

MANHATTAN'S HISTORIC LANDMARKS & DISTRICTS



Union Pacific Depot

A TOUR OF REGISTERED HISTORIC
PLACES IN MANHATTAN, KANSAS

HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN MANHATTAN

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Following the name of each property, a date and label are given to identify when and what register the site is registered under.

N—National Register M—Manhattan Register S—State Register

The historic places listed in this publication appear in the order in which they were added to a Historic Register.



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Cover photo courtesy of Bruce McMillan, AIA,
Architects P.A. Douglas Kahn, Photographer

Booklet background photo courtesy of Riley County
Historical Society



Sum Hing Café & Courthouse Arch



South 4th Street—1953

Historic Photos Courtesy of the Riley County Historical Society

HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN MANHATTAN

Thirty-four places within the City of Manhattan are listed on a register of historic places. Of those, most of the properties occur on the National Register of Historic Places.

Registered Properties in Manhattan

Register of Historic Kansas Places (4)

National Register of Historic Places (27)

National Register of Historic Districts (2)

Manhattan Register of Historic Places (1)

This booklet is designed to give an overview of all the historic properties in Manhattan. The properties are listed in chronological order of when they were added to the appropriate register and a map of Manhattan is included at the end of the booklet for easy reference.

The Downtown Historic District was added to the state register of Historic Places on November 28, 2006 and was added to the National Register of Historic Places on September 10, 2007.

The Houston & Pierre Streets Residential Historic District was added to the state register of Historic Places on November 22, 2008 and the National Register of Historic Places on February 18, 2009.

Historic Photos Courtesy of the Riley County Historical Society (RCHS)

Narrative Source: Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

A leader in the free-state movement, Isaac T. **Goodnow** (1814-1894) came to Kansas from Massachusetts in 1855 and was one of the founders of Manhattan. Goodnow was instrumental in establishing Bluemont College, which opened in 1859 as a Methodist institution and is now Kansas State University.



Isaac served in the state legislature in 1862, where his goal was to make Bluemont College the state university. While that effort was unsuccessful, the college became the state's agricultural college and the nation's first land grant college under the Morrill Act. Goodnow was subsequently elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1862 and 1864. In that position he played the key role in organizing the Kansas State Teacher's Association in 1863 and served as its first president. For his efforts in setting up local public school districts, he has been called the "founder of the Kansas common school system."



Historic photo courtesy RCHS

The home was originally built in 1857. Goodnow and his wife, Ellen, acquired the home in 1859 and periodically had additions made until 1876. He continued to live here until his death in 1894.

The **Ulrich House** is significant to Manhattan both for its association with Robert Ulrich, who had a hand in constructing many homes for prosperous clientele in Manhattan in the 1860's through 80's with his successful brick manufacturing and construction business, and for its identity as a significant remnant of Manhattan's architectural past. Ulrich's business was highly respected by citizens of the community.

An 1881 community promotion publication by the Manhattan Nationalist declared that, "As a builder, Mr. Ulrich is second to none. As a brick layer he has but few equals, and he can point with pride to the larger share of the finest residences in Manhattan and say they are my work." Ulrich's own house, built in 1868 and 1869 of brick that in all Likelihood was obtained from his own brickyard, is one of the few brick residences from this period remaining in Manhattan.

The Ulrich House still occupies its original three-lot site and thus is fortunate in retaining the character of the original building site relationship.



