

The
PALIMPSEST



A DESSERT OF FRUIT

By Currier & Ives, 1869

Iowa State Horticultural Society

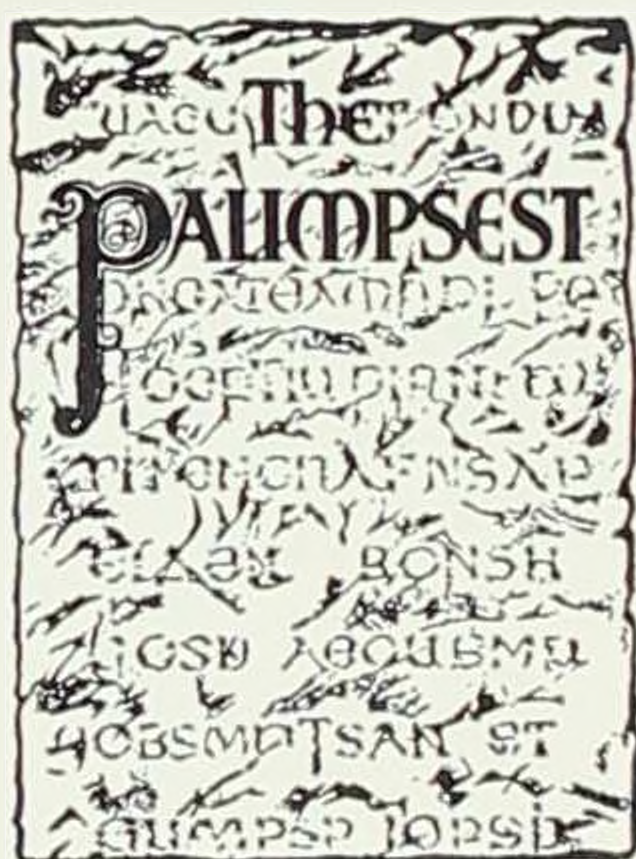
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The Meaning of Palimpsest

In early times a palimpsest was a parchment or other material from which one or more writings had been erased to give room for later records. But the erasures were not always complete; and so it became the fascinating task of scholars not only to translate the later records but also to reconstruct the original writings by deciphering the dim fragments of letters partly erased and partly covered by subsequent texts.

The history of Iowa may be likened to a palimpsest which holds the record of successive generations. To decipher these records of the past, reconstruct them, and tell the stories which they contain is the task of those who write history.

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Illustrations

With the exception of the Currier and Ives reproductions all photographs come from the collections of Iowa State University and the Iowa State Horticultural Society.

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Retired members of the Department of Horticulture, Iowa State University, H. E. Nichols and B. S. Pickett have both served the Iowa State Horticultural Society long and faithfully. Pickett was president from 1929 to 1932 and Nichols was president in 1954.

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THE PALIMPSEST

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Early Iowa Horticulture

Long before Iowa became a state there was considerable interest among the new settlers in the growing of fruits, vegetables, and flowers. It was an interest that developed naturally because of the need for fruits and vegetables as food. In addition, many of the newcomers planted flowers and trees to beautify their simple homesteads.

Actually, horticulture had its beginnings in the Spanish Land Grants, prior to permanent white settlement in 1833. Julien Dubuque is credited with planting the first apple tree. It was planted before 1795 in what is now Dubuque County, Iowa. This tree was 14 inches in diameter in 1835. Louis Honoré Tesson planted the first apple orchard on his Spanish Land Grant near present-day Montrose in Lee County in 1799. The last trees in this orchard were cut down about 1895. At the present time this site is covered with waters of the Mississippi River which were backed over it by the dam at Keokuk.

The early pioneers had flocked into Iowa fol-

lowing the opening of the territory to settlement on June 1, 1833. As they cleared the land for farming they began to plant orchards and gardens. The first apple orchard in Scott County was planted by Antoine LeClaire in 1833. It covered six acres and contained 400 trees. Onions and potatoes were grown in quantities in Scott County as early as 1842 and were shipped to St. Louis by boat. By 1846, when Iowa was admitted as a State, there were less than one hundred thousand people living in the eastern counties.

The early settlers asked for fruit trees. Eastern nurserymen sent salesmen into Iowa. Soon, however, several nurseries were started within the Territory of Iowa. Probably the first one was established by Robert Avery in 1836. He moved to Burlington and started a business which he and his son successfully carried on for nearly half a century. Another family, the Leonard Brothers, started a nursery near Burlington in 1837. In this same year Henderson Lewelling moved from Indiana to Henry County. There he started the town of Salem and a nursery with thirty-five varieties of apples and some plum, peach, and cherry trees. A few years later, in 1841, Reuben Brackett moved from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Denmark, Iowa, and started a nursery. Gustavus, his son, known as Colonel Brackett, was destined to become one of Iowa's leading horticulturists. These are but a few of the many who established nurseries.

At this time people interested in horticultural pursuits met to talk over their mutual problems. Soon they formed local or county-wide societies. Early records state that the first horticultural society in Iowa was organized in Burlington in the 1850's by "the Averys, Leonards, James W. Grimes, and a few others." A Northeastern Horticultural Society was in existence in 1857. The Scott County Horticultural Society was organized April 26, 1859, and later that year held two exhibitions of fruits, vegetables, and flowers.

Previous to these organizations many county agricultural societies had been formed. One of the most active, the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, spearheaded the formation of the State Agricultural Society on October 13, 1853. It was organized primarily to sponsor a State Fair, the first of which was held at Fairfield in October of 1854. Included at this first fair were exhibits of apples, pears, potatoes, and a few other vegetables.

During the fair held in Oskaloosa in 1858, fruit exhibitors met one evening in the First Presbyterian Church to talk over their fruitgrowing problems. A Dr. Shaw was appointed to the chair and Suel Foster, an active Muscatine nurseryman, was called upon to tell of his experiences in growing fruit in this new land. This was, perhaps, the first meeting of fruitgrowers ever held in Iowa on a state-wide basis.

Such meetings became a yearly custom during

the State Fair, but the Civil War put a stop to them. By the end of the war in 1865, prices for apples and all fruits were very high. This stimulated increased interest in fruitgrowing. In eastern states and especially in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Missouri, state horticultural societies had been formed. As interest mounted in Iowa for a statewide association, growers formed the Iowa State Horticultural Society at a meeting in Iowa City on June 26, 1866. There were 28 charter members. After 100 years of continuous service, hundreds of members will celebrate its Centennial in the Memorial Union at Iowa State University in Ames, October 19-23, 1966.

H. E. NICHOLS

The Society to 1920

The man actually responsible for calling the meeting at which the Iowa State Horticultural Society was formed was Mark Miller, editor of the *Iowa Homestead*. Miller sent out letters, ran articles in his farm paper, and travelled many miles on horseback to contact interested people. The Society established was the first separate agricultural group to be organized in Iowa. It was closely associated with the Iowa Agricultural Society which was organized in 1853. Today there are literally dozens of groups serving on a state-wide basis in promoting various phases of Iowa agriculture.

Dr. James Weed of Muscatine was elected first president; D. C. Kaufman of Des Moines, vice president; Mark Miller of Iowa City, secretary; and David Leonard of Burlington, treasurer. At the organization meeting, it was decided to hold a fruit show at the State Fair in Burlington in September and hold the next meeting in Des Moines on January 9, 1867, during the annual meeting of the Iowa Agricultural Society.

In 1868 the 12th General Assembly appropriated \$800 to carry on the Society's educational work in fruit and tree planting. This money had to last the Society for four years. The secretary

was to receive \$175 a year, but by 1871, with the secretary drawing only half of his salary, the Society had only \$3.07 left in its treasury. The 14th General Assembly came to its rescue on April 6, 1872, by establishing an annual appropriation of \$1,000. From this sum \$200 was to be used as premiums for the growing of forest trees. Thus, the Society acquired the status of a semi-official state organization with substantial support from the state treasury. This state support has varied somewhat from time to time, attaining a maximum of \$8,800 during the mid-1950's.

One of the duties of the Society was to promote and organize county and district horticultural societies. A number of these were in existence before the Civil War. Several were formed during the 1870's. They finally were reorganized into four regional societies, the Southeastern in 1869, the Southwestern in 1874, the Northeastern in 1891, and the Northwestern in 1892. Each of these regional groups received \$50 annually from the State Society. District societies played an important part in the horticultural development of their sections of the State. By the end of World War I, however, the Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service of Iowa State College had taken over many of their activities and their usefulness was greatly reduced. The district societies were disbanded by 1924.

Early interest in horticulture in Iowa centered

more on the production of fruits, especially the apple, than on its decorative phases. Vegetables, especially potatoes, cabbage, and onions, were well adapted to the soil and climate of the new State and were immediate necessities of life. Z. Hollingsworth of Montrose, Lee County, well describes the condition of horticulture in Keokuk about 1850: "The yards in the city of Keokuk are not only bare of trees and shrubs but with a few exceptions without fences. Market gardening is at a very low ebb. Vegetables are scarce and dear. Apples from wagons are rare—a few from Illinois." Nevertheless, people were hungry for fruits. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries from their home states constituted the first plantings of the early settlers.

Many of the first fruit trees planted before Iowa became a state were either seedlings or trees from eastern nurseries. As the tide of settlement moved westward, a demand for trees for windbreak and woodlot purposes developed, especially in the prairie areas where native trees were found only along the streams and rivers. Consequently, one of the first needs of the early settlers was a planting of trees and fruit plants of various kinds. The first nursery stock was brought to Iowa on river boats from Ohio and Indiana.

As settlement moved westward and northward in the State, other men began to supply the need for nursery stock. Often there would be only one

nursery to a large area. But in many counties, especially where there was a need for windbreaks and woodlots, many small nurseries were started to supply this need for trees. For instance, soon after the Civil War ended there were seven small nurseries in Bremer County alone, all of which have long since disappeared. The men who established these nurseries and orchards were few and often far removed in distance from other men with similar interests and problems. So it was to be expected that they would welcome a society where they could meet and talk over problems.

This is also the reason why most of the early members of the Iowa State Horticultural Society were either nurserymen, orchardists, or both.

As the land became settled and cities and towns developed, there arose an increasing interest in ornamental plants. Many of the plantings in the Society's experiment stations were not only different fruit varieties but ornamental trees and shrubs as well. As the demand for ornamental plants grew, nurserymen started to propagate them in increasing numbers; and in some cases, nurseries, such as M. J. Wragg Nursery in Des Moines, specialized in ornamental stock. As late as 1900, practically 90 percent of the stock produced in Iowa nurseries consisted of fruit plants and 10 percent ornamentals. Today at least 98 percent of such stock consists of a wide variety of ornamentals.

This change of interest is reflected in the membership of the Horticultural Society. However, even in the early days, members did not confine their interests to fruits and trees alone. Old annual reports of the Society contain many papers and talks on subjects embracing the entire horticultural field.

The early settlers knew little about the extremes of climate in this new country. They planted the varieties of fruits with which they were familiar in the eastern states. They were in for a rude awakening. The winter of 1842-1843 was extremely cold and long. The Mississippi River north of Keokuk froze solid in November of 1842 and remained closed until April 8, 1843. In March of 1843, the temperature dropped to below zero every day of the month. Trunks of large trees split open from limbs to roots. In some cases people said, "We could see through the trunk." This so-called "test winter" was followed by others. By 1880 at least five such winters had caused considerable damage. In some cases entire orchards were wiped out, and in others only the more winter tender varieties of fruits and ornamental plants were killed or injured. This was discouraging, but the Horticultural Society set for itself the task of finding varieties of fruits that would live through our Iowa winters without injury. Many and long were the discussions regarding the hardiness of not only various fruit varieties, but of many kinds

of ornamental trees and shrubs. Almost every year the Society printed a recommended list of fruit varieties for planting in various parts of the State. These were continually being changed as new varieties were introduced and serious faults found in others. Interested members of the Society, in various parts of the State, made experimental plantings mainly to test varieties to see if they were adapted to their localities. Each local experiment station was in charge of a superintendent, usually the farm owner, who received \$25 a year and expenses to the annual meeting. By 1897 there were 18 such stations. For the most part they were well handled and provided valuable information regarding the hardiness and adaptability of various horticultural plants.

Many species of trees and shrubs were also tested at these stations. M. J. Wragg, a nurseryman at Waukeg, suggested the Russian Olive. He also mentions in the 1883 Society's report that Iowans coming back from gold mining in the Pikes Peak area of Colorado brought with them the Colorado Blue Spruce, one of the most beautiful of ornamental trees. It was soon found that where seed was used to produce the blue spruce that only about 25 percent of the seedlings had the desirable silvery blue color that makes them so beautiful. The rest produced needles of a predominantly green color. Immediately, nurserymen experimented with various methods of propagat-

ing this spruce by cuttings or by grafting to reproduce the more colorful types. Today, a number of varieties are available. The hardy Catalpa was introduced by Suel Foster, Muscatine nurseryman, who promoted its planting as an ornamental tree.

During the past 100 years only 11 men have served as secretary of the Iowa State Horticultural Society. Of these, three were largely responsible for its development and program. They were J. L. Budd, Wesley Greene, and Robert S. Herrick.

Iowa horticulture owes much to Professor J. L. Budd. He had been a nurseryman near Shellsburg, Benton County, when, in 1877, he was called to head the Horticultural Department of the then Iowa Agricultural College at Ames. Professor Budd continued in this position until his retirement in 1899. Prior to this he had been one of the first members of the State Horticultural Society. He served 17 years as its secretary, from 1873-1885 and again from 1892-1895. He was largely instrumental in establishing and supervising the Society's experiment stations. Not only was Professor Budd an inspiring teacher but he was most active in improving the horticulture of the State. Many of his students were so fired by his enthusiasm that they became leading professional horticulturists. It was his daughter, Etta Budd, who, while teaching at Simpson College, Indianola,

persuaded George Washington Carver to attend Iowa State. Professor Budd furnished a room in his home for Carver and later hired him to manage the college greenhouses.

Budd was born July 3, 1835, at Peekskill, New York. He received his education in the public schools of Monticello and the Monticello Academy and Normal School. For a time he attended Hiram College in Ohio. In 1857 Budd came to Illinois where he taught school for a year. In 1858 he purchased a farm at Shellsburg and established the Benton County Orchards and Nursery, a successful business enterprise and highly valuable as a testing project for fruits.

Budd's selection to head the department was based on his scholarly attainments, his outstanding ability to appear before the public, his successful experience in orchard and nursery management, and his high standing among the horticulturists of Iowa. Budd did not seek the position; it was urged upon him by the Trustees of the College.

Professor Budd's enthusiasm for experiments, particularly in orcharding, was boundless. He collected and planted trees and scions of all promising apples, pears, and plums; planted a variety vineyard of grapes; and was in constant demand as a speaker at farmers' meetings on shelterbelt, windbreak, and garden and orchard plantings.

Budd's greatest enthusiasm was for apples. "I talk of the coming apple all the time," said he.

Severe winters, twice in Budd's time, had killed nearly all the better varieties of apples then being planted in Iowa. Hardiness was needed to provide desirable long-keeping apples for the settlers on the prairies. In 1878 theorizing that Russia and Northern Europe might furnish varieties capable of withstanding Iowa winters, he imported scions of 200 varieties of apples from Moscow and also some cherries and plums. In 1882 he and Charles Gibbs, a Quebec Canadian who financed the expedition, visited England and Europe in search of hardy fruit trees and collected 100 varieties of apples and many of pears, cherries, and ornamentals. Budd propagated these in large numbers in a departmental nursery and distributed them by thousands over the young State. Sales from his enterprise largely financed the field work of the department at that time, but it evoked considerable resentment from the commercial nurserymen. Budd's "Russians" proved of little value in Iowa. Apples that matured just before freezing weather in Russia ripened during July and August when grown under Iowa conditions. They did prove winter-hardy and furnished source material for later apple breeding programs. As these Russian varieties came into bearing, many Society members who had planted them began to doubt their value for planting in Iowa. Finally the "Russian Apple Debate" almost split the Society membership into two camps. Professor Budd said very little but fi-

nally retired as secretary of the Society in 1895 and from his position at Iowa State in 1899. In spite of his failure to furnish hardy apples for Iowa by introducing these Russian varieties, he did more than any other man of his time to develop and improve Iowa horticulture. Professor Budd died at Phoenix, Arizona, December 29, 1904, and was buried at Ames.

