THE RICE INSTITUTE
HOUSTON, TEXAS

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR BEGINNING SEPTEMBER SIXTEENTH NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE
THE RICE INSTITUTE
A UNIVERSITY OF
LIBERAL AND TECHNICAL
LEARNING
FOUNDED IN THE CITY OF HOUSTON, TEXAS
BY WILLIAM MARSH RICE
AND DEDICATED BY HIM TO THE
ADVANCEMENT OF LETTERS
SCIENCE AND ART
OPENED FOR THE RECEPTION OF
STUDENTS IN THE AUTUMN OF
NINETEEN HUNDRED
AND TWELVE

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
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CALENDAR

1929

September 16-19 . Entrance Examinations
September 19 . Registration of new students
September 20 . Registration of old students
September 23 . Opening of courses
September 25 . Matriculation address
November 28 . Thanksgiving Day
December 16-21 . Preliminary Examinations for Freshmen and students on probation
December 21 . Beginning of Christmas holidays

1930

January 3 . Resumption of courses
January 29–February 6 . February Examinations
February 22 . Washington’s Birthday
April 21 . San Jacinto Day
May 12–17 . Entrance Examinations
May 26–June 6 . Final Examinations
June 7–9 . Fifteenth Annual Commencement
THE RICE INSTITUTE
OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION

EDGAR ODELL LOVETT, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D.,
President

ROBERT GRANVILLE CALDWELL, Ph.D., Litt.D.,
Dean

SAMUEL GLENN McCANN, M.A.,
Registrar

JOHN THOMAS McCANTS, M.A.,
Bursar
THE RICE INSTITUTE

THE NAME

The new institution bears the name of the founder, the late William Marsh Rice. It aspires to university standing of the highest grade. Dedicated to the advancement of literature, science, and art, the educational programme of liberal and technical learning now being developed may justify the designation "Institute" as representing the functions of a teaching university and, at least in some of its departments, those of the more recent research institutions established in this country and abroad.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH

It is now rather more than thirty years since several public-spirited citizens of the community asked Mr. Rice to bear the expense of building a new public high school for the city of Houston. This direct gift to the city's welfare Mr. Rice was unwilling to make, but a little later, taking into his confidence a half-dozen friends, he made known to them his desire to found a much larger educational enterprise for the permanent benefit of the city and state of his adoption. These gentlemen were organized into a Board of Trustees for the new foundation, which was incorporated in 1891 under a broad charter granting the trustees large freedom in the future organization of a non-political and non-sectarian institution to be dedicated to the advancement of letters, science, and art. As a
nucleus for an endowment fund, Mr. Rice at this time made over an interest-bearing note of two hundred thousand dollars to the original Board of Trustees, consisting of himself, Mr. James A. Baker, and the late Messrs. J. E. McAshan, E. Raphael, F. A. Rice, A. S. Richardson and C. Lombardi. Under the terms of the charter, the board is a self-perpetuating body of seven members elected for life: vacancies since its organization have been filled by the election of Messrs. William Marsh Rice, Jr., Benjamin Botts Rice, Edgar Odell Lovett, John Thaddeus Scott, Alexander Sessums Cleveland, and Edward Andrew Peden.

It was the unalterable will of the founder that the development of the work which he had conceived should progress no further during his lifetime. However, in the remaining days of his life he increased the endowment fund from time to time by transferring to the trustees the titles to certain of his properties, and in the end made the new foundation his residuary legatee. Upon the termination of the long years of litigation which followed Mr. Rice's death in 1900, the Board of Trustees found the Institute in possession of an estate whose present value is conservatively estimated at approximately ten million dollars, divided by the provisions of the founder's will into almost equal parts available for equipment and endowment respectively. It may be remarked in passing that it is the determined policy of the trustees to build and maintain the institution out of the income, thus preserving intact the principal not only of the endowment fund, but also that of the equipment fund. While proceeding to convert the non-productive properties of the estate into income-bearing investments, the trustees called Mr. Edgar Odell
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Lovett, a professor in Princeton University, to assist them in developing the founder's far-reaching plans. Before taking up his residence in Houston, the future president visited the leading educational and scientific establishments of the world, returning in the summer of 1909 from a year's journey of study that extended from England to Japan. About this time negotiations were completed by which the Institute secured a campus of three hundred acres situated on the extension of Houston's main thoroughfare, three miles from the center of the city—a tract of ground universally regarded as the most appropriate within the vicinity of the city.

Another early decision of the trustees of the Institute was the determination that the new university should be housed in noble architecture worthy of the founder's high aims; and upon this idea they entered with no lower ambition than to establish on the campus of the Institute a group of buildings conspicuous alike for their beauty and for their utility, which should stand not only as a worthy monument to the founder's philanthropy, but also as a distinct contribution to the architecture of our country. With this end in view they determined to commit to Messrs. Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson, of Boston and New York, the task of designing a general architectural plan to embody in the course of future years the realization of the educational programme which had been adopted for the Institute. Such a general plan, the work of Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, L.H.D., exhibiting in itself many attractive elements of the architecture of Italy, France, and Spain, was accepted by the board in the spring of 1910. Immediately thereafter plans and specifications for
an administration building were prepared, and in the following July the contract for its construction was awarded; three months later the erection of a mechanical laboratory and power-house was begun, and by the next autumn the construction of two wings of the first residential hall for men was well under way. In the preparation of preliminary plans for its initial building operations the Institute enjoyed the coöperation of an advisory committee consisting of Professor Ames, director of the physical laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University, at present President of the University; Professor Conklin, director of the biological laboratory of Princeton University; the late Professor Richards, chairman of the department of chemistry, Harvard University; and Professor Stratton, director of the National Bureau of Standards, at present President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1911, on the seventy-fifth anniversary of Texas Independence, the corner-stone of the administration building was laid by the trustees. This building, the mechanical laboratory of the engineering quadrangle, the power-house, and the first two wings of the first residential hall for men were ready for occupancy at the beginning of the first academic year in the fall of 1912. The third wing of this residential hall, begun in 1913, was first occupied by students in the autumn of 1914; while the construction of the physics laboratories and lecture amphitheater, begun also in 1913, was completed in the summer of 1914 from plans prepared by Messrs. Cram and Ferguson under the direction of Mr. H. A. Wilson, D.Sc., F.R.S., resident professor of physics in the Institute. In January, 1916, ground was broken for the first wing of the second residential group
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for men; the construction of this wing was completed by September, 1916. Further building operations were suspended during the war. In the meantime the Athletic Field House and other structures of the exhibition field were completed in 1920. At the commencement exercises of 1923 ground was broken for the new laboratory for chemistry, the plans for which were prepared by Messrs. Cram and Ferguson and Mr. W. W. Watkin, associate architects, under the direction of Mr. H. B. Weiser, Ph.D., resident professor of chemistry in the Institute. The construction of this laboratory was completed during the academic year 1924-25.

The actual work of instruction of the first academic year began on the 23d day of September, 1912, the anniversary of the death of the founder. In the presence of the trustees of the Institute, members of the teaching staff, and representative citizens of the community, the first class of students was received in the faculty chamber of the administration building with appropriate ceremonies on September 26th. The scholastic work of the first academic year was limited to a single class of freshmen of a standard of preparation as high as the best public and private high schools were capable of attaining.

In the early autumn of 1912 an academic festival in observance of the formal opening of the Institute was held under altogether favorable conditions of weather, most generous coöperation of the community and commonwealth, and the heartening encouragement of several hundred scholars and scientists who came to Houston to assist in the launching of the new university. Chief among these distinguished representatives of life and learning were the
twelve foreign savants who had consented to participate in the inaugural programme by preparing series of lectures in the liberal humanities of philosophy, history, letters, and art, and in the fundamental sciences of mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology. A complete account of the proceedings of the four days devoted to this celebration has been embodied in publications issued in commemoration of that occasion. In the latter appear in full the inaugural lectures of Professor Rafael Altamira y Crevea, of Madrid, Spain; Professor Emile Borel, of Paris, France; Senator Benedetto Croce, of Naples, Italy; Professor Hugo de Vries, of Amsterdam, Holland; the late Professor Sir Henry Jones, of Glasgow, Scotland; the late Privy Councilor Baron Dairoku Kikuchi, of Tokyo, Japan; Professor John William Mackail, of London, England; Privy Councilor Professor Wilhelm Ostwald, of Gross-Bothen, Germany; the late Professor Henri Poincaré, of Paris, France; the late Professor Sir William Ramsay, of London, England; Professor Senator Vito Volterra, of Rome, Italy; Professor Carl Størmer, of Christiania, Norway. In these commemorative volumes there appear also reproductions of responses from American and foreign universities and scientific societies to the invitation of the Institute; the addresses of Governor Colquitt, Chief Justice Brown of Texas, Bishop Gailor of Tennessee, the inaugural poem of Dr. Henry van Dyke of Princeton, and the dedicatory sermon by Dr. Charles F. Aked of San Francisco; together with the addresses delivered by the presidents or other official representatives of Amsterdam, Glasgow, London, Oviedo, Paris, Rome, Baylor, Chicago, Columbia, Lehigh, Princeton, Texas, Vanderbilt, and Virginia universities;
and a variety of other literary and artistic performances which are not easily classified in a brief résumé. More recently a special volume has appeared embodying the lectures and conferences delivered at the Institute on the occasion of visits to the Rice Institute from the British Educational Mission and the Official Mission of French Scholars to the Universities of the United States. In similar publications have appeared the lectures of the late Professor Sir Henry Jones, inaugurating the public lectureship on the Sharp Foundation, and under the same foundation the lectures of Dr. Terrot Reaveley Glover, Public Orator of Cambridge University; those of the Honorable William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, the Right Honorable Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, and President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University, on the Godwin Lectureship in Public Affairs; those of Mr. John Powell, the American composer and pianist, inaugurating the recently endowed lectureship on music for which a friend of the Institute has anonymously made provision, and the lectures on the same foundation of Mademoiselle Nadia Boulanger of Paris, Sir Henry Hadow, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sheffield, and MM. Maurice Ravel and A. Honegger of Paris; the Plymouth Tercentenary Lecture by the late Sir Arthur Shipley, of the University of Cambridge; a course of lectures by resident members of the Institute in observance of the six hundredth anniversary of the death of Dante; lectures on mathematics by Senator Vito Volterra, of the University of Rome, by Professor Jacques Hadamard, of the Collège de France, and by Professor Ch. J. de la Vallée Poussin, of the University of Louvain; on biology by Professor Edwin
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Grant Conklin, of Princeton University, and by Professor Julian Huxley, of King's College, London; on astronomy by Professor Henry Norris Russell, of Princeton University; on chemistry by Professor Edward C. C. Baly, of the University of Liverpool; and addresses by the late Charles William Eliot, of Harvard University; Dean Frank Thilly, of Cornell University; President John Grier Hibben, of the Princeton University; Provost Joseph Sweetman Ames of Johns Hopkins University; Baron E. de Cartier de Marchienne, lately Belgian Ambassador to the United States; and Dr. John Huston Finley, Editor of the New York Times.

THE FACULTY

Edgar Altenburg, Ph.D. (Columbia), formerly Assistant in Biology at Columbia University; later Instructor in Biology at the Rice Institute; Assistant Professor of Biology.

Alejandro Arratia, B.A. (Chile), formerly Instructor at the Liceo Pedagojico, Santiago, Chile; later Assistant in Spanish at the Rice Institute; Instructor in Spanish.

Franklin Durham Ashcraft, B.A. (Greenville), formerly Director of Physical Education at Sam Houston State Teacher's College; Instructor in Physical Education.

Stockton Axson, M.A. (Wesleyan), Litt.D. (Pittsburgh), L.H.D. (Wesleyan), LL.D. (Knox), formerly of the University of Vermont and of Adelphi College; later Professor of English Literature in Princeton University; Professor of English Literature.

Leonard M. Blumenthal, B.S. in C.E. (Georgia School of Tech.), M.S. (Chicago), Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins), for-

1 Arranged in alphabetical order, with last appointment before receiving academic appointment at this institution.
merly Instructor in Mathematics at the Johns Hopkins University; Instructor in Mathematics.

André Georges Bourgeois, Bachelier ès Lettres (Paris), Bachelier en Droit (Paris); Instructor in French.

Harry Lee Bowen, B.A. (Virginia), M.A. and Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins), formerly Assistant in History at the Johns Hopkins University; Instructor in European History.

Hubert Evelyn Bray, B.A. (Tufts), M.A. (Harvard), Ph.D. (Rice), formerly Instructor in Mathematics at Tufts College and at Lafayette College; Fellow in Mathematics and later Instructor in Mathematics at the Rice Institute; Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Hugo Broeker, B.A. (Nebraska), Ph.D. (Berlin), formerly Lecturer in Modern English at the University of Berlin; Instructor in German.

Charles Lowman Browne, B.S. (Kenyon), B. Arch. (Cornell), Instructor in Architectural Construction.

Frederic William Browne, Graduate of the School of Industrial Art of the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia; Instructor in Architectural Drawing and Painting.

Andrew Bonnell Bryan, Ph.D. (Rice), formerly Fellow in Physics at the Rice Institute; Instructor in Physics.

Robert Granville Caldwell, B.A. (Wooster), Ph.D. (Princeton), Litt.D. (Wooster), formerly Fellow of Princeton University; Professor of Economics in the College of Wooster; later Assistant Professor of History at the Rice Institute; Professor of American History and Dean of the Institute.

Asa Crawford Chandler, B.A. (Cornell), Ph.D. (California), formerly Assistant Professor of Zoölogy and Physiology at Oregon Agricultural College; Instructor in Biology at the Rice Institute; Research Associate of the
School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, India; Professor of Biology.

James Chillman, Jr., M.S. in Arch. (Pennsylvania), F.A.A.R., M.A.I.A., formerly Alumni Fellow in Architecture at the University of Pennsylvania; Instructor in Freehand Drawing at the University of Pennsylvania; Instructor in Architecture at the Rice Institute; later Burnham Fellow in Architecture at the American Academy in Rome; Assistant Professor of Architecture.


Kenneth Dameron, B.A. (Beloit), M.A. (California), formerly Instructor in Economics at Princeton University and at New York University; Instructor in Economics.


Jacques Jean Engerrand, B.A. (Texas), M.A. (Rice), formerly Assistant in French at the Rice Institute; Instructor in French.

Griffith Conrad Evans, Ph.D. (Harvard), formerly Instructor in Mathematics at Harvard University; Sheldon Fellow of Harvard University at the University of Rome; later Assistant Professor of Pure Mathematics at the Rice Institute; Professor of Pure Mathematics.

Augusto Eyquem, Bachelor of Humanities (Chile), formerly Instructor in Spanish at Princeton University, later Assistant in Spanish at the Rice Institute; Instructor in Spanish.

Lester R. Ford, B.A. (Missouri), Ph.D. (Harvard),
formerly Lecturer in Mathematics at the University of Edinburgh; Sheldon Fellow of Harvard University at the University of Paris; later Instructor in Mathematics at Harvard University and Instructor in Life Insurance in the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University; Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Max Freund, Ph.D. (Leipsic), formerly Assistant Lecturer in the German Language and Literature at Liverpool University College; Royal Professor of German and Teutonic Philology in Queen's University of Belfast, Ireland, and Examiner in the Royal University of Ireland; later Professorial Lecturer in Modern English at the Universities of Giessen and Marburg, Germany; Professor of German.

Joseph Stephen Gallegly, Jr., M.A. (Rice); Instructor in English.

Allen Darnaby Garrison, Ph.D. (Rice), formerly Fellow in Chemistry at the Rice Institute under appointment of the National Research Council; later Instructor in Physical Chemistry at the Rice Institute; Assistant Professor of Physical Chemistry.

William Hartman, B.A. (Dartmouth), M.A. (Harvard); Instructor in English.

Arthur J. Hartsook, M.S. (Mass. Inst. Tech), formerly Instructor in Chemistry at the University of Nebraska; later Instructor in Industrial Chemistry at the Rice Institute; Assistant Professor of Chemical Engineering.

Ray Nelson Haskell, B.S. (Chicago), formerly Instructor in Mathematics at the University of Tennessee and later at Michigan Agricultural College; Instructor in Mathematics.
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Claude William Heaps, B.S. (Northwestern), Ph.D. (Princeton), formerly Class of 1860 Experimental Science Fellow of Princeton University; Instructor in Physics at the University of Missouri; Instructor in Physics and later Assistant Professor of Physics at the Rice Institute; Professor of Physics.

Herbert Kay Humphrey, B.S. in E.E. (Illinois), M.S. in E.E. (Union), E.E. (Illinois), formerly Assistant Consulting Engineer of the General Electric Company; Instructor in Electrical Engineering and later Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering at the Rice Institute; Professor of Electrical Engineering.

Walter Raymond Kirner, M.S. (Illinois), Ph.D. (Harvard), formerly Assistant in Organic Chemistry at Harvard University; Associate Professor of Organic Chemistry at Middlebury College; later Instructor in Organic Chemistry at the Rice Institute; Assistant Professor of Organic Chemistry.

Floyd Seyward Lear, B.A. (Rochester), M.A. and Ph.D. (Harvard), formerly Instructor in History at Harvard University; later Instructor in History at the Rice Institute; Assistant Professor of History.

Edgar Odell Lovett, Ph.D. (Virginia and Leipsic), LL.D. (Drake, Tulane, and Baylor), Sc.D. (Colorado College), formerly Professor of Mathematics in Princeton University, and later Head of the Department of Astronomy in the same institution; Professor of Mathematics and President of the Institute.

Jarmon Alvis Lynch, B.A. (West Texas State Teachers), Ph.D. (Chicago), formerly Scholar at the University of Chicago; Instructor in Education.
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Samuel Glenn McCann, Ph.B. (Wooster), M.A. (Rice), formerly Fellow in History at the Rice Institute; Instructor in Jurisprudence and Registrar of the Institute.

John Thomas McCants, M.A. (Virginia and Yale), formerly Scholar at the University of Virginia and University Fellow at Yale University; later Instructor in English at the Rice Institute; Instructor in Business Administration and Bursar of the Institute.

Alan Dugald McKillop, Ph.D. (Harvard), formerly Instructor in English at the University of Illinois; later Instructor in English at the Rice Institute; Assistant Professor of English.

Austin Mardon, M.A. (Trinity College, Cambridge), formerly Instructor in English History at Cornell University; Lecturer in English History.

John Marshall Miller, B.S. in E.E. (Kansas State Agricultural College), formerly with the Western Electric Company, Chicago, and later with the Southern California Edison Electric Company, Los Angeles; Instructor in Engineering Drawing.

Eugenio Montes, Licenciado en Letras (Madrid), Licenciado en Derecho (Madrid); Instructor in Spanish.

Marcel Moraud, Agrégé de l'Université de France, formerly Instructor in French at the University of Minnesota and at Princeton University; later Associate Professor of French at the University of Toronto; Professor of French.

Charles William Morris, Jr., B.S. (Northwestern), Ph.D. (Chicago), formerly Assistant in Philosophy at the University of Chicago; later Instructor in Philosophy at the Rice Institute; Assistant Professor of Philosophy.
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Lewis Morton Mott-Smith, Ph.D. (California Inst. Tech.), formerly Teaching Fellow at the California Institute of Technology; Instructor in Physics.

Henry Oscar Nicholas, B.A. (Oberlin), Ph.D. (Yale), formerly Fellow and Assistant in Chemistry at Yale University; Instructor in Analytical Chemistry at Yale University; later Instructor in Analytical Chemistry at the Rice Institute; Instructor in Chemistry.

Eugene Jean Oberlé, M.A. (Stanford), formerly Instructor in Romanic Languages at the Leland Stanford Junior University; Instructor in French.

Frank Acklen Pattie, Jr., B.A. (Vanderbilt), M.A. (Harvard), Ph.D. (Princeton), formerly Fellow in Psychology, Gordon Macdonald Fellow, and Charlotte Elizabeth Procter Fellow of Princeton University, and Fellow of the National Research Council at Harvard University; Instructor in Psychology and Tutor in the Division of Philosophy at Harvard University; Instructor in Psychology.

John Virgil Pennington, M.E. (Stevens), formerly Assistant Engineer, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey; Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.

Joseph Horace Pound, B.S. in M.E., and M.E. (Missouri), formerly Instructor in the School of the Westinghouse Machine Company; Instructor in Mechanical Engineering and later Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the Rice Institute; Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

Tibor Radó, Ph.D. (Szeged), formerly Research Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation; Lecturer in Mathematics at Harvard University, first semester; Lecturer in Mathematics, second semester.
ANNOUNCEMENTS

Earl Milford Rice, M.D. (Oregon), D.T.M.&H. (London School of Tropical Medicine); Instructor in Biology.

Lewis Babcock Ryon, Jr., C.E. (Lehigh), formerly Instructor in Civil Engineering and later Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering at the Rice Institute; Professor of Civil Engineering.

Arthur Ferdinand Scott, B.S. (Colby), M.A. and Ph.D. (Harvard), formerly Assistant in Chemistry at Harvard University and later Sheldon Fellow of Harvard University; Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Reed College; Instructor in Analytical Chemistry.

Harry Alexander Scott, Ph.D. (Columbia), formerly Instructor in Physical Education at Columbia University, and Professor of Physical Education at the University of Oregon; Professor of Physical Education.

Lee M. Sharrar, B.A. (Alma), M.A. (Columbia), formerly Assistant Professor of Economics at Alma College; Instructor in Economics.

Fred Vernon Shelton, M.A. (Rice); Instructor in French.

John Willis Slaughter, B.A. (Lombard), Ph.D. (Michigan), formerly Lecturer on Sociology in the School of Economics at the University of London; Lecturer in Civics and Philanthropy.

James Harry Smith, M.A. (Harvard), formerly Associate Instructor in Latin at Culver Military Academy; Instructor in English.

Morris Albion Stewart, B.S. (New Hampshire), Ph.D. (Cornell), formerly Instructor in Biology at the University of Rochester; Instructor in Biology.

Radoslav Andrea Tsanoff, B.A. (Oberlin), Ph.D. (Cornell), formerly Sage Fellow of Cornell University; Instructor
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in Philosophy at Clark University; later Assistant Professor of Philosophy at the Rice Institute; Professor of Philosophy.

Leo Vernon Uhrig, B.S. in C.E. (Missouri), formerly of the Engineering Department of the City of Detroit; Instructor in Civil Engineering.

Florin Vasilesco, Docteur ès Sciences (Paris), formerly Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the University of Bucarest, International Research Fellow at Harvard University and the Rice Institute; Lecturer in Mathematics, first semester.

James Stephen Waters, B.S. (Rice); Instructor in Engineering.

William Ward Watkin, B.S. in Arch. (Pennsylvania), M.A.I.A., formerly Scholar in Architecture in the University of Pennsylvania; Associate Architect with Messrs. Cram and Ferguson, the supervising architects of the Institute; Instructor in Architecture and later Assistant Professor of Architecture at the Rice Institute; Professor of Architecture.

Harry Boyer Weiser, M.A. (Ohio State), Ph.D. (Cornell), formerly Assistant Instructor in Chemistry at Cornell University; Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the University of Tennessee; Instructor in Chemistry and later Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the Rice Institute; Professor of Chemistry.

William Erickson White, B.S. in C.E. (Iowa State), formerly Research Assistant in Highway Engineering at Iowa State College; Instructor in Civil Engineering and later Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering at South Dakota State College; Instructor in Civil Engineering.

George Wesley Whiting, B.A. (West Virginia), M.A.
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(Harvard), Ph.D. (Chicago), formerly Assistant Professor of English at the Michigan State College, and Assistant in English at the University of Chicago; Instructor in English.

George Guion Williams, M.A. (Rice), formerly Assistant and later Instructor in English at the Rice Institute; Teaching Fellow in English in New York University; Instructor in English.

Harold Albert Wilson, F.R.S., M.A. (Cambridge), M.Sc. (Victoria), D.Sc. (London), formerly 1851 Exhibition Scholar of Leeds University; Allen Scholar and Clerk Maxwell Student of Cambridge University; Scholar in Physics of London University; Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge University; Professor of Physics in King’s College, London; Professor of Physics in McGill University; Professor of Physics at the Rice Institute; later Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow; Professor of Physics.

William Gordon Zeeveld, B.A. (Rochester), M.A. (Johns Hopkins); Instructor in English.

ASSISTANTS AND FELLOWS

Edward Bowers Arrants, B.S. in Arch. (Rice); Fellow in Architecture.

Edwin Ford Beckenbach, M.A. (Rice); Fellow in Mathematics.

William Richard Bridgwater, B.A. (Rice); Fellow in History.

Thomas Shelby Chapman, Jr., B.A. (Rice); Fellow in Chemistry.

Alice Crowell Dean, M.A. (Rice); Fellow in Mathematics.

Edward Josephi Durham, B.A. (Reed), M.A. (Rice),
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formerly Assistant Chemist with the Crown-Williamette Paper Company, Portland, Oregon; Fellow in Chemistry.

William Means Hannum, B.A. (Nebraska Wesleyan), formerly Assistant in Chemistry at Nebraska Wesleyan University; Fellow in Chemistry.

Paul Duane Harwood, B.S. (Cornell), formerly Assistant Extension Entomologist of the New York State College of Agriculture, at Cornell University; Fellow in Biology.

Clyde Roland Johnson, B.A. (Reed) M.A. (Rice); Fellow in Chemistry.

Clare Hibberd Kean, B.A. (Rice); Fellow in Physics.

Waldo Forest McNeir, B.A. (Rice); Fellow in English.

George Payne Montgomery, Jr., B.A. (Rice); Fellow in Physics.

Felix Paquin, Jr., B.A. (Rice); Fellow in Chemistry.

Phil Brewster Powers, B.A. (Kansas), formerly Graduate Assistant in Zoölogy at the University of Kansas; Fellow in Biology.

William Monroe Rust, Jr., M.A. (Rice); Fellow in Mathematics.

William Josiah Taylor, Jr., B.A. (Rice); Fellow in Physics.

Rudolph Frederick Weichert, Jr., B.A. (Rice); Fellow in Physics.

James M. Whiteley, Jr., B.A. (Rice); Fellow in Chemistry.

Pierce McDonald Williamson, B.A. (Rice); Fellow in Chemistry.

SCHOLARSHIPS

While seeking to develop its students in character, in culture, and in citizenship, the Rice Institute will reserve
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for scholarship its highest rewards and in particular for evidences of creative capacity in productive scholarship. To encourage this devotion to learning there have been devised through the donations of friends of the Institute a number of undergraduate scholarships to be awarded preferably to those students who have been in residence at the Institute for at least one year. Moreover, honorary scholarships without stipend may be granted to students whose scholastic standing shows marked ability.

