A History of the Horticulture Department at Kansas State University
1870-2012

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Do you know?
What was Anderson Hall called before it was renamed for President Anderson?
What building is named for the 1st Professor of Horticulture at KSU?
What feature in Manhattan City Park was created by a KSU Horticulturist?
What 2 buildings on the campus today are named after KSU Horticulturists?
What Head of the Horticulture Department did not have a college degree?
How many ‘name changes’ has the Department gone through in its history?
What 2 important ‘Firsts in the US’ was KSU Horticulture involved with?
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An Introduction, Apology, Appreciation, and Dedication by the author:
In anticipation of the 150th anniversary of Kansas State University, Dr. Stuart Warren asked that I compile a history of the Horticulture Department at Kansas State. I apologize for not approaching this with experience as an historian. I have attempted to draw accounts from sources listed at the end of this document and some of the accounts are from my own 40+ years association with the Department. I also appreciate the assistance of the K-State Archives and library staff for their assistance and patience. Beginning in the 1950s until now, there have been numerous faculty and staff assigned to the Department that are not mentioned but have dedicated themselves to the growth and success of Horticulture in Kansas. This is dedicated to them for their dedication and service to KSU.

The Endowment: In 1785 a group of landowners interested in improving agriculture formed an organization called the Philadelphia Society that was involved in supporting lectures on agricultural techniques and fairs or exhibits to demonstrate agricultural product quality. Several of the ‘founding fathers’ of our country were participants in this group during their time in Philadelphia. Soon, other cities and states were starting agricultural societies and by the early 1800s there were specialized horticultural societies organized in New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. The presence of all these agricultural groups began to focus on the lack of agricultural training and experimentation-calling on the US Congress to support these efforts. Early plant experiments by Von Liebig in Germany and establishment of agricultural schools in Germany, Switzerland, and Holland led many to think that the US would not be able to become a world competitor in agriculture. With the size and diversity of the US, it was determined that a single school would not be sufficient but a school in a number of states would be needed. The next question was how to encourage states to establish such a school. A US Representative and then Senator from Vermont, Justin Morrill, became the ‘champion’ of the cause to establish agricultural schools. He noted that, at that time, the US had 1.5 billion acres of uninhabited and non-producing land and, if a small portion of this land was given as a grant to states that could sell the land to fund an agricultural school, the expansion of agriculture would be worth the investment. In the late 1850s his proposal worked its way through the US House and Senate only to be vetoed by President Buchanan twice. However, he persisted in introducing the legislation in the 39th congress where it passed and was signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln on July 2, 1862. It provided that each state accepting the act would receive 30,000 acres of federal land for each senator and representative of the state and, in turn, the state would use these funds to establish a public college to emphasize agriculture, home economics, and engineering.

The act- called the Land Grant Act or Morrill Act- had several unique features in addition to establishing agricultural schools. It specifically stated that the focus of the colleges were to be ‘agriculture as well as the mechanical and domestic arts’. In effect, they should supporting rural life
at the time which evolved into the modern fields of human ecology and engineering as well as agriculture. In addition, the act stipulated that the schools should not be ‘trade schools’ but should offer traditional subjects of arts, literature, and science associated with higher education institutions of the time. Students should not only be proficient in agricultural topics but have a broad education too. Finally, the act would function to expand the ‘democratization of education’ where the working classes would benefit from education rather than only a small portion of the ‘elite’ of the population that were able to benefit from a college education before. After the act was passed, it was left up to the states to individually designate a school to meet the Land Grant provisions. The Morrill Act encouraged teaching and educational program. Kansas, later, accepted 2 additional acts- the Hatch Act (1887) funding and promoting agricultural research and the Smith-Lever Act (1914) establishing the Cooperative Extension Service to promote education and dissemination of research results to the public. Now, we need to step back a few years from 1863 to follow what was happening in Kansas.

**Bluemont Central College:** Manhattan was founded in 1855 by two emigrant groups and one land speculator that recognized the potential for land at the confluence of the Blue and Kansas rivers to make an excellent town site. They all agreed to pool their efforts and establish a town in the Kansas territory named Manhattan. There were five influential community leaders that saw to the layout of the town and stressed the importance of education. Their statement that “every town needs a college” led to discussion of starting a college only two years after the town was founded. With substantial personal contributions by the town founders, contributions of all Manhattan residents, and support of the Methodist Episcopal church the Bluemont College Association was formed, some land with a broad view of the area was purchased, and a stone building was erected about three miles west of Manhattan (at the corner of Claflin Road and College Ave in present Manhattan) adjoining the farm of Isaac Goodnow, one of the founders. By 1859, the college opened for classes. At that time, Manhattan was a far western community in Kansas and public schools were just becoming established so the college may have been more of a ‘high school’ than an actual college. However, the founders continued to support the fledgling school.

**The State of Kansas:** In 1861 Kansas became a state and the Manhattan community leaders began to talk about “every state needs a college”. They instructed legislators to offer the college building, library and apparatus, and 100 acres of land to the new state as a Kansas public college- like several earlier established states had done. The measure passed the house and senate but was vetoed by the Governor. A move to override the veto failed by two votes. Undeterred, the legislators offered the same provision in the next legislative session in 1862. It passed the house and senate and was again vetoed by the Governor. This time an override of the veto failed by only one vote. It is sometimes thought that Governor Charles Robinson of Lawrence wanted the university to be established in his hometown. Actually, he wanted the state capitol to be located in Lawrence and the Manhattan delegation favored Topeka. Disappointed, the Manhattan delegation waited still another year. However, by the next legislative session the Land Grant Act was in place and the Manhattan delegation realized that they could not only gain a public university but also a financial endowment so they proposed that Kansas accept the provisions. They stressed that they already had college built to meet
the requirements and would donate 100 acres of land around the school. Early in the legislative session in February of 1863, the Kansas house and senate approved the measure by a large margin and the Governor (now Governor Carney) signed acceptance. Kansas became the first US state to accept the Land Grant Act provisions. Now, little Bluemont Central College became the Kansas State Agricultural College- the first public college in Kansas and the 1st Land Grant College in the US. The little public college was also only the second college in the country that admitted women to all curricula (after the University of Iowa several years earlier). The enrollment for the fall semester of 1863 was 52 students: 26 men and 26 women.

