



United States Department of the Interior


NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

January 18, 2011

Notice to file:

This property has been automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the fact that the publication of our Federal Register Notice: "National Register of Historic Places: Pending Nominations and Other Actions" was delayed beyond our control to the point where the mandated 15 day public comment period ended after our required 45 day time frame to act on the nomination. If the 45th day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day. The nomination is technically adequate and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and thus, automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Edson Beall 
Historian
National Register of Historic Places
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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 Sunnyside School

other names/site number 087-428

2. Location

street & number 1121 Republic Road

☐ not for publication

city or town Lawrence

☐ vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Jefferson code 087 zip code 660044

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

Patricia J. L. L.
Signature of certifying official

12-1-10
Date

DSHPO
Title

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:)

For Edison H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

1-18-11
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
2	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Historic Public Schools of Kansas MPS

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education: School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social: clubhouse / meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Rural Vernacular One-Room School

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Stone

walls: Wood: Clapboard

roof: Asphalt Composition

other:

Narrative Description

Summary

Sunnyside School (built c. 1879) is located on a rural one-acre parcel in Sarcoxie Township in the southern part of Jefferson County, Kansas. The school building faces east near the intersection of Republic and Thirteenth roads and is approximately eleven miles north of Lawrence. A wood-frame outhouse sits behind the school.

The building is typical of early one-room schoolhouses in that it features a rectangular form and a front-gable roof. It is a bit unusual, however, in that it features a rather elaborate front elevation with two entrances flanking a set of arched windows. Built in 1879, the school comes from a pattern-book design compiled by Topeka-based architects John Haskell and Louis M. H. Wood and endorsed by state education officials of the time. At least one other extant school mimics this same design – White Chapel School in Pottawatomie County.¹

Elaboration

Exterior

Sunnyside School is a wood-frame, rectangular building with wood claboard siding. It features a front-gable roof and is built upon a stone foundation. The front, east-facing elevation includes two separate entrances; the architects' specifications suggest one is for boys and one is for girls.² Each entrance is comprised of a single, paneled wood door with a round-arch, fixed transom window. The trim above the semi-circular transom mimics that of the pair of arched windows centered between the two entrances. The pair of arched windows features one-over-one wood sashes. Centered above these windows is a circular vent, which is noted on the original specifications.

The original plans called for a staircase with handrails leading up to each entrance. Although this may have been how the school was accessed originally, the building has for many years featured a concrete platform/porch floor that runs the width of the building that is accessed by a single set of concrete steps. A wood-frame accessibility ramp has been attached to the south side of the concrete platform and runs alongside the south elevation of the building. At each corner of the building there is a corner board, and the roofline is finished with a simple cornice.

The north and south side elevations mimic one another. There are four evenly spaced wood windows on each side. These four-over-four double-hung windows have exterior trim that differs from that of the front elevation. It is more simplified and has a slightly pedimented top trim piece. There is an air-conditioning window unit installed in the third window on the north elevation. These side elevations include gutters at the eaves and downspouts.

The west (rear) elevation features no openings or embellishments; it is simply sided with horizontal wood clapboards. There is a small, modern PVC vent pipe extruding from the center of the wall. The building's one chimney is located at the crest of the gable at this west end of the building.

Interior

There are four rooms on the interior of the building: two entry vestibules, a central closet/workspace, and the classroom. Inside each entrance is a small vestibule with wainscoting (extending five feet up the wall) and plaster walls. Each vestibule includes a window that provides natural light. (The north vestibule has been converted into a bathroom and includes a commode and sink.) Between the two vestibules is a small closet or

¹ White Chapel School is now situated in the Wamego City Park/Historical Society Complex.

² Department of Public Instruction, State of Kansas. *Second Biennial Report: 1879-1880*. p. 420-427.

workroom that currently functions as a kitchen. This space, which can be accessed from the north vestibule or the classroom, also provides access to the basement/crawlspace through a door in the floor.