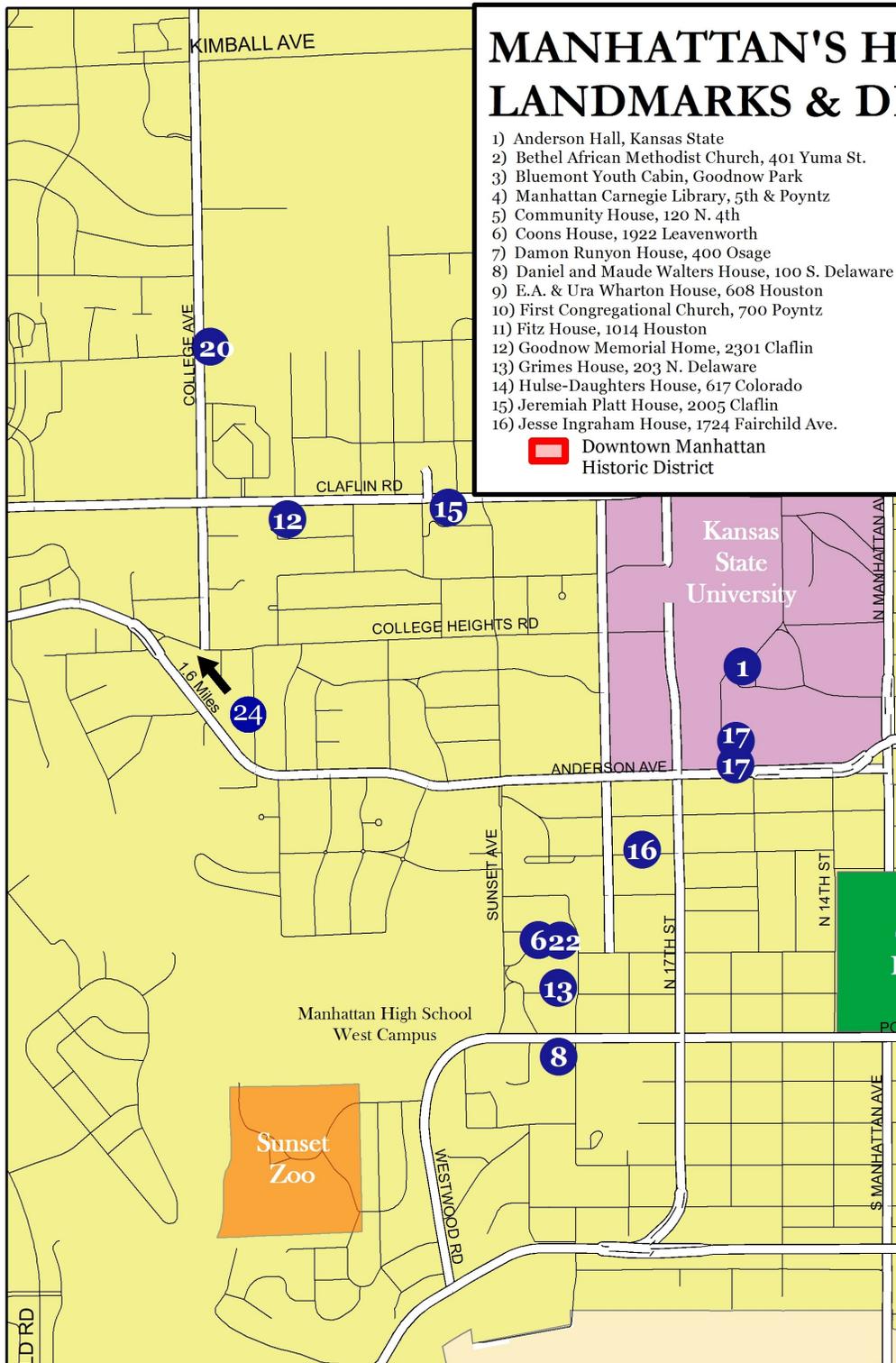
HISTORIC DISTRICTS



- 17) KSAC Towers, Kansas State University
- 18) Lyda-Jean Apartment House, 501 Houston
- 19) Manhattan State Bank, 400 Poyntz
- 20) Marlatt Homestead, 1600 Colledge
- 21) Mattie M. Elliot House, 600 Houston
- 22) McFarlane-Wareham House, 1906 Leavenworth
- 23) Riley County Courthouse, 100 Courthouse Plaza
- 24) Samuel Houston House, 3642 Anderson
- 25) Second (Pilgrim) Baptist Church, 831 Yuma St.
- 26) Seven Dolours Catholic Church, S. Juliette & Pierre
- 27) Strasser House, 326 Laramie St.
- 28) Strong House, 1916 Beck St.
- 29) Robert Ulrich House, 121 N. 8th St.
- 30) Rocky Ford School, 1969 Barnes Rd.
- 31) Union Pacific Railroad Depot, 120 Ft. Riley Blvd.
- 32) Woman's Club House, 900 Poyntz

Houston & Pierre Streets Residential Historic District





MANHATTAN'S H LANDMARKS & D

- 1) Anderson Hall, Kansas State
- 2) Bethel African Methodist Church, 401 Yuma St.
- 3) Bluemont Youth Cabin, Goodnow Park
- 4) Manhattan Carnegie Library, 5th & Poyntz
- 5) Community House, 120 N. 4th
- 6) Coons House, 1922 Leavenworth
- 7) Damon Runyon House, 400 Osage
- 8) Daniel and Maude Walters House, 100 S. Delaware
- 9) E.A. & Ura Wharton House, 608 Houston
- 10) First Congregational Church, 700 Poyntz
- 11) Fitz House, 1014 Houston
- 12) Goodnow Memorial Home, 2301 Claffin
- 13) Grimes House, 203 N. Delaware
- 14) Hulse-Daughters House, 617 Colorado
- 15) Jeremiah Platt House, 2005 Claffin
- 16) Jesse Ingraham House, 1724 Fairchild Ave.

 Downtown Manhattan
Historic District



Courtesy of Bruce McMillan, AIA, Architects P.A.

The **Union Pacific Depot** is a characteristic example of Mission Revival Architecture and an important remnant of Manhattan's quest for economic progress in the early 20th century. The railroad came with many other frontier trails passing through the Kansas River Valley.

The Union Pacific, the nation's first rail system, was completed to the east banks of the Big Blue River in 1866. Because the Union Pacific was the most important railroad in Manhattan, plans for a permanent depot were completed in 1901. The structure served as a center for freight and passenger traffic within the region and reflects many important events in Manhattan's past including natural disasters, presidential visits, wars, and major cultural events.

The building stands as a good example of railroad architecture from the late 19th century. The construction of the Union Pacific railroad is also of local interest because the contractor for laying the first transcontinental track for the railroad from Omaha, Nebraska to Promontory Point, Utah, was General John S. Casement, who bought a ranch near Manhattan during construction of the railroad.



Historic photo courtesy RCHS

Manhattan State Bank, constructed in 1906, was the first State Bank in Manhattan chartered under the Kansas banking legislation passed in 1897. The Bank continued until 1931 when it was forced to close because of its inability to collect on loans. In 1937, the Henry Otto firm purchased the building.



The Bank is a noteworthy example of turn-of-the-century commercial architecture. John D. Walters, a Kansas State Agricultural College Professor who organized the college's first four-year course in architecture, designed the building in the Romanesque revival style. A prominent example of Manhattan's limestone reflects a facet of the period's architecture, Manhattan State Bank reflects a facet of the period's design tastes and is a reminder of the impact that the local limestone industry had on the character of Manhattan's built environment, as many structures in the community were constructed of limestone obtained from local quarries.



Historic photo courtesy RCHS

Known as the “College Main Building” from 1884-1902, **Anderson Hall** is a visual landmark that has become a symbol of Kansas State University. Conceived as a single design in 1878, the structure was constructed in stages as the necessary appropriations were made by the state legislature and completed in 1884.



In 1901, Anderson Hall was named after John A. Anderson, second president of the college. He was one of the most outspoken, energetic and controversial figures ever to hold the post. While serving as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Junction City, Anderson condemned the administration of Kansas State Agricultural College for failing to carry out its purpose as a land grant college. Anderson’s administration reversed previous policy. Courses in Greek and Latin were replaced with courses in farming, woodworking, blacksmithing, and printing. He also relocated the campus to its current location to allow room for expansion. Most Kansans seemed to approve of



Historic photo circa 1893 courtesy RCHS

Anderson’s direction and in the fall of 1878, he was elected to Congress from the First District.

