

THEN AND NOW

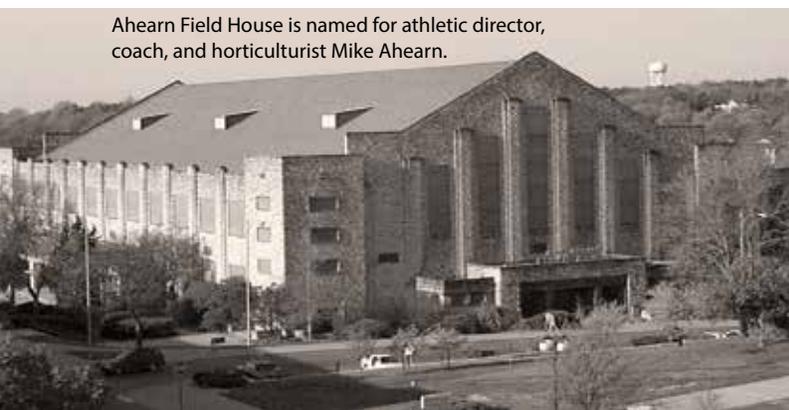
A brief history of how campus buildings relate to agriculture

If walls could talk, campus buildings would have some interesting stories to tell. We might hear athletic director Mike Ahearn discussing what flowers to plant on campus, and children at Hoeflin Early Childhood Education Center would learn about caring for chickens and sheep.

But walls don't talk, so we depend on written university and department histories to piece together how campus buildings were used and why many bear the name of historic figures. Those documents show that the College of Agriculture and K-State Research and Extension have always and continue to have prominent roles on the Kansas State University campus.

Michael F. "Mike" Ahearn is usually remembered as former athletic director and the second "winningest" football coach behind Bill Snyder. He also was a horticulturist.

Ahearn Field House is named for athletic director, coach, and horticulturist Mike Ahearn.



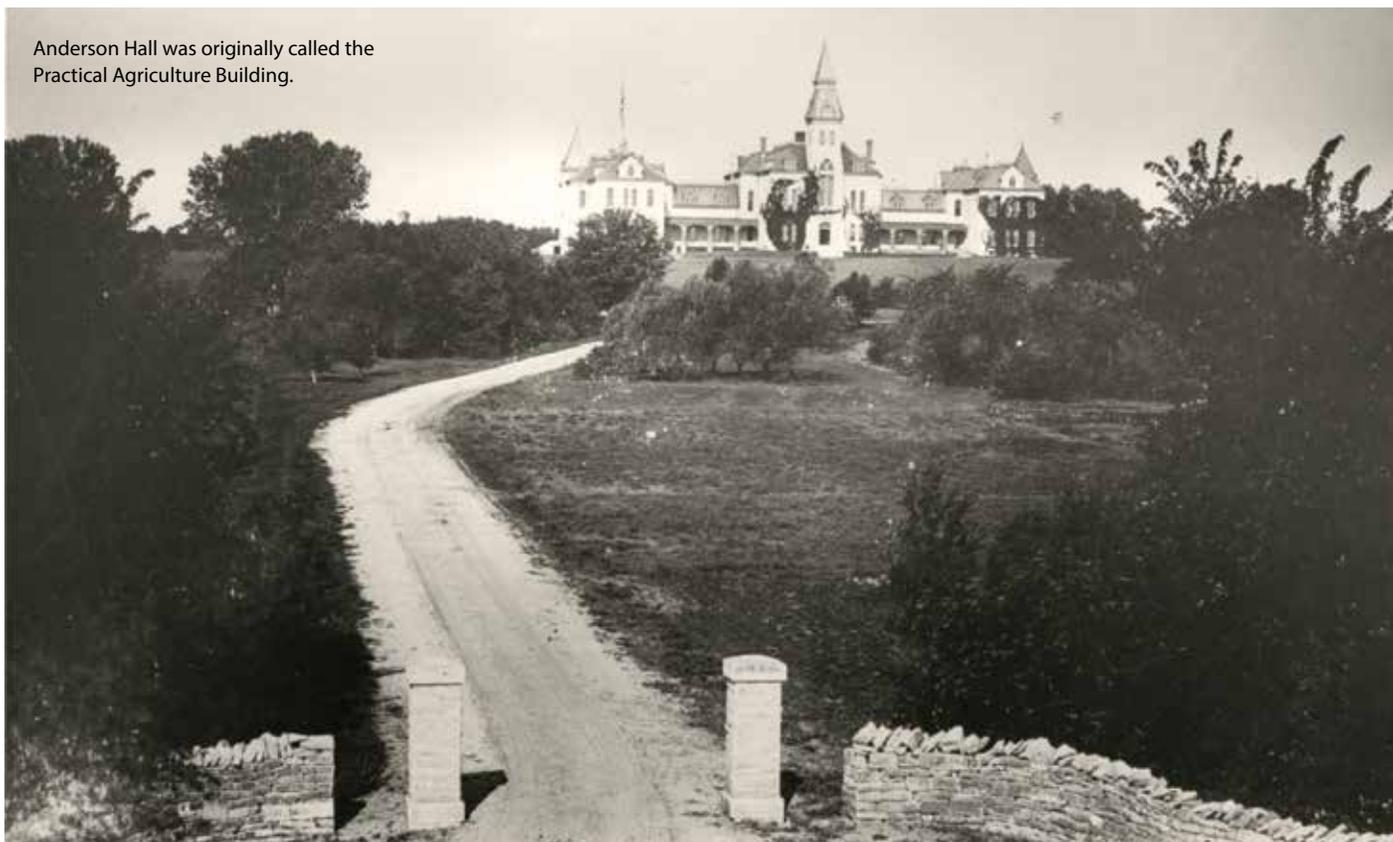
Ahearn attended Massachusetts Agricultural College, now the University of Massachusetts Amherst, where he lettered in football, basketball, baseball, and ice hockey. He came to Manhattan in 1904 as superintendent of the greenhouse.

