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ACADEMIC DEGREES

*Earned and Honorary Degrees Conferred by Institutions
of Higher Education in the United States*

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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OFFICE OF EDUCATION
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Foreword

MUCH SIGNIFICANCE is attached to college degrees in our modern society. The fact that many individuals have become victims of fraudulent institutions that award degrees without the rigorous courses of study prescribed by legitimate institutions, suggests that there may be too much emphasis upon the form rather than the substance of higher education.

No comprehensive study of American college degrees has been made in recent years. This study was undertaken to determine the extent of proliferation of degrees and their abbreviations and to provide an authentic directory of American degrees, both earned and honorary. The author has also supplied valuable and interesting historical data about college degrees. Suggestions have been introduced which, if they became operative, would tend to reduce the number of degrees offered and to standardize their abbreviations.

The publication should be especially useful to registrars, deans, librarians, department chairmen, and other educational leaders responsible for determining degree plans. It will also serve as a ready reference on matters pertaining to degrees for government employees, representatives of foreign governments, and personnel officers, as well as the general public.

The idea for producing the directory originated with Dr. Lloyd E. Blanch and Dr. E. V. Hollis more than a year ago. The project has come to fruition through the efforts of Dr. Walter C. Eells under the direction of Dr. Harold A. Haswell. This monograph is another valuable addition to the already extensive contribution of Dr. Eells to the literature on higher education. Prior to his retirement, he was Professor of Education at Stanford University, and for many years served as Executive Secretary of the American Association of Junior Colleges.

HOMER D. BABIDGE, JR.
*Assistant Commissioner
for Higher Education*

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Chapter I

Introduction

1. Summary

MORE THAN 1,600 different academic degrees are currently conferred by colleges and universities in the United States, according to information recently furnished by more than 2,000 of these institutions. In addition, more than 800 other academic degrees have been recognized in past years but, as far as can be determined, these are no longer in current use. Almost 2,600 different abbreviations are used for the 1,600 current degrees.

It is the purpose of this monograph to report in detail concerning various aspects of this total number of degrees, 2,400, which are or have been used to mark the successful completion of the wide variety of courses of study offered by American institutions of higher education.

2. Usefulness

The need for a "dictionary of degrees" was expressed by a writer almost three-quarters of a century ago, as indicated by the quotation facing the table of contents (see p. i). Since that early date the need for such a publication has been magnified more than forty-fold, inasmuch as that writer referred to 60 degrees then current as contrasted with the more than 2,400 now found in current or past use.

A new and up-to-date catalog or dictionary of this wide variety of academic degrees should be of distinct value to professional educators as well as to the general public. It should be particularly useful (1) to deans and registrars contemplating suitable degrees for new courses of study that may be established and appropriate abbreviations to use for them; (2) to regional or national organizations of higher educational institutions which may wish to work toward the simplification and standardization of degrees and degree nomenclature in particular fields; and (3) as a reference work for librarians, personnel officers, and the general public needing to interpret

some of the numerous and sometimes obscure or conflicting abbreviations that have developed in past years to designate such degrees.

The proliferation of academic degrees has been great, especially during the past century. Some of the new degrees that have been established, such as those in electronics or aeronautics, represent newly developed fields of collegiate instruction. Many degrees, however, are characterized by unnecessary duplication, due in part to lack of familiarity with practice in other institutions offering similar if not identical curriculums in specialized fields. The present monograph, therefore, should afford information which will facilitate reduction in the number of such degrees currently offered and in greater uniformity in the use of standard abbreviations to represent them.

3. Methods of Compilation

Two different methods have been used for compiling the lists of academic degrees contained in this monograph, one for those reported as in current use, the other for those reported as not in current use.

A. Degrees Reported in Current Use

To secure reliable information on current practice with reference to academic degrees, principal reliance was placed on an inquiry addressed directly to the registrars of more than 2,000 recognized institutions of higher education in the country.

On October 7, 1959, an oversize return postcard was sent to each of the 2,035 institutions of higher education recognized as such by the U.S. Office of Education,¹ with the following explanation and request:

To the Registrar:

The Office of Education receives frequent requests for information regarding types and abbreviations of various academic degrees, both earned and honorary, conferred by American colleges and universities. No comprehensive or reliable data in the field have been compiled recently.

Therefore, we are asking your cooperation in furnishing information regarding current or recent practice in your institution. On the attached card, please do four things:

1. Check each of the listed earned degrees conferred or offered by your institution within the past year.

¹ *Education Directory, 1959-1960—Part 3—Higher Education* (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1959, 205 p.) contains 2,011 names of institutions of higher education. The mailing list used included branches of some of these institutions existing on different campuses, and a few other minor variations from the current published list.

2. Give the abbreviation you use for each such degree, if different from the one listed; or check the one you use, when two are listed.
3. Add in full all other earned degrees, with abbreviations, conferred or offered by your institution within the past year.
4. Do the same thing for honorary degrees, but include all honorary degrees conferred by your institution within recent years.

If more space is needed, you may use the other side of the card in addition, or mail a separate supplementary page.

Please detach the card, which requires no postage, and mail it as soon as possible, but not later than November 7, 1959. A national summary of the results of this inquiry will be sent to your institution.

HAROLD A. HASWELL, *Director,*
Higher Education Programs Branch,
Division of Higher Education.

The portion of the card to be detached and returned contained the form reproduced on the two following pages.

Second requests were sent in mid-November to about 500 institutions which had not replied to the original request or which had returned cards with the names of their institutions missing so that identification was not possible.

By the middle of December replies had been received from all except 93 institutions²—a response of more than 95 percent. For these 93 a study was made of their catalogs, supplemented by various other current reference works. Some of the missing junior colleges and 2-year teachers colleges (in Wisconsin) were found to confer no degrees. For all the others, sufficient information was secured for the purposes of this study.

In a few cases, supplementary information was obtained from individual institutional reports to the American Council on Education for inclusion in the revised (1960) editions of *American Universities and Colleges* and *American Junior Colleges*.³

Thus the investigation of current practice with reference to the awarding of academic degrees may be accepted as essentially complete for all institutions of higher education recognized as such by the U.S. Office of Education in 1959.⁴

² Comprising 35 junior colleges, 22 liberal arts colleges, and 36 other institutions of various types.

³ Made available to the authors, in advance of publication, by the editors of these volumes.

⁴ Conferences with present or former faculty members of certain institutions have shown that the reports given by registrars sometimes are lacking in completeness or accuracy. But this monograph, as a rule, has not been able to go back of the reports as submitted by the registrars of the institutions concerned.

Institution _____ State _____ By _____

☐ NO DEGREES CONFERRED

ASSOCIATE (Earned)

Associate in—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> A.A. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Applied Science | <input type="checkbox"/> A.A.S. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business | <input type="checkbox"/> A.B.S. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business Administration | <input type="checkbox"/> A.B.S.A. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> A.C. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> A.E. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> A.Eng. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fine Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> A.F.A. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Home Economics | <input type="checkbox"/> A.H.E. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> A.Mus. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religion | <input type="checkbox"/> A.Rel. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Science | <input type="checkbox"/> A.S. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Secretarial Science | <input type="checkbox"/> A.S.S. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

BACHELOR (Earned)

Bachelor of—

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arts (without designation) | <input type="checkbox"/> A.B. | <input type="checkbox"/> B.A. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arts in Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> B.A. in Arch. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arts in _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arts in _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arts in _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |

Bachelor of—

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Science (without designation) | <input type="checkbox"/> S.B. | <input type="checkbox"/> B.S. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Science in Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> B.S. in Agr. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Science in _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Science in _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Science in _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |

Bachelor of—

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> B.E. | <input type="checkbox"/> B.Eng. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aeronautical Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> B.A.E. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> B.C.E. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> B.Ch.E. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> B.E.E. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering Sciences | <input type="checkbox"/> B.E.S. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> B.M.E. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art Education | <input type="checkbox"/> B.A.E. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> B.Ag. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Applied Science | <input type="checkbox"/> B.A.S. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> B.Arch. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business Administration | <input type="checkbox"/> B.B.A. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business Science | <input type="checkbox"/> B.B.S. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Law | <input type="checkbox"/> B.C.L. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Science | <input type="checkbox"/> B.C.S. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Divinity | <input type="checkbox"/> B.D. | <input type="checkbox"/> D.B. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dramatic Art | <input type="checkbox"/> B.Dr. Art | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> B.E. | <input type="checkbox"/> B.Ed. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fine Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> B.F.A. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> General Education | <input type="checkbox"/> B.Gen. Ed. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Journalism | <input type="checkbox"/> B.J. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Law | <input type="checkbox"/> LL.B. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Letters | <input type="checkbox"/> B.L. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Library Science | <input type="checkbox"/> B.L.S. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> B.Lit. | <input type="checkbox"/> Lit.B. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> B.M. | <input type="checkbox"/> S.Mus. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medicine | <input type="checkbox"/> B.M. | <input type="checkbox"/> B.Mod. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nursing | <input type="checkbox"/> B.N. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacy | <input type="checkbox"/> B.Pharm. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> B.Ph. | <input type="checkbox"/> Ph.B. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Education | <input type="checkbox"/> B.R.E. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sacred Theology | <input type="checkbox"/> S.T.B. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Theology | <input type="checkbox"/> B.Th. | <input type="checkbox"/> Th.B. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |

MASTER (Earned)

Master of—

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arts (without designation) | <input type="checkbox"/> A.M. | <input type="checkbox"/> M.A. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arts in Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> M.A. in Arch. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arts in _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arts in _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arts in _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |

Master of—

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Science (without designation) | <input type="checkbox"/> S.M. | <input type="checkbox"/> M.S. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Science in Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> M.S. in Agr. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Science in _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Science in _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Science in _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |

Master of—

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> M.E. | <input type="checkbox"/> M.Eng. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aeronautical Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> M.A.E. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> M.C.E. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> M.Ch.E. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> M.E.S. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering Sciences | <input type="checkbox"/> M.E.S. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> M.M.E. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art Education | <input type="checkbox"/> M.A.E. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> M.Ag. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Applied Science | <input type="checkbox"/> M.A.S. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> M.Arch. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business Administration | <input type="checkbox"/> M.B.A. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business Science | <input type="checkbox"/> M.B.S. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Law | <input type="checkbox"/> M.C.L. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Science | <input type="checkbox"/> M.C.S. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Divinity | <input type="checkbox"/> M.D. | <input type="checkbox"/> D.M. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dramatic Art | <input type="checkbox"/> M.Dr. Art | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> M.E. | <input type="checkbox"/> M.Ed. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fine Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> M.F.A. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> General Education | <input type="checkbox"/> M.Gen. Ed. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Journalism | <input type="checkbox"/> M.J. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Law | <input type="checkbox"/> LL.M. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Letters | <input type="checkbox"/> M.L. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Library Science | <input type="checkbox"/> M.L.S. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> M.Lit. | <input type="checkbox"/> Lit.M. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> M.M. | <input type="checkbox"/> M.Mus. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medicine | <input type="checkbox"/> M.M. | <input type="checkbox"/> M.Mod. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nursing | <input type="checkbox"/> M.N. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacy | <input type="checkbox"/> M.Pharm. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> M.Ph. | <input type="checkbox"/> Ph.M. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Education | <input type="checkbox"/> M.R.E. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sacred Theology | <input type="checkbox"/> S.T.M. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Theology | <input type="checkbox"/> M.Th. | <input type="checkbox"/> Th.M. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |

DOCTOR (Earned)

Doctor of—

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Ph.D. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business Administration | <input type="checkbox"/> D.B.A. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental Medicine | <input type="checkbox"/> D.D.M. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental Surgery | <input type="checkbox"/> D.D.S. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> D.Ed. | <input type="checkbox"/> Ed.D. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> D.Eng. | <input type="checkbox"/> Eng.D. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jurisprudence | <input type="checkbox"/> J.D. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medicine | <input type="checkbox"/> M.D. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacy | <input type="checkbox"/> D.Pharm. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Health | <input type="checkbox"/> D.P.H. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Education | <input type="checkbox"/> D.R.E. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sacred Music | <input type="checkbox"/> D.S.M. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Science | <input type="checkbox"/> D.Sc. | <input type="checkbox"/> Sc.D. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Theology | <input type="checkbox"/> D.Th. | <input type="checkbox"/> Th.D. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Veterinary Medicine | <input type="checkbox"/> D.V.M. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | |

(Continued on reverse side)

OTHER DEGREES (Eamed)

☐ _____
☐ _____
☐ _____

☐
☐
☐

HONORARY DEGREES

☐ Doctor of Laws
☐ Doctor of Divinity
☐ Doctor of Humane Letters
☐ Doctor of Literature
☐ Doctor of Engineering
☐ Doctor of Music
☐ Doctor of Fine Arts
☐ _____
☐ Master of Arts
☐ Master of Science
☐ _____
☐ Bachelor of Arts
☐ Bachelor of Science

☐ LL.D.
☐ D.D.
☐ L.H.D.
☐ L.W.D.
☐ D.Eng. ☐ Eng.D.
☐ D.Mus. ☐ Mus.D.
☐ D.F.A.
☐ _____
☐ A.M. ☐ M.A.
☐ S.M. ☐ M.S.
☐ _____
☐ A.B. ☐ B.A.
☐ S.B. ☐ B.S.

☐ DO NOT CONFER HONORARY DEGREES

B. Degrees Reported Not in Current Use

To secure information on degrees no longer reported as currently in use, a wide variety of sources was consulted. Primary reliance was placed upon the *Annual Reports* of the U.S. Commissioner of Education from 1872 to 1915 and the subsequent *Biennial Surveys* of Education from 1916-18 to 1928-30. During these years these publications gave extensive reports of degrees and their abbreviations as used by American colleges and universities with the number of each type of degree conferred. Official alumni catalogs of various institutions were examined, especially those of the early colonial colleges—Harvard, William and Mary, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, and Pennsylvania. These sources were supplemented by various reference works and specialized studies, especially *Webster's New International Dictionary*, different editions of *American Universities and Colleges*, Bartholomew's *Epithetology*, and Thomas' *University Degrees*.⁵

A special study was made of "spurious" degrees conferred by questionable institutions often characterized as "diploma mills," as reported more fully in chapter VI. Most of these degrees are probably not currently offered, although unfortunately this cannot be safely assumed concerning all of them. None of these, however, have been listed among degrees currently conferred by *recognized*

⁵ *Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language*. Second Edition. Unabridged. Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. Merriam Co., 1950. "Abbreviations" pp. 2959-3000.

American Universities and Colleges. Washington: American Council on Education. Fourth Edition (D. A. Robertson, editor) 1923. pp. 863-868. Seventh Edition (Mary Irwin, ed.) 1956. pp. 1153-1156.

C. A. Bartholomew, *Epithetology*. Red Bank, N.J.: Commercial Press, 1943. 207 p.
 F. S. Thomas, *University Degrees: What They Mean, What They Indicate, How to Use Them*. Syracuse, N.Y.: C. W. Bardeen, 1887. 87 p.

institutions. They have been included, clearly labeled as "spurious," in order to furnish information for reference purposes concerning such degrees masquerading as legitimate degrees.

In the following pages, particularly in chapters VIII and IX, detailed information concerning *Currently Reported Degrees* is given in roman type; that concerning *Non-Currently Reported Degrees* is given in italics.

4. Definitions of "Degree"

Webster's New International Dictionary defines a *degree* as "a grade or rank to which scholars are admitted by a college or university in recognition of their attainments; as the degree of bachelor, master, doctor, etc."

Good's *Dictionary of Education* defines a degree as "a title bestowed by a college or university as official recognition for the completion of a course of study or for a certain attainment." The same source defines an *academic degree* as "(1) a degree offered for attainment in liberal education; (2) more broadly, a degree conferred by an institution of higher education, regardless of the field of study." It is in the second and broader sense that the term is most commonly used today, and it is so used in this monograph. The same source defines a dozen different types of degrees, including associate, bachelor, master, doctor, graduate, and honorary degrees. Discussion of the principal levels of academic degrees will be found in chapter II.

Two general *types* of academic degrees are in common use in American institutions of higher education today—*earned degrees* and *honorary degrees*. Earned degrees are those which, according to the definition of the *Dictionary of Education* quoted above, are awarded "for the completion of a course of study"; honorary degrees are those which, according to the same definition, are awarded "for a certain attainment." Chapter V is devoted to a consideration of honorary degrees.

In addition to these two types of degrees, now in common use, one other type has been used in the past, *ad eundem* degrees. The *ad eundem* degree is thus described in an official publication of Harvard University:

"By a custom now in disuse, but prevailing during the eighteenth century and the first three decades of the nineteenth, graduates of other colleges, particularly Bachelors and Masters of Arts, were admitted, upon application, to the same degree (*ad eundem gradum*) in Harvard College." Thus Harvard in 1709 (7 years after Yale

* Harvard University: *Quinquennial Catalogue of the Officers and Graduates, 1636-1900*. Cambridge, Mass.: 1900. p. 1146.

University had its first graduate) conferred the A.M. degree on Jared Eliot, of the Yale class of 1706, and on many others in later years. Yale, in 1702, when it conferred a baccalaureate degree on its first graduating class of one man, also conferred Bachelor of Arts degrees *ad eundem* on four Harvard graduates of 1693 to 1699.⁷ Whether this pleasant academic reciprocity extended to other pioneer institutions of early days has not been determined for this study. It may be noted that the Harvard *Quinquennial Catalogue* lists these degrees under the heading of "honorary degrees" although they were not honorary degrees in the modern sense of the term.

Usage as to what constitutes a "degree" and a "degree with major subject" differs in higher educational institutions today. Thus some use the degree Bachelor of Arts in Education (B.A.E. or B.A. Ed.) or Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering (B.S.C.E.), as a single degree, while other institutions for presumably equivalent curricula award simply the Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science, designating the major study in the fields of Education or Civil Engineering. In the present monograph the designation of the "degree" is given as reported by the institution even though the distinction may not always be observed in practice, especially in cases where no abbreviation was indicated for the reported degree.

5. Development of Degrees

Academic degrees have been in use for more than 800 years, the first known record, being the doctorate conferred by the University of Bologna (Italy) in the middle of the 12th Century.⁸ They came into common use among the principal European universities, but were limited for the most part to the doctorate, mastership, and bachelorship. Originally, the doctor's (Latin, *teacher* from *docere*, to teach) and master's degrees were used interchangeably, each indicating that the holder was qualified to give instruction to students;⁹ while the bachelor's or baccalaureate degree indicated not achievement, but entrance upon a course of study preparatory to the doctorate or mastership. Gradually, however, the bachelor's degree came to mean successful completion of one level of study preparatory to the higher degrees.

⁷ Yale University: *Catalogue of the Officers and Graduates of Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, 1701-1708*. pp. 67, 453.

⁸ "Doctors of the Church" was used to refer to some of the earlier Church Fathers, especially Ambrose, Augustine, Jerome, and Gregory, of the fourth century, but these were not academic doctorates conferred by any educational institutions.

⁹ The "three titles of Master, Doctor, Professor, were in the middle ages absolutely synonymous."—H. Rashdall, *The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages*, 1895, vol. 1, p. 21.

