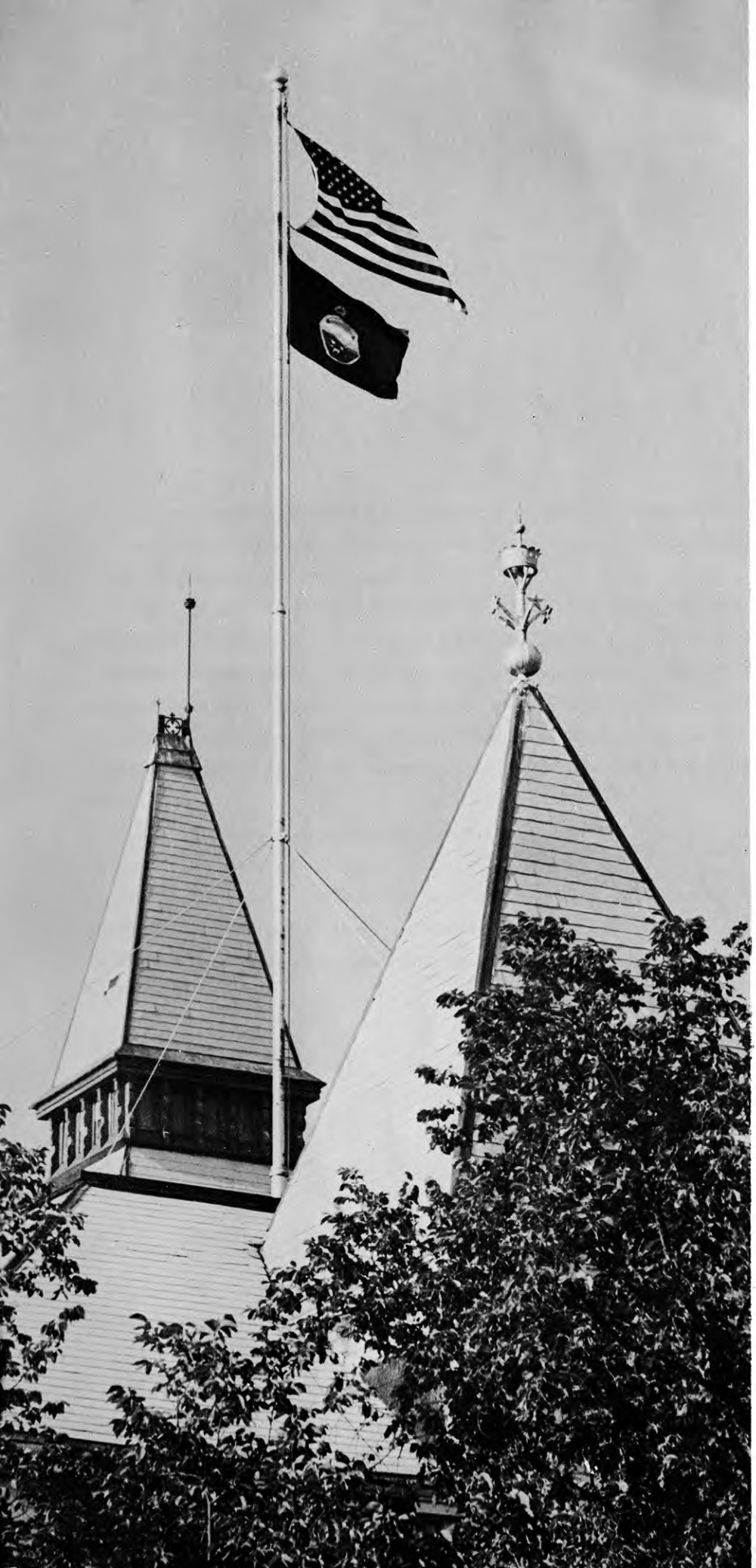
Kansas State University

A Pictorial History
1863-1963



Kansas State University

A Pictorial History

THE FIRST CENTURY
1863-1963

Prepared as a Memento of the
University Centennial Celebration

Proclamation

The completion of a century of service is an event of transcendent importance in the life of an educational institution. Kansas State University was established in 1863 and will celebrate its 100th birthday on February 16, 1963.

Kansas State University was the first of the nation's land-grant colleges, a system of higher education created by the Congress of the United States as a principal means of developing the enormous human and natural resources of our young nation. The University today is a distinguished institution of higher learning, its doors open to all qualified youth regardless of their financial circumstances, offering an education both liberal and practical, avidly seeking new knowledge through a variety of research programs, and providing public services on a global scale.

It is therefore appropriate to review the University's past 100 years and to examine its promise for the future.

Accordingly, let us dedicate the academic year 1962-1963 to suitable observance of the Centennial of Kansas State University, wherein all students, alumni, faculties and friends may with pride take notice of our significant heritage.

James A. McCain,
President.

10/15/62

PUBLISHED BY

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

During the Academic Year • 1962-63

HON. JOHN ANDERSON JR., Governor

THE BOARD OF REGENTS

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The pictorial history was compiled and edited by

CHARLES C. HOWES

Introduction

With institutions, as with individuals, it is customary and helpful to pause occasionally and take a look backward—to survey the course that has been followed, to re-study the problems and the achievements that have marked the years of growth, and to evaluate the past as a guide to the planning for the future. It is also the established practice in our society to make surveys and evaluations after a significant period of time has passed, such as one hundred years.

Such an occasion now comes for Kansas State University and the entire academic year of 1962-63 is dedicated to such an observance for during this year occurs the centennial of the founding of this pioneer Land-Grant institution of higher learning. In 1863 Kansas was barely two years old as a state and settlement in the western two-thirds of the state was very sparse, indeed. Manhattan was almost on the edge of the raw frontier with no railroad and only overland trails connecting it with the more populous areas. What was established in 1863 as the Kansas State Agricultural College grew slowly and, like the state, it passed "through tribulation to the stars" till it became in 1931, Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science and, finally, in 1959, Kansas State University. It has overcome crises of internal turbulence and times of drought and pestilence in the state, as well as periods of storm and stress in the political and economic environment.

In addition to these disturbing factors in the development of the institution, there have been other hurdles to be overcome. In the early years there were practically no text books in the areas of applied science and technology which were the responsibility of the Land-Grant College. Likewise there were few men trained in the old type classical universities who were equipped to teach in these new fields of emphasis. Also, the tax base in a new state was so limited that public funds for the support of the college would have been inadequate, even if the legislators had not mistakenly assumed that all the money for this Land-Grant institution would immediately be available from the income from the federal land grant. It is really amazing and inspiring to realize that, in spite of these problems and obstacles, the college lived, grew and increasingly fulfilled its purpose.

This volume is designed to give insight into the personality of K-State. It is using hindsight to provide the basis for foresight into the role of a university in the space and atomic age when there will be unprecedented demand for knowledge and trained personnel, not only in technological areas, but also in the fields of politics, economics, and linguistics if the world, which is becoming physically a neighborhood, shall also be a world of peaceful neighbors.

Kansas State has adapted its program to meet the demands of the past. Its vigorous heritage will help to give it the means to cope with the needs of the future.

The photographs, quotations and materials for this book were collected by the author within an allotted period of six months, primarily from scant campus archives. Another portion was obtained from local alumni and emeritae and former members of the staff.

There are omissions that time and space could not correct. It is, however, an effective document of historical value and worthy of close study by every alumnus, faculty member, and friend of Kansas State University.

Charles M. Correll
University Historian

Manhattan, September, 1962

Frontispiece: Before the days of wireless and the radio telephone, weather flags flew from the mast atop Anderson Hall. Information received by mail was relayed by this method for many years.

The two flags that fly today are reminders of the many services Kansas State University performs for the state and the nation, many of which will be described in this book.

Chapter 1

In General—
A Potpourri of History

From Morrill Act to Hatch Act

The First 25 Years

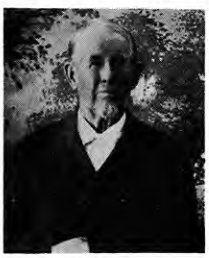
During this period, more than 2,500 students attended the Kansas State Agricultural College, of whom one-third were women.

It was estimated that three-fourths of the students came from and returned to farms. Through 1890 there were 232 graduates of whom 73 were women.

To Set The Stage—

The Manhattan townsite was established in 1855, consolidating two townsites created in the vicinity of the junction of the Blue and Kaw rivers.

Poleska was located by Col. George S. Park who later founded Park College in Missouri. Canton was the creation of a group including Samuel D. Houston, later a member of the territorial legislature.

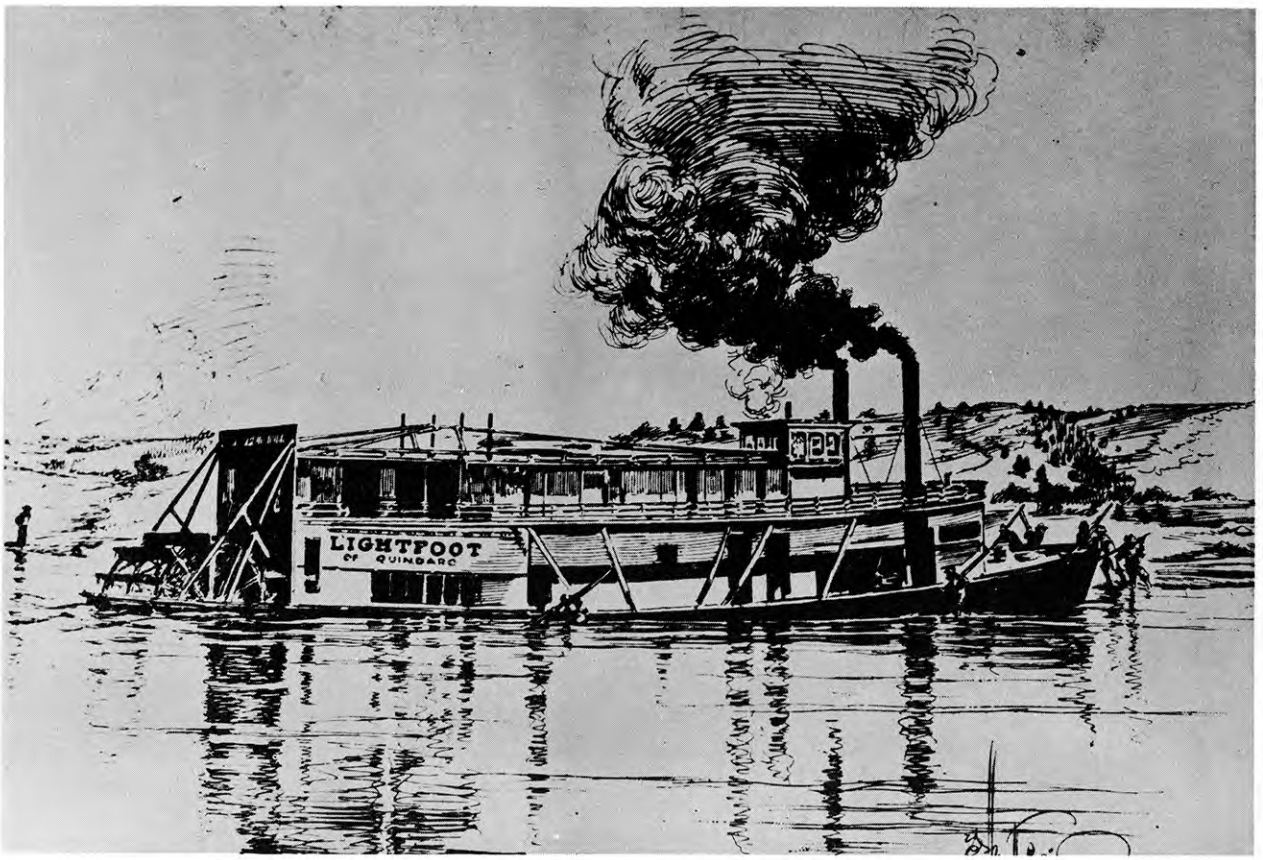


S. D. Houston

The two towns were merged by a committee of the New England Company from Boston—and the place was called Boston until a group of prospective citizens arrived aboard the steamer Hartford. This Cincinnati group was seeking a site that now is Junction City to be named Manhattan—until the New England company offered them half of its area and agreed to change the name. This group of fewer than 100 persons was the nucleus of the citizenry that numbered 400 by 1860, 1,173 by 1870 and 2,104 by 1880.

First photo of Manhattan, 1860, now the east end of Poyntz Ave.

Wagon trains using the overland route from Ft. Leavenworth to Fort Riley provided the main source of supply and communication.



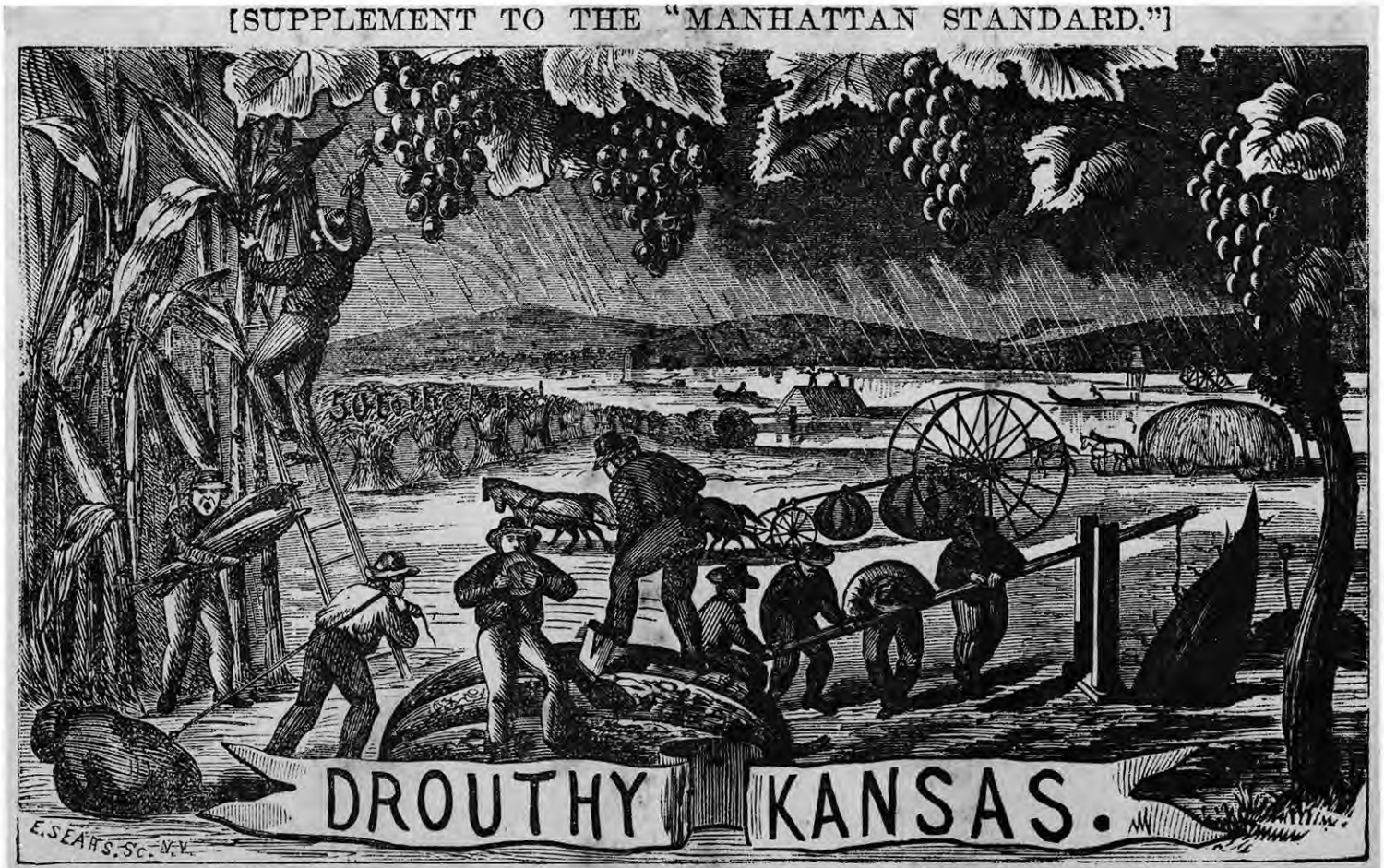
One of the several river boats that endeavored to establish service on the Kansas river as far west as Fort Riley. The vagaries of sand and water ended the effort.

Manhattan, in 1860, was at the west edge of the frontier. Any concentration of population was in the three tiers of counties along the Missouri border. The Santa Fe Trail was in its heyday just 35 miles south of the new community; the Oregon Trail approached as near as Belvue, then turned north. A few miles west was the wilderness, Indian country.

The travel difficulties made K. S. A. C. dependent on the immediate vicinity for enrollment. The westward movement brought rapid increases in the population, most of which settled on farmsteads.

Ogdenburg, now Ogden, was the first county seat of Riley county.

[SUPPLEMENT TO THE "MANHATTAN STANDARD."]



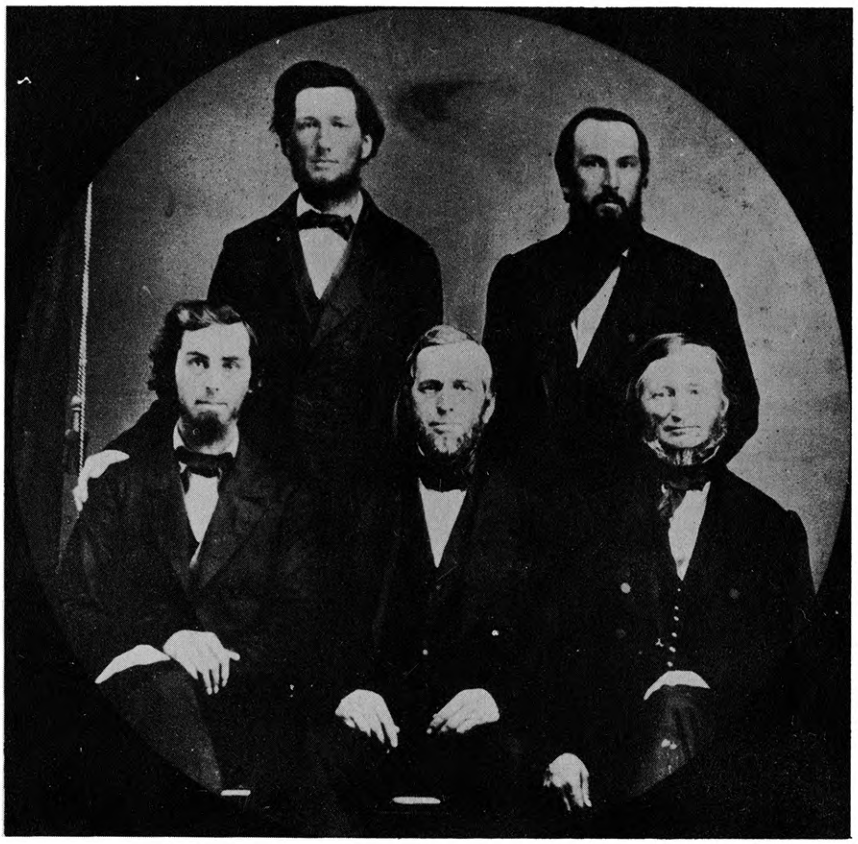
THE MANHATTAN STANDARD,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
A LARGE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: $2.00 PER YEAR.
Address L. R. ELLIOTT, Manhattan, Kansas.

THE MANHATTAN HOMESTEAD:
Published Monthly—Twenty-Five Cents a Year.
Devoted to the Real Estate Interests of Kansas. Sent to any Postoffice on receipt of price. Address, L. R. ELLIOTT, *Manhattan, Kansas.*

ADAMS & ELLIOTT,
General Real Estate Agents
MANHATTAN, KANSAS.
Agents for the sale of Lands of the National Land Company, the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, the State Agricultural College, and the Southern Branch Company. We also have for sale
105,000 ACRES OF CHOICE, SELECTED LAND,
Ranging in price from $1.50 *to* $5.00 *per Acre.* For information, send stamp to
ADAMS & ELLIOTT, Manhattan, Kansas.

This advertisement was issued in 1868 to extol the agricultural virtues of the Manhattan area and seek to overcome the misconceptions prevalent in the populated areas of the United States. It was common belief that Kansas was like the Sahara desert.

Even Horace Greeley had helped to create this impression in his travel reports. It was not until the railroads provided more rapid communication that this idea was dispelled.



Five Founders of Blue Mont Central College

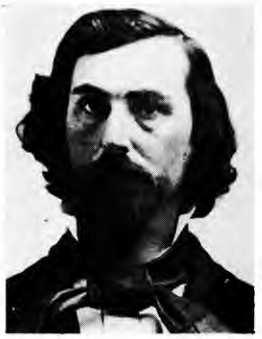
R. L. Harford J. G. Schnebly

Washington Marlatt Joseph Denison Isaac T. Goodnow

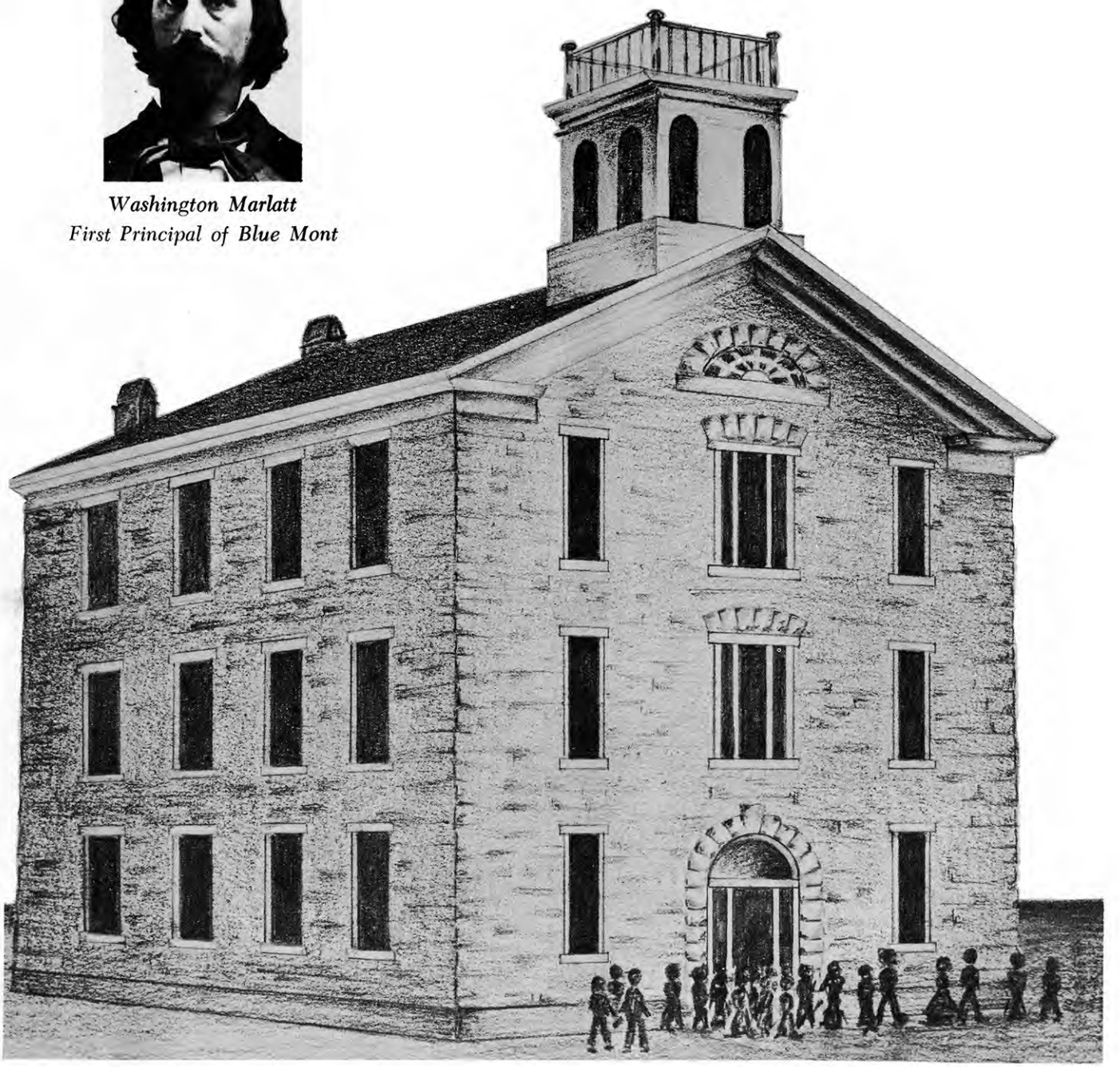
These five members of the Manhattan colonizers were among the leaders who organized Blue Mont Central College, the precursor of Kansas State Agricultural College. An Association was chartered in 1857. Funds were sought in Manhattan and also in New England.

A special act of Congress approved donation to the Association of 100 acres of public domain on which a 3-story building was erected.

It was to be a classical college. Yet, the charter stated, it was to establish an agricultural department, with separate professors, to test soils, experiment in the raising of crops, the cultivation of trees, etc., upon a farm set apart for the purpose, "so as to bring out to the utmost practical results the agricultural advantages of prairie lands."



Washington Marlatt
First Principal of Blue Mont



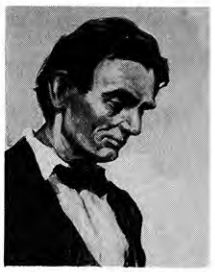
On February 28, 1861, less than a month after Kansas became a state, the trustees of Blue Mont Central College petitioned the legislature to accept the building, library, apparatus and land and establish the state university at Manhattan. A bill providing for this was passed, but vetoed by Governor Robinson.

There was some word coming from the East about a new concept in education, even at the time of the Blue Mont offer. Even above the clamor of the Civil War, an idea that would extend the opportunity for higher education to the great mass of the people, instead of restricting it to a privileged few, was being heard. It was a revolutionary plan that was to open many college doors and revise traditional education programs.

The sketch, left, of the original Blue Mont building, is the only pictorial evidence of its appearance.

The building was located about 2 miles northwest of the Manhattan townsite, a mile west of the present campus.

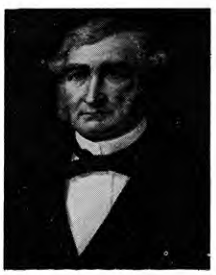
First students enrolled on Jan. 9, 1860. There were 53 in the first term, but the number dwindled to 15 the following fall.



A. Lincoln

The idea attracted many supporters. Two of the most active and voluble proponents were Jonathan B. Turner of Illinois and Justin S. Morrill of Vermont. Turner was one of the originators of the idea.

It was in the core of the Morrill-Turner pleadings that this new educational idea could be financed by properly using the public lands, a fabulous resource. A grant of such land, in proportion to each state's Congressional representation, would be deeded by the federal government. It was agreed that 30,000 acres per member of Congress would be a just endowment.



Justin S. Morrill

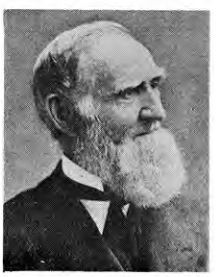
Morrill led the campaign in Washington. A land-grant college bill was passed in 1859 but President Buchanan would not give his approval. He questioned its cost and constitutionality.

A second measure was signed into law by President Lincoln on July 2, 1862. In part it read:

> "An act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges . . . where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts . . . in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes."

Income from the sale of the land was to be invested; the capital was to remain "forever undiminished."

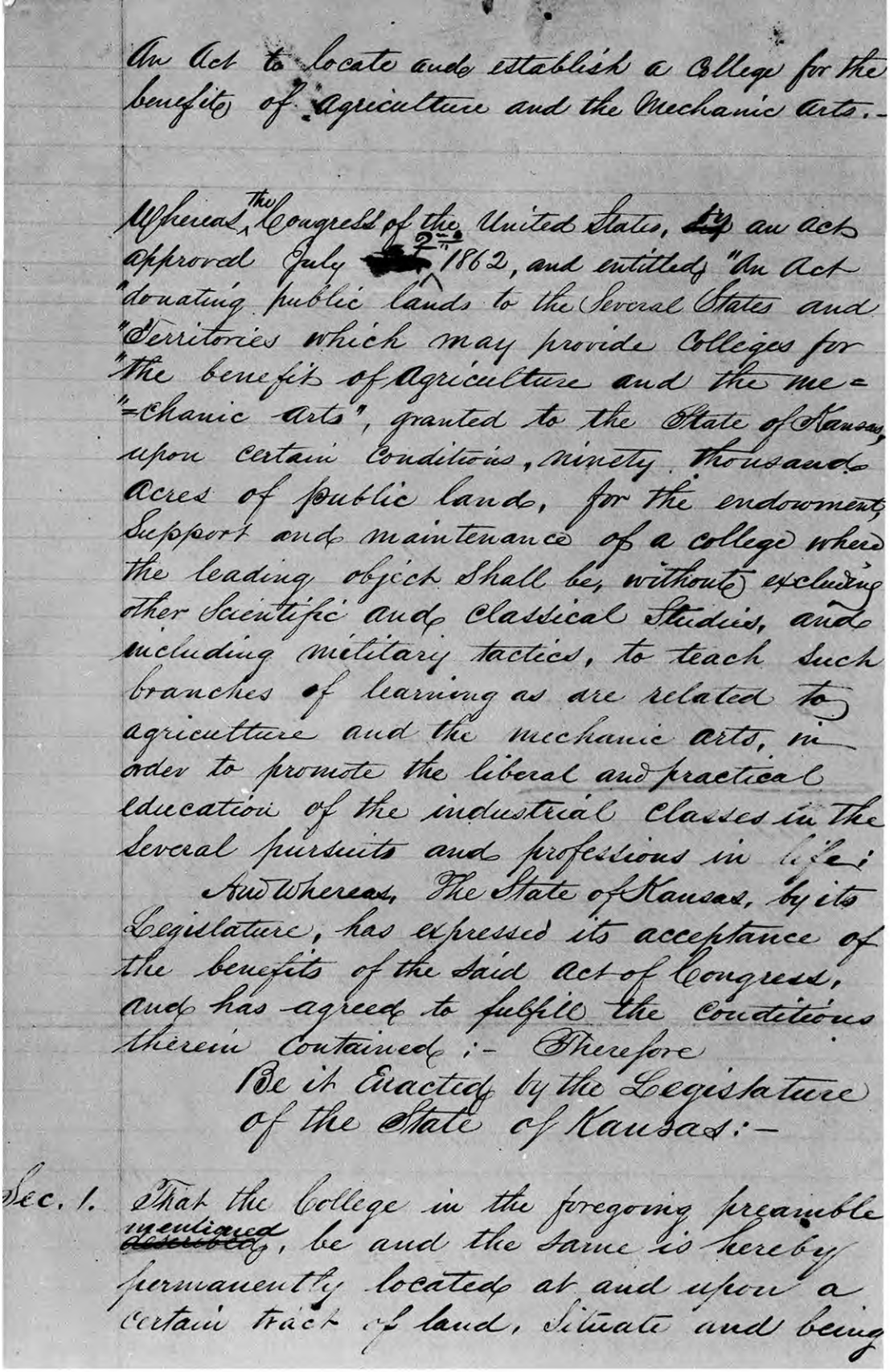
It is apparent that the income from the sale of 89,995 acres of land is but a small portion of the operating budget of Kansas State University in 1963. But the action set great forces in motion, forces embodied and exemplified at Kansas State, one of 68 Land-Grant colleges in the nation.



Jonathan B. Turner

All of this happened when the Congress was in a mood to give away the public lands. Within a very short period, in addition to the Morrill grant, the Homestead Act opened vast areas of the plains states to settlers and the Pacific Railway act deeded wide strips across the western continent to assist the transportation problems of post-Civil War development.

"The three greatest epochs in the education history of the world," President Schurman, of Cornell University declared, "were the founding of the first university at Salerno; the introduction of scientific research as applied to the industries in the University of Berlin by Von Humboldt, and the passage of the Morrill Act by which agricultural colleges became possible in the United States."



An Act to locate and establish a College for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.-

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, at an act approved July 2nd 1862, and entitled "An Act "donating public lands to the Several States and "Territories which may provide Colleges for "the benefit of Agriculture and the me-"-chanic arts", granted to the State of Kansas, upon certain Conditions, ninety thousand acres of public land, for the endowment, Support and maintenance of a college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other Scientific and Classical Studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the Several pursuits and professions in life;

And Whereas, The State of Kansas, by its Legislature, has expressed its acceptance of the benefits of the said act of Congress, and has agreed to fulfill the conditions therein Contained:- Therefore

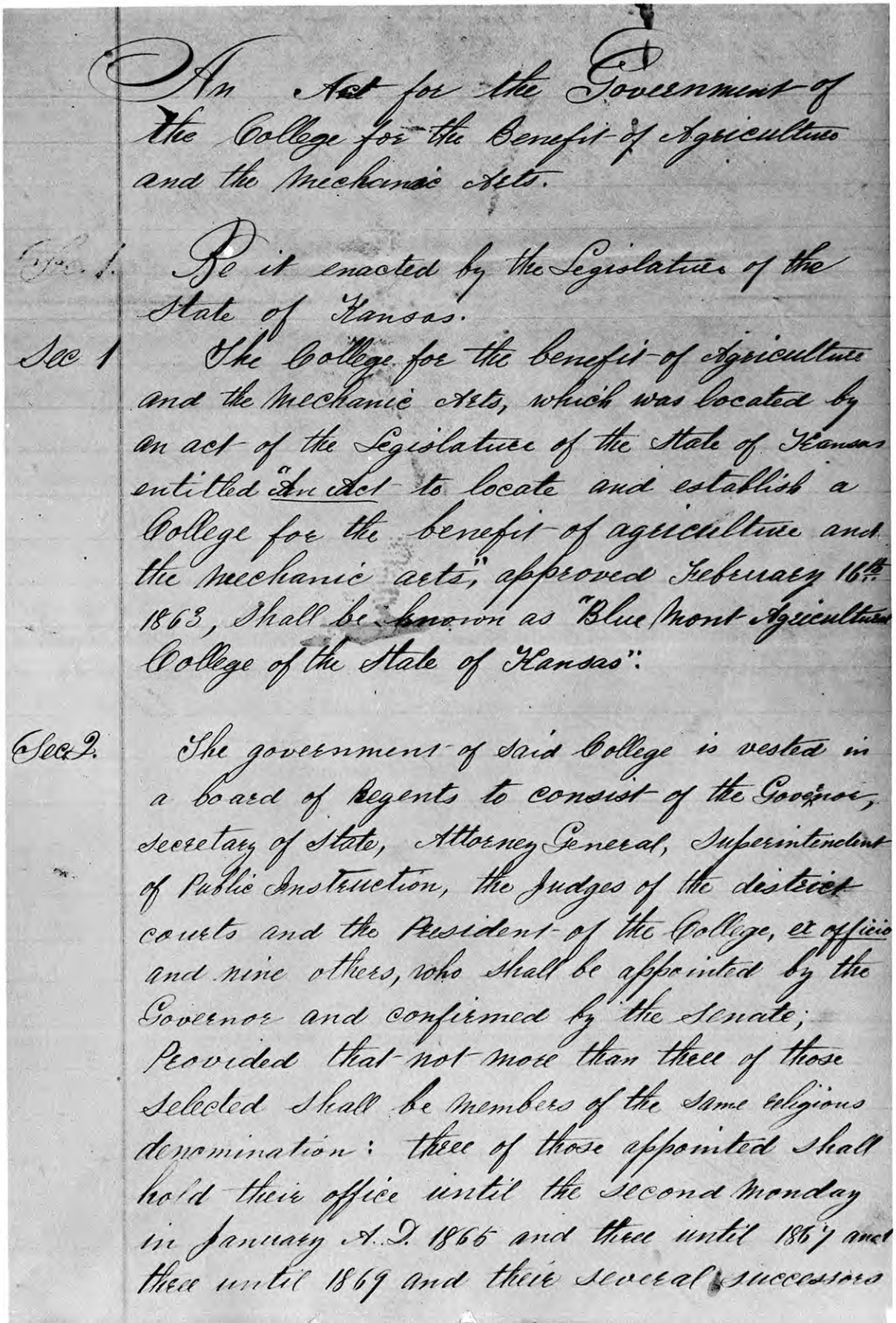
Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:-

Sec. 1. That the College in the foregoing preamble mentioned described, be and the same is hereby permanently located at and upon a certain tract of land, Situate and being

A copy of Kansas House Bill 148, 1863, which is preserved in the archives of the Kansas State Historical Society and provides for the location of the agricultural college.

Prompt acceptance of the conditions of the Morrill Act and immediate official steps to accept a second Blue Mont offer and create the state institution at Manhattan provided Kansas with the nation's first land-grant college.

A copy of the original measure creating a government of the agricultural college. Note the attempt to name it Blue Mont Agricultural College of the State of Kansas.

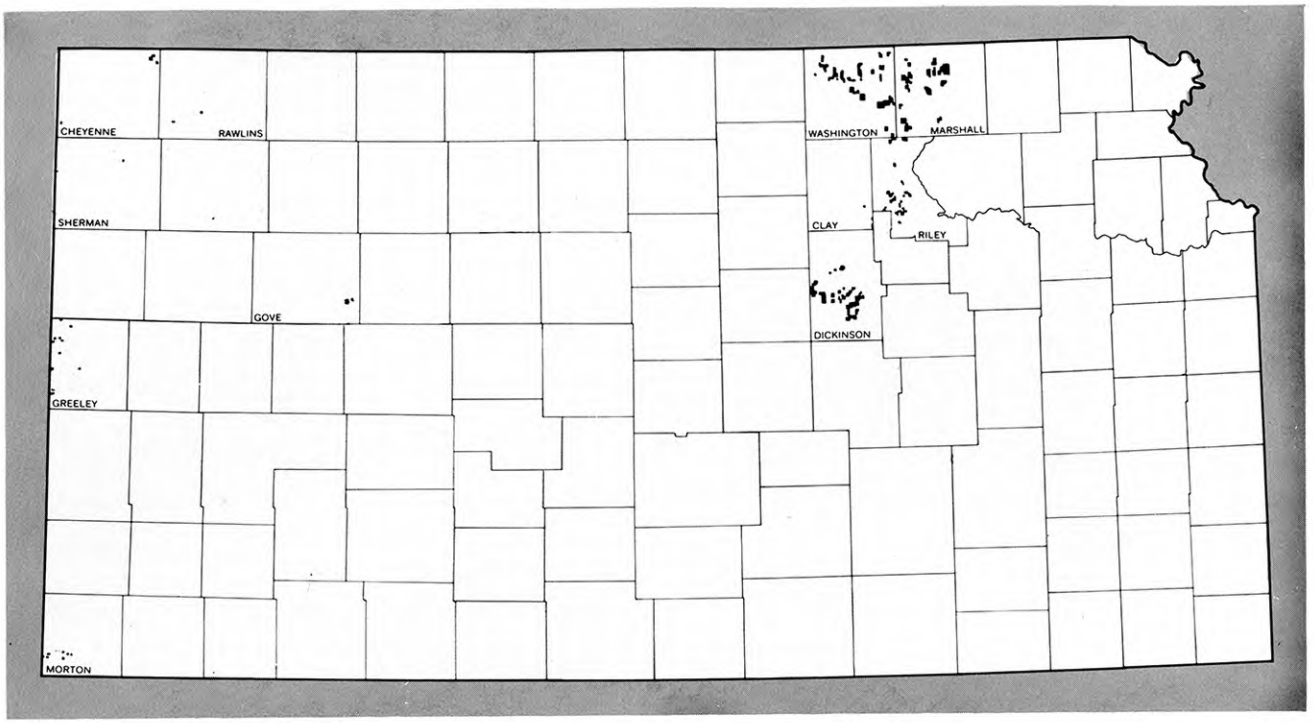


An Act for the Government of the College for the Benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas.

Sec 1 The College for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, which was located by an act of the Legislature of the State of Kansas entitled "An Act to locate and establish a College for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved February 16th 1863, shall be known as "Blue Mont Agricultural College of the State of Kansas":

Sec 2. The government of said College is vested in a board of Regents to consist of the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Judges of the district courts and the President of the College, ex officio and nine others, who shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; Provided that not more than three of those selected shall be members of the same religious denomination: three of those appointed shall hold their office until the second Monday in January A.D. 1866 and three until 1867 and three until 1869 and their several successors



Where the Kansas State Lands Were Located

The Kansas legislators of 1863 expected that the Blue Mont legacy and the 90,000-acre federal land grant would support the new school. Hence, no appropriations for operation of the college were made in that session and less than $3,000 in 1864.

Later appropriations were made as loans with the land grant income as security. Little did they realize that the procedure of selling the lands would require 92 years.

Most of the original grant was sold by 1888 for an average price of $5.71 an acre. The balance, sold later at higher prices brought the average to near $6.50 an acre. This segment of the grant consisted of 28,313.55 acres in Marshall, Washington, Clay, Riley and Dickinson counties.

The second grant, making up a deficiency occasioned by duplications in the railroad and college grants, was approved in 1908. The only remaining public domain was in western Kansas. The returns are still coming in from this property inasmuch as rich mineral deposits are underneath and royalty income must be added to the fund.

Total from sale: $591,601.29.

Acres per county from public domain, under provisions of Land-Grant Act, for establishment of Kansas State Agricultural College.

Clay	800.00
Dickinson	21,099.50
Marshall	23,999.06
Riley	9,911.55
Washington	26,503.44
TOTAL	82,313.55
(Western Section)	7,681.04
TOTAL BOTH SECTIONS	89,994.59
Cheyenne	1,120.00
Gove	320.00
Greeley	1,713.55
Morton	4,000.00
Rawlins	320.00
Sherman	207.49
TOTAL	7,681.04
(Eastern Section)	82,313.55
TOTAL BOTH SECTIONS	89,994.59

Patent for Agricultural College Lands.]

The State of Kansas.

To all to Whom these Presents Shall Come, Greeting.

Whereas, Peter Hawkinson

of Riley County Kansas has purchased from the Agent for the sale of Agricultural College Lands, according to the provisions of the act of the

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, APPROVED FEBRUARY 22D, 1866,

Entitled "An act to provide for the sale of Lands belonging to the State Agricultural College," and acts amendatory thereof, the South East Quarter (¼) of Section No Four (4) in Township No Six (6) South of Range No Six (6) East of the Sixth (6th) Principal Meridian, in Kansas, for the sum of Eleven Hundred and fifty two Dollars ($1152.00)

containing One Hundred and Sixty (160) acres, which said tract has been purchased by the said Peter Hawkinson and he has paid therefor the full amount of the purchase money and interest, as appears from the certificate of the said Agent, deposited in the State Land Office:

Now, Know Ye, That the State of Kansas, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the said acts of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, in such case made and provided, **Has Given and Granted,** and by these presents **Does Give and Grant,** unto the said Peter Hawkinson and to his heirs, the said tract above described: **To Have and to Hold** the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said Peter Hawkinson and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In Witness Whereof, I, John A Martin Governor of the State of Kansas, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at the CITY OF TOPEKA, the Third day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred & twelfth and of the Twenty Second year of the State.

By A Allen
Secretary of State.

I certify that the foregoing Deed is recorded in Vol. 2 Page 273

Register State Land Office.

Above is reproduced an original deed filed December 6, 1887 for the purchase of 160 acres of college land.

The family of Peter Hawkinson still owns this parcel on the occasion of the KSU Centennial. The photo was taken in 1885. Victor Hawkinson, the present owner, was born the following year. Left to right: Carl, Peter, Carrie, Huldah, Arthur, Matilda, Elna, John, Alfred.

Selecting Land From Public Domain

From a letter written by G. W. E. Griffith

The *Industrialist*, April 27, 1927

"It was the duty of the legislature which met in 1862 to locate these two institutions (the university and the agricultural college) and also to provide for the selection of land which congress had donated out of public lands in the state. Manhattan was a candidate for the location of the agricultural college and was generally supported and won the prize quite easily, but the contest for the university between Lawrence and Emporia was very lively and for a time it was doubtful which would win.

"After the selection of Manhattan it became the duty of the legislature to pass a law providing for the selection of the land. The representative from Manhattan was appointed chairman of the committee of which I also was a member. I remember that one section of the bill to select the land provided for compensation of $3 per day for members of the committee. The committee thought this was fair but there was one member, a farmer from Anderson county, and an active supporter of economy, whom the committee thought would move to reduce the compensation to $1.50 a day.

"Afterward I met the chairman and asked him what his plan was to combat the opposition to the compensation of $3 per day and he replied that he had gone to the member . . . and had told him that he was to be appointed a member of the committee to select the land. When the bill came up for discussion in the house, I noticed that this man . . . was the first to address the house in favor of $3 per day compensation, declaring himself as opposed to extravagance and high salaries, but that this measure was so important and so necessary. . . ."

Isaac T. Goodnow, probably more than any other person, may be termed the "Father of Kansas State University." His writings reveal that a college was in his mind and the minds of his traveling companions while enroute to Kansas, logically because he had been a prominent educator in Rhode Island.

He came west primarily to carry the free-state banner in the Kansas struggle and gave unrelenting effort to this cause. He, single-handed, raised the bulk of the money for Blue Mont college.

He was a Representative in the second Kansas legislature, later was appointed land commissioner for the M. K. & T. In 1862 he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction and was re-elected two years later by a heavy majority.

In 1867 he became agent for the sale of lands of K. S. A. C. He was president of Blue Mont when the first offer was made to the State and served as an ex-officio member of the Board of Regents of Kansas State Agricultural College during his tenure as State Superintendent.

K S A C Under Way

The deed to the Blue Mont properties was executed June 10, 1863, by the trustees. Prior to that, however, they had requested the presiding bishop of the Methodist church for Kansas to appoint Denison to the presidency of Blue Mont Central College, a move thought to have been made in order to assure his succession to the presidency of the new school.

What the actual connection between school and church had been is not clear, probably because the church was unable to stretch its funds to give active support to the Manhattan school. Baker University had preempted the support.

Denison's appointment was approved by the first meeting of the Board of Regents. He became president and professor of "mental and moral science and ancient languages."

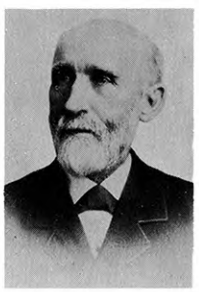
There were 52 students enrolled on September 2, 1863, for the first term, and this probably is the last time there was an equal number of men and women in the student body. The total for the year was 106, but 92 of these were in the preparatory department (comparable to grade and high school) and there were 15 between the ages of 8 and 10.

Tuition for a 13-week term was $4. Musical instruction was offered on the melodeon and piano.

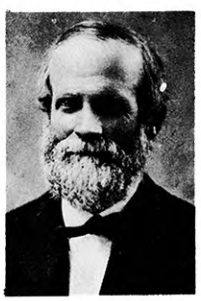
Joseph Denison
First President of K. S. A. C.

Some Members of Early Faculties

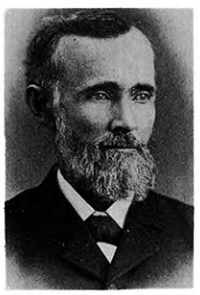
Prof. J. E. Platt



Prof. J. S. Hougham



Prof. B. F. Mudge



Rev. E. Gale

Prof. J. H. Lee

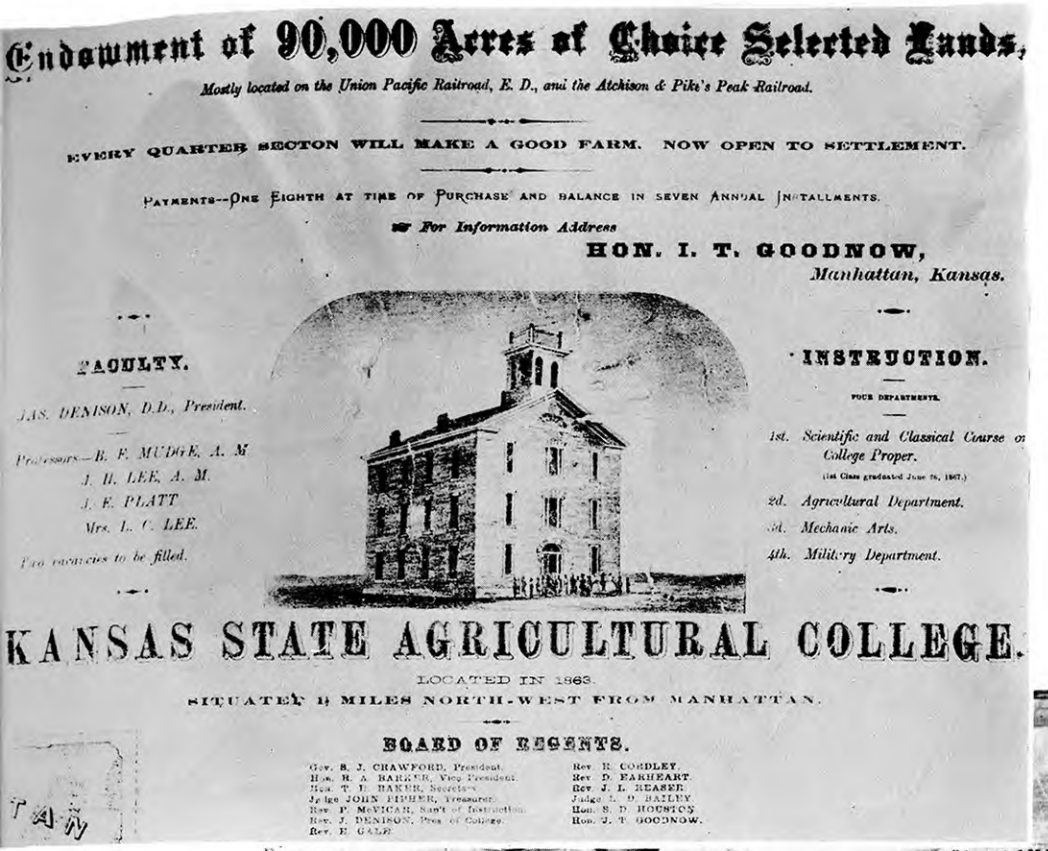

SENATUS
Collegii Agriculturæ studendo
in stituti
MANHATTAN, KANSAS.
Emma Haines
PRIMI
PRÆSES
SOCIIS
BACCALAUREI
Baccalaureatum

The ink used to fill in the date and for signatures has faded from this 1867 diploma. It is legible to the eye but not to the camera.

The first courses covered 4 years; for a brief period were extended to 6 years.

The administration of Joseph Denison, long trained in the classical traditions of education, was harried by segments of the Kansas population who assumed Turner and Morrill had intended that traditionally "liberal" curricula should not be taught alongside the "applied" or "practical" subjects.

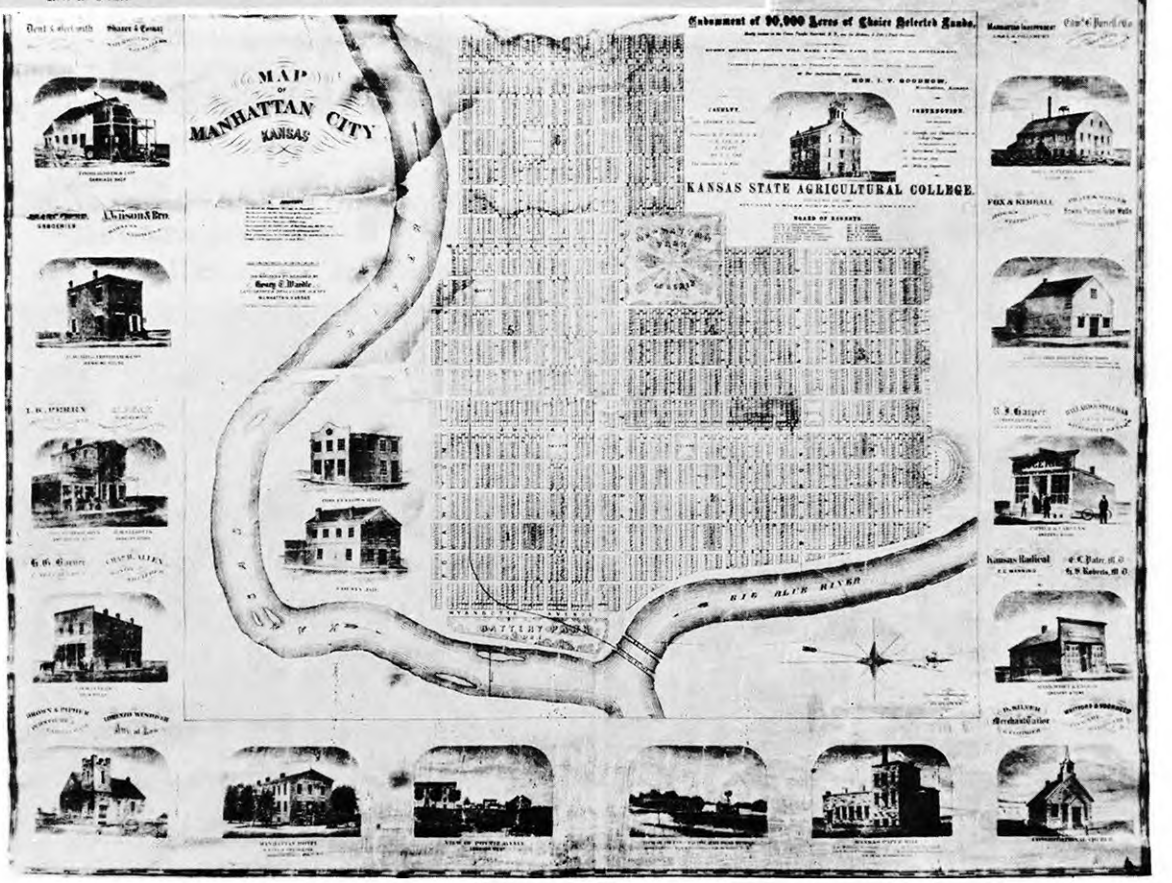
Considerable pressure was exerted from the beginning to make K. S. A. C. a high-level trade school—such things as Greek and Latin and Philosophy were held in contempt as unnecessary to learning how to farm. Colleges and professors, in general, were not trusted by farmers. The feeling that "book larnin'" would not mix with the hard work of farming prevailed and any son of the soil who dared to gain knowledge from books was declared to be "uppity" and looked upon as one of questionable character.

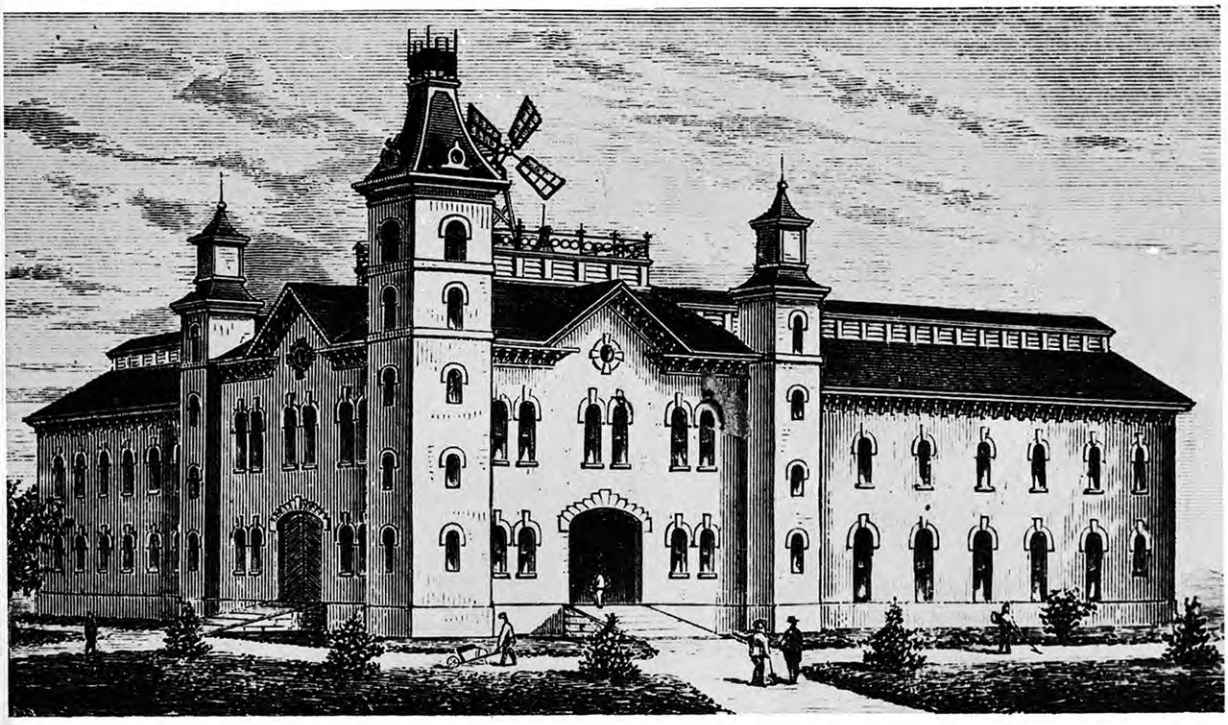


Advertised Courses: Agricultural science, Commercial science, Military science, Full College courses.

