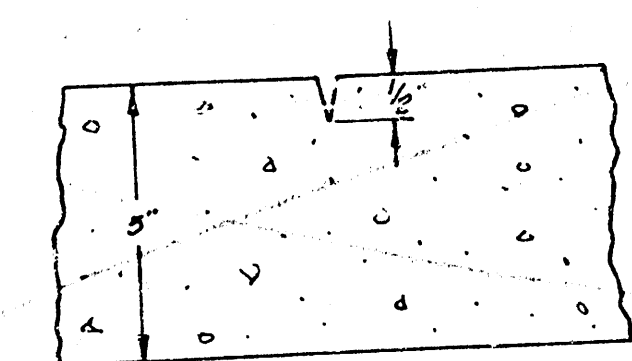
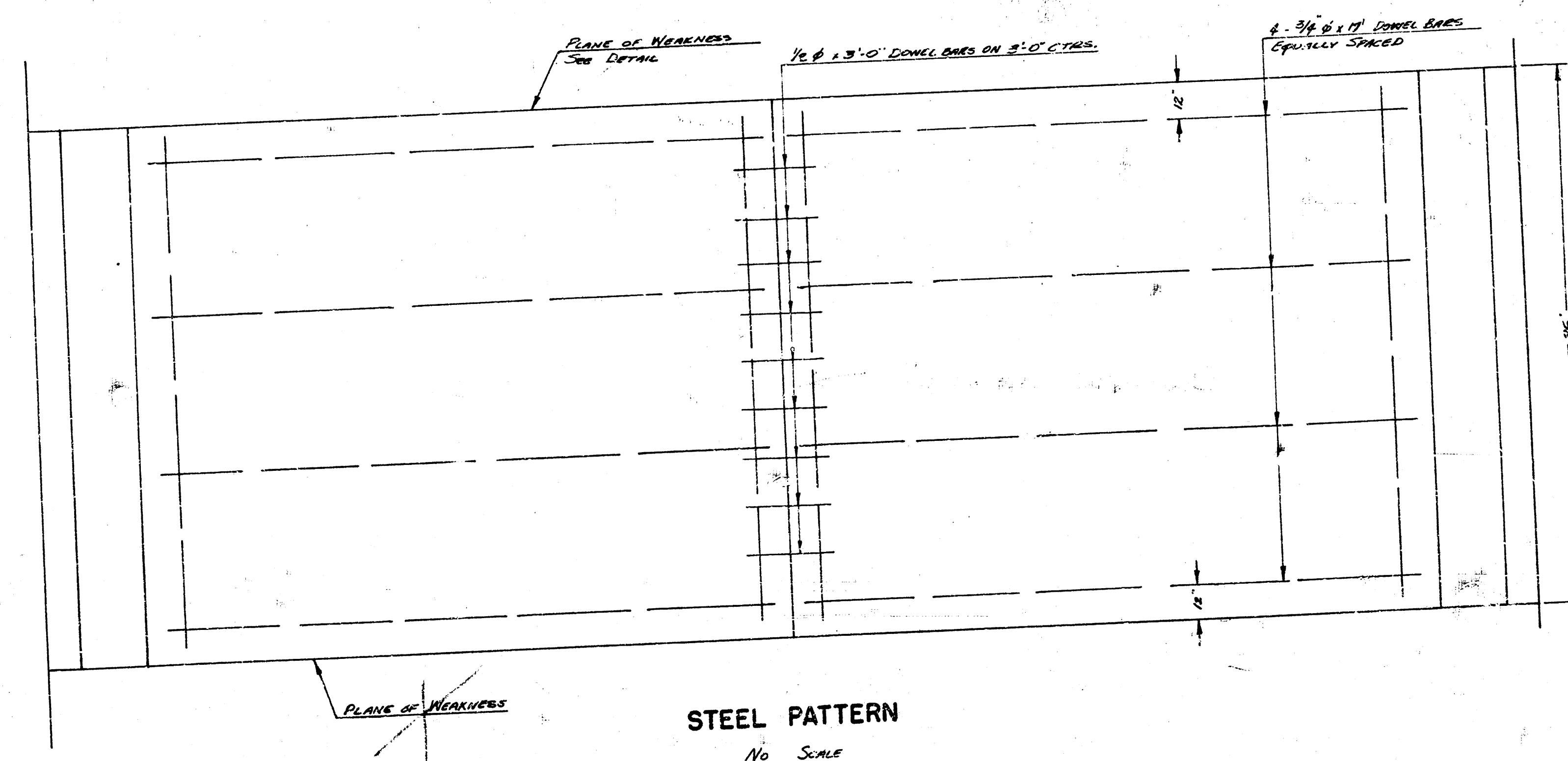