The University of Bologna at first conferred only the doctorate, first in civil law, later in canon law and in divinity, and during the 18th century in medicine, grammar, logic, and philosophy. The University of Paris and later the British universities soon introduced the preparatory degrees of licentiate and baccalaureate.

From the continent, the use of academic degrees spread to the British universities and was extensively developed, especially at the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge. The doctorate in music was conferred by these two universities in the 15th century. Today, there is a proliferation of degrees in the British universities comparable with that in American institutions. The latest published reference volume reports 638 degrees and the abbreviations currently used for them in universities of the British Commonwealth.²⁰

It was natural that Harvard University, the majority of whose founders and governing boards were graduates of the University of Cambridge, should follow the British pattern in conferring various types of earned and honorary degrees. William and Mary, Yale, and other institutions later established, also followed the British pattern which became common in the American universities of the colonial period. The great proliferation of academic degrees in America, however, is largely a product of the past century, chiefly of the past half century.

The *Oxford English Dictionary* quotes Gibbon's *Autobiography* of 1794: "The use of academical degrees, as old as the thirteenth century, is visibly borrowed from the mechanic corporations; in which an apprentice, after serving his time, obtains a testimonial of his skill, and a license to practice his trade or mystery."

One is tempted to wonder whether it is *trade* or *mystery* that attaches to some of the present academic degrees as exhibited in this monograph!

6. Authority for Degrees

The authority to grant degrees in the United States in the case of most of the privately controlled institutions of higher education derives from their formal charters; in the case of publicly controlled institutions, from the legislative enactments creating them, sometimes in the form of individual formal charters, but more often from general or special legislation creating or authorizing certain institutions or groups of institutions. Group authorization is common in the case of State teachers colleges (often in the original form of State normal schools), or junior colleges.

²⁰ J. F. Foster, ed. *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook 1959*. London: Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 1959. Reports 334 bachelor's degrees, 175 master's degrees, 98 doctor's degrees, and 26 other degrees. (p. xi-xxiii).

Most of the college charters have been granted by State legislatures, and vary greatly in the conditions under which they were given and in the powers granted. Institutions in the District of Columbia have been chartered by the Federal Government, as well as a few specialized institutions outside the District of Columbia, such as the service academies, the U.S. Military Academy in New York, the U.S. Naval Academy in Maryland, and others. Some of these, particularly the service academies, were not originally given degree granting powers, but have been granted that right in comparatively recent years.¹¹ The colonial colleges established before 1776 received Royal charters from the British Government.

Most of the institutional charters are very general in their statement of degree granting powers, as a rule giving the institution the right to confer the "usual college degrees."

Following are extracts from charters and basic laws of a few representative colleges and universities concerning the power given their governing boards to confer academic degrees.¹² In each of the four groups, the institutions are arranged in order of founding. Present names of institutions are used, although in many cases the institutions bore different names when the quoted provisions for degrees were made.

State universities:

To confer—

University of Minnesota (1851): . . . such degrees and grant such diplomas as are usually conferred and granted by other universities. (p. 357)

University of Massachusetts (1863): . . . such appropriate degrees as they may determine and prescribe. (p. 315)

University of Illinois (1867): . . . such literary and scientific degrees as are usually conferred by universities for similar or equivalent courses of studies, or such as the trustees may deem appropriate. (p. 233)

University of California (1868): . . . such degrees . . . as are usual in universities, or as they deem appropriate. . . . The degree of bachelor of arts, and afterwards the degree of master of arts, in usual course, must be conferred upon the graduates of the college of letters. (pp. 70, 75)

University of Oregon (1872): . . . such degrees as are usually conferred by universities, or as they shall deem appropriate. (p. 406)

Privately controlled universities:

To confer—

Princeton University (1746): . . . any such degrees as are given in any of the Universities or Colleges in the realm of Great Britain. (p. 422)

¹¹ See Chapter III—Independent Technological Institutions, for details.

¹² R. C. Elliott and M. M. Chambers, *Charters and Basic Laws of Selected American Universities and Colleges*. New York: Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1934. Page references are given after each provision quoted below. This volume contains information similar to the brief extracts given for each of 51 selected American institutions of higher education.

University of Notre Dame (1842): . . . such degrees and diplomas in the liberal arts and sciences, and in law and medicine, as are usually conferred and granted in other universities in the United States. (p. 386)

Northwestern University (1851): . . . degree of doctor in the learned arts and sciences and *belles-lettres*, and to confer such other academical degrees as are usually conferred by the most learned institutions. (p. 381)

Marquette University (1864): . . . such honors and degrees in art, literature, and science as shall be appropriate to the courses of instruction prescribed, and as are usually conferred in similar institutions." (p. 299)

Cornell University (1865): . . . any and all literary, scientific, technical, and professional degrees. (p. 163)

Privately controlled liberal arts colleges:

To confer—

Dartmouth College (1769): . . . any such degree or degrees to any of the Students of the said College or any others by them thought worthy thereof as are usually granted in either of the Universities or any other College in our Realm of Great Britain, and that they sign and seal Diplomas or certificates of such Graduations to be kept by the Graduates as perpetual memorials and testimonials thereof. (p. 185)

Oberlin College (1834): . . . such honors and degrees as are usually conferred in similar institutions. (p. 394)

Smith College (1871): . . . such honors, degrees and diplomas as are granted or conferred by any universities, colleges, or seminary of learning in the United States. (p. 455)

Technical institutions:

To confer—

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (1824): . . . the degrees of civil engineer, topographical engineer, bachelor of science, and such other academical honors as they may see fit. (p. 449)

Stevens Institute of Technology (1867): . . . the usual degrees appropriate to a school of technology. (p. 477)

Carnegie Institute of Technology (1900): . . . to confer the degrees in course, and honorary degrees, viz: Bachelor, Master, Doctor, and Professional Degrees, in pure and applied science and the arts. (p. 83)

From these sample authorizations, it is evident that most charters gave institutions practically unlimited powers to confer degrees such "as are usually conferred in similar institutions," or "such as the trustees may deem appropriate," or, more broadly, "any and all degrees." Degrees by other institutions in the United States also carry back to institutional practices in Great Britain as evidenced by the charter provisions of Princeton University (1746) and Dartmouth College (1769).

Only a few of the institutions quoted mention specific degrees, for example, University of California, Northwestern University, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and Carnegie Institute of Technology. It may be noted that of the three degrees specifically authorized by Rensselaer, one, that of topographical engineer, is not reported as now given by any institution in the United States.

While most of the authorizations quoted above are permissive only, it is worth noting that in one (University of California) it is mandatory: "The degree of bachelor of arts * * * must be conferred."

Near the close of the 19th century the Commissioner of Education reported concerning the situation in 41 States, as follows:

In 15 States charters to educational institutions are granted by special acts of the State legislatures, in 24 States the charters are granted by certain State or county officials under a general law for the organization of corporations, and in 2 States both methods are in vogue."

In 18 of the 24 States mentioned, the officer was the Secretary of State.

7. Restrictions on Degrees

With such almost unlimited power to confer degrees, as illustrated in the preceding section, and with the marked development under the elective system of curricula representing divisions and subdivisions of the earlier simple and largely prescribed curricula in arts and sciences, has come the remarkable proliferation of degrees shown in chapters VIII and IX. Only a few regulatory agencies or bodies have made any attempt to control the awarding of this wide variety of degrees.

The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in its standards for junior colleges formerly contained the express provision "junior colleges shall not grant degrees." At a meeting of its Commission on Higher Education, however, almost 20 years ago, this provision was interpreted as applying only to baccalaureate and higher degrees, and it was stated that there was "no objection on the part of this Commission to the use of the Associate in Arts title or degree for the completion of the equivalent of a two-year course of study."¹⁴ As a result of the earlier prohibition, most southern States in their statement of standards for accreditation, and some northern States, as well, expressly prohibited junior colleges from conferring degrees. These prohibitions are no longer found except in the case of two States—Georgia and Tennessee¹⁵—and in these States a majority of the junior colleges actually give the Associate in Arts and other Associates, but they are designated as "titles" rather than "degrees." That this is a distinction without a difference, however, is shown by reference to the *Dictionary of Education* definition which defines a "degree" as a "title."¹⁶

¹⁴ Commissioner of Education, *Annual Report, 1897-98*, p. 1461. Includes 15-page detailed report on conditions in 11 States.

¹⁵ *Southern Association Quarterly*, 8: 251, May 1942.

¹⁶ *American Junior Colleges*, Fourth Edition, 1960, p. 142, 409.

¹⁷ For detailed report on attitudes of Accrediting Agencies and State Departments of Education toward the use of the Associate's degree by junior colleges, see W. C. Bell, *Associate's Degree and Graduation Practices in Junior Colleges*, Washington: American Association of Junior Colleges, 1942, p. 61-75.

California restricts the 60 or more publicly controlled junior colleges in the State to the use of the single degree, Associate in Arts, of which more than 14,000 were conferred in the single year 1958-59.

New York is the only State which exercises specific control of all degrees conferred by institutions of higher education within its borders. Currently the "Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York" (the State Education Department) lists 141 degrees with a single abbreviation for each, the only degrees which are authorized to be conferred by higher educational institutions in the State. Any institution operating under the jurisdiction of its Board of Regents must have specific approval for the use of a degree in this list, based upon an examination of its curriculum in the field represented by the degree. The list comprises 2 associate degrees, 36 bachelor's degrees, 48 master's degrees, 47 doctor's degrees, and 8 other degrees. Included are 14 doctor's degrees and 3 master's degrees which are authorized only as honorary degrees. These 141 authorized degrees and their abbreviations are all indicated by New York Board of Regents in connection with the different degrees listed in chapter VIII.

Since 1784 the New York Board of Regents under law has had complete authority in the State in the granting of academic degrees and the setting up of all standards thereunto appertaining. In 1784 only one degree, that of A.B., was authorized in the State. The list has grown from that beginning. Frequently there has been need to restrain institutions seeking to proliferate degrees and courses,¹¹ but for a time, enforcement was somewhat lax. For example, in 1932 the authorized list contained only 57 degrees, but a special study made at that time showed that no less than 82 unauthorized degrees were being given by the 67 degree-conferring institutions in the State of New York. Fourteen bachelor's degrees were authorized, but 82 others were being given; 13 master's degrees were authorized, but 25 others were being given.¹²

The situation was found to be so chaotic that a conference to remedy conditions was recommended to be held with representatives of all institutions concerned. This was done, the list of authorized degrees was revised, and is now strictly enforced. It applies not only to the 158 institutions of higher education in New York, but also to a score or more of American-type institutions in the Near, Middle, and Far East, such as the American University of Beirut, which are chartered under New York State Law.

¹¹ Personal letter from F. A. Morse, Secretary to Board of Regents, January 11, 1960.

¹² Harlan H. Horner, *A Study of Degrees Conferred by Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools in the State of New York*. Albany, N.Y.: 1956, mimeographed. (A study made in manuscript in 1932 but not mimeographed until 1956.)

This extent of control of degrees as exercised by New York is of special significance because that State, although having only 9 percent of the population of the United States, conferred in 1957-58 10 percent of the bachelor's degrees, 15 percent of the master's degrees, and 16 percent of the doctor's degrees granted in the country.

8. Degrees from Foreign Institutions

While this monograph is devoted entirely to degrees granted by American institutions, it may be well to refer to a few sources of information on degrees granted by institutions in other countries.

For universities in the British Commonwealth, the best source is the annual volumes of the *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook* already mentioned.¹⁹ The latest volume not only gives the composite list of 633 degrees already referred to, but also detailed information concerning their use in 129 universities in 16 divisions of the Commonwealth.

Chambers gives comprehensive information on degrees granted in 1947 in more than 2,000 institutions of higher education in 85 foreign countries.²⁰

Keyes gives later detailed information on degrees granted in 1959 in almost 500 institutions in 71 countries, excluding those of the United States and the British Commonwealth.²¹

The International Association of Universities has published a volume giving information concerning degrees awarded by European universities and terminology used.²²

9. Possible Future Developments

It is gratifying, perhaps, to find that while a total of more than 2,400 different degrees are reported in the present study, more than one-third of these (34 percent) are not currently offered by recognized institutions of higher education. But the large number actually in use, with the numerous variations in abbreviations used for them, are far in excess of the legitimate needs of higher education to distinguish be-

¹⁹ J. F. Foster, *op. cit.*

²⁰ M. M. Chambers, ed., *Universities of the World Outside U.S.A.* Washington: American Council on Education, 1950. (First edition.) xvii, 924 p. (First edition only one published. Superseded, in modified form, by Keyes, below.)

²¹ H. M. R. Keyes, ed., *International Handbook of Universities, 1959.* Paris: International Association of Universities, 1959. xi, 238 p.

²² *Documents Concerning the Equivalence of University Qualifications.* Paris: International Universities Bureau.

tween the various programs of study which differ in essential particulars.

For example, it is difficult to find any justification for the degrees of Bachelor of Education, Bachelor of Arts in Education, Bachelor of Science in Education, and Bachelor of Science in Teaching, not to mention Bachelor of Didactics and Bachelor of Pedagogy, no longer in use. Or such as the currently reported Master of Engineering, Master of Engineering Sciences, Master of Science in Engineering, Master of Science in Engineering Science, Master of Science in General Engineering, Master of Science in Engineering Administration, Master of Administrative Engineering, and Master of Science in Engineering Management.

Three quarters of a century ago, Thomas called attention as follows to the lack of uniformity then existing in the usage of academic degrees.

There is such a lack of uniformity in the courses—laid out by the different universities—leading to the same degree, that it is often difficult to decide what a certain degree indicates; for instance—upon the completion of a Latin-Scientific course, Dartmouth confers, Lt. B.; Rochester, B.S.; Syracuse, Brown, and Tufts, Ph. B. Upon the completion of a Classical course most schools confer A.B., but Columbia, Lt. B. A.B. usually indicates that a man has finished a classical course, but A.B., Johns Hopkins, and A.B., Harvard, merely indicates that a man has studied about four years in college; the course may have been purely Scientific. Upon the completion of a Scientific course most schools confer B.S., but Shurtleff, Yale, and Vermont confer Ph. B., Cornell, indicates an English Literature course; Lt. B., Columbia, Classical; and Lt. B., Dartmouth, a Latin-Scientific. LL.D., and D.C.L., do not indicate legal knowledge; Ph. D. is not proof of knowledge of Philosophy.²²

In the 73 years since these observations were made the situation thus described has been greatly aggravated. The author of this characterization went on to list 63 degrees then in use and abbreviations for them, in 12 cases giving 2, 3, or even 4 abbreviations for the same degree. Today, he might have reported no less than a dozen different abbreviations in use for the single degree of Bachelor of Science in Education and almost as many for numerous other degrees, as reported in detail in chapter VIII.

Horner's New York study, already referred to, found the situation particularly aggravated in three fields—Business, with 20 degrees; Education with 9; and Engineering with 42 degrees. To alleviate the situation which the author characterized as "unusually chaotic,"²³ it was recommended that conferences be called of the presidents or deans of the institutions or departments concerned to "clear up an impossible situation." This was done, with the improvement in uniformity and standardization in the State already noted.

²² F. S. Thomas, *op. cit.*, p. 37.

²³ Horner, *op. cit.*, p. 6.

The same sort of recommendations could with propriety be made today for the country as a whole, and particularly in the fields indicated as especially aggravated in New York a quarter-century ago. For the situation today is far more "chaotic" and calls even more loudly to "clear up an impossible situation" which has become far more impossible in the country as a whole. An examination of chapter VIII will show lists of 348 degrees currently reported as conferred in the field of engineering, 258 in education, 176 in business, and 146 in the medical sciences.

Thomas, previously quoted, wrote in 1887:

It is very evident that there is a gradual evolution going on in this matter of degrees. It seems to me that it would be wise to look ahead and lead it as wisely as we can, working upon the system, upon the degrees in all departments, by concerted action, instead of each university pulling in its own peculiar—in some cases *very* peculiar—way: one varying this degree, the other that degree, to suit its own peculiar fancy.²²

Very recently a University of California educator has expressed it as his opinion that "no degree should be coined without national approval,"²³ preferably by a federation of universities.

It may be suggested that national or regional organizations, concerned with the whole field of higher education, or national organizations in particular subject matter fields, such as engineering, education, business, or medicine, could well appoint representative committees to consider the possibilities and advantages of simplification and standardization in degree nomenclature and degree abbreviations. The Association of American Universities for several years maintained a standing committee on Higher Academic and Professional Degrees. Its report for 1924 made recommendations with reference to appropriate degrees in library science and in dentistry.²⁴ Perhaps such a committee should be reestablished by this association or other representative national educational organizations.

²² Thomas, *op. cit.*, p. 29.

²³ Max S. Marshall, "Upward by Degrees," *School & Society*, 73: 49-52, January 27, 1951.

²⁴ Association of American Universities, *Transactions*, 1924, pp. 25-26.

Chapter II

Types of Degrees

Four Main Types.—Four principal types of academic degrees—associate, bachelor, master, and doctor—representing different levels of academic achievement, are conferred by hundreds of American institutions of higher education and are generally recognized throughout the collegiate world. A number of other degrees are conferred by a smaller number of institutions but are not as commonly recognized as the four indicated. Consideration will be given in this chapter to the origin, significance, and relative prevalence of each of these four degrees, with briefer mention of the principal “other” degrees. *This fivefold classification will also be used in all of the lists classified by subject matter fields given in detail in chapter VIII.*

The number of different degrees of each type, without reference to the frequency of their institutional use, is shown graphically in figure 1. This is based upon the alphabetical list of all degrees given in chapter IX, omitting duplicates for degrees used as both earned and honorary degrees, and Latin equivalents of degrees expressed in English. The large circle shows the distribution for all 2,452 degrees listed in chapter IX. It will be observed that bachelor's degrees comprise slightly more than one-third of all degrees listed, master's degrees almost one-third, doctor's degrees less than one-sixth.

The left-hand small circle shows a similar distribution for the 1,620 degrees reported as currently conferred. The proportion of both bachelor's and master's degrees is much larger than in the entire group, as shown in the upper large circle, while the proportion of doctor's and “other” degrees is much smaller.

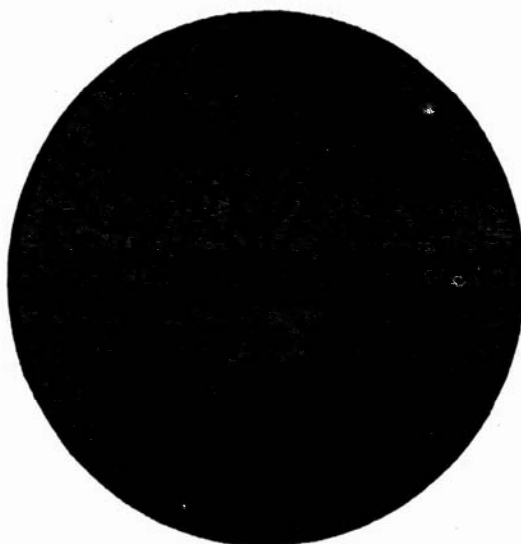
The right-hand small circle shows the similar distribution for the 832 degrees no longer currently conferred. Here, the proportion of doctor's degrees is more than four times as great as those in current use, the number of “other” degrees almost three times as great. Whereas almost half of the non-current degrees are composed of doctor's and “other” degrees, these two groups comprise only about one-eighth of those currently conferred.

