

DOWNLOAD PDF PICTORIAL HISTORY OF TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY, 1876-1976

Chapter 1 : Texas Aggies go to war at Allen Public Library - Plano Profile Connecting Collin County

*A Pictorial History of Texas A&M University, (Centennial Series of the Association of Former Students, Texas a & M University, No. 2) [Henry C. Dethloff] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

To fund this expansion, the university is relying on state funding, donations, fees and tuition revenue bonds to cover costs. The field was reopened on February 17, Main Campus[edit] The main campus chiefly contains the student and Corps of Cadets dormitories, university apartments, various dining facilities, a health center, a post office, libraries, a university-operated golf course, and drill fields used by the Corps. Buildings on this side of campus include the majority of architecture buildings as well as a few engineering buildings and the administration building. In addition to a few dining facilities, the Medical Sciences Library and the West Campus Library are the only two libraries on west campus. Olsen Field , home of the baseball team, and Reed Arena , home of the basketball team, are both situated on west campus as well. In addition, administrative offices of various state agencies, including the Texas Engineering Extension Service and Texas Transportation Institute , are housed here. Rellis was originally Bryan Army Airfield. Housing was in short supply, so between and an estimated 5, men lived, studied, ate, showered, and attended classes at the Annex on the former Bryan Air Force Base, [18] which was deactivated in May The agency maintains outdoor training facilities at Riverside, including overhead and underground electric power training fields, a firing range for law enforcement officers, a heavy equipment training field, an emergency vehicle-driving track, unexploded ordnance ranges and search grids, and simulation prop houses for tactical training. Classrooms in the new facility include interactive Smart boards, custom-built workbenches and cabinets, built-in audiovisual systems, and automatic lighting. The runway is also used as an SCCA racetrack. Architecture Ranch is located on 12 acres 4. The facility is designed to hold one million books and eliminate redundancy in the collections of the two university systems. While some halls are single-sex, others are co-educational. Usually students of different genders live on alternate floors, although the Corps dormitories and Hobby Hall are segregated by room or suite. Room sizes vary by building, and halls with larger rooms including en-suite or private bathrooms, while halls with smaller rooms have a common bathroom on each floor. Several halls include a "substance-free" floor, where residents pledge to avoid bringing alcohol, drugs, or cigarettes into the hall. Some halls have unofficially claimed tables within the Sbis Dining Hall and many halls congregate for dinner at a specific time each weekday. Non-corps halls in this area center around the Commons, a hub for activities and dining. Reveille , the Aggie mascot , lives with her handlers in the Quadrangle. Afterwards, the aforementioned apartments will be demolished in preparation for the Campus Point project. Students pick up trash and recyclables in Galveston State Park, along nearby highways, and after every home football game. Completed in , it stands on the site of Old Main, the first campus building, which burned to the ground in Its most prominent feature is its copper dome, which is green with oxidation , much like the Statue of Liberty. When the building was constructed, it was one of the first on campus to use rebar. Giesecke knew little about reinforced concrete, "so [he] just figured out the amount of steel The result was an extremely durable building so filled with steel that blowtorches had to be used when piping for water fountains was added. In front of the Academic Building is the Academic Plaza, which is the site of a wide range of campus events, most notably Silver Taps. The bells ring every quarter-hour and are also programmed to play music such as The Spirit of Aggieland , patriotic songs, and hymns. The architectural designers for the building were the father and son team of Preston M. Both the Gerens are Aggies. In , the building was renamed the David G. Eller, the former Chairman of the University Board of Regents. A Doppler radar system located on the roof provides data on severe storms. Adams Band Hall[edit] The E. Adams Band Hall The E. Constructed in the s, the Adams band hall was initially intended to serve as a dormitory office building. It is a two-story building with a basement. In addition to memoranda, speeches, and reports found in the textual collection, there is an extensive audiovisual and photographic archive that includes approximately one million photographs and thousands of

DOWNLOAD PDF PICTORIAL HISTORY OF TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY, 1876-1976

hours of audio and video tape. Williams Administration Building opened its doors in 1928. Designed by Professor C. Vosper and built by Campus Architect F. Giesecke, features of this monumental classical structure include intricate Ionic columns, polished brass handrails along its marble staircases and stained-glass windows. On game days 55 American flags, one for each Aggie killed, fly around the highest points of the stadium. The MSC also contains a bookstore, a bank, three art galleries, three dining facilities, and two ballrooms, one of which named after Robert Gates. The project began in the summer of 1927, requiring the building to remain closed due to the renovations. Multiple bike racks are located throughout the campus, especially adjacent to buildings, for bicyclists to park their bicycles. Those who travel to campus by an automobile park on assigned student parking lots located throughout the campus and travel to their classes by walking or taking the on-campus shuttle. Motorcycle parking lots are also located throughout the campus for motorcyclists. It has six academic colleges in different places across Texas:

DOWNLOAD PDF PICTORIAL HISTORY OF TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY, 1876-1976

Chapter 2 : Campus of Texas A&M University - Wikipedia

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

As has been often said, we always build our future on the accomplishments of those who came before us, so it is always fitting to honor their memory. The school was authorized to award the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. Mark Francis was named dean and professor of veterinary medicine and surgery. Mark Francis of Ohio had been a professor in that department since it was created in 1891. I appreciate Former Dean Richard Adams letting me know about this important part of our combined history. Known as the "living room" of campus, the renovation has been extensive and provides many gathering opportunities for students, faculty, and staff. In our own backyard, we have had the opportunity to open up our college to family and friends on Parents Weekend. Our second year veterinary students made the symbolic transition from classroom learning to clinical application with the receiving of their white coats in the annual White Coat Ceremony. It was a wonderful weekend, and family and friends who have been supporting our veterinary medical students were able to get a taste of what life is like in veterinary medical school. What a tremendous turnout with an estimated 10,000 guests in attendance. I am always in awe of the amazing job that our students do to accomplish such a large event. Through interactive exhibits and demonstrations, our students are telling the story, not only of our college, but also of our profession. This is a most prestigious honor. Selection is based upon achievement of seminal contribution or substantial leap forward in the discipline, consideration as pre-eminent in field, and major impact of scholarship. Castiglioni and I have notified Dr. You are encouraged to attend the reception to honor Dr. Phillips on Thursday, April 26, from 2:00 to 4:00 PM. Our students continue to achieve great success outside of the walls of our college. Congratulations to both of these outstanding students and their faculty mentors. The Dean of the College of Architecture, Dr. Jorge Vanegas, has been very supportive of this building project and has freed up one of his faculty members, Dr. Valerian Vallie Miranda, to help develop the Program of Requirements for our new facility. Miranda will also involve graduate students from the College of Architecture. Many of our faculty, staff, and students are already engaged in the planning of the new facilities. As the planning process continues, the input we receive from each of you will be vital. Each department has a representative serving to collect input from faculty, staff, and students. We have also created a facilities website to keep everyone informed of our progress. On this site there are two surveys, one for faculty and staff and one for students - and we need your participation. You can access the surveys at the following links: [Faculty and Staff Survey](#) and [Student Survey](#). Over the next few months, members of the CVM family are going to visit leading facilities that represent the latest in design and technology from academia, human medicine, and veterinary medicine. As we travel from coast to coast, we will be bringing back ideas that will put our new facility on the leading edge of educational technology and building design.

DOWNLOAD PDF PICTORIAL HISTORY OF TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY, 1876-1976

Chapter 3 : a pictorial history of texas | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

This expanded edition of Texas A&M University: A Pictorial History gives a panoramic view of Texas A&M, from its infancy as a college with forty-eight agricultural and mechanical (engineering) students to today's diverse campus of more than forty thousand students.