Off to a Slow Start: Several Manhattan community leaders led the Bluemont College Association as the college was being built but they elected Rev Joseph Dennison as president when the college opened and he continued as president of the new Kansas public college. He was a Methodist minister and a conservative New Englander that relied on advice from a Board of Regents appointed according to the Kansas law establishing the school. He knew very little about agriculture or establishing an agricultural college. In fact, no one did. Agricultural as a science did not exist and there were no professors trained in any agricultural subjects. The school did not have any agricultural equipment, livestock, or supplies. So, the college continued for several years operating as a classical college-stressing arts and sciences- while someone figured out what to do. In 1866, John Hougham was hired as a Professor of Agriculture and Philosophy. Prof Hougham was a native of Indiana and had taught at Franklin College in Indiana but he had no practical knowledge of agriculture. Unfortunately, there are no records that indicate any courses or curricula of those early years but he did offer some classes. Early college records indicate that an orchard with apples, pears, plums and cherries was planted along with some ornamental trees; however, there was no indication of where the planting was established or what happened with the plantings. Prof Hougham was encouraged to make some plantings of corn and other crops but there were two years of crop failures and only one marginal crop of wheat grown with only 16 of the 100 acres of college land in production. Any hope of making some money by farming the college land seemed to be slipping away and agricultural producers in the area began to wonder what the agricultural school might teach them to make any improvement. The school was in need of something to change the direction it was headed. President Denison was aware of the situation but was unsure of what to do.

Farmers Institutes: Help for the little college came from a strange source. Rev Elbridge Gale moved to Manhattan in 1856 as a Baptist minister. He was trained at Brown University and a theological seminary in Vermont. After serving a church in Illinois he came to Manhattan to support the anti-slavery status of Kansas becoming a state. Rev Gale also had another passion - horticulture. He purchased 40 acres of land northwest of Manhattan and established an orchard of apples, pears, and plums. He also started
an extensive nursery and experimented with a wide variety of plants that would grow in the area. He soon became more well-known for his horticultural expertise than for his sermons. In 1865, Rev Gale was appointed to the Board of Regents of the new agricultural school. Early in 1868, he established an agricultural society called the Union Agricultural Society (Riley, Clay, and Wabaunsee counties) and it soon became one of the best societies in the state. Prof Hougham was elected as the president but Regent Gale was the secretary and moving force behind the society. He encouraged all the faculty of the school to join and attend the society meetings. At that time, nearly all the faculty had some connection to agriculture by maintaining their own livestock and plantings and most of them were innovative and knowledgeable. In the winter of 1868 Rev Gale proposed that the faculty and regents of the college meet with producers in the area and give some lectures on various aspects of agriculture that faculty could share. In addition to sharing their expertise, the meetings were intended to be a public relations venture to acquaint local producers with ‘people at the college’ including President Denison (who also was a speaker). The meeting was very well received by local producers and was followed with additional meetings the next year in other communities near Manhattan. Regent Gale called these meetings “Farmers Institutes” (he was familiar with institutes held for ministers at that time) and soon other land-grant schools were interested in modeling what had been started in Kansas. The presidents of Iowa Agricultural College and Ohio’s Agriculture College came to Kansas to speak and observe at Institutes held in the early 1870s. Through the next nearly 50 years, Farmers Institutes became a regular offering by KSAC. Communities became involved in the planning of the program to meet their local needs and large crowds of local participants welcomed the visit from KSAC speakers. In the early 1900s the Rock Island railroad provided a special train for professors travels and the train was even equipped with meeting rooms for farmers to gather and hear talks. In 1906, John Miller was hired as a faculty member to coordinate the Farmers Institutes. Farmers Institutes became staples at most agricultural colleges and they ‘morphed’ into our present system of Extension- all thanks to an idea proposed by a Baptist minister turned horticulturist in Manhattan Kansas.

**Horticulture Emphasis Begins:** With his new found popularity as a teacher at the Farmers Institutes, Rev. Gale was offered a position on the faculty of KSAC- professor of horticulture and superintendent of the orchard and nursery in 1870. He was aware of the general operations of the college from his regent experiences. He was especially aware of the difficulty experienced by the farming enterprise of the school and insisted that the ‘horticulture department’ be separated financially from the ‘farm department’. This has led some to observe that horticulture was the first department of the agricultural emphasis of the school. At that time, there were no departments per se and the faculty operated as a group; however, horticulture was the first area of emphasis in agriculture that was identified by its own budget line- even though appropriations from the State of Kansas in those early years were very meager in some years and non-existent in others.
A New Administration: In 1873, a coalition of forces in Kansas began to complain about the inadequate progress being made by KSAC in developing its mission to develop an effective agricultural emphasis. President Denison leadership became the target of many newspaper editorials and personal contacts with legislators and regents. Much of the unrest seemed to be directed from Junction City. It was then discovered that when the school was transferred to Kansas, the Bluemont Association was not ‘dissolved’ nor was the oversight provided by the Methodist Episcopal Church. This created a reorganization effort by the Board of Regents and, in the process, Rev Denison was not rehired. It was time for a new leader for the school and the charge for the new leader was to make agriculture more progressive and active.

A New Boss: The new president selected by the regents was Rev John Anderson, a Presbyterian minister from Junction City. Unlike the conservative, cautious President Denison, President Anderson was almost the complete opposite. He was bold and decisive and took charge immediately. He had a set of guidelines that he formulated that outlined his expectations for the college and how students and faculty conducted themselves. He fired three faculty members for ‘insubordination’ early on and threatened to fire three others (they were forced to apologize at a faculty meeting to the rest of the faculty). He endured harsh criticism but proceeded to act on what he thought was necessary. Anderson thought that a strong work ethic was important for students and started to emphasized student work crews in many campus jobs. But the main task that Anderson undertook was to develop the agriculture, mechanics, and home economics emphasis of the Land Grant school. This created some controversies among those that feared traditional college programs were threatened but Anderson was committed to balancing the emphasis. He hired the first professor of home economics, strengthened the shops and mechanical offerings, and encouraged the development of practical agricultural courses. As he evaluated the problems of the college farming situation, it became clear that the campus location may have provided a nice view but was a very poor choice for farming. He and the regents then began to look for locations closer to Manhattan and that had better soils for growing crops. There were three adjoining tracts of land totaling 150 acres identified for this purpose. An 75 acre tract to the south called the Foster place, a 40 acre tract on the northwest side belonging to the widow of a mathematics professor, N Preston (who died while teaching a class in 1866), and a 40 acre tract on the northeast side belonging to a familiar name- Professor Elbridge Gale. The land was purchased initially thinking that only the agricultural enterprises would move to the new site but it was quickly determined that the entire campus should relocate. A large stone barn that was being built for livestock was ‘adjusted’ to become the first building on the new campus site. By 1875 the campus was expanding in its new location. The easiest adjustment to the new location was for Professor Gale since his nursery and orchard were now a central part of the new campus. Some shops and livestock barns were erected in 1875. In 1876, plans were established for 2 new buildings on the campus- a chemistry building (now still on the campus as Holtz Hall and a building to house Horticulture and related subjects.
The following year plans were developed for the north wing of what would later be named Anderson Hall (then called the Practical Agriculture Building). These three buildings were located almost in line with each other: Anderson Hall to the south, Chemistry (now Holtz), then Horticulture Hall (located just south of the present library in the area known as Coffman Commons). Gale’s nursery was east of Horticulture Hall (near present day Bluemont Hall) and the orchards and gardens north of there. Soon a greenhouse was added to the east side of Horticulture Hall—built with a portion of it below ground—consisting of a rectangular section and a rounded ‘dome-like’ structure on the south end of the greenhouse. Later some below ground propagating houses were built behind (north side) of Horticulture Hall. The dwarf Cavendish banana growing in a ‘pit’ greenhouse survives to this day.

