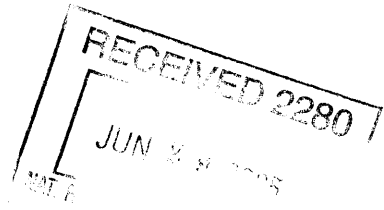


842

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**



1. Name of Property

historic name The Company E of the 167th Infantry of the Alabama National Guard Armory
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Rayburn Avenue not for publication N/A
city or town Guntersville vicinity N/A
state Alabama code AL county Marshall code 095 zip code 35976

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Elizabeth Ambrose
Signature of certifying official

June 28, 2005
Date

Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register
 - other (explain):

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Ball 8/13/05

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Defense

Sub: arms storage

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: recreation and culture

Sub: education

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

WPA Moderne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
 roof asphalt
 walls limestone
 other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition on continuation sheet/s.)

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Property Name The Company E of the 167th Infantry of the Alabama National Guard Armory

County and State Marshall, Alabama

Page #4

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property 3.2 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1	<u>16 564120 3800900</u>	3 _____
2	_____	4 _____
	____ See continuation sheet.	

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Linda Ford, Preservation Consultant/Christy Anderson/ AHC Reviewer

organization Ford Consulting/Alabama Historical Commission date May 3, 2004

street & number 26 Cherokee Hills/468 S. Perry Street telephone 205/556-5388 334/242-3184

city or town Tuscaloosa/Montgomery state Alabama zip code 35404/36130-0900

=====
Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

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

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name The City of Guntersville

street & number 341 Gunter Avenue telephone _____

city or town Guntersville state Alabama zip code 35976

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Name of Property: Company E of the 167th Infantry of the Alabama National Guard Armory
County and State: Marshall, Alabama

Subsequently there are two stairwells leading to the basement and second floor levels followed by an open area to be used as a gift shop. Further south, still moving clockwise, are two rooms consisting of an office and a kitchen of 120 square feet each. Little interior architectural detail articulates the sparse utilitarian armory style. Much of the original beaded board paneling is intact within this space, especially the beaded vertical board below the chair railing. Some of the beaded horizontal board above the chair rail has been replaced with a wider board. Both a wooden ceiling and floor are still in place.

On the south end of the entry is the reception hall comprising 840 square feet and including a striking limestone fireplace that David Christian terms as "typical WPA and quite impressive". Casement windows pierce the west wall of this room. Inexpensive paneling dating from the seventies has covered the beaded board and a dropped ceiling has replaced the wooden one. Finally two bathrooms on the west wall, each 150 square feet finish off the entry space. Storage space exists inside the towers.

A doorway on the eastern wall of the foyer opens into the drill hall consisting of over 6,500 unobstructed square feet that comprises the bulk of the armory (Newman, 2003). North and south walls have a row of casement windows that allow light into the dark interior. The room has a high ceiling with suspended steel truss work that weaves an impressive support system across the ceiling. At the east extremity of the armory stands an oversized metal door.

Rooms on the second floor are accessed from stairs on the west end of the building. A simple handrail of wood and metal construction accompanies the staircase. When entering from the stairs one encounters a landing. Moving counterclockwise around the landing there is a doorway that leads into an office. The office opens into a workroom and closet space within the tower. These rooms have inexpensive replacement paneling with little to no architectural detail with a few notable double leaf, beaded board doors intact. Second floor space corresponds to the foyer area on the first floor of the armory.

On the first floor, stairs at the west end of the armory access the basement. Approximately 1,500 square feet are finished in the basement for storage.

Christian & Associates Architects, Inc. was retained to propose feasibility plans for the rehabilitation of the armory. These plans include a new roof and facades restoration including window and entrance door replacements as the thrust of Phase I in their 2002 feasibility study.

The Culbert log house sits on the corner of the property. Moved to the site it is a non-contributing resource.