Board: At new boarding house, $3.75 a week.

Fuel and lights: $5 a term.





Barn—as planned

Barn—as constructed in 1873, was the west wing of the planned structure and became known as Farm Machinery Hall, also Farm Mechanics Hall.

Denison made a conscientious effort to adopt the agricultural and mechanical and industrial training programs suggested in the Morrill act. The first year, botany, general and agricultural chemistry, zoology, and other natural sciences were included in the courses of study, together with Liebig's husbandry.

In 1864 a separate agricultural course of 3 years was outlined. This included lectures and textbook work on fruits, treatise on the horse, book of the farm, diseases of domestic animals, agricultural chemistry and soil analysis.

Prof. Mudge taught "Insects Injurious to Vegetation." For the most part, the faculty wrote their own texts in the new courses.

It was 1867 before the legislature appropriated money for agriculture at the college. The money was used to fence the farm, plow, and plant forest and fruit trees, and vegetables.

Denison's report of 1868 says, "The amount received for contingent fees for the 3 terms of the year was $745.75 and the amount paid out for wood, bell-ringing and other contingent expenses is $588.20. The balance will be required to pay for wood, due soon, and for the forthcoming catalog."

The residence of K-State presidents from 1875 to 1885, later became the residence for the Professor of Agriculture.

Miss Mary F. Hovey was the first "preceptress of the young women," in 1869. This presumably includes the duties assigned to today's Dean of Women.

College Greenbacks were issued against anticipated interest returns from the land endowment in 1870. The Regents thus sought to aid the agricultural program but the slow sale of the lands prevented its realization. After ten years, the state was forced to make good on the paper, amounting to more than $40,000, of which $33,700 was principal.

Denison established some agricultural experiments on the Blue Mont property but this land was poorly suited to this use. He elicited in 1871 the aid of citizens of Manhattan township who voted $12,000 in bonds with which to purchase the site of the main campus. The barn at left became in 1873 the first college building on this campus.

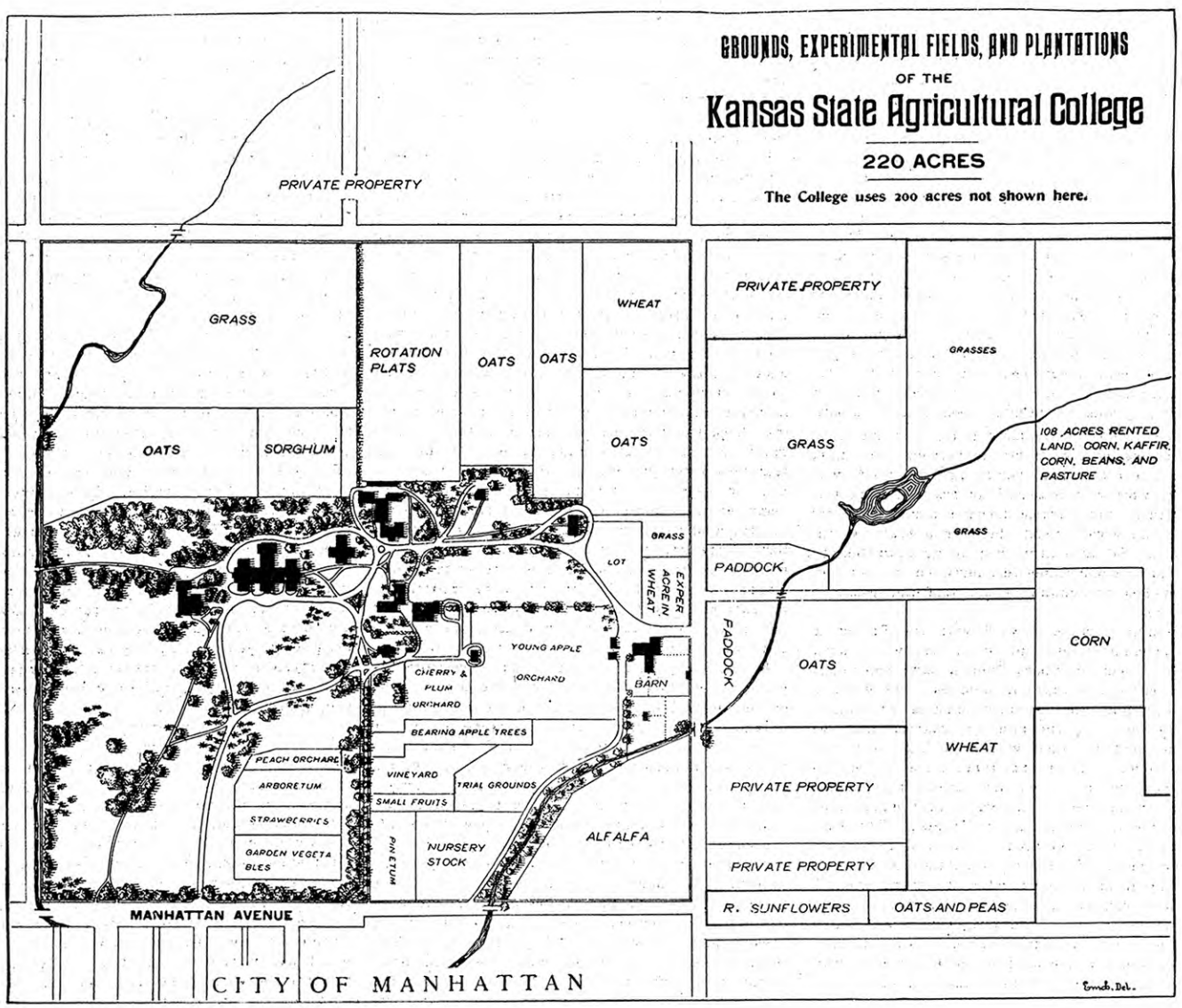
Beginning of Agricultural Experiments

J. S. Hougham, first Prof. of Agricultural Science, wrote in 1869, "It should be remembered that the institution has no barn or team and until this year scarcely any implements or tools."

He obtained $200 in state script that year for all phases of farm work. He sold the script for $160 in currency and purchased and planted 600 maple trees, 25 apple trees, 200 peach trees, 900 grape vines, 50 gooseberry sets, 150 currant sets, and 20 assorted roses. He also purchased some flower and forest tree seeds which were planted.

Fred E. Miller, Prof. of Practical Agriculture and superintendent of the farm (1871-74) said the early agronomic investigations were confined to adaptation of different crops to the climatic conditions of the region, variety tests of the more important crop plants, tillage tests, fertilizer experiments and crop sequence studies.

The annual report of the president in 1869 shows eight varieties of wheat, four varieties of oats, two varieties of barley, two varieties of rye, six varieties of Irish potatoes and two varieties of sweet potatoes being grown. There also were some buckwheat and corn. A half acre of broom corn was grown in 1870 and the seed was made available to farmers.



In 1873 the experimental forest contained 36,370 trees and there were many varieties of fruits being tested.

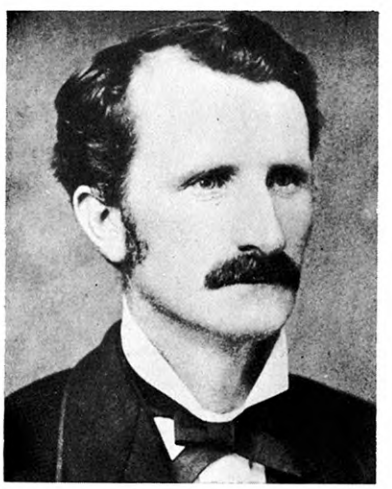
In 1874, E. M. Shelton, Professor of Agriculture, introduced alfalfa and experiments were also begun with wheat, cowpeas, grasses and other forage plants.

An invasion of grasshoppers occurred in 1874. The seasons also were remarkably severe so much damage was experienced to crops and orchard. There seems to be no record of the institution owning livestock, other than horses and mules, prior to 1873.

The *Industrialist*, May 27, 1920 says:

"The grounds of Kansas State Agricultural College were laid out by Maximilian Kern of St. Louis, one of the best landscape gardeners of his time. Conifers on the north side of lover's lane are the remainder of a nursery set out by Professor Gale, a part of the old college farm. Gale was professor of horticulture in 1873-74."

The many varieties of plantings have made the campus a laboratory for nurserymen, city planners and gardeners.



Prof. E. M. Shelton

Word of the Times

From the *Industrialist* files of 1875:

Kansas shipped two boxes of silkworm eggs, worth $3,000 to France a few days ago.

Topeka, in all its accustomed arrogance, declares its population now is 8,016.

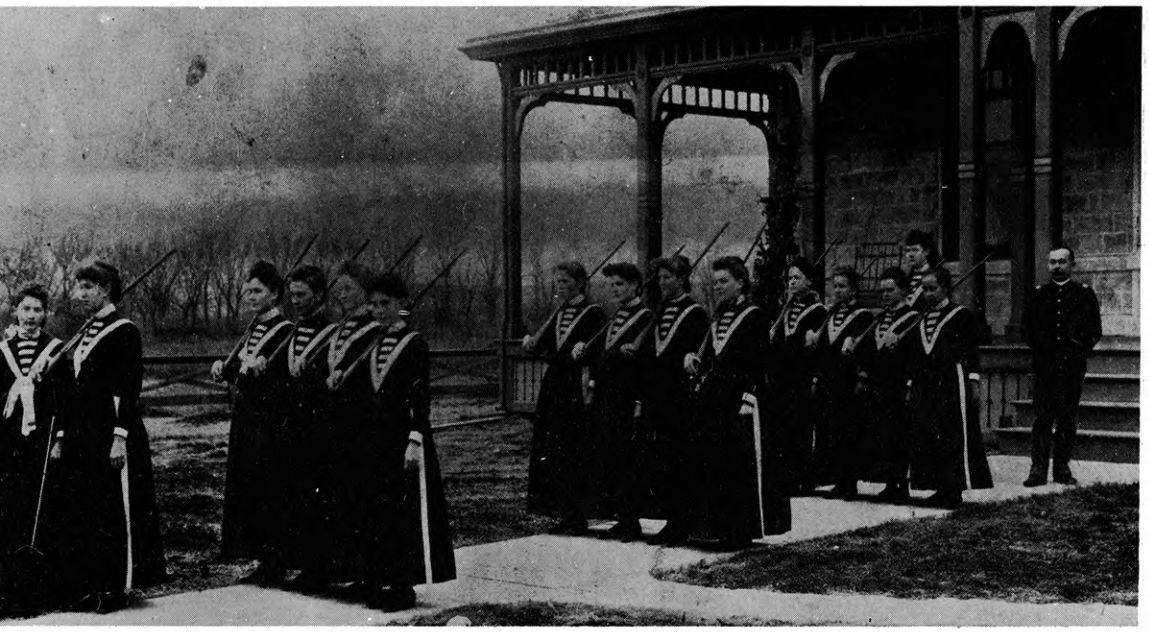
Sedgwick county has 682 sheep, 928 dogs, Allen county has 827 sheep and 1,147 dogs.

Two hundred and thirty-seven students enrolled this year, in the Kansas Agricultural College. Things certainly are booming in Kansas.

Two hundred and fifty bushels of onions to the acre in Lyon county. This is a strong inducement for farmers.

A very pleasant party met at Mrs. Jaquith's and after a superb supper several closely contested games of croquet were enjoyed.

Map of Grounds, Experimental Fields, and Plantations, at left, was prepared about 1890 and appeared in the Industrialist, June 15, 1895



A women's class in Phys Ed undergoing military drill training as an elective.

Military Training, An Early Start

The Morrill act stated that the land-grant schools were to provide instruction in military tactics. Little time was lost by the Denison administration in complying with this requirement. Instruction began in 1865.

The importance of this training had been brought into clear perspective by the border conflicts involving Kansas' struggle for statehood and the Civil War.

Through the period of this chapter it was optional as a course. Regulations set forth by the administration in 1868 stated that officers would be selected from the senior class; non-coms from the junior class. The uniform was to display "KSC" on caps and buttons.

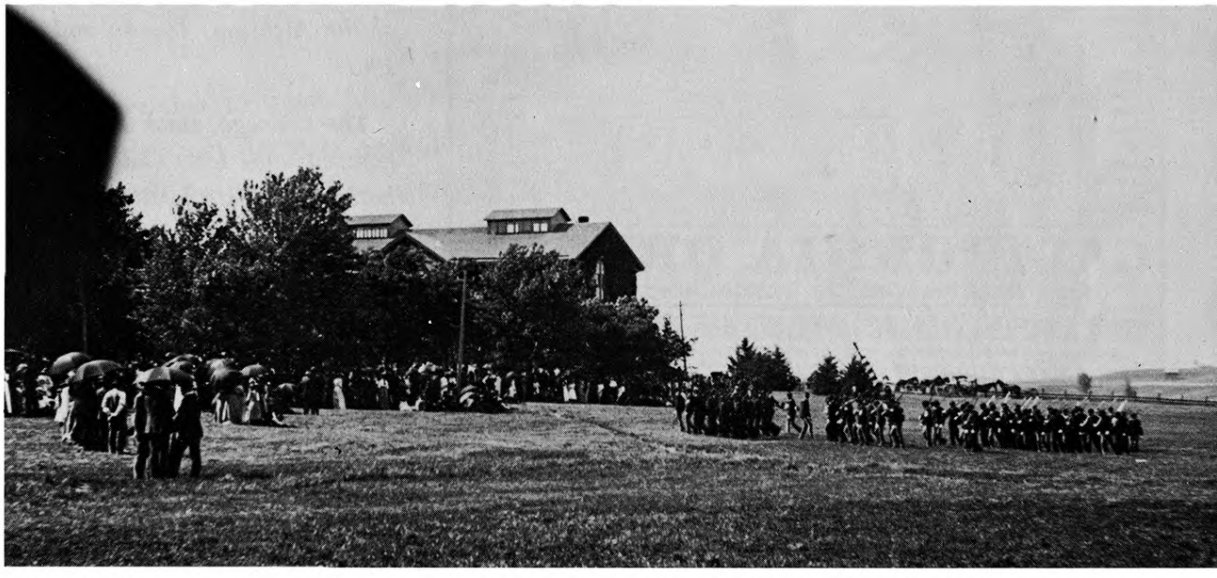
The first Professor of Military Tactics was Lt. Col. J. W. Davidson, U. S. Cavalry.

From 1881 until 1911, Farm Machinery Hall served the corps as an armory.

I. T. Goodnow wrote this commentary:

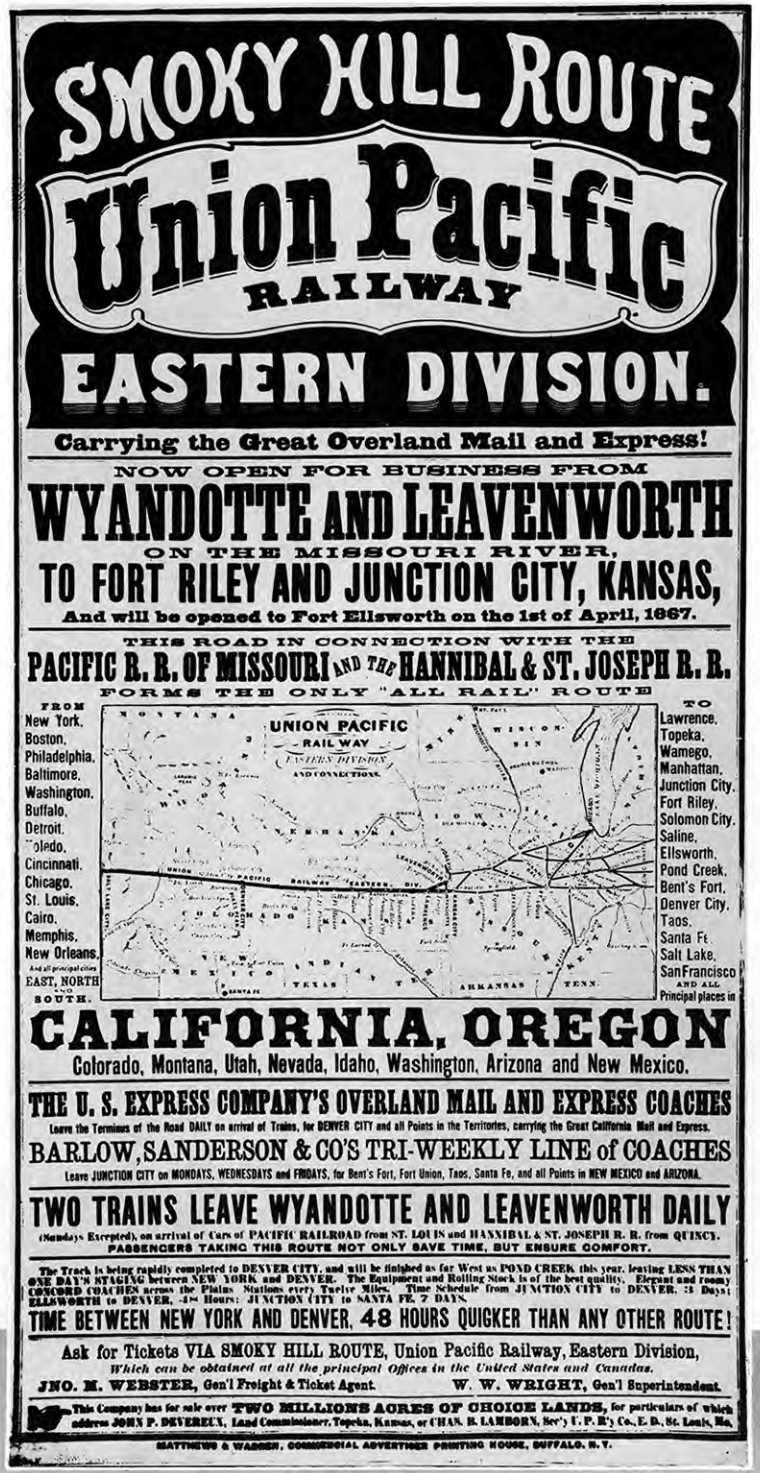
"A beautiful feature in the school is the gymnastic exercises. Every morning immediately after the opening, the whole school, male and female, are put through the drill, inhalations and exhalations of the air from the lungs, training of the voice in the enunciation of the elementary sounds of the letters, and other elocutionary practice. These exercises have a wonderful effect in developing manly forms, in rectifying weak lungs, crooked spines, and deformities in general. As a consequence, the students are remarkably healthful."

An early drill by the college squadrons on the parade grounds east of Farm Machinery Hall.



A feature of the commencement of 1880, and doubtless of other commencements of that period, was a plowing match staged by the class of agriculture.

The first telephone on the campus was installed in 1883 between the offices of the President and Treasurer, who was downtown.



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This Company has for sale over TWO MILLIONS ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS, for particulars of which address JOHN P. DEVEREUX, Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas, or CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y U. P. R'y Co., E. D., St. Louis, Mo.

MATTHEWS & WARREN, COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER PRINTING HOUSE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The railroads followed some of the frontier trails, usually along the paths of least resistance, in laying their rails.

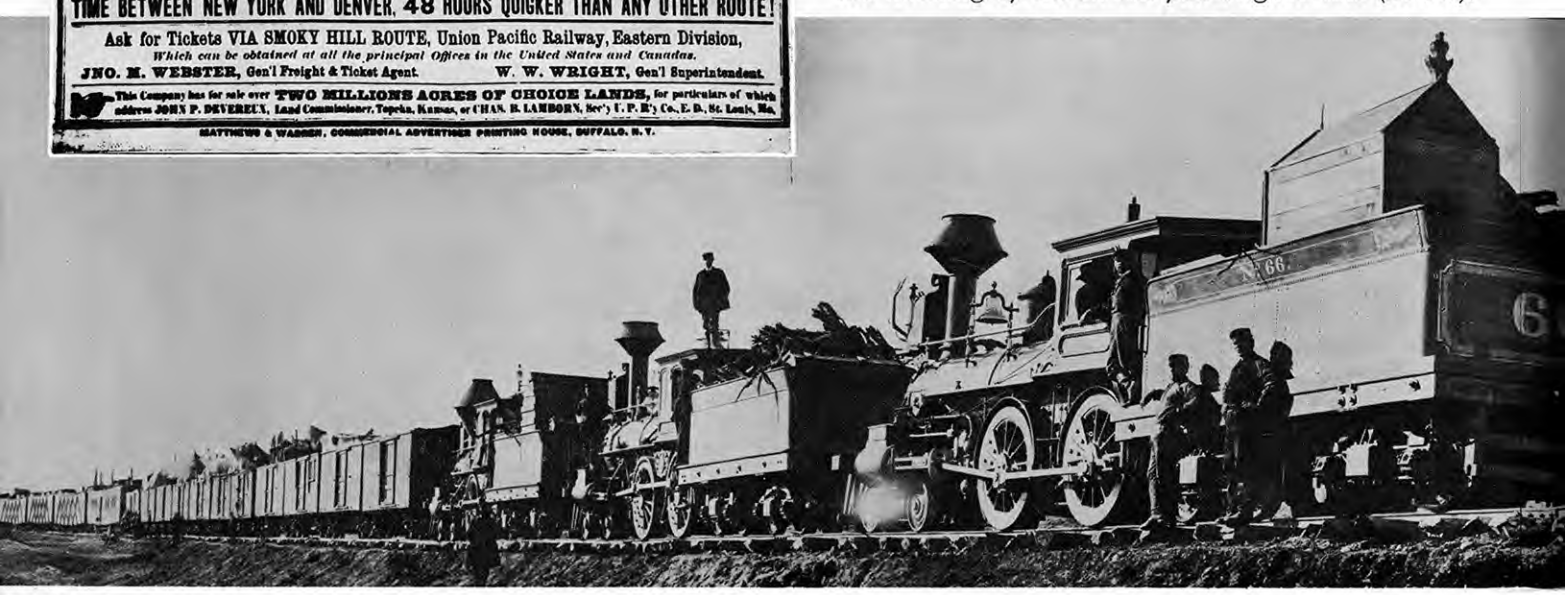
The Union Pacific (eastern division) rushing to complete a transcontinental route to the west coast, reached the east bank of the Blue river on August 6, 1866. It followed the Butterfield Overland Despatch trail to the mountains.

The Manhattan and Northwestern was begun in 1872, and the Manhattan and Blue Valley was completed as a branch of the Union Pacific to Omaha in 1876.

The Manhattan, Alma and Burlingame, a branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, was built in 1881.

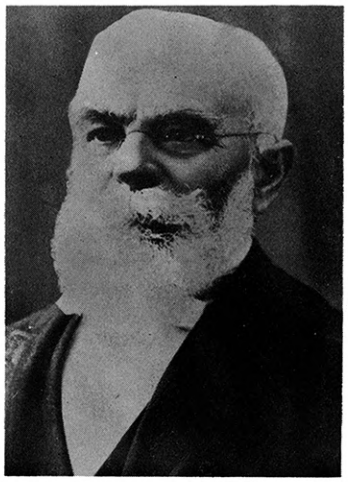
The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific was not organized until 1880 and the rails did not reach Manhattan until late in that decade.

The Casement Brothers construction train during the building of Union Pacific's original line (below).



Veterinary medicine got its start at Kansas State with the employment of Dr. H. J. Detmers in 1872. The catalog lists him as Professor of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry.

The first microscope that came into possession of the college was ordered from Germany in 1872 by Prof. Detmers. It had three oculars and four lenses and magnified eleven hundred diameters.



Dr. H. J. Detmers

Manhattan *Standard*, December 19, 1868

The examination of classes at the State Agricultural College will take place next week.

On Monday classes will be examined in Arithmetic, Geography, Bookkeeping, Rhetoric, U. S. Constitution, Elocution, French, Latin and Greek.

Tuesday in Arithmetic, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Surveying, Navigation, Reading, Spelling, and the Classics.

Wednesday in Ancient Geography, English, Analysis, University Algebra, Physiology, Chemistry, Military Science.

Literary Exercises Reports, and Closing Exercises Wednesday afternoon; Student's Social Reunion in the Evening.

The Public are invited to be present.

Population	1870	1880
RILEY	4,364	10,439
POTTAWATOMIE	7,848	16,260
WABAUNSEE	2,989	8,756
DAVIS (Geary)	.....	6,994

John A. Anderson,
K-State's Second President

Before the career of Joseph Denison was far advanced at KSAC, factional disputes arose over the purpose of the college and interpretations of the Morrill act. The debate concerned the amount of emphasis to be placed upon the classical or liberal courses in relation to the practical or applied training.

The overseers of Blue Mont and the first faculty were primarily clergymen and professional educators. The first Regents of K. S. A. C. were primarily farmers and frontiersmen, as were the legislators, and apparently felt that any classics at all in the curriculum was too much.

The legislature reorganized the Board of Regents in 1873. The new board called for the resignations of all members of the faculty as of June 27.

Immediately after the resignations were received, John Alexander Anderson, a Presbyterian minister, of Junction City was elected to the presidency and all faculty members except Denison were rehired. It was a bold move, seemingly brought about by the strong hold of the Grange on political affairs of the state.

Anderson had expressed himself, when interviewed by the board, as proposing to "bust it (the K. S. A. C. curriculum) from stem to gudgeon." He laid stronger emphasis on subjects of material, practical value than any other college president in the United States.

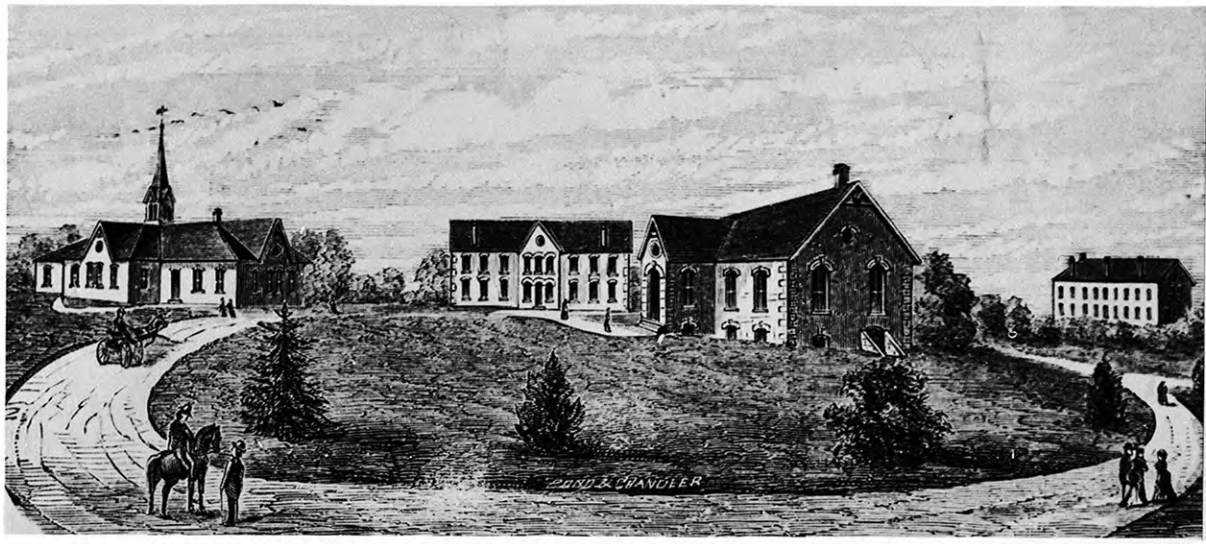
One observer noted, however, that it was somewhat significant that Mr. Anderson quoted Greek and Latin in arguing for the new education. He proposed that the college would graduate capable farmers and housewives, rather than agricultural experts, experimenters, professors and editors.

He wrote the following for *The Industrialist* in 1877 as a summation of his theories:

> "The terms of admission to K. S. A. C. are the ability to read, write, perform the ordinary operations of practical arithmetic, and to maintain a good standing in the classes of the first year.
>
> "It costs a student from $100 to $150 a year to attend the college and the time which he can put on the farm or in other pursuits is ordinarily worth as much more. So that justice to him and to the noble design of the institution requires that the course should be made as short as can be done without interfering with the real value of the knowledge gained. Accordingly, it contains no Latin or Greek rubbish, no useless "abstract" mathematics, and no fancy "ologies" or "osophies."

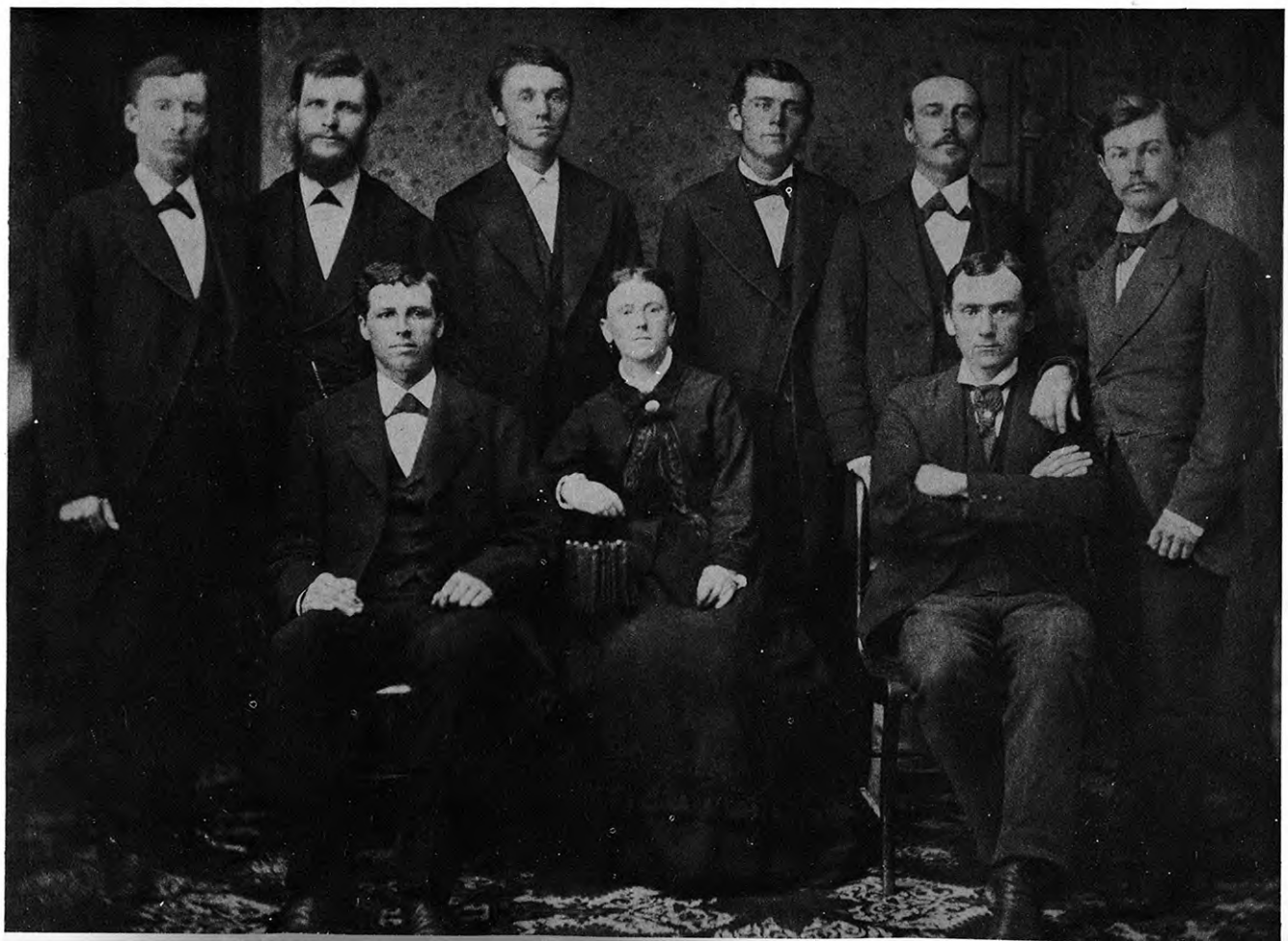
Confirmation of the new board members was sought at the next session of the legislature (January, 1874). Three members of the faculty (Dr. Detmers, Prof. Mudge, and Prof. Fred Miller) went to Topeka to present opposition to certain members of the new board. That they failed is evidenced by action of the board the next month in removing the three on grounds of insubordination and gross misconduct.

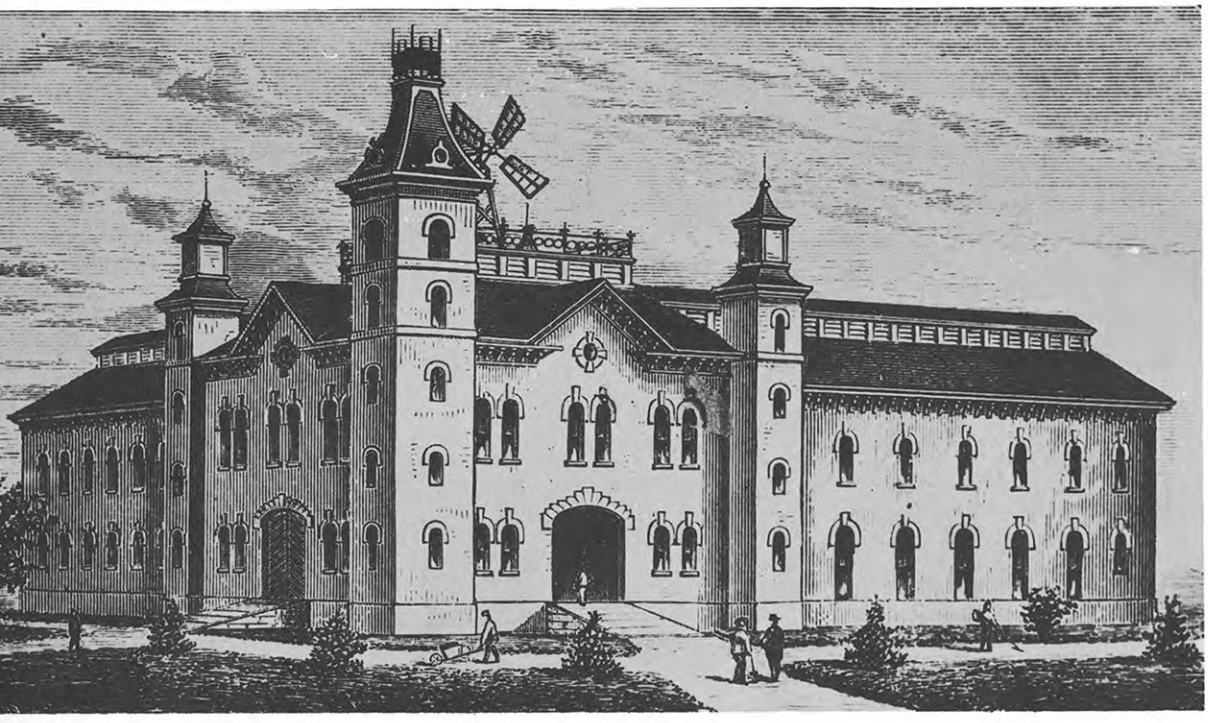
The Campus in 1877



This lithograph by Bond and Chandler shows, left to right, Chemistry (close-up at right), industrial workshop, science building, later Illustrations Hall, Farm Machinery Hall.

Below: the K. S. A. C. Class of 1877.
Upper row: La Tourette, Howard, Ulrich, Griffing, Failyer, Humphrey.
Seated: Hoyt, Ella Childs, Leasure.





Barn—as planned

Barn—as constructed in 1873, was the west wing of the planned structure and became known as Farm Machinery Hall, also Farm Mechanics Hall.

THE INDUSTRIALIST

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

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OF THE

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A. A. STEWART, Manhattan, Kansas.

Forage Plants in Kansas. No. 1.

BY PROF. E. M. SHELTON.

One of the hopeful signs in Kansas agriculture, is the wide spread interest lately awakened among our farmers in the subject of this article. The growth of grass is a branch of farming that there is little danger in overdoing, for the reason that it rarely exhausts the soil and nearly always is a positive benefit to succeeding crops. This is especially true of alfalfa and the clovers generally, and it is true of all grasses when pastured.

In the brief space of this article it will be impossible to discuss with any degree of thoroughness, even a few of the better known grasses. I only desire to throw out a few suggestive facts concerning the cultivation of forage plants that seem to promise especially well for Kansas.

ALFALFA, OR LUCERNE.

The success which has attended the cultivation of this plant in California, and in various South American countries, gives it a special promise for Kansas. The alfalfa, unlike its near relative the red clover, has a perennial root. The clover plant will last two years, some say three; the alfalfa, with decent treatment, will last ten or twelve years.

Neither in heavy clays nor light sand does the alfalfa flourish best; a mellow loam, or a permeable or even gravelly subsoil delights it most. The fact that the alfalfa sends its straight tap-root to such enormous depths, frequently thirteen feet, makes the question of the subsoil of the utmost importance. With an impervious hard-pan or quicksand subsoil, success can hardly be expected with this plant. The ground should be thoroughly prepared for the seed, and free from weed and grass seed. The alfalfa "stools" or tillers less than the clover, and hence requires a more liberal seeding. In California the rule is twenty pounds of clean seed per acre. We certainly should not sow less. Sow the seed at about the same time in the spring that oats and barley are usually sown. It may be seeded with either of these crops, but does best when sown alone. The pure seed in California costs twenty cents per pound. It may be laid down in Kansas in lots of thirty pounds, at about thirty cents per pound.

TIMOTHY, OR HERDS GRASS,

is the most valuable contribution made by America to the agricultural grasses. Indeed it is the most valuable of all the grasses to cut for hay. For pasturage it possesses less value, being inferior to clover or blue grass.

Timothy promises to be of more than ordinary value to Kansas. Upon the College Farm we have twelve acres which passed through the terrible ordeal of last summer without the least injury. The great difficulty will be in getting the timothy started. Sow in the fall, early in September, upon land duly plowed and harrowed if possible. If not, sow upon stubble land at the rate of about eight quarts per acre. Then harrow thoroughly both ways and if the land is dry roll it, or, what is better, drive a herd of sheep or cattle over the land until it has been thoroughly trodden over. The advantage of sowing timothy in the fall is, that in case of failure, the seeding can be repeated in the spring.

Despite the protracted dry weather of last fall, we have a generally good stand upon seven acres, which was treated substantially as above; some patches that appeared as blanks we re-seeded late in March and have but little fear as to the result.

The Grasshopper.

BY PROF. J. S. WHITMAN.

THE hateful grasshopper (Caloptenus spretus) is hatching in considerable numbers on the south slope of the bluffs near the College. These are principally the offspring of such females as had defective wings, or whose wings became worn or lacerated in their flight. From observations made at the College, it seems that the females, on account of their larger bodies and greater weight, had suffered much more in this way than the males. Of fifty specimens taken on the 15th of September last, after the swarm had left, but three were males. The wings of two of these were slightly injured.

Coming from the elevated, gravelly and sandy plains of the West, the females, impelled by instinct, sought the high, gravelly knolls of our prairies as a nidus for their eggs; their offspring will reluctantly descend into the valleys as food may become scarce, but as they are wingless their march will be slow; and, born at a less elevation, and living under different atmospheric conditions, they will be much less vigorous than their ancestors; many will become infested with the parasites, common to our native species, and those that survive to develop their wings will scatter in flight, too degenerate to propagate their species. Thus will end this periodical scourge of Kansas. Beyond the destruction of limited grain patches on high prairies, and gardens at the foot of sandy hills, but little damage is apprehended in this part of the State.

Boiled Down.

Spring fever epidemic.

Fifty-five horse-flesh shops in Paris.

Chicago is to have a $2,500,000 City Hall.

The Enterprise woolen mills will soon start.

More than enough flax seed for poultices this year.

Before July the Treasury will disburse $74,000,000 gold.

Jefferson county reports a vein of coal two feet thick.

Large acreage of broom-corn planted in McPherson county.

Paola has a pump factory, and is to have a match factory.

One thousand cattle are on the trail from Texas to Wichita.

Last spring hay sold at Paola for $18.00; this spring for $5.00.

Boston apothecaries advertise their soaps as 'cheaper than dirt.'

Grand exhibition of live stock at the Centennial next year.

Since February 23d, the State Treasurer has paid out $270,000.

Jersey Co., Ill., has 60,000 acres winter wheat in good condition.

To stop emigration, Prussia offers the crown lands in ten acre lots.

In spite of cold weather, Boston reports parsley soup-herb this year.

A Brooklyn fool ate two hundred and thirty-seven oysters at one sitting.

D. W. Wilder is preparing a political history or hand book of Kansas.

The sentinel who did not sleep on his watch had left it at the pawnbroker's.

N. W. Ingalls has shipped 5,000 merinos to his ranch in the Indian Territory.

Estimated that 65,000,000 bushels of wheat will be marketed within the next ninety days.

Indiana boasts of a Shorthorn calf, six months old, weighing six hundred and ninety pounds.

Kansas received eight thousand Mennonite and two thousand Negro immigrants during the winter.

A New York farmer has hay seventeen years old, as green and fresh as at the end of the first year.

E. P. Moulton, of Baxter Springs, has invented a combined plow, harrow, roller, and corn planter.

Of the 444,000 persons arrested in France for various crimes during three years 442,000 were illiterate.

Pittsburgh turns out the largest shears ever made; they weigh forty tons and cut five-inch cold iron.

A handkerchief of William Penn is to be on exhibition at the Centennial. It is the original Penn wiper.

Silver coin is soon to take the place of fractional currency. The mints will have $10,000,000 ready in June.

Alexander McDonald, owner of one of the largest herds in Kansas, has not lost a single animal the past winter.

Florida furnishes a rattlesnake eight feet long, sixteen rattles, twenty years old; "heft," twenty-five pounds.

Delaware has adopted a new flag, six by six and a half feet. It will be spread over the State to keep the frost off.

Single ladies should be at church early so as to be on hand when the minister gives out the hymns. They might get one.

Holland has 12,000 windmills in operation, each doing a six or ten horse-power service through the twenty-four hours.

The retirement of General Spinner will necessitate the counting of every dollar in the Treasury, which will take until July.

The Boston school fathers have decided in favor of having sewing taught to the girls of the lower classes in the grammar schools.

The New York Herald thinks that when an Indian is caught who has undoubtedly killed another Indian, the true course is to give him a new gun and five dollars.

The first six editions of The Industrialist issued from this residence in 1875. It stood on the old college farm northwest of the present campus.

The Industrialist

A. A. Stewart
First Supt.
of Printing

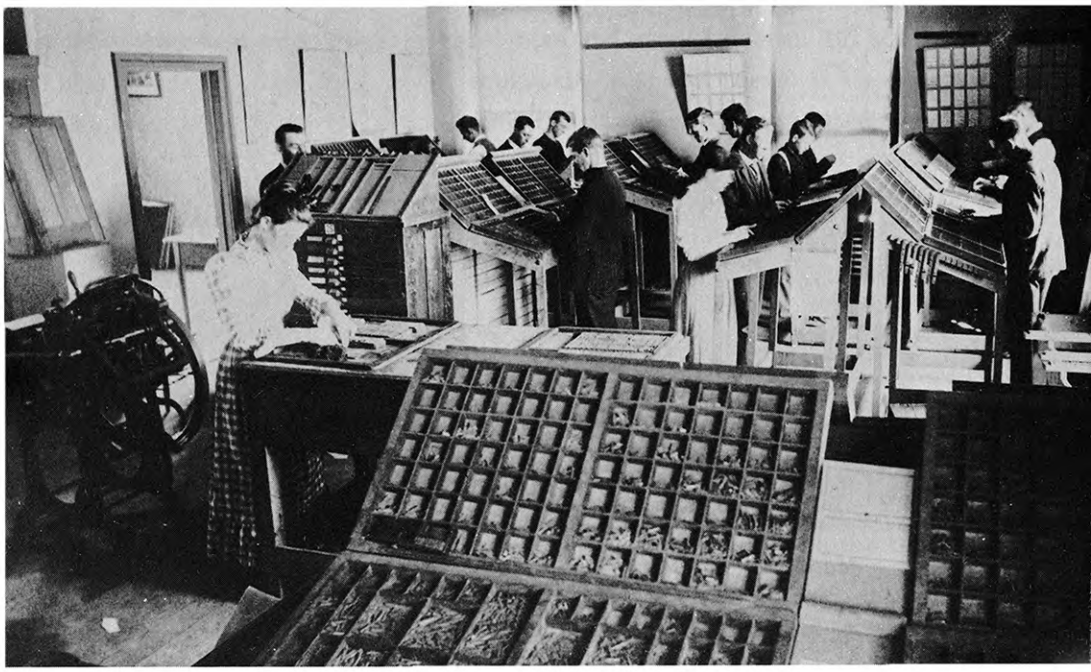
President Anderson originated *The Industrialist* as a means of communication with citizens, legislators, alums, officials and farm leaders.

It was the mouthpiece through which his ideas were distributed, especially his belief that the object of the Morrill act was to endow institutions which should teach young men in the elements of practical farming, blacksmithing, wood-working, stone cutting, etc.

The price of a subscription was 75¢ a year. Advertising was 10¢ a line; reading notices 1 and 2 cents.

The regular edition was 700 copies but during the first year an issue reached 3,300.

The Industrialist was issued weekly.



The college print shop in the late 80's probably when it was located in the first shops building.

"America's first printing school originated in the rear of the college chapel on the third floor of the old college (Blue Mont) building." (Industrialist)

It was equipped with 25 pairs of cases of long primer, 10 pt. type and an old fashioned galley proof press.

Instruction was given each afternoon for two hours to a mixed class. After class was dismissed, according to A. A. Stewart, the cases were put in the racks and padlocked to keep the students from throwing the type down the stairway.

Students who were deficient in English were expected to take printing, the idea being that work at the case would train them in spelling, grammar, punctuation, and other details.

In 1874 the department moved to the Mudge place (a storehouse north of the college building), then to the Platt house, then to downtown Manhattan before occupying an upstairs room in the first shops building.

The course enrolled 70 in 1885.

Home Economics

Hattie Cheseldine

Mrs. Mary E. Cripps

Nellie Sawyer as a student in 1877.

The present School of Home Economics, known originally as Domestic Economy, then as Domestic Science, had its beginning in 1873 when Hattie Cheseldine taught the young women sewing. Her classroom was the chapel stage; her equipment, one sewing machine.

Mrs. Cripps joined the staff two years later. She had been a successful miliner in New York city.

Their teachings were supplemented by lectures by the professor of chemistry on food values and from the professor of agriculture on the making of butter and cheese.

There were no curricula. The goal was to elevate home standards and lessen labor.

Miss Sawyer was put in charge of the program in 1882. She had little preparation; there was almost no precedence.

President Anderson sounded the theme of co-education at Kansas State.

"Kansas women," he said, "had a right to study her own organism and functions, to understand the conditions of health, and to be forewarned against the inexorable penalties of ignorance, folly and overtaxation. She has a right to instruction respecting the proper care of the sick, for a mother's watchfulness and a wife's tenderness, when intelligently directed, are more potent than drugs in the struggle with death."

He added that "she has a right to all the knowledge which related sciences can contribute to her intelligence, deftness and efficiency in that greatest and purest of womanly arts, the art of making home brighter to the little ones than streets, more attractive to its adults than saloons—a quiet nook whence the pilgrim of three score and ten boards the ship that sails out into eternity's ocean. These are things that men cannot perform."

Within a short time, the scope of the work was enlarged and every freshman girl was required to have one hour of sewing every day. Every sophomore who had passed in chemistry took one hour of cooking for six months; and every junior took lectures on hygiene for three months.

The *Industrialist*, October 29, 1910, presented the following recollection by Josephine Finley:

"What good times the girls used to have cooking down in the basement of the main building—Anderson Hall it is now—with Mrs. Kedzie (Nellie Sawyer). The old corner room, used as a kitchen then, is a sorry looking place now, with its warped floor and falling plaster. But as I stood there, somehow I seemed to hear Mrs. Kedzie's soft voice saying 'Now, girls—.'

"Up in the classroom Mrs. Kedzie lectured and then we trooped down stairs, took our aprons from the hall closet and tied the strings for one another in big bows. In those days the girls made their aprons pretty, with dainty tucks and edging and ruffles on the shoulders. We worked in groups of four at small tables, each girl with her chum. How we chattered and laughed and ran about, and how patiently Mrs. Kedzie taught us . . .

"Remember the Alladin oven? Made of tin and asbestos, and heated by a round burner lamp?"

The Sewing Room in southwest corner of Anderson Hall first floor, December, 1888.

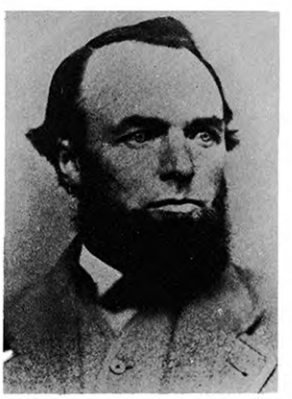
The Engineers

From a small blacksmith shop and carpenter shop in 1871, these foundry facilities were a substantial beginning for an engineering program.

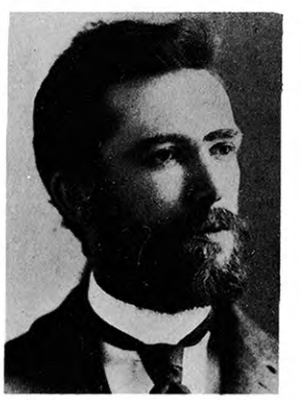
President Anderson offered no specific currriculum for those interested in mechanic arts—anyone so interested also would be interested in agriculture, he reasoned.

J. W. Davidson, professor of military science and tactics also was professor of civil engineering in 1869, though 1871 is generally thought to be the date of the first "engineering-type" courses.

Most of the work of the College was transferred to the new campus in the summer of 1875.



Ambrose Todd, Supt. of Shop and Instructor in Mechanics, 1871-72.



O. P. Hood, Supt. of Workshops, 1866.

Right: A student surveyor levels his equipment before the horticulture office and propagating pits.

Onzi P. Hood was the first engineer to be given a place on the faculty. He initiated a program for making the mechanical department something more than a shop. He became professor of mechanics and engineering in 1889.

The middle section of the shop building was built in 1875. Total equipment of the department was listed as 25 sets of carpenter tools and some blacksmith tools.

By 1885, 240 students were enrolled in the mechanical department, mostly doing work in carpentering. Power machinery was installed in the wood shop in 1887.

The Campus in 1885 from Williston Quarries.

K. S. A. C. was among the very first institutions in the nation to make educational manual labor a part of the daily exercises of every student.

The annual report of 1868 says, "It is believed that each student should be required to plant and cultivate a small tract of ground, either for useful or ornamental purposes."

In 1871 it was reported that 4 divisions of men and one of women did practical work on the farm and in the orchard, vineyard, and garden. Labor was required for one hour on Monday and Thursday. Additional labor was voluntary and was paid from 3 to 15 cents an hour.

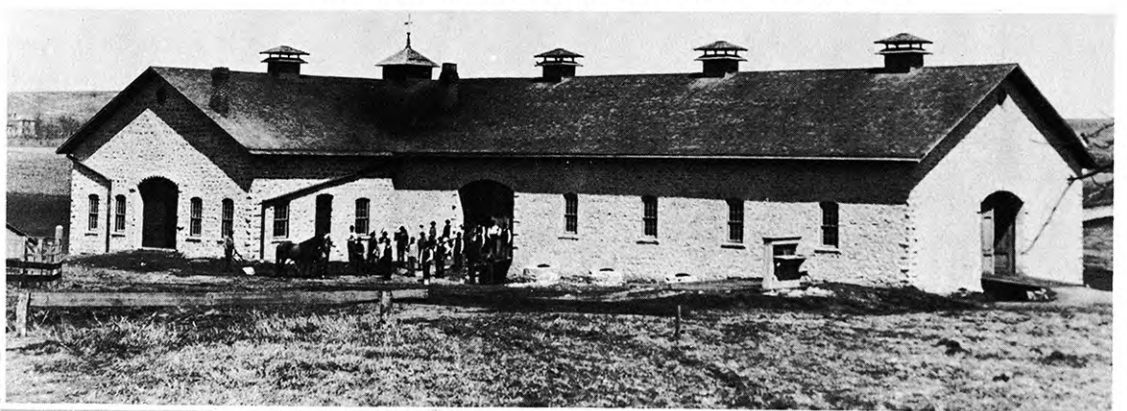
A work crew in the '90s.

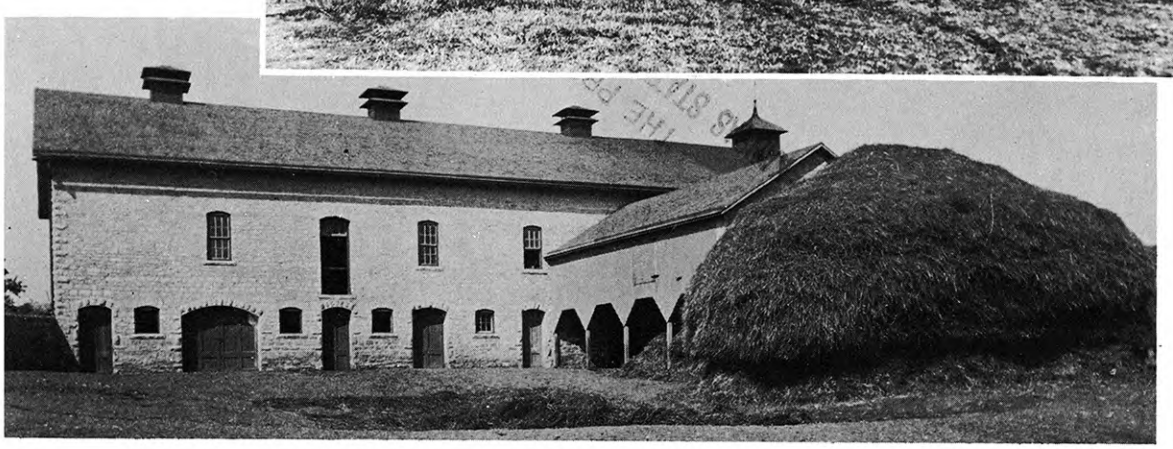
The first barn, begun in 1872 and only partially completed, proved to be more useful as a classroom and laboratory building.

The result was erection of a building in 1877 known as the Second Stone Barn. It was located just northeast of what now is East Waters and was enlarged in 1885.

The building was designed primarily for experiments in feeding livestock. The cattle which were temporarily housed where the present athletic field and stadium are located were moved to this barn.

Two views of the second stone barn, erected 1877.





K-State's Third President

George Fairchild

The fortunes of Kansas State Agricultural College were to take a new course with the resignation of Pres. Anderson. His policies were strongly stated, were probably calculated to clear all minds so that the Morrill concepts could be re-evaluated.