After the relocation of the campus had been completed, there was some discussion in the Kansas legislature about the expense of maintaining two public colleges and a merger of KU and KSAC could be a financial advantage to the State. Upon hearing this, Manhattan townspeople became concerned.
about losing their college and contributed money to construct a stone wall completely surrounding the campus. The original stone wall remains in place at the southeast corner of the campus and portions have been ‘reconstructed’ as an architectural feature at various other locations around the campus. The discussion quickly died and was never raised again. The stone wall worked!

In 1876, responsibility for Botany was added to the various miscellaneous subjects that were the responsibilities of the Professor of Horticulture. He not only was expected to teach a variety of subjects related to horticulture in addition to being listed as the Superintendent of the Nursery used for teaching purposes and for a source of plants for the campus and Superintendent of the Grounds (for most of the years of the college operation Horticulture was responsible for maintaining the campus grounds). The Professor of Horticulture was an important position on the campus with a salary second only to the President. However, appropriations for operations of all these things from the state legislature sparse. One year the legislature appropriated $250 for horticultural development at the College while appropriating $1400 for tobacco for prisoners in the state penitentiary.
Anderson Departs- And Gale Too: In the spring of 1978 Professor Gale became seriously ill- from 'typhoid malaria' and, some said, exhaustion. He requested a leave of absence from his duties so he could recover. President Anderson refused his request- indicating that if he couldn't fulfill his responsibilities he should resign. So, Gale did resign his professorship. In the fall of that year President Anderson was nominated by the Kansas Republican party to be a candidate for US Congress. He won the election and in March of the following year he resigned, moved to Washington DC and served for six terms in Congress. His opponent in the election of 1878 was none other than ex-Professor Elbridge Gale. It is speculated that Gale was forced to resign because he and Anderson disagreed politically. Gale remained in Manhattan for a few more years where he continued to experience illness and the need for a warmer winter climate. In 1883, Gale moved to Palm Beach County Florida where he homesteaded a 160 acre tract of land. He again began planting an orchard- this time with mangoes, durians and mangosteens. He was able to cultivate a species of mango that had never been grown in the US. The following year his son, George, a successful carpenter living in Manhattan, joined his father to build a house on the properly so Gale’s wife Elizabeth and daughter Hattie could join them. George decided to stay and moved his family there as well. Rev Gale’s daughter Hattie had attended KSAC and became the first school teacher in Palm Beach- starting a small school there (presently preserved as the ‘Little Red Schoolhouse’). Rev Gale became the first Superintendent of Schools for Palm Beach. The Gale family became investors in agricultural enterprises and in land. They were always ready to assist the community in support of education. In honor of Gales many contributions to pioneering education in the region; the Palm Beach school district named an elementary school in Wellington, FL the ‘Elbridge Gale Elementary School’. It operates today as a large, progressive school- frequently mentioned in educational circles as one of the 10 best elementary schools in the US. The Palm Beach historic records document the pioneering families in the community and the many accomplishments of the Gale family there- only with a brief phrase that the Gales moved to Florida from Kansas in 1883.

Hattie Gale (in doorway) and first school in Palm Beach County, FL
Horticulture at KSAC Continues: Following the departure of Professor Gale, Henry E. VanDeman was appointed to the Professor of Horticulture position. He served only 1 year from 1878 until 1979.

VanDeman was born in Canton, Ohio and was descended from several generations of orchardists. He was a veteran of the US Civil War and following the war he ‘interned’ with several leading pomologists in Ohio and Michigan. He then homesteaded a tract of land in Allen County, Kansas where he developed a successful orchard of his own and became active in the Kansas Horticultural Society.

He was identified for his knowledge and abilities in horticulture and was asked to become Professor of Horticulture at KSAC. His short tenure at KSAC was not due to his lack of abilities but because he was ‘promoted’ to become the chief pomologist with the USDA in Washington DC. He served in that position until 1895 then wrote, edited, and consulted. He became one of the most respected horticulturists in the US and the most noted figure associated with horticulture at K-State. He was an honorary member of at least 16 Horticultural Societies in the US. He is probably best known for his creating a system of documentation of hundreds of varieties of apples, pears, and other fruits with complete descriptions-complete with watercolor images. It is said that he could probably recognize any of these images by name and was a literal ‘walking encyclopedia’ of fruit information. He also had the distinction of never having attained a college degree or, for that matter, ever been in a college classroom until he entered as a Professor at KSAC.

About the time that VanDeman departed Kansas for Washington KSAC appointed a new
president, George Fairchild. President Fairchild was a skillful administrator and began to ‘calm the waters’- building both the applied sciences and the classic university emphasis.

