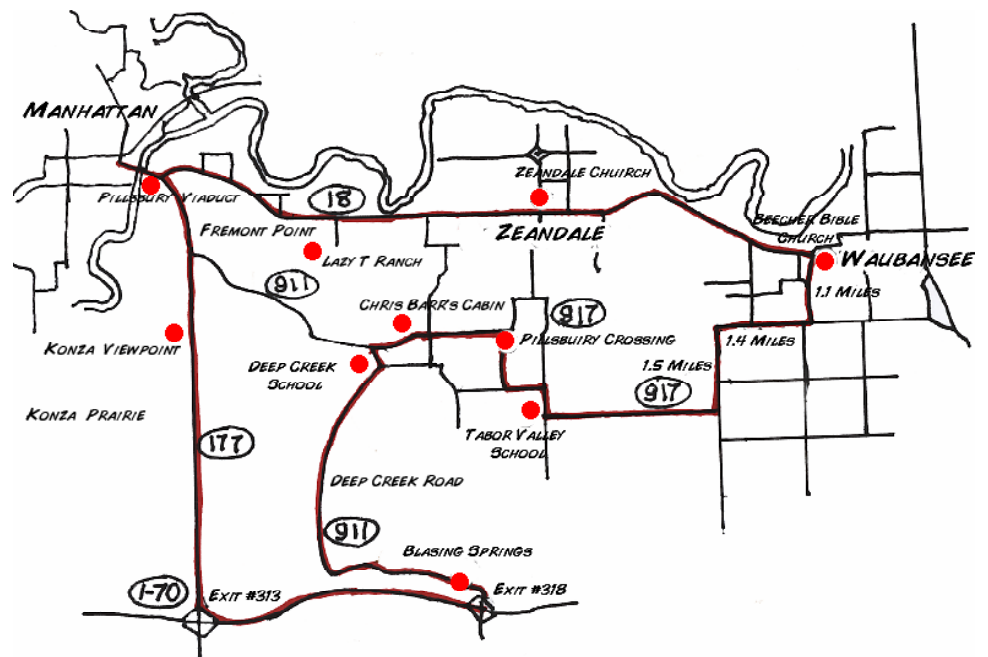




Manhattan
Zeandale Loop
Lazy T Ranch
Ogden/Fort Riley
Riley/Leonardville
Randolph loop

Pillsbury Loop

The Lazy T Ranch is located about three miles from the juncture under Fremont Point, Riley County's tallest hill. The ranch's original 1919 clay silo, 1860s stone barn, and 1939 Corral have been restored and are still standing. The Enoch



Person barn and granary are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The present owners also have a guest house available that can accommodate visitors. (www.LazyTRanchadventures.com)

The Persons barn and granary are significant as a grouping of related agriculture buildings representative of a Kansas farm established by early



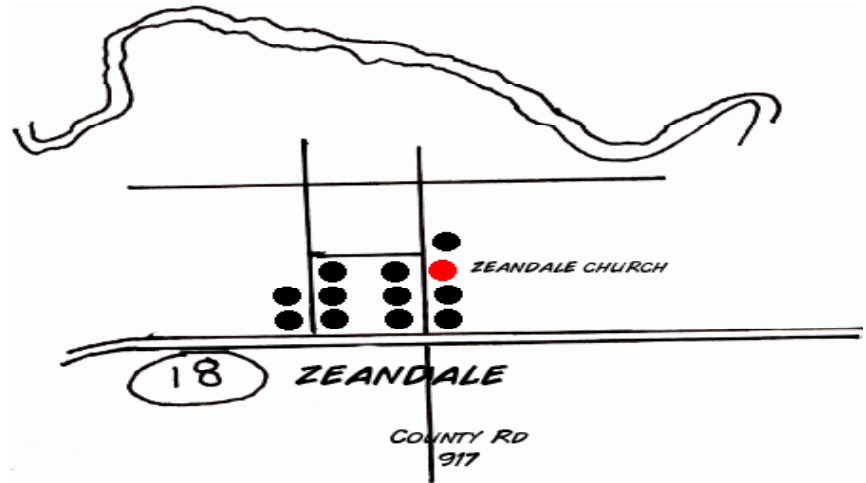


Early settlers arrived in the fall of 1854 and set up claims. They soon made a trip back home and returned in the spring of 1855 with wives and more settlers. These pioneers continued to settle near Pillsbury Crossing, Tabor valley, and where Zeandale is today.