Late in 1899, Wesley Greene of Davenport was elected secretary to fill the unexpired term of George H. Van Houten who had followed Budd in 1896. Greene continued in this office until April 1920, to round out 21 years of service. In his last annual report he stated that his office had a mailing list of about 2,500 members. This list presumably included many, if not all, of the specialized societies, district societies, and perhaps county organizations. The 1920 report contained the last published list of members of the central society. The members were classified as follows: Honorary life members—10; Honorary members—5; Life members—531; Annual members—33; Total—579.

Under Greene's management the Society enjoyed two decades of steady growth and sound, fruitful service to Iowa horticulture. The well-educated and scholarly secretary brought to the Society the unusual combination of academic training, the inquiring mind of a scientist, and a deep interest in organizational activities.

Wesley Greene was born November 8, 1849, near Williamsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1857 he came with his parents to Scott County, Iowa. He lived in this State until 1922 when he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where his death occurred on March 28, 1935.

Greene graduated from Iowa State College in 1873 and from the Law Department of the University of Iowa in 1875. After graduation, he spent five years teaching school and travelling. For the next 20 years, he engaged in farming, fruit-growing, market gardening, and floriculture. During this latter period he became active in various horticultural organizations around Davenport. After becoming secretary of the Iowa State Horticultural Society in 1899, he helped organize the Society of Iowa Florists and served as its secretary for 17 years. During much of this time he was superintendent of the Department of Floriculture at the Iowa State Fair.

While secretary of the State Horticultural Society, Greene prepared and published in the *Transactions*, no less than 78 scholarly papers, most of them involving the application of science to horticulture. Perhaps his most outstanding contribution was *Plants of Iowa*, which was published in 1907. In this he listed more than 3,000 species of native plants, including those which were introduced and are now a part of the flora of the State.

A biographical sketch prepared by Professor

H. L. Lantz of Iowa State College and published in the 1935 Annual Report of the Society closes with this following fitting tribute: "An active, creative life was his, and because of his deep and appreciative interest in plant life he contributed much to the horticulture of Iowa as it relates to better living."

During the period from the Civil War to the end of World War I, the Horticultural Society played an important part in pioneering the selection of fruit and ornamental plants for successful growing in the State. Much of this was done by testing, introducing, and selecting thousands of plants. In February 1888, the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station was established at Iowa State College and gradually more scientific efforts were introduced to solve the problems of Iowa agriculture and horticulture. Professor Budd started a fruit-breeding program, mainly with apples, but this program was greatly expanded under the direction of S. A. Beach when he became head of the Department of Horticulture at Iowa State in 1905. Along with this more scientific approach to the solution of the problems of horticulture was the development of groups of men with similar interests within their general field. The first of these groups to organize on a state-wide basis was the commercial florists of the State. They formed the Society of Iowa Florists in 1903. The Iowa Fruit Growers Association was organized in 1912, the

Iowa State Vegetable Growers Association in 1913, the Iowa Beekeepers Association in 1915, and sometime before 1920 the Iowa Society of Landscape Architects. Also in 1920, the nurserymen of the State formed the Iowa Nurserymen's Association. All of these people were business, production, or professional men making their living in some phase of the field of horticulture. They were interested in getting together to discuss their own mutual problems. By 1920 a need had developed for a different type of horticultural society. Consequently as Wesley Greene retired after faithfully serving as secretary for 21 years the Society was reorganized under the leadership of a new and aggressive man, a man well trained to assume and guide the future development of the Society — Robert S. Herrick.

H. E. NICHOLS

The Society Since 1920

Change in so broad a field as horticulture is likely to be gradual and not easily recognized from year to year. But if any period of 40 or 50 years is compared with the previous or an earlier period the changes may be great indeed. This is the case with Iowa horticulture and its principal representative—the Iowa State Horticultural Society.

The period from 1920 to 1966 is characterized, along with lesser changes and emphasis, by the recognition of specialization within the overall field of horticulture itself. This brought a transfer in interest from fruits to other areas; a tremendous and continuous growth of activity in all phases of plant ornamentation; and the contributions of horticulture to many forms of recreation such as parks, playgrounds, and roadsides. It also brought an unbelievable expansion in commercial services and supplies to every type of gardening and gardener—amateur, commercial and professional, small scale or large, urban or rural alike; and a complete change in leadership personnel. It shall be the province of this section of the history of the Iowa State Horticultural Society, on this 100th birthday, to trace and relate the development of these aspects of horticulture in Iowa.

By the year 1920, Iowa farming had settled into a field crop and livestock pattern. The need for home gardens and orchards for food was being met by gigantic commercial supplies, produced in the best climatic and other favorable environments, and transported under refrigeration to local retail stores where they were easily available to everyone. Automobiles and improved roads made shopping easier.

An annual horticultural society program of two or three days which included talks on all branches of the subject lost interest for people now specializing on one branch only. The existing Society of Iowa Florists, the Iowa Fruit Growers Association, the Iowa State Vegetable Growers Association, and the Iowa Beekeepers Association were neither large enough nor had sufficient financial backing to sustain a program of services to print reports, to carry on correspondence, and to conduct exhibits commensurate with the needs and wishes of their members. In 1920 the Iowa State Horticultural Society officially adopted an expanded program of service to the specialized groups by offering them the use of its office personnel and facilities for correspondence, coordination of programs, bookkeeping, and other forms of encouragement. The named organizations and the newly organized Iowa Nurserymen's Association (1920) affiliated with the Iowa State Horticultural Society that year.

Gladiolus growers, rose enthusiasts, and garden clubs organized state-wide societies in the twenties and affiliated formally with the State Horticultural Society in 1925, 1928, and 1930 respectively. These actions are historically significant because they reflect official recognition of the equal status of amateur and professional horticultural interests of the State. Although gifted amateurs were numerous and influential in the activities of the parent Society from its beginning, it was in the twenties that organizations, whose objectives were to make life itself more lovely, more wholesome, and happier for thousands of people and who had no profit motive to serve, received official status. This recognition marked the end of the horticultural pioneering era in Iowa.

Previous to 1920 the body of the board of directors of the Society was elected—one from each congressional district. To better represent the horticultural interests the constitution was changed from a geographical to a subject basis, each affiliate to elect or appoint a director. The change, though radical in principal, was not violent; all the affiliating societies were state-wide in character and the final result was satisfactory from both geographical and subject points of view. By 1924 the change was complete.

By 1920, a personality of great influence entered the service of the Society—Robert S. Herrick, a completely dedicated energetic public servant.

For the next 26 years, Bob Herrick gave himself without reserve to managing the activities and finances of the Society and often two or three of its affiliates at the same time. He coordinated their varied programs successfully and won the respect and affection of the state legislators, half-a-dozen governors, and horticultural people in every corner of Iowa. Secretary Herrick was the active executive who set up seven of the nine Midwest Horticultural Expositions from 1920 through 1932. As agent for the Fruit Growers Association, he conducted a supply service in pesticides and certain garden needs not so readily available in the twenties and thirties as later. Herrick's ability to balance his budget and to get the maximum value from every dollar spent on behalf of the Society was proverbial.

Robert S. Herrick was born on a farm five miles from Littleton, Colorado. He graduated from Colorado Agricultural College in 1908. He came to Iowa State College as Extension Horticulturist in 1912. As a fruitgrowing specialist, Herrick was instrumental in getting hundreds of farmers and fruitgrowers to spray and care for their orchards. Bob made his home in Des Moines, bought a 120-acre farm in Madison County near Bevington, and upon retirement moved there. In 1956 Herrick sold the farm along with the 20-acre apple orchard which he had planted and which he used to demonstrate his theories on the use of hardy stocks,

new varieties, and various cultural practices. Then Herrick returned to the home farm in Littleton, where he died in 1960 at the age of 78 years.

Herrick was so much a vital factor in the history of the Iowa State Horticultural Society during the period 1920-1966 that a brief list of his contributions and honors is in place. During the 42 years he served Iowa horticulture officially, 204 of his papers and reports were published in the *Proceedings*, and he personally edited 26 of these reports. He served as President of the Iowa Rose Society, as President of the Iowa State Horticultural Society after his retirement as Secretary in 1948 and 1949, and as President of the Iowa Fruit Growers Association from 1950 to 1953. In 1946, along with Professor B. S. Pickett of Iowa State College and E. S. Welch of the Mount Arbor Nurseries at Shenandoah, Herrick shared the honor of receiving one of the first three "Gold Medals for Service to Iowa Horticulture" ever awarded by the Society.

The first executive offices of the Society were in the homes or personal business quarters of the early secretaries. Professor Budd was housed in facilities of Iowa State College. When Wesley Greene assumed the office in 1899, he was assigned rooms in the State House in Des Moines with handsome cases for the library and with good walnut furniture. Annual meetings were sometimes held in the dignified Senate Chamber and

the exhibits, mostly varieties of apples in those years, were staged in the Capitol rotunda. By 1920 most state departments, including the Horticultural Society, needed more room, and shortly thereafter the Society moved to the Bryant School building on the northwest corner of the State House grounds. There it remained until 1949, when the building was razed and the offices were moved to the recently acquired International Harvester Building on Court Street.

The twenties were a happy, prosperous period for the Iowa State Horticultural Society. Every second year state funds supplementing admissions and other Society income enabled the Society to stage a Midwest Horticultural Exposition, whose fame and influence spread far beyond Iowa borders.

The secretary's office added two permanent assistants for clerical, editorial, and bookkeeping services. In a typical year, 1929, the busy staff set up or participated in 89 meetings which were attended by 2,907 people. The Office had 1,521 callers, and it sent out 38,398 pieces of mail. The secretary personally made 67 orchard and garden calls.

It is to the glory of the Iowa State Horticultural Society that it increased its usefulness and prestige in the decade of the thirties, a time of financial depression and frustration. In 1937, for example, the secretary's office reported 103 conferences and meetings with 9,670 people present.

There were 1,479 office callers; 61,146 pieces of mail sent out; the secretary spent 87 days in the field; and answered 76 orchard and garden calls. This was a large increase over a similar report made 10 years before. The exuberance and optimism of the twenties were missing but the service to home garden food production and the solace and relaxation of gardening itself in this period of anxiety could not be measured.

Throughout the entire period of the depression, state and county fairs, local garden clubs, and the state federation continued to hold shows with even better quality exhibits, far more exhibits, and larger attendance than even the Midwest Expositions themselves had commanded.

In 1932 the State Horticultural Society lent a helping hand to a national apple industry which was faced simultaneously with prices far below the cost of production and with spray residue regulations which could not be met. In desperation, the growers formed "The National Apple Institute" to study, advise, and act on their problems. Several state horticultural societies helped finance the infant Institute, including that of Iowa. The Institute was generally successful in its objectives and once on its feet required no further help.

In 1930 the Federated Garden Clubs and the Iowa State Horticultural Society started a contest to locate and mark a few of the giant trees in the State. Some truly magnificent specimens were re-

ported in 1932 which deserve mention here. A tree with a spread of 90 feet and a trunk circumference of 15 feet located on the estate of Jonas A. Mulford, several miles southeast of Independence, was the champion elm. Champion trees were reported for oak, species not specified; hard maple, *Acer saccharum*; soft maple, *Acer saccharinum*; cottonwood, *Populus deltoides*; and willow, *Salix alba*. The largest tree reported was a cottonwood, with a trunk circumference of 23 feet and a height of 100 feet. It was located near Perry in Dallas County on the F. M. Livingston farm. Further search was discontinued after 1932 but many people were interested in the location of these magnificent specimens representative of hundreds of equally lordly trees in Iowa. Very impressive ceremonies accompanied the dedication and marking of these great trees.

During the past 45 years the Iowa State Horticultural Society, along with other sponsoring groups, has helped erect a number of markers to memorialize certain historical events. The first of these was a suitably inscribed boulder memorializing the original Delicious apple tree which still stands on a farm near Peru in Madison County.

A 15-ton granite boulder, suitably inscribed, was located on the schoolhouse grounds in Montrose to commemorate the location of the first orchard planted in Iowa by Louis Honoré Tesson

in 1799. The Montrose Woman's Civic Club, the Iowa State Horticultural Society, and the Historical Memorial and Art Department of Iowa cooperated in promoting and financing the project and united in impressive dedication ceremonies on August 16, 1930.

On May 7, 1950, the Federated Garden Clubs of Iowa cooperating with the Iowa State Highway Commission dedicated a marker in Sioux City on the Blue Star Memorial Highway. Later, October 22, 1950, a second marker was dedicated at Rock Rapids. These paid tribute to the Nation's Armed Forces serving in World War II.

The Frank Chapman Pellett Memorial was dedicated on July 11, 1954, at the site of a five-acre living memorial northeast of Atlantic. Two boulders suitably inscribed mark the entrance to this wildlife area. The Iowa Beekeepers Association and friends of Pellett cooperated with the Iowa State Horticultural Society in this ceremony.

An event which was destined to be historically significant in the annals of the Society was the affiliation of the Greenkeeper's Association in 1939. This organization, now the Iowa Golf Course Superintendents' Association, started in the twenties, grew and prospered with the aid of inspiring short courses and a program of research sponsored by the Department of Horticulture at Iowa State College and a series of summer meet-

ings at various country clubs around the State. It is now regarded as one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the country. This organization bridges professional and recreational aspects of horticulture with great success. The landscape features of turf, trees, shrubs, and flowers are combined in the interests of this group; and it was a natural step to include park, campus, school grounds, playgrounds and stadiums, roadsides and cemeteries with the well-established golfing group.

The Federated Garden Clubs of Iowa was formed at a Garden Short Course at Ames in 1928. Initially there were 26 clubs with a combined membership of 1,832. By 1931 there were 65 clubs, in 1945 the number reached 115, and on January 1, 1966, the Federation listed 184 local clubs with a total membership of 5,444. The Federated Garden Clubs is by far the largest affiliated group in the Iowa State Horticultural Society. Two of its early presidents should be mentioned—Mrs. Sarah Sigler, Indianola, and Mrs. Oliver James of Winterset. They were truly dedicated women without whose able guidance the infant organization might have floundered in the early years of the great depression. Mrs. Sigler was president in 1931 and 1932, at a time when her great personal charm and organizational ability were essential. She was a clever gardener and flower arranger in her own right and lent a mature and live-

ly vision to the place of garden clubs in civic projects such as parks, clean-ups of towns, and roadside planting. Mrs. James succeeded Mrs. Sigler and presided most capably in 1933 and 1934. In addition, she contributed a tremendous service to the Horticultural Exposition in Marshalltown, at several State Fairs in Des Moines, two or three times at the Dairy Cattle Congress in Waterloo, and many times at the annual meetings of the Federation in Ames. This modest, highly capable woman made a contribution to the garden clubs of inestimable value.

Like the two preceding decades, the forties started eventfully. World War II began in Europe. In 1941 Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, and the United States was at war around the globe. In common with a wide variety of agricultural organizations, the Iowa State Horticultural Society geared its activities to the needs of the moment, curtailing exhibitions, economizing on travel and imported program talent, and emphasizing the food production aspects of gardening. A great national home gardens for food movement was encouraged by the United States Department of Agriculture, the National Victory Garden Institute, and extension services throughout the land. Indeed the promotion was so appealing that the public took the movement to its heart; newspapers, radio, television and all communication media supported it. Organizations like the state horticultural societies,

garden clubs, seedsmen and plant growers were able to give the practical advice, leadership, guidance, and encouragement without which the "Victory Gardens" would often have been sad failures. For the three active years of the program, the Iowa State Horticultural Society was everywhere conducting meetings, giving advice, and bringing would-be gardeners and landowners together for the production of food at or near home.

With the coming of victory and peace the Society followed a program of routine service for the balance of the decade. Throughout the thirties and the forties there was a growing approachment between the Society and the Department of Horticulture at Iowa State College. The Society held its annual meetings and exhibits at Ames and the College coordinated the horticultural short courses with the Society program.

In 1944 and 1945 the Society launched a program of special recognition for horticultural achievement. Spasmodic honors, ribbons, cash prizes for exhibits, and gavel presentations had previously been awarded, but no continuing policy of rewards for outstanding contributions existed. Two prized recognitions, first awarded in 1946, were the Honor Award with a Gold Medal and the Certificate of Merit. The Honor Award with the Gold Medal goes to those who make an outstanding contribution to Iowa horticulture or to the Horticultural Society or to both. The Certifi-

cate of Merit is given to those whose activities have been more on a local or in many cases on a state-wide basis. During the 20 years since the Honor Award was first presented in 1946 to R. S. Herrick, B. S. Pickett and E. S. Welch, it has been presented to a total of 50 men and women. At the moment 10 of these have died but the remaining 40 can be considered as leaders in Iowa horticulture today. During this 20-year period 61 men and 32 women have been awarded the Society's Certificate of Merit.