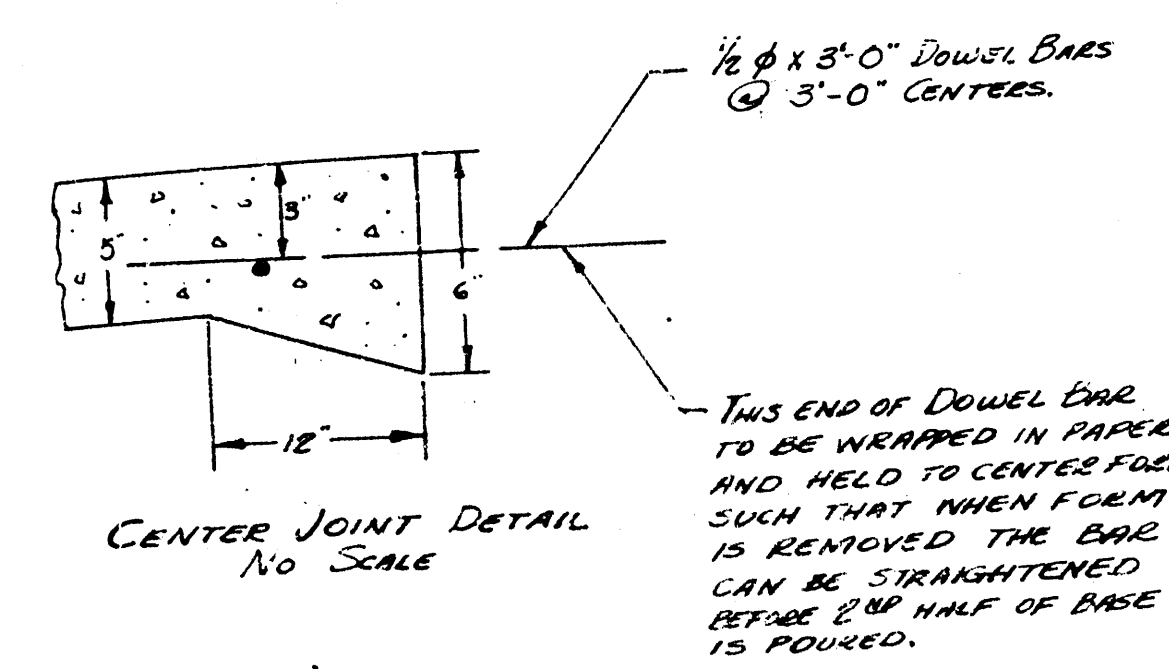
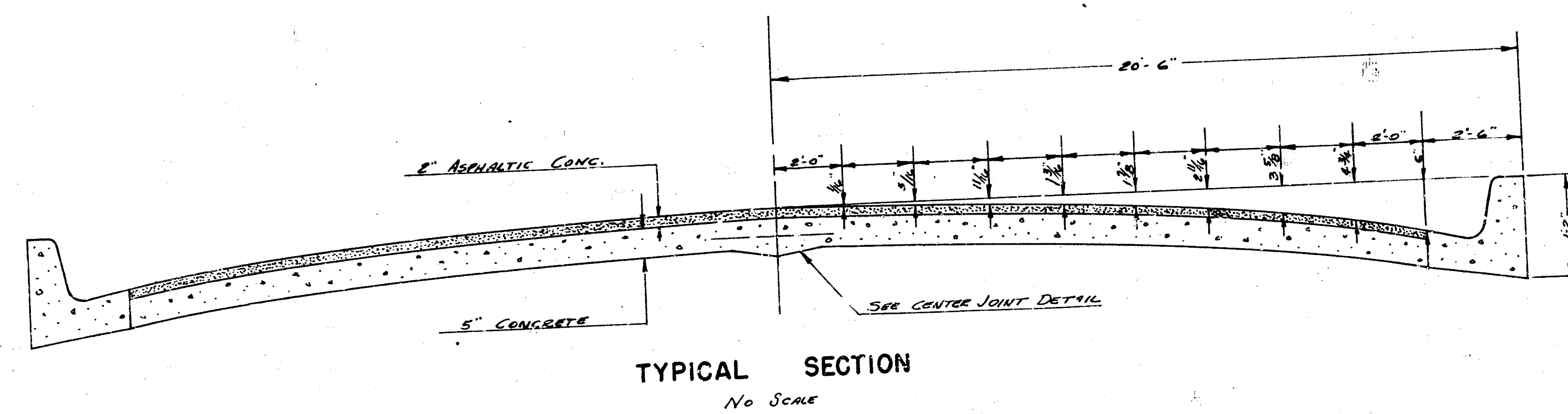