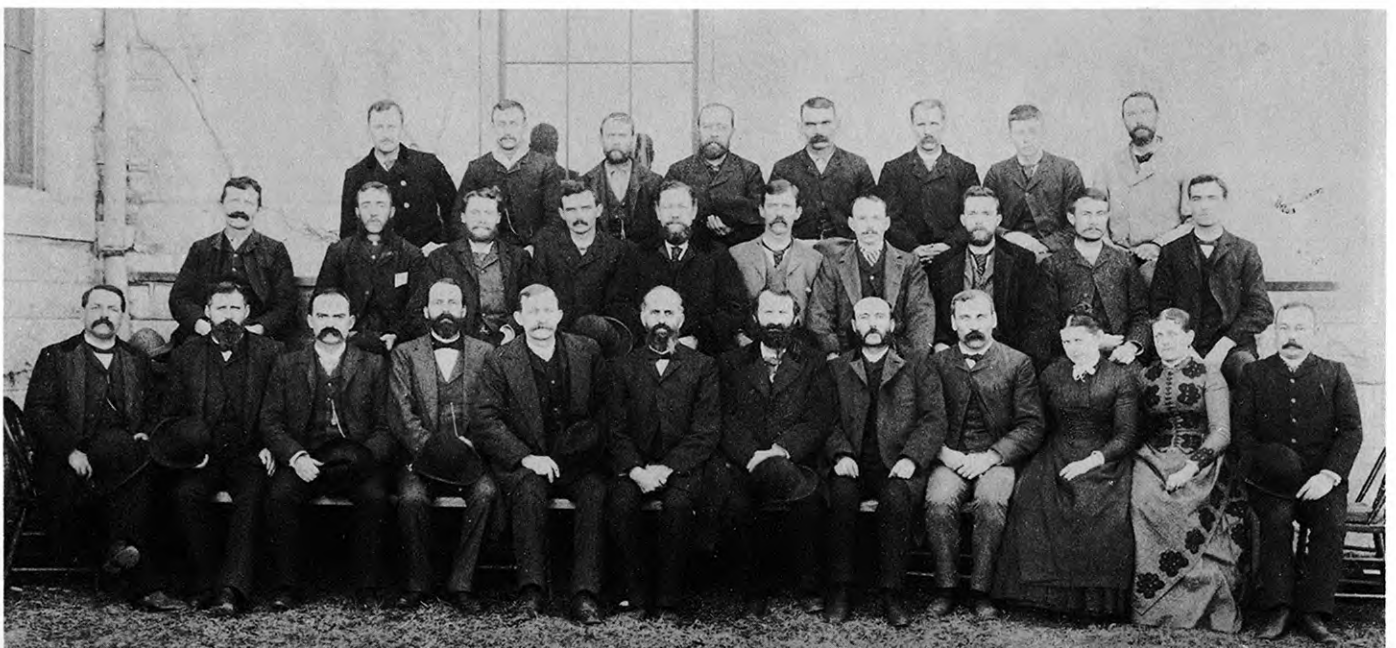
He was succeeded by the Vice-President and Professor of English Literature at Michigan State Agricultural College who did not share the basic Anderson idea of strict trade-school maxims.

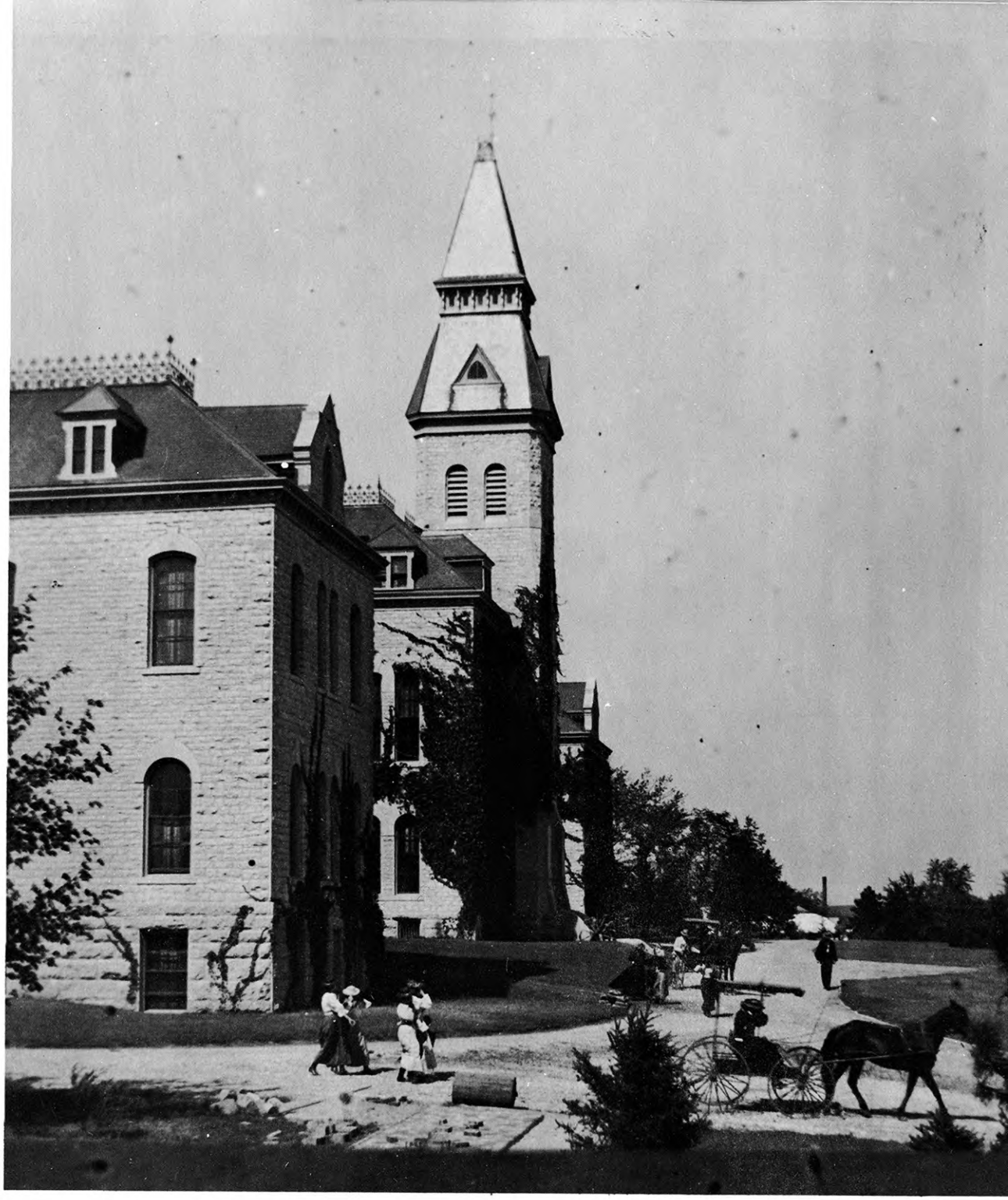
Fairchild's interpretation was that K. S. A. C. was a college for persons who wished to be occupied in agriculture and other areas. For although he agreed that "the eyes must see and the hands handle the very elements of nature in order to gain proper ideas of nature's uses" he also swung to the side wherein a student must be trained "to think accurately and connectedly, and intensely if need be."

His most famous quote insisted that the land-grant curricula would be designed "not to make men farmers but to make farmers men."

Fairchild took charge on December 1, 1879, but effected few changes in the Anderson program, at least during the period of this chapter.

Below: The faculty of 1888.





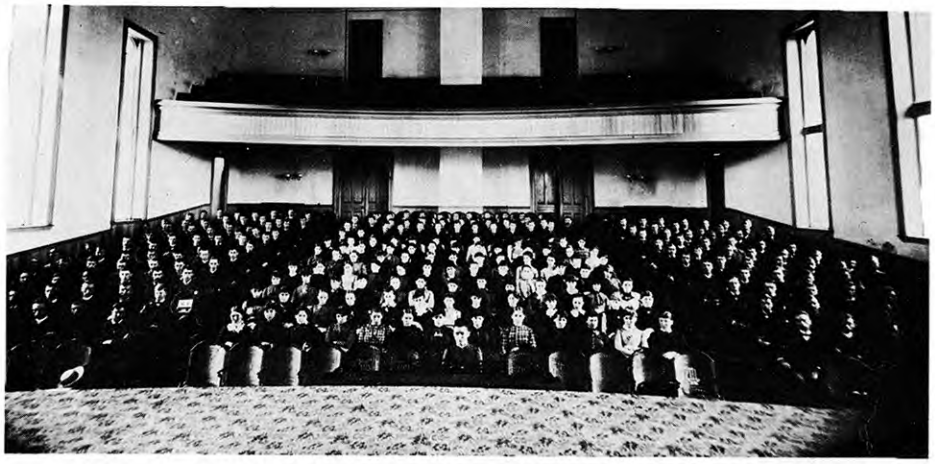
This attractive photograph was made from a 75-year old negative found in the collections of F. A. Marlatt, a member of the faculty and camera hobbyist. Some blemishes are apparent, the effects of age and chemical action. Other photos, selected from several hundred Marlatt negatives, appear in the next chapter.

The Class of 1880. Standing (left to right): Augustine Beacham, Noble Richardson. Seated: Emma Knostman, Emma Hoyt, Grace Parker, Maria Sickels, Lizzie Cox.

Although graduate work was not formalized until 1886, the catalog for 1868-69 lists Martha A. White as a "resident graduate" which probably is the first graduate student in K. S. A. C. Three years later Albert Todd and S. Wendell Williston apparently continued study after graduation and records show that Williston was accorded a Master of Arts in Chemistry in 1875.

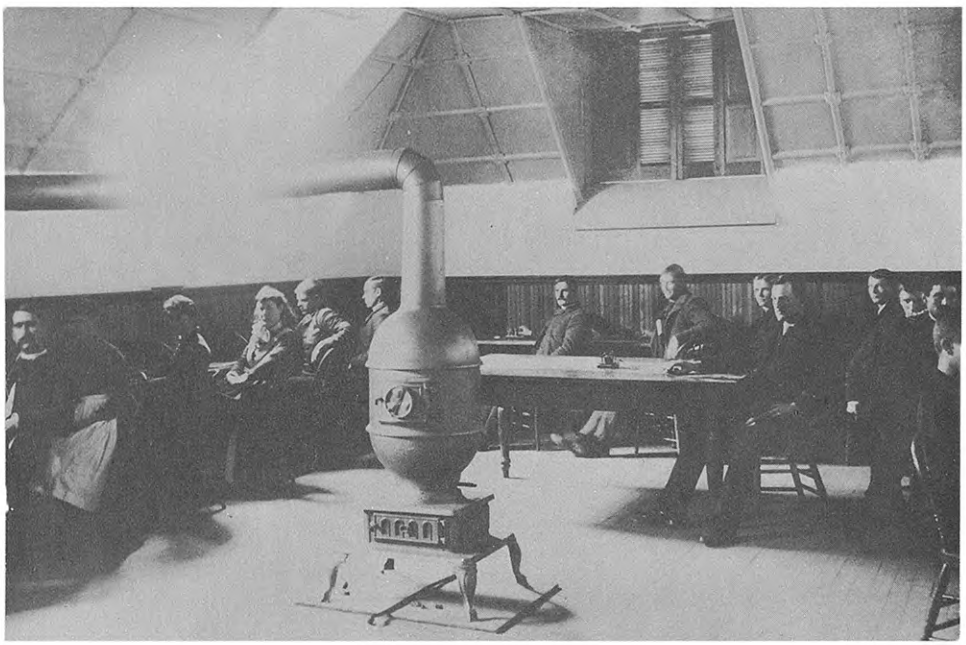
At left: The campus in 1880, reproduced from half of a stereoptican slide belonging to J. T. Willard.

The college chapel, 1888, was in the center portion of the Main College Building. The space now is occupied by the Registrar.



Note the distortion in the window lines in the above photograph occasioned by the camera lens.

The view below reveals the campus of K. S. A. C. at the end of this chapter period. The photo was taken from atop the Main College building looking north and shows: the Chemistry building directly below the camera, the industrial workshop and blacksmithing building behind. The building with the twin skylights is Farm Machinery Hall while the low edifice on the right is the Horticulture building that later became Illustrations. The experimental plots can be seen in the distance.



A class in telegraphy meets on the third floor of the main college building. The pot-bellied stove, was the sole source of heat.

From 1874 to 1891 the College had a department of telegraphy and gave regular courses in this art. During one period of 11 years, 719 students sought to become proficient operators; 163 of these were young women.

This was before the advent of the telephone and the Morse clickers were an important office tool.

The *Industrialist*, in 1915, recalled: "The telegraph department, probably the best in the country at that time (1875), connected the buildings of the college, the Kansas Pacific railway station, and the rooms of the students taking the work."

The college catalog for that year announced; "All messages are sent over the line free and persons desiring to communicate with friends at the college are invited to do so."

SPORTS

The *Kansas Radical* printed a report of a game of baseball between the Blue Mont club and the College club on November 3, 1866, won by Blue Mont 38 to 21. In a game with the Blue Rapids Clippers the college team won 83 to 7.

Games with outside teams were sought but met with little encouragement from President Fairchild or the faculty.

Beginnings of organized athletics may perhaps be credited to the formation of the Athletic Club. J. E. Brady and others petitioned the administration in 1883 for space. In 1885 the Armory was made available and used, in part, for athletics.

Chapter 2

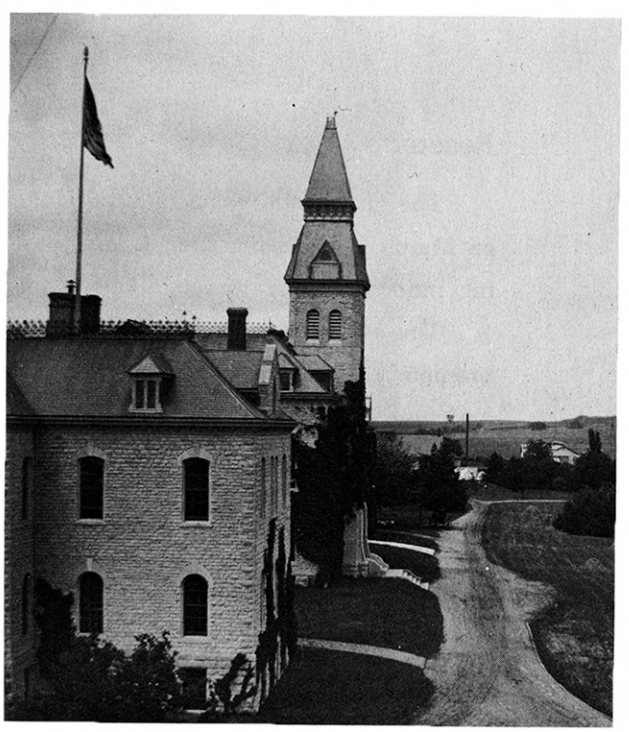
The Gay Nineties

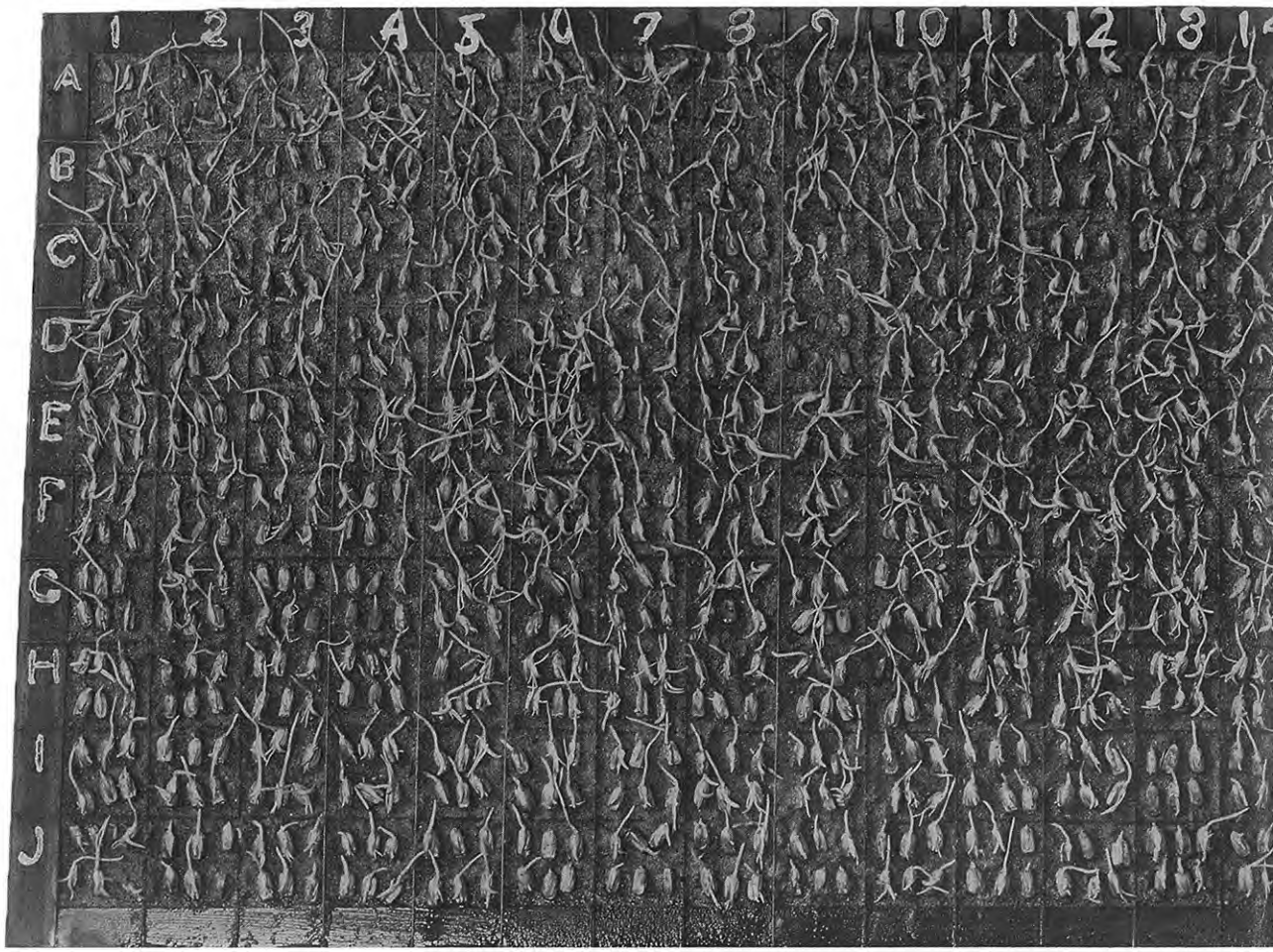
through

The Semi Centennial

From 1870 to 1890 the Kansas population quadrupled and K. S. A. C. enrollment did the same.

More than half of the people were engaged directly in agriculture and the state ranked 7th nationally in gross value of agricultural products.





A test method involving germination of corn varieties.

Research

The Hatch Act, passed by the United States Congress and approved by President Cleveland on March 2, 1887, provided Kansas State Agricultural College with federal funds for underwriting more extensive investigations of agricultural problems.

The act appropriated $15,000 annually for each college within the land-grant structure "to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science . . ." and to establish a department to be known as an Agricultural Experiment Station.

A good foundation had been laid by the College. There was a farm of 315 acres, buildings, some livestock, a library and a museum, all of which were involved in a research program. Up to this time, however, the expenses of making the experiments had been met entirely by the college from scant appropriations made by the legislature.

In 1906 a supplementary measure was passed by Congress to provide the experiment stations with an initial $5,000, this amount to be increased to $15,000 a year after five years. This was called the Adams Act.

The "Second Morrill Act" was passed in 1890 as an additional subsidy for the several land-grant colleges. This provided $15,000 immediately for agricultural and engineering instruction and stipulated that the amount would increase each year until it reached $25,000.

The Nelson Bill, passed in 1907 further underwrote the college education and research programs by adding $25,000 a year to the appropriations of the second Morrill act. The law contained a provision authorizing the colleges to use a portion of the money for the special preparation of instructors for teaching agriculture and the mechanic arts.

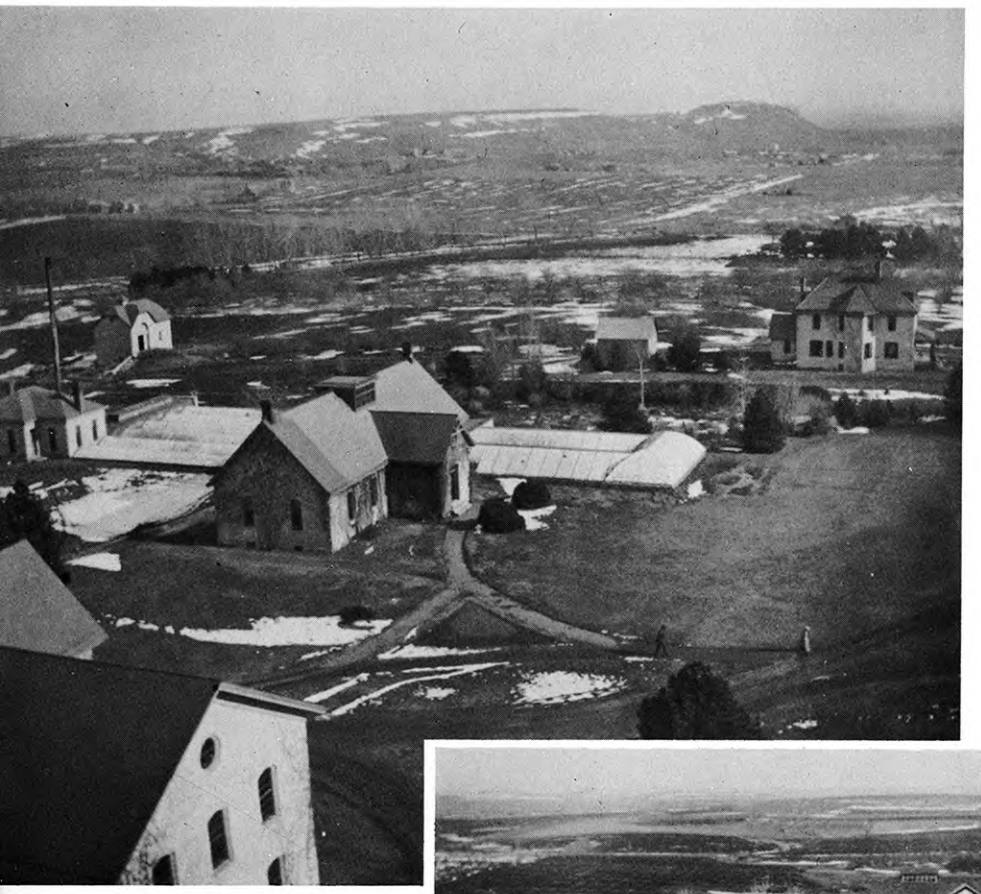
In addition to these liberal contributions, Congress gave K. S. A. C. (1900) the east half of the old Fort Hays reservation, about 3,500 acres. This was converted into a model experimental and demonstration farm for testing in the semi-arid conditions.

In 1906 the county commissioners of Finney county purchased 320 acres and leased it to the Experiment station for work in dry land farming and irrigation.

The branch at Tribune was established in 1911; and in 1913 the legislature provided for the station near Colby and 314 acres of land were purchased.

Work on the Kanred wheat variety was begun in 1906. This strain was developed by K-State experimenters and increased the state production by as much as 5 bushels per acre. The chief troublemakers to wheat production had been winterkill and the Hessian Fly and this wheat showed certain resistances to the former.

An experimental field of Tennessee Barley when plant height was a measure of quality.



The views on these pages are from atop the power plant stack, since replaced, and are from the Marlatt collection.

In the upper picture, the camera was pointed slightly north of east and shows the Horticulture building in the center adjacent to the glass-enclosed propagating pits. The small building with the tall smokestack was the office building for horticulture. It was constructed with funds appropriated by the Hatch Act for the experiment station. A corner of the shops is in the left foreground.

Looking north from the power plant stack (lower photo) reveals the first residence of K. S. A. C. presidents and the Armory. The residence became the home of the Professor of Agriculture when the frame structure in the right center of the upper picture was occupied by the president.

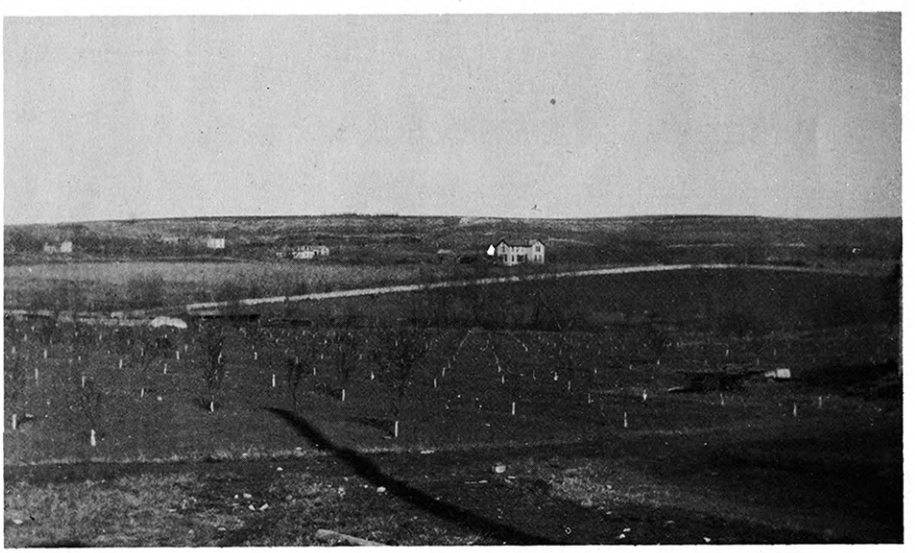
The years have seen many noteworthy contributions toward the economic ascendency of the state of Kansas by K-State scientists. The energetic investigative program, under way for a century, has had an effect on industrial development, as well as agricultural production and farm living.

The state's livestock industry was indeed of modest size during the period of this chapter and was dependent on "the college" for help in withstanding the diseases that threatened eradication.

Research in poultry problems began in 1902 and have covered such subjects as genetics, physiology of egg formation, nutrition, diseases and parasites, social behavior of the flock, and marketing.

Field crops, fruits and vegetables had their day under scrutiny, fertilizers and tillage techniques were evaluated; all of this experimenting required hundreds of tests and careful interpretation.

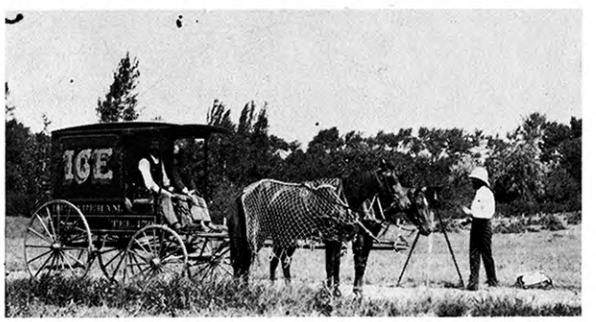
The experimental orchard on the north edge of the campus looked like this in 1893.



Manhattan—then

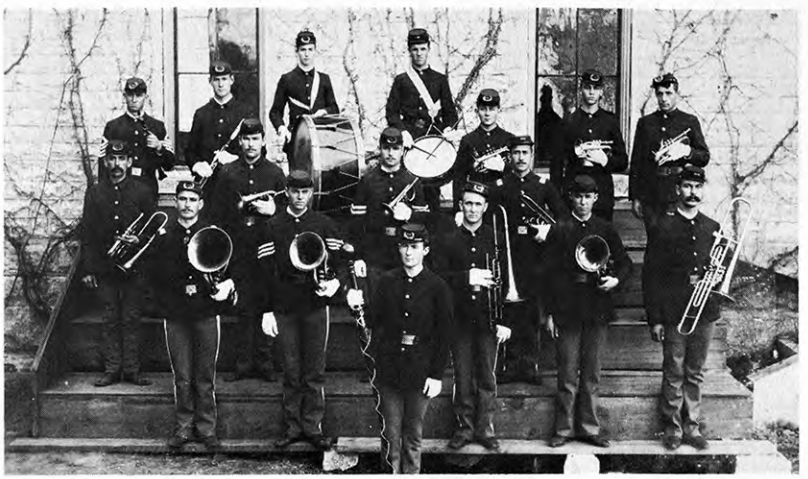
Two views of Manhattan in the early 90's show the town's growth in its first 40 years.

The upper photo was taken from the tower of the main college building; the picture at left was from the library, later Fairchild.



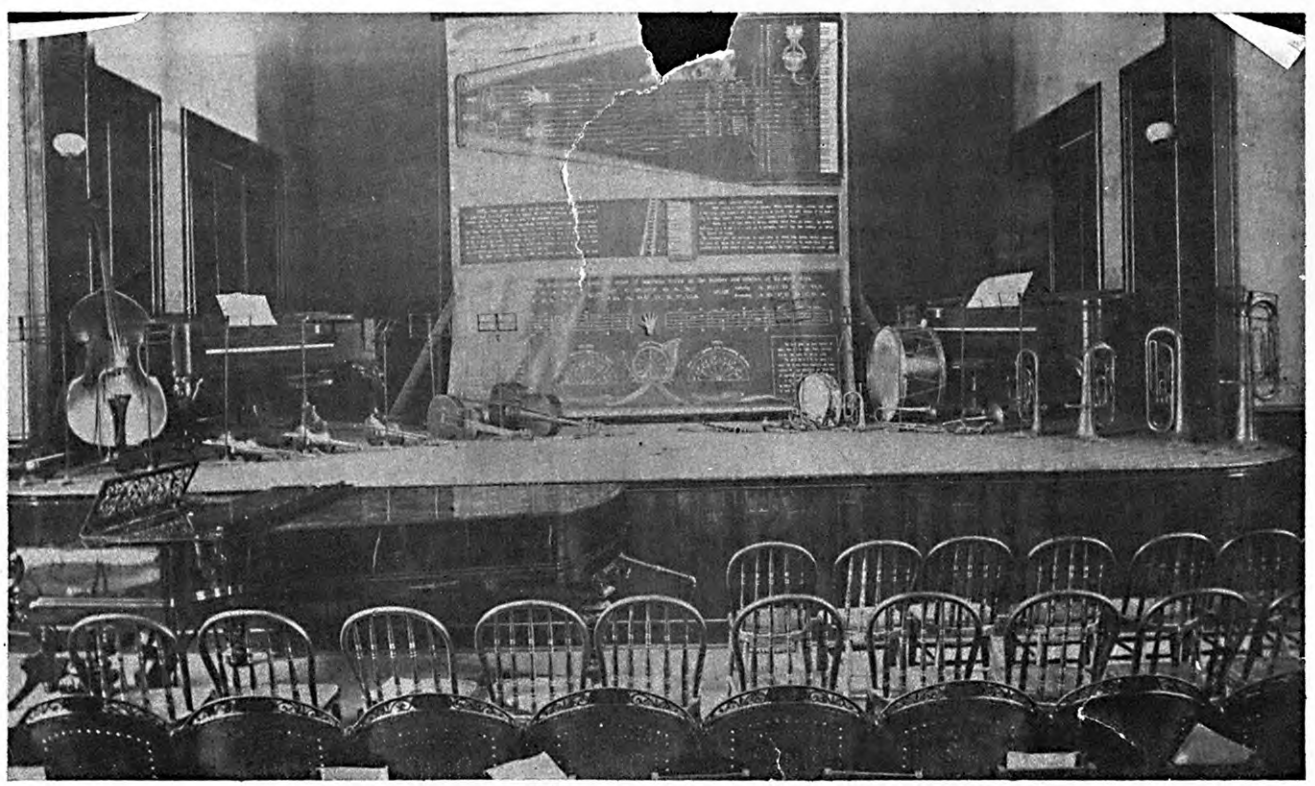
The Wareham ice wagon pauses while driver and K. S. A. C. surveyor chat.

The college orchestra as it appeared during the nineties. Prof. A. B. Brown was the director and bass violin player.



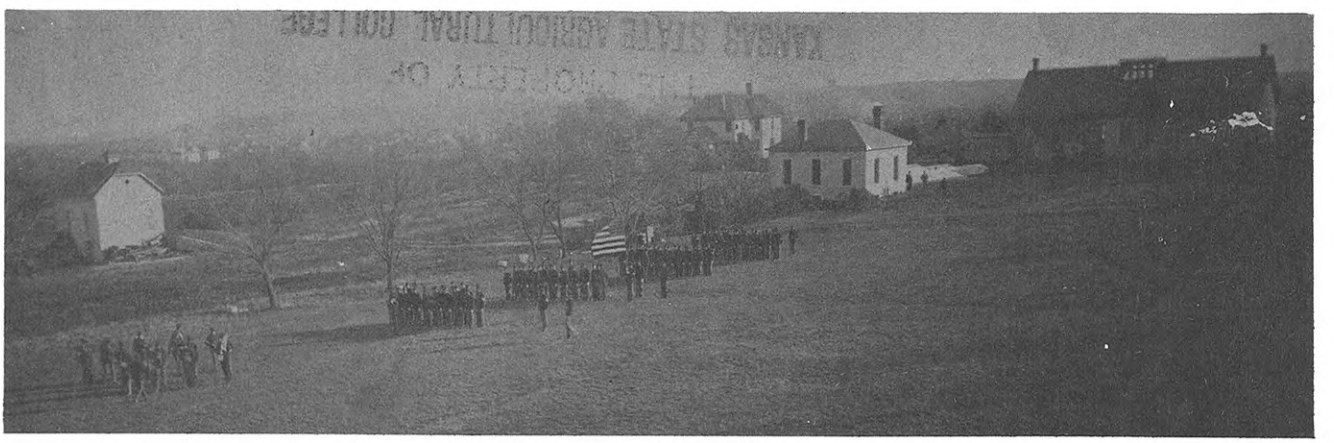
The Cadet Cornet Band rehearsed weekly and paraded often. These are the members about 1892.

The stage of the chapel in the main college building was the rehearsal hall for all music groups.

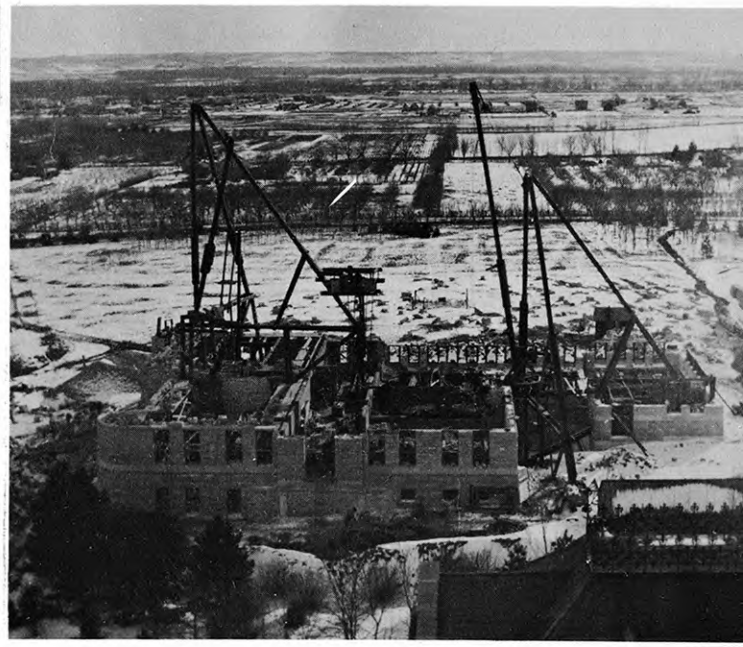


Memorial Day parade of Cadets passes the residence of President Fairchild in 1891.

K. S. A. C. cadets in 1892 form on the parade ground where the Farrell Library and new Denison Hall now stand.



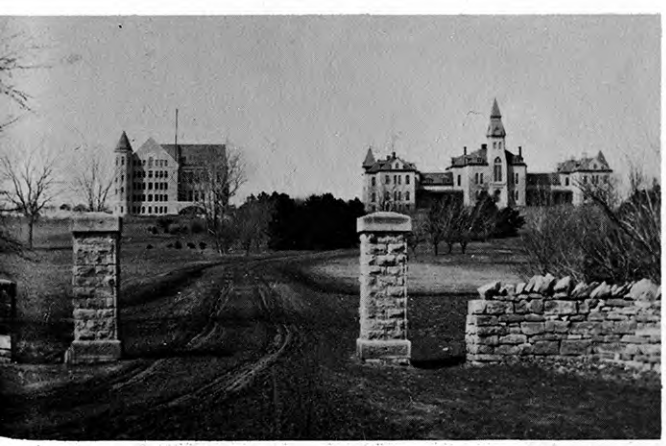
The horticultural barn, erected in 1889, is at left. Next to the President's residence is the horticulture and entomology office building, propagating pits and Horticulture Hall.

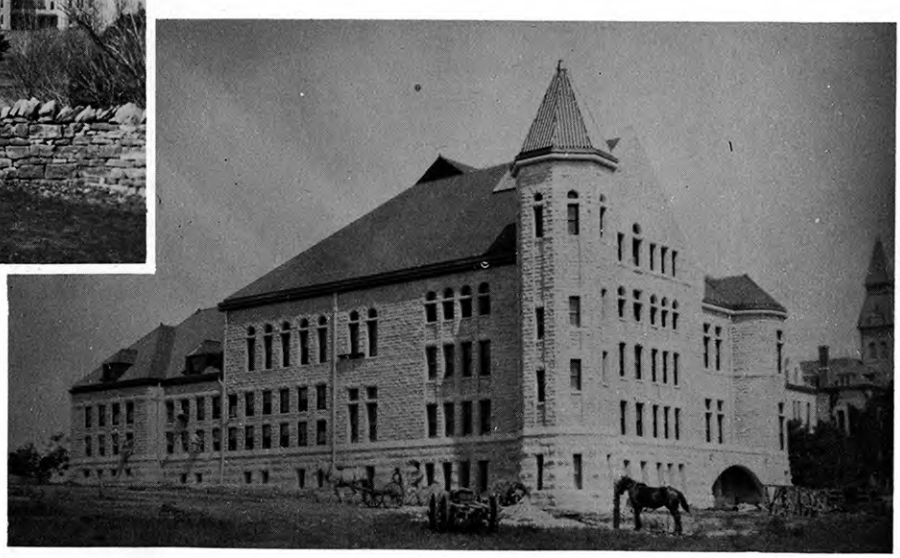


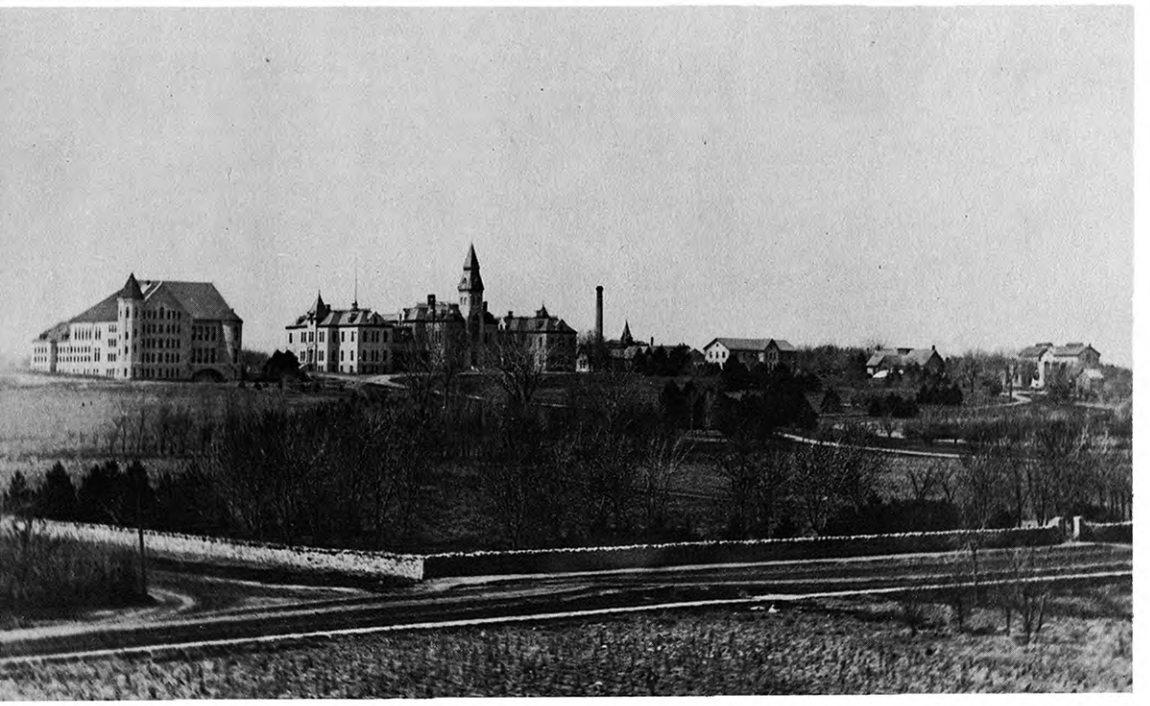
Evolution of a Building

This series of photos was made by F. A. Marlatt and cover the construction period of Fairchild Hall in 1894.

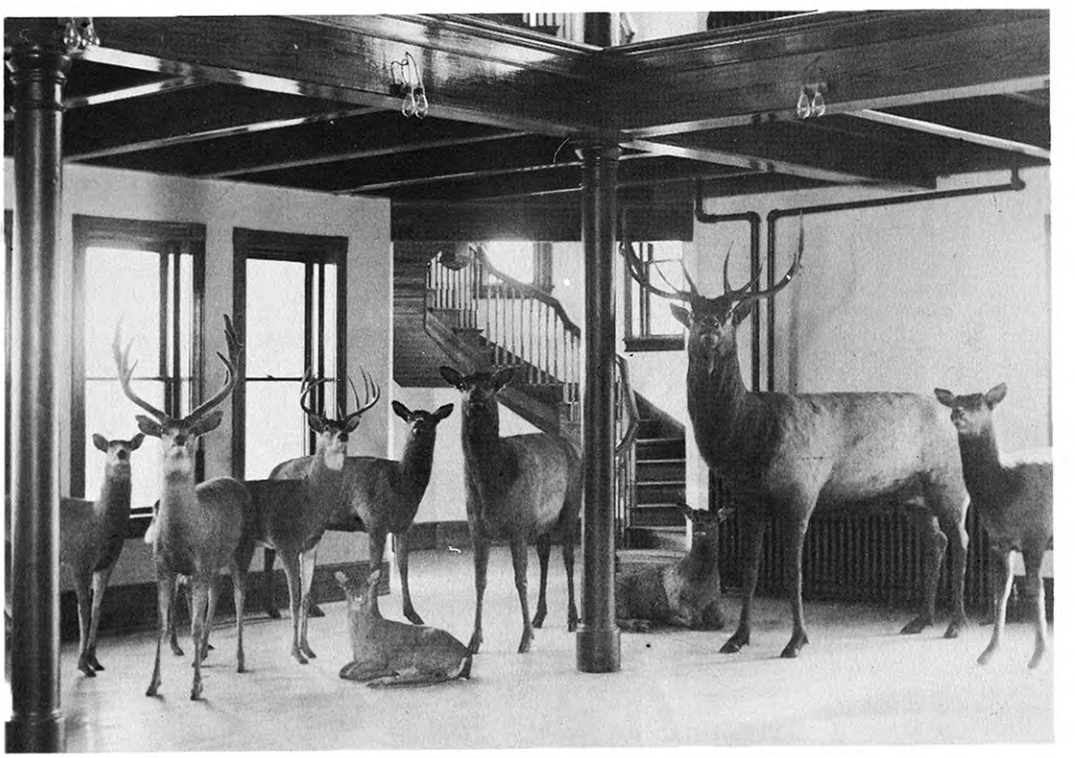
The building was originally known as the Library and Agricultural Science Hall, housing departments of entomology, zoology, geology and history and government.







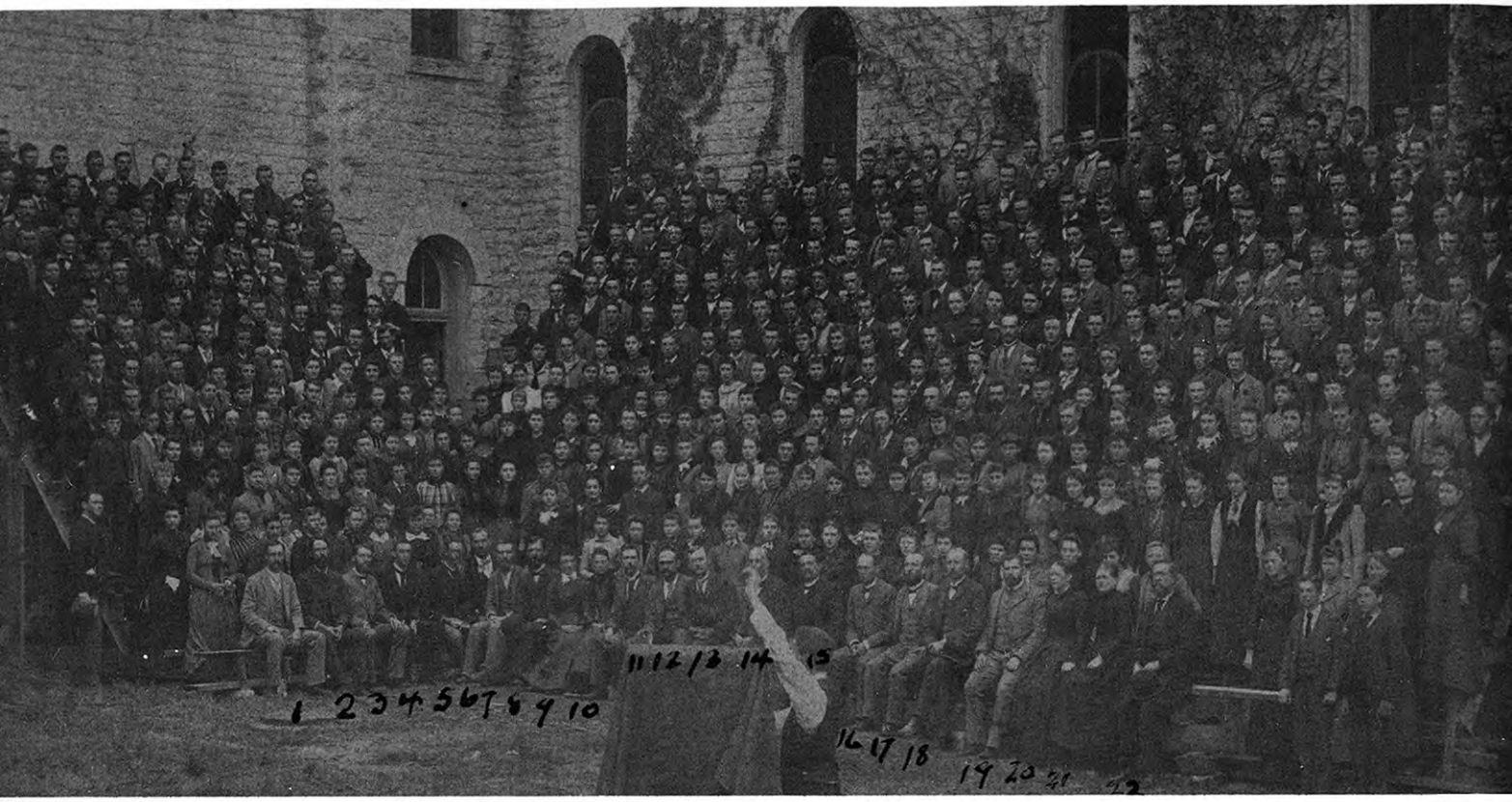
The campus in 1894 as seen from the top of the residence at 1211 Moro Street. Left to right: Library, Main College Building, power plant, Chemistry, Industrial Workshop, Horticulture, Farm Machinery Hall.



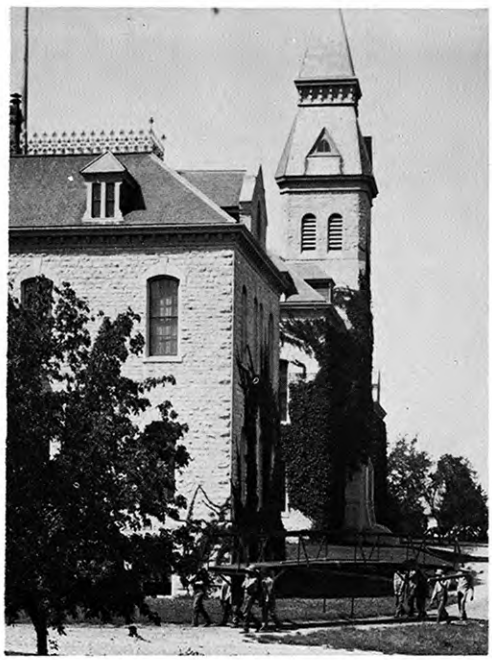
A corner of the museum in the new library.

The KSAC library in 1896 consisted of 17,487 bound volumes and about 5,500 pamphlets. Total value was $32,500.

Margaret J. Minis, left, was assistant librarian until 1901 when she became librarian. She held this position until 1907. This photo was made in the library office.



The faculty and student body of 1892 are photographed while being photographed. The numbers, as nearly as can be determined, identify: 1. *J. T. Willard,* 2. *S. C. Mason,* 3. *F. H. White,* 4. *N. S. Mayo,* 5. _____, 6. *D. E. Lantz,* 7. *A. S. Hitchcock,* 8. *J. S. C. Thompson,* 9. *Alice Rupp,* 10. *Josephine Harper,* 11. *O. P. Hodd,* 12. *I. D. Graham,* 13. *E. A. Popenoe,* 14. *George T. Fairchild,* 15. *J. D. Walters,* 16. *E. R. Nichols,* 17. *Geo. Failyer,* 18. *C. C. Georgeson,* 19, *O. E. Olin,* 20. *Nellie S. Kedzie,* 21. *Elida Winchip,* 22. *A. B. Brown.*



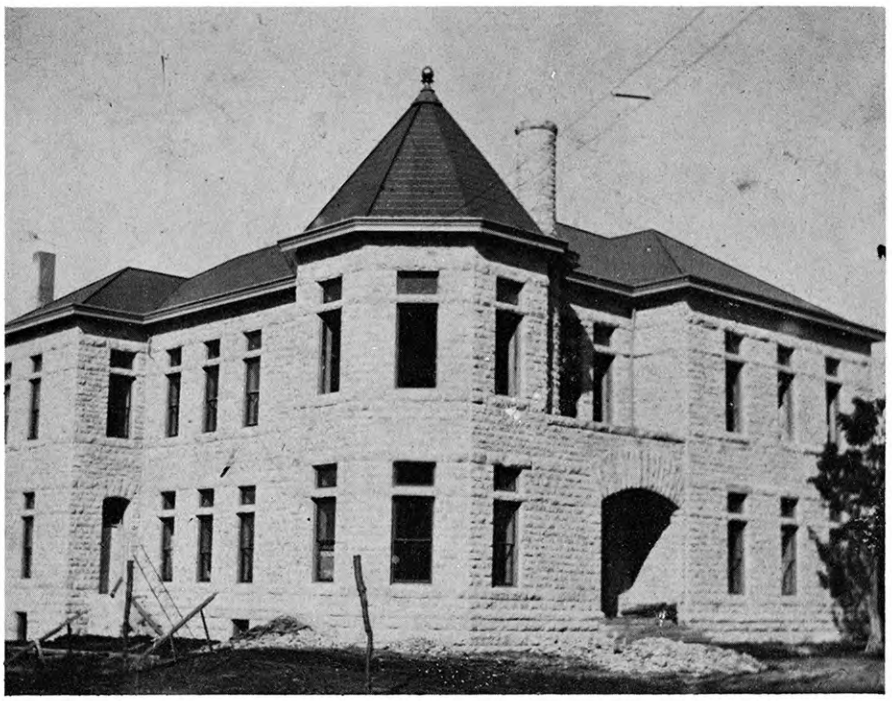
An F. A. Marlatt photo taken from the library steps and titled by him, "Bridge on the Move."

Marlatt photo of a surveying party on the campus.

Foundry interior, an early photo.

The first curriculum in engineering was officially established in 1898. The Engineering Experiment Station was authorized by the Board of Regents on March 24, 1910.

Picture of the woodshop and blacksmith shop. A Colliau cupola furnace above, six-foot planer, several lathes, eight Sturtevant forges and other items provided the first equipment for training in mechanical engineering.



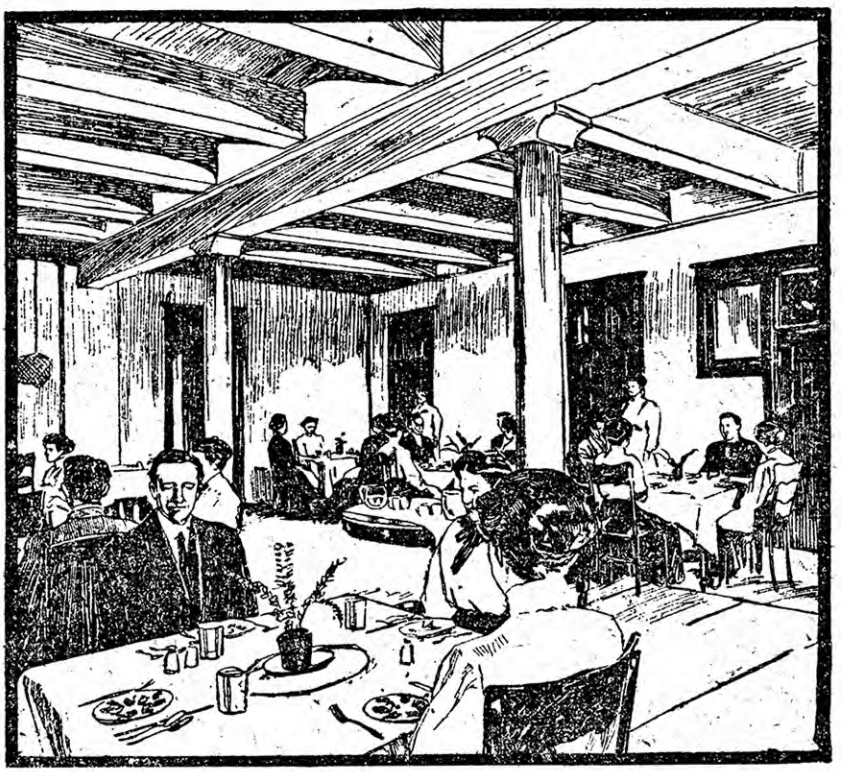
Kedzie Hall, dedicated in 1899, was the first building in the nation erected for the teaching of domestic economy.

The building was named for Mrs. Kedzie in 1902. Her efforts were largely responsible for persuading the legislature of 1897 to appropriate $16,000 for its construction. She was the first woman at K. S. A. C. to hold the title of professor. She is shown below in her office which was located in the south wing of the Main College building.

Prof. Nellie S. Kedzie

These pictures represent two parts of the story of the School of Home Economics. The upper photo was made in the basement of Kedzie Hall. The foods preparation class in the lower picture occupied a basement room in the Main College Building (Anderson). Mrs. Kedzie never taught in the building that was named for her inasmuch as she declined to serve in the administration that succeeded President Fairchild in 1897.

This drawing was made from a photo and appeared in the Kansas City Star, March 27, 1910. It shows faculty members L. E. Call, Clara Willis and others at luncheon in the domestic science laboratory dining room.



Think of it—the first price for a meal in this dining room was 10 cents, a ticket for 12 cost a dollar. In 1898, 21 meals a week: $1.75.

(From the Kansas City Star, March 27, 1910)

"There has been much said and written about the drudgery of farm life for women. The old and the middle aged farmer remembers too well what his wife went through in hardship and household toil in the earlier days and he is determined that his daughter shall be spared that as far as possible if money can do it."

Describing it as "homemaking" and not housekeeping, Mrs. Mary P. Van Zile, who became professor of domestic science in 1908, continued the interview. "When one of our girls is through here she is prepared to go into any home and meet all the requirements there. Our girls are so educated that homemaking is not drudgery."

As for the faculty dining room, the article added, "The visitor went down stairs to a spacious dining room. Four tables, each seating four persons, were arranged on each side of the room. Standing against a wall opposite each table, as erect as a soldier on parade, was a young woman dressed in simple spotless white. Beside her was a door leading into a kitchen. There were eight of these kitchens, equipped with a gas range, the necessary utensils of the ordinary household of four persons, work bench and china closets.

"At the beginning of the week one of the four young women who constitute the kitchen squad is the cook, another her assistant, the third, dishwasher, and the fourth, waitress. The girls rotate in office. At the beginning of the week the cook is handed four dollars by Miss Grace Woodward, instructor. The cook is to furnish five meals for four persons. . . ."

Mrs. Mary P. Van Zile, Professor of Domestic Science and dean of women.

Henrietta W. Calvin succeeded Mrs. Kedzie as head of the domestic science work and during this time the department outgrew the new building that it occupied.

Consequently, a new domestic science and art building was erected directly south of the original structure. This was later named in honor of Professor Calvin.

The building was completed in 1908, the year Mrs. Van Zile took charge of the department.

The *Industrialist* for Feb. 18, 1911, carried this note: "One hundred young men, seniors in the Kansas State Agricultural College, signed their names Tuesday morning to an agreement to take a course in table manners. The chief purpose of this course is to encourage the proper use of fork and spoon, or spoons, and the discarding of the saucer as a drinking vessel.

"Mrs. Mary Pierce Van Zile will 'entertain' the senior men for five noon meals every week of the spring term in the domestic science dining room—meals twenty-five cents each, or $1.25 a week."