Archaeological Component

Although no archaeological survey has been conducted in association with the Company E Armory in Guntersville, there exists the potential for subsurface remains on the property.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Name of Property: Company E of the 167th Infantry of the Alabama National Guard Armory
County and State: Marshall, Alabama

The Company *E* of the 167th Infantry of the Alabama National Guard Armory is located in Heritage Park within the city of Guntersville, Alabama at the corner of Rayburn Avenue and Loveless Street. Heritage Park was the site donated by the City of Guntersville for the armory location. It stands diagonally across the street from the Guntersville City School, or Old Rock School, recently placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The armory is set back from the street and sits atop a slight rise surrounded by a series of limestone walls giving the impression of a walled city. The armory was constructed in the 1930s as part of the Works Progress Administration. A veritable fortress, the armory retains much of its integrity with twin towers, slit windows and a powerful impression created by its solid limestone form. The Company *E* of the 167th Infantry of the Alabama National Guard Armory (heretofore called the Company *E* Armory) interior still displays some integrity with the original floor plan in place and the unencumbered space of the drill hall intact.

The Company *E* Armory is a two story civic building with a partial basement. A sloping flat roof is composed of asphalt finished with aluminum paint. The flat portion covers the entry crossing of the limestone edifice with a gable roof of asphalt shingles over the remainder of the building. Classical undertones are present in the armory using a T shape plan that resembles a basilica plan that has been reversed. In other words an entry exists on the armory where an apse does on a basilica plan, transept space translates into a foyer, reception hall and office spaces. Finally, the armory's central drill hall is comparable to the nave of a basilica.

This underlying form is consistent with other Alabama armories of the period that harkens to a prototype building designed by architect Earl G. Lutz. Whereas, his Dixie Bibb Graves Armory in Montgomery resembles a Streamline Moderne style, the detailing on the exterior of the Company *E* Armory in Guntersville has a more rustic appearance due to its use of local materials. Limestone walls reinforce the concept of a castle keep found in the foothills of the Appalachians that stand in Marshall County.

The armory façade has a central entryway framed by flanking towers in the configuration of a Roman city gate (Stockstad, 1995). A central, double leaf wood door with nine panes is centrally located. These doors appear to fit within the original oversized doors. Three octagonal openings with stone surrounds hang directly over the doorway. Two square towers containing 1/1 slit windows with stone lintels and sills flank the doorway. Two slit windows on the ground level are in filled but retain their stone sills and lintels. The entryway is elevated with two levels of stone stairs to access the door. On either side of the stairs are stone ramparts with stone caps and buttresses, reminiscent of Roman construction. A central limestone base holds the flagpole.

On either side of the towers on the west façade are steel casement windows. Within the original casement windows, inexpensive aluminum windows have been inserted. The casement windows wrap around the entire edifice lending it an industrial dimension and distinguishing the design from a true castellated style that has primarily solid walls with little light entering the interior. Above the windows are rectangular ventilators with metal covers. No doors exist on either the north or south walls of the building. An oversized, exit door of metal opens at the east end of the armory with flanking casement windows. An exterior limestone chimney breaks up the southern and northern wall space. Both chimneys are edged by casement windows.

The Company *E* Armory encompasses some 10,000 feet of space incorporating a drill hall with office, classroom and storage areas. Upon entering the doors of the facade, one is in a foyer that measures a little over 700 square feet in size. Moving clockwise there is a doorway that opens into office space that includes a series of three rooms at the north end of the entry. These rooms originally functioned as office or classroom space. This area is approximately 1,260 square feet in size and the west wall is opened by a series of casement windows.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8

Page 3

Name of Property: Company E of the 167th Infantry of the Alabama National Guard Armory
County and State: Marshall, Alabama

Significance

The Company *E* Armory is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a representative example of Works Progress Administration projects in early-twentieth century Alabama under Criterion A for politics and government, and Criterion C for architecture. The armory is an intact example of a WPA armory that is unique in the state because of its materials that are indigenous to the northeast region of the state.