THE GRAHAM BAKER STUDENTSHIP

The first of these undergraduate scholarships to be established at the Institute is the Graham Baker Studentship, founded by Captain and Mrs. James A. Baker, of Houston, in memory of their eldest son, the late Frank Graham Baker. This studentship is awarded annually to students of the Rice Institute upon the basis of highest standing in scholarship, and the holder is known as the Graham Baker Student for the year. The award is announced at the commencement convocation in June, and the annual stipend is $300.

THE HOHENTHAL SCHOLARSHIPS

The Hohenthal Scholarship Fund is a gift to the Rice Institute made through the good offices of Mr. William M. Rice, Jr., from the estate of the late Lionel Hohenthal, of Houston, who in his last will and testament instructed his executor, Mr. Rice, to devote the residue of his estate to the founding of a permanent memorial to Mr. Hohenthal's mother, father, and brother. The scholarships provided by this fund are known as the Hohenthal Scholar-
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ships, and the holders as the Hohenthal Scholars of the Institute. These scholarships are awarded annually to students who are earning a substantial part of their college expenses on a basis of high standing in scholarship. Each of the six now available carries with it an annual stipend of $200.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN CIVICS AND PHILANTHROPY

With the Sharp Lectureship in Civics and Philanthropy founded by Mrs. Estelle B. Sharp, of Houston, there are associated four scholarships in civics and philanthropy. For the last academic year the scholarships were provided by Messrs. William L. Clayton, Will C. Hogg, Ed Prather and Harry C. Wiess, of Houston. These scholarships bear an annual stipend of $250 and are awarded preferably to graduates of high standing intending to prepare for work in social service.

THE D.A.R. SCHOLARSHIP

The John McKnitt Alexander Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has provided an endowed undergraduate scholarship at the Rice Institute. Under the present conditions of this scholarship it is awarded to a young woman student on admission to the Institute and carries with it an annual stipend of $300. The first award was made for the academic year 1919–20.

THE ELLEN AXSON WILSON SCHOLARSHIP

The Axson Club, an organization of Houston Women in the interests of literary pursuits, recently concluded a successful campaign for the endowment of a permanent scholarship at the Rice Institute in memory of Ellen
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Axson Wilson (the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson), the scholarship to be awarded from year to year to a young woman student of the Institute. The annual stipend of the Ellen Axson Wilson Scholarship is $600, and the first award of the scholarship was made for the academic year 1922–23.

The Elizabeth Baldwin Literary Society Scholarship
The Elizabeth Baldwin Literary Society of the Rice Institute is maintaining annually a scholarship with a view to providing permanent endowment therefor. This Scholarship is available to a student of the Rice Institute, either a young man or a young woman, the candidate to be chosen by the faculty on grounds of scholarship, personality, and physical vigor. The present annual stipend of the Elizabeth Baldwin Literary Society Scholarship is $300, and the first award of the scholarship was made for the academic year 1926–27.

The Pallas Athene Literary Society Scholarship
The Pallas Athene Literary Society of the Rice Institute is providing an annual scholarship at the Rice Institute, with the intention of raising a permanent endowment for the scholarship. This scholarship is open to a young woman student of the Rice Institute, to be selected by the faculty on grounds of scholarship, personality, and physical vigor. The present annual stipend of the Pallas Athene Literary Society Scholarship is $300, and the first award of the scholarship was made for the academic year 1926–27.

The Association of Rice Alumni Scholarship
The Association of Rice Alumni is maintaining an annual scholarship at the Rice Institute with the expectation of
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providing permanent endowment therefor. This scholarship is open to a self-supporting young man student of the Rice Institute, the candidate to be selected by the faculty on grounds of scholarship, personality, and physical vigor. The present annual stipend of the Association of Rice Alumni Scholarship is $300, and the first award of the scholarship was made for the academic year 1926-27.

THE DANIEL RIPLEY SCHOLARSHIP

In memory of her husband, the late Daniel Ripley, for many years a prominent citizen of Houston, Mrs. Edith Ripley has established by the donation to the Institute of $10,000, the Daniel Ripley Scholarship. The annual income of this trust fund is to be awarded to that self-supporting young man or woman student completing the freshman year at the Rice Institute who receives the highest grades, and the candidate is to be selected by the faculty. The first award of the Daniel Ripley Scholarship was made for the academic year 1927-28.

THE JUNIOR ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP

To foster interest in engineering education at the Rice Institute and to provide for recognition for work well done, an anonymous donor is contributing to the Rice Institute the sum of $300 annually as a stipend for the Junior Engineering Scholarship, to be awarded to that male student in a regular engineering course of the junior year who has the highest scholastic standing in his courses taken that year. This scholarship is restricted to no particular field of engineering, the selection of the scholar is made by the faculty, and in making the selection account is taken of individual
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qualifications of character and personality, but no consideration is to be given to the financial circumstances of the student. The first award of the Junior Engineering Scholarship was made for the academic year 1928–29.

THE EDITH RIPLEY SCHOLARSHIPS

Mrs. Edith Ripley of Houston has established three Edith Ripley Scholarships by the donation of $10,000 to the Rice Institute, the income of which is to be distributed equally and annually to three young women students of the Institute to be selected by the faculty. In selecting the beneficiaries of this donation, consideration is to be given to the mental, moral, and womanly qualities of the candidates, as well as to their financial necessities. The first awards of the three Edith Ripley Scholarships were made for the academic year 1928–29.

THE TRAVELING SCHOLARSHIP IN ARCHITECTURE

Provision for a Rice Institute Traveling Scholarship in Architecture has been made by the following gentlemen: Messrs. W. L. Clayton, George S. Cohen, Alfred C. Finn, Wyatt G. Hedrick, F. A. Heitmann, E. L. Neville, Cleveland Sewall, and William Ward Watkin, who have individually pledged the amount of $150 each year for five years to a stipend of $1200 to be given each year to a student in architecture for the purposes of European travel and study. The selection of the holder of the Traveling Scholarship is to be made by the faculty of the Department of Architecture by means of a formal competition arranged each year for such purpose by the faculty and in which students or graduates of the Rice Institute are eligible to
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participate. The first award of the Traveling Scholarship in Architecture was made for the academic year 1928–29.

THE MARY PARKER GIESEKE SCHOLARSHIP

Mr. Fred A. Gieseke of Houston and his daughter, Miss Frances Sara Gieseke, a student in the Rice Institute, have recently established the Mary Parker Gieseke Scholarship in memory of the late Mrs. Fred A. Gieseke, by a gift to the Rice Institute of $5000. This new memorial scholarship is to be awarded annually for high standing in scholarship to a student of the Rice Institute who has been in residence at least one year. The annual stipend of the scholarship is $300. The first award of the Mary Parker Gieseke Scholarship has been made for the academic year 1929–30.

THE TRAVELING FELLOWSHIP

Another Houston friend of youth and learning, who desires to remain anonymous, is donating to the Rice Institute the sum of $1800 annually as a stipend for a traveling fellowship, to be awarded to a graduate of the Rice Institute giving promise of leadership in scholarship and service, selected by the faculty. It is the donor's wish that in the choice of fellows there be no restriction with respect to special field of intellectual endeavor, but that the emphasis be laid on evidence of outstanding ability. The first award of the Traveling Fellowship was made for the academic year 1927–28.

THE LADY GEDDES PRIZE IN WRITING

The Right Honorable Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, Godwin Lecturer of
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the Rice Institute in 1921, has endowed at Rice a prize in writing, which is to bear the name of Lady Geddes. This prize is to be awarded annually from the income of the endowment of one thousand dollars.

The first award of the Lady Geddes Prize in Writing was made at the end of the academic year 1922–23, the competition of this award being open to members of the freshman and sophomore classes of the Rice Institute, and the subjects assigned pertaining to the relations between Great Britain and the United States.

FELLOWSHIPS

The Rice Institute seeks to interpret in a large way its dedication to the advancement of letters, science, and art. It not only looks to the employment of these disciplines in the development of the life of the individual and in that of the race, but it would also play its part in the progress and enlargement of human knowledge by contributions of its own resident professors and scholars. Accordingly there have always been associated with the staff of the Institute advanced students in training for careers both as teachers and researchers: with this end in view, graduate fellowships have been awarded from time to time to degree-bearing students of the Institute and other educational foundations.

THE PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY

The Senate of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa at its meeting in December 1927, voted to recommend the establishment of a chapter at the Rice Institute, and at a
meeting of the National Council held in September 1928, the institution of the Rice, or Beta of Texas, Chapter was duly authorized. The chapter was formally installed on March 1, 1929, by the Secretary of the United Chapters.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SELF-HELP
In addition to the stipends of fellowships and endowed scholarships, there are, on the campus and in the city, opportunities in considerable variety for worthy and deserving students to earn a part of their living expenses while attending the Institute. Information concerning such openings may be obtained from the Bursar. Thanks also to the generosity of a number of citizens of Houston, there are available several student loan funds. Inquiries concerning the administration of these funds should be addressed to the Bursar.

THE RICHARDSON FUND FOR RICE STUDENTS
Mrs. Libbie A. Richardson, wife of the late Alfred S. Richardson, who was a charter member of the Board of Trustees of the Rice Institute, bequeathed in trust to the Houston Land and Trust Company as trustee, approximately $51,000 to constitute the Richardson Fund, the income therefrom to be used in educating necessitous young men and women at the Rice Institute. The present annual income of the Richardson Fund is about $2600. Inquiries concerning the administration of this fund may be addressed to the Bursar.

THE GRANT WILLIAM JORDAN AND CORA JORDAN MEMORIAL FUND
Under the will of the late Mrs. Cora Jordan, a resident of
ANNOUNCEMENTS

Houston, the bulk of her estate was left in trust with the Houston Land and Trust Company as trustee, the income therefrom to be used in assisting worthy young men and women in obtaining an education at the Rice Institute. The Jordan Memorial Fund amounts at present to approximately $56,000 and the net annual income therefrom is about $3000. The beneficiaries under the Jordan Fund have been appointed for the academic year 1929–30.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

All candidates for admission to the Institute are required to present satisfactory testimonials as to their character, and either to pass examinations in the entrance subjects, or, in lieu thereof, to present certificate of graduation from an approved public or private high school. The standard requirements for matriculation are determined by the system of units given below. A unit represents a course of study pursued five hours a week for an academic year. Appropriate application forms may be secured from the Registrar. Fifteen units are required for entrance in full standing to the Freshman Class of the Institute. No candidate for admission will be accepted with fewer than fifteen units. And towards this total of fifteen units, every candidate will be required to present, from the lists of subjects printed below, at least three units in English, three units in mathematics, two in algebra and one in plane geometry, two units in history, and three units in one foreign language.

1 Students expecting to enter the Institute are advised to elect mathematics during their fourth year. If possible, this course should include training in algebra and trigonometry.
or two units in each of two foreign languages. Variation in the distribution of units may be considered in individual cases.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE FOR ADMISSION

I. General Policy of Competitive Admission of Students

With the rapid growth in population of Houston and the Southwest, accompanied by an even more rapid increase in the demand for college training, the Rice Institute is brought face to face with the problem of maintaining high standards of instruction without shutting the door of opportunity to properly qualified students. It is therefore proposed, for the immediate future, to meet this problem by a plan of admission based on the following principles:

1. The maintenance, as in the past, of standards for entrance on a high plane.
2. The adoption in advance for each academic year or group of years of a specific number of new students to be admitted on a competitive basis. This number should be slightly smaller than the demand but not so far below that demand as to cause injustice to well qualified students.
3. The division of students into still smaller groups, especially in the classes in elementary subjects. The adoption of this principle makes necessary the acceptance of a smaller total number, but means that a larger number will receive careful and adequate instruction.
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II. *Specific Plan for the Admission of Four Hundred New Students in the Autumn of 1929*

The Rice Institute will accept four hundred new students in September, 1929. The total student body will thus consist of about thirteen hundred members, which was approximately the enrollment in September, 1928.

In selecting the members of the Freshman Class the Committee will be guided by such principles as the following:

1. As at present, no candidate to be accepted with fewer than fifteen units.
2. Preference to be given to candidates who present the maximum number of units in English, Mathematics, Foreign Languages, Science, and History.
3. Preference to be given to candidates who show special promise and capacity for leadership, especially those in the upper half of their high school class.
4. Of candidates not in one of the above preferential groups, special preference to be given to those who prove fitness by taking entrance examinations in one or more subjects.
5. Preference to be given to candidates whose applications are received early.
6. Candidates, once chosen, are received without conditions.

**LIST OF SUBJECTS WITH VALUES IN UNITS**

*Botany 1; Chemistry 1; Civics (1/2 or 1); English (3 or 4); French (Elementary 2, Intermediate 1, Advanced 1);*
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German (Elementary 2, Intermediate 1); Greek (Grammar and Elementary Prose Composition 1, Xenophon 1, Homer—*Iliad*, Books I–III 1); History (Ancient 1, Mediaeval and Modern 1, English 1, American 1); Latin (Grammar, Elementary Prose Composition and Caesar 2, Cicero 1, Virgil 1); Mathematics (Algebra 2, Plane Geometry 1, Solid Geometry ½, Trigonometry ½); Spanish (Elementary 2, Intermediate 1, Advanced 1); Physics 1; Physical Geography ½; Physiology ½; General Science 1; Zoology 1. Substitutes for certain of these subjects may be considered in individual cases.

Entrance examinations will be held at the Institute beginning September 16, 1929 and again during the week beginning May 12, 1930. Applications for the privilege of taking these examinations must be received at the Registrar’s Office three weeks in advance of the beginning of the examinations. Such applications must be accompanied by statements and records from schools attended by candidates. Appropriate forms for such applications and records may be obtained from the Registrar’s Office of the Rice Institute on request.

The terms of admission to the Institute are based on the recommendations of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching as expressed in the Documents of the College Entrance Examination Board. Complete information with respect to further details of these requirements will be forwarded by the Institute to any candidate upon receipt of a request addressed to the Registrar of the Institute.

Advanced credit will be granted to students coming from other recognized colleges and universities only when
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the work presented is equivalent in content and quality to a full year course at the Institute. Such prospective students should make early application to the Registrar and submit official statements of their preparatory and college work, together with catalogues of the institutions attended.

EXPENSES

The opportunities for study and research offered by the Rice Institute are open without tuition both to young men and to young women. Students, of course, are expected to meet all expenses incurred in the purchase of text books, drafting instruments, note books, examination papers, certificates and diplomas, and the materials actually used up in the experimental courses in pure and applied science. An annual registration fee of ten dollars is required of all students. An annual medical fee of five dollars is required of all students living in the Residential Halls. A contingent deposit of ten dollars, payable at registration, must be maintained by each student. In addition to this general contingent deposit, laboratory deposits also payable at registration must be maintained at the Office of the Bursar as follows: a deposit of twenty-five dollars for each course taken in biology, chemistry, and physics; and a deposit of twenty-five dollars for the junior and senior courses in civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering.

These deposits, contingent and laboratory, will ordinarily cover the charges against the student for materials, etcetera, but in the event these charges against any particular deposit should approach the amount of that deposit, the
student will be required to make such additional payment as will bring his deposit to the original amount: this is what is meant by maintaining a deposit. Any balances on these deposits are returned in July following the academic year. For delayed registration a penalty is required. See page 92 for nominal expenses in connection with physical training.

No student in arrears in his bills to the Institute will be admitted to any of the examinations.

At the time of registration a fee of fifteen dollars is assessed each student by the Students' Association to meet the expenses of the Students' Association, the Honor Council, and the student publications. This assessment is made with the approval of the Faculty and the Board of Trustees, but the payment of the fee is not compulsory. However, students who thus become members of the Students' Association are entitled to admission to all athletic contests of Rice Institute teams held in Houston, and they receive the weekly paper and the college annual.

Rooms in the residential halls for men, completely furnished exclusive of linen, may be had at prices ranging from eighty to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per year, five-eighths of the rental being paid when the lease is signed and the remainder paid in February. As the charge for table board will be made at actual cost, the monthly price, payable in advance, will probably vary during the year. Until October first, a blanket charge of one dollar and five cents per day will be made.

These residential halls are of absolutely fireproof construction, heated by steam, lighted by electricity, cleaned
by vacuum apparatus, and equipped with the most approved form of sanitary plumbing, providing adequate bathing facilities on every floor. The rooms will be let in the order of applications received. Inasmuch as each year the accommodations now adequate to house some three hundred and fifty men have all been engaged before the opening of the session, reservations should be made early. Diagrams showing the floor plans will be sent to anyone who may be interested on application to the Office of the Bursar.

Accommodations for the residence of young women on the university grounds are not available at present. However, while attending to their duties on the campus the young women of the university have access to adequate rest rooms, tennis courts, and other forms of recreation under the constant supervision of Mrs. Sara Stratford, Adviser to Women. Information concerning desirable places of residence for young women students may be had at the Office of the Bursar.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR DEGREES

Although it is the policy of the institution to develop its university programme rather more seriously from the science end, there are also being provided facilities for elementary and advanced courses in the so-called humanities, thereby enabling the Institute to offer both the advantages of a liberal general education and those of special and professional training. Extensive general courses in the various domains of scientific knowledge will be available, but in the main the programme consists of subjects
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carefully coordinated and calling for considerable concentration of study. These programmes have been so arranged as to offer a variety of courses in arts, in science, in letters, and in their applications to the several fields of engineering, architecture, and other regions of applied science, leading after four years of undergraduate work to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Degrees will also be offered in architecture and in chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering. Furthermore, for the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Engineering, every facility will be afforded properly qualified graduate students to undertaken lines of study and research under the direction of the Institute's resident and visiting professors.

The academic programmes of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts after four years of study are of a common type for the first two years, but for the third and fourth years are differentiated into two forms: first, general courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, either with some grade of distinction or without special mention, and, second, honours courses leading to the degree with honours in certain subjects. These are types will be referred to in the sequel as general courses and honours courses respectively.

The general course leading to the degree of B.A. has been arranged to give thorough training to those students who are seeking university instruction in literary and scientific subjects either as a part of a liberal education or as preliminary to entering upon a business or professional career. The general course therefor involves the study of several subjects up to a high university standard but
ANNOUNCEMENTS

does not include a highly detailed specialized study of any one subject such as is necessary before research work or university teaching can be profitably undertaken. Students wishing to specialize with a view to research work and university teaching may either complete an honours B.A. course and then proceed by graduate study to the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D., or they may first take a general B.A. course and after completing it proceed by graduate study to the higher degrees.

The attention of students intending to enter the profession of engineering or architecture is called to the great advantages in first taking a general or honours academic course before beginning special study in engineering or architecture. At present the Institute is not offering courses leading to degrees in law and medicine, but students looking forward to such careers will find in the earlier years of the B.A. course all the requirements for admission to many medical and law schools, provided suitable subjects are chosen. However, attention is called to the fact that several professional schools of law and medicine now require bachelor degrees for admission.

As has already been intimated, the course for the degree of B.A. extends over four years. During the first two years a considerable part of the work is prescribed, while during the last two years each student is allowed, within certain restrictions to select the subjects he studies. In the majority of the courses the formal instruction offered consists of three lectures a week together with laboratory work in certain subjects. Preliminary examinations for Freshmen and students on probation are held in December, examinations for all students are given in February and
final examinations for all are held in June. Other examinations are given from time to time at periods determined by the instructors.

These examinations are conducted under a student honor system. In determining the standing of a student in each class both his work during the term and the record of his examinations are taken into account.

Of subjects included in the B.A. courses the following are now available:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group A</th>
<th>Group B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. English</td>
<td>1. Pure Mathematics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. French</td>
<td>2. Applied Mathematics</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. German</td>
<td>3. Physics</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Italian</td>
<td>4. Chemistry</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Latin</td>
<td>5. Biology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Economics</td>
<td>7. Chemical Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Education</td>
<td>8. Civil Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Philosophy</td>
<td>10. Mechanical Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Architecture</td>
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</table>

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts of the Rice Institute will be required to select studies from the preceding groups according to the yearly programmes exhibited below.

First Year
(1) Pure mathematics
(2) English
(3) A modern language
(4) A science
(5) One other subject
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Second Year

(1) Pure mathematics or a science
(2) English
(3) A modern language¹
(4–5) Two other subjects.

At the beginning of the third year students may elect to take either a general course or an honours course.

Third Year General B.A. Course

Four subjects, of which two must have been taken in the second year and one in both first and second. At least one subject from each of the groups A and B must be taken. Students will receive advice in the selection of their subjects.

Fourth Year General B.A. Course

Four subjects, two of which must have been taken in the third year and one in both second and third or in first and third. At least one subject from each of the groups A and B must be taken. However, students will be allowed to specialize in their senior year, provided they substitute an advanced course for the required group A or group B subject.

A student who wishes to become a candidate for a general B.A. degree should report his candidacy in writing at the beginning of the year in which he expects to take his degree.

¹Students who enter with credit in two modern languages may substitute another subject for (3) in the second year; on the other hand, students must take at least one second year language course for graduation.
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To students who have completed a general four years' course the B.A. degree will be awarded either with some grade of distinction or without special mention.

HONOURS COURSES

The third and fourth year honours courses are intended for students who wish to specialize in particular branches of knowledge with a view to research work or teaching or later professional studies.

It is suggested that students who wish to prepare themselves for scientific careers in physics, chemistry, mathematics, or the scientific developments of engineering, enroll themselves for honours in physical sciences, in which a course in mathematics, physics, and chemistry is taken every year. The courses that form an essential part of the programme are the following: Mathematics 210, 220, 310; Physics 200, and two from among courses, 300, 310, 320, 330; Chemistry 220, 300, 310. Besides these, one or two other advanced courses may be chosen in fields in which the student is especially interested. The programme is further supplemented by systematic reading and thesis work.

In view of these special objects the requirements in such courses will be more severe than in the general courses in the same subjects. For this reason it is recommended that students exercise due caution and seek advice before electing to take an honours course. Only those students who have shown in their first and second years that they are especially well qualified will be permitted to take an honours course. A student proposing to take an honours
course must satisfy the department concerned that he is qualified to proceed with the study of that subject. He will be required to take the lectures and practical work provided for honours students in that subject during each of the two years and in addition certain courses in allied subjects. It is a decided advantage for students in honours courses to have had some preparation in French or German before entering college.

In 1929–30 honours courses will be available as follows:

1. Pure and applied mathematics
2. Theoretical and experimental physics
3. Physical sciences
4. Modern languages and literatures
5. Biology
6. Chemistry
7. Economics and mathematics
8. English
9. History

The following programme of honours courses in physics may be taken as typical of such courses:

Third year, four subjects: (1) mathematics, (2) and (3) Physics 300 and 320, or 310 and 330, (4) one other subject.

Fourth year, four subjects: (1) mathematics, (2) and (3) Physics 300 and 320, or 310 and 330, (4) one other subject.

A student who wishes to become a candidate for a degree with honours should report his candidacy at the beginning of his junior year and renew his application at the beginning of his senior year.

The degree of B.A. with honours will be awarded at the end of the fourth year to students who have completed
an honours course. Candidates for honours who fail may be excused such part of a general course as may be equivalent to the work they have done. Candidates for honours who are not making satisfactory progress may be required to discontinue their honours course and may be excused such part of a general course as may be equivalent to the work they have done.

For courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, see pages 94–108.

A student who has completed a general or an honours course for the B.A. degree may obtain the Master of Arts degree after the successful completion of one year of graduate work.

A candidate for the M.A. degree must elect a principal subject, and submit his schedule in writing when he reports his candidacy. Such schedule must represent the equivalent of four advanced courses to be passed with high credit. The work shall consist of (a) personal investigation, the results of which must be submitted as a thesis, and (b) at least two advanced courses of lectures, one of which must be a graduate course in the principal subject.

For courses leading to the degree of Master of Science, see page 94.

A student who has completed a course for the B.A. degree may be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In addition to high attainment, preparation for the Ph.D. degree involves usually at least three years of graduate work. Candidates for the degree must submit a thesis and pass a public examination. The thesis must present a distinctly original contribution to
ANNOUNCEMENTS

the subject. It must be published in an accredited journal or series, and fifty printed copies must be deposited in the Institute Library.

Candidates who successfully complete the first four years of the engineering course will receive the degree of Bachelor of Science in a specified branch of engineering. This degree will be awarded with distinction to students whose work is of a high standard. Candidates who successfully complete the five year's engineering course will receive the degree of Ch.E., C.E., E.E., or M.E. according to the branch of engineering taken. Under requirements conforming to those for the M.A. degree, namely, high standing and a thesis, the M.S. degree in a specified branch of engineering may be awarded.

Candidates who successfully complete the five year's course in architecture will be awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture. Students in architecture who satisfy all the requirements for the degree of M.A. may elect to take that degree if they prefer.

STANDING IN SCHOLARSHIP OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

Schedule of Undergraduate Students.—The regular schedule of undergraduate students is five courses in the Freshman year, five courses in the Sophomore year, four courses in the Junior year, and four courses in the Senior year. The regular schedules for students of Engineering and Architecture may be found in these Announcements beginning on pages 96 and 110 respectively. Admission to less than the regular schedule is rarely granted, and then
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only in the most exceptional circumstances. One extra course may be taken in the second year and one in the third year by students who are not on probation. Deficiencies of the first two years must be removed before the year in which a student is a candidate for a degree, and may not be removed by extra courses in that year. An excess schedule must be reduced if a student fails to attain a grade of III or better in three courses, or if he fails to pass any course without at the same time doing work of exceptional quality in his other courses. No credit is given toward graduation for less than a full year's course in any subject, but a course which has been dropped by permission after the February examinations and in which a student's standing is satisfactory may be carried to completion in a succeeding year. Summer school courses will be accepted to remove not more than one Freshman or Sophomore deficiency. To remove a college deficiency no credit will be given for a course unless it is the equivalent in content and quality of a full year course at the Institute.

Examinations.—All courses at the Rice Institute are year courses. Preliminary examinations are given to Freshmen and students on probation in December. Regular written examinations are given to all students in February and at the close of the academic year in June. In Junior and Senior courses (listed as 300 or 400 courses) the June examinations cover the work of the whole year. In elementary courses (listed as 100 or 200 courses) examinations cover the work done from the time of the preceding examination.

Dropping of Students for Deficiencies in Scholarship.—A student will be required to withdraw from the Institute
ANNOUNCEMENTS

if he fails in as much as one-half of the work of his schedule. He will also be dropped for failure to come off probation within one year, or for poor scholarship due to absences from the exercises of his schedule. Any student who withdraws from the Institute within five weeks of the beginning of any regular examination period on account of failure in his courses will be regarded as dropped from the Institute.