Figure II shows the proportion of the total number of each type of degrees which are currently conferred and not currently conferred.

TOTAL DEGREES
(2,452)



CURRENT DEGREES
(1,620)



NON-CURRENT DEGREES
(832)

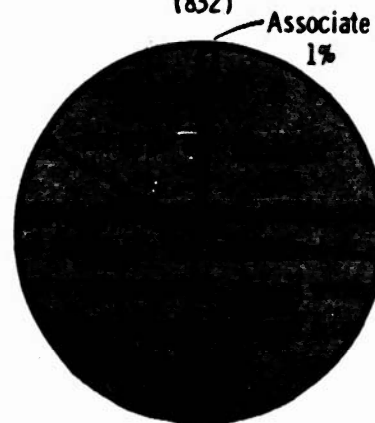


Figure 1. Types of Academic Degrees Conferred by American Institutions of Higher Education.

It shows at a glance that more than nine-tenths of the associate's degrees listed in chapter IX are currently conferred, that approximately three-quarters of the bachelor's and master's degrees are concurrently conferred, but that less than one-third of the doctor's degrees are in current use.

Collection of Data on Degrees.—Since 1947-48, the U.S. Office of

ACADEMIC DEGREES

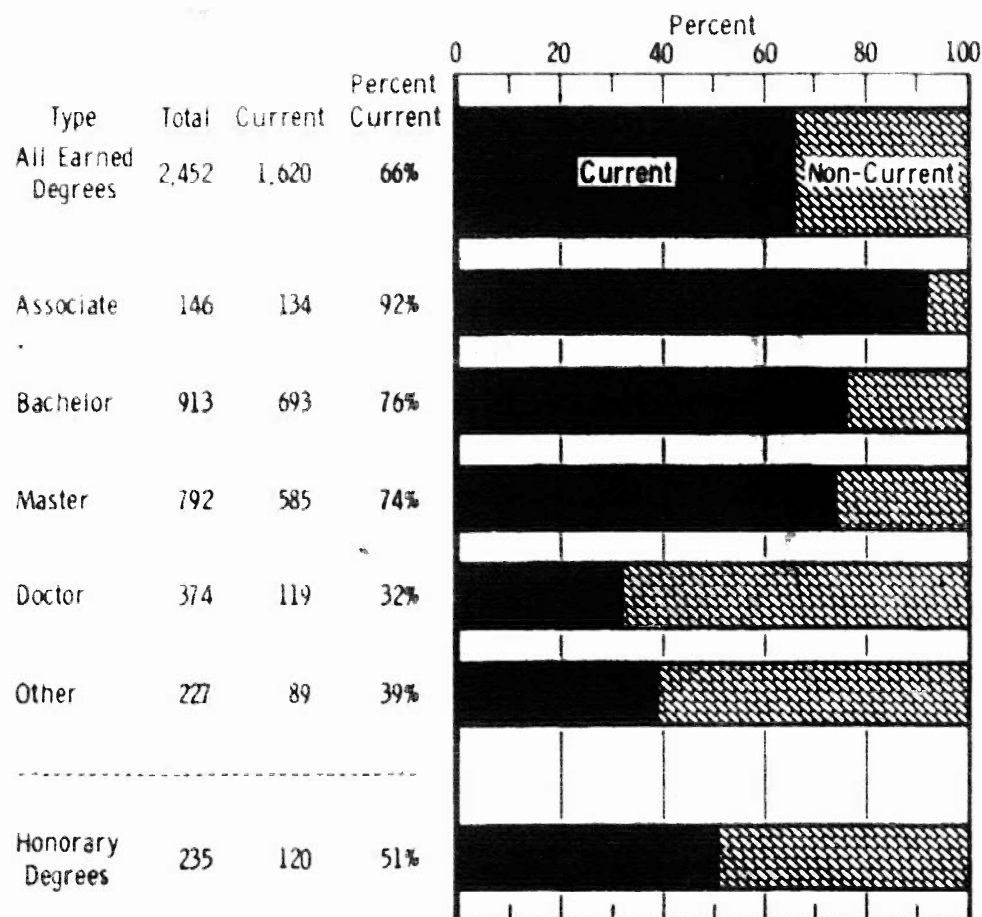


Figure 2. Proportion of Academic Degrees Currently and Non-currently Used.

Education has collected and published annually, in great detail, data on the number of degrees conferred on individuals in different subject matter fields, in three groups: bachelor's and first professional degrees; second level degrees (master's, except first professional); and doctor's degrees.¹ Prior to that date, from 1917 to 1946 data on degrees conferred were collected only biennially and published in much less detail. From 1872 to 1916 data on degrees conferred were collected annually, with one or two exceptions, and published in various forms in the annual reports of the Commissioner of Education.²

The current threefold classification of the U.S. Office of Education in its circulars on earned degrees does not agree exactly with that used in the present monograph, especially since in that classification, professional degrees, including doctorates, are included with first degrees. Nor does the classification distinguish the various types of bacca-

¹ Latest edition: *Earned Degrees Conferred by Higher Educational Institutions, 1957-1958* (Circular No. 570). Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education, 1959. x, 210 p.

² The Report of the Commissioner for 1872 (p. 782 f.) gives the number of degrees, of 14 varieties, conferred at the previous commencement by each of 298 colleges.

laureate degrees, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Music, etc., although some earlier reports did so. It shows (to the nearest thousand), 385,000 bachelor's degrees conferred in 1958-59 in the United States.³

In all cases mentioned above, however, information on degrees was restricted to baccalaureate and higher degrees. No systematic data on associate's degrees conferred were collected by the Office of Education before 1956.⁴ Data on associate's degrees have been collected and published quadrennially for accredited junior colleges by the American Council on Education since 1940 (except 1944) and published, by institutions, in the successive editions of *American Junior Colleges*;⁵ and for 4-year regionally-accredited institutions in 1956 and 1960 and published in *American Universities and Colleges*.⁶

Language of Degrees.--In the early American colonial colleges, following the European practice, degrees were expressed in their Latin forms, the universal international language of scholarship. This practice continues to the present day in a few but decreasing number of American institutions, particularly those under private control. With the great proliferation of degrees as shown in this monograph, however, most degrees are now awarded, and practically all are referred to, in their English form.

For reference purposes, however, the Latin forms of 124 degrees are given in chapter VIII. These are necessary, in some cases, to explain currently used abbreviations which otherwise would be unintelligible; for example, D. Ch. for Doctor of Surgery, from the Latin form *Chirurgiae Doctor*.

It may be noted that the Legislature of Illinois provided by statute in 1877 that for the University of Illinois, "All certificates and diplomas shall be in the English language, unless the student entitled to the same shall prefer otherwise."⁷

1. Associate's Degree

The associate's degree is the youngest in the family of major academic degrees, but even so its origin goes back almost a century.

³ In 1937-38 there were 98 institutions that conferred the doctorate and 303 that conferred the master's degree. The number today, more than 20 years later, is about double that number. (U.S. Office of Education, *Biennial Survey, 1938-40*, vol. 1, p. 44.)

⁴ *Organized Occupational Curricula: Enrollments and Graduates, 1956*. (Circular 1956.) Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education, 1956. 237 p. Planned as an annual publication for following years.

⁵ Latest edition: *American Junior Colleges*, Washington: American Council on Education, 1960. (Fifth edition) xii, 564 p.

⁶ Latest edition: *American Universities and Colleges* (Eighth edition), Washington: American Council on Education, 1960, xiv, 1212 p.

⁷ E. C. Elliott and M. M. Chambers, *Charters and Basic Laws of Selected American Universities and Colleges*. New York: Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1934. p. 233.

Normally it is conferred to indicate successful completion of 2 years of collegiate work, above the level of the secondary school.⁸

The first use of the associate's degree may be traced to England. The degree of Associate of Physical Sciences was authorized at the University of Durham at least as early as 1865. The associate's degree was first conferred in the United States at the University of Chicago which began the practice, under the influence of President William Rainey Harper, in 1900 when 83 associate's degrees were granted. This action followed several years of consideration by faculty committees during which the designations *Literate* and *Companion* were also considered for the degree needed to mark the completion of the 2-year course of study in the newly established junior college of the University. The new plan of organization of the University of Chicago provided for groups of curricula in liberal arts, literature, science, and practical arts, with appropriate junior college and senior college degrees for each. The degree, Associate in Arts, was selected for the first group, Associate in Literature for the second, and Associate in Science for the third and fourth at the junior college level. During the next two decades more than 4,000 associate's degrees were conferred by the University of Chicago.

The U.S. Commissioner of Education in 1900 commented favorably upon this pioneer decision of the University of Chicago to institute the new associate's degree and quoted President Harper's reasons for adopting it. Part of his succinct statement of the expected benefits from use of the new degree follows:

It is believed that the results will be five-fold: (1) Many students will find it convenient to give up college work at the end of the sophomore year; (2) many students who would not otherwise do so will undertake at least two years of college work; (3) the professional schools will be able to raise their standards for admission and in any case many who desire a professional education will take the first two years of college work; (4) many academies and high schools will be encouraged to develop higher work; (5) many colleges which have not the means to do the work of the junior and senior years will be satisfied under this arrangement to do the lower work.⁹

The past 20 years has shown an increasing use of the associate's degree, not only by junior colleges but by universities, liberal arts colleges, teachers colleges, and various technical and specialized institutions, to mark the completion of a course of study of collegiate grade less than four years in length.¹⁰ Table 1 shows the number of institutions, classified by control and type, which in the present study reported use of the associate's degree.

⁸ For its use as a 4-year degree at Harvard University, see p. 22.

⁹ U.S. Commissioner of Education, *Annual Report*, 1898-99. p. 1562.

¹⁰ For additional information on history of the associate's degree, see Walter C. Wells, *Associate's Degree and Graduation Practices in Junior Colleges* (Terminal Education Monograph No. 4). Washington: American Association of Junior Colleges, 1942. 126 p.

Table 1.—Number of Institutions, by Control and Type, Reporting Current Use of Associate's Degree

Type of Institution	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
Universities.....	27	16	12
Liberal Arts Colleges.....	82	16	66
Teachers Colleges.....	20	18	2
Technical Institutions.....	7	0	7
Theological Institutions.....	4	0	4
Others.....	16	0	16
Total Four-year Institutions	186	49	137
Junior Colleges	444	371	173
Total All Institutions	630	420	310

Reference to chapter IX shows that 137 varieties of associate degrees are reported as currently conferred by American institutions. It also lists 12 such degrees not currently in use. By far the most common degree is the Associate in Arts, reported by 529 institutions. It is the only degree authorized for use in the public junior colleges of California, and one of the two authorized in New York.

Next most frequent is the Associate in Science, given by 122 institutions. Other associate degrees reported by each of 20 or more institutions are: Associate in Applied Science, 81 (authorized by New York Board of Regents); Associate in Business Administration, 37; Associate in Education, 32; Associate in Engineering, 32; Associate in Secretarial Science, 25; Associate in Commerce, 25; and Associate in Business, 24.

It is often thought that the associate's degree is conferred only by junior colleges and other 2-year institutions, and it is frequently referred to as a "junior college" degree. That this is far from the case, however, is shown by the fact that more than 150 4-year institutions included in the present study (see table 1) report use of various associate degrees.¹¹ *American Universities and Colleges* (1956 edition) reported that 235 of the 969 accredited 4-year institutions included in it, conferred more than 14,000 associate degrees in 1954-55. The 1960 edition of the same volume shows that 222 of the 1,035 listed institutions, conferred almost 14,000 associate degrees in 1958-59. The University of California alone conferred more than 27,000 associate degrees between 1942 and 1959.

A total of more than 14,000 associate's degrees were conferred by junior colleges in 1941, when it was estimated that more than 125,000 such degrees had been conferred up to that date.¹² A total of almost 40,000 associate degrees were conferred by junior colleges in 1958-59,

¹¹ It is also conferred by at least seven 4-year universities in the Philippines. H. M. R. Keyes: *International Handbook of Universities*, Paris: 1959. pp. 217-226.

¹² W. C. Bella, *op. cit.*, pp. 22-24.

almost a third of them by California institutions.¹³ It is estimated that the total number of associate degrees conferred to date by all types of institutions in the United States is in excess of half a million.

The only institution that has used the associate's degree as a 4-year degree is Harvard University, which for 15 years awarded it as equivalent to the bachelor's degree, but for work completed by extension: "In 1910, the President and Fellows, and the Board of Overseers voted to confer the degree of Associate in Arts upon nonresident students who have attended the class exercises, completed the other work, and passed the examinations in the University Extension Courses (including summer courses) equal in number and standard to the courses required of a resident student for the degree of Bachelor of Arts."¹⁴ Forty such 4-year degrees were awarded from 1913 to 1929. Use of the degree for this purpose was abandoned in 1933 because of its increasing use as a 2-year degree.¹⁵

2. Bachelor's Degree

The bachelor's degree, sometimes designated the baccalaureate¹⁶ degree, and usually representing completion of a 4-year course of study of collegiate grade, is the oldest academic degree used by American institutions of higher education. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was first conferred in 1642 on nine young men, comprising the first graduating class of Harvard College. Yale conferred its first Bachelor of Arts in 1702; Princeton in 1748; William and Mary in 1753 or earlier; Pennsylvania in 1757; and Columbia in 1758.¹⁷

The Bachelor of Arts was the only earned degree used in American colleges for the next 125 years after its first use at Harvard. During that period 3,805 such degrees were conferred on young men completing their courses in the six colonial colleges existing in 1767.¹⁸

¹³ Compiled from *American Junior Colleges* (Fifth edition). Washington: American Council on Education, 1960. Associate in Arts, 81,845; Associate in Science, 7,195; others, 807.

¹⁴ Harvard University, *Quinquennial Catalogue of the Officers and Graduates, 1886-1930*, Cambridge, Mass., p. 1129.

¹⁵ Under date of May 10, 1933, President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, wrote to the president of the American Association of Junior Colleges renouncing the use of the associate degree and announcing the Adjunct in Arts as a substitute. "It seems wise to stake out a claim in this way to a new name for a degree. . . . I should be grateful if you would make a note of our claiming possession of it in fee simple." For the entire letter see W. C. Eells, *op. cit.*, p. 21.

¹⁶ From the Latin *baccalaureus* from *baccalaris* "under the influence of" and *laurus*, "laurel" used as a designation of honor, distinction, or fame. Compare laurel wreath, and poet laureate.

¹⁷ Walter C. Eells, *Baccalaureate Degrees Conferred by American Colleges in the 17th and 18th Centuries*. Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Office of Education, May 1958. (Circular No. 528). pp. 5-7.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 36.

The next bachelor's degree to be used was the Bachelor of Medicine or as it was then more commonly known, the Bachelor of Physic, conferred on a class of 10 members in 1768 by the College of Medicine in Philadelphia, one of the forerunners of the present University of Pennsylvania.¹⁹ The first degree of Bachelor of Law was conferred by the College of William and Mary in 1793 on a man who 4 years earlier had received a Bachelor of Arts from Hampden-Sydney College. No other earned degrees were conferred by American institutions during the 17th and 18th centuries although a few honorary degrees of different types were conferred in that period. (See chapter VIII for data on early degrees in various specific fields.)

By 1800, 19 colonial colleges had conferred a total of 9,144 degrees on 9,108 individuals, an average of only 58 degrees per year. The 36 duplicates among them were chiefly degrees in arts followed by others in medicine bestowed on the same individuals.²⁰

It may be noted that it required 82 years of higher educational history in America to produce the first thousand holders of earned bachelor's degrees. But only 21 years more were required for the second thousand such degrees; 15 years for the third thousand; 9 years for the fourth thousand; and 8 years for the fifth thousand. Not until 1759, however, were more than 100 baccalaureate degrees conferred in a single year.²¹ This may be contrasted with the situation today when the number conferred annually is almost 400,000.

The Bachelor of Arts is the baccalaureate degree conferred by the largest number of higher educational institutions in the country. A total of 1,005 institutions report its use, including practically all of the liberal arts colleges and many of the universities and State colleges. Second in frequency of institutions conferring baccalaureate degrees are the 779 institutions which confer the Bachelor of Science. Baccalaureate degrees reported by 50 or more institutions each are the following:

Degree	Institution
Bachelor of Arts.....	1,005
Bachelor of Science.....	779
Bachelor of Science in Education.....	264
Bachelor of Music.....	251
Bachelor of Science in Music.....	124
Bachelor of Science in Business Administration.....	122
Bachelor of Divinity.....	118
Bachelor of Music Education.....	118
Bachelor of Business Administration.....	104
Bachelor of Science in Home Economics.....	101
Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering.....	91

¹⁹ For further information on this degree, see chapter VIII, section 18, "Medical Sciences."

²⁰ Walter C. Wells, *op. cit.*, pp. 33-36.

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 35.

Degree	Institution
Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering.....	88
Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering.....	88
Bachelor of Fine Arts.....	82
Bachelor of Science in Chemistry.....	81
Bachelor of Science in Medical Technology.....	78
Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering.....	67
Bachelor of Arts in Education.....	55
Bachelor of Science in Elementary Education.....	53
Bachelor of Education.....	52
Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.....	51

One of the most striking features about the bachelor's degree is the great proliferation of some of its simple types. Thus in chapter IX will be found 27 varieties of Bachelor of Music, 29 varieties of Bachelor of Fine Arts, 108 varieties of Bachelor of Arts, and no less than 426 varieties of Bachelor of Science.

The late Raymond A. Kent, president of the University of Louisville, stated that the first Bachelor of Science degree was conferred by Yale University on four graduates of the Sheffield Scientific School and that the Bachelor of Philosophy was inaugurated by Brown University in 1850.²² This statement, however, is in error, as far as Yale University is concerned. The official historian of Sheffield Scientific School says this degree was first conferred in 1919,²³ by which time scores of other institutions were using it. No Bachelor of Science degree is listed in the Yale official catalog before 1915 although, rather strangely, Yale conferred the Master of Science degree beginning in 1899.

The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was inaugurated by Brown University in 1850 and conferred on one man in 1851. It was conferred at Yale University in 1852 upon the first graduates of the newly established Sheffield Scientific School.²⁴

The class of 1851 of Harvard University, consisting of four members, was the first to receive the Bachelor of Science degree from that institution,²⁵ probably from any institution. From 1851 to 1905 the B.S. degree was conferred only upon students registered in the Lawrence Scientific School; after 1905 on students of Harvard College also.

²² Harry N. Rivlin and Herbert Schueler, *Encyclopedia of Modern Education*, New York: Philosophical Library of New York City, 1943, p. 220.

²³ Russell H. Chittenden, *History of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, 1846-1922*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1922, p. 224, 244.

²⁴ Russell H. Chittenden, *op. cit.*, p. 76. "It was voted . . . that candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy entering upon a course of study in the Chemical School, be hereafter examined in Arithmetic, Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, and the elements of Physics and Chemistry." A rather strange use of the term "Philosophy." Certainly "Science" would have been more appropriate as the designation for a bachelor's degree for such a curriculum.