The Diversification of Horticulture: Following the departure of Prof VanDeman, Edwin Popenoe was appointed Professor of Horticulture in 1879. Although not born in Kansas, he was raised in Topeka and was a graduate of Washburn Univ. In the 1880s there was a significant expansion of the body of knowledge in all of the applied sciences. Before that, there were no textbooks, no journals, and sparse experiments per se. There was nothing to separate observations from scientific studies. During this period, the Hatch Act was passed- creating an agricultural research emphasis at Land Grant universities. Popenoe authored many classic Experiment Station bulletins on a variety of subjects with a special emphasis on insects of fruit. During his tenure, Horticulture and all of the applied sciences established a true ‘scientific’ basis. He developed into a competent, detailed scientist and prolific writer. Popenoe was also involved in implementing a general landscape plan for the campus and led significant expansion of gardens, orchards, and plant material evaluations. In 1885, Prof Max Kern of Columbia MO, was hired to provide a comprehensive landscape plan and building arrangement for the campus. The circular drives and new main entrance to the campus was designated.

A collection of plants from the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard Univ. was shipped to the campus and an arboretum was established on the northeast part of the campus (on the Gale farm). Several windbreak plantings were established surrounding the campus as well. Trees that remain there today are primarily pin oaks. You can still see trees planted in rows-left from the original nursery (east of Human Ecology Building and Presidents House).

Popenoe was first appointed as a Professor of Horticulture and Botany in 1879. However, as the applied sciences diversified, he assumed many titles and responsibilities from Professor of Horticulture, Botany and Zoology from 1880-1883, Professor of Horticulture and Entomology from 1883-1894, and in 1894 (until 1897) he was asked to lead a new department- Entomology. In 1882, another young talented scientist, Silas Mason joined the Horticulture unit as Foreman of Gardens and Orchard. He became an Assistant Professor in 1892. He then became the Professor of Horticulture when Popenoe shifted his appointment to the new Entomology Department. Popenoe served as a mentor to Mason and they had a compatible relationship in their new responsibilities. Unfortunately, both Popenoe and Mason left in 1897. Actually, they didn't leave.... They were both fired!

The Populists: One of the strangest periods and a part of Kansas history that many would want to forget began in 1890 with an economic depression in the US. It was thought by some that the US economic policies favored financial tycoons and resulted in economic stresses on the working classes. A political movement, called the Peoples Party or ‘Populists’, began to emerge and, in the elections of 1894, Kansas Populists formed a coalition and gained control of the Governor and Kansas Senate. Since the Governor and Senate controlled appointments to the Board of Regents, they found a ‘loophole’ in
Kansas law and were able to get majority control of the Board in a short time. They immediately called for KSAC to hire an economist familiar with their brand of economic theory. President Fairchild complied with the hiring of Prof Thomas Will from Boston. Thinking that the students had been ‘brainwashed’ by their previous teachings, the new Regents asked Prof Will to present a series of 13 lectures for the faculty and students on economic theory. The lectures were well done and very non-biased politically but attendance by the students and faculty for these hour-long lectures on a Friday afternoon was not good. Next the Regents demanded that KSAC offer a mandatory class in economic theory. Finally, President Fairchild had had enough and he, with encouragement from the faculty, suggested that the Regents were stretching their authority by injecting political bias into the curricula. The Regents then announced that President Fairchild and all the faculty contracts were terminated for the next year and Regents would decide who, if any, would be re-hired. Thomas Will was appointed President since Fairchild was notified he would not be returning.

The news of this drastic action began to spread throughout the state (of course, slower than it would today) and letters to the editor, news stories, and legislator contacts opened a barrage of criticism. In the next election cycle, the Populists were defeated and the partisan Regents were moved into the minority. About half of the faculty returned to their previous positions. However, President Will was able to hire many new faces among the faculty. However, too much damage had been done and Will was replaced in 1899 by a new president. Professor Mason went on to Berea College then to the USDA where he had a successful career as a forester. Professor E E Faville was appointed to the Horticulture Professor position by Will and only served two years-departing at the end of the Will presidency since there was considerable resentment on the faculty for the ‘Will hires’. Faville became professor of both Horticulture and Entomology replacing both Popenoe and Mason. Faville was an Iowa Ag College graduate. He did a competent job during his short tenure and continued his career as a professor in Oregon and editor of Successful Farming magazine. When Faville left Professor Popenoe returned to his Entomology position in 1899 and served until 1907 (also filling in with Horticulture responsibilities for a year while a new horticulturist was sought). A new president, E R Nichols replaced the deposed Will.

There was a lot of ‘bad’ associated with the Will years; however, there were a few good things that began to happen that had a dramatic change on KSAC. The depression period had ended and an economic upturn made Kansans quite prosperous at the end of the 1890s. President Will had established a student/faculty cafeteria in the basement of the Domestic Science building where inexpensive meals were served, a campus bookstore sold books and supplies at cost, and a college printing facility produced printed material cheaply. The agricultural enterprises of KSAC finally started to be very profitable and the budget was low when so many faculty were not on the payroll. College study
became more affordable and a huge enrollment increase began that followed into the early 1900s. Not only were more students enrolling but they were completing their degrees, there was a spirited loyalty that developed among classes and to KSAC, and student athletic clubs began to organize with competitions among other schools. Departments began to expand and multiple professors were required to meet the growing numbers of students.

The Dickens Years  Albert Dickens graduated from KSAC in 1893 and continued working for the college while he took courses toward and advanced degree. He was hired as a horticulture assistant in 1899, (functioning in many faculty duties) and became the Professor of Horticulture in 1902. His career lasted until 1930 and he was highly regarded by clientele around the state as well as college faculty for his scientific and practical knowledge and genial manner in dealing with people. With the growth of the college, Horticulture began to develop into a true department with several faculty under the supervision of Dickens as the Department Head. In 1905, plans were developed for a new horticulture building. The building was to be located east of the old building- on the site of the original Gale nursery. The old Horticulture Hall had become inadequate and was re-named Illustrations Hall when the new horticultural building was built. A gothic arch, glass greenhouse was located just south of the new Horticulture Hall in 1907 and called the ‘plant museum’ (later called the Conservatory). A formal garden surrounded by hedges was constructed just east of the plant museum. Upon Dickens death in 1930, the new Horticulture building was re-named Dickens Hall in his honor. It is one of 2 buildings still in use today named after Horticulture Professors.

Now you may wonder ‘what is the second building still in use today named after another horticulturist?’