A student dropped from the Institute is not entitled to readmission. Exceptions may be made and a student granted readmission on presentation of satisfactory evidence that previous deficiencies have been removed. Dropped students, when allowed to return, are received only on probation. Students who have been dropped twice are not entitled to readmission.

Probation.—A student who is carrying five courses will be placed on probation if among his grades for the term there are two V's\(^1\) or no grade better than IV. A student who is carrying four courses will be placed on probation if he has one V and one other grade below III, or has failed to obtain a grade of III or better in at least one course. A student with fewer than four courses will be placed on probation if he has one V, or if he does not obtain at least two grades of III or better. Probation is terminated only at regular examination periods and must be terminated within one year's time or the student will be dropped from the Institute. A student who is on probation may also be dropped at any time during the probation period for inattention to the requirements of his schedule. A student who is on probation is not permitted to hold any elective

\(^1\)The symbols have the following meanings: I Very high standing, II High standing, III Medium standing, IV Low standing, V Failure.
office, or to serve as editor, assistant editor, business manager, or assistant business manager of a college publication.

Promotion.—To attain Sophomore standing, a student must have obtained in four of the five courses of the Freshman year, passing grades of which two must have been III or better. To attain Junior standing, a student must have obtained in at least nine of the ten courses of the Freshman and Sophomore years, passing grades of which four must have been III or better. To attain Senior standing, a student must have obtained passing grades of which six must have been III or better, in at least thirteen courses of the five courses of the Freshman year, the five courses of the Sophomore year, and the four courses of the Junior year, required for full Senior standing. To obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts, a student must have obtained passing grades, of which eight must have been III or better, in five Freshman courses, five Sophomore courses, four Junior courses, and four Senior courses, required for the first degree. Attention is called to the fact that this four years' course is built up by years. Accordingly four courses of the Freshman and Sophomore years respectively will not be credited as the equivalent of four courses of the Junior and Senior years respectively, a higher standard and wider range of collateral work being required of Juniors and Seniors who elect in either of those years an elementary subject of the Freshman and Sophomore years.

No student shall attain Sophomore, Junior, or Senior standing in Engineering and Architecture who lacks more than one course of the standard schedule required for full standing in those years.

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SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION FOR 1929–30

Of the courses to be offered during the scholastic year 1929–30 it is possible to announce those described below. The numbers designating the courses have the following signification: courses whose numbers begin with 1 are open to all students of the Institute; courses whose numbers commence with 2 are open to Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors; those beginning with 3 are open to Juniors and Seniors; those beginning with 4 are Senior courses. Unless otherwise indicated, all courses consist of at least three exercises a week. For each course the days of the week and the hours have been indicated.

**English 100.** The theory and practice of English composition, and the study of fundamental literary forms. Required of Freshmen. The primary purpose of the course is to give students the command of written English which is necessary for later work in college. A secondary but still important purpose is to examine the chief types of prose and poetry, as a foundation for further courses in literature or for private reading.

M W F 8:00, 9:00 or 11:00 or
T Th S 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 or 11:00

**English 200.** Outlines of the history of English literature, with collateral reading of authors representative of the various periods.

M W F 10:00

**English 300.** A study of the English Drama, exclusive of Shakespeare, from its beginnings in the Middle Ages to the time of Goldsmith and Sheridan.

T Th S 12:00
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ENGLISH 310. Pope and the Literary Traditions of his Age. The course will begin with certain aspects of Milton and will include the major poets through the life-time of Johnson. Hours to be arranged.

ENGLISH 320. Exposition and Argumentation. The study of contemporary problems in society and government as they appear in the expository essay, and later of the principles of argument and debate, the collection and weighing of evidence, fallacies, refutations. Themes, briefs, conferences. (Not offered 1929-30)

ENGLISH 330. Advanced Writing. Themes and conferences. Emphasis will be laid on such types as the informal essay and the short story. This course is intended for students who have already shown some aptitude in writing.

T Th S 11:00

ENGLISH 340. The English Novel, with especial reference to the chief novelists of the nineteenth century.

M W F 12:00

ENGLISH 350. A study of Greek and Latin literature in the best available translations. Considerable emphasis will be laid on the debt of modern civilization and literature to classical antiquity.

M W F 12:00

ENGLISH 360. The Romantic Movement in Eighteenth Century English Poetry. A study of the elements in eighteenth century English poetry called Romantic or Pre-Romantic; with an effort made to account for these elements sociologically. Hours to be arranged
ANNOUNCEMENTS

ENGLISH 370. John Milton: a study of his poetry and prose. T Th S 8:00

ENGLISH 390. English Prose in the Renaissance. A study of literary types as illustrative of the life and thought of the period. Hours to be arranged

ENGLISH 400. Shakespeare and Modern Drama. A systematic study of Shakespeare followed by a rapid survey of modern drama. Open only to Seniors. M W F 9:00

ENGLISH 410. Nineteenth Century Prose, exclusive of the novel. (Alternates with English 420.) (Not offered in 1929-30)

ENGLISH 420. Nineteenth Century Poetry. (Alternates with English 410.) M W F 11:00

ENGLISH 450. Sixteenth Century English Non-Dramatic Poetry, with especial attention to the history of the sonnet and to the work of Edmund Spenser. Hours to be arranged

ENGLISH 500. An introductory course in Old English, followed by a careful reading of Beowulf. (Alternates with English 510.) Hours to be arranged

ENGLISH 510. Chaucer. A close reading of the principal works, with emphasis both on linguistic and literary values. (Alternates with English 500.) (Not offered in 1929-30)

Requirements for Honours Course in English: four courses in English; two courses in Modern Languages, preferably French, German, or Italian; two courses in philosophy or history; all to be Junior or Senior courses
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and to be passed with high grades. Individual schedules and quality of work must be satisfactory both to the department and to the Committee on Honours Courses and Advanced Degrees.

FRENCH 100. First Year French. Oral exercises, dictation, grammar, composition, and study of simple French texts. M W F 8:00, 10:00 or 11:00 or T Th S 8:00, 9:00 or 10:00

FRENCH 200. Second Year French. Oral exercises, dictation, review of grammar, composition, study of representative authors, supplementary reading under the supervision of the instructor. M W F 9:00 or T Th S 10:00, 11:00 or 12:00

FRENCH 300. Third Year French. Composition and study of modern French texts with special emphasis on the syntax and the difficulties of the French language. A considerable amount of outside reading will be required. Reports and essays in French. M W F 8:00, 9:00 or 12:00


FRENCH 320. A survey of the entire history of French literature, with its social background. Open to students who have passed French 200. The course is intended for students of English and History as well as for those who desire to specialize in French.

Section A. Lectures in English. M W F 10:00
Section B. Lectures in French. M W F 9:00
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FRENCH 400. Oral French. Practice in reading, writing and speaking. T Th S 11:00

FRENCH 410. Nineteenth Century Prose. A comparative study of the style of XIX century writers. Open to students who have passed French 300 or 320 A or B with a grade of III or better. T Th S 8:00

FRENCH 420. French Classicism. Open to students who have passed an advanced French course with a grade of III or better. Lectures, collateral readings, reports, and essays. Conducted in French. M W F 12:00

FRENCH 450. The Contemporary French Novel. T Th S 9:00

FRENCH 500. Seminar. The literary relations between France and England from 1815 to 1855. Hours to be arranged

Requirements for Honours Course in French: French 300 or 310, and 320, 410, 420, and 430 passed with high credit (grades of I or II). Individual schedules and quality of work must be satisfactory both to the department and to the Committee on Honours Courses and Advanced Degrees.

GERMAN 100. Elementary German. Pronunciation, grammar, dictation, conversation, translation, composition. Reading of a book. M W F 8:00 or 10:00 or T Th S 9:00 or 10:00

GERMAN 200. Second Year German. Introduction to a knowledge of Germany and the Germans, including a short survey of German literature. Reading of two books. German script, grammar review, discussion and composition in German. M W F 9:00 or 11:00 or T Th S 11:00
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German 300. Lectures in German on classical German literature from Klopstock to Goethe. Study of eighteenth century classical works. Collateral and outside reading. German phonetics. Composition. The work will be carried on mainly in German.

M W F 8:00

German 310. Lectures in German on German literature in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Study of nineteenth and twentieth century works. Collateral and outside reading. German culture. Composition. The work will be carried on mainly in the German language.

T Th S 8:00

German 400. Lectures in German on German literature from its beginnings down to Gottsched. Study of Walter von der Vogelweide’s poems or of the Nibelungenlied. Survey of the history of the German language including an introduction into Middle High German. Advanced exercises in the oral and written use of the German language. The work of the course will be carried on in German.

M W F 10:00

German 410. Life and Works of a prominent classical or modern writer, e.g., Goethe or Hauptmann. Special study of Faust. Literary translation, essays, discussions, and debates. The work of the course will be carried on in German.

T Th S 9:00

German 500. Seminar: Old High German, or Gothic, or some topic of higher literary study. Open to graduates.

Hours to be arranged

Italian 300. Open to students who have had at least two years of French, Spanish, or Latin. Oral exercises,
grammar, composition, and reading of representative Italian authors. 

ITALIAN 400. Advanced Italian. Reading, composition, and conversation. Prerequisite: Italian 300.

Hours to be arranged

SPANISH 110. Intermediate Spanish. This course presupposes a knowledge of elementary Spanish (equivalent to one year with high credit or two years of high school Spanish). Oral exercises, dictation, grammar, composition, translation, and study of modern Spanish texts.

M W F 10:00 or T Th S 11:00

SPANISH 200. A rapid beginning course in Spanish for students who are taking a regular course in another modern language. Oral exercises, grammar, and composition.

M W F 12:00

SPANISH 210. Second Year Spanish. Oral exercises, review of grammar, composition, outside reading under the supervision of the instructor, and reports. Open to students who have completed three years of high school Spanish or Spanish 110.

M W F 8:00 or T Th S 10:00 or 11:00

SPANISH 300. Third Year Spanish. Open to all students who have completed Spanish 200. Review of grammar, composition, essays, study of representative authors, collateral readings, and reports. 

M W F 8:00 or 12:00

SPANISH 320. Survey of the history of Spanish literature. Open to Juniors and Seniors who have taken Spanish 300 or 330 and to Sophomores upon special recommendation.

M W F 8:00
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SPANISH 330. Commercial Spanish. Open to students who have already taken Spanish 200 or 310. A general survey of the economic conditions in Spain and in Latin American countries. Reading of reviews and bulletins, reports, and practical exercises. T Th S 9:00

SPANISH 410. Hispano-American civilization and literature. Open to students who have already taken Spanish 300 or 330. Lectures, collateral readings, reports and discussions. Conducted in Spanish. M W F 10:00

SPANISH 420. Nineteenth century literature. Open to students who have already taken Spanish 320. Conducted in Spanish. M W F 9:00

SPANISH 430. The Contemporary Spanish Novel. T Th S 10:00

Honours Courses in Spanish may occasionally be granted to students who have done exceptionally good work in Spanish and whose work in another language has been of high standing. The Spanish courses required are: Spanish 300, 320, 330, 410 and 420. Individual schedules and quality of work must be satisfactory both to the department and to the Committee on Honours Courses and Advanced Degrees.

LATIN 100. Review of grammar, translation and composition. A short introduction to Roman History and mythology. A study of Roman life in the age of Cicero. Hours to be arranged

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MATHEMATICS 100. Elementary Analysis. Trigonometry, analytic geometry, and introduction to calculus. This course is required for Freshmen because it forms a necessary introduction to work in mathematics and pure and applied science, and assists the students in developing habits of self criticism in thinking and writing. As one of the most modern of sciences and, at the same time, one of the most ancient of humanities, mathematics is regarded as an integral part in any general education.

In order to avoid an abrupt change from secondary school to university instruction, the course is given in two-hour periods, three times a week. In this way students may obtain individual assistance when necessary. A large part of the work is done in class; nevertheless, this method of instruction is devised to lead the student to do his work very largely by himself.

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MATHEMATICS 0. Elementary Algebra. This course begins about January first. It does not count towards a degree, since it contains nothing which is not a part of the requirement for entrance to the Institute. This course is intended and required for any student who has to drop Mathematics 100 through lack of knowledge of high school mathematics. Successful completion of the course is necessary in order that such a student may register again in Mathematics 100.

MATHEMATICS 200. Differential and Integral Calculus. Elements of differential equations, differentials, definite integrals, infinite series, and their applications, especially

This course continues the work of Mathematics 100 in calculus and analytic geometry, with systematic applications to Newton's laws of motion and calculation of moments of forces and of inertia, centers of gravity, etc.

Students who have considerable facility in mathematical reasoning should register for Mathematics 210.

**T Th S 9:00–12:00**

**MATHEMATICS 210.** Differential and Integral Calculus. This course covers the ground of Mathematics 200 but is more complete and goes further. It is open to students who obtain high grades in Mathematics 100, or otherwise satisfy the instructor of their fitness to take the course.

Students may make use of the two hour periods assigned to the course, but are not required to attend the second hour if they prefer to do more of their work outside. A feature of this course is the writing of theses on the applications of mathematics to science, engineering, and philosophy, so that the student shall have practice in expressing himself in clear English.

**T Th S 9:00–12:00**

**MATHEMATICS 220.** Algebra and Mechanics. Solutions of equations, vectors, invariants, determinants, and interpolation; systematic statics and parts of dynamics. This course, required for engineers, fits the student with the algebraic technique necessary for the applications, and concerns itself with the fundamental principles of mechanics, and applications to machines and structures. It may be counted as a junior course if the student makes studies of additional thesis and problem subjects. **T Th S 8:00**
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MATHEMATICS 300. Advanced Calculus and Dynamics. Differentiation and integration of functions of several variables, differential equations, Fourier series, systematic dynamics. This course or Mathematics 310 should be taken by students whose major interest lies in science or engineering; it is open to those who have passed Mathematics 200 and 220, or otherwise satisfy the instructor of their fitness to take it. M W F 8:00

MATHEMATICS 310. Advanced Calculus and Dynamics. Students with considerable facility in mathematical reasoning should take this course rather than Mathematics 300, the ground of which it covers. Such students may take Mathematics 220 during the same year. Opportunity to write theses is given. M W F 8:00

MATHEMATICS 400. Theory of functions, real and complex variable. The important functions of analysis and modern general methods. Hours to be arranged.


MATHEMATICS 500. Theory of functions of a complex variable. The algebraic functions and their integrals, functions of two or more complex variables and differential equations. Hours to be arranged.

MATHEMATICS 510. Theory of functions of a real variable. Summable functions, Lebesgue and Stieltjes integrals, general integrals, functions of point sets and of plurisegments; Fourier series. Hours to be arranged.

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APPLIED MATHEMATICS 500. Advanced Mechanics and Relativity. This course assumes some knowledge of differential geometry, and gives the theory of Einstein and Weyl, based on the absolute calculus of Ricci and Levi-Civita. Hours to be arranged.


APPLIED MATHEMATICS 520. Celestial Mechanics and Cosmogony. Planetary motion, forms of equilibrium of rotating and radiating masses, and the evolution of stellar systems. Hours to be arranged.

Besides these courses as listed above, to be given during the academic year 1929-30, others may be given to suit the needs of students. Reading courses are also offered in analysis, geometry, and applied mathematics in connection with research in those fields.

PHYSICS 100. A course of two experimental lectures, one recitation and three hours of practical work per week on sound, light, magnetism, and electricity. This course is intended for those who wish to obtain some general knowledge of the principles of natural philosophy on which the modern applications of science to human activities are based. The scientific method of dealing with facts and
ANNOUNCEMENTS

theories is explained and made familiar by numerous experimental demonstrations and laboratory exercises. For the practical work thirty complete sets of apparatus are available for simple experiments in heat, light, sound, mechanics, magnetism, and electricity. Students taking Physics 100 must have taken or be taking Mathematics 100.

T Th S 10:00 Laboratory T W or Th 2:00-5:00

Physics 200. A course of three lectures and three hours of practical work per week on dynamics, electricity, and magnetism. This course with Physics 100 makes up a complete course on the principles of physics which is required of all engineering students and should be taken by students intending to specialize in physics, chemistry, medicine, law, biology or mathematics. In this course the fundamental principles of electrical theory are explained and illustrated, including the elementary theory of direct and alternating currents, electric transmission of power, wireless telegraphy, and other modern developments. In the laboratory the students are taught how to make measurements of all the important electrical quantities such as current, resistance, potential, capacity, magnetic intensity, magnetic properties of iron and steel and electrochemical equivalents, etc. Twenty-five complete sets of apparatus are available for this work. Students taking Physics 200 must have completed Mathematics 100 and must take Mathematics 200 or 210 at the same time as Physics 200.

M W F 9:00 Laboratory F 2:00-5:00 S 9:00-12:00

Physics 300. A course of three lectures and three hours of practical work per week on properties of matter, and
physical optics. This course and Physics 310, 320, and 330 together make up a more advanced course on physics, supplementing the elementary work done in Physics 100 and 200. The laboratory work includes exact measurements of such quantities as elastic properties of metals, surface tension of liquids, viscosity of liquids, mechanical equivalent of heat, conductivity for heat of solids and liquids, vapor pressure of liquids, temperatures with resistance thermometers, thermocouples and radiation pyrometers, and experiments on spectroscopy, interference, diffraction, and polarization of light. Students taking this course must have completed Mathematics 200 or 210.

M W F 9:00 Laboratory M 2:00-5:00

Physics 310. A course of three lectures and three hours of practical work per week on electricity. This course includes a study of the electrical properties of gases, including cathode and positive rays, Roentgen rays, thermionics, and radioactivity. Also, electric oscillations and electro-magnetic waves, three electrode tubes and their applications to wireless telegraphy and telephony. Students taking this course must have completed Mathematics 200 or 210. (Not offered in 1929-30.)

Physics 320. Three lectures per week on mechanics, including general theory of vector fields, of vibrations, and of potential. Also the theory of the electro-magnetic field and of light. M W F 10:00 Laboratory Th 2:00-5:00

Physics 330. Chemical Physics. Three lectures per week on thermodynamics, including chemical equilibrium and affinity, quantum theory of specific heats, radiation

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and spectra, osmotic pressure and properties of solutions, theory of voltaic cells, etc. Students taking this course must have completed Mathematics 200 or 210. (Not offered in 1929–30.)

**Physics 340.** About ten lessons on glass blowing of one hour each. Limited to twelve students. This course will be given from time to time as required. No credit is given for this course.

**Physics 400.** Physics Colloquium. One meeting a week at which present-day researches in physics will be discussed.

**Physics 500.** Theory of heat conduction. Electromagnetic theory, electron theory, special and general theories of relativity. Hours to be arranged.

**Physics 510.** Kinetic theory, electricity in gases, X-rays, and radioactivity.

**Physics 520.** Higher dynamics, thermodynamics, and quantum theory and wave mechanics.

**Physics 530.** Research work in physics.

Attention is invited to the fact that many opportunities exist at the present time for persons possessing adequate training in physics and mathematics to engage in industrial research. A large number of industrial corporations now maintain research laboratories for the carrying on of such work. Among these may be mentioned the General Electric Company, the Western Electric Company, the Eastman Kodak Company, the Bureau of Standards, and others.
Students desiring to qualify for positions in such establishments should take the honours course in physics and then, if possible, take a graduate course in physics leading to the M.A. or the Ph.D. degree. However, positions in research laboratories and at the Bureau of Standards are open to men who have taken the B.A. degree with honours in physics. The honours course in physics may be taken up by students who have completed the first two years of an engineering course as well as by academic students. Several fellowships in physics are available at the Institute to enable students to take graduate work in physics.

**CHEMISTRY 100.** Introductory Chemistry. Two lectures, one recitation and six hours' laboratory work weekly. A general introductory course dealing with the fundamental phenomena and principles of the science. During the first half-year the laboratory exercises are arranged to verify and illustrate the principles and facts which are discussed in the lectures. During the last half-year the laboratory work deals with the general principles and methods of qualitative analysis.

M W F 10:00 Laboratory M and Th or W and F 2:00-5:00

**CHEMISTRY 200.** A Survey Course in General Chemistry. Three lectures and three hours' laboratory work weekly. A second year course arranged primarily for students who are not specializing in chemistry. The first part of the course is devoted to a study of chemical processes associated with natural phenomena. So far as possible the evolutionary outline is followed: astro-chemistry, geochemistry, plant and animal chemistry. The second part of the course includes a systematic study of the application
ANNOUNCEMENTS

of chemistry to the more important industries and arts. The aim of the laboratory work is mainly to illustrate the subject matter of the lectures, although attention is paid also to the development of laboratory technique.

Since this course does not fulfill the requirements in organic chemistry for pre-medical students, the latter will take Chemistry 300. Chemical engineers and academic students specializing in chemistry will take Chemistry 220.

M W F 11:00 Laboratory T or F 2:00-5:00

CHEMISTRY 220. Quantitative Analysis. Three lectures and nine hours' laboratory work weekly. This course aims to familiarize the student with the fundamental principles of analytical chemistry. Special emphasis is placed on chemical mathematics and stoichiometry. The laboratory work embodies a study of the representative processes in the quantitative determination of the common metals and acids, covering the methods of gravimetric, volumetric, and electroanalysis. Throughout the work particular attention is given to general analytical technique.

M W F 12:00 Laboratory M T Th 2:00-5:00

CHEMISTRY 230A. Industrial Geology and Blow Pipe Analysis. Two lectures and three hours' laboratory work weekly. This course is arranged especially to meet the requirements of the Chemical Engineer. It consists of (1) a brief survey of historical geology that attempts to explain the origin of formations on the earth, (2) a detailed examination of the economic rocks, minerals and other natural resources, and (3) a comprehensive study of the surface features of the earth, with emphasis on the forces
and agents which have produced and are producing these results.

The laboratory work consists of the qualitative and quantitative analysis of minerals and rocks together with their identification and classification. Prerequisite: Chemistry 220 or taking 220. T Th 11:00 Laboratory W 2:00-5:00

CHEMISTRY 230B. Industrial Geology and Blow Pipe Analysis. A course for academic students. Similar to Chemistry 230A except for six hours' laboratory work weekly. T Th 11:00 Laboratory W F 2:00-5:00

CHEMISTRY 300. Elementary Organic Chemistry. Three hours' lecture and recitation, and six hours' laboratory work weekly. The course is designed to cover the introductory chemistry of the principal classes of organic compounds, and to present the more important theories relating to their structure and reactions. Prerequisite: Chemistry 220. M W F 8:00 Laboratory M Th 2:00-5:00

CHEMISTRY 310. Physical Chemistry. Two lectures, one recitation and six hours' laboratory work weekly. A systematic presentation of modern chemical theories and their applications. Prerequisites: Chemistry 220, Physics 200 or taking Physics 200. T Th S 8:00 Laboratory W F 2:00-5:00

CHEMISTRY 410. Colloid Chemistry. Two lectures and four hours' laboratory work weekly. The course treats of the theories of colloid chemistry and their applications in biology and the arts. Prerequisite: Chemistry 310. M W 11:00 Laboratory W 1:30-5:30
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CHEMISTRY 420. Electrochemistry. Two lectures and four hours' laboratory work weekly. The course includes the principles and applications of the accurate electrochemical measurements which are employed in industries and in research, the electrical control of chemical reactions, the electron theory of matter, of valence, and of chemical reaction. Prerequisite: Chemistry 310.

T Th 10:00 Laboratory F 1:30-5:30

CHEMISTRY 430. Chemical Engineering. Three lectures and six hours' laboratory work weekly. In this course are considered the principles upon which the mechanical operations involved in the chemical manufacturing industries depend, together with a study of the types of equipment available for such operations and the kind of work for which each is best adapted. The application of the principles is illustrated both by discussion in the class-room and by the solution of typical problems. Among the subjects considered are applied stoichiometry, furnaces and combustion, the flow of heat, crushing and grinding, the separation of solids, extraction, filtration, distillation, evaporation, the flow of fluids, humidification, and air drying. The laboratory course involves experiments in commercial analysis, in instrument calibration, in measurement of flow of liquids and gases, in evaporation, filtration and drying, and in electric furnace work. Prerequisite: Chemistry 310.

M W F 8:00 Laboratory M and Th 2:00-5:00

CHEMISTRY 440. Advanced Organic Chemistry. The work of the first half-year is devoted to qualitative organic analysis, requiring one hour of conference and nine hours
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of laboratory weekly. This portion of the course embodies a systematic procedure for the separation and identification of pure organic compounds. It aims to review, by actual laboratory contact, the important reactions of the main series of organic substances.

During the second half-year there will be three lectures per week on advanced organic topics, such as tautomerism, geometric and optical isomerism, chemistry of carbohydrates, chemistry of free radicals, terpenes, etc. The laboratory work of the second half-year requires six hours per week and is devoted to quantitative organic analysis (including combustion methods for carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, and the Carius method for the halogens) and to advanced organic synthesis. A short experimental research problem will be assigned each student in which he may apply the principles learned during the course. Prerequisites: Chemistry 300, Chemistry 310, or taking 310.

Chemistry 450. Advanced Analytical Chemistry. One lecture and six hours' laboratory work weekly. During the first part of the course experiments are given in the systematic analysis of complex substances such as minerals and alloys. The primary object of the course is the study and application of some special methods of quantitative analysis. These methods include micro-analysis, electrometric analysis, X-ray analysis, and gasometric analysis. Prerequisites: Chemistry 220 and 310.

Hours to be arranged.

Chemistry 460. Biochemistry. Three lectures and six hours' laboratory work weekly. During the first part of
the year the course consists of the study of elementary biochemistry from a physico-chemical standpoint. The newer methods of blood, urine, and gastric analyses are investigated during the last half-year. This course is designed primarily for the chemistry student, and is not intended to replace similar courses given in medical schools. Prerequisites: Chemistry 220 and 300, and Biology 100.

M W F 11:00 Laboratory hours to be arranged.

CHEMISTRY 470. Experimental Problems. Chemical engineers and students who are specializing in chemistry may elect in their Senior year at least nine hours a week in experimental problems under the direction of some member of the staff of instruction.

CHEMISTRY 480. History of Chemistry; Chemical Literature. One hour per week. A series of lectures is given during the first half-year on the history of chemistry, the purpose being to stress the important advances which have been made in chemistry and to acquaint the student with the chemists mainly responsible for them.

The second half-year is devoted to a study of chemical literature and its use. It is the aim of this portion of the course to demonstrate to the student the literature of chemistry, how it is arranged and made available, to give some practice in its use, and also to indicate the growth of the science. During this time a topic will be assigned to each student for complete library investigation. The report of this work will be submitted to the class by the student. This course is required for all Senior chemical engineers and Senior students specializing in chemistry.

