

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register Listed
1-20-2012

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Rocky Ford School

other names/site number KHRI # 161-2352

2. Location

street & number 1969 Barnes Road

N/A	not for publication
	vicinity

city or town Manhattan

state Kansas code KS county Riley code 161 zip code 66502

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

SEE FILE

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
3	3	structures
		objects
4	3	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

HISTORIC PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF KANSAS

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: school

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: folk vernacular

foundation: STONE: Limestone
walls: STONE: Limestone
roof: ASPHALT
other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary

Rocky Ford School (District 70) is a one-room schoolhouse in Riley County, Kansas originally built in 1903 and rebuilt in 1927 after a fire. It is located near Manhattan, Kansas, at the intersection of Tuttle Creek Boulevard (U.S. Route 24) and Barnes Road within a one-acre field, oriented to the west. Rocky Ford School is a one-story, gable-roofed, native limestone structure built in the folk vernacular style of stone schools of the Midwest. It measures 38 feet long by 26 feet wide. After a fire in 1927 destroyed all but the stone walls, the school was rebuilt in a manner maintaining its architectural integrity. The building remains structurally sound.

Elaboration

The building's west gabled façade is comprised of irregularly-sized limestone blocks. A hooded double-door entryway with transom is in the center of the façade. Above, in the gable, is an embedded rectangular limestone plaque that reads "Dist. 70 1903". Attached to the west façade is an undated 14' 6" by 5' concrete porch with metal pipe handrails.

The south exterior wall, measuring 38 feet long, features four equally-spaced windows with sills. The westernmost window measures 6' by 3' 2". The three remaining window sashes on the southern wall have been filled with 4 feet of irregularly-sized limestone, in a style of masonry similar to the exterior walls. These three windows were rebuilt to hold bookcases (date unknown) that were added over the interior window sashes in the classroom. The remaining 2' by 3' 2" uppermost portion of the three filled window sashes were fitted with hopper windows.

The east exterior wall, measuring 26', is gabled and comprised of irregularly-sized limestone bricks. The dominant feature on this wall is an undated 8' 6" by 12" attached storage structure, with a skillion roof measuring 9 feet high at the ridge.

There is documentation indicating that a coal shed was added to the school in November 1915. It is likely, however, that the original shed burned in the fire of 1927. Perhaps the current shed was built when the school was rebuilt in July 1927. A single hinged-door, the only entry to the shed, is located on the south side of the structure.

The north exterior wall features four equally-spaced windows, with a fifth window piercing the space between the second and third windows. All five windows have sills and measure 6' by 3' 2". Additionally, there are two small heater vents (registers) corresponding to the interior location of the heater.

In 2009 a new asphalt shingle roof replaced an asphalt shingle roof in very poor condition. The new roof is made of 30 year 3-tab asphalt shingles. The roof features a belfry on the eastern end and a brick chimney located on the west end of the northern slope.

The interior of Rocky Ford School is divided into one large, open school room with two alcoves, measuring 5'10" by 7'10" on the north and south sides of the double-door entrance. The interior entrance is preceded by a 6'9" by 6'5" anteroom that connects to the exterior double doors. The alcove to the left of the entrance was used as a coat closet and has hooks along the west wall. Along the south wall of the coat alcove are two

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stacked rows of three lift-up cabinets. School District Clerk records indicate the alcove was turned into a coat closet in 1917.

The alcove to the right of the entrance was likely used as a kitchen and storage area. There is an Ivanhoe Perfection Stove, model 192, c. 1920, on the north wall of the kitchen alcove. This stove is not original to the building. Above the stove is one long lift-up cabinet with two lift-up cabinets stacked on top. The flooring in the south alcove is the only non-uniform flooring in the school. Linoleum flooring is in this alcove while the rest of the school, including the anteroom, share hardwood (maple) floor.

At the front of the room, on the east end of the interior, there is a platform measuring 8' wide by 23' long by 8" high, connected to the east interior wall and portions of the north and south interior walls. Also attached to the east wall is a blackboard that runs the entire length of the wall and to the first window on both the south and north walls. On the stage is an iron and wood bench made by Thomas Kane and Company, c. 1894-1899.

