

TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE

BACCALAUREATE EXERCISES

Thirty-first Annual Commencement



JONES STADIUM
EIGHT O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING
SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1957



*(In the event of inclement weather the Exercises will be held
in the Lubbock Municipal Auditorium)*

LUBBOCK, TEXAS



BACCALAUREATE PROGRAM

JONES STADIUM

SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1957

Mr. W. P. Clement, Master of Ceremonies

Processional of Graduating Class
and Faculty *Audience Standing*

“Largo” from XERXES *G. F. Handel*

Invocation *Dr. M. Norvel Young*
Broadway Church of Christ

“Daughter of Zion” from
JUDAS MACCABEUS *G. F. Handel*

Grace Goodwin, Mrs. Joe Kelly, Mrs. Leslie Davis,
Mrs. T. J. Lovett, William Geisert, Ira Schantz,
Don Eiring, John Gilbert

Baccalaureate Address *Dr. Granville T. Walker*
University Christian Church, Fort Worth, Texas
(Introduction of Speaker, Dr. E. N. Jones)

Benediction *Reverend Davis L. Zacharias*
Westminster Presbyterian Church

Recessional of Graduating Class
and Faculty *Audience Standing*

“Rigaudon” *Andre Campra*
Mrs. Gerald Harris at the organ.

ACADEMIC DRESS AND PROCESSION

The wearing of academic dress at commencement dates from the early history of the oldest universities somewhere in the twelfth or thirteenth century. Since educated people were almost always of the clergy, the black gown is somewhat of an adaptation of the cope, a mantle of silk, or other cloth, worn by church dignitaries in processions and on other occasions. The long gown and cowl (similar to the academic hood of today) were worn by priests and monks for warmth in the cold medieval buildings.

In the early centuries, a great diversity of color and style of cap, gown, and hood appeared in different universities of Europe. The European custom of wearing academic dress was later introduced at American colleges. Not until after 1895 was a uniform academic code of dress adopted by most colleges and universities in the United States. Today, the black robe, hood, and cap are worn at most institutions of higher learning.

The gown is cut differently for the bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees. Usually the bachelor's robe has long pointed sleeves; the master's has closed sleeves, square at the end with a slit at the elbow; the doctor's is faced with velvet and has round open sleeves with three bars of velvet. The color of velvet represents the field of study.

The doctor's hood has side panels and is slightly longer than the one worn for the master's degree. The color used in the velvet border of the hood indicates the degree. The velvet border is widest on the doctor's hood. The colors in the lining of the hood indicate the college or university which conferred the degree. For example, those persons who have received advanced degrees from this College wear hoods lined with red.

The Oxford cap, the so-called mortar board, is black and has a long tassel fastened to the middle of the top which is usually worn pendant over the left front of the cap. The tassel on the cap of the doctor's candidate, except for professional degrees, is either gold or black. Different colored tassels are often worn on the bachelor's and master's cap to indicate the type of degree.

The undergraduate-degree candidates will wear the tassel on the right side of the cap at Commencement. After the degrees have been conferred, all candidates receiving baccalaureate degrees will turn the tassel to the left side of the cap, thus showing that they are now graduates.