At first, many settlers worshiped under the trees of Pillsbury Crossing and later at the new school house. The people of Zeandale organized a Christian Congregation in 1894 and began discussing the need for a church building. Mr. C.T. Shipps donated the land for the Christian Church. In 1896 the church was built, but was not dedicated until January 10, 1897 due to inclement weather. The bell in the church's tower originally hung in the Methodist Church and was given to the Christian Church when the Methodist Church was disbanded.

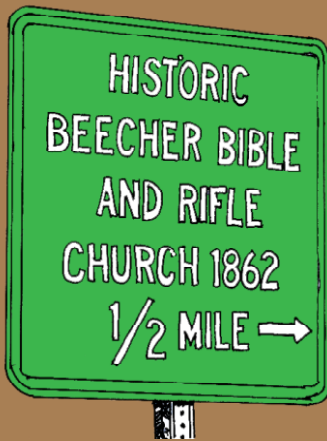
settlers of the state. The farm was homesteaded by Enoch Persons in 1855, the year that Manhattan and Riley County were founded.

Zeandale was named by J.H. Pillsbury who settled the township in 1855. The name is said to have been taken from the Greek, *zea* meaning "corn" and the English, *dale*. It is also home to Zeandale Community Church, established in 1896. The church was originally associated with the Stone-



Campbell Restoration movement (Christian Church), but was re-established in the 1950s as a non-denominational community church. Zeandale almost grew by a factor of four in 2005, when a Manhattan developer cited land for sale surrounding Zeandale as prime real-estate for the growing Manhattan market. However, Riley County zoning regulations prevented the subdivision, and inevitable incorporation, to the joys of the local farming population.



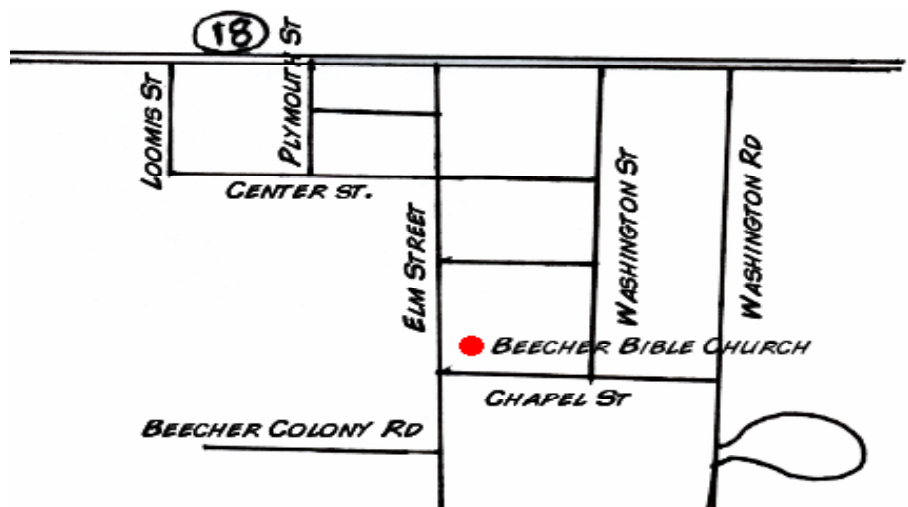


Eventually the church membership swindled and it was no longer possible to keep a resident minister. The last entry was made in 1927. The residents formed a new church in 1950 and began to hold weekly services. It is said that it became the first inter-racial Congregational church in Kansas.

Today, the Beecher Bible and Rifle Church is an independent, non-denominational congregation. Services are still held every Sunday at 9:45 a.m. in the original stone building, which is located

Wabanusee Beecher Bible and Rifle Church

Wabanusee is just a short drive east of Zeandale on K-18. Turn left on Elm Street and travel south to the corner of Chapel Street. The church still stands and holds regular Sunday services. At one time it was one of the largest and most influential Congregational church in Kansas.



With the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in May of 1854, Kansans were allowed to have a say about whether they would be a free or slave state. As a result many settlers journeyed to the state in order to influence that decision. One such group was known as the Connecticut-Kansas Colony. They arrived with Sharps rifles and 25 Bibles that Henry Ward Beecher provided. With the help of earlier settlers, they founded the church in Wabanusee called the Beecher and Bible Church in June or 1857.