W 12:00
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CHEMISTRY 500. Chemical Research. Chemical engineers or students who are specializing in chemistry are expected in their fifth year to elect at least nine hours a week in research under the direction of some member of the staff of instruction.

CHEMISTRY 510. Adsorption. Lectures and conferences two hours per week. A course dealing with the nature and mechanism of adsorption and its relation to contact catalysis, the stability of colloidal solutions, emulsification, the permeability of membranes, photochemical sensitivity, etc. Given in 1928–29 and every third year thereafter.

CHEMISTRY 520A. Photo-chemistry and Catalysis. Two lectures weekly for one year. The course considers the chemical effects of light, the chemical production of light, catalysis and chemical reactivity from the experimental point of view. Modern atomic and molecular theories and the quantum theory of chemical activation are discussed. Given in 1927–28 and every third year thereafter.

CHEMISTRY 520B. The Phase Rule. Lectures and conferences two hours per week. This course deals with the principles underlying the phase rule and their application to the classification and investigation of equilibria. Consideration is given to one-component systems, two-component systems in which compounds are not formed, two-component systems in which compounds are formed, and three-component systems. Given in 1928–29 and every third year thereafter.

CHEMISTRY 530. Industrial Chemistry. A continuation of Chemistry 430. This course consists of a more
detailed examination of the basic laws of chemical engineering practice leading to the design and operation of plant equipment. The laboratory work consists of experiments leading to the formulation of laws governing the operation of apparatus set up in the industrial laboratory or designed and built to meet the needs of the individual problem at hand. Prerequisite: Chemistry 430.

Hours to be arranged.

Chemistry 540. Selected Topics in Organic Chemistry. Two conferences per week. Discussion of such topics as: the electron theory of valency applied to organic chemistry; the effect of structure on the reactivity of organic compounds; the constitution of benzene; the chemistry of the heterocyclic compounds, etc., with special emphasis on recent work. A reading knowledge of French and German will be necessary as assignments will be made to the original literature. Given in 1928-29 and every third year thereafter.

Chemistry 550. Sub-Atomic Chemistry. A seminar course. Consideration is given to those chemical phenomena which, according to modern atomic theory, are characteristic of and intimately related to the structure of atoms. The work of this course will necessitate considerable reading in French and German journals. Given in 1929-30 and every third year thereafter. Hours to be arranged.

Chemistry 560. Advanced Biochemistry. This is a lecture course dealing with the important organic substances that are produced in plant and animal life. The physiological action, natural occurrence, and laboratory

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synthesis of substances such as adrenaline, thyroxin, insulin, hemoglobin, the alkaloids, the purines, and other compounds will be studied. Prerequisite: Chemistry 460. Given in 1927–28 and every third year thereafter.

**Chemistry 580.** Chemistry Seminar. Meetings are held fortnightly at which modern researches in chemistry are presented and discussed by members of the chemistry staff and graduate students in chemistry. Attendance is open to all members of the Institute.

Students who desire to take their major work in chemistry should select their courses according to the following arrangement: First year, Chemistry 100; Second year, Chemistry 220 and 230; Third year, Chemistry 300 and 310; Fourth year, Chemistry 420 and one or more elective courses in chemistry. The related courses in mathematics and physics should also be taken during the first two years if possible.

In addition to the general requirements for advanced degrees given on pages 45 and 46, the following specific requirements must be met by candidates taking their major work in chemistry.

For admission to full graduate standing, candidates for advanced degrees in chemistry must have completed general courses equivalent to Chemistry 100, 220, 300, and 310 in the Rice Institute and two additional advanced courses equivalent to two 400 courses in chemistry in the Rice Institute.

The courses for which graduate credit is given may be grouped as follows:
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GROUP I

Chemistry 410 Colloid Chemistry
Chemistry 420 Electrochemistry
Chemistry 450 Advanced Analytical Chemistry
Chemistry 510 Adsorption
Chemistry 520A Photochemistry and Catalysis
Chemistry 520B The Phase Rule
Chemistry 530 Industrial Chemistry
Chemistry 550 Sub-Atomic Chemistry

GROUP II

Chemistry 440 Advanced Organic Chemistry
Chemistry 460 Biochemistry
Chemistry 540 Selected topics in Organic Chemistry

In addition to the thesis, candidates for the M.A. degree will complete three courses distributed as follows: one Group I course, one Group II course, and one approved 300 or 400 course in mathematics, physics, or biology.

In addition to the thesis, candidates for the Ph.D. degree will complete six courses distributed as follows: if specializing in general or physical chemistry, three Group I courses, two Group II courses, and Physics 420; if specializing in organic chemistry, three Group II courses, two Group I courses, and one approved 300 or 400 course in mathematics, physics, or biology. Before the beginning of the academic year in which the student expects to receive his degree, he must satisfy the members of the staff under whom he is working that he possesses a reading knowledge of scientific French and German. The first week in May of the last year of residence, the candidate will be given
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three-hour written examinations in general chemistry and organic chemistry.

Graduate assistants and fellows who devote as much as six hours per week to teaching will, in general, be expected to spend two years in residence for the master's degree and four years in residence for the doctor's degree.

BIOLOGY 100. About half the year is given to the study of human physiology in connection with the study of structure, both gross and microscopic. A brief survey of the general principles of infection and immunity is included. The other half of the year is given to a study of morphology, ecology, embryology, and physiology, both animal and plant. The evolutionary point of view is presented at the very start; and, wherever feasible, is made the basis for the presentation, or of the interpretation, of the subject-matter at hand. Emphasis is placed on such topics as are of human interest or application. Three lectures and one three-hour laboratory period per week.

M W F 9:00 Laboratory W Th or F 2:00-5:00

BIOLOGY 220. The first part of the year is devoted to a study of the relation of insects and their allies to the spread of disease, with special emphasis on such important disease transmitters as mosquitoes, flies, etc. Following this the parasitic worms and protozoa are studied, especially those of local importance, causing hookworm disease, malaria, syphilis, etc. The final part of the year is devoted to an introduction to bacteriology, particularly the sanitary aspects of it. A general cultural course for academic students and for sophomore pre-medical students.

M W F 9:00 Laboratory W or Th 2:00-5:00
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BIOLOGY 240. Animal Taxonomy and Ecology. A course dealing with the natural history and ecology of animals, with special reference to local species. A study is made of the phylogeny, classification and taxonomy of both invertebrate and vertebrate groups, and of the structural characteristics useful in identification of groups and species; local species are identified by means of tabular keys. A study is made of the life histories, habits, habitats, and interrelations of animals, the principles of geographic distribution, the economic importance of various groups and species, methods of control of pests, and principles of conservation and propagation of economically valuable forms. The course is designed to demonstrate the natural relations of animals to their environment, to each other, and to man, and to develop an intelligent interest and appreciation of wild animal life. Prerequisite: Biology 100.

M W F 11:00 Laboratory F 2:00-5:00

BIOLOGY 290. Physiology and Anatomy, for Physical Education students. A study of the structure and functions of the human body, supplemented in the laboratory by anatomical dissections of a mammal with comparisons with a human model, and experiments on the physiology of the various systems of organs as they are taken up.

Hours to be arranged.

BIOLOGY 330. The Biology of Insects. A study of the structure, function and habits of insects dealing with such phases of insect life as adaptations to environment, relations of insects and plants, social habits, color and mimicry, behavior, etc. The course is designed for students desiring a general cultural knowledge of insects as a basis for teach-
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ing or for advanced work in entomology. Prerequisites: two courses in Biology. (Not offered in 1929-30.)

BIOLOGY 340. Comparative Anatomy. A study of the structure of vertebrate animals, beginning with simple forms and leading up to an understanding of mammalian anatomy, with emphasis on the origin and phylogenetic development of the organs and structures of the human body. Designed for pre-medical students in the junior or senior year. T Th S 8:00 Laboratory M 2:00-5:00

BIOLOGY 360. Heredity and Evolution. The first part of the course is devoted to a discussion of the principles of heredity. Whenever practicable, cases of human inheritance are referred to and used in illustrating or in leading to the general principles. Topics discussed and interpreted from the viewpoint of genetics are twinning, regeneration, development, sexual and asexual reproduction. The study of evolution is taken up next. It includes a consideration of cosmic and geological evolution, the succession of animal and plant forms in time, including man's place in this process and his present and possible future evolution. Prerequisites: two courses in Biology. (Not offered in 1929-30.)

BIOLOGY 390. Hygiene and Public Health. A course of lectures open to all students who have had two courses in Biology. Such subjects are discussed as the care of the body, infection and resistance, epidemiology, care of water, milk and other foods, sewage disposal, housing and ventilation, health legislation, social problems, vital statistics, etc. M W F 11:00
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Biology 400. Special work in Biology. This course will consist of advanced work in special fields of biology for students specializing in the subject, and will be adapted to the needs of the particular student.

Hours to be arranged.

Biology 450. General Embryology. A comparative study of the early development of animals, with special reference to the higher vertebrates. The principles and important results of experimental embryology are also discussed. Prerequisites: two courses in Biology. Recommended as an upper-class course for pre-medical students.

M W F 10:00 Laboratory T 2:00-5:00

Biology 470. General Bacteriology and Immunology. Sterilization, preparation of media, and methods of cultivation; disinfection; nature and relationships of various types of microorganisms; introduction to bacteriology of air, soil, water, sewage, dairy products and other foods, and important human, animal and plant diseases; the principles of immunology and their application to preventive and curative medicine. Special emphasis on public health and hygienic aspects of the subject. A natural sequence to Biology 220. Open to upper-class students, and to sophomores by special permission of the instructor. Prerequisites: two courses in Biology and Chemistry 100. (Not offered in 1929-30.)

Biology 520. Biological Research. Principles and methods of research, and the working out of a special research problem, with investigation of the literature bearing on the subject selected. Graduate course for students specializing in Biology.

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Psychology 200. Introductory Psychology. The subject-matter of the first half-year furnishes a general introduction to the study of the human mind, with emphasis upon those topics which have been advanced by experimentation. The lectures are supplemented by demonstrations. This part of the course is intended to serve as a preparation for advanced work in the laboratory. In the second half-year a survey is given of the fields of animal psychology, child psychology, abnormal psychology, and social psychology, and the treatment is from a genetic and a more objective point of view than in the first half-year.

T Th S 10:00

Psychology 300. In the first half-year the subject is comparative psychology. The main content of the course will be the study, at an advanced level, of animal psychology, but the comparative point of view will be emphasized and the relation of studies of animal behavior to human psychology will be shown. The topics treated will be in part: tropistic reactions, reflexes, instincts, sensory capacity, learning, intelligence, behavior of the higher vertebrates. In the second half-year the subject will be experimental human psychology. The experiments will be on sensation, perception, attention, association and memory, feeling, and learning. Prerequisite: Psychology 200. Work in the fundamental sciences will be found very helpful by students in advanced courses in psychology.

T Th S 8:00 Laboratory (second half-year) T 2:00-5:00

Economics 100. A general course of introductory nature designed to prepare for economic studies. The work includes readings, lectures, and discussions in economic his-
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tory, concepts and elements of economic theory, business organization, statistical methods, accounting, and business finance. This course is planned primarily for students in the Department of Physical Education.

ECONOMICS 200. Elements of Economics. An introductory course analyzing and interpreting our present economic system. Specifically the course surveys such problems as consumer demand, the price system, advertising, economic motives, labor, banking, investments, foreign trade, agricultural and business organization, production, trusts and monopolies, transportation, marketing, business cycles, social control, and radical movements. No attempt is made to distinguish between principles and problems. The approach to the course is institutional. In the engineering section more attention is devoted to the statistical treatment of demand and problems of the business cycle. This course is required for admission to the advanced courses in Economics and is designed to fit the needs of students anticipating graduate work in Economics or Business. Two lectures and one recitation per week.

ECONOMICS 420. The Economics of Marketing and Merchandising. A survey of the fundamentals of domestic and foreign marketing with special emphasis on the economic structure underlying our modern marketing system. The following subjects will be presented: methods of research, marketing systems, marketing functions, retailing, advertising, consumer demand, import merchandising, export sales management, and a criticism of our present distributive system. Special attention will be given to the problem
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of forecasting and controlling demand. In addition to the lectures and reading assignments the student will work with the instructor on research projects. Economics 200 is required for admission to this course.

SOCILOGY 200. An introduction to Sociology. The course includes an analysis of the geographical and biological factors in social evolution, social psychology, and a study of the functions of citizenship. There is added a rapid survey of modern social problems such as those of poverty, industry, immigration, public health and delinquency. Students expecting to take this course are advised to take Biology 100, one course in college History, and Economics 200.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION 200. Business Management. A complete course in elementary accounting furnishes the approach to business administration. The principles are applied to corporation accounting. After working with financial reports and instruments of credit, the course considers the promotion and organization of business enterprises, marketing, personnel management, risk-bearing, and community and state relationships.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION 210. This course is planned along the same lines as Business Administration 200 but is open only to those who have had the background offered in Economics 100.

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System. Credit and instruments of credit, corporate securities, capitalization, reorganization, depreciation, and reserves. Open to students who have completed Business Administration 200 or Economics 200. T Th S 9:00

EDUCATION 310. History of Education. A survey of the development of educational theory and practice. Prerequisites: One year of History in college, and Philosophy 210 or taking Philosophy 300. M W F 8:00

EDUCATION 410. Introduction to High-School Teaching. This course includes the study of the psychological principles of methods of teaching with especial reference to secondary schools, of the principles of secondary education, and of methods of teaching high-school subjects. Prerequisite: Psychology 200. M W F 10:00 or 11:00

The Department of Education of the State of Texas will grant, under the Certificate Law of 1921, the following certificates to students of the Institute:

1. Four-year Elementary Certificate. An elementary certificate valid for four years will be granted to students who have satisfactorily completed five full courses, one of which must be in Education and bear on elementary teaching, another of which must be in English, and of which not more than two courses are in the same subject.

2. Six-year Elementary Certificate. An elementary certificate valid for six years will be granted to those who have satisfactorily completed two full years of college work, including two full courses in Education.

3. Permanent Elementary Certificate. A permanent elementary certificate will be granted to the holders of the six-year certificates after five years of successful teaching.
or after four years of successful teaching and one year of college work taken after the issuance of the certificate.

4. Two-year High-School Certificate. A high-school certificate valid for two years (valid only in the elementary grades and in third-class and unclassified high-schools) will be granted to any student who has completed five full college courses, one of which is in Education, another of which is in English, and not more than two of which are in any one subject.

5. Four-year High-School Certificate. A high-school certificate valid for four years will be granted to any student who completes two years of college work, including two courses in Education, one of which bears on high-school teaching.

6. Permanent High-School Certificate. A permanent high-school certificate will be granted to those who have a B.A. degree (or any equivalent Bachelor's degree or higher academic degree) and have had two full courses in Education, one of which bears on high-school teaching, and who have completed three years (27 months) of successful teaching subsequent to taking the degree.

It should be noted that high-school certificates are valid for the elementary grades and the holder of an elementary certificate, based on two years of college work, can teach in third-class and unclassified high-schools.

Certificates which are expiring may be renewed repeatedly by completing six semester hours of college work in any college or university recognized as first class by the State Department of Education, provided the certificate has not expired by the beginning of the summer term during which the said work is done.
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Attention should also be called to the fact that, after September, 1930, a college course in "Constitutions" will be required for the issuance of a teacher's certificate in Texas. History 310A is planned to meet this requirement.

HISTORY 110. Ancient Civilization. This course is intended as an introduction to historical methods of thinking as well as to the history and culture of the ancient world. The chief emphasis will be placed on the Greek city-states, the Hellenistic kingdoms, and Roman Imperialism, although some attention will be given to prehistory and the early Orient. The political history will form the central theme, but social, economic, religious and intellectual factors will not be neglected. Much attention is paid to the art and literature of ancient Greece and Rome.

T Th S 8:00

HISTORY 120. English History to 1783. A general outline of English history with special attention given to constitutional growth and economic changes.

M W F 10:00

HISTORY 130. Modern European History 1450-1789. This course traces the development of western Europe with emphasis upon movements: Renaissance, Reformation, Counter-Reformation, and wars of Religion. The latter part of the course will deal with the rise of nationalism.

M W F 12:00

HISTORY 210. English History from 1783. The condition of the people, the development of industry, commercial policy, colonial expansion, administrative organization, and English aims in international law will be among the subjects studied.

T Th S 11:00

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History 230. Europe since 1789. This is a continuation of History 130. The revolutions against autocracy, the spread of democracy, the completion of nationalism, and the development of imperialism will be emphasized. Much attention will be given to the antecedents of the world war, the history of the war, and the situation in post-war Europe.

T Th S 9:00

History 300. American History. A survey of certain important general movements in the development of the United States. The topics will be selected to give training in the use of historical evidence and to emphasize the essential unity of economic, social, and political factors. Open to juniors who have completed one college course in history.

T Th S 10:00

History 310A. American Federal and State Government. A study of the history and operation of constitutional government in the United States and in the states, with especial reference to the historical background and operation of the government of Texas. This course is planned for the general student of government and is also designed to meet the certificate requirements for teaching in the state of Texas. The course will extend over one-half year.

History 310B. Constitutional Government in England and France. A study of the origins and operation of constitutional government, the formation of public policy and the conduct of public business in England and France. This course will extend over one-half of a year and students desiring credit for a full year course at the Rice
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Institute should take both History 310A and History 310B. (Not offered in 1929-30.)

HISTORY 320. The Development of European Culture, 300-1500. This course will attempt to trace the evolution of Western European civilization from the decline of the Roman Empire to the Sixteenth Century. Intellectual movements will be stressed throughout and correlated with social, economic, and religious factors to give the student a composite picture of the culture of this period. Frequent reference will be made to the antique Graeco-Roman basis, and Byzantine and Mohammedan contributions to the Latin West will be considered. Prerequisite: History 110; Philosophy 300 recommended.

T Th S 11:00

HISTORY 420. Mediæval Sources. Survey and translation of typical historical sources of the Middle Ages. Intensive reading on special topics in mediæval legal and intellectual history. Some attempt will be made to acquaint the student with methods of research in the mediæval field. Prerequisite: History 110; History 320; four years of high-school Latin, or the special consent of the instructor. (Not offered in 1929-30.)

HISTORY 430. Seminar in Diplomatic History. The investigation and discussion of selected topics in modern European diplomacy. Attention will be given to methods, materials, and the general literature of the subject. A reading knowledge of German and French is essential. Open to properly qualified students after consultation with instructor.

W 2:00-5:00
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History 440. Advanced English History. This course is an introduction to historical research through the study of manuscript letters and diaries, tracts, parliamentary journals, and other historical documents of the early Stuart period. Open to juniors and seniors qualified by their ability to do extensive reading. T 2:00–5:00

History 450. Seminar in the History of Western Development, 1763–1860. Western expansion from the close of the Indian wars until the outbreak of the Civil War, tracing its effects on national policies, etc. The conquest and settlement of the territories, with special emphasis on the history of the fur trade. Special topics for research. Prerequisite: History 300, passed with high standing. Hours to be arranged.

History 510. American History since 1850. A seminar course for the intensive study of selected topics. Prerequisites: History 100, History 300, Economics 200, or their equivalents. Open to graduate students after consultation with instructor. Hours to be arranged.

History 520. Topics in Legal History and Political Theory. The investigation and interpretation of selected legal, constitutional, and political problems in ancient and mediæval history. Much attention will be given to methods, materials, and the recent literature of the subject. Open to properly qualified students after consultation with instructor. F 2:00–5:00

History 530. Political Theory. A survey of political theories from antiquity into early modern times, with special emphasis upon such important conceptions as “god-
kingship," Legalized Absolutism, the organic state, natural law, personality of law, the "Imperial Idea," feudal contract, sovereignty and allegiance. Particular attention will be given to the problem of Church and State, including the relation of the Papacy to the Holy Roman Empire and to the new Nationalism. The consent of the instructor must be secured for admission to this course.

Hours to be arranged.

**JURISPRUDENCE 300.** A course planned to give the student a knowledge of the history of the development and of the philosophy of law, together with a knowledge of the essentials of selected divisions of modern law, including Criminal Law, Torts, Contracts, Agency, Partnership, Negotiable Instruments, and Private Corporations.

M W F 8:00

**PHILOSOPHY 210.** Logic and Ethics. First half-year: a study of the process of thinking, the laws of inductive and deductive reasoning, and the nature of truth. Second half-year: an examination of the development of moral ideas, the essentials of the main ethical theories and the problem of morality at the present time.

M W F 9:00

**PHILOSOPHY 300.** History of Philosophy. An historical survey of the essential features and main currents of philosophical thought, ancient, mediaeval, and modern.

T Th S 9:00

**PHILOSOPHY 310.** Types of Ethical Theory. A critical examination of some of the principal works of moral philosophy, and a study of the problem of moral value. (Alternates with Philosophy 440. Not offered in 1929–30.)
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PHILOSOPHY 320. Contemporary Philosophy. A study of European and American philosophy since Schopenhauer, dealing with the attitudes of idealism, realism, and pragmatism as exemplified in questions concerning the nature of reality, the problem of knowledge, social and political attitudes, aesthetics, and theories of morality. (Alternates with Philosophy 430.) M W F 10:00

PHILOSOPHY 410. Philosophy of Religion. An introduction to the historical-philosophical study of religion, dealing with the main facts in the evolution of religion and the more fundamental problems of the religious consciousness. Prerequisite: One course in philosophy. (Not offered in 1929–30.)

PHILOSOPHY 430. The Nature of Mind. An intensive study of the reflective process, thought consciousness, meaning, and mind, based upon the data of psychology, anthropology, and biology as well as upon the philosophies of mind presented by classical and contemporary thinkers. Prerequisite: One course in philosophy. (Alternates with Philosophy 320. Not offered in 1929–30.)

PHILOSOPHY 440. Pessimism and the Problem of Evil. An historical study of the problem of evil in ancient and mediaeval thought, followed by a critical examination of the more significant pessimistic strains in modern philosophy, theology, and literature. Particular attention is given to modern scepticism and theodicy, Milton, Pascal, Bayle, Leibniz, the optimism of the Enlightenment, Rousseau and the romanticists, Goethe, Byron, Lenau, Leopardi, Alfred de Vigny, Schopenhauer, Hartmann,
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Tolstoy, and more recent philosophical pessimism. Pre-requisite: One course in philosophy. (Alternates with Philosophy 310.)

**PHILANTHROPY 300.** Social Problems. An intensive treatment of the following topics: Child Welfare, Immigration, Recreation, Delinquency and Crime, Public Health, and Housing. This course aims to equip the student of social activities as well as the prospective social worker with a knowledge of important types of social maladjustment. Prerequisites: Economics 200, one course in college History, Sociology 200.

**PHILANTHROPY 400.** A course designed to train the student for professional social work. It includes the history of public and private relief, the functions of the more important social agencies, and the technique of social diagnosis and treatment. Theoretical instruction in the case method will be accompanied by field work under the direction of experts connected with the social agencies of the city of Houston. This course is limited to advanced students who are expecting to undertake professional social work.

**COURSES IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

Courses in physical education and physical training are available for all members of the Institute. The athletic Field House, completed in the fall of 1920, with its locker and shower facilities, its gymnasium floor and modern athletic apparatus, not only meets the needs of the university athletic teams but also furnishes ample opportunity
for systematic physical training on the part of all members of the institution. A charge of two dollars per academic year is made for the use of a locker.

One period of physical training each week is required of all men of the Freshman class, and voluntary classes are formed for the benefit of all other members of the Institute. The classes are organized in such divisions as to eliminate direct competition between the physically weaker and the physically stronger among the students. The classes take up regular gymnastic work including boxing, wrestling, basket-ball, indoor and outdoor baseball, track work and the like. Appropriate emblems are awarded to students showing various degrees of efficiency. Numerous intramural games and contests are arranged between classes and other organizations to utilize the competitive spirit in the development of athletic and gymnastic proficiency. The certificate of medical examination submitted by a student on admission determines in a large measure the character of work that the individual student is permitted to take. In certain cases special physical examinations by the Medical Adviser to the Committee on Outdoor Sports will be required, for which a fee will be charged.

Beginning with the academic year 1929-30, the Rice Institute proposes to offer a four years' course in physical education, leading to the degree of bachelor of science in physical education. This course is being designed with a view to preparing men for careers in physical education and coaching in high schools and colleges, municipal recreation departments, and other similar organizations. In each of its four years there will be a required course in
physical education, and in the last two years courses in education, making available a state teacher's certificate, will be offered. There will be required work in biology and chemistry, serving not only as a basis for the work in physical education, but also affording further subjects for high-school teaching. The laboratory work in these science courses will be held in the morning hours, in order not to interfere with physical education laboratory work in the afternoons. Considerable emphasis will be placed on economics and business administration for the benefit of those who ultimately, if not immediately, go into business. Students looking forward to medicine or law will be permitted to make substitutions enabling them to meet the ordinary pre-medical and pre-legal requirements.

During the academic year 1929-30 only the work of the first two years of this four years' course will be offered, and according to the following schedule:

FIRST YEAR COURSE

(1) English 100
(2) French, German, or Spanish
(3) Chemistry 100
(4) Economics 100
(5) Physical Education 100

SECOND YEAR COURSE

(1) English 200
(2) French, German, or Spanish¹

¹The language begun in the first year should be continued.
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(3) Biology 100
(4) Business Administration 210
(5) Physical Education 200

Physical Education 100. Three lectures and six laboratory hours weekly. An introductory course to the professional study of physical education. The laboratory periods will be devoted to intensive instruction in a wide variety of games. M W F 10:00

Physical Education 200. Three lectures and six laboratory hours weekly. This course deals with problems of play-ground and community recreation, and principles and programs of health education. The laboratory periods will be devoted to intensive instruction in a wide variety of games. M W F 11:00

COURSES IN ENGINEERING

Courses are offered in chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering. A complete course in any one of these branches extends over five years. A student who has successfully completed the first four years of a course is awarded a bachelor's degree, and after successfully completing the remaining year of his course he is awarded an engineering degree. It is intended in the engineering courses to pay special attention to the theoretical side, because experience has shown that theoretical knowledge is difficult to obtain after leaving the university, and without it a rapid rise in the profession of engineering is almost impossible. It is recommended that students obtain employment in engineering work during the summer vacations, for it should be remembered that no amount
of university work can take the place of practical experience in engineering establishments and in the field. The courses in engineering are not intended to take the place of learning by practical experience, but are designed to supply a knowledge of the fundamental principles and scientific methods on which the practice of engineering is based and without which it is difficult, if not impossible, to succeed in the practice of the profession. The work of the first year is alike for all branches, in order that students may defer choice of a particular engineering course as long as possible. It is necessary for chemical engineers to make this choice at the beginning of the second year, civil engineers at the beginning of the third year, and electrical and mechanical engineers at the beginning of the fourth year.