Each vestibule has a single door (with transom) that leads into the classroom. This space retains the plaster walls, wainscoting (which extends two feet up the wall), and wood trim around the doors and windows. Modifications include the addition of carpet over the wood flooring and a different ceiling that incorporates modern fluorescent light fixtures. An interesting feature of this space that is apparent on the original plans is the angled walls between the two entry doors. According to the specifications, this space could have been used for the teacher's desk, although the Sunnyside teacher likely sat at a desk on the raised platform at the west end of the building. Today, the original teacher's desk and chair sit atop the platform. Based on the location of the chimney, the wood/coal-burning stove also was located at the west end of the building. Sections of blackboard and chalk trays remain affixed to the south, north, and west walls.

There is a screen-printed, roll-up canvas curtain that dates to the 1940s and features a large picture with advertising from many past Lawrence-area merchants. The curtain serves to separate the main floor from the raised stage. Recitation benches and a short table for groups of younger students remain as do some of the chairs and desks.

Another unique feature is the window casings, which are unusually deep set. There are three window tracks – enough for a triple-hung unit. Although the specifications do not go into detail about this feature, it appears that the third track was built for interior, built-in blinds or shutters, but they are no longer intact.

Outhouse (date unknown, contributing building)

Originally, there were two outhouses – one for girls and one for boys. Today, only one outhouse remains standing to the southwest of the schoolhouse. The small, wood-frame building features a wood-shingle shed roof. The exterior is clad with flat, vertical wood boards. There is a single wood door on the south elevation.

Repairs and Alterations

Although there have been some modifications to the school building, it retains a high degree of integrity. The primary modification to the exterior involves the steps leading up to the two entrances and the addition of a wood-frame accessibility ramp. The primary changes to the interior include the addition of carpet over the wood floors, a slightly dropped ceiling with florescent lighting, and the installation of plumbing in 2009. The building's cupola was destroyed due to deterioration in the 1970s, but the original bell is stored in the attic.

1980 – A ramp was installed on the outside of the building to accommodate disabled persons.

2002 – Tuck pointing repair to foundation.

2005 – Front windows repaired and rebuilt: areas of dry rot repaired; some weatherboard siding replaced; sill plate replaced due to rotting wood; exterior of building (including windows) painted. Front doors were repaired.

2006 – New carpet installed to cover original wood floors. Repair of plaster and painting of interior of building.

2009 – Running water was installed. The interior was renovated to include a restroom and small kitchen area.

2010 – A new roof was installed.

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

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1879-1954

Significant Dates

c. 1879, 1954

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Haskell, John; Wood, Louis M. H. (architects)

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 schoolhouse in about 1879 and ends in 1954 when the school closed.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

Sunnyside School (c. 1879) is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as part of the "Historic Public Schools of Kansas" multiple property listing under Criterion A in the area of Education for its association with public education in late nineteenth-century Kansas. It is also nominated under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an early Kansas example of an architect-designed, one-room schoolhouse. It was designed by architects Haskell and Wood of Topeka, who produced one of the earliest catalogues of simple, standardized schoolhouse plans endorsed by state education officials.

Elaboration

According to the William Cutler's 1883 *History of the State of Kansas*, the first white settlers arrived in what is now Sarcoxie Township in Jefferson County, Kansas, in 1859. The township was organized by 1862, but was slow to develop because so much land was in dispute concerning railroad development. No town developed within the township, but a close-knit rural community came together to establish School District 51 in 1866. A log structure built by John Large served as the first Sunnyside School, however a fire destroyed that building in 1875. The nominated schoolhouse was built in the late 1870s to replace the destroyed log building.

In 1894 a deed was drawn up declaring the building and property be turned over to School District 51 from John Estes. The deed included a clause providing for the original owner to be able to buy back the property if he so desired.

Sunnyside School hosted classes for grades one through eight until 1954. In addition to hosting classes during the school year, Sunday School classes were held in the building from the 1920s to the 1940s. In many ways, this building served as the heart of the township since there was no other church or town within its boundary.

