



**A**LTHOUGH Armour Institute has been in existence only a short time it has a very remarkable and interesting history.

When Mr. Joseph Armour died he left a bequest of one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of building a Mission in Chicago for church, school, and educational purposes. To this his brother, Philip Danforth Armour, added a large sum to complete and outfit the building. The building was opened in 1886. Ever ready to help those who wished to help themselves, Mr. Armour built at various times, several large flat buildings in the neighborhood of the Mission, the revenue from which served to make it as far as possible self-sustaining. To the religious work, a free dispensary and library were added, the latter in charge of Mrs. Julia A. Beveridge.

Mrs. Beveridge, believing that the usefulness of the Mission might be increased by taking up manual training, organized classes in wood-carving, clay-modeling, tile-making, and drawing for boys, and classes in domestic arts for girls. The success of her endeavors so pleased Mr. Armour that he decided to take up the educational work on a still larger scale than the size of the Mission would permit. Accompanied by Dr. Gunsaulus and Mr. John C. Black, Mr. Armour visited eastern institutions and, on his return to Chicago, decided to organize a school similar to Pratt or Drexel Institute.

A board of Trustees was organized, consisting of the following: Mr. Philip D. Armour, Mr. J. Ogden Armour, Mr. William J. Campbell, Mr. Philip D. Armour, Jr., and Mr. John C. Black. A charter was obtained from the state government and in 1892 the present "main building" was erected. The first classes were organized in 1893.

Dr. Gunsaulus, President, was assisted by a small, very efficient faculty, of which Prof. L. C. Monin, Mr. John E. Snow, and Mr. Edward D. Agle are still associated with the Institute. At the time of its foundation the Institute comprised the Armour Scientific Academy and the Technical College, as at present, and also the Departments of Domestic Arts, Commerce, Music, and Kindergarten Normal Training.

The courses included in the Technical College were: Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, and Library Science. Between 1896 and 1901, the courses in Domestic Arts, Commerce and Music were drop-