

643

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Antelope Lake Park
Other name/site number 065-0000-0075

2. Location

Street & number 2.5 mi. W and 0.5 mi. N of Jct. US 24 & K85 not for publication
City or town Morland vicinity
State Kansas Code KS County Graham Code 065 Zip code 67650

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.)

Patrick Zolner DSHPO 5/23/08
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Kansas State Historical Society

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 official /Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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:)

loc
Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 7-10-08

Antelope Lake Park
Name of Property

Graham Co., Kansas
County and State

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	
7		buildings
1		sites
3	2	structures
1		objects
12	2	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

New Deal-era Resources of Kansas

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter Categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture: Outdoor Recreation

Recreation and Culture: Outdoor Recreation

Agriculture/Subsistence: Irrigation Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: WPA Rustic

Foundation: Limestone

Walls: Limestone

Roof: Metal

Other: Wood, Concrete, Metal

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Antelope Lake Park
Name of Property

Graham Co., Kansas
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)

- 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 likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Conservation

Entertainment/Recreation

Architecture

Period of Significance

1933-1956

Significant Dates

1933, 1935

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Federal Emergency Relief Administration

National Youth Administration

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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:

Graham County Public Library

Antelope Lake Park
Name of Property

Graham Co., Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 109 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	4	4	0	3	3	2	0	4	3	5	8	9	2	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

2

1	4	4	0	3	9	4	0	4	3	5	8	8	6	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

3

1	4	4	0	4	0	8	0	4	3	5	9	3	9	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

4

1	4	4	0	4	2	0	0	4	3	5	9	4	3	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

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 Sandra Bellerive/Brad Shank; Edited by KSHS Staff

Organization Solomon Valley RC&D Date 03/25/2005

Street & number 100 N. 12th Ave. Telephone 785-421-2115

City or town Hill City State KS Zip code 67642

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 SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name Graham County; c/o Graham County Clerk

Street & number 410 N. Pomeroy Telephone 785-421-3458

City or town Hill City State KS Zip code 67642

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

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Antelope Lake Park
Graham Co., Kansas
New Deal-era Resources of KS

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Description

Summary

Located in rural Graham County northwest of Morland, Antelope Lake Park is a 109-acre district consisting of the lake and earth-fill dam, constructed in 1935 by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and two Rustic-style stone shelter houses, five stone privies, a stone fireplace, a steel Pratt truss bridge, and a dirt/gravel road encircling the lake. Two of the stone privies have bronze plaques indicating construction by the National Youth Administration in 1937 and a third is of the same design and appears to have once had a similar plaque. The lake and park buildings are surrounded largely by open treeless ranch land and some cropland. The banks of the lake are dotted with mature trees. There are two non-contributing structures, a recently constructed boat ramp and wood fishing dock on the north side of the lake.

Elaboration

In general the seven buildings at the lake are constructed from native stone in a rubble pattern with walls 14" to 24" thick. All have poured concrete floors, and none of the window openings have glass and do not appear to have ever been designed for sashes and/or glazing.

The **west shelter building** west of the lake on the hill overlooking the lake is 25' x 30' with an 8' x 15' porch on the east side and a walled area 12' x 30' on the west side. The building is open air and features no door or window coverings. Window openings are on the east and west sides with large chimneys on the north and south gable-end walls. The interior floor is made of concrete and concrete bench seats sit along the walls. The walls are made of exposed stone and feature no finish. The wood roof rafters and structure are exposed on the interior giving it a rustic, unfinished appearance. Presently the roof (6/12 pitch) has a metal covering, but was originally covered with wood shingles. The rafter tails are exposed. Wall height at the eaves is 8' and 13'-6" at the ridge.

At the front of the shelter is a stone stairway with steps down to the road, approximately 18' lower than the floor of the shelter. North and south of the shelter house are **two barrel-roof stone privies** that measure approximately 10'-7" x 10'-4". They feature concrete foundations, a round barrel roof, and a concrete "keystone" above the entrance. Each privy has a 6' high stone screen wall in front of the east-facing open, arched entrances. The northernmost privy has a bronze plaque attached to the keystone inscribed with "AD 1937, National Youth Administration, Work Project" in three rows from top to bottom. The southern privy also appears to have once had a plaque, as there are four matching boltholes in the keystone.