The work of the first two years consists chiefly of courses in pure and applied mathematics, physics, chemistry, and other subjects, an adequate knowledge of which is absolutely necessary before the more technical courses can be pursued with advantage. Technical work is begun in the third year with courses of a general character in mechanical engineering, civil engineering, and electrical engineering, all three of these branches to be taken by all engineering students, with a slight change in schedule for those in chemical engineering. In the third year instruction of students in mechanical and electrical engineering is begun in shopwork. The classes in shopwork are intended to give familiarity with workshop methods. The object of these classes is not primarily to train students to become skilled mechanics, but to provide such knowledge of shop methods as is desirable for those who may
be expected as engineers to design machinery, to employ mechanics, and to superintend manufacturing processes.

Students who can afford the time are recommended to devote three or four years to preliminary work instead of two, taking the B.A. at the end of four years and an engineering degree at the end of six or seven years. Students proposing to do this are advised to take a course devoted largely to mathematics, physics, and chemistry, or an honours course in either mathematics, physics, or chemistry. The subjects taken during the years of preparatory work must include those of the first two years in the general engineering course, which may be substituted for options in the academic course. The honours course in physics is strongly recommended for those who wish to become either electrical or mechanical engineers. Typical schedules permitting such combination courses will be furnished by the Registrar on request.

The following are the schedules for the five years' course leading to a bachelor's degree in four years and an engineering degree in five years:

**First Year**

(1) Mathematics 100  
(2) Physics 100  
(3) English 100  
(4) Chemistry 100  
(5) Engineering 110

**Second Year**

(1) Mathematics 200 or 210  
(2) Mathematics 220\(^1\)

\(^1\) Chemical Engineers take Chemistry 220.
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(3) Chemistry 430. Chemical Engineering
(4) Chemistry 480
(5) Civil Engineering 300
(6) Elective

Fifth Year

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

(1) Advanced Machine Design (M.E. 500)
(2) Mechanical Plants and Processes (M.E. 510)
(3) Thesis (M.E. 530)
(4) Seminar (Engineering 400)
(5) Elective (M.E. 520, or an advanced C.E., E.E., or science course)

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

(1) Advanced Alternating Currents (E.E. 500)
(2) Thesis (E.E. 510)
(3) Heat Engines (M.E. 420)
(4) Seminar (Engineering 400)
(5) Elective

CIVIL ENGINEERING

(1) Structural Design (C.E. 500)
(2) Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineering (C.E. 510)
(3) Railway Engineering (C.E. 520)
(4) Elective (Must be approved)
(5) Thesis (C.E. 530)

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

(1) Chemistry 500
(2) Chemistry 530
(3) Elective (An advanced course in chemistry, physics, or mathematics)
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Fourth Year

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

(1) Mechanical Engineering Laboratory (M.E. 400)
(2) Machine Design (M.E. 410)
(3) Heat Engines (M.E. 420)
(4) Industrial Management (M.E. 430) or an approved Elective
(5) Internal Combustion Engines and Fuels (M.E. 440)
(6) Economics 200
(7) Seminar (Engineering 400)

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

(1) Alternating Currents (E.E. 400)
(2) Electrical Engineering Laboratory (E.E. 410)
(3) Approved Engineering Elective
(4) Industrial Management (M.E. 430) or an approved Elective
(5) Economics 200
(6) Seminar (Engineering 400)

CIVIL ENGINEERING

(1) Municipal Engineering (C.E. 420)
(2) Masonry Construction (C.E. 440)
(3) Graphic Statics and Structural Design (C.E. 450)
(4) An approved Elective
(5) Economics 200
(6) Seminar (Engineering 400)

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

(1) Chemistry 410A. Colloid Chemistry
(2) Chemistry 420A. Electrochemistry
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(3) Chemistry 430. Chemical Engineering
(4) Chemistry 480
(5) Civil Engineering 300
(6) Elective

Fifth Year

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

(1) Advanced Machine Design (M.E. 500)
(2) Mechanical Plants and Processes (M.E. 510)
(3) Thesis (M.E. 530)
(4) Seminar (Engineering 400)
(5) Elective (M.E. 520, or an advanced C.E., E.E., or science course)

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

(1) Advanced Alternating Currents (E.E. 500)
(2) Thesis (E.E. 510)
(3) Heat Engines (M.E. 420)
(4) Seminar (Engineering 400)
(5) Elective

CIVIL ENGINEERING

(1) Structural Design (C.E. 500)
(2) Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineering (C.E. 510)
(3) Railway Engineering (C.E. 520)
(4) Elective (Must be approved)
(5) Thesis (C.E. 530)

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

(1) Chemistry 500
(2) Chemistry 530
(3) Elective (An advanced course in chemistry, physics, or mathematics)
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Fourth Year

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

(1) Mechanical Engineering Laboratory (M.E. 400)
(2) Machine Design (M.E. 410)
(3) Heat Engines (M.E. 420)
(4) Industrial Management (M.E. 430) or an approved Elective
(5) Internal Combustion Engines and Fuels (M.E. 440)
(6) Economics 200
(7) Seminar (Engineering 400)

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

(1) Alternating Currents (E.E. 400)
(2) Electrical Engineering Laboratory (E.E. 410)
(3) Approved Engineering Elective
(4) Industrial Management (M.E. 430) or an approved Elective
(5) Economics 200
(6) Seminar (Engineering 400)

CIVIL ENGINEERING

(1) Municipal Engineering (C.E. 420)
(2) Masonry Construction (C.E. 440)
(3) Graphic Statics and Structural Design (C.E. 450)
(4) An approved Elective
(5) Economics 200
(6) Seminar (Engineering 400)

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

(1) Chemistry 410A. Colloid Chemistry
(2) Chemistry 420A. Electrochemistry
and technical papers of general engineering interest. This course must be taken during the year in which the student receives the B.S. degree. Open to others who have the necessary engineering background.

**Mechanical Engineering 300.** Elementary Heat Power. A general course of lectures, recitations from text, and laboratory covering the characteristics, fields of usefulness, operation, and tests of fuels, steam engines and turbines, boilers, pumps, condensers, and auxiliaries; properties of steam; valve gears; simple internal combustion engines and accessories. Numerous problems illustrate the theory discussed. Prerequisites: Physics and Chemistry 100, Mathematics 200 or 210. Laboratory fortnightly.

M W F 10:00 M or T 2:00–5:00

**Mechanical Engineering 310.** Engineering Shop. Text-book and lectures dealing with metallurgy, general forge, foundry, welding, heat-treating, and machine-shop practice, and their effects on machine design, and manufacturing. Practice with a variety of bench and machine tools, carefully selected for their fitness in illustrating the principles studied, for affording actual contact with machine work, and for developing a certain degree of skill and resourcefulness in the student.

Recitations, all sections, T Th 9:00
Shop Section A: W Th 1:30–3:30 F 1:30–4:30
Shop Section B: T Th 10:00–12:00 S 9:00–12:00

**Mechanical Engineering 400.** Senior Mechanical Laboratory. An advanced course in general steam, air, oil, water, and power-transmission machinery operation
and testing. Recitations from text, reports, and laboratory. Prerequisite: Mechanical Engineering 300. Must be accompanied with or preceded by Mechanical Engineering 420.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING 410. Machine Design. Recitations from text and references, also calculations and drafting involved in the design of machine parts, considering both the theory and its modifications due to shop practice and financial limitations. Design of several complete machines, such as punch presses and hoisting machines. Prerequisites: Engineering 210, Mechanical Engineering 310, Civil Engineering 300.

M W F 10:00–12:00

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING 420. Heat Engines. General thermodynamics; applications of thermodynamics to the design and operation of air compressors, steam engines and steam turbines; commercial forms of such machines, with special emphasis on steam turbines; elementary steam plant design; elementary refrigeration. Prerequisite: Mechanical Engineering 300. Lectures, text, and problems.

M W F 9:00

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING 430. Industrial Management. A study of the principles and practice in the management of manufacturing plants; location and layout of works; organization of administration, sales, cost and production departments; selection of machinery, materials, and labor; wage system; cost analysis; welfare work; a short survey of the law of sales and contracts. Two recitations a week. Senior elective.

T Th 9:00
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MECHANICAL ENGINEERING 440. Internal Combustion Engines and Fuels. A study of the theory, design, and operation of internal combustion engines and gas producers. About one-third of the year is spent on engine design problems. Must be accompanied with or preceded by Mechanical Engineering 420. T Th S 8:00

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING 490. Experimental Problems. If conditions are favorable, mechanical engineering students may elect at least nine hours a week in approved investigations under the direction of a member of the staff.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING 500. Advanced Machine Design. The investigation of elaborate complete machines; original design of complete machines, especially automatic machinery; design of mill-building trusses, floors, and structural details.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING 510. Mechanical Plants and Processes. A general course dealing with special plants and processes, such as oil production, transportation, and refining, textiles, metal products, material handling, etc., not covered thoroughly in other courses. Details of design and operation of special power and heating plants. Pre-requisite: Mechanical Engineering 420.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING 520. Advanced Heat Engines. The design and operation of heating, ventilating, and refrigerating equipment and plants; design of standard types of steam turbines, engines, and boilers. Elective.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING 530. Thesis. The investigation, under the Mechanical Engineering staff, of some
undeveloped engineering problem, either through experiment, design, or compilation of available information. The time required will be at least that necessary for a standard advanced course. Two copies of the accepted report will be required for deposit in the Institute libraries.

**Electrical Engineering 300.** The fundamental principles of dynamo machinery, both direct and alternating current. The course includes laboratory work, which as far as possible parallels the class-room work. Prerequisite: Physics 200 and Mathematics 200 or 210. Laboratory fortnightly. 

**Electrical Engineering 400.** Generation, transmission, and utilization of alternating current power; characteristics and operation of alternating current generators and motors and of transformers; synchronous converters; brief treatment of electrical design. Prerequisite: Electrical Engineering 300.

**Electrical Engineering 410.** Electrical Engineering Laboratory. A laboratory study of alternating current circuits, instruments and machines. Standard testing of direct and alternating current machinery. Prerequisite: Registration in Electrical Engineering 400.

**Electrical Engineering 420.** Electrical Design. Design of machinery for direct and alternating current; calculation of characteristics. Open only to students who show capacity for design and who are registered in Electrical Engineering 400.
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ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING 430. Theoretical Electrical Engineering. A more complete mathematical treatment of alternating-current phenomena than is given in Electrical Engineering 400, covering such subjects as transmission lines, unbalanced polyphase systems, and transients. Open only to students registered in Electrical Engineering 400 who show capacity in mathematics and electrical theory.

M W F 10:00

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING 440. Electrical Communication. The principles of communication by telegraph and telephone over wires and by radio. Open only to students registered in both Electrical Engineering 400 and Electrical Engineering 410 who show aptitude for communication work.

M W F 10:00

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING 490. Electrical Engineering Problems. If conditions are favorable, students of electrical engineering may elect at least nine hours a week in approved investigations, usually experimental, under the direction of a member of the staff. Hours to be arranged.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING 500. Advanced Alternating-current Theory. A continuation of Electrical Engineering 430 and Electrical Engineering 410. Attention will be given to special branches such as high voltage, high frequency, illumination, telephony, radio communication, etc. Three lectures and one laboratory period per week.

Hours to be arranged.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING 510. Thesis. A thorough report on an engineering investigation selected and carried out by the individual student. It is expected that a great
deal of time will be given to thesis work. The course is considered the equivalent of a three-hour course.

**Civil Engineering 300.** Strength of Materials and Hydraulics. Strength of Materials: a course given primarily for the study of the theory of beams, columns, and shafts. In the theory are considered stresses and deformations due to tensile, compressive and shearing forces; the distribution of shear, bending moments, deflections, combined stresses, and torsional stresses. Physical tests of steel, wrought iron, cast iron, cement, and concrete are made in the laboratory. Hydraulics: a course devoted to the principles of hydrostatic and hydrodynamic pressures; the flow of water through orifices, pipes, nozzles, open channels, and over weirs. Prerequisites: Physics 100 and Mathematics 200. Laboratory fortnightly.

**Civil Engineering 310.** Topographic, Geodetic, and Railroad Surveying. In this course are given the theory and practice of base line and triangulation measurements, determination of meridian, traversing with transit and stadia and with a plane-table, and mapping. Simple, compound, reversed, vertical, and spiral easement railroad curves. Computation of earth work. Prerequisite: Engineering 210.

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rainfall, evaporation, yield, water bearing strata, etc. Water analysis and stream pollution. Design, construction, operation, and maintenance of purification systems, storage facilities, and distribution systems. Sewerage: a study of storm flow, modern methods of sanitation, disease epidemics, etc. Water carriage systems, separate and combined. Design, construction, and maintenance of sewers and sewage disposal plants. Prerequisite: Civil Engineering 300.


CIVIL ENGINEERING 490. Civil Engineering Problems. Under certain favorable conditions civil engineering students may elect an approved investigation of some civil engineering problem under the direction of a member of the civil engineering staff. Hours to be arranged.

CIVIL ENGINEERING 500. Structural Design. Design of steel office and mill buildings. Analysis of stresses in
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statically indeterminate structures such as swing, cantilever, arch, and suspension bridges. A study of secondary stresses. Two lectures and one design period a week. Prerequisite: Civil Engineering 450 or its equivalent.

CIVIL ENGINEERING 510. Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineering. Investigation and development of water power. Design of dams and irrigating systems. Hydraulic turbines and pumps. Preliminary design for a water supply and sewerage system for a small city. Study of general sanitary problems including garbage disposal, public health, street cleaning, etc. Three lectures and one design period a week. Prerequisite: Civil Engineering 420 or its equivalent.

CIVIL ENGINEERING 520. Railway Engineering. A study of the principles of economic location and construction, railway maintenance, railway structures. Design of terminals and signalling systems. Railway organization and valuation. Three lectures and one design period a week. Prerequisite: Civil Engineering 310 or its equivalent.

CIVIL ENGINEERING 530. Thesis. This will consist of an original investigation along some approved line of civil engineering work, an original design, or a critical review of existing work. In every case a complete typewritten or printed report will be required, and this will become the property of the Institute and be deposited in the general or departmental library.

• COURSES IN ARCHITECTURE

To students of architecture the Institute offers a full course extending over five years, leading to a bachelor's
degree at the end of the fourth year and to an architectural degree at the end of the fifth year. It is the purpose of the course in architecture to lead students during their residence to a comprehensive understanding of the art of building; to acquaint them with the history of architecture from early civilization to the present age; and to develop within them an understanding and appreciation of those conceptions of beauty and utility which are fundamental to the cultivation of ability in the art of design.

In arranging the courses which follow it will be observed that there are included certain indispensable elements of a liberal education and also such engineering and technical subjects as are becoming more and more necessary to the general education of a practising architect. Of the more strictly architectural subjects, design is given by far the largest place. As a matter of fact, the courses in history and design and those in freehand drawing, in water color, in drawing from life, and in historic ornament have all a double object: to create in the student an appreciation of architectural refinement and dignity, and to increase constantly his ability to express conceptions of architectural form. Accordingly, the training of the student is not limited to training in draftsmanship alone, but all courses conspire to the cultivation of creative and constructive ability in expression and design. With a view to keeping the student in touch with the progress of his profession and with the daily routine and detail of its practice, it is strongly recommended that he spend a portion of each of his summer vacations in the office of some practising architect.

The following are the schedules for the five years' course
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leading to a bachelor's degree in four years and a degree in architecture in five years:

First Year

(1) Mathematics 100
(2) English 100
(3) French or Spanish
(4) Physics 100
(5) Architecture 100: consisting of
      (a) Elements of Architecture
      (b) Freehand Drawing

Second Year

(1) Pure Mathematics
(2) English
(3) French or Spanish\(^1\)
(4) A Science
(5) Architecture 200: consisting of
      (a) Design
      (b) Freehand
      (c) History of Architecture

Third Year

(1) English
(2) Mathematics 220
(3) Architecture 300: Design
(4) Architecture 310: consisting of
      (a) Freehand Drawing
      (b) Water-Color
      (c) History of Architecture

\(^1\)Students in second year shall continue the language chosen in first year course.

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Fourth Year

(1) English or History
(2) Architecture 400: Design
(3) Architecture 410: consisting of
   (a) History of Architecture
   (b) Freehand
(4) Architecture 430: Construction
(5) Architecture 440: consisting of
   (a) Historic Ornament
   (b) Water-Color

Fifth Year

(1) Architecture 500: Thesis Design
(2) Architecture 510: History of Painting and Sculpture
(3) Architecture 520: Life Drawing and Water-Color
(4) Architecture 530: consisting of
   (a) Construction
   (b) Special Lectures

ARCHITECTURE 100.

(a) Elements of Architecture. Elementary training in drawing of order plates, wash drawings, lettering, with a series of lectures on descriptive geometry, shades and shadows, and perspective. Six hours a week.

   M Th 1:30-4:30

(b) Freehand Drawing. Elementary drawing in pencil and charcoal of single simple objects and block groups and casts. Four hours a week.

   T S 11:00-1:00

ARCHITECTURE 200.

(a) Design. Rendered drawings embracing the design of simple elements of buildings, together with advanced
work in the use of the orders and in composition. Six hours a week.

(b) Freehand. Drawing in charcoal from simple casts of classical ornament. Four hours a week.

T Th 2:30–5:30

(c) History of Architecture. Two lectures a week on the history of ancient architecture, illustrated by lantern slides, and two hours a week of research and tracing of historic buildings. Four hours a week.

T Th 1:30–3:30

ARCHITECTURE 300.

Design. The design of small buildings. The problems average five weeks in duration with twenty-four hours for the sketch problems at the end of major problems. Nine hours a week.

M W F 1:30–4:30

ARCHITECTURE 310.

(a) Freehand Drawing. Drawing from casts of antique sculpture. Four hours a week.

M F 8:30–10:30

(b) Water-Color. Elementary training in color drawing and simple groups of still life. Two hours a week.

W 8:00–10:00

(c) History of Architecture. Two lectures a week in the history of mediæval architecture, illustrated by lantern slides, and two hours a week of research in the study of historic buildings. Four hours a week.

T Th 2:30–4:30

ARCHITECTURE 400.

Design. The design of public buildings and groups of buildings. The problems average six weeks in duration, alternating with twelve-hour sketch problems. Twelve hours a week.

T 1:30–5:30 M W Th F 3:30–5:30
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ARCHITECTURE 410.

(a) History of Architecture. Two lectures a week on the history of modern architecture. M F 1:30-2:30

(b) Freehand. Drawing from casts of full figure and group, antique sculpture. Four hours a week.

M F 9:00-11:00

ARCHITECTURE 430.

Methods of Construction. Three lectures a week on materials and construction, with one plate a week.

M W F 2:30-3:30

ARCHITECTURE 440.

(a) Historic Ornament. The study of the history of ornament, with a series of design plates in ornament from historic periods of architecture. Six hours a week.

T Th S 8:00-10:00

(b) Water-Color. Water-color drawing and sketching in color, work advanced, subjects varied. Two hours a week.

W 9:00-11:00

ARCHITECTURE 500.

Thesis Design. The problem of a thesis may consist of a single building or group of buildings, and must include large-scale studies as well as general drawings. The student may select his own problem, but his entire programme is subject to the approval of the instructors in design. Twenty hours a week.

M W F 8:00-12:00 T Th 1:30-5:30

ARCHITECTURE 510.

History of Painting and Sculpture. Three lectures a week on history of painting and sculpture. A critical
survey of historic schools of painting and sculpture. Open to Juniors and Seniors taking the academic course.

**T Th S 11:00**

**ARCHITECTURE 520.**

Life Drawing and Water-Color. Rendered architectural details and measured drawings in color. Four hours.

**T Th 9:00–11:00**

**ARCHITECTURE 530.**

(a) Construction. Two lectures a week on mechanics of construction, with one construction plate a week. Hours to be arranged.

(b) Special Lectures. Lectures on the professional practice of architecture, including the business relations of architect with client and contractor. One lecture a week.

**UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES**

To bring the people of the city and community into more intimate touch with the academic life of the university, and to carry the influence of that life directly to many homes not represented on the rolls of its undergraduate or postgraduate students, regular series of public lectures, in the form of university extension lectures, are offered without matriculation fee or other form of admission requirement. These performances are authoritative in character, but as non-technical and popular in treatment as their subjects will permit. From domains of literature, history, science, art, philosophy, and politics, subjects of current interest as well as those of assured and permanent value are chosen. The original plan for these university extension lectures consisted in giving each academic year two
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regular series of thirty-six lectures each on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from the middle of November to the middle of February, the second series running similarly from the middle of February to the middle of May; all these lectures are delivered in the lecture halls and amphitheaters of the Institute, each afternoon lecture beginning promptly at 4:30 and closing not later than 5:30. The Rice Institute Pamphlet for January, 1918, contains a detailed record of the university extension lectures delivered at the Institute during the academic years 1913-14 to 1917-18, inclusive. These performances were partially interrupted during the war, but have been resumed under some modifications of the original plan as to time and place.

PUBLIC LECTURESHIPS

Three public lectureships have been founded at the Rice Institute. The first of these, established in 1918 by Mrs. Estelle B. Sharp, of Houston, has to do primarily with topics in the social sciences; the second, founded in 1919 by Herbert Godwin, Esq., of Houston, is to be devoted initially to subjects of public concern during the period of reconstruction; while the third, founded anonymously in 1922 by a citizen of Houston, is dedicated to the promotion of interest in music both in the university and in the community. The Sharp Lectureship was inaugurated in the autumn of 1918 by a course of lectures on "The Obligations and Privileges of Citizenship—a plea for the study of social science," by the late Sir Henry Jones, F.B.A., professor in the University of Glasgow. Subsequent lectures on the Sharp Foundation have been delivered by
Professor Andrew Cunningham McLaughlin, of the University of Chicago and Dr. Terrot Reaveley Glover, of Cambridge University. The Godwin Lectureship was inaugurated in the spring of 1920 by lectures on "The Conservation of the Institutions of the Republic," and "Worldwide Coöperation among the Nations," by the Hon. William Howard Taft, twenty-seventh President of the United States of America. Further lectures on the Godwin Foundation have been delivered by Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador to the United States, and by President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University. The Lectureship in Music was inaugurated in the spring of 1923 by a course of lectures on music in the life of the community and of the nation, delivered by Mr. John Powell, the American composer and pianist; the Lectureship in Music has also been held by Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, of Paris, by Sir Henry Hadow, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sheffield, and by MM. Maurice Ravel and A. Honegger of Paris.

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Among the publications of the Rice Institute are at present included the Announcements, the Descriptive Brochure, the Programmes of University Extension Lectures, and the Rice Institute Pamphlet. The first three of these have appeared at intervals and in several editions; the Pamphlet, now in its fifteenth volume, is published quarterly in January, April, July, and October, with a view to giving wider publicity in permanent form to inaugural and other lectures in letters, science, and art by resident and
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visiting lecturers and professors of the University. In this connection the reader may wish to turn to the paragraph of this Announcement concerning the formal opening of the Institute.

LIBRARY

Temporary quarters for the Library of the Institute have been provided in the Administration Building. The affairs of the Library are administered through a committee of the Faculty and Miss Alice C. Dean, M.A., is Acting Librarian. In providing the initial equipment of the Library the policy is being followed of supplying such books as are necessary to supplement the courses of instruction and to support the independent investigations of members of the Faculty and advanced students. In this manner a high degree of efficiency becomes possible in the early years of the Library’s existence. Moreover, for works of general and more popular interest the shelves of the Houston Public Library are accessible to all members of the Institute.

Besides several hundred current literary and scientific journals, the Library of the Institute contains at present about twenty thousand volumes in back files of serial publications; among these sets the following are complete: Abstracts of Bacteriology, L’Académie des Sciences de Paris Comptes Rendus, Acta Mathematica, American Academy of Political Science Annals, American Anthropologist (New Series), American Economic Review, American Chemical Society Journal, American Electro-Chemical Society Transactions, American Historical Association Annual Reports, American Historical Review, American Insti-
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Proceedings, Zoologischer Anzeiger, Zoologischer Jahresbericht.

LABORATORY INSTALLATION

The physics laboratories are located on the north side of the academic court, adjoining the administration building, and are connected with the latter by a continuation of the original cloister. The buildings are constructed of brick and marble, corresponding in design to the style as defined in the administration building, but of a simpler character expressing their purpose as laboratories. The physics laboratory proper is a two-story building 275×56 feet, connected with a large lecture amphitheater 121×72 feet. The main building contains four large students' laboratories, two lecture rooms equipped for giving illustrated lectures, one class room, and two research rooms, two dark rooms, a library, and administrative offices. The principal room of the amphitheater wing is a large lecture hall with seating capacity for about four hundred auditors. The room is fully equipped for giving illustrated lectures and is arranged with seats properly elevated to command a 28-foot lecture table which is supplied with gas, hot and cold water, compressed air, vacuum, and direct and alternating electric currents. In this wing also are six rooms fitted for research work in physics, a battery room in which a battery of 60 Edison storage cells of 300 ampere-hours' capacity has been installed with space provided for another equal battery, a switchboard room where the wires from the battery can be connected in any desired manner for use in the laboratories, motor generators for charging the batteries and supplying direct current to the lecture rooms and labora-
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tories, a vacuum pump, liquid air plant, constant temperature rooms, a preparation room, a large dark room, and a fully equipped workshop. The floor of the workshop is supported free from contact with the surrounding walls so that vibration from the machines does not affect the building. Elevators for moving heavy apparatus are provided, and all laboratories, lecture rooms, and research rooms are equipped with individual service, for the students, of gas, water, steam, compressed air, vacuum, and both direct and alternating currents of electricity. The laboratory now contains a fine collection of modern apparatus suitable for teaching and research work in all branches of physics. This collection includes about seventy ammeters and voltmeters of all types, including a Kelvin gauge reading up to 30,000 volts and standard Weston instruments. About fifty resistance boxes of all kinds are also provided, and numerous galvanometers, electrometers, and electroscope of various types. High potential batteries and generators are available for research work. A large Weiss electromagnet, a large Pye magnet, a Leeds and Northrup Potentiometer, and complete equipment for the accurate measurement of the conductivity of solutions, a precision electric wave meter and precision air condenser, may be specially mentioned among the other electrical instruments. The optical instruments include a Hilger's wave length spectrometer, monochromatic illuminator, spectrophotometer, and quartz spectrograph; also a set of interferometers of various types. Several modern X-ray generators are available for research work. For work in heat, electrical furnaces, various types of radiation pyrometers, resistance thermometers, and standard thermo-
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couples are available. An Eotvos torsion balance machine of the most improved pattern for geophysical work has lately been installed. This machine, valued at $10,000, is the gift of Mr. Robert McM. Gillespie of New York City. The apparatus for general work includes several Gaede and diffusion pumps; also standards of weight, length, etc. The collection of apparatus for illustrating lectures is exceptionally complete. An instrument maker and a glass blower are employed in the construction of special apparatus for research work.