As an Arts and Crafts style bungalow, the **Woman’s Club House** is a design distinctive of the early 20th century. The structure was built in 1911 for the local chapter of the American Woman’s League, a group whose stated purpose was to associate the women of Manhattan in intellectual, cultural and civic activities. The American Woman’s League was part



of a business promotion for the E.G. Lewis Publishing Company, which capitalized on popular interest in organizations for women devoted to charitable causes. The company offered membership in the American Women’s League if local chapters could secure 50-75 members who would sell subscriptions for publications offered by the Lewis Publishing Company. The Company would then donate a club-house to the local chapter provided it could supply a lot to build on. Government prosecution

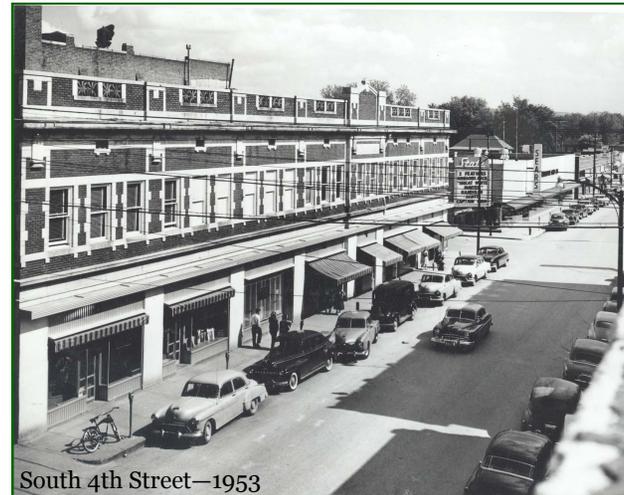


Historic photo courtesy RCHS

forced the Lewis Publishing Company to suspend its business activities on charges that it disobeyed the law and flooded the mail with periodicals. Despite the profiteering that underlay the scheme, many communities were positively affected by women’s organizations.

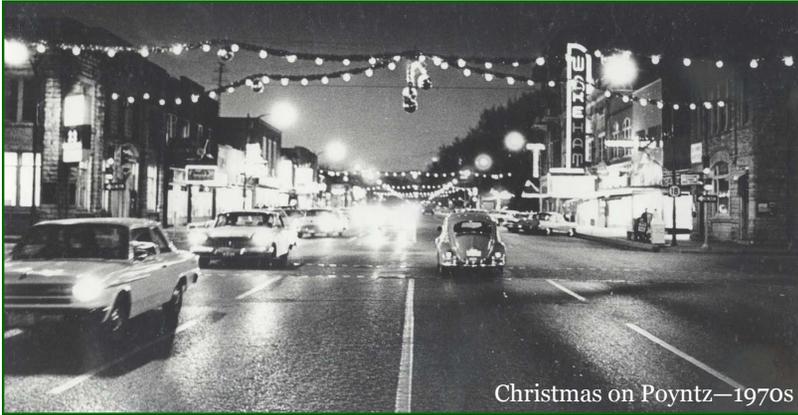


Sum Hing Café & Courthouse Arch

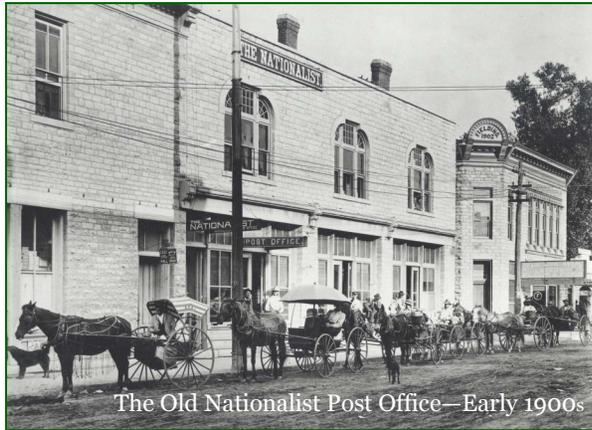


South 4th Street—1953

Historic Photos Courtesy of the Riley County Historical Society



Christmas on Poyntz—1970s



The Old Nationalist Post Office—Early 1900s



Moon's Garage—1930s



Jeremiah Platt was an early member of the faculty at Kansas State Agricultural College and a prominent figure in the Congregational Church in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Platt moved to Manhattan in 1864 during the formative period for both the town and the college, and was an important figure in the college's early development. Platt served as the first

head of the preparatory department and as a professor of vocal music. Subsequently, he also taught mathematics and English. However, his active role as a prohibitionist led to the demand for his resignation in 1889. Following his resignation from KSAC, Platt worked as an agent for the Congregational Church, helping to establish Sunday schools throughout Kansas and Oklahoma.

The Platt House, built in 1871, is notable as a rare example in Manhattan of domestic architecture erected in the decade immediately following the Civil War.

The **KSAC** radio towers on the Kansas State University campus are an excellent example of early radio towers built in the U.S. At the time of their construction in 1924, they represented the finest available radio technology. The original towers remain intact, the only remaining towers of their type in Kansas, and among a very few left in the United States.



In 1912, the physics department of Kansas State licensed a one-kilowatt transmitter and began daily weather broadcasts in Morse code. Radio technology was not advanced to the point that voice transmissions were possible. Many farmers had crystal detectors and learned Morse code well enough to receive these weather reports.

In 1922, Professor Eric Lyon established a new 100-watt ratio telephone (WTG) capable of broadcasting the human voice and music. Remote broadcasts from Kansas State Agricultural College began on February 11, 1924. The KSAC radio towers operated until 1947, when a more modern antenna was built on Denison Avenue. Today, the KSAC towers transmit the signal on campus to the Denison transmitter.

Industrialist Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Corporation significantly influenced the development and expansion of public library systems. Between 1886 and 1921 Carnegie funds assisted in the construction of 1,681 city and college libraries in the United States. The **Manhattan Carnegie Library**, constructed in 1904, was among 63 Carnegie-funded libraries built in Kansas during the early part of the twentieth century.



