

The Cornerstone

FALL 1999

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE RICE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 1

THE RICE HOTEL... ...RICE INSTITUTE CONNECTION

Prepared from a talk given by Karen Hess Rogers during a tour of the Rice Lofts Sunday, July 18, 1999

The Rice Institute opened in 1912, the Rice Hotel in 1913, so the two institutions almost have a common date of birth. However, the relationship goes back many years before William Marsh Rice even signed the charter for the new school that would bear his name.

The site of Rice Lofts on the corner of Texas Avenue and Main Street has been occupied since 1837,

when John and Augustus Allen built the first capitol of the Republic of Texas. The Texas legislature met in the two-story

wooden structure until 1840; the government was then relocated to Austin. Sam Houston, president of the republic, received envoys at the capitol building from European nations, as well as from the United States.

When the legislature left, the Allen brothers retained ownership and turned the building into a hotel. In 1841 they leased it to Mr. M. Norwood. Following the Mexican invasion of Texas in 1842 and until 1845 the Capitol Hotel once again became the capitol building. From 1845 until 1879 it was operated as a hotel, although not always successfully. In the mid-1800s, Augustus Allen's widow Charlotte sold it to Mr.



Capitol Hotel, 1837

R. S. Blount for \$12,000. It then went through a few name changes (among them the Houston House and the Barnes House) and was finally razed in 1881. Shortly thereafter Col. Abraham Groesbeck erected a five-story Victorian structure of stucco and brick on the site. Once again, the Capitol Hotel became the center of Houston's social life.

Following Col. Groesbeck's death in 1886, William Marsh Rice bought the hotel for back taxes and added a three-story annex. It became the largest and finest hotel in the South. In 1891 he signed the charter creating the William Marsh

Rice Institute for the Advancement of Science, Letters, and Art.

Rice was murdered in New York City in 1900 and the hotel was left to the Rice Institute. It continued to be operated as a hotel and was renamed the Rice Hotel. There were many problems involved with this operation. There were structural problems, the wooden exterior columns needed to be replaced with iron, the elevators did not work, the floors needed to be leveled, and the stairways were unsafe. A letter from James Lawlor, the manager who leased the hotel, to Captain James Baker in 1907 says,

"Owing to the heavy inroads made

on the patronage of the Rice Hotel for the past 7 or 8 months during which time improvements and alterations were being made, I have lost quite a sum of money. As there is a note of \$6,000

maturing on Oct. 1st, I respectfully ask your board for an extension of 30 to 40 days at which time I will arrange for the payment of the amount due.

Not only has business been dull

during the time the house has been torn up but I have spent considerable money in addition to the improvements that have been settled by the Rice Institute, in setting up new steam fittings, in

paying for extra labor for electrical work made necessary to keep in touch with improvements which extra expense has made me very short indeed."

The extension was granted.

However, in 1908 the minutes of the board

of trustees of the Rice Institute declare their unwillingness to grant Mr. Lawlor

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Capitol Hotel, 1882



Rice Hotel, 1914

The Rice Historical Society

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the history of Rice University*

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NEWSLETTER DESIGN
BY TOMORROW'S KEY

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Rice Hotel, 1914



Jake Hess, Jr.

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WHO WAS JAKE HESS?

by Karen Hess Rogers '68

The question, "Who was Jake Hess," was asked recently and the spontaneous answer, given by an expert on Rice history was, "He was Karen's father." In an effort to preserve his memory as more than just my father or as the name on the tennis stadium at Rice, I collected as many Hess family archives as I could and began my research.

My saying "research" sounds strange because I knew the man really well for ten years (although I was very young at the time). He died when I was ten and I was truly shocked to see headlines in the sports sections of the Houston newspapers reading "Jake Hess Was a Clever Forward; A Tennis Player with a



Jake Hess was a "Clever Forward; A Tennis Player with a Forehand"

Forehand" and "From Church Leagues to Cage Greatness: Jake Hess Clippings Won Chance at Rice." He played golf by the time I knew him! No one had ever told me that he had been "one of Rice's all-time great athletes," as the 1957 obituary said. He was just a regular guy, a former Texaco employee who had recently gone into the homebuilding business.