Two weeks later, this article appeared:

"The recent announcement that the Kansas State Agricultural College would establish a course in table etiquette has attracted wide-spread attention. Mrs. Mary P. Van Zile, dean of women, has been receiving from one to five letters daily for the last week. One enterprising manufacturer in Cleveland writes that his attention had been called to an article that Mrs. Van Zile was to teach one hundred young Kansans the art of noiseless eating. He is making a special kind of circular noodle that he believes to be the nearest inaudible and noiseless soup-noodle ever produced. He sent some samples to be tried."

The Story of THOMAS ELMER WILL

Thomas Elmer Will became the fourth President of Kansas State Agricultural College amid a period of political upheaval in Kansas' government and rode the wave of the insurgent victors into the office in Anderson Hall.

He succeeded to the office shortly after the Populists swept the state in the 1896 elections. He departed the campus two years later, after the Populist defeat. Yet the short-lived tenure produced lasting effects.

The Populist movement stemmed from the Farmers' Alliance which had gained popularity through the 80's in several farm states. It was a third party, known first as the People's party, and gained strength first by convincing the farmer that he was being victimized by the wealthy, the trusts, the railroads, the farm equipment manufacturers, money-lenders and others.

The Populists clung to free-silver, cried out against mortgage foreclosures and stumped for federal loans on grain stored. Many of their campaign nostrums for the economic illnesses now are part of the law. The primary elections, suffrage for women, regulation of railroads, supervision of stock and bond transactions, direct election of U. S. Senators, postal savings, the recall of public officials—all were planks in the Populist platform.

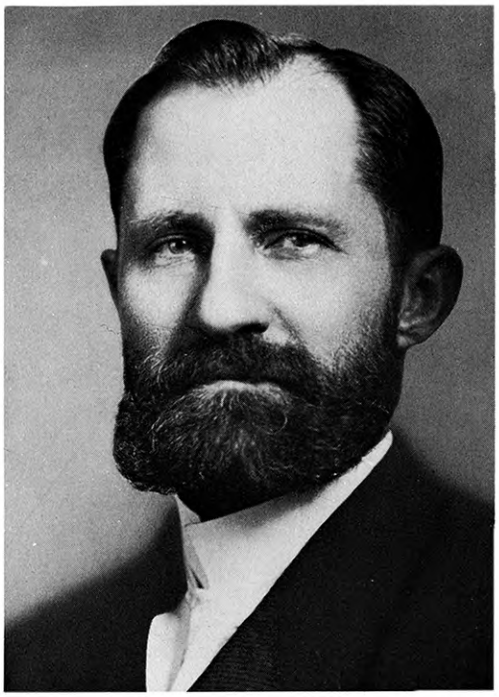
In Kansas they waged a bitter campaign in 1892 and were partially successful. They lost in 1894, then scored a big victory in 1896 and were defeated in their last important bid in 1898.

Violence was not foreign to their efforts. The militia was called out to calm the disputing parties during the legislative war of 1893. Populist campaigners were spellbinders of considerable talent who could bring their followers to a fighting pitch and the leaders were not given to compromise.

Consequently, when they began to be heard, the Populists felt that certain of their pronouncements (primarily of the principles governing distribution and exchange) should be taught to the younger generation of Kansans, particularly the farm youth. Scrutiny of the

"The bane of the college is its conservatism. Inertia is a universal property of matter; similarly it seems to be a property of man, and especially of men grouped together in organizations and institutions."

"Conventionalism at times is raised almost to the rank of the supreme law of college life."



K. S. A. C. curriculum showed that these ideas were being actively suppressed by the administration of George Fairchild.

Will had joined the faculty in 1894 as a professor of economics. Instead of teaching courses in socialism, social reforms, taxation, tariff and railway transportation, however, he was assigned to duties in the English and rhetoric field.

One of the first Populist acts upon assuming control of the state in 1897 was to reorganize the Board of Regents of Kansas State Agricultural College. They tampered with and manipulated the laws until a Populist majority existed on the board, then promptly approved a resolution that read: ". . . and the term of employment of all the present employees shall expire June 30, 1897."

They justified their action by claiming that the president of the college, as an employee and ex-officio member of the board, had assumed too much power. They charged that he had swamped the faculty with "half-educated men" and had failed to strengthen the agricultural department.

As soon as the resignations were received, the board accepted that of Fairchild, offered to rehire any who could work in harmony with Thomas E. Will, and appointed Will to the presidency.

A physics class, probably taught by E. R. Nichols who later become president of the college. The picture was taken in the early '90s.

In the early days this course bore the title, "Natural Philosophy." The classroom at that time was in the southwest corner, second floor, of the south wing of the Main College building.

Will's writings in the *Industrialist* immediately after assuming the office reflect little ire with his containment. He was concerned with the problems of "the agricultural and industrial classes who stagger beneath the burdens of our present economic system." He attacked the "relatively small group that possesses themselves of the city sites which in time, by social growth, control the highways, franchises, taxation, exchange and industry."

He diagrammed and charted this thesis in several articles, utilizing labor statistics, facts about concentration of wealth, histories of strikes and court proceedings, discussions of public ownership and socialism, and frequent quotations from the writings of Henry George who was a 19th century agrarian opposed to any extension of government functions and a proponent of public control.

To fill the void in the department of economics, Will brought Dr. Edward W. Bemis to the campus. He, too, wrote for *The Industrialist* on the tribulations of the common man.

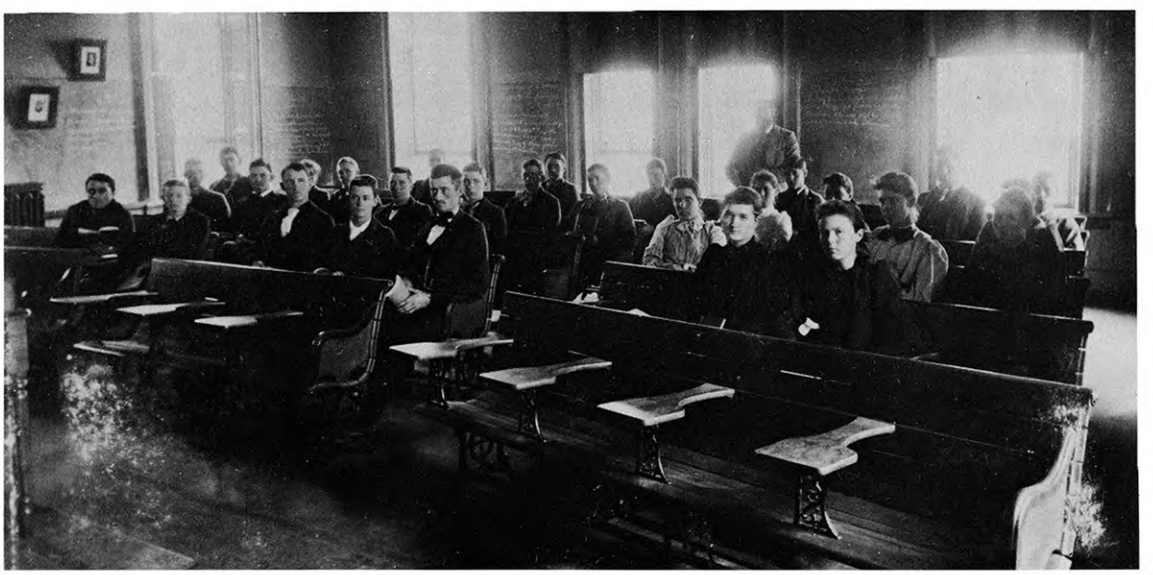
However, Will and Bemis and the Populists made no effort to make acceptance of Populism a condition of employment, nor did they try to inflict their theories on the faculty. Most of those who remained to start the fall semester of 1897 were Republicans.

Nevertheless, when the reorganization was completed, the Will faculty contained for the first time several teachers who held the highest academic degree, Doctor of Philosophy. The curriculum, instead of a single course of study, was broken into four courses—agriculture, engineering, home economics, and general science which is the pattern followed and expanded since.

A college book store was established by this administration, as was a dining room for students. The latter also served as a practical training facility for the young women who were studying cooking and housekeeping.

Here, indeed, was a revolution, a violent disturbance that altered abruptly and permanently the structure of the institution. Yet, a predominantly conservative press labeled the Will administration as "socialist" and created a public image that was denounced from pulpit and soapbox. Any appreciation of the accomplishments of the Populists, in education and government, thus was delayed for many years.

A class in English literature in the days of 4-place benches. It is believed the instructor is O. E. Olin whose image is indistinct at the rear of the room.



In 1901, 22 K. S. A. C. seniors were suspended for raising the class emblem atop the 122-foot smokestack. Two classes before had tried unsuccessfully. It was accomplished by pushing the standard up inside on lengths of gas pipe.

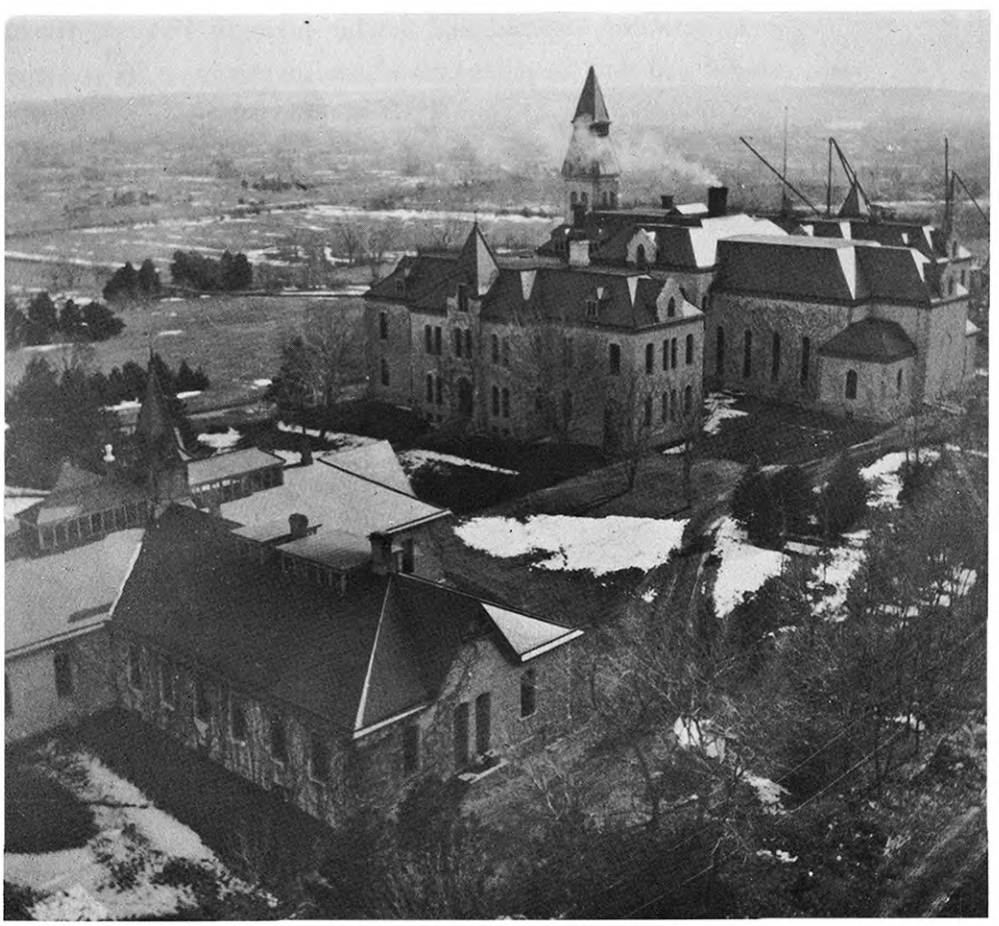
"When the students at the Kansas Agricultural College wished to hold a meeting one night last week, they had to buy five tons of coal with their own money to heat one of the buildings. Fuel is that scarce at the college."

The Industrialist, Feb. 15, 1913.

The crowd pictured below is believed to be attending an early Farmers' Institute. The Marlatt photo shows a baseball diamond in the foreground and the second barn at the extreme left. The college experimental plots were in this area.

Marlatt photo of new steam plant and shop from the south, December 6, 1893.

Below: Another Marlatt photo from the top of the smokestack. The chemistry building is in the foreground and library construction just beyond the main building. The chemistry lab burned in 1900 and was rebuilt as a women's gymnasium.



In the period surrounding the turn of the century, the KSAC campus had its share of extra-curricular activities. There was intense rivalry between the classes; a vast social void existed between the lordly seniors and the lowly frosh.

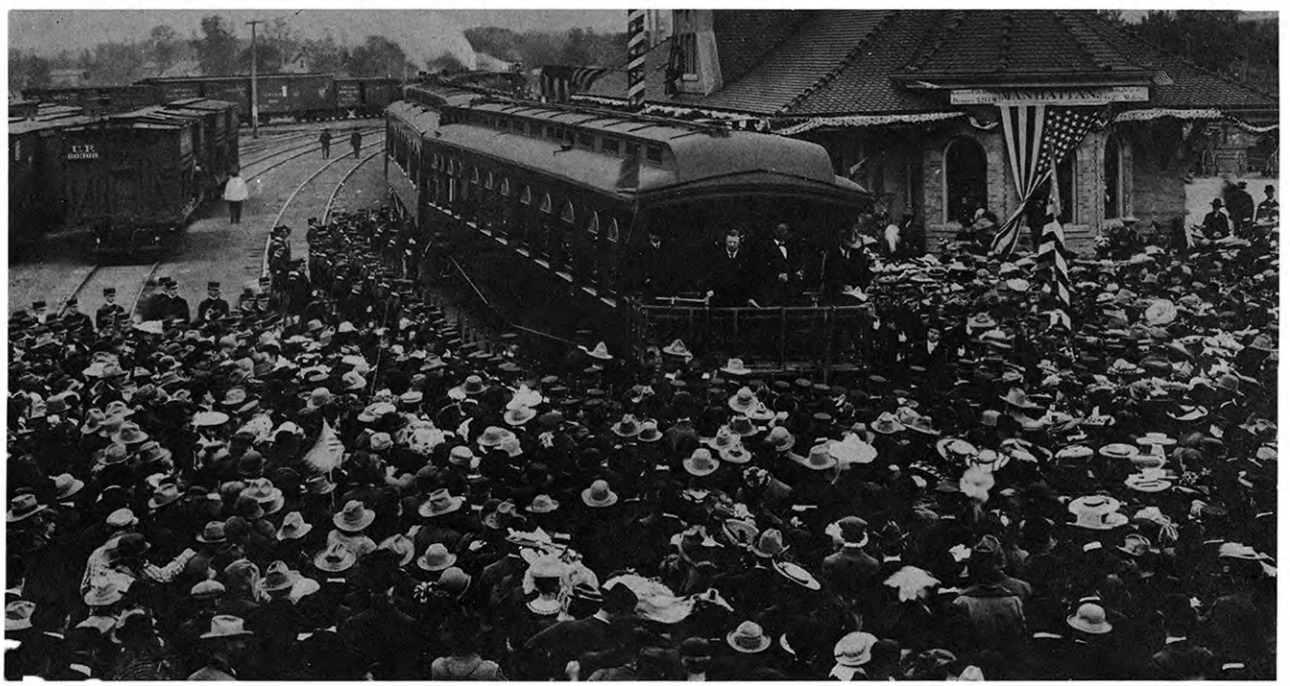
No dancing was permitted. A faculty committee, working with representative students, planned an all-college social each term at which games were played (the *Industrialist* suggests that "Pussy Wants a Corner," "Winkem-Blinkem," and "Drop the Handkerchief," were the favorites), and a program of entertainment occurred in the auditorium.

Occasional games of croquet were approved for simultaneous participation by young men and young women; arm and arm strolling on campus walks (called "fussin") was not.

There were no theatres in Manhattan until after 1890. Aggieville was a prosperous farm until after 1900. Fraternities and sororities did not enter the scene until 1901.

The *Industrialist* reported that Sunday hikes to Wildcat, Hackberry Glen, or Prospect were enjoyed and that "students cooked beef over a camp fire and tried to imagine that nothing could be more thrilling. Blankets were taken along—in a laundry bag—and chaperones neglected."

"When you play, play hard; when you work don't play at all," was the advice President Theodore Roosevelt had for students of K. S. A. C. on May 2, 1903.



THE LITERARY SOCIETIES

The most significant activity of the time came with the organization of literary societies. Membership in one of the seven was regarded as a mark of achievement, a status symbol, and the name of the society was generally included in all references to the name of the person.

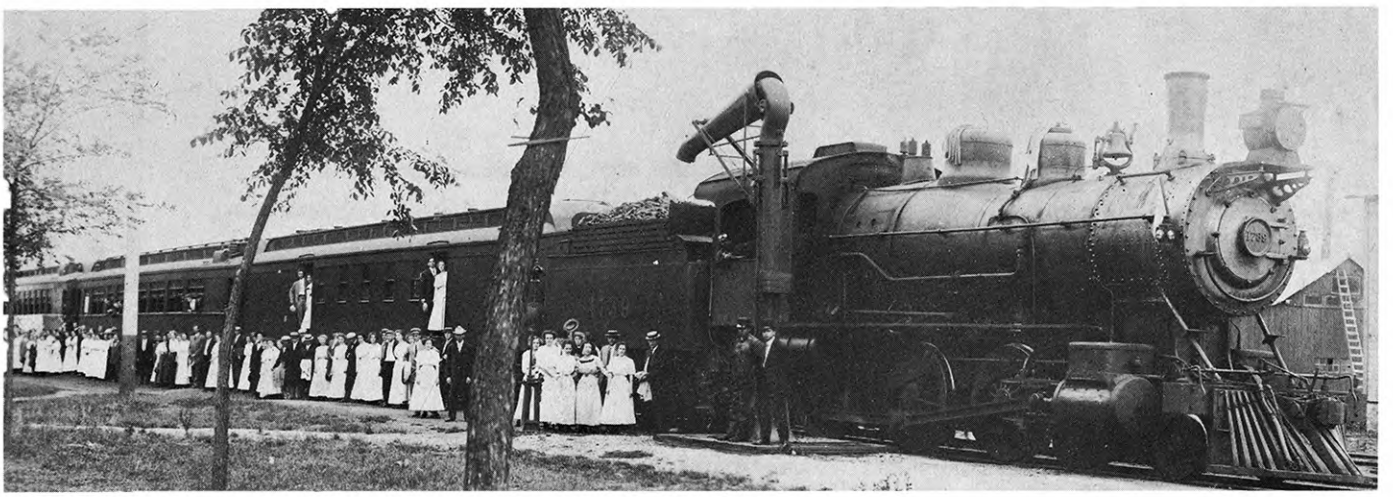
The purpose of these organizations was the enjoyment of self-expression. The members engaged in debate, produced plays, conducted musical programs, spoke extemporaneously, practiced parliamentary drill and arranged an "annual" entertainment for a public display.

The Alpha Beta society received its charter in 1868; the Ionian society was organized in 1887. The former admitted both men and women, the latter was for women only. The Eurodelphians, the Websters, Hamiltons, Franklins and Athenians were the names of the rest.

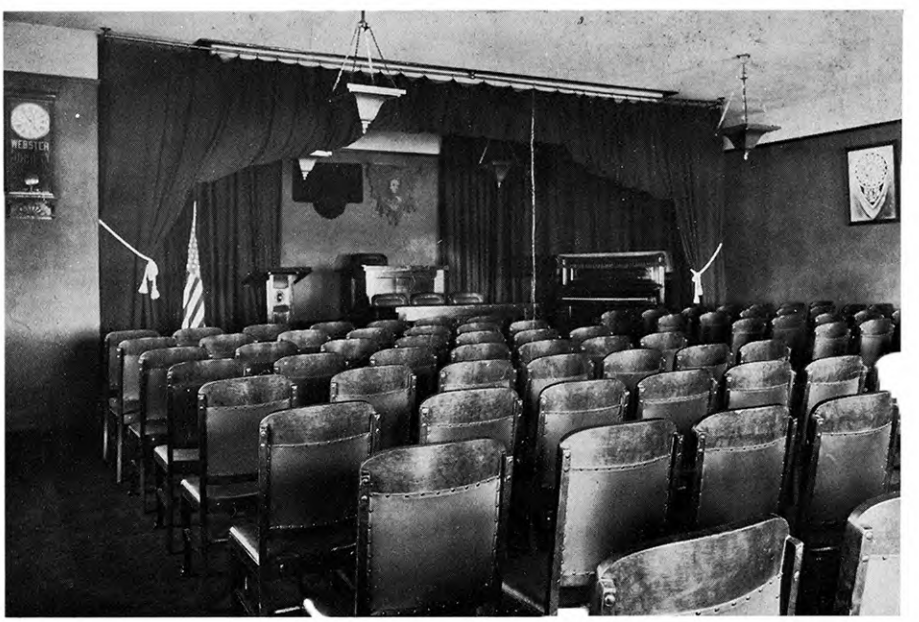
The societies met on Saturday afternoons and evenings in campus rooms assigned by the administration. Attendance was mandatory and an unexcused absence resulted in a trial and possibly a fine.

The major event of the year, of course, was the intersociety oratorical contest wherein the rival groups pitted their ablest in competition. In more co-operative moments, the societies sponsored an extensive lecture series featuring the finest platform talent and the greatest musicians obtainable.

Alpha Beta
1892



Annual spring party of Websters and the Eurodelphians, about 1912, included a special train to Wamego and a picnic in the city park.



The meeting hall of the Webster society. The groups met at various places until Nichols gym was completed. Special rooms were provided there for most of them.

In 1896, the Websters debated on the subject: "Resolved, that football should be suppressed by the Legislature in Kansas." It was a likely subject inasmuch as football was just being introduced to the K. S. A. C. campus. The Negatives, according to report, were the winners.

Later, after football had gained added favor, the Hamilton society challenged the Webster society to a wager on the outcome of the Aggie-Washburn game. "The Hamiltons submit that the Aggies will win by exactly 6 points and should they be right would expect to be conveyed about the campus in a transfer wagon at chapel hour on the Tuesday following the game."

The society "annual" was a carefully staged production with competitive aspects much as in the oratorical contest. Each society engaged the college chapel, invited friends and families, and provided an evening designed to be the finest presented that year.

A typical program might open with an overture by the college orchestra, an invocation by the college president, a quartet number, and then performances in oratory, debate, music and a playlet.

The *Industrialist* carried complete, lengthy reports of the proceedings. The college Symposium, yearbook published in 1891, devoted 100 pages solely to the literary societies.

Ionian
1892

The Shepherd's Crook

There is a tradition in K. S. A. C. history that brings a nostalgic gleam to the eyes of many alumni whenever it is mentioned. It meant many different things to these Aggies, a good fight, a stealthy spiriting of the disguised article, a carefully contrived effort to steal it, a desperate foot race.

To others, the shepherd's crook was a symbol to be treated with great reverence, to be received majestically and bequeathed with dignity at the proper time.

The crook was the property of the senior class for 40 years. Each spring, close to commencement, the seniors and juniors gathered and in the course of the program the senior president, with suitable solemnity, would "pass" the crook to the president of the Juniors. The crook bore the class colors of the retiring owners and of preceding classes (circa 1898 and after) and the juniors were instructed to place their colors on the crook before entrusting its care a year hence.

The Spade

The general pattern was introduced in 1892 when George Clothier, after planting a vine just north of the east main entrance to Anderson Hall decided that the spade which he had used was symbolic of efficient labor and should serve to remind upperclassmen of the growing vine as the fruit of the labor—hence the developing of a person as the result of college studies. The spade attained little stature.

The "Alumnus" of September, 1907, recalls that the spade was placed in the physics case in the south corridor of the main building, where it attracted but little more attention than an ordinary spade, notwithstanding that it had been nickel-plated and had upon its blade a legend relating to the class of 1892.

"Here in the corridor it stood, unmolested and almost unnoticed, until the spring of '93 when the senior class began arrangements for classday exercises. Then the trouble began.

"Science Hall was being erected that spring, and controversy arose in the class of '93 over the laying of the class stone. A faithful few were determined to carry out the original plan and hand down the spade to the class of '94 on class day. But the majority of the class were for substituting the laying of the corner stone . . . and the majority ruled."

Should a class permit the crook to be stolen or refuse to accept the responsibility, black ribbons with the numerals of that class were affixed.


'10
'10
'09
'08
'07
1906.
'03
'00

About this time the spade mysteriously disappeared from the case in the corridor. It was learned that two members of the Junior class, fearing that the dissension in the upper group might preclude the spade ceremony, had appropriated the emblem. They kept it and presented it to the class of '95.

This class, fearing the hostilities that the spade had created, decided to bury the spade with solemn rites. Then it was determined to throw the spade into the furnace of the college heating plant. The Juniors learned of both plans and set about to thwart them.

This is what was told in one account: "The casket (that held the spade), surrounded by most of the brawn and sinew of our gallant class, was to be carried from the chapel platform out through the rear door. This move was intended as a "bluff" to draw the barbarians to that point of attack, while the intrepid B. W. Conrad and E. P. Smith, with the spade hidden under Conrad's long coat, were to walk calmly up the chapel aisle, out through the front door, and then run with all speed to the place where Clarence Holsinger and myself were to be waiting in a buggy behind a swift horse, ready to run at speed all the way to the Blue river and hurl the spade beneath its seething waters. It worked beautifully."

The spade faded from the campus. The casket and the tradition remained. The tradition was revived by the class of '98 in the form of a crook, the kind carried by shepherds in attending their flocks. It was revived to symbolize the Seniors as the shepherds; the underclassmen as the flock.

In the beginning, the crook was made of wood, cut from a single board and worked down by hand. Thus the grain ran across the bend. Somewhere in its short history, it also had been cut into 18-inch pieces to aid in hiding it. The pieces were joined by inserting a nail driven in one end into the corresponding socket.

E. H. Dearborn, '10, told of the night that he was to receive the crook before the assembled classes. He took it in his hands and it fell apart, principally at the man-made joints, unexpectedly at the point where the grain ran across the bend.

So his class obtained funds to make repairs. Instead, they bought brass tubing, made a bend in it, plugged the open ends, and cut threads at two joints. The machine work was done in the college shops. When the ribbons were transferred, it was passed to the class of '11 without incident.

This accounts for the two crooks that have been returned to the campus. The stories of its defense remain.

Louisa Maelzer Haise, '99, wrote, "After the ceremonies were over I sought the services of Charlie, custodian of the library building then south of Anderson Hall. Mr. Pope placed the crook full length between the rafters in the cupola where it rested safety until the end of the next college year.

"At the graduation exercises it had to be brought forth. Mr. Pope made of it a real bug net and lowered it openly out of the top story windows."

C. A. Frankenhoff, '18, reported that the crook reposed in a safety deposit vault in the Citizen's State Bank until just before the Junior-Senior Prom. It was carried from there to the Tri-Delt house. Those responsible for its transportation from there to the prom were attacked by persons unknown and the crook stolen.

After the prom a large group of juniors and seniors spent the night dragging different sophomores over to the Acacia house where court was held. This investigation was unproductive.

Prof. C. J. Medlin recalls that his class strung two wires between Nichols gym and Calvin Hall prior to the Junior-Senior event. Upon its receipt, the Junior president stealthily carried the Crook up a stairway, attached it to one of the wires, and accomplices pulled it over the unsuspecting heads of lurking sophs to safety.

The crook laid under the Union Pacific bridge for an entire year. A coed's wardrobe trunk provided another hiding place. It was transported once in a mandolin case.

It was lost as a tradition and as a material item soon after 1938. Mr. Dearborn searched for it, found it amid rubbish in Harrison Hall and took it home. It was displayed at class reunions until a news story asking for information appeared.

The Dearborns returned it to the campus in October, 1962 as a feature of the KSAC Centennial (below).

The Crook was received by President McCain and Prof. C. M. Correll, university historian, from Mr. and Mrs. Dearborn and scheduled for display on the campus throughout the Centennial year.

The print shop in 1898

The *Industrialist* served as the only major publication on the K-State campus for most of the first 40 years. It took on varying forms during that time, starting in standard newspaper size, reduced to catalog size, then back to its original size. A statement issued in the summer of 1892 said that its circulation was in excess of 13,500.

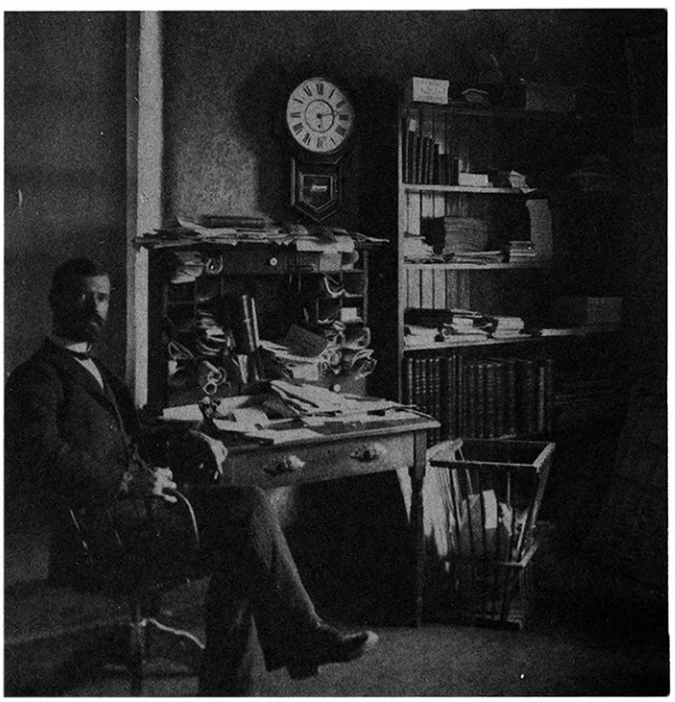
It also served as a class yearbook in 1895 by devoting special pages to portraits and campus photos.

The College Symposium, published in 1891, is probably the first yearbook to be compiled solely for that purpose. Some succeeding classes saw fit to preserve college days with similar books. Most of them bore different names. There was the Sunrise of '04, the Banner of '06, and the publication termed simply College Annual by '07. The name Royal Purple appeared in 1910 and has not been changed.

The first newspaper published by students was called The Students' Herald. It was started in 1896 as a weekly. The students organized as a stock company and published this "voice and thought and sentiment of the student body." In 1913 and 1914 it was called the Kansas Aggie and became Kansas State Collegian on April 14 of the latter year.

The training of journalists at that time was an infant program. The college grad was not welcomed in the editorial rooms of most metropolitan newspapers; editors preferred to train their own.

The *Industrialist* served as the first alumni publication, along with its other missions. Two attempts to establish special newspapers for this group, the Jayhawker (1902) and the Alumnus, lacked financial support.

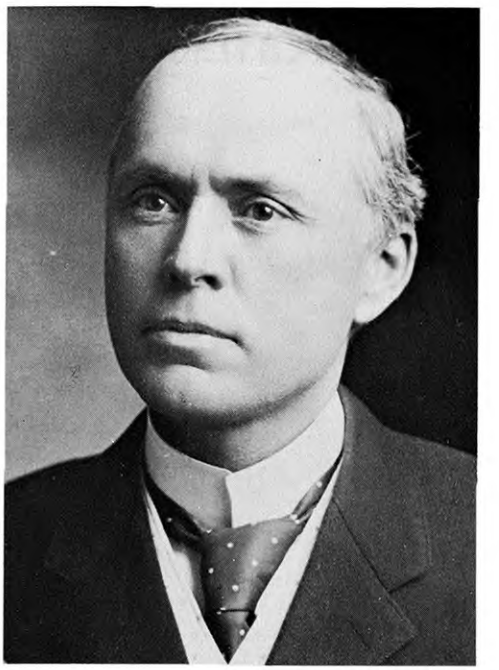


J. S. C. Thompson, third superintendent of printing, 1887-97

An Ag-Days gathering on the campus during an early year of the century. The Physical Sciences building (later Denison Hall) was built in 1902 and the Agricultural building (right), the center of agricultural training from 1900 to 1913.

The latter building became the vocational school, then was occupied by the department of education and was later named for E. L. Holton, dean of education. As a professor, Holton began his work in 1910 in charge of introduction to agriculture, shop work and home economics. He also had charge of corn contests, the boys' and girls' corn clubs and the correspondence courses.

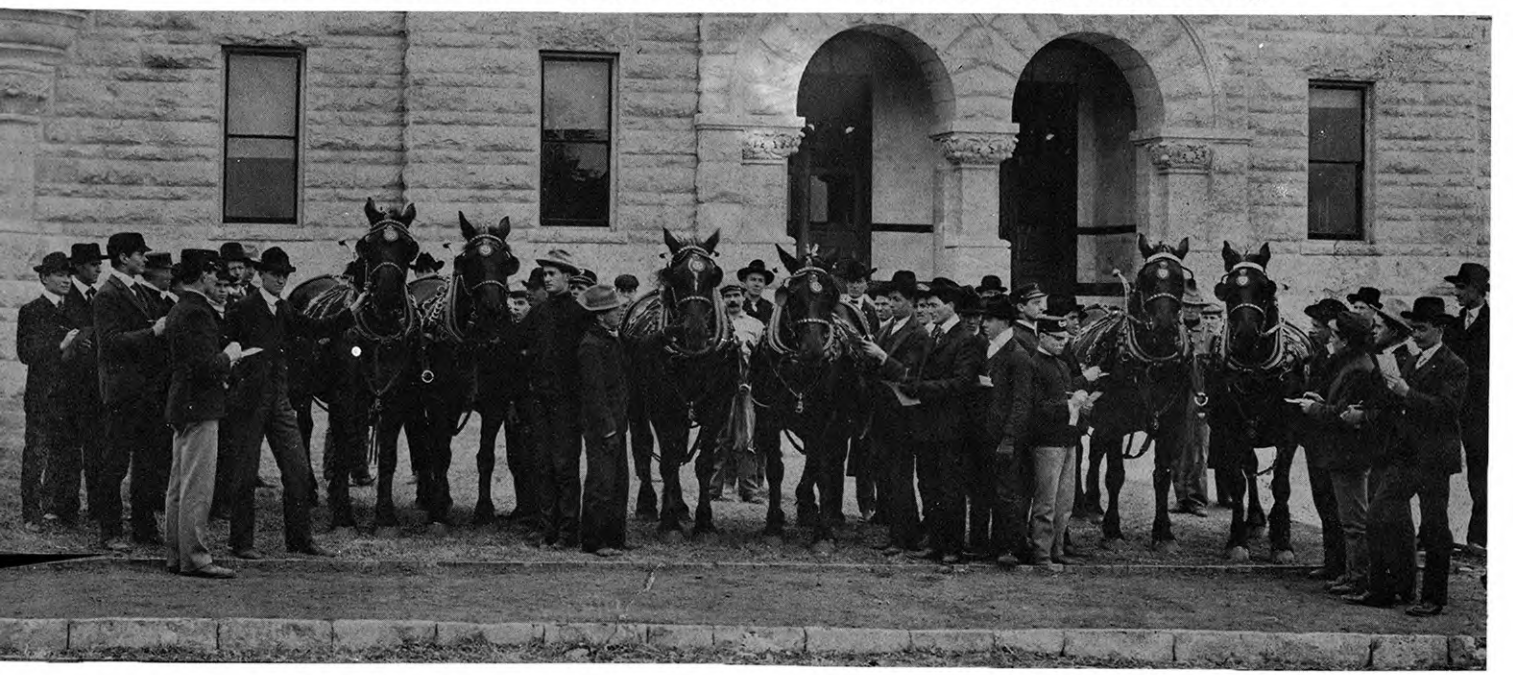
C. M. Correll notes: "The Nichols administration saw the creation of the position of dean and the beginning of the council of deans to assist the president in the details of academic administration. There was also the beginning of the policy of raising admission requirements, though this was not carried very far until the next administration."



E. R. Nichols
Fifth President of K. S. A. C.

President Nichols carried the curriculum revision a step beyond Will. The four units were: Agriculture, mechanical engineering, science and domestic science. He also expanded the teaching force, from 46 in 1898 to 116 when his tenure ended in 1909. The number of departments increased from 19 to 28.

Three K. S. A. C. teams are judged by ag students in front of the agriculture building.



Kansas State Agricultural College

SEVEN FOUR-YEAR COURSES OF STUDY

Each leading to B. S. degree, as follows: Agriculture, Domestic Science, General Science, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Veterinary Science

*

THREE SHORT COURSES

Open to students of mature age who cannot, for lack of time or money, take one of the four-year courses

Domestic Science, two terms of 12 weeks each
Dairying, one winter term of 12 weeks
Agriculture, two winter terms of 12 weeks each.

*

A Preparatory Department for students over eighteen in which all the common school branches are taught each term. Nearly all subjects of the first two years are taught each term, so that it is possible for one to complete two years' work by attendance during winter terms only.

*

College year begins September 20, 1906
Examination for admission, September 19, at 9 a. m.

*

E. R. NICHOLS, President, Manhattan, Kansas

This advertisement appeared in The Banner, classbook of '06.

The Nichols administration may be best remembered for its strenuous building program. The buildings for which President Nichols obtained appropriations are:

Rebuild burned chemistry building for use as women's gymnasium, 1902
Physical Sciences building (Denison), 1902
Chemistry Annex, 1904
Auditorium, 1904
Engineering Shops enlargement, 1905
Horticulture Hall (Dickens), 1907
Veterinary Hall, 1908
Calvin Hall, 1908
Engineering Hall, east wing, 1909
Gymnasium (Nichols), 1909

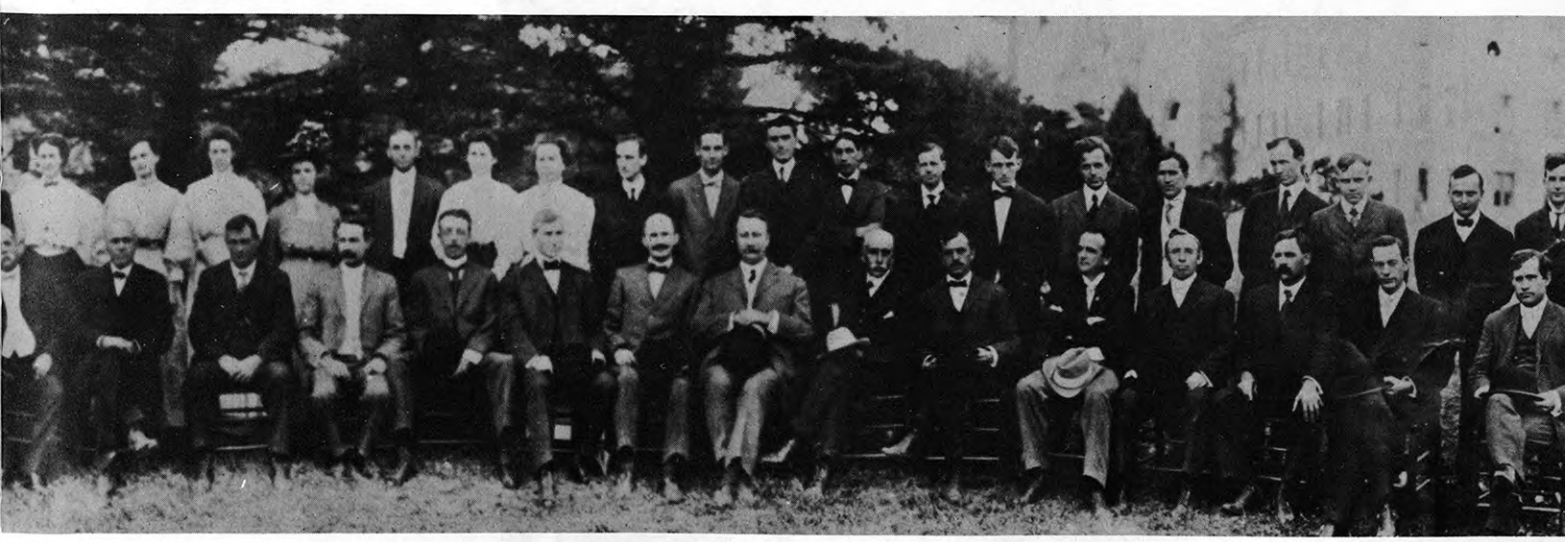
Also, 664.8 acres of land was acquired for experimental plots.

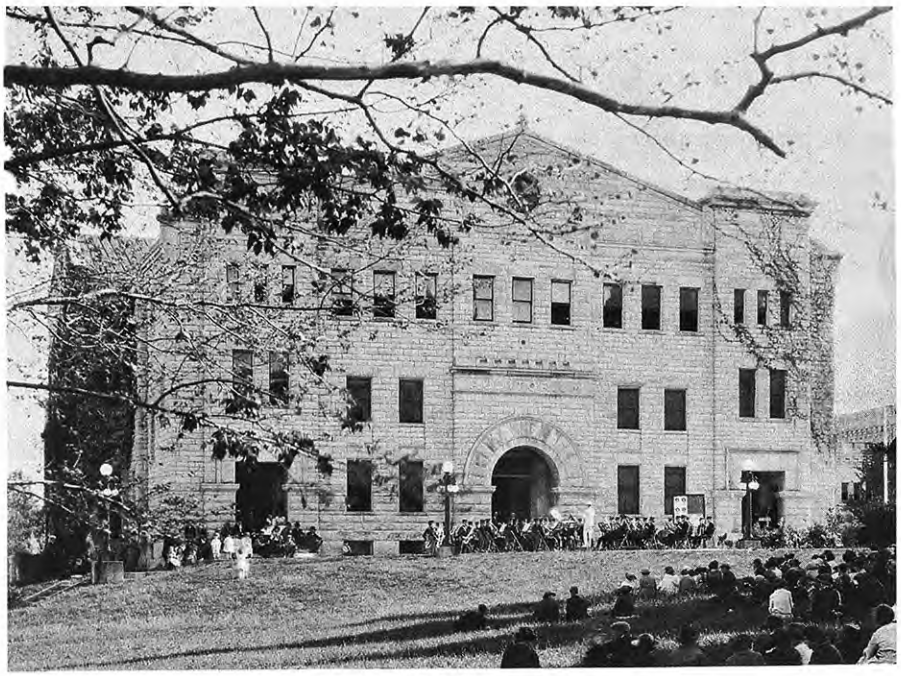
The Students' Herald of January 29, 1903, reports:

"The large delegation from the legislature visited the college, largely through the influence of the Riley county representative, F. M. Emmons, with the cooperation of President Nichols and the Manhattan Commercial Club. The students gave an exhibition of the impossibility of getting into the chapel."

C. M. Correll adds that the students and their friends filled the old chapel—now the registrar's office in Anderson—to overflowing, sitting in the windows and hanging over the balcony rail. The legislature appropriated $40,000 for the auditorium which had been used ever since.

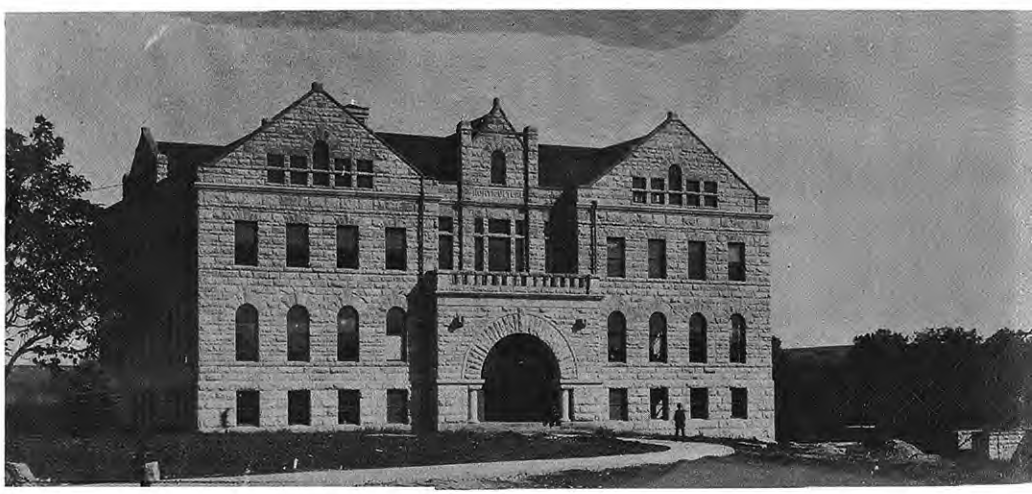
The faculty, 1908-09





A concert by the Aggie band in front of the new auditorium shortly after its completion.

Horticulture hall (Dickens) during erection of the greenhouses.



Veterinary Hall

The four bronze lamp posts in front of the auditorium are the gift of the class of 1912 and cost $565. They attracted considerable attention at the time, including space in the Electrical World magazine.

The first dance given in the new gym was a military ball.

In its first half century, K. S. A. C. lost four buildings by fire. In 1889 the stone boarding hall near the Bluemont College building; in 1895 the President's residence that stood on the site of present Anderson Hall; in 1900 the chemical lab; in 1902 the stone residence on the upper college farm.

The Manhattan City and Interurban trolley ran from downtown to Anderson Avenue for the first time during commencement week, 1909. In 1914 the cars were admitted to the campus at a point opposite 17th street. The tracks extended to the area which now has the library on the east and the power plant on the west where it terminated in a loop.

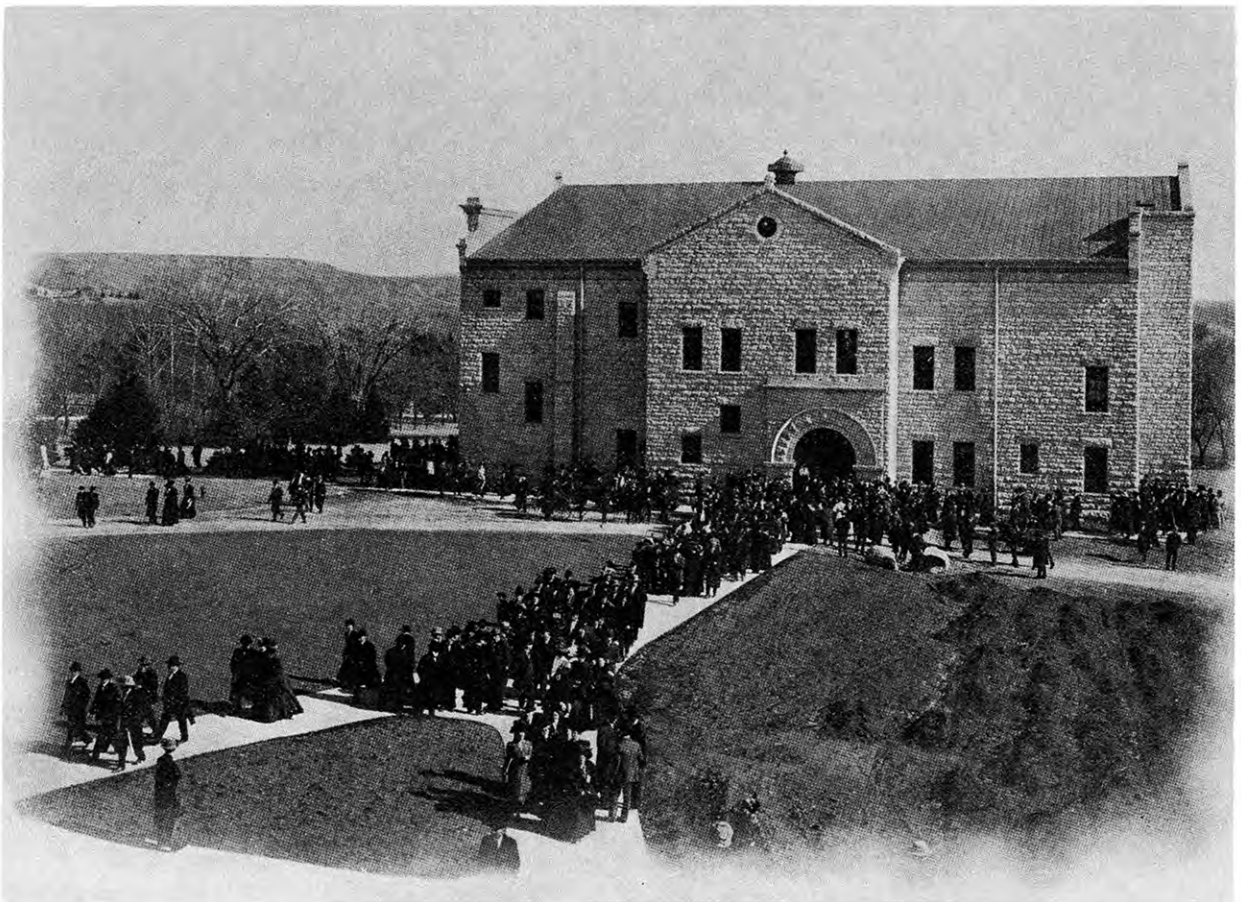
The tracks were used for delivery of coal to the power plant. When gas was adopted as fuel, the importance of the line was reduced and in 1928 buses replaced the trolleys and operations to remove the tracks began in 1931.

The trolley company was owned and run by three brothers, Charles, Joe and Will West. In 1910 the track was extended from Anderson Ave. west to the athletic field and the Royal Purple had this little joke about it:

Freshman: Is the Extension department building this?

Senior: No, little one, it's a mixup in management. West has been running the line, now the line is running west."

The Engineering Controversy



Legislators leave the auditorium for campus tours.

In the Anderson administration much emphasis was given to trade skills. Prof. Hood, however, encouraged by Pres. Nichols, refined the work toward a professional level and curriculums were established in mechanical and electrical engineering. So rapid was the growth of enrollment that attention of the Governor was given to the matter of educational policy of the major state institutions in regard to duplication of instruction.

Governor Hoch reported to his successor, W. R. Stubbs, that there was no limit to the power of each school to duplicate the work of another and noted a marked tendency to do so. He recommended that this tendency be checked by putting the schools under a single board of regents, thus controlling the curricula.

There were able arguments presented to concentrate all training in engineering at the University (K. U.). Chancellor Strong contended that the College should restrict itself to the mechanic arts, training students to follow the designs prepared by others. The creative branches of engineering should be taught at Lawrence.

There was legislative action in the 1909 session. Bills were introduced in both houses calling for transfer of all engineering work to the University. It was time for action. Meetings aroused the friends of K-State. The students took an intense interest in the issue.

A meeting was held in the college auditorium, the result of which was to issue an invitation to the legislators to visit the campus at the expense of the students. A special train was hired and on February 3, the solons made the trip.

Citizens of Manhattan, the college officials and the student body collaborated in a dramatic episode. There were inspections, luncheons, speeches and a military drill. The entire home-ec group arose at 4 a. m. to prepare the food. The results were that nothing was taken from Kansas State, but the matter was not closed.

A bill introduced in 1911 sought to create a State Board of Administration governing the University, the Normal School and the College. It was vetoed by Gov. Stubbs. He contended that differences could be resolved by conferences. A similar bill, encompassing five state institutions passed in 1913. The board, however, took little action on the engineering problem except to extend it at K. S. A. C. by approving a 4-year course in Agricultural Engineering.

It remains that a harmonious solution was worked out, President Waters and Chancellor Strong agreeing that unnecessary duplication had been eliminated and that there was a need for rural as well as urban engineering.

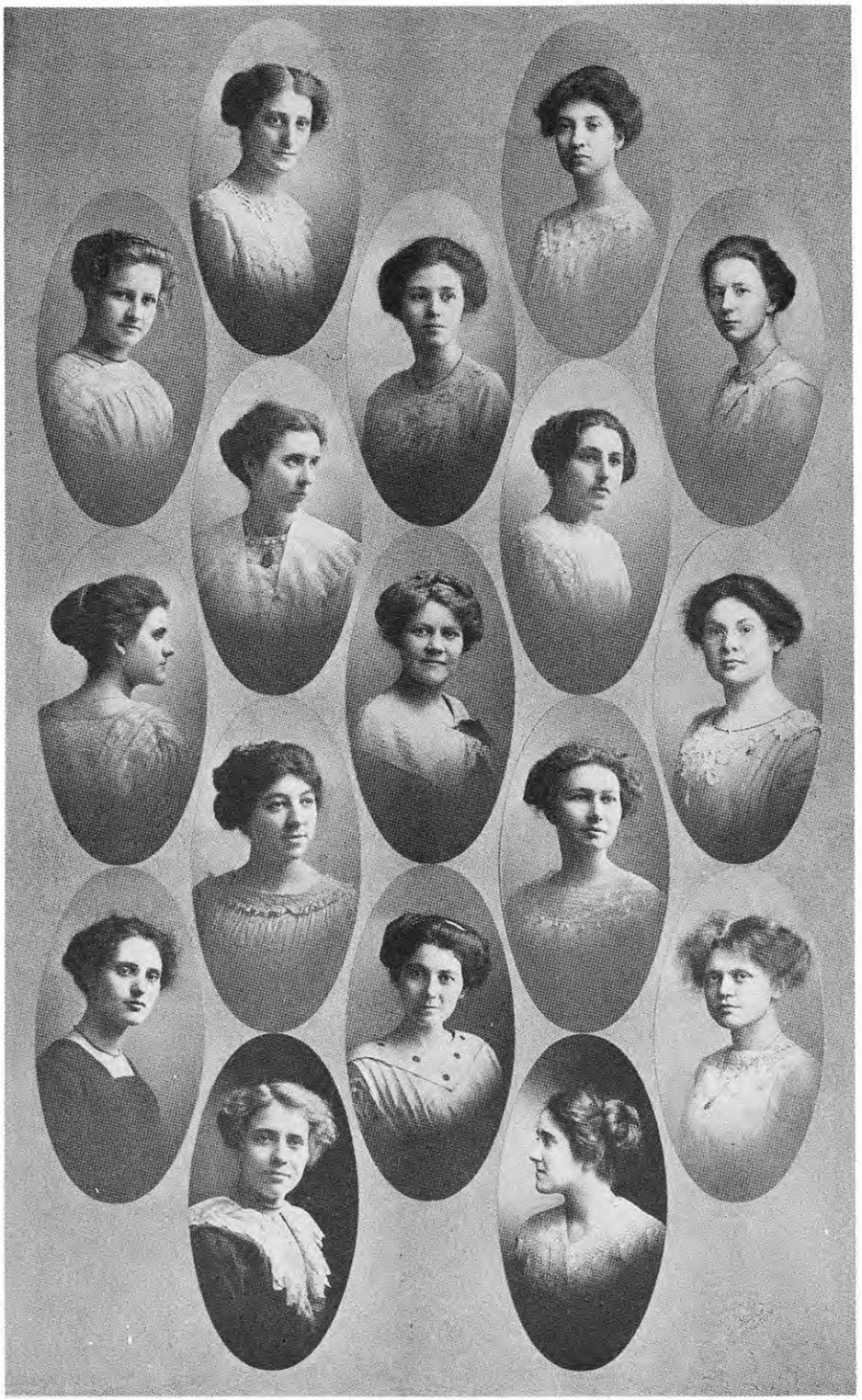
Fraternities and Sororities of 1912 and date of founding at K. S. A. C.:

Fraternities	Sororities
Kappa Delta Pi, 1901	Phi Kappa Phi, 1904
Tau Omega Sigma, 1901	Lambda Lambda Theta, 1906
Phi Alpha Theta, 1906	Eta Beta Pi, 1907
Alpha Zeta, 1909	
Aztex, 1910	
Phi Gamma Theta, 1911	

The stylings of 1912 are presented on these pages as a gentle reminder of the times. The young man, well-dressed, sported a cane, 3-inch collar, and gloves.

The young lady was severely festooned in laces and embroidery, an ankle-length hemline, and frequently sported a wide-brimmed picture hat.

Spats were fashionable for men and women, but high-top shoes were almost universal for informal wear.



This portrait of members of Phi Kappa Phi was reproduced from the Royal Purple of 1912.

The Beginning of Intercollegiate Athletics

The faculty, in 1893, voted that "no body of students shall engage in contests with other than local organizations without the consent of the faculty."

The first out of town game authorized under this ruling seems to have been a football game with the students of St. Mary's Academy played on Thanksgiving Day, 1893. K. S. A. C. won 18 to 10.

In 1894, Abilene and Fort Riley teams were added to the program. A paid coach, W. A. "Jub" Ehrsam, was employed for the football team in 1897.

Early baseball games were played on north part of city park. In the fall of 1897 the city council granted the use of the public square bounded by Eighth, Vattier, Bluemont and Juliette. This was five blocks east of the campus. Students conditioned the grounds and built a board fence with lumber furnished by the city businessmen.

Sometimes, however, carnivals were permitted to use the field and this provoked agitation to create facilities on the campus.

