

# Counties and Cities

# 1977 KANSAS Transportation Map

# Physiographic Provinces

Arkansas river which produced a province of its own—all left their marks. Changes on the face of Kansas in the last 130 years are countless, but the physiographic areas are ageless.

Table listing Kansas counties and their principal cities. Includes columns for county name, city name, and county number. Examples include: Atchison, 6,836 - F-11; Brown, 12,584 - B-11; Cheyenne, 4,097 - B-11; Cowley, 35,125 - G-9; Leavenworth, 46,386 - C-12.

Legend and PRINCIPAL THROUGH HIGHWAYS. Includes symbols for 2 Lane Paved, Multilane Divided, 2 Lane Pav'd, and Other All Weather. Also includes symbols for City Symbols by Population (City 100 to 10,000, 10,000 to 100,000, etc.) and Other Symbols (Points of Interest, Local Time Change, etc.).

Travelers crossing Kansas can see the subtle changes in the landscape from one landform area to the next. The underlying geology, the effects of a glacier that reached into northeast Kansas thousands of years ago; and the meandering of the...

**High Plains**—Region comprises Northwest and Southwest Kansas. This excellent farm lands gently downward from the west. Numerous irrigated fields compensate for area's limited rain.

**Arkansas River Lowlands**—The river which produced the Royal Gorge 240 miles to the west cuts the High Plains of Southwest Kansas leaving sand and gravel deposits, irregular hills and sand dunes over wide area.

**Red Hills**—Located along the state's south-central boundary, this province has sandstone and shales stained red. Also included are areas of buttes, rugged hills, mesas and Hall's Half Acre.

**Smoky Hills**—There are three hill ranges. Dakota sandstone is the first hill. Noted outcrops are Coronado Heights, north of Lindsay; Pawnee Rock, a Santa Fe Trail landmark and Rock City, 200 large sandstone concretions near Minneapolis.

**Greenhorn limestone** makes up the middle hill range. This is post rock country. Early settlers cut their fence posts from this rock because timber was scarce.

The third tier, chalk bluffs in the Smoky Hill river valley, produced some astonishing rock formations in Logan and Gove counties. A large sea once covered the area. Fossils found in the rock made the area famous for paleontology studies.

**Wellington and McPherson Lowlands**—Permeable sand and gravel and a large quantity of high quality water in the Equus beds underlie some of this area. Salt mines and marshes nearby.

**Flint Hills**—Stretching north and south across the state, this is an area of beautiful scenery and unexcelled pastureland. Elevation differences vary from 100 to 400 feet. The area is named for the chert or flint rock that covers the bluestem slopes. An underlying fault has even produced a few minor earthquakes.

**Glaciated Region**—This area is bounded by the Kansas and Blue rivers. There are rounded hills and broad valleys with glacial deposits of quartzite on some of the hills.

**Little Switzerland**—Bluffs along the Missouri river make up this province.

**Ceogo Queests**—This is a hill plain or broad terrace panorama with eastern slopes of the hills steeper than the western slopes. There is plentiful limestone supply.

**Chautauqua Hills**—Extending north from the state's southern border, this province is only a few miles wide. The underlying rock is thick sandstone.

**Cherokee Lowlands**—Bituminous coal veins are near the surface in this region, and strip mining follows the coal as the nation begins to switch energy sources.

**Ozark Plateau**—The Ozark region begins in the extreme southeast corner of Kansas.