The Morrill Act, signed into law July 2, 1862, was created to enable states to establish colleges where the "leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanical arts. States were granted public lands to be sold at auctions to establish a permanent fund to support the schools. Both the Republic of Texas and the Texas State Legislature also set aside public lands for a future college. Only men were admitted, and all students were required to participate in the Corps of Cadets and receive military training. The campus bore minimal resemblance to its modern counterpart. Wild animals roamed freely around the campus, and the area served as a meeting point for the Great Western Cattle Trail. After four years, students could attain degrees in scientific agriculture, civil and mining engineering, and language and literature. The Corps was divided into a battalion of three companies, and rivalry among the companies was strong, giving birth to the Aggie spirit and future traditions. No bonfires, yell practices, or athletics teams existed as yet, and social clubs and fraternities were discouraged. Although the Texas Constitution specified that the Agricultural and Mechanical College was to be a branch of a proposed University of Texas, [2] the Austin school was established with a separate Board of Regents. She was made an honorary member of the class of 1876. Several years later her twin sisters became honorary members of the class of 1877, and slowly other daughters of Aggie professors were allowed to attend classes. These traditions include the first Aggie Ring, the first yearbook, and the formation of the Aggie Band. Five years later the state legislature, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, established the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, organized the Texas Forest Service, and authorized a School of Veterinary Medicine at the college. For the next several decades during the summers cadets were not required to be in uniform and women could attend class and participate in intramural activities. Many of the seniors were fighting in France when the war ended two months later. The organization occurred three years before the national Hillel Foundation was organized at the University of Illinois. In 1918, they codified that women in summer school had an unofficial status and could not pursue a degree. Enrollment increased even during the Great Depression, as student cooperative housing projects enabled the students to attend the school at low costs. Other programs at the college likewise began offering doctoral degrees throughout the next few decades. The school produced 20,000 fighting men who served in combat; of these, 14,000 were officers, more than the combined total of the United States Naval Academy and the United States Military Academy and more than three times the totals of any other Senior Military College. In addition, the college received nationwide exposure during the war when a reporter wrote a widely distributed story about the Aggie Muster on the island of Corregidor. Bill to further their education. An estimated 5,000 men lived, studied, ate, showered, and attended classes at the base, which became known as the Annex and later as Riverside Campus. The school newspaper, The Battalion began writing editorials to encourage coeducation, causing the Student Senate to demand the editor of the paper resign. Later in the year students defeated a campus resolution on coeducation. More change ensued, as, in 1920, the Board of Directors voted to make membership in the Corps of Cadets voluntary. The same year the Board voted to allow any woman, not just those connected to students and professors, to attend the university. The Board required that Rudder approve each female applicant; he accepted any woman who met the academic requirements. The university remains one of few institutions nationwide to hold designations as a land-, sea-, and space-grant college. At the time, the women were segregated into a special unit, known as W-1, and suffered harassment from many of their male counterparts. These groups were opened to female participation in 1925, following a federal court decision in a class-action lawsuit filed by a female cadet. Two years later, in 1927, female-only units were eliminated. For six

DOWNLOAD PDF PICTORIAL HISTORY OF TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY, 1876-1976

years, Gay Student Services v. In , the university had also denied recognition to Sigma Phi Epsilon , a national social fraternity , because its presence on campus might result in "a social caste system". This tenth presidential library was built between and and contains the presidential and vice-presidential papers of George H. Bush and the vice-presidential papers of Dan Quayle. It became a separate school within the university in . Of the 58 students and former students working on the stack, 12 were killed and 27 others were injured. Over 40, people, including former President George H. Bush and his wife Barbara and then-Texas governor George W. Bush and his wife Laura , lit candles and observed up to two hours of silence at the site of the Bonfire collapse. The wiring broke after logs from upper tiers were "wedged" into lower tiers. The task force, made up of more than faculty, staff, students, former students, local residents, and various private- and public-sector representatives, devoted more than two years to examining all aspects of the university and studying benchmark institutions before unveiling the plan, dubbed Vision , in . The plan identifies 12 areas in which the university should focus on improving. Encouraging diversity in student enrollment. Enriching the undergraduate and graduate education experience. Brown Chemical Engineering Building opened in . Hispanic enrollment increased 9. The student-faculty ratio dropped from . Aggie students organized a child care facility, and Aggie athletes escorted teenagers to the Aggie Rec Center to play basketball. Gates was sworn in as the 22nd U. However, for a number of years females of the freshman class have outnumbered males. The school has two Heisman Trophy winners: John David Crow in and the winner, Johnny Manziel.

DOWNLOAD PDF PICTORIAL HISTORY OF TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY, 1876-1976

Chapter 4 : History of Texas A&M University - Wikipedia

The Hardcover of the A Pictorial History of Texas A&M University, by Henry C. Dethloff at Barnes & Noble. FREE Shipping on \$25 or more!