View looking south from near Anderson Hall includes agricultural experiment plots and the athletic field. The Board of Regents approved moving the facilities from the area now occupied by Bluemont school in 1910 and the legislature appropriated $5,000 for improvements.

First football team, 1893

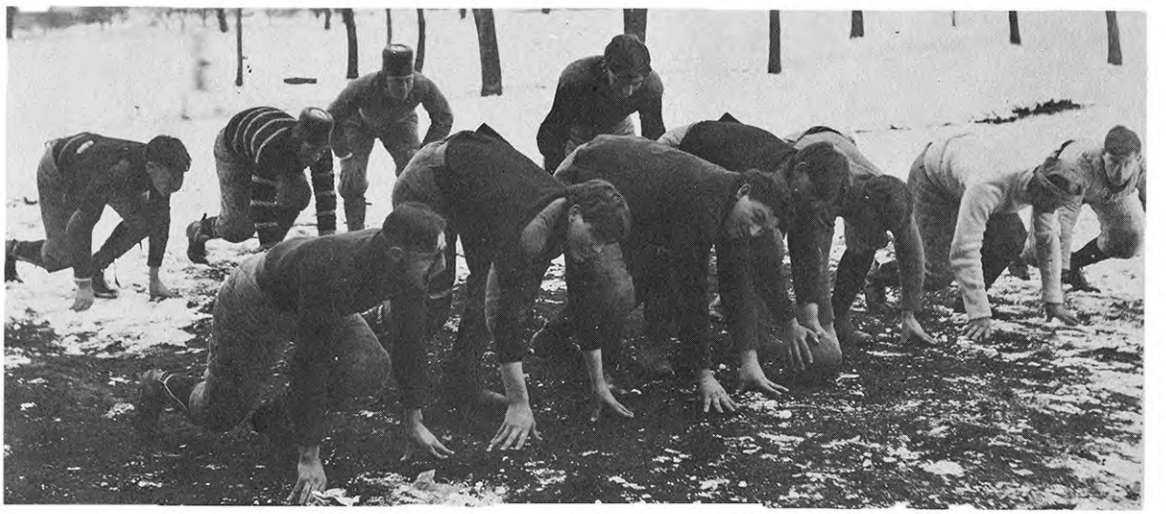
Top row, left to right: Paul, Dawley, Williams, Johnson, Holsinger. Second row: Harman, Conrad, Will. Third row: Manke, Otten, Kirkpatrick, Bryan. Reclining: Hoffman.

The total athletic receipts in 1898: $26.30.

In 1899, Doc. G. F. Wagner solicited fans for nickels to pay for baseballs and dimes to purchase suits. The band escorted the team to Athletic Park in grand style the day they first played in the new suits.

There were games scheduled with the universities of Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska and with Washburn College by the turn of the century.

The first intramural football was played in 1898. The printing department formed a team and issued a challenge. John L. (Josh) Billings was the first K-Stater to advance to the majors (1913).

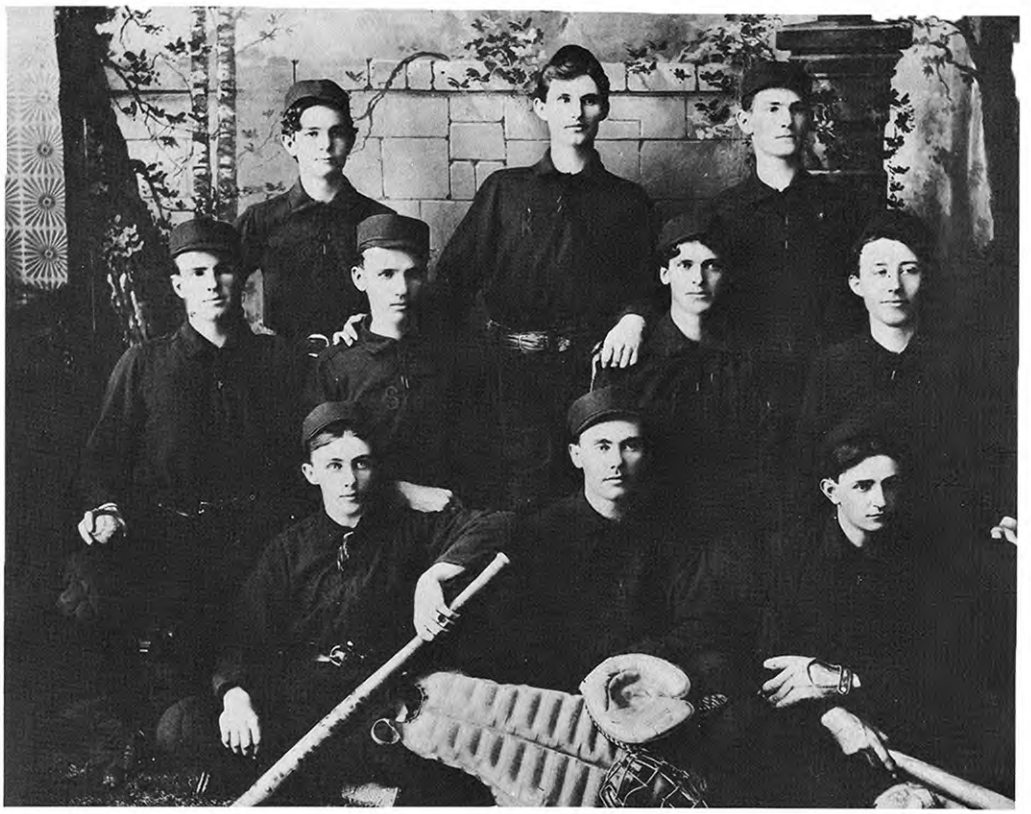


Rugged Aggies, with squared helmets, shin guards and nose protectors, line up for a practice—about 1900.

The squad of 1899.

Basketball was first played at KSAC by young women. This was in the spring of 1901. The games were played out of doors.

One game ended 9 to 2. When a team of first-year girls played women members of the faculty, the girls won 46 to 4.



Baseball team of 1899
Top row: Hoffman, Piersoll, Tuloss. Second row: Freeland, Dieball, Savage, Fockele. Bottom row: Purdy, Wagner, Masters.

Wagner also was General Manager of the Athletic Association organized in January, 1899.

The first men's basketball was associated with the campus YMCA. It originated about the same time as the sport for women.

The first intercollegiate basketball game was played in the stock judging room in the barn on January 16, 1903. Haskell Institute was the opponent and the Student's Herald reported, ". . . with our boys, breath was at a premium, and they exhibited neither the speed nor the skill of their dusky competitors." The score was 60 to 7.

Later the same year they played Washburn, Bethany, McPherson and Baker, losing all.

There was little headway until 1906 when the Commercial club of Manhattan provided the use of its hall. Coach C. W. Melick, an assistant in dairy husbandry, awarded the first letters at the end of the season. They went to Frank E. Ferris, C. H. Carr, Charles Cain, C. F. Blake, C. T. Topping.

In 1907 the team played 11 games including the first contest with the University of Missouri. A year later the YMCA gymnasium was leased and was the site of the games until Nichols gym was completed in 1911.

J. T. Willard commented, "In the opinion of the writer the game as played should not be promoted as a college sport, for the reason that the contests are conducted in the evenings when students should be engaged in study. Furthermore the spectators do not receive the benefits that come from attending games in the open air."

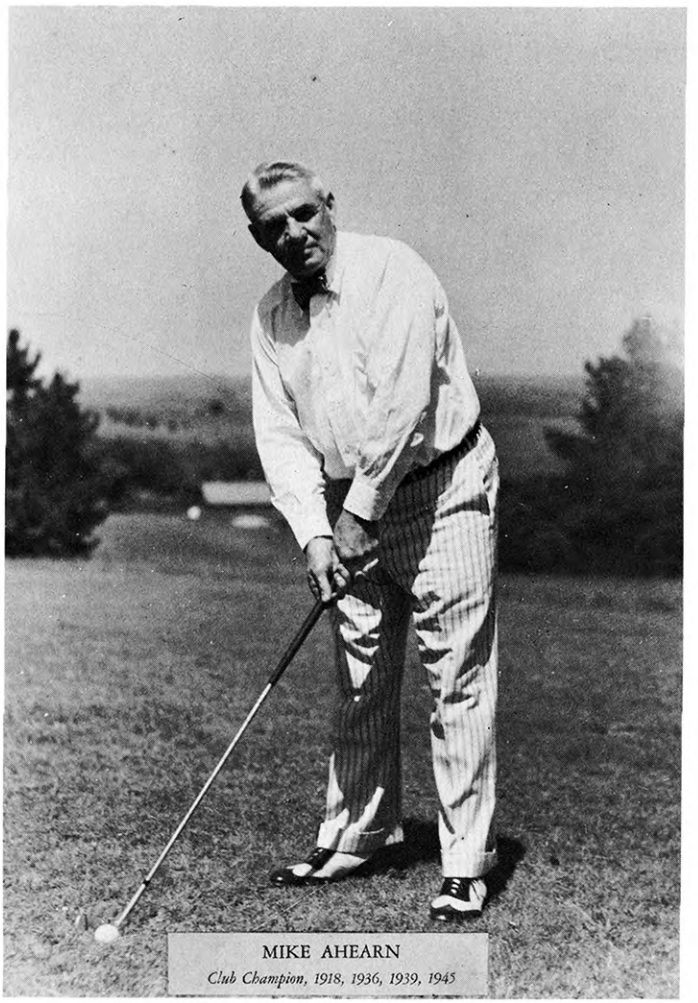
The Board of Regents established an athletic committee in 1911 to be responsible for policy, eligibility, and schedules. There were three members from the faculty and two students.

The movement to join the Missouri Valley Conference was initiated in 1909. The supe-

riority of Aggie teams over most of those in The Kansas Athletic Conference was used as the prime argument. By 1911 all eligibility requirements were fulfilled except admission prerequisites for entering freshmen (below 15 high school units) was too low. When admission was based on graduation from a 4-year high school (1912) K-State became a member.

In case there is confusion as to the original application of the term Jay Hawk to a Kansas athletic team, here is the college yell of this period.

Jay Rah Gee Haw
Jay Hawk Saw
K. S. A. C.
Rah Rah Rah.



MIKE AHEARN
Club Champion, 1918, 1936, 1939, 1945

M. F. Ahearn
"Play hard but fairly; and play for fun."

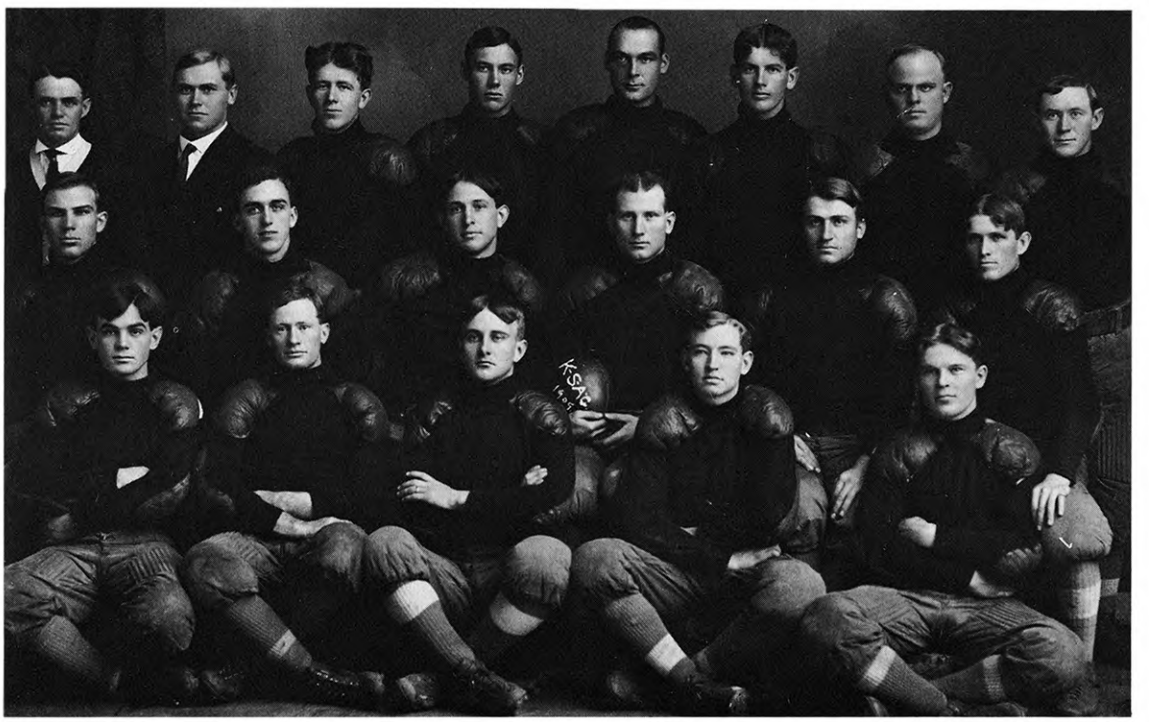
Mike Ahearn came to K-State in 1903 as greenhouse foreman. He later attained the title Professor of Landscape Gardening but this bore little significance when compared to his career in athletics.

The year following his arrival he was coaxed into coaching the football team and for the next six years produced the greatest winning period in history.

He took over basketball in 1906; his 1909-10 team was undefeated.

In succeeding years he coached every intercollegiate sport and became Director of Athletics in 1920, a post held until 1946.

He was a member of the football rules committee for 10 years and served on the National Collegiate Boxing and Wrestling Committee.

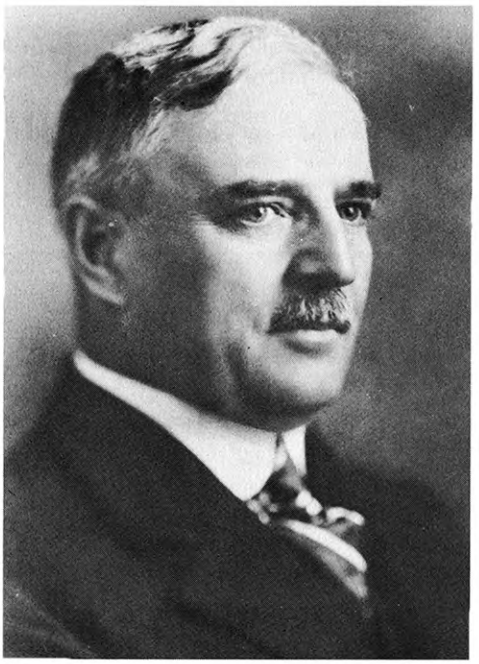


KSAC's undefeated football team of 1909. Coach Ahearn stands in the upper left.

As an example of the Ahearn spirit, here is a table from the 1909 Alumnus that explains "better than words what Coach Ahearn has had to do with football" at KSAC.

Year	Coach	Games	Points Aggies	Points Opponents
1897	Ehrsam	4	4	40
1898	Williams	4	32	16
1899	Hanson	5	23	72
1900	Moulton	6	47	100
1901	Moore	7	35	69
1902	C. E. Deitz	7	46	107
1903	G. O. Deitz	8	56	103
1904	Booth	6	48	169
1905	Ahearn	8	149	51
1906	Ahearn	7	103	37
1907	Ahearn	8	135	56
1908	Ahearn	8	164	74
1909	Ahearn	9	320	11
		87	1,162	905

Ahearn was succeeded in 1911 by Guy Lowman who coached until 1915.



Henry Jackson Waters
K-State's Sixth President

Henry J. Waters became president of Kansas State Agricultural College in 1909. He had been dean of agriculture at the University of Missouri and was favored because of widespread criticism of the Nichols administration.

Nichols was a physicist and was accused of favoring certain branches of learning to the detriment of the agricultural courses.

Waters designated the units of the college as Divisions in 1912. Thus there was the Division of Agriculture, the Division of Engineering, the Division of Home Economics, and the Division of General Science.

"Our universities, our colleges, and a few of our high schools are now eager to give instruction in subjects that, yesterday, they would have scorned as fit only for the shop and for the apprentice. There is a rapidly growing union between education and the industries, to the great benefit of both and to mankind."

During this administration the official governing body of the college was changed. The Kansas State College Board of Regents was supplanted by a State Board of Administration in 1913. The new body governed several state institutions.

The matter of raising the admission requirements, completed during the Waters administration, was delayed by the fact that Kansas had few high schools that offered curricula preparatory to college.

C. M. Correll observed, "To accommodate the young people who could not meet this higher standard of admission, a School of Agriculture, of high school caliber, was maintained on the campus until there was a more general development of high schools in the state."

A cavalcade of vintage cars transports a State Farmers Institute inspection party through the experimental plots, 1910.

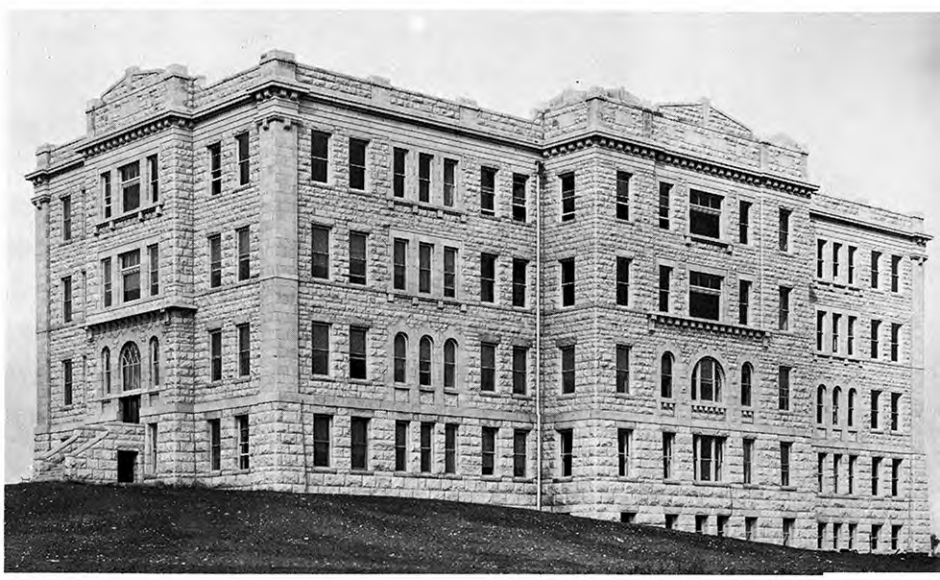
The *Industrialist*, November 23, 1912, had this to say.

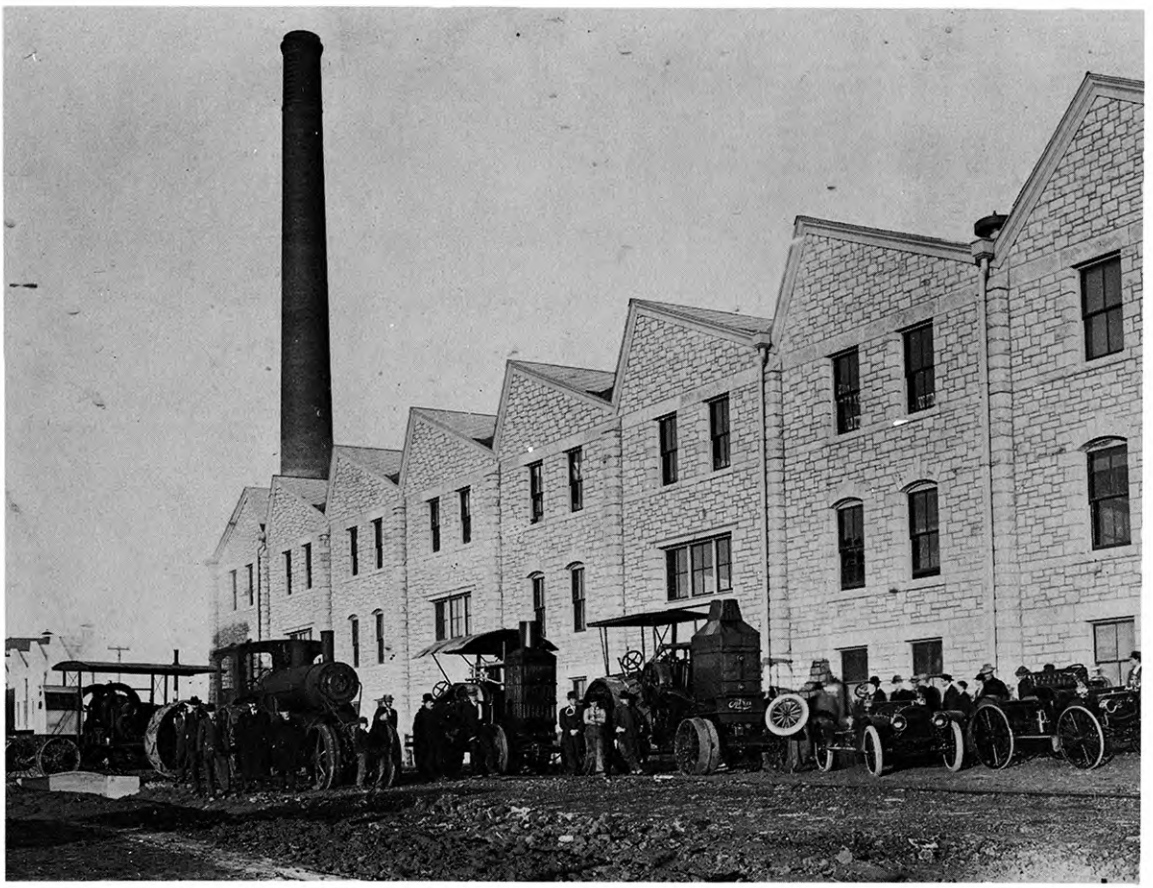
"The new Agricultural Hall will be occupied December 1. It was formally turned over to the college Wednesday.

"Six of the classrooms have seventy-two seats each, and one has 120 seats. The building has three laboratories. The largest one, which is on the second floor, will be used for soils and the other two for farm crops. There are seven fireproof safety deposit vaults . . . Altogether the building has forty-five rooms, not including the vaults, lavatories and closets."

The east wing of the new Agriculture building was built in 1913. There was a stock judging pavalion in connection. A splendid building for this division was a dream of President Waters and the dual unit project later was named for him.

The department of milling occupied parts of four floors.



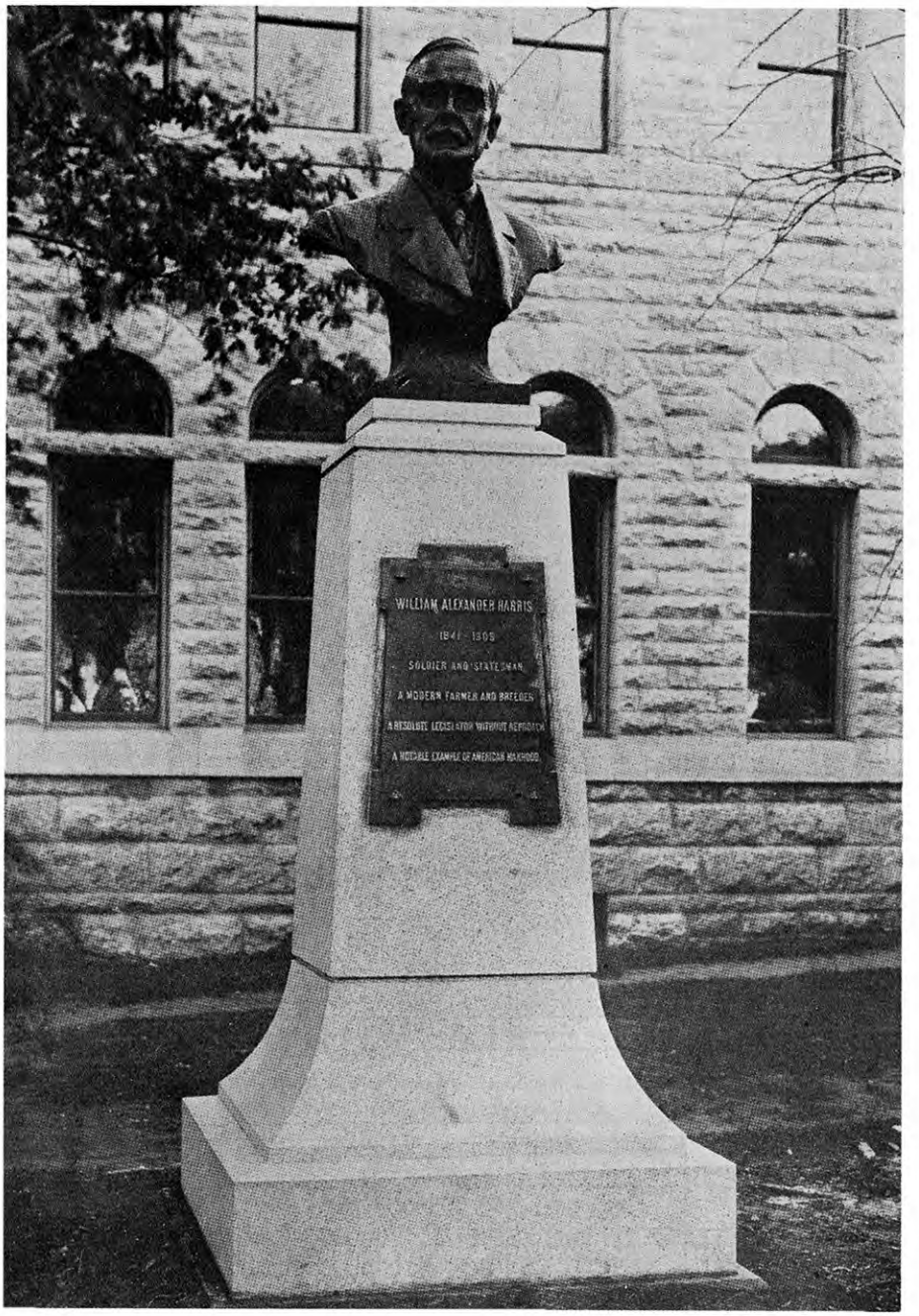


A display of period power equipment greeted visitors to the campus.

There was a noticeable maturing of the work in engineering toward the end of this chapter. The east section of Engineering Hall was erected in 1909, realignment of departments, as evidenced in the catalogs, exhibited a marked expansion, and establishment of the Engineering Experiment Station happened about the same time.

E. B. McCormick became Dean of the division and A. A. Potter was named dean of the division of Mechanical Arts and director of the experiment station.

The department of Architecture, which had its beginning in 1877, emerged as a full-fledged unit in 1904. Prof. John D. Walters instituted the course in industrial drawing, this later was called industrial design, then home planning and farm structures. As the formal course in architecture, it was retained within the division of Engineering.



The William Alexander Harris memorial in front of Fairchild Hall honors a distinguished breeder of shorthorn cattle who took an active interest in Kansas State Agricultural College.

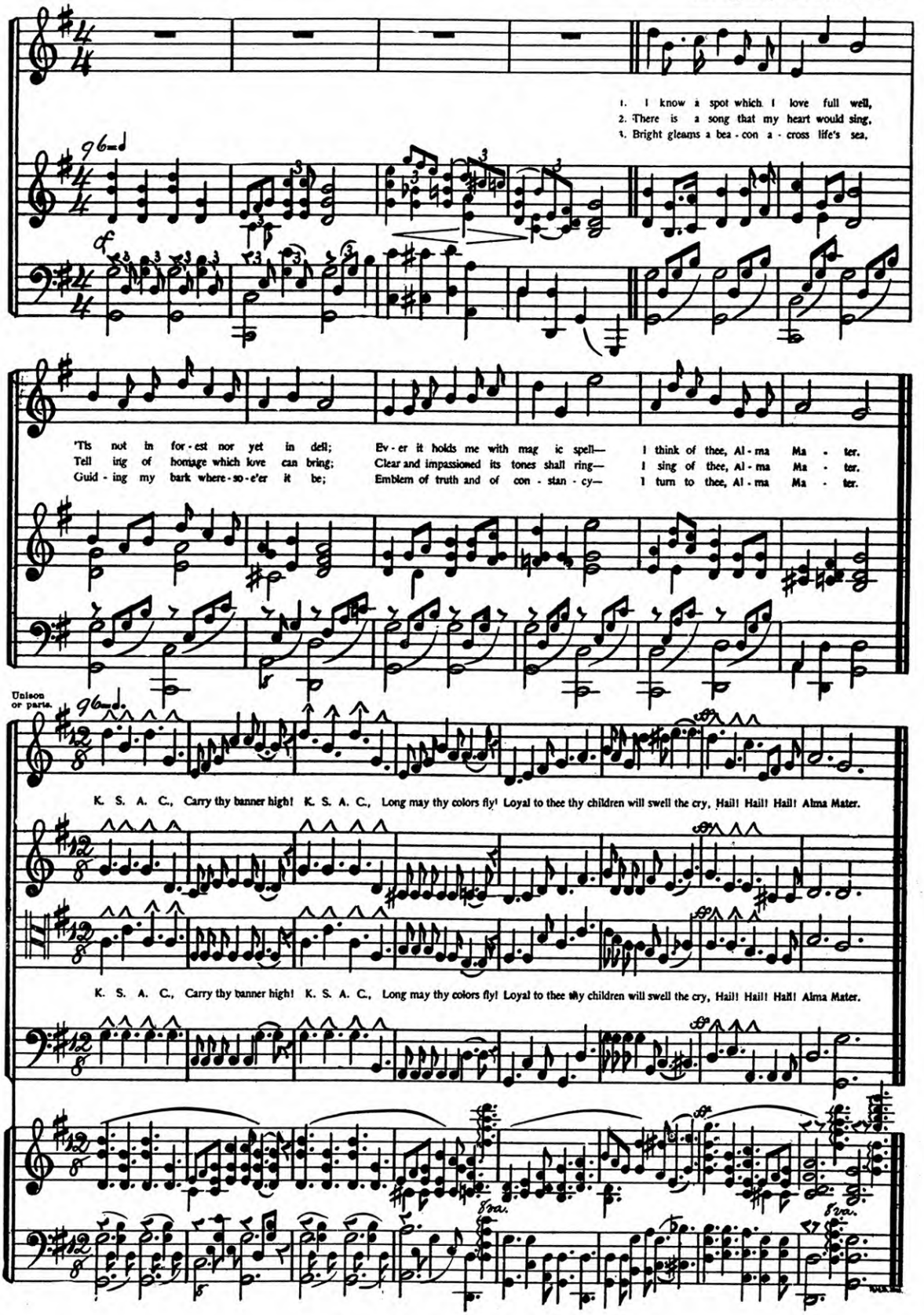
As a regent of K. S. A. C., Harris was a staunch supporter of the experiment stations. He also served his state as a congressman and a civil engineer.

His statesmanship and principles occasioned a public subscription for the statue and the campus was selected as the site so the monument could inspire agriculture students and Kansas farmers and stockmen.

An interesting sidelight on the Harris background is the fact that he had been an officer in the Confederate army and represented the Populist party in Congress.

ALMA MATER

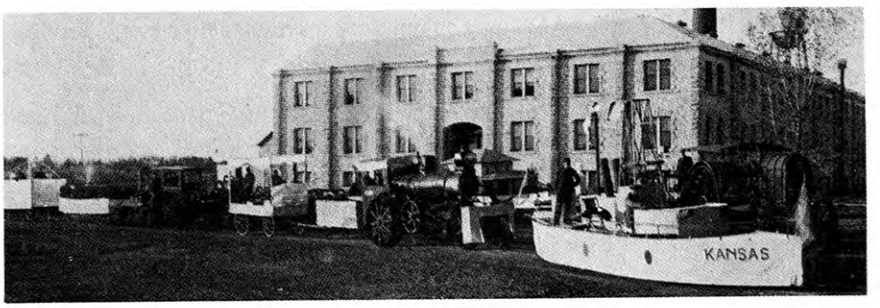
Humphrey W. Jones, '88

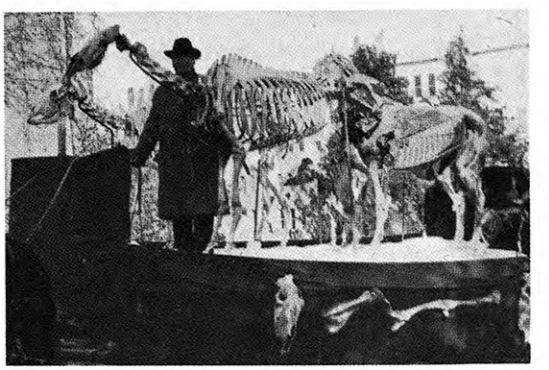


THE GOLDEN JUBILEE

Fifty years of education in the Land-Grant tradition were celebrated by K. S. A. C. on October 28, 29, 30, 1913.

Classes were dismissed for the three days, the first of which was designated as "Students Day."





as reported in *Royal Purple*, 1914

". . . well, when we got here, the town was all decorated up in the college colors and everything had a holiday appearance. We looked at our program and the first thing of importance was the parade by the students.

"It was bright and sunny and everything started. Every department was represented by its students in floats that had been made by them. The first thing in the procession was the buglers and the band. It was like a sure-enough circus the way it was put on. The Animal Husbandry department furnished some cattle and horses that would have made circus horses and elephants look cheap. Then all of the other departments came in for their share of the fun. Most of them had some funny floats, but all of them had good sensible ones that explained just what the college was doing and what benefit it was to the farmers."

From the reports of the speeches given, it becomes apparent that the engineering duplication problem was pretty well settled.

Chancellor Strong (K. U.) told the celebrators that it was not feasible to confine each educational institution in the state to fixed, precise, and narrow limits. He demonstrated that Kansas had more students in the University and Agricultural College combined, in ratio to population, than did many of the major farming states.

M. L. Ward, professor of mathematics from 1874 to 1883, returned for the jubilee and commented, "They used to be so desirous of giving all work an agricultural sound that they called Latin, 'Agricultural Latin.'"

The Jubilee was planned as a 3-day affair:

October 28—Departmental exhibits of achievements, student stunts, floats, parade.

October 29—"Kansas Day" with Governor and others speaking, reminiscences by alumni, drill by College Cadet Corps.

October 30—"National and International Day." Attended by Congressmen, Secretary of Agriculture's representative.

The enrollment during the year 1912-13 was 2,928 and the graduating class of 1913 totaled 225.

That was Kansas State at the end of its first 50 years.

The foreign colony was reported (1911) to represent Japan, Mexico, Scotland, France, the Philippine Islands, and Hawaii. In 1912 a Cosmopolitan club was formed by 20 students and teachers representing a dozen countries. The purposes; social life and to eradicate national prejudices. Max Ravitch, an instructor in English and a Roumanian, spearheaded the organization.

In 1911 The *Industrialist* reported:

"Of 2,335 students enrolled in the Agricultural College thus far in the school year, nearly 80 percent came from farm homes. Seventy five percent are going back to these homes."

One boy earned his way through school as a barber. Another sold coffee and tea and did housework to finance his education.

The first real old-fashioned class "mix" took place Tuesday morning after chapel. No definite class lines were drawn so every one struggled with the one next to him. The whole affair started as a result of a senior banner appearing upon the wires between the library and Anderson Hall. The under-classmen, assisted by the Juniors shook this off and then began the scramble to save it. The colors were soon torn to shreds and seized for souvenirs. Several personal encounters followed, but no serious damage was done.

May 6, 1911 *Industrialist*

Chapter 3

A Major Depression . . .
Two Wars . . .
Three Administrations . . .

This chapter encompasses 36 years in the chronological history of Kansas State. It embraces periods during which the entire academic program was disrupted, enrollments fluctuated violently, post war adjustments were frustrating, an economic depression was chaotic.

And yet it was a period of substantial growth. K. S. A. C. now was a college in fact as well as name; the admissions standards and creation of Divisions now conformed to a national pattern.

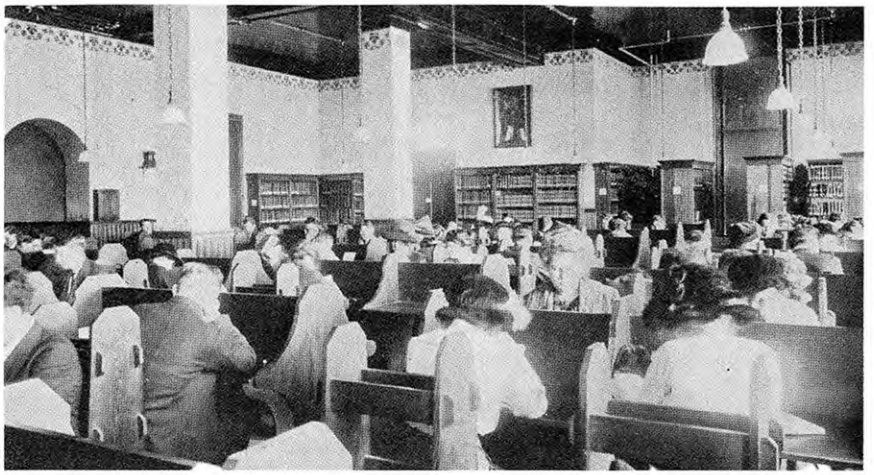
At the beginning of this period, the service force known as Extension received a substantial boost, research in agricultural problems was supplemented by extensive engineering studies, and the academic and physical structures were reflecting a new stature.

In other words, Kansas State began to shake the shackles of the "silo tech" image and was embarking on a path destined to bring about University status.

Poyntz Avenue in Manhattan looked like this as this chapter began. The trolley rails occupied the center of the street, traffic was scarce and horse-drawn (with a few exceptions) and this sign was posted at each entrance to the community:

MANHATTAN

Population 10,000, including students
3,000 Students 200 Instructors 15 Courses

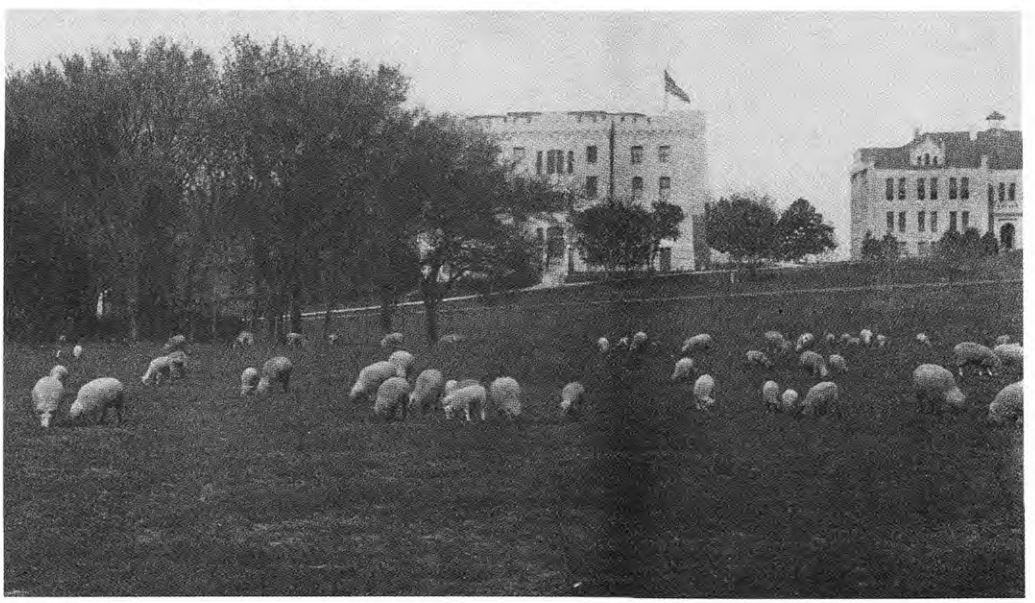


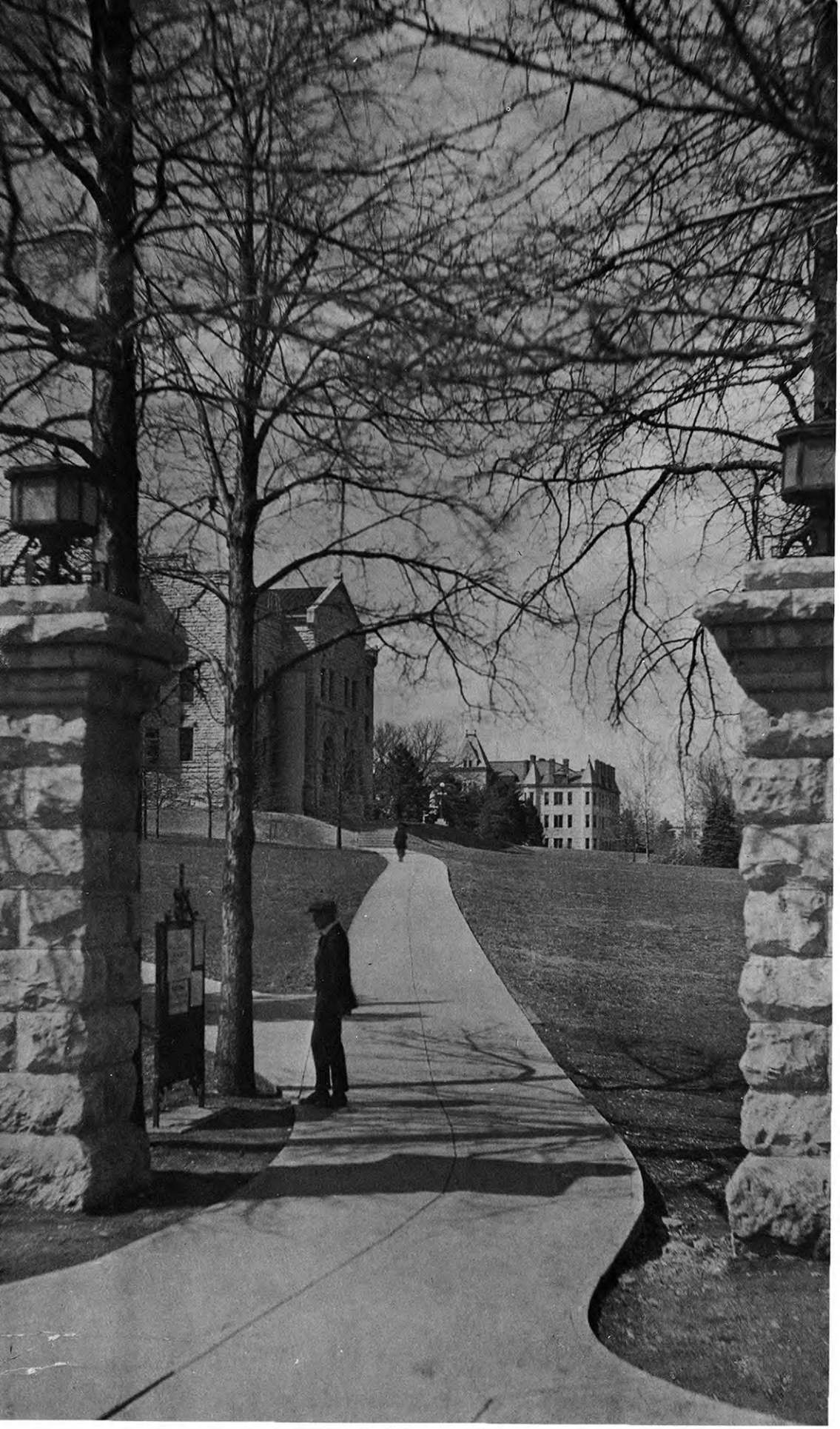
Exams plagued the student of 1914 and of every year before and since. Study cubicles in the library were attempts at isolation.

The man who smoked was a daring person of considerable stature in his own set but his fuming presence was not welcome within the stone fence of the campus.

"Ditch Your Smokes Here"

Sheep grazing on lawn in front of Anderson were borrowed from Agriculture as a measure to control dandelions in time for commencement in 1917.





A campus gate and path lead to the auditorium and Denison Hall.

As Kansas State Agricultural College entered its second half-century (1913), much of the world was preparing for war and the United States was rapidly becoming involved. Enrollment topped 3,000 for the first time in 1913, reached 3,339 in 1916, then dropped to 2,406 the following year as students went to war. Recovery was rapid after 1919.

President Waters had established (1912) six deanships and created divisions that defined fields of study concentration.

The Division of Agriculture: Ed H. Webster, dean

The Division of General Science: J. T. Willard, dean

The Division of Mechanic Arts: E. B. McCormick, dean

The Division of Home Economics: Mrs. Mary Van Zile, dean

The Division of Extension: John H. Miller, dean

The College: C. M. Brink, dean

The Division of Veterinary Medicine was divorced from the Division of Agriculture in 1919 and Ralph R. Dykstra was appointed dean.

Admission requirements had been raised to levels comparable with those of similar educational institutions and the semester system was in process of adoption. National fraternities and sororities recognized the new stature and established chapters.

In 1913, the governing body of the college became known as the State Board of Administration. Instead of attending to a single school, as the prior K-State Board of Regents had done, the new organization was to administer four other state schools and some non-educational institutions, as well.

Mainly, at this juncture, there was a renaissance in educational thinking. Gradually, throughout the farms and communities had come a realization that the land grant concept sought to promote intelligence and stimulate scientific thoughtfulness. No longer was there the staunch group insisting that the son of a blacksmith must be forever a blacksmith, that the son of a farmer must stay on the land.

Extension

Extension was a new word in the land-grant lexicon and it took on a more complex meaning as K. S. A. C. started its second fifty years.

The Farmers' Institutes, resumed in 1882 as local meetings that farmers attended to hear college teachers present answers to farm problems, gained popularity. *State* Farmers' Institutes, held annually on the campus beginning in 1906, were well-attended but the audience was limited by travel difficulties and some shortages of accommodations. Later this became known as "Farm and Home Week."

Early county agents made personal inspection trips and carried farming information directly to farmers in an assigned region.

Eighteen extension lecturers addressed institutes in 60 towns in 1912. The Golden Jubilee State Institute in 1913 was a record-maker with official registration set at 934, although an estimated 1,200 attended. Not all registered.

Leavenworth county, on August 1, 1912, organized the first farm bureau in Kansas. Farmers paid dues to hire an agent who could keep abreast of developments and in turn inform them. Montgomery and Cowley counties organized soon after.

There was some state financial support for this program but it remained for the Smith-Lever act, passed by Congress in 1914, to furnish the big stimulant for co-operative extension work by aligning the land-grant colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture.

John H. Miller became the first full-time director of county extension work at K-State. He had begun his duties in 1905 and on at least one occasion had summoned townsfolk and farmers to an Institute by walking through the community with a hand bell which he rang enthusiastically.

Under his leadership the Institutes had achieved their greatest growth, farm bureau work had its inception, boys' and girls' clubs were started, specialists were added to the staff of the division, and a strong college unit became a reality.

In short, Miller made the entire state a college campus.

The biennial report of the Division of Extension, ending December, 1914, claimed that 300,000 persons were addressed by extension workers in a year, approximately one-fifth of the state's population. By this date there were 9 county agents, 4 district agents, and 440 Farmers' Institute organizations. Six women were employed in work as homemaking specialists.

As college extension expanded through county workers, the number of local institutes declined. By 1918 the farm bureaus had a membership of more than 20,000, an increase of more than 100 percent in a year. There were 43 organizations, compared with 18 in the summer of 1917.

College specials toured the lines of railroads to take agricultural knowledge to farmers. The railroads donated the rolling stock, the college provided exhibits, lecturers and demonstrations.

The 4-H program had its beginning during the period 1905 to 1916 with the formation of boys' and girls' clubs known by a variety of names. Some of these were "culture clubs, corn clubs, pig, calf and poultry clubs." A 4-H department was created in College Extension in 1916. By 1917 some 5,000 boys and girls were taking part and in 1926 there was a total of 853 clubs. Baby beef projects, alone, had a thousand members.

Home study courses were inaugurated about 1910 and included just about every segment of college work.

In 1920, what is termed as a major milestone in Extension occurred with formation of Farm Account clubs and Farm Management associations. In 1915, DHIA (Dairy Herd Improve-

A course in steam and gas engines was much in demand at the State Farmers' Institutes held on the campus. There were 190 enrolled in the 1913 session.

ment Associations) was organized wherein members policed their own herds within a standard set of specifications.

Farm organizations have played a major role in Kansas agriculture. The first to be organized in Kansas was the Kansas State Grange. It began in Brown County in 1872 and was organized on a state basis in 1873.

The Farmers Union came into Kansas from northern Texas in 1906, with a state charter issued in 1907.

The Kansas Farm Bureau, a federation of 105 county farm bureaus, and now the 6th largest in the nation, was organized in 1919. The first state co-operative was created in Kansas by the State Board of Agriculture in 1873. Now there are many allied under the Council of Farmers Co-operatives. Numerous farm societies have been organized, the more notable in years of service being the Horticultural Society—1866, the Kansas Livestock Association—1894, and the Kansas Crop Improvement Association which started as the Corn Breeders Association in 1902, then changed its name in 1914.

Edwin C. Johnson
Second Dean of Extension

Farm and Home Week originally was held during Christmas vacations, later it was shifted to February. This class in agricultural economics met in 1932. By 1939 the activity was attracting 2,000 persons annually.

The task of distributing college information to the farmers was a growing problem. The first journalist joined the staff in 1920 and a succession of writers thereafter prepared countless information leaflets.

The radio station, KSAC, was preceded by the efforts of the department of Physics to establish the regular weather service. Station 9YV was licensed in 1912 to send these messages in Morse code and it is believed that this is the first fixed-schedule weather broadcast in the nation.

Except for the years of war, 9YV continued until it became WTG, a 100-watt radio telephone station. In 1923, the Board of Administration appropriated money to defray the expenses of

faculty members who appeared on a Kansas City radio station in discussions of farm topics. Soon after, KFKB at Milford was used in a trial of broadcast education by remote control. A "College of the Air" was begun February 11, 1924, and presented 5 courses. The courses ran ten weeks and were so effective that $20,000 was obtained to construct a radio station on the campus.

The station was dedicated on December 1, 1924, with a 4-hour program that consisted of:

Sound of the college bell

Address by President Jardine

Acceptance by Governor Jonathan M. Davis

Music by college groups directed by Ira Pratt

Some college history and reminiscences

R. L. Foster, alumni secretary, said: "Station KSAC will be powerful enough to reach all parts of the country. It is a 500 watt station with a wave length of 341 meters. The ideal arrangement will be to gather in a group around some strong set with a loud speaker, but the lone Aggie who hasn't been out long enough to afford anything better than just a set of head phones will get a program that will hold him to Kansas for a few hours."

WIRELESS—*Industrialist* Oct. 18, 1913

In a short time the agricultural college will get its weather news by wireless. The wireless station in Denison Hall—physical science building—soon will be able to receive government weather reports as they are sent between government stations. Heretofore, the signals posted daily on Anderson Hall were received by mail.

The apparatus is being repaired by G. B. McNair, assistant in electrical engineering. It is a one-kilowatt station and the Massie system is used. Messages within a radius of 1,000 miles can be received, and they can be sent to points 300 miles distant. Mr. McNair will receive the messages.

So far, only Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley have been heard distinctly, but at one time recently a message from Galveston was heard.

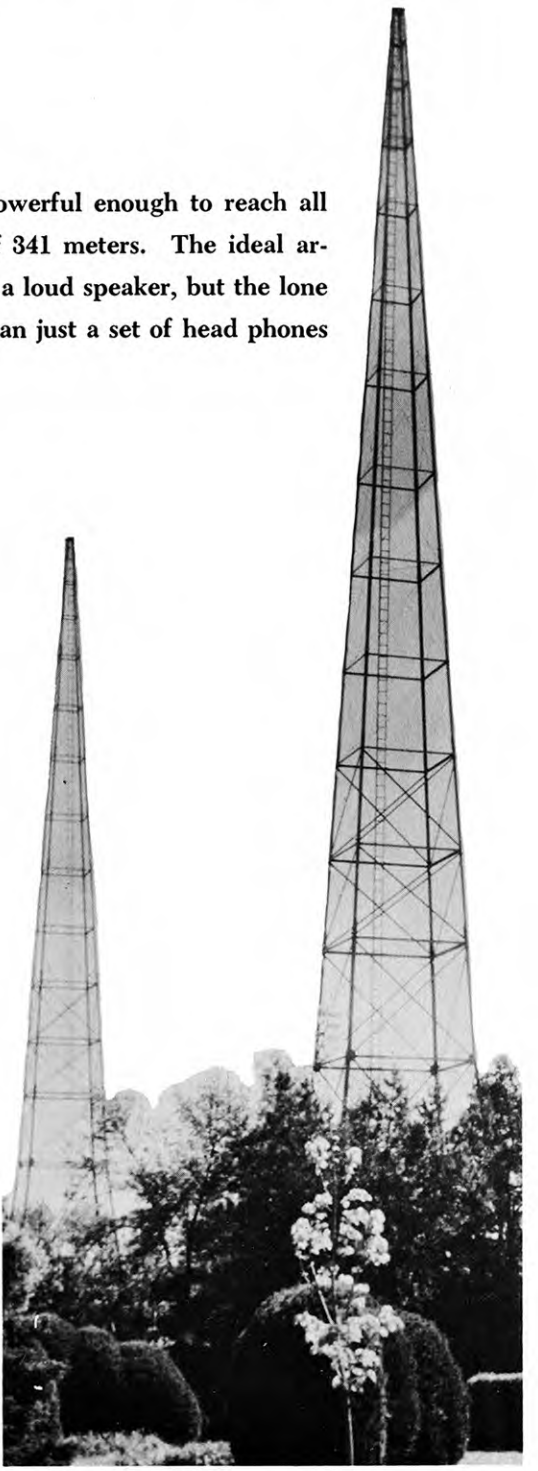
The wireless station was installed as thesis work by W. L. Heard and C. H. Carr, students in electrical engineering, who were graduated in 1911. They also arranged, as a model, an umbrella to receive wireless messages. The steel ribs represented the wires and the steel stocks stuck in the ground completed the circuit. A receiver was attached and messages from the YMCA building down town were received.

Industrialist Oct. 18 1916

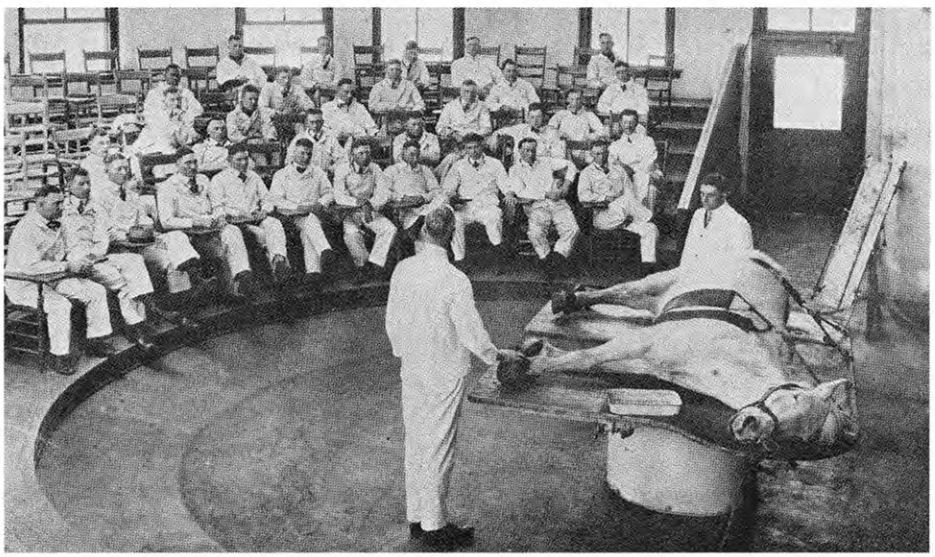
Weather and time reports are received daily from Arlington, Va. Messages are received from the Panama Canal Zone, the United States naval training station in Illinois, and from New Orleans.

Daily weather forecasts sent out from the college are of real value. Wireless stations in several Kansas towns received the forecast several hours in advance of the copy sent by mail.

The station is operated by the physics and military departments.



A lecture in the amphitheatre, Veterinary Hall



Burt Hall, erected in 1923 as a veterinary clinic building

Veterinary Medicine A BIG STEP

Instruction in veterinary medicine at K. S. A. C. had its halting beginning as a part of the agricultural curriculum. It was introduced in 1872, discontinued in 1874. Dr. Hinrich J. Detmers held the first chair of veterinary science and animal husbandry.

The first quarters were in a stable near the college building but this was reassigned to carpentry.

Dr. Robert F. Burleigh was installed as professor of physiology and veterinary science in 1888 and he was succeeded by Dr. Nelson S. Mayo in 1889. Mayo served for 8 years. Dr. Paul Fischer, MVD, then became professor of veterinary science.