Several pieces of antique furniture are in the classroom. There are 12 original desks from manufacturers such as Eclipse (1), American Seating Co. (2), Peabody Stiggleman Co. (2), Superior Manufacturing (2), Peabody School Furniture Co. (2), Jewel (2), and A.H. Andrews Co. (1). There is also an Ilinoy Heater, model no. 19, made by the Quincy Stove Manufacturing Co, c. 1912, in fair condition, in the room.

In addition to the Rocky Ford School building, there are three additional contributing structures, a merry-go-round and a water pump on the south side of the schoolhouse and a wood-frame outhouse. The merry-go-round was made by Wyatt Manufacturing Company out of Salina, Kansas and was installed at Rocky Ford in 1929. For safety reasons the merry-go-round has been made inoperable. The pump was made by Dempster Mill Manufacturing Company in Beatrice, Nebraska, model number 210F. School District Clerk records indicate the extant pump was added in 1931. The wood outhouse was built in 1904, and measures 4'4" wide, 6'4" long, and 8'9" high. It was rebuilt in the 1990s with a code-approved septic tank. The structure is protected by an attached wooden partition running the length of the outhouse and is located on the southeast corner of the property. Originally there was a second outhouse on the north end of the site. That outhouse is no longer present.

There are four non-contributing structures on the property, a stone bench-like structure, a flagpole and a fence. The undated stone bench-like structure, measuring 6'2" long and 2'6" high, sits to the northwest of the school. The flagpole in front of the school house was added after 1990. A wood fence around the perimeter of the site was initially added in 1905 and repaired and extended in 1931. The fence was entirely rebuilt by local Boy Scouts as an Eagle Scout project in 2002.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1903-1937

Significant Dates

1903, 1927

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Fred Hulse (1927)

J.W. Wilkinson (1903)

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

Construction on Rocky Ford School began in August 1903 and was completed by October 5, 1903. District 70 continued use of the building, for education, until academic year 1937-38, when they began transporting students to Manhattan.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Rocky Ford School is an example of a rural one-room schoolhouse associated with the historical contexts of THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SYSTEM, "The Next Sixty Years (1880-WWII)" of THE EVOLUTION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM IN KANSAS, and "The Progressive Era (1900-1930)" of THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING OF KANSAS as set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Historic Public Schools of Kansas." Rocky Ford School is nominated to the National Register under criterion A for its historical association with education in Riley County, Kansas and under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a native limestone one-room schoolhouse. Rocky Ford was constructed as a public school in 1903. It remained in educational operation as part of District 70 until 1937. Rocky Ford was built in the folk vernacular style of schools of the rural Midwest.

Elaboration

A public notice dated 15 October 1885, signed by J.H. Barnes, marks the formation of School District 70 along the Big Blue River in the northern portion of Manhattan Township. The district, originally named Juniata, served the settlement at Rocky Ford and the surrounding area. The school board met annually from 1885-1901 to elect officials for positions such as director, clerk, and treasurer, with terms varying from 1 to 3 years. In addition to electing officials, the school board also levied mill taxes and voted on issues such as hiring teachers and maintaining the school.

In a special meeting held 14 August 1902, called by School Board Director George Chandler, the board voted to erect Rocky Ford schoolhouse (to replace the previous District 70 schoolhouse at a presently unknown location) on the west corner of B.B. Bayle's farm. This site proved unsatisfactory for unknown reasons and another special meeting was held on 10 July 1903 to elect a new site for the school. In a vote of 14-10, the board decided to purchase one acre on the northwest corner of Director George Chandler's property, at a cost of \$150.

The land upon which the Rocky Ford School would be built was first given to Reverend Nathaniel Ogden Preston by the United States on 3 September 1860, as part of the 1855 Land Grant Act that extended land grant benefits to chaplains serving the United States Military. From 1858-1860, Preston served as Rector at the Manhattan Episcopal Church. After moving to Topeka for a short period, Preston returned to Manhattan to work as an English Professor at Kansas State Agricultural College and returned as Rector of the Church.¹ Upon his death in 1866, Preston left his property to his wife, who sold it to Norman L. Chaffe two years later.