Ahearn coached winning athletic club teams, but at that time coaching was not considered a full-time job. In 1911, he accepted a position as a horticulture professor, focusing primarily on ornamental horticulture. He also managed garden plots and authored several Agricultural Experiment Station reports on flowers and vegetables. The Scottish ivy growing on walls of some campus buildings was planted in the Ahearn era. In 1920, President Jardine appointed Ahearn to lead K-State's Physical Education Department. The field house was completed in 1951 and named for Mike Ahearn.

Anderson Hall

The north wing of Anderson Hall was built in 1879. Initially it contained classrooms for English, drawing, mathematics,

Anderson Hall was originally called the Practical Agriculture Building.



and practical agriculture. It also housed the president's office, cloakrooms, and the college library from 1879 until 1894. The center section with the now familiar tower was built in 1882, and the south wing was added in 1884. It was called the Practical Agriculture Building or the Main College Building until 1902, when it was named for John A. Anderson, university president from 1873 to 1879. Over the years, Anderson Hall also has been home to a chapel, a canteen and barber shop, a recreation center, a post office, and various offices and classrooms.

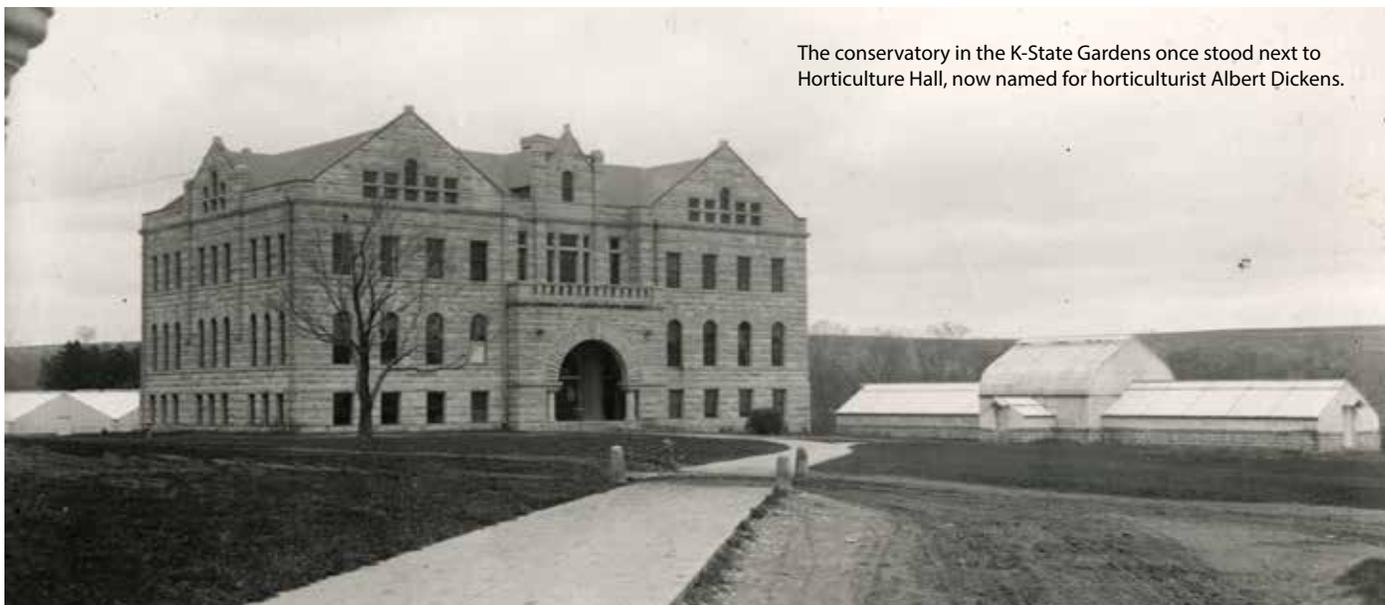
Call Hall

K-State alumni bring their children and grandchildren to Call Hall to sample the rich, tasty ice cream they remember



The Call Hall dairy plant processes milk from the K-State dairy herd. Dairy products are served in the Dairy Bar, residence hall dining centers, and other sites.

from their college days. Call Hall is named for Leland Everett Call, who came to K-State in 1907 as an assistant in the Department of Agronomy. He served as assistant and associate professor of soils, head of the department from 1913 to 1925, and dean of agriculture and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station from 1925 to 1945.