In 1945 Robert S. Herrick resigned the secretaryship and was succeeded by William Collins, a very personable, able horticultural graduate of Iowa State College. Under his direction, the Society continued to gain in prestige, membership, and usefulness.

It has been a custom in the State Horticultural Society, as it is in many organizations, to present the retiring president with a gavel. In the late 1920's Professor J. C. Cunningham of Iowa State College secured some wood from the original Delicious apple tree and fashioned a number of gavels from it. Later Secretary Herrick did the same thing. One of the first retiring presidents to receive one of these gavels was A. T. Erwin in 1925. It is not known how many gavels were made but the last one was given to H. E. Nichols when he retired as president in 1954. This means that at least 13 retiring presidents received a gavel made

from wood from the original Delicious tree. In 1965 Professor Erwin, now living in Des Moines, Washington, presented his gavel to the Washington State Horticultural Society, since that state produces most of the nation's Delicious apple crop.

The relationship between the Iowa State Horticultural Society and the Department of Horticulture at Iowa State University has been very close throughout the years. The head of the Department of Horticulture is an ex-officio member of the board of directors of the Society. Perhaps, as mentioned elsewhere, the department heads who were most active in shaping the policies and leading the activities of the Society have been J. L. Budd, S. A. Beach, and B. S. Pickett. However, considerable credit should be given to Dr. Ernest Haber, who followed Professor Pickett, and to the most recent head, Dr. John P. Mahlstedt.

Since 1917 five members of the faculty have served as president of the Society: S. A. Beach, A. T. Erwin, B. S. Pickett, H. L. Lantz, and H. E. Nichols. Secretary Budd was also head of the Department of Horticulture and Forestry, and Secretary Herrick and William Collins were selected from the University staff.

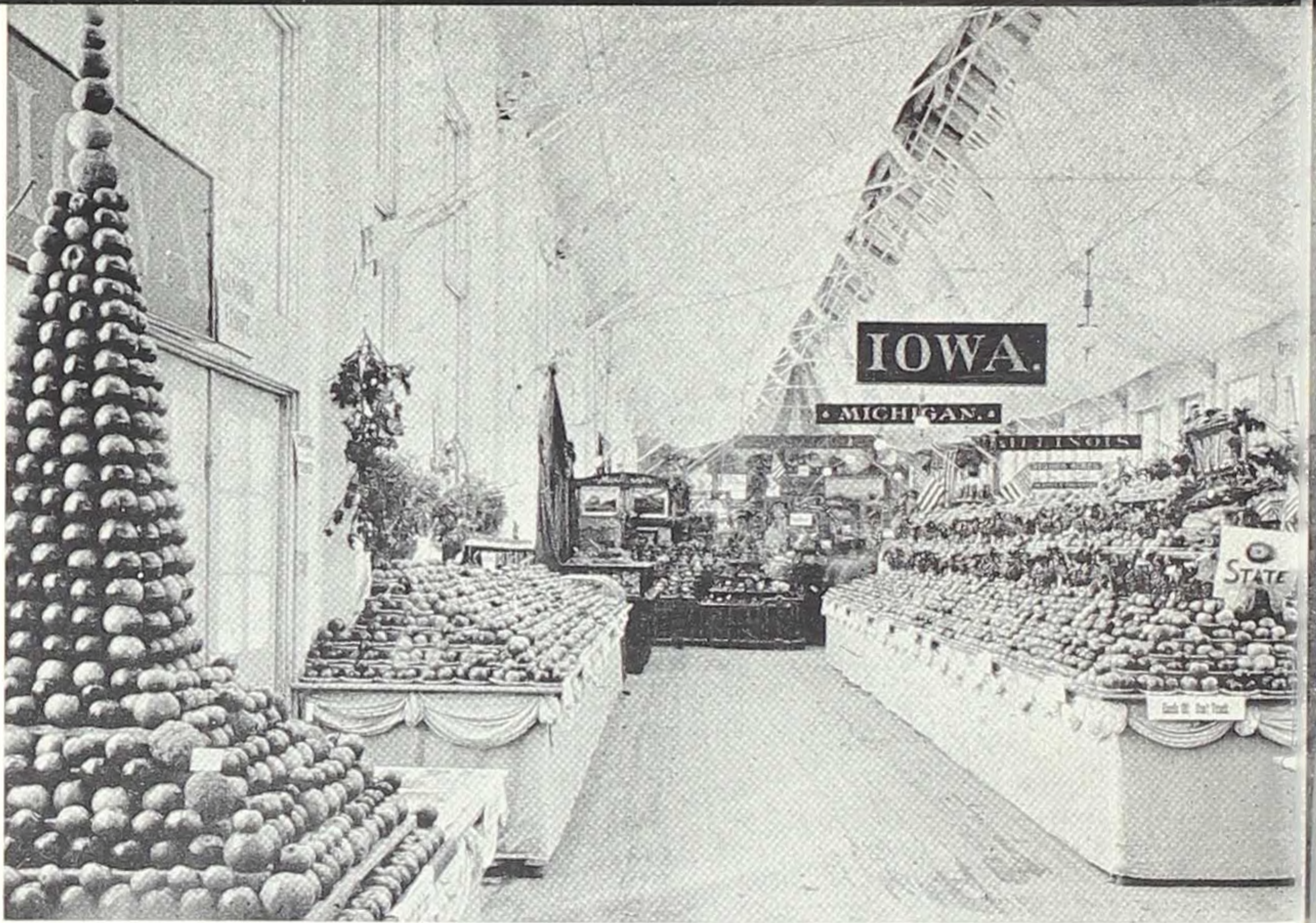
The number of state-wide societies or associations affiliated with the Iowa State Horticultural Society has varied since the five that first joined in 1920. During the past 45 years two of these groups felt they were strong enough to go it alone

—the Society of Iowa Florists withdrew in 1955 and the Iowa Beekeepers Association some five or six years later. At this time (1966) there are 12 state-wide groups, all interested in some phase of horticulture. Since 1960, five groups have affiliated: Iowa Irrigators Association, the Iowa Christmas Tree Growers Association, the Chrysanthemum Society, the Iowa Commercial Honey Producers Association, and the Iowa Nut Growers Association. The Nut Growers is an older group interested in preserving the native nut heritage of the State. It was reactivated in 1966. It is interesting to note that half of the groups are made up of people who are engaged in some horticultural business or profession. In the other six groups are principally people who follow horticulture as an avocation.

In 1955 the funds under which the proceedings of the Society had been published since its founding were cut off and only statistical reports have since appeared in the general reports of the Iowa Department of Agriculture. This action must be recorded as a major disaster to the organization. The 89 published volumes of the Society contain a vivid history of human hopes and efforts equal in courage, intelligence, and industry to any factual history in any field of human effort anywhere. Here are recorded the successes and failures of the gardening observations and experiences of 100 years. The varieties which are now grown in the orchards,



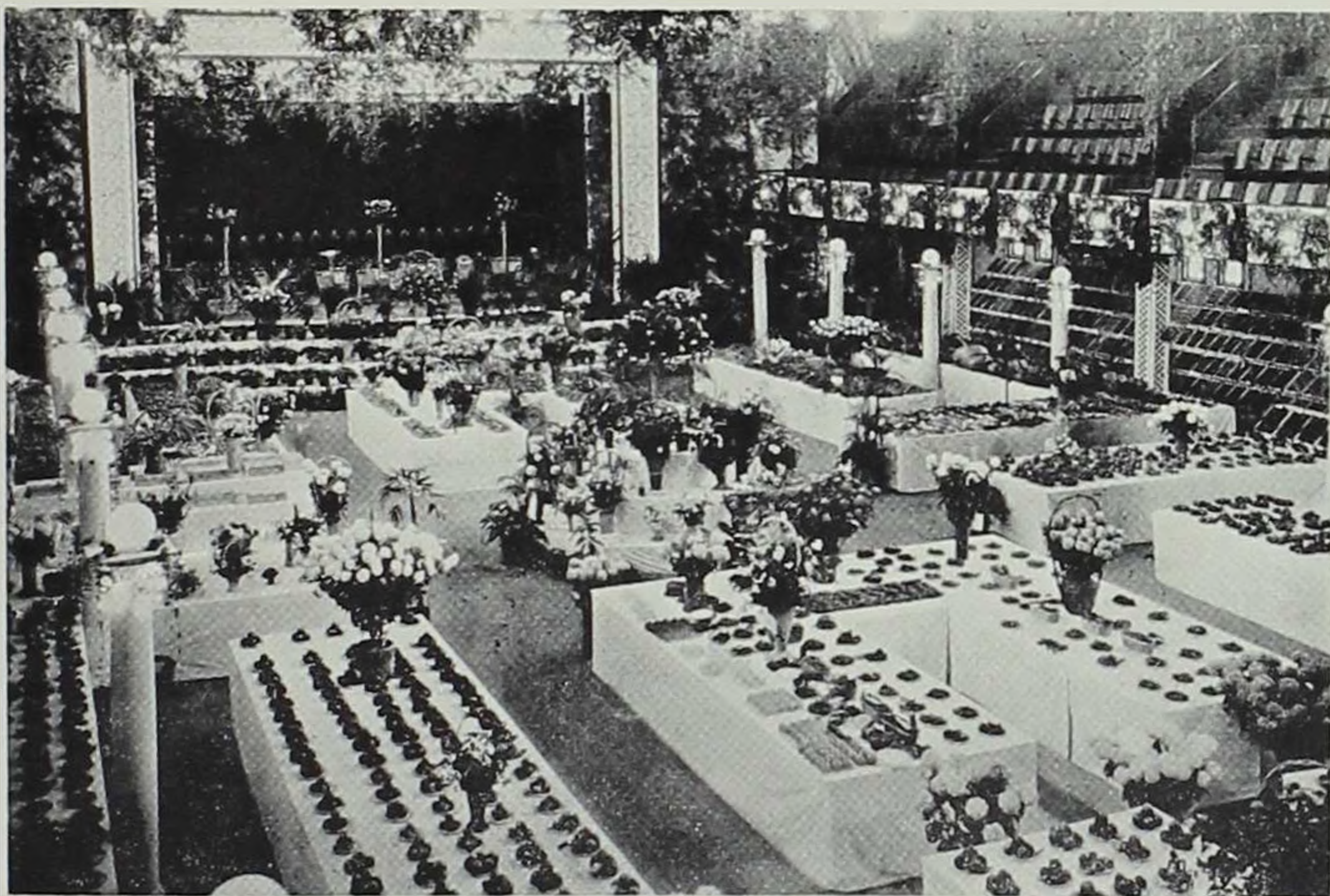
Lifelike wax apples modeled by G. B. Brackett for the Iowa display at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. He made models of about 300 fruit varieties growing in the State in 1875. The plate was used to display fruit at the St. Louis World's Fair.



Iowa fruit exhibit, World's Fair, Chicago, 1893.



Iowa fruit exhibit, World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. Left to right: J. W. Murphy, Glenwood; M. J. Wragg, Des Moines; and Silas Wilson, Atlantic.



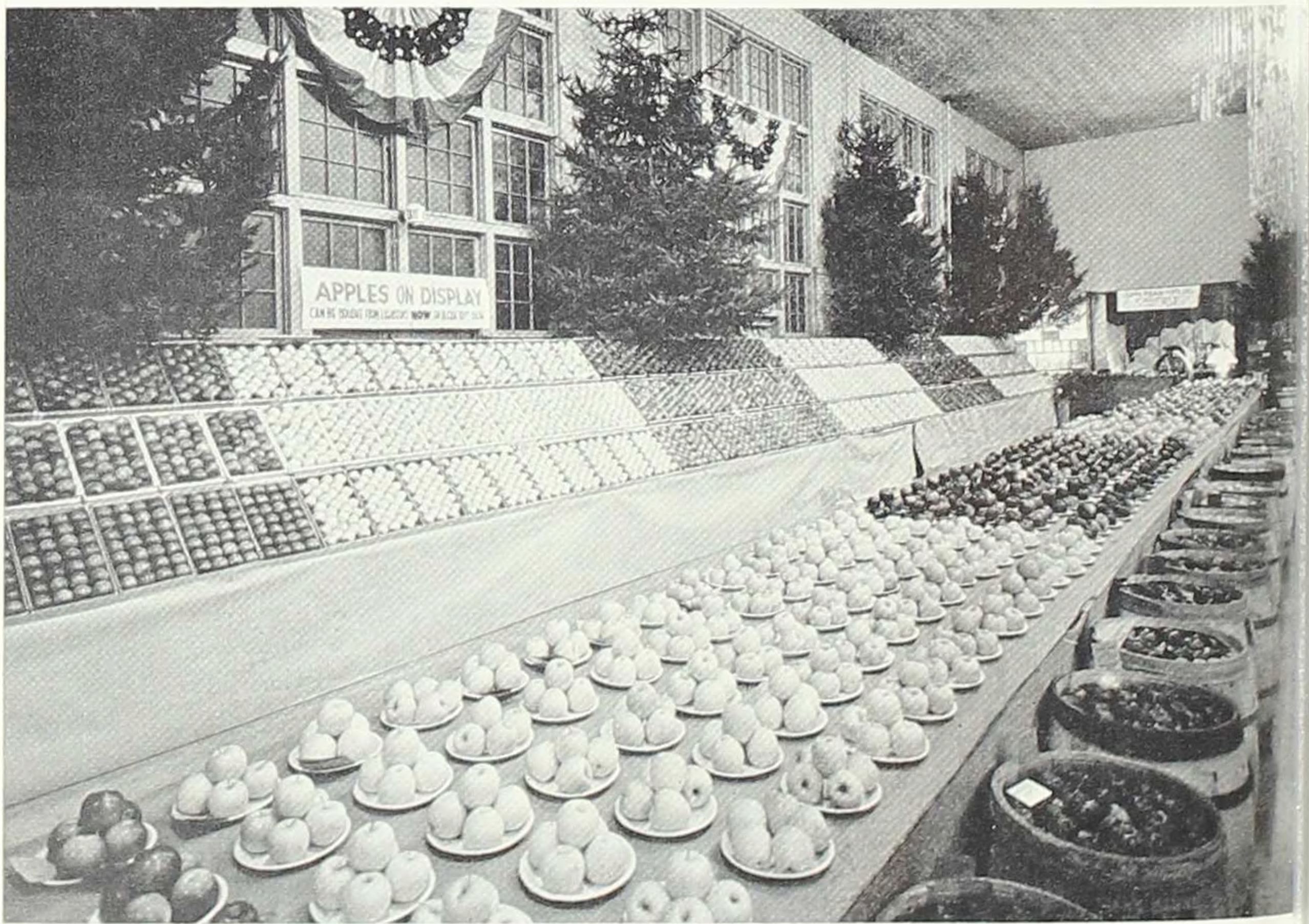
Midwest Horticultural Exposition, Council Bluffs, 1922.



Iowa exhibit, Central States Horticultural Exposition, Kansas City, 1927.
(Staged by H. E. Nichols.)



Part of the flower display, Midwest Horticultural Exposition, Marshalltown, 1932.