The laboratories for chemistry are housed in a three-story building of maximum rectangular dimensions of 307 and 181 feet, with ample attic and basement accommodations, built around several open courts, facing the South. Of brick and stone, steel and concrete construction, the building embodies the prevailing architectural beauty and simplicity of technical plan exhibited in the earlier science laboratories of Rice. Provision is made for adequately equipped, separate laboratories both for research and instruction in the half dozen major branches of chemistry, with an even larger number of smaller laboratories for corresponding work in the more highly specialized subjects of the science. In all the laboratories there is an abundance of natural light, while an elaborate system of artificial ventilation removes all fumes through a central draft tower, so designed as to constitute of itself one of the architectural features of the building. Careful consideration has been given both to the anticipated growth of the institution and the normal development of the department. The plans thus studiously prepared may bear comparison with those of extensive
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establishments erected recently at other universities and scientific centres of the country. The department is well equipped with modern apparatus and materials for research and for lecture room and laboratory work in inorganic, organic, analytical, physical, colloid, electro-, bio-, and industrial chemistry. Some of the more special apparatus includes a Hilger X-ray spectrograph, Zeiss auto collimating spectrograph, Zeiss and Bausch and Lomb ultramicroscope outfits, Zeiss interferometer refractometer, Leitz micro- and macro-motion photographic outfit, complete facilities for developing and projecting motion pictures, Reichert metallographic microscope, quadrant electrometer Leeds and Northrup type K potentiometer, Sharples super-centrifuge, porcelain basket type centrifuge, a specially designed thermostat for precise solubility determinations over wide temperature ranges, Pregl micro-combustion outfit, basal metabolism apparatus, experimental double effect Swenson evaporator with vertical and horizontal effects, Buflovak standard vacuum shelf drier, Sperry plate and frame and Kelly filter presses, complete Sturtevant equipment for crushing and grinding including jaw, roll, and disc type crushers, etc. Each laboratory room is equipped with the necessary conveniences, such as water, gas, alternating and direct current, air blast, hoods, suction pumps, etc. The lecture rooms are suitably arranged for the illustration of lectures by experiment and lantern projection. In the department library will be found the more important journals, works of reference, and standard text-books on the different branches of chemistry. These books and periodicals are accessible to all students.

The department of biology is for the present situated in

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the west end of the main wing of the physics laboratories. It has laboratories capable of seating one hundred and fifty students; lecture rooms with lantern for microscopic and other forms of projection; research rooms, preparators' room, store rooms, etc. Undergraduate courses of cultural nature are offered for academic students, and more technical courses for pre-medical and physical education students. Laboratory work is available in almost all of the courses, and modern and fully equipped microscopes are provided. Facilities are available for advanced research work in such subjects as parasitology, bacteriology, entomology, physiology, and genetics. The department is also equipped with an extensive series of specimens, casts, and charts for the study of zoology. Binocular microscopes, microtomes of various kinds, thermostats, embedding baths, and considerable accessory equipment, including physiological apparatus, are available for research work. Most of the important current zoological periodicals are to be found in the library.

The department of architecture is located on the second floor of the chemistry laboratory, and is equipped with large general drafting rooms modern in all their appointments, and a large studio for freehand drawing and watercolor. A working library of architecture adjoins the drafting room and is equipped with the standard architectural publications; current files of architectural periodicals; plates, photographs, and lantern slides. The freehand studio is well equipped with plaster casts from the antique, and of historic ornament. The department also possesses models for elementary instruction in the orders, and models for the teaching of construction.
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The drafting rooms for instruction in engineering drawing are located in the mechanical laboratory building. These rooms are equipped with drawing tables, lockers, and racks in such number that all students may work independently. Special equipment includes blue printing machines, universal drafting machines, parallel attachments, folding and rolling parallel rules, ellipsographs, beam compasses, section liners, and an elaborate set of Olivier models including the war mast, hyperbolic paraboloid, elliptical and conchoidal hyperboloid, conoid, groined, and cloistered arch, intersecting cylinders, raccording warped surface, and corne de vache.

The civil engineering laboratory is fully equipped with the usual surveying instruments, transits, levels, compasses, traverse tables and plane-tables, all of standard American makes. These include C. L. Berger and Sons, Buff and Buff, W. and L. E. Gurley, Bausch and Lomb, Keuffel and Esser, Eugene Dietzgen and Company, William Ainsworth and Sons, and the A. Lietz Company. There is also a large assortment of the necessary auxiliary equipment such as tapes, rods, range poles, etc. The drafting room is fully equipped with instruments not required by each individual student, such as planimeters, protractors, special slide-rules, military sketching boards, railroad curves and irregular curves consisting of splines and weights, and calculating machines. The materials testing laboratory of this department is equipped with one 50,000 pound Riehle universal machine; one 100,000 pound Olsen universal machine; one 200,000 pound Olsen universal machine; and one 60,000 inch-pound Riehle torsion machine; a Riehle standard paving brick rattler; suitable equipment
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for tension tests of belting; also an Olsen-Boyd 1000 pound automatic briquette testing machine; a Tyler Ro-tap testing sieve shaker, and the necessary auxiliary apparatus for making the usual tests. All of these machines except the cement testing machine are operated by directly connected individual motors so as to avoid all shafting and belting. The hydraulics laboratory is equipped with a Worthington 200 gallon per minute, 100 ft. head volute centrifugal pump with a direct connected slip ring motor; a simplex Venturi meter; trapezoidal, triangular, and rectangular weirs; a Pelton-Doble impulse turbine; a Gould ram; storage reservoir; overhead calibrated tank; and necessary gauges and other usual equipment. It is planned to add from time to time such additional equipment as is necessary for tests by advanced students and for research.

The equipment of the electrical engineering laboratory is ample for a thorough study of direct and alternating current circuits and machines. All the common types are represented and some of the less usual. In some of the types, older machines may be compared with the more modern and the trend of development noted. There are examples of the practice of each of the leading manufacturers, including Crocker-Wheeler, Holtzer-Cabot, Roth, Sprague, Western Electric, General Electric, Westinghouse, Wagner, Robbins and Myers, Commercial, Electric Manufacturing Company, Fairbanks-Morse, Kuhlman Electric, Pittsburgh Transformer, Roller-Smith, Condit, Cutter, Cutler-Hammer, Ward-Leonard, Jewell, Biddle, Leeds-Northrup, and Weston. Among the direct current machines are generators rated: 50 kilowatts 250 volts; 35 kilowatts 250/125 volts (three wire); two alike, 5 kilowatts

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125 volts, for parallel operation either flat- or over-compound; 5 kilowatts 110 volts; 4 1/2 kilowatts 125 volts flat-compound; 3 1/2 kilowatts 125 volts flat-compound; 1 kilowatt 500 volts; 4 kilowatts 125 volts (500 amperes) with Tirrill regular; 1 1/2 kilowatts 2000/1200/800 volts; a set of three direct-connected machines for 90/150 and 20/25 volts direct current and 90/110 volts three-phase 170/250 cycle alternating current; and motors rated: 25 horse-power 250 volts (compound); 5 horse-power 500 volts (old type); two alike, 13 horse-power 230 volts; 10 horse-power, 7 1/2 horse-power, 2 horse-power, all shunt wound for 230 volts; 3 horse-power 230 volts, variable speed; 4 horse-power 220 volts, series. The alternating current equipment includes: two phase-displacement sets, one consisting of two identical 7 1/2 kilovolt-ampere, 220 volt, 1-2-3-6 phase synchronous generators, with shifting stators, which may be direct connected or operated without mechanical connection, the other similar, except that the generators are 15 kilovolt-ampere and one is mounted for use as a cradle dynamometer; a 5 kilovolt-ampere 220 volt 3-phase synchronous generator with distributed field (round rotor); a 4 kilovolt-ampere 3-phase 110 volt 200 cycle generator; a 7 1/2 horse-power 3-phase squirrel cage induction motor; a 5 horse-power 3-phase slip ring induction motor with controller; another of the same rating with starter; a 10 horse-power induction motor with internal starting resistance; a 7 1/2 horse-power Fynn-Weichsel 3-phase motor; a 7 1/2 horse-power unity power factor single-phase motor; a 50 horse-power induction motor with internal starting resistance; a 50 kilovolt-ampere synchronous motor; three 2 kilovolt-ampere and six 3
kilovolt-ampere 110/220: 110/220 volt transformers; two 3 kilovolt-ampere 460/230: 230/115 volt 3-phase transformers of the shell type; six 5 kilovolt-ampere 110/220 volt transformers with taps for Scott and other connections. Of particular interest are: a 25 horse-power 250 volt cradle dynamometer; a dynamotor operated from a 110 volt direct current supply and delivering 18 amperes at 110 volts 500 cycles; two synchronous converters or double current generators, one compound wound and with commutating fields, rated 10 kilowatts 250 volts direct current 1-3-4-6 phase, the other of the split or regulating pole type, rated 8 kilowatts 110 volts 1-3-4 phase; a set consisting of two direct connected induction motors, one 10 horse-power 1200 rev. per min. slip ring type, the other 5/10 horse-power 600/1200 rev. per min. squirrel cage type, for cascade operation at several speeds; three 220 volt 3-phase induction regulators for raising or lowering voltage 100 per cent, of 15, 13 and 10 kilovolt-ampere capacity, respectively; a 1 kilovolt-ampere 20 volt phase advancer; a 3 kilovolt-ampere 30,000 volt oil testing transformer; an oscillograph equipped for taking either rectangular or circular records. Miscellaneous apparatus includes: condensers for power-factor correction; reactances, both air and iron core; rheostats; and starting devices. Meters are available for making any reading likely to be needed and include voltmeters (a. c. and d-c.), ammeters (a. c. and d. c.), wattmeters (single-phase and polyphase), current and voltage transformers, power-factor meters, frequency meters, watt-hour meters, tachometers, and a synchronoscope. For checking and calibrating these instruments there is an assortment of precision instru-
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ments, including a potentiometer and laboratory standards.

The mechanical engineering laboratory equipment falls into six general classes: steam, internal combustion, hydraulic, air, refrigeration, fuel and lubricants testing machinery. The first class contains an 8×18 Murray-Corliss engine equipped with rope brake; a 7×7 vertical Wachs slide-valve engine with Stephenson reversing gear, and a 7×10 horizontal slide-valve engine, both with Prony brakes; a 6×4×6 duplex boiler feed pump; a 20 kilowatt direct current De Laval turbo-generator set, nozzled for condensing and non-condensing operation and fitted with a brake-pulley which may be substituted for the generator; a 16 horse-power Lee impulse turbine driving a centrifugal pump; a steam turbine nozzle arranged for experimental work; a similar equipment for calibration of steam orifices; a Westinghouse locomotive type air-compressor arranged for economy test; a demonstration set-up of standard air-brake equipment; an air-lift pump model; a 205 cubic foot Ingersoll-Rand 2 stage steam driven air compressor; and a 6×10×6 vertical compound Sturtevant engine. The machines are piped to exhaust either into the power-house stack or into three Wheeler surface condensers served by circulating and wet vacuum pumps.

Internal combustion engines are represented by a 20 horse-power fuel oil engine (Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.); a 15 horse-power Foos oil engine equipped with two types of governors giving opportunity for engine tests using either gas, kerosene, or gasoline as fuel; a 3 horse-power Mietz and Weiss two-stroke cycle unit; a 3 horse-power
Novo gasoline engine; Hall-Scott, Lawrance, Union, and Wright aeronautical engines; Chrysler, Maxwell, Chevrolet, and Willys-Knight automobile engines; and a Ford automobile engine with water-brake load. High-speed automobile and aeroplane engines are tested with a 100 horsepower Sprague cradle dynamo meter equipped with slotted bed-plate, gasoline metering device, and adjustable engine supports. A Hopkinson optical indicator with photographic attachment is also provided. The refrigerating equipment includes a motor-driven 3-ton York compression machine with double-tube condenser, shell brine-cooler, brine-heater, and brine-pump. The hydraulic machinery consists of a 3-inch centrifugal pump and a $4 \times 6$ triplex pump, both driven by variable speed d.c. motor; an Evinrude centrifugal pump direct-connected to a gasoline engine; a steam turbine 200 g.p.m. centrifugal boiler-feed pump; a calibrated overhead tank; a concrete storage cistern; four Venturi meters; a single tube manometer; a steam pulsometer; a hydraulic ram; two weir boxes and notches; a Pelton-Doble water wheel with plate glass sides; orifices, water meters, weighing tanks and scales, gauges, and the usual small accessories. In a separate fuel laboratory room is the equipment for testing fuels and oils. It includes complete Atwater and Parr coal-calorimeter outfits; analytical balances; two types of Orsat flue-gas apparatus; Scott and Saybolt viscosimeters; a Thurston coefficient of friction machine; Bureau of Mines and Cleveland flash point testers; Conradson carbon residue equipment; hydrometers and specific gravity apparatus; a Junker type gas calorimeter; platinum ware, drying oven, ball mill, etc. Boiler tests are made on a 20 horse-power
ANNOUNCEMENTS

ards and precision measuring instruments is issued on checks from a separate tool-room. About half the machine tools have individual motor drive. The others are grouped about a line-shaft and a 15 horse-power motor.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

In the residential halls for men, students and instructors are already living in a common society, a common life under conditions the most democratic. They sit at a common table; they lounge in common club-rooms; they frequent the same cloisters; in games they meet again upon the same playing fields. The halls are governed by a student Hall Committee, under the general supervision of the Dean.

From the very opening days of the new institution the students of the Rice Institute, irrevocably committed to canons of clean sport, have participated in the several forms of intercollegiate athletic contests. The first society of students to be organized at the new university was the Young Men's Christian Association. This step on the part of the young men was speedily followed by a similar step on the part of the young women in the organization of their branch of the college Young Women's Christian Association. The founding of these religious societies, both of which have contributed to the social life and the religious spirit of the new university, has been followed in the course of the early years by the forming of several literary societies: three by the young women, the oldest society bearing the name of Elizabeth Baldwin, wife of the founder of the Institute, a later organization known as the
Lodge and Shipley lathe; one 14×6 motor-driven Lodge and Shipley selective head lathe; a Rivett bench lathe; a Monarch 14×5 motor-driven quick-change lathe; and two individual drive 14×6 American high duty geared head engine lathes, one of these with turret attachment. The planer type of machine is represented by a 16-inch back-gearied Rockford shaper with compound head, and a 22×22×8 foot Gray planer. All kinds of plane surfaces can also be cut upon two Kempsmith and two Cincinnati universal milling machines, which are fitted with dividing heads for gear cutting, differential indexing, spiral grooving etc., as well as a good variety of cutters. One Kempsmith machine is supplied with a universal milling attachment. A No. 12 Brown and Sharpe motor-driven universal grinder, and a Greenfield cutter grinder serve as practical examples of high-class precision machine tools. A graphical wattmeter permits tests of tool shapes and machinery conditions. A tilting brass-furnace, moulders’ benches, wood lathes, band saw, jointer, sander, and the necessary small tools provide for simple pattern and foundry work. The metallurgical furnaces and equipment listed with the mechanical laboratory apparatus is also available for shop use. For miscellaneous work, a double-disc motor-driven disc grinder, a power oil-stone, work benches and vises, two hand-tool grinders, a power hack-saw, down-draft forges, a 20-inch drillpress, a sensitive drill, an arbor press, an air hammer, air and electric drills, portable electric grinders, an acetylene generator, eight complete oxy-acetylene welding outfits, and two electric arc welders (G. E. and Lincoln) are available. A sufficient supply of small hand and machine tools, lathe sets, reference stand-
ANNOUNCEMENTS

ards and precision measuring instruments is issued on checks from a separate tool-room. About half the machine tools have individual motor drive. The others are grouped about a line-shaft and a 15 horse-power motor.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

In the residential halls for men, students and instructors are already living in a common society, a common life under conditions the most democratic. They sit at a common table; they lounge in common club-rooms; they frequent the same cloisters; in games they meet again upon the same playing fields. The halls are governed by a student Hall Committee, under the general supervision of the Dean.

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Lodge and Shipley lathe; one 14X6 motor-driven Lodge and Shipley selective head lathe; a Rivett bench lathe; a Monarch 14X5 motor-driven quick-change lathe; and two individual drive 14X6 American high duty geared head engine lathes, one of these with turret attachment. The planer type of machine is represented by a 16-inch back-g geared Rockford shaper with compound head, and a 22X22X8 foot Gray planer. All kinds of plane surfaces can also be cut upon two Kempsmith and two Cincinnati universal milling machines, which are fitted with dividing heads for gear cutting, differential indexing, spiral grooving etc., as well as a good variety of cutters. One Kempsmith machine is supplied with a universal milling attachment. A No. 12 Brown and Sharpe motor-driven universal grinder, and a Greenfield cutter grinder serve as practical examples of high-class precision machine tools. A graphical wattmeter permits tests of tool shapes and machinery conditions. A tilting brass-furnace, moulders' benches, wood lathes, band saw, jointer, sander, and the necessary small tools provide for simple pattern and foundry work. The metallurgical furnaces and equipment listed with the mechanical laboratory apparatus is also available for shop use. For miscellaneous work, a double-disc motor-driven disc grinder, a power oil-stone, work benches and vises, two hand-tool grinders, a power hack-saw, down-draft forges, a 20-inch drillpress, a sensitive drill, an arbor press, an air hammer, air and electric drills, portable electric grinders, an acetylene generator, eight complete oxy-acetylene welding outfits, and two electric arc welders (G. E. and Lincoln) are available. A sufficient supply of small hand and machine tools, lathe sets, reference stand-
prises. In particular the undergraduate periodicals are now maintained under the auspices of this association. A Students' Council, elected by the Association, provides leadership in the Association. The president of the Association is president of the Council.

Mr. William M. Rice, Jr. has provided a cabinet for the preservation and exhibition of trophies won by Rice teams is local and intercollegiate contests. This elaborate cabinet, designed by Mr. R. A. Cram, supervising architect of the Institute, is a most beautiful example of wood carving.

Through the generosity of Mrs. James L. Autry and as a memorial to her husband, the late James L. Autry, of Houston, the Diocese of Texas of the Protestant Episcopal Church is maintaining in the immediate vicinity of the Rice Institute, Autry House, as a social and religious centre. The corner stone of Autry House was laid during the commencement ceremonies of the Class of 1921. To this community group Mrs. E. L. Neville of Houston, in memory of her brother, the late Edward Albert Palmer has contributed the beautiful Edward Albert Palmer Memorial Chapel, which was dedicated November 27, 1927. All the opportunities of these establishments are available to the students of the Rice Institute irrespective of religious affiliation. Other religious bodies have intimated that they are considering future provision for similar undertakings in the neighborhood of the Rice Institute.

Through personal association with several generations of Rice students, Mr. George Cohen of Houston was led to make generous provision for the Robert and Agnes Cohen House in honor of his parents, who for many years have been well known and highly respected citizens of
Texas. This beautiful building, in materials and architecture conforming with the first of the Rice quadrangles, designed to afford to the faculty the advantages of a club-house on the campus, was dedicated at the annual homecoming of the Rice Alumni on Thanksgiving Day of the year 1927.
THIRTEENTH
ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

DEGREES IN COURSE CONFERRED

JUNE 9, 1928

At the thirteenth annual commencement convocation of the Rice Institute held at the conclusion of the sixteenth academic session the baccalaureate sermon was preached by the Right Reverend Samuel Atkins Eliot, D.D., LL.D., of Boston, Massachusetts, and the commencement address was delivered by John Huston Finley, L.H.D., LL.D., Editor of the New York Times, New York City, New York. On the recommendation of the Faculty and by the authority of the Trustees, the President of the Rice Institute, at the final ceremonies in the Academic Court on the morning of June 9, 1928, conferred the following degrees respectively:

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Keeling Henry Adams
Vaughn Shaffer Albertson— With Honours in English
Frank Torence Allen, Jr.
Baker White Armstrong, Jr.
Elizabeth Miriam Badger— With Honours in Mathematics
Dorothy Ruth Barnes
William Tom Barr

Edwin Ford Beckenbach— With Honours in Mathematics
William Foster Bennett
Alice Adele Tryon Biggers
J T Billups
Ruth Van Pelt Blackwell— With Honours in English
Janet Blair
George Graham Bluxsom
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Leslie Boelsche
Walter Goodrich Boone
Lynn Louis Bourdon
Joseph Wilbur Bourland, Jr.
Clara Katie Boxley — With Distinction
William Richard Bridgewater — With Honours in History
David Todd Briggs
Mamie Bright
Evelyn Josephine Brisbane
Catherine Marguerite Brooks — With Honours in History
Charles Michael Buhler, Jr.
Anne Claire Byrne
Weldon Burk Cabaniss (In Absentia)
Adrian Bennett Cairns
Clarence Wesley Canterberry
Francisco Chairez
Thomas Shelby Chapman, Jr.
Benjamin Goodwin Chitwood — With Honours in Biology
John Hogan Clark
Helen Cartland Clarke
Clara Frances Louise Cook
Marvin Ancel Crenshaw

Randolph Laurence DaCamara
Joseph Ilott Davies — With Honours in Biology
Will Raymond Dawson
Erwin Rudolph Discher
Lura Hannah Duff — With Distinction
Ed Barrett Duffie
Edmund Buchwalter Duggan
Milton Kirsch Echert — With Honours in History
Otis Rose Fischer
Archa Christian Flagg
Mary Catherine Fondren
Wallace Collin Franklin, Jr.
Lloyd Kling Friedman — With Honours in Mathematics and Economics
Herbert John Furman
Murry Jesse Gammill
Marguerite Marie Louise Gehret
Virginia Frances Goodman
James Henry Grant
Richard Stephen Grant
Ola Mae Green
Margaret Jennie Haggart
Walter Gardner Hall
Charles Whiteley Hamilton
ANNOUNCEMENTS

Gaylord Anthony Hart
Elmer Herring
Stella Cora Herzik
Mary Helen Hibbler
Maude Isabel Hickey — With Honours in Mathematics
Avarilla Grace Hildenbrand
Troy David Hill
Joseph Winston Hillsman
Matilda Dale Hood
Dora Alice Howard
Margaret Whitfield Hull
Mary Josephine Inkley — With Distinction
Edith Moore James
Mary Virginia Jett
Leola Jewel Jinks
James Roderick Kitchell
Virginia Ruby Klanke
Karl K. Kreamer
James Harolde Kreimeyer
Helen Cora Livengood
Marjorie Adair Lockman
Mary McAshan
Herbert Stevenson McConnell — With Honours in History
Marjorie Cooke McCorquodale
Pauline Dale McIntyre
Justine Frances McKenna
Ruth Esther McLain
Hamlin Kendall McWilliams
Martha Effie Madsen
Bessie Melton
Arthur Roger Meyer
Charles Arthur Miller
Caroline Lillian Monroe
Dora Lee Montgomery
Betty Moody
Isabel Morris
Cecil Leon Munden
Edwin Peter Neilan
Jack McDonald Ogg
James Harry Painter, Jr.
Cecil James Palmer
Lola Annette Montez Parker
Mary Jane Parker — With Honours in Spanish (In Absentia)
Noel Francis Parrish
Robert Upshaw Parrott (In Absentia)
Johnnie Brook Pevateaux
Ethel Elizabeth Place
Tillie Pomerantz — With Distinction
Jacqueline Campbell Prescott
Jake Sam Radoff
Anne Elizabeth Reynolds
THE RICE INSTITUTE

Will Scott Richter
Marian Viola Rogers
Hyman Joe Rosenzweig
William Monroe Rust, Jr.—With Honours in Mathematics
Margaret Sophie Saenger—With Distinction
Inga Mae Schuppan—With Distinction
John Phillip Shannon
Della Shapiro—With Distinction
Marie Elizabeth Sherwood
Frances May Smith—With Distinction
Marian Isabelle Spencer
Roy Dodd Spencer
Mary Geneva Stephens
Irene Mildred Stowe
Lois Emily Street
Frances Johanna Suessmuth
Laura Bernice Tayler
Margie Wilma Thiel
John Clifford Tolle
Gordon Henry Turrentine
Willard Gordon Vaughan
Olive Rachel Waples
Kathryn Mae Warren
Ernest Augustus Weichert
(In Absentia)
James M. Whiteley, Jr.—With Honours in Chemistry
Enid Isobel Wildman
Gwendolyn Williamson
Catherine Elizabeth Wilson
George Jackson Winston
Zemma Erwin Womack
Ella Frances Woodruff
Henry Barnes Woods
Margaret Ruth Woodward—With Honours in French
Arthur G. Wright, Jr.—With Distinction
John Harris Wright

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

George Robert Boynton
Frank Matthews Dawson—With Distinction
Oscar Elbridge Gammill, Jr.