The conservatory in the K-State Gardens once stood next to Horticulture Hall, now named for horticulturist Albert Dickens.

In addition to the dairy plant (shown at left), Call Hall is home to the Food Science Institute, as well as offices and labs for the Department of Animal Sciences and Industry.



Several departments continue to use the dairy barn built in 1933.

Stone Barns

The Dairy Barn that faces Denison Avenue was used for dairy research from 1933 until 1972, when the herd was moved to the current dairy facility north of Marlatt Avenue. In 2001, the barn was named for Glenn H. Beck, dean and vice president for agriculture from 1962 to 1973. The building is now home to the Insect Zoo, managed by the Department of Entomology, and the K-State Gardens Quinlan Visitor Center, named in honor of horticulture professor L. R. Quinlan.

Farm Machinery Hall, one wing of a two-story stone barn, was built in 1873 and torn down in 1963. Several other stone barns were destroyed by fire or wind. The limestone from those buildings was repurposed for other buildings and the K-State Gardens.

Dickens Hall

Albert Dickens graduated from Kansas State Agriculture College in 1893 and continued working for the college while taking graduate courses. He was hired as a horticulture assistant in 1899 and served as professor of horticulture from 1902 to 1930. The department was in Horticulture Hall, built in 1876.

In 1905, plans were developed for a new horticulture building just east of the existing building. A gothic arch, glass greenhouse — the conservatory — was built south of the new building in 1907. A six-section greenhouse was built north of Horticulture Hall in 1910.

In 1931, the horticulture building was renamed Dickens Hall. The 1876 horticulture building was renovated and renamed Illustrations Hall in 1920 and razed in 1959. In 1978, the conservatory was to be torn down to make room for Bluemont Hall. A group of alumni and horticulture supporters campaigned to save the conservatory and have it moved to its present location in the K-State Gardens.