In 1904, a young graduate of the Massachusetts Agriculture College was hired as the Superintendent of the Greenhouses. He was an athlete- lettering in basketball, football, baseball, and ice hockey. When he arrived at KSAC he began to coach athletic clubs at the time athletics were rapidly expanding. He was a good coach and his teams started winning. At that time, coaching was not a full time position and various faculty and community members were involved with part time, no salaried coaching. In 1911, he was offered a position as a Professor in the Horticulture department-focusing primarily in ornamental horticulture but was the author of several reports on garden crops and vegetables. The Scottish ivy growing on walls of some campus buildings was planted in the Ahern era. His coaching emphasis shifted initially from baseball to football and later to basketball. His record as the ‘winningest’ football coach still stands today. When a vacancy of the Physical Education headship position occurred suddenly in 1920 he was asked to become Department Head by President Jardine. He served K-State in that capacity and as Athletic Director until 1946. He began a fund to support intercollegiate athletics that still bears his name and, after his retirement in 1946 the new fieldhouse that was being built to replace the old Nichols gymnasium was named in his honor. He was one of the
most liked and respected figures in intercollegiate athletics around the country and one of K-State’s best known and liked faculty members. So, another building on the K-State campus bears the name of a horticulturist, but more known for athletics, Michael Francis ‘Mike’ Ahern.

The Horticulture Department Becomes a Department:

Prior to Prof. Dickens, the Professor of Horticulture was essentially a one person operation (with some field workers and campus grounds maintenance workers). With the growth in student numbers in the early 1900s along with the expanding research and extension emphasis, more faculty were needed to maintain departmental emphases so the department head became part administrator and could specialize in a specific subject matter. In addition to Prof Ahern (mentioned earlier) additions to the faculty included Robt J Barnett, Wm F Pickett, and L R Quinlan.

At the start of Dickens tenure, Arthur Helder was in charge of maintenance of the college grounds. However, in 1927, it was determined that this responsibility needed to be filled by a faculty position that could provide more professional leadership in plant materials and design of the campus. Prof Quinlan provided great service in expanding the horticultural diversity of the campus and building on the earlier work of Gale and Popenoe in making the K-State campus a true ‘learning laboratory’ as well as a place to enjoy the beauty of woody ornamental plants.
In 1912, the college was organized into divisions and at that time the enrollment in the Division of Agriculture was about 650 students. Dickens passed away in 1930-ending his tenure as the Head of the Department-having served longer than any other in that role.

Another change in the department happened when Prof Charles Scott was appointed to a newly created Department of Forestry in 1910. However, with the departure of Prof Scott in 1917, forestry returned to the Horticulture Department.
Barnett and Pickett Department Heads:

Following the death of Prof Dickens, Prof Robert J Barnett was the next senior faculty member and assumed the headship. Prof Barnett received his MS in Horticulture at KSAC in 1911 and was on the faculty at Washington State until 1920 when he returned to KSAC in a similar role. He was a punctual, precise teacher and scientist. In 1923 he was asked to serve as chair of the Experiment Station editorial committee (which he chaired until his retirement). He edited over 1100 manuscripts and recorded his time in returning the manuscripts to the author (averaging 1.6 days). These were difficult times as the nation was in the midst of a great depression. Student numbers declined and financial resources were scarce. State appropriations were dramatically reduced and a number of faculty-camp wide- were forced to resign during this bleak period. Prof Barnett sought to return to his teaching and research role and felt more comfortable not being Department Head with all his responsibilities in editing. It is said that he often corrected grammar when someone spoke to him and sometimes returned letters he received - corrected as well. During his headship, George Filinger, L F Smith, and S W Decker became Professors in the Department. In 1934, another ‘first’ for the department occurred when Erwin Abmeyer was appointed as an Assistant Professor assigned to the first ‘off campus’ research facility- a fruit research station at Wathena KS. Abmeyer retired from his position in the mid 1970s and the fruit research station was closed. In 1931, a slight change occurred as well when the Kansas State Agriculture College became the Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science. In 1938, William F Pickett became the Department Head and served in that role until 1960- another long tenured Head. Prof Pickett also dealt with stressful times when several years after the start of his headship, the onset of World War II had a huge impact on KSAC. Student numbers dropped dramatically and several faculty members enlisted in military service. In the midst of the war, Milton Eisenhower- brother of Dwight- became president of KSU. Various branches of the military sent trainees to the campus and a variety of training programs were initiated. Students participated in blackouts and various warning drills and became involved in a variety of
projects supporting the troops. After the war ended, a large number of students returned and housing for students (and other activities) was at a premium. Military barracks were converted for use for many campus functions including offices and student housing. Following the war, student numbers increased dramatically and horticultural industries in the state diversified—creating a demand for expansions of both the teaching and research emphasis of the Department. In the decade of the 50s K-State became involved in several international programs as well. Prof Filinger was involved as project leader in an international assignment to India and Prof Pickett resigned his headship to become Director of International Programs and headed several assignments overseas.

After the war ended, two faculty members returned from military service and began their careers in the Department. Prof Ronald Campbell, who later became Department Head, was a pomologist and Prof Ray Keen was an ornamental horticulturist. Both had long tenures in the Department—retiring over 30 years later. In the early 50s, two young horticulturists, trained at the University of Arkansas, joined the horticulture faculty. Dr. J K Greig was a vegetable physiologist and Dr. C V Hall was a plant breeder. Hall developed and released several melon varieties. His Crimson Sweet watermelon became one of the most popular watermelon varieties in the world and brought international recognition to K-State. He became Head of the Horticulture Department at Iowa State in 1974.

In the mid 1950s Prof Filinger was involved in an experience that has left a permanent landmark in Manhattan— in City Park to be specific. A committee of the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce sought ideas on how to celebrate the centennial of Manhattan’s founding in 1955, on ways to raise money, and on things that could bring visitors to the city. Prof. Filinger wrote (Prof Elmer Tomasch of the art department illustrated) a booklet that Prof Filinger self-published and sold. The topic of the book was of tales of a fictional Kansas character named Johnny Kaw. This ‘larger than life’ character accomplished some super-human feats, accompanied by his 2 small pets, a wildcat and a jayhawk, who were always fighting. In addition to digging the Kansas River and inventing sunflowers and growing giant potatoes, Johnny could stop a tornado in its tracks and end a drought by wringing water out of the clouds. The Johnny Kaw tales created such a local stir that soon local businessmen and contractors donated money and materials to construct a large statue of Johnny Kaw—30 feet tall—that stands today in the southeast corner of the city park. It is a reminder of the imagination, creativity, and entrepreneurial skills of George Filinger, a K-State horticulturist.