The department then was located in the library (Fairchild) building. It was moved to the armory in 1899. The first curriculum leading to a degree was offered in 1905; admission was granted upon completion of the tenth grade.

Separation from the Division of Agriculture came about in 1919. Prior to this, however, the department was sufficiently organized to take a significant step. The Kansas City Veteri-

nary College, feeling the effects of veterinary training in the land-grant institutions, decided to close. In 1918 an agreement was reached wherein students, records and accreditations were absorbed by Kansas State Agricultural College.

The first vet hospital was erected in 1907, a small frame building on the north campus. The milestone of recognition occurred when the department achieved Division status with Dr. Ralph Dykstra as Dean and Dr. James Burt as head of the department of anatomy and physiology.

It is startling to learn today of the hardships of pioneer livestock raisers on the Great Plains. The dread and mysterious diseases that came suddenly, wiped out a herd, infected an entire region, then vanished only to reappear, were likened to great plagues.

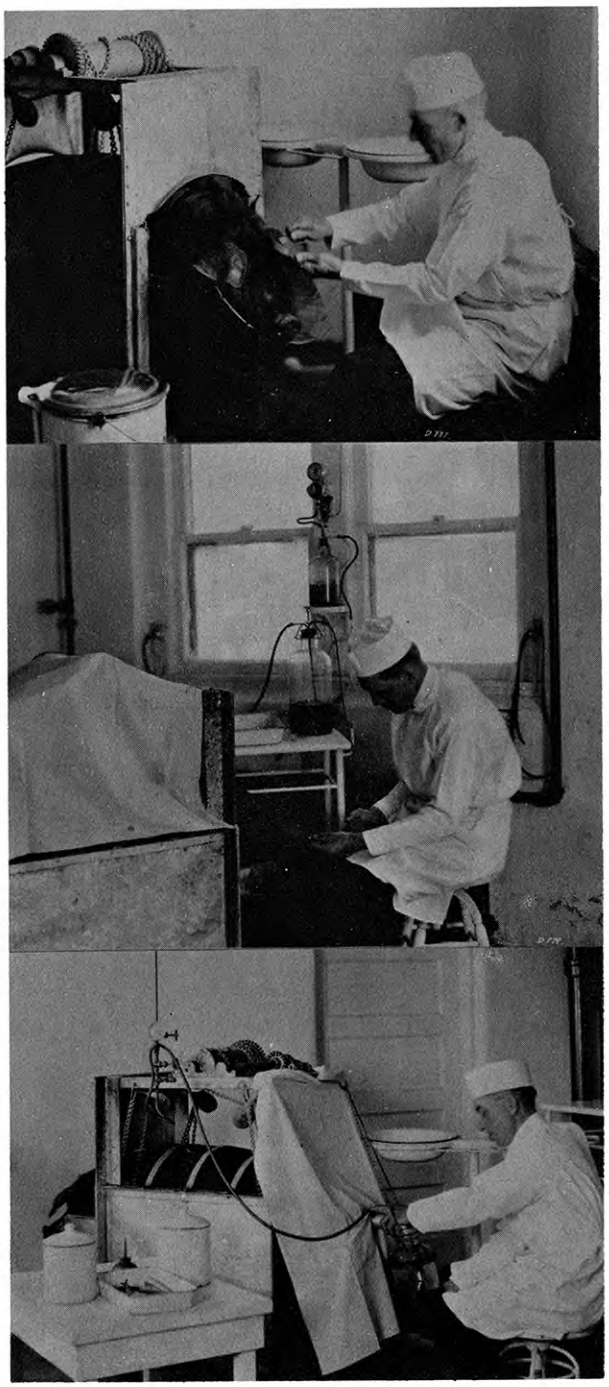
Such names as cholera, distemper, fistulous withers, tuberculosis, brucellosis, mastitis and contagious abortion were found frequently in the early publications.

When the U. S. D. A. announced the Dorset-Niles-McBryde method of hog cholera vaccination early in the century, Kansas State veterinarians set up a serum plant (1908) to produce the scarce vaccine. This was continued as a service to the state's farmers until commercial firms were equipped and in production.

Three steps in this procedure are pictured at the right.

Research investigations of the disease known as blackleg in cattle were begun at K. S. A. C. in the 1890's and were vigorously prosecuted until about 1920. Livestock losses during this period were estimated as from 10 to 20 percent each year of all cattle under two years of age.

The present day blackleg filtrate vaccine was developed and perfected at K. S. A. C. The results have been a reduction of the loss factor to near zero.



Milling

Another significant beginning of this period was in the Milling Industry department.

Although the chemistry, engineering and home economics departments had been conducting cereal investigations for some time, research within a consolidated area was begun in 1910 when this department was established. The work involved fundamental research in baking, testing and evaluating of new wheat varieties, and training students in the technology of the milling industry.

Legislative acts provided most of the funds for equipping and maintaining the mills, laboratories and offices. Financial assistance has also been obtained from the milling and grain trade.

Significant work in the determination of baking, nutrient and milling qualities of the many varieties of grain has contributed many dividends to the Kansas economy and kept the state at the top as the grower of the world's biggest and best wheat crops and the leading producer of flour.

The world wide impact of this department has been acknowledged. It is the only college level institution providing instruction and research facilities in milling technology.

C. O. Swanson succeeded L. A. Fitz, became second head of department.

The private laboratory of J. T. Willard in Denison Hall, reproduced from one side of a stereopticon slide, The technicians are Florence Vail and Alice Melton.

From the biennial report of Dean J. T. Willard, 1914.

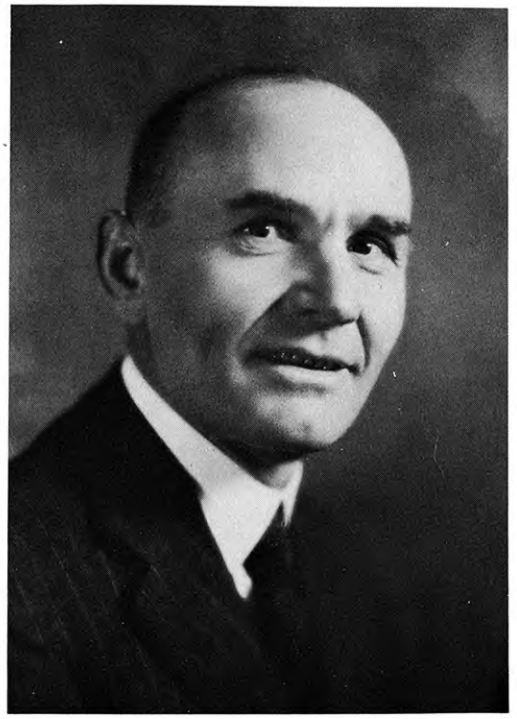
"One of the most important of all the fields of training of a college student is that which gives him power in oral and written expression of his thoughts and capacity to understand the expression of the thoughts of others.

"The division of general science does more than half the teaching in the agricultural college. Two of the four-year courses offered by the college, the course in general science and that in industrial journalism, are in charge of the dean of this division, and are characterized by subjects taught in this division.

"The departments of the division give the fundamental instruction in language, mathematics and the biological and physical sciences as well as the cultural work and special preparation for citizenship imparted by the departments of literature, music, physical training, history, and education.

"Thus, while at the present time five-sixths of the graduates are from technical courses, the standing of these graduates and the character of their technical education to a very large extent are directly dependent on the thoroughness of the scientific work required in the division of general science."

J. T. Willard, Dean
Division of General Science;
acting President, Jan.-Feb. 1918
Vice-President, Mar. 1, 1918-Jan. 1, 1936
College historian



William Marion Jardine,
President, 1918-1925

"What is needed is a balance between vocational or industrial education on the one hand and liberal education on the other, a type of education which shall give a broad insight into the industrial world of activity and yet develop the individual's capacity for esthetic appreciation to the highest degree of which he is capable."

"The interchange of blood between country and city has been one of the most wholesome, leavening influences upon our national life."

William Jardine came to K-State in 1910 as professor of agronomy, became director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and dean of the Division of Agriculture in 1912, and was elected president of the College in 1918.

He succeeded to the office in a period of turmoil, unsettled by war and epidemic and readjustment. The college was closed twice by the ravages of influenza. The returning veterans presented a student body growth of 60 per cent during his administration, separated by Divisions as follows:

	1918-19	1924-25
Agriculture (including Vet. Med.)	621	588
Engineering	496	886
Home Economics	455	571
General Science	423	1,244

By this time, K. S. A. C. had well-established departments in:

Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Husbandry, Horticulture and Forestry, Milling Industry, Poultry Husbandry, Veterinary Medicine, Engineering, Architecture, Bacteriology, Botany and Plant Pathology, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics, Economics and Sociology, Education and Psychology, English Language and Literature, Industrial Journalism, History and Government, Military Science and Tactics, Modern Languages, Music, Physical Education, Zoology, Entomology and Geology, Home Economics, Public Speaking.

Jardine resigned to become Secretary of Agriculture, returned to Kansas as appointed State Treasurer in the Landon administration and later became president of the University of Wichita.

On this and succeeding pages are collected photographs of college work, activities and achievements that were taken by Prof. F. E. Colburn, head of the illustrations department from 1919 to 1929.

A variety of functions, primarily in the sphere of the division of agriculture, are depicted and reproduced here as a valuable dossier.

Agronomy students inspecting a wheat improvement demonstration plot.

The K. S. A. C. apiary packed for winter. The greenhouses and Horticulture Hall form the background.

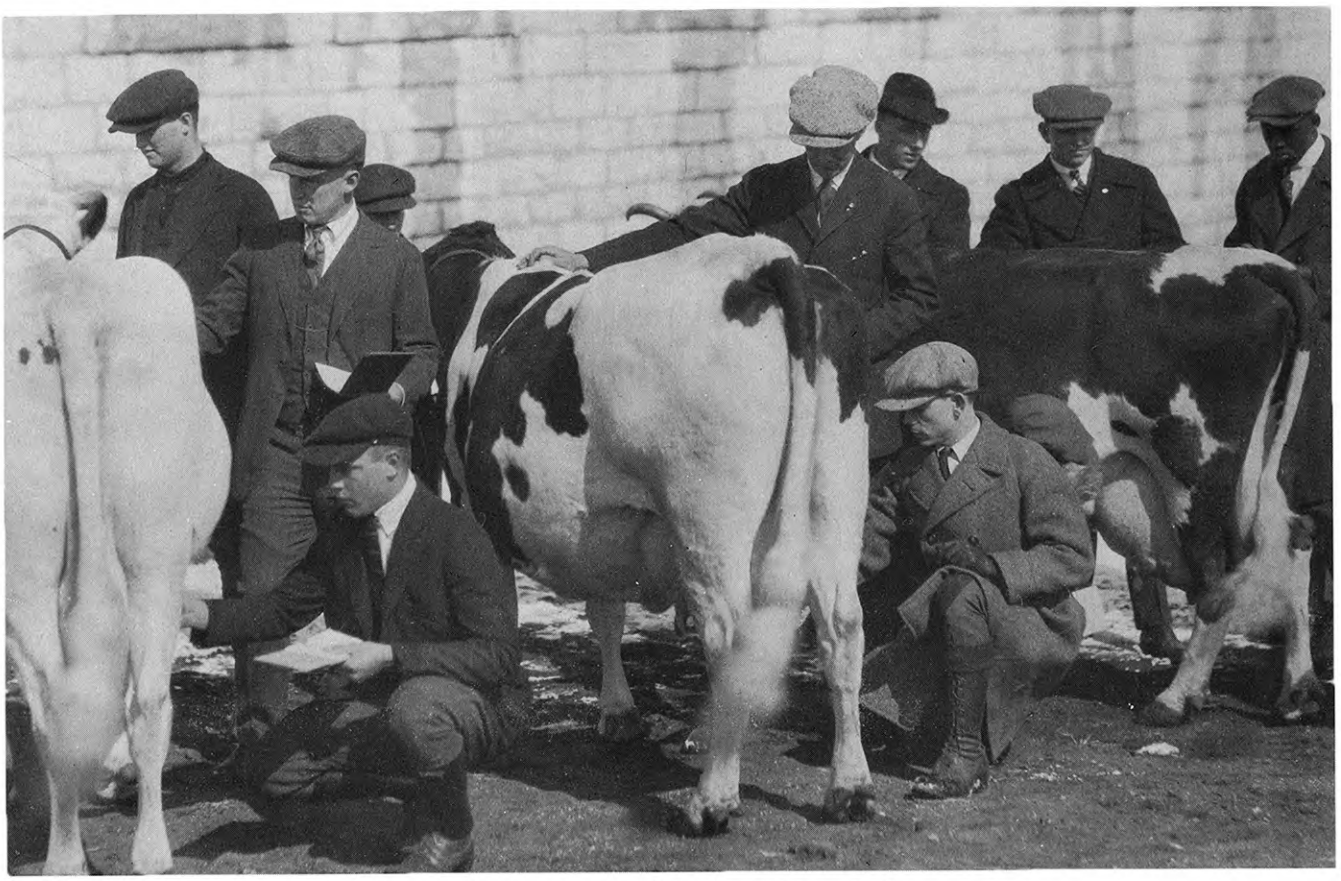
A class in farm crops classifying grain sorghums.

A group of young Belgian horses bred and owned by the college.

A class project in forcing vegetables.

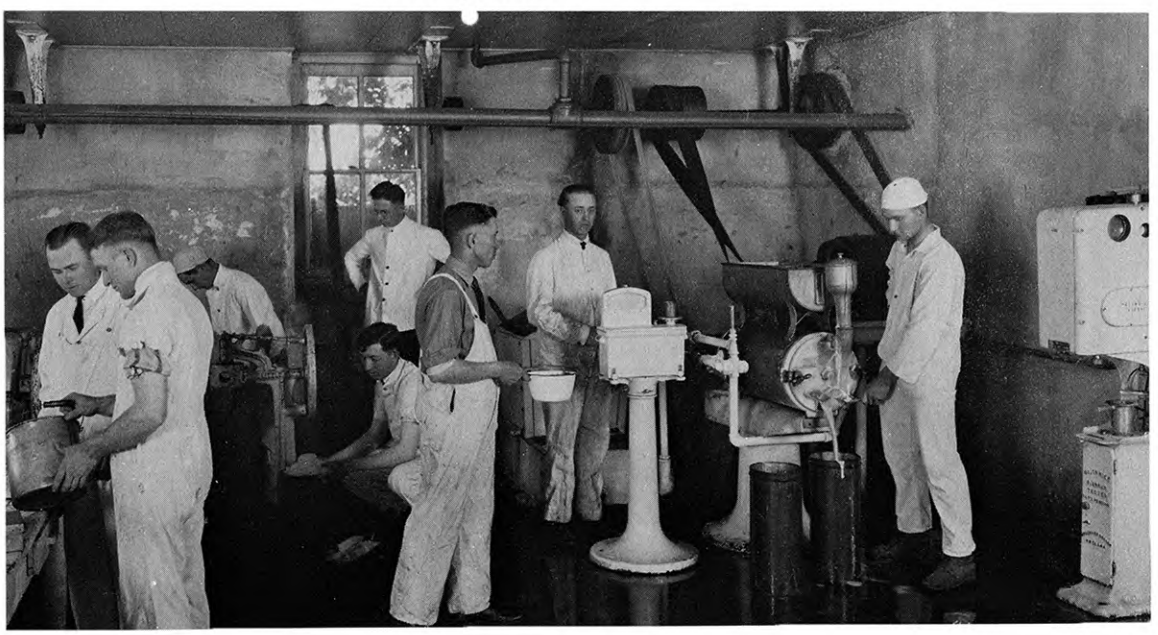
Coal stove brooder houses on the K. S. A. C. poultry farm.

A class in poultry husbandry.



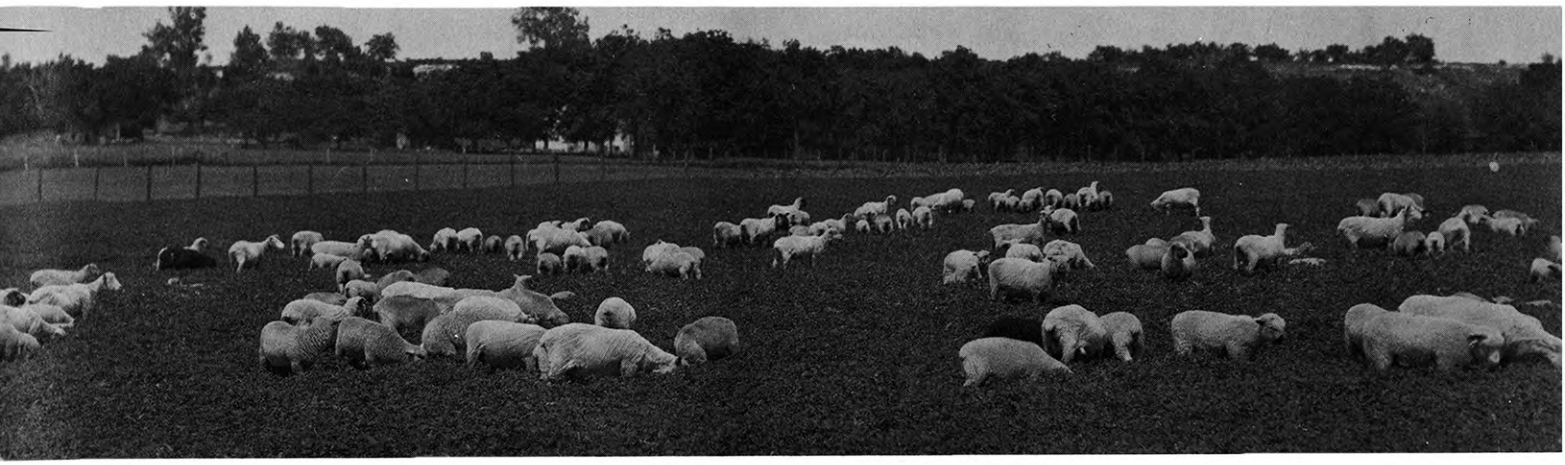
A class in dairy husbandry judging stock.

A laboratory group conducting research in ice cream manufacture.



A class in forestry.

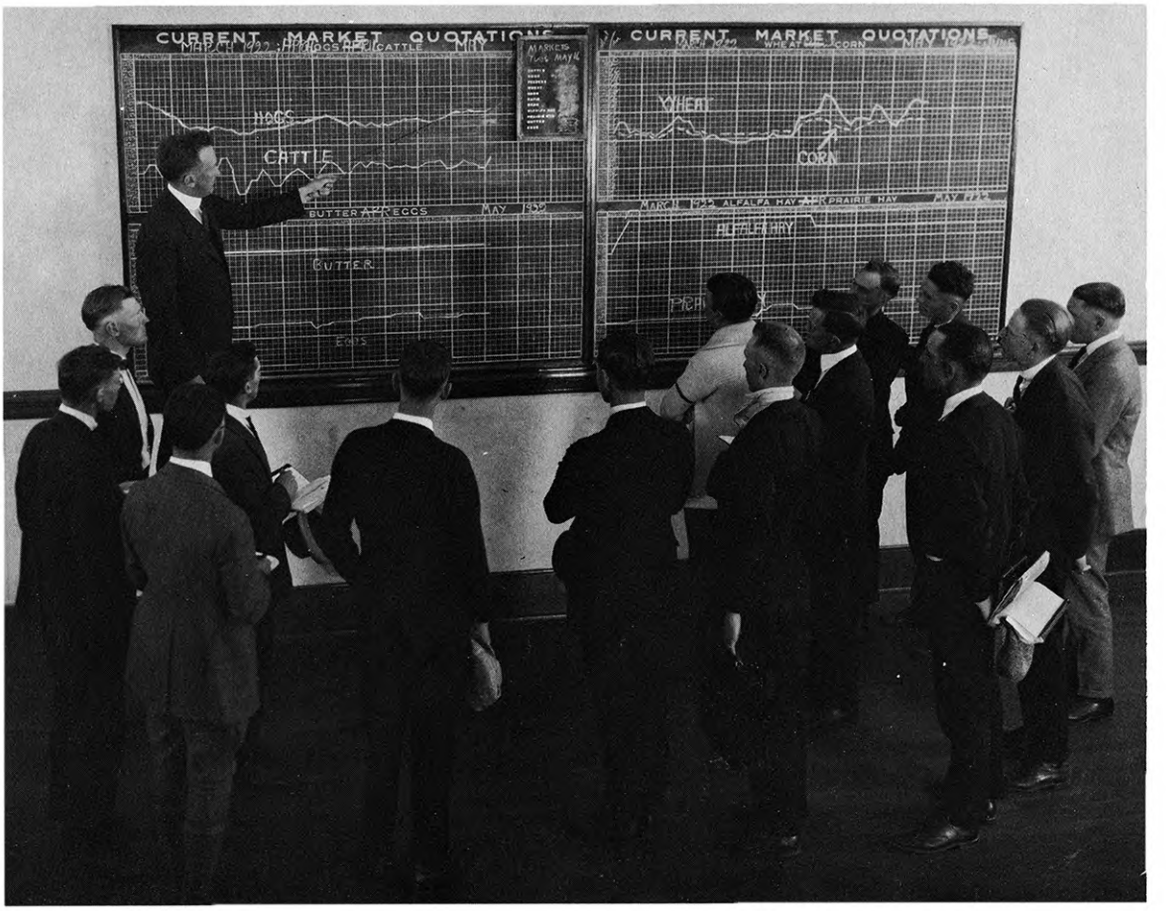
A class in orchard spraying.



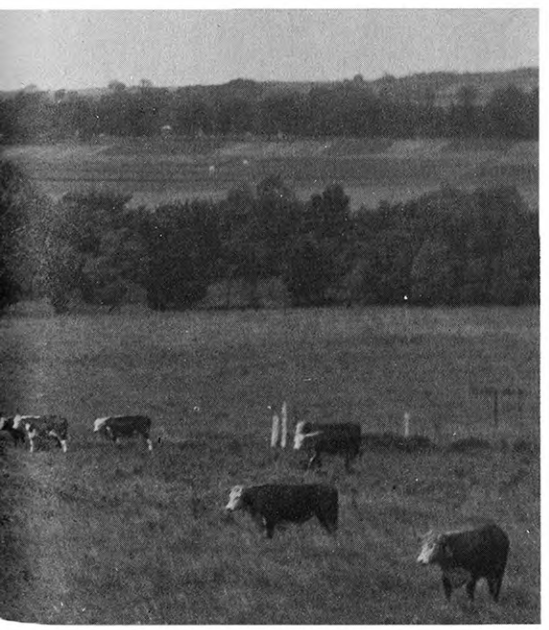
Sheep from the college flock.

A class in pasture management.

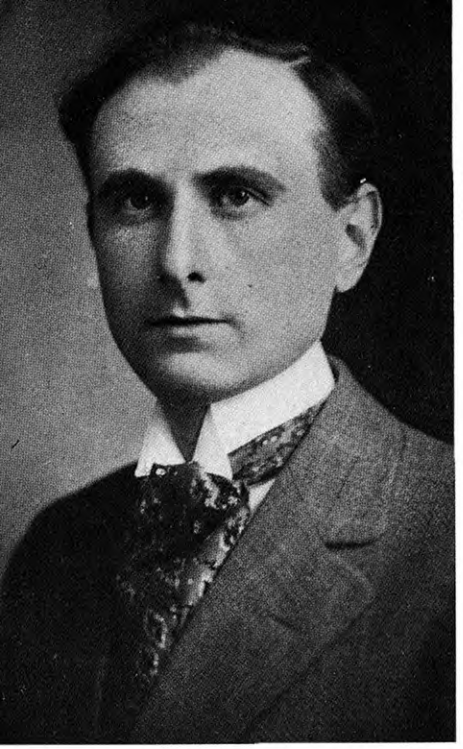
Said Lippincott, in oral quizz,
"Can'st tell how old a turkey is?"
And, looking o'er his record book,
Glanced at Miss Boyce with knowing look.
"Oh, yes, a turkey's age," said she,
"May be determined easily.
There's one sure guide, by far the best—
The teeth should be the perfect test."
"Why, turkeys have no teeth," he cried.
"No, Prof., but I have," she replied.



A class in agricultural economics.



Part of the college herd of beef cattle.



A. A. Potter

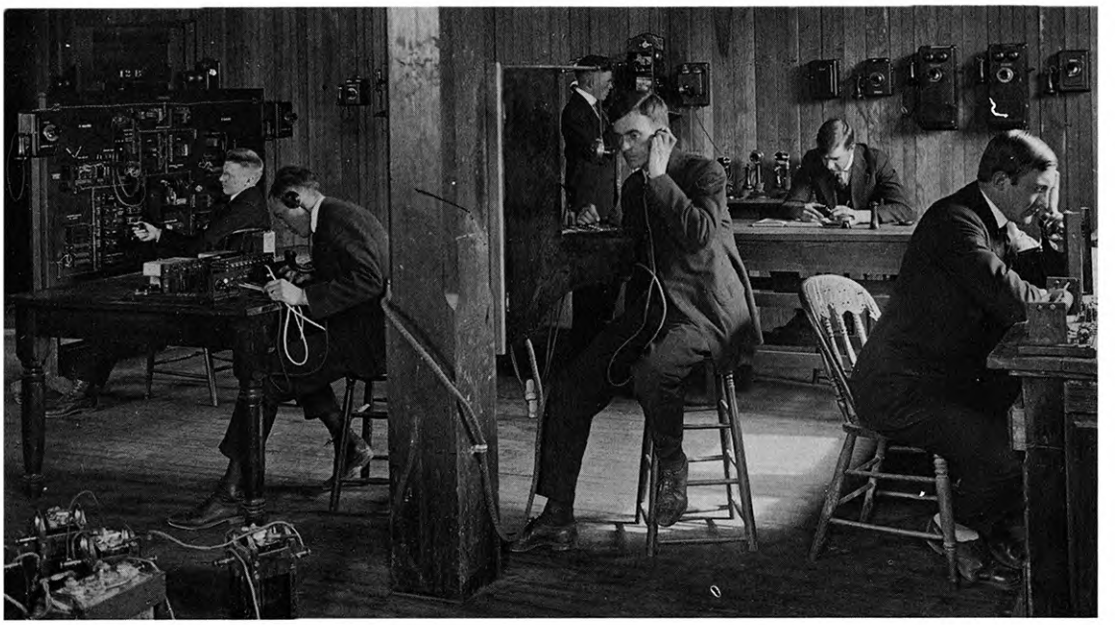
Engineering

"The engineering experiment station was established for the purpose of carrying on tests and research work of engineering and manufacturing value to the state. It is the intention to have all the work of this experiment station of direct importance to Kansas.

The photo of the class in telephone communication (right) was made by R. A. Seaton about 1917. Lower, right: A class in telegraphy.

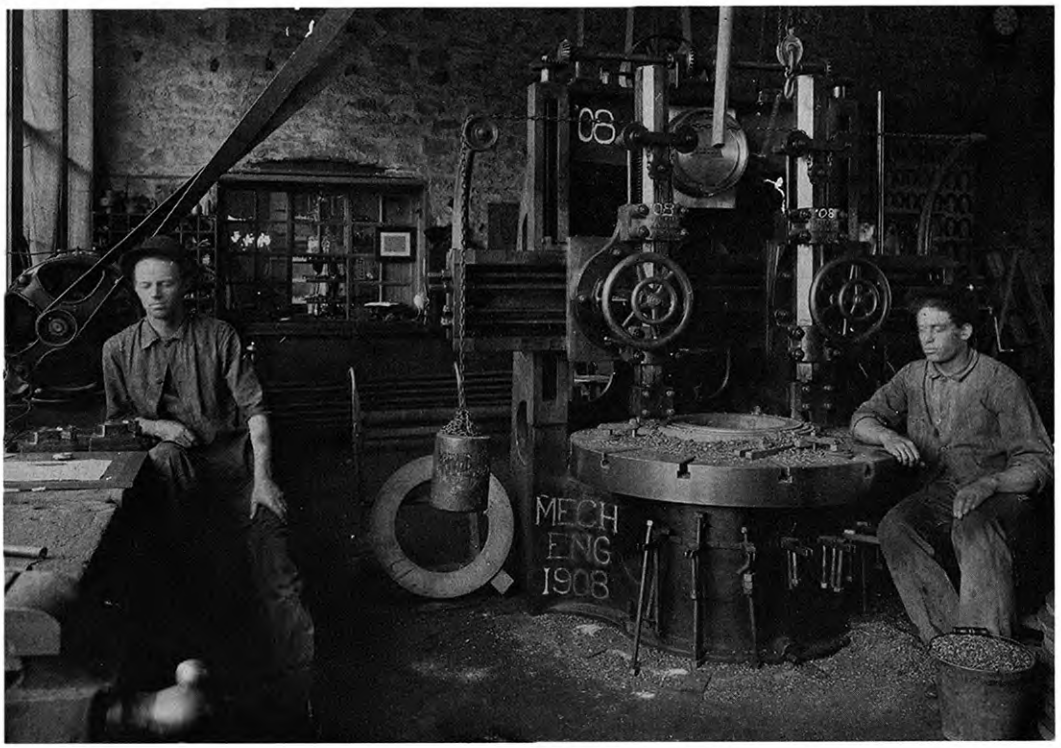
Engineering is as old as history. Refer to the pyramids, the coliseum, the cathedrals of Europe, the great wall of China. But in no time in that history has there been progress such as occurred during the past 50 years of Kansas State.

The Engineering Building. The east wing was completed in 1909, the central and west wings in 1921.
The antenna of the college's first television transmitter appears above the center section.



The story of K. S. A. C. engineering covers little more than that same period, yet it ranges from beginnings in carpentry and blacksmithing, through mechanics, electrical, civil, industrial and chemical to the era of the atom, nuclear engineering.

The word "engineering" was not well defined on the campus until 1917 when activity known as mechanic arts was renamed.

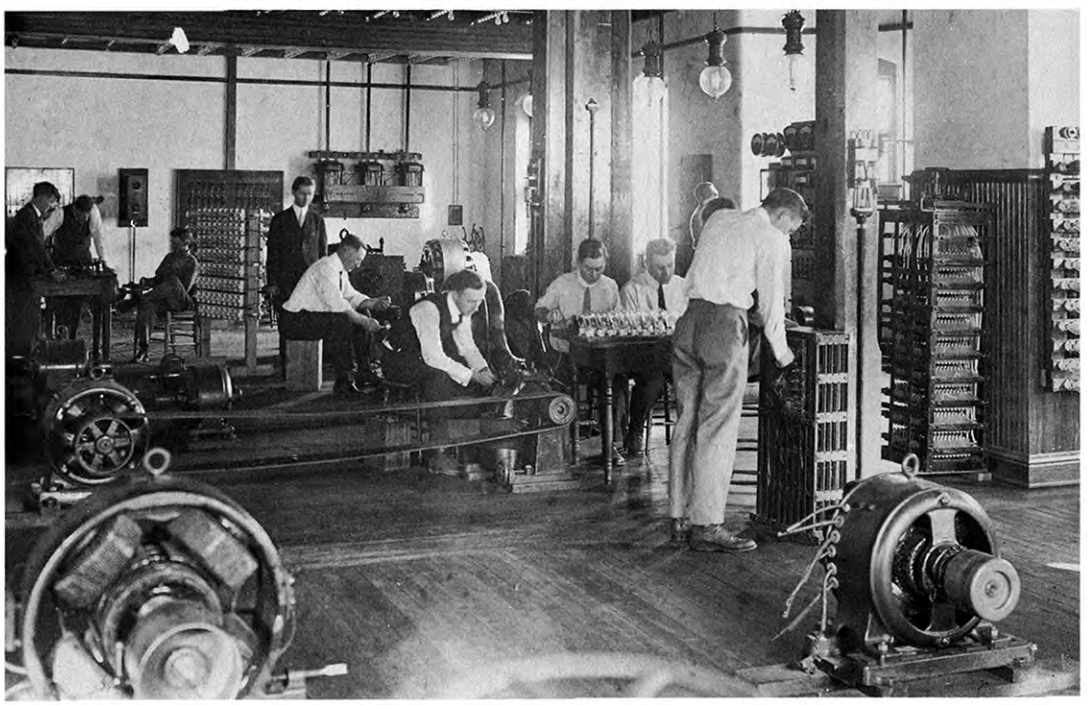


A machine developed to test the cutting characteristics of steels. Prof. W. W. Carlson is at left. He was Prof. of Shop Practice and Supt. of Shops from 1917.

R. A. Seaton
Dean, Division of Engineering, 1920-1938
Dean, Division of Engineering and Architecture, 1938-

The various departments have been renamed, as well, such as the curriculum known as Farm Machinery. It now is Agricultural Engineering. Mainly, however, the structure has seen little change other than expansion since the beginning of this chapter.

The division graduated 2,700 during its first 40 years.



Electrical Engineering laboratory.

Poy Lim and K. S. A. C. car.

Below: a hybrid truck fashioned by K-State engineers.

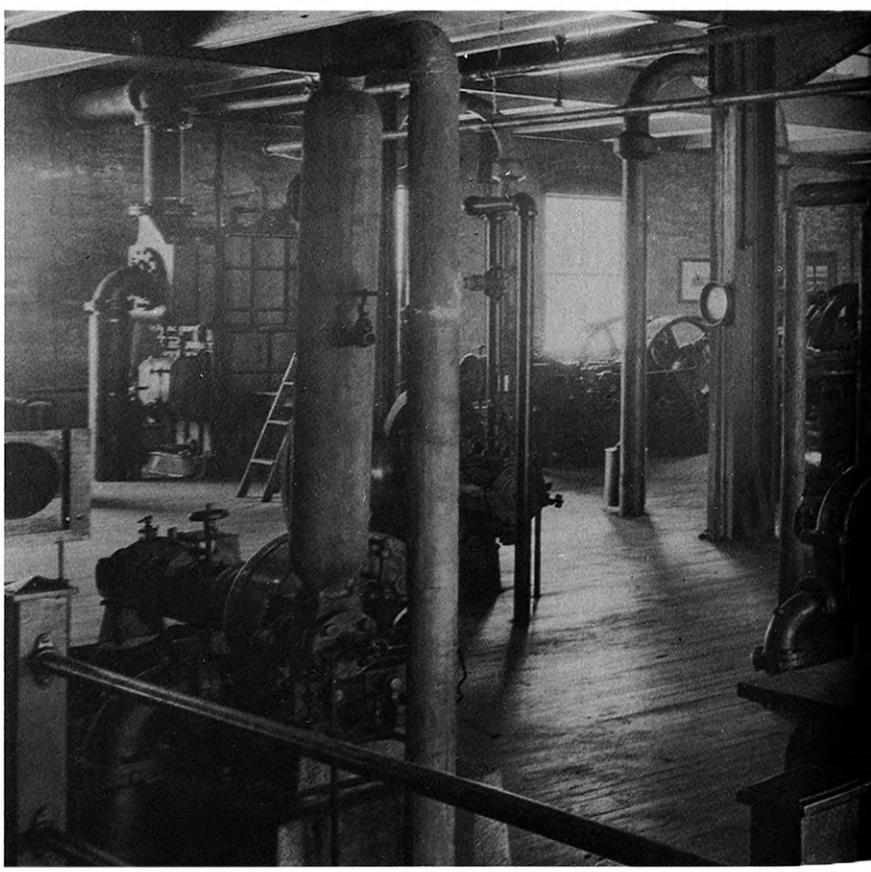
The *Industrialist*, January 21, 1920, reported that a motor car designed and manufactured by K. S. A. C. students had traveled a distance equal to that of the earth's circumference several times over and was inspected by more than a million persons. Poy Lim, a Chinese student, was the demonstrator.

It was an outstanding feature of Engineers' Open House, the annual display that was originated in 1917.

The engineering experiment station had, as early as 1916, begun investigations into road structure and *The Industrialist* noted that this would be the real road problem of Kansas for some years. W. S. Gearhart, professor of highway engineering, was quoted as promising that it was not likely that more than a very small percent of the highways would be paved in the generation.

"In the construction of new roads it is always advisable to make them as narrow as practical in order that as large a mileage as possible can be constructed at one time. On local roads a width of from 25 to 30 feet between the centers of the side ditches will be satisfactory."

Dean Potter reported that extensive tests were being carried on with producer gas, internal combustion engines, traction engines, coal, petroleum, and alcohol fuels, brick, cement and concrete. Tests on the economy of oil engines with gasoline and cheaper fuels are under way.

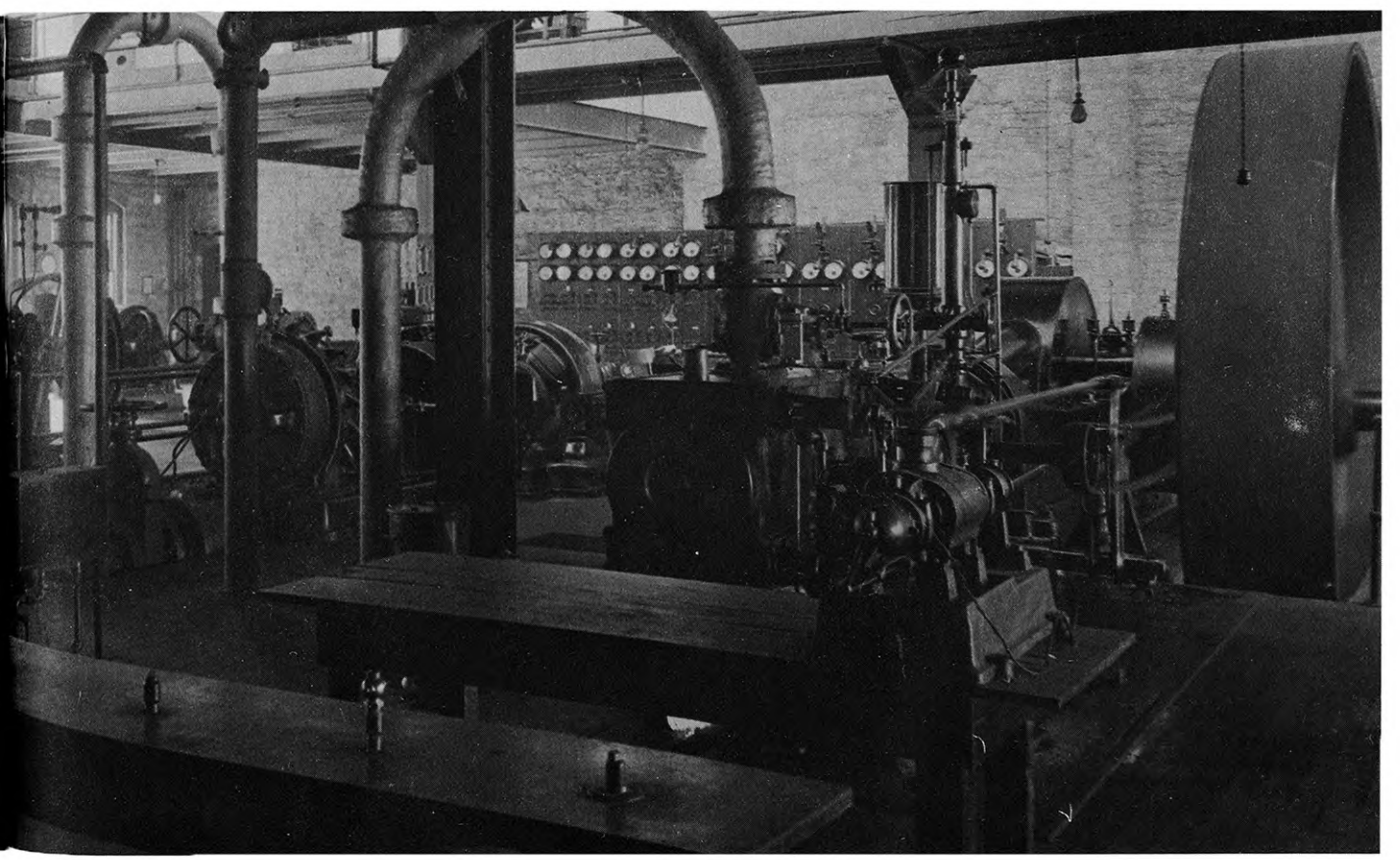


Steam and Gas Engine Laboratory.

Other research problems include the windmill used for farm lighting, the effects of freezing on concrete, the effect of compression on explosion pressures of various gas engine fuel mixtures, comparative tests on oil and steam traction engines and problems in farm architecture.

By 1923 the station was co-operating with the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads to solve road surface problems, tire resistance, the efficiency of different road oils and other auto experiments.

A report stated that cars of that time required ¾ to 1 horsepower to overcome wind resistance. The station had used a wind tunnel, the first of its kind.



Kansas State Agricultural College often deviated from standard college programs in order to provide specialized training in agriculture, engineering, and home economics.

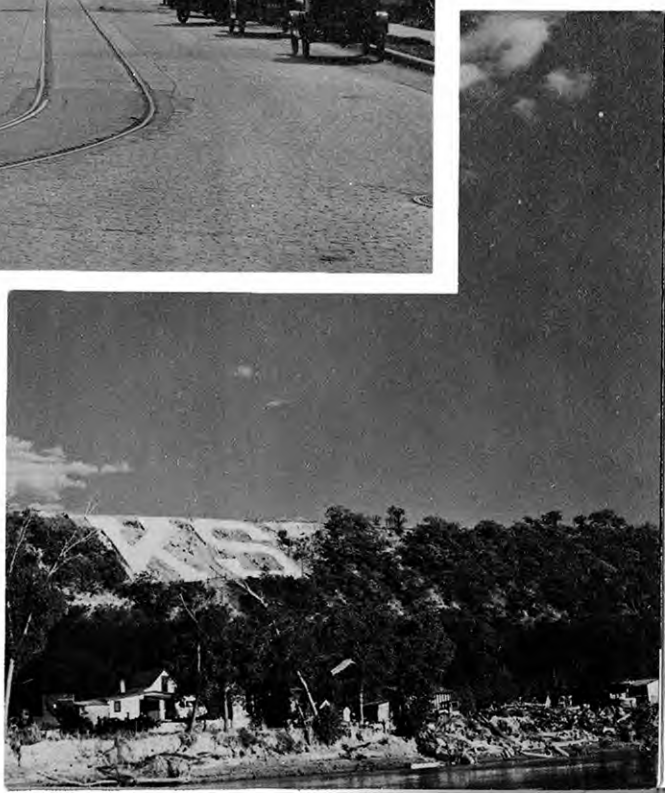
The group above was one of many that attended classes on the campus for periods less than a school year in length. In most cases, these courses provided training that since has been made available in the Kansas high schools.

Except for special summer work, this program has been discontinued.

Upper photo: a woodworking class for young women.
Lower photo: A class in drafting.

Freehand drawing class of architectural students.

The architectural gallery in the engineering building.



Top: Manhattan about 1923.

Middle: Moro street, Aggieville.

Lower: K-Hill. The "K" was contributed by engineers in 1921. The "S" was laid in 1930.

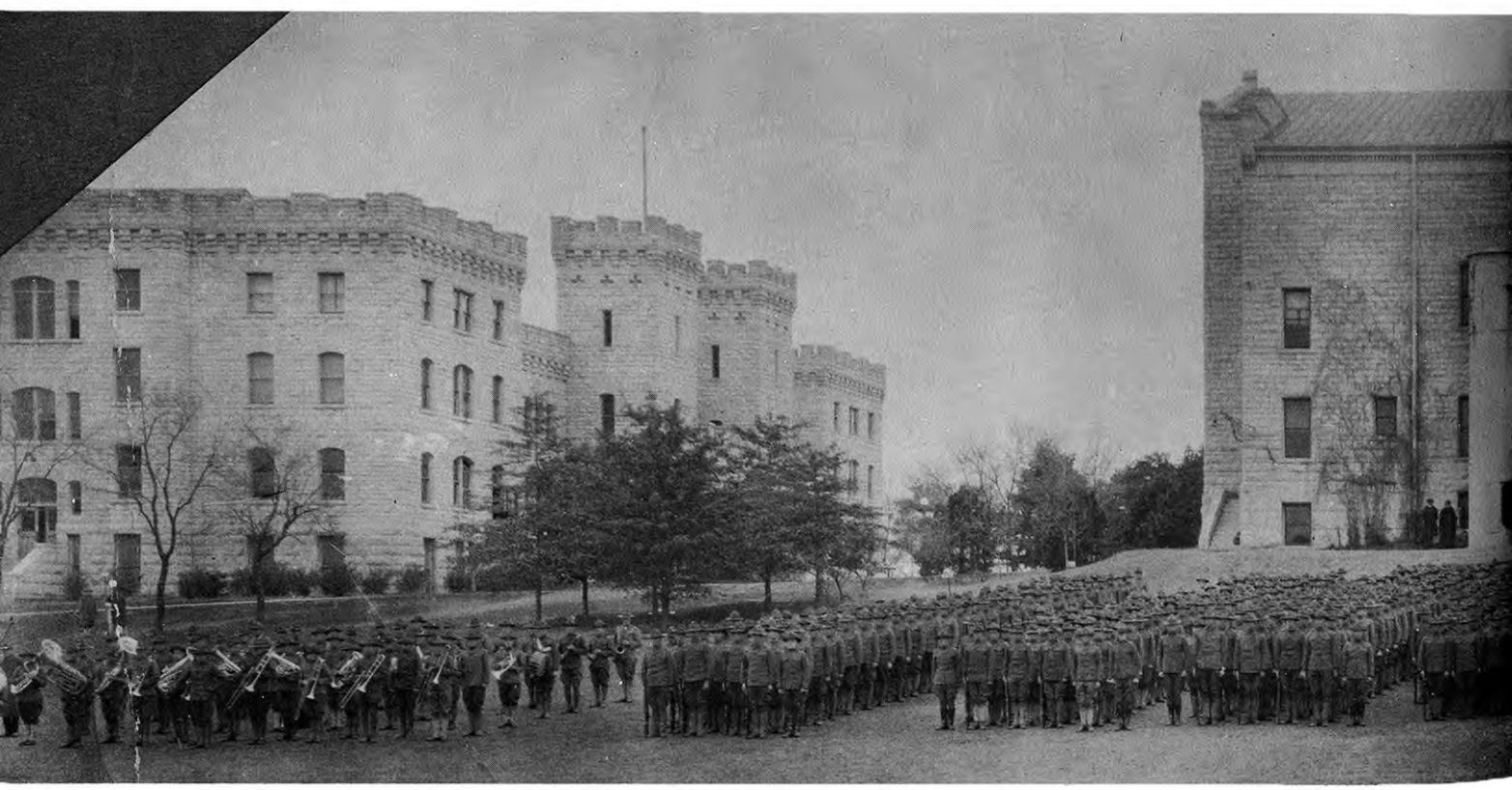
The Student Army Training Corps was formed in 1918 to provide college training for draftees.

The *Industrialist*, October 2, reported:

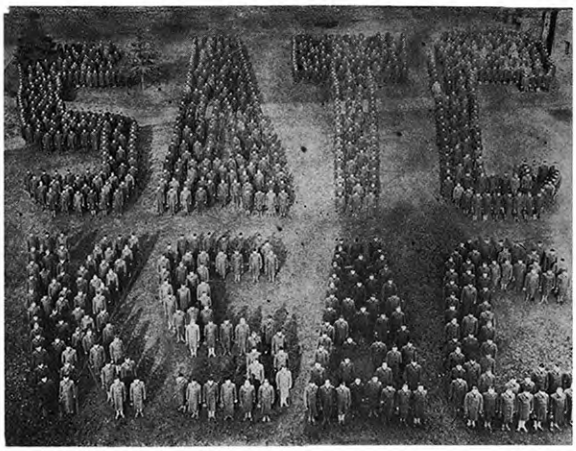
"At a military ceremony held on the campus Tuesday (October 1) morning, 1,118 students of the Kansas State Agricultural College were inducted into the United States Army. Dr. William M. Jardine, president of the college, Major General Leonard Wood, now stationed at Camp Funston, and Captain George Sturges, in command of the unit, were the speakers."

Intensive training in mechanical engineering and agriculture were varied by military drill and signalling.

This was part of a national program that included 150,000 students and 500 colleges and universities.



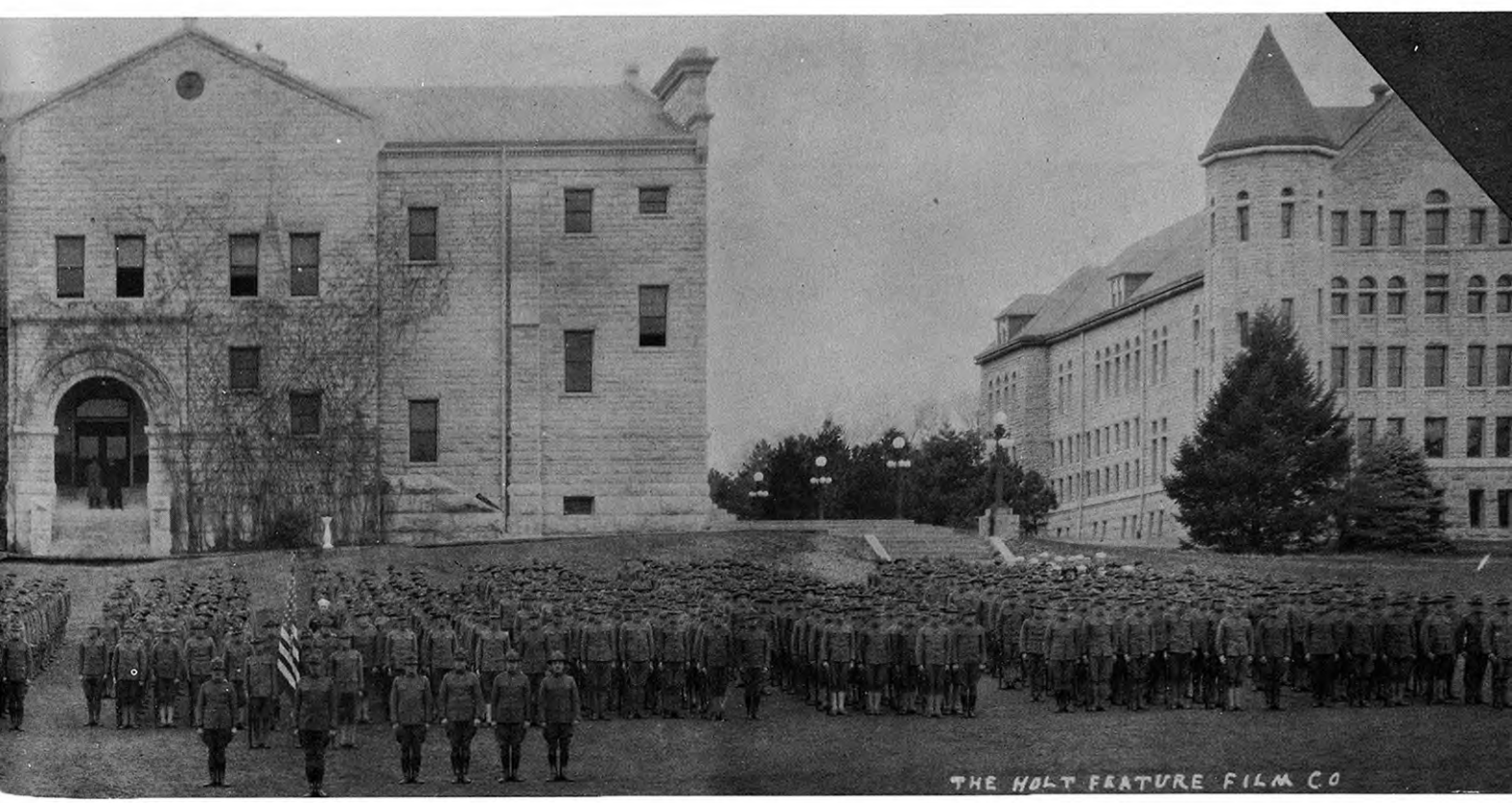
Wooden barracks were constructed on the campus to house the Corps and these served to alleviate space shortages for the expanded student body and staff during the post-war period.



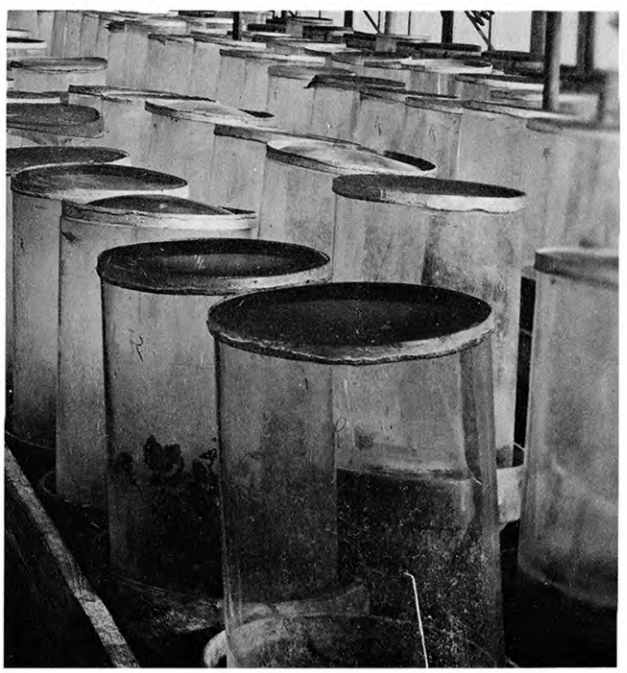
Members of S. A. T. C. received $30 a month together with clothing and rations. The war department paid for fees, books and equipment. Following the war, Kansas State College became one of the institutions approved for veteran training. These, however, enrolled mostly in vocational courses.

Students whose work toward a degree was interrupted by enlistment or draft received credit for approximately one semester of college work.

One of the heroes of the Spanish-American war, famed in Elbert Hubbard's "A Message to Garcia," headed the military training on the K-State campus for a year. His name: Captain Andrew S. Rowan.



K-State Battles the Insect World



Above: wheat varieties undergo tests in one of seven greenhouses.
Breeding investigations are undertaken in individual containers (left).

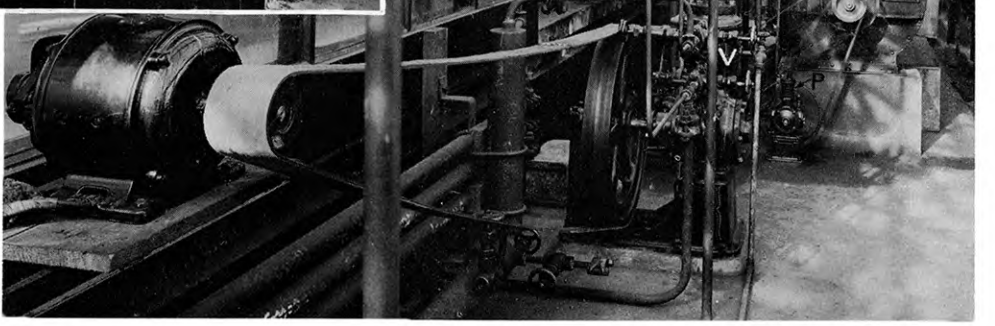
It happened many times in early-day Kansas—farmers would report that "something had eaten a crop." A mysterious bug, worm, fungus was suspected, perhaps it was a very visible grasshopper.

There were further losses even when crops reached the elevators—and then the mills.

George Adam Dean, for many years professor and head of the department of entomology at Kansas State Agricultural College, is credited with bringing about a showdown with these scourges. His investigations wiped out many barriers and developed many effective controls.

He traveled extensively, gathering insects in fields, bins and mills. In the laboratory he studied their characteristics, cycles, sought to learn their weaknesses.

He demonstrated that poisoned bran mash provided an effective control for grasshoppers, cutworms and army worms. He also developed the heat method for control of flour mill and grain infesting insects and made extensive studies of the chinch bug and Hessian Fly.



The breeding chamber of the first K. S. A. C. air-conditioned insectary (left) and the massive machinery used to produce controlled temperature and humidity. The chamber was double-glassed walled, 6′ wide, 8′ long, 7′ high. It was very crude and insufficient compared to present environmental control insectaries at K-State.

The drama of this insect battle, however, is presented in the extensive efforts that were employed in the control of the Hessian Fly. Together with Prof. J. W. McCulloch and Dr. E. G. Kelly, Dean isolated the source of the calamitous depredations on the Kansas wheat crops.

The habits of this voracious inhabitant were little known and insecticides were practically nonexistent. There was some indication that a relationship might exist between the date of planting and the damage.