Few armories existed in the state of Alabama before the 1930s. Although many such fortifications were built nationally during the nineteenth century, their construction was to assuage civil unrest caused by violent labor union strikes. Unions were not an issue in Alabama hence no armories were constructed. Most of these armories were intended as fortified arsenals to protect National Guard forces against mobs. By 1903, the role of the National Guard had changed from that of law enforcement to military reinforcement. After World War I, veterans returned home and joined the National Guard in unprecedented numbers. In Alabama, numerous units existed across the state such as the 167th Infantry in Guntersville. Most of these groups needed facilities for storage and drill space. During the early 1920s, Alabamians pushed for this space yet funds were slow in materializing and dwindled further with the onset of the Great Depression in 1929.

By the mid-1930s, an Armory Commission of Alabama was established to help the cause of the National Guard with their quarters. The Commission proposed to pool monies either donated or made by selling bonds with federal funds. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Public Works Administration (PWA) provided such funds and sometimes workmen to build these armories.

In north Alabama, Representative Joe Starnes pushed for ready money to help the National Guard with their facilities. With Starnes help, Guntersville received approval for the construction of the Company *E* of the 167th Infantry of the Alabama National Guard Armory. The cost to the federal government was \$35,245 while the state came up with 6,572 dollars to build the fortification.

In all thirty-six armories were constructed across the state of Alabama. Each fortification appears to follow a basic plan produced by architect Earl G. Lutz. His Dixie Bibb Graves Armory in Montgomery was built in 1935 and acts as a prototype for the state. The form sets the standard yet the stylistic detailing on the exterior of the Company *E* Armory in Guntersville is not the Streamline Moderne of those arsenals found in the southern portion of the state. The Company *E* edifice has a more rustic appearance due to its local modification of limestone walls giving it a castellated appearance that is more in keeping with another Marshall County armory located in Albertville.

Historical Summary

Literally hundreds of armories were built nationwide between 1880 and 1910. A decline of armory construction began after 1910 with a few built in the twenties. Roosevelt's New Deal plan brought resurgence to armory construction in the 1930s.

According to Robert Fogelson in his volume *America's Armories*, of the hundreds of armories that erected between 1880 and 1910, few were located in the South and Far West. These edifices were built to maintain order during a time of unrest with railroad workers striking in the North and Midwest. Riots ensued with the National Guard being called in to quell the

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8

Page 4

Name of Property: Company E of the 167th Infantry of the Alabama National Guard Armory
County and State: Marshall, Alabama

workers. Force was considered the answer to these problems with a militia such as the National Guard being called upon to restore order. For the militias to be successful, a fortification was needed. No definitive architectural style was consistently used in armory construction until the mid-1870s when New York's Seventh Regiment built their "ancient fortress" the castellated style became the standard for all armories (Fogelson, 1989). The phrase castellated style refers generically to castles and looks to Romanesque, Gothic, Italianate and sometimes Second Empire Styles for its inspiration. Arches, corner towers, a rusticated base of granite, slit windows, and a tall central tower are included in the "Fortresses of Freedom" prototype, the Seventh Regiment Armory in New York City.

Such leaders as Bishop Samuel Fallows of Chicago and City Council President, Randolph Guggenheimer of New York, promoted the castellated style as a demonstration of patriotism, loyalty to the flag and Constitution (Fogelson, 1989). Ironically, this loyalty and patriotism was illustrated by such details as slit windows through which to shoot, space to store ammunition, and balconies from which to "pour boiling oil on rioters" (Lienhard, 2004).

Armory castles sprung up all over New York with the castellated style being used to construct the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second and Seventy-first regiments' armories (Fogelson, 1989). Since industrial strikes were not a prominent problem in the South. Only a few armories such as the Savannah Volunteer Guards Armory and the Portsmouth, Virginia Market Armory were built (Fogelson, 1989) not to maintain order but to store munitions. At the end of the nineteenth century, armories still alluded to the castellated style with crenellations and slit windows yet the form was evolving toward a classic look in the twentieth century (Fogelson, 1989).