Horticulture and Landscape Architecture then Horticulture:
With the international assignments of Prof Pickett, L R Quinlan filled in briefly as department head as other changes were developing in the Horticulture Department. A program emphasis in landscape design was established in 1934 and the interest and emphasis in landscape design grew from that time. Those involved in leadership of the Landscape Design program sought to gain recognition as an accredited Landscape Architecture program. In 1963, Dr Robert Ealy became Head of a newly named department- Horticulture and Landscape Architecture.
The decade of the 60s created significant growth in the Department. Not only were student numbers increasing but the diversity of horticulture in Kansas expanded dramatically. With the growth of urban areas, turfgrass, ornamental horticulture, landscape design, home gardening, and greenhouse operations all became very specialized and additional faculty were needed to fill the demand for graduates to fill industry positions. Commercial companies and government agencies began substantial grants to support research being conducted by university scientists. It was a time of growth and change. Off campus locations were needed to fill interest in horticulture in various areas. Branch research fields in Chetopa (pecans) in 1962, Ulysses in southwest Kansas (vegetables) 1964, were staffed with horticulturists reporting to the Department.

In 1966, K-State established a College of Architecture and Design and the Landscape Architecture faculty moved to a newly established and accredited program in Landscape Architecture with Dr. Ealy as the Head.

Dr. Ronald Campbell became Head of, now, the Department of Horticulture and Forestry. Dr. Campbell was a native Kansan and K-State graduate that was an articulate and passionate leader that was committed to seeing horticulture diversify and grow. He was instrumental in the establishment of another outlying research field focusing on ornamentals and food crops in Wichita (now the J C Pair Research Center) that became operational in 1970. He was also worked with the Menninger clinic in Topeka to establish the first of its kind in the US, horticulture degree in Horticultural Therapy. A young K-State floriculture professor, Dr. Richard Mattson, was identified to provide leadership for the program.

Big Changes in the Agriculture College:

In 1975, Dr. Duane Acker was named as K-State’s new President to replace Dr. James McCain who had served for 25 years. During the 1960s the Agriculture College had been structured with leadership from a Vice President for Agriculture that was heavily involved in K-States international activities. The Experiment Station, Cooperative Extension, and the College of Agriculture each were headed by strong leaders that were not well-coordinated or in agreement on a common mission. A new Vice President, Dr. Roger Mitchell, was hired by Acker to bring unity and cohesiveness to the agricultural efforts. Mitchell soon determined that ‘cleaning house’ of some of the ‘dysfunctional’ directors and department heads was his only way of dealing with the problem. He encouraged the resignation or demoted all three directors and eight of nine agriculture department heads. As Mitchell went about replacing directors and department heads, the uproar from various constituent groups forced Acker to replace
Mitchell himself and seek a new leader— with the title Dean of Agriculture and strengthened control over all agricultural operations. During this process, Dr. Ronald Campbell was one of the heads asked to resign by Mitchell and Dr. Thomas Fretz was hired as the new head of Horticulture and Forestry at K-State—serving from 1979-1981. Dr. Fretz was an ornamental horticulturist that had served on the faculty at The Ohio State University prior to coming to K-State. When Mitchell was replaced, Dr. Fretz opted to accept the headship of Virginia Tech horticulture department.

Jennings Becomes Head:

With the departure of Dr. Fretz for Virginia Tech, Dr. Paul Jennings was hired to be the next Horticulture Department Head in 1982. Dr. Jennings came from the University of Massachusetts. He was involved in 2 important changes in the department physical facilities.

In the early 1970, plans were set in motion to construct a new building to house all of the plant science departments. However, the cost of construction of such a facility was large and it was decided to construct the building in 2 ‘stages’ allowing it to be expanded later on both sides. The first ‘phase’ was completed in 1981. Plant Pathology and parts of Agronomy moved into the new building but horticulture did get new greenhouses to replace old, deteriorating greenhouses behind Dickens Hall. An old, historic structure ‘The Old Dairy Barn’ was located just north of the proposed Plant Science building and it was decided to save the old barn— converting it into a support area for the greenhouses of the new building. The area surrounding the barn was then proposed to be developed as a new university gardens area. In 1978, the old ‘plant museum’ or Conservatory was still standing near Dickens Hall and was slated for demolition to make room for a new Education College building- Bluemont Hall. A group of alumni and other supporters of horticulture formed a coalition to save the conservatory. It was decided to move the conservatory to a new location near the Old Dairy Barn.

Jennings was involved in the initial planning of the university gardens and also was later involved in plans and preparations to complete the Plant Science Building— allowing new offices, laboratories, and teaching facilities along with a doubling of the greenhouse space for Horticulture. Jennings resigned as Department Head in 1991 just prior to the move into the newly completed facility. Jennings remained as a faculty member of the Department for several years but was stricken with cancer. He passed away in 1994.
Forestry Comes and Goes and Comes and Goes:

Horticulture and Forestry have been linked and unlinked several times in the history of the department. From 1910 until 1917, forestry became a separate department led by Prof Charles Scott who was also designated as the Kansas State Forester. Upon Prof Scott’s resignation for an industry position, forestry was back into horticulture again. Forestry research was conducted within the Department of Horticulture and extension forestry projects were conducted by the Division of Extension for the next several decades. In 1951, Harold Gallaher was hired as an extension forester at K-State and he provided leadership in expanding the forestry emphasis with funding from various sources to add district foresters and other state forestry assignments under his leadership as the Extension Forestry Leader. In 1961, Gallaher was identified as the Kansas State Forester with K-State becoming Kansas’s state forestry ‘commission’. This created a unit named ‘State and Extension Forestry’ that established an operations office west of the campus (part of the old Bluemont College location). With the departure of Landscape Architecture in 1966, the Horticulture Department became the Horticulture & Forestry Department since teaching and research forestry functions were becoming an important part of the Department.

In 1977 Gallaher was identified to become head of a newly created Department of Forestry with both academic programs as well as state/extension forestry responsibilities. Dr. Thomas Warner was hired as the academic program coordinator for the new department and a program emphasis in park and recreation management was added to Forestry. In 1983, Warner left K-State to accept the headship for Horticulture and Forestry at South Dakota State University and returned to K-State in 1988 to as the Forestry Department Head. During this time, a program in recreation management along with the park management program was added to Forestry and Warner was identified to provide leadership for the newly formed Department of Horticulture, Forestry, and Recreation Resources in 1991.

