History of Technology (Continued from Page 2)

During his administration the laboratory for the study of Engineering and Metallurgy was founded. The Chemical Laboratory was established in 1874, being followed by the Physics Laboratory in 1877 and the Microscopic Analysis and Industrial Chemistry Laboratory in 1883. In addition, three new courses were added to the curriculum—Metalurgy, Electro-lysis, and Physics. A gymnasium was established in a vacant room on campus and the admission of women students provided for. Dr. Henry Smith Prichett was a Missourian by birth and spent much of his professional work.

In 1875 the need for expansion was recognized and the plans for the new School of Architecture were considered. The first work on the new School of Architecture was started and the buildings were completed in 1878. The College was then on the very eve of the Civil War, the very eve of the American Civil War.

In April, 1861, the very eve of the Civil War, the very eve of the American Civil War, the Institute was closed and the doors of the Institute, President Runkle, were closed. The Institute was closed and the doors of the Institute, President Runkle, were closed on April 10, 1861, the very eve of the War of the Rebellion.

In 1865 the first annual course established-Electrical Engineering. In 1870 President William Barton Rogers resigned to be succeeded by Dr. Prichett. He was responsible for the “Polytechnic School.” The new School of Science entirely predominated over the School of Arts. The first building constructed for the new School of Science was the Walker Building, which was then on the very eve of the American Civil War.

In 1878 the School of Science was enlarged by laboratories in Microscopic Analysis and by buildings provided for the admission of women students. The School of Architecture was opened, recital rooms were provided, and the admission of more than $200,000 was required for the fusion of the Institute with the School of Science, thus making it possible for a large and well-equipped experimental laboratory to be built in the new School of Architecture. It was also important to preserve the character of the Institute as a technical institution.

In 1878 the School of Science was enlarged by the erection of a home office building. The School of Architecture was enlarged by the erection of a home office building. The School of Architecture was enlarged by the erection of a home office building. The School of Agriculture was enlarged by the erection of a home office building. The School of Agriculture was enlarged by the erection of a home office building.

The School of Architecture was opened, recital rooms were provided, and the admission of women students provided for. Dr. Prichett was a Missourian by birth and spent much of his professional work.

In 1878 the School of Science was enlarged by laboratories in Microscopic Analysis and by buildings provided for the admission of women students. The School of Architecture was opened, recital rooms were provided, and the admission of more than $200,000 was required for the fusion of the Institute with the School of Science, thus making it possible for a large and well-equipped experimental laboratory to be built in the new School of Architecture. It was also important to preserve the character of the Institute as a technical institution.

In 1878 the School of Science was enlarged by laboratories in Microscopic Analysis and by buildings provided for the admission of women students. The School of Architecture was opened, recital rooms were provided, and the admission of more than $200,000 was required for the fusion of the Institute with the School of Science, thus making it possible for a large and well-equipped experimental laboratory to be built in the new School of Architecture. It was also important to preserve the character of the Institute as a technical institution.

In 1878 the School of Science was enlarged by laboratories in Microscopic Analysis and by buildings provided for the admission of women students. The School of Architecture was opened, recital rooms were provided, and the admission of more than $200,000 was required for the fusion of the Institute with the School of Science, thus making it possible for a large and well-equipped experimental laboratory to be built in the new School of Architecture. It was also important to preserve the character of the Institute as a technical institution.

In 1878 the School of Science was enlarged by laboratories in Microscopic Analysis and by buildings provided for the admission of women students. The School of Architecture was opened, recital rooms were provided, and the admission of more than $200,000 was required for the fusion of the Institute with the School of Science, thus making it possible for a large and well-equipped experimental laboratory to be built in the new School of Architecture. It was also important to preserve the character of the Institute as a technical institution.

In 1878 the School of Science was enlarged by laboratories in Microscopic Analysis and by buildings provided for the admission of women students. The School of Architecture was opened, recital rooms were provided, and the admission of more than $200,000 was required for the fusion of the Institute with the School of Science, thus making it possible for a large and well-equipped experimental laboratory to be built in the new School of Architecture. It was also important to preserve the character of the Institute as a technical institution.

In 1878 the School of Science was enlarged by laboratories in Microscopic Analysis and by buildings provided for the admission of women students. The School of Architecture was opened, recital rooms were provided, and the admission of more than $200,000 was required for the fusion of the Institute with the School of Science, thus making it possible for a large and well-equipped experimental laboratory to be built in the new School of Architecture. It was also important to preserve the character of the Institute as a technical institution.

In 1878 the School of Science was enlarged by laboratories in Microscopic Analysis and by buildings provided for the admission of women students. The School of Architecture was opened, recital rooms were provided, and the admission of more than $200,000 was required for the fusion of the Institute with the School of Science, thus making it possible for a large and well-equipped experimental laboratory to be built in the new School of Architecture. It was also important to preserve the character of the Institute as a technical institution.

In 1878 the School of Science was enlarged by laboratories in Microscopic Analysis and by buildings provided for the admission of women students. The School of Architecture was opened, recital rooms were provided, and the admission of more than $200,000 was required for the fusion of the Institute with the School of Science, thus making it possible for a large and well-equipped experimental laboratory to be built in the new School of Architecture. It was also important to preserve the character of the Institute as a technical institution.

In 1878 the School of Science was enlarged by laboratories in Microscopic Analysis and by buildings provided for the admission of women students. The School of Architecture was opened, recital rooms were provided, and the admission of more than $200,000 was required for the fusion of the Institute with the School of Science, thus making it possible for a large and well-equipped experimental laboratory to be built in the new School of Architecture. It was also important to preserve the character of the Institute as a technical institution.

In 1878 the School of Science was enlarged by laboratories in Microscopic Analysis and by buildings provided for the admission of women students. The School of Architecture was opened, recital rooms were provided, and the admission of more than $200,000 was required for the fusion of the Institute with the School of Science, thus making it possible for a large and well-equipped experimental laboratory to be built in the new School of Architecture. It was also important to preserve the character of the Institute as a technical institution.

In 1878 the School of Science was enlarged by laboratories in Microscopic Analysis and by buildings provided for the admission of women students. The School of Architecture was opened, recital rooms were provided, and the admission of more than $200,000 was required for the fusion of the Institute with the School of Science, thus making it possible for a large and well-equipped experimental laboratory to be built in the new School of Architecture. It was also important to preserve the character of the Institute as a technical institution.

In 1878 the School of Science was enlarged by laboratories in Microscopic Analysis and by buildings provided for the admission of women students. The School of Architecture was opened, recital rooms were provided, and the admission of more than $200,000 was required for the fusion of the Institute with the School of Science, thus making it possible for a large and well-equipped experimental laboratory to be built in the new School of Architecture. It was also important to preserve the character of the Institute as a technical institution.

In 1878 the School of Science was enlarged by laboratories in Microscopic Analysis and by buildings provided for the admission of women students. The School of Architecture was opened, recital rooms were provided, and the admission of more than $200,000 was required for the fusion of the Institute with the School of Science, thus making it possible for a large and well-equipped experimental laboratory to be built in the new School of Architecture. It was also important to preserve the character of the Institute as a technical institution.