Anna Rebecca Lay
Clarence Herbert Sloan
Paul Stone
ANNOUNCEMENTS

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING
Charles Malcolm Harless  William Joe Savage
Ewing Jessup Newton

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
John Henry Butcher  Thomas Bruce McDonald
Arthur Bryan Denman  Harold Edward Mortimer
William Jeffries Grace  Frank Fisher Reynolds
William Fountain Jenkins  Finley Thomas Robidoux—
Roy Livingston Lay  With Distinction
Milton Oliver Liljestrand  Norton Forbes Shofstall

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
Bert Paul Howerton  Arthur Burroughs Reed
Robert Foster Loughridge  Theodore Francis Stack
Jo Horace Luckie  Henry Clinton Tooley
Gale Erwin Nevill  Will Ellis Worley
Primitivo Leija Nino

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN ARCHITECTURE
Henry Schwarz Hoffman  Milton Bowles McGinty
Arthur George King  William Byron Morgan

CHEMICAL ENGINEER
Sam Leon Bishkin (In Absentia)

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
Frank Wannall Stones

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MASTER OF ARTS

John Stuart Campbell  Clyde Roland Johnson
Charles Hewitt Dix  Juvanta Harper Kirner
Edward Josephi Durham  Fred Vernon Shelton
Claude Edgar Hooton

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Geoffrey Everett Cunningham  John Jay Gergen
Paul Edward Boucher

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED FOR 1928–29

THE GRAHAM BAKER STUDENT

Lee Harnie Johnson, Jr., Class 1930, of Harlingen, Texas

HONOURABLE MENTION FOR THE GRAHAM BAKER STUDENTSHP

(Alphabetical)

Howard Fletcher Brown, Class 1930, of Houston, Texas
Frankie Maude Bullington, Class 1930, of Houston, Texas
Clare Hibberd Kean, Class 1929, of Catarina, Texas
James Erwin McCarthy, Class 1929, of Houston, Texas
Thomas Richard Moore, Class 1931, of Houston, Texas
Irma Margaret Schuppan, Class 1929, of Houston, Texas

THE HOHENTHAL SCHOLARS

(Alphabetical)

Robert William Ashworth, Class 1929, of Houston, Texas
Richard Wilson Keeling, Class 1929, of Houston, Texas
Sanders Lyles, Class 1930, of Center, Texas
ANNOUNCEMENTS

James Erwin McCarthy, Class 1929, of Houston, Texas
Luke Osburn, Class 1930, of Webster, Texas
Robb Y. Rankin, Class 1930, of Brownwood, Texas

THE SHARP SCHOLARS IN CIVICS AND PHILANTHROPY
(Alphabetic)

Donald Elisha Vines Henderson, B.A. (Rice) 1925, of Livingston, Texas
Irma Margaret Schuppan, Class 1929, of Houston, Texas
Ruth Grafton Waples, Class 1929, of Houston, Texas

THE SCHOLAR OF THE JOHN MCKNITT ALEXANDER CHAPTER,
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Anita Dee Stewart, Class 1929, of Houston, Texas

THE ELLEN AXSON WILSON SCHOLAR
Mary Elanor Trotter, Class 1929, of Houston, Texas

THE ELIZABETH BALDWIN LITERARY SOCIETY SCHOLAR
Howard Malcolm Banner, Class 1931, of Fort Worth, Texas

THE PALLAS ATHENE LITERARY SOCIETY SCHOLAR
Helen Starkey, Class 1930, of La Feria, Texas

THE ASSOCIATION OF RICE ALUMNI SCHOLAR
Emmett Evander Brunson, Class 1929, of Houston, Texas

THE DANIEL RIPLEY SCHOLAR
John Tom Hurt, Class 1931, of Waco, Texas

THE JUNIOR ENGINEERING SCHOLAR
Edwin Joe Shimek, Class 1929, of Weimar, Texas

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THE EDITH RIPLEY SCHOLARS

María Ana Barreda, Class 1929, of Laredo, Texas
Charline Estelle Lallier, Class 1929, of Houston, Texas
Violet Madeline Mattson, Class 1931, of Houston, Texas

TRAVELING FELLOWSHIP

William Richard Bridgwater, Class 1928, of Houston, Texas

TRAVELING SCHOLARSHIP IN ARCHITECTURE

Milton Bowles McGinty, B.A. (Rice) 1927, of Houston, Texas

HONOURABLE MENTION FOR THE TRAVELING SCHOLARSHIP IN ARCHITECTURE

Arthur George King, B.A. (Rice) 1927, of Corsicana, Texas
LIST OF STUDENTS

1928–29
LIST OF STUDENTS

GRADUATE STUDENTS

Albertson, Vaughn Shaffer  .  .  .  Dallas, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1928

Ander, Hans Fredrich  .  .  .  Houston, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1923

Bechenbach, Edwin Ford*  .  .  .  Dallas, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1928

Blondeau, Ernest Eugene*  .  .  .  Houston, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1926
M. A., Rice, 1927

Broussard, Lloyd Joseph  .  .  .  Lafayette, Louisiana
B. A., Rice, 1927

Bull, Clyde Ferguson*  .  .  .  Houston, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1926

Cabaniss, Weldon Burk  .  .  .  Lockhart, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1928

Chapman, Thomas Shelby*  .  .  .  McAlester, Oklahoma
B. A., Rice, 1928

Davies, Joseph Ilott*  .  .  .  Houston, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1928

Deffebach, Betty Ward*  .  .  .  Houston, Texas
B. A., University of Texas, 1919

Dix, Charles Hewitt  .  .  .  Pasadena, California
B. S., California Institute of Technology, 1927
M. A., Rice, 1928

*Candidatey for advanced degree approved.
THE RICE INSTITUTE

Durham, Edward Josephi* . . Houston, Texas
B. A., Reed College, 1924
M. A., Rice, 1928
Edmonson, Nat, Jr.,* . . . Sherman, Texas
B. A., Austin College, 1924
Elliott, Phoebe Hunt* . . . Houston, Texas
B. A., University of Texas, 1922
Ellis, Lacosta George* . . . Houston, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1927
Engerrand, Jacques Jean* . . Austin, Texas
B. A., University of Texas, 1927
Evans, Isabel John . . . . Houston, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1917
Ewing, William Maurice* . . Houston, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1926
M. A., Rice, 1927
Fischer, Otis Rose . . . . Houston, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1928
Fitch, Mary Louise . . . . Houston, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1927
Furman, Herbert John . . . Houston, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1928
Gammill, Murry Jesse . . . Houston, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1928
Hartsfield, James Monroe . . Dallas, Texas
B. S., Rice, 1926
Harwood, Paul Duane . . . Newfane, New York
B. S., Cornell University, 1928
Helm, Florence . . . . . Houston, Texas
B. A., University of Oregon, 1924
ANNOUNCEMENTS

Henderson, Donald Elisha Vines* Livingston, Texas
   B. A., Rice, 1925

Hickey, Deborah May* ... Houston, Texas
   B. A., Rice, 1926
   M. A., Rice, 1927

Hutson, Emily* ... ... Houston, Texas
   B. A., Rice, 1927

Johnson, Clyde Roland* ... Portland, Oregon
   B. A., Reed College, 1925
   M. A., Rice, 1928

Johnson, Emil Julius ... Houston, Texas
   B. A., Augustana College, 1922
   B. D., Augustana Theological Seminary, 1922

Keller, Theo Felix ... Houston, Texas
   B. A., Rice, 1925

Krausnick, Walter ... Houston, Texas
   B. S., University of Missouri, 1909
   M. S., Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1928

Lynch, Mary Ann Svoboda ... Houston, Texas
   B. S., University of Chicago, 1927

McCoy, Margaret Thompson* Houston, Texas
   B. A., University of Missouri, 1925

Mack, Guilford Leroy* ... Corvallis, Oregon
   B. S., Oregon State Agricultural College, 1927

Mills, Coy Walter* ... Houston, Texas
   B. A., Rice, 1925

Moore, Harvin Cooper ... Houston, Texas
   B. A., Rice, 1927

Parker, Edith T. ... Houston, Texas
   B. A., University of Louisville, 1920
   M. A., Columbia, 1924
THE RICE INSTITUTE

Parker, Lola Annette . . . . Houston, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1928

Parrish, Noel Francis . . . . Houston, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1928

Porter, Walter Lee . . . . Houston, Texas
B. A., Howard College, 1911
M. S., Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1926

Reynolds, Anne Elizabeth . . Houston, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1928

Richter, George Holmes* . . Dallas, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1926
M. A., Rice, 1927

Richter, Will Scott . . . . Dallas, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1928

Rust, William Monroe, Jr.,* . Houston, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1928

Shannon, John Phillip . . . . Houston, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1928

Shofstall, Norton Forbes . . . . Houston, Texas
B. S., Rice, 1928

Smiley, William Gilmore, Jr.* Houston, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1927

Streetman, Flora McIver . . Houston, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1926

Topham, Laura* . . . . Houston, Texas
B. A., Kansas University, 1918

Vaughan, Vernice Ellen* . . Houston, Texas
B. A., College of St. Catherine, 1926

Wilkin, Mabel Giddings . . . Brenham, Texas
B. A., Hollins College, 1918

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Witmer, Hilda Wall . . . . Houston, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1922
Woodward, Margaret Ruth* . Houston, Texas
B. A., Rice, 1928

SENIORS*

Ables, Philip Augustus . . . Texarkana, Texas
Adams, Lois May . . . . Alice, Texas
Aldrich, Marguerite Durette . Houston, Texas
Allen, Herbert . . . . Lufkin, Texas
Allnoch, Martha Agnes . Houston, Texas
Alsup, Patti Jean . . . . Galveston, Texas
Anderson, Martha Josephine . Houston, Texas
Appell, William Morris . . . Waco, Texas
Appleman, Lois Ethel . . . Beaumont, Texas
Ashworth, Robert William . Houston, Texas
Atkinson, Elnora Rainey . . Houston, Texas
Axelrod, Irving Meyer . . . Houston, Texas
Bailey, William Stuart . . Houston, Texas
Baker, Malcolm Graham . . Houston, Texas
Ball, Gladys Martin . . . . Houston, Texas
Barnes, Roy Trimble . . . . Fort Worth, Texas
Barreda, MaríA Ana . . . . Laredo, Texas
Bassel, Byron Allen . . . Belton, Texas
Beissner, Henry Martin, Jr. . Galveston, Texas
Bell, Charles Harrison . . . Waco, Texas
Benbury, Lemuel Schumacher Houston, Texas
Benbury, Thomas, Jr. . . . Houston, Texas
Berger, Aaron . . . . New York City, New York
Bertrand, Charles Hermogene San Antonio, Texas

*As classified October 1st, 1928.
THE RICE INSTITUTE

Bishop, Myra Maud . . . . Hubbard, Texas
Black, David Harkness . . . San Antonio, Texas
Blackstone, Francis Bigelow . Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Boettcher, Dorothy Laurine . Houston, Texas
Braden, Felix Spurgeon . . . Winnnsboro, Texas
Branch, Eleanor . . . . Houston, Texas
Breymann, Paul Anthony . Schulenburg, Texas
Britton, James Lanier . . . Houston, Texas
Brown, Esther Louise . . . Houston, Texas
Brown, Mary Margaret . . . Houston, Texas
Brunson, Emmett Evander, Jr. Houston, Texas
Bryan, Madolyn Cartier . . . Houston, Texas
Buchanan, Margaret Elizabeth . Dickinson, Texas
Bush, Charles Richard . . . El Paso, Texas
Byrne, Robert Leroy . . . Houston, Texas
Callaham, Dorris D. . . . Houston, Texas
Campbell, Mary Sanford . . Houston, Texas
Castellanos, Louis . . . Houston, Texas
Clay, Noima Leona . . . Houston, Texas
Cleaves, Wilbur Shaw . . . Houston, Texas
Collier, James Leath . . . Houston, Texas
Copeland, John Andrew . Brownwood, Texas
Cornelius, Adrian Cowden . Houston, Texas
Covin, Jack Gordon . . . Marshall, Texas
Cowan, Lady Gertrude Adele . Houston, Texas
Cox, Kate Markham . . . Monroe, Louisiana
Crain, Robert Levan . . . Houston, Texas
Cull, Herbert Graham . . . Houston, Texas
Daley, Thomas Ellis . . . Houston, Texas
Davis, Lucy Waller . . . Houston, Texas
Davis, William Roy . . . Texarkana, Arkansas
ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dawson, John Robert  . . .  Houston, Texas
Dreaper, Ruth Louise  . . .  Houston, Texas
Dwigans, Forrest Payne  . .  Ganado, Texas
Earthman, Jamie Catherine  .  Houston, Texas
Eaves, Willie Mae  . . .  Houston, Texas
Epley, Evelyn Jane  . . .  Fairbanks, Texas
Evershade, Fredika Amelia  .  Houston, Texas
Farrington, Mina Lee  . . .  Houston, Texas
Fields, William Allen  . . .  Houston, Texas
Filson, Cleora Cluff  . . .  Houston, Texas
Flaxman, Felice Julia  . . .  Houston, Texas
Flynn, James Graham  . . .  Houston, Texas
Fonville, Beverly  . . .  Houston, Texas
Foote, Stephen Alexander  .  Houston, Texas
Franzen, Arnold Bartel  .  Collegeport, Texas
Franzen, Dorothy Helen  .  Collegeport, Texas
Frazer, Mabel Crede  .  Alief, Texas
Gammill, Lorene Martha  .  Houston, Texas
George, John Emmanuel  .  Houston, Texas
Gill, Atherton Leslie  . . .  Houston, Texas
Gorski, Jeanette  . . .  Houston, Texas
Gragg, John Edwin  . . .  Dallas, Texas
Grebe, Harry Albert  . . .  Etzatlan, Jalisco, Mexico
Greer, John Nelson  . . .  Texas City, Texas
Griffin, George Chester  .  Galveston, Texas
Gullette, Bayliss Edwards  .  Houston, Texas
Hall, Elouise Mastin  . . .  Houston, Texas
Hamilton, Lawrence Ade  .  Houston, Texas
Hamilton, Patricia Neale  .  Houston, Texas
Hamrick, Wendell Holmes  .  Houston, Texas
Hawley, George Newton  .  Houston, Texas
THE RICE INSTITUTE

Hayes, Marjorie . . . . . Liberty, Texas
Hickey, Ernest Pleasanton . Houston, Texas
Holt, Percy Rosson . . . . Kilgore, Texas
Hovas, Alice Mannig. . . . Houston, Texas
Howze, Edith Ellen . . . Houston, Texas
Howze, Mildred . . . Houston, Texas
Hutton, Fay Etta . . . Houston, Texas
Jacobe, Madelin . . . Houston, Texas
Jacobs, Annie Oma . . Houston, Texas
Jahnke, Henriette Marie . Houston, Texas
Jeanes, Maxine Lenore . Houston, Texas
Johnson, Ralph Grant . . . El Campo, Texas
Karnaky, Karl John . . . Houston, Texas
Kean, Clare Hibberd . . . Weslaco, Texas
Keeling, Richard Wilson . Houston, Texas
Keene, Menard Clyde . . . Galveston, Texas
Kehoe, Andrew Jackson . Houston, Texas
Kemp, Lebbeus Courtright . Houston, Texas
Kern, Frederic William . Vernon, Texas
King, Bernice Victoria . Houston, Texas
King, Floyd A. . . . . Houston, Texas
Knippel, Joe James . . . Fayetteville, Texas
Kobs, Darcey Gus . . . Houston, Texas
Koepp, Earl Emmit . . . Fort Worth, Texas
Kuhlmann, Dorothy Frances . Houston, Texas
Lallier, Charline Estelle . Houston, Texas
Lamkin, Stuart Lyle . . . Fort Worth, Texas
LaTour, Parvin Lazaro . . Welsh, Louisiana
Lawhon, James Griffith . Houston, Texas
Lenoir, Louise . . . Houston, Texas
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<td>Galveston, Texas</td>
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<td>Patout, Rivers Aristide, Jr.</td>
<td>Navasota, Texas</td>
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<td>Patterson, Curtis Roy</td>
<td>Frost, Texas</td>
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</table>
THE RICE INSTITUTE

Payne, Lyle LeRoy . . . . Louise, Texas
Peckham, Albert Ogilvy . . Port Arthur, Texas
Peterson, Richard Bernard . Arlington, Texas
Pickering, Edward Frank, Jr. . Houston, Texas
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Rainbolt, Tom Marion . . Houston, Texas
Rawlinson, William Pierce . . Silsbee, Texas
Rich, Rachael Dies . . Houston, Texas
Richardson, Elbeth Vesta . . Houston, Texas
Rienhardt, Clyde Thomas . . Houston, Texas
Robb, Egerton Seitz . . Houston, Texas
Roos, John Augustus . . Houston, Texas
Rose, John Andrew . . Houston, Texas
Runion, Felix Anthony . . Houston, Texas
Ruth, James Anderson . . Houston, Texas
Schaefer, Bernice Ann . . Houston, Texas
Schaefer, John Kennis . . Houston, Texas
Schlom, Zelda . . Greenville, Mississippi
Schoenfield, Alvin Paul . . El Campo, Texas
Schuppan, Irene Esther . . Houston, Texas
Schuppan, Irma Margaret . . Houston, Texas
Schwartz, Cherry Lisette . . Houston, Texas
Schwedler, Gustave Carl . . Dallas, Texas
Scott, Margaret Matilda . . Houston, Texas
Sewell, Bonner Gordon . . Houston, Texas
Shaw, Mary . . Galveston, Texas
Shaw, Willard Henry . . Kirbyville, Texas
Shimek, Edwin Joe . . Weimer, Texas
Sikes, Samuel Tillotson, Jr. . Houston, Texas
Skelton, William Ennis . . Denison, Texas
Slack, Samuel Morris . . Houston, Texas

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Smith, Dan Cargill . . . . . Houston, Texas
Smith, John Henry . . . . . Lyons, Indiana
Smith, Katrina . . . . . Houston, Texas
Smith, Oquilla . . . . . Houston, Texas
Smith, Philip Bertram . . . . Galveston, Texas
South, Ida Pritchett . . . . Houston, Texas
Sprague, John Malcolm . . . Houston, Texas
Stephens, Charlotte . . . . Houston, Texas
Stewart, Anita Dee . . . . . Houston, Texas
Stribling, Mary Catherine . . . Rockdale, Texas
Studney, Henry Joseph . . . Houston, Texas
Stulting, Ola Lee . . . . . Houston, Texas
Sturges, Donald . . . . . Hartford, Connecticut
Tabony, Joseph Henry, Jr. . . Houston, Texas
Talley, Robert William . . . Houston, Texas
Taylor, Ivonian Listanne . . Houston, Texas
Taylor, William Josiah . . . Houston, Texas
Townsend, Henry . . . . . Houston, Texas
Trotter, Mary Elanor . . . . Houston, Texas
Underwood, Mary Rosalie . . Galveston, Texas
Vesey, Francis Wayland . . . Waco, Texas
Vogt, Christian Alphonse . . Victoria, Texas
Wagoner, J. T. . . . . . Arlington, Texas
Walker, Mary Elizabeth . . Houston, Texas
Waltrip, Jack . . . . . Mount Calm, Texas
Waples, Ruth Grafton . . . Houston, Texas
Warrick, Halsted Rogers . . Smackover, Arkansas
Watts, Horace Nolan . . . . Houston, Texas
Weichert, Rudolph Frederick, Jr. Welsh, Louisiana
Westerfield, George Summer, Jr. Houston, Texas
Wilkens, Henry, Jr. . . . . Galveston, Texas

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Williams, Charlotte Gwynne    Houston, Texas
Williamson, Pierce McDonald    Dallas, Texas
Willis, Jesse Major           Fort Worth, Texas
Winans, Robert Henry          Amarillo, Texas
Wise, Frederick Nathaniel     Houston, Texas
Wood, Thomas Ogden            Houston, Texas
Wright, Wilbur, Jr.           Waco, Texas
Yarbrough, Jack               Sweetwater, Texas
Yates, Charles Wilbur         Rosenberg, Texas

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Abercrombie, Leonard Corydon  Houston, Texas
Adkins, Mariann               Houston, Texas
Aleo, Charles, Jr.           Houston, Texas
Alfano, Sam                   Houston, Texas
Allnoch, Joseph Daniel       Houston, Texas
Andreas, Viva Buttery         Houston, Texas
Andrews, Forrest Lee         Houston, Texas
Arnold, Bryan Bailey         Henderson, Texas
Arnold, William French       Henderson, Texas
Arrants, Sarah Kathryn       Dallas, Texas
Avant, Hugh Clifford         Birmingham, Alabama
Axelrad, Bernard Alexander    Houston, Texas
Axelrod, Jake                 Houston, Texas
Axtell, Frank Foy            Port Arthur, Texas
Bailey, Iris Isabelle        Houston, Texas
Baker, Mary Louise           Houston, Texas
Bandera, Hope Margaret       Houston, Texas
Barnes, Ethel McDonald       Houston, Texas

*As classified October 1st, 1928.
ANNOUNCEMENTS

Bayne, Harry Lee . . . . . Houston, Texas
Becker, El'a Margaret . . . Houston, Texas
Becker, Isabel Louise . . . Brenham, Texas
Bennett, Malcolm Dorden . . Houston, Texas
Berry, Mary Hallie . . . . Houston, Texas
Berryman, Josephine . . . Houston, Texas
Bethany, Dorothy Crew . . Houston, Texas
Black, Frances Emma . . . Houston, Texas
Blake, Lillie . . . . . Floresville, Texas
Bland, Lenore . . . . Houston, Texas
Boe, Eddie Selmer . . . Houston, Texas
Bollfrass, Herbert Bernard . Houston, Texas
Boone, Mary Elizabeth . . Houston, Texas
Borne, Herman G. . . . Houston, Texas
Bourne, Marjorie Adele . . Houston, Texas
Brandt, La Delle Blanche . Houston, Texas
Bretschneider, Dorothy Gertrude . Houston, Texas
Brisbine, Kathryn V. . . Houston, Texas
Brooks, Katherine Augusta . Teague, Texas
Brown, Howard Fletcher . . Houston, Texas
Brown, John Benjiman . . Houston, Texas
Bryan, Maude Amanda . . Houston, Texas
Caldwell, Allen Harn . . . Houston, Texas
Calvert, Robert Ezra . . . Houston, Texas
Calvin, Elvis Aubrey . . . Houston, Texas
Canseco, Francisco Manuel . Laredo, Texas
Carothers, Durell Miller . . Houston, Texas
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Cates, Walton M. . . . . Abilene, Texas
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Clark, Albert Irving . . . Galveston, Texas
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Clugston, Albert James ........ Welsh, Louisiana
Cohn, Harold Jerome .......... Houston, Texas
Cole, Mildred Elizabeth ..... Houston, Texas
Connell, Winston Dunlap .... Houston, Texas
Cooke, Marian Ada .......... Houston, Texas
Cooper, Robert Manton ...... Olney, Texas
Coughlin, Marie Elizabeth ... Houston, Texas
Cranz, Gus E. ................. Fort Worth, Texas
Crawford, Corinne .......... Houston, Texas
Creekmore, Wynne Louis .... Houston, Texas
Crisp, Winnie Davis .......... Houston, Texas
Crump, Silas ................ Houston, Texas
Cullom, Mary Frances ....... Houston, Texas
Cunyus, Howell Hohmann .... Longview, Texas
Curson, Elizabeth .......... Houston, Texas
Davidson, William Horton, Jr. Houston, Texas
Davis, Hamlet Irvine, Jr. .. Galveston, Texas
Davis, Mildred Lucile ....... Houston, Texas
Debney, George Charles .... Jasper, Texas
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Dellheim, Frances .......... Houston, Texas
Dellinger, Grace Mary ...... Taylor, Texas
Dickinson, Robert .......... San Antonio, Texas
Diederich, Elda Frances .... Houston, Texas
Dishron, Joe Fowler .......... Houston, Texas
Dix, Margaret Louise Jeannin Pasadena, California
Doak, Edmond K. ............ Taylor, Texas
Dodge, Carl ................ Abilene, Texas
Drake, Rowe Shear .......... Winchester, Texas
Eagle, Joe Hamman .......... Houston, Texas
Edwards, Marie .............. Houston, Texas
ANNOUNCEMENTS

Egan, Frances Josephine . . .  Houston, Texas
Elliott, Mary Alice . . .  Houston, Texas
Emerson, Virginia Hester . . Houston, Texas
Etkind, Minnie . . . Houston, Texas
Farrington, Curtis Leon . . . Houston, Texas
Faust, Norman William . . . Houston, Texas
Felder, Grace Hawkins . . . Houston, Texas
Felder, Louise Ethel . . . Houston, Texas
Ferrin, Edward Eugene, Jr. . Houston, Texas
Fincher, Oran A. . . . Houston, Texas
Fischer, Francis Alan . . . Houston, Texas
Forbes, Al Gray . . . Houston, Texas
Forbes, Nancy Duncan . . . Houston, Texas
Foster, Lynn Vineyard . . . Houston, Texas
Fouts, Herbert Eugene . . . Houston, Texas
Franklin, Allen Charles . . Floresville, Texas
Frerichs, Johnnie Clyde . . Houston, Texas
Gage, John Herbert . . . Dallas, Texas
Garrett, Isaac . . . Wharton, Texas
Garrison, David Lacey . . Houston, Texas
Garst, Norman Sterling . . Houston, Texas
Garza, Elenterio de la . . Brownsville, Texas
González, Diana . . . Houston, Texas
Goss, Mary Louise. . . . Houston, Texas
Grant, Zerilda Louise . . Houston, Texas
Greedy, Margaret Helen . . Houston, Texas
Greenwood, Joe Harris . . Houston, Texas
Griffin, Walter Roy . . . Houston, Texas
Griggs, Katherine Elizabeth . Orange, Texas
Haden, Homoiselle Carolyn . Houston, Texas
Hailey, John H., Jr. . . . Houston, Texas
Hancock, Rita Catherine . . . El Campo, Texas
Hannon, Catherine Audrey . . Houston, Texas
Harris, Page, Jr. . . . . . . Houston, Texas
Hawthorne, Hubert Franklin . Beaumont, Texas
Healey, James Henry, Jr. . Memphis, Tennessee
Herting, Edward William, Jr. . Hartford, Connecticut
Herzik, Marguerite Undine . Houston, Texas
Heyck, Anne Catherine . . Houston, Texas
Heyne, Mildred Pearl . . . Houston, Texas
Hicks, Newton Alonzo . . . Follett, Texas
Hill, Althea Jones . . . . Houston, Texas
Hillyer, Kinch, Jr. . . . . Houston, Texas
Himes, Robert Arthur . . . Monterrey, Mexico
Hodgson, Glenn Reid . . . Houston, Texas
Holland, John Gillespie . . Jacksonville, Texas
Horlock, Lillian Elizabeth . Houston, Texas
Huck, Theodore Lee . . . Houston, Texas
Hutcheson, Mildred Carrington Houston, Texas
Hyde, Nick Edward . . . . Port Arthur, Texas
Illig, Carl, Jr. . . . . . . Houston, Texas
Jantzen, Beatrice Louise . Houston, Texas
John, Elisabeth . . . . . Houston, Texas
Johnson, Lee Harnie, Jr. . Harlingen, Texas
Johnson, Lois Lorine . . . Houston, Texas
Jones, Bush . . . . . . . . Dallas, Texas
Kayser, Lillie Louise . . . Conroe, Texas
Keith, Cecil Showman . . Houston, Texas
Kendrick, Michael Clark . . Houston, Texas
Kestenberg, Louis . . . . Houston, Texas
Kirkpatrick, William Durnell . Houston, Texas
Koehler, Ethel Jules . . . Houston, Texas
ANNOUNCEMENTS