A New Large Department and A New Large Building:

In 1991, the horticulture faculty met with Dr. Walter Woods, Dean of the College of Agriculture who suggested that the college could not financially support the hiring of a new department head to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. Jennings.

Dr. Woods indicated that he would support the consolidation with the Department of Forestry with Dr. Warner as the department head. With a short time after the department merger, a move into the new Throckmorton Plant Science Building was completed. The contractors for the new building were very cautious about allowing anyone into the new building space until about a week before the move. Everyone was elated about the functionality of the new space; however, when moving day came faculty began to lament the small office spaces in the new building compared to some cavernous offices vacated in Waters Hall. However, everyone accepted the ‘downsizing’ for the excellent bright, new functional space.

Dr. Thomas Warner
Warner to Warren:

Dr. Warner also was instrumental in adding another important addition to the department with the establishment of a new horticultural research field in Olathe KS. The department had operated a small vegetable research location on leased land near the town of DeSoto for 15 years. Without electricity or an operational building other than a storage barn it was time to either abandon the site or seek to improve the facility. After looking at several sites in the area and strategizing on how to develop a research facility, Dr. Warner became aware of land that was being vacated by the US Department of Defense at the former Sunflower Arsenal property in western Johnson County. A 150 acre site was identified and the transfer to K-State was completed. The center currently operates with a donated modular office headquarters supporting a diverse research program in floriculture, ornamentals, turfgrass, and vegetables. Former scientist, Dr. Ted Carey established a regional project on high tunnels that has established a recognized focus for the center. At present, there are 27 faculty positions, 18 research assistants, and 6 office staff in the Department or at outlying centers.

In 2007, Dr. Warner indicated his desire to return to teaching in the natural resource management section of the department and a search for a new department head was begun. Dr. Stuart Warren, an ornamental horticulturist from North Carolina State was hired as Department Head and serves at the present time. The Department still is named the Department of Horticulture, Forestry and Recreation Resources. It has been re-named 11 times throughout KSU’s history- 4 times as Horticulture Department (see listing of Department names on page 35).

Off Campus Research/Extension Facilities (At Present)
- Pecan Research Center (Chetopa)
- Rocky Ford Turfgrass Research Center (Manhattan)
- John C Pair Horticultural Research Center (Wichita)
- Eastern Kansas Horticultural Research Center (Olathe)
Facilities:

Horticulture has occupied a variety of spaces on the campus since 1863. It is assumed that Professor Gale was housed in the main Bluemont building until the campus relocated to its present location. One of the earliest additions to the new campus was Horticulture Hall—located north of present day Anderson Hall in area known now as Coffman Commons.

This building was constructed in 1876. In 1883, greenhouses were added to the southeast side of the building. In 1888, propagating pits were added north of Horticulture Hall and a small stone building was attached with offices for Horticulture and Entomology. In 1989 a barn and tool shed for horticulture were erected nearby (razed in 1919). In 1907, a new building for Horticulture was constructed—later named Dickens Hall and a conservatory added to the southeast. A formal garden was constructed just east of the conservatory. In 1910 greenhouses were constructed north of Dickens Hall and additional greenhouses were added in 1927. The department was housed in Dickens Hall for nearly 50 years; however, the expansion of a department of Plant Pathology and the growing Horticulture Department prompted the construction of a connecting building wing—attached to East Waters and West Waters Hall. It was built to become headquarters of the Agriculture College. The Horticulture Department was re-located to the 2nd floor of the new central wing of Waters Hall in 1952.

In 1953, another major edition to the facilities for Horticulture occurred on land located south and west of the campus across the Kansas River (in an area known as the Ashland Bottoms). In 1936, the USDA Plant Materials Center had taken over a site operated during the early 1930s as a conservation corps training site. In 1953, K-State acquired 65 acres of excellent Kansas River Valley land to establish orchards and
vegetable research fields on a portion of the farm. A large stone barn, several barracks buildings and outbuildings, and a home were included in the new site. Fred Hadle was employed as an Assistant Professor at the new facility. Initial research efforts focused on fruit, vegetables, pecans, and ornamental crops. Dr. Filinger established a collection of hardy apple rootstocks.

In 1951, an area in the northeast area of the campus was planted to turfgrass research plots but with a later expansion of new dormitories to be built on the site, a new location was needed. The Department acquired land approximately 2 miles north of the campus- near the old Rocky Ford Dam on the Blue River to establish a turfgrass research facility that began operation in 1961 and continues as a research facility today.

Now, Throckmorton Hall has offices, laboratories, and greenhouses. In addition, the Department operates outlying research/extension locations in Wichita (John C Pair Horticulture Center), Olathe (Eastern Kansas Horticulture Research Center), Chetopa (Pecan Research Center) and Manhattan (Rocky Ford Turfgrass Center).

Dr. Warner was instrumental in implementing the development of the KSU Gardens surrounding the Old Dairy Barn. The Gardens have become an outstanding visitor attraction to KSU as well as to Manhattan.

Additions to the gardens will continue in the future.
Trees of the Campus

One of the main differences that can be observed from old photographs of the campus compared to today is the presence of trees—large, mature trees everywhere. The campus was once described as ‘a treeless, cheerless wasteland’. Elbridge Gale was a lover of trees and planted many trees on his farm (which became the northeast part of the ‘new’ campus in 1874). He especially emphasized Austrian and Scots pine as well as red-cedar. There is a brief mention of several larger Austrian pine trees that were moved from the Bluemont location to the present campus in 1874-1875. There were groves of trees surrounding 3 farmhouses that were present on the ‘new’ campus—the Preston farmstead (near Lafene today) and north of Anderson Hall where the Foster farmstead was located. In this area was the Foster well which became the water source for the new campus. Gale expanded plantings along Lovers Lane near his original nursery. Gale’s plantings, however, were not done with any formal plan. H E VanDeman is said to have planted the first Virginia creeper near campus buildings from wild plants his classes dug. In 1877 a formal landscape design was developed for the campus but it was never implemented. However, in 1887 another plan by noted landscape architect Maxmillian Kern was implemented which consisted of belt plantings that functioned partially as windbreaks as well as shade trees. Belts on the south, east, and center of the campus were planted. His plantings tended to group important species together. Edwin Popenoe supervised most of the original plantings from the Kern plan from 1887-1890. He insisted that young trees must be clean-cultivated. His successor, Silas Mason, continued the tending of trees on the campus.