During the first decade of the twentieth century, the role of the National Guard had evolved as well. At first, the Guard were intended to be "policemen of industry" who were to police riots and civil unrest. Congress decided in 1903 that threat of civil war was less of a threat than international war, declaring the National Guard a backup to the U. S. armed forces (Fogelson, 1989). With this change in purpose, the Guard flourished nationally.

Soldiers returning from World War I entered the National Guard in swelling numbers. Adequate facilities were unavailable across the United States as well as in the state of Alabama for housing the Guard. As early as 1922 a push was made in the state for an armory construction program that was presented to Governor Thomas Kilby for consideration. Subsequently Armory Building Laws were in place in Alabama by the onset of the Great Depression with their momentum somewhat squelched by the lack of funds (Ogle, 2002).

Still a perceptible dedication to military training and housing existed in the state surfacing in the midst of the Depression. This sentiment was articulated in the Armory Commission of Alabama of the mid 1930s. Its aim was to "finance or re-finance existing armories, finance the construction for improvements to existing armories and finance the construction of new armories through the sale of bonds, matching of funds donated or loaned by a federal agency, et cetera" (Ogle, 2002). This Commission complemented such new deal programs as the WPA with its labor force and funding.

Construction of civic buildings was one New Deal solution, putting unemployed skilled and unskilled laborers to work in mass quantities of building programs. The WPA worked on libraries, maintaining army posts and naval stations. "During this period federal appropriations for the armed services were minuscule in comparison with the need. Thus the contributions of the WPA to the maintenance of army posts and naval stations ensured their physical survival"(Cashman, 1989). The National Guardsmen succeeded in convincing both the WPA and PWA to make public grants available for armories under the category of civic buildings (Fogelson, 1989).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5

Name of Property: Company E of the 167th Infantry of the Alabama National Guard Armory
County and State: Marshall, Alabama

Combining civic construction projects with attention to the military compelled the organizations to grant these reasonable requests. In Alabama, some thirty-six armories were built. Marshall County alone had Alabama National Guard locations in three cities including Guntersville, Albertville and Boaz which all received armories. Guntersville was home to Company E of the 167th Infantry of the Alabama National Guard. Company E traced its origins to such units as the 4th Alabama of the Confederate States of America. Company E was small with less than 100 men. Their arsenal consisted of rifles, World War I infantry gear, and some small arms that they stored in a supply room in a commercial building in town (Newman, 2003).

As the 1920s moved into the 1930s, military defense was yet not a prevalent mindset for U. S. citizens. Instead, employment was the focus of the Great Depression with New Deal answers such as civic facility construction. In north Alabama, Representative Joe Starnes, who supported the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and Rural Electrification Administration (REA), was looking for other ways to improve the quality of life in Alabama. The armory would provide construction jobs, house arms, provide drill space for the National Guard, and space for the communities use as well. Starnes found funds to build the Company E Armory (Newman, 2003). A sum of \$2,221,731.22 was appropriated for the state with Guntersville receiving \$35,245 from the Federal government and \$6,572 from the state to build their fortress (Ogle, 2002).

“Alabama was the first state to commence construction on National Guard armories under a nationwide building project sponsored by the WPA.” (Ogle, 2003). The Company E Armory was only one of the armories of the Alabama Armory Construction Project begun in 1935. This Project proposed a construction of thirty-six armories with 26 one-unit armories; 4 two-unit armories; 3 three-unit armories, and 3 multi-unit armories.

“Work was begun last week on the foundation for the new armory building which will be located in the city park in South Guntersville. The building will be of rough limestone and the work is being done under the supervision of Richmond Dunson and Capt. W. D. Newman with WPA labor.” These lines appeared on November 21, 1936 in the *Guntersville Democrat*.

Contractor Richmond Dunson oversaw the work on the Company E Armory. Dunson was known locally for his work on Marshall County High School that had to be rebuilt after a fire in 1932 (Newman, 2003). Representative Starnes, other local military leaders and Dunson decided to base the exterior design of the armory on the castle in the Corps of Engineers insignia (Newman, 2003); hence giving the edifice its castellated style appearance.