Upon the school's closure in 1954, the Sunny Valley Homemaker's Demonstration Unit and the Golden Valley 4-H club renovated the building for use as a community center and meeting place. In 1955, the Homemaker's Unit began holding its monthly meetings there. The schoolhouse became a voting site and community center for Sarcoxie Township in 1956. The Golden Valley 4-H club disbanded in the late 1950s.

In 1977, the Sunny Valley EEU learned of the school district's intention to tear down the old school building. The members contacted the district officials to inquire if the Unit could be responsible for the building and continue using it for meetings. On February 9, 1977, the lease was negotiated for the sum of \$1.00 for 99 years.

The Sunny Valley Unit still uses the building for its meetings. It remains the voting place for Sarcoxie Township residents. The School is available to the community for meetings and private social functions.

Sunnyside School is an example of the *One-room Schoolhouse* property type outlined in the "Historic Public Schools of Kansas" multiple property document, which provides the following related context about one-room schools:

In addition to eastern settlers, immigrants, many of whom were craftsmen such as stone masons, helped to shape Kansas schoolhouses. The earliest country schools in Kansas were built by local settlers with the available materials. These buildings are classified as vernacular in style. The schoolhouse was typically among the first community buildings constructed, along

with a church. The schoolhouse symbolized permanence and was prominently located to entice new settlers as they passed early settlements.³

A common, universal form emerged; the earliest buildings were typically a rectangular plan with one open room. The wood-frame schoolhouse with wood clapboard siding and stone foundation is most common, although in areas blessed with native stone, early schools were built of local limestone and sandstone. The schoolhouses typically had a simple gable roof with wood shingles and a brick or stone chimney located at the center or rear of the gable peak. The majority had a cupola or bell tower on the front gable. The common schoolhouse had three windows on each side and a single central door on the front, sometimes flanked by two windows. The interior of the schoolhouse was utilitarian with wood floors, plaster walls (sometimes with wood wainscoting), and plaster or wood ceilings. The schools were heated with a wood or coal stove and furnishings were limited to students' desks, the teacher's desk, and typically a slate chalkboard.⁴

The multiple property document outlines four general stylistic categories for the country school: folk vernacular, mass vernacular, architect-designed through plan books, and the rare commissioned design. Sunnyside School comes from a plan book compiled by Topeka architects John Haskell and Louis M. H. Wood and is one of the earliest documented architect-designed schoolhouses in Kansas. Shortly after statehood, the Kansas Department of Public Instruction was offering suggestions on schoolhouse design. This particular school design was published in the 1879-1880 Second Biennial Report of the State Superintendent.⁵ The same design was also used for the construction of White Chapel School in Pottawatomie County, which is now located at the Wamego City Park/Historical Society Complex.

John G. Haskell (1832-1907) came to Kansas in 1857 at the age of 25 and soon rose to prominence as one of the state's leading architects. He designed the Kansas statehouse and many other early Kansas buildings, including courthouses, churches, schools, asylums, opera houses, and commercial buildings. In 1891, the newly organized State Board of Public Works appointed Haskell to be the first official "state architect".⁶

Although Haskell is credited with designing several pre-1860 buildings, he did not open an office or advertise as an architect until 1859 or 1860. He spent four years serving in the Union Army during the Civil War. Louis M. H. Wood arrived in Lawrence on December 2, 1872 and immediately began working with Haskell. Within eleven months they were working as partners. They relocated their office to Topeka in the late 1870s. Together, they planned many buildings throughout Kansas and the surrounding region including courthouses, schools, churches, and commercial buildings.⁷

Summary

Sunnyside School is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Education for its association with public education in late nineteenth-century Kansas. It is also nominated under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an early Kansas example of an architect-designed, one-room schoolhouse. Built in 1879 or 1880, it was designed by architects Haskell and Wood of Topeka, who produced one of the earliest catalogues of simple, standardized schoolhouse plans endorsed by state education officials.