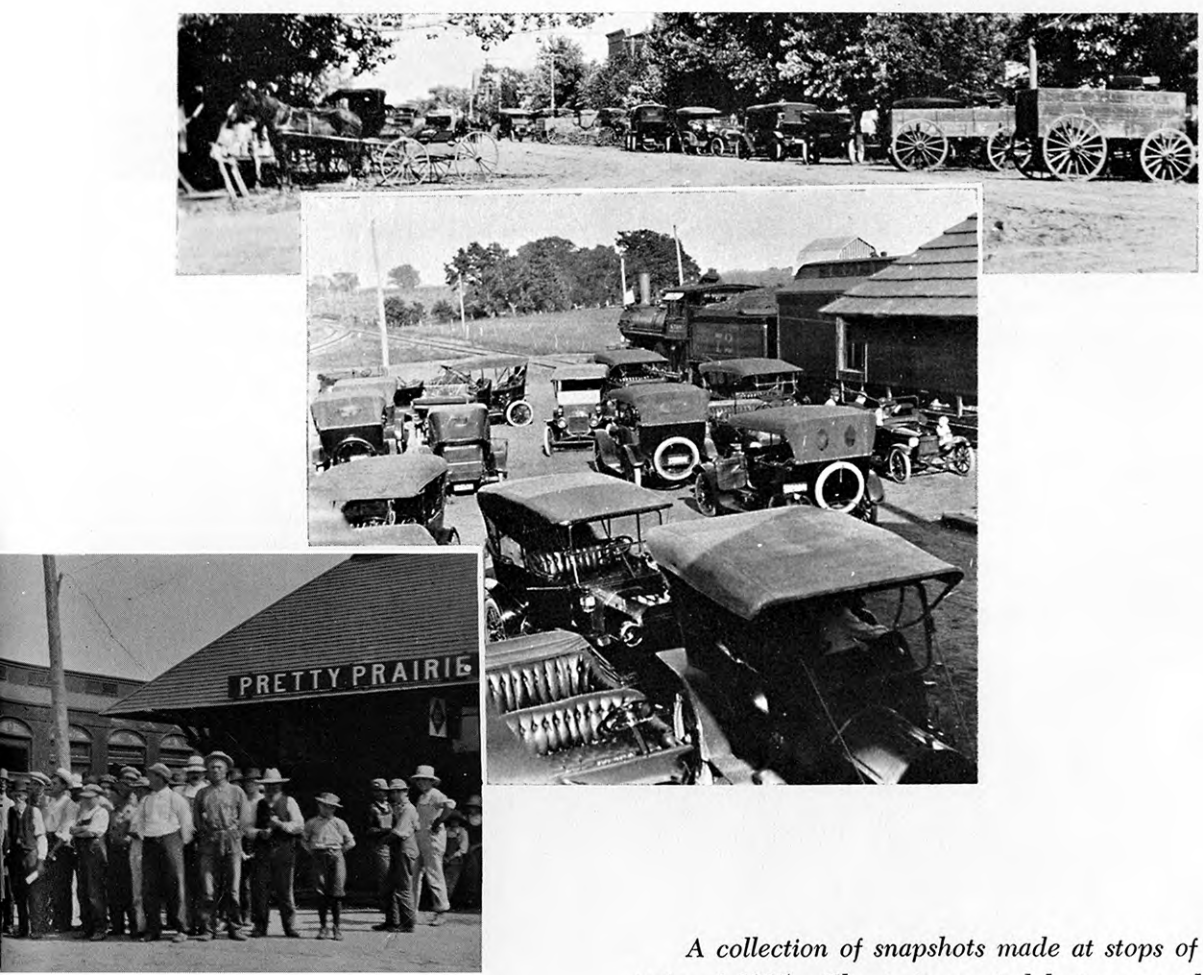
It was known (this was 1915) that temperature and humidity had important effects on the behavior of insects. A device was needed to create different environments so insects, especially The Fly, could be scrutinized. None existed.

With the co-operation of the Carrier Corp., the first air-conditioned insectary was installed on the Kansas State campus. Entomologists learned that the Hessian Fly needed wheat stubble in order to survive the summer; determined that if infested fields were plowed immediately after harvest the threat would be reduced; reasoned that regions of the state would be relatively free of the fly by different dates in the fall.

With this information and the development, in co-operation with the agronomy department, of wheat varieties resistant to the fly, the one-time scourge was of no economic importance after 1943.

Kansas State scientists have made further contributions in this continuing war, including answers to fumigation problems for stored grain, discovery of various seed treatments for control of false wireworms, and effective measures for combatting horn fly, lice and other pests of livestock.

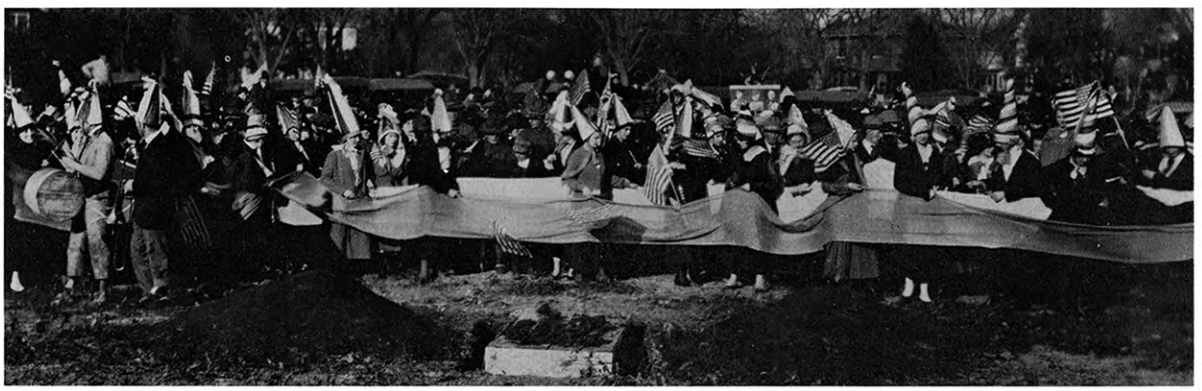
Projects have sought to determine how to avoid residues from chemical pesticides in foods so only safe, wholesome food is produced. Various alternate insect control methods including use of parasites, predators and virus diseases, are continuing investigations.



A collection of snapshots made at stops of the Hessian Fly train of 1915. The train carried lecturers and specialists on a tour of the wheat belt, and 7,000 farmers received K. S. A. C. information on methods of combatting the scourge.


AG FAIR
10¢ GENERAL ADMISSION 10¢
TICKETS AND
20¢ 5¢ 10¢ 15¢

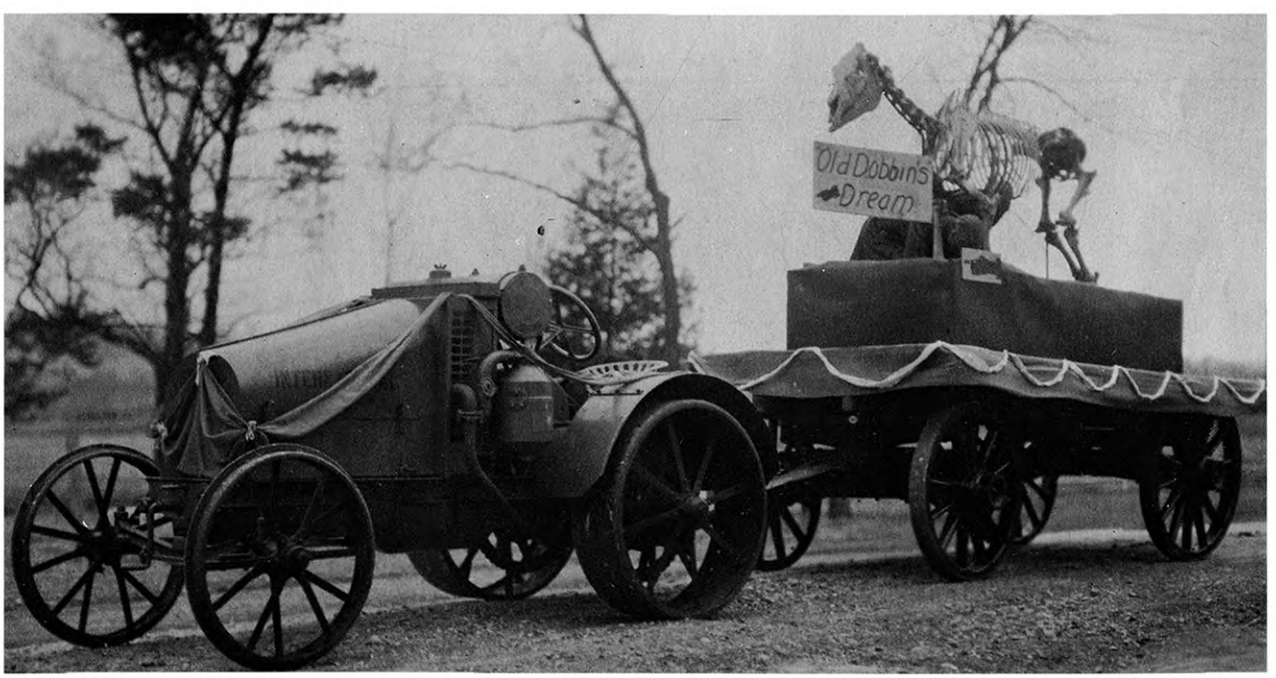

WONDER
OF
WONDERS
WHAT YOU HAVE NEVER
HOUSE OF
GREAT
STONE FACE



Opposite page: The Ag Fair, a grand occasion of the 20's, is presented from snapshots loaned by Prof. G. A. Filinger. The main gate, some of the side shows, and the student-made Ferris Wheel are the subjects.

Above: They buried Kaiser Bill on the campus in 1918 to celebrate the end of the war.

Below: A float in the Engineer's Parade, November 18, 1921.



A class in the Division of Home Economics, called Household Physics, tests vacuum cleaners.

The photo below is the Home Economics lounge in Calvin Hall.

Practical homemaking: A class in costume design, about 1914 (above), and a class in family economics receives instruction in bed preparation. Both photos were made in Calvin Hall.

Margaret N. Justin, Dean, Division of Home Economics, 1923-1954.

The fashions of the 20's—two students of a clothing class measure a hem.

Early foods classes were equipped with bunsen burners and iron tripods and received their "gas" from gasoline via a gas machine.

About 1920, a five-year course in home economics and nursing was offered.

Through Dr. Justin's efforts, courses leading to a certificate in public health were added.

The dietetics laboratory in the twenties.

Helen B. Thompson, Dean, Division of Home Economics, 1918 - 1923. Photo made about the time she graduated from K. S. A. C. (1903).

Practical work in household management—the laundry.

WOMAN DEAN WINS BATTLE OVER DANCES

Girls Must Wear Bloomers Which Reach Hose at Kansas Agricultural School

MANHATTAN, Kan., April 2.—The bare knees issue, the chief topic in sorority and fraternity houses at the Kansas State Agricultural College here since the Christmas vacation, has been settled and the knees have been defeated.

With the passing of the bare knees has come an unprecedented demand for women's bloomers, the merchants of this college town explain as they send telegrams ordering more of the pink, green and blue flimsy garments that now hold the only hope of the co-eds to escape the wrath of the college.

Let it be known that the dean of women, Mrs. Mary P. Van Zile, has laid down an edict that no co-ed can attend a dance until attired in bloomers in addition to her other raiment.

Early this year Mrs. Zile called the sorority girls of the college before her and with a little motherly advice warned them that the shortness of skirts made it imperative for the modern young woman to wear bloomers to avoid embarrassment.

"I am sure none of you wants to appear disgraceful," entreated Mrs. Zile in her pleadings that bloomers be worn.

At first the girls consented.

But the dean of women was in for a surprise and she got it when she discovered one night at a fraternity dance that the co-eds were checking their bloomers with their other wraps.

Shocked and angered that the young women of the college tricked her, Mrs. Zile clamped down on privileges and now has appointed representatives to attend every dance bearing the sanction of the college.

The display of a bare knee or a few inches of bare leg means the young woman must leave the floor and faces the probability of being barred from attending all college dances, the dean of women has warned.

"But bloomers are too hot while dancing" the girls have retorted in explanation of why they tucked theirs in the pockets of their coats and "ditched" them in the cloakrooms at the dances.

But even the demand laid down by the dean of women that bloomers be worn failed fully to cover the legs of dancers and prevent a few inches of "girl" being displayed while the couples performed the more strenuous steps of the modern dances.

The first dance after Mrs. Zile ordered all girls to wear bloomers or stay off the dance floor she was pleased to note that a majority of the girls had obeyed her and were wearing the regulation bloomers.

But again the dean of women was in for a shock in her efforts to hide bare legs.

It was not long at this dance until Mrs. Zile noticed a few of the girls she knew had on bloomers were displaying their bare legs.

Wrong? **Right!**

KNEEDS COVERING—This Kansas Agricultural College co-ed is demonstrating (left) how girls like to dance and (right) how the dean makes 'em appear on ballroom floor.

HERO CREATED BY SMUGGLING

DETROIT, April 2.—Back early '70s, a young Engl Henry Wickham, came to of Para, Brazil, with a b rubber seeds which he had in the interior of the cou toning difficulty in taking from Brazil, he hurried cers of the port with his affecting great haste, "Here are some seeds den of her majesty, Qu They are very delic hurry to the boat with The Brazilian offic permitted Wickham t out examining his doing so they unwitt way for the growt rubber industry in t For the young Engl seeds to England, planted in Kew Gar ally became the p nearly all the rub United States today Wickham, with his pr by indirect possible for autom comfort on ballo tively low cost, card umbrellas the use of r every human en

K-State made national headlines in 1927 and agreed at the time it was ready to forget the whole thing.

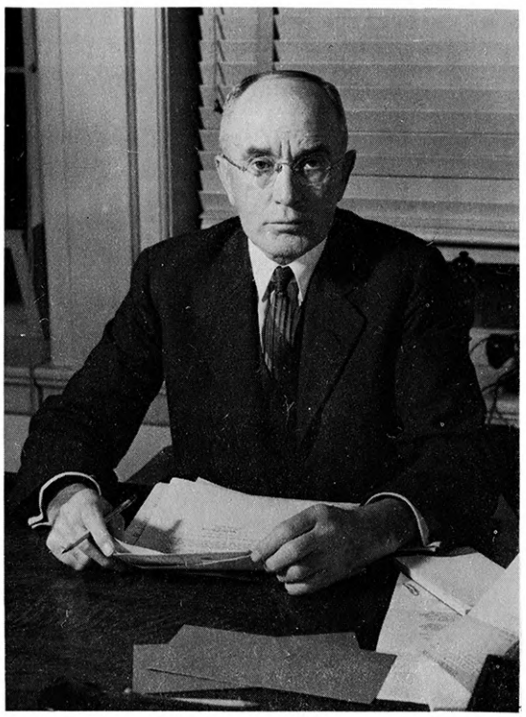
The Dean of Women had issued an edict. The content appeared on every campus bulletin board, was read to all sororities and women's organizations.

The story, reproduced here from microfilm, appeared in many newspapers much as it ran in the Chicago Herald and Examiner. Will Rogers, in his appearance on the campus on April 5, opened his remarks with, "I agree with her. I think she should."

By the end of the week The Collegian, in an editorial, pleaded to silence the matter since the repurcussions, and some embarrassment, had reached a high decibel level.

Coeds of the time reported, however, that the edict stayed in effect and this matter of undergarments was often the issue for which a summons to the dean's office was received.

Left: A campus drive at the beginning of the Farrell administration. Denison Hall (physical sciences) is the nearest structure and Education Hall is in the background.



Francis David Farrell
President 1925-1943

F. D. Farrell, like W. M. Jardine, succeeded to the presidency from Dean of the Division of Agriculture and director of the agricultural experiment station. Farrell had held these posts since 1918, and he entered office with some definite ideas about the land-grant theory.

He felt that the application of the physical and biological sciences to the industries was a dominant consideration. He was opposed to including work toward a Bachelor of Arts degree.

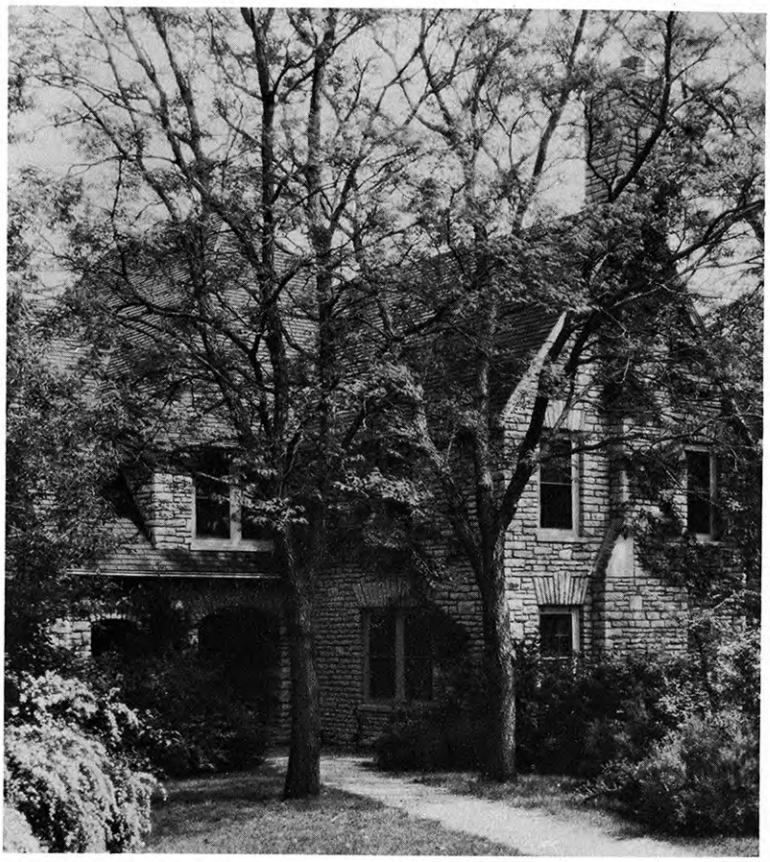
The needs cited, however, included collection of works of art, better facilities for dramatic and musical activities, and expanded library facilities. "These and other similar needs must be supplied if the College is to make possible for each of its students the education of the whole man—his mind, his body, and his spirit—which is the only genuine education. The need for liberalizing of technical education increases with the growing complexity of civilization and with the enlargement of leisure among the general population."

The administration was plagued by the depression of 1929, and almost immediately after recovering from that, by the second world war. It began and ended with practically the same enrollment totals, although there were years in between when a high of 4,910 was marked.

Within a week after Farrell took office, the governor signed a bill changing the governing body of the college. The Board of Administration had presided over the affairs of the state's educational, benevolent and penal institutions since 1913. The need was apparent for management solely of educational institutions and the bill created a Board of Regents for that purpose.

In 1931, the legislature changed the name to Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Sciences and a year later the Regents authorized granting of the Ph. D. degree in chemistry, milling industry, bacteriology and entomology.

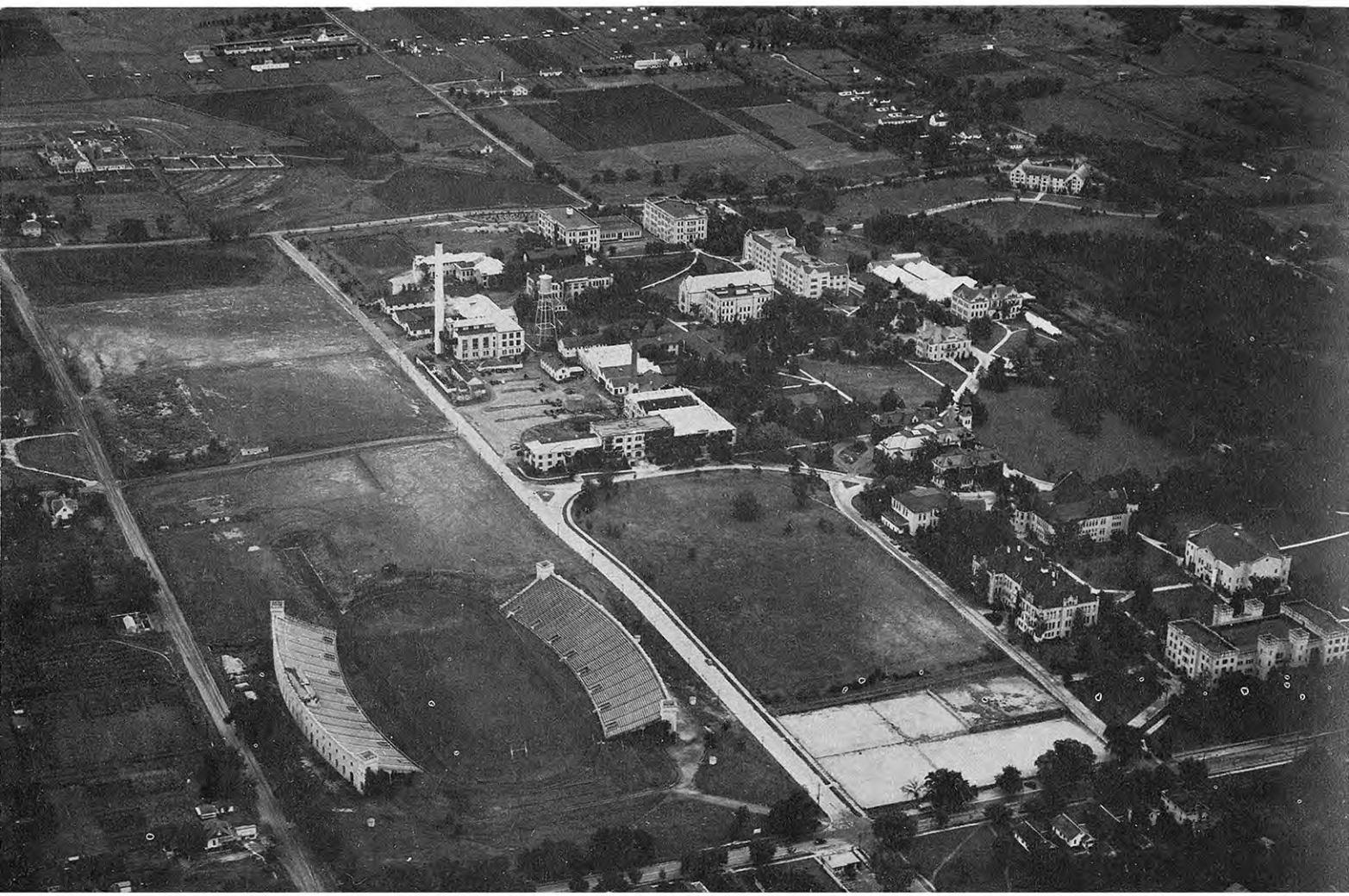
Interior of the library erected in 1927 and later named Farrell Library. The building housed 90,000 volumes at that time.



The residence of K-State presidents since 1923 was constructed as a memorial to Davies Wilson using funds bequeathed by his widow. Wilson was a legislator, an early resident of Manhattan, and a friend of K. S. A. C.

This action ended an active skirmish between the state college at Hays and K. S. A. C. for official designation as "Kansas State."

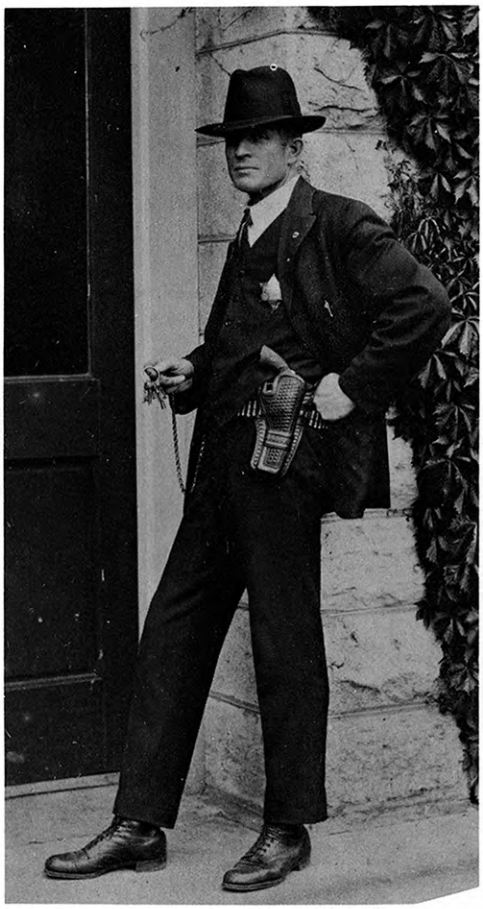
It was in President Farrell's last year of office that the college took a big step toward university status. Development of facilities and curricula had reached the stage that the Divisions could rightly be termed Schools. There was the School of Agriculture, School of Engineering, School of Home Economics, School of Veterinary Medicine, and School of Graduate Study. The Division of General Science became known as the School of Arts and Sciences, recognition of the increasing *liberalization* of the offerings.



At the close of the Farrell administration the campus looked like this. Van Zile Hall, Farrell Library, the heat, power and service building, and Willard Hall had been added to the physical properties. There were paved roads, the memorial stadium was completed, and considerable land had been added to the experiment farms.

West Waters had been completed in 1923, Thompson Hall in 1922, the veterinary clinic in 1923.

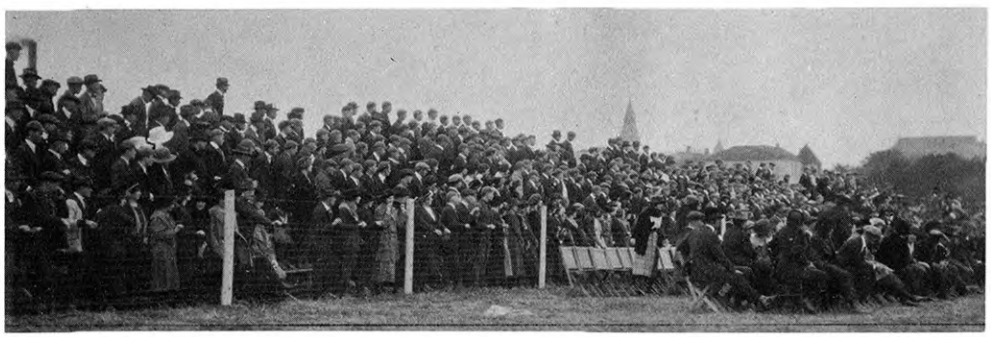
Although federal funds were available, the administration had refused to accept this source of assistance for a building program.

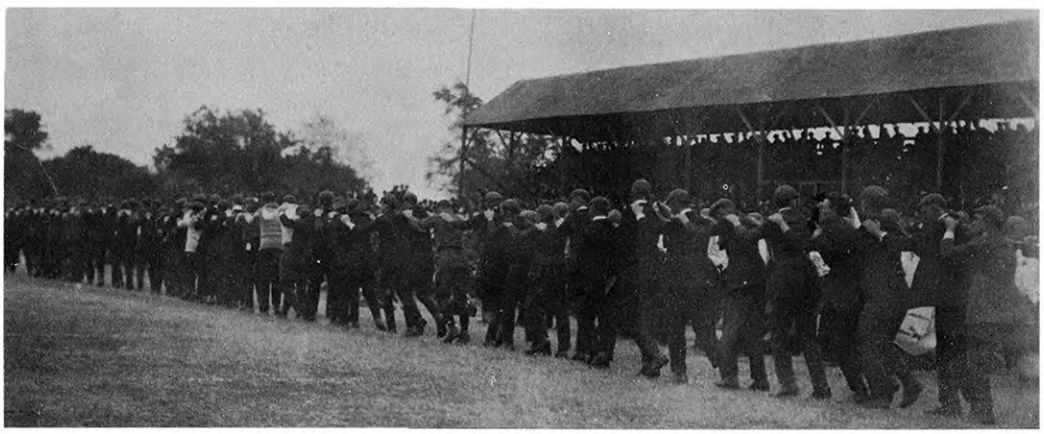


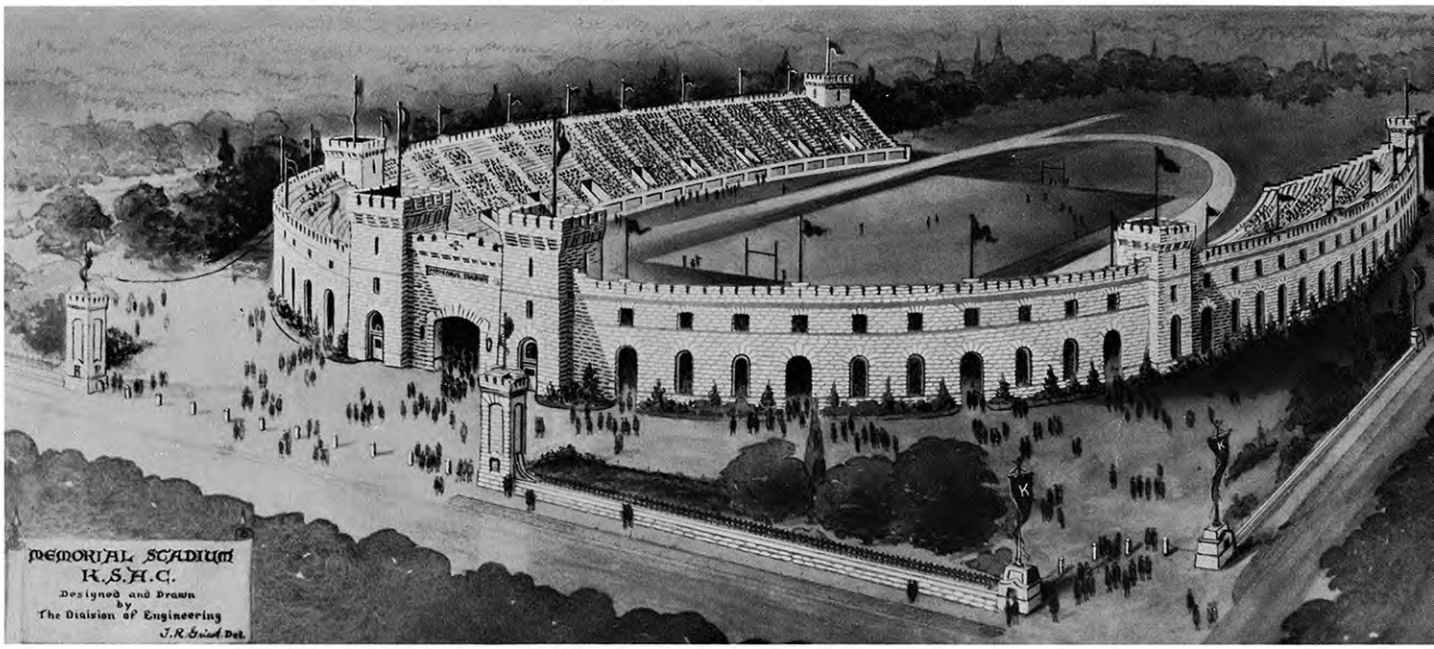
The college paid careful attention to the 50th anniversary of home economics education at K. S. A. C. on April 16 and 17, 1925. At the close of the observance, a procession visited the buildings in which home-ec subjects were being taught.

In the photo above, Dean Willard and Prof. Nellie Kedzie Jones lead the column, Miss Abby Marlatt, Dean Justin and Mrs. Calvin are the second line, and President Farrell and Mrs. Emma (Knostman) Huse, '80, follow.

Left: A campus cop of the 20's.

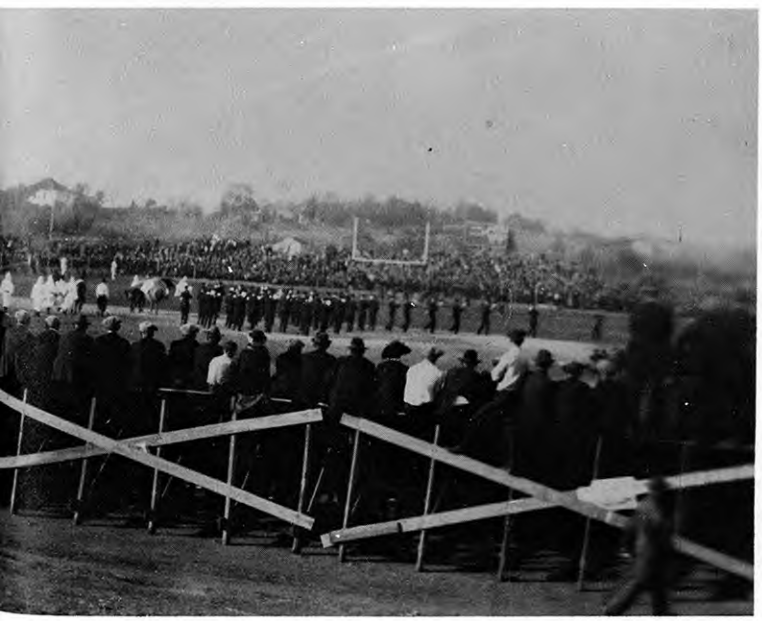


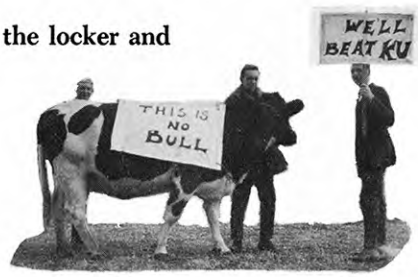




The stadium was planned and constructed as a memorial to the students who died in the service of their country during World War I. The west wing was completed in September, 1923. It was in use a year earlier (below), however, for the homecoming game with K. U.

The east wing was erected in 1924, the enclosing walls were added in 1927, the locker and storage rooms and offices were built in 1938.





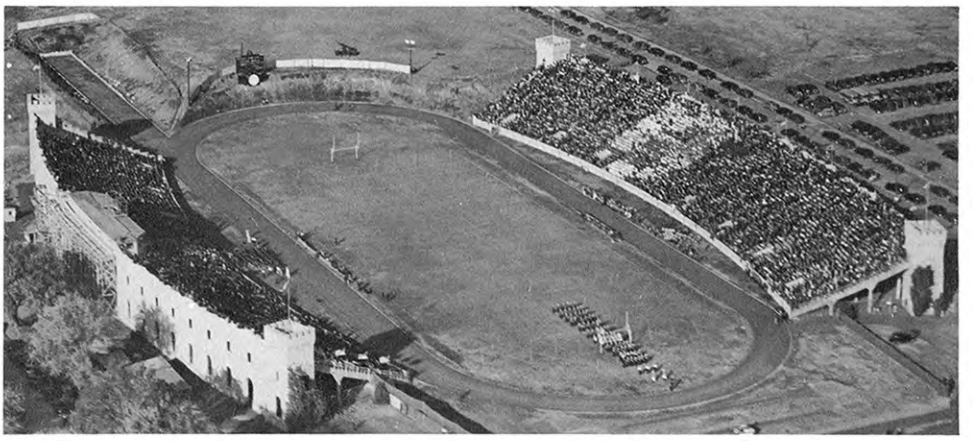
The first athletic field on the campus ran east and west and occupied the area south of the memorial stadium. Wooden bleachers were on the north side (top, opposite page) and a grandstand was on the south.

A snake dance often paraded the freshmen before the half-time spectators (middle photo).

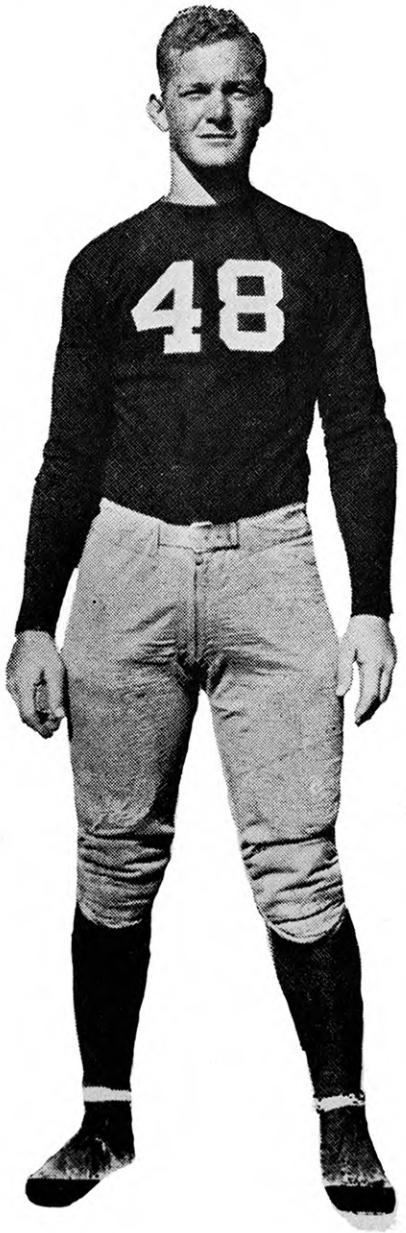
From *Industrialist*, September 25, 1915:

The first annual home-coming football game—Aggie-K.U., October 23, will bring hundreds of the alumni back to Manhattan and the largest crowd in the history of football in the Kansas State Agricultural college is anticipated by John R. Bender, the new coach and director of athletics.

Official college "K" will be given to men who played upon the athletic teams before monograms were awarded—also an honorary ticket to all intercollegiate athletic contests.



Elden Auker
Baseball
Pitched way to
Majors



George Maddox
All-America Tackle
1934

These were men of distinction in Aggie athletics, now known as Wildcats.

The nickname was adopted because Coach Lowman, in 1915, is said to have remarked that his boys, "fought like wildcats."

The fact that Wildcat Creek and Wildcat Glen were named by the pioneers seems to have had no bearing on the selection.

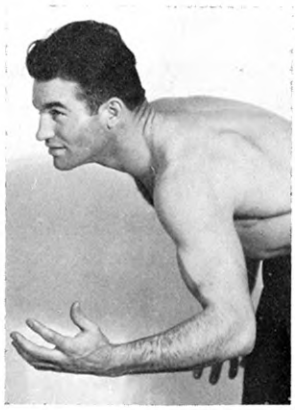
Ivan Riley
NCAA 120 High
Hurdles—1923

Henry Cronkite
All-America End
1931

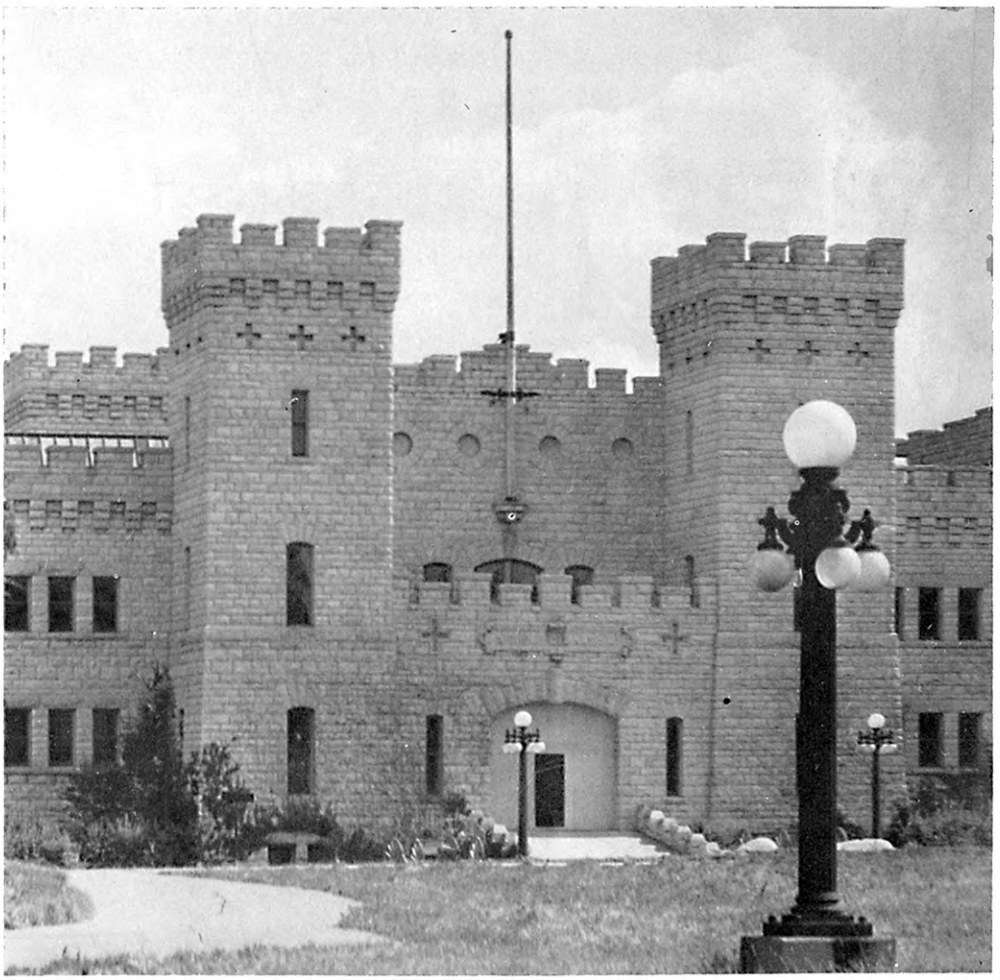
Frank Reynolds
Basketball All-
America, 1917

R. N. Hume, '23
Capt. Aggie
Wrestlers

Ray Watson
NCAA Mile in
1921—Olympics



Elmer Hackney
Shot Put-Decathlon
1938-39



Nichols Gym

Soph Volleyball,
1928-29

Varsity Field Hockey,
1925

Varsity Tennis
1935

Physical Education for women has been striving for recognition. It was purely optional, and recreational, for many years. Credit was offered prior to the 20's, then a curriculum was prepared but the credit was dropped.

Gymnastics, basketball, field hockey and volleyball were the primary courses early in the century. Some mention was given to a game called Fistball in 1916.

More games were added in the thirties and the costumes (left) were changed from long, black one-piece bloomer suits of the teens to a knicker and blouse with three-fourth length hose.

The annual May Fete of the 20's was under Physical Education sponsorship. The traditional May pole dance, May queen, and other aesthetic observances marked the event.

Ahead of Its Time

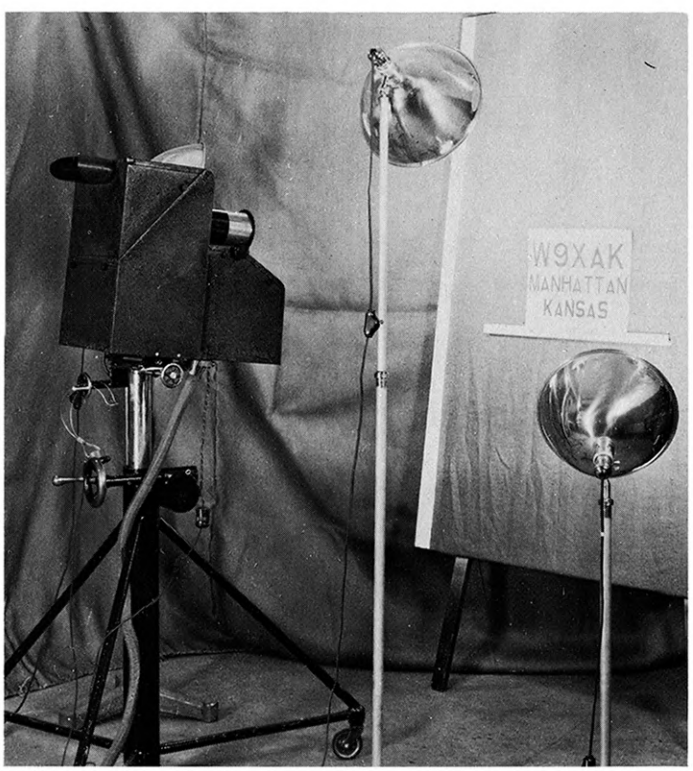
The Kansas State campus had television as early as 1931.

The first experimental work was conducted by the engineering experiment station and the following year a station was licensed. An iconoscope camera was constructed in 1938 and the FCC granted use of Channel 1 in 1941.

When the basketball team was battling to tie the Big Seven championship in 1950, Nichols gym could accommodate only 3,000 of the 7,000 students. The college station telecast the game, a 6 x 8-foot screen in the auditorium reproduced it as did receivers in the temporary student union.

Channel 1 has since been vacated. Channel 8 now is reserved for the KSAC television programming whenever the projected statewide educational television plan is approved.

K-State engineers also designed and constructed an analogue computer which was used by Boeing Aircraft Company in Wichita for several years during and after World War II.



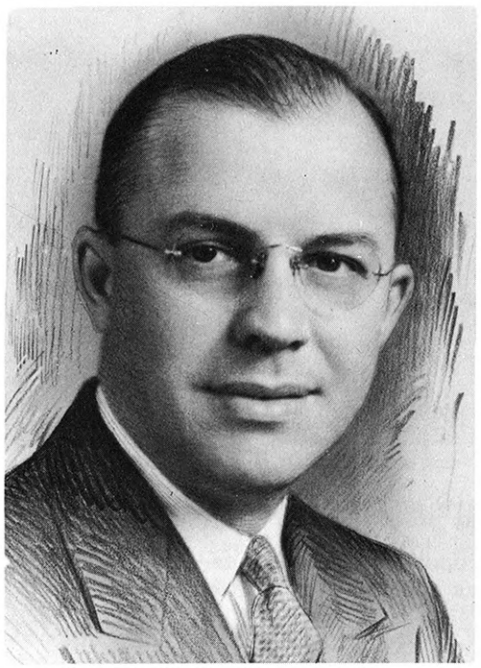
The dairy production barn, erected in 1933, was a major step designed to raise the KSC standards in this field. Prior to this, a wooden structure was operated within 25 feet of Waters Hall.

The new structure, for which $60,000 was appropriated, was located on land acquired to the north of the campus through several purchases.

The work in dairy husbandry has produced many pioneering achievements. Dairy cattle feeding programs throughout the state now use sorgo silage foundations.

Effective breakthroughs in the values of trace minerals have been achieved and artificial breeding experiments have increased dairy production.

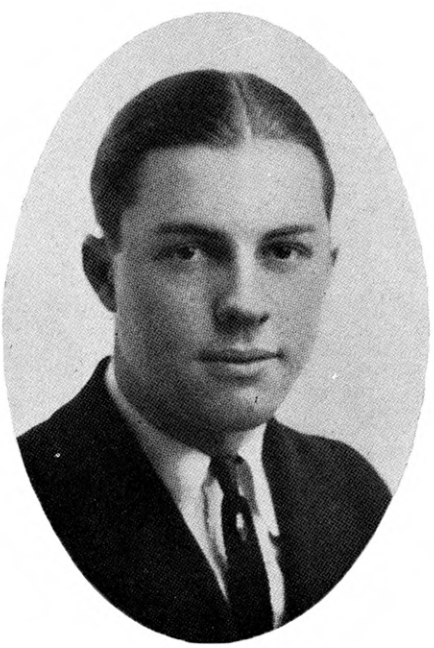
The physical sciences building, completed in 1939, was later named Willard Hall in honor of Prof. J. T. Willard, eminent chemist and vice president of the college.



Milton S. Eisenhower
Ninth President of K. S. C.
1943-1950

Milton Eisenhower was the first alumnus to become president of Kansas State. He also was the first native Kansan to be so honored.

During the first three years of his administration he was beset by problems of World War II, which were compounded by post-depression readjustments.



"Our Aggie Orator." Milton Eisenhower as he was pictured in the Royal Purple, 1921.

Enrollment, 1944, dipped to the lowest point since 1906. The following year, with the release of the GI's, it more than doubled and by 1948 it had quadrupled, reaching a peak that was not later attained until the Centennial year.

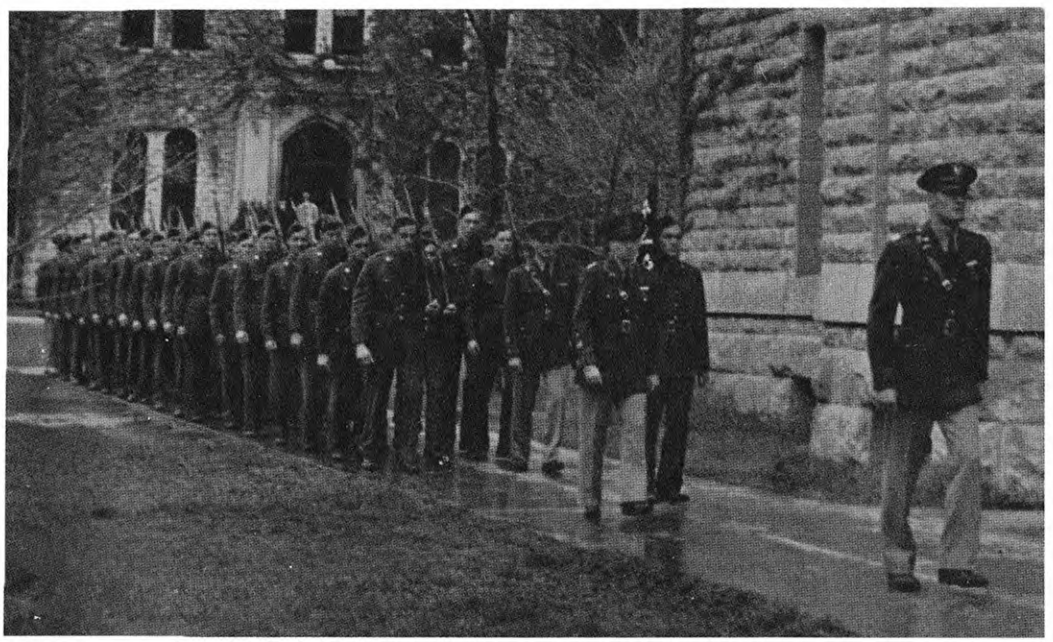
Eisenhower devoted energetic hours to the long-neglected K. S. C. building program but the improved facilities did not fully materialize until he left the campus. Students and faculty occupied barracks, equipment had not been released from "defense" lists, funds for some programs were short.

A major step toward the presentation of a well-rounded curriculum was taken with the establishment of Comprehensive Courses in the four great areas of human knowledge, Physical Science, Biological Science, Social Science and the Humanities. Thus a basic insight into areas other than "practical" or "applied" learning was made available, an effective beginning for the present School of Arts and Sciences.

President Milton S. Eisenhower and brother, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, greet K-Staters at the 1949 review of the homecoming parade. The general visited the campus several times, turned the first spade to start construction of the all-faith (Danforth) chapel in 1947 and dedicated the structure two years later to K-State war dead as a feature of the homecoming week end.

Danforth meditation chapel, the gift of William H. Danforth of St. Louis, was completed during the Eisenhower administration. The auditorium section (right) was added in 1955.

A common campus scene during the early '40s.



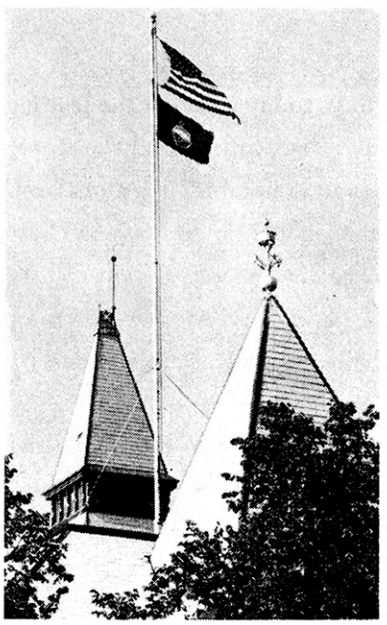
Chapter 4

In 1949, after 86 years of existence as a land-grant college, Kansas State awarded its 20,000th undergraduate degree. With this we begin this chapter.

Fourteen years later, with the celebration of the K. S. U. Centennial, another 20,000 degrees have been granted.

During the short period of this chapter, the physical plant will double, the general operating budget will treble, and the funds for research more than quadruple.

Because of the relatively short period that this chapter covers, it will be dedicated to a presentation of the University as it approached its Centennial observance and will disregard chronological conformation.



Let's Pause and Summarize

Before wrapping up this presentation of Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science (nee College) at Centennial time, reflect a moment on the effectiveness of the land-grant idea.

First, realize that this nation, 100 years ago, esteemed higher education as an important force—and did something about it. Today there are 68 land-grant colleges and universities, at least one in each state and in Puerto Rico.

The effect has been that these institutions now enroll almost one of every four students studying for undergraduate degrees and confer 40 percent of all doctoral degrees.

K. S. U. today is one of the leading examples of this educational revolution. Its facilities for the study of agriculture and the mechanic arts are unsurpassed, systematized instruction in military science is notable, a national reputation for excellence accredits the sphere known as home economics and basic and applied research has made a significant contribution, first to Kansas, then to the nation and the world. The entire state, through Extension, is a campus.

The big change has been in the provision for teaching of "other scientific and classical studies," as the Morrill act demanded. The "humanities" and "classics" have come into unprecedented prominence.

Grants by private, industrial and governmental agencies for basic and advanced research provide recognition of the academic excellence that has been achieved. The endowment program, always an expression of confidence, now administers a fund of $1,300,000 and the university budget itself exceeded $18 million in 1962, with only 50 percent coming from state tax sources.

The balance of this book, then, will be devoted to a resume of each School as it exists at Centennial time, and to such activities as remaining space will permit.

The School of Agriculture

The core of Kansas State and the land-grant program always has been Agriculture. The scientific training of competent men and women in roles of conserving advancing and transmit-

Experimental plots of the K. S. U. Agricultural Experiment Station have produced many new crop varieties and farming methods that have contributed materially to the Kansas economy. More than 10,000 acres of Kansas land are devoted to scientific studies of crops and livestock.

ting knowledge of the soils, plants and animals was fundamental in the thinking of Morrill, Turner and their colleagues.

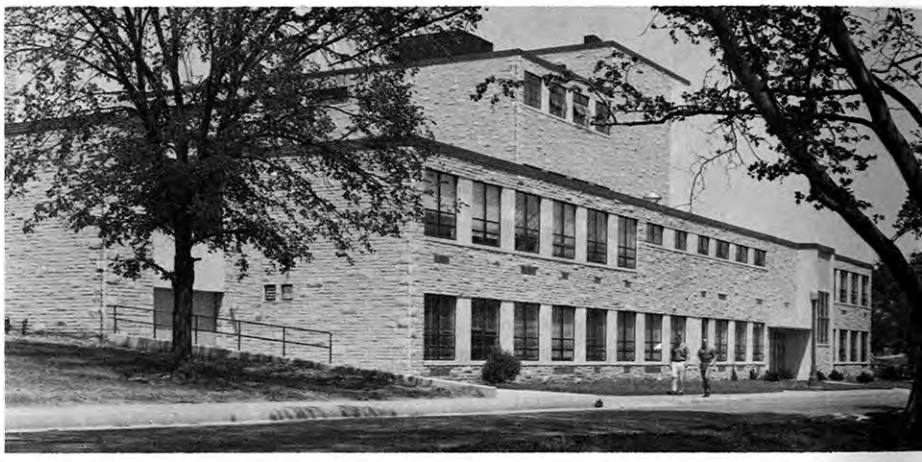
Today, however, the training in this specialized field includes preparation for the entire world known as agri-business. For agricultural training has become a complex preparation for many types of endeavor in agriculturally related industry, banks, farms, ranches, foreign assignments, teaching, extension, research, and government, as examples.

The ten departments over which Dean Glenn H. Beck presides in the School of Agriculture provide knowledge that can be applied toward degrees in six 4-year curriculums and one 2-year curriculum.

The Agricultural Experiment Station is a multi-million dollar organization administering more than 300 projects in 20 general departments. In addition to the farm adjacent to the campus, branches at Fort Hays, Garden City, Colby, Tribune and Mound Valley together with plots in other areas provide testing facilities under a wide variety of climatic conditions. C. Peairs Wilson directs this enterprise.

Right: The new (1956) Milling Technology Building adjacent to East Waters was financed by private donations of the formula feed industry.

Kansas State is the only institution providing instruction at the university level in milling technology and is a national center for research and teaching in flour milling, feed technology and agricultural chemicals.