For many Kansas communities, the Carnegie Library represented its first library building, providing an environment that all members of the community could share for the purpose of reading, learning, and education.

Historic photo courtesy RCHS



William Warren Rose of Kansas City designed the Manhattan Carnegie Library in the Neo-Classical style. Rose was also responsible for the design of the Carnegie Libraries in Kansas City, Newton, and Argentine.



During the period known as “bleeding Kansas”, **Samuel Houston** helped establish the boundaries of Manhattan and modern-day Kansas, aided Kansas in maintaining its status as a free state and joined in authoring the State constitution.

Politically, Houston served as state representative in 1855 and became the state’s first senator from Riley County in 1860.

Houston settled in Manhattan in 1853 and built his home in 1857. Constructed of limestone and using old world masonry techniques, this house has been among the best preserved and “of the most outstanding construction of any in early times” according to experts in architectural history.

The Samuel Houston house stands today in its original location. The large stature and limestone construction of this home makes a statement of permanence during a time of political and social upheaval.

The Houston & Pierre Streets Residential Historic District represents Manhattan’s residential development patterns during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Located just south of Poyntz Avenue, this neighborhood evolved as a desirable location for Manhattan’s affluent middle class as the City flourished as a rural railroad market center, county seat, and college town. In the early 1900s, the area of Houston and Pierre Streets was the desired housing location of prominent businessmen, attorneys, and university faculty because it was within walking distance of the downtown commercial area and electric carline stops, but removed from the associated traffic and noise.



Early residents included affluent widows, businessmen, lumberyard owners, cattlemen, developers, bankers, educators, college professors, the superintendent of schools, a veterinarian, a pharmacist, ministers, merchants, lawyers, and physicians.

The District is characterized by tree-lined streets and homes built between the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, as well as significant portions of sidewalk that retain their historic brick paving. It includes the historic Courthouse Square, which is an undeveloped city block that was set aside as public and open space in the original plat of the City of Manhattan.

The District retains a high degree of architectural integrity and includes sixty-nine contributing buildings, of which 41 are single-family residences, 24 are outbuildings, 2 are church buildings, and 2 are apartment buildings. The brick sidewalks and the Courthouse Square are also contributing resources.

Homes within the District represent approximately 75 years of architectural history, dating from around 1866 to 1940, prior to the onset of World War II. Architectural styles within the district include: Mid-19th Century Gothic Revival and Greek Revival, Late 19th and 20th Century Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Queen Anne, Prairie Folk School, and Bungalow/Craftsman, Late Victorian Italian Renaissance and Second Empire, Natural Folk House Pyramidal, American Foursquare, and Gable-Front-and-Wing Forms, and Four-Family Flat

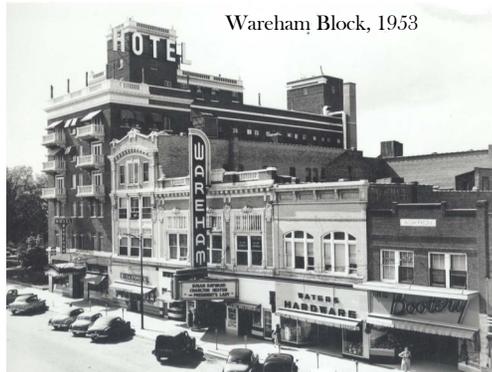


The “Wareham Block” is a prime example of how the Downtown Historic District has maintained its architectural character and significance to Manhattan’s history. The Wareham Block is the north side of the 400 block of Poyntz.



2005

Wareham Block, 1953



Historic photo courtesy RCHS

The Wareham Block was constructed between 1884 and 1928. A stone opera house was built in 1884 on the site of what was to become the Wareham Theater which was constructed in 1909.



2007

The Green and Hessin/ Limbocker Building was constructed for law partners Green and Hessin in 1884, and Limbocker Real Estate in 1886. Topeka architect George Ropes designed and built both structures located on the corner of 3rd Street and Poyntz Avenue.



Historic photo courtesy RCHS



2003

The **Mattie M. Elliot House**, a two-story, red brick, limestone and stucco house, is architecturally significant as an example of the English Tudor Revival style. This style was fashionable during the 1920’s and 30’s when only the Colonial Revival rivaled it in popularity as a vernacular style. The style is loosely based on a variety of late Medieval English prototypes, ranging from thatch-roof folk cottages to grand manor houses.

Floyd O. Wolfenbarger is believed to have designed the house while completing his Architecture degree at Kansas State. Wolfenbarger went on to become a prominent Manhattan architect and was elected president of the Kansas chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1949. The house was built for Mrs. Martha (Mattie) Elliot, widow of Willard S. Elliot. Mrs. Elliot was one of the founding members of the Manhattan Carnegie Library Board in 1903 and remained an active member until 1929. The Manhattan Chamber of Commerce selected the Elliot House to appear in its promotional literature throughout the 1930’s and 40’s.



Historic photo courtesy RCHS



2003

The **E.A. and Ura Wharton House** is architecturally significant as a vernacular style house. The house was built in 1897 for Edward Augustus (E.A.) Wharton and Ura Burgoyne Wharton. The first floor is constructed of limestone, which came from a nearby quarry owned by William and Edward Ulrich. A one-story, concrete block and clapboard garage, that stands Northwest of the house, was originally constructed in 1907 for carriages.

Ura, daughter of Uriah Higinbotham, was born and raised in Manhattan. E.A. came to Kansas from Pennsylvania in 1880 and opened the New Dry Goods Store in Manhattan in 1887. Wharton’s mercantile was well known in the community for its quality merchandise and unique window displays. The Manhattan Republic reported that “Wharton’s store is one of the very finest dry goods stores in the state.” Wharton owned the mercantile until 1909. In addition to owning the mercantile, Mr. Wharton was elected to the City Council in 1903. The Whartons lived in the house until their deaths, E.A. in 1939 and Ura in 1941.