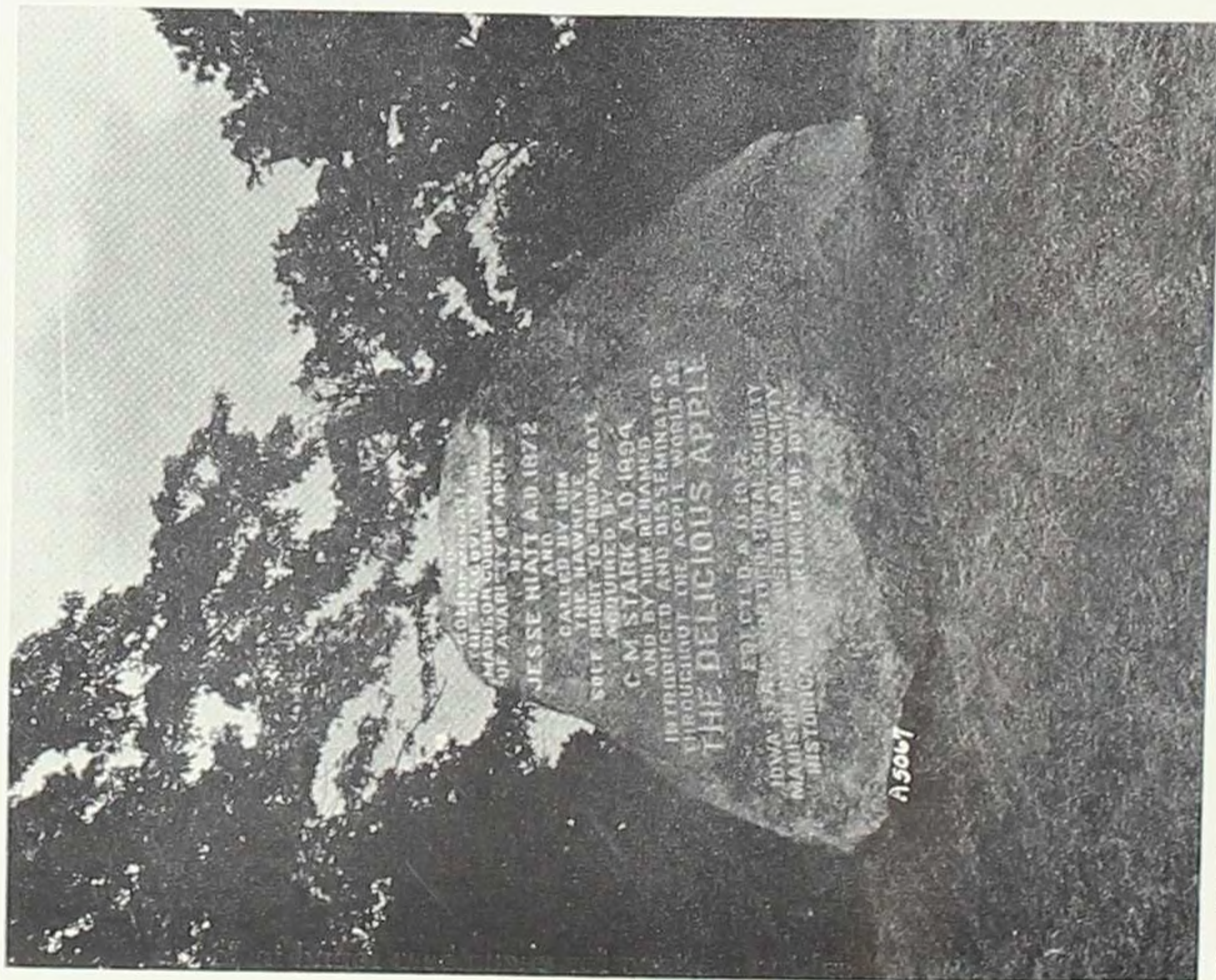
Part of the apple display, Midwest Horticultural Exposition, Marshalltown, 1932.



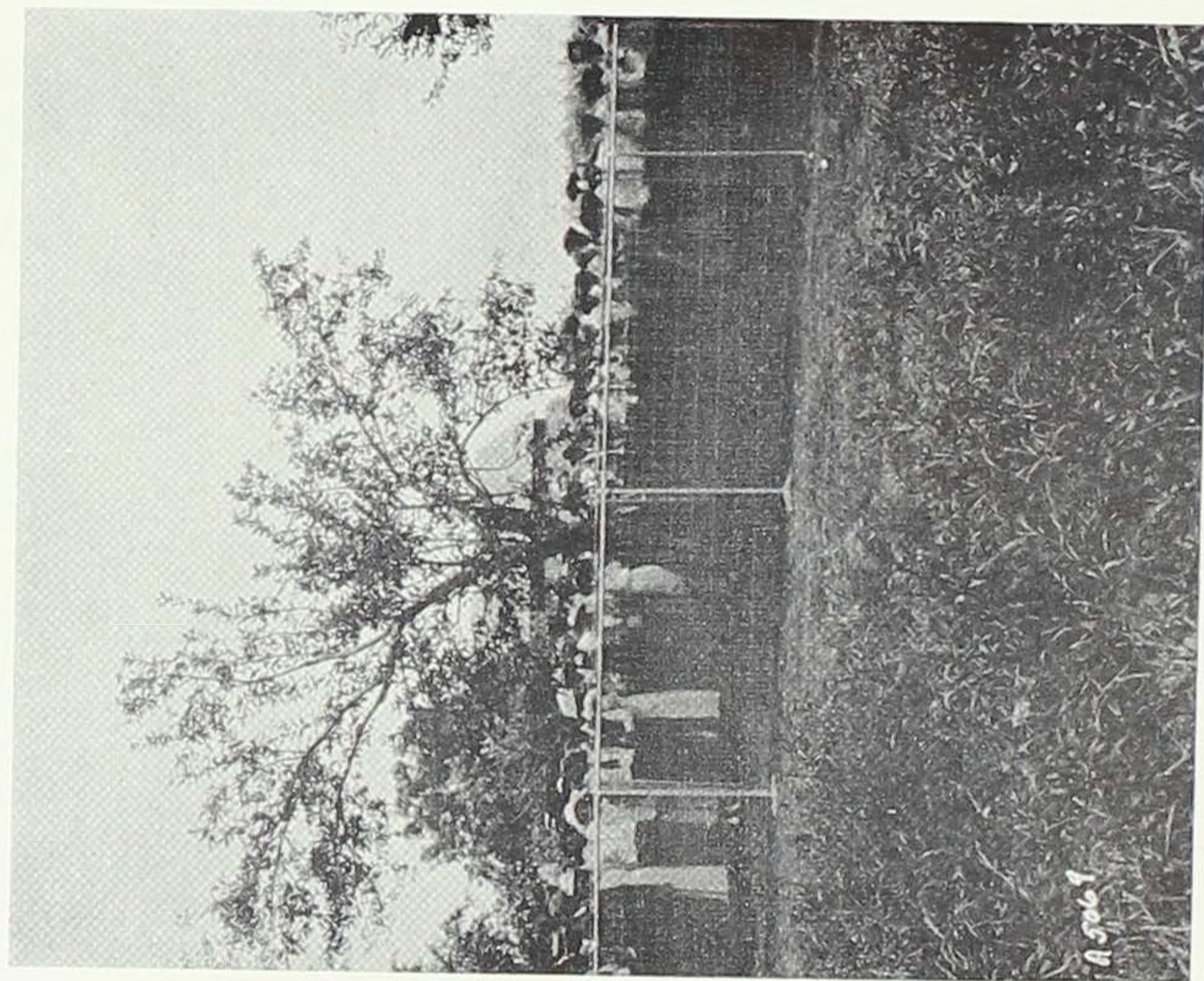
Honey exhibit, Iowa State Fair, about 1947.



One of several salting stations for cucumbers found in Iowa.



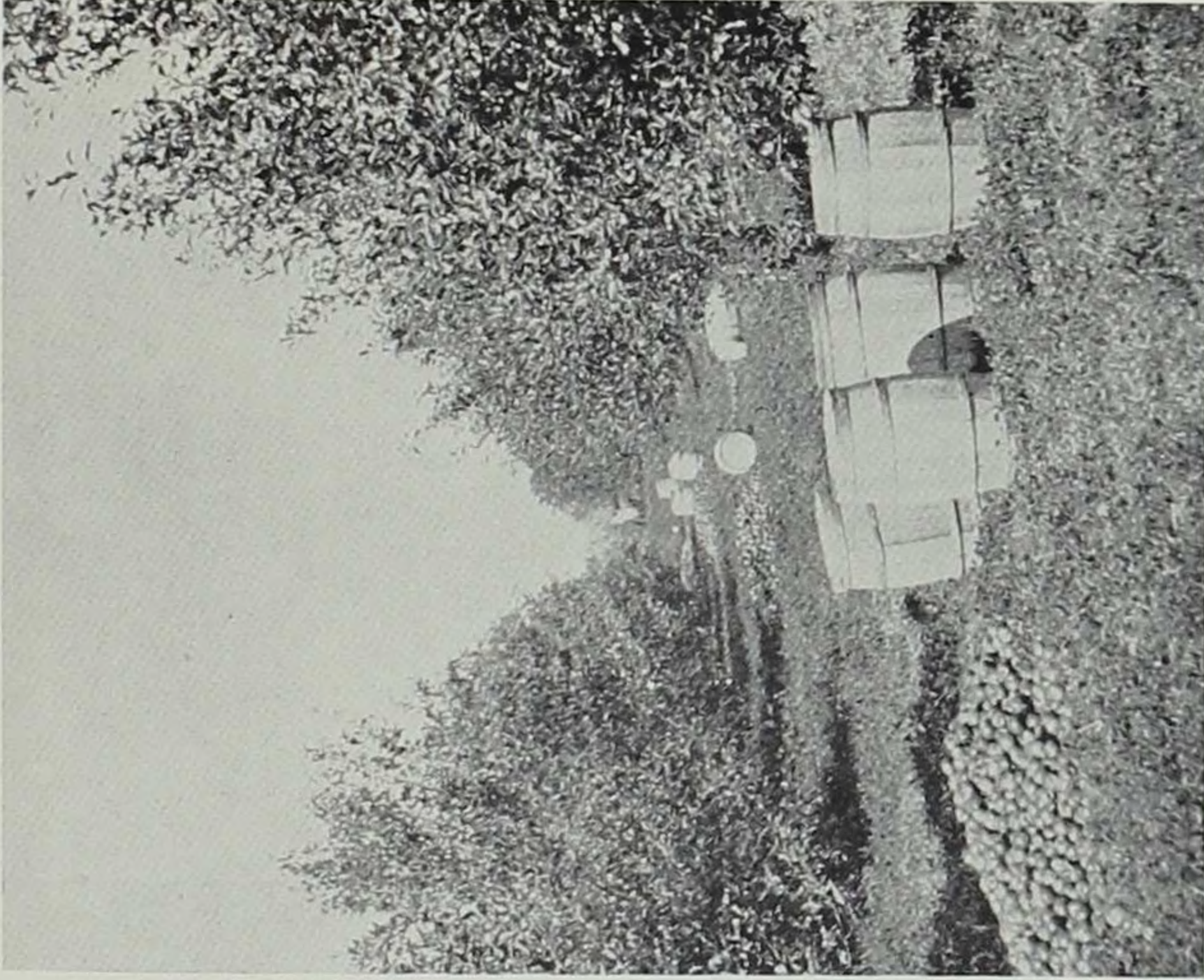
The Delicious apple tree marker was erected in the Winterset City Park in 1922.



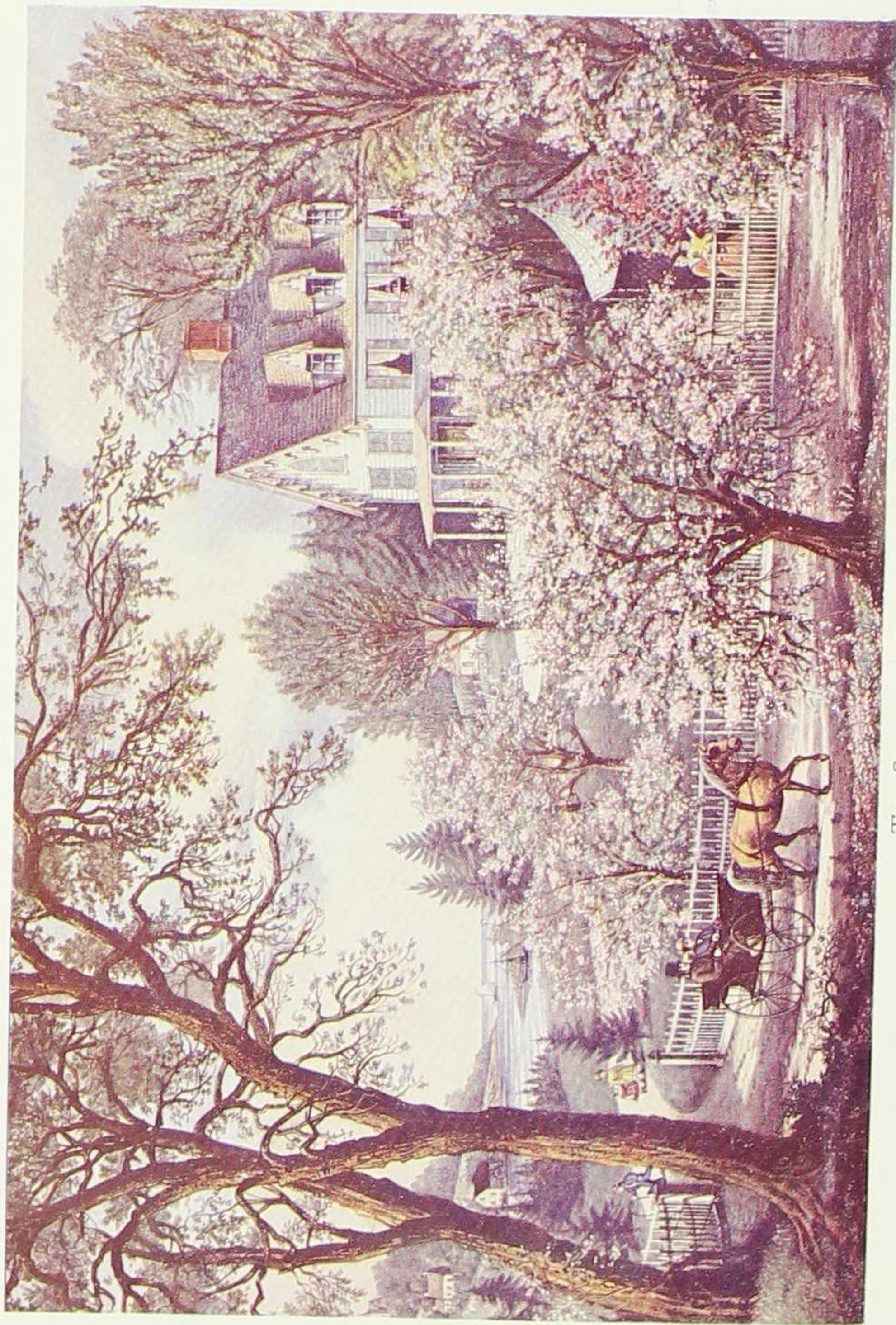
Dedication ceremonies for the original Delicious apple tree—
August 15, 1922.



Largest apple tree ever found in Iowa—near Danville. Now cut down, it was 50 feet high in 1915. Left, Wendell Williams, Danville fruitgrower; right, Professor S. A. Beach, ISC.

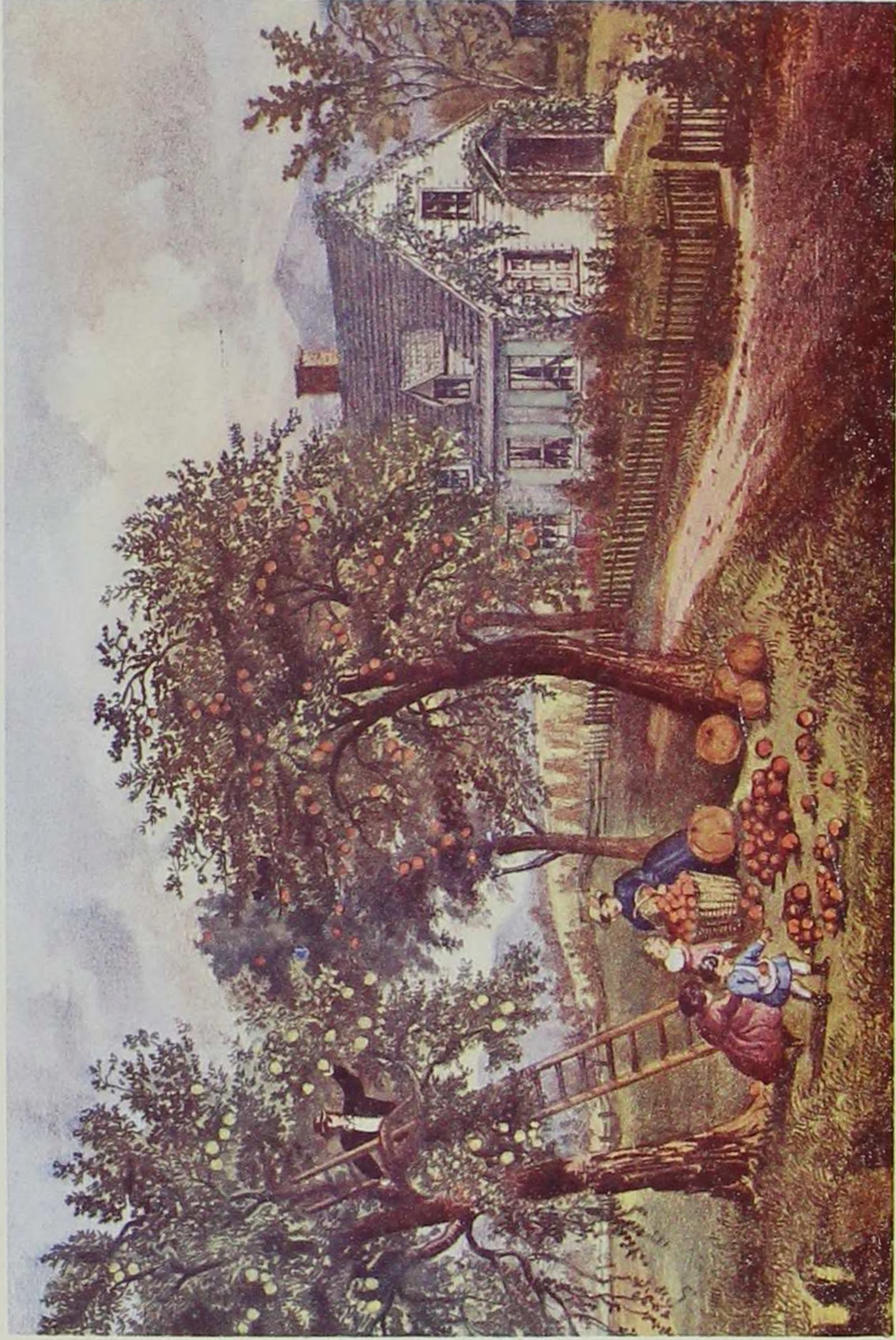


Apple harvest. F. Bradford's Orchard, Glenwood, Oct. 1902.