³ Spencer, Brenda. "Historic Public Schools of Kansas" National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 2005. Page E-16.

⁴ Spencer, F-29.

⁵ Spencer, E-17.

⁶ John M. Peterson, *John G. Haskell: Pioneer Kansas Architect* (Lawrence, KS: Douglas County Historical Society, 1984), 47.

⁷ See also: Louis Wood's obituaries in the *Topeka State Journal*, October 14, 1920, p. 1 and the *Topeka Capital*, October 15, 1920, p. 14.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Blackmar, Frank. *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, Vol. II*. Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912.
Accessed online at: <http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/archives/1912/>

Cutler, William G. *History of the State of Kansas*. Chicago: Andreas Publishing Co., 1883. Accessed online
at: www.kancoll.org.

Directories of Jefferson County Public Schools, 1939-1940; 1943-1944; 1947-1954.

Peterson, John M. *John G. Haskell: Pioneer Kansas Architect*. Lawrence, KS: Douglas County Historical
Society, 1984.

Spencer, Brenda. "Historic Public Schools of Kansas" National Register Multiple Property Documentation
Form. Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 2005. Accessed online at:
http://www.kshs.org/resource/national_register/mps.htm

State of Kansas. Department of Public Instruction. *Second Biennial Report of the Department of Public
Instruction, State of Kansas, 1879-1880*.

Topeka Capital, October 15, 1920, p. 14.

Topeka State Journal, October 14, 1920, p. 1

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**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.8
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 15 305130 4325920
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The Sunnyside Schoolhouse is located at 1121 Republic Road on a 1.8-acre tract of land in Jefferson County, Kansas, described as follows: beginning at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25), township eleven (11), range nineteen (19); thence running north fourteen (14) rods; thence, west twenty-two (22) rods and fourteen (14) feet; thence south fourteen (14) rods/ thence east twenty-two (22) rods and fourteen (14) feet to place of beginning, containing 1.8 acres, together with all improvements thereon.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated property includes the parcel historically associated with the Sunnyside School.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy Hamilton & Sarah Martin

organization Sunny Valley EEU

date September 2010

street & number 483 Republic Road

telephone _____

city or town Lawrence

state KS

zip code 66044

e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Sunnyside School
City or Vicinity: Sarcoxie Township
County/State: Jefferson County, KS
Photographer: Rick Anderson, KSHS
Date of Photos: April 14, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 10 Front (east) elevation, facing W
- 2 of 10 Side (south) elevation, facing N
- 3 of 10 Rear (west) elevation, facing E
- 4 of 10 Side (north) elevation, facing S
- 5 of 10 Close-up of front double-window and doors, facing W
- 6 of 10 Outhouse, facing NW
- 7 of 10 Interior, classroom showing entrances on east side of building, facing E
- 8 of 10 Interior, classroom showing chalkboard on west wall, facing W

9 of 10 Interior, elevated stage area at west end of building, facing W
10 of 10 Interior, window detail showing triple-sash unit

Property Owner:

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

name Sunny Valley EEU Attn: Nancy Hamilton

street & number 483 Republic Road

telephone _____

city or town Lawrence

state KS

zip code 66044

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

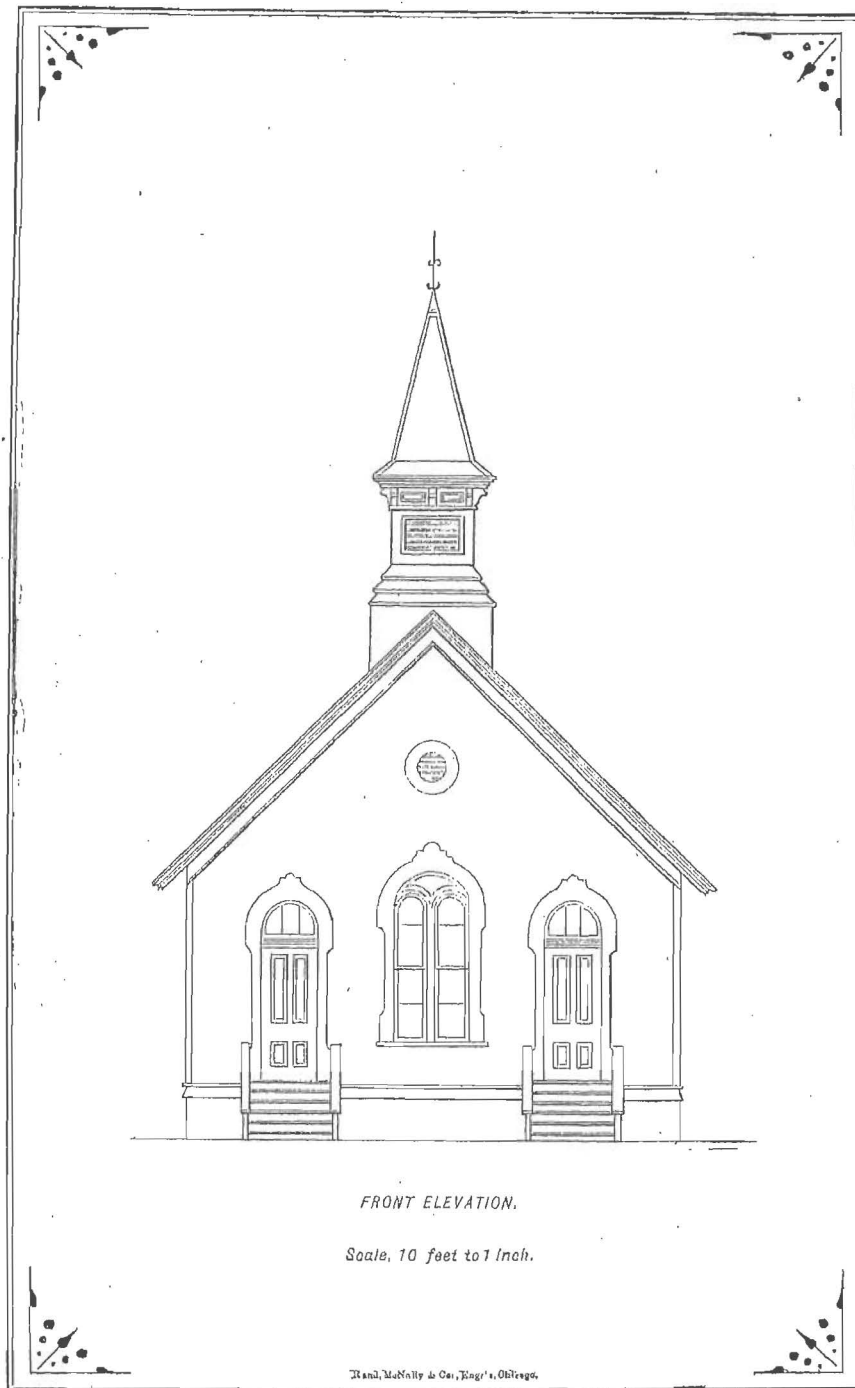
Figure 1: Undated Rendering of Sunnyside School



Figure 2-4: Plans published in the Second Biennial Report (1879-1880), Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Kansas (p. 420-427).

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT.

