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Many Changes In Campus of Today

Quarter Century Brings About Vast Differences in Equipment of the College

If a traveler who had strolled across the K.S.T.C. campus in 1913, and had not seen it since, should be brought blindfolded this spring to the center of the quadrangle and then have the blindfold stripped from his eyes, it is reasonably certain that for some minutes he would have no notion of where he was. The thirteen buildings that have been added to the College since that first visit 25 years ago would explain his confusion, for in 1913 he saw only two.

Those two were Russ Hall, looming over the west end of the campus with its massive four stories, and Industrial arts, low-lying in contrast but covering much ground. Surrounded by the wide-open spaces, the two structures looked larger than they do today. Off to the south there were meadows, to the north a cornfield and three or four houses, to the west Broadway, and only residential street in the college neighborhood. And Broadway was by no means overcrowded.

Just east of what is now the center of the quadrangle were wooden bleachers, able to accommodate about 100 persons. The bleachers were the only supplementary college structure. Just north of them stood the four-forked mulberry tree that still feeds the birds every summer.

Few Homes Near Campus

Broadway of that day was not as wide as it is now. Only three blocks near the campus had residences, the chief group of which faced the campus from across Broadway. Most of the students from out of the city roomed in these houses.

Where is now the Phi Sigma Epsilon house across from the southwest corner of the campus another smaller house was already standing. On Cleveland the site of the Horace Mann school was occupied by a resi-

dence, soon to be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Mitchell. The big house then known as the "Case House," and now the headquarters for Sigma Sigma Sigma, stood on Cleveland just off Broadway.

On the site of the present College Inn stood a small "lunch room" where hamburgers and pie were the chief items. There was only one residence in that block, the white house still standing just across the street from the tennis courts.

With these exceptions, the residential district that now surrounds the College except to the east awaited future builders. The College had been

set out in the country and the city was some years in building out to and around it.

Now for 1938. Fifteen structures, most of them modern, make up the campus, with the majority of them set in a quadrangle about the wide oval walk, the others, except for Mechanic Arts at the southeast corner, being placed across the streets that cut their rectangle about the campus.

The Fifteen College Buildings

Russ Hall still towers at the west as the College's tallest building, while at the east stands the high-arched stadium on Brandenburg Field, named in 1924 for the man whose quarter of a century in the presidency is being celebrated this week. Between the two limits the buildings are Music Hall just south of Russ Hall, Porter Library just north, Industrial Arts, Geology Building, College Cafeteria, Science Hall, and the Auditorium, Mechanic Arts, and Gymnasium.

Across the street south are Willard Hall and the heating plant with its towering chimneys, and across the street north is Horace Mann Training School. Just south of the stadium is the Home Management House, a modern residence used as a laboratory in home-making. Though not on the campus, President and Mrs. Brandenburg's home, the second residence

south of the Home Management House, suggests the collegiate atmosphere by its shady dignity.

Russ Hall, massive as it is, and good to look at, was built in a day when college architecture was not as closely adapted to college needs as it is now. Science Hall at the opposite end of the quadrangle is far more modern, with a handsome lobby that serves as entrance to the Auditorium. The Auditorium is itself a big "little theater" with an unusually spacious stage and a capacious balcony.

But the two most beautiful buildings on the College campus are Music Hall, the newest of them all, and Porter Library. Their modified English Gothic and their position near Russ Hall make them twin buildings. Each is admirably adapted to its purpose; each has striking interior beauty as well as exterior.

Children Have Fine Building

Horace Mann, elementary training school erected by the city and turned over to the State, is also a fine example of grade school architecture, with its kindergarten, its auditorium-gymnasium, and its two rooms for each grade.

Then there is the Gymnasium at the northeast corner of the quadrangle, massive, admirably planned, and attractive. Its swimming pool on the ground floor, its double basketball court upstairs, surrounded by a roomy balcony, its arrangement of offices, locker rooms and showers—they are all just as they ought to be.

Industrial Arts, still about the same in outward appearance as it was 25 years ago, has had a thorough going-over in the last two years, part of its roof being rebuilt and its lighting being improved, and now it is to receive much new equipment, voted a year ago by the legislature.

One must not forget the cafeteria the finest building for its purpose in Kansas and provided with an annex that is good either for banquets or parties.

Willard Hall, four stories high, is a beautiful home for 113 college girls. Its attractive lobby and parlors its spacious rooms, its atmosphere of solid comfort—all combine to keep it at capacity.

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MANY CHANGES IN CAMPUS OF TODAY

Come Take A Look

But the only way to get a clear notion of the K. S. T. C. that has grown up since 1913, when Dr. Brandenburg first took charge of the College, is to stroll leisurely over its campus and through its buildings. The next best way is to see an airplane photograph of the College. Either gives an impression, not of mushroom growth, but of a steady development solidly based on the fundamental purpose of higher education.

Moreover, it is not to be forgotten that the Russ Hall which Dr. Brandenburg first looked upon in 1913 is not exactly the same building that one sees today. The original Russ Hall was gutted by flames one summer night in 1914, a year after the new president came, and his

and Pittsburg's biggest task during the year that followed was getting the structure rebuilt. The determination and energy that he and Pittsburg citizens threw into the task was itself a forecast of the K. S. T. C. that was to be and that now is.

A list of the College's buildings, with the year each was completed

is as follows:

- Russ Hall, 1908, rebuilt 1914-15.
- Industrial Arts, 1913.
- Heating plant, 1913.
- Geology Building, 1917
- Science Hall, 1919.
- Auditorium (annex to Science Hall) 1919.
- Cafeteria, 1920.
- Gymnasium, 1921.
- Willard Hall, 1923.
- Brandenburg Field Stadium, 1924.
- Home Management House, 1926.
- Porter Library, 1927.
- Horace Mann, 1928.
- Mechanic Arts, first story 1919, completed 1928.
- Music Hall, 1929.