THE SEASON OF BLOSSOMS

By Currier & Ives, 1865



AMERICAN HOMESTEAD AUTUMN

By Currier & Ives, 1869



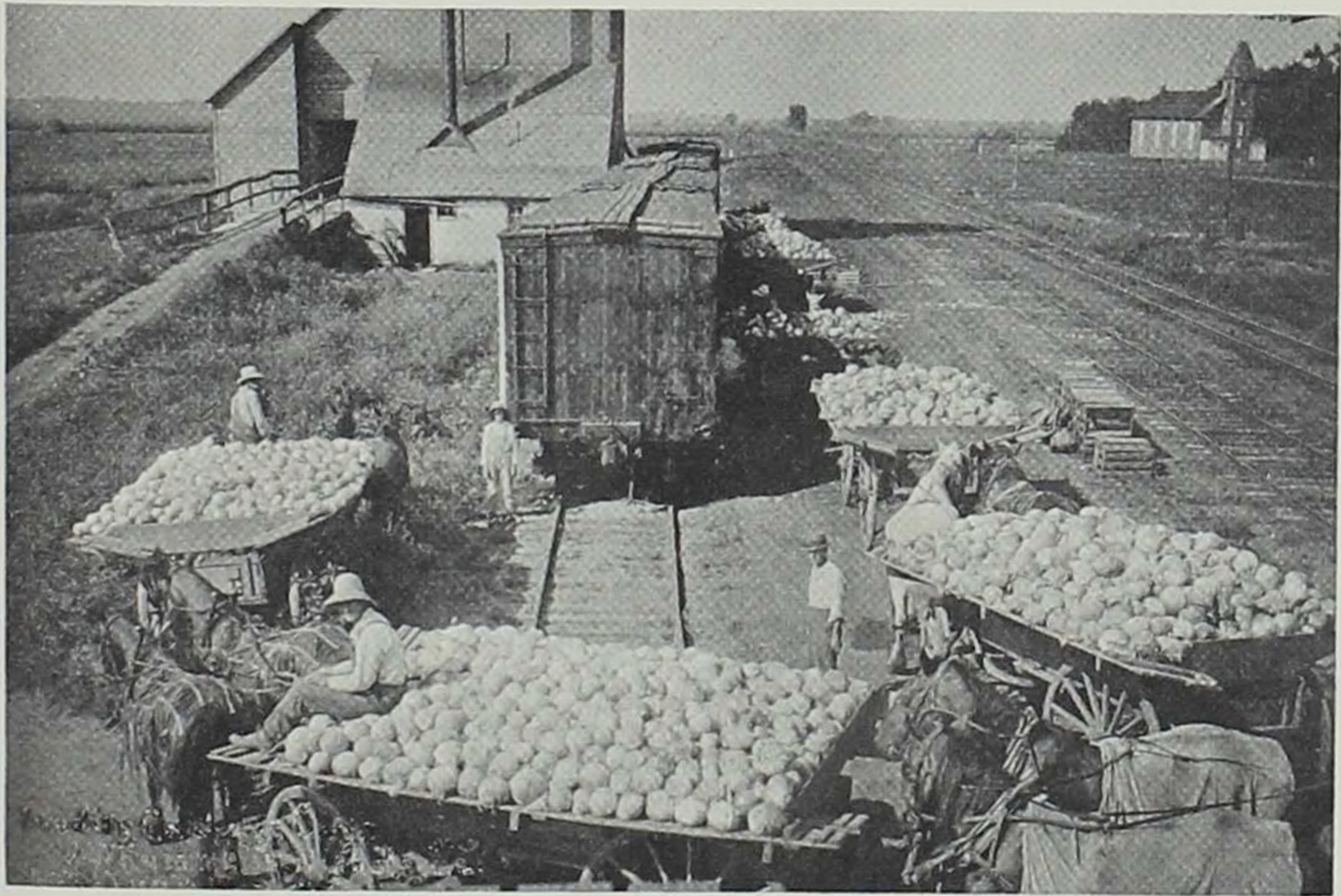
Sampling watermelons at Fruitland, August 26, 1895. Man in center, with umbrella, is W. H. Hoopes, grower and dealer in melons.



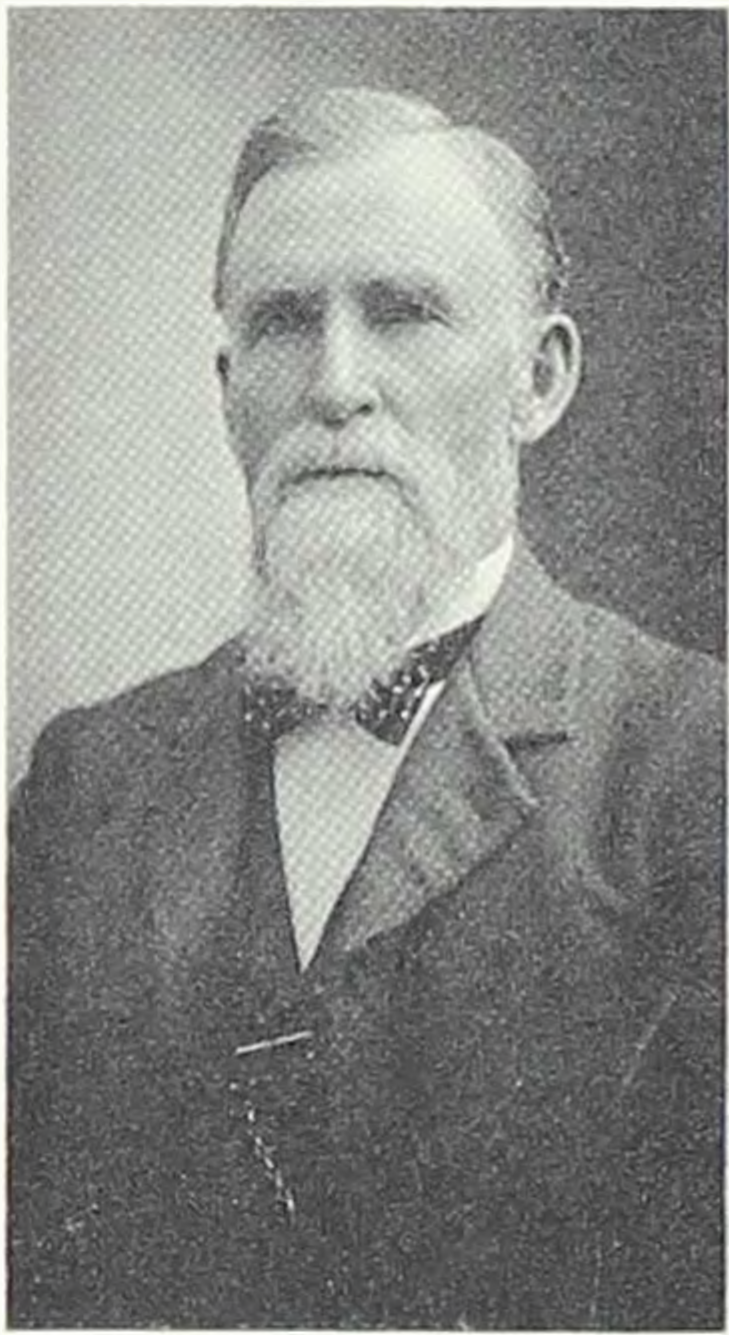
Muskmelons grown by John Holliday, left, of Fruitland, 1955.



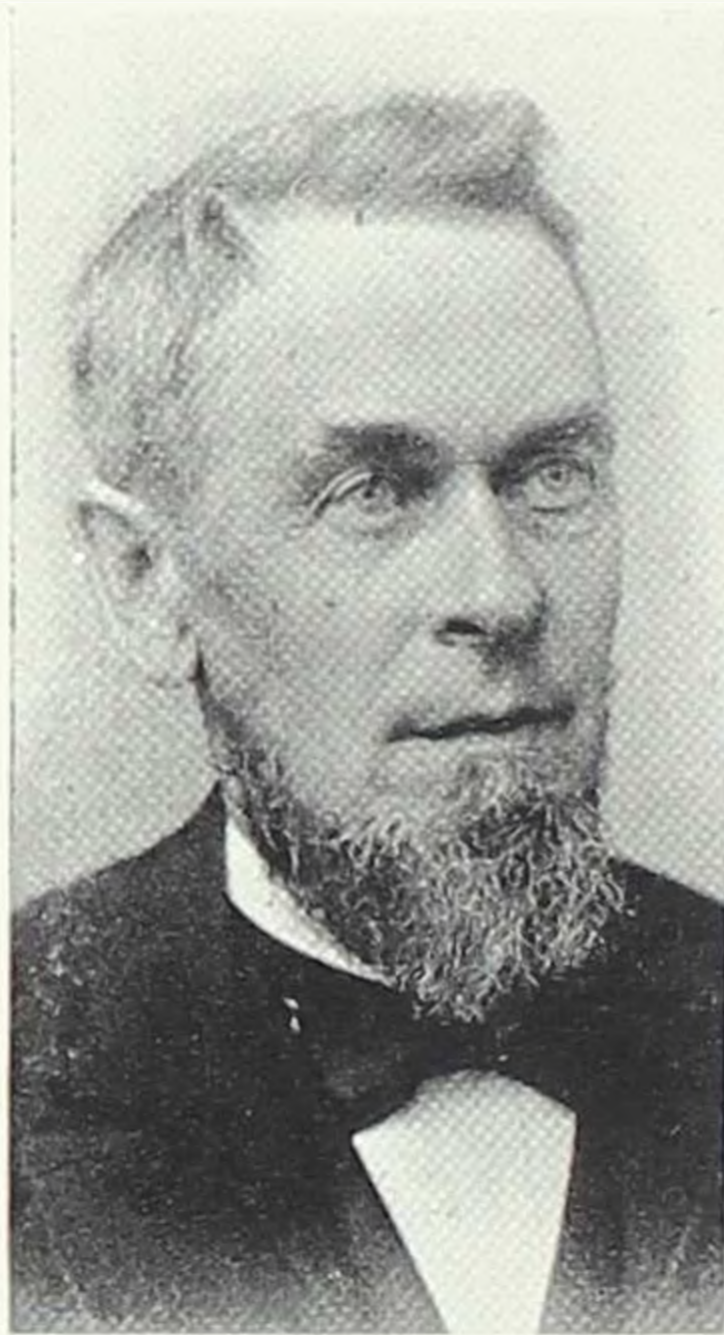
Potatoes sacked on the Sam Kennedy farm, Clear Lake.



Cabbage being loaded for shipment, Nichols, 1916.