Our family archives have been moved several times since 1957, the last time being after my mother's death in 1991, and they are not in the best of shape. We have the crumbling undated newspaper clippings from the twenties and thirties, the obituaries from



Baby Jake Hess

the Houston *Post, Press* and *Chronicle*, a box of medals, assorted photos and an article from the 24th River Oaks Invitational Tennis



Tournament. I have also consulted the Rice *Threshers* and the *Campaniles* from the thirties.

Jake Hess was a talented and versatile athlete, playing both basketball and tennis at Rice. He was probably the first nationally known athlete at the Rice Institute, which was not surprising since the school was only 15 years old when he enrolled. There were many well-

Jake Hess was a talented and versatile athlete, playing both basketball and tennis at Rice.

known athletes to come after him, like his younger brother Wilbur, who won the national intercollegiate tennis singles championship in 1935. But in the late twenties in Houston he was a star.

Frank Godsoe, writing in the Houston *Press* in 1957 says, "The time seems as remote now as something from another century, when Rice Institute needed athletes badly enough to dip into the church leagues to find them. It wasn't in another century, it was in the late 20s. (Jake Hess) came out of the Fort



Jake on front porch of Cleburn, Texas Home

Worth church basketball leagues without even earning a schoolboy letter at Cowtown's old Central High. Nobody at Rice discovered Jake, for he discovered the school. He was a freckled kid of 5'6" with a burning ambition for an education. He came calling one day, lugging his church-league press clippings and his mother came along to plead his cause. Mrs. Hess must have been quite a saleswoman, because she got Jake enrolled in school. The football team was only

fair then. A spiffy field house, stadiums stuffed with 70,000 roaring humans and bowl-seeking grid squads were but dreams of a misty future."



Jake Hess, Jr., 1927

He started Rice in 1927. In the spring of 1928, a *Thresher* article notes that the basketball coach was on the whole "well pleased" with the work of the squad and felt that Jake Hess' showing was especially commendable; "there's not another team in the conference that can boast of any faster forward." By 1929, as a sophomore he was fourth in individual scoring in the Southwest Conference and had won a place on at least one all-conference team. The 1929 *Campanile* says, "this speedy little sophomore was the main attraction for local basketball fans



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when the Rice team took the floor." By 1930, in addition to being president of the junior class, he was the leading scorer in the Southwest Conference with a season total of 113 points although the 1930 Rice basketball season was not a success.



The *Campanile* notes, "One of the bright fixtures of the season was the fact that the two leading scorers in the conference were Rice men. Jake Hess, sterling forward and captain-elect, led the field with 113 points (with Ray Hart second with 107). Both were chosen for all-conference teams. Hess was given honorable mention for All-American." Lloyd Gregory, *Post-Dispatch* Sports Editor wrote, "Consistency is a quality that counts for much in athletics and that is the quality we have insisted on in singling out the five men most worthy of All-Southwestern honors for 1930. Hess

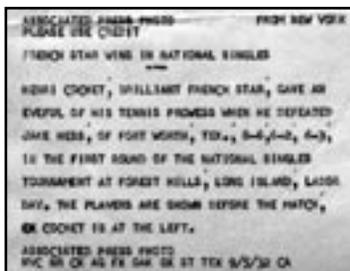
was the conference's leading scorer with 113 points despite he was the victim of some very ragged passing. Most of Hess's field goals were scored when the Rice star dribbled through to shoot. With the exception of Schoonover (of Arkansas), Hess was the most unselfish passer in the circuit, his passing to Ray Hart, contributing in large measure to the fact the Owl's sophomore flash was second only to Hess among the conference scorers. Hess was a splendid defensive player and a tireless floor worker." Kern Tips, Sports Editor of the *Houston Chronicle*, said, "Jake Hess, the great little Rice forward, played rings around taller but less agile and

accurate men all year, and it was his superior team play, dazzling ball handling and point scoring that stamped him as the biggest little man in the league."

Although he was elected captain of the basketball team, by 1931 he was ineligible to play. He did, however, captain the tennis team in 1931 and the *Campanile* noted that, "led by its captain Jake Hess, the Rice tennis team did everything but win the conference title." A newspaper clipping of the following year says, "Jake Hess of Fort Worth, handsome,

In 1932 Rice won the conference tennis championship for the first time with Jake Hess defeating Karl Kamrath of the University of Texas for the title.

lithe, graceful, was born under a bright athletic star. No silver-spoon child, he has had to work for his suppers. Two years he sparkled on indifferent Rice basketball teams. Then captain-elect, he faltered slightly in one course, was ruled ineligible. But he stayed in school, made money handling the football programs and this year came back fighting, captain in both basketball and tennis."