The **Seven Dolors Catholic Church** is an important historic structure because of its association with the growth and development of the Catholic Church in Manhattan and Monsignor Arthur James Luckey; and for its architectural significance as a Romanesque Revival Church.

Father Luckey came to the parish in February of 1913. Between 1913 and 1919, the congregation experienced a dramatic increase in membership and has been attributed to population growth and Father Luckey's ability to attract new people. In the spring of 1919, a building committee was named for construction of a new church. Henry W. Brinkman was chosen as the architect and Max Schoeler designed the stained glass windows. The new Seven Dolors Catholic Church, named after the Seven Sorrows of the Virgin Mary, was dedicated on October 31, 1920.



Historic photo courtesy RCHS

The red brick Romanesque Revival church has a limestone foundation that is surmounted by a green tile gable roof. The Seven Dolors Church maintains its architectural integrity as an ecclesiastical interpretation of the Romanesque Revival Church.



2004

After the 1903 flood, the courthouse was constructed (1905) and the post office was completed in 1909. The Great Depression and World War II came soon after, followed by the disastrous flood of 1951. The downtown business owners, having been affected by floods before, wasted no time recovering.

Poyntz Avenue has been the commercial and civic center of town since the 1850s, and while no buildings remain from this period, there are a number of excellent buildings within the District from 1880 to the 1920s. The earliest existing structure is the **Powers' Residence**, built in 1869 by architect and builder Benjamin W. Powers. The building served as a physician's office, a dentist's office, a psychiatric clinic and a bakery.

Historic photo courtesy RCHS



Powers Residence, 426 Houston Street

The 300 block of Poyntz Avenue, as it basically exists today, was established between 1879 and 1910. Also of importance is the 'Wareham Block', constructed between 1884 and 1928 (a stone opera house was built in 1884 on the site of what was to become the Wareham Theater, which was constructed in 1909).

Downtown Manhattan was comprised, historically, of a wide range of uses including light industrial, agricultural, transportation-related, service and professional offices, and retail stores as well as civic, social and governmental uses. Housing also constituted a prominent use in the district historically, including apartments above businesses, private residences, and at least five hotels. Today, the composition of the district continues to be a mix of uses, although the uses do vary from those in the past.

Today, the Downtown Manhattan Historic District is comprised of 61 buildings and two outbuildings, combining for a total of 63. Among the styles prevalent within the Downtown Historic District are Italianate, Vernacular Victorian, Richardsonian Romanesque, Queen Anne, Classical Revival and Modern.

If you would like more information about Manhattan's historic resources, please visit our website at:

www.ci.manhattan.ks.us/historic



Historic photo courtesy RCHS

The **Grimes House**, built in 1916, is an outstanding example of the Arts and Crafts Style. The front lawn of the house extends down a steep, terraced decline towards Delaware Street and features a central, fifty-five step stairway flanked by flower and rock gardens, stone retaining walls, and, formerly (until 1955), goldfish ponds on either side.

W.E. Grimes moved into the house in 1924 with his wife, Ethel, and their children. Professor Grimes was appointed head of the department of Agricultural Economics at Kansas State Agricultural College in 1921 and then Economics and Sociology in 1936. He held both of the positions simultaneously. On the state and national level, Grimes served as President and Vice President of the American Farm Association and was the economic and agricultural advisor to Kansas Governor Alf London during the Great Depression. Dr. Grimes passed away in 1947 and Mrs. Grimes sold the house in 1954, after living in the house for thirty years.



2003

The Downtown Manhattan Historic District was first established as a Certified Local Historic District in 1982 and is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The district is just over six blocks in area, encompassing the concentration of extant historic commercial and civic buildings within the central building district. The district generally spans from Pierre Street on the south, Humboldt Street on the north, and from 3rd Street to 5th Street. The downtown historic district also includes the historic commercial buildings located on the northeast corner of 3rd and Poyntz (on the Manhattan Town Center plaza) and the Carnegie Library located west of the Courthouse at 5th and Poyntz.

After the Kansas-Nebraska Act left the slavery status of both territories to popular sovereignty, the New England Emigrant Aid Company established communities like Manhattan (as well as Lawrence and Topeka, among others) to assist in securing the state's anti-slavery status. The New Englanders named the new town site Boston, and were joined shortly thereafter by passengers from the steamboat Hartford. The vessel had been bound for Ogden along the Kansas River but ran aground on the banks of Boston. The town's name was then changed to Manhattan to fulfill a requirement of the Hartford settlers' charter. The town founders named Poyntz Avenue after Colonel Poyntz, financier of the Hartford, and Houston Street after Samuel Houston, the first white settler in Manhattan, and the only free-stater elected to the 1855 legislature.

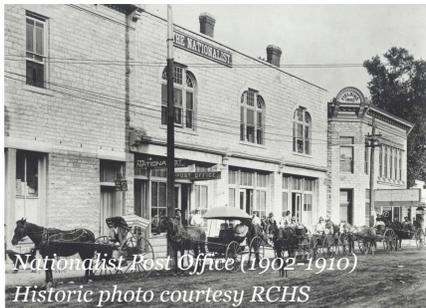
The town site was originally platted in July of 1855 by Abram Barry, who divided the town into 350 blocks and provided for one 45 acre city park and a 21 acre Battery Park. In the following years, Manhattan competed with Ogden for the designation of county seat and was one of ten cities considered for the state capital. By the mid 1860's a commercial district had begun to take shape along Poyntz Avenue. An 1867 map of Manhattan shows a series of free-standing buildings, most of which were small wood framed structures with false fronts. It was in 1881 that the city council recognized the threat that fire posed to these buildings and passed an ordinance banning any more construction using wood. Fortunately, Manhattan had an abundance of limestone and

this became the material of choice. Construction kept going strong and by 1870 there were 50 businesses listed in Manhattan. The 1880's experienced a real-estate boom, which was followed by a bust that no town was spared of. An 1887 drought ravaged farmers, many businesses closed and the city's growth slowed dramatically. By the turn of the century, however, Manhattan was growing again.