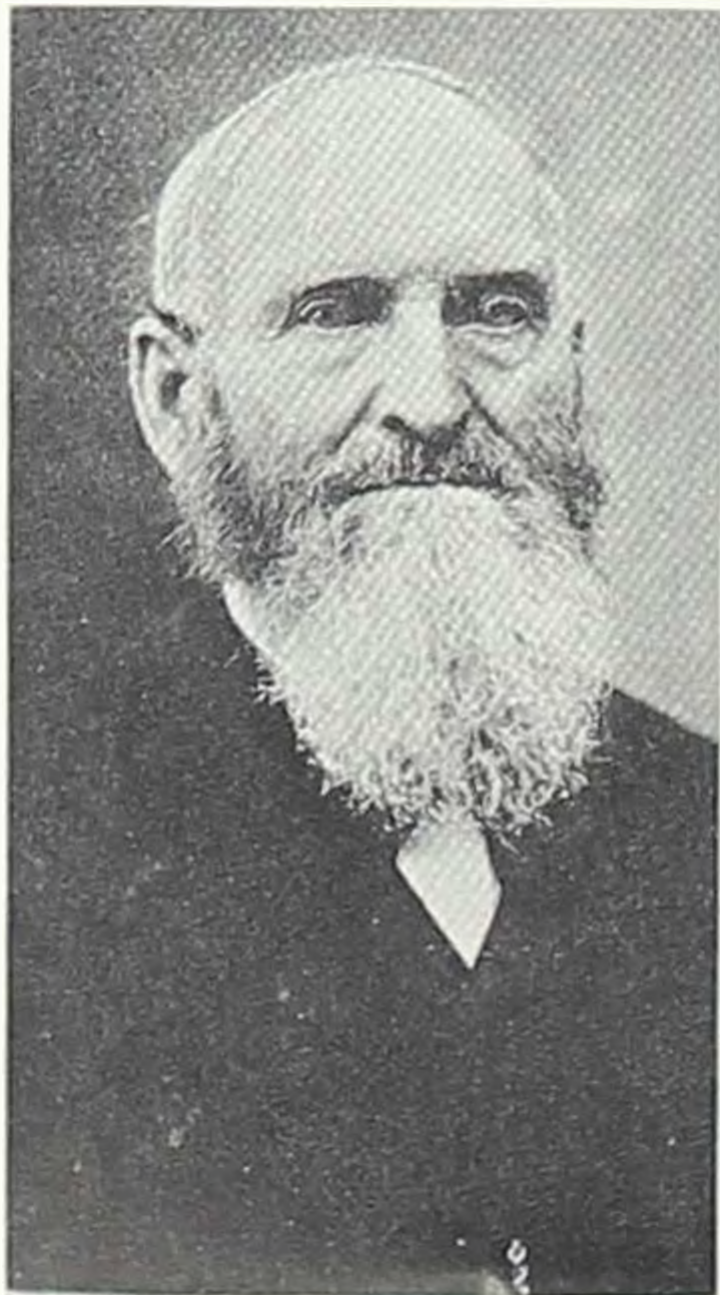
C. G. PATTEN
1832-1921



J. L. BUDD
1835-1904



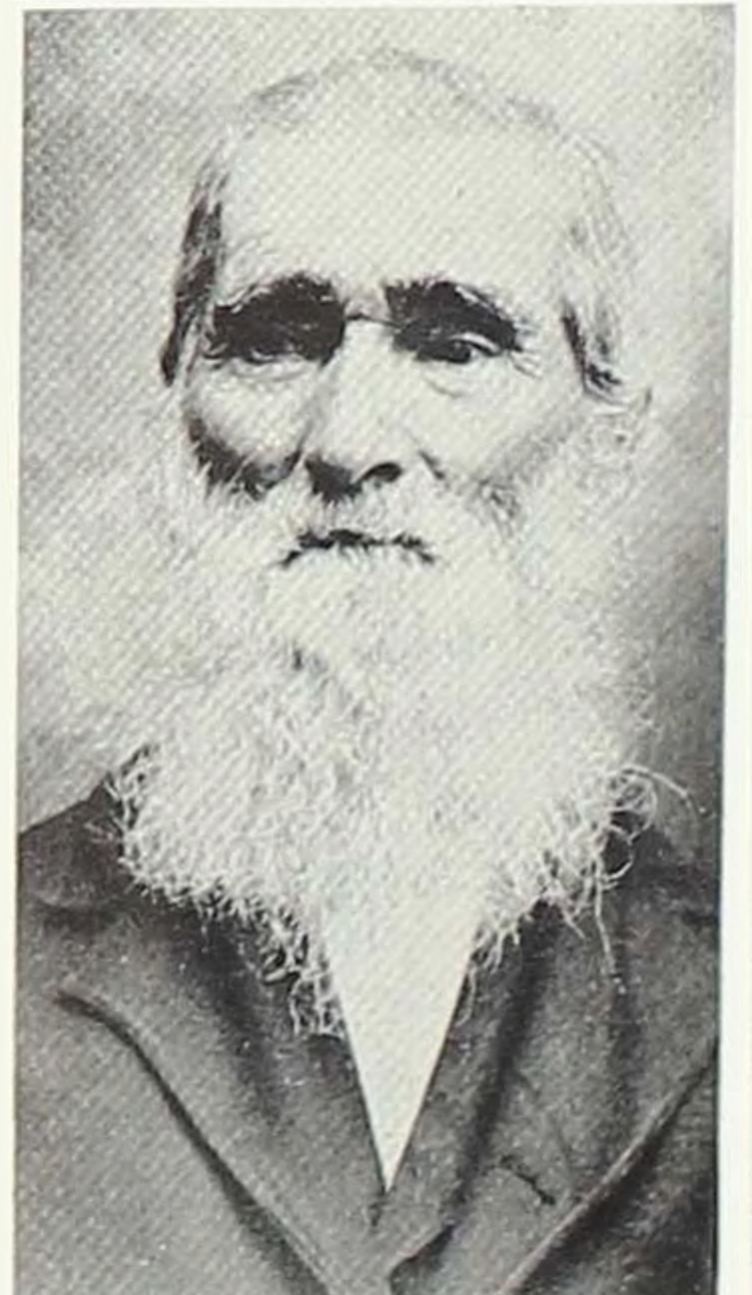
C. L. WATROUS
1837-1915



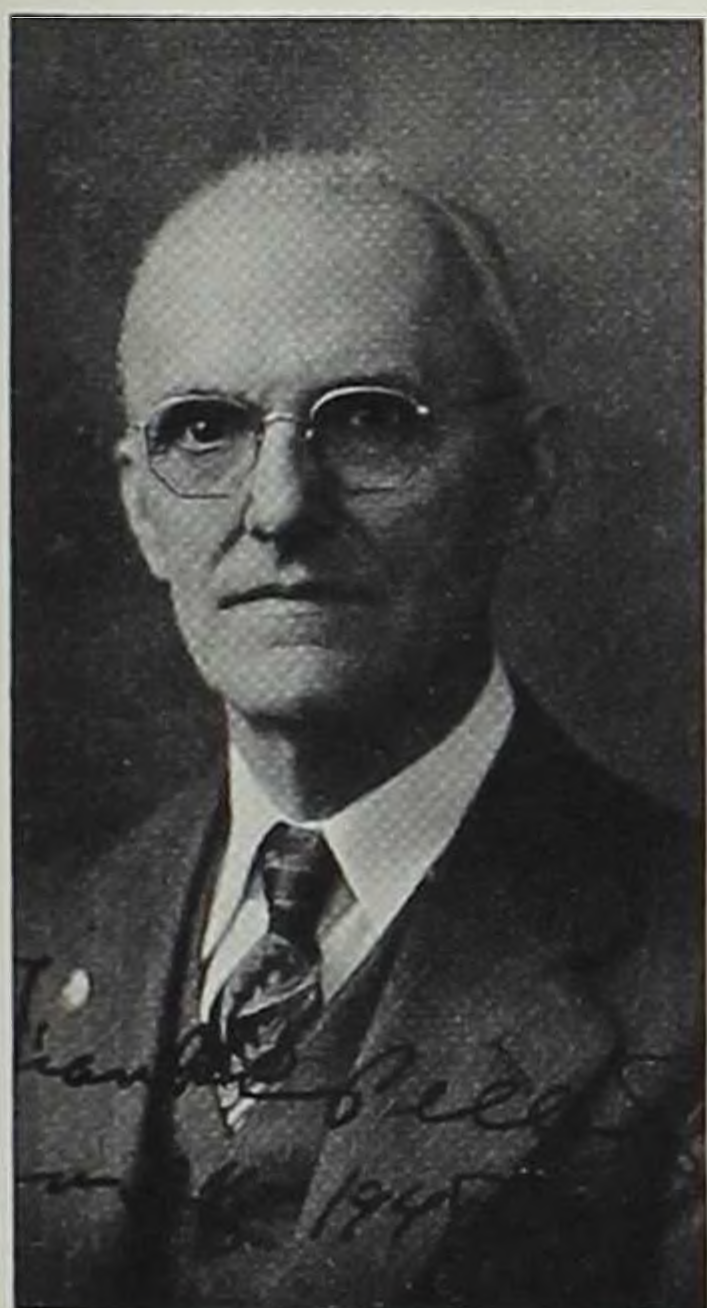
H. W. LATHROP
1819-1902



S. A. BEACH
1860-1922



H. A. TERRY
1826-1909



F. C. PELLETT
1879-1951



R. S. HERRICK
1882-1960



SAM KENNEDY, 1883-
Vegetable Grower



A. T. ERWIN, 1874-
Oldest living member



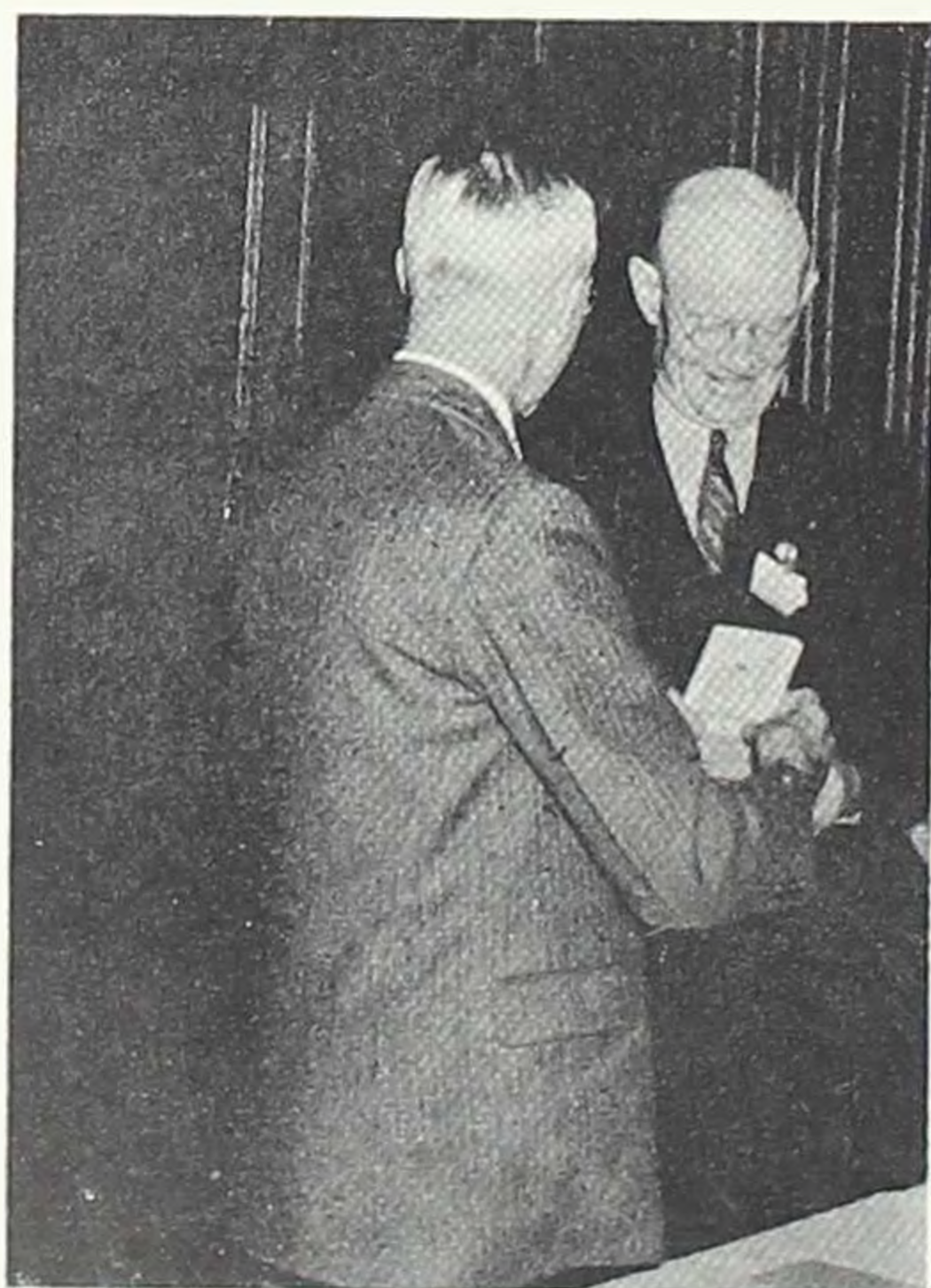
MRS. L. N. HOCKETT
Only woman president



R. M. CLARK, 1892-
Fruitgrower and exhibitor



Presentation of the Suel Foster plaque to Iowa State College, 1941. Left to right: Mrs. J. E. Hoopes, Muscatine, a neighbor of Foster; F. C. Pellett, Atlantic; and Victor Felter, Indianola, president, Iowa State Horticultural Society.



(Left) Professor B. S. Pickett presents watch to R. S. Herrick in recognition of 25 years' service as secretary of the Society, November 17, 1944. (Right) Harlow Rockhill, Conrad, with his Rockhill Strawberry about 1922.



Retired members of the Horticulture staff, ISU, left to right: E. C. Volz, floriculture; B. S. Pickett, retired department head; and H. E. Nichols, pomology.



Dedication of the Blue Star Memorial Highway marker at Missouri Valley, October 18, 1953. Similar markers were erected in Sioux City and Rock Rapids.



This new Geranium variety—*Galaxie*—was developed by Professor Griffith Buck of Iowa State University, Ames, and introduced in 1965 by the Department of Horticulture, ISU.

vineyards, vegetable and flower gardens of Iowa are those whose merits were brought before the public in the proceedings of the Society. Growers, scientists, distinguished horticulturists from all over the world contributed a thousand authoritative papers to these books. They contain a record of the growth and changes in this important activity of the people of Iowa. The published proceedings of the Iowa State Horticultural Society are outranked in volume, comprehensiveness, and age only by the State Horticultural Societies of Massachusetts, Michigan, and Illinois. One cannot say that any one of the leading services of the Society is more important than another but the published wisdom of generations is at least indispensable.

B. S. PICKETT

Horticultural Exhibitions

During the past century literally thousands of horticultural shows and exhibitions have been held in Iowa. This is quite natural, for producers of horticultural crops are no different than their fellow Iowans who produce livestock, corn or grain. These producers are proud of their results and like to compete with their fellow growers to see who has the best.

As soon as the first orchards which had been planted along the Mississippi River came into bearing, their owners started to display their products at local fairs or shows. Orchards of that day contained dozens of varieties of apples, pears, plums, and peaches. Several large fruit shows were staged at Burlington, and eastern visitors were amazed at the quality and quantity of these exhibits. In 1859 a horticultural society was formed at Davenport, and in June and September of that year it staged two exhibits of horticultural products.

Meanwhile, there were exhibits of apples, pears, potatoes, and other vegetables, at the first State Fair held in Fairfield in 1854. At the fourth State Fair held in Oskaloosa in 1857, premiums were offered on flowers for the first time. At every one of

the over 100 annual State Fairs held since that time large displays of flowers, fruits, and vegetables have dominated the agricultural displays. Since 1930, the Federated Garden Clubs of Iowa have had charge of the flower and flower arrangements displays. The State Gladiolus Society has sponsored many exhibits of this late summer flower. There was a period prior to World War II when very creditable exhibits of native nuts were displayed. Honey and honey products have been one of the main attractions in the Agricultural Building for many years.

Apple displays dominated the early State Fairs. Premiums were offered on the largest and best display of apple varieties, and the older exhibitors used to have a tree or two of many odd varieties in their orchards just to be able to include the variety in their displays at the Fair. As late as 1925, between 300 and 400 different varieties of apples could be found on exhibition besides large collections of plums, grapes, and pears. At recent State Fairs the number has been reduced to 40 or 50 different varieties of apples.

Although exhibitors are always changing, competition seems to get in the blood of many people and they show up year after year to vie for the blue ribbons and the premium money. There are several exhibitors who have shown fruit and vegetables for over 25 years and a few have not missed a Fair in over 40 years.

National Shows

During the earlier years of the State Horticultural Society many exhibits of Iowa fruit were collected and displayed at National meetings of fruitgrowers and at various World Fairs. In 1869 Mark Miller, editor of the *Iowa Homestead*, collected fruits from various Iowa orchardists and sent them to Boston to a meeting of the American Pomological Society where they "received prizes and favorable comment."

In 1876 the Society decided to enter a display of Iowa fruit at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition as part of the Iowa Exhibit. Colonel Gustavus Brackett, then president of the Society, was commissioned to stage this display. To make a creditable display early in the season, Colonel Brackett developed the idea of using wax or plaster cast fruits. Colonel Brackett and a Mrs. Greenland made 1,000 specimens consisting of 300 varieties, mostly of apples, that were used during the early days of the Exposition. These were later replaced by the actual fruit as it ripened. Colonel Brackett gained a wide reputation from the wax apples and also from his ability to correctly identify varieties of fruit.

The Horticultural Society also staged a display of Iowa fruit at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. The exhibit during the early summer was in charge of C. L. Watrous of Des Moines. Later A. F. Collman of Corning was put

in charge. Due to his efforts, about 100 bushels of fruit were sent to Chicago and a total of 3,400 plates (five apples to a plate) were displayed. The exhibit contained 427 varieties of apples, 80 of grapes, 59 of plums, 25 of pears, and 10 of peaches. About 1,000 people living in 60 Iowa counties contributed fruit, although most of it came from Mills County which at that time was the center of apple production in Iowa. Iowa was awarded a medal for the best display of fruit.

Still another large exhibit of Iowa fruit was displayed at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904. Silas Wilson of Atlantic, J. W. Murphy of Glenwood, and Chas. O. Garrett of Des Moines were responsible for this fruit display. They collected two refrigerator cars of late keeping apples during the fall of 1903 and put them in cold storage in St. Louis. These were displayed during the early summer and, later, were replaced by fruit from the 1904 crop. In all, over 12,000 plates of 300 varieties were displayed, twice as many as any other state. Iowa received the grand prize and medal.

In 1909 and 1910, under the sponsorship of interested citizens in Council Bluffs and people interested in fruitgrowing in Iowa, two national horticultural congresses were held. Premiums were offered on fruits, vegetables, nuts, flowers, and plants, canned and dried fruits, and vegetables. The 1910 show drew exhibits from 30 states in-

cluding exhibits from Florida, North Carolina, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, and Nebraska, as well as from Iowa.

The year of 1918 marked the beginning of another series of horticultural shows of regional interest. They were all called Midwest Horticultural Expositions. In all, nine expositions were held. The first was held in the old Coliseum in Des Moines in December, just a few weeks after the end of World War I. At first they were held annually but later every two years. Three were held in Des Moines, two in Council Bluffs, and one each in Cedar Rapids, Shenandoah, and Waterloo. The last was held in Marshalltown in 1932. These were large shows. They were financed in part by an \$8,000 appropriation made by the Iowa Legislature. Local people, officers, and members of the State Horticultural Society spent many hours in the planning, preparation, and staging of these expositions. Robert S. Herrick, secretary of the State Society, was more responsible for the success of these shows than anyone else. Exhibits of fruits and vegetables were entered from most of the Midwestern states, with some displays from states far removed from Iowa. Most of the flower displays were staged by Iowa florists, although at Cedar Rapids seven ladies entered a competition of shadow boxes, and at the shows at Shenandoah and Marshalltown the Federated Garden Clubs of Iowa took a leading part in staging flower ex-

hibits. Premiums were offered on apples, nuts, flowers, plants, honey, and vegetables. Junior exhibits and demonstrations by 4-H groups played an important part in the daily programs.

These expositions did much to focus the attention of the general public on the role played by horticulture in the economy of the State.