Courtesy of Southern Music Company. The Fourth Congress of the Republic of Texas donated fifty leagues of land , acres for the endowment of two colleges or universities in . The state legislature approved enabling legislation in providing for the sale of university lands and for the establishment of the Permanent University Fund. No public universities were built before the outbreak of the Civil War. Following the war and the acceptance of the Morrill Act, the Constitutional Convention of provided for an additional endowment of one million acres of public land for one or more state universities. This was followed in by an additional grant of one million acres of state land. Thus, the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas became both a federal and Texas land-grant college. Under the terms of the Morrill Act, donated lands from the federal government were to be drawn from the public lands within the states receiving the grants, but where no such lands existed, as was true in Texas, the Secretary of the Interior issued scrip entitling the state to claim unappropriated public lands in the territories. Texas received title to , acres of land in Colorado on February 16, . Davis appointed a committee of three to find a suitable location for the college on a site comprising not less than 1, acres of land. That committee selected a site near Bryan, Texas, following the donation of 2, acres of land to the college by local citizens. The school began as an all-male military institution with required participation in the Corps of Cadets. The school developed a strong military aura. In , only after great controversy, military training became optional and the Corps of Cadets a voluntary organization. Nevertheless, the Corps of Cadets and "Aggie" traditions established by the corps continue to shape the culture of the university. This led to strong protests from farmer groups, the removal of the president and faculty in November , and their replacement with new faculty and a new mandated curriculum in agriculture and engineering. Enrollment, which had climbed to students, declined rapidly to about eighty students by . That year the University of Texas opened in Austin under the authority of a separate Board of Regents, while the Agricultural and Mechanical College functioned under the authority of its Board of Directors. The two Texas institutions of higher education then began to battle for the meager funding then available from the state and from the Permanent University Fund. The school broadened its curriculum, particularly in the sciences and engineering. By it offered eight degree programs, including agriculture, architecture, agricultural engineering, chemical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, and textile engineering. James Earl Rudder right and Marion Harrington left in . More than 1, served as commissioned officers. William Bennett Bizzell , who became president in , presided over the postwar expansion until he resigned in . A graduate school was organized in , and programs leading to the doctorate were established in . In , following the discovery of oil on university lands eight years earlier, the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the University of Texas negotiated a settlement over the division of the Permanent University Fund by which the College would receive one-third of the revenues. Student cooperative housing projects enabled students to attend college at very low costs. Thomas Otto Walton was president of the college from until , when the campus was once again on a war footing. The university thus provided more officers for the armed forces during the war than both of the military academies combined. The war and the postwar recovery period brought many changes to the college in terms of curriculum, administration, personnel, and student composition. The new name reflected the diversified and expanded character of the institution. The school operated a branch campus in Koriyama, Japan, until summer , when the campus closed due to a decline in enrollment. Its former students have achieved distinction in many endeavors, and offer an unusual level of loyalty and support for their school. Also in , Ray M. Enrollment in the fall of was a record 44,, making the university the fourth-largest in the nation. The total number of faculty was 2,, including 1, full-time. Course offerings were divided among ten colleges:

DOWNLOAD PDF PICTORIAL HISTORY OF TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY, 1876-1976

Chapter 5 : Formats and Editions of A pictorial history of Texas A & M University, [blog.quintoapp.com]

A Pictorial History of Texas A&M University, (Centennial Series of the Association of Former Students, Texas a & M University, No. 2) by Dethloff, Henry C.

Please click button to get a pictorial history of texas book now. This site is like a library, you could find million book here by using search box in the widget. The history of Texas possesses a peculiar interest. The contests for the possession of the country; the grand old mission structures erected for the conversion of the natives; the numerous changes of government, give to our history an air of romance. In the summary of events in this volume, all these interesting topics are not only briefly noticed;, but part of a thorough investigation into the heroic period of the history of Texas. In ten chapters Thrall tells the reader everything about the country, Spanish and Mexican domination, the Revolution, the Indians, noted personalities and many details more. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world , and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity individual or corporate has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant. Arranged in alphabetical order are the names of more than two hundred of the men who have figured conspicuously in Texas history. Space is accorded to each some what in proportion to his historical importance, though the sketches of men still living are very brief, and mainly confined to the mere facts connected with their public life. The historical notes and topographical descriptions of the counties of the State, arranged in alphabetical order, are necessarily brief, but will give the reader a correct idea of their location, the char acter of the soil, and other particulars necessary for those seeking homes in the State. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at [www.Forgotten Books](http://www.ForgottenBooks.com). Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Chapter 6 : April 19, - Texas A&M Veterinary Medicine & Biomedical Sciences

TEXAS A&M blog.quintoapp.com A&M University is the state's oldest public institution of higher blog.quintoapp.com Eleventh Texas Legislature approved a joint resolution on November 1, , accepting the terms of the federal government's Morrill Land-Grant College Act of July 2, , which provided for the donation of public lands in a quantity equal to 30, acres for each senator and.

Chapter 7 : TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY | The Handbook of Texas Online| Texas State Historical Association

(College Station: Texas A & M University Press,), and A Centennial History of Texas A & M University: (College Station: Published for the Association of Former Students by the Texas A & M University Press,).

DOWNLOAD PDF PICTORIAL HISTORY OF TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY, 1876-1976

Chapter 8 : Inventory of the Henry C. Dethloff Papers:

The history of Texas A&M University, the first public institution of higher education in Texas, began in , when the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas was established as a land-grant college by the Texas Legislature.

Chapter 9 : HP RPN Calculator

HENRY C. DETHLOFF joined the Texas A&M history faculty in His books include A Centennial History of Texas A&M University, ; A History of the American Rice Industry, ; Suddenly, Tomorrow Came: A History of Johnson Space Center, and A Special Kind of Doctor: A History of Veterinary Medicine in Texas.