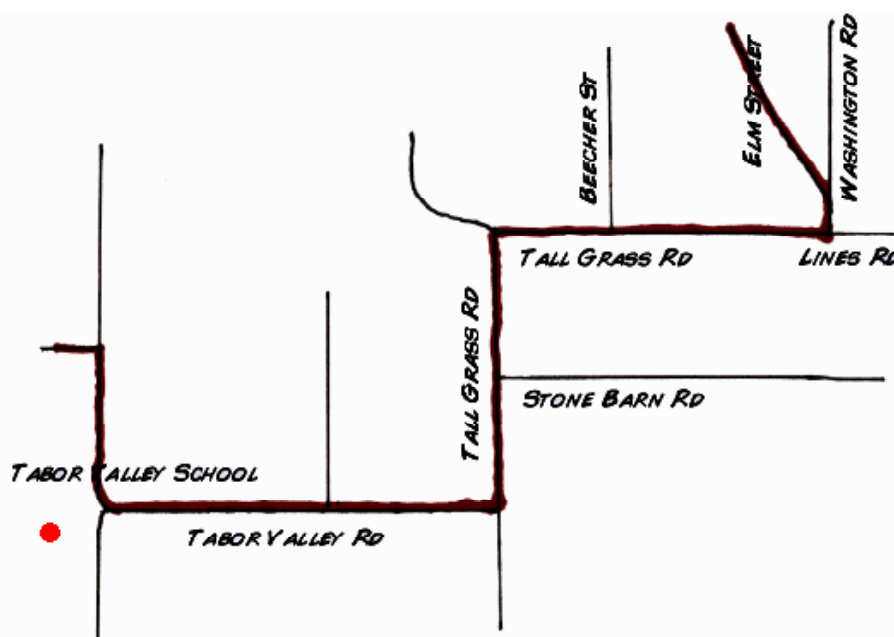
Chief Wah-bahn-se

The county was originally named Richardson and adjoined Shawnee county. After four years, boundaries were moved and Richardson became Wabaunsee in honor of Wah-Bahn-se Chief of the Potawatomi Tribew in eastern Kansas. At that time the northern quarter of the county included the southern part of the Potawatomi Reserve



In the early days of the county, most settlements were in the present day Wilmington and Wabaunsee townships. Wabaunsee was the name of a famous Potawatomie Chief and meant "Dawn of Day" in the Indian language.

In 1859 residents from this area petitioned the Free State Legislature at Topeka to change the name of the county to Wabaunsee and they did so. That same year County officers were elected, commisioner districts were formed and Wabaunsee was designated the county seat. In 1866, after two elections the county seat was moved to Alma in January of 1867, and has remained there since.





A marble marker sits on the school house property and carries the following description:

IN MEMORY OF AUGUSTA
PIERCE TABOR A PIONEER
MOTHER WHO WITH HER
HUSBAND H.A.W. TABOR
SETTLED HERE IN 1856 AND
GAVE THIS BEAUTIFUL
VALLEY THE NAME "TABOR
VALLEY"

IN 1859 THEY MOVED ON TO
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS AND
FOUND THE RICHES OF
GOLCONDA AND THEIR
HISTORY WILL BE LEGEND IN
COLORADO FOREVER

THIS MONUMENT ERECTED
TO HER MEMORY BY THE
CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE OF
MANHATTAN KANSAS APRIL
1955



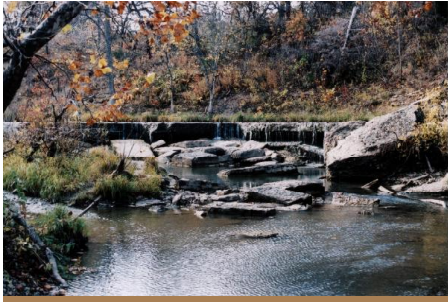
Tabor Valley School House

In April of 1855, Horace Tabor arrived in the area of Deep Creek Boston. He was a member of the anti-slavery "squatter sovereignty" settlers sponsored by the New England Emigrant Aid Society. Horace constructed a lean-to on Tabor Creek and preempted 160 acres of land just up the hill from Pillsbury Crossing. He was soon elected to the Free Soil territorial legislation in 1856 as a result of his bravery defending Topeka against the pro-slavery movement. However, there was a lack of market for his crops and he was forced to work at Fort Riley as a stone mason.