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At the north end of the lake near the water is the **north shelter building** that was probably used as a bathhouse. The side-gable building measures approximately 13' x 38' with a front-gable 4' x 6' entrance on the west side and a 6' high stone screen wall on the east side. The building has seven long, horizontal windows each with a sill height at 6' above grade. The sidewalls are 8' high with a ridge height of 11'-6". The interior floor is made of concrete and concrete bench seats sit along the walls. There are dressing rooms on either side of the central entrance. The walls are made of exposed stone and feature no finish. The wood roof rafters and structure are exposed on the interior giving it a rustic, unfinished appearance. Presently the roof has a metal covering, but was originally covered with wood shingles. The rafter tails are exposed.

Northwest of the shelter building approximately 90' is a 10' x 14'-6" side-gable **stone privy** with 6'-8" side walls and 8'-4" ridge height. Presently the roof has a metal covering, but was originally covered with wood shingles. The rafter tails are exposed. A stone screen wall is positioned along the east wall. The men's room is in the south half and the women's in the north half.

Northeast of the building approximately 40' is a 4'-8" x 7'-0" **stone fireplace**. Cottonwood trees shade the area.

Two toilet buildings, both constructed of stone and similar in appearance, are located on the east side of the lake. The **barrel-roof privy** is 8' x 13' with a stone screen wall in front on the west side. The men's toilet in the north half has interior dimensions of 3'-10" x 5'-0". The women's toilet in the south half has the same inside dimensions. The building is 9' high.

The **barrel-roof privy** (men only) is 9'-3" x 9'-8" with a stone screen wall on the west side. Interior dimensions are 6'-3" x 7'-3" x 6'-11".

Some of the privies still have cast bronze plaques on them above the entrances indicating the following: AD 1937 National Youth Administration Work Project.

To the northwest end of the lake there is a **Pratt truss bridge** over the spring fed, Antelope Creek that feeds the lake. The bridge was built in the middle to late 1930s. The bridge is a 60' by 20' steel Pratt truss type with a wood timber floor. The structure is posted 4 tons, single axle and 6 tons, dual axle.

The **earth fill dam** at the south end of the lake has been rebuilt several times by the County due to erosion caused by floodwaters.

There has never been electricity at the lake and currently no water wells are functioning. Citizens have approached the utility company about providing power to the lake to develop campsites for public use, which will attract campers. All sites are currently unimproved. The Kansas Department of Wildlife and

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Parks has helped develop a boat ramp, dock, and fishing habitat areas. It is likely they will continue working to make the lake even better for fishing. Most of the people that use the lake are from Graham County and the surrounding counties, but every year more campers from further away stop at the lake for its isolation and native beauty, an oasis on the prairie.

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Statement of Significance

Summary

Antelope Lake Park is being nominated under Criterion A and C as part of the *New Deal-era Resources of Kansas* multiple property nomination. Under Criterion A, the park is significant for its association with the Federal Emergency Relief Association and the National Youth Association in the areas of CONSERVATION and ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION. Under Criterion C, the park is significant in the area of ARCHITECTURE for its depiction of the Rustic-style picnic shelters and privies.

History

As was true for much of the United States in the early and mid 1930s, the Great Depression had hit Graham County hard. Furthermore, the drought had accelerated the amount of financial and mental stress in the area. Graham County depended on the farm economy for nearly all of its livelihood, as well as its mere existence – the production of items for food for life. Recreation was a secondary thing in most of the people’s eyes. The area was a prime example of typical rural life in America during the “Dirty 30s.”

Farm prices collapsed after 1929. The total value of Kansas farm production in 1933 was 63 percent below its 1929 level. This was representative of the economic hardships of the area. Conditions became devastating for many area residents. There was a strong concern for positive ways to use the existing water in these areas.