In the following years, the land passed through several owners, including Seth I. Child (from 1870 to 1873), John Elliot, and Ida and Ralf Wycoff, before being purchased by George H. Chandler in 1890. The property, with the exception of the acre purchased by District 70, remained in the Chandler family until George's wife Cynthia died in 1945. Interestingly, a deed was not generated for District 70 until 1967, when Mary Walton and Theodore Walton, Jr., then current owners, filed a claim in District Court against Strong School District #1 (with whom the students of District 70 consolidated in 1937) claiming ownership of the northwest corner occupied by Rocky Ford School. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, where District 1 ultimately proved George Chandler sold the land to District 70 via verbal agreement for \$150 and was issued a deed for the property. Manhattan-Ogden Unified School District 383, owner of Rocky Ford School due to further consolidation, donated the property and building to the Riley County Historical Society in 1987.

¹ Middlebury College, *Catalogue of Officers and Students of Middlebury College in Middlebury Vermont, 1800-1915*, p. 95-96.

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On 8 August 1903, School Board Building Commissioners J.A. Hepler and J.G. Matter contracted J.W. Wilkinson to build Rocky Ford schoolhouse, on the land purchased from Director Chandler, at a cost of \$1,100. Construction of the school was funded in part by a 4-mill tax, approved 18 June 1903, levied especially for contribution to the building fund. The school was completed by 1 October 1903 and, according to *The Manhattan Mercury*, school commenced on 5 October with enrollment of 25 students.² Ms. Ilena Bailey was appointed to teach at Rocky Ford in 1903, with a salary of \$40.³ The old school was sold for \$60 in January, 1904.

According to monthly teacher reports to the school district, Rocky Ford School served students from first to eighth year. A typical school day began at 9:00 am and lasted until dismissal at 4:00 pm. The curriculum consisted of reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, orthography, language, and grammar. One teacher was responsible for teaching all levels (1-8) of the curriculum. Students were allowed two fifteen minute recess breaks at 10:30 am and 2:35 pm. Lunch occurred over the noon hour and was followed by ten minutes of music. In addition to detailed reports to the school district, teachers also sent grade reports home to parents on a monthly basis. Anything under a B was considered "unsatisfactory" and parents were encouraged to "remedy such defects".⁴

State legislation in 1903 made attendance at either a district or denominational school compulsory for all children between the ages of eight and fifteen, except for those deemed mentally or physically incapable by a physician.⁵ Children in District 70 who did not attend school were reported to W.R. Yenawine, Truancy Officer for the first (or southern) truancy district.⁶

The District 70 School Board continued to meet annually to vote on education and maintenance issues, elect officials, and levy taxes. In 1906, they voted to hire a teacher that would board in district. In addition to levying taxes to fund the school, the school district also raised money through events such as box socials and cutting and selling the alfalfa around the school.

Various repairs and additions were made to Rocky Ford within its first two decades. The outhouse was built in 1904. The outhouse was rebuilt to meet code in the 1990's. A fence was initially added in 1905 and repaired and extended in 1931. The fence was rebuilt by local Boy Scouts as an Eagle Scout project in 2002. Receipts show that school alternated between heating with wood and heating with coal. The well for the school was first excavated in 1909, but a new well had to be dug in 1933. Electric lighting was installed at Rocky Ford on 20 February 1928.

At the annual meeting on 8 April 1924, the school board voted to repair the schoolhouse and set aside a budget of \$1,100. The contractor for the repairs is unknown, but they were estimated to take 8 months to complete. Just two years after the school was renovated, in the early morning hours of 14 January 1927, a fire destroyed all but the stone walls of Rocky Ford. The cause of the fire was never revealed, but newspapers reported extensive damage to all the woodwork at the school and that the stone walls would need to be razed.⁷ Teacher James Johnson continued to hold school for his 19 pupils in a room rented at the home of District Clerk Walter Helper.