²⁵ Samuel E. Morison, *Three Centuries of Harvard*, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1936, p. 280.

In 1901 the Commissioner of Education wrote:

There seems to be a tendency among the institutions of higher education toward adopting the single degree of Bachelor of Arts as representing a general liberal college culture. This degree can no longer be accepted as representing only a classical education, as it is the only degree now conferred by 137 institutions on the completion of what are known as liberal in contradistinction to technical courses of study. The dropping of the Ph. B., B.L., and B.S. degrees has been going on for some time."

The Commissioner was right as far as tendency to drop the degrees of Bachelor of Philosophy and Bachelor of Literature were concerned, for only 12 institutions report that they still confer the former and only 4, the latter; but he could scarcely have been more wrong regarding the Bachelor of Science degree, which, as shown in the baccalaureate degrees reported, is given in its simple form by almost 800 institutions and has spread out into more than 400 forms.

The present study shows that of 745 liberal arts colleges which give bachelor's degrees, only 115 reported that they confer the Bachelor of Arts only. Thus not only is the number somewhat reduced from 137, but the proportion of the total number is much smaller since the number of liberal arts colleges in 1960 is probably twice as great as it was in 1900.

3. Master's Degree

The earned master's degree in general now represents one year of work in advance of the baccalaureate, in a few instances 2 years.²² Prior to the 1870's, however, it had quite a different meaning, being conferred *in cursu*, in course.

The Commissioner of Education first reports master's degrees in 1872, distinguishing those that were honorary and those conferred "in course." He stated that the master's degree, in course, "usually is conferred 3 years after graduation on bachelors of arts who are engaged in literary or professional pursuits and who pay to their college a fee prescribed by its regulations."

This type of master's degree was conferred by Harvard College on five of the nine members of its first graduating class. At first, Harvard required an interval of only 2 years between the bachelor's degree and the master's degree, in course, but this requirement was changed to 3 years for the class of 1653 and later classes.

The master's degree, in this sense, was conferred on thousands of baccalaureate graduates of many colleges almost automatically prior

²² Commissioner of Education, *Annual Report, 1900-1901*, p. 1612.

²³ Harvard University requires 2 years for the Master of Education.

to 1870. The provision for something approaching the modern use of the term, with a prescribed course of study and examination, was initiated at Harvard University in 1869, at Yale University and the University of Pennsylvania in 1876, and at the University of Michigan in 1877. Many other smaller institutions in the next few years gradually followed the lead of these universities. Columbia University, however, did not fall in line with the new trend until 1881. The decade of the 1870's, therefore, may be regarded as transitional in the use of master's degrees of both types.

After the 1870's probably most institutions of higher education required an examination for the master's degree, following a specific course of study, usually one year in length, beyond the baccalaureate, and often requiring a thesis as well. Currently about 70,000 master's degrees are conferred annually. Masters degrees reported by 25 or more institutions each are the following:

Degree	Institutions
Master of Arts.....	322
(Also as honorary degree..... 84)	
Master of Science.....	263
(Also as honorary degree..... 21)	
Master of Education.....	177
Master of Business Administration.....	111
Master of Music.....	83
Master of Fine Arts.....	54
Master of Arts in Education.....	45
Master of Religious Education.....	41
Master of Science in Electrical Engineering.....	39
Master of Science in Civil Engineering.....	33
Master of Theology.....	33
Master of Music Education.....	30
Master of Sacred Theology.....	26
Master of Law.....	25
Master of Social Work.....	25

A complete list of master's degrees, used in American institutions, is given in chapter VIII. It shows no less than 121 varieties of the Master of Arts and 272 varieties of the Master of Science.

4. Doctor's Degree

The doctor's degree represents the most advanced earned degree conferred by American institutions. In general this is also true for foreign institutions.²² It usually requires at least 3 years of study

²² The *Oxford English Dictionary* defines a doctor, in the academic sense, as "One who, in any faculty or branch of learning, has attained to the highest degree conferred by a university."

beyond the baccalaureate degree, often longer, to complete a dissertation. Earned doctor's degrees, however, are of two quite distinct types, which may be designated as professional or practitioners degrees, and research degrees.

The first type of degrees represents advanced training for the practice of various professions, chiefly in the medical fields, the principal ones being Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Dental Science, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, and Doctor of Pharmacy. These degrees carry no implication of original research and are classified by the Office of Education in its annual publications with bachelor's degrees as first professional degrees. They have long established custom behind them, although originally the most common one, the Doctor of Medicine, was designed as an advanced degree to be awarded after the Bachelor of Medicine. (See chapter VIII, Medical Sciences.)

Quite different in character are the second type of doctor's degrees, research doctorates representing prolonged periods of advanced study usually accompanied by a dissertation which is designed to be a substantial contribution to existing knowledge on the subject. The most important of these is the Doctor of Philosophy which no longer has any implication of philosophy for its holders, but represents advanced research in any of the major fields of knowledge. Currently it is offered by 156 graduate schools, chiefly in the universities, but in some other institutions as well. It was first awarded in the United States by Yale University in 1861 to three young men. The degree was frankly established on the model of the same degree in German universities. Prior to 1861, for a half century or more, young men in the United States desiring the most advanced training in formal scholarship went to the principal German and occasionally other European universities to secure their Ph. D. degrees.

Second in importance as a research degree and much more recent is the Doctor of Education, currently offered by 77 institutions.²⁹ It was first awarded by Harvard University in 1920, but was preceded by the equivalent Doctor of Pedagogy, first conferred by New York University in 1891, having been authorized in 1890.³⁰

The only other earned doctorates of the research type currently conferred by 10 or more institutions are the Doctor of Jurisprudence,

²⁹ This degree is sometimes referred to as a professional degree, but, unlike other professional degrees it requires a research dissertation. Such dissertations are included with Ph. D. dissertations in *Dissertation Abstracts*, devoted exclusively to the publication of dissertations of the research type. The most recent publication on doctorates in education lists these 77 institutions, usually with date the degree was first conferred. It also lists 17 other institutions planning to grant the degree by 1970, 15 of them by 1965.—Moore, Harold H., Russell, John H., and Ferguson, Donald G.: *The Doctorate in Education: Vol. II. The Institutions*, Washington: American Association of College for Teacher Education, 1960, pp. 87-92.

³⁰ Raymond C. Saalbach, "The Doctor of Education Degree," *Journal of Higher Education*, 26: 37-41, January 1955.

reported by 12, and the Doctor of Business Administration, by 10 universities. The Doctor of Science was formerly widely used also as a research degree, but is now so reported by only eight institutions, having become very largely an honorary degree.

The Doctor of Philosophy is such an important degree, standing as it does at the apex of the higher educational system, that some consideration of its origin and development is justified. Stimulus for the Ph. D. degree came not from the general faculty of Yale University, but from the faculty of the then recently established Sheffield Scientific School of the University. At a meeting of the Yale Corporation held July 24, 1860, a memorial from the Scientific School was considered and approved, which read in part as follows:

The Faculty further request of the Board that the degree of *Doctor of Philosophy* be instituted and in accordance with the usage of German Universities be conferred on those students who have successfully pursued the above-named higher course of scientific study.

It is also suggested that the same degree of Doctor of Philosophy may hereafter with propriety and in accordance with the practice of Foreign Universities be conferred for high attainments in Mathematics or Philology or such other branches as may be taught in the Department of philosophy and the Arts.

This degree has acquired a value by long usage which no new degree would possess. Its institution would remove a disadvantage under which our Department of Philosophy and the arts labors in comparison with similar departments of German Universities. The degree which they offer is an inducement which we do not present. Its establishment here would, in the opinion of the Faculty, enable us to retain in this country many young men, and especially students of Science, who now resort to German Universities for advantages of study no greater than we are able to afford.

It is proposed that this degree of Doctor of Philosophy be conferred on Students of the Scientific School on the following conditions:

1. That they shall have pursued their studies for the year next preceding their examination for the Degree in this Institution.
2. That they shall have passed a satisfactory examination in all of the studies of the above named scientific course.
3. That they shall at the time of their examination present a written thesis which shall be approved by the Faculty giving the results of an original chemical or physical investigation.²¹

The author of the history from which this quotation is taken comments: "So was inaugurated a movement in this country, the beginning of so-called university development, which has spread to the uttermost parts of the land and resulted in the expansion of higher educational training to a degree never even dreamed of sixty years ago."²²

²¹ Russell H. Chittenden, *History of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, 1846-1928*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1928. vol. 1, p. 87-88.

²² Russell H. Chittenden, *op. cit.*, p. 88-89.

While originating as a degree in the scientific field, it quickly spread to other fields, as shown by the fact that of the three young men who first received the new degree at Yale in 1861, one became a minister and professor of ethics in a theological seminary, a second became a diplomat in foreign service of the country, and only one became a professor of physics and chemistry.³³

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy, as indicated, was planned as a research degree of high scholastic standing. Its establishment as such, however, was not achieved without a long struggle of a half century or more to keep it from being debased by simultaneous use as an honorary degree. For a report of this struggle, not yet entirely over, see chapter V, "Honorary Degrees."

In 1924 the Association of American Universities adopted a statement expressing its conviction that "establishment of higher degrees above or in place of the Ph. D., M.D., J.D., Ed. D., D.P.H. is inadvisable and detrimental to the standards and prestige of these degrees, and reaffirms its previously pronounced policy that the Ph. D. shall be open as a research degree in all fields of learning, pure and applied, and that for the accepted professional higher degrees a standard equivalent to that of the Ph. D. shall be maintained so that these higher professional degrees shall represent the highest type of university professional training."³⁴

For many years there have been extended discussions of the significance of graduate degrees, especially the masterate and the doctorate, and the possible desirability of the development of new degrees in this field, or radical changes in the present requirements for them.³⁵

The most extensive cumulative summaries of doctoral degrees are found in the successive volumes of *American Universities and Colleges*, beginning in the third edition, 1936. The current 1960 edition contains detailed data on 157,650 doctorates, by year, by sex, by institution, and by each of 56 subject matter fields. Of the total, 18,627 or 12 percent have been conferred on women. It also shows the date of first doctorate and other information for each of 172 institutions currently conferring the doctorate. No distinction is made in its extensive tables between the doctor of philosophy, doctor of education, and other earned doctorates, but a great majority of the degrees are the Doctor of Philosophy.

³³ First degrees of Doctor of Philosophy were conferred by University of Pennsylvania in 1871; by Harvard University in 1873; and by Columbia University in 1875. Johns Hopkins University, sometimes referred to as the first "real American university" provided for the Doctor of Philosophy at its organization in 1876, conferring the first one in 1878.

³⁴ Association of American Universities, *Transactions*, 1924, p. 27.

³⁵ For references to the more important significant literature in this field see Walter C. Biele and Ernest V. Hollis, *The Administration of Higher Education: An Annotated Bibliography*; Washington: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Office of Education, 1960, especially entries nos. 2172-2272.

For 1958-59 the total number of doctorates reported was 9,360 of which 989 or 11 percent were earned by women.

5. Other Degrees

A considerable number of other degrees are or have been given, but each by a relatively small number of institutions.

The most frequent of these degrees is a group of some forty which are designations of individual occupations or professions, chiefly in the field of engineering. Only three of these degrees are reported as currently conferred by 10 or more institutions each: Mechanical Engineer, 13; Civil Engineer, 11; Chemical Engineer, 10. Usually they are second level engineering degrees, awarded a year or more after a baccalaureate degree in engineering. In some cases, these degrees require a definite course of study; in others they represent several years of successful practice and the presentation of a thesis or other type of professional report. But requirements vary widely with different specific degrees, different institutions, and at different periods. Nonengineering degrees of this type include such divergent ones as Forester, Architect, Dental Hygienist, Pharmaceutical Chemist, and Wood Technologist. A complete list, both of current and noncurrent ones, is given in chapter VIII.

Formerly the degree of Licentiate was common, usually representing achievement between the levels of the master's and doctor's degrees. Chapter VIII lists 23 varieties of licentiate degrees, but only 5 of these are now in current use, chiefly in a few theological institutions.

At least a half dozen varieties of the degree of Laureate are listed in chapter VIII but none of these are now currently used.

Another group of degrees formerly widely used in institutions for women, Mistress, Maid, and Sister are no longer found. They are considered further in chapter IV.

In recent years a new degree in the field of education has developed—Specialist in Education or Education Specialist. It is currently reported by 14 institutions. In general it represents a year of work beyond the master's level, and was first offered by the University of Kansas in 1950. It is sometimes referred to as a sixth-year graduate degree. According to a recent study²² made at Ball State Teachers College, 47 colleges and universities offered sixth-year programs in teacher education, leading to a diploma, degree, or some type of certificate of specialization. Degrees listed, in addition

²² Robert H. Koenker, *Sixth-Year Graduate Programs in Teacher Education*, Muncie, Indiana: Oct. 1957. 81 p. mimeographed. pp. 2-5.

to the "Specialists" already mentioned, are Master of Education, Advanced Master of Education, and Advanced Master of Arts in Education.

The degree of "Graduate" was formerly given in at least 17 different fields, as listed in chapter VIII, but currently is reported by only one institution each in the fields of Social Work, Dentistry, Agriculture, Architecture, Law, and Nursing.

Degrees of Diplomat, Fellow, and Philosopher, each in 13 fields are also listed in chapter VIII, but they have been offered only by institutions characterized as "Spurious" (See chapter VI) and have no standing whatever in the academic world.

A few other degrees of special or unusual designation will be found by an examination of the lists in chapter VIII, but they do not exist with sufficient frequency or importance to warrant special comment here.

Chapter III

Types of Institutions

FOR MANY STATISTICAL PURPOSES the U.S. Office of Education classifies institutions of higher education into seven types and two methods of control—publicly controlled and privately controlled. This chapter will be devoted to brief summaries of significant information concerning degrees, derived from the replies furnished by these seven different types of institutions, totalling 2,029, to the questionnaire described in chapter I.

After adjustments for branch institutions and other minor details, the replies to the questionnaire (and supplementary information from catalogs of nonreplying institutions) were analyzed in the groups shown in table 2.

Table 2.—Summary, by Control and Type, of Institutions Furnishing Information on Academic Degrees

Types of institutions replying	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
1. Universities.....	143	84	59
2. Liberal Arts Colleges.....	753	85	668
3. Teachers Colleges.....	200	168	32
4. Independent Technological Institutions.....	58	28	30
5. Theological Institutions.....	175	0	175
6. Other Professional Schools.....	123	8	115
7. Junior Colleges.....	577	335	242
Total.....	2,029	708	1,321

1. Universities

It is not profitable to attempt to summarize the degree-granting practices of the 143 institutions classified as universities. These institutions, with their complex forms of organization, their numerous professional and graduate schools, and their marked and continuing differentiation of curricula to meet the needs of the thousands of students of all levels on their campuses, are chiefly responsible for the great variety of degrees reported in later chapters.

One institution, University of Illinois, reports more than 200 such degrees currently offered; two other institutions, over 100 each; and many others, from 50 to 100 each. Variations in abbreviations used for this diversity of degrees is even greater than variations in the degrees themselves.

Practically all of these universities give the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, the Master of Arts and Master of Science degrees, with their numerous and often bewildering subdivisions as indicated in Chapter VIII. Most of them also offer the Doctor of Philosophy degree and many, the Doctor of Education degree.

Honorary degrees are conferred by more than three-fourths of the universities, but 28 of those publicly controlled and six under private control report no use of honorary degrees.

2. Liberal Arts Colleges

This group of 753 liberal arts colleges, the largest number in any group of higher educational institutions analyzed, shows somewhat definite tendencies regarding the more common academic degrees. Eighty of them, or 11 percent of the total number (publicly controlled, 16; privately controlled, 64), confer associate's degrees, three-quarters of which are the Associate in Arts.

Most of the liberal arts colleges give both the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees, but seven report use of the Bachelor of Science only and 115 of the Bachelor of Arts only. A considerable number give also the degrees of Bachelor of Music, Bachelor of Music Education, and Bachelor of Business Administration.

Two hundred and nine liberal arts colleges, or 28 percent of the total number (publicly controlled, 42; privately controlled, 167) report use of the master's degree, chiefly the Master of Arts or Master of Science.

Twenty-eight liberal arts colleges or 4 percent of the total number, offer earned doctor's degrees, two-thirds of these being the Doctor of Philosophy.

More than half of the liberal arts colleges (58 percent) confer honorary degrees, those most frequently used being Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Divinity. Eight of these institutions, of specialized types, report that they confer no degrees of any kind.

3. Teachers Colleges

Of the 200 teachers colleges, 20, or 10 percent, confer associate's degrees.

The bachelor's degrees most often given are the Bachelor of Science, by 107 institutions, and Bachelor of Science in Education, by 121; Bachelor of Arts, 93, and Bachelor of Arts in Education, 20; and Bachelor of Music, 20; and Bachelor of Music Education, 18.

More than three-quarters of these colleges also give master's degrees, most frequently the Master of Arts, 35, and Master of Arts in Education, 16; Master of Science, 34, and Master of Science in Education, 33; and Master of Education, 34.

Only three teachers colleges report offering doctor's degrees, all the Doctor of Education and one the Doctor of Philosophy also.

Only 21 (10 percent) of the teachers colleges report conferring honorary degrees, the Doctor of Laws being most frequent, by 8 institutions.

4. Independent Technological Institutions

Of the 58 independent technical institutions reporting, seven confer the associate's degree. Most of them give the Bachelor of Science degree, as well as the Master of Science degree, but usually in various engineering fields, such as Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, or in Chemical, Electrical, Mechanical, or Metallurgical Engineering. In about a third of the institutions these degrees are without the word "Science"—Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Chemical Engineering, etc. The same is true for the master's degree, awarded in these same fields by most of the independent technological institutions.

Fourteen of these institutions confer the Doctor of Philosophy and three the Doctor of Science as earned degrees.

Twenty-four or 42 percent of them (publicly controlled, 11; privately controlled, 13) confer honorary degrees.

The national service academies formerly conferred no degrees, but this situation has changed in the past quarter century so that they now all give the degree of Bachelor of Science. In a series of Public Laws enacted by Congress between 1933 and 1954, seven Federal institutions were authorized to grant Bachelor of Science, and in two cases, Master of Science degrees. Bachelor of Science degrees were first granted by the U.S. Naval Academy and U.S. Military Academy, in 1933; by the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in 1941; by the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School in 1946; and by the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in 1949.¹ The right to confer these degrees was made retroactive for all qualified living graduates of these institutions and under this provision

¹ Jennings B. Sanders, "The Granting of Academic Degrees by Federal Institutions," *Higher Education*, 11: 130-134, May 1955.

many earlier graduates of these Federal institutions have received the same degrees.

5. Theological Institutions

The 175 independent theological institutions included in this study are classified as theological seminaries, 92; Bible colleges, 29; and other types, 54. All are privately controlled.

Eleven of these institutions report use of the associate's degree. The most frequently conferred degree is the Bachelor of Divinity, given by 81 institutions. Bachelor of Arts is given by 45; Bachelor of Theology by 26; Bachelor of Religious Education by 12; and Bachelor of Sacred Music by 11.