In January of 1857, he returned to Maine and married Augusta. The Kansas winter of 1858/59 was bitter cold with a great deal of snow. Thoroughly discouraged, they rented the land on Deep Creek, and set off for "Pikes Peak Country." By the end of 1860, the Tabors had made enough money in the mining camps to send Augusta back to Maine for a visit. Along the way she paid off the mortgage on the Deep Creek property and purchased more. Today, just down the hill from the ruins of the house that Horace built for Augusta on Tabor Hill, sits the only other Tabor site in Riley County. At the corner of Tabor Valley Road and Tabor Lane is the Tabor Valley School. It was, a one-room stone building constructed in 1882, and used until the 1960s as a school and community center.

This section of Riley County, was originally attached to Davis County, which was named for Jefferson Davis, U.S. Senator from Mississippi at the time of the settlement of this part of Kansas, and later President of the Confederacy. In 1869 Davis County was renamed Geary County.





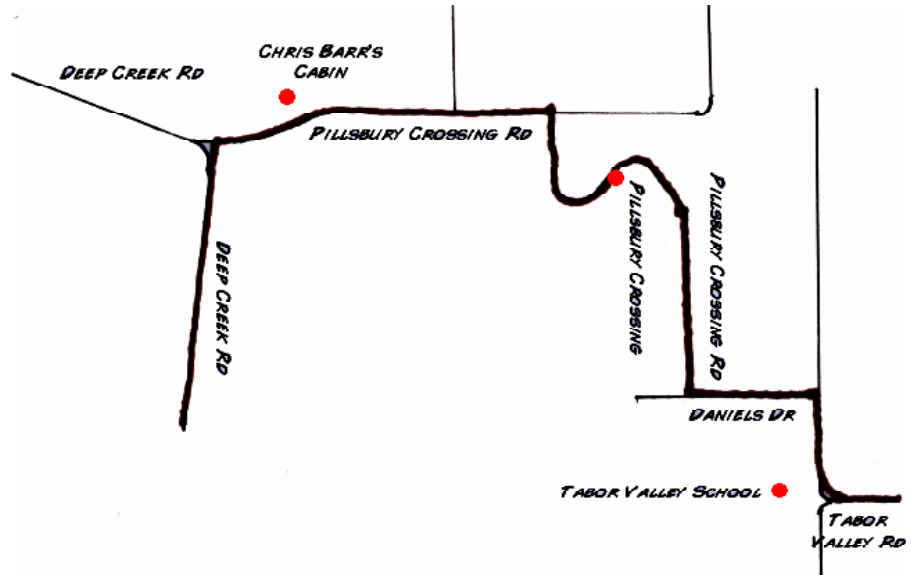
Pillsbury Crossing

In order to cross the ford you must drive about 100 feet across the ledge and through several inches water. Please remember that during high water this road is not passable! This is a good picnic spot, and the children might enjoy wading in the rock-bottomed creek. There is signs of Beaver activity and wood ducks are sometimes seen. The riparian corridor has many large oak and hackberry trees in it and tends to attract a variety of birds. Remember that the woods are on private property.



Pillsbury Crossing

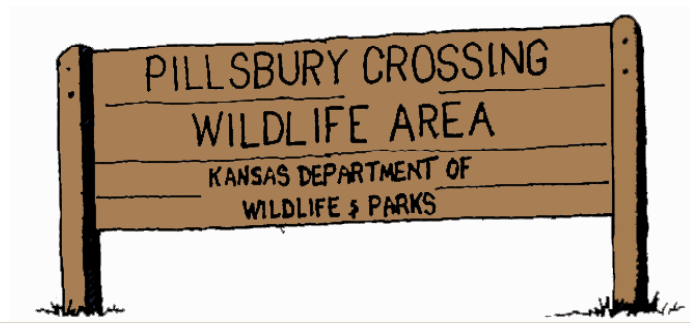
Pillsbury Crossing Wildlife Area was donated to the Kansas Forestry Fish & Game Commission through Wildtrust from Dr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Frick of



Manhattan. The 59 acres of Deep Creek provide public access to one of the most scenic areas of the northern flint hills region. Located seven miles southeast of Manhattan, the natural flat rock crossing named for pioneer J.H. Pillsbury, who settled here in 1855. The native limestone rock layer that makes up the road crossing has been used to go across Deep Creek since pre-settlement time.