A special meeting was held 4 July 1927 at Rocky Ford to formulate plans to repair the school. The contract was awarded to Fred Hulse to rebuild the school at the rate of \$1614.80. Hulse used the original limestone to rebuild the walls of the school. Images at Riley County Historical Society from before the fire indicate that the extant building was rebuilt using the original architecture. It is unclear exactly when the repairs were

² *Manhattan Mercury*, Oct. 6, 1903.

³ *Manhattan Nationalist*, Oct. 22, 1903.

⁴ "School Notes". *Manhattan Mercury*, Sept. 30, 1903.

⁵ *Manhattan Mercury*, Sept. 2, 1903.

⁶ *ibid.*

⁷ *Manhattan Mercury*, Jan. 14, 1927; *Manhattan Republic*, Jan. 20, 1927.

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completed, but they must have been finished by the time electricity was installed in February of the following year.

District 70 continued to educate students at Rocky Ford school house until the 1937-38 school year, when they began transporting students to Strong District 1. School board records indicate District 70 began considering consolidating with other districts as early as 1921. The issue was raised at the annual school board meeting on 8 April 1921. Ten days later, on 18 April, the boards of District 70 and District 1 agreed the pupils of Rocky Ford could attend District 1 at the same tuition cost as students from District 1 in exchange for the desks used in Rocky Ford School. The decision to consolidate with District 1 was contingent upon the agreement of residents of District 70, who must not have been in favor of consolidation because the school board voted to continue instruction at Rocky Ford in a special meeting held 2 May 1921.

The issue of consolidation was revisited several times throughout the following years. In 1923, a special commission consisting of Walter Hepler and Guy Blockcolsky was organized to investigate the possibility of consolidating with neighboring Blue Valley or Cedar Creek Districts. The board favored consolidation in order to establish a graded school. In 1924, the board rejected an offer to consolidate from Strong District 1, and decided instead to repair the schoolhouse.

Consolidation did not appear in School Board minutes again until the board's 1937 decision to transport students to Strong District 1 and other Manhattan area schools. A majority of the \$890 annual budget for District 70 went to covering the cost of tuition for transported students. The funds must have been insufficient to cover the students' transportation costs because the school board voted in 1938 to collect a fee of \$2 per month from every high school student.

In the years following 1937, the students of District 70 continued to be transported to other schools. In 1951, Strong District 1 officially annexed District 70. Rocky Ford was used as a community center for some time until 1965. From 1969 to 1989, Manhattan artist Jim Hagan leased the school as a studio/gallery.⁸ Hagan not only worked as a local artist, but he later taught art at Kansas State University. On December 23, 1987 the USD 383 donated the Rocky Ford School and surrounding property to the Riley County Historical Society. In recent years, Riley County Historical Society has used the building as a museum allowing area students to gain an understanding of education in a one-room schoolhouse.

Rocky Ford School is architecturally significant because it is an example of a native limestone one-room schoolhouse characteristic of rural schools of "The Progressive Era" of THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS OF KANSAS as set forth in the HISTORIC PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF KANSAS Multiple Property Listing. The architecture of Rocky Ford is similar to that of the country, or rural, school Spencer describes in the MPL in that it is a rectangular structure of native limestone with a gable roof. It possesses the belfry and entry foyer features Spencer describes, as well as the outhouse and cloak rooms that were added later to comply with sanitation recommendations. Although the fire in 1927 caused extensive damage, the current structure retains the architectural integrity and historic context of the original structure. Additionally, the current structure meets the fifty-year threshold for historic significance.

⁸ "Anniversary", *Manhattan Mercury*, Sept. 3, 2000.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

“Along the Blue – Oct. 6”. *Manhattan Mercury*, 6 Oct 1903.

“The American Seating Company”. *Wisconsin Genealogy*. Wisconsin Genealogy, 2002. Web. 11 Jan 2011.

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Harris, Cyril M. *Dictionary of Architecture and Construction*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1975.