*Elliot & Garretson
Clothing Store-1897*

Historic photo courtesy RCHS



*Nationalist Post Office (1902-1910)
Historic photo courtesy RCHS*

The **Coons House** is a late Colonial Revival style house known as a Cape Cod cottage. This style of home, commonly constructed in the 1920s, 30s, and 40s, was "loosely patterned after early wooden folk houses of eastern Massachusetts" (McAlester & McAlester, 1993). The Coons House exhibits the typical one-story rectangular form with side-gable roof and center entry.

Located on a private, tree-lined cul-de-sac once known locally as "Dean's Row", due to the number of Kansas State's deans and department heads who originally lived there, the Coons House was constructed for Mattie Mails Coons (1863-1946) around 1930. Mrs. Coons was a well-known personality in Manhattan who wrote an anecdotal history, "Pioneer Days in Kansas", dedicated to her parents John and Martha Mails, who migrated from Pennsylvania in 1855 as part of the Free State abolitionist movement. This self-published book is held at the Riley County Historical Museum.

Paul Weigel, head of the Department of Architecture at Kansas State from 1924 to 1954 and Mrs. Coons' son-in-law, designed the home.



The **Riley County Courthouse** was constructed in 1904-1906 by J.C. Holland and Frank C. Squires. Arches on squat columns, central bays rising to form a clock tower, and gabled wall dormers are defining features of the Courthouse and a fabulous example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style.

In addition to standard offices, throughout the years, the Courthouse also included room for the Grand Army of the Republic, County Commissioner of the Poor, Riley County Red Cross and the Welfare Department, among others. The changing nature of these offices reflects the priorities and needs of the county and its citizens. For instance, Judge Morris had so much business

marrying soldiers that were at Camp Funston, marrying them day and night, that in 1918 he moved into the Courthouse in order to be available at all hours. The most recent renovation in 1985 removed all county offices except court from the building. The Riley County Courthouse retains integrity of location, setting, design, feeling and association. It is a significant representation of early 20th century courthouses in Kansas.



Historic photo courtesy RCHS





2005

The **Lyda-Jean Apartment** building, constructed in 1930, was designed by Henry B. Winter, a prolific local architect. The structure is significant for its association with the growth and development of Manhattan and as an example of an early twentieth-century apartment building.

The construction of the apartment building reached its heyday between the two world wars. Apartments served residents who were either unable to or uninterested in purchasing a single-family house at the time when home ownership was a luxury afforded to a small percentage of families.

Apartments built during this period had a number of commonalities. First, many were designed by architects. Secondly, they were typically two to three stories in height. They often featured brick exteriors, usually rough, as with the Lyda-Jean building. Henry Winter's career in Manhattan spanned approximately 25 years, during which time he designed dozens of local buildings, including private homes, churches, schools and commercial buildings.

Year



2004

The **McFarlane-Wareham** residence at 1906 Leavenworth Street is historically significant as an excellent example of the vernacular style of Tudor Revival architecture. The house was built in 1928 by Mont J. Green, a prominent builder in Manhattan, and designed by Professor Paul Weigel, a renowned local architect and longtime Department Head for Architecture at Kansas State University.

The Tudor Revival style is associated with the building boom Kansas experienced in the mid 1920's and was used for a large proportion of early 20th century suburban houses throughout the country. The McFarlane-Wareham House features a steeply pitched hip roof with a gable on the asymmetrical front elevation. The lower story of the house is of brick veneer, the second story consists of half-timbering and stucco. The windows of the home all include tall and narrow multi-paned casement windows set in groups. It is a fine example of the brick wall-clad Tudor subtype.

Dr. Lloyd Edmund and Mrs. Jeanette Hawthorne McFarlane originally commissioned for the house to be built. It was later sold to Ralph and Betty Wareham.

Year

Located at the western edge of Manhattan's historic downtown district, the **Francis Byron Kimble House** is a two-story limestone, Queen Anne Style house with Colonial Revival influences constructed in 1912. In addition to the main house, there are two limestone outbuildings along the north property line. These two buildings were the original stable and barn that held horses and carriages.



The Kimble family moved to Riley County from Ohio in the late 1850s. Francis Byron (Barney), a local rancher and his wife, Mary Ann Kimble constructed the residence in the spring of 1911. The property remained with the Kimble family until 1946 when it was subsequently used as a mortuary and then returning to its original purpose as a residence.

The three structures on the property have undergone minor modifications including the interior of the main house. Still most of the original trim, doors, finishes and floor plan remain the same. The exterior of the barn and stable, their interiors have undergone some modifications to be used for other uses including a chapel.

Year

The **Damon Runyon House** is historically significant for its association with Damon Runyon, a prominent newspaper columnist in the first half of the 20th century. Regarded as the “father of Broadway”, Runyon authored the famous musical *Guys and Dolls*.



Runyon's house was built in 1880 by his parents, A.L. and Libbie. A.L. came to Manhattan as a young boy in 1855 with an immigration party aboard the steamship Hartford. A.L. worked for two Manhattan newspapers and was among the first volunteers for the 19th Regiment, which was a support regiment in General Sherman's campaign to suppress western Indians. A.L. co-founded a new paper called the Manhattan Enterprise, which became the Mercury in 1888, and which continues today as the city's only daily newspaper.

Damon was born in the front parlor of the house in 1880 and lived there until moving with the family to Pueblo, Colorado in 1891. Damon moved alone to Denver to work as a cub reporter at age 14, fought in the Spanish American War at the age of 18, and soon thereafter was hired as a reporter by William Randolph Hearst for the New York Sporting News.



