

OUTDOOR EDUCATION IN KANSAS

by 500

ROBERT EUGENE AHLSTEDT

B. S., Bethany College, 1965

A MASTER'S REPORT

submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Department of Physical Education

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
Manhattan, Kansas

1969

Approved by:


Major Professor

LD
2668
R4
1969
A38
C2

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writer wishes to express his thanks to Mr. Ray Wauthier for all his assistance and guidance in the writing of this report.

To my wife, Leona Joyce, whose wise counsel, love and constant encouragement has made this report possible and worthwhile.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1
Purpose	3
Definition of Terms	4
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	5
TYPES OF OUTDOOR FACILITIES AND/OR ACTIVITIES	
Land	6
Water	6
Aesthetic or scenic	6
KINDS OF UNITS THAT OFFER OUTDOOR FACILITIES AND WHAT IS OFFERED AT EACH UNIT	
Federal Reservoirs	7
Kansas State Park and Resources Authority	14
Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission	18
Kansas State Highway Commission	22
State Historical Society	28
Cities, Counties, Townships	29
Private Facilities	33
River and Stream Based Recreation	38
SUMMARY	39
CONCLUSION	41
BIBLIOGRAPHY	42
APPENDIX	44

INTRODUCTION

Millions of Americans are spending more of their time and money on outdoor recreation today than ever before. In the next ten or fifteen years, it is reasonably certain that the outdoors will play an even larger role in family and social life. In the process of providing enjoyment, recreational activity can be both mentally and physically constructive; it can create new outlooks on life, stimulate thought, clarify reasoning, and enhance physical health. Therefore, a continued increase in outdoor recreational activity in the future must be viewed as a healthy and desirable situation.

There are many reasons for the increase in outdoor activities in Kansas. First, "extracurricular activities, outdoor education and camping, and co-recreation are now receiving proper emphasis in the total curriculum experiences of an increasing number of schools and colleges".¹ Because of the increase of outdoor education in our schools, more people now have a knowledge and interest in outdoor activities.

Secondly, there has been a big increase in outdoor facilities in Kansas. At the writing of this paper, according to Ray Wauthier, Assistant Professor of Physical Education of Kansas State University, Kansas ranked fifth in the United States in total water impounded within the state. With this increased amount of water, more facilities have been developed.

Third, population growth. At the turn of the century, Kansas had a population of 1,500,000 people. The projected population by 1975 is 2,815,600.²

¹William L. Hughes, Esther French, and Nelson G. Lehsten, Administration of Physical Education For Schools and Colleges (New York: The Ronald Press Co., 1962), p. 139.

²C. V. Bargeman, Governor's Advisory Council on Outdoor Recreation, Kansas Recreation, Past, Present, Future, p. 1.

Fourth, mobility. Current projections indicate that Kansas will have almost 1,500,000 motor vehicles by 1975 as compared to just under 600,000 vehicles registered in Kansas in 1940.³ The ease of travel brought about by the passenger car has increased the use of and demands for recreation facilities, including many facilities or sites that once would have been too remote for popular use.

Fifth, income. The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission found in its studies that participation in recreation increases sharply when the \$3,000 income level is reached. The percentage of Kansans spending units above this level by 1975 is expected to be 76 percent.⁴

Sixth, leisure time. Perhaps even more dramatic and having more of an impact on the increased time spent on outdoor recreation has been the growth of leisure time. There are several reasons for the increase of leisure time: 1) decline in the work week, 2) increase as a result of the extension of paid vacations, 3) increase in paid holidays.⁵

The values of outdoor recreation, according to many authorities, have been recognized as a means of drawing the family together, as a tonic for senior citizens, and as a contributor to health. It is an activity by which the public is made aware of the importance of conserving our open space and cleaning up our air and water.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of this growth is the manner in which it has moved beyond the vast number of rugged males who like to rough it to involve all of the members of the family.

³Ibid, p. 2.

⁴Ibid, p. 3.

⁵Ibid, pp. 3 & 4.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report was to show the types of outdoor facilities available in Kansas and to acquaint individuals with the many different types of agencies that offered these facilities. Finally, it was written to point out the fact that Kansas had the outdoor facilities that were truly adequate for outdoor education and recreation to take place.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

By outdoor education in this report was meant any activity performed for enjoyment or pleasure in leisure time out-of-doors and in some way involving the utilization of land and/or water resources.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Because of the tremendous increase in outdoor education, many agencies had published articles in this area. There were eight areas involved and these eight areas were covered in detail in the body of this report.

In 1968, George Worley wrote a Master's Report on the Kansas State Park Recreation. The purpose of his report was to determine the state's action in providing outdoor recreational facilities for its citizens.

According to Charles K. Brightbill, "more people will become more literate, recreationally. But this will not come quickly any more than can becoming educated. People, nevertheless, will acquire new recreational interests and skills. These, in turn, will bring new experiences and values. Hopefully, more people will come to understand the importance of the recreative existence and why it is the right way. There will be increased emphasis upon participation, although vast improvements in communication and transportation will also sustain the immense number of opportunities in recreation to witness and listen to the performances of others".⁶

One of the areas of organized recreation service which has expanded most dramatically within the past few years has been that of outdoor recreation.⁷

⁶Harold D. Meyer and Charles K. Brightbill, Community Recreation, A Guide to Its Organization, (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1964), p. 427.

⁷Richard Kraus, Recreation Today, Program Planning and Leadership, (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1966), p. 129.

TYPES OF OUTDOOR FACILITIES AND/OR ACTIVITIES

Activities or facilities were broken down into three categories. They were as follows:

A. Land

1. Camping and camp craft
2. Picnicking and picnic areas
3. Hiking
4. Bicycling
5. Toilets, shelters and showers
6. Horseback riding
7. Fireplaces, barbeque pits
8. Hunting
9. Drinking water
10. Trailer parks
11. Tables

B. Water

1. Swimming - beach
2. Fishing
3. Boat ramps or docks
4. Boating and canoeing
5. Water skiing
6. Sailing
7. Scuba diving
8. Marina

C. Both (aesthetic or scenic)

1. Scenic trails - hiking
2. Sight seeing
3. Four beautiful seasons for outdoor recreation
 - a. Fall
 - b. Winter
 - c. Spring
 - d. Summer
4. State historical sites

FEDERAL RESERVOIRS

Eighteen federal reservoirs had been constructed in Kansas; seven by the Bureau of Reclamation of the United States Department of the Interior (Cedar Bluff, Cheney, Glen Elder, Kirwin, Lovewell, Norton, Webster) and eleven by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Council Grove, Elk City, Fall River, John Redmond, Kanopolis, Milford, Perry, Pomona, Toronto, Tuttle Creek, Wilson). Besides the 18 reservoirs that were in operation, an additional 21 reservoirs had been authorized or were under study.

The total area of public lands for outdoor recreation amounted to 632,064 acres, or slightly more than 1,000 square miles. Of the total, 200 square miles were covered by water to provide a variety of water sports and some of the finest fishing in the Midwest.⁸

It is well to bear in mind that none of the federal reservoirs were constructed solely or primarily for recreational purposes. All of the structures were the multiple-purpose type, but in reality their use for recreation was largely incidental to the primary functions of flood control and water supply. Nevertheless, plans for recreational use of the reservoirs were incorporated into project planning from the earliest stages. In the case of Bureau of Reclamation projects, certain minimum basic recreation facilities were provided during the construction period, but the policy of the Bureau was to turn over the development and management of recreation at its reservoirs to some other appropriate agency. The Corps of Engineers had broader authority than the Bureau to construct, maintain, and operate public park and recreational facilities at its reservoirs, or it could lease lands for the purpose.

⁸Topeka Sunday Capital-Journal, Outdoor Living, Sunday, May 4, 1969.

Certain basic recreational facilities had been provided by the Corps at the reservoirs, in addition, lands adjacent to the reservoirs had been leased to the Kansas Park and Resources Authority for the development of state parks.

Following is a short description of the facilities offered at each of the federal reservoirs in Kansas:

Cedar Bluff Reservoir

It was located about 23 miles southeast of WaKeeney or 13 miles south of Ogallah on K-147 which crosses the dam. It contained 6,869 surface acres of water at normal pool and had good facilities at two Kansas State Park areas on the north and south shores. The concession provided food, bait, tackle, rental boats and other services. The reservoir was stocked with northern pike, white bass, channel catfish, walleye and crappie and also contained flatheads, drum and bullheads.

Cheney Reservoir

The lake was west of Wichita and four miles north of Cheney. Its 9,552 acres of water contained walleye, northern pike, largemouth bass, channel catfish, bullheads, crappie and bluegill. Lake Cheney had boat ramps, a swimming beach, camping facilities and picnic areas in state parks. On the east shore were established a concession and marina which offered bait, food and supplies.

Glen Elder Reservoir

A recent addition to the list of reservoirs of Kansas was a Bureau of Reclamation Lake at Glen Elder. The lake was in western Mitchell County on the Solomon River. At normal pool level, the lake had 7,300 acres of surface water. The reservoir was stocked with walleye, largemouth bass, crappie, channel catfish and bluegill.

Kirwin Reservoir

This reservoir was a Bureau of Reclamation project operated as a waterfowl refuge by the United States Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The 5,000 acres of water were located near Kirwin in Phillips County. It offered fishing for largemouth bass, white bass, walleye, channel catfish, crappie, bluegill and other species. It had picnic and camping areas, boat launching ramps and a concession with food, bait, rental boats and tackle.

Lovewell Reservoir

This reservoir was located in Jewell County, four miles east and eight miles north of Mankato. At normal pool level, the reservoir covered 3,000 acres. It was stocked with largemouth bass, walleye, white bass, channel catfish, bluegill, crappie, drum and bullheads. The State Park area had good facilities for camping and picnicking. A concession was in operation with boat service, rental boats, food, bait and tackle and had boat launching ramps at several locations.

Norton Reservoir

Norton Reservoir was located two and one-half miles west and one-half south of Norton. It had 2,230 acres of water at normal pool and was stocked with largemouth bass, northern pike, walleye, channel catfish, black crappie and bluegill. The State Park areas were developed and had good facilities. Boat ramps were constructed.

Webster Reservoir

Webster Reservoir was located eight miles west and one mile south of Stockton. It contained 3,445 acres of water at normal pool level and was stocked with walleye, channel catfish, largemouth bass, crappie, bluegill and bullheads. The State Park had well developed camping and picnic

facilities and boat ramps. Food, boats, bait and tackle were available at the concession.

Council Grove Reservoir

This 3,280 acres of water was stocked with walleye, northern pike, large-mouth bass, crappie, channel catfish and bluegill. It was one mile north of Council Grove on the Neosho River. Extensive public use areas with eight lighted boat ramps, camping and picnic facilities were provided. A new marina was in operation with food, tackle, bait and rental boats.

Elk City Reservoir

A new federal impoundment of 4,400 acres, Elk City Reservoir was located three miles west and three north of Independence. The State Park area had camping facilities, picnic areas, swimming area with sand beach and boat launching ramps. The waters contained channel catfish, largemouth bass, walleye, northern pike, crappie, flatheads, bluegill and bullheads. A marina and concession were planned for a later date.

Fall River Reservoir

Fall River Reservoir was located 25 miles southeast of Eureka or 21 miles northwest of Fredonia near the town of Fall River. It contained 2,600 acres of water at normal pool. The State Parks had excellent camping facilities, swimming and picnic areas. The concessions provided food, bait, tackle, rental boats and other services. Two heated docks were provided for winter fishing. White bass fishing was good and spring runs upriver for spawning attracted many fishermen. The lake also had good populations of largemouth bass, flatheads, channel catfish, crappie, walleye and bluegill.