Literally thousands of exhibits of fruits, vegetables, and flowers have been staged over the years at Iowa county fairs. In some cases these have consisted of large exhibits of many kinds and varieties of horticultural products. In some shows the displays were small. Until the 1930's most of the exhibits of fruits, vegetables, and flowers were combined under one superintendent. Also often included were the corn and grain displays. But with the development of local garden clubs the display of flowers, plants, and flower arrangements were separated and were put in charge of the local garden club. There have been many county fairs that have sponsored large horticultural displays. Usually the size of the display depended upon the interest shown by the local people and upon the amount of the premiums offered. Among the larger exhibits of fruits, vegetables, and flowers held especially during the 1920 to 1950 period, the following can be named with the possibility of leaving out many other fairs that have had fine displays:

Clay County Fair, Des Moines County Fair, Marion

County Fair, Kossuth County Fair, Mahaska County Fair, Marshall County Fair, Scott County Fair, Lee County Fair, Humboldt County Fair, Woodbury County Fair, All-Iowa Fair of Cedar Rapids, and Cerro Gordo County Fair.

With the reorganization of many county fairs into 4-H shows, horticultural exhibits at many have been reduced. On the other hand many have been enlarged and improved. For instance, at the Linn County 4-H Fair at Central City there have been from 75 to 100 vegetable collections displayed by the members of 4-H Garden Clubs. In general, especially since World War II, flowers and flower arrangements have played an increasingly larger role in the horticultural displays while the emphasis on fruit and vegetables has been reduced.

Special Flower Shows

Many state shows have been held where usually only one kind of flower has been exhibited. The more common kinds are rose, gladiolus, peony, iris, and chrysanthemum shows.

At two different times, in June of both 1924 and 1932, the Iowa Peony and Iris Society cooperating with the American Peony Society, sponsored large shows of national interest in Iowa. The 1924 show filled the old Coliseum in Des Moines with peonies from all over the country. The 1932 show was held at the State Fair Grounds in Des Moines and drew over 10,000 people.

There are many local gladiolus shows staged

every summer. For years such shows have been held in connection with the State Fair. The first was held in 1923. A very active Iowa Rose Society has staged many rose exhibitions during the past 40 years. At the present time, each year a state and four regional shows are sponsored by this organization.

The National Rose Show was held in the Hotel Savery in Des Moines June 26 and 27, 1936, and was sponsored by the American Rose Society and the Iowa Rose Society.

Garden Club Shows

One of the principal activities of local garden clubs from the time they were first organized was to hold annually one or more local flower shows. Sometimes these were in conjunction with the county fair, but usually they were individual shows sponsored entirely by the local garden club. During the period prior to the formation of the Federated Garden Clubs of Iowa, several Des Moines and nearby garden clubs sponsored exhibits at the State Fair. Since the Federation was organized in 1928, it has sponsored three state-wide shows. In 1930 members first assumed management of the flower displays at the State Fair. This show has increased in size and interest over the past 35 years and perhaps is seen by more people than any other similar exhibit. Since 1933 the Federated Garden Clubs with the help of local garden clubs have sponsored a large flower

show at the Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo. The year 1965 marked the 32nd year the Federated Garden Clubs had staged a Holiday Show. This was started in 1934 and is held in connection with their annual meeting. Most of these meetings and shows have been held in the Memorial Union on the campus at Ames in October or November. Since few flowers are available at that season, the displays consisted of artistic arrangements depicting a given theme or idea. Usually the theme centered around Thanksgiving or Christmas. Here can be seen some of the most artistic and ingenious arrangements imaginable.

Space does not permit giving proper credit to the hundreds of people who have spent many long hours in planning, staging, exhibiting, and judging these many shows. To them it has been a duty and a pleasure to help in displaying the horticultural abundance of our great state.

Some Iowa Plant Collection Centers

On June 27, 1959, the State Center Rose Garden was established in the town of State Center, which was proclaimed the Rose Capitol of Iowa. Governor Loveless was the principal speaker at the dedication ceremony. Mrs. W. A. Norcross of Cedar Falls along with Charles Lieberstein of Davenport, both past presidents of the Iowa Rose Society, were responsible for the initial planning. They have received excellent cooperation from local people in State Center. There are over 3,000

rose bushes in the garden, consisting of hundreds of varieties. Each year a Rose Festival is held.

The City Park Department of Des Moines has established two excellent plant collections. The most complete collection of flowering crabs in the world, over 300 varieties, was assembled in Water Works Park under the late Arie F. den Boer, world authority on the flowering crabs. In Ewing Park, George W. Madison assembled an excellent collection of lilacs. In all there are 1,890 bushes including 213 varieties of lilac.

H. E. NICHOLS

Pioneers in Horticulture

There are many interesting stories dealing with phases of Iowa horticultural history. The following are condensed from *Pioneers in Iowa Horticulture* written in 1941 by Kent Pellett of Hudson, Iowa, for the 75th birthday of the Iowa State Horticultural Society. He is the son of the late Frank C. Pellett, nationally known editor and author from Atlantic.

Lewelling's Travelling Nursery

The beginning of the fruit industry of the Pacific Northwest owes its start to Henderson Lewelling. The Lewelling family, sometimes spelled Leuelling, had been nurserymen for several generations before their arrival at Salem in Henry County, Iowa.

Henderson and John Lewelling prospered in Iowa, selling trees to the thrifty fruitgrowing Quakers settling in their area. Salem became the apple-growing center of early Iowa. The Lewellings made 14 trips to Indiana and other eastern points for new tree stock and plants. In ten years, Henderson acquired a competence at Salem selling fruit stocks to the settlers as Iowa's population doubled and redoubled. He built an imposing yellow limestone house and was a leading citizen.

Lewelling had heard tales of the fertility of the Willamette Valley in Oregon. In 1845 he decided to close out his Iowa interests and made plans to establish a nursery in Oregon. How to get the needed varieties of fruits across the plains and mountains was his problem. His method of transportation made history.

In the spring of 1847, Lewelling prepared his precious cargo of nursery stock by building two boxes, which were set in the bottom of the wagon and filled with a compost of charcoal and earth. Into this he set the grafted trees. There were apples, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, grapes, and common berry bushes—700 in all, from 20 inches to four feet high.

With seven wagons in his party, Lewelling, a partner, and his family set out for the west on April 17, 1847. Beyond the Missouri, the party joined a wagon train.

The plains were hot and Indian-infested, and the oxen grew lame. Lewelling buried his partner on the Platte River. Two of the oxen died on the Sweetwater. Others of the train now rebelled, telling Lewelling that he was holding them back. They were sure he would kill all the cattle with his heavy load and would never be able to get the trees over the mountains. They said he should throw them away. Lewelling answered with a thunderous "NO!" and kept on. After this the family left the wagon train and travelled alone.

He watered his trees every day. It was said he tended them more carefully than he did his own children. Half the trees were dead, but the remainder had leafed out. Later the trees actually saved his little band when Indians attacked. The red men were mystified at the green growth in the schooner. Concluding the party must be under the special care of the Great Spirit, they moved away.

Lewelling reached The Dalles October 1. There he transferred his goods to boats and floated down the Columbia River. On November 17, seven months after they had started, Lewelling with his strange cargo moved into the Willamette Valley. The family settled in a squatter's cabin. The surviving trees had grown three feet enroute. He took as a partner, William Meek, who had come out from Iowa the same year.

The orchard Henderson planted started to bear fruit in 1851 and bore increasingly larger crops. In 1853 Henderson took his crop of apples to San Francisco and sold them for one dollar a pound. The nursery was soon furnishing thousands of fruit trees to the early Oregon settlers. Later Henderson was joined by his brother, Seth, who took over his financial interest in the nursery. In their orchard a sweet cherry tree which had grown from a seed brought across the plains started to bear fruit. The fruit was a large, dark-colored cherry, nearly black, and of excellent quality. Seth decid-

ed to propagate it and named it after a Chinese workman in the nursery by the name of Bing. Today the Bing cherry is the leading variety of sweet cherry grown in the United States.

Henderson moved to California, founded the town of Fruitvale, and planted an orchard and a nursery. His nurseries brought him great wealth. He sold his property at Fruitvale, bought a ship and supplies, and with a band of eager converts set sail for Honduras. Now for the first time luck deserted him. He went broke there. Returning to California he raised fruit, gave up his wandering, and died without regaining his old wealth.

James Hiatt and His Seedling Apple

New varieties of fruits are produced in a number of ways. Today a common method is to carefully select the characteristics desired and by hand pollination combine two parents. The seeds from this cross are carefully planted and the resulting plants allowed to produce fruit. From several hundred plants a few may be saved for further testing and, in a few instances, one that seems superior will be named and introduced as a new variety. Most of the newer varieties of strawberries were developed in this way. But few apple varieties have resulted from such a method. Most commercial varieties of apples originated from either selected or chance seedlings. The leading fall apple of this area, the Wealthy, was the final choice of perhaps a hundred trees grown from a

pound of apple seed by Peter Gideon of Excelsior, Minnesota, in the late 1860's. He named it for his wife whose name was Weltha. Many of our apple varieties came through chance seedlings. A barefoot boy going down the farm lane past the family orchard picked up an apple, ate it, and tossed the core at a bird in the fence row. One of its seeds grew into a tree and finally produced a fruit which, perhaps this same boy, now grown into a man, thought as "the best apple yet." He got a nurseryman to graft some trees from it and gave it a name. This is one possible way for a new variety to get started. It would be called a chance seedling.

It was in some such way that the Delicious apple was started. It originated as a chance seedling in the large farm orchard of Jesse Hiatt a few miles northeast of Peru in Madison County, Iowa.

Jesse Hiatt, the youngest of 12 children, was born February 19, 1826, in Indiana, of Quaker parents. His father, William Hiatt, owned a farm and orchard and was known among his neighbors as an authority on fruit. Jesse married Rebecca Jane Pearson, sold his farm, and moved his family to Madison County, where he bought two half-sections of land. His brother, Aaron, already lived there and had laid out the town of Peru.

One of Jesse's half-sections, on Clanton Creek, was in good timber. The other, north of Peru, was prairie with 40 acres broken and a one-room log

cabin. In this cabin, with the addition of only one room, he raised ten children. Jesse went through the usual pioneer hardships of scrimping, toiling to break land, splitting rails, sawing lumber, and putting up buildings.

In the meantime, he had not neglected fruit-growing. He had bought a few trees from Indiana. He and his brother hauled a wagonload of fruit trees from Oskaloosa. He kept adding trees until he had a large orchard.

Jesse, with the help of his growing family, gradually accumulated land and property. As he grew older, most of the farm was turned over to his children. Jesse spent his time puttering around with grapes, melons, apples, and vegetables.

During these years, a seedling had been growing in his orchard, a seedling that was to be famous although it would not bring Jesse fame. Nobody knew just what kind of a seedling it was, although its fruit later had some of the qualities of his apples—Hiatt Sweet and Hiatt Black. He cut the seedling down in 1870—it was out of the row! That might have been the end of the Delicious, but the next spring it was up again, larger than before.

He looked at it and said, "If you must live you may." He had sympathy for anything withstanding adversity. He trimmed off some thorns, cut off the top, and left it. When he saw it again it was making some progress, with a round, bushy

top. When the tree was ten years old, Jesse said, "Ma, there is bloom on my new apple tree."

One apple hung on to maturity. It was large, streaked, and of strawberry color. He took his pocketknife, carefully pared and tasted the apple and exclaimed, "Ma, this is the best apple in the whole world!" He never changed his mind. After that the tree produced every year, until it was filling a barrel. He named it "Hawkeye."

For years after this seedling tree started to bear fruit, Jesse tried to interest local nurserymen in it. All of them refused as they did not think the apple had a future. Jesse Hiatt did not give up. He still was certain he had the world's best apple.

After 11 years, in 1893, he sent four specimens to a fruit show at Louisiana, Missouri. There they fell into the hands of a man who was looking for just such an apple. He was C. M. Stark, senior member of Stark Brothers Nursery, who staged the annual show.

Stark always carried a little red notebook in his pocket. In it he was continually jotting down names he thought might be appropriate for new fruit varieties. He did not trust to memory. He noted the names as they occurred to him. So when Stark discovered a new variety, he usually had a name available in the little red book that would be suitable. For years his book had contained the name Delicious. He was holding the name for a fruit that would be worthy of it. When he bit

into an apple from the Madison County lot, Stark had a sensation he never forgot. This was it. This was what he had been seeking. Here was the Delicious apple! Stark would have written Jesse Hiatt at once, but in the confusion of the show's closing the name and address from the lot had been lost. Nobody knew where the apples had come from because exhibits for the show had arrived from all sections of the country.

Stark could do nothing but wait for another show on the bare chance that the unknown exhibitor would enter again. While he waited, the fate of the Delicious apple hung in the balance. But not really, if there was one thing the old Quaker had learned it was patience. He forwarded more apples to the Missouri show the next year.

Stark went through the exhibits anxiously. He knew the apples with their streaked strawberry color the moment he unwrapped them. Now he wrote to Hiatt. The old man replied:

I am nearly 70 years old and have raised apples all my life and would not willingly overestimate this apple . . . but if it is not a better apple than any in your large list, it will cost you nothing . . . Once you introduce it there will be little call for Jonathan. The original tree is now about 22 years old . . . Both fruit and tree are perfect models . . .

The Starks purchased rights to the tree and in 1894 renamed it Delicious. Hundreds of trees

were immediately propagated, and the new variety was given nationwide publicity. The Starks made a large commercial exhibit of the fruit at one of the horticultural expositions held in Council Bluffs in 1909 or 1910. It is said that the Stark Brothers spent three-quarters of a million dollars to introduce the Delicious apple and during the next 25 years sold nearly eight million trees. By 1922 the variety had gained so much fame that a monument was dedicated to it. The monument, a large boulder suitably inscribed, stands today in the city park in Winterset. The Armistice Day storm of 1940 killed the tree to the ground, but several sprouts grew up from its roots. R. S. Herrick, then secretary of the State Horticultural Society visited the site and selected two sprouts that he developed into trees. These two trees can be considered the original tree. Both have been bearing fruit for many years. Surrounded by a fence, the trees stand in a cornfield today. The farm is presently owned by Margaretha Tracy and her brother, Raymond E. Tracy.

The fruit of the original Delicious apple tree was heavily striped. After it had been planted in large numbers, especially in Washington, a limb or an entire tree bore fruits of a solid red color which developed early in the season. These are mutations but more commonly called bud sports. Today over 80 different bud sports of the Delicious have been found and many of them commer-

cially propagated. The modern commercial orchardist prefers to plant these solid red sports, as they not only have more eye-appeal, but much higher solid red color on the crops as a whole. Today, in 1966, there are nearly twice as many Delicious trees and its sports grown in commercial apple orchards of the United States than of the McIntosh, the second leading variety. Today 36.1 percent of the nation's commercial apple crop is Delicious, and the original tree still stands on an Iowa farm.

H. E. NICHOLS

Among the Builders

Over the past 100 years several hundred men and women have made outstanding contributions to the Iowa State Horticultural Society and to the development of horticulture in the State. The names of many of these individuals will be found in the various lists included as a part of this issue. However, the activities of the following men were particularly noteworthy:

SUEL FOSTER: In 1941 a plaque was placed in the entrance to Curtiss Hall on the campus of Iowa State College, Ames, to memorialize a man who has been called the "Father of Iowa State College"—Suel Foster of Muscatine. Foster first proposed a farmers college and an experimental farm to the General Assembly in 1856. He made the proposal in an article written for the *Iowa Farmer and Horticulturist*. This appeared a year before the first agricultural college was established in Michigan and six years before President Lincoln signed the Morrill Act providing Federal help for such colleges. In 1858 the General Assembly created Iowa Agricultural College by passing the act as Foster had written it. He was appointed a member of the first Board of Trustees and later served as its president. In picking a site for the

College the choice narrowed to one near Des Moines and another near Ames. Foster cast the deciding vote for Ames.

Suel Foster was born in New Hampshire in 1811. He came west and settled in what is now Muscatine in 1836. He bought over 3,800 acres of land for \$500 and started a nursery. Foster was active in many of the programs of the day. He planted trees of all types, secured seed of the Catalpa tree and planted it, discovering that some kinds would withstand Iowa winters while others would not. For years he advocated the planting of the hardy Catalpa. When the Wealthy apple was introduced by Gideon about 1870, Foster secured a few trees and by 1874 was its champion, doing a great deal to popularize it in Iowa. He knew Abraham Lincoln and was a delegate to the convention that nominated him.

When the call was made by Mark Miller to form an Iowa State Horticultural Society in 1866, Suel Foster and Dr. Weed of Muscatine attended and both became charter members of the Society. He became very active and served the Society many years as director and as president in 1872.