The WPA Acting Chief Engineer advised his staff that there was no specific “architectural treatment” required for armories. “It is purely a matter of available materials, taste and community influence and is therefore something of local determination”(Fogelson, 1989). Guntersville chose rough limestone as the construction material, a bountiful local stone that was inexpensive and lent itself to the look of an ancient fortification. Like the insignia, the façade has two towers of stone the façade staircase appears as a rusticated base. It is reminiscent of a Roman city gate that gives it a classical dimension. Although not truly in the castellated style, the Company E Armory was designed to look like a castle while most of the Lutz designed armories around the state are streamlined in appearance.

Distinctively WPA Moderne in appearance are the armories located in the mid- to southern portion of Alabama. PWA Moderne is a subcategory of Art Deco that “generally assumed a demeanor of stripped classicism with an emphasis on the monumental” (Gebhard, 1996). Predominately the Alabama armories have stylized towers that are shorter than the central

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8

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Name of Property: Company E of the 167th Infantry of the Alabama National Guard Armory

County and State: Marshall, Alabama

façade, the roofline is high where the drill hall is located, and the towers are flush against this space. These facades are broken up into simple geometric shapes like a cubistic painting.

The armories found in Marshall County follow a more castellated approach. What truly distinguishes the Company *E* Armory of Guntersville from other armories in the state is the roughened limestone. Whereas most of the other armories built in Alabama in the thirties were of brick and concrete giving them a contemporary look; the rusticated limestone gives the Company *E* Armory an ancient feel that is only amplified by the limestone walls that wind around the Heritage Park grounds.

After 1900, armories had evolved from essentially fortresses to both fortress and coliseum. Probably the most outstanding example of such use is the Armory Show held in the Sixty-nine Regiment Armory in New York City in 1913. As the twentieth century progressed, communities asked for such spaces to become available as community centers. Hence, architectural modifications became essential to transform fortifications into community centers. Steel casement windows such as those found in the Company *E* Armory opened up the interior space and allowed for more light.

Company *E* Armory was completed by 1937. The National Guard, as well as the City of Guntersville, put it into immediate use. A twofold purpose was served by the armory with storage for military supplies, space for drills and exercise along with areas for civic meetings and activities.

When the 167th Infantry was called into active service in 1940 local home guardsmen trained in the building. The City of Guntersville took advantage of the new facility with meetings and dances (Newman, 2003). Company *E* 167th returned from World War II in 1945 and was home until 1951 when it left to participate in the Korean War. For several decades Guntersville used the armory to host parties scout troop meetings, and celebrating annual boat races as well as other events. Across the United States, this was a common approach to armory usage.

For forty years the Company *E* Armory served the Guard and Guntersville well. In the seventies, the National Guard needed more space and the Fort Kelly Armory on Creek Path Road was built. After 1978, the Company *E* Armory reverted to the City of Guntersville and a Fire Station relocated in the fortress until 1998 (Newman, 2003). Stipulations in the original deed of Heritage Park land assured the armory and property would always be for civic and not commercial use.

Presently in Guntersville, a movement is underway to rehabilitate the Company *E* Armory for a new civic use as the Guntersville Museum and Cultural Center. Combining efforts on this project are the City of Guntersville, Guntersville Museum, and the Guntersville Historical Society. These groups are busily planning a transformation of the armory into a civic center that will act as a gathering place for after school programs. A new life lies ahead for the building. The historic armory will allow space for classrooms, seminars, research facilities, archives, and expanded exhibition space for the Guntersville Museum and Cultural Center.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9, 10 Page 7

Name of Property: Company E of the 167th Infantry of the Alabama National Guard Armory
County and State: Marshall, Alabama

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<http://armedservices.house.gov/testimony/105thcongress/97-5-81-ahood.htm>

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Verbal Boundary Description

The 3.2 acres tract of land, Block 35, Parcel 29, Section 10, Township 8 S, Range 3 E, Map number 50-15-02-10-4, whereon is located the Company E Armory.