John Redmond Reservoir

This 9,400 acre lake was located four miles north of Burlington on US-75

near New Strawn. The reservoir was managed by the United States Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife as a migratory waterfowl refuge. Portions of the reservoir were closed to fishing during the fall and winter to minimize disturbance to the waterfowl. It provided fishing for channel catfish, flatheads, walleye, bass, crappie, bullheads and many other species. It had camping and picnic areas. Bait and supplies were available at Strawn and Burlington.

Kanopolis Reservoir

It was 10 miles northwest of Marquette, 35 miles southwest of Salina or 25 miles southeast of Ellsworth. White bass, crappie and walleye were the major attractions at this 3,550 acre lake. The reservoir had complete marina facilities, state parks with excellent facilities and several concessions with food, tackle and bait.

Milford Reservoir

The reservoir was located approximately six miles northwest of Junction City with the north end accessible from K-82 highway east of Wakefield. Beautiful Milford Lake offered excellent fishing, 11,000 acres of public hunting grounds, two marinas, and nine fully developed parks for camping and picnicking. Also there were 39 boat ramps available for use. There were 163 miles of shore line with many sheltered coves which protected the 16,200 surface acres of water for the fisherman, sailor or skier.

Perry Reservoir

Lake Perry was 20 miles east of Topeka on US-24. The Reservoir had 160 miles of shoreline with a normal pool level of 12,500 surface acres. The reservoir offered many different types of fish such as channel catfish, drum, crappie, white bass and carp, as well as northern pike.

Pomona Reservoir

Pomona Reservoir was located seven miles northeast of Lyndon, with major access from K-268. Its 4,000 surface acres of water provided good fishing for largemouth bass, walleye, crappie, channel catfish, bluegill and bullheads. It had excellent camping and day-use facilities at two state parks. Two marinas, one on the north and one on the south shore, provided complete boating and fishing services and supplies as well as good.

Toronto Reservoir

This reservoir contained 2,800 acres of water at conservation pool. The water was usually clear in the fall and winter but turbid during portions of the summer. It provided fishing for white bass, largemouth bass, crappie, channel catfish, flatheads, and bullheads. The State Park had excellent facilities for camping and picnicking with extra fees charged. The concession on the lake at Toronto Point provided complete marine service, food, supplies, bait and heated fishing dock.

Tuttle Creek Reservoir

The reservoir was located three miles north of Manhattan on K-13. Facilities included marinas, boat launching ramps, a motel, cafes and numerous picnic and camping facilities. It provided four state park areas, including one below the dam. The second largest reservoir in Kansas, its 15,600 acres of water provided fishing opportunities for northern pike, channel catfish, walleye, largemouth bass, crappie, flatheads and bullheads.

Wilson Reservoir

This 9,000 acre lake had 90 miles of shoreline. It was located on K-232, six miles north of Wilson or 21 miles east and five north of Russell. It had good camping and picnic areas in the state parks, also boat launching ramps

and two concessions. It had been stocked with northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, channel catfish, bluegill and redear sunfish.

STATE PARKS

KANSAS PARK AND RESOURCES AUTHORITY

The Kansas Park and Resources Authority was created by the Legislature in 1955 and assigned rather broad responsibilities for formulating a state recreation plan and developing public recreational facilities. The Authority was authorized to acquire and improve property for park purposes. The program of the Park Authority to date had consisted of the development of state parks at 14 of the 18 existing federal reservoirs in the state. These park lands were leased to the Park Authority by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation.

The following table lists the 17 state parks and also shows the types of facilities offered at each one.

[illegible]

STATE PARK RECREATIONAL AREAS AND FACILITIES

STATE PARK	STATE PARK AREA	LOCATION	Shower & latrine	Camping area	Picnic area	Modern toilets	Drinking water	Pit toilets	Boat launching	Marina	Trailer park
Lovewell.....	North Shore.....	15 m. NE Mankato.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Wilson.....	Hell Creek.....	8 m. N Wilson.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Cheney.....	West Shore.....	20 m. NW Wichita.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	East Shore.....	20 m. NW Wichita.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Crawford.....	Entire Lake.....	10 m. N Girard.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Scott.....	Entire Lake.....	12 m. N Scott City.....	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Elk City.....	Squaw Creek.....	7 m. NW Independence.....	*	X	X	*	*	X	X		
Perry.....	Delaware.....	16 m. NE Topeka.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Jefferson Point.....	16 m. NE Topeka.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Milford.....	Pleasant View Area.....	7 m. NW Junction City.....	X	X	X	*	*	*	X	*	

*Under construction or future planned.

Source: State Park and Resources Authority, Topeka, Kansas.

Regarding the preceding table, there were 17 state parks in Kansas, with 27 park areas available for use. Perry State Park, which offered two of the 27 park areas, was either under construction or planned for future facilities. Showers and latrines were provided at 22 areas with these facilities in future plans of 5 other areas. Twenty five park areas offered camping and picnic areas. Modern toilets and drinking water were offered at 23 park areas with planned facilities at 4 park areas. Pit toilets were available at 24 park areas and 3 areas had future plans for such. Boat launching was offered at 22 park areas and two areas had future plans for such. Twelve areas had marinas and future plans were listed for one park area. Five park areas had trailer parks.

STATE FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

The Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission was created by the Legislature in 1927 and charged with various responsibilities relating to the preservation, protection, and propagation of fish and wildlife resources. The Commission's authority extended to all matters pertaining to the development or conservation of woodlands, public lands, game preserves, nesting grounds, and lakes and parks for the purpose of fish and wildlife conservation.

The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission to date had operated 38 parks (each containing a lake). The Commission also operated seven wildlife or waterfowl management areas, which are listed below.

TABLE II
WILDLIFE AND WATERFOWL AREAS

Name	Acreage in Acres	
	Land Area	Water Area
Cheyenne Bottoms Waterfowl	7,500	12,290
Marais des Cygnes Waterfowl	4,818	1,525
Miami County Wildlife	173	104
Norton County Wildlife	253	17
Neosho County Waterfowl	1,586	1,390
Republic County Wildlife	980	1,265
Sheridan County Wildlife	436	0

In summary, seven wildlife and waterfowl areas were available in Kansas. Concerning the land area, the smallest was 173 acres at Miami County Wildlife, the largest was 7,500 acres at Cheyenne Bottoms Waterfowl and the average was 2,249 acres. Concerning the water area, Sheridan County Wildlife

offered no acreage, Cheyenne Bottoms Waterfowl offered 12,290 acres and the average acreage was 2,513.

The primary function of all of the Commission's projects was to provide areas for public hunting and fishing or to provide refuges for wildlife, but limited day use and camping facilities were also provided, such as tables, grills, toilets, drinking water, and concessions. Swimming was permitted at six of the lakes.

The following table lists the state lakes and what facilities were offered at each one.

STATE LAKE CAMPING AREAS

STATE LAKE	LOCATION	LAND	ACRES WATER	HUNT- ING	TA- BLES	TOILETS	DRINKING WATER	BOATS	FISH- ING	SWIM- MING	CAFE
1. Atchison	4N, 2W Atchison	179	69		X	X	X		X		
2. Barber	1/4 N Medicine Lodge	139	51		X	X	X		X		
3. Bourbon	4E, Elsmore	277	103	350	X	X	X		X		
4. Brown	8E, 1S Hiawatha	127	62		X	X	X	X	X		X
5. Butler	3W, 1N Latham	227	124		X	X	X		X		X
6. Chase	2 1/2 W, Cottonwood Falls	383	109		X	X	X		X	X	
7. Clark	10S, 1W Kingsdown	906	337	1,043	X	X	X		X		
8. Cowley	13E, Arkansas City	113	84		X	X	X	X	X		X
9. Crawford	3N, Pittsburg	358	60		X	X	X		X		
10. Decatur	1E, 1N Oberlin	287	194	351	X	X	X		X		
11. Douglas	1 1/2 N, 1E Baldwin	537	180	712	X	X	X		X		
12. Geary	8 1/2 S, 2W Junction City	355	96		X	X	X		X		
13. Hamilton	3W, 2N Syracuse	338	94	432	X	X	X		X		
14. Hodgeman	4E, 2S Jetmore	167	87		X	X	X		X		
15. Jewell	6S, 3W Mankato	108	57		X	X	X		X		
16. Kearny	3N, 3E Lakin		3,000	3,000	X	X	X		X		
17. Kingman	7W, Kingman	4,097	185	4,020	X	X	X		X		
18. Kiowa	NW Corner Greensburg	22	21		X	X	X		X		
19. Lane	3E, 6 1/2 N Dighton	11	31		X	X	X		X		
20. Leavenworth	3W, 1N Tonganoxie	331	175	376	X	X	X	X	X		X
21. Logan	9S, Winona	196	75	271	X	X	X		X		
22. Lyon	5W, 1N Reading	447	135	562	X	X	X		X		
23. McPherson	6N, 2 1/2 W Canton	260	46		X	X	X		X		
24. Montgomery	3S, 1E Independence	303	105		X	X	X	X	X		X
25. Nebo (Watershed Lake)	7E, 1S Holton		38		X	X	X		X		
26. Nemaha	1E, 4S Seneca	349	356	200	X	X	X		X		
27. Neosho	6S, 1W St. Paul	124	92		X	X	X		X		
28. Osage	3S, 1/2 E Carbondale	366	140		X	X	X		X		
29. Ottawa	5N, 1E Bennington	573	138	611	X	X	X	X	X		X
30. Pottawatomie No. 1	5N, Westmoreland	76	24		X	X	X		X		

STATE LAKE CAMPING AREAS

STATE LAKE	LOCATION	LAND	ACRES WATER	HUNT- ING	TA- BLES	TOILETS	DRINKING WATER	BOATS	FISH- ING	SWIM- MING	CAFE
31. Pottawatomie No. 2	1½ E, 2½ N Manhattan	172	75		X	X	X	X	X		X
32. Rooks	2½ S, 2W Stockton	266	67	243	X	X	X		X		
33. Shawnee	7N, 2½ E Silver Lake	483	135		X	X	X		X		
34. Sheridan	11E, Hoxie	263	87		X	X	X		X		
35. Sherman	10S, 2W Goodland	1,322	225	1,295	X	X	X		X		
36. Washington	7N, 3W Washington	387	111	408	X	X	X		X		
37. Wilson	1S, 1E Buffalo	172	119		X	X	X		X		
38. Woodson	5½ E, Toronto	266	179		X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Source: Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission.

There were 38 state lake camping areas. Concerning the land area, the smallest was 11 acres at Lane State Lake, the largest was 4,097 acres at Kingman State Lake and the average was 460 acres.

Concerning the water acreage, the smallest amount was 21 acres at Kiowa State Lake, the largest amount was 3,000 acres at Kearny State Lake and the average was 199 acres.

Concerning the hunting area, the smallest was 243 acres at Rooks State Lake, the largest was 4,020 acres at Kingman State Lake and the average was 925 acres. Hunting area was available at only 15 of the state lakes.

Tables and toilets were available at all of the state lakes. Drinking water was offered at 34 lakes. Boats could be rented at 7 lakes. Fishing was possible at 37 lakes. Swimming was allowed at 6 lakes. Cafes were available at 8 lakes.