In 1932 Rice won the conference tennis championship for the first time, with Jake Hess defeating Karl Kamrath of the University of Texas for the title. Elbert Turner, in the *Houston Post*, wrote "A fighting little black-haired boy with a flashing racquet, Captain Jake Hess, Jr., gave Rice



Hess and Rice Basketball Team

Institute its first Southwest Conference singles crown here Saturday when he burned down Karl Kamrath, Texas University star, in straight sets in the singles finals at the River Oaks Country Club. Hess passed out of the Southwest Conference history Saturday as one of its greatest athletes, the plaudits of a large crowd well attesting the ability of Rice's peerless young basketball and tennis star, who was ending a successful three-year campaign for the tennis title



2nd Annual Invitational Tennis Tournament, River Oaks Country Club

that had just slipped out of his grasp in previous seasons."

Hess also caused a sensation at the Second Annual Invitational Tennis Tournament that same year at the River Oaks Country Club, where he advanced to the finals, beating such tennis notables as Frankie Parker and Lester Stoeffen. He was defeated by Wilmer Allison in the finals, but some Houston sports writers felt that he stood a good chance to capture the national intercollegiate singles championship. Kern Tips insisted, "In all the hue and cry over better known amateur tennis players, the outstanding ability of a youthful college senior from Fort Worth must not be overlooked. Jake Hess, captain of

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the Rice Institute tennis team, looms as the foremost contender of the season for the national tennis championship." Unfortunately, that was not in the cards. After college he continued to compete in basketball and tennis. He played for

the Texaco Scotties basketball team, which won the Texas Amateur Athletic Federation championship, and he was named to the official all-state team. In tennis, he won several tournaments including the West Virginia State Open

and the Virginia State Open (in both singles and doubles). In 1936, he and my mother headed to the Greenbrier in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, for their wedding trip. My father was playing in a tennis tournament there;

GROUND BREAKING CEREMONIES JAKE HESS TENNIS STADIUM



DEDICATION OF JAKE HESS TENNIS STADIUM



Page 4, Section 4 THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1953

Post Time
An entwining of the times at Rice Sunday

By CLARK NEALON
Post Sports Director

Rice University formally dedicates a noteworthy outbuilding of the years at 1:36 PM Sunday. The Jake Hess tennis stadium, a uniquely-modern facility is further preserve the memory of a leader in Rice's rise to prominence in the Southwest Conference and the nation, will be dedicated by Malcolm Lovell, chairman of the board of trustees. In the presence of Mrs. Leslie M. Hess, widow of the former Owl, and Wilbur Hess, Jake's younger brother and a former national intercollegiate singles at Rice himself.

With the passing of the years, as often, in the effluence of the times and the whirl of the current sports world, there's a tendency to name an edifice for a famous former athlete and go on with the daily spin. But we're not about to let that happen to a contemporary in sports of another day, as fine a competitor as we've known in basketball and tennis and one who had a hand in pioneering the rise of the Owls in athletics in struggling days. Jake died in 1948.

IT REMOVED EVERY PLAYER and fan to stop for an instant in at least years of the accomplishment and competitive traits of the athlete being honored. The years haven't dimmed the memory here of Jake, working his way artfully back and forth across the free throw line on the basketball court as a two-time All-Southwest forward and the SWC's leading scorer in 1936. Or of a tennis player who might not have been classic, in that he often ran around his backhand to explode a powerful forehand, yet beat stars like Lester Stedee and Karl Kamrath Jr on his way to the final. Jake was one

of the first of the local and Texas heroes to score ringing sports in the early days of the River Oaks tournament. And Jake became Rice's first SWC singles champ.

Contemporary Karl Kamrath Jr, the first of the University of Texas' illustrious tennis-playing Kamraths, was talking about Jake in a recent session. Jake beat Karl Jr, 11-8, 6-4, 4-1, for the SWC title of 1932.

"I NEVER BEAT JAKE IN MY life," said Karl, who played the national greats of his time. "His top assets were a forehand that was as good as any I've ever seen, unflagging competitive instinct and stamina that doubtless came from his basketball competition. He wasn't the classic player — yes, he'd run around his backhand to kill you with that forehand — that Wilbur was when he won the national intercollegiate title in 1935, but he kept coming at you. I could beat Wilbur, but I couldn't beat Jake."

