

“Where the Adventure Began: Touring the Home Town of the Food Explorers”

A self guided driving tour of Manhattan, Kansas

Developed by the **Riley County Historical Society and Museum**

November 2018

(This is a work in progress. If you have corrections or suggestions, please contact the Riley County Historical Museum.)

This self-guided driving tour was developed for the 2018 Kansas State University K-State Science Communication Week activities to coordinate with the events sponsored by the Kansas State University Global Food Systems Initiative around the book “The Food Explorer: The True Adventures of the Globe-Trotting Botanist Who Transformed What America Eats” by Daniel Stone.

The tour primarily focuses on the Manhattan places between 1864, when the Marlatt family returned to Manhattan from a short stay in the Kansas City area, and 1897, when the Fairchild family left Manhattan. That period in Manhattan would be part of the lives of **David Fairchild**, the “Globe-Trotting Botanist Who Transformed What America Eats” and two of his childhood friends and colleagues, **Charles L. Marlatt**, and **Walter T. Swingle**.

In 1880 Manhattan had a population of 2,105 and Kansas State Agricultural College had an enrollment of 267. In 1890 Manhattan had a population of 3,004 and Kansas State Agricultural College had an enrollment of 593.

David G. Fairchild (1869 – 1954) was the son of Kansas State Agricultural College President George T. Fairchild and Charlotte Halsted Fairchild. His family came to Manhattan in 1879, when his father took the job as KSAC President. David graduated from KSAC in 1888 and began a long, adventurous, and productive career as a “food explorer” for the Office of Seed and Plant Introduction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The George Fairchild family left Manhattan in 1897 when President Fairchild was dismissed from KSAC.

Charles L. Marlatt (1863 – 1954) was the son of Washington Marlatt and Julia Bailey Marlatt. His father was a founder and Principal of Bluemont Central College, the College that was given to the State of Kansas in 1863 to become Kansas State Agricultural College, one of the first land grant colleges in the nation. His mother, Julia Bailey Marlatt was one Bluemont Central College’s early teachers. Charles Marlatt graduated from KSAC with a Masters degree in 1884 and went on to a distinguished career with the Bureau of Entomology, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Washington and Julia Marlatt lived in Manhattan until their deaths in 1909 and 1911, and Charles Marlatt’s brother Fredrick, lived in Manhattan until his death in 1944.

Walter T. Swingle (1871 – 1952) was the son of John Fletcher Swingle and Mary Ann Astley Swingle. The J.F. Swingle family came to the Manhattan area in 1883. J.F. Swingle farmed,

opened a bookstore with nephew Guy Varney, and served as a Riley County Commissioner 1891 to 1899. At the end of his life J.F. Swingle was in real estate. Walter Swingle graduated from KSAC in 1890 and began a fifty year career with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He brought numerous new agricultural products to the United States, and conducted extensive research on citrus fruits and in tropical botany. Walter's second wife, Maude Kellerman, was a daughter of KSAC Professor Dr. William A. Kellerman. Professor Kellerman taught botany to Fairchild, Marlatt and Swingle and was an internationally known expert on mushrooms. Maude Swingle worked at the California State Historical Society.

Self-Guided Driving Tour of Manhattan

Please note that most locations are on private property and are not open to the public. Places that are open to the public are marked with *

One may begin at any point along the route, or begin at the Riley County Historical Museum 2309 Claflin Road.

1. *Riley County Historical Museum (RCHM), 2309 Claflin Road. The Hartford House, one of the pre-fabricated houses brought on the steamboat Hartford in 1855 is right beside the RCHM. The Museum is open Tuesday through Friday 8:30 to 5:00 and Saturday and Sunday 2:00 to 5:00. Admission is free.

The Museum has changing exhibits on the history of Riley County and a research archive/library open by appointment.

2. *Goodnow House State Historic Site, beside the Riley County Historical Museum at 2301 Claflin Road, open Saturday and Sunday 2:00 to 5:00 and when the Riley County Historical Museum is open and staff is available. (Call 785-565-6490, if you would like to check on availability.) Admission is free, donations are accepted.

Goodnow House is the 1861 home of Isaac and Ellen Denison Goodnow. Isaac Goodnow (1814 – 1894) was a founder of Manhattan and Bluemont Central College (the predecessor of Kansas State University) and was the first elected State Superintendent of Education. Goodnow worked with Washington Marlatt at Bluemont Central College and recruited Julia Bailey Marlatt to teach at the College. The Goodnows and Marlatts were Methodists. Undoubtedly, the Marlatts visited the Goodnows in this home. They likely also knew the Fairchild and Swingle families.