Master of Theology is awarded by 30; Master of Religious Education by 29; and Master of Sacred Theology by 14.

The Doctor of Theology is given by 16, and the Doctor of Philosophy by 8 of the institutions.

As an honorary degree, the Doctor of Divinity is given by 37 institutions, the only honorary degree given by 24 of them.

6. Other Professional Schools

Under this heading are grouped six varieties of specialized institutions as follows:

Institutions	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
Medical Sciences (Medicine, Optometry, Pharmacy, etc.).....	38	4	34
Music.....	29	0	29
Business.....	25	1	24
Art.....	19	2	17
Law.....	10	1	9
Speech.....	2	0	2
Total.....	123	8	115

Because of their diverse nature, this group of institutions have little in common as far as degrees are concerned. Fifteen of them, 12 in the business group, confer associate's degrees. Eleven of them give no degrees of any kind. The most frequent degrees found in the different groups are the Bachelor of Music and Bachelor of Music Education; Bachelor of Business Administration and Master of Business Administration; Bachelor of Fine Arts, Master of Fine Arts, and Bachelor of Architecture; and Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws.

Honorary degrees are conferred by 47 of these institutions, 20 of which are institutions in the medical sciences.

It should be noted that many degrees, perhaps most of those in these fields, are given not by independent professional schools but by universities for work in their constituent schools of medicine, music, business, and law.

7. Junior Colleges

Under this heading are included not only standard 2-year junior colleges but a number of other 2-year institutions, as shown below.

Institutions	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
Junior Colleges.....	503	298	210
Technical Institutes.....	33	18	15
2-year Teachers Colleges.....	23	23	0
2-year Business Colleges.....	13	1	11
2-year Bible Schools.....	6	0	6
Total.....	577	335	242

Of this second-largest group of 577 institutions of higher education, 107, or 19 percent, report they confer no degrees of any type, as follows: junior colleges, 65; teachers colleges (all county institutions in Wisconsin), 23; business colleges, 7; technical institutes, 6; and Bible schools, 6.

All of the remainder use some form of the associate's degree, the most frequent being Associate in Arts, 415; Associate in Science, 94; Associate in Applied Science, 48; and Associate in Commerce, 20. The Associate in Arts is the only degree awarded by 265 junior colleges (publicly controlled, 169; privately controlled, 96), including all of the publicly controlled junior colleges in California.

Three publicly controlled and five privately controlled junior colleges report conferring honorary degrees: the publicly controlled institutions conferring honorary associate degrees in arts, science, and humanities; the privately controlled institutions (holding charters as 4-year colleges) giving honorary doctorates in law, literature, and divinity.

Chapter IV

Degrees for Women

FOR ALMOST THREE CENTURIES of higher educational history in America, academic degrees were conferred only on men. Higher education for women did not begin until the first half of the 19th century. In fact, grave doubts were expressed of the propriety of any academic degrees for women. Thus Miss Beecher, one of the pioneers in higher education for women, sister of Henry Ward Beecher, writing in 1835, considered the "bestowment of college degrees on females" as of questionable propriety. She wrote that "It certainly is in very bad taste, and would provoke needless ridicule and painful notoriety."¹

When, a few years later, the first women students in higher educational institutions, especially in colleges exclusively for women, were ready for graduation, it thus seemed particularly inappropriate to the authorities of some of the institutions to confer "bachelor's" degrees on these young women. Hence, a considerable number of institutions in the latter half of the 19th century adopted as appropriate feminine substitutes at the baccalaureate level the designations, Mistress of Arts, Maid of Arts, and Sister of Arts.

Of these new degrees, the degree of Mistress proved the most popular and quickly extended into a number of specialized fields, including Mistress of Art, Mistress of Classical Literature, Mistress of English, Mistress of English Literature, Mistress of Liberal Arts, Mistress of Liberal Learning, Mistress of Music, Mistress of Philosophy, Mistress of Polite Literature, and Mistress of Teaching.

Maid of Arts was not as widely used, but it is reported by the Commissioner of Education in 1879 as used at Waco University, Texas. In the next 5 years its use spread to institutions in Kentucky, Georgia, and South Carolina. In addition, Maid of English and Maid of Philosophy are found, and in the far West, in an Oregon institution, Maid of Science. The use of Sister of Arts, however, was short lived. It was reported only at Wheaton College, Illinois, from 1873 to 1876.

¹ Catherine E. Beecher: *An Essay on the Education of Female Teachers*. New York: Van Nostrand & Dwight. 1835. p. 5. See also comments on this essay: "Miss Beecher's Essay on the Education of Female Teachers," *American Annals of Education*, 5: 276-278, May 1835.

The origin of these feminine degrees, however, at least that of Mistress, far antedates first reports of them by the U.S. Commissioner of Education. It has not been possible to determine with certainty their first use, but Beaver College, Pennsylvania, a college for women established in 1853, reports that its first two graduates in 1856 received the degrees of Mistress of Liberal Arts and Mistress of English Literature.

In 1872 the Commissioner of Education reported 39 degrees conferred by "Institutions for the Superior Instruction of Women": M.E.L., 15; M.A., 13; M.L.A., 7; M.M., 3; and M.P., 1.² That the "Mistress" plan was not universal, however, even in colleges for women, is shown by the fact that the same report states that 12 "bachelor's" degrees were conferred by other colleges for women.

In the report of the Commissioner of Education for 1885-86, the number of recipients had increased so that the Mistress of Arts was reported as given to 180 graduates in 26 institutions; the Mistress of English Literature to 75 graduates in 16 institutions; the Mistress of Music to 16 graduates in 6 institutions; and the Mistress of Liberal Arts to 12 graduates in 4 institutions.³

After 1886 the Commissioner of Education reported only the number of graduates from colleges for women, without indicating their different degrees. It is probable, however, that use of the "Mistress" and analogous degrees declined during the last decade of the 19th century. But that it did not cease for at least another quarter century is shown by the fact that as late as 1924 the catalog of Burrett College, Tenn., announced the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science for young men, Mistress of Arts and Mistress of Science for young women. Burrett College closed its doors in 1924 or 1925. Its practice was quite unusual if not unique since the college was coeducational, whereas most of the "Mistress" and similar degrees mentioned above were conferred by colleges for women.

Another early solution of the problem of the appropriate degree for women graduates, followed by a few institutions in the 1870's, was to confer on women the standard bachelor's degrees of B.A., B.L., B.L.A., and B.S., but to report the women receiving them as Graduate in Arts, Graduate in Letters, Graduate in Liberal Arts, and Graduate in Science. The women graduates are thus listed by the Commissioner of Education.

Still another solution of the same period was the use of laureate degrees for both sexes. Thus Laureate of Arts, Laureate of Letters, Laureate of English Literature, and Laureate of Science were all conferred on women.

² Presumably referring to Mistress of English Literature, Mistress of Arts, Mistress of Liberal Arts, Mistress of Music, and Mistress of Philosophy.

³ Commissioner of Education, *Annual Report, 1885-86*, p. 522-523.

Wesleyan College, Ga. (chartered 1836), claims the distinction of the first graduates from a chartered college for women, 11 young women comprising its first graduating class in 1840. What degree did they receive? Fortunately this question can be answered, even if somewhat unsatisfactorily, from a contemporary record, for the college has in its historical collection the diploma given to the first member (alphabetically) of that pioneer class, Catherine Brewer. This diploma reads in part as follows:

The President, as the representative of the Faculty of the Georgia Female College, gives this testimonial, that Miss Catherine E. Brewer, having passed through the regular Course of Study in that Institution, embracing all the sciences which are usually taught in the colleges of the United States, with such as appropriately belongs to Female Education in its most ample range, was deemed worthy of the First Degree conferred by this Institution, and accordingly it was conferred upon her on the 16th of July 1840. By Testimony or which the signatures of the President and Faculty and the Seal of the College are hereto affixed.*

Affixed are the signature of the president, George F. Pierce, and of three professors—of mathematics, of natural sciences, and of languages. While this is an interesting document historically, it is disappointing in studying the subject of degrees, because it mentions only the "first degree," without any designation of its field. The catalog of the college for 1855-56, the earliest one available in the Library of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, gives the names of all alumnae from 1840-55, but does not designate their degree. The catalog for 1865-66 gives names of alumnae to 1860, and after that date classifies them as "first degree" and "second degree." The catalog for 1871-72 speaks of the "second degree in English literature." The catalog for 1874-75 gives the names of all previous graduates, listing them in each class as A.B., beginning with the first class in 1840, and as A.M., beginning in 1860. It would appear that after that date, therefore, all graduates were known retroactively as "Bachelors" of Arts.

Oberlin College (opened 1833), the first coeducational institution to admit young women on the same basis as men, graduated a class of nine men and three women in 1841, all with the Bachelor of Arts degree.

During the 20th century, no distinction has been found for the most part between degrees for men and for women, except as a matter of natural selection due to subject matter studied, and even in this respect there is no subject the exclusive preserve of either sex. Thus in 1957-58 women received 133 degrees in engineering, 4 in forestry, and 4 in military science. On the other hand, in the same year, men were awarded 54 degrees in nursing and 52 in home economics.

* Copy supplied by Ruth H. Young, Librarian, Wesleyan College, January 12, 1960.

Doctoral Degrees.—The first professional doctor's degree earned by a woman was the Doctor of Medicine, conferred on Elizabeth Blackwell, a native of England, in 1849 by the Medical Institution of Geneva, New York, now the College of Medicine of Syracuse University.

The first research doctor's degree earned by a woman was the Doctor of Philosophy conferred in 1877 by Boston University on Helen Magill, whose dissertation subject was "Greek Drama." Miss Magill was the daughter of the second president of Swarthmore College. Later she became the wife of Andrew D. White, the first president of Cornell University and later ambassador to Germany. Mrs. White died in 1944 at the age of 91.

The first degree of Doctor of Science earned by a woman was conferred on Caroline W. Baldwin (Mrs. Charles T. Morrison) in 1895 by Cornell University with a dissertation "A Photographic Study of Arc Spectra."

The first earned Ph.D. from a college for women was conferred by Smith College in 1882 on Kate Eugenia Morris (Mrs. Charles Morris Cone).

Between 1877 and 1900, 229 doctor's degrees of the research type were conferred by 29 institutions on women, the majority being doctors of philosophy, but including also 17 doctors of pedagogy from New York University, beginning in 1891, and 4 doctors of science from Cornell University, beginning in 1895.*

Honorary Degrees.—Data on honorary degrees for women are meagre. However, R. A. Smith found that, in the half century from 1882 to 1932, honorary degrees were conferred on at least 217 women by 123 American institutions of higher education.⁶ He was unable to find a record of any honorary degrees conferred on a woman earlier than 1882, but he does not give the name of the institution awarding this 1882 degree nor of its recipient. He tabulates the ages of the 217 recipients, which varied from 31 to 99 years. The oldest was Emily Howland, educator, who in 1926 received an honorary degree from the University of the State of New York (the State Department of Education) the first woman to be so honored by that body. The youngest was Eva Le Gallienne, actress, who in 1930 was given an honorary doctorate by Smith College. Three years earlier, however, when she was only 28, she was given an honorary degree of master of arts by Tufts College. It has been estimated that about one percent

* Walter C. Bella, "Earned Doctorates for Women in the Nineteenth Century," *Association of American Colleges Bulletin*, 42: 644-651, Winter 1956. This article gives the names of each woman, name of degree, with date and institution.

⁶ Ray A. Smith, *Women Recipients of Honorary Degrees in the United States*. Unpublished master's thesis, New York University, 1935. 29 p. ms.

of the total number of honorary degrees conferred in the country have been received by women.¹

Summary.—From 1870 to 1959, 425,032 master's degrees have been conferred on women, or 34 percent of the total number conferred in that period. Since 1877 doctor's degrees of the research type have been earned by 19,616 women, or 12 percent of the total number earned in that period.

Currently the situation is similar. In 1958-59 women received 34 percent of the bachelor's and first professional degrees, 32 percent of the master's degrees, and 11 percent of the doctor's degrees conferred in the United States.

¹ Walter C. Bells, "Norms for Honorary Degrees in American Colleges and Universities," *Educational Record*, 38: 371-381, October 1957.

Chapter V

Honorary Degrees

AN HONORARY DEGREE from an American university or college at its best is a deserved recognition of distinguished public service or of outstanding creative work; at its worst, unfortunately, it has sometimes been given for thinly disguised commercial considerations, for publicity purposes, or for the satisfaction of personal vanity.

Early examples of the first type are the honorary degrees of Master of Arts conferred on Benjamin Franklin in 1753 by both Harvard and Yale universities¹ and 3 years later by the College of William and Mary; Doctor of Laws on George Washington by Harvard University in 1776;² and by the same institution in 1784 on the youthful Marquis de La Fayette who at the age of 27 is the youngest individual ever to have been honored with an LL.D. by Harvard University.³

These were not the first honorary degrees conferred in America, however, although their use was infrequent in the 17th and 18th centuries. The first honorary degrees, three in number, were conferred by Harvard University in 1692—the Doctor of Sacred Theology, on its president, Increase Mather, and the Bachelor of Sacred Theology on the other two members of its faculty at that early date. Thus the “mother of American universities” assured itself of a faculty all of whose members possessed academic degrees and could with greater appropriateness thereafter confer degrees on young men who came under their instruction. Harvard consistently for almost three centuries has conferred the Doctor of Sacred Theology as an honorary degree, the Doctor of Theology only by examination as an earned degree.

The first honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred by Yale University in 1723 on Daniel Turner, well-known Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and author of many medical works. The first honorary Doctor of Laws was conferred in 1768 by

¹ Franklin, in his *Autobiography* (in a portion written in his old age), states that his first honorary degree was conferred by Yale University, but this statement is in error. Harvard conferred this degree on him July 25, 1753; Yale, September 12, of the same year.

² Actually he was awarded “Doctor of Laws, the Law of Nature, and the Civil Law.” (Colonial Society of Massachusetts, *Publications*, vol. 7.)

³ Stephen E. Epler, *Honorary Degrees: A Survey of Their Use and Abuse*. Washington: American Council on Public Affairs, 1943. p. 9. A doctoral dissertation at Columbia University.

Columbia University (then known as King's College) on Rev. Myles Cooper, its president from 1763 to 1775.⁴ Yale University conferred an honorary Doctor of Divinity in 1781 on Richard Price, British clergyman and writer on politics and economics, who in England was closely identified with the cause of American independence. The first honorary degree of Doctor of Music was conferred on Henry Dielman by Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., in 1849, at commencement exercises attended by President Zachary Taylor, who awarded the degrees and medals. Dr. Dielman was for 40 years head of the music department of Mt. St. Mary's University, Maryland, and was awarded a medal by Pope Pius IX for his meritorious musical compositions.

Examples of the second type of considerations mentioned above for the awarding of honorary degrees had best not be resurrected. They are not particularly creditable.⁵

For almost a century an effort has been made by educational leaders to eliminate abuses and to preserve and develop desirable high standards for conferring honorary degrees. As early as 1867, in a letter published in *The Nation* for August 1, Daniel C. Gilman, then a professor at Yale University and later first president of Johns Hopkins University, called attention to some of the evils connected with the wholesale bestowal of honorary degrees, asserting that "the mode in which honorary degrees are conferred in this country is a sham and a shame."

The Commissioner of Education in 1877 wrote: "American colleges are much in the habit of giving honorary degrees. This practice, copied from the two great English universities, has been carried on without due discrimination."⁶

As a result of long continued effort, however, many if not most of the abuses formerly found in the conferring of honorary degrees, particularly the more flagrant ones, have been eliminated. The situation is probably fairly stated by a recent writer:

Institutions which confer honorary degrees are often accused of favoritism, ulterior motives, politics, and of the desire to curry favor with some particular group. Most colleges and universities, however, are more honorable and honest and maintain a higher level of integrity than this sort of criticism would indicate.⁷

⁴ Kane, in *Famous First Facts* (p. 158) erroneously states that the first honorary Doctor of Laws was awarded July 21, 1778 by Harvard College to John Winthrop.

⁵ For references to some of these, see Stephen B. Epler, *op. cit.*; Walter C. Wells, "Norms for Honorary Degrees in American Colleges and Universities," *Educational Record*, 38: 371-381, Oct. 1957; and Jack Lasco, "How Colleges Peddle Honorary Degrees," *Confidential*, 8: 20-21, 52-54, March 1, 1960.

⁶ Commissioner of Education, *Annual Report*, 1877, p. cvii.

⁷ Leonard Riggelman, "Honorary Degrees: Colleges Are Usually Honest." *Pride*, 1: 20-21, May 1957. See also B. N. Schilling, "The Public Orator and Graduation Honoris Causa," *AAUP Bulletin*, 45: 260-271, June 1959.

Doctor of Philosophy as Honorary Degree.—The most vigorous and long continued campaign, unfortunately not yet completely successful, has been carried on for almost a century to discourage the use of the Doctor of Philosophy as an honorary degree. Even before this degree was first established as an earned degree in 1861, it had been used as an honorary one. The University of the State of New York (State Education Department) conferred it as an honorary degree in 1860 and continued the practice until 1890.

Soon after 1861 a considerable number of institutions began to take advantage of the prestige of this new earned degree to confer it as an honorary degree. In several years in the 1870's the number of honorary Ph. D.'s was greater than the number of those earned. The Commissioner of Education first published the number of each type of earned and honorary doctorates in 1872, when 14 earned and 7 honorary Ph. D.'s were reported. But in 1874 the number of earned Ph. D. degrees had decreased to 11, while the honorary had increased to 15, conferred by 10 different institutions. In 1876 there were 18 earned but 26 honorary Ph. D. degrees conferred by 20 institutions. The number of honorary Ph. D.'s increased to a maximum of 50 conferred by 31 colleges in 1889, although by that time there were 123 earned degrees, and thereafter the ratio of earned to honorary Ph. D. degrees continued to increase, but not as rapidly as could have been desired.

The American Philological Association in 1881 adopted a resolution which "deprecates the removal of this degree [Ph. D.] from the class to which it belongs * * * and its transfer to the class of honorary degrees." * The American Association for the Advancement of Science concurred in this resolution at its national meeting the same year. Commenting on the resolutions of these organizations, Commissioner Harris wrote:

For some time past many of the leading colleges and universities and a few scientific associations of the United States have attempted by resolution and example to restore its original value to the degree of Ph. D.*

Most important, perhaps, in focusing the attention of the academic world on the problem was the action of the Federation of Graduate Clubs in 1896. This organization, at that time, represented the principal graduate schools of the country. At its meeting Dec. 29, 1896, it passed the following resolution:

Resolved that it is the sense of this convention that it is inexpedient for any institution to give the same degrees *honoris causa* as it grants in regular course on examination. * * * That the degrees of Ph. D., Sc. D., M.D., and Pd. D.,

* Commissioner of Education, *Annual Report*, 1889-90, p. 758-759.

* Commissioner of Education, *op. cit.*, p. 758.

should never be given *honoris causa* or in absentia. L.H.D., S.T.D., D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., and Mūs. D. are recognized as honorary degrees."