Various agencies that surveyed the Kansas water problem from time to time agreed that rainfall should be retained where it fell, and construction of reservoirs and pasture ponds would help provide for this. The Kansas Emergency Relief Administration undertook a reservoir construction program. Although the Work Program was officially launched April 1, 1934 a number of states, including Kansas, began operations in March. Antelope Lake Park in Graham County is one such reservoir. It is a miniscule part of the overall history, with no easily recognizable name or event in our history books; however, it is relevant in the general mindset of the resilience of the American public. At the time, area residents had a devastating problem to address and people "took the bull by the horns" and found a way to solve it. The fortitude of those people is represented in projects such as Antelope Lake Park and should be preserved as a monument to their dedication.

Forward-thinking men and women in the community began to hear of activities happening in other areas of the state and country concerning some of the same water issues. The ideas for flood control began as solutions for the immediate problems and continued into other areas.

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It took quite some time for those ideas of flood control along the tributaries of the Missouri River to materialize for Graham County residents. Antelope Creek, a tributary of the Missouri River by way of the South Solomon River was one of these tributaries.

After a few area citizens toured the drainage in western Graham County, an informal meeting was held in Hill City regarding possible dam sites along the Solomon drainage between Morland and Hill City. It was decided the best site for a lake in the vicinity was in Sections 4 and 9, Township 8 South, Range 25 West, north of Morland on Antelope Creek. The lake would cover about 110 acres. A temporary committee was selected, comprising of Wade Justice and Dr. Brown of Hill City, L.N. Dreiling of Penokee, and A.R. Collins, O.A. Hunsicker, and C.C. Hedge of Morland. Following this meeting, these men began searching for information. They then interviewed an engineering firm in Salina for procedural guidance and possible costs.

A delegation of the committee attended a meeting in which “the Governors Committee met at Hays on July 19, 1933 to give what information they had to the People of Western Kansas as to what was available for the different counties in the way of government assistance in locating money for highway building, street improving and water control.” Following this, another informal meeting was held in Hill City to meet an engineer, Mr. Wilson and to discuss the proposed Graham County project.

“He (Wilson) informed the group that there had been no word from Washington that any money would be available for dam construction in Kansas or any other state. He did say that there was a probability that enough pressure would be brought to bear on, the Powers that Be, in Washington that some of the Recovery Act money may be used for that purpose, if it could be shown that it would be a distinct advantage in flood control. Therefore any community wishing to attempt to procure money for flood control should hire an engineer to make a blue print, survey the proposed lake site and send all information in a concise, legible form to the director for attention if and when the Government decides to attempt flood control by building dams across streams in western Kansas.”

This tiring work was taken up by J.B. Legere and County Engineer Robert Baird along with some Morland residents.

On September 4, 1933, after adjourning the meeting, the Graham County Commissioners met with the Federal Relief Boards of the 6th District to discuss flood control with the assistant Secretary of War. The objective of a September 8, 1933, commissioners meeting was to discuss making a complete survey of the proposed Solomon River Dam. Mr. McDonald of Norton gave his opinion as a surveyor and L.N. Dreiling was appointed to fids.

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Federal Emergency Relief grants were being made to each state. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) was a federal grant agency, operating through the issuance of grants to the states. Governors of many states applied to FERA for relief funds. Upon receipt, the federal funds became state funds and were turned over to various state emergency relief administrations, which in turn allocated the money received from FERA, along with funds raised by the state itself, to local public relief agencies. The local agencies spent these funds together with local funds that had been made available for relief purposes.

In line with the premise of the FERA, C.S. Arthur was a believer in the idea that the employable unemployed person could benefit from projects such as the construction of Antelope Lake Park. In an interview with the *Morland Monitor*, Superintendent Arthur

“stressed many times that besides building a fine dam, he is trying to rehabilitate and recondition the workmen, to make it possible for them to get on their feet and gradually be dropped from the government payroll, not in an effort to get rid of them as some would believe, but in an effort to be of help to them in helping themselves.”