One of the weaknesses of the Kern plantings and/or the implementation by Popenoe was that trees were planted too closely and not thinned as they grew. Many trees succumbed to drought, winterkill, or damage from close plantings. It was previously mentioned that over one hundred tree species were provided by the Arnold Arboretum and planted in nursery plantings near the present day Presidents Home and in the area of the Quinlan Natural Area. A large horse-chestnut near the All Faiths Chapel is from the Arnold donation. Albert Dickens continued planting trees on the campus and was especially fond of pin oaks and the native cottonwood. Later in Dickens tenure, he hired L R Quinlan who by his professional training, emphasis on native species, and long service to the college built and tried to maintain the rich legacy of trees on the campus as well as planting large numbers of shrubs. Nearly all the trees in the northeast quadrant of the campus were planted by Quinlan. There is display area in the Visitors Center of the K-State Gardens, dedicated to Prof Quinlan, which details his contributions to the KSU campus landscape development. W F Pickett continued the legacy of building the campus tree collection and was especially fond of the ginkgo trees near the Higinbotham gate (Bluemont entrance). It is estimated that in the late 1800s the campus may have had as many as 700 species of trees growing but fewer than 225 survive today—the result of stresses and construction projects.

A publication that details some of the major trees on the campus can be obtained on the K-State web site along with a map to allow you to stroll the campus, look at 100 marked tree species, and enjoy the beauty of our campus. The ‘treeless, cheerless wasteland’ is nowhere to be seen.
Extension Then and Now:

The Horticulture faculty composed of research, teaching and extension is only a recent development. As was mentioned earlier, Regent Gale was responsible for starting a linkage between the College and local producers with the Farmers Institutes that he conceived in 1868. The Institutes grew in popularity for the first 50 years. In 1906 student enrollments were booming and the popularity of Farmers Institutes continued to increase. Prof John Miller was hired as a full-time coordinator of the Institutes and the need for some subject matter specialists developed since faculty members no longer had time to leave the campus. C V Holsinger was hired as a horticulture specialist in 1909. In 1912, an administrative division was formed (with Miller as the Director) called the Division of Extension.

With the passage of the Smith Lever Act of 1914, providing funds for local county agents assigned to individual counties and partially funded by the College, the Division of Extension became a large unit. It operated independently with little oversight by the campus departments. Several other specialists followed Holsinger but their time of service in that position was short-only a few years at most. In between appointments, Horticulture faculty responded to requests for information as needed. At that time, all the Extension specialists were housed in Anderson Hall. In 1934, a new horticulture specialist was hired with previous experience at the University of Arkansas. W G ‘Jerry’ Amstein was a graduate of Massachusetts Agricultural College and served as an extension specialist for over 30 years. Late in his career he became involved in several international assignments-never returning to his horticulturist specialist responsibilities before his retirement. In 1949, Charles Parks was hired as an extension landscape architect-relieving Amstein of that phase of horticulture. In 1954, C R Roberts was hired to assist Amstein as a second horticulture specialist and he remained in that position until 1967.

As the specialist staff grew, they soon were relocated from Anderson Hall to barracks buildings in various locations. In 1951, a new ‘state of the art’ building was built as the headquarters for Cooperative Extension on the campus and all specialists moved into the new building-Umberger Hall. Amstein served as the Specialist Leader-supervising subject matter specialists in all agricultural areas for a number of years. In 1963, Extension went under a significant reorganization and realignment with all of the subject matter specialists being shifted to supervision by the various department heads and specialists were moved to offices within their respective subject matter departments. This time began a growth in the number of state extension specialists as well as specialized horticultural county agents in various counties. Now, specialists continue to report to the Department Head and are either campus based or at several research/extension centers around the state.
Gardens behind the greenhouses (est 1933)

Fruit Lab in the 1930s
Mowing the lawn in front of Nichols Gymnasium

The Campus in 1951
Flower beds near Hort/Entomology Offices (1880s)

Nursery and vineyard North and East of Dickens Hall
Female students in pit greenhouses

Cultivating plots at Ashland Horticulture Farm
Horticulture Faculty (1979)

**Back Row:** Neil Miles, Charles Marr, Alice King, Frank Gibbons, Gus vanderHoeven, Tom Fretz, Larry Leuthold, Houchang Khatamian, Richard Wootton, Robt Carrow, John Pair **Front Row:** Charles Long, Fred Hadle, Frank Morrison, Ron Campbell, Ray Keen, James Greig, Carl Clayberg, Richard Mattson (left to right)

**Former Horticulture Faculty and Heads (1974): Back Row**- W F Pickett, Robt Ealy, R W Campbell **Front Row** W G Amstein, Wayne Willis, L R Quinlan, George Filinger (left to right)
Some Observations on Kansas State Agricultural College in 1863
The first oil well had just been dug 3 years before in Pennsylvania. Oil was not commercially available.
Lighting was from lamps or candles.
The typewriter had been invented but not in popular use for another 25 years.
There were no portable cameras. Photography was a complex, stationary process.
There was no running water in Manhattan. Water was from wells.
Student transportation to the campus was by horses where small sheds were constructed for protection for the horses in inclement weather (there was a parking problem even then!)
The Bessemer process for making steel had not been developed. Building materials were native stone and wood.
There was no transcontinental railroad.
There was no bridge over the Kansas River.
The town of Manhattan was only 8 years old. The far west limits of town were City Park.
There was no drainage system so portions of the town and campus would periodically flood.
Transportation was by steamboat up the river or by horse and wagons on muddy or dusty roads
There were no textbooks, no scientific journals, no laboratory manuals, or any reference materials for horticulture.
The first microscope at K-State was not acquired until 10 years after its founding (it was acquired by the Horticulture Department, incidentally).
Students wore long dresses (female) or coats and ties (male) to class. T-shirts and flip-flops did not exist.

Naming and Renaming Through the Years
Since its beginnings Horticulture has been linked with various areas of emphasis as faculty changed, programs evolved, and budgets were readjusted. Here is the chronology of names:

Horticulture Department 1871
Horticulture and Botany 1876
Agriculture and Horticulture Department 1878
Horticulture and Entomology Department 1883
Horticulture Department 1894
Horticulture and Entomology Department 1897
Horticulture Department 1910
Horticulture and Landscape Architecture Department 1963
Horticulture and Forestry Department 1966
Horticulture Department 1976
Horticulture, Forestry and Recreation Resources 1991

These 11 different name changes include 4 times that the department was named Department of Horticulture.
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