Following the action of the Federation of Graduate Clubs, other educators and various regional and national organizations and agencies joined in vigorous protests against the use of the Ph. D. as an honorary degree. The influential *Educational Review*, under the dynamic editorship of Nicolas Murray Butler, carried on a vigorous campaign against the "pernicious and demoralizing" custom from 1892 to 1906, in the later years publishing the names of offending institutions and those of the recipients of the dubious honor of the Ph. D. *honoris causa*, naming some of the oldest and best known institutions of the country as offenders.

In 1898 the Commissioner of Education optimistically wrote:

The protests against the practice of conferring the degree of Ph. D. as an honorary degree seem to be having some effect, as the number of such degrees reported in 1897-98 is but 15, which is 50 percent less than the number granted in 1896-97.²⁰

But the number reported of Ph. D. honorary degrees in 1899-1900 was 23; in 1901 it was 35, given by 14 institutions; and as late as 1907 the number was 20, conferred by 9 institutions.²¹ In 1899 the Central High School of Philadelphia even conferred an honorary doctor of philosophy!

How long it took to secure full academic sanctity for the Ph. D., however, is shown by the fact that the reports of the Commissioner of Education from 1901 to 1916 listed 147 honorary Ph. D's., conferred; and from 1918 to 1938 the *Biennial Surveys*, covering only alternate years and presumably therefore about half of the total number, reported 23.

Ever since an honorary Ph. D. degree was conferred in 1937 on Harry L. (Bing) Crosby of Hollywood fame, by Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington, it was thought that the doctor of philosophy, after three quarters of a century of struggle, had finally won recognition as exclusively an earned degree. That such is not the case, however, is shown by the present investigation which received a report from Providence College, Rhode Island, stating that it had conferred an honorary Doctor of Philosophy degree as late as June 2, 1959. It is sincerely to be hoped that this is the last time this degree will be

²⁰ Commissioner of Education, *Annual Report*, 1896-97, pp. 1650-51. Of the four degrees which should "never be given *honoris causa*" the fight has been almost lost as far as the Doctor of Science is concerned, now conferred almost entirely as an honorary degree, and the Doctor of Pedagogy now used only as an honorary degree. The M.D. however is now given as an earned degree only, and the same is almost but not quite true of the Ph. D.

²¹ Commissioner of Education, *Annual Report*, 1897-98, p. 1804.

²² Walter C. Ellis, "Honorary Ph. D's in the 20th Century," *School and Society*, 85: 74-75, Mar. 2, 1957.

used as an honorary degree by any recognized American institutions of higher education.

For consideration of honorary degrees conferred on women, see chapter IV.

Privatim degrees.—Yale University, by a bylaw of the Corporation, conferred another type of honorary degree, referred to in its annual catalogs as *privatim*, and described as follows: "The degree of Master of Arts shall be conferred, ex-officio, and without public presentation, upon any person who is elected a member of the Corporation or attains professional rank in the University, and has not already received its Master's or Doctor's degree,"¹² The Yale catalog for 1959-60 reports 14 individuals who received the Master of Arts, *privatim*, in 1959, and earlier catalogs report even larger numbers in successive years. The earliest such list apparently is of 15 men in 1907. Thus, in recent years, Yale University has assured a certain degree of academic standing for its faculty members similar to the granting of honorary degrees to the early faculty of Harvard University, already referred to. In the case of Yale, however, the honor is not considered sufficiently great to warrant formal presentation of the recipients at public commencements.

Number of Honorary Degrees.—From 1874 to 1944 the Commissioner of Education, in annual reports or biennial surveys, reported the number of honorary degrees conferred. No such data have been collected since 1944 by the Office of Education. Once in four years this information is collected by the American Council on Education from regionally accredited universities and colleges for publication in *American Universities and Colleges*. Following are the number of honorary degrees reported for decennial and other years, 1875-1959:

1875	-----	398
1880	-----	372
1890	-----	735
1900	-----	702
1910	-----	679
1920	-----	989
1930	-----	1,347
1940	-----	1,452
1944	-----	1,292
1955	-----	2,246
1959	-----	2,225

The total honorary degrees for 1959, compiled from data in the 1960 edition of *American Universities and Colleges*, were conferred by 492 regionally accredited institutions. In addition, a considerable number doubtless were conferred by the approximately 400 nonaccredited 4-year institutions.

¹² Quoted in Yale University Catalog, 1916-17, p. 746.

Levels of Honorary Degrees.—Table 3 shows the number of honorary degrees listed in the present study, both currently conferred and noncurrently conferred, by level of degree.

Table 3.—Summary of Honorary Degrees Reported, by Level and Use

Level	Current	Non-current	Total	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Associate.....	3	0	3	1
Bachelor.....	13	14	27	12
Master.....	24	32	56	24
Doctor.....	78	66	144	61
Other.....	2	3	5	2
Total.....	120	115	235	100

It is probable also that a considerable number of the noncurrent doctor's degrees listed in chapter IX were used only as honorary degrees, since some of the secondary sources used in compiling this list did not distinguish earned from honorary doctorates.

Following is a list of all honorary degrees conferred in recent years by 10 or more institutions, the third column showing the number of institutions which also confer the same degrees as *earned* degrees:

	Frequency as honorary degree	Frequency as earned degree
Bachelor		
Bachelor of Arts.....	18	1,005
Master		
Master of Arts.....	34	822
Master of Science.....	21	258
Doctor		
Doctor of Laws.....	449	1
Doctor of Humane Letters.....	310	0
Doctor of Divinity.....	308	0
Doctor of Science.....	221	8
Doctor of Literature.....	210	0
Doctor of Letters.....	111	0
Doctor of Music.....	102	3
Doctor of Humanities.....	52	0
Doctor of Engineering.....	47	7
Doctor of Fine Arts.....	33	0
Doctor of Commercial Science.....	23	0
Doctor of Education.....	22	74
Doctor of Pedagogy.....	22	0
Doctor of Sacred Theology.....	19	7
Doctor of Civil Law.....	16	0
Doctor of Business Administration.....	11	10

It will be noted that bachelor's and master's degrees are conferred infrequently as honorary degrees in comparison with the larger number of institutions offering them as earned degrees. Of the 16 most frequently conferred honorary doctorates, more than half (9) are given only as honorary degrees. Two others, Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Music, are given very infrequently as earned degrees and three others only occasionally, Doctor of Science, Doctor of Engineering, and Doctor of Music. Usage is almost equally divided for the Doctor of Business Administration. The degree of Doctor of Education is evidently going the same hard road as the earlier earned Doctorate of Philosophy, the long struggle for which as exclusively an earned degree has already been outlined. The Doctor of Education, first given as an earned degree less than 40 years ago, is now prevailing as an earned degree, so designated by three-quarters of the institutions currently giving it. The related Doctor of Pedagogy, formerly an earned degree, has been abandoned entirely as an earned degree with the advent of the Doctor of Education, and is now given by 22 institutions as an honorary degree, exactly the same number that give the Doctor of Education as an honorary degree. It would seem to be highly desirable for the Doctor of Education to be given exclusively as an earned degree, and the Doctor of Pedagogy exclusively as an honorary degree, thus conveniently differentiating the two types of doctorates in the important field of education.

Degrees at One Time.—Normally the number of honorary degrees granted in any one year is severely restricted, usually less than a dozen, often only two or three, but there have been a few special occasions, such as anniversaries, when large numbers of honorary degrees have been conferred at a single time. Thus in 1929 Columbia University, on the occasion of its 175th anniversary, conferred 134 honorary degrees, the record for any institution in a single year. Harvard University at its tercentenary in 1936, conferred 62 honorary degrees.¹⁴ At its 250th anniversary in 1886 Harvard conferred honorary degrees on 42 persons, the record up to that date. Princeton University at its 150th anniversary in 1896 conferred 79 honorary degrees. Yale University at its 200th anniversary gave 62 honorary degrees.

Individual Record for Honorary Degrees.—Herbert Hoover probably deserves the distinction of having been more honored with doctorates than any other individual in United States history. According to the latest edition of *Who's Who in America* he holds honorary

¹⁴ Stephen E. Epler (*op. cit.*, p. 57), gives this number as 86. But the *Tercentenary of Harvard College* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1937) gives a list of 86 scholars who were to be invited, their invitations to include "the offer of an honorary doctorate, except in the case of those invited scholars who had already been thus honored by the university." (pp. 8-9.) The same volume gives the name of the 62 on whom honorary degrees were actually conferred. Evidently the other 24 had already received honorary degrees from Harvard.

doctorates from 81 institutions in the United States and abroad, most of them, of course, American institutions. And probably this number does not include the Doctor of Laws which he received from the University of the State of New York (State Education Department) in 1958. President Dwight D. Eisenhower has received 49 honorary degrees.

Norms for Honorary Degrees.—What are desirable standards or norms for conferring honorary degrees by American institutions of higher education? *Standards* indicate what should be done; *norms* indicate what actually is done. Standards are necessarily more subjective in nature, depend in large part on personal judgment, and must be determined by each institution concerned. Norms, however, may be purely objective. They lend themselves to statistical summary and interpretation. They enable an institution to measure its own practice against those of similar institutions.

The norms given below are based upon a detailed analysis of data given in the 1956 edition of *American Universities and Colleges*. They have been calculated on the basis of proportion of honorary degrees to earned degrees for various classes of institutions. Each institution was asked to report total number of earned and honorary degrees given since its foundation. Such data were furnished by 542 of the 969 institutions represented in the volume. Many others, including most of the state teachers colleges, do not confer honorary degrees.

Table 4 summarizes the data thus obtained for each of the 10 institutions which conferred more than 1,000 honorary degrees during the period of its existence.¹⁸

Table 4.—Institutions Reporting the Largest Number of Honorary Degrees Conferred Since Their Foundation to June 30, 1955

Institution	No. of years since foundation	No. of degrees conferred		No. of honorary degrees per 1,000 earned degrees
		Honorary	Earned	
1	2	3	4	5
Yale University.....	256	2,644	89,973	29.4
Dartmouth College.....	188	1,907	26,618	71.6
Princeton University.....	211	1,857	38,115	48.7
Harvard University.....	321	1,800	125,000	14.4
Columbia University.....	203	1,525	216,127	7.1
Brown University.....	193	1,407	26,389	53.3
Union College and University.....	162	1,200	12,375	97.0
Rutgers University.....	191	1,109	37,028	30.0
University of Pennsylvania.....	217	1,074	118,672	9.1
Lafayette College.....	131	1,004	10,389	96.6
Total.....		14,527	799,896	22.2

¹ In excess of.

¹⁸ This and the four following tables are taken from Walter C. Eells, "Norms for Honorary Degrees in American Colleges and Universities," *Educational Record*, 38: 871-881, Oct. 1957.

Striking variations are noticeable in this table. Of the first four institutions listed, Harvard, although the oldest, is surpassed in number of honorary degrees conferred by the other three—Yale, Dartmouth, and Princeton. Harvard is credited with more earned degrees than any of the other three. Yale's number of honorary degrees per thousand earned degrees is more than twice that of Harvard; Princeton's is more than three times greater; Dartmouth's is five times greater.

Columbia University has the largest number of earned degrees, but its ratio of honorary to earned degrees is the smallest of the 10 institutions included in the table. The two smallest institutions in terms of enrollment are Union College and University and Lafayette College, but they have the largest ratios of honorary to earned degrees. Lafayette, which was founded 86 years later than the University of Pennsylvania and has granted less than a tenth of the number of Pennsylvania's earned degrees, has conferred almost as many honorary degrees as Pennsylvania and has more than 10 times the proportion.

Table 5 shows a classification of the frequency for the entire group of 542 institutions reporting for the different numbers of honorary degrees per thousand earned degrees.

Table 5.—Institutions Classified by Number of Honorary Degrees per Thousand Earned Degrees Awarded from Foundation of Institution to June 30, 1955

<i>Number of honorary degrees per 1,000 earned</i>	<i>Number of institutions</i>	<i>Number of honorary degrees per 1,000 earned</i>	<i>Number of institutions</i>
200-299.9	2	15-19.9	35
100-199.9	15	10-14.9	49
50-99.9	60	5-9.9	83
40-49.9	29	1-4.9	116
30-39.9	42		
20-29.9	54	Total	542

Table 6 shows the distribution of the 542 institutions of Table 5 but in a form more convenient for comparison of any institution with the general distribution—a table of percentile norms for each 5th percentile point.

From this table, for example, it may be seen by simple interpolation that Yale University, shown in table 4 with a ratio of 29.4, stands at the 72nd percentile of the entire 542 institutions: that is, 72 percent of the institutions have a lower ratio than Yale. On the other hand, Columbia University, with the lowest ratio in table 4, is at about the 40th percentile point, well below the median but far above the minimum.

Table 6.—Percentile Norms for Number of Honorary Degrees Per Thousand Earned Degrees for 542 Institutions from Foundation to June 30, 1955

Percentile Norms	No. of honorary degrees per 1,000 earned degrees	Percentile Norms	No. of honorary degrees per 1,000 earned degrees
100 (maximum).....	84.9	45.....	9.0
95.....	89.6	40.....	6.9
90.....	66.5	35.....	5.8
85.....	48.7	30.....	4.5
80.....	38.8	25 (lower quartile).....	3.4
75 (upper quartile).....	31.1	20.....	2.5
70.....	27.9	15.....	1.9
65.....	22.2	10.....	0.89
60.....	17.2	5.....	0.36
55.....	13.8	0 (minimum).....	0.02
50 (median).....	11.2		

Similarly, any institution, by taking the data given for its own graduates and recipients of honorary degrees can determine its percentile ranking in comparison with the total of 542 reporting institutions. Table 6 shows a median of 11 honorary degrees per thousand earned degrees. Half of the institutions fall between ratios of 31 per thousand and 3 per thousand. Any institution exceeding the upper quartile, 31 per thousand, may well examine its practices to see whether it is conferring an abnormally large number of honorary degrees.

Since practices with reference to honorary degrees tend to vary with type and control of the institution, table 7 has been prepared to show norms at 5 key points for various groupings of institutions, including denominational groups having 10 or more institutions each.

Table 7.—Percentile Norms at Five Points Showing Number of Honorary Degrees for Each Thousand Earned Degrees Awarded by Institutions, Classified by Type of Control, from Foundation to June 30, 1955

Type of Institution	Number of institutions	Percentile norms				
		Maximum	Upper quartile	Median	Lower quartile	Minimum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Publicly controlled	129	60.8	6.4	2.9	0.8	0.02
State.....	117	60.8	6.4	2.9	0.9	0.02
Municipal.....	12	22.7	4.0	2.2	0.2	0.14
Privately controlled	413	264.9	40.7	16.7	6.2	0.03
Cong.-Christian.....	14	94.1	58.3	34.7	8.8	2.1
Lutheran.....	21	98.7	63.6	33.9	14.7	4.6
Methodist.....	62	97.1	37.4	24.2	13.2	0.2
Baptist.....	35	86.6	44.6	24.0	9.8	0.3
Roman Catholic.....	77	80.7	13.1	5.9	2.4	0.3
All institutions.....	542	264.9	31.1	11.3	3.4	0.03

Since practices with reference to honorary degrees also are conditioned in part by the size of the institution, table 8 has been prepared to show similar percentile norms at five key points for five groupings of institutions according to size.

Table 8.—Percentile Norms at Five Points Showing Number of Honorary Degrees for Each Thousand Earned Degrees Awarded by Institutions, Classified by Size of Enrollment, From Foundation to June 30, 1955

Size of Institution	Number of institutions	Percentile norms				
		Maximum	Upper quartile	Median	Lower quartile	Minimum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Very large (10,000-49,999).....	31	29.7	6.4	3.4	0.3	0.02
Large (2,000-9,999).....	135	97.0	9.1	4.3	1.9	0.05
Medium (1,000-1,999).....	97	134.2	30.2	17.1	7.1	0.06
Small (500-999).....	153	186.0	45.9	23.6	7.1	0.10
Very small (under 500).....	126	264.9	51.0	18.0	5.2	0.40
All institutions	542	264.9	31.1	11.3	3.4	0.07

Chapter VI

Spurious Degrees

BECAUSE NO FEDERAL AGENCY exercises legal control over institutions of higher education and because the laws of many States are or have been so lax in controlling the chartering and operation of colleges and universities, a variety of institutions have been organized and have granted academic degrees that are not recognized as creditable or legitimate in the academic world.

A "degree mill" may be defined as a commercial enterprise purporting to be a legitimate institution of higher education which sells a "degree" or more often a variety of degrees, occasionally requiring token effort but never the scholastic work normally expected by reputable institutions. While some of these institutions offer courses in residence, most of them operate as correspondence institutions exclusively. Their "campus" usually consists only of a post office box and a desk, or in the more ambitious types, a suite of offices. Their business is chiefly interstate or international based on advertising through circulars, catalogs, letterheads, and popular magazines. Their deputies or agents are often called "registrars."

A variety of names have been attached to these institutions and the worthless degrees secured from them such as questionable, shady, phony, bogus, shyster, sham, fly-by-night, counterfeit, fake, pseudo, fraudulent, and spurious. In this monograph this type of degree will be referred to by the term "spurious," and the institutions offering them as "degree mills." These disreputable degree factories or degree mills have done great damage to legitimate higher education not only in the United States but even more abroad, where the variety of control of education by the different States in this country often is not realized.

This educational evil, the degree mill, is by no means a recent development. One, such institution, Richmond College, was chartered as early as 1835. Forty years later the Commissioner of Education wrote:

The sale of diplomas in foreign countries has become a great disgrace to institutions of learning in the United States. There should be some way to put an effective stop to the occasion of the scandal.¹

¹ Commissioner of Education, *Annual Report*, 1876, p. cxxii.

Frequently in later reports the Commissioner referred to this disreputable and damaging practice but showed that the Federal Government was powerless to control it.

The extent of these degree mills is not known with certainty. Even when the more flagrant ones have been put out of business, they easily reappear under a new name and in another location but with the same irresponsible and fraudulent management. Benjamin Fine wrote in the *New York Times* (Feb. 7, 1960): "More than 1,000 questionable or outright fraudulent schools and colleges in this country are fleecing unsuspecting students of millions of dollars annually." The most recent publication in this field states that "one association, that represents many of these phony colleges and universities, . . . states that their annual business amounts to \$75 million, and that their enrollment in one recent year was 750,000 students."¹

In the decade from 1942 to 1952 the Federal Trade Commission issued "cease and desist" orders against 174 such "educational" institutions, and 213 more entered into stipulations with the Commission and thus avoided formal hearings and probable resultant "cease and desist" orders. Not all of these were institutions of collegiate rank, but a large number of them were. At present it is too easy for many of these institutions to appear again under the same management but with a change of name and location.