Visitors can canoe, kayak or take a small boat upstream for one-half mile. Bird watching is a popular sport and a short hiking trail is provided. As of September 1st, 2008, Pillsbury Crossing has a curfew and is closed from 10 pm to 6am. Alcoholic or cereal malt beverages are not allowed in this area. There is also no camping, swimming or hunting.,





Charlie Meachem

Three year old Charlie Meacham disappeared one day in the fall of 1859. The whole neighborhood searched for him. He was never found. The days and weeks passed and it was assumed that the child was not alive as the prairies were burned and there was no trace. The next spring a little skull was found while J. Bardwell was hunting cattle. The doctors pronounced it had belonged to a child about the age of Charlie. It was never known if the child wandered off or if the Gray Wolves had carried him off, a tragedy.



Chris Barr Cabin

This log cabin is one of the few that can be found on their original site. It was built by Oscar and Martha Meachem in the early 1850's. What is so extremely unique about the cabin is that it was incorporated intact into a larger house that was built around it. The original cabin was then found years later when the house was torn down. It was refurbished and restored by the Zeandale Seniors Citizens in 1992.

At that time coyotes, wolves and all types of animals were a great deal more plentiful than the settlers' livestock. J. M. Bisbey said that while sitting in his cabin door one Sunday afternoon in the fall of 1856, He shot the biggest wildcat he ever saw. The cat had come to the claim in order to snatch a chicken from their small flock. Predators looking for an easy meal could be a problem when the grass grew shoulder high in the valleys.





Pawnee Trail

North of the schoolhouse is an indentation that marks the Pawnee trail. It was not pioneer wagons which made the ruts, but travois that Indians used to carry their belongings. The Pawnee Indians of Nebraska and the Wichita Indians of Oklahoma used to travel back and forth on this trail to visit one another. They were related, sister tribes. This site also has a known history that predates the arrival of white settlers. Though the graves are unmarked, this was a location that Native Americans used for burial.

Deep Creek School

A Mrs. Josiah Pillsbury instituted the first school in 1855 soon after her arrival in the Deep Creek Community. The classes were held in the Pillsbury home. The first school house was a six sided log cabin built about 1 mile to the east of the present Deep Creek school in 1860. It was replaced by a frame school house half a mile to the west in 1870. The present stone building was built in 1892 when the rural communities of Riley County began to flourish.

It is a sandstone building which is still in excellent condition. In front you can find two large signs which tell the history of the location. However, The interior of the building is not open to the public for viewing. Deep Creek school house still serves as a community meeting place and monument to the settlers who first came to the deep creek area.

The teacher's daily ledger showed that daily program consisted of opening exercises, spelling, social studies, recess, arithmetic, english, agriculture, science, reading, art, and social activity. A full slate guaranteed to keep the student busy. The interior of the cabin is not open for view.

At this oin in the Zeandale Loop, one can either return to Manhattan by wayof State Highway by returning to the corner of Pillsbury road and turning west on highway 911 that joins 177. This drive gives one a panaramic view of all the territory covered from the south of Fremont Point. A spectacular view.. You can also choose to continue on Deep Creek Road to the south and turn east on mineral Springs





Blasing Springs

William Blasing settled in Riley County in 1866. The drought at that time forced the family to sink several shafts until they hit two artesian wells. The fact that some ailments that the family were suffering from were cured by the mineral waters. They began selling the water and built a hotel in 1887. Members of the family continued the business until 1943 when a tornado destroyed the hotel and a good deal of the spring operation.



road. This is a dead end which leads to Blasing Springs and shall require backtracking to Deep Creek Road, turning left again and returning to Manhattan via I-70 and highway 177.. This track leads to Blasing Springs which is on private property

Valley Overlook

At the top of the grade on I-77 south you shall find a viewing point on the west side of the road. It can be accessed from either direction you happen to be traveling. It is a great spot to take a break and enjoy a spectacular view of the Valley. From here you can see Fort Riley, the Konza Prairie, the Kansas river, some of the tallest Flint hills in Kansas.