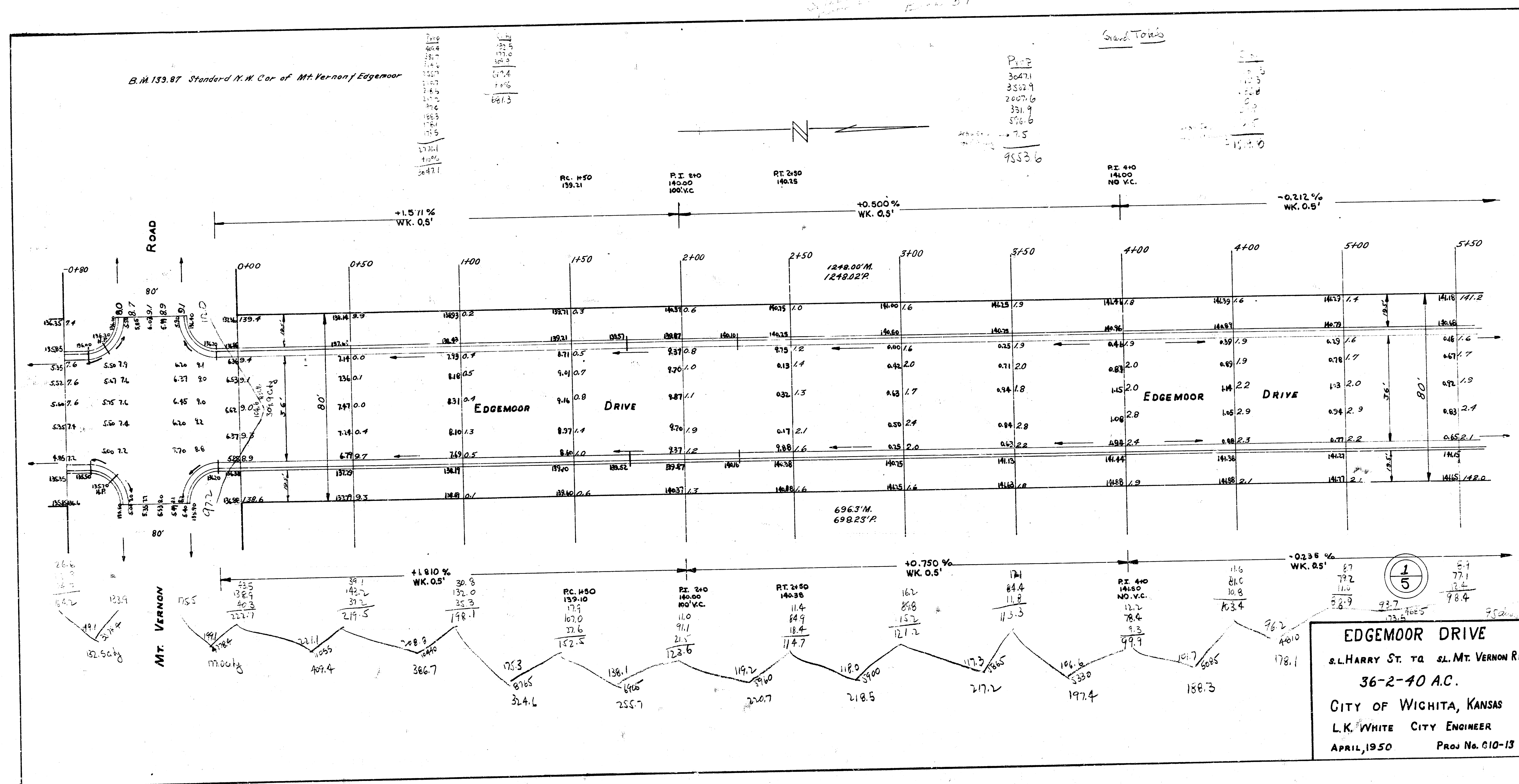
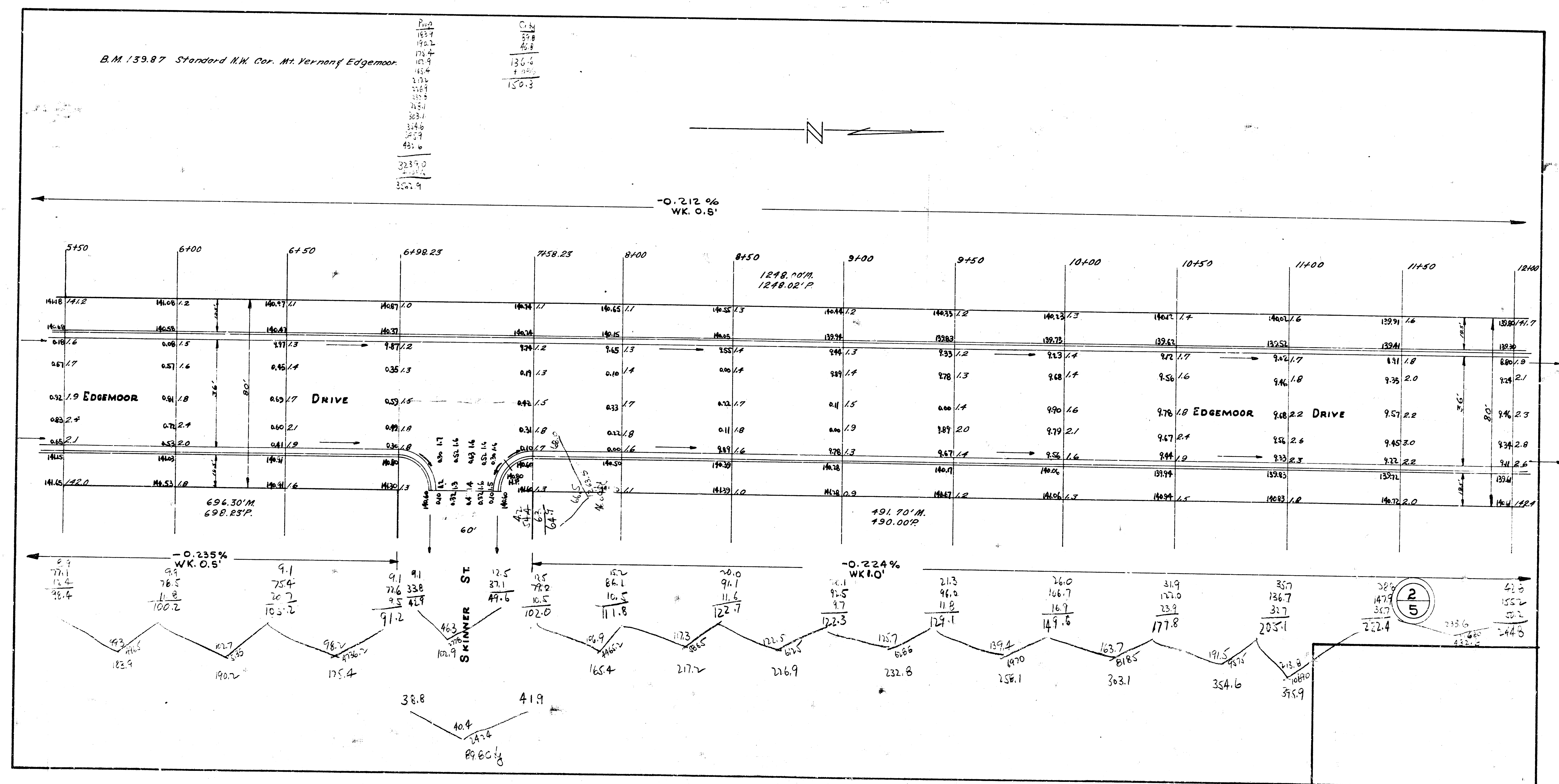