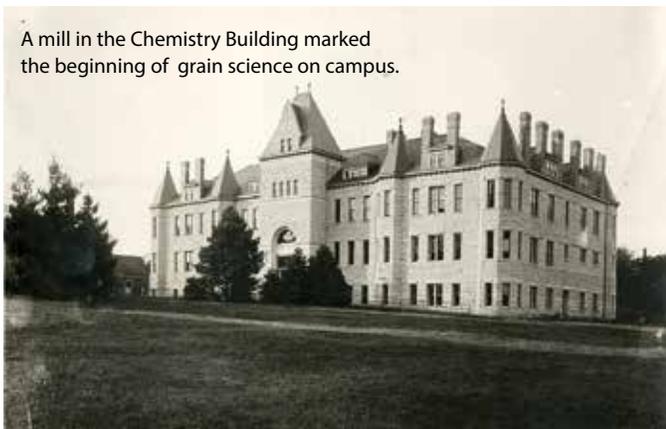
Danforth Memorial Chapel



Danforth Memorial Chapel before the auditorium was added in 1956.

In 1927, William H. Danforth, founder of the Ralston Purina Company, and wife Adda established the Danforth Foundation as a national educational philanthropy. The foundation helped build 24 meditation chapels, including K-State's Danforth Memorial Chapel, built in 1949.

Danforth believed that a balanced life of mental, physical, social, and spiritual development created effective leaders. In his book, "I Dare You," he dared others to read his book and not be inspired. Since 1941, high school students who earned the I Dare You Award received a copy of his book and a chance to attend summer leadership camp in Michigan. Kansas 4-H clubs still present the award, and several former and current K-State Research and Extension agents and specialists have earned the award.



A mill in the Chemistry Building marked the beginning of grain science on campus.

Denison Hall

In 1905, the Department of Grain Science and Industry got its start when an experimental mill — used to evaluate milling quality of new strains of hard winter wheat — was installed in the Chemistry Building. In 1913, that building was named for Joseph Denison, university president from 1863 to 1878 and the mill was moved to East Waters Hall. Denison Hall, which was located where Eisenhower Hall is now, burned in 1934. A smaller version was rebuilt in 1960 just south of Hale Library and then demolished in 2004.

Fairchild Hall

By 1893, crowded conditions in Anderson Hall convinced the legislature to appropriate \$60,000 for the construction of a "Library and Agricultural Science Hall." During summer 1894, the library was moved from Anderson Hall to the new building. In 1902, it was named Fairchild Hall for George T. Fairchild, university president from 1879 to 1897.

The growth of the library's holdings and the increased need for reading space required a second floor and northwest additions in 1903. The Library and Agricultural Science Hall was moved to the north wing of the college library in 1927.

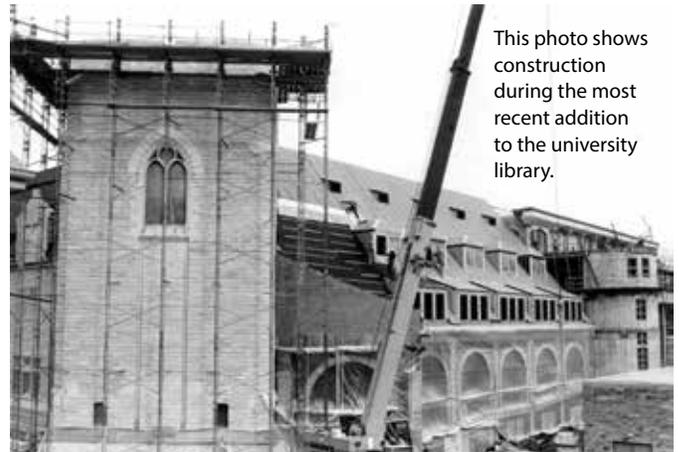
The Department of Entomology was in Fairchild Hall from 1894 to 1965, when it moved to its current home in Waters Hall.



Entomologists worked in Fairchild Hall for 70 years.

Hale Library

The college library was completed in 1927, making it the first campus building devoted solely to housing the library. In 1955, a stacks addition was completed on the south, and the library was named in honor of Francis David Farrell, dean of



This photo shows construction during the most recent addition to the university library.

