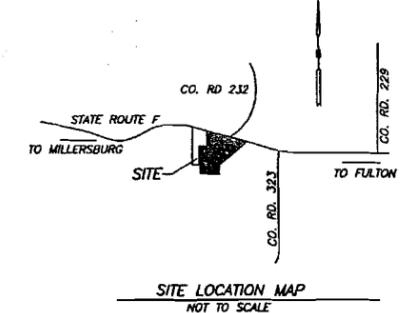
IN SECTION 5, TOWNSHIP 47 NORTH, RANGE 10 WEST
CALLAWAY COUNTY, MISSOURI
DECEMBER, 2007

WARRANTY DEED RECORDED IN BOOK 353, PAGE 49
SURVEY RECORDED IN SURVEY BOOK 88, PAGE 675



SCALE: 1" = 30'
0 15 30 60

BEARINGS ARE REFERENCED TO THE LINES OF THE SURVEY FOR WHITE CLOUD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH TRUSTEES AS RECORDED IN BOOK 54, PAGE 81 OF THE RECORDS OF CALLAWAY COUNTY, MISSOURI.



FLOOD PLAIN STATEMENT
THIS TRACT IS NOT LOCATED WITHIN THE 100-YEAR FLOOD PLAIN (ZONE C) AS SHOWN BY THE CALLAWAY COUNTY FLOOD PLAIN MAP, COMMUNITY PANEL NO. 29027C03000, DATED FEB. 18, 2005.

DESCRIPTION
A PART OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 5, TOWNSHIP 47 NORTH, RANGE 10 WEST, CALLAWAY COUNTY, MISSOURI, BEING PART OF THE TRACTS DESCRIBED IN THE WARRANTY DEEDS RECORDED IN BOOK 62, PAGE 308 AND BOOK 37, PAGE 55 AND THE QUIT-CLAIM DEEDS RECORDED IN BOOK 78, PAGE 33, BOOK 78, PAGE 44 AND BOOK 253, PAGE 383 ALL OF THE CALLAWAY COUNTY RECORDS, MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:
COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SECTION 5, TOWNSHIP 47 NORTH, RANGE 10 WEST; THENCE WITH THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID SECTION 5 AS SHOWN BY A SURVEY RECORDED IN SURVEY RECORD BOOK 4, PAGE 81, N89°58'00"E, 1343.20 FEET TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 5; THENCE WITH THE WEST LINE OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 5, N1°44'05", 248.08 FEET TO A CORNER OF SAID SURVEY RECORDED IN BOOK 4, PAGE 81 AND THE TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE FROM SAID TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING CONTINUING WITH THE WEST LINE OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 5 AND THE LINES OF SAID SURVEY, N1°44'05", 154.27 FEET; THENCE LEAVING SAID WEST LINE, N89°58'50"W, 42.06 FEET TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE 2ND ADDITION TO WHITE CLOUD CEMETERY AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 2, PAGE 211; THENCE LEAVING THE LINES OF SAID SURVEY AND WITH THE LINES OF SAID PLAT, N2°53'25"E, 174.23 FEET; THENCE S87°00'30"E, 87.17 FEET; THENCE S2°59'30"W, 14.37 FEET; THENCE S87°00'30"E, 38.00 FEET; THENCE N2°59'30"E, 155.52 FEET TO THE SOUTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF MISSOURI STATE ROUTE "F" AS SHOWN ON SAID SURVEY RECORDED IN BOOK 4, PAGE 81; THENCE WITH SAID SOUTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE AND THE LINES OF SAID SURVEY, S60°45'40"E, 107.56 FEET TO P.C. STATION 183+27.20, THENCE ON A CURVE TO THE LEFT HAVING A RADIUS OF 2894.79 FEET WITH AN ARC DISTANCE OF 358.86 FEET, SAID CURVE HAS A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF S64°18'40"E, 358.86 FEET; THENCE S67°51'40"E, 16.62 FEET; THENCE LEAVING SAID SOUTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE AND WITH THE LINES DESCRIBED IN SAID SURVEY, S22°08'20"W, 6.69 FEET; THENCE S65°34'50"W, 242.06 FEET; THENCE S4°26'25"W, 164.90 FEET; THENCE N86°46'05"W, 147.88 FEET; THENCE N84°46'40"W, 153.49 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING AND CONTAINING 3.44 ACRES.

- NOTES**
1. THIS SURVEY CONFORMS TO THE ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR RURAL PROPERTY AS DEFINED BY MISSOURI STATUTE 4 CSR 30-16.040 (2)(C).
 2. RECORD TITLE INFORMATION FOR THIS PLAT WAS OBTAINED FROM THE CALLAWAY COUNTY RECORDERS OFFICE.
 3. THIS TRACT IS SUBJECT TO ALL EASEMENTS, RESTRICTIONS, RESERVATIONS, GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, CONDITIONS OF RECORD AND ALL EXISTING ROADWAY AND UTILITIES WHETHER OF RECORD OR NOT. UTILITIES WERE NOT LOCATED FOR THIS SURVEY.
 4. THE PURPOSE OF THIS SURVEY IS TO DEFINE THE EXISTING CEMETERY ROWS BASED ON THE OLD RECORDS BY THE CHURCH AND THE EXISTING HEAD AND FOOT STONES FOUND.
 5. ALL OF THE AREAS NOT WITHIN THE DEFINED ROWS OF THIS SURVEY ARE DEDICATED AS COMMON AREA TO BE USED FOR DRAINAGE, FUTURE DRIVENWAYS, BUFFERS FOR FUTURE RIGHT-OF-WAY, WALKING AREAS AND ANYTHING ELSE THE CHURCH MAY DEEM NECESSARY.

THIS SURVEY WAS MADE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE CURRENT MISSOURI MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PROPERTY BOUNDARY SURVEYS.

SURVEY AND PLAT BY
ALLSTATE CONSULTANTS

STATE OF MISSOURI } SS
COUNTY OF COOPER }
SUBSCRIBED AND AFFIRMED BEFORE ME THIS 11th DAY OF January, 2008.

Kim E. Gerlach NOTARY PUBLIC,
MY COMMISSION #07300915
EXPIRES OCTOBER 9, 2011

- LEGEND**
- IRON PIPE (UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE)
 - E EXISTING
 - S SET 1/2" IRON PIPE WITH ALUM. CAP
 - △ RIGHT-OF-WAY MARKER
 - (REC.) RECORD MEASUREMENT
 - (M) MEASURED DISTANCE
 - ⊕ CENTERLINE
 - FC FENCE CORNER
 - - - EXISTING FENCE
 - (SRB) SURVEY RECORD BOOK
 - REPETITIOUS MEASUREMENT

No. 800688 Book 54 Page 425
Callaway County, State of Missouri
RECORDED
Feb 13, 2008 8:20 AM, Fees \$29.00
Kenneth Dillon
Kenneth Dillon,
Recorder of Deeds
Lana Taylor
Deputy





WHITE CLOUD
PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH



