ROADSIDE PARKS AND SAFETY REST AREAS
THE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Kansas had been a pioneer in the building of roadside parks or rest areas. There were 153 roadside parks, developed by the State Highway Commission with the use of both state and federal highway funds, which served the function of providing safe and convenient relaxation stops for motorists. Basic facilities provided at most of these parks included fireplaces, tables, drinking water, and toilets. Overnight camping was permitted in the areas or roadside parks where toilet facilities were provided. The roadside parks located along the Federal Aid highways provided from one-half to five acres of land, depending upon the facilities.

TABLE IV

SAFETY REST AREA LOCATIONS

Abbreviations: (F) Fireplace, (T) Tables, (W) Water, (Tlt.) Toilet, (H) Hist. Marker

US-24 12 Mi. Kansas City	- - - - -	F, T, H.
US-24 W. Belvue	- - - - -	-F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-24 & US-77 N. Riley	- - - - -	- F, T, Tlt.
US-24 2 Mi. W. Miltonvale	- - - - -	- F, T, Tlt.
US-24 2½ Mi. E. Clay Center	- - - - -	- F, T, W, Tlt.
US-24 at US-81 Jct.	- - - - -	- F, T, Tlt.
US-24 N. Beloit	- - - - -	- F, T, W, Tlt.
US-24 at Downs	- - - - -	- F, T, W, Tlt.
US-24 & US-281 N. Osborne	- - - - -	- F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-24 at Stockton	- - - - -	- F, T, W, Tlt.
US-24 at Webster Dam	- - - - -	- F, T, W, Tlt.
US-24 at Nicodemus	- - - - -	- F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-24 at Hill City	- - - - -	- F, T, W, Tlt.
US-24 at Hoxie	- - - - -	- F, T, W, Tlt.
US-24 at Colby	- - - - -	- F, T, W, Tlt.
US-24 at Goodland	- - - - -	- F, T, W, Tlt.
US-24 at Kanorado	- - - - -	- F, T, W, Tlt.
US-36 2 Mi. E. Troy	- - - - -	- F, T, W, Tlt.
US-36 W. Highland	- - - - -	- F, T, Tlt.
US-36 W. Hiawatha	- - - - -	- F, T, W, Tlt.
US-36 & US-75 3 Mi. W. Fairview	- - - - -	- F, T, W, Tlt.

TABLE IV (Continued)

SAFETY REST AREA LOCATIONS

Abbreviations: (F) Fireplace, (T) Tables, (W) Water, (Tlt.) Toilet, (H) Hist.
Marker

US-36 E. Seneca - - - - -	F, T, W.
US-36 2 Mi. S. Axtell - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-36 5 Mi. W. Marysville - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-36 E. Washington - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-36 4 Mi. W. Belleville - - - - -	F, T, Tlt.
US-36 at Scandia - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-36 10 Mi. W. Mankato - - - - -	F, T, Tlt.
US-36 at Smith Center - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-36 at Kensington - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-36 at Norton - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-36 at Oberlin - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-36 at Atwood - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-36 at McDonald - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-36 at St. Francis - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
I-35 2 Mi. S. E. Gardner - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
I-70 25 Mi. W. Topeka - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
I-70 4 Mi. W. K-177 Jct. - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
I-70 2 Mi. W. Junction City - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
I-70 1½ Mi. N. W. Solomon - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
I-70 2 Mi. E. of E. Jct. K-14 - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
I-70 2 Mi. S. E. Russell - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
I-70 2 Mi. E. Hays - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
I-70 4 Mi. E. WaKeeney - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
I-70 2½ Mi. E. Grainfield - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
I-70 3 Mi. N. E. Cakley - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
I-70 5 Mi. S. W. Colby - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-40 S. Lecompton - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-40 at Russell - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-40 1½ Mi. E. Cakley - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-40 at Winona - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-40 at Wallace - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-40 at Weskan - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-50 & US-59 S. of Ottawa - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-50 & US-75 14 Mi. N. Burlington - - - - -	F, T, Tlt.
US-50 11 Mi. E. Emporia - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-50 & US-77 at Florence - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-50 6 Mi. E. Newton - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-50 6 Mi. W. Stafford - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-50 3½ Mi. W. Belpre - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-50 & US-56 at Kinsley - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-50-US-56-US-283 7 Mi. E. Dodge City - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.

TABLE IV (Continued)

SAFETY REST AREA LOCATIONS

Abbreviations: (F) Fireplace, (T) Tables, (W) Water, (Tlt.) Toilet, (H) Hist.
Marker

US-50 3 Mi. W. Ingalls - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-50 W. Garden City - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-50 at Lakin - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-54 3 Mi. W. Fort Scott - - - - -	F, T.
US-54 1 Mi. E. Moran - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-54 W. Batesville - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-54 2 Mi. W. Rosalia - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-54 & K-96 6 E. Augusta - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-54 King.-Sedg. Co. L. - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-54 13 Mi. E. Pratt - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-54 E. Greensburg - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-54 at Bloom - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-54 at Cimarron River - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-54 at Liberal - - - - -	F, T, W.
US-56 3 Mi. E. Baldwin - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-56-US-59 Jct. - - - - -	F, T, Tlt.
US-56 4 Mi. W. Lyons - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-56 E. Great Bend - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-56 Garfield - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-56 & US-50 at Kinsley - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-56-US-50-US-283 7 Mi. E. Dodge City - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-56-US-83-US-160 W. Sublette - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-56 at Rolla - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-59-US-56 Jct. - - - - -	F, T, Tlt.
US-59-US-50 S. Ottawa - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-59-K-57 N. Erie - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-66 2 Mi. N. Baxter Springs - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-69 So. Pleasanton - - - - -	F, T, Tlt., H.
US-73 9 Mi. S. Atchison - - - - -	F, T, Tlt., H.
US-75 7 Mi. N. Holton - - - - -	F, T, Tlt., H.
US-75-US-36 3 Mi. W. Fairview - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-75 8 Mi. S. Topeka - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-75 5 Mi. N. Lyndon - - - - -	F, T, Tlt.
US-75-US-50 14 Mi. N. Burlington - - - - -	F, T, Tlt.
US-75 5 Mi. N. Yates Center - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-75 at Neodesha - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-77-K-9 N. E. Blue Rapids - - - - -	F, T, Tlt., H.

TABLE IV (Continued)

SAFETY REST AREA LOCATIONS

Abbreviations: (F) Fireplace, (T) Tables, (W) Water, (Tlt.) Toilet, (H) Hist.
Marker

US-77-US-24 N. Riley - - - - -	F, T, Tlt.
US-77-US-50 at Florence - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-77 E. Douglas - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-81 5 Mi. S. Belleville - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-81-US-24 Jct. - - - - -	F, T, Tlt.
US-81 N. Salina - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-81 8 Mi. N. Lindsborg - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-81 at McPherson - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-81 N. Wichita - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-81 at Caldwell - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-83 S. Oberlin - - - - -	F, T, W.
US-83-US-383 W. Rexford - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-283-US-160-US-56 W. Sublette - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-156 & US-40 Jct. Ellsworth - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-156 Cheyenne Bottoms - - - - -	F, T, Tlt.
US-156 6 Mi. W. Larned - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-156-W. Jct. K-23 - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-160 10 Mi. W. Parsons - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-160 2 Mi. E. Independence - - - - -	F, T, Tlt., H.
US-160 at Oxford - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-160 W. Harper - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-160-US-281 W. Medicine Lodge - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-160-US-183 - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-160 E. Ashland - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-160-US-56-US-83 W. Sublette - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-166 E. Caney - - - - -	F, T.
US-169 N. Osawatomie - - - - -	F, T, Tlt.
US-169 W. Colony - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-169 S. Chanute - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-169 S. Jct. 96 & 160 - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-183 at LaCrosse - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-183 & US-160 2 Mi. S. Coldwater - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-183 5 Mi. N. US-56 - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-270 S. Syracuse - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-281-K-191 Geog. Ctr. U.S. - - - - -	F, T, W.

TABLE IV (Continued)

SAFETY REST AREA LOCATIONS

Abbreviations: (F) Fireplace, (T) Tables, (W) Water, (Tlt.) Toilet, (H) Hist.
Marker

US-281-US-24 N. Osborne - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-281 at Hoisington - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-281-US-160 W. Medicine Lodge - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-283 S. WaKeeney - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-283-US-50-US-56 7 Mi. E. Dodge City - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
US-283 at Minneola - - - - -	F, T, W.
US-383 at Almena - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-383 at Norton Reservoir - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-383 at Jennings - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-383 at Selden - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
US-383-US-83 W. Rexford - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
K-9-US-77 N. E. Blue Rapids - - - - -	F, T, Tlt.
K-9 at Logan - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
K-9 at Edmond - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
K-9 at Lenora - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
K-18 1 Mi. N. E. Junction City - - - - -	F, T, W.
K-18 E. Lincoln - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
K-18 at Luray - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
K-18 4 Mi. W. Natoma - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
K-18 E. Plainville - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
K-18 N. Bogue - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
K-23 Gove - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
K-27 6 Mi. N. Elkhart - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
K-39 2 Mi. N. Fredonia - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
K-42 1 Mi. E. Jct. K-2 - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
K-57 1 Mi. E. Girard - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
K-57-US-59 N. Erie - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
K-57 E. St. Paul - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt., H.
K-57 E. Junction City - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
K-61 at Preston - - - - -	F, T, W.
K-96 at US-54 6 Mi. E. Augusta - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
K-96 at Alexander - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
K-96 2 Mi. E. Dighton - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
K-96 6 Mi. E. Leoti - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.
K-96 2 Mi. E. Tribune - - - - -	F, T, W, Tlt.

TABLE IV (Continued)

SAFETY REST AREA LOCATIONS

Abbreviations: (F) Fireplace, (T) Tables, (W) Water, (Tlt.) Toilet, (H) Hist.
Marker

K-99 at Alma	- - - - -	- F, T, W.
K-99 1½ Mi. N. Hamilton	- - - - -	- F, T, Tlt.
K-191-US-281 Geog. Ctr. U.S.	- - - - -	- F, T, W.