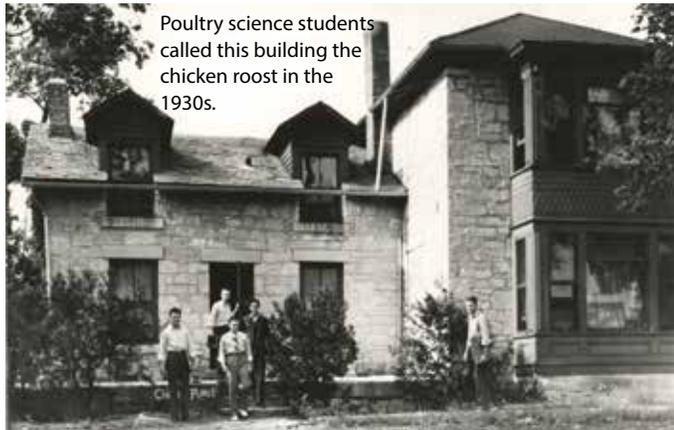
agriculture and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station from 1918 to 1925 and university president from 1925 to 1943.

In 1964, as part of the federal government's Public Works of Art Project, David Hicks Overmyer painted four 11- by 14-foot Historic Farrell Library murals, symbolizing the major academic pursuits of the institution at the time: science and industry, agriculture and animal husbandry, the arts, and home economics. Friends of the K-State Libraries funded a recent restoration of the murals, and they were professionally photographed by Ed Olson.

A second addition to the southeast was completed in 1970. The library was expanded, renovated, and renamed for H.D. "Joe" and Joyce Hale in 1997. The original 1927 building retains the historic name Farrell Library, and the main entry to Hale is officially known as the Farrell Entrance.

Hoeflin Early Childhood Education Center

The stone house used as the Hoeflin Early Childhood Education Center was purchased in 1925 from John and Fannie Gish of Abilene, who lived in the house while their

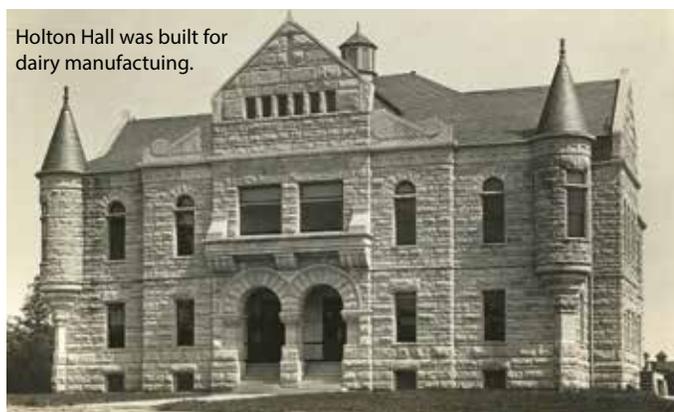


Poultry science students called this building the chicken roost in the 1930s.

eight children attended K-State. During the 1930s, the building was home to students in the poultry science program. They affectionately called it the "chicken roost." In the 1940s and 1950s, the K-State shepherd lived in the house.

Holton Hall

Holton Hall was completed in 1900 as the Agriculture Building. A large part of the building was used for dairy manufacturing. A wooden barn for dairy stock was built



Holton Hall was built for dairy manufacturing.

with the building but was later razed. After the agricultural departments moved to Waters Hall, it was used by the vocational school until 1924 when it became Education Hall. In 1950, the building was officially named for Prof. Edwin Lee Holton, who served as department head for education from 1913 to 1946.



Holtz Hall, now home to Career and Employment Services, was previously called the Chemistry Laboratory, Women's Gymnasium, and Mathematics Hall. This photo shows the gym being used for a corn exhibit.

Jardine Terrace Apartment Complex

The modern apartment complex at the corner of Denison and Jardine Drive is home to more than 1,500 residents from about 50 countries. The original complex was completed in 1957 and named for William M. Jardine, university president from 1918 to 1925. Additional apartments were added in 1959 and 1963.



In early years, the Jardine complex was home to many married and international students.

President Jardine began his career at K-State as a professor of agronomy in 1910. He was appointed director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and dean of the Division of Agriculture in 1912, before becoming president in 1918. He and his family were the first to live in the current president's residence at 100 Wilson Court. He resigned when President

Calvin Coolidge appointed him secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

McCain Auditorium

McCain Auditorium features Landon Lectures, convocations, touring music, dance and drama, and student performances. The auditorium, completed in 1970, also housed extension communications staff and the university radio station, KSAC, later known as KKSU. The radio station was located in Nichols Gymnasium before it was destroyed by fire in 1968.