At a press conference, Oct. 29, 1959, Secretary Arthur S. Flemming, of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, said: "Degree mills have become such a blight on the American education scene that I have come to the conclusion that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has a responsibility to do something about them." He instructed the Commissioner of Education to prepare for publication a list of all presently known degree mills and promised strong warnings to the public on the tactics of their operators and the worthless character of degrees conferred by them.²

In view of this forthcoming list of institutions, it is unnecessary and inappropriate to discuss spurious institutions fully in this monograph. It is limited to a study of some of the specific *spurious degrees* granted or offered by these degree mills. The Office of Education has a file reaching back for a half century giving information of various sorts on hundreds of these institutions. In some cases this file includes institutional catalogs or announcements, but more frequently it is limited to copies of correspondence, especially from foreign countries, con-

¹ Robert H. Reid, *American Degree Mills: A Study of Their Operations and of Existing and Potential Ways to Control Them*. Washington: American Council on Education, 1959, p. 7. See also Ronald Schiller, "Diploma Mills: America's Educational Underworld," *Reader's Digest*, June 1960, pp. 53-57.

² Reported in part in *Higher Education*, 16:14-15, December 1959. A preliminary list of 35 degree mills was announced by the Secretary at a press conference, April 11, 1960.

earning specific degrees granted and their possible recognition by agencies in those countries as bases for employment or promotion of the innocently victimized holders of these degrees. Too often the result abroad has been the repudiation not only of these particular degrees, but of many American degrees, except those from well-known and established institutions. In preparing lists of degrees for the present monograph, an examination was made of this file in the Office of Education and information tabulated on all degrees mentioned in it. This tabulation necessarily is very incomplete for the whole field of spurious institutions and degrees, but it is sufficient to indicate something of their nature and extent.

A distinction should be made between two types of degrees given or offered by these spurious institutions: (1) those purporting to be legitimate degrees, duplicating those given by legitimate institutions, such as Bachelor of Arts, Master of Science, and Doctor of Philosophy, the latter being most frequently offered by spurious institutions; and (2) spurious degrees, not given or offered by any legitimate institutions, but unique to the degree mills.

A summary of the degrees of different levels of these two types is shown in table 9.

Table 9.—Academic Degrees Reported by Degree Mills, by Type and Level

Level of degree	Total number of institutions offering	Duplicates of degrees from legitimate institutions	Offered by degree mills only
1	2	3	4
Associate	1	0	1
Bachelor.....	72	39	33
Master.....	51	38	23
Doctor.....	72	57	35
Other.....	75	12	63
Total.....	271	146	155

It will be noted that more than half of the degrees offered by these degree mills are spurious degrees, invented by these institutions. They include not only degrees of many types of bachelor, master, and doctor, but new varieties never heard of in legitimate institutions, such as "Diplomat" and "Philosopher" in various fields.

No reference in chapter IX is made to the degrees offered by spurious institutions which are the same as the legitimate degrees there listed. Those of this type reported by 10 or more spurious institutions each, are the following:

<i>Degree</i>	<i>Institutions</i>	<i>Degree</i>	<i>Institutions</i>
Bachelor of Arts.....	29	Master of Science.....	12
Bachelor of Science.....	27	Doctor of Philosophy.....	53
Bachelor of Theology.....	17	Doctor of Divinity.....	26
Bachelor of Divinity.....	14	Doctor of Theology.....	19
Bachelor of Laws.....	11	Doctor of Laws.....	13
Master of Arts.....	28	Doctor of Medicine.....	13
Master of Theology.....	14	Doctor of Science.....	12

Special care is needed, therefore, when these degrees are found, to be sure that they have been conferred by colleges and universities of recognized standing.

Many spurious degrees, however, can be identified from their unusual designations—or at least such designations should cause them to be suspect. A complete list of the 155 degrees unique to degree mills, as far as determined in this study, will be found, with their frequencies, in alphabetical order in chapter IX, clearly identified by “spurious” (*Spur.*) in parentheses following the name of each degree. The spurious degrees are also shown by subject matter fields in chapter VIII. As indicated in chapter I, these degrees are printed in italics, like all noncurrent degrees. Unfortunately, some of them are still current, but not on the part of legitimate recognized higher institutions. A few samples may be given here:

Bachelor of Dermatology
 Bachelor of Science in Dianetics
 Bachelor of Scientology
 Master of Character Analysis
 Master of Electro-Therapy
 Master of Science in Chromo-Electronic Science
 Doctor of Botanic Medicine
 Doctor of Divinity in Bio-Psycho-Dynamic Religions
 Doctor of Divinity in Metaphysics
 Doctor of Eclectic
 Doctor of Metaphysics
 Doctor of Naturatrics
 Doctor of Philosophy in Metaphysics
 Doctor of Psychology
 Doctor of Spiritual Divinity
 Diplomat of Masso-Therapy
 Diplomat of Psychology
 Fellow of Metaphysics
 Ortho-Geneticist
 Philosopher of Metaphysics
 Philosopher of Physio-Therapy
 Practitioner of Truth
 Registered Hypnotist
 Theomonic Licensees

Comment on these weird degrees is unnecessary. They speak for themselves as illegitimate members of the family of academic degrees.

Almost half of the spurious degrees offered by degree mills only are in the field of the healing arts. A full list of these is given in the section on "Medical Sciences" in chapter VIII.

It is evident that not only normal earned degrees can be secured from these degree mills, but any desired honorary degree, whether or not the recipient has done anything except pay his fee to warrant the honor.

Here also may be mentioned another type of spurious degrees—the result of error, not of design. Thus one college in its catalog for 1959 lists its president as having the degree of Td. D. This is an error for the well-known Th. D., Doctor of Theology.⁴ Another example is a report of degrees of Doctor of "Cannon" Law and Licentiate in "Cannon" Law, evident misspellings for the far less militaristic sounding degrees of Doctor of Canon Law and Licentiate in Canon Law.⁵

Many institutions of the type considered in this chapter are very generous in their offerings of degrees. One notorious "university" in Washington, D.C., in 1923, but fortunately no longer in existence, offered 65 or more degrees. Another, a little later, obtained a charter also in the National Capital authorizing it to offer not only bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees in 13 fields of study, but also the degrees of philosopher, fellow, and diplomat in the same fields—a total of 78 degrees. Since no faculty or courses of study are necessary, there is no limit to the number of degrees that can be offered by some of these institutions—for a price.

And what is the price? It differs widely, sometimes being skillfully adjusted in individual cases to all that the traffic will bear. Even as late as 1959, an institution in Missouri printed the following scale of prices or "fees" on its enrollment blank:

Doctor of Psychology (Ps. D.).....	\$100
Doctor of Metaphysics (Ms. D.).....	150
Doctor of Divinity (D.D.).....	200
Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.).....	250

Such institutions often are careful to keep within the letter of the law. Others deliberately flout it. In one State, under a 1941 law, institutions of this type were forbidden any longer to confer degrees. But one of them wrote to an inquirer from Australia: "The president is willing to date back the diplomas to about 1935 or before" but cautioned, "Please do not give any publicity whatever to the matter * * * as that would spoil the affair."

⁴ Personal letter from President S. C. Eastvold, Pacific Lutheran College, February 16, 1960.

⁵ U.S. Office of Education, *Biennial Survey, 1920-22*, p. 315.

There are, of course, many legitimate correspondence schools in the country which serve a useful purpose. They offer bona fide instruction but not such as to warrant academic degrees. But it may be safely stated that no recognized American college or university grants degrees solely by correspondence. A degree from any of the numerous present or defunct degree mills has no academic value, receives no credit in the education world, or by examining boards for the different professions. It is harmful to the recipient, tending to discredit the professional and intellectual integrity of the holder if he attempts to make any use of it. One of the most unfortunate aspects of the matter is that often the holder of such a degree is a native of a foreign country, ambitious for advancement, with a high opinion of American educational institutions, and ignorant of the fact that for his hard-earned currency, he has secured only a counterfeit and not a bona fide degree. Every effort, for the good of American higher education, should be made to protect the integrity of American college degrees.

Chapter VII

Abbreviations for Degrees

IF THE SITUATION is confused and somewhat chaotic with reference to academic degrees conferred by American institutions of higher education, as indicated in previous chapters, confusion becomes worse confounded and the chaotic borders on complete chaos when consideration is given to the multiplicity of abbreviations used for these degrees. For a single degree sometimes a dozen or more different abbreviations are used, for hundreds of them two or more abbreviations are reported. On the other hand, in hundreds of cases a single abbreviation stands for several different degrees.

Multiple Degrees for One Abbreviation.—Although the registrars were asked to report for this study not only degrees but abbreviations currently used for them, many failed to do so, at least for some degrees. Thus, approximately 600 degrees are listed in chapter IX for which no abbreviations were reported. In addition, no abbreviations were found for some 200 of the noncurrent degrees secured from other sources. For the remaining approximately 1,600 degrees almost 2,600 abbreviations were reported. These are all listed, in alphabetical order, in chapter X, but such an abundance of abbreviations by no means implies one-to-one correspondence between abbreviation and degree. In this list, while in about 90 percent of the cases a single abbreviation stands for a single degree, in the remaining 227 cases, the meaning of an abbreviation is ambiguous, as shown by the following summary:

One abbreviation for 2 degrees.....	155
One abbreviation for 3 degrees.....	49
One abbreviation for 4 degrees.....	11
One abbreviation for 5 degrees.....	8
One abbreviation for 6 degrees.....	3
One abbreviation for 7 degrees.....	1
	<hr/>
	227

The extreme case of one abbreviation representing seven different degrees refers to "M.E." which may stand for Master of Education, Master of Elements, Master of Engineering, Mechanical Engineer, Military Engineer, Mining Engineer, or Mistress of English.

Multiple Abbreviations for One Degree.—Of the total number of degrees listed in chapter VIII (not adjusted for duplicate entries) about 30 percent have no abbreviations indicated and about 40 percent have a single abbreviation for the degree with which it is shown. But for the remaining degrees, approximately a thousand in number, two or more abbreviations are given for each. In about 100 cases, 5 or more abbreviations are given for each degree. In 14 cases, 10 or more abbreviations are given for a single degree, in the extreme case 14 abbreviations for a single degree.

For this degree, Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering, the following abbreviations are found: B.S. Ch. E., B.S. (Ch. E.), B.S. Ch. Eng., B.S. Chem. E., B.S. in C.N., B.S. in Ch. E., B.S. in Ch. Eng., B.S. in Ch. Engin., B.S. in Chm. E., B.S. in Chem. E., B.S. in Chem. Eng., B.S. in Chem. Engi., B.S. in Chem. Engr., and B. Sc. in Chem. Engr.

Such a multiplicity of variants in abbreviations is far in excess of all legitimate needs. The first one, B.S. Ch. E., or possibly B.S. Ch. Eng., would meet all needs and would promote simplicity and uniformity. A similar observation may be made with reference to most if not all of the other cases of multiple abbreviations for a single degree.

Following are the 14 degrees for each of which 10 or more different abbreviations are reported in chapter VIII:

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.....	10
Bachelor of Science in Chemistry.....	10
Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering.....	10
Bachelor of Science in Engineering Physics.....	10
Doctor of Engineering.....	10
Doctor of Science.....	10
Bachelor of Science in Education.....	11
Bachelor of Science in Nursing.....	11
Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.....	11
Master of Science in Education.....	11
Doctor of Letters.....	11
Bachelor of Science in Business Administration.....	12
Bachelor of Science in Home Economics.....	12
Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering.....	14

Order of Elements in Abbreviations.—Which is the preferred order of the elements of an abbreviation for a degree? For example A.B. or B.A.? At the baccalaureate level the practice is divided for this oldest and most frequently used degree, the Bachelor of Arts, the only one reported by more than a thousand institutions. For historical reasons, following the Latin for *Artium Baccalaureus*, and from the custom of many years, 419 institutions report the use of "A.B." while 521 institutions report the more recently adopted form "B.A."

Following is a summary for the most frequently used bachelor's degrees, showing their abbreviations, with the number of institutions reporting the use of each form listed.

Bachelor of Science.....	B.S., 698	S.B., 10
Bachelor of Arts.....	B.A., 521	A.B., 419
Bachelor of Music.....	B.M. or B. Mus., 209	Mus. B., 11
Bachelor of Divinity.....	B.D., 100	D.B., 1
Bachelor of Business Administration.....	B.B.A., 87	-----
Bachelor of Fine Arts.....	B.F.A., 73	-----
Bachelor of Education.....	B. Ed., 30	Ed. B., 3
Bachelor of Theology.....	B. Th., 16	Th. B., 23
Bachelor of Laws.....	-----	LL.B., 28

In all except two cases of these most frequently used bachelor's degrees the strong preponderance of usage is in favor of placing the "B" first in the abbreviation. Usage is divided in the case of the Bachelor of Theology and entirely in favor of placing the "B" last for the Bachelor of Laws.

Below is given a similar summary of usage with respect to the master's degree:

Master of Arts.....	M.A., 258	A.M., 41
Master of Science.....	M.S., 225	S.M., 5
Master of Education.....	M. Ed., 121	Ed. M., 15
Master of Business Administration.....	M.B.A., 111	-----
Master of Music.....	M.M. or M. Mus. 68	Mus. M., 5
Master of Fine Arts.....	M.F.A., 46	-----
Master of Theology.....	M. Th., 5	Th. M., 26
Master of Laws.....	M.L., 1	LL.M., 35

In all except two cases of these most frequently used master's degrees, in the fields of theology and law, the strong preponderance is in favor of placing the "M" first in the abbreviation, as was also the case for bachelor's degrees. In addition to the simple form M.S. given in the summary, more than 300 cases of the form "M.S. in—" are listed in chapter X, thus adding greatly to the preponderance of the M.S. form over that of S.M.

Below is given a similar summary of usage with respect to the doctor's degree:

Doctor of Laws.....	-----	LL.D., 429
Doctor of Divinity (Divinitatis Doctor).....	-----	D.D., 256
Doctor of Literature....	D. Lit. or D. Litt., 3	Lit. D. or Litt. D., 182
Doctor of Philosophy....	-----	Ph. D., 156
Doctor of Science.....	D.S. or D. Sc., 77	S.D. or Sc. D., 99
Doctor of Education....	D. Ed., 20	Ed. D., 69
Doctor of Medicine.....	-----	M.D., 71
Doctor of Letters.....	D. Lit. or D. Litt., 3	♦Lit. D. or Litt. D., 59

Doctor of Music.....	D. Mus., 57	Mus. D., 32
Doctor of Theology.....	D. Th., 1	Th. D., 18
Doctor of Humanities....	D.H., 9	HH.D., 12
Doctor of Engineering....	D. Eng., 35	Eng. D., 8
Doctor of Fine Arts.....	D.F.A., 28	-----

Unlike the situation for bachelor's and master's degrees, the prevailing strong usage for the more commonly used doctor's degrees is in favor of placing the "D" last instead of first in the abbreviation. In four cases (Laws, Divinity, Philosophy, Medicine) this usage is complete and of long standing. The only exceptions are in the cases of music, engineering, and fine arts, the more recently developed doctorates. In the first two, usage is divided but favors the first position for the "D", but in the case of fine arts, no institution reports the form F.A.D. On the other hand, the list of chapter X shows more than 350 cases of doctorate abbreviations in which the "D" is placed first. Most of these, however, are for degrees not commonly used.

Uniformity is not necessarily found in the use of the commonest degrees, even in a single institution. Thus San Jose State College (California), regarding the Bachelor of Arts, reports: "B.A. is used in our catalog and A.B. is used in our permanent records." St. Johns College (Maryland): "The abbreviations A.B. and B.A. are used interchangeably." Hiram College (Ohio): "We are not consistent." At least a score of colleges report the use of both forms for this degree.

Considerable confusion exists regarding the honorary degrees Doctor of Humanities, Doctor of Humane Letters, Doctor of Letters, and Doctor of Literature. For all of them the abbreviations L.H.D., Lit. D., and Litt. D. are used somewhat interchangeably. Usually, any one institution is consistent in its own use of these abbreviations, but Grinnell College (Iowa) reports: "We distinguish between Doctor of Humane Letters and Doctor of Letters, but use the same abbreviation, Lit. D." Full details regarding various abbreviations used for these honorary doctorates are given in chapter VIII.

Use of Preposition "in."—The use of the preposition "in" in abbreviations appears to be unnecessary. Is there any good reason why B.S. in C.E. should be used for Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering (reported 29 times), instead of B.S.C.E. (reported 21 times)? Or M.A. in Ed. for Master of Arts in Education (reported 11 times) instead of M.A. Ed. (reported 4 times)? An examination of the list of abbreviations in chapter X shows the use of "B.S. in—" as an abbreviation more than 300 times; that of "M.A. in—" or "M.S. in—" 175 times; and other "in" forms almost 100 times. The elimination of this superfluous preposition, using only capital letters in abbreviations, would save more than 500 of the abbreviations

currently reported. No one ever thinks of using "B of A." for the common "B.A." to represent Bachelor of Arts, or "M. in F." for the simpler "M.F." to represent Master in Forestry.

Variations in Abbreviations Used.—Following is a list of the principal fields and certain other terms frequently found for which multiple abbreviations are used:

Accounting	A., Ac., Acc., Acct., Acctg.
Administration	A.M., Ad., Adm., Admin., M.
Aeronautics	A., Ae., Aero.
Agriculture	A., Ag., Agr., Ag'l., Agri., Agric.
Applied	A., App., Appl.
Architecture	A., Ar., Arc., Arch.
Aviation	Av., Avia.
Bacteriology	B., Bac., Bact.
Biology	Bi., Bio., Biol.
Business	B., Bu., Bus.
Ceramics	Cr., Cer.
Chemistry	C., Ch., Che., Chm., Chem.
Christian	C., Chn., Chr., Christ.
Civil	C., Civ.
Commerce	C., Com., Comm.
Criminology	Cr., Crim.
Design	D., Dn., Des.
Doctor	D., Dr., Doc., Doct.
Economics	E., Ec., Eco., Oec., Econ.
Education	D., E., Ed., Edn., Edu., Educ.
Electrical	E., El., Elec., Elect., Electr.
Elementary	E., El., Elem.
Engineering	E., En., Eng., Engl., Engr., Engin., N.
English	E., En., Eng., Engl.
Entomology	E., Ent.
Finance	F., Fl., Fin.
Forestry	F., Fy., For., Fsty.
Geography	Geo., Ggr., Geog.
Geology	G., Ge., Gl., Geol.
Geophysics	Gp., Gph., Geophys.
Health	H., Hlth.
History	H., Hist.
Home Economics	H.E., H. Ec., Home Ec., Home Econ.
Humanities	H., Hu., HH., Hum.
Hygiene	Hy., Hyg.
Industrial	I., Ind., Indus.
Journalism	J., Jr., Jour., Journ.
Labor	L., Lab.
Latin	L., La.
Laws	L., I.L.
Letters	L., Let., Lit., Litt.
Library	L., Lib., Libr.
Literature	L., Lt., Lit., Litt.
Management	M., Mgt., Mgmt.