In 1969 Mary Cobb Payne and Loyal Payne gave the Goodnow House to the State of Kansas as a State Historic Site. Mary and Loyal Payne were graduates of Oklahoma State University, but Mary's father, Alexander Cobb was a classmate of David Fairchild's at KSAC, graduating in 1888.

Leave from the Museum parking lot and turn right (east) on Claflin Road. Go to the entrance to the Riley County Genealogical Society Library and Pawnee Mental Health. Turn right (south) at the entrance between RCGS and Pawnee Mental Health. Pause here, or stop in the parking lot.

3. *Platt House, 2005 Claflin Road. Today the home of the Riley County Genealogical Society, open Tuesday and Thursday 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Closed Sunday and Monday. This house was built in 1871 of brick likely made in Manhattan for J. Evarts Platt (1833-1899) and Jennie S. Platt (1838 - 1917.) The Platt family came to Kansas in 1856 as ardent free staters and settled in Wabaunsee County. In 1864 the family moved to Manhattan and Evarts Platt taught vocal music and in the preparatory department at KSAC until 1883 when he was dismissed. The family were Congregationalists, and would have known the Fairchild family well. After working at K-State, Evarts Platt served as State Sunday School Superintendent for the Congregational Church. Their son George attended Oberlin College in 1878, where he died.

Leave the parking lot at Sunset Avenue. Turn left (north) on Sunset and to the corner of Sunset and Claflin. Turn left (west) on Claflin Road. Proceed on Claflin Road to the corner of Claflin and College Avenue.

4. 2000 Claflin Road. The house with the white picket fence is the former home of Professor J.S. Hougham. He was the head of KSAC Agriculture 1868 – 1872. He later served as President of Purdue University.

At the Corner of Claflin Road and College Avenue, turn right (north.)

5. Northwest corner of College and Claflin (Central National Bank.)

This is the original location of Bluemont Central College, organized in 1858. The college building was built in 1859, and after 1863 it was accepted by the state as one of the first land grant colleges in the nation and called Kansas State Agricultural College. In 1875 the campus moved to its current location by the second KSAC President John Anderson.

The glacier erratic stone marker was erected by the DAR and the Riley County Historical Society in 1926 to commemorate the spot.

Proceed north on College Avenue. On the right, immediately south of the new KSU soccer field is the Washington Marlatt house and Barn. Pause along College Avenue to view.

6. Immediately south of the KSU Soccer Field. Marlatt House/Barn. The Marlatt house is the oldest home in original location in Manhattan. The Hartford House is older, but it is not in its original location. The Marlatt house was built in 1856

by Davies Wilson, who worked as a surveyor with the Cincinnati Land Company, and arrived in Manhattan on the steamboat Hartford. Wilson donated the land west of the home to allow the construction of the Bluemont Central College building, in 1859. Davies Wilson's widow donated money in his memory to KSU, which was used to build the current KSU President's House. (That's why it is located on Wilson Court.)

Washington Marlatt was born in 1829 in Indiana. He had a college degree from Asbury University and was a Methodist preacher, educator and abolitionist who arrived in Kansas in 1856. During territorial Kansas he was a participant (at this location) in the underground railway guiding African Americans out of slavery. He was a founder of Bluemont College and was its principal. Goodnow recruited Miss Julia Bailey from back East to assist at the college, and Washington Marlatt married her in 1861. They lived on this farm most of their lives. The Marlatts had five children who went on to significant accomplishments, including an nationally entomologist (Charles L. Marlatt) and home economist (Abby Marlatt.) Rev. Marlatt served as a Methodist minister for a while, but most of his life concentrated on farming.

In 1875 the KSAC campus was moved to its current location. The old Bluemont Central College building was torn down in 1883. When it was torn down, Marlatt salvaged the letters spelling out the school name, the used stone, and some of the timbers from the building to build this barn. The Bluemont Central School letters are now in the KSU Endowment Association building.

Kansas State University owns this site now. The Marlatt family also gave Top of the World to the University.

Turn around in the KSU football stadium parking lot and proceed back south along College Avenue to the corner of College Avenue and Claflin. At the corner turn right (west) on Claflin. Proceed to Hylton Heights Road. Turn left (south) on Hylton Heights Road and proceed to 1105 Hylton Heights Road. Pause to view the Denison house.