Boundary Justification

The 3.2-acre of land today known as Heritage Park has been historically associated with the Company E Armory since 1936. Heritage Park is referred to as "the city park in South Guntersville" in 1936. This tract was donated to the Alabama National Guard by the City of Guntersville.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section photos Page 8

Name of Property: Guntersville City School
County and State: Marshall, Alabama

Photographic log

- Photograph 1. West (façade) of the Company *E* Armory, facing east.
- Photograph 2. West (façade) of the Company *E* Armory, facing southwest.
- Photograph 3. Detail of facade facing east.
- Photograph 4. Detail of limestone wall on north side, facing southwest.
- Photograph 5. North side of Armory facing southwest.
- Photograph 6. North side of Armory, facing southwest.
- Photograph 7. East end, facing west.
- Photograph 8. South side, facing north.
- Photograph 9. South side, facing north.
- Photograph 10. Interior drill hall, facing east.
- Photograph 11. Interior drill space, facing west.
- Photograph 12. Interior showing detail of metal truss works in ceiling.
- Photograph 13. First floor, Interior, facing northeast.
- Photograph 14. First floor, Interior, southwest.
- Photograph 15. Interior, fireplace, facing northeast.
- Photograph 16. Second floor, Interior, facing east.
- Photograph 17. Interior detail, facing east.
- Photograph 18. Stairwell, facing northeast.

The following information is the same for each photograph:

Name of Photographer: Ty Smith

Date of Photograph: March 25, 2004.

Location of Original Negatives: Alabama Historical Commission

468 South Perry Street

Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900

OWNERSHIP MAP
COUNTY OF MARSHALL

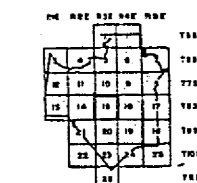
PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION
OF THE
STATE OF ALABAMA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
AD VALOREM TAX DIVISION

PREPARED BY
TELETYPE GEOTRONICS

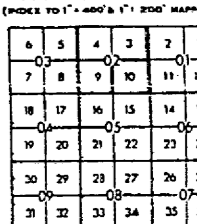
SCALE: 1"=100'
DATE OF MAP/REVISION DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY: FEB-MAR-11



COUNTY LOCATOR



TOWNSHIP LOCATOR



SUB-SHEET INDEX

02	01	02
03	04	03
02	01	02

LEGEND

- STATE LINE
- COUNTY LINE
- CORPORATION LINE
- DISTRICT LINE
- ROAD R/W
- RAILROAD R/W
- PROPERTY LINE
- L-AND HOOK
- INTERIOR TRACT LINE OR ORIGINAL TRACT LINE
- SUBDIVISION LOT NUMBER
- PARCEL NUMBER
- BLOCK LIMIT (WHERE APPLICABLE)
- OWNERSHIP MAP BLOCK (WHERE APPLICABLE)
- CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, CEMETERIES, AIRPORTS, GOVERNMENT LANDS, ETC.

DATE	BY	REVISIONS
1980	JR	CHANGES TO SUBDIVISIONS
1981	JR	33
1982	JR	33
1983	JR	33
1984	JR	33
1985	JR	33

SECTIONS 10
TOWNSHIP 8 S RANGE 3 E
50-15-02-10-4
MAP NUMBER



SEE MAP 50-15-02-10-3

SEE MAP 50-15-02-10-3

SEE MAP 50-15-02-10-3

SEE MAP 50-15-01-11-3

SEE MAP 50-15-01-11-3

SEE MAP 50-15-01-11-3

SEE MAP 50-15-01-11-3

SEE MAP 50-15-01-11-3

SEE MAP 50-15-01-11-3

SEE MAP 50-15-05-15-1

SEE MAP 50-15-05-15-1

SEE MAP 50-15-05-15-1

SEE MAP 50-15-05-15-1

SEE MAP 50-15-05-15-1

SEE MAP 50-15-05-15-1

SEE MAP 50-15-05-15-1

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SEE MAP 50-15-05-15-1