Source: The Kansas State Highway Commission

Of the 153 safety rest area locations, fireplaces and tables were made available at all of them. Water was available at 141 rest areas. Toilets were available at 139 rest areas. Historical markers were present at 22 rest area locations.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

One of the duties of the State Historical Society was the operation and upkeep of certain structures and sites of patriotic or historical value. It was noted that many were actually museums and hence might be more properly classified indoor cultural facilities. However, they were included in this inventory of outdoor recreational facilities, inasmuch as they represented scenic attractions. Such scenic attractions are as follows:

Funston home - 5 miles north of Iola

Fort Zarah - located in roadside park 2 miles east of Great Bend

Pawnee Rock State Park - just north of the town of Pawnee Rock, off US-56

Highland Presbyterian Mission - a brick building located 2 miles east and a little north of Highland, off US-36

Home of Charles Robinson, first governor of Kansas - 3 miles northeast of Lawrence

Fort Hays, Hays - two original stone structures, block house and guardhouse located in Frontier Historical Park, near junction US-163 and US-40

Shawnee Methodist Mission - Fairway

Shawnee Methodist Mission Cemetery - Fairway

Marais des Cygnes Massacre - located in northern Linn County

Kaw Methodist Mission - Council Grove

Pike-Pawnee Village - 2 miles southwest of town of Republic

First Territorial Capitol - Fort Riley

Steele House - stone building in Scott County State Park

Executive Mansion, Cedar Crest - northwest of Topeka

Hollenberg Ranch Pony Express Station - one-story structure located about one mile northeast of Hanover

Mount Mitchell - immediately southeast of junction K-99 and K-18

John Brown Memorial State Park Memorial Site

CITIES, COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS

"Cities, counties and townships in Kansas have authority, by virtue of a number of statutes, to provide various recreational facilities. According to a survey by the League of Kansas Municipalities, 433 of the state's 619 incorporated cities have a total of 960 parks covering 14,606 acres. The same survey indicated a total of 143 municipal swimming pools and 62 lakes or water impoundments with over ten acres of surface area."⁹

TABLE V
LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAKES AND PARKS
SELECTED CITY IMPOUNDMENTS

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Water Area (Acres)</u>
Agra	Phillips	19
Almena	Norton	11
Altamont	Labette	13
Anthony	Harper	135
Augusta	Butler	232
Augusta	Butler	180
Baldwin	Douglas	12
Blue Mound	Linn	35
Bronson	Bourbon	11
Carbondale	Osage	28
Chanute	Neosho	40
Cherryvale	Montgomery	45
Council Grove	Morris	387
Edna	Labette	11
El Dorado	Butler	315
El Dorado	Butler	845
Emporia	Chase	
	Morris	405
Eskridge	Wabaunsee	223
Eureka	Greenwood	259
Fort Scott	Bourbon	75
Fort Scott	Bourbon	352
Gardner	Johnson	131
Garnett	Anderson	48
Gridley	Coffey	28

⁹Bargeman, Op. Cit., p. 28.

TABLE V (Continued)
 LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAKES AND PARKS
 SELECTED CITY IMPOUNDMENTS

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Water Area (Acres)</u>
Harveyville	Wabaunsee	24
Herington	Dickinson	364
Holton	Jackson	59
Horton	Brown	175
Howard	Elk	60
Lebo	Coffey	68
Logan	Phillips	28
Louisburg	Miami	23
Lucas	Russell	16
Mankato	Jewell	13
Moline	Elk	23
Moline	Elk	25
Moran	Allen	44
Oberlin	Decatur	25
Olathe	Johnson	56
Olathe	Johnson	190
Osage City	Osage	49
Osawatomie	Miami	22
Paola	Miami	40
Paola	Miami	215
Parker	Linn	10
Parsons	Neosho	980
Pleasanton	Linn	27
Richmond	Franklin	14
Russell	Russell	27
Russell Spring	Logan	30
Sabetha	Nemaha	120
Scranton	Osage	10
Sedan	Chautauqua	55
Severy	Greenwood	10
Spring Hill	Johnson	16
St. Francis	Cheyenne	11
Thayer	Neosho	24
Ulysses	Grant	44
Waterville	Marshall	11
Wellington	Sumner	350
Whiting	Jackson	12
Yates Center	Woodson	110

Source: Kansas Recreation, Past, Present, Future, Topeka, Kansas.

There were 62 impoundments developed by the cities. The water area ranged from a low of 10 acres to a high of 980 acres. The average acreage

was 117 acres.

Counties, townships, and other local government units had a combined total of 25 water impoundments available for recreational use, providing an estimated 2,342 acres of normal water surface. Most of these impoundments were located in park areas having a combined total land acreage of about 6,173 acres.

TABLE VI
IMPOUNDMENTS BY OTHER UNITS OF GOVERNMENT

Name	County	Land Area (Acres)	Water Area (Acres)
Antelope (county)	Graham	565	85
Atchison County Lake	Atchison	110	91
Atwood Township Lake	Rawlins		70
Bourbon County Lake	Bourbon		107
Clay County Lake	Clay	16	18
Decatur County Lake	Decatur		67
Ellsworth County Lake	Ellsworth		23
Ford County Lake	Ford	207	65
Grandview Township Lake	Ford		18
Hains (county lake)	Ford	333	54
Harvey County Lake	Harvey		15
Hodgeman County Lake	Hodgeman	110	33
Jewell County Lake	Jewell		15
Logan County Lake	Logan		15
Lone Star (county)	Douglas	230	195
Marion County Lake	Marion	147	152
Norton County Lake	Norton		69
Plainville Township Lake	Rooks		158
Rush County Lake	Rush		16
Sedgwick County Lake	Sedgwick	562	238
Shawnee County Lake	Shawnee	622	393
Shawnee Mission Park District	Johnson	1,165	135
Wyandotte County Lake	Wyandotte	1,195	305
Sherman County Lake	Sherman	155	5
Pratt County Lake	Pratt		

Source: Kansas Recreation, Past, Present, Future, Topeka, Kansas.

There were 25 impoundments developed by the county and township. Concerning the land area of these impoundments, the smallest was 16 acres in

size (Clay County Lake) and the largest was 1,195 acres (Wyandotte County Lake). The average size was 417 acres.

Concerning the water area, the smallest was 5 acres (Sherran County Lake) and the largest was 393 acres (Shawnee County Lake). The average size was 98 acres.

PRIVATE FACILITIES

It was much more difficult to inventory all of the private recreational facilities in the state than it was to tabulate the governmental or public facilities. However, some information was available on at least two categories of private recreational facilities; agricultural reservoirs on private farm lands and recreation camps registered with the Kansas State Board of Health.

1. From data compiled during preparation of the planning reports by the Kansas Water Resources Board, it was estimated that there were approximately 70,000 agricultural reservoirs or farm ponds on private farm lands in the state, providing about 90,000 acres of water surface.¹⁰ It should be remembered that these were private facilities; nevertheless, private recreational facilities constituted a most important part of the state's total recreational resources since they could accommodate a significant portion of the population and lessen the burden on public facilities. Because of the large number of these structures, it was impossible to include them all on a map; however, as is the case with all water impoundments, most of them were located in the eastern portion of the state.

Another type of private recreational facility growing in popularity in parts of the state was the small private residential lake being developed by real estate or investment groups close to urban areas.

2. The Kansas State Board of Health reported that it had registered 64 recreational camps in Kansas which had an estimated land acreage of 9,305 acres. These camps were developed or were sponsored by such nonprofit organizations as youth groups, churches, and civic organizations. These camps contributed

¹⁰Ibid, p. 31.

significantly to the recreational resources of the state by providing land and outdoor recreational facilities close to centers of population.¹¹

RECREATIONAL CAMPS IN KANSAS

1. Alexander. Located 4 miles east and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Emporia. Owned by the city of Emporia.
2. Assembly of God. Located 3 miles west and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Augusta. Owned by the Kansas Council of the Assemblies of God.
3. Bid-A-Wee. Located at 1600 West 61st Street north in Wichita. Owned by the Wichita Young Men's Christian Association.
4. Brookside. Located $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Arkansas City. Owned by the Arkansas City Campfire Girls.
5. Brown Memorial. Located 1 mile south of Abilene. Owned by the Coronado Council of the Boy Scouts of America.
6. Can-I-Eska. Located adjacent to Cedar Bluffs Reservoir. Operated by the Coronado Council of the Boy Scouts of America.
7. Cedar Bluffs. Located 4 miles north and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Coffeyville. An incorporated camp--John Charlesworth, 811 W. 1st Street, Coffeyville.
8. Chippewa. Located 6 miles west and 1 mile south of Ottawa. Owned by the Kansas Conference of Methodist Churches.
9. Christian Hills. Located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west and 1 mile south of Eureka. Owned by Kansas Districts 2 and 4 of the Christian Churches.
10. Christian Service. Located within the city of Ashland. Owned by the Christian Churches of southwestern Kansas.
11. Conestoga. Located on Ft. Leavenworth military reservation. Operated by the Valleihi Council of the Girl Scouts of America.
12. Crawford. Located 4 miles south and 1 mile east of Fredonia. Owned by the Kansas Baptist Convention.
13. Eureka Lake. Located 4 miles southwest of Manhattan. Owned by the Kansas Conference of Free Methodist Churches.

¹¹Ibid, p. 33-35.

14. Fellowship. Located 3 miles south and 3 miles west of Goddard. Owned by the Kansas Churches of God.
15. Free Methodist. Located within the city of Macksville. Owned by the Western Kansas Conference of Free Methodist Churches.
16. Forest Park. Located within the city of Topeka. Owned by the Kansas Conference of Evangelical United Brethren Churches.
17. Hammond. Located 15 miles S.E. of Topeka. Owned by the Topeka Young Men's Christian Association.
18. Hazen Park. Located $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Sylvia. Owned by the Wheatbelt Council of the Girl Scouts of America.
19. Hidden Haven. Located 5 miles west and 1 mile south of Thayer. Owned by the Christian Churches of southeastern Kansas and northeastern Oklahoma.
20. Hindman. Located 2 miles south of Dover. Owned by the Kaw Valley Council of the Girl Scouts of America.
21. Horizon. Located 8 miles east of Arkansas City. Owned by the Central Kansas Conference of Methodist Churches.
22. Hyde. Located $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Clonnel. Owned by the Wichita Young Men's Christian Association.
23. Jayhawk. Located 2 miles south and 2 miles east of Ozawki. Owned by the Jayhawk Council of the Boy Scouts of America.
24. Kansas Bible Camp. Located 5 miles northwest of Hutchinson. An incorporated camp--Kansas Bible Camp.
25. Kanza. Located 4 miles west and 2 miles north of Arlington. Owned by the Kanza Council of the Boy Scouts of America.
26. Kickapoo. Located 6 miles northwest of Leavenworth. Leased by Boy Scout Troop 19, 708 N. 4th St., Kansas City.
27. King Solomon. Located 2 miles east and 1 mile north of Solomon. Owned by Kansas Christian Churches.
28. Ko-Ha-Me. Located 2 miles south of Silverdale. Owned by the Wichita Council of Campfire Girls.
29. Lakeside. Located adjacent to Scott County Lake. Owned by the Kansas Methodist Conference.
30. Lark. Located 3 miles south of Coldwater. Owned by the Sterling Presbytery of the United Churches.