421

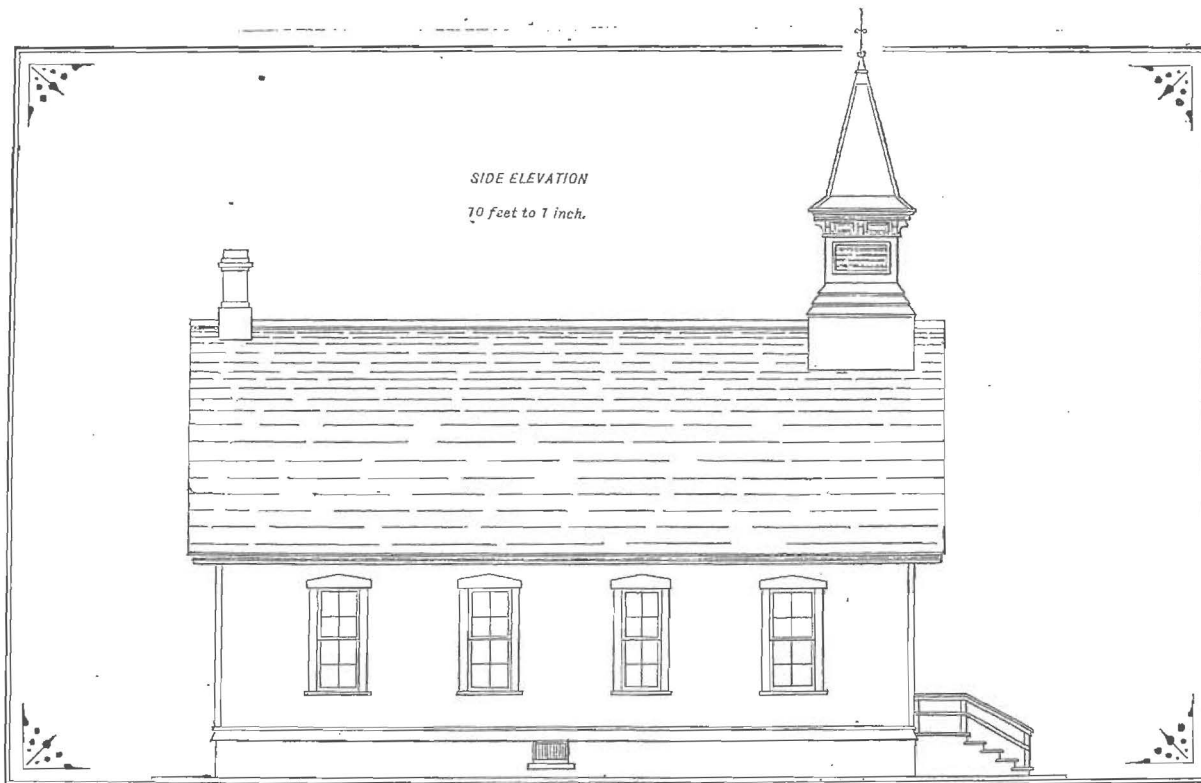


HASKELL & WOOD, ARCHITECTS, TOPEKA, KAS.

422

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

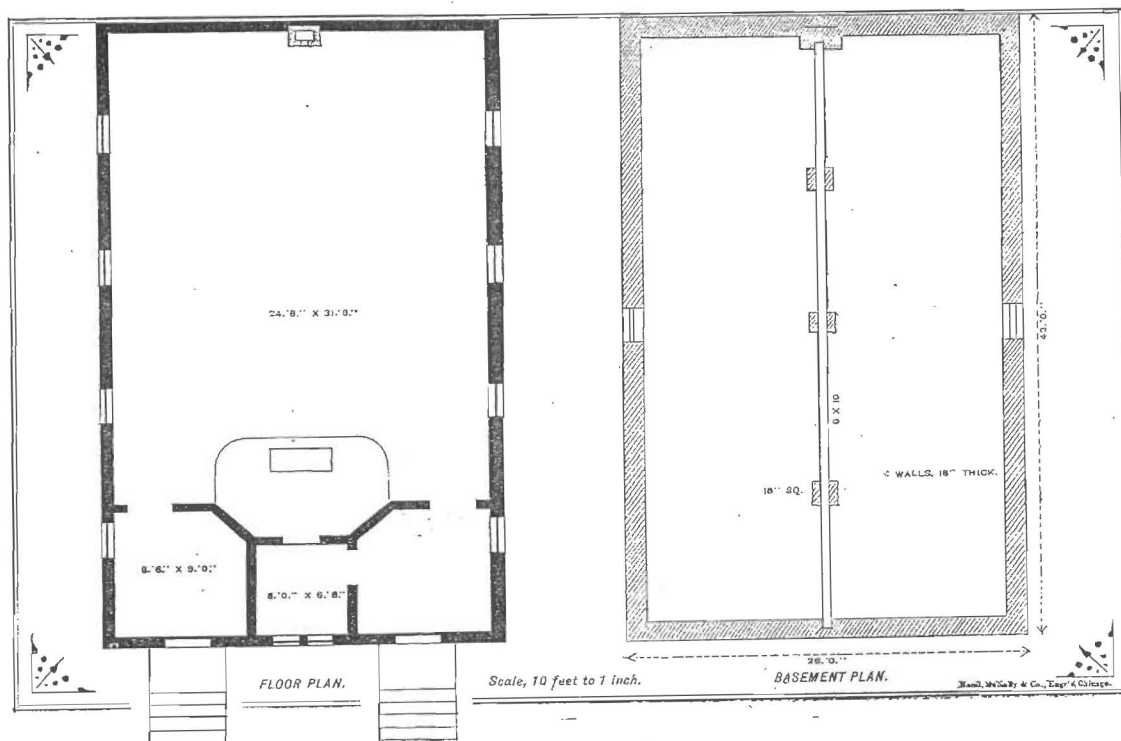
HASKELL & WOOD, ARCHITECTS, TOPEKA, KAS.