7. 1105 Hylton Heights Road. Joseph Denison house, built in 1859. It has a basket handle window at the front in the peak of the roof wall, just as the Bluemont Central College building had. Joseph Denison was Isaac Goodnow's brother in law. The two men were close friends and came to Kansas together in 1855. Denison was a Methodist Minister and served as the President of Bluemont Central College at the time that it was given to the State of Kansas as the Land Grant School and he became the first president of Kansas State Agricultural College. After he was fired in 1874, he had cheese factory at his home here and then he was hired as President of Baker University, a Methodist school in Baldwin Kansas. He served there a few years and then returned to the ministry. He died in the Goodnow house in 1900, while visiting his sister.

Continue on Hylton Heights to Anderson Avenue. Turn left (east) on Anderson Avenue and proceed to the corner of Anderson Avenue and Sunset Avenue.

8. 701 Elling Drive (Elling and Anderson), Stebbins/Elling House. Built by Hosner P. Stebbins, a newspaper printer, before 1881. Later Carl Elling, KSU Professor of Animal Husbandry, lived in this home.
9. 539 Westview Road (Westview and Anderson), Col. W.M. Snow House. Col. W.M. Snow had this stone home built in 1869. B.W. Powers was the builder. Mr. Powers also built the Goodnow and Denison barns in 1869. Mr. Power's house is the red brick home at 426 Houston.

At the corner of Anderson and Sunset Avenues, turn right (south) and proceed to the entry for Sunset Cemetery, on the right.

10. *Sunset Cemetery was founded in 1860 and Manhattan's first burial place.

The family of Charles Marlatt is buried here in Section 2, lot 7

Isaac Goodnow, founder of Kansas State and Manhattan, is buried in Section 2, lot 92

Joseph Denison, first President of Kansas State Agricultural College is buried in Section 1, lot 252.

The family of Walter T. Swingle and Charles F. Swingle are buried in Section 3, lot 72.

Many others with a connection to the "Food Explorers" are also buried in Sunset Cemetery. To find locations of graves go to the city of Manhattan web site: www.mhkprd.com and look under "services" for information on the cemeteries and for the grave locator.

Leave the Cemetery and turn right (south) on Sunset Avenue. Go to Poyntz Avenue and turn left (east.) Proceed down Poyntz Avenue to downtown Manhattan.

11. 2001 Poyntz. Kimble Castle. Begun in the 1860's by Sam Kimble Sr. and finished in the 1890's by Sam Kimble Jr. Sam Jr's wife Cora served for a while as Manhattan Cemetery Superintendent.
12. *City Park. Laid out with the original plat 1856, undeveloped until the 1870's. The first playground built 1910. Riley County Fair held here 1869 to 1887. The first Riley County Historical Museum, the Pioneer Log Cabin, was built in Manhattan City Park in 1916. It is still open on Sundays 2:00 to 5:00, April through October.

Just before the corner of Juliette and Poyntz, on the left (north) is the First Congregational United Church of Christ. Pause here, or park in the parking lot to view the stained glass window dedicated to George T. Fairchild. The window is just above the south (main) entrance to the church.

13. 700 Poyntz. First Congregational United Church of Christ.

The Manhattan Congregational Church was established in 1856. The first church building was built in 1858. A tornado took off the roof in May 1859, but damage was repaired and the Church was dedicated in July 1859. The original part of the Congregational Church is now known as Heritage Hall. It is still in active use. The present sanctuary was built in 1904 and has since been remodeled. A beautiful stained glass window dedicated to George Fairchild is above the main (south) entrance to the church. For more information about the Manhattan Congregational Church, go to www.uccmanhattan.org.

Continue up Poyntz Avenue to Juliette Avenue. At the corner of Poyntz and Juliette turn right (south) and go one block to Houston Street. At Houston, turn left (east) and proceed to Sixth and Houston Street.

14. 629 Houston. Anna Fairchild and Francis H. White House. This house was built in 1891 for Anna Fairchild and her husband KSAC history Professor Francis H. White. Anna was the youngest daughter of George Fairchild and sister of David Fairchild. When President Fairchild was dismissed in 1897, the White family also left Manhattan.

15. 529 Houston. Thomas Jenkins house. Designed by Erasmus T. Carr, and built in 1879. Carr was the State Architect of Kansas from 1879 to 1885 and was one of the architects to design the Kansas Capital.