31. Mary Dell. Located 2 miles south and 1 mile east of Abilene. Owned by the Central Kansas Conference of Methodist Churches.
32. Mennoscah. Located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south and 1 mile west of Murdock. Owned by the General Conference of Mennonite Churches.
33. Mears Park. Located 6 miles east of Ottawa. Owned by the city of Ottawa.
34. Missionary Baptist. Located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east and 4 miles north of Toronto. Owned by the Kansas Missionary Baptist Convention.
35. Mission Lake. Located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Horton. Owned by the Christian Churches of northeastern Kansas.
36. Mount Hermon. Located 3 miles northwest of Tonganoxie. Owned by the Church of the Brethren.
37. Naish. Located 2 miles east of Bonner Springs. Owned by the Kay Council of the Boy Scouts of America.
38. No-Wi-Ka. Located 4 miles south and 2 miles east of Andover. Owned by the N. Wichita Kiwanis Club.
39. Pecusa Conference Center. Located adjacent to Webster Reservoir. Owned by the Episcopal Churches of Western Kansas.
40. Quaker Haven. Located 1 mile south and 2 miles east of Arkansas City. Owned by the Kansas Yearly Meeting of Friends.
41. Quivira Ranch. Located 8 miles north of Sedan. Owned by the Quivira Council of the Boy Scouts of America.
42. Riverview. Located at Ft. Dodge east of Dodge City. Owned by the Kansas Soldiers' Home.
43. Rock Springs. Located 13 miles south of Junction City. Owned by the Kansas 4-H Foundation.
44. Shawnee Kiwanis. Located adjacent to Lake Shawnee near Topeka. Owned by the Topeka Kiwanis Clubs.
45. Southwest 4-H. Located 9 miles northeast of Dodge City. Owned by the 4-H Clubs of southwestern Kansas.
46. Sun Springs. Located $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Morrill. Privately owned by Mr. Herman Griebat, R. R., Morrill.
47. Sycamore Springs. Located $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north and 2 miles east of Sabetha. Privately owned by Mr. Charles Dornes, R. R., Sabetha.
48. Ta-Wa-Ko-Ni. Located 6 miles west and 2 miles north of Augusta. Owned by the Quivira Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

49. Teel. Located within the city of Oswego. Owned by the Labette County 4-H Clubs, Oswego.
50. Tongawood. Located 4 miles east of Tonganoxie. Owned by the Santa Fe Trail Council of the Girl Scouts of America.
51. Towanyak. Located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Lake Quivira near Kansas City. Owned by the Sunflower Council of the Campfire Girls.
52. Tri-County Southern Baptist. Located 1- $\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Weir. Owned by the Tri-County Southern Baptist Association.
53. Turkey Creek. Located 8 miles west and 3 miles southeast of Coats. Owned by the Wichita Area Council of the Girl Scouts of America.
54. Twin Bluffs. Located 3 miles north and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Oswego. Owned by the Oswego Veterans of Foreign Wars.
55. Tzigane. Located at the S. E. edge of Leavenworth. Owned by the Vallehi Council of the Girl Scouts of America.
56. Ursuline. Located 1 mile east of Paola. Owned by the Ursuline Sisters of Paola.
57. Washunga. Located 13 miles south of Junction City. Owned by the United Lutheran Churches.
58. Webster. Located 2 miles north and 1 mile east of Salina. Owned by the Kansas Conference of Evangelical United Brethren Churches.
59. Wilderness. Located 15 miles southwest of Independence. Owned by the SeKan Council of the Boy Scouts of America.
60. Winimar. Located 4 miles west of Salina. Owned by the Saline County Girl Scouts.
61. Wise. Located 6 miles northeast of McLouth. Owned by the Kansas Baptist Convention.
62. Wonderwood. Located 3 miles S. E. of Chanute. Operated by the Meadowlark Council of the Girl Scouts of America.
63. Wood. Located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Elmdale. Owned by the Wichita Young Men's Christian Association.
64. Y-Ranch. Located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Arlington. Owned by the Reno County Young Men's Christian Association.

RIVER AND STREAM BASED RECREATION

The recreational facilities tabulated previously in this report were mostly man-made; however, an inventory of the state's recreational resources would not be complete without mention of the natural streams and rivers. Not all fishermen or hunters relied on impounded waters to test their skills. Many preferred a running stream. The use of streams for fish and wildlife habits and recreation constituted a most important recreational resource in Kansas. The United States Department of Agriculture, as part of its report, Kansas Soil and Water Conservation Needs, estimated that the total area between banks of Kansas streams having definable channels, and exclusive of impounded waters was close to 760 square miles, or 485,000 acres.¹²

Some of the larger rivers in Kansas were the:

Big and Little Blue, Kansas Missouri,
Neosho, Saline, Walnut, Marais des Cygnes, Smoky Hill,
Cottonwood, Solomon, Arkansas, Ninnescah, Verdigris,
Kaw, Medicine Lodge, Republican, Spring and Cimarron.

Some of the better known of the smaller rivers were the:

Chikaskia, Elk, Fall, Delaware, Caney, Wakarusa,
Whitewater, Little Arkansas, Pawnee,
Little Osage and South Fork Nemaha.

Some of the better known creeks of Kansas were the:

North and South Beaver, Sappa, Jack, Prairie Dog, Hackberry,
Salt, Big, Walnut, Bear, Crooked, Rattlesnake and White Woman.

¹²Ibid, p. 31.

SUMMARY

Kansas should be proud of all its outdoor facilities because of the quality and the quantity offered by so many different kinds and types of organizations.

Kansas had 18 federal reservoirs that were completed and 21 more that were authorized or under study for future development. The reservoirs ranged from the 2,230 acre lake at Norton to that of the largest reservoir at Milford, which contained 16,200 acres of surface water.

The Kansas State Park and Resources Authority had developed 17 state park recreational areas and facilities. Most of the state parks offered the following facilities: shower and latrine, camping area, picnic area, modern toilets, drinking water, pit toilets, boat launching and marinas.

The Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission had developed 38 state lakes that had facilities for hunting and fishing as well as preservation and propagation of fish and wildlife resources. Besides offering hunting and fishing, the state lakes offered facilities of drinking water, toilets, tables and a few had cafes, boats and swimming.

At the time of this investigation, Kansas had 153 beautiful roadside parks that served for outdoor recreation as well as safety rest areas. These parks ranged in area from $\frac{1}{2}$ acre to 5 acres, with as high as 8 acres along the interstate highways. Basic facilities, such as fireplaces, tables, drinking water, and toilets, were provided at most of the roadside parks.

The state also maintained historical sites that added to the overall outdoor education in the way of scenic attraction as well as historical value. Besides the state and federal government, the cities, counties and townships offered facilities that added to the total outdoor education picture. There

were 62 lakes or water impoundments run and maintained by cities. These lakes ranged from a low of 10 acres to a high of 980 acres. Also, the counties and townships maintained 25 water impoundments, ranging from 16 acres to 1,195 acres.

An area that is often forgotten in terms of public recreation is that of private facilities. Kansas had approximately 70,000 agricultural reservoirs or farm ponds that offered or held the potential for an extreme amount of recreation. Along with these facilities, Kansas had 64 recreational facilities close to centers of population. Last but not least were the rivers and streams of Kansas which contained 485,000 acres of recreation and enjoyment.

CONCLUSION

After careful examination of the facts presented in this report, one could conclude that Kansas had many and varied outdoor recreational facilities and that outdoor education could truly be promoted in Kansas.

Because of the six factors listed in the introduction that account for the increase in outdoor activities in Kansas, the eight areas covered in this report need to be improved and developed to a larger extent in Kansas.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

- Butler, George D. Introduction To Community Recreation. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1967.
- Hughes, William L., Esther French, and Nelson G. Lehsten. Administration of Physical Education For Schools and Colleges. New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1962.
- Meyer, Harold D. and Charles K. Brightbill. Community Recreation, A Guide to Its Organization. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1964.
- Kraus, Richard. Recreation Today, Program Planning and Leadership. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1966.

Commercial Publications

- Klotz, Robert O., Sr. Campground Guide For Tent and Trailer Tourists. Blue Rapids, Kansas: Campgrounds Unlimited, 1969.
- Lockwood, Cynthia A. Woodall's Trailering Parks and Campgrounds. Highland Park, Illinois: Woodall Publishing Company, 1968.

Federal and State Publications

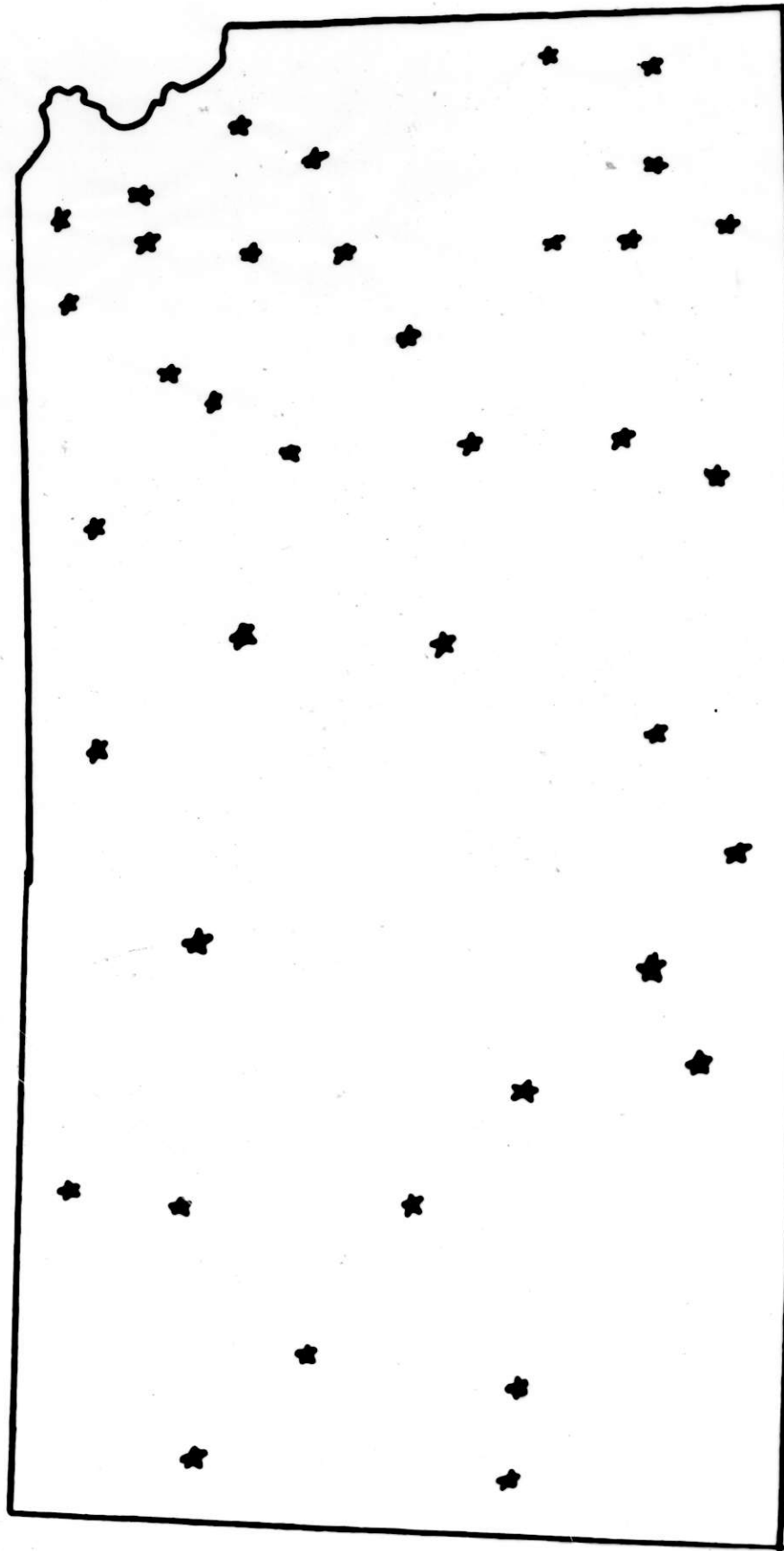
- Bargeman, C. V., Governor's Advisory Council On Outdoor Recreation. Kansas Recreation, Past, Present, Future.
- Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. State Lake Camping Areas. Pratt, Kansas.
- Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. Where to Fish in Kansas. Pratt, Kansas.
- Sanders, Robert R., State Park and Resources Authority. Guide to State Park Areas, Rules and Regulations. State Printer, Department of Economics Development. Topeka, Kansas.
- The Kansas State Highway Commission. Safety Rest Areas in Kansas. Topeka, Kansas.
- The Travel Division, Kansas Department of Economic Development. Hunting, Fishing and Camping. Topeka, Kansas.