In 1975, the auditorium was named for James A. McCain, university president from 1950 to 1975. The Department of Communications and Agricultural Education still maintains a broadcasting booth, a photography studio, and offices in the basement.

Pat Roberts Hall

Faculty in various departments including Plant Pathology and Animal Sciences and Industry conduct research in the Biosecurity Research Institute in Pat Roberts Hall.

Shellenberger Hall

The Milling Technology building was completed in 1960 to replace the milling department equipment and facilities destroyed by the 1957 fire in East Waters. The building was named Shellenberger Hall in honor of John A. Shellenberger (MS '31 milling science and management), who was head of the Department of Milling Industry from 1945 to 1970. The third floor was added to the building in 1983.

According to a 1961 *Manhattan Mercury* article, the milling stones at the east entrance of Shellenberger Hall were probably from an old mill at Lindsborg and given to the university around 1917.

The Feed Technology Building, adjacent to East Waters and Shellenberger, was completed in 1956. It houses the pilot mill. The extrusion center was located there until the Bioprocessing and Industrial Value-Added Center was built on Kimball Avenue in 2005.



Benjamin Fairless throws the switch to start the new pilot mill in the Feed Technology Building as Lewis Parson; James McCain, university president; John Shellenberger, department head of grain science; and Kansas Senator Frank Carlson watch.

Throckmorton Plant Sciences Center

Throckmorton Hall was built in two phases — the center section was built in 1981, with the east and west additions completed in 1994, when it was renamed the Throckmorton Plant Sciences Center. Its namesake, Ray Iams Throckmorton (MS '22 agronomy), served as head of the Department of Agronomy from 1925 to 1946, when he became dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station.



Section A of Throckmorton was built in 1981. Sections B and C were completed in 1994. The greenhouses (D) connect Throckmorton to the Dairy Barn. Section B was named Merrill Hall for E. F. Merrill in October 1994.

The departments of Agronomy; Plant Pathology; and Horticulture, Forestry and Recreation Resources conduct classes and research in the building and attached greenhouses.

Umberger Hall

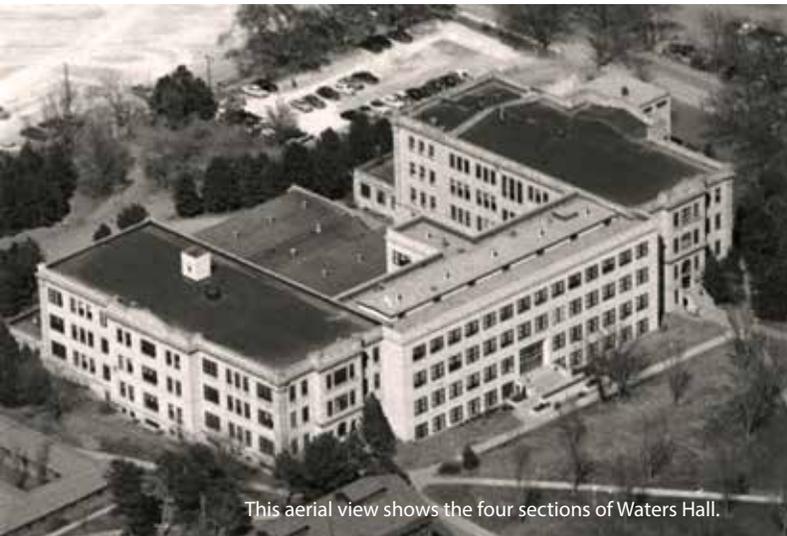
Often referred to as the Extension Building, Umberger Hall was completed in 1956 and named for Harry John Charles Umberger (BS 1905), who served as dean of extension from 1919 to 1947. Williams Auditorium, one of the largest classrooms on campus, brings students from nearly every major to Umberger Hall. In 2012, the auditorium was renovated and its technology upgraded.



This photo shows Umberger Hall as it looked in the 1950s.

Waters Hall

Waters Hall was built in sections: East Waters in 1913; Waters Annex in 1914, West Waters in 1923, and the center section in 1952.



This aerial view shows the four sections of Waters Hall.