Note the limestone curbs on Houston street. This block was one of the first in Manhattan to get curbs and paving. Many influential people lived on Houston street.

Continue on Houston to the corner of Sixth Street.

16. 601 Poyntz Avenue. St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Founded in 1857, their building was begun in 1860 and finished in 1867. The original church is still in use today, although it has been expanded and remodeled a number of times through the years. The bell was installed in 1884, and would have been known to the "food explorers."

Across the street is the First United Methodist Church. This is the location of the 1880's Methodist Church, but this building dates from the 1920's.

At Sixth and Poyntz, turn right (east) on Poyntz and continue down Poyntz Avenue.

The Manhattan's downtown is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Historic Places. There are many buildings downtown that date from the period 1864 – 1897 but many have significantly changed facades from that period, so we have picked out a few of note. For more information on the Downtown Manhattan Historic District go to the web site www.ksks.org and look under "preserve" and under the "Registers of Historic Places."

17. *Fifth and Poyntz. Riley County Courthouse. The Riley County Courthouse was built in 1906 and opened in 1907. Prior to its being built, County offices were mostly in rented locations downtown.
18. 410 Poyntz (Wareham Event Center) This building was built in 1884 as Moore's Opera House and in 1893 became the Wareham Opera House. The façade of the building dates to 1910 and the marquee was installed in 1938. The Wareham was the second moving picture house in Kansas. Undoubtedly, Fairchild, Marlatt and Swinge attended events at the Wareham Opera House.

Continue to Fourth and Poyntz and look at the buildings on the north side of the street.

19. 330 – 328 Poyntz (Stifel, House of Prayer) Eames Building, 1890. Built by Frank Ames, New York, son of early Manhattan businessman Asa Eames. This building replaced the 1858 home of Manhattan founder Judge Pipher. The original store in the building was the Spot Cash store, a Department store that sold goods at a reduced price for cash money. "Spot Cash" can be still be seen in the tile entry floor. The First National Bank moved to this location in 1913.
20. 310-308 Poyntz (Salvation Army Building.) Shaw/Little Building, c. 1880. Probably built by Dr. Charles Little around 1880. For many years these buildings housed a jewelry store. Dr. Little's daughter, Nellie Little Dobbs was a classmate of Walter T. Swingle at KSAC, graduating in 1890.
21. 306 Poyntz (west side of Pathfinder.) Robinson Building, c. 1880. Dr. J. Robinson probably constructed this building about 1879. The stamped metal façade dates from 1909. Burgoyne's photography studio was located here for a while.
22. 304 Poyntz (east side of Pathfinder.) Moses Building, 1890. George Moses built this building in 1890. R.E. Lofinck's jewelry and gift store was located here when the building was new.
23. 300 Poyntz (NW corner 3rd and Poyntz, (Winged Lion.) Huntress Building, 1881. Built by Orville Huntress for the Stingly and Huntress mercantile store. The building was expanded 1885-1890 and the IOOF Hall was located on the second floor.
24. 230- 228 Poyntz (Bartlet and West, BBN Architects) Green and Hessin Building, 1884. Built by George Green and John Hessin, law partners. George Green was a brother of Kansas Governor Nehemiah Green and he later served on the Oklahoma Supreme Court. George Ropes, who served as superintending architect of the Kansas Statehouse, designed the building. The building just to the east was designed and built to match in 1884 for Manhattan real estate developer and agent J.N. Limbocker. These buildings were among the few that were saved when the Manhattan Town Center mall was built in 1986.

At the corner of Third Street and Poyntz, turn right (south) and turn around in the Manhattan Town Center parking (Applebees) lot on the left and go back to the corner of Third Street and Poyntz and turn left (west) on Poyntz. Look at the buildings on the south (left) side of the street.

25. 311 Poyntz (Browns Shoe Store) Fox Building, 1879. Simeon Fox opened a bookstore in downtown Manhattan in 1866 and built this building in 1879. The façade is from the 1930's. In 1895 Guy Varney bought out the Fox bookstore. Varney's eventually opened a second store in Aggieville, eventually moving the whole bookstore operation to Aggieville, continuing in business until 2016. Guy Varney was first cousin to Walter T. Swingle and Charles F. Swingle.
26. 331 – 329 Poyntz (Glass Impressions, Fortuity) Ulrich Building, 1894. Built by the Ulrich brothers, contractors and stonemasons, who built many of the early buildings in Manhattan. This building had a drug store in its first floor rooms from the time of its construction in 1894 until the 1980's. In 1911 the drug store of H.S. Willard was in this location. Henry S. Willard was a 1889 graduate of KSAC, so he would have been in school at the same time as David Fairchild (1888) and Walter Swingle (1890.)