We'll attest to Jake's basketball ability with the opinion that there were three men in Jake's immediate playing era of the center jump who, as little men by today's physical standards, could give the much bigger more powerful cagers of today major problems with their speed and cunning. They were Jake, Holly Brock and Charley Beard, who came out of Fort Worth with Wilbur. In a history of Fort Worth sports, Fleas Hall cited the Hess boys as among the city's greatest brother duos in athletics.

"HE WAS MY LEADER," is Brother Wilbur's tribute. And Jake served as captain of both the Rice basketball and tennis teams.

Of intense Jake may have been unique, too, in that he won a basketball scholarship at Rice off his Sunday School record in Fort Worth. He didn't play high school basketball, but Pug Daugherty, Owl coach of the time, gave him his scholarship off his record in Sunday School cage competition.

So Sunday's dedication honors the memory of one of Rice's most illustrious athletes. The Owls had others, certainly, in fledgling days, but Jake, with his honors and tennis hours of the East, was one of the starlets of Rice's national notice. In his immediate wake, Claude Bracey and Emmert Brinson in track, the Owls of 1934 football with All-American Bill Wallace and John McCauley furthered the fame and the likes of Fred Whitcutt and Frank Gurnsey sealed it in the late '30's and early 40's. Gurnsey, twice national intercollegiate singles champ for Rice, worked closely with Wilbur Hess on the stadium project.

This is to lead the project, the thought and the trend, which we hope will lead to honoring more of the distinguished athletes and men who built an image that Owl athletes of the future should know more about. The tradition is so rich. Jake was an example for any athlete to follow.

an additional loan of \$25,000 or to extend his lease.

Captain Baker received a letter from the Institute secretary that "We have been advised by the authorities of the City of Houston that it will be best for the institute to take up the matter of delinquent taxes on the Rice Hotel property before March 1st."

A letter to the hotel management dated March 28, 1910, admonishes:

"There is much complaint from tenants in the annex stores fronting on Travis St. of the unbearable stench arising from the unsanitary condition of the Helps Closet from the leaking of the Slops Tank and from the 'Slaughtering Dept.' in the rear yard of the hotel. This stench blows directly into the rear of the stores in the annex building, making it necessary that the tenants close their rear doors most of the time. As the warm weather and the heat from the hotel engine room require them to open all their doors to get ventilation, it is very essential that you give your immediate attention to the end that the rear yard shall be disinfected and put in a sanitary condition and kept so. I understand that there has been complaint made to the city authorities and would therefore suggest that you act at once."

This was the situation in 1910, when



The Ladies' Parlor at the Rice Hotel

Jesse Jones made a proposal to the Rice trustees to lease the site and build a new hotel. In 1900 three events had occurred that had a significant impact on Jones's life. The 1900 census showed



Jesse H. Jones

that Houston surpassed Dallas in population, although San Antonio still had more people. The second and third events, while tragic, were of benefit to Jones. The September 8 hurricane in Galveston, where 5,000 to 8,000 people died, gave Houston the advantage as a port. And the murder of William Marsh Rice opened the door to Jones's acquiring the Rice Hotel.

Under the terms of William Marsh Rice's will, the land could not be sold, so a deal was made to lease Jones the site for ninety-nine years with an additional ninety-nine year option.

A common way the institute earned money on its endowment funds was to loan money out for construction. The revenue for the institute for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1911, shows the

Rents (land, city property, town lots)	\$52,863
Interest on notes, bonds and Certificates of Deposit.....	\$182,511
Stock dividends	\$27,234

return on their investments:

So not only did the institute lease the land to Jones for a new Rice Hotel, but



Rice Hotel's Roof Garden

they also lent him part of the money he needed to build it. There is an agreement attached to the minutes of the board of trustees on June 1, 1910, between the Rice Institute and Jesse Jones agreeing to loan him money not exceeding \$500,000, half the estimated cost at the time to build the hotel.

On May 31, 1911, Jones appeared before the board asking for an increase



The Rice Hotel's Magnificent Lobby

of \$250,000 to \$750,000. The minutes read, "He exhibited to the board elevations and ground floor plans of the proposed twelve-story hotel to be built on the site of the present Rice Hotel explaining in detail the plans in connection with his request for an additional \$250,000." The matter was referred to a committee that included Mr. William M.