BIBLIOGRAPHY (Continued)

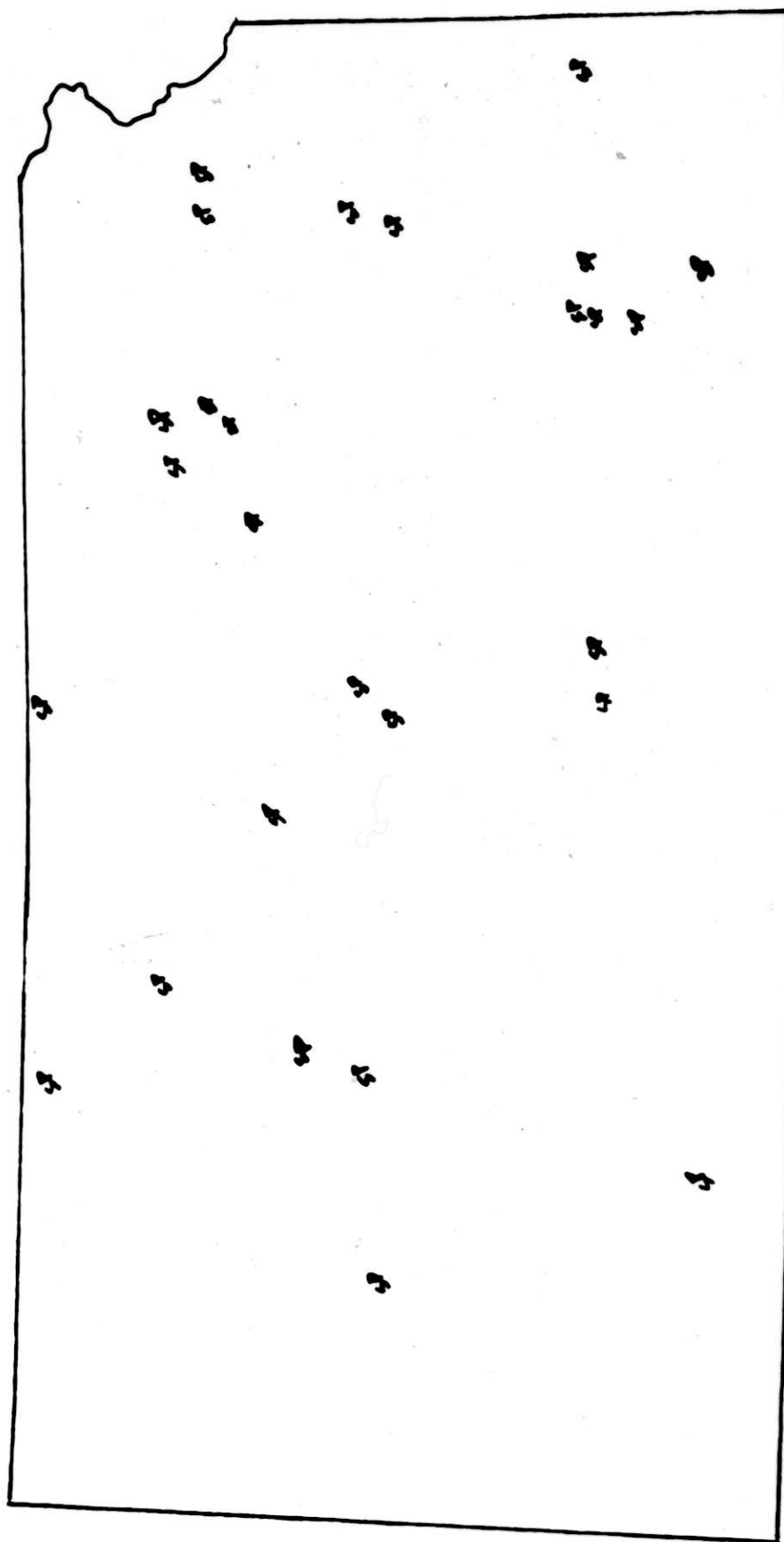
Newspapers

Topeka Sunday Capital-Journal. Outdoor Living. Sunday, May 4, 1969.

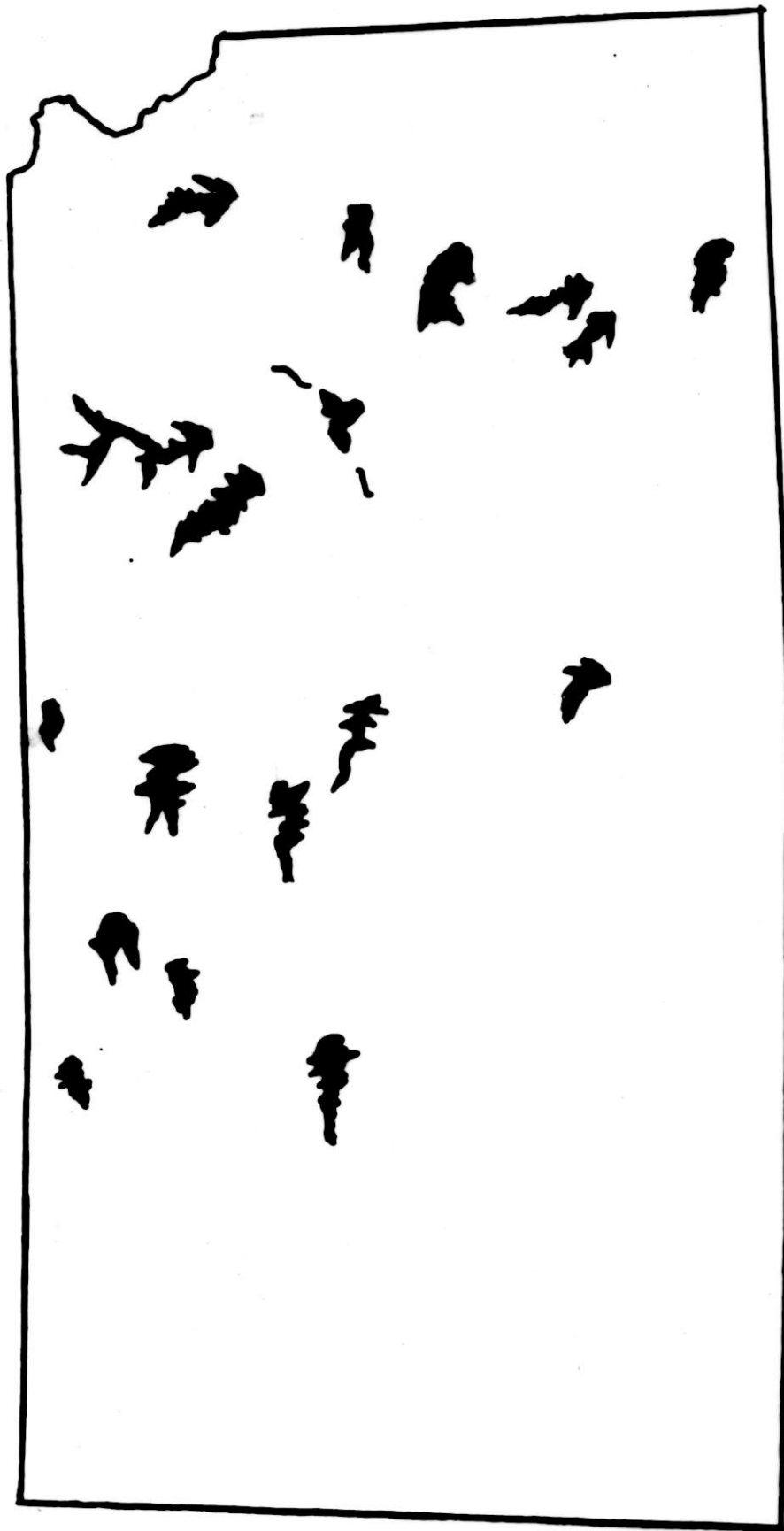
OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN KANSAS



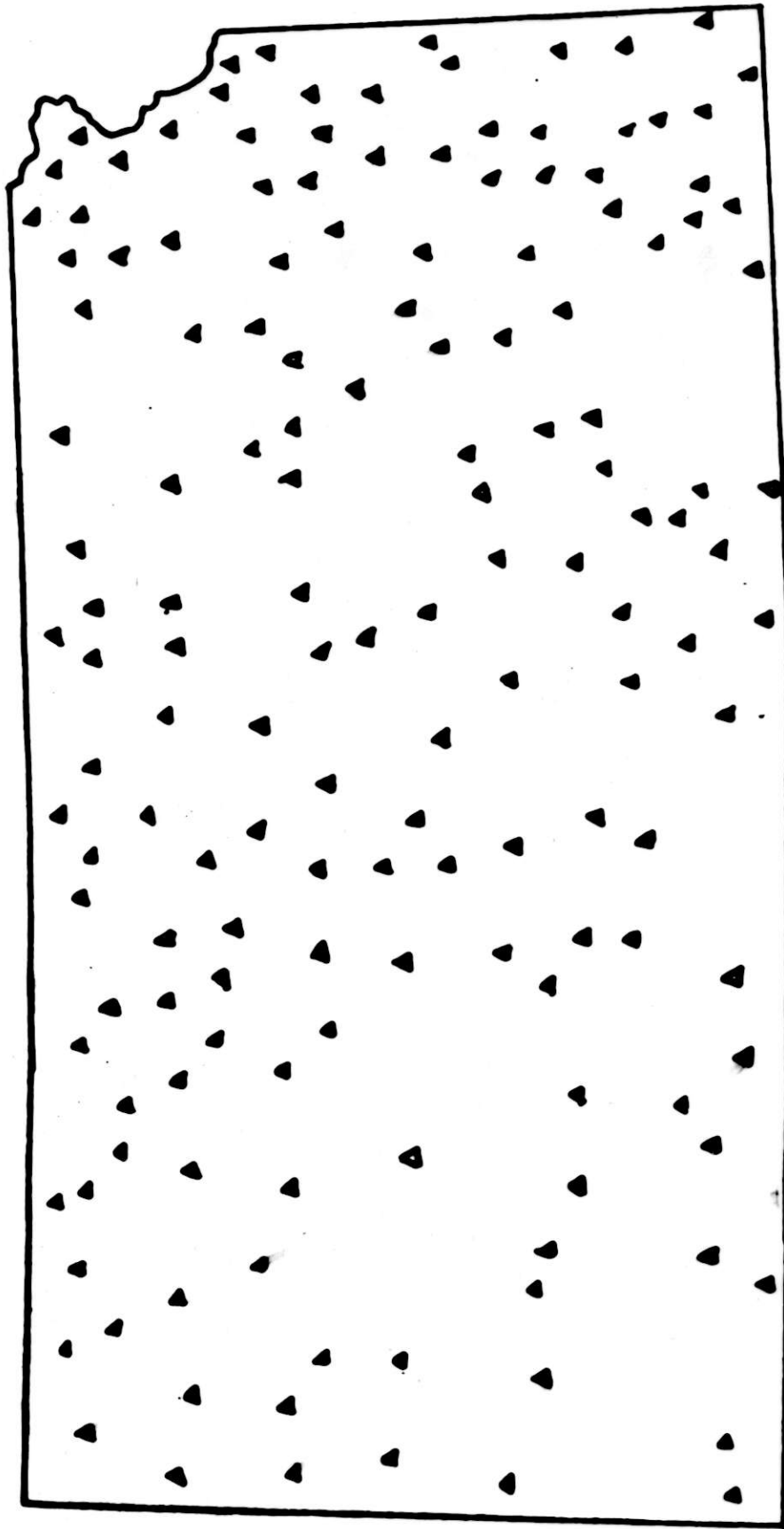
★ - Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission



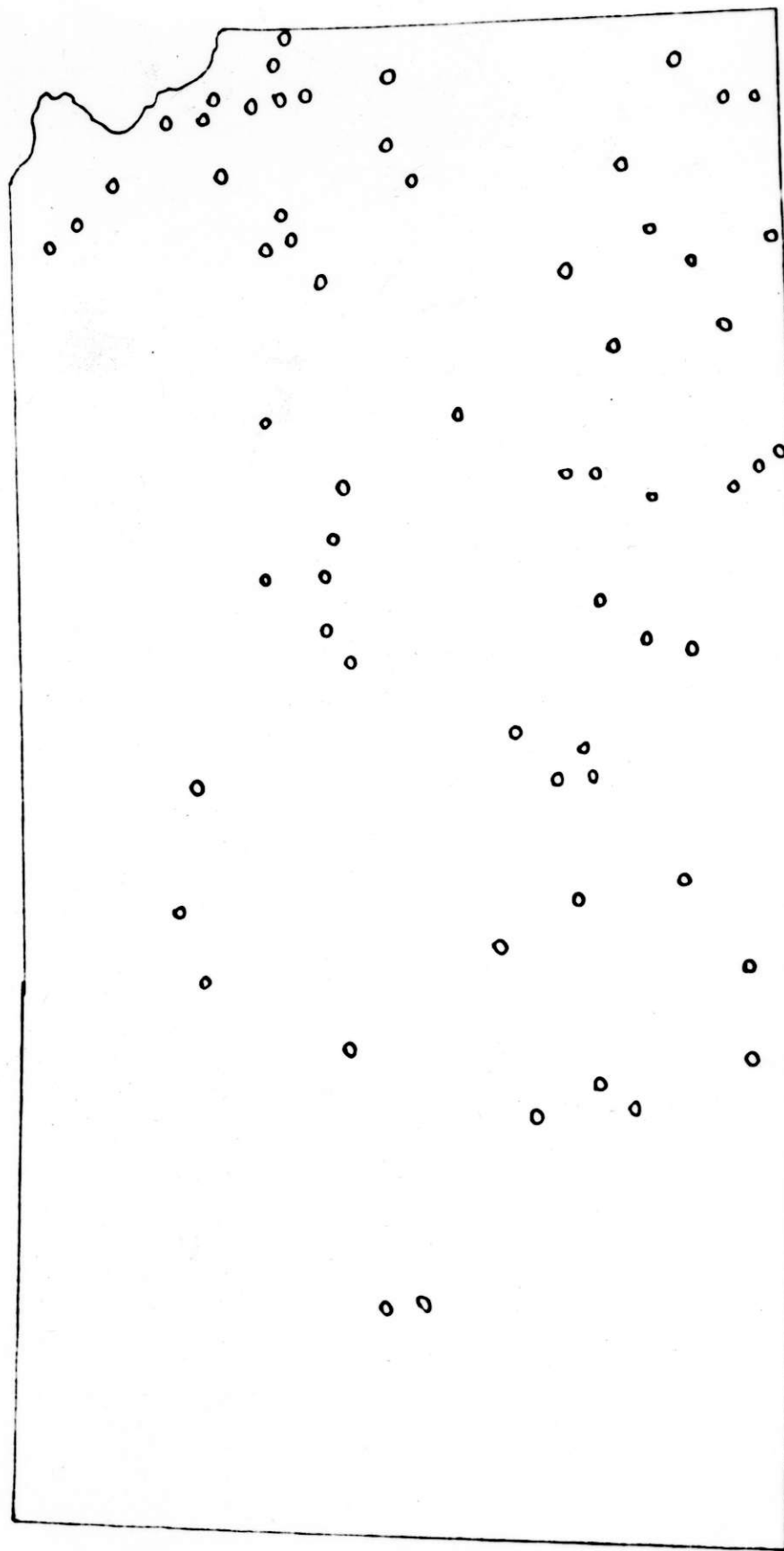
SP - Kansas State Park and Resources Authority