The **Fitz House** is a significant historic property in the city, known for its association with Leslie Arthur Fitz and the architectural style. Fitz made significant contributions in the field of grain science and milling as a professor of Milling Industry at Kansas State Agricultural College (KSAC-now Kansas State University) and for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Fitz built this house in 1914 and lived in it until 1922; it is believed that the architect was Henry B. Winter, a KSAC alum. In the early 1900's, Houston Street was the desired location of prominent businessmen, attorneys, and university faculty. Referred to as “Cut Glass Avenue”, in 1909 Houston Street was the first paved street in Manhattan. The original, handcrafted, native Cottonwood limestone Curbstones, installed in 1904, are still present.

The house is a well-preserved example of Craftsman bungalow. Though dominated by Arts and Crafts style with richly handcrafted basement walls/foundation, front porch and chimneys; the exterior also displays some architectural features in Tudor Revival Style.

Constructed in 1917, the **Community House** served as a place of refuge for soldiers during World War I and World War II; and has since evolved into a recreation center for the citizens of Manhattan. The influx of soldiers during World War I from the nearby training centers of Fort Riley and Camp Funston, necessitated the construction of the Community House where soldiers would hold dances three times a week along with music concerts and other functions. Cot rental, billiards, magazine reading and general relaxation were available to the soldiers and their family or friends as well.



2009

Constructed mainly of brick, the building stands unique among the many limestone buildings in its surroundings. The structure also retains a brick fireplace which is still in excellent condition. Featured on the cover of *The American City* magazine after it was built, the creation of the structure encouraged the government to disburse \$4 million to other cities to help with construction of their own Community buildings. Throughout the long and historic life of this building, the Community House has embraced many soldiers and their families. Still standing after two World Wars, Manhattan's Community House serves as a strong testament to the significance of a community gathering place.



Historic photo courtesy RCHS

Home to the first faculty of one of the nation's first land-grant universities, the **Washington and Julia Marlatt Homestead** is considered the oldest standing stone home in both Manhattan and Riley County.

The Marlatt home was constructed in 1856 of local limestone in Colonial American style. The homestead has primarily been a family residence and currently houses a woodworking shop, University offices for Grounds personnel, and grounds equipment.

Washington and his wife Julia were both teachers at the Bluemont Central College, which is now Kansas State University. Washington served as the College's principal and a teacher in 1860, as well as holding the office of president of the Manhattan Town Association. Washington Marlatt was an integral part of Bluemont Central College's transition to Kansas State University.



2006



2014

The **Jesse Ingraham House** was completed in 1867 as a two-story, gable-front house constructed of native limestone. At the time, the house stood on farmland well outside the city plat. Some of the land Kansas State University later built upon is farmland from the property donated to the school.

The home's builder and original owner was Jesse Ingraham, an early settler of the Manhattan area after the Kansas territory was opened for settlement. He became a prominent member of the fledgling community, serving as Riley County Commissioner, coroner, and a school board member. He also was a local farmer with a barbed wire business on the side. He died in 1889, leaving his estate to his family. His land was later incorporated in 1912 as the Ingraham Addition.

The house has undergone several major additions and renovations. In 1885, Ingraham added an intersecting stone wing, perpendicular to the original structure. In 1936, KSU Vice President Samuel Nock added a rear frame wing with a concrete basement and a garage. In 1972, property owners added a second story to the 1936 rear addition. Today, the Jesse Ingraham House is known as an important and rare example of Late Nineteenth Century Vernacular Stone construction and houses for its use of locally available materials and building skills.

The **Bluemont Youth Cabin** is a two-story cabin constructed in 1938 with cooperation of the National Youth Administration (NYA), located at the base of Bluemont Hill. New Deal Era programs were essential to the economic and social recovery in Manhattan during the Depression.



2014

Constructed from native limestone, the building includes a main floor that served as a recreation room with a fireplace while the basement housed wood working equipment. The cabin structure is framed and approached by a staircase terrace and a series of retaining walls, constructed from native stone. Some of the native stone was quarried from nearby Bluemont Hill by NYA boys while many more assisted in other aspects of the construction.

By the 1980s, the cabin's use had declined and the building fell into severe deterioration. In response, the Goodnow Park Cabin Coalition, Inc. was formed in 1991 and leased the cabin from the City of Manhattan for a twenty-year period ending in 2011. The Coalition succeeded in repairing the roof, masonry, front door and also installed window shutters..

The **Rocky Ford Schoolhouse** was originally built in 1903 and rebuilt in 1927 after a fire. The schoolhouse is constructed from native limestone in the folk vernacular style, a unique characteristic for stone schools of the Midwest.



The schoolhouse originally served District 70 until 1937 and housed 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 with one teacher responsible for teaching all levels of the curriculum.

The schoolhouse has seen several major renovations, the most prominent being the reconstruction after a devastating fire in 1927 destroyed all but the limestone walls. Reconstruction stayed true to the original architectural elements, materials, and style in the original building. Electric lighting was installed in 1928. After District 70 was consolidated with Strong District 1 in 1937, the schoolhouse was used as a community center until 1965. From 1969 to 1989, Manhattan artist Jim Hagan leased the school as a studio and gallery. In 1987, the USD 383 donated the schoolhouse and surrounding property to the Riley County Historical Society. The building now serves as a museum allowing area students to gain an understanding of education in a one-room schoolhouse.



Known for its use of limestone and a low hipped roof, the **Daniel and Maude Walters Home** is an excellent example of the Craftsman-Tudor style of the early 20th Century.

Originally designed, built, and owned by Daniel and Maude Walters in 1928, the house was one of the first in the emerging neighborhoods of western Manhattan, made accessible by the new automobile that allowed residents to build and live farther from the city center. The lots were originally acquired from Sam Kimble, a lawyer and later district judge who also constructed the Kimble Castle to the west of the subject property.

The houses has relatively remained in its original condition, with only a few minor improvements and additions, such as the addition of a master bathroom, replacement of the garage doors, construction of concrete patios, removal of a failing furnace chimney on the rear roof slope, and minor remodeling of a secondary kitchen and bathroom spaces.