423

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT.

HASKELL & WOOD, ARCHITECTS TOPEKA, KAS.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Sunnyside School
NAME:

MULTIPLE Public Schools of Kansas MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KANSAS, Jefferson

DATE RECEIVED: 12/02/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/04/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/19/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/17/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10001139

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 1.18.11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.













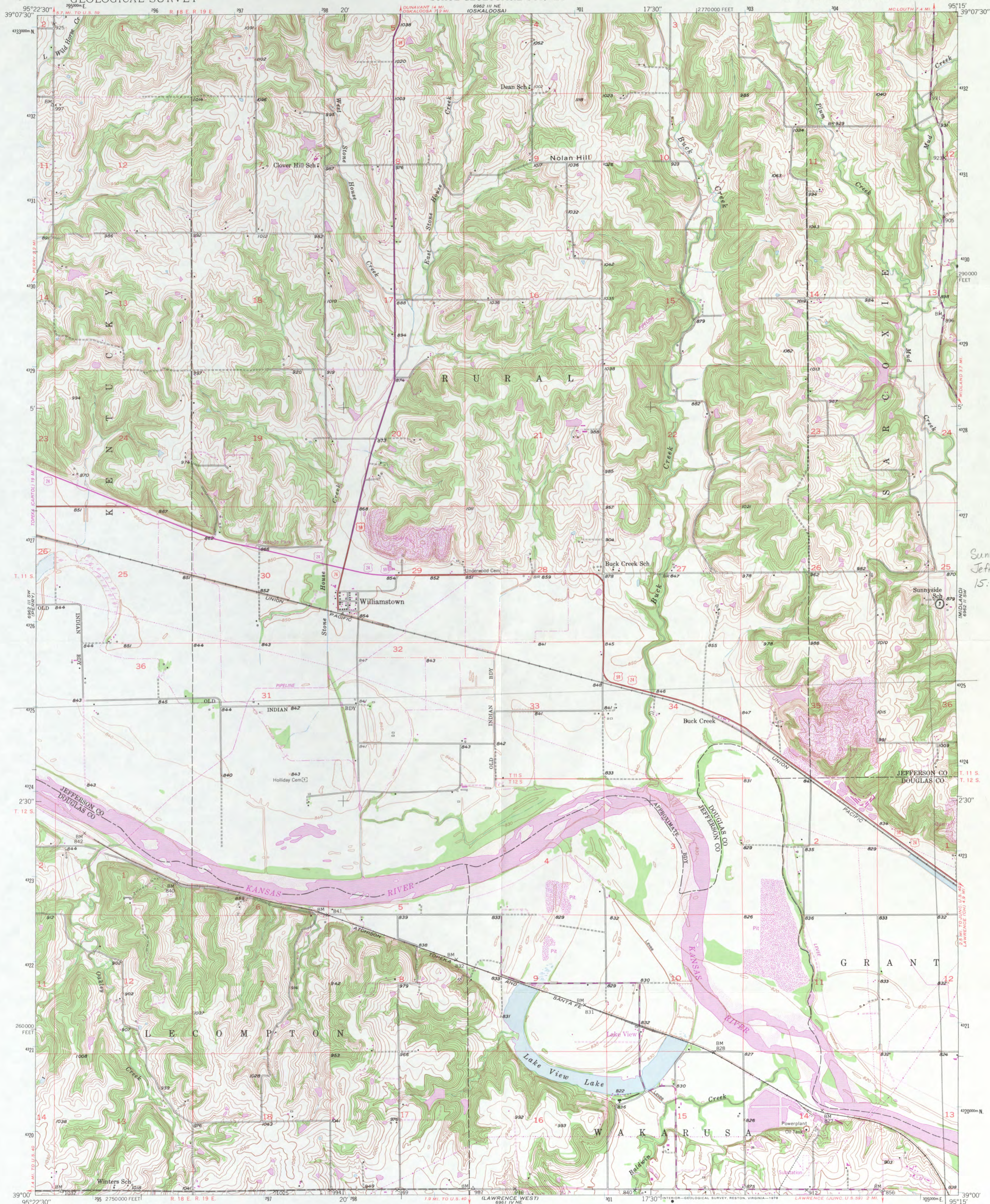




Cole's Food Center 228 South St.	Ford Morgan Truck Sales	Lawrence Smiley Auto & Ice Cream Sundries	Gerophyl Laboratories Auto Supplies Auto Sales	Wieder Auto Co. Auto Supplies Auto Sales	Fritzel Fruit & Veg.	Standard Life Insurance New York, N.Y.	Service & Supply Furniture 228 South St.