He was a compassionate man regarding the crews, both men and teams. He

“left nothing undone to add to the comfort of his men and teams. He erected a basement commissary where his men could get by the fire and eat their meals in comfort, free from the dust and elements, and the teams had warm stable and clean stalls in which to eat and sleep.”

Construction of the lake continued and the Antelope Lake Park's grand opening picnic was scheduled for May 24, 1935. It was postponed until Sunday, June 9 because of wet weather and poor road conditions. The opening was deemed a success and more than 6,000 people were in attendance. The day was filled with ball games, races, and various contests as well as more than 200 gallons of lemonade being served.

The first to navigate the lake was Jack Moore. He had spent about a week building a vessel out of steel barrels, boards, bolts, nails, brazing, sprockets, chain and other gadgets to ride waves out at the lake. The contraption was loaded on Fred Wendell's truck and taken to the lake for its initial trip. “Whether it was christened or not was not known, but as it started across the lake, one of the sprockets broke leaving the boys out about the middle at the mercy of the elements, and as helpless as a new born babe. The elements came to their rescue. A nice south breeze sprung up and drifted them to the north shore.”

As with all good things, there must also be unfortunate items. The first drowning fatality at the site was Charley Lee Cummings. He and a group of friends left the north shore swimming in a southwesterly

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direction when he became tired and could not make it to the other side or back to the original shore.

By June 1935, the drought and problems associated with it were made evident by Mother Nature's deposit of windblown weeds and other debris in the auxiliary spillway. The debris shut off the flow of heavy floodwater causing a quick rise in the lake and throwing a heavy flow through the spillway. This did considerable damage at the southeast corner of the dam where water entered the spillway. Again in mid-June 1937, extensive damage was done to the spillway at the lake. County Engineer Ivan Welty assessed the damage and began making a survey of the spillway. Plans and specifications for the spillway repairs were drawn up and sent to the district WPA offices in Hays and Topeka. Antelope Lake would then be the recipient of funds under the newer part of the New Deal – the Works Projects Administration.

Since the opening of Antelope Lake Park, many families, friends and individuals have enjoyed picnicking, boating, fishing and celebrating in a variety of ways at the facility. Some were annual, some were occasional, some were weekly in the summer, but all were done because of the American spirit during the Depression Era in the Central Plains and the desire of nationally unknown persons who wanted to make life better in the Central Plains. To the residents of Graham County during the drought and dust storm years of the 1930s, Antelope Lake Park was a dream come true for two reasons. First, the work for men provided a livelihood for their families when no other work or income was available, and second the lake's completion provided recreational opportunities in an area where previously there had been none available. The WPA, the National Youth Administration, various other state agencies and nearly every civic organization in the area did work.

By the mid 1960s, the lakebed had filled with silt and water was no longer sufficient to properly sustain fish. The shallow pool was drained and the land once inundated by many feet of water was being farmed.

In the early 1970s, the lake was dredged out and restored to a semblance of the lake of old. Fishermen again are catching record fish, campers are relaxing in peace and quiet, 4-Hers are having day camps and people of the area are using the facility for get-togethers of all kinds, among many other activities.

Architecture

Between 1935 and 1938, the National Park Service published three volumes called Park and Recreation Structures. The use of the publication was perhaps more widespread than today's scholars realize. The connection between these publications and the popular "rustic" park architecture utilized in the construction of national parks and monuments, state parks, natural park areas, and countless city and county parks is obvious and widespread.

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The above-referenced NPS publication was edited and reprinted in 1990 and again in 2003 by editor Albert H. Good. In three parts, the book discusses administration and basic service facilities, recreational and cultural facilities, and overnight and organized camp facilities – all of which utilized the rustic architectural style. The style is defined as one that uses “native materials in proper scale, and through the avoidance of severely straight lines and over sophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited handtools. It thus achieves sympathy with natural surroundings and with the past.”¹ The subordination of a structure to its environment is a key element of rustic architectural design, and is achieved by building into hillsides to limit height and using natural materials and colors.

The buildings and structures at Antelope Lake Park utilize native materials, such as limestone and wood, to achieve the Rustic-style architecture. This style was commonly used during the New Deal-era in Kansas and particularly when building recreational facilities and parks.

