Joe Skubitz
Form 10-300 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
(July 1969) NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE:	
Kansas	
COUNTY:	
Harper	
FOR NPS USE ONL	Υ
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

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(Type a	11 entries — complete a	applicable sections)	ENTRY NUMBER	FEB 0 1973	
. NAME		*1 / / ·		TED	
COMMON:					
	Old Runnymede	Church (preferr	ed name)	_	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			2011		
	St. Patrick's	Episcopal Church			
. LOCATION			/ S / HECEIV	FIT 3	
STREET AND NUMBE	ir:		H J. 10	1972	
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CITY OR TOWN:			NATION	IAL E	
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STATE		CODE COUNT		CODE	
	Kansas 67058	20	Harper	(E) 077	
CLASSIFICATION					
CATEGORY			1	ACCESSIBLE	
(Check One)	1	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	TO THE PUBLIC	
District X B	Building Public	Public Acquisition:	▼ Occupied	Yes:	
	tructure Private	☐ In Process	Unoccupied	▼ Restricted	
Object	☐ Both	☐ Being Conside	i – ·	Unrestricted	
			in progress	No	
DDESENT USE (Char	k One or More as Appropria	****			
Agricultural	Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	Comments	
Commercial	☐ Industrial				
Educational	☐ Military	Religious			
Entertainment	Museum	Scientific			
OWNER OF PROPER	RTY				
OWNER'S NAME:					
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CONDITION	Excellent	Good		 Deteriorated 	Ruins	Unexposed
CONDITION		(Check O	ne)		(Che	ck One)
	☐X Alter	ed	Unaltered		Moved	Original Site

The old Runnymede Church, which was relocated at Harper, Kansas, is a simple one-story building designed in early Gothic style. It measures approximately 70 feet in over-all length and 30 feet in width. Its steeply gabled roof reaches a height of 20 feet at the ridge. A small wooden cross rises from the shingled roof ridge near the west end. The exterior walls are constructed of wood framing covered with narrow lap siding painted gray.

Windows in the building are of the double-hung type and are placed in tall vertical openings with Gothic arched heads. Both stained glass and clear glass are used. Three of the stained glass windows are said to be original. At the main entrance is an ornate red-painted frame double door located in a pointed arch opening. A glass panel fills in the arch above the door.

Additions now adjoin the structure at both ends. On the east is a small wing housing the chancel facilities. Added to the west end is the entranceway. Both of these small additions are constructed of materials similar to those of the original building. The exterior is otherwise believed to be unchanged. Some of the interior furnishings, such as pews, kneeling benches, choir seats, a few Bibles and hymnals, are reported to be the originals used at Runnymede.



PERIOD (Check One or More as	Appropriate)		
Pre-Columbian	16th Century	18th Century	20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	🔀 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicab	le and Known)	1889-1890	
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Che	ck One or More as Appro	priate)	
Abor iginal	Education	R Oridal !!	Urban Planning
Prehistoric	Engineering	Relation/Phi-	○ Other (Specify)
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Agriculture ·····	Invention	100 Science 1972	rejen jeneraje
Architecture	☐ Landscape		and the second of the second o
☐ Art	Architecture	Sociot Home	-)
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Communications	Military	Theater	
Conservation	Music	Transportation	

The old Runnymede Church now located in Harper was built originally in the Runnymede settlement in northeastern Harper county. This community was established by a North Ireland emigrant, Francis J. S. (Ned) Turnley, who in the early 1880's purchased 1,700 acres of land along the Chikaskia river bottom about nine miles northeast of Harper for \$1.50 an acre. He planned to establish a ranch where sons of wealthy Englishmen could live and be taught successful farming and stockraising methods for \$500 a year plus living expenses. (Some sources report the fee as 500 pounds a vear.) In 1888 Turnley went back to England, advertised his scheme in newspapers and periodicals, and then returned to Kansas and prepared living quarters for his anticipated "students." Most of the young men who came were the younger sons of wealthy English They were the so-called remittance men whose families furnished them with monthly allowances and sent them to Kansas with the hope that plains life and the Kansas prohibition laws would improve their behavior and make men of them.

The Runnymede colony reached its peak from about October, 1889, through the first half of 1890 when estimates of its population ranged from 50 to 100 persons. Most of the farming was actually done by proxy because the majority of the youthful English were more interested in sports and play than in work, and according to all accounts the prohibition laws were not consistently enforced and prodigious amounts of liquor were consumed by the colonists. Instead of an educational and training facility Runnymede became a socially-oriented community complete with a race track and polo grounds. In practice Runnymede strongly resembled a modern dude ranch.

By 1894 or 1895, however, the settlement was deserted and all buildings had been razed or moved. There were a number of reasons why the colony failed. The railroad originally scheduled to go through Runnymede was built two miles to the south. Contributing to the colony's failure was the inhabitants' lack of interest in the day-to-day farming and ranching operations. Also, when hard times came in the early 1890's, allowances from home were reduced or stopped and most of the remittance men returned to England.

9. MAJOR	BIBLIOG	RAPHICAL RE	FERENCES								
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Date

Date __ July 5, 1972

Form 10-300a (Dec. 1968)

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(Continuation Sheet) No. 1

(Number all entries)

8. The idea of building a church was originated by Turnley some time in the spring of 1888 before his trip to England. After he returned a meeting was held at which it was announced that \$900 had been promised for the building fund. A charter was obtained, and the construction contract was awarded to a Wichita builder named Nixon, who was to have the building completed by December 17, 1889. Evidently construction was delayed because the foundation work was just beginning in mid-November, 1889√ and the cornerstone ceremonies were held November 19, 1889, with the Rev. Dr. A. Beatty of Wellington presiding. The church, which was named St, Patrick's Episcopal Church, was completed in February, 1890, at an approximate cost of \$1,300. The interior furnishings, which included the baptismal font and a bronze plaque, were largely imported from England. (The plaque is a memorial to one of the colony's leading citizens, 23-year-old Richard Watmough, who died in a fire May 15, 1890.)

Lay leaders held occasional services in the Runnymede church until December, 1890, when the Rev. B. Hartley began regular services at both St. Patrick's Church in Runnymede and St. James' Church in Harper. On December 13, 1892, the Rev. John A. Dooris took charge of the parish, and early in 1893 a request was made of the bishop to have the unused St. Patrick's Church moved to Harper. On March 1, 1893, the Rev. R. W. Rhames was assigned to the Harper Episcopal church; work on the foundation for the church building began in April and cornerstone ceremonies were held May 5. The Bunnymede church was moved to its present location in the summer of 1893, and a small frame addition was constructed. On October 10 consecration services were held by the Rt. Rev. E. T. Thomas, Bishop of the Kansas Diocese. The parish of St. James was active until 1957. The church building was leased by the city of Harper in 1959 and was later deeded to the Harper City Historical Society which renovated the structure in 1960 and now maintains it as a museum.

The old Runnymede Church is the only surviving building from Turnley's unique colony at Runnymede. It is important as a reminder of those colonists who attempted to bring a bit of England to the western frontier.

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