Continue on Poyntz Avenue through Fourth and Poyntz, look at buildings on the left (south.)

27. 401 Poyntz (Celebrations of the Heart) Union National Bank Building, 1905. Built to replace the Blue Valley Bank Building built in 1859. Union National Bank bought the Blue Valley Bank building in 1889. The second floor held many professional offices, including, in 1907 the office of Dr. J.E. Taylor, Dentist. It was in Dr. Taylor's office that the second Mrs. J.F. Swingle, Florence Stella Lenhardt Swingle, died during a tooth extraction in 1907.
28. 425 Poyntz (Dannenberg Jewelry) Cooper Building, and Bower Building 1884. Warren Cooper and William Bower commissioned adjoining two story buildings in 1884. Cooper had a dry goods company in the east building and William Bower had his furniture store and undertaking parlor in the west building. In 1911 423 Poyntz housed the J.F. Swingle real estate office.
29. 431 Poyntz (Yee Haw) Grange Building, 1883. The Manhattan Grange built this as a three story building in 1883. The Grange (a cooperative organization advocating for agriculture.) The Grange store occupied the first floor and basement and the Grange meeting hall had the second floor. The Masons had their rooms in the third floor. The Grange failed in 1884 and other fraternal organizations and businesses occupied the building. By the 1930's the two upper floors were in poor repair and they were removed.

Continue on Poyntz Avenue to Sixth Street. Turn right (north) on Sixth Street and go to Osage Street. At the corner of Osage and Fourth Street look west (left) to view 618 and 612 Osage houses.

30. 618 Osage. Mussey House. Built in 1879 by A.U. Mussey, owner of the Bluemont Mill. The stone house just west of the Mussey house was built in 1901.

At Osage and Sixth Street, turn right (east) on Osage to Fifth Street.

31. 319 N. Fifth (on southwest corner of 5th and Osage.) Guy Varney home, built in 1904. Designed by KSAC Professor W.A. McKeen. Guy Varney, owner of Varney's Bookstore, was a first cousin of Walter T. Swingle and Charles F. Swingle.
32. 401 N. Fifth (on northwest corner of 5th and Osage.) John M. Vincent house, built in 1880. Vincent was a farmer, merchant and real estate entrepreneur.

Continue on Osage to Fourth Street.

33. 400 Osage. Damon Runyon was born in this house in 1880. His father Alfred Runyan (Damon Runyon later changed the spelling of the last name) was founder of the Manhattan Enterprise newspaper in 1876. The family left Manhattan in 1882. Damon Runyon went on to a literary and journalism career that included the short story that inspired the musical Guys and Dolls.

At Fourth Street, turn left (north) and continue to Laramie Street. At Laramie Street turn left (west) and continue to Fifth Street. At Fifth Street turn right (north) and go to Moro Street.

34. 501 Moro. John F. Swingle, father of Walter T. Swingle and Charles F. Swingle, lived in this house around 1905.

At Moro Street, turn left (west) and continue up Moro Street to Sixth Street. At Sixth Street turn left (south) and continue on Sixth Street to the alley between Laramie and Fremont Streets. At the alley, turn right and go to the parking lot adjacent to the Wolf House Museum. (Juliette Street is blocked off and the parking lot is on the left, just before Juliette Street.)

35. * 630 Fremont. Wolf House Museum. Open Saturday and Sunday from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Admission is free.

The Wolf House was built in 1868 as a boarding house. In 1875 the George and Ellen Perry family bought the home. The Perry family were Congregational Church members and friends with the Fairchild family. When President Fairchild's house burned down in April 1895, President and Mrs. Fairchild moved into the Perry boarding house. We think the Fairchilds continued to live here until they left Manhattan for good in July 1897. When Mrs. Ellen Perry celebrated her sixtieth birthday in January 1896, Mrs. Fairchild hosted a party in her rooms at the Perry boarding house. David Fairchild visited his parents and the Perry family here in 1897.