¹ Albert H. Good, ed., Patterns from the Golden Age of Rustic Design: Parks and Recreation Structures from the 1930s. (Originally published in three volumes in 1938 by the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, as Park and Recreation Structures.) Lanham, MD: Roberts Rinehart, 2003. p. 5.

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Final Report on THE WPA PROGRAM 1935-43"--Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Good, Albert H., ed. Patterns from the Golden Age of Rustic Design: Parks and Recreation Structures from the 1930s. (Originally published in three volumes in 1938 by the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, as Park and Recreation Structures.) Lanham, MD: Roberts Rinehart, 2003.

Graham County Commissioners Minutes, Vol. 7

Mid-America, An Historical Review, Volume 78, Number 2, p. 152, Summer 1996

Monthly Report of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, August 1 thru August 31, 1934, Washington, DC: United States Government Print Office.

Morland Monitor, 27 July 1933, 18 July 1934, 18 August 1934, 27 September 1934, 11 October 1934, 15 November 1934, 06 December 1934, 07 February 1935, 21 February 1935, 13 June 1935, 23 June 1935 and 24 June 1937.

Ruth A. Siegrist, Antelope Lake, "Centennial TID-BITS".

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UTM Coordinates (continued)

- 5) 14/404560/4358800
- 6) 14/404580/4358590
- 7) 14/404380/4358380
- 8) 14/403780/4358380
- 9) 14/403450/4358790

Verbal Boundary Description

The Antelope Lake Park is located in the W $\frac{3}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ extending into the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9, Township 8 South, Range 25 West, and also into the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4, Township 8 South, Range 25 West in Graham County, Kansas. It is 2.5 miles west of junction US 24 and K85 and 0.5 mile north.

Beginning at the junction of 125th Ave and Antelope Lake Road, the boundary is established by going east on Antelope Lake Road. Continuing in a counterclockwise direction the road will cross the emergency spillway and proceed across the dam. The stone toilet building on the east side of the road is also included in the site as is another toilet building located along the track. Continue around the lake and a sharp turn is encountered at the north end, which will bring you back south to the north shelter house area. Continuing in southward direction will bring you to the boat ramp and fishing deck. Proceeding west from the boat ramp will take you along the north side of Antelope Creek to the bridge that crosses the creek. Continuing in a southeast direction the road will lead to the proposed campsite area and the west shelter house. The west shelter house lies just to the west of the road and is also included in the site. Proceed south from the shelter house to the starting point, and the boundary has been created.

Boundary Justification

Graham County "Antelope Lake Road" establishes the entire boundary of the site, except for the small areas where the west shelter house and the two privies on the east side of the lake are located. In these areas the fence behind the buildings establishes the boundary. The boundaries contain 109 acres associated with the property.