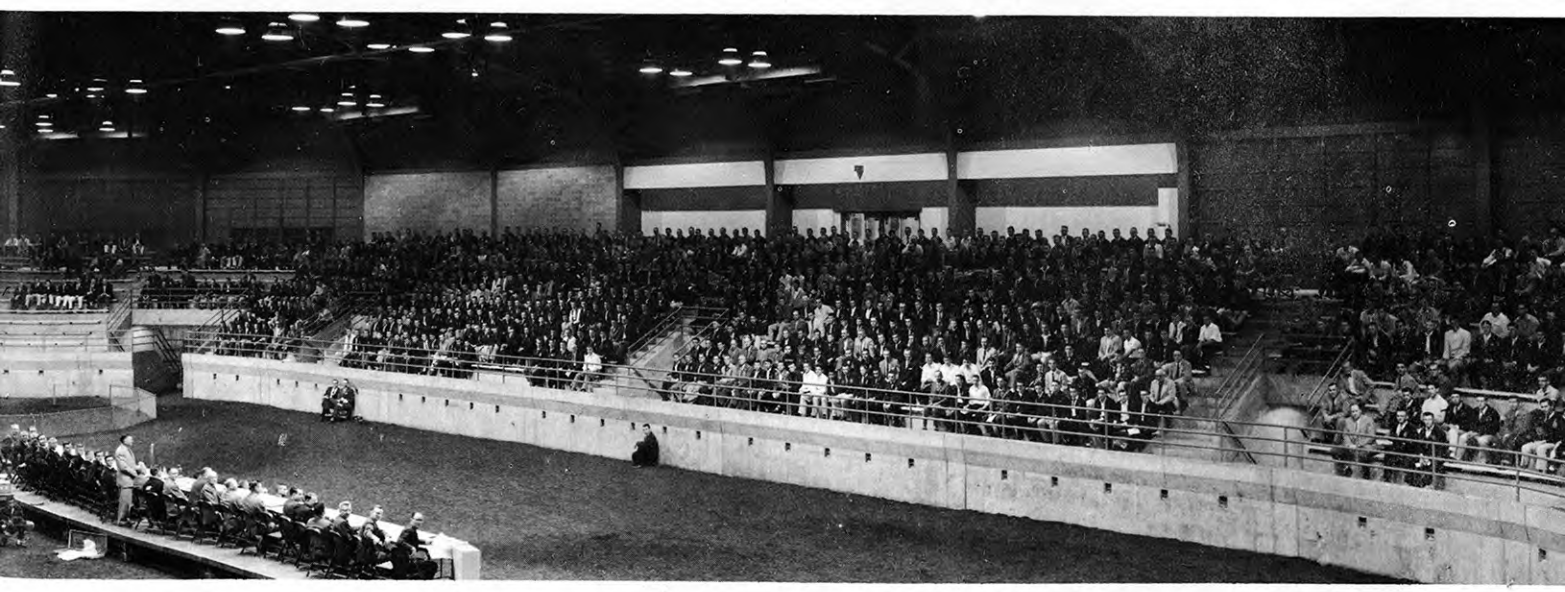


It is not generally realized that the Experiment Station also administers research in the schools of Home Economics, Veterinary Medicine, certain fields in the School of Arts and Sciences, and in Agricultural Engineering.

The Division of Extension is a multi-lateral program of the University that conducts educational services for Kansans not enrolled as resident students. Primarily, this division is engaged in taking agricultural knowledge to the people; but it also engages in disseminating know-how in the fields of home economics, engineering and commerce.

The route of communication goes through faculty members stationed in each county and called agricultural agents, home economics agents and club agents. Through bulletins, pam-

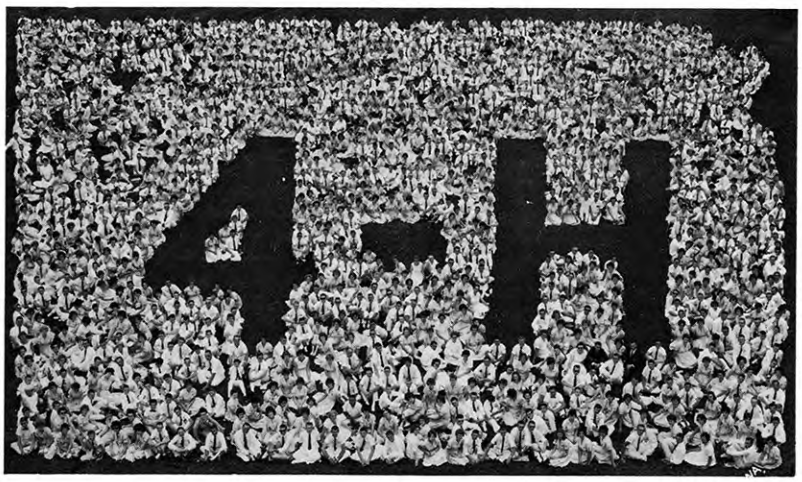
Below: Exterior and Interior views of the Animal Industries Building completed in 1957 at a cost of $1,415,000.



phlets, newspaper and magazine articles, radio, television and motion picture, information on how to farm better and live more comfortably is provided to active farm families and the same channels inform Kansas agri-businesses.

Individual College level courses are offered in many university subjects under the program of continuing education. These are available on the campus or through home study.

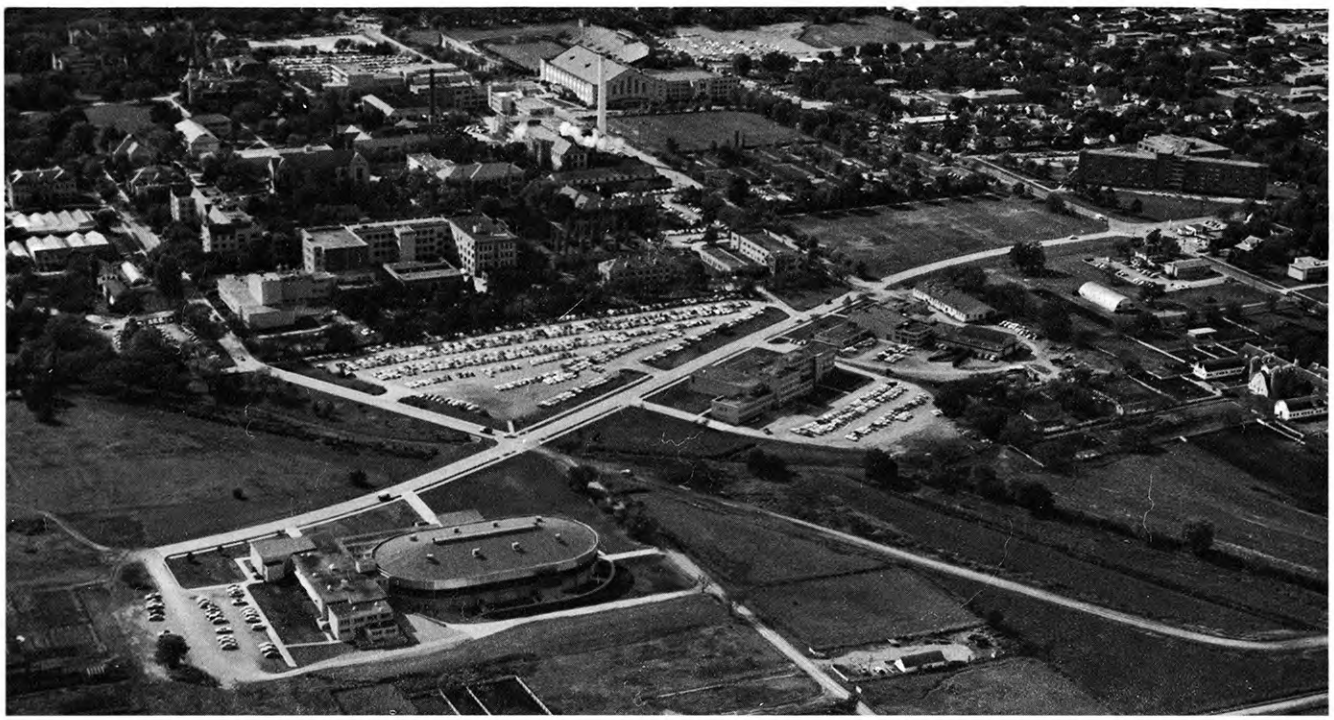
Enrollment in the School of Agriculture, September, 1962: 711.



Crowd in attendance at the 37th annual 4-H roundup held on the K. S. U. campus June 5-9, 1962, an extension project.

Farm Feed Handling Days in Ahearn fieldhouse bring more than 3,000 farmers, ranchers and dealers to inspect the equipment.

A demonstration lecture in home economics during Farm and Home Week in 1951. Lectures such as this brought Kansans to the campus as part of the Extension program.



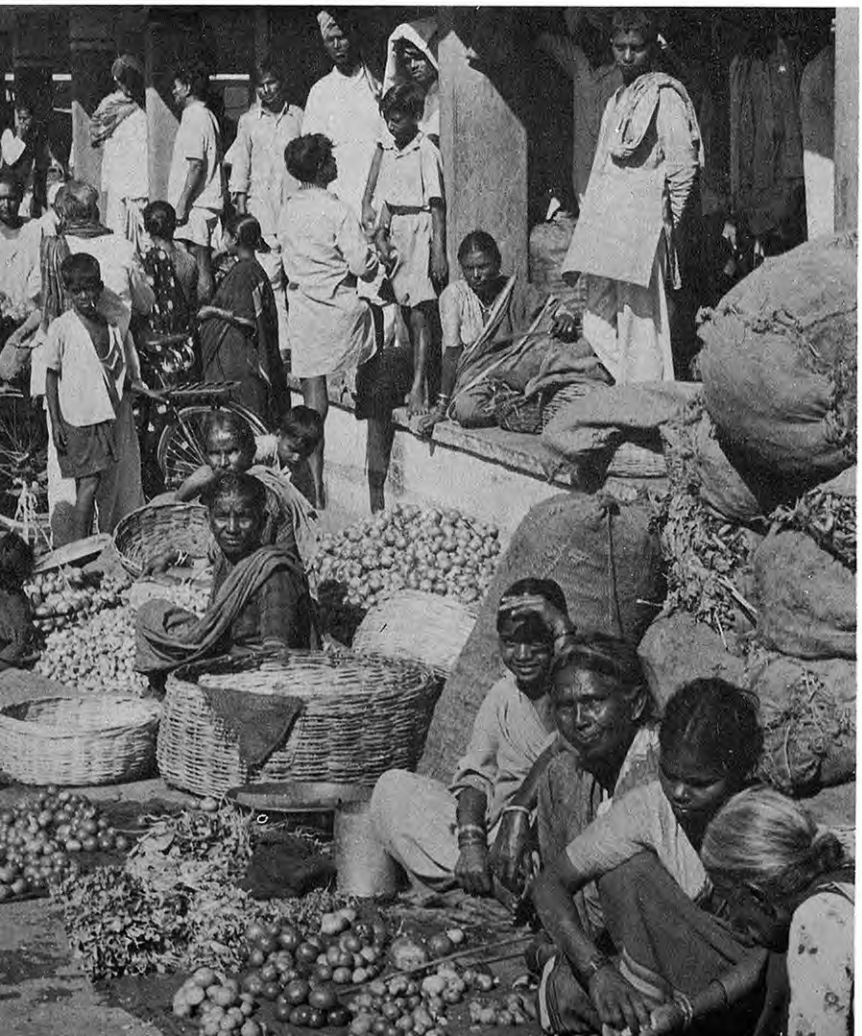
View of the K. S. U. campus looking south. The agriculture "complex" occupies north campus and is being rapidly expanded. The animal industries building (lower left), Umberger (extension), Dykstra veterinary clinic are the newest structures. Waters, Burt, and Veterinary Hall, and the greenhouses are situated beyond Claflin road. A new structure for dairy and poultry is being constructed just north of the animal industries building.

The International Farm Youth Exchange, conducted by Extension, has made it possible for Kansas youth to live for six months in homes in foreign lands while foreign youth live on Kansas farms. They work (photo) with equipment and observe methods.

K-State Goes To *India*

Above: K-State Vice President and Mrs. Arthur D. Weber try Indian farm transportation.

Below: A market in Secunderabad. Ginger, garlic, tomatoes and greens are on the ground; the sacks are filled with ginger roots.



An Indian cattleman

A team of K-State technicians and co-workers in India.

Below: threshing

India
Comes To K-State

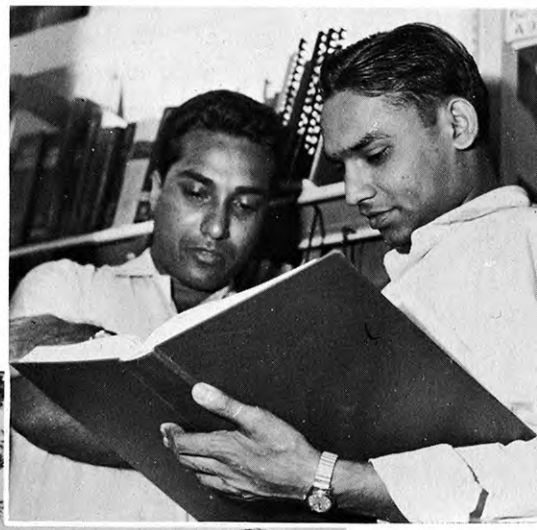
This exchange program provides technical assistance to the educational institutions of India in establishing and enlarging the academic training, research and extension programs . . . and to increase farm production.

The active work is jointly pursued by Kansas State University, University of Illinois, Ohio State University, University of Tennessee, and the University of Missouri and includes work in agriculture, veterinary medicine, home science and animal husbandry.

It is a contractual arrangement, money and supervision being provided by the Agency for International Development. Other land-grant colleges and universities are involved in other continents.

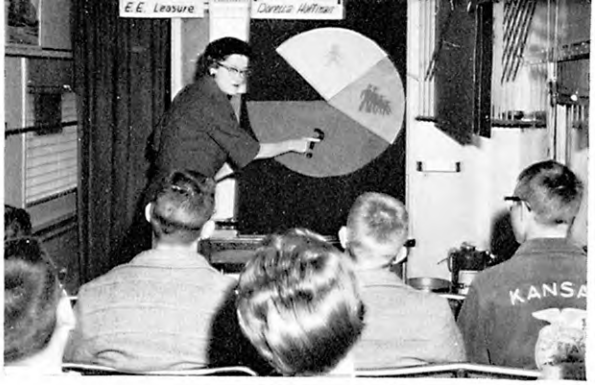
Technicians from K-State have been in India since 1956. School administrators and students sponsored by the government of India are in Manhattan to examine K. S. U. methods and earn advanced degrees.

Top photo: Brijendra Bharadwaj, shown with his family, was among the 216 students from India enrolled at K. S. U. during the fall semester, 1962.



Middle photo: R. Sukumar Reddy (left) and Athar Hussain, graduate students.

Lower photo: Miss Barbara Miller discusses her studies with Mr. Charles Wildy, assistant dean of students.



Five channels of extension information: Fair exhibits; field lectures; field demonstration; television; radio.

"We have assumed that we are an arm of the federal government in the sense that the techniques developed in land-grant schools can be employed in behalf of the national strength and the national service."

James A. McCain
K-State's Tenth President

"President James A. McCain took office in 1950, the year which saw the title of the old curriculum in 'arts and sciences' changed to *humanities.* Thus students wishing to plan their entire college career in English, languages, music, speech and art could enroll under the humanities curriculum. . . ."

Jordan Miller article in 1963 issue of *Kansas* magazine.

"Kansas State University has traded its blue jeans for Ivy Leagues; it has thrown away its pitchfork and has picked up the world."

"Silo Tech, the Cow College, doesn't exist." The Hutchinson *News.*

"Kansas State University broke through to new levels of excellence in many important areas . . ." McCain to 1962 All-Grad luncheon.

"Kansas State University is a national center, in fact, of what is more and more often called agri-business." Topeka *Capital-Journal.*

Edward Danforth, Jr., "Colleges for Our Land and Time." "They (land-grant colleges) began as colleges with limited purposes; they emerged as universities in purpose and fact. This was the evolution of the land-grant idea."

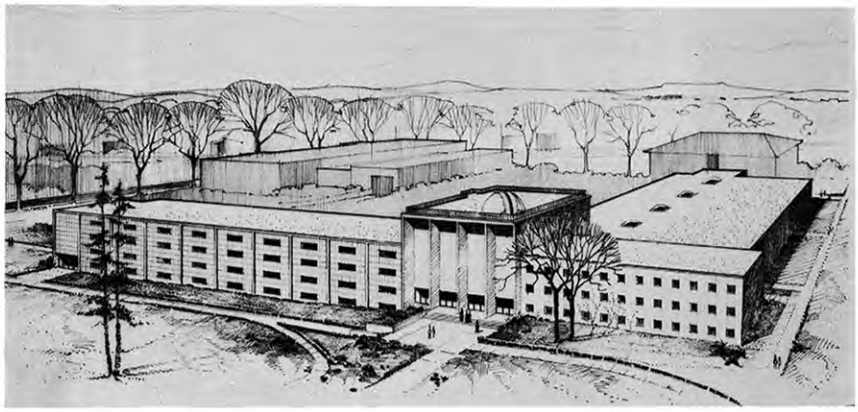
The School of Arts and Sciences

The reinstatement of Arts degrees at K-State occurred with the resurgence of the humanistic studies. The first four Bachelor of Arts degrees were granted in January, 1957, and since then there has been a steady flow of Masters and Doctors, as well as Bachelors, degrees.

It was inevitable that public demand would bring this about. No longer is it considered wise to train a person solely in his profession. A farmer deals now with the nation and the world, scientists deal with space and the atom, yet both must touch elbows of understanding.

Thus languages, English and others, psychology, sociology, history, political science and education may be of ever increasing value to a citizen of proper symmetry.

This school, therefore, beside offering seven curricula toward degrees, provides these vital service courses that equip a citizen of any profession to understand and cope with the complex ramifications of living in a world community. (1962 Fall enrollment: 3298.)



The physical sciences building, to be completed in 1963, will house Physics, Mathematics and Statistics. It will be the 4th largest building on the campus, cost $2,925,000, and will include a planetarium and accommodations for a powerful Van de Graff accelerator (atom smasher).

Eisenhower Hall, headquarters for the School of Arts and Science, was erected on the site of Denison Hall which burned in 1934.

The new Denison Hall houses the English department. It was completed in 1960.

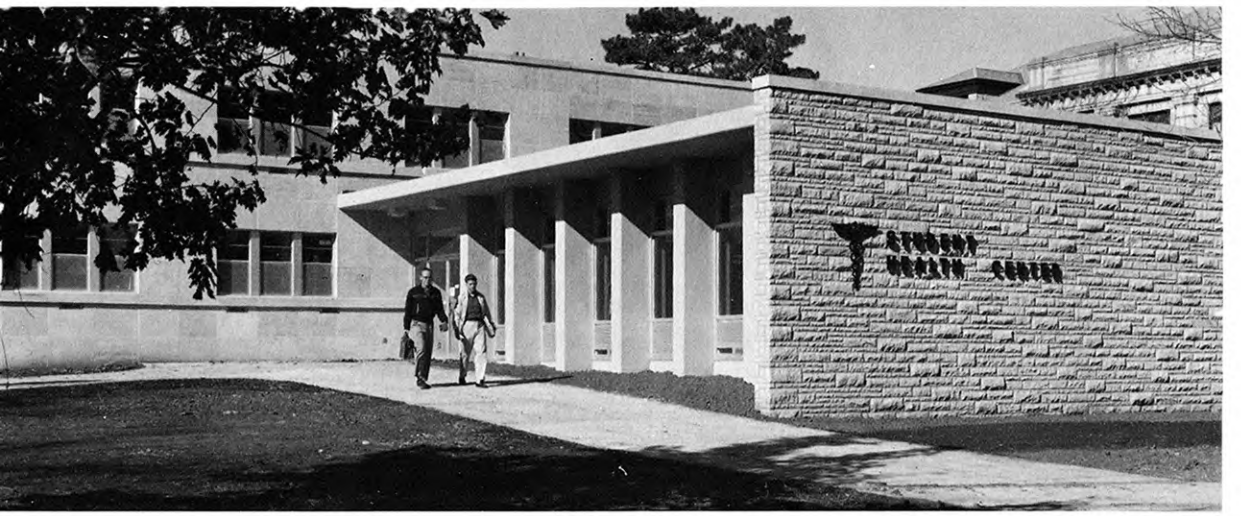
The K-State Singers is a very special, versatile performing ensemble that completed its second tour of the Pacific, under U. S. O. sponsorship, in November, 1962.

The men's glee club, women's glee club, a-capella choir, university-civic orchestra and the K. S. U. band offer musical experiences for K-Staters.

The Kedzie Hall addition houses the department of Technical Journalism and the K. S. U. Press.

Curiosity about what makes things "tick" is motivation for learning in physical sciences. Much of education comes from laborious work by the student as he studies the masters, the knowledge of scientists, the phenomena of nature.

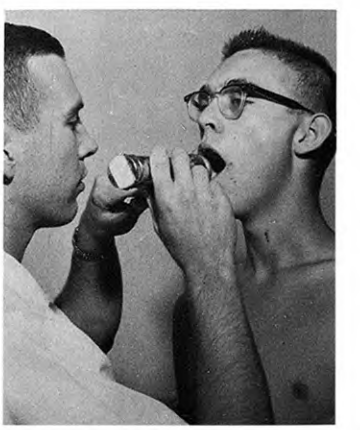
Below: Each year bands representing Kansas high schools visit a major football game and perform at half time. For the 27th annual K. S. U. Band Day in 1962, 75 bands with more than 4,800 players, twirlers and flag bearers covered the field.



Student Health

Supported solely by student health fees, the new center provides full-time medical care through new clinical and hospital facilities. Laboratories, X-ray equipment, and minor surgery facilities provide care for serious illness and emergencies.

A complete medical examination is required of each new student before enrolling in order to evaluate the degree of healthfulness, provide case histories and classify the student for physical education and ROTC.



The student health center was completed in 1959, a far cry from the original infirmary, converted from the president's residence in 1920. The present staff includes resident physicians, nurses, and a psychologist.

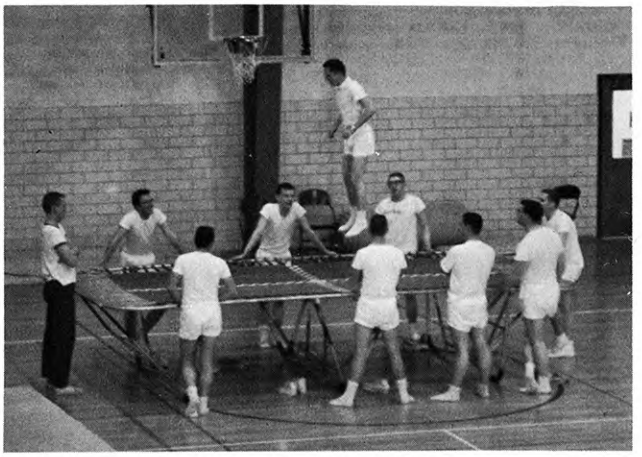
More than 80 percent of the student body pays the center a visit during each school year. This amounts to an annual loading of more than 30,000 visits.

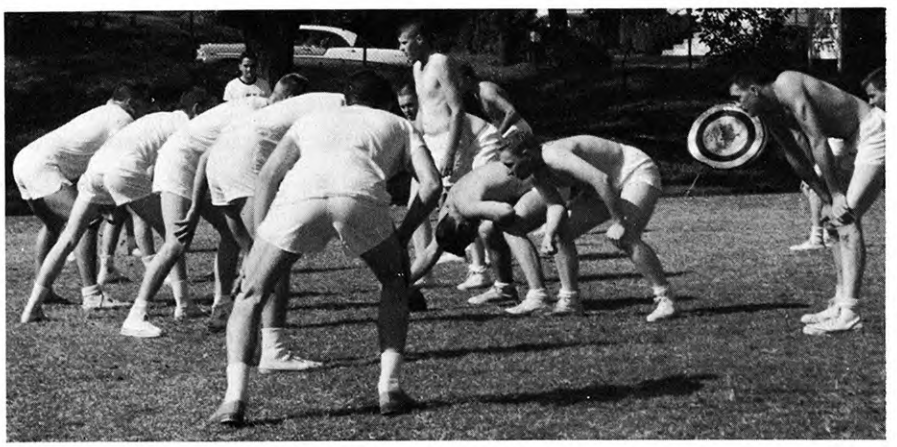
Services of the physicians are free. Medication and laboratory costs are reduced to a minimum, hospitalization is nominal.

Physical Education now is required of all freshmen and is encouraged in all other levels.

Graduate study leading to a master's degree is offered both men and women as preparation for teaching and coaching positions.

Lifesaving, synchronized swimming and interpretive dancing now are included in the courses for women.





K-State's giant fieldhouse, named for Mike Ahearn, was designed to accommodate up to 12,500 spectators.

It was completed in 1951, although the first basketball game was played there on December 9, 1950. It cost $2,000,000 and houses offices, gymnasium, classrooms, exercise and conference rooms in addition to the arena.

Every Man A Wildcat

Kansas State can claim its share of conference championships and the national limelight in the arena of intercollegiate athletics. Throughout its membership in the Missouri Valley conference, the Big Six, the Big Seven and the Big Eight, basketball, football, track and wrestling teams have won major titles.

In recent years, basketball has been the star sport. Since 1947, K-State has won the league pennant or been a contender in every year except 1953-54. It was runner-up in the NCAA (second in the nation) in 1951 and was 4th in NCAA competition in 1948 and 1958.

Directors of Athletics
1920 to Present

1st—M. F. Mike Ahearn was appointed head of Department of Physical Education and Director of Athletics in 1920-'21. Held that title until 1946-'47.

2nd—Hobbs Adams (Acting one year) 1947-'48.

3rd—Thurlow McCrady (two years) 1948-'49 and '49-50.

4th—Moon Mullins—1950-'51 to 1955-'56.

5th—Bebe Lee—1956-'57 to date.

The two departments (Physical Education and Athletics) were separated in February 1951. T. M. Evans was made head of the Department of Physical Education, Moon Mullins Director of Athletics.

Wildcats are filmed for the television audience at the start of the 1962 season.

Rick Harman
1950

Dick Knostman
1953

Veryl Switzer
1951

Howie Shannon
1948

These are the K-State All-Americans, men who have achieved national recognition:

Herb Hoskins
Broad Jump
1951

Virgil Severens
High Jump
1951

Rollin Prather
1948-49

Thane Baker
220 Dash
1953

Jack Parr
1957

Ernie Barrett
1951

Bob Boozer
1958-59

These coached major sports

Football

John R. Bender, 1915 to 1916
Z. G. Clevenger, 1916 to 1920
Charles A. Bachman, 1920 to 1928
Alvin N. (Bo) McMillin, 1928 to 1934
Lynn Waldorf, 1934 to 1935
Wes Fry, 1935 to 1939
John H. (Hobbs) Adams, 1939 to 1942
Ward Haylett, 1942 to 1945
Lud Fiser, 1945 to 1946
Hobbs Adams, 1946 to 1947
Sam Francis, 1947 to 1948
Ralph Graham, 1948 to 1951
Bill Meek, 1951 to 1954
Bus Mertes, 1954 to 1960
Doug Weaver, Centennial coach

Basketball

Charles Corsaut, 1932 to 1933
Frank Root, 1936 to 1939
Jack Gardner 1940 to 1941
Chili Cochrane, 1942 to 1943
Fritz Knorr, 1944 to 1946
Jack Gardner, 1946 to 1953
Tex Winter, 1953-Now

Ward Haylett, 1928—appointed KS first full-time track coach.

The School of Education

Effective July 1, 1963, the Department of Education will officially become a School. It will provide professional, technical instruction and research in this important field for those who would become teachers in any of the K. S. U. specialties (Agriculture, Engineering, Home Economics) or who desire a degree in education.

At the same time, the six *schools,* as they have been designated, will be known as *Colleges.* The School of Education will be administered by the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Military Science

All physically qualified young men are required to take two years of ROTC basic instruction, selecting either the Air Force or Army program. Following successful completion, students may elect to continue training to become an officer.

Both branches depend on the ROTC program to supply a major portion of the junior officer requirements. Students may earn a bachelor's degree as well as a commission.

A class in small unit tactics.

Colonel C. F. Lyons, PMS, reviews Army ROTC cadets at KSU.

The Angel Flight.

The School of Commerce

The first of two new Schools created by the Board of Regents in 1962 stems from courses in bookkeeping and commercial law established at the very beginning of Kansas State.

President Denison announced to the faculty in 1863 that arrangements were being made to inaugurate courses of this nature in order to establish a vigorous commerce college.

Commerce science, commercial science, rural commerce all were titles used to describe courses. A curriculum seems first to appear in 1922. This was solidified and enlarged in 1930, was called Business Administration and Accounting in 1938 and became the Department of Business Administration in 1954. Thomas Kime became head of the department a year later and he was succeeded by Dr. C. Clyde Jones in 1960. Jones became the first Dean of the School of Commerce of July 1, 1962. September, 1962, enrollment was 600.

The School of Engineering and Architecture

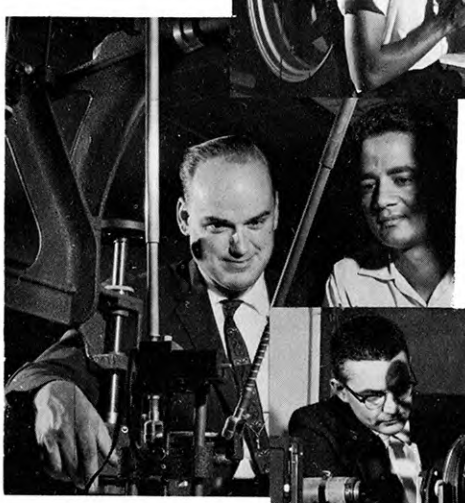
There is no reason to believe that Justin Morrill thought that "mechanic arts" ever would include studies of atoms, fission, reactors and shielding. Yet these very subjects are among the 9 departmental offerings in K. S. U.'s second largest school (Enrollment in September, 1962—1,827).

Under the direction of acting dean, Dr. John W. Shupe, this school has contributed significantly to the industrial progress of Kansas. The recently established Institute for Environmental Research is a unique center for fundamental study in the field of heating and air conditioning. A major gift from private industry was instrumental in locating the Institute at K-State.

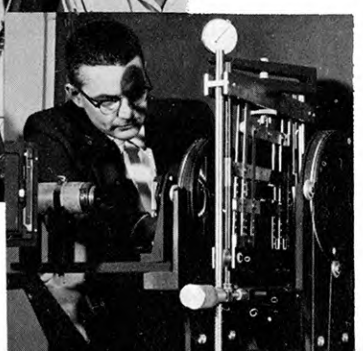
Similarly, financing for the new TRIGA MARK II nuclear reactor came from sources other than state tax funds.

Practical, professional training in the significance and application of new ideas have replaced such courses as blacksmithing and carpentry.

Measurement of strain evidenced by reading a tape produced from tests of a new model tractor assist in determining the draft required of tillage equipment. (Ag Engineering)



The Kelsh Plotter, newest equipment in Civil Engineering, uses three-dimension photos to determine land elevations and volume of earth to be moved in highway projects.



A polariscope is used in applied mechanics to study plasticity of materials and determine experimentally the stress distribution of load components.

Seaton Hall addition, completed in 1953, helps to house 9 engineering departments, the engineering experiment station, and division of industrial services. An electron microscope, analogue computer and an IBM digital computer are included in the modern equipment inventory.

A modern classroom in engineering drawing.

Ward Hall (below) houses the nuclear reactor, one of the three most versatile in the United States, unique in the Great Plains. It serves both as an instructional tool and as a source of basic knowledge to be used in the development of technology in this area.

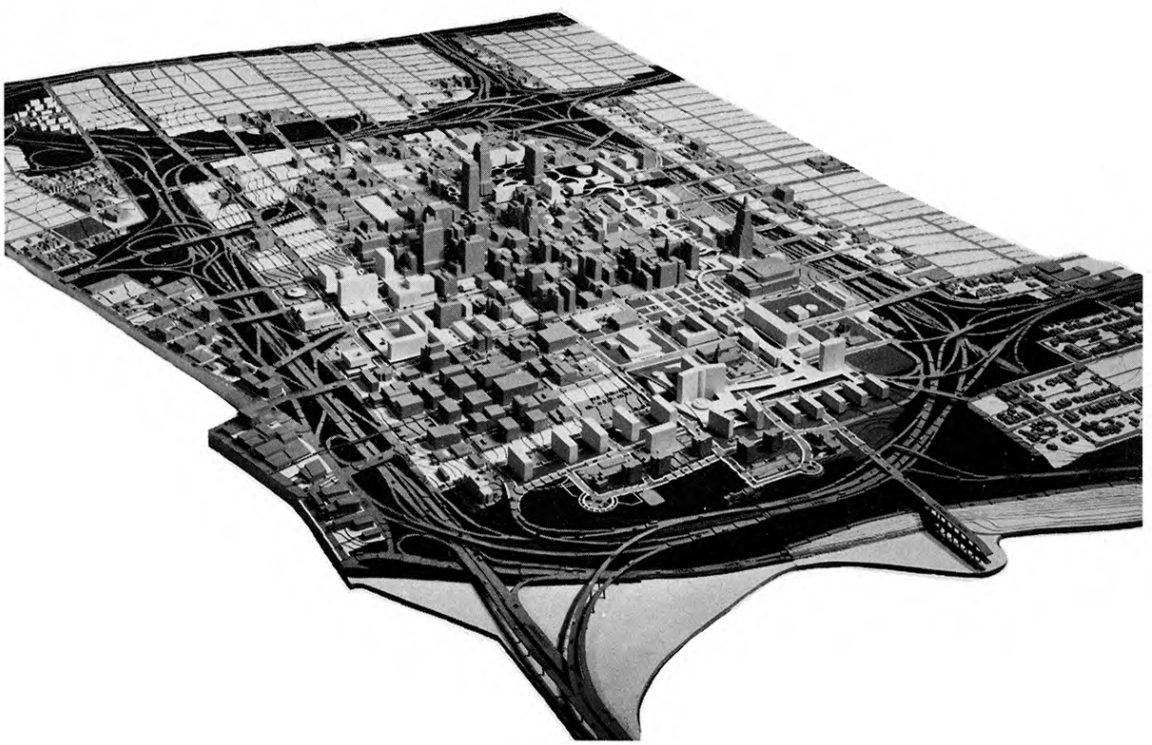
The teaching program in architecture is only one of the major functions of this department. Researchers have designed buildings and homes particularly adapted to Kansas conditions and are making effective contributions to community planning.

Environmental influences and artistic presentation are stressed throughout the curriculums in Architectural Engineering and Architecture.

The department also has interrelated functions in teaching and research with the Schools of Home Economics and Arts and Sciences.

A model of a recreation building is explained by its builders, two students in architecture and allied arts.

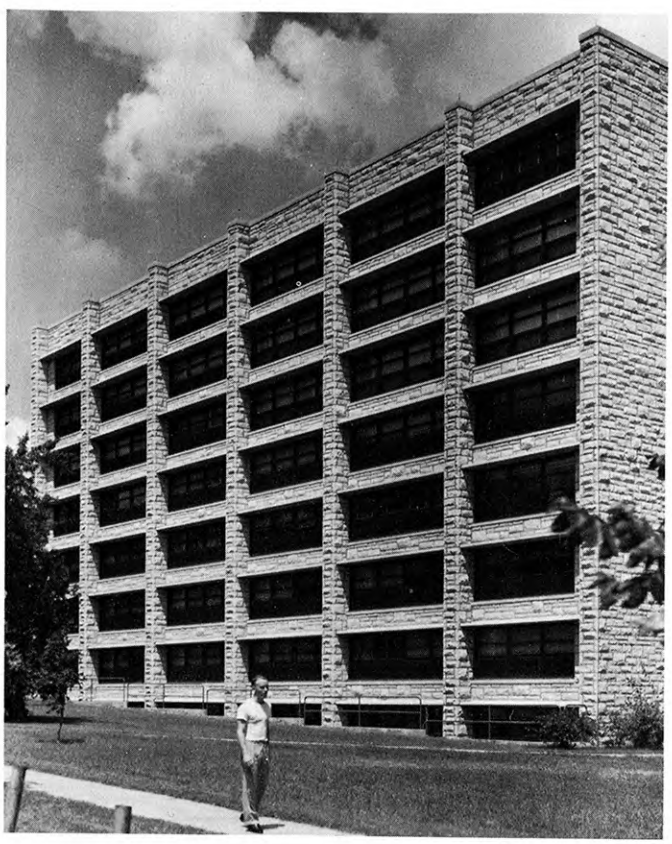
Graduates of K. S. U.'s programs in architecture and city planning have had key roles in such projects as the planned redevelopment of Kansas City (below).



The Graduate School

Formal graduate study at Kansas State was established in 1886. The present school, known previously as the Division of Graduate Study, now directs work leading to the Master's degree in 66 fields, the Doctor's degree in 24 fields.

Much of the original research conducted by graduate students is carried on through or in close cooperation with the experiment stations of Agriculture and Engineering and the Bureau of General Research.



The stacks addition to Farrell library was completed in 1955 at a cost of $340,000.

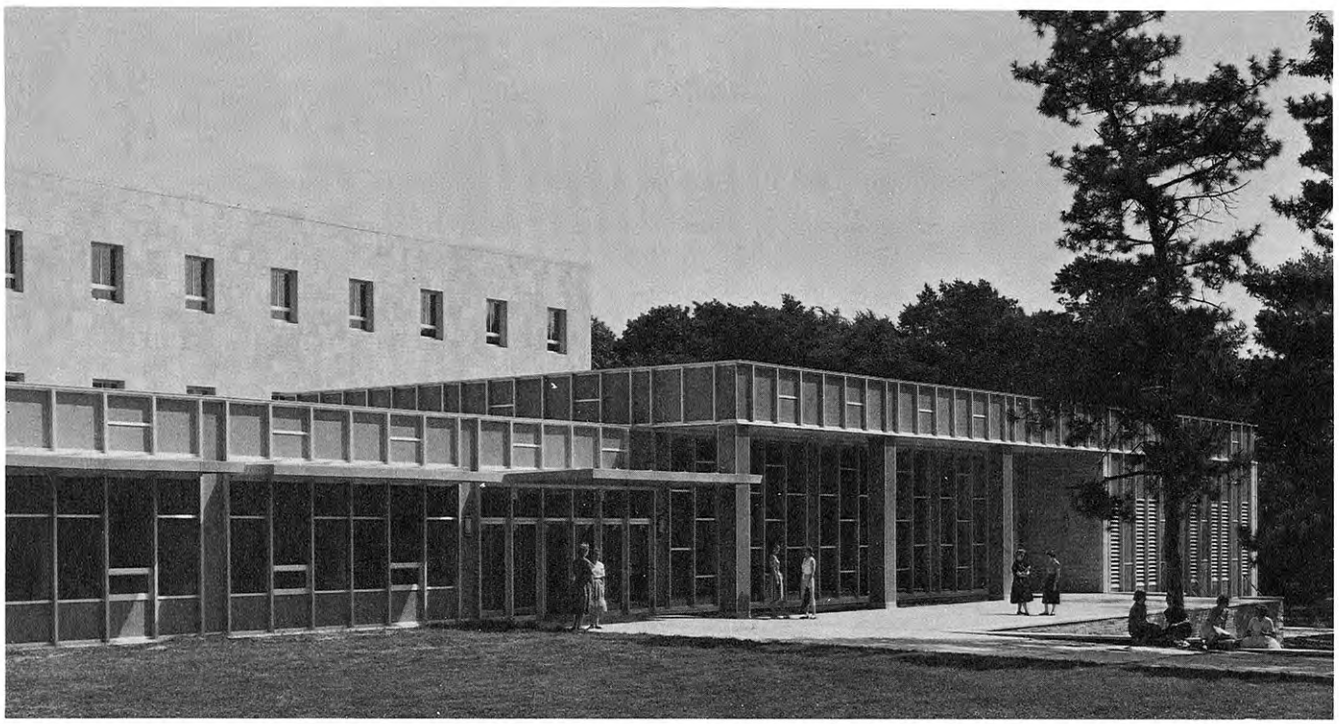
At the beginning of the 1962-63 academic year, the building housed 284,527 volumes, received 5,200 periodicals, and indexed an estimated 100,000 government publications.

The first Master of Arts degree was awarded in 1875; only one other was issued (1904) until January, 1960 when the effects of reinstating degrees in the Arts became apparent.

The first Ph. D. to be granted by K-State went to Hugh S. Carroll in 1933. He was a chemist.

Through the academic year 1961-62, according to Dean Harold Howe, more than 25,000 have enrolled in the school and nearly 5,000 degrees have been conferred (4,601 Master's; 324 Doctor's). Enrollment has nearly trebled since 1951, now (September, 1962) numbers 1,003.

The School of Home Economics



Justin Hall, K. S. U.'s teaching and research center for Home Economics, is the third largest structure on the campus. It was completed in 1960, cost $2,125,000, and provides unsurpassed facilities for this program.

Home Economics now is one of the most solidly professional courses taught in colleges and universities and the school at Kansas State has won national recognition.

There are 9 buildings on the campus named for K-State home economists, more than from any other academic field. Kedzie, Calvin, Thompson, Van Zile, Bessie West, and Justin Halls together with 3 home management laboratories (Ellen Richard, Margaret Ahlborn, Ula Dow) are a permanent record of the significance of the program.

It is notable that since the new facilities have been available in Justin Hall, enrollment in this school has made dramatic gains (62.4 percent comparing September, 1959 with September, 1962). This percentage increase is greater than any of the other K. S. U. schools during the period.

Numerically, it is the fourth largest school (778 in 1962). It offers six stimulating professional programs within 7 departments directed by Dean Doretta Hoffman.

The child and family development laboratory includes an observation room with one-way windows to implement teaching and research. A teacher, student, pediatrician or psychologist working with children or parents thus can demonstrate procedures and problems.

Art and homemaking have affinitive characteristics, notably in interior decoration and costume design.

The taste-test tells which method of food preparation is most palatable.

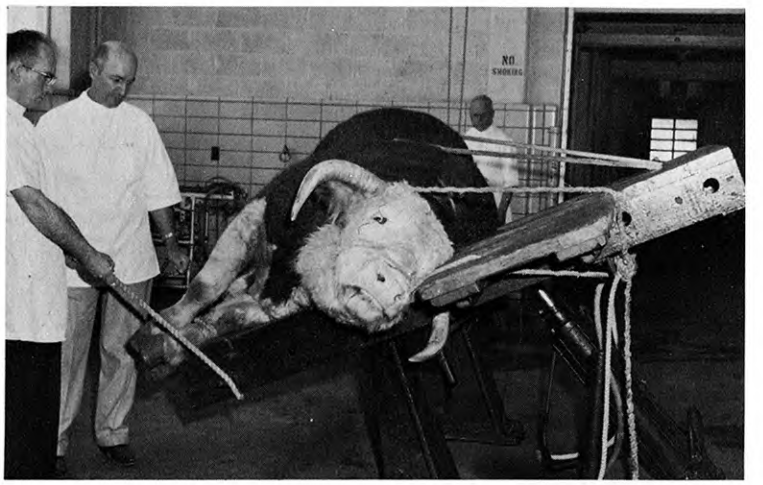
Clothing, textiles and family economics are a long way from the day when home economics meant merely cooking and sewing.

Ten kitchens provide foods and nutrition laboratories in Justin Hall. A metabolism suite facilitates study of human use of food elements, studies that are of great importance in this nation and in far flung corners of the world.

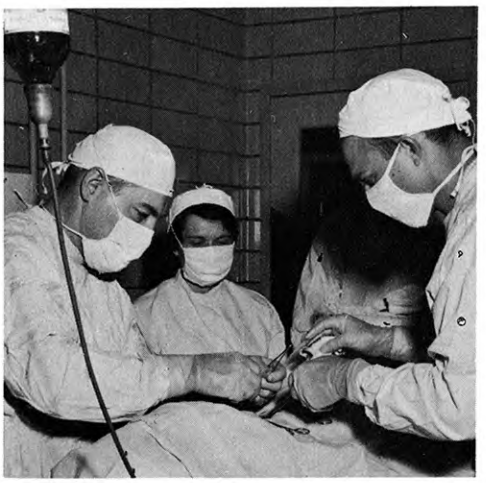
The School of Veterinary Medicine

This school is a very select group of students who are admitted and advanced only on high scholarship attainments. A limited number is admitted to each first-year class. Total enrollment for September, 1962: 260.

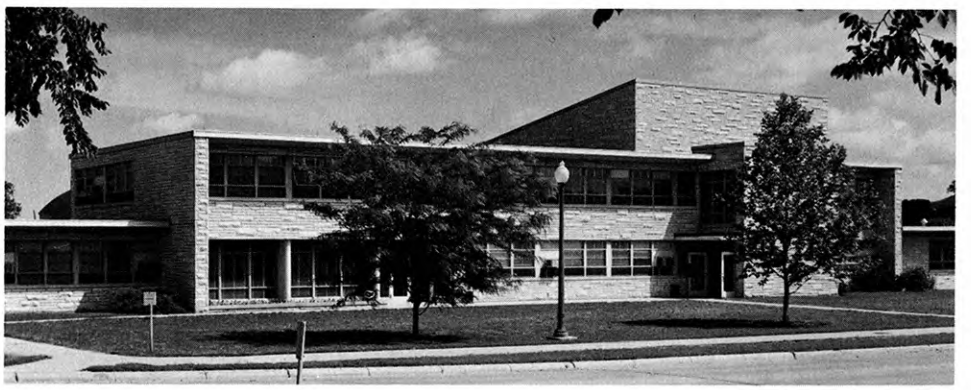
The three buildings, Burt Hall, Veterinary Hall, and Dykstra Veterinary Hospital together with the livestock facilities of university farms comprise the physical plant. This is one of 18 veterinary schools in the nation. Dr. E. E. Leasure is dean of the school.



Every modern appliance for animal surgery is provided in Dykstra Veterinary Hospital.



Dykstra Veterinary Hospital was completed in 1953 and provides treatment and examination quarters for a large clinical and instructor staff. More than 25,000 cases a year are treated for local and state citizenry.



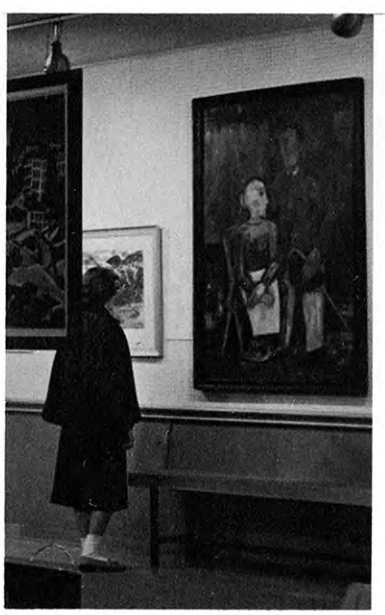
The K-State Union

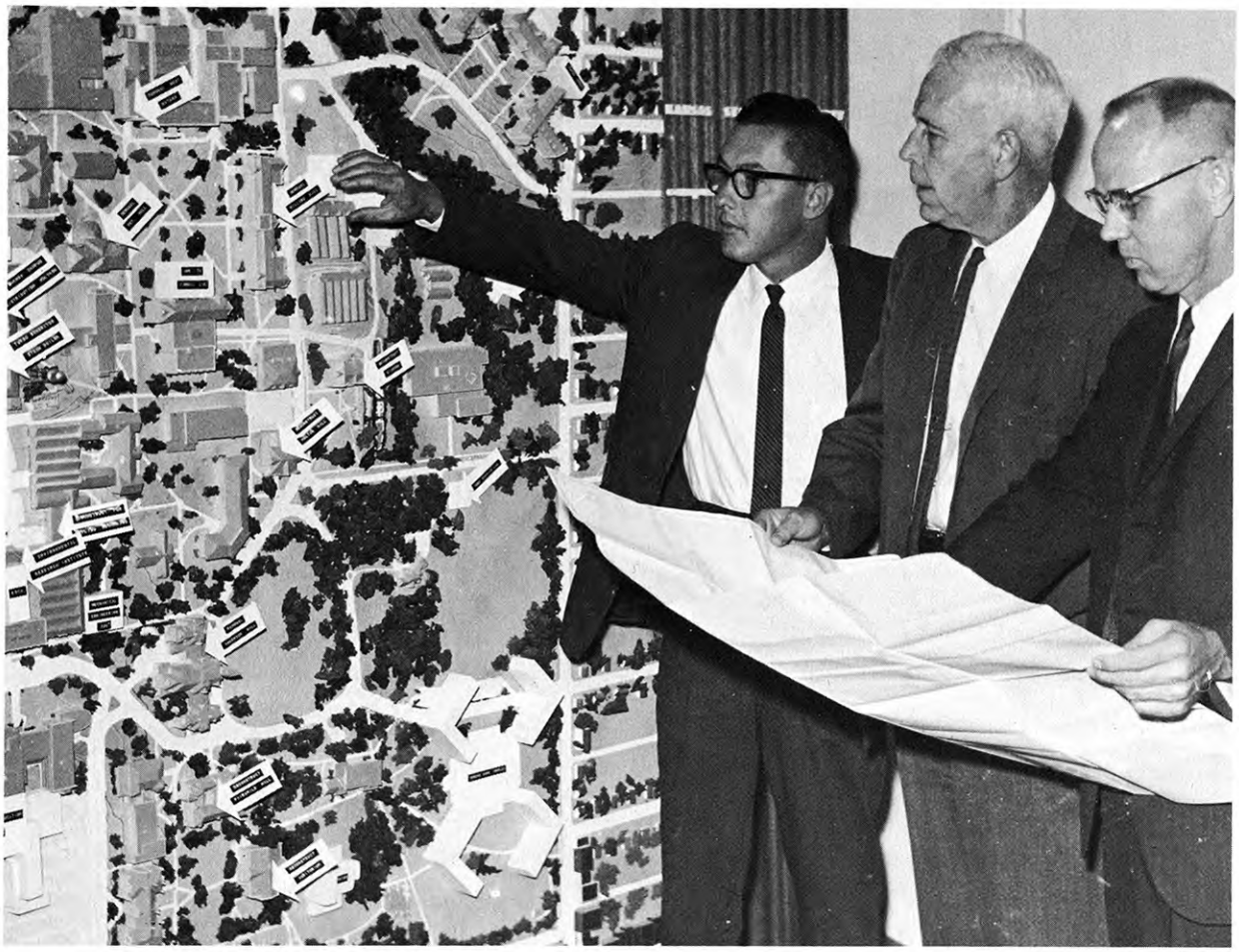
The K-State Union, constructed and operated with student fee income, serves as a center for student, faculty and community activities. It was completed in 1956 at a cost of $1,650,000 and a new addition, costing an additional million will be occupied early in 1963.

Meeting rooms, meals, motion pictures, browsing library, art exhibits, music, games and crafts, and lecture halls are included in the services. A large ballroom, used for proms and public gatherings, brings the students into full partnership with the campus and city community.

More than 300 students are involved in committees and boards that control and operate the many activities.

The Union does a gross business of $1 million annually in meals, snacks, refreshments and sundries.





It is no minor detail to oversee the planning of a campus that expands by $30 million dollars worth of buildings in a dozen years.

A huge 3-dimensional master relief map of past, present and future enables the planners to visualize the placing of structures, landscaping and utilities.

Vincent Cool, staff architect, R. F. Gingrich, in charge of the physical plant, and Prof. M. J. Twiehaus, chairman of the planning committee, confer frequently.

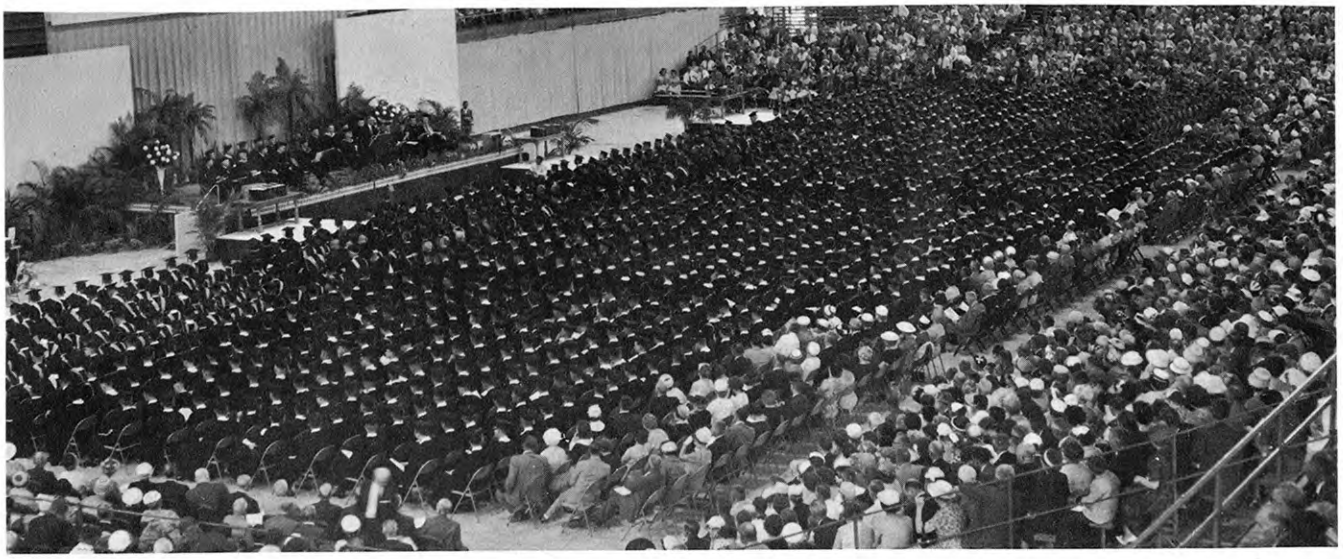
The Kansas State University campus at Centennial time contains 70 major structures on 180 acres of rolling, well-landscaped Riley county prairie. Notable in expansion achievements of recent years is the provision for student housing: the women's dorms (Van Zile, Boyd (Northwest), Putnam (Southeast), and (West) in right center of the photo); the T-shaped men's dorm (Goodnow) in left center; Jardine Terrace for married students (beyond Goodnow). In the upper left is the 6,700 foot long Tuttle Creek dam and a portion of the reservoir.

A second dorm for men and an auditorium are among the major building projects scheduled for the immediate future.

G E N E S I S Enrollment in Ahearn fieldhouse. Students enrolling for the Centennial year (1962-63) brought the largest total in history to the campus, nearly 9,000. A reasonable prediction for 1970: 12,000.

All of these will confer with an adviser, most will visit the health center, many will seek assistance in part time eventual placement, some will need loans. They will earn $2 million in a school year, spend many times that.

K-State passes an enrollment landmark. Ellsworth M. Gerritz, dean of admissions and records, welcomes the 8,000th enrollee as he is photographed during the 1962 (fall) registration.



E X O D U S **Commencement-departure; at once an end and a beginning. Their scholastic level is reaching an all-time high; they face the future immensely proud of their university.**

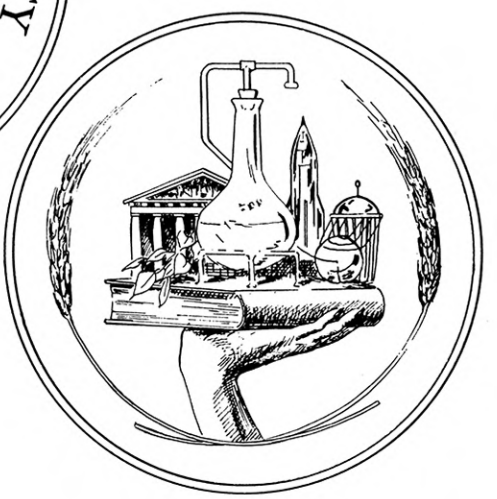
Keeping in touch with K-State grads, such as the members of the class of '02 at the 1962 reunion, (right) is the full-time multi-person job of the Alumni Association.

Under the present leadership of Dean Hess, the objective is to create an alumni organization in every major metropolitan center of the nation.

The Association also administers a $216,000 student loan fund.

More than half of K-State alumni reside outside the state of Kansas. One group resides in India.

The Centennial Medallion



The above designs are drawings of Kansas State University's bronze centennial medallion issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of its founding on February 16, 1863. The design on the front side of the medallion shows the Anderson Hall tower and part of the building itself. The reverse side portrays education at the University, using three symbols representing the past, present and future.

Education is specifically symbolized through the strength of the book, the base of all the other symbols, held by a feminine hand. Professor Oscar V. Larmer, the designer, chose the feminine hand because it reflects, through education and culture, that strength is possible without the more crude, basic desires which the shorter, heavier male hand suggests. The past is illustrated by the Parthenon, symbolizing the accepted intellectual, academic and classical tradition which is our heritage, and by the vine, representing the emotional or natural process of growth, life and fertility. Symbolizing the present are pieces of laboratory equipment, while rockets and pressure domes are used to symbolize the future. Heads of wheat form the decorative border.