Rice (the founder's nephew) and Mr. J. E. McAshan, who the next month reported their willingness to loan the additional money with certain conditions. Besides leasing the land and loaning him part of the money to build the hotel, there was also an agreement by



The Crystal Ballroom

Jones's company, the Houston Hotel Association, to have one of the Rice trustees on the board of directors of his company.

In 1911 S. F. Carter was in the process of building a skyscraper over ten stories tall. It was referred to as "Carter's Folly" because practical men all knew you could not safely stack bricks sixteen stories high. Apparently Jones felt com-



The Rotary Club Banquet, Given in the Ball Room; the First Service of the New Rice

pelled to top this.

The original Rice Hotel was demolished in 1912, and on February 12 Jesse Jones got a permit to build a seventeen-story structure. He hired the St. Louis architecture firm of Mauran, Russell &

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Crowell to design the new hotel, erected in the form of a "C", with two parallel wings jutting out from the main building. *Texas Architecture* noted in an article about the Rice Hotel that it was considered at the time the keystone in a campaign to reshape the low-scaled Victorian downtown into something more modern. When it opened in May of 1913, it actually did become a sort of



The Billiard Room at the Rice Hotel

five years, but then it began to pay. A letter from Jones to the Rice Institute dated March 22, 1917, says, "On April 1st there will mature twelve bonds of Houston Hotel Association amounting to \$12,000 and a like amount each year thereafter. The hotel is

doing much better than heretofore, but as you may be aware, it has been burdensome since its opening and I write to request that these twelve bonds be extended five years at six percent. Our obligations to you have all been met promptly."

Business must have picked up because in 1925 Jesse Jones hired the architect Alfred C. Finn to add a third wing to the hotel, giving it the familiar "E" shape.

The number of guestrooms increased to one thousand, making it the largest hotel in the South once more.

In 1922 the Rice Hotel Cafeteria became the first air-conditioned public room in Houston. When it was expanded in 1924, it was billed as the largest hotel cafeteria in the United States. By the 1970s, when it had a capacity of 840, the Rice management claimed it was the largest in the world.

Jesse Jones lured the Democratic convention to Houston in 1928. Some rooms at the Rice were altered to accommodate more delegates. Some accounts say that

the Rice Roof was turned into a bunkroom, but that is unlikely.

That same year the Crystal Ballroom was air-conditioned and became the first major meeting room in the city to enjoy that amenity. Three years later the hotel's lower floors underwent major remodeling. The Empire Room, a large dining area of art deco design, opened.

In 1940 the Rice became the first hotel in Houston to make extensive use of fluorescent lighting and plastic upholstery. The two-story lobby was closed to make more space on the mezzanine level and remained a one-story space



Rice Hotel Dining Room

until it was remodeled in the nineties.

The Rice Roof was shut down in response to the World War II blackout and never reopened. Management may have been looking for an excuse to close it since patrons held up the elevators and inconvenienced the hotel guests. In 1949 all of the guestrooms were air-conditioned, and two years later the eighteenth floor, designed by the architecture firm of Staub and Rather, was enclosed and became the Petroleum Club.

When Jesse Jones died in 1956, the hotel went to his charitable foundation, Houston Endowment, which continued to operate the hotel. A year later the Empire Room was converted to the Old Capitol Club and the Flag Room, which would operate for the



1950s Rice Dance Crystal Ballroom

next two decades.

In 1958 a \$3 million, five-story annex was added to the rear of the hotel; that included an air-conditioned motor lobby and the Grand Ballroom. The last major renovation of the hotel occurred in 1960 when an \$8 million modernization program remodeled

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The Rice Hotel Mezzanine

boundary between the gingerbread past of old Houston and the new Houston that Jones envisioned.

The hotel eventually rose to eighteen stories and the final cost was around \$2.5 million. On opening day ten thousand people came to see it. Marguerite Johnston in her book, *Houston the Unknown City*, describes the new hotel: "The eighteen-story hotel was designed with a lobby of white Italian marble. Its four restaurants ranged from a men's grill to a palm room and dining hall. It had a great banquet hall and a concert room. It had a kitchen on every floor for better room service. It had telephone booths, telegraph offices and a carriage office, writing rooms and a library. But it was the Rice Hotel Roof that attracted Houstonians. At three hundred feet above Main Street it promised cool breezes all summer. It had flowers, palms, ornamental lights and an excellent orchestra. It was a delightful place for courtship and light romance."