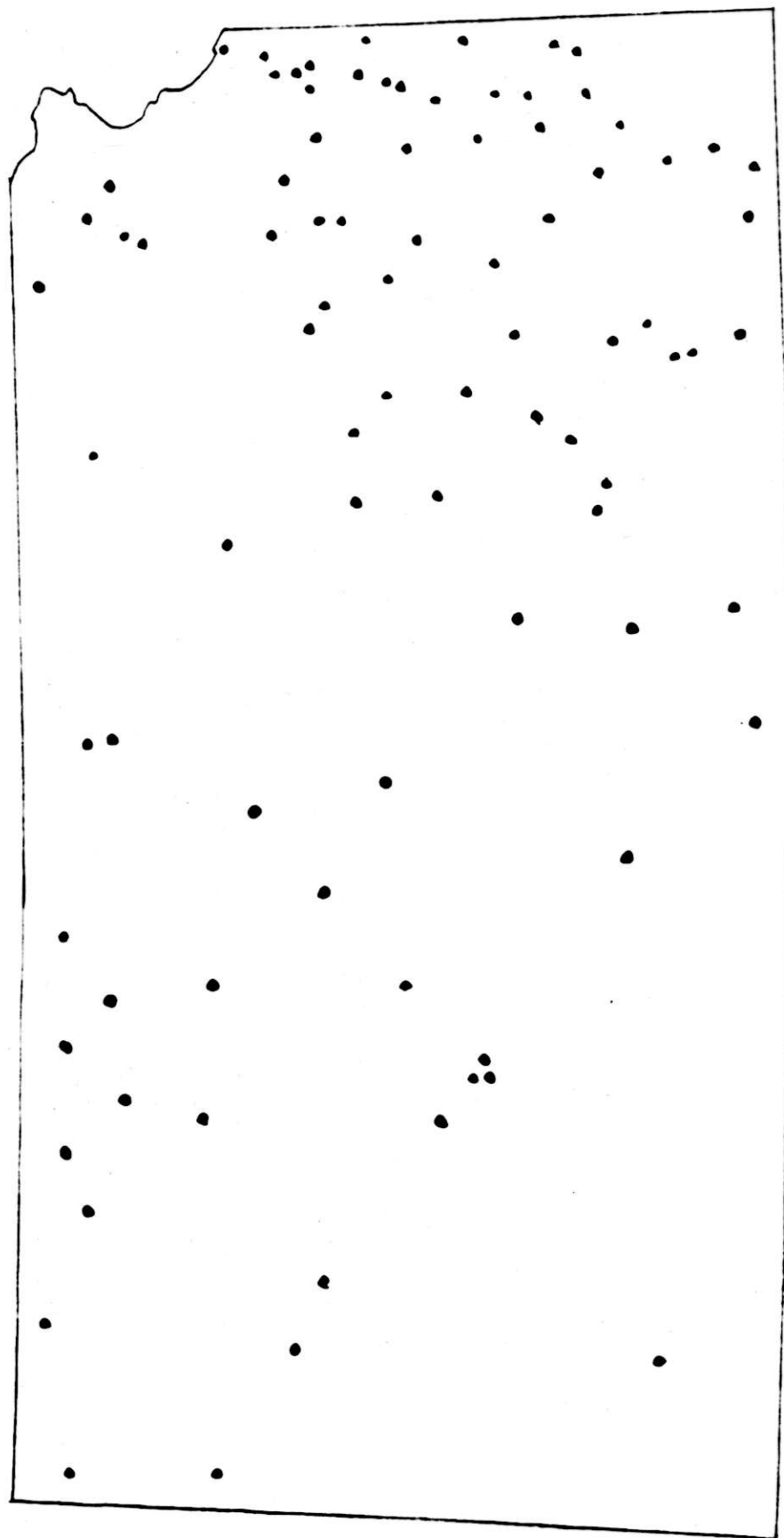
- Federal Reservoirs



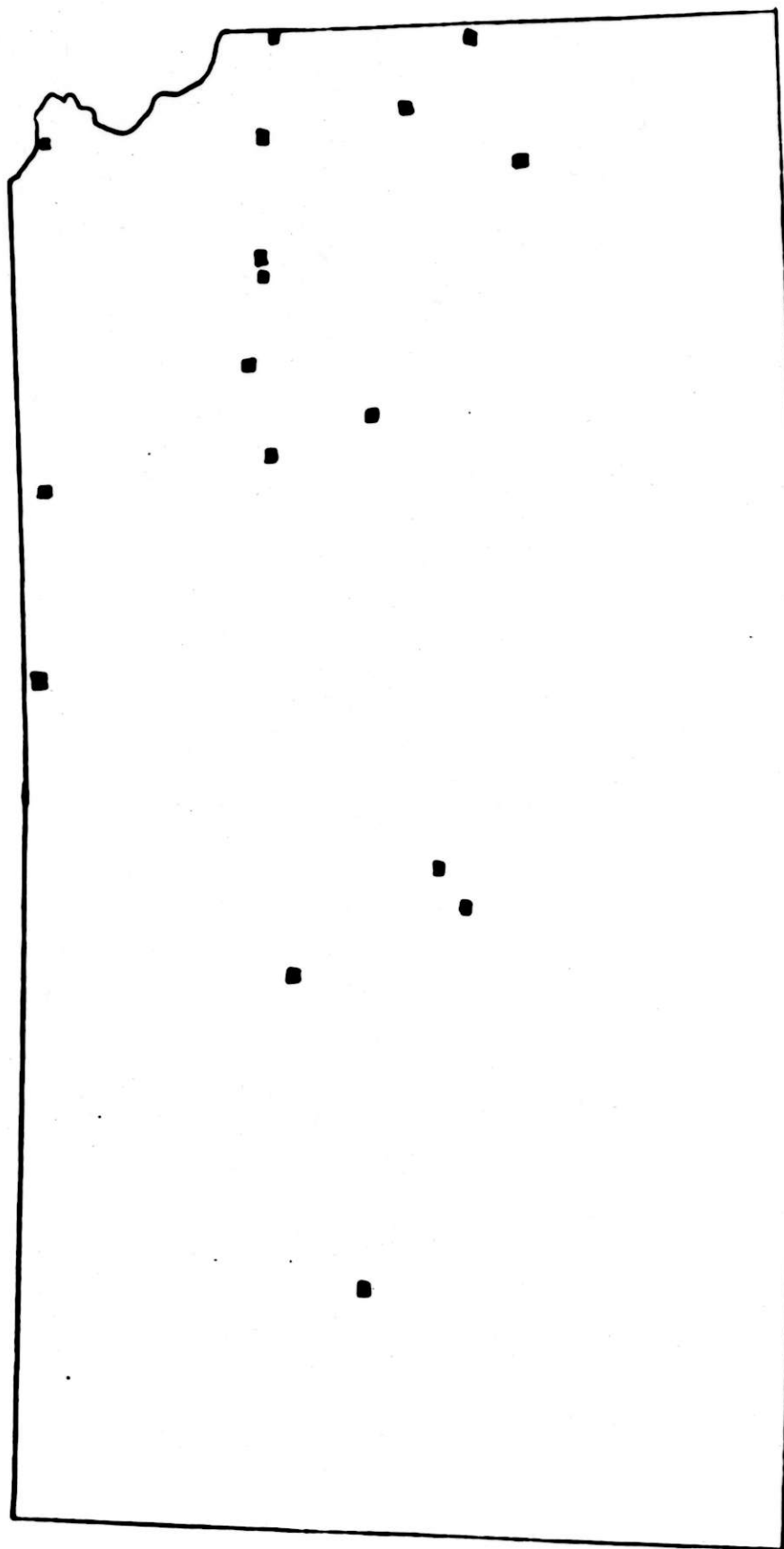
▲ - Kansas State Highway Commission



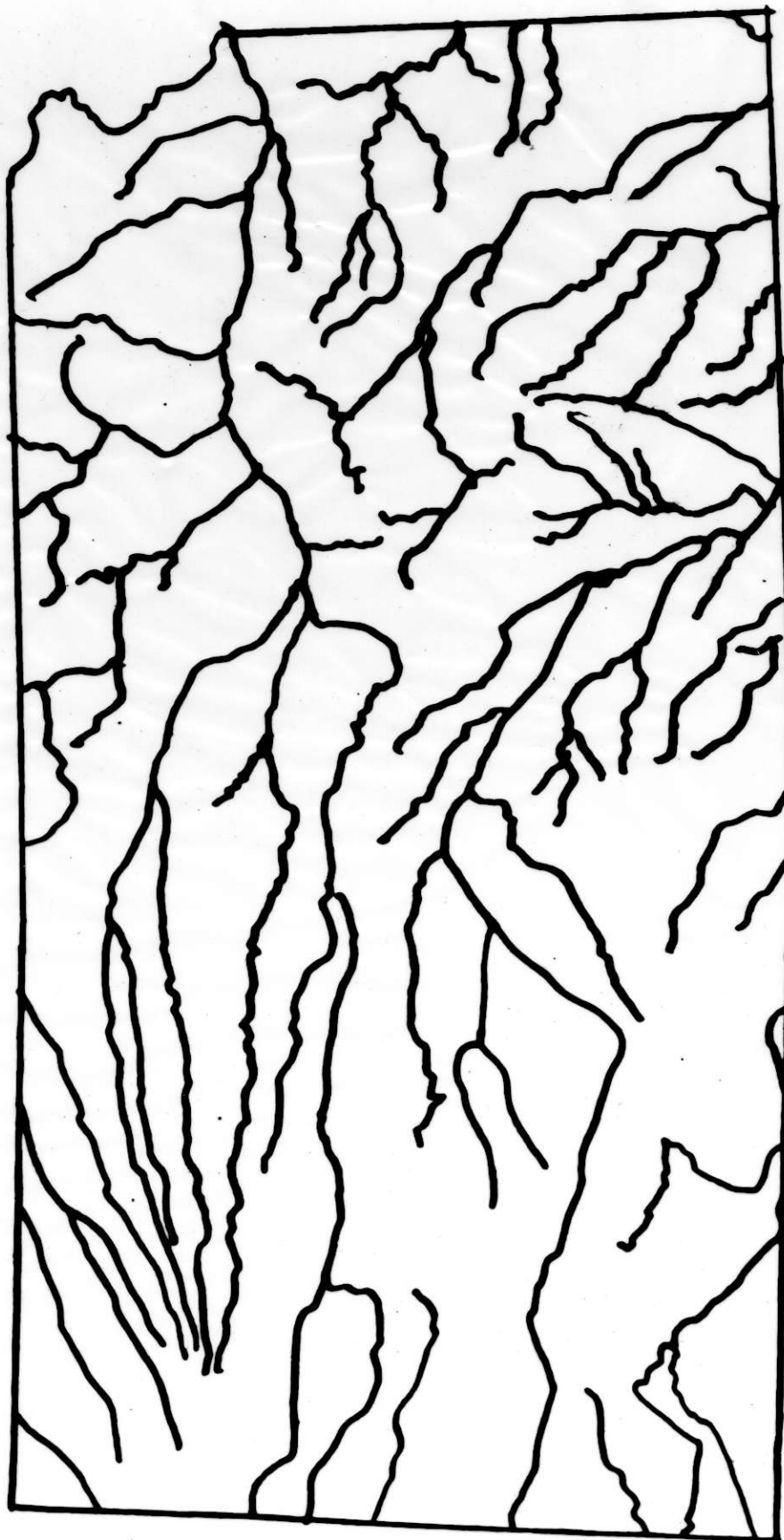
o - Private Facilities



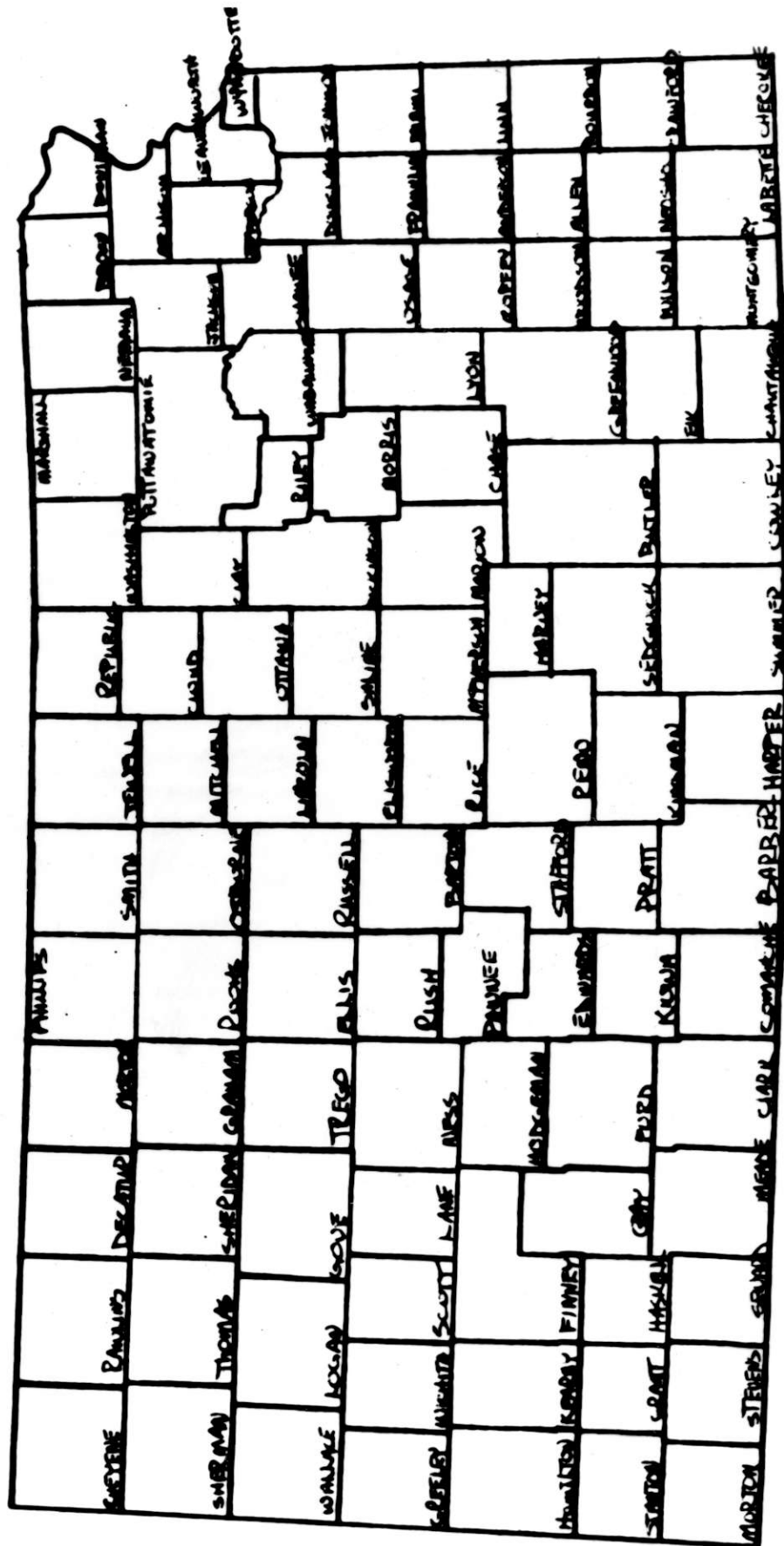
• - Cities, Counties, Townships



■ - State Historical Society



- Rivers and Streams



OUTDOOR EDUCATION IN KANSAS

by

ROBERT EUGENE AHLSTEDT

B. S., Bethany College, 1965

AN ABSTRACT OF A MASTER'S REPORT

submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Department of Physical Education

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
Manhattan, Kansas

1969

The major purpose of this report was to show the types of outdoor facilities available in Kansas and to acquaint the individual with the many different types of agencies that offered these facilities.

At the writing of this report, millions of Americans were spending more of their time and money on outdoor recreation than ever before. There were many reasons for the increase in outdoor activities in Kansas. One, outdoor education and camping was receiving increased emphasis in the curriculum of the school and the university. Two, there had been a big increase in outdoor facilities in Kansas. Three, there had been a growth in the population of Kansas. Four, the population had become more mobile than before. Five, the average income level had become higher. Six, a growth of leisure time took place due to a decline in the work week, the extension of paid vacations and an increase in paid holidays.

By outdoor education in this report was meant any activity performed for enjoyment or pleasure in leisure time out-of-doors and in some way involving the utilization of land and/or water resources.

Outdoor facilities and/or activities were broken down into three categories: 1) land, 2) water and 3) both (aesthetic or scenic).

Eighteen federal reservoirs had been constructed in Kansas; seven by the Bureau of Reclamation of the United States Department of the Interior (Cedar Bluff, Cheney, Glen Elder, Kirwin, Lovewell, Norton, Webster) and eleven by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Council Grove, Elk City, Fall River, John Redmond, Kanopolis, Milford, Perry, Ponona, Toronto, Tuttle Creek, Wilson). The reservoirs ranged from 2200 acres at Norton Reservoir to 16,200 acres at Milford Reservoir.

The total area of public lands for outdoor recreation amounted to 632,064

acres, or slightly more than 1,000 square miles. Of the total, 200 square miles were covered by water.

The Kansas State Park and Resource Authority was created and authorized to acquire and improve property for park purposes. The Authority had developed 17 state parks with 27 state park areas. The state parks offered showers and latrines, camping areas, picnic areas, modern toilets, drinking water, pit toilets, boat launching, marinas and trailer parks.

The Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission was created by the Legislature in 1927 and charged with various responsibilities relating to the preservation, protection, and propagation of fish and wildlife resources. The Commission maintained 38 state lakes and 7 wildlife or waterfowl management areas.

Kansas had 153 roadside parks that ranged from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 acres. They provided such basic facilities as fireplaces, tables, drinking water and toilets. Overnight camping was permitted where toilet facilities were provided.

The State Historical Society operated 17 structures and sites of patriotic or historical value.

Cities, counties and townships had the authority to provide various recreational facilities. The cities maintained 62 impoundments ranging from 10 acres to 980 acres. Counties and townships developed 25 impoundments. The land area ranged from 16 acres to 1,195 acres. The water area ranged from 5 acres to 393 acres.

Private recreational facilities were broken down into two categories: agricultural reservoirs on private farm lands and recreation camps registered with the Kansas State Board of Health. There were 70,000 farm ponds that provided 90,000 acres of water surface. There were 64 recreational

camps with an estimated land acreage of 9,305 acres.

The use of streams for fish and wildlife habits and recreation constituted a most important recreational resource in Kansas. Kansas streams contained 760 square miles or 485,000 acres.

After careful examination of the facts presented in this report, one could conclude that Kansas had many and varied outdoor recreational facilities and that outdoor education could truly be promoted in Kansas.