The **Hulse-Daughters House**, a two-and-a-half story Shingle style house, was designed by Herman McCure Hadley (of Topeka) for David Hulse and his family in 1891. This style of home was highly popular in seaside resorts along the shorelines of Cape Cod, Long Island and coastal Maine. The existence of such a clear and unique style of residence in the Midwest is likely due to the east coast training and influence of its architect, Hadley. The Hulse-Daughters House is one of the few remaining original structures left on the south side of Poyntz, where houses like it were once a commonplace .



David C. Hulse, a local furniture retailer and businessman, moved to Manhattan in 1873. Hulse was an important contributor to the development of the community, particularly Kansas State Agricultural College, Fort Riley, and to the growth of Manhattan's commercial development. Hulse was involved with the construction and carpentry work on buildings like the President's Home on the campus of Kansas State Agricultural College in 1885.

In 1903, Curtis Benjamin Daughters purchase the house. Daughters arrived in Manhattan in 1902 to oversee his son's attendance at Kansas State Agricultural College. Upon arriving in Manhattan, Daughters established a partnered law practice with A.M. Story and was also the co-founder of the Manhattan Sate Bank. Daughters purchased lived in the Hulse-Daughters House with his family until his death in 1937.



The **First Congregational Church** was constructed in 1859 and exhibits Late Victorian Gothic Revival Architecture, popular in the mid-19th century. The original structure was a simple, two-story gable-roofed rectangular block, constructed of cottonwood limestone, with stained glass windows, pointed arch windows, and typical Gothic Revival window tracery. The church has undergone several additions since.

Reverend Charles E. Blood founded the First Congregational Church in 1856. Blood and the church's first leaders, were directly connected to eras and events of national significance like abolitionism, the American Home Missionary Society, Bleeding Kansas, the American Civil War, and the Morrill Land Grant Act.

Reverend Blood and his wife, Mary, arrived in Juniata (the first settlement north of present-day Manhattan) in 1854. The move was sponsored by the American Home Missionary Society, which was a well-known abolitionist organization opposed to the spread of slavery to the new territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Reverend Blood was a founding member of the Boston Town Association (which became Manhattan) and Mary was the town's first school teacher. Reverend Blood was also active in the Bluemont Central College (later Kansas State University) and was elected to the Board of Trustees.

Built by Henry Strong in approximately 1868, the **Strong House** is an example of the Center-Hall-Plan, Side-Gabled Stone House, popular in pre-railroad America.

Henry and Elenora Strong moved to Manhattan in 1858 and were active in the community by establishing a local school, as well as Henry's success in creating a local quarry business. The house was owned by members of the family into the mid-1900s. Mabel Hoerner, popularly known as Grandma Hoerner, was Henry and Elenora's granddaughter and owned the house at one time. Grandma Hoerner is well-known for her recipes that are still distributed out of a facility near Manhattan.



Records show that both the south and the west elevations indicate historic entrances. The earliest known image of the property is a birds-eye rendering printed in the 1881 plat book of Manhattan. The rendering illustrates that the house contained a flat-roof porch extending from the south and a driveway passing in front of the west entrance. The driveway indicates that the west entrance was most likely the formal entrance, therefore the house is classified as a Side-Gabled House.

The vernacular Side-Gabled house type was adapted from a traditional British form.. The property reflects local materials and practices that were available for Henry Strong, such as the use of native limestone and building practices that were more common in Kansas during the era.



The **Strasser House** is an excellent example of a Gable-Front -and-Wing Stone House as described in the Multiple Property Documentation Form for *Late Nineteenth Century Vernacular Stone Houses in Manhattan, Kansas*. The building is locally significant in the area for its associations with the evolution of residential development during the nineteenth century in Manhattan and, in particular, its associations with the development of stone masonry construction.

Originally constructed as a two-story gable-front house for Phillipena J. Strasser, a widow, in 1874, the subsequent owner, Hiram Keyes, added a two-story intersecting wing to the east side of the house circa 1875.

The dates of construction and location are documentation of the settlement of the area in the early 1870s. It shows the residential nature of land use in the area north of downtown at a time when the railroad lines and flooding caused a shift to industrial and railroad-associated land uses south of downtown. The Strasser House is the last remaining dwelling on its block as the other dwellings have been cleared for new development.

The Strasser House is significant for its association with the architectural history of Manhattan as an intact example of vernacular stone residential buildings practices and of the high level of craftsmanship present when the community was settled.



2014

The **Bethel A.M.E. Church** at 401 Yuma St. has been an important landmark and community center for Manhattan's African-American community since 1880 at the corner of Yuma and 4th Streets. The church building was constructed in 1927 and follows a modified cross plan; however, the congregation's history is even older, dating back to 1879. The Church was organized after

former slaves arrived in Manhattan, a city established by abolitionists in 1855.

On April 5, 1880, the congregation purchased lot 425 at the corner of Fourth (then Third Street) and Yuma Streets for construction of a small frame, one floor church. The Church provided seating for 150 members, although there were only 25 members in 1883, the smallest of the three black churches in town. The church was also the only African American community building recorded in the early Sanborn maps in 1897. In 1927, a new, and current, sanctuary was constructed on the site with all modern amenities for the time which included a furnace and electric lights. The building also hosted other community-wide social and entertainment events. Throughout the Civil Rights era, the building was a major center for activism and the local African American community. Today, the church continues to be a key visual landmark of Manhattan's historic African American neighborhood.

The **Second Pilgrim Baptist Church**, is a rare extant historic African American institution. The congregation was established in 1880, many members being from former slave states seeking a new beginning in Kansas. The congregation purchased the site at the corner of 9th and Yuma Streets in 1882 and constructed a wood frame building which later was heated by a stove and lit with electric lights, which many buildings in the neighborhood lacked.



2014

As the congregation grew at the beginning of the new century, plans for a new church building were created. Designed by Henry B. Winter, construction began in 1915 and completed in 1917. The church became an important center for the civil rights movement in Manhattan. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. gave an impromptu speech at the church, shortly after giving a lecture at KSU on January 19, 1968. This would be one of the last of his speeches as he was assassinated two and half months later.