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Photographic Information

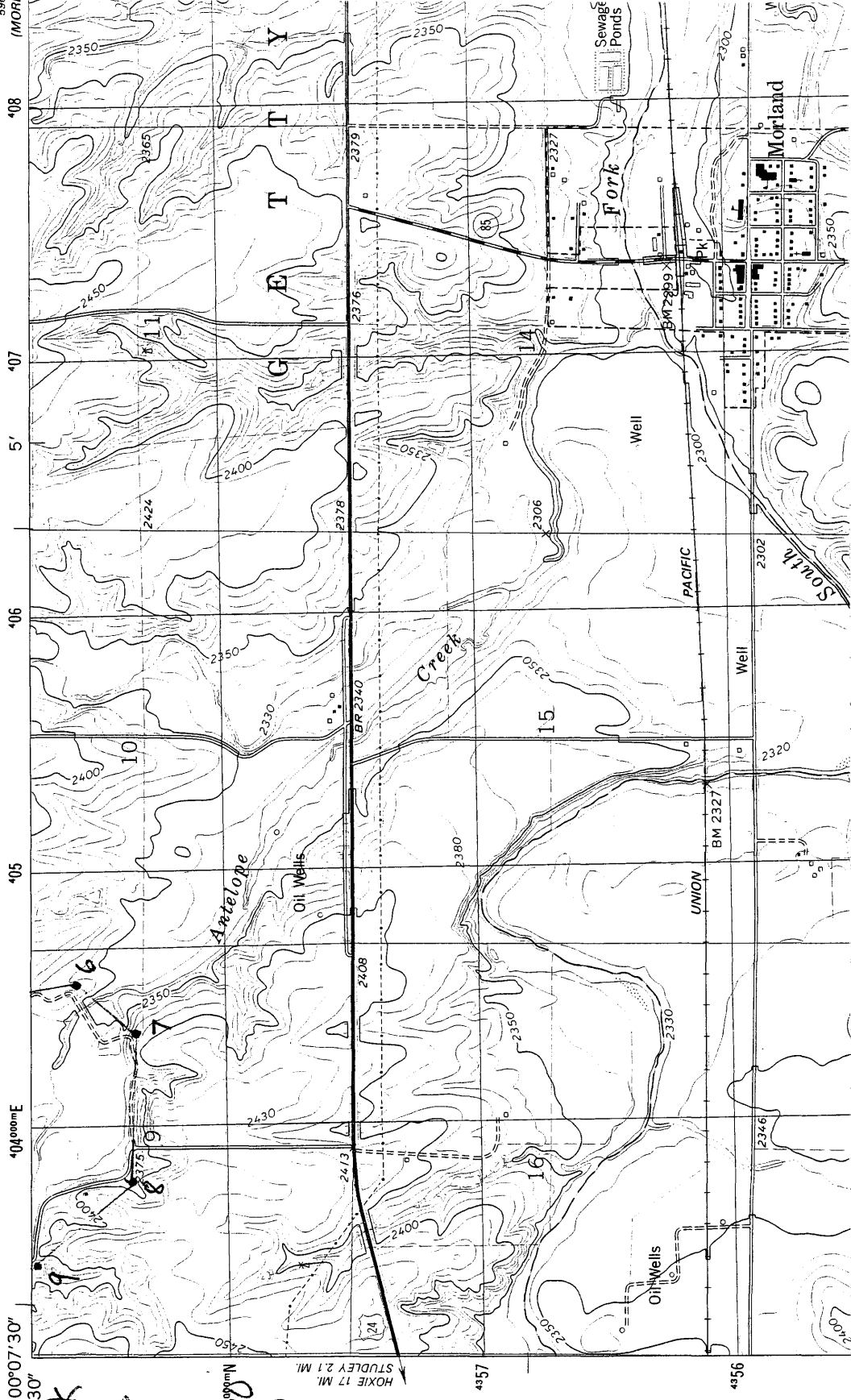
Location: Antelope Lake Park, Morland vicinity, Graham Co., KS
Photographer: Patrick Zollner
Date: June 2005

Negatives are filed at the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office

- Photo 1: West shelter building, facing SW
- Photo 2: View looking up the steps at the West shelter building, facing W
- Photo 3: Interior, west shelter building, facing S
- Photo 4: West shelter building and two nearby stone privies, facing NE
- Photo 5: Stone privy near west shelter building showing stone wall at entrance and keystone, facing SW
- Photo 6: Rear elevation of stone privy near west shelter building, facing SE
- Photo 7: Pratt truss bridge, facing N
- Photo 8: North shelter building, facing S
- Photo 9: Interior, north shelter building, facing E
- Photo 10: North shelter building, side view, facing NE
- Photo 11: Privy with gable roof and wall in front of entrance, facing NW
- Photo 12: Stone fireplace, facing E
- Photo 13: Barrel roof stone privy shaded by trees, facing SE
- Photo 14: Barrel roof stone privy showing pasture in background, facing NE
- Photo 15: Lake scene showing dam, facing SW

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

582 / NW
(LUCERNE)



Antelope Lake Park
Graham Co., Kansas
UTM Coordinates
Zone 14
1) 404520 / 4358590
2) 404380 / 4358380
3) 403780 / 4358380
4) 403450 / 4358790