The hotel lost money for the first



The Rice Hotel Grill



Bridal Suite, Rice Hotel

the lobby once again. By this time, all of the twenties-era ornamentation had been either covered with plaster or removed.

Houston Endowment gave the hotel to Rice University, which at the time, 1971, still owned the land it sat on. The property was valued at \$7.5 million. When the university decided not to spend the \$1.2 million needed to bring the hotel up to current fire codes and closed the hotel, it looked like demolition was imminent. At the last minute Rittenhouse Capital Corporation of New York agreed to buy it, and after major refurbishing, the hotel again opened but for only a short time. In 1977 it was sold at a foreclosure auction to the Rice Preservation Corporation. The next year Community Investors IX Ltd. purchased the building and bought the land from Rice University. Plans to turn the Rice into an apartment complex failed to come to fruition.

Over the next two decades, the property changed hands several times. Various renovation schemes were formulated but not carried out. The Rice Hotel sat empty as the eighties became the nineties. In 1995 the city, through the Houston Housing Finance Corporation, began looking for ways to revive it. Randall Davis, who had made a reputation for turning historic properties into loft apartments, was brought in. The city bought the Rice for \$3 million, and Randall Davis, with partner Columbus Realty of Dallas (which was later acquired by Post Properties), began redeveloping it as a mixed-use facility with retail space on the ground floor and lofts on floors two through eighteen. Davis was given a



Helen Toombs, Lee Seureau, David Bellamy and Doug Toombs at the Rice Hotel Reception

forty-year lease in return for renovating the building. In April 1998 the Rice officially opened; its three hundred and twelve units ranged in price from \$750 a month for an efficiency to \$4,500 a month for a three bedroom apartment. The total cost of the renovation was



Annual Meeting, June, 1999, Hospitality Committee: Joyce Nagle, Maydelle Burkhalter, Carmalee de George, Helen Otte, Billye Heaps, Georgia Tipton, Helen Toombs, Lee Kobayashi, Willie Mae McGinty, Karen Rogers

between \$30 and \$32 million.



Frank Summers & Minnie Williams at the Rice Hotel Reception

Over the years the university and the hotel have had many ongoing relationships. In the early years of the institute, many out-of-town visitors such as the British Educational Mission that came in 1918 were lodged at the Rice. On that occasion the welcoming ceremonies were held in the ballroom with addresses by Texas Governor William P. Hobby and Captain James A. Baker. Rice philosophy professor, Dr. Radislov Tsanoff presided over the final meeting. President John F. Kennedy stayed here when he made his "Man on the Moon" speech at Rice Stadium in 1962. The next year he and Mrs. Kennedy stopped there for dinner the evening before he was assassinated in Dallas.

Many senior proms and dances in the twenties and thirties were held in

the ballroom and on the Rice Roof. The pre-World War II era may have been the heyday for the Rice when it came to dancing. Roof Garden dancers were listening to the sound of bandleaders like Tommy Dorsey, Woody Herman, Coon Sanders and Ted Weems, who had a young singer named Perry Como with his orchestra.

For years until the late thirties, the Rice Institute had pep rallies before the big football games, especially Homecoming, in front of the hotel. The sophomore men had the freshmen haul a university water wagon down Main Street. The principal speakers were usually Tony Martino, the gardener at the institute, and Oscar Holcombe, the mayor. One year they apparently forgot to empty the water wagon and it broke loose and crashed into a car.

In 1908, before the Rice Institute opened, a ceremony was held at the old Rice Hotel by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas dedicating a marble tablet. Mr. J. E. McAshan was invited to speak on behalf of the Rice trustees.



Rice University Pep Rally in front of the Rice Hotel

This is his prediction for the school that was to open in 1912:

"Of this we are assured. It will be in Houston. It will be a noble monument to its founder and it will be another heritage to the posterity of the noble Texans who founded the state which will be worthy of the heroic deeds of the past. When the Rice Institute takes its place among the institutions of men, we do not intend for it to be a dwarfed or misshapen runt or pygmy, but it shall be a tall, strong, clean, rounded-limbed young giant, prepared to fight the good fight of culture and higher education and demonstrate to the world that we have kept faith with the founder and