Kottwitz, Alexis S. . . . . Houston, Texas
Kuhn, Evelyn Marie . . . . Houston, Texas
Kuminir, Roslyne . . . . Houston, Texas
Lamar, Lavoisier . . . . San Antonio, Texas
Lathrop, Barnes Fletcher . . E. Las Vegas, New Mexico
Lawson, Grace Margery . . Welsh, Louisiana
Leach, Gilbert Leroy . . . Houston, Texas
Levy, Jerome Harold . . . Houston, Texas
Lilly, Johnny Fay . . . . Houston, Texas
Lloyd, Hermon Frederick . Houston, Texas
Logan, Elizabeth . . . . Houston, Texas
Loggins, Katie Gladys . . Houston, Texas
Long, Margaret Marie . . Houston, Texas
Ludeau, Bernice Edith . . Houston, Texas
Lyles, Sanders . . . . Center, Texas
Lyon, Thomas . . . . McGregor, Texas
McDaniel, Hollis Green . . Houston, Texas
McGinty, Martha Evelyn. . Houston, Texas
McLain, Cecil Howard . . Houston, Texas
McNeill, Sarah . . . . Brazoria, Texas
Mackey, Elizabeth Mary . Houston, Texas
Marchbanks, Josephine Meredith San Benito, Texas
Marrs, Elsie Evelyn . . . Houston, Texas
Masterson, Branch T. . . Houston, Texas
Meadows, Pauline Pearl . . Houston, Texas
Mendell, Frank R. . . . Houston, Texas
Merrick, William Rucker . . Greenville, Texas
Meyers, Mae Estelle . . . Liberty, Texas
Mitchell, Catherine Elizabeth . Houston, Texas
Moers, Raymond Hugh . . Houston, Texas
Moreno, Ann Bushnell . . Houston, Texas
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<td>Sanford, Henry Howarton</td>
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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Schuhmacher, John William  .  Houston, Texas
Schwarz, Charles Norman  .  New Orleans, Louisiana
Scott, Spencer Jerome  .  Houston, Texas
Seaborn, Alice Frances  .  Houston, Texas
Shepard, Hazel Elaine  .  Houston, Texas
Sherrill, Ethan Allen  .  Houston, Texas
Smedes, Elizabeth Herndon  .  Houston, Texas
Smith, Elizabeth Maury  .  Houston, Texas
Smith, Lewis Sidney  .  Bastrop, Texas
Smith, Marion Judson  .  Quanah, Texas
Smith, Orrien Russell  .  Palestine, Texas
Smith, Paul Allen  .  Galveston, Texas
Sorrells, Ruth Jean  .  Houston, Texas
Spence, Ione  .  Houston, Texas
Spencer, Mary Catherine  .  Marlin, Texas
Stancliff, Lester Raymond  .  Houston, Texas
Steeger, Charlotte Hoag  .  Houston, Texas
Stone, Raymond Ruser  .  Houston, Texas
Strong, Theodore Alfred  .  Geneva, Ohio
Stuart, Margaret Sydney  .  Houston, Texas
Sturgis, James Moore  .  Denison, Texas
Swanson, James Trotter, Jr.  .  Navasota, Texas
Talbert, Oscar Cicero  .  Waco, Texas
Teague, James Udell  .  West Columbia, Texas
Thomas, Evan Foster  .  Mamaroneck, New York
Thomason, Claude Wayne  .  Waxahachie, Texas
Tinsley, Mittie Sara  .  Houston, Texas
Tisdale, Mary Elizabeth  .  Houston, Texas
Toler, Margaret Anne  .  Houston, Texas
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Van Zandt, William Keesee    Fort Worth, Texas
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Vogel, Edward John           Houston, Texas
Volkmer, Fritz Paul           Edna, Texas
Wade, Laurine Elizabeth      Houston, Texas
Walker, Cathryn Ann          Houston, Texas
Walker, Dorothy Crittenden   Houston, Texas
Wallis, Frank Birch          Denison, Texas
Washburn, Elizabeth          Houston, Texas
Watts, Madeline Frances      Center, Texas
Webb, Guy Reagan             Dallas, Texas
Westerfield, Edythe Giraud   Houston, Texas
Westmoreland, Janie Chapin   Eagle Lake, Texas
Wharton, Adele               Houston, Texas
Whinery, Robert Crumbly      Tonkama, Oklahoma
White, Genevieve             Houston, Texas
Williams, Cecil David        Kirkland, Texas
Williams, Nola Mae           Bay City, Texas
Williamson, Tooley Elise     Houston, Texas
Willis, Floyd                Dallas, Texas
Wilmoth, James Thomas        Houston, Texas
Wilson, Glenn W              Houston, Texas
Witte, James Durward         Levita, Texas
Woestemeyer, Otto Frederick   Houston, Texas
Woodward, Hal Davenport      Houston, Texas
Wright, Mary Elizabeth       Houston, Texas
Wynn, John Samuel            Beaumont, Texas
Yancey, John Richard         Sicily Island, Louisiana
Yeatman, Frank Raymond       Lake Charles, Louisiana
Zirbel, Nicholas Newton      Houston, Texas
ANNOUNCEMENTS

SOPHOMORES*

Acheson, Volney Archibald . . Denison, Texas
Allen, Joe Arthur . . . . . . . . . Frost, Texas
Allison, Harold Ramsey . . Houston, Texas
Amerman, Jane . . . . . . . . Houston, Texas
Ammons, Charles Charske . Houston, Texas
Armstrong, Brice Weeks . . Center, Texas
Arnold, John Henrie . . . . Houston, Texas
Arnold, Pearl Eva . . . . Houston, Texas
Atlas, Jacob Henry . . . . Houston, Texas
Austin, Arthur Bradford . Houston, Texas
Austin, Claire Nell. . . . . Houston, Texas
Austin, Frank Otis. . . . . Houston, Texas
Badeaux, Lionel Charles, Jr. Houston, Texas
Bailey, Olive May . . . . Houston, Texas
Banner, Howard Malcolm . . Fort Worth, Texas
Barnes, Mary Elizabeth . . Houston, Texas
Barnette, Louis Atmar Milton. Houston, Texas
Barreda, Estela . . . . Laredo, Texas
Beaver, John Robertson . . Godley, Texas
Beggs, Isaac William . . . Winnsboro, Texas
Bell, Charles Kenneth . . Houston, Texas
Bellamy, Richard Claud . . Houston, Texas
Berling, Grace Selma. . . Houston, Texas
Billingsley, Archie Lloyd . Houston, Texas
Binford, Doris Anne . . . Houston, Texas
Binford, James Robert . . Dallas, Texas
Black, Ernest Gordon . . . San Antonio, Texas
Black, Raymond E. . . . . Houston, Texas

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Blair, Charles Melvin . . . . Vernon, Texas
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Blocher, George Duvernoy . . . Houston, Texas
Boehm, Amond Herman . . . Houston, Texas
Bonner, Georgiana Campbell . Houston, Texas
Boone, Bonnie . . . . Houston, Texas
Boone, Graham Baxter . . . Dallas, Texas
Borders, Coy . . . . Carthage, Texas
Bracey, Claud Odell . . . . Houston, Texas
Braman, Mildred Louise . . Houston, Texas
Branard, Charles Ritchie . . Houston, Texas
Brandt, Gloria Elizabeth . . Houston, Texas
Braun, Harold Eugene . . . Houston, Texas
Bright, John Harvey . . . . Houston, Texas
Brooks, Wilson, Jr. . . . . Dallas, Texas
Brown, John Oliver . . . . Houston, Texas
Brown, Maurine Myrtle . . . Houston, Texas
Browne, Thomas Maxwell . . San Antonio, Texas
Brunet, Roberta Laird . . . Houston, Texas
Bulbrook, Anna Virginia . . Fort Worth, Texas
Bush, James Victor . . . . Houston, Texas
Bush, Maurine Leola . . . . Houston, Texas
Byers, John William . . . . Denison, Texas
Cain, James . . . . Houston, Texas
Campbell, Morgan Skiles . . Fort Worth, Texas
Campbell, William Edwin . . Dallas, Texas
Carroll, Florence Elizabeth . . Houston, Texas
Carroll, James Vincent . . . Brenham, Texas
Carter, Margaret Warn . . . Houston, Texas
Caswell, Charles Clifford . . Houston, Texas
Chadwick, Irene May . . . . Houston, Texas

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Christman, Julia Eileen . . . Welsh, Louisiana
Compton, Dorothy Cuny . . Houston, Texas
Conte, Raphael . . . . . . Houston, Texas
Cook, William Lawrence . . Houston, Texas
Coombs, Virginia Dee . . Houston, Texas
Cornelius, Anne . . . . . . Houston, Texas
Coughlin, Iris Pauline . . Houston, Texas
Craig, Fred Lyon . . . . . . Houston, Texas
Cullen, Agnes Louise . . Houston, Texas
Culver, Cathryn . . . . . . Houston, Texas
Davis, Frank Eugene . . Houston, Texas
Dew, Lillie Veal . . . . . . Houston, Texas
Dionne, Dorothy . . . . . . Houston, Texas
Dissen, Doris . . . . . . Houston, Texas
Doehring, Paul C., Jr. . . Houston, Texas
Donnelly, Verner Judson . . Houston, Texas
Downing, Lewis Bertrand . . Houston, Texas
Dreaper, Dorothy A. . . . . Houston, Texas
Duphorne, Glenn O'Brien . . Aransas Pass, Texas
Dupont, T. F., Jr. . . . . . Houston, Texas
Durham, Harvey George . . San Antonio, Texas
Edwards, Arthur Raymond . . Smithville, Texas
Ellis, Grady . . . . . . Houston, Texas
Farrington, Charles Alexander . . Houston, Texas
Fields, Vesta Marie . . . . Houston, Texas
Fivecoat, Mae. . . . . . Houston, Texas
Flagg, Dorothy . . . . . . Malakoff, Texas
Fleury, Carlos Richard . . Wharton, Texas
Flood, Claire Prescott . . Houston, Texas
Foster, Frances Bevel . . Houston, Texas
Foster, Frank Daniel . . Houston, Texas
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Foster, Katherine  Houston, Texas
Foster, Madora Elliot  Houston, Texas
Friedman, Babette Fancile  Houston, Texas
Fritz, J. P.  Cleveland, Texas
Gallaway, Ruben Jackson  Ranger, Texas
Gammage, Earl William  Houston, Texas
Garza, Joe Z.  Brownsville, Texas
Gayle, Nannie Mae  Houston, Texas
Gerke, Taylor Burton  Fort Worth, Texas
Gershovitz, Minnie  Hillsboro, Texas
Geyer, Gustave John.  Dallas, Texas
Giddings, James Louis, Jr.  Caldwell, Texas
Gieseke, Frances Sara  Houston, Texas
Gintz, Walter  Nacogdoches, Texas
Girardey, Savannah  Houston, Texas
Goldofsky, Helen  Houston, Texas
Good, Donald Blake  Houston, Texas
Goodson, Elizabeth  Houston, Texas
Greentree, Alexander  Galveston, Texas
Greenwood, Ella Corinne  Houston, Texas
Hagler, Ruby Belle  Houston, Texas
Hale, John Symons, Jr.  Houston, Texas
Hall, Fannie Beth  Houston, Texas
Hancock, Evelyn  El Campo, Texas
Hancock, John David  Houston, Texas
Hannon, John Louis  Houston, Texas
Harkrider, Clovis Joseph  Fort Worth, Texas
Harless, Wilbur T.  Gulfport, Mississippi
Harper, Paul John  Houston, Texas
Harvey, Mildred Emmeline  Houston, Texas
Hensley, Harold Leroy  Victoria, Texas

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Herndon, Raymond Fitzhugh . Houston, Texas
Herren, Samuel Pruitt . . . Little Rock, Arkansas
Hess, Jake Henry . . . . Fort Worth, Texas
Hild, Scott Lee . . . . Houston, Texas
Hilliard, Fay . . . . Dallas, Texas
Hintz, Robert Joachim . . . Eagle Lake, Texas
Hitchcock, Gladys Frances . Houston, Texas
Hooks, Margaret Elizabeth . Houston, Texas
Hooper, William Alexander . Waco, Texas
Hopkins, Mark Cartwright . Houston, Texas
Hopper, Clem . . . . Houston, Texas
Hotchkiss, Elizabeth . Houston, Texas
Howard, James Harris . Houston, Texas
Hucker, Charles Ritchie . Beaumont, Texas
Huffer, Marguerite Elizabeth . Houston, Texas
Hughes, James Willis . . . Chillicothe, Texas
Hunter, George Street . . . Dallas, Texas
Hurt, John Tom . . . . Waco, Texas
Hutcheson, Henrietta McCaslin Houston, Texas
Hutchinson, Margaret Hortense Houston, Texas
Hurwitz, William Samuel . Houston, Texas
Hutton, Doris Isobel . Houston, Texas
Ingram, Para Lee . . . . Houston, Texas
Jacobe, Russel Lee . . . . Houston, Texas
Jacobs, Hollis Clair . . . Yoakum, Texas
Jenness, Margaret Esther . Houston, Texas
Jett, Zelma Pauline . . . Houston, Texas
Johnson, Charles Francis . Wichita Falls, Texas
Johnson, Earl Orren . . . Merryville, Louisiana
Johnson, Roberta Newista . Merryville, Louisiana
Jones, Edna Lee . . . . Houston, Texas
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Jones, Jessie Ophelia  . . .  Houston, Texas
Judd, Walter Lehmann  . . .  Houston, Texas
Kaplan, Solomon  . . .  Houston, Texas
Keating, Patrick Joseph, Jr.  . Houston, Texas
Kennedy, Franklin Richards  . Dallas, Texas
Kitchel, George B.  . . .  Ada, Oklahoma
Koy, Justus John  . . .  Houston, Texas
Krausnick, Maud Elizabeth  . Houston, Texas
Kreiter, Evelyn Lydia  . Houston, Texas
Laird, Josephine Angell  . Kilgore, Texas
Lancaster, Mildred Lucile  . Houston, Texas
Landers, Lawson Rowland  . Houston, Texas
Lenhart, William Ernest  . Eagle Lake, Texas
Lewis, Albert William  . Parsons, Kansas
Lisman, Melba  . . .  Hull, Texas
Loewenstein, Joseph Meyer  . Houston, Texas
Logan, John Robert  . . .  Fort Worth, Texas
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Long, James Catherine  . Houston, Texas
Lovelace, Trueman  . Houston, Texas
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Lurie, Irvin Manuel  . Houston, Texas
McBride, Julius Bascom  . Houston, Texas
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McCurdy, Jean  . . .  Tampa, Florida
McKay, William McLaurin  . Humble, Texas
McKean, Jerome Gore  . Houston, Texas

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

McKibben, Frances Armenta . League City, Texas
McKinney, Vernon Lee . . . Stinnett, Texas
McKnight, Gertrude Elizabeth Center, Texas
MacDonald, Pauline Virginia . Houston, Texas
MacLaughlin, Rowena . . . Houston, Texas
Manuel, Ben Briggs . . . Houston, Texas
Markins, Yeager Lee . . . Corpus Christi, Texas
Marmion, Catherine Lucille . Houston, Texas
Marshall, Charles Bracken . Houston, Texas
Marshall, Janice Mauriene . Houston, Texas
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Martin, Margaret Lee . . . Houston, Texas
Massin, Hyman Dave . . . Galveston, Texas
Matthews, Regina Alice . . Houston, Texas
Mattson, Violet Madeline . Houston, Texas
Meneley, Leo Emerson . . Stockton, California
Metzler, Edwin Samuel, Jr . Houston, Texas
Miron, Charles . . . Houston, Texas
Mitchell, Martha Ruth . . Houston, Texas
Moore, John Buchanan, Jr . Galveston, Texas
Moore, Mary Louise . . . Houston, Texas
Moore, Thomas Richard . . Houston, Texas
Moss, Earl Morlan . . . Shreveport, Louisiana
Mundy, Norman . . . Houston, Texas
Murphy, Velma Myer . . . Houston, Texas
Murphy, William Wilkins . Houston, Texas
Muske, Martha Marie . . Houston, Texas
Nachlas, Abe . . . Houston, Texas
Nami, Edward George . . Cuero, Texas
Nelson, Annalee . . . Houston, Texas
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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Romero, Noelie Anna . . . . Houston, Texas
Rosenberg, Louis . . . . Houston, Texas
Ross, Betsy . . . . Houston, Texas
Ross, Evander McIver, Jr . . Houston, Texas
Rough, Thomas Henry . . Dallas, Texas
Roy, Max Ferdinand . . Houston, Texas
Rummell, William James . Houston, Texas
Russell, William Guthrie . Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Sakowitz, Julienne . . . Houston, Texas
Sanderford, Bobby . . Ranger, Texas
Sandfield, Maurice . . Houston, Texas
Sanguinet, Marshal Robert . Fort Worth, Texas
Satterfield, Sue Lo John . Houston, Texas
Schneider, Elsie . . . Houston, Texas
Scott, Frances . . . Houston, Texas
Scott, Helen . . . El Paso, Texas
Scott, Lucile Olive . . Houston, Texas
Seaman, Marian Estelle . Houston, Texas
Segal, Fanny . . Houston, Texas
Sellingsloh, Gus . . Houston, Texas
Shaffer, Ralph Allen . . Sweetwater, Texas
Shpack, Carl Cornelius . Sherman, Texas
Simpson, John David . Waco, Texas
Sims, Elwood Merrell . Houston, Texas
Smith, Clara May . . Houston, Texas
Smith, Lewis Edwin . . Clemville, Texas
Smith, Rosalee Allen . Houston, Texas
Soffar, George . . Houston, Texas
Sollberger, Albert Gus . Houston, Texas
South, Joe Aubrey . Houston, Texas
Sparkman, Robert Satterfield . Waco, Texas
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Starkey, Helen . . . . . . La Feria, Texas
Sterett, Herbert Talley . . Houston, Texas
Stevenson, Murphy Donaghey Houston, Texas
Stewart, Martha Katherine . Houston, Texas
Stewart, Walter Gilmore, Jr. McAllen, Texas
Stokes, Dorothy . . . . Houston, Texas
Stoppel, Joseph Albert . . Cleveland, Ohio
Strobel, Jean Eleanor . . Chenango, Texas
Stuart, Robert Wilmer . . Houston, Texas
Swenson, Bailey Allen . . Houston, Texas
Taggart, Millard Seals . . Houston, Texas
Tallichet, Mary Estelle . . Houston, Texas
Taylor, Charles Reece . . Houston, Texas
Taylor, Sarah Virginia . . Groesbeck, Texas
Terry, Inez . . . . . . Houston, Texas
Thorndill, Eleanor . . . Corsicana, Texas
Thorstenberg, Aileen Eleanor Houston, Texas
Tinker, Homer Neville . . Houston, Texas
Trost, Henry Louis, Jr. . . Houston, Texas
Tryon, John Lawrence, Jr. Houston, Texas
Turner, Amy Lee . . . . Gainesville, Texas
Turner, Jack . . . . . . Dallas, Texas
Turner, Robert Van . . . Houston, Texas
Vanderwerp, Harry Luias . . Manitowoc, Wisconsin
Varner, Herbert William . Houston, Texas
Vaughan, Edna May . . . Houston, Texas
Wait, Helen Rae . . . . Point Isabel, Texas
Walker, Helen Mae . . . Houston, Texas
Walker, Philip J. . . . . Ballinger, Texas
Wallace, William McCree, Jr. Houston, Texas
Walter, Katie Emma . . . Houston, Texas

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Ward, Charles Lowell . . . Houston, Texas
Ward, Thurman Lee . . . Hico, Texas
West, Doyle Lyndon . . . Corsicana, Texas
Westheimer, Joseph Michael . Houston, Texas
White, Rex Harding . . . Houston, Texas
Whiteley, Robert Samuel . Hillsboro, Texas
Williams, Helen Booth . . Houston, Texas
Williams, Julian Carrol . Houston, Texas
Williams, Martha Ellen . Houston, Texas
Wilson, Sidney Johnston, Jr. . Fort Worth, Texas
Winkler, Eberhard Kenneth . Houston, Texas
Winterhalter, Alfred . . . Staten Island, New York
Wittman, Arthur Meidling . Baltimore, Maryland
Wood, Mavis . . . . Houston, Texas
Woodard, James Homer, Jr. . Houston, Texas
Woods, Joe Worth . . . Houston, Texas
Works, Madden Travis . . . Fort Worth, Texas
Worley, Warrena Anna . Houston, Texas
Wortham, Maxwell Sheffield . San Antonio, Texas
Wortonning, William Bowman New York City, New York
Wright, Harold Bell . . . Dallas, Texas
Yorty, Evelyn . . . Houston, Texas
Zilker, Frances Marie . Houston, Texas
Zuber, David . . . Houston, Texas

FRESHMEN*

Adams, Eugenia Pittsburg, Texas
Adams, Tod Robinson Houston, Texas
Aiken, Carroll Hammons Crossett, Arkansas

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Albaugh, Reuben Ray . . . . San Antonio, Texas
Aldis, Mary Mozelle . . . . Houston, Texas
Allen, Charles Raymond . . Houston, Texas
Allen, Travis Jerome . . . . Yoakum, Texas
Allerton, Margaret Evelyn . Houston, Texas
Amerman, Earl . . . . Houston, Texas
Anderson, Gerald Randolph . Houston, Texas
Archer, James Edwin . . . . Houston, Texas
Arledge, Rose Wood . . . Houston, Texas
Armstrong, Daniel Louis . . Houston, Texas
Armstrong, Thomas Carlton . Houston, Texas
Arnold, Charles Summers . . Henderson, Texas
Arnold, Leslie Adam . . . . Houston, Texas
Atkinson, Burton . . . . Houston, Texas
Austin, Dwight Hall . . . . Houston, Texas
Bacon, Thomas Rhone, Jr. . Abilene, Texas
Baker, Weldon Thomas . . . Houston, Texas
Baldry, Richard Perry . . . . Fort Worth, Texas
Barnes, Eleanor . . . . Houston, Texas
Barnes, Horace Jack . . . . Little Rock, Arkansas
Barnett, Donald Austin . . . Dallas, Texas
Barry, William Earl . . . . Houston, Texas
Bartine, Ruby Frances . . . Houston, Texas
Bartlett, Herman Allen . . Houston, Texas
Barton, Norwood Packard, Jr. . Mercedes, Texas
Bateman, Courtenay Chedville . Houston, Texas
Batt, Elizabeth Dale . . . . Houston, Texas
Batt, William Murray . . . Houston, Texas
Batte, Helen Elizabeth . . . Houston, Texas
Bauhof, Alfred . . . . Houston, Texas
Bayer, Bernard Hyman . . . Houston, Texas

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Bearmann, Robert Charles . . Houston, Texas
Beatty, Richard William . . Houston, Texas
Best, Joseph Charles . . Houston, Texas
Beyette, Charles Keith . . Fort Worth, Texas
Bishop, Comer Sealy . . Dallas, Texas
Blake, Tom Walter . . Houston, Texas
Blazek, Alice . . Houston, Texas
Block, Sarah . . Houston, Texas
Bloom, Manuel Gordon . . Houston, Texas
Bond, Clifton Lenoir . . Houston, Texas
Boyd, Ina Helene . . Houston, Texas
Boynton, Elbert Arthur . . Norphlet, Arkansas
Bradbury, Walter Aubrey . . Goose Creek, Texas
Bradley, Hollis Lockhart . . Dallas, Texas
Brandes, William Edward . . Coral Gables, Florida
Bright, Dorothy Margaret . . Houston, Texas
Britton, Alice . . Houston, Texas
Brookshire, Claude Merril . . Lufkin, Texas
Brown, Ruby Elizabeth . . Houston, Texas
Brown, Walter Carroll . . Houston, Texas
Buchholz, Douglas A. . . La Porte, Texas
Burk, Percy Beal . . Houston, Texas
Buxton, Alice Martha . . Houston, Texas
Bybee, Evelyn Leslie. . Houston, Texas
Calhoun, Festus Farnsworth . . Houston, Texas
Calvin, Howard Roach . . Houston, Texas
Carlisle, Charles Harry . . Houston, Texas
Carter, Cathryn Ghent . . Temple, Texas
Carter, Lucian Carlton . . Nacogdoches, Texas
Chambers, Robert Eugene . . Mart, Texas
Chapman, Orval C. . . Fort Worth, Texas
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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Doss, Walter Wilson  . . . . Houston, Texas
Douglass, Claire Allen  . . . . Eagle Lake, Texas
Drake, Kathleen Margaret  . Houston, Texas
Duerer, Vernon Edward  . Houston, Texas
Duffield, Robert Foster  . Houston, Texas
Duggan, Robert Horton  . Danville, Illinois
Duncan, Frances Virginia  . Houston, Texas
Dunk, George Gilbert  . Houston, Texas
Dunlap, Samuel Rhodes  . Houston, Texas
Dunn, Dorothy  . Houston, Texas
Dunn, Margaret Joseph  . Houston, Texas
Dunn, Marjorie  . Houston, Texas
Durham, Lenore  . San Antonio, Texas
Dwyer, Gwendolyn Helen  . Houston, Texas
Eaton, Allen Steverson  . Kosse, Texas
Edmondson, Paul Baxter  . Fort Worth, Texas
Eiland, B. B., Jr.  . Houston, Texas
Eldredge, Frances Lillian  . Sadler, Texas
Embry, James Ross  . Denver, Colorado
Enck, Henry Gustav  . Houston, Texas
Evans, Junius Anthony  . Sillsbee, Texas
Faber, Damon Charles  . West Columbia, Texas
Fanestiel, Albert  . Cedar Bayou, Texas
Felder, Sibyl  . Houston, Texas
Ferguson, Mary Marshall  . Houston, Texas
Fike, James Lamar  . Mart, Texas
Finkelstein, Bennett  . Houston, Texas
Finley, George Franklin  . Tulsa, Oklahoma
Finn, Alfred Charles  . Houston, Texas
Fleming, James Stapler  . Houston, Texas
Flick, Evelyn Frances  . Houston, Texas

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Griffiths, Ruth Rebecca . . . Des Moines, Iowa
Gudenrath, George Louis . . . Ewing, Texas
Guion, Naomi Margueritte . . . Houston, Texas
Gulden, Robert Joseph . . . Dallas, Texas
Habberley, Alan Cameron . . . Carmel, California
Hagemeier, Eleanor Snell . . . West Columbia, Texas
Hamilton, Arthur Louis . . . Houston, Texas
Hancock, Rose Alma . . . . El Campo, Texas
Hanks, John Blake . . . . Shreveport, Louisiana
Harbour, Ray . . . . . . . . Goose Creek, Texas
Hardage, Alfred Bryan . . . Ada, Oklahoma
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