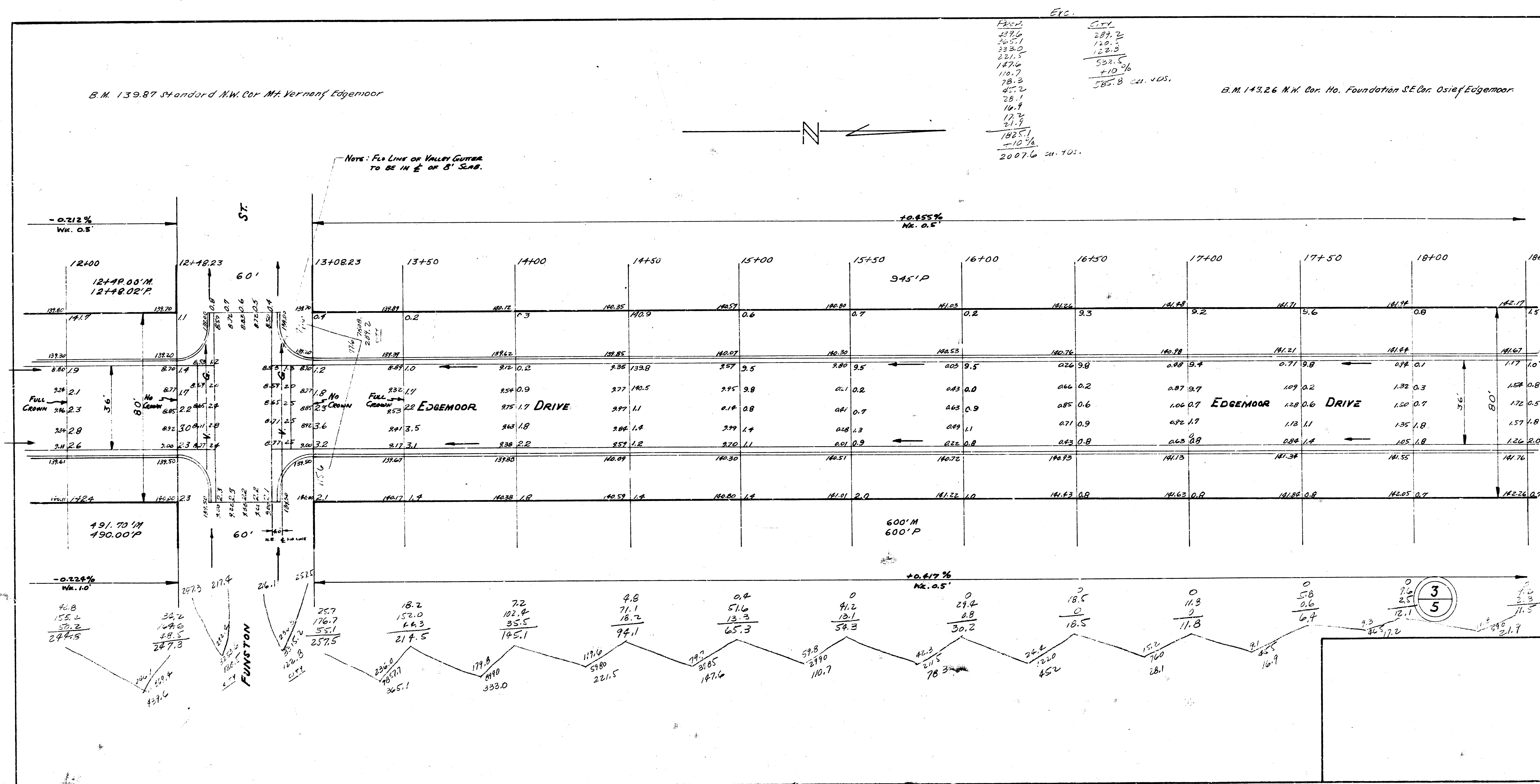
EDGEMOOR DRIVE
S.L. HARRY ST. TO S.L. MT. VERNON RD.



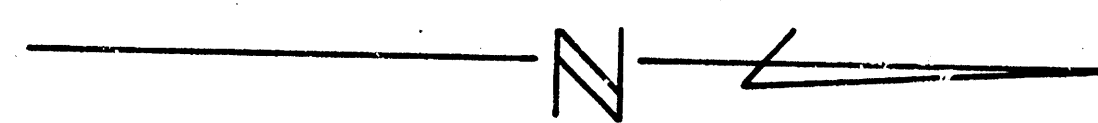
EDGEMOOR DR.
S.L. HARRY TO S.L. MT. VERNON
36'-2"-40' A.C.
CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS
L.K. WHITE CITY ENGINEER
APRIL, 1950 PROJ. C 10-13



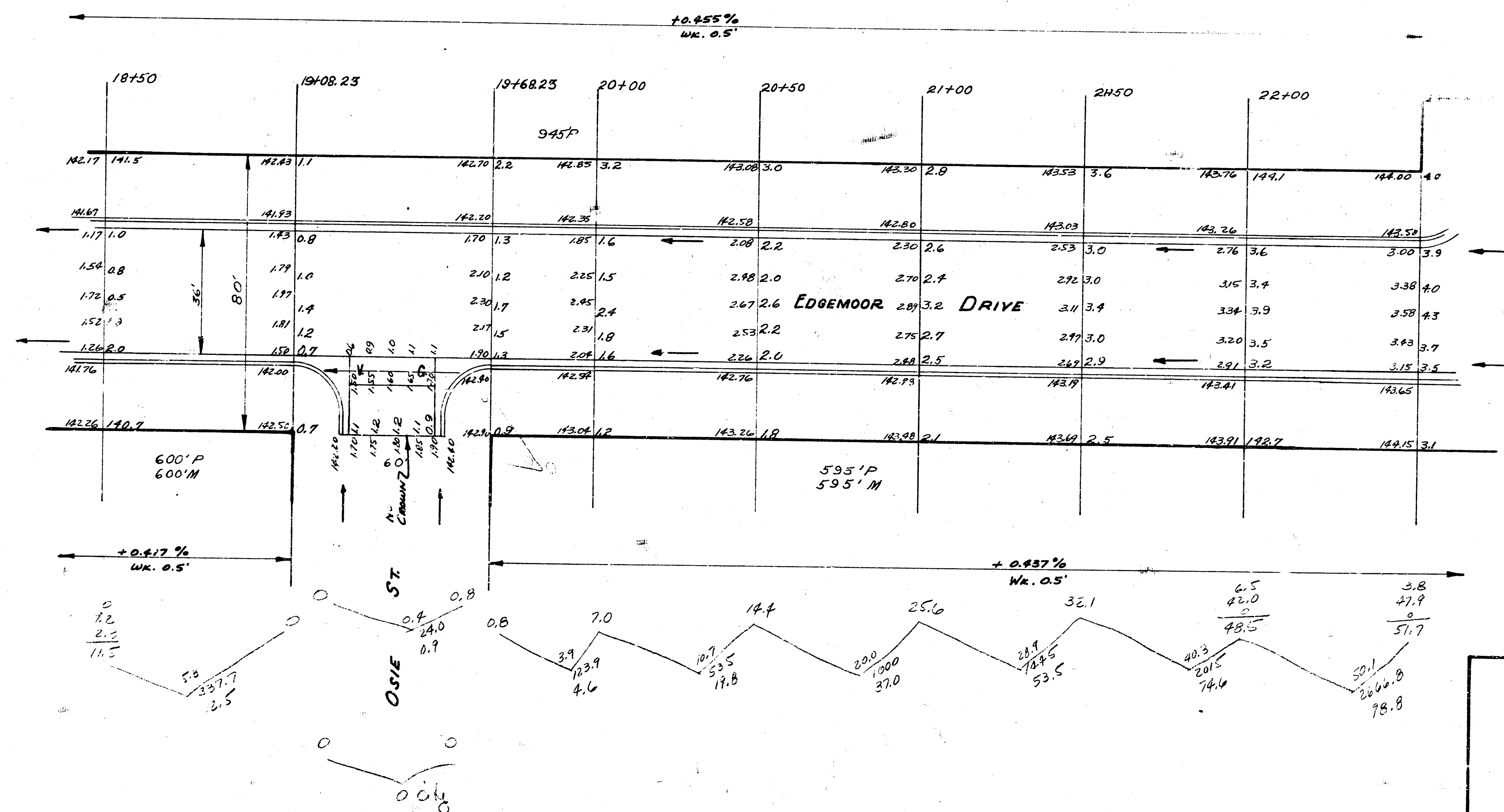




B.M. 143.26 N.W. Cor. Ho. Foundation S.E. Cor. Osie f Edgemoor



1.1
 1.1
 22.5
 32.5
 14.0
 19.8
 2.9
 321.7
 +10.16
 331.7 on 105.



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P.12	C.6
47.1	633
74.6	293
100.4	
101.3	1200
73.2	T.12
101.0	
<u>542.4</u>	101.9
710.0%	
<u>596.6</u>	



Detailed description of Figure 6: This is a scatter plot titled 'The relationship between fertility and literacy'. The vertical axis (y-axis) is labeled 'Number of children per woman at birth' and has major tick marks at 0, 2, 4, 6, and 8. The horizontal axis (x-axis) is labeled 'Percentage of women who are literate' and has major tick marks at 0, 20, 40, 60, 80, and 100. There are approximately 15 data points scattered across the plot. Most points are clustered between 20% and 80% literacy and 2 to 6 children per woman. Notable outliers include a point near (10%, 7.5) and another near (90%, 1.5). The overall trend shows that as literacy increases, the number of children per woman tends to decrease.