GUSTAVUS BENSON BRACKETT: A charter member of the Iowa State Horticultural Society was Colonel G. B. Brackett. In 1841, when he was 14 years old he came with his father from Ohio to Denmark in Lee County, Iowa. The fall before, he had washed out a half bushel of apple seeds from

a cider mill near Cincinnati which were brought to Iowa. The father and son established a nursery and orchard which they were associated with for 56 years. The younger Brackett completed his formal schooling at Denmark Academy. In 1848 he planted the first Osage orange tree in Iowa and began the promotion of the Osage "hedge fence" which was widely used until the advent of barbed wire. During the Civil War he became chief engineer on the staff of General U. S. Grant.

After the war Brackett returned to Denmark and to his neglected nursery and orchard. In 1866 he joined with others in founding the Iowa State Horticultural Society. Brackett served four years as its president and later as its secretary. During his presidency it was decided to send an exhibit to the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. To Brackett, exhibits and fruits were inseparable. Iowa's fruits, however, would not be ripe until autumn when the Exposition would be more than half over. Brackett solved this problem by preparing, with the assistance of a Mrs. Greenland, a remarkable collection of lifelike wax models of 300 varieties of fruits grown in Iowa in 1875. The reproduction of form and color was so perfect that Exposition visitors often reached into the cases to feel and smell the apples, pears, and peaches. Iowa won first prize for the largest and best exhibit.

Brackett — the fruitgrower, nurseryman, and army engineer—now became Brackett—the artist.

A collection of 1,000 models was exhibited at other expositions, including two in Paris.

For years the wax apples were displayed at the Horticultural Society rooms in the Capitol but later most of them were discarded through lack of storage space. A few specimens are preserved in the Horticultural Department of Iowa State University.

When the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago was in the planning stage, the United States Department of Agriculture decided to send an exhibit of wax models of fruit. Brackett was called to Washington and worked for three and a half years in the preparation of this exhibit. It proved a notable success and further enhanced his reputation as an artist and expert pomologist. In 1896 Brackett again was called to Washington to continue modeling fruit for the Division of Pomology in the Department of Agriculture. A year later he became chief of the division. He was then 70 years of age—ready and able to start a new career which was to last 18 years until his death in 1915.

CHARLES GRANDISON PATTEN: "The Burbank of the North." If one man had to be named who contributed more to the early development of horticulture in Iowa, it would have to be Charles G. Patten of Charles City, Iowa. For over 40 years he labored to produce hardy fruits that would withstand the northern Iowa climate. He introduced several varieties of apples, pears, and plums,

some of which are still being grown in northern Iowa and southern Minnesota.

Patten was born in Theresa, New York, in 1832 and died in Charles City, November 28, 1921. He came to Charles City in 1864. After spending his first two years in farming and lumbering, he started a nursery in 1866. Patten said that although he had had no experience in nursery work he was impelled to start his business because of a love for trees and fruits. At first he planted seeds of fruits and made selections from them. From these early plantings came a variety of apple he named Patten Greening. After 22 years of fruit breeding by "selection" he began to cross selected parents by hand pollination. This method had just been suggested as a means of improving fruits and Patten was the first Iowa grower to try it. He became a member of the Iowa State Horticultural Society in 1876, and throughout the rest of his life was active in its projects. From 1876 through 1920, he participated in a total of 112 talks, discussions, or read learned papers at its annual meetings. He served it as president in 1887 and 1888.

In 1883 he secured an appropriation from the General Assembly for \$1,500 for experimental work by the Society. The previous legislature had granted an equal amount to Iowa State College for experimentation in horticulture and agriculture. One of the Society's experiment stations was on his farm. By 1917 Patten had developed and

accumulated so much material that the State Experiment Station took over the management of 17 acres of his plants when the Society discontinued their stations. Patten maintained a keen interest in these trees until his death. For his achievements as a plant breeder and pioneer leader, Iowa State College, in 1915, conferred upon him the Certificate of Eminent Service, the first honor of its kind ever awarded by the College.

Patten never gave up. His neighbors thought the only fruit that could be raised were crab apples and wild gooseberries. Although he knew nothing about growing fruit when he started in 1866, Patten kept at it "through failure, ill health, and financial handicaps for 50 years." He lived to see some of his productions achieve popularity, such as the Patten Greening, Brilliant and Eastman apples, the Patten pear, and Patten plum.

FRANK CHAPMAN PELLETT: A person noted as an author, editor, beekeeper, world authority on honey plants, and a lover of all nature was Frank C. Pellett. He was born on a farm northeast of Atlantic, Iowa, and died there April 12, 1951. As a young man he staged bee demonstrations at local teachers' institutes and Chautauquas. He was the author of 13 books on beekeeping including, *American Honey Plants*, which gave him a worldwide reputation. He was appointed Iowa's first apiarist and for over 40 years served as editor of the *American Bee Journal*.

During his life he received many state, national, and international awards. Included among these were the 1947 National Skelly Award for superior achievement in agriculture, an award from the National Association of Garden Clubs and the Honor Award of the Iowa State Horticultural Society.

Over 50 years ago Pellett set aside a portion of his farm as a wildlife preserve. Later he developed it into a Honey Plant Test Garden, which at one time contained 475 different plants. In 1954, after his death five acres were set aside as a permanent preserve. Two stone markers, with descriptive plaques, have been placed at its entrance.

Pellet became a life member of the State Horticultural Society in 1908. He served as the first president of the Iowa Beekeepers Association when it was organized in 1912 and as president of the Iowa State Horticultural Society for three years—1936 through 1939.

SPENCER AMBROSE BEACH: The first professional horticulturist to be elected president of the State Horticultural Society was Professor S. A. Beach. He served for five years (1918-1922) in that position and guided the reorganization of the Society, which took place during this period.

Born in Cayuga County, New York, on September 15, 1860, Beach died in Ames on November 2, 1922. Like many other budding horticulturists of the day, he went to Iowa State College

to study under J. L. Budd. At this school he received his bachelor's degree in 1887 and his master's in 1892. He was appointed head of the Department of Horticulture at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, in 1890. It was here that Beach prepared and published *Apples of New York*, the first of a monumental series of fruit monographs issued by that station.

In 1905 he was called back to Iowa State as head of the Department of Horticulture and Forestry and Vice Dean of Agriculture. He served in this capacity until his death.

At Iowa State he expanded and developed the horticultural work of both the College and the Experiment Station. As a leading authority in plant breeding, he expanded apple breeding work, introduced a number of new apple varieties, initiated experiments in cold storage of fruits, and introduced the first Chinese Elms grown in Iowa.

The first Midwest Horticultural Exposition was planned and staged during his years as president of the Society.

BETHEL STEWART PICKETT: The one man most responsible for the guidance and policy of the Iowa State Horticultural Society from 1924 to 1948 was Professor B. S. Pickett. He worked closely with the secretary, R. S. Herrick, during these years in developing and expanding the programs of the Society.

Professor Pickett came to Ames from the University of Illinois to head the Department of Horticulture and Forestry in 1923. He was born in Canada and received his college education at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and the University of Toronto. He moved to the United States in 1905 and was naturalized in 1924. Prior to going to Ames, Pickett held positions in horticulture at Guelph, Ontario, New Hampshire University and the University of Illinois.

Now retired, Pickett has been active in many national horticultural organizations. He helped organize and was the first president of the Federated Garden Clubs of Iowa. He served as director and as president of the Iowa State Horticultural Society. He was general manager of the 1930 and 1932 Midwest Horticultural Expositions.

H. E. NICHOLS

IOWA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Recipients of the Honor Award — 1946-65

- 1946 *R. S. Herrick, Des Moines
B. S. Pickett, Ames
*E. S. Welch, Shenandoah
- 1947 *Frank C. Pellett, Atlantic
- 1948 Davis C. Snyder, Center Point
*Della H. James, Winterset
- 1949 *Mrs. Toni Wendelburg, Des Moines
Mrs. Gordon L. Elliott, Des Moines
*A. F. den Boer, Des Moines
A. T. Erwin, Ames
- 1950 A. E. Rapp, Council Bluffs
- 1951 Mrs. Hazen C. Pettit, Oskaloosa
*C. L. Fitch, Ames
Dr. H. H. Knight, Ames
- 1952 F. B. Paddock, Ames
Paul Sandahl, Des Moines
- 1953 J. Elton Carter, Des Moines
*Victor Felter, Indianola
- 1954 Robert M. Evans, Des Moines
Clyde H. Heard, Des Moines
*H. L. Lantz, Ames
*Oscar Wallace Park, Ames
- 1955 Mrs. Lynn Fulton, Independence
Miss Vivian Evans, Van Meter
Les Sjulen, Hamburg
- 1956 Robert Bauge, Shenandoah
Mrs. Russell Dunn, Kellogg
Sam Kennedy, Clear Lake
- 1957 Angie Gutekunst, State Center
Robert M. Clark, Mitchellville
Wayne Ferris, Hampton
- 1958 Mrs. F. I. Moats, Indianola
Ben Stephenson, Boone
- 1959 Dr. L. C. Grove, Des Moines
Mrs. C. H. Nolte, Jefferson
Mrs. Elsa Broderson, Des Moines
- 1960 Katherine L. Hockett, Marshalltown
Edward G. Brown, Sergeant Bluff
Cecil J. Baxter, Ft. Madison
- 1961 Prof. Emil C. Volz, Ames
Clair E. Williams, Danville
- 1962 Prof. Harry E. Nichols, Ames
Miss Iva J. Swalwell, Collins
- 1963 Mrs. Eugene Criss, Sac City
*Mrs. Tomoko Yamamoto, Des Moines
- 1964 Miss Margaret Black, Des Moines
Mrs. Charles Opel, Muscatine
- 1965 Mrs. Merrill Cook, Des Moines
George Madsen, Des Moines
Harold Parnham, Des Moines

*Deceased

BUILDERS OF THE IOWA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>ISHS*</i>	<i>Contribution</i>
Suel Foster, 1811-1888	Muscatine	P, D	Nurseryman, charter member
G. B. Brackett, 1827-1915	Denmark	P, S	Nurseryman, charter member
C. G. Patten, 1832-1921	Charles City	P, D, O	Nurseryman, fruit breeder
S. A. Beach, 1860-1922	Ames	P	Fruit breeder, teacher, author
L. H. Pammel, 1862-1931	Ames	M	Botanist, initiated State Parks
F. C. Pellett, 1879-1951	Atlantic	P, D, O	Beekeeper, editor, author
B. S. Pickett, 1882-	Ames	P, O	Head, ISC Dept. of Horticultu
J. L. Budd, 1835-1904	Ames	S	Nurseryman, Prof ISC
Wes. Greene, 1849-1935	Davenport	S, O	Florist, author, exhibitor
R. S. Herrick, 1882-1960	Des Moines	P, S	Orchardist, reorganized Societ
Dr. James Weed	Muscatine	P	Nurseryman, charter member
Dudley W. Adams	Waukon	S	Orchardist
James Mathews	Knoxville	P	Fruitgrower—pears
David Leonard	Burlington	T	Nurseryman, charter member
C. E. Whiting	Whiting	VP	Planned 1st Iowa Arbor Day
H. W. Lathrop	Iowa City	P	Orchardist, author
John Dixon	Oskaloosa	D	Orchardist—father of spraying
R. P. Spear	Cedar Falls	P, D	Nurseryman, orchardist
Elmer Reeves	Waverly	D, O	Nurseryman, supt. of State Fair
C. L. Watrous	Des Moines	P, D, O	Nurseryman
M. J. Wragg	Des Moines	P, D	Nurseryman
A. J. Haviland	Fort Dodge	D, O	Nurseryman, orchardist
Ferris Family	Hampton	D, O	Nurserymen, four generations
Silas Wilson	Atlantic	P, D	Nurseryman, fruit exhibitor
H. A. Terry	Crescent	M	Plum and peony breeder
Eugene Secor	Forest City	P, D	Beekeeper and nature lover—poet
C. O. Garrett	Des Moines	P, D, O	Fruitgrower and exhibitor
F. O. Harrington	Williamsburg	D, T	Orchardist, native plant collector
Snyder Brothers	Center Point	D, O	Active collectors of native nuts
J. S. Wilson, Jr. & Sr.	Des Moines	P, D, O	Florists
Victor Felter	Indianola	P, D, O	Orchardist, supt. State Fair
C. L. Fitch	Ames	O	Sec. Veg. Grower Assn. for 48 yrs.
Mrs. F. C. Sigler	Indianola	D, O	Pres. Fed. Garden Clubs of Iowa
Mrs. Oliver James	Winterset	D, O	Pres. Fed. Garden Clubs of Iowa
H. H. Knight	Ames	D, O	Gladiolus authority
Robert M. Clark	Mitchellville	P, D, O	Fruitgrower and exhibitor
Sam Kennedy	Clear Lake	D, O	Long time vegetable grower
Mrs. L. N. Hockett	Marshalltown	P, D, O	Only woman president
A. T. Erwin	Des Moines, Wash.	P	Professor, oldest living member

*Positions held in Society: P—president; S—secretary; T—treasurer; D—directors; M—member;
O—office in affiliated society.

IOWA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Past Presidents

No.	Years Served	Name	Address
1	1866	Dr. James Weed	Muscatine
2	1867	D. W. Kaufman	Des Moines
3	1868	Hon. J. B. Grinnell	Grinnell
4	1869-1871	James Mathews	Knoxville
5	1872	Suel Foster	Muscatine
6	1873-1876	G. B. Brackett	Denmark
7	1877-1879	H. W. Lathrop	Iowa City
8	1879-1882	C. L. Watrous	Des Moines
9	1883-1884	R. P. Speer	Cedar Falls
10	1885-1886	Silas Wilson	Atlantic
11	1887-1888	Chas. G. Patten	Charles City
—	1889	Silas Wilson	Atlantic
12	1890-1891	Eugene Secor	Forest City
13	1892-1894	A. F. Collman	Corning
14	1895	M. E. Hinkley	Marcus
15	1896-1897	F. M. Powell	Glenwood
16	1898-1900	C. F. Gardner	Osage
17	1901-1903	M. J. Wragg	Des Moines
18	1904-1905	P. F. Kinne	Storm Lake
19	1906-1907	W. A. Burnap	Clear Lake
20	1908-1909	W. M. Bomberger	Harlan
21	1910-1911	Wm. Langham	Cedar Rapids
22	1912-1913	M. J. Graham	Adel
23	1914-1915	F. P. Spencer	Randolph
24	1916-1917	W. B. Chapman	Correctionville
25	1918-1922	S. A. Beach	Ames
26	1923	W. P. Dawson	Aurelia
27	1924-1925	A. T. Erwin	Ames
28	1926-1928	Chas. O. Garrett	Des Moines
29	1929-1932	B. S. Pickett	Ames
30	1933-1935	Robert M. Clark	Mitchellville
31	1936-1938	Frank C. Pellett	Atlantic
32	1939-1940	Herman M. Knudson	Mason City
33	1941-1943	Victor Felter	Indianola
34	1944-1945	C. C. Smith	Charles City
35	1946-1947	Harvey L. Lantz	Ames
36	1948	Glen O. Jones	Atlantic
37	1949-1950	Robert S. Herrick	Prole
38	1951-1953	Jas. S. Wilson	Des Moines
39	1954	Harry E. Nichols	Ames
40	1955-1956	Dr. E. R. Swank	Des Moines
41	1957	Dr. John L. Schott	Sioux City
42	1958	Don Moffett	Shenandoah
43	1959-1960	Mrs. L. N. Hockett	Marshalltown
44	1961	Richard Conant	Des Moines
45	1962	Lorance Pemble	Des Moines
46	1962-1963	Dean Platt	Waterloo
47	1964	G. E. Roberts	Perry
48	1965-1966	Oren Herndon	Des Moines

Past Secretaries

No.	Years Served	Name
1	1866	Mark Miller
2	1867	W. W. Beebe
3	1868-1872	Dudley W. Adams
4	1873-1885	Joseph L. Budd
5	1886	G. B. Brackett
6	1887-1890	George Van Houten
—	1891	G. B. Brackett
—	1892-1895	Joseph L. Budd
—	1896-1898	George Van Houten
7	1899-1919	Wesley Greene
8	1920-1945	Robert S. Herrick

No. Years Served

9	1946-1952	W. Collins
10	1953-1959	Glen Raines
11	1960-	Winton Etchen

Past Treasurers

1	1866-1875	David Leonard
2	1876-1891	Henry Strohm
3	1892-1894	Silas Wilson
4	1895-1900	W. M. Bomberger
5	1901-1910	Elmer M. Reeves
6	1911-1919	Frank O. Harrington
7	1920-1921	C. N. Kinney
—	1922-1927	Frank O. Harrington

(Note: combined with treasurer's position in 1928)



By Currier & Ives, 1862

LANDSCAPE, FRUIT AND FLOWERS