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Manhattan, KS: Riley County Genealogical Society, 1976.

“Rocky Ford”. *Rural Schools of Riley County Kansas*. Ed. Jim Bogart, Roger Brannan, Doris Setterquist, Charles Setterquist, Doug Tippin. Riley County Historical Society, 2004.

Samuelson, Bill. *One Room Country Schools of Kansas*. Emporia, KS: Jones Institute for Educational Excellence, 2000.

Slagg, Winifred N. *Riley County, Kansas: A Story of Early Settlements, Rich Valleys, Azure Skies and Sunflowers*. Manhattan, KS: Winifred N. Slagg, 1968.

Spencer, Brenda R. “Historic Public Schools of Kansas”. *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form*. United States Department of the Interior National Park Service, 2005.

“School Notes” *Manhattan Mercury*, 30 Sept 1903.

Swingle, C.G. “Riley County Teachers 1903-4”. *Manhattan Nationalist*, 22 Oct 1903.

Swingle, C.G. “To Teachers”. *Manhattan Mercury*, 2 Sept 1903.

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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 #
recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
 Other
Name of repository: Riley County Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References: NAD 83

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 14 708545 4345000 3
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
2 4
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The parcel identification number for the site is 081-189-0-30-05-001-00-0-01. It is legally defined as SEC 31 TWP 9 RNG 8E, with the tract description as BEG 640' W NW COR LOT 101 REPLAT VALLEYWOOD ADD TH S194.67', WLY178.99', NWLY 127.17', NLY162.09', E144.99' TO POB.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nomination includes the land historically associated with the school building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cheryl Collins, Riley County Historical Society, Jessica Reyes, KSU/ Dr. Bonnie Lynn-Sherow, KSU
organization
date August 16, 2011
street & number 2309 Claflin telephone 785-565-6490
city or town Manhattan state KS zip code 66502
e-mail ccollins@rileycountyks.gov, jreyes@ksu.edu, blynn@k-state.edu

Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Rocky Ford School
City or Vicinity: Manhattan
County, State: Riley County, KS
Photographer: D. Cheryl Collins

Date Photographed: August 18, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo # 1: West façade (left) and south elevation (right) of Rocky Ford School, camera facing northeast.

Photo # 2: West façade (front) Rocky Ford School, camera facing east.

Photo # 3: South façade Rocky Ford School (edge of merry go round to left, pump in foreground, coal shed on east end of the building, concrete porch on west front of the building), camera facing north.

Photo # 4: East façade (back side) Rocky Ford School (coal shed left, pump and merry go round visible to left), camera facing southwest.

Photo # 5: North façade Rocky Ford School (coal shed to left, flag pole to right), camera facing south.

Photo # 6: West façade Rocky Ford School Outhouse, camera facing east.

Photo # 7: North façade and west façade (front) Rocky Ford School Outhouse, camera facing southeast.

Photo # 8: South façade and west façade (front) Rocky Ford School Outhouse, camera facing northeast.

Photo # 9: South façade and east façade (back) Rocky Ford School Outhouse, camera facing northwest.

Photo # 10: South façade of Rocky Ford School with merry go round (left) and pump (right) in foreground, camera facing north.

Photo # 11: Rocky Ford School Pump (left) and merry go round (right), camera facing south.

Photo # 12: Rocky Ford School Pump, camera facing southeast.

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Photo # 13: Rocky Ford School stone bench (foreground), north façade of Rocky Ford School, camera facing southeast.

Photo # 14: Rocky Ford School and grounds from the gate/driveway, north façade of school (bench and flag pole to right, coal shed to left), camera facing south.

Photo # 15: Rocky Ford School, interior, facing east

Photo # 16: Rocky Ford School, interior, facing west

Photo # 17: Rocky Ford School, interior, facing south

Photo # 18: Rocky Ford School, interior, facing north

Property Owner:

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

name Riley County Historical Society
street & number 2309 Claflin Road telephone (785) 565-6490
city or town Manhattan state KS zip code 66502

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

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

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Figure 1: Site Map and Exterior Photograph Directionals