Ready Mixed Concrete Co. 228 South St. P.O. 1892	Christensen Co. Auto Supplies Auto Sales	DANIEL'S Insurance		Lawrence Auto Co. Auto Supplies Auto Sales	Fruit & Veg. Co. Fruit & Veg.	Bartlett's Auto	Ramsey's Auto
Rest	Rest	Rest		Rest		Rest	Rest





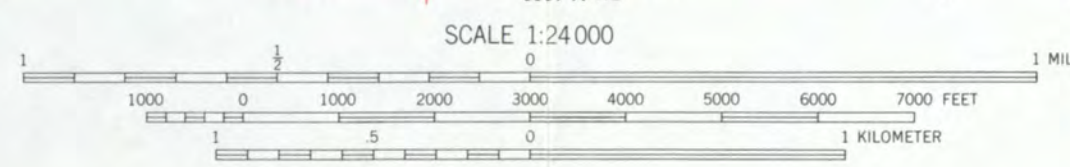
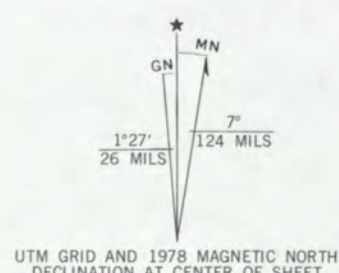


Sunnyside School
Jefferson Co., KS
15: 305130
4325920

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by multiplex methods from aerial photographs
taken 1948, and by plane-table surveys 1949
Field check 1949

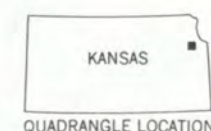
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Kansas coordinate system,
north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with
State of Kansas agencies from aerial photographs taken
1967 and 1977. Map edited 1978
This information not field checked



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66044
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route	State Route



WILLIAMSTOWN, KANS.
N3900-W9515/7.5

1949
PHOTOREVISED 1967 AND 1978
AMS 6962 III SE-SERIES V878