East Waters was called Agricultural Hall until 1919, when it was named for Henry Jackson Waters, university president from 1909 to 1917. East Waters housed animal science and agronomy. Grain science transferred from the Chemistry Building to East Waters. A meats lab was added to the north end of East Waters around 1923. East Waters was severely damaged by fire on August 25, 1957.

Waters Annex was built as a livestock judging pavilion. It has served many purposes over the years, such as a holding area for animals before they were processed in East Waters.

The International Grains Program was in the annex before the IGP Conference Center was built on Kimball Avenue in 2004.

Waters Annex now houses multipurpose classrooms used by the Academic Programs Office and the departments of Agricultural Economics and Communications and Agricultural Education.

West Waters mirrored the east section with three floors, a basement, and sub-basement. Cows were milked in the nearby dairy barn, and the milk was processed in the basement of West Waters and shipped from a loading dock on the north side of the building. Since there was no student union at the time, the ice cream counter in West Waters was a popular gathering place.

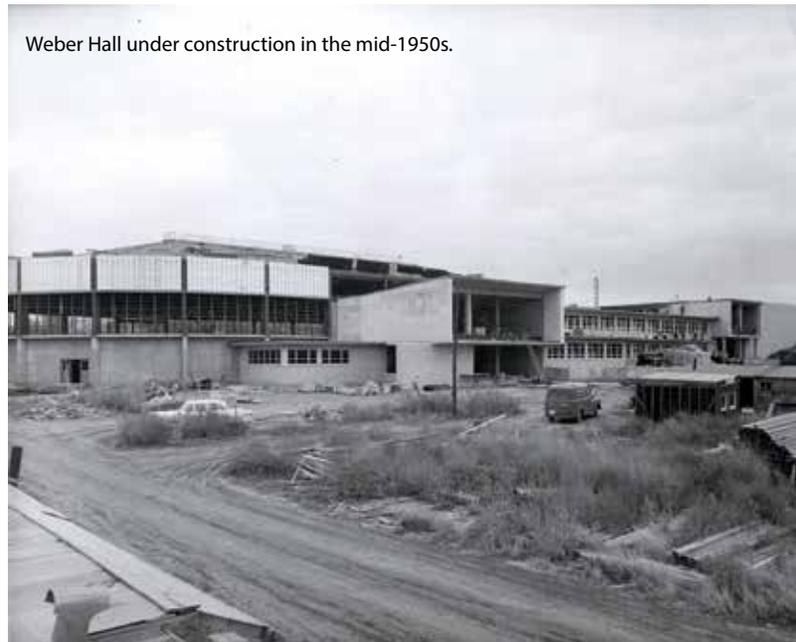
The center section that joins East and West Waters halls was completed in 1952.

The poultry department was in West Waters for about 40 years. In 1964, the dairy bar and the poultry unit were moved to Call Hall, and West Waters was remodeled. In addition to administrative offices for the College of Agriculture and K-State Research and Extension, Waters is home to the departments of Agricultural Economics; Entomology; Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work; and Economics.

Weber Hall

Arthur Weber (BS '22, MS '26, animal science) influenced students, faculty, the livestock industry, and the Manhattan campus. He served as a faculty member for 15 years, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry from 1944 to 1950, and as associate dean and then dean of agriculture from 1952 to 1961. Weber was appointed acting president of the university in 1957, the same year that Weber Hall was completed. The building was named for him in 1964. Weber was often referred to as Dad Weber, a name he acquired as a senior in high school because his classmates often asked him for advice.

Weber Hall was expanded and renovated in 1987. Weber Arena hosts many events, including the K-State Rodeo, and is home to the Department of Animal Sciences and Industry.



Weber Hall under construction in the mid-1950s.

Photos and information for this article came from University Archives in Hale Library; the *History of the Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science* by J.T. Willard, *K-State Agronomy Centennial 1906–2006, A Century Remembered*; *Building the Legacy* edited by Gerry Posler and Gary Paulsen; *A History of the Kansas State University Department of Animal Sciences and Industry* by Miles McKee; *A History of the Horticulture Department at Kansas State University 1870–2012* by Chuck Marr; and *How It Came To Be, A Short History of the Department of Grain Science and Industry at Kansas State University 1905–2006*, by Chuck Walker.



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