Walter T. Swingle's half-brother, Charles Fletcher Swingle (1899 – 1978) also went on to a distinguished career in botany. Charles Swingle married the sister of Lucile Wolf, Mildred Berry Swingle. Max and Lucile Wolf bought the Wolf House in 1941 and Mrs. Wolf gave the home, and its contents, to the Riley County Historical Society in 1982. The Charles

Swingle family were frequent guests of the Wolf family. Mrs. Lucile Wolf's parents were both graduates of KSAC. Her mother, Hattie Peck Berry was a classmate of Charles Marlatt, graduating in 1884, and her father, James Berry graduated a year earlier in 1883.

While at the Wolf House, enjoy a piece of salt water taffy. Salt water taffy was a treat that first appeared in the 1880's.

Leave the Wolf House parking lot. At the corner of Sixth Street and the Alley, turn left (north) and continue back to Moro Street.

36. 600 Laramie. Seventh Day Adventist Church, founded in 1890. They completed their first frame building at 600 Laramie in 1894 and have added on to it many times through the years.

At Moro Street, turn left (west) and continue to Eleventh Street.

37. 710 Moro. Former 1st Christian Church/Carpenters Hall. Built by the First Christian Church in 1874 (at the location that Church is at today, Fifth and Humboldt.) In 1879 a murder took place on the steps of this church in a conflict over Prohibition. Prohibition was a contentious issue during the years Marlatt, Fairchild and Swingle lived in Manhattan. This building was moved to this location about 1908.

Continue on Moro Street.

38. 815 Moro. Halfway House. Built by G.W. Sigman (a stone mason) in 1865. It is called the half-way house because for many years it was half way from Downtown Manhattan to the college. George Sigman also built the Lone Star House (now unfortunately demolished.)

Continue on Moro Street to Eleventh Street. Across Eleventh Street is Aggieville.

39. *Aggieville, Manhattan's student oriented business and entertainment district, is just ahead, just west of Eleventh and Moro Streets. The first student related businesses (laundry, book store, café) were opened here about 1889.

At the corner of Eleventh and Moro, turn left (south) and go to Fremont Street.

40. 1103 Laramie (Eleventh and Laramie.) John Hessin home. Built in 1886 for attorney John Hessin, this would have been one of the most prominent residences in Manhattan around 1890. It was designed by George Ropes, who twice served as the Kansas State Architect. He also designed Courthouses in Linn and Trego Counties of Kansas.

At Fremont Street, turn right (west) and continue to Fourteenth Street.

41. *Fremont between Eleventh and Fourteenth. Manhattan City Park.
The octagon stone building at the northeast corner of City Park is Floral Hall. . Floral Hall was built in 1875 for the Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society's fairs. The Fair was held in Manhattan City Park 1870 - 1887. Later, floral hall was used as a "Pest

House” to hold those with contagious disease and used for the Aggieville Fire Department’s equipment. Floral Hall is the oldest know fair building in Kansas and is on the State Register of Historic Places.

At Fourteenth Street, turn right (north) and continue to Anderson Avenue. At Anderson Avenue, turn left (west) and continue to Sunset Avenue.

42. Anderson Avenue from Fourteenth to Denison Avenue. Kansas State University Campus.

Kansas State Agricultural College (KSAC) moved their main campus to the present location of the Kansas State University campus in 1875. Marlatt, Fairchild and Swingle would have all gone to KSAC in building that were located on what is the current KSU campus. Some of the buildings that would have been present 1884 – 1890 when Marlatt (KSAC 1884), Fairchild (KSAC 1888) and Swingle (KSAC 1890) were on campus are: Anderson Hall (1879-north wing, 1882- central hall, 1884- south wing) Holtz Hall (1876) and the Engineering Shops now part of Seaton Hall (1875.) Fairchild Hall (1894) was named for President George Fairchild in 1902. Marlatt Dormitory was built in 1964 and named for Washington Marlatt.

*The K-State Alumni Center, 1720 Anderson Avenue, has the stone letters that were on the original Bluemont Central College building on exhibit. The Center is open weekdays during business hours.

At Sunset Avenue, turn right (south) and continue to Claflin Road.

43. 1855 Claflin Road. Kansas State University’s Marlatt dormitory is on the east side of Sunset Avenue. It was completed and named for Washington Marlatt in 1964.

At Claflin Road, turn left (west) and continue to the Riley County Historical Museum, 2309 Claflin Road and turn left (south) into the parking lot.

This completes the tour “Where the Adventure Began: Touring the Home Town of the Food Explorers.” For additional information about Riley County history go to our web site www.rileycountyks.gov/museum. If you have comments, corrections, or suggestions, please let us know.