Marine.....	M., Ma., Mar.
Mathematics.....	M., Math.
Mechanical.....	M., Mech.
Medical.....	M., Md., Med.
Metallurgy.....	M., Mt., Met., Mtl., Metal.
Metaphysics.....	Me., Ms.
Meteorology.....	Met., Meteor.
Mining.....	M., Mg., Ml., Min., Mng.
Music.....	M., Mu., Mus.
Natural Sciences.....	N.S., N. Sc., N. Sci.
Naval.....	N., Na., Nav.
Nuclear.....	N., Nuc., Nucl.
Nursing.....	N., Nr., Nur., Nurs., Nurs'g.
Occupational Therapy.....	O.T., Occ. Ther.
Oratory.....	O., Or.
Painting.....	P., Pa., Paint.
Pedagogy.....	P., Pe., Pd., Pg., Py., Ped.
Petroleum.....	P., Pe., Pet., Petr., Petrol.
Pharmacy.....	P., Ph., Phm., Phar., Pharm.
Philanthropy.....	Phil., Phil., Philan.
Philosophy.....	Ph., Phil.
Physical Education.....	P.E., P. Ed., Phy. Ed., Phys. Educ.
Physical Sciences.....	P. Sc., Ph. S., Ph. Sc., Phys. Sci.
Physical Therapy.....	P.T., Ph. T., Phys. Th., Phys. Ther.
Physics.....	P., Phy., Phys.
Political Science.....	P.S., P. Sc., Pol. Sc., Pol. Sci.
Practical Arts.....	P.A., Prac. Arts.
Psychology.....	P's., Psych., Psychol.
Radio.....	R., Ra.
Recreation.....	R., Rec.
Religion.....	R., Re., Rel.
Retailing.....	R., Ret., Retail.
Sanitary.....	S., San., Sanit.
Science.....	S., Sc., Sci.
Secondary.....	S., Sec.
Secretarial.....	S., Sc., Se., Sec., Sec'l.
Social Science.....	S.S., S. Sc., So. Sc., Soc. Sc.
Social Work.....	S.W., So. W., Soc. Wk., So. Work, Soc. Work.
Sociology.....	So., Soc.
Specialist.....	Sp., Spec.
Speech.....	S., Sp.
Statistics.....	St., Stat.
Surgery.....	S., C., Ch., Sur., Chir.
Teaching.....	T., Tch., Tchg., Teach.
Technology.....	T., Tech.
Textile.....	T., Text.
Theology.....	T., Th., Theol.
Veterinary Medicine.....	V.M., Vet. Med.
Vocational.....	V., Voc.
Zoology.....	Z., Zool.

Uniformity of Abbreviations.—A few additional comments may be made on some of the abbreviations of the major fields used in chapter VIII:

Agriculture.—*A.* may be confused with several other terms. *Ag.* is brief, unambiguous, and is immediately suggestive of its subject.

Architecture.—*Ar.* may be confused with Arts. *Arch.* has the virtue of long established use and is immediately suggestive of its subject.

Business.—*B.* may be confused with Bachelor, or Biology, or other words. *Bus.* is in common use and is immediately suggestive of its subject.

Education.—*E.* is usually inadequate, conflicting with the much longer established use of this letter for engineering as well as with electrical, English, and other fields. *Ed.* is sufficient and to be preferred for brevity to the longer common *Educ.* or other forms listed. Furthermore, it has already become well standardized at the doctorate level as *Ed.D.*

Engineering.—For more than a century *E.* has stood, in various combinations, for Engineer, or Engineering. In spite of ambiguities from various other words, including Education, it may be retained on the basis of long priority. *Eng.* is also commonly used, especially at the doctorate level. Possibly *Engr.* is to be preferred to distinguish from English, but the latter is used so seldom in degree abbreviations, that *Eng.* for brevity is to be preferred for Engineering.

Forestry.—*For.* is unambiguous and is immediately suggestive of its subject.

Home Economics.—*H.E.* may be taken for Health Education or other terms. *H.Ec.* is brief, unambiguous, and is immediately suggestive of its subject.

Journalism.—*J.* may be confused with some of the Law degrees based on the Latin forms *Juris* or *Jurum*. *Jour.* is unambiguous and is immediately suggestive of its subject.

Law.—The forms *L.* and *LL.* have long established usage and will doubtless be retained, although the single form *L.* may be confused at times with Library, Letters, or Literature. For comments on *LL.* see below "Reduplicated Forms of Plural." (p. 66)

Library.—*L.* may be confused with Law, Letters, or Literature. *Lib.* is unambiguous and immediately suggestive of its subject.

Medical.—*M.* is so long established, especially in *M.D.*, that it can claim priority rights, even if at times susceptible of confusion with a dozen other elements of degrees all of them beginning with the letter *M.*

Music.—Although *M.* is commonly used for Music, especially in Bachelor of Music, and Master of Music, it may easily be confused with a dozen other elements of degrees all of them beginning with the same letter. It may be noted, too, that the form for Doctor of Music reported by 90 institutions is *D.Mus.* or *Mus.D.*, compared with one which uses *D.M.*—too close to the classic *M.D.* *Mus.* is unambiguous and is immediately suggestive of its subject.

Nursing.—*N.* may be confused with Naval or Nuclear. *Nur.* or possibly the longer *Nurs.* are to be preferred, as unambiguous and immediately suggestive of its subject.

Pharmacy.—*P.* may be confused with more than a dozen other words in the list beginning with the same letter. Even *Ph.* may be confused with Philosophy, Philanthropy, Physics, and other subjects. *Phar.* is unambiguous and is immediately suggestive of its subject.

Social Work.—*S.W.* is most widely used and not likely to cause confusion unless in connection with the less common degrees involving Social Welfare. The conflict could be avoided by using *S.Wel.* for the latter.

Theology.—*T.* may be confused with Teaching, Technology, or Textiles. *Th.* is of long standing and not likely to be confused with any other field and is immediately suggestive of its subject.

One institution, Auburn University, formerly Alabama Polytechnic Institute, on the basis of *sound-emphasis* rather than initial letters of degrees, uses the abbreviations *D* for Education, *M* for Administration, and *N* for Engineering. That such abbreviations will be understood outside of the institution using them, however, is very doubtful. Is sufficient space saved by using *D* for Education instead of Ed. to justify this very unusual abbreviation? An abbreviation should be as nearly as possible self-explanatory.

Reduplicated Forms of Plurals.—The common forms LL.B., LL.L., LL.M., LL.D. to represent Bachelor, Licentiate, Master, and Doctor of Laws (of which LL.D. is most frequent); and the analogous but less frequent HH.D. to represent Doctor of Humanities, are worth brief comment. This old method of forming the plural by doubling the initial letter is uncommon but by no means unique or limited to the field of educational degrees. Compare the old forms FF., for Fratres (Latin); JJ., for Judges or Justices; MM. for Masters, or Martyrs, or Their Majesties, or Messieurs (French); NN., for Names; pp., for pages; SS. for Saints; or vv., for verses or violins. All of these reduplicated forms are given in *Webster's New International Dictionary*.

Much other information concerning abbreviations for academic degrees can be secured by a study of chapters VIII and X. These chapters show impressively the need for simplification and standardization of abbreviations used for academic degrees in the United States.

Chapter VIII

Degrees Classified by Fields

IN THIS CHAPTER are given all of the academic degrees of various types, with their *institutional frequencies* (i.e., the number of institutions reporting) and all of the abbreviations used for each degree, with their institutional frequencies. All degrees currently in use are printed in roman type. All degrees no longer in current use, as well as spurious degrees which may or may not now be in use, are printed in *italics*. Latin forms are given for 120 degrees, also printed in italics, since the Latin form is not in common use today except in a few institutions. Abbreviations which are approved by the New York Board of Regents are so indicated. For fuller explanation of this feature, see chapter I, section 7.

Since most educators will be interested in degrees in their special subjects, the total of more than 2,400 degrees have been classified into 26 groups, in terms of major subject matter fields. These fields are listed in table 10 which gives the total number of degrees reported in each field, currently offered and not offered, including honorary degrees.

No grand totals are shown in table 10 because they would be misleading on account of numerous duplications. There are over 300 duplicate entries and a dozen triplicate ones. Thus Bachelor of Agricultural Engineering is listed under both "Agriculture" and "Engineering," and Master of Fine Arts in Music Education is listed under "Fine Arts," "Music," and "Education."¹

¹ For much additional information regarding requirements and opportunities in 84 major professional fields see Lloyd E. Blauch, ed., *Education for the Professions*. Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Office of Education, 1955. vi, 817 p.

Table 10.—Number of Academic Degrees Currently Conferred and Not Currently Conferred, by Subject Matter Fields

Field	Total degrees reported	Currently conferred	Not currently conferred	Honorary ¹
1	2	3	4	5
1. Liberal Arts in General.....	89	55	34	10
2. Humanities.....	212	101	111	28
3. Natural Sciences.....	342	208	134	19
4. Social Sciences.....	114	93	21	8
5. Agriculture.....	93	75	18	7
6. Architecture.....	85	49	36	4
7. Art.....	82	59	23	4
8. Business.....	226	176	50	19
9. Dentistry.....	35	18	17	4
10. Education.....	218	256	63	17
11. Engineering.....	516	348	168	23
12. Fine Arts.....	69	64	5	2
13. Forestry.....	51	34	17	5
14. Home Economics.....	63	44	19	4
15. Journalism.....	14	12	2	3
16. Law.....	119	63	66	20
17. Library Science.....	21	16	5	1
18. Medical Sciences.....	268	146	162	17
19. Music.....	103	90	13	5
20. Nursing.....	36	26	13	3
21. Pharmacy.....	26	13	13	3
22. Public Administration.....	66	51	17	18
23. Social Work.....	20	17	3	1
24. Speech.....	56	37	19	2
25. Theology.....	171	83	88	18
26. Miscellaneous.....	21	2	19

¹ Honorary degrees included in numbers for columns 2, 3, and 4.

1. Liberal Arts in General

In this section are grouped the degrees that are not classifiable under any of the subject matter fields, such as the most widely used degree of all, Bachelor of Arts, which frequently signifies college graduation without reference to any special field. Often it is the only earned degree conferred by a college.

Below are listed the 55 degrees classified in table 10 as Liberal Arts in General reported as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the frequencies for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are 35 degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use (indicated by x) except in the case of "spurious" (*Spur.*) degrees. Included are two "spurious" degrees (see chapter VI); also 10 honorary (Hon.) degrees (see chapter V), which are in current use. The arrangement is in terms of associate, bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

Associate		Associate in General Education	
Associate in Applied Arts.....	1	6
A.A.A., 1.		A.G.E., 1.	
Associate in Applied Arts and Sciences.....	1	A. in G. Ed., 1.	
Associate in Arts.....	529	Associate in General Education and Industrial Technology..	1
A.A., 385 (New York Board of Regents).		Associate in General Studies..	7
Associate in Arts (Hon.).....	2	A.G.S., 5.	
See above.		Associate in Liberal Arts.....	3
Associate in Arts and Science..	2	A.L.A., 1.	
Associate in Arts and Sciences..	1	Associate of Arts.....	2
Associate in Arts in Arts and Science.....	1	A.A., 2.	
A.A.A. and S., 1.		Bachelor	
Associate in Arts in Liberal Arts.....	1	<i>Associate Bachelor of Arts.....</i>	x
A.A.L.A., 1.		<i>Artium Baccalaureus (Bachelor of Arts).....</i>	x
Associate in Arts in Terminal Education.....	1	See Bachelor of Arts.	
A.A. Ter. Ed., 1.		<i>Baccalaureus Artium (Bachelor of Arts).....</i>	x
Associate in College.....	1	See Bachelor of Arts.	

Bachelor of Applied Arts.....	3	Bachelor of Science in General Education	1
B.A.A. 1.		B.S. Gen. Ed., 1.	
B. App. Arts, 1.		Bachelor of Science in General Studies.....	7
Bachelor of Arts.....	1,005	B.S. in G.S., 2.	
B.A., 521 (New York Board of Regents).		B.S. in Gen. Std., 1.	
A.B., 419 (New York Board of Regents).		Bachelor of Science in Liberal Arts.....	3
Bachelor of Arts (Hon.).....	18	Bachelor of Science in Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	2
See above.		<i>Bachelor of Science in Practical Arts</i>	x
Bachelor of Arts—Classical....	1	B.S. in P.A.	
B.A. Class., 1.		B.S. in Prac. Arts.	
Bachelor of Arts—Non-Classical	1	<i>Bachelor of Science in Practical Arts and Letters</i>	x
B.A. Non-Class., 1.		B.S. in P.A.L.	
<i>Bachelor of Arts and Sciences</i> ..	x	<i>Bachelor of Science in Science and Letters</i>	x
B. Ar. Sc.		Bachelor of Science in Special Fields.....	1
Bachelor of Arts in Arts-Law....	1	B.S. in Spec. Flds., 1.	
Bachelor of Arts in Arts and Sciences	2	Master	
B.A. in A. and Sci., 2.		<i>Artium Magister (Master of Arts)</i>	x
Bachelor of Arts in General College	1	See Master of Arts.	
Bachelor of Arts in General Studies	2	<i>Liberalium Artium Magister (Master of Liberal Arts)</i>	x
B.A. in Gen. Std., 1.		See Master of Liberal Arts.	
Bachelor of Arts in Liberal Arts	4	<i>Master of Applied Arts</i>	x
Bachelor of Arts in Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	2	M.A.A.	
Bachelor of General Education....	4	Master of Arts.....	322
B. Gen. Ed., 1.		M.A., 258 (New York Board of Regents).	
Bachelor of General Studies....	1	A.M., 41 (New York Board of Regents).	
B.G.S., 1.		Master of Arts (Hon.).....	34
<i>Bachelor of Liberal Arts</i>	x	See above.	
B.L.A.		<i>Master of Arts and Sciences</i>	x
Bachelor of Professional Arts....	1	M. Ar. Sc.	
B.P.A., 1.		Master of Arts in Liberal Studies.....	2
<i>Bachelor of Science and English Literature</i>	x	M.A.L.S., 1.	
B.S.E.L.		M.A. in L.S., 1.	
<i>Bachelor of Science and Literature</i>	x	Master of Graduate Studies....	1
Bachelor of Science in Applied Arts	1	Master of Liberal Arts (Hon.)..	1
B.S. in App. Arts, 1.		M.L.A., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Applied Arts and Sciences.....	1	L.A.M.	
Bachelor of Science in Arts and Sciences	2	Master of Professional Arts (Hon.).....	1
Bachelor of Science in General College	1	M.P.A., 1.	

DEGREES CLASSIFIED BY FIELDS

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<i>Master of Science and Arts</i> ---	x	<i>Philosophiae Doctor (Doctor of Philosophy)</i> -----	x
M.S.A.		See Doctor of Philosophy.	
Doctor		Others	
Doctor Honoris Causa of the		Adjunct in Arts-----	1
George Washington Uni-		Adj. A., 1.	
versity (Hon.)-----	1	<i>Artium Sororis (Sister of Arts)</i> -----	x
<i>Doctor of Applied Arts</i> -----	x	See Sister of Arts.	
D.A.A.		Certificate of Advanced	
Doctor of Arts (Hon.)-----	5	Studies-----	1
Art. D., 2.		C.A.S., 1.	
D.A., 2.		Certificate of Advanced	
Arts D., 1.		Study-----	1
A.D.		C.A.S., 1.	
<i>Doctor of Arts and Sciences</i> --	x	<i>Certificate of Proficiency</i> ----	x
D. Ar. Sc.		Cert. of Prof.	
Doctor of Humanitarian Serv-		<i>Graduate in Arts</i> -----	x
ice (Hon.)-----	1	A.B.	
D.H.S., 1		B.A.	
Dr. H.S.		<i>Graduate in Liberal Arts</i> ----	x
Doctor of Laws (Hon.)-----	449	B.L.A.	
LL.D., 429 (New York		<i>Laureate in Arts</i> -----	x
Board of Regents).		L.A.	
Dr. LL.		<i>Laureate of Arts</i> -----	x
L.L.D.		A.L.	
J.D. (Jurum Doctor).		L.A.	
<i>Doctor of Laws and Letters</i>		L.C.	
(<i>Spur.</i>)-----	x	<i>Licentiate in Arts</i> -----	x
Doctor of Liberal Arts (Hon.)-	1	L.A.	
D.L.A., 1.		<i>Maid of Arts</i> -----	x
Doctor of Philosophy-----	156	<i>Mistress of Arts</i> -----	x
Ph. D., 156 (New York		A.M.	
Board of Regents)		M.A.	
D.P.		<i>Mistress of Arts and Sciences</i> --	x
D. Ph.		<i>Mistress of Liberal Arts</i> ----	x
D. Phil.		M.L.A.	
Dr. Phil.		<i>Mistress of Liberal Learning</i> --	x
P.D.		M.L.L.	
Doctor of Philosophy (Hon.)--	1	<i>Mistress of the Liberal Arts</i> --	x
See above.		<i>Sister of Arts</i> -----	x
<i>Doctor of the University</i>		A.S.	
(<i>Spur.</i>)-----	1	Ar. S.	
Univ. D. 1.		S.A.	
<i>Doctor Philosophiae (Doctor of Philosophy)</i> -----	x		
See Doctor of Philosophy.			

2. Humanities

Below are listed the 101 degrees classified in table 10 in the general field of Humanities (except Architecture, Art, Fine Arts, Journalism, Music, Speech, and Theology, reported later) as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the frequencies for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are 111 degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use (indicated by x) except in the case of "spurious" (Spur.) degrees. Included are nine "spurious" degrees (see chapter VI); also 28 honorary (Hon.) degrees (see chapter V), only 16 of which are in current use.

The list of degrees is subdivided into six groups as follows: General; Classical Languages and Literature; English; Languages, Letters, Literature; Modern Languages and Literature; and Philosophy. In each group the arrangement is in terms of associate, bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

GENERAL		Master	
Associate		Master of Arts in Teaching	
Associate in Humanities		College Humanities.....	1
(Hon.)	1	M.A. in Tchg., Coll.	
		Human., 1.	
Bachelor		<i>Master of Cosmology</i>	x
Bachelor of Arts in Humanities.....	5	M. Co.	
<i>Bachelor of Humanities</i>	x	<i>Master of Humanities</i>	x
B.H.		M.H.	
Bachelor of Humanities.....	1	Master of Humanities (Hon.)..	1
B. Hu., 1.		See above	
<i>Bachelor of Metaphysics</i>	x	Master of Humanities (Hon.)..	2
Me. B.		M. in Hum., 1.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Dian-</i>		M. Hu.	
<i>etics (Spur.)</i>	1	<i>Master of Metaphysics</i>	x
B. Sc. (Dn.), 1.		M. Me.	
Master in Humanities.....	1	Me. H.	
M. in Hum., 1.		Doctor	
Master of Arts in Humanities..	1	<i>Doctor of Cosmology (Hon.)</i> ..	x
		D. Co.	

<i>Doctor of Cultural Science</i> (Hon.) -----	x	CLASSICAL LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE	
Dr. Cul. S.		Bachelor	
Dr. Cul. Sc.		Bachelor of Arts—Classical....	1
<i>Doctor of Education in College Teaching in Humanities</i> -----	1	B.A. Class., 1.	
Ed. D. in Coll. Tchg. in Human., 1.		Bachelor of Arts in Classics....	3
<i>Doctor of Honorary Humanities</i> (Hon.) -----	x	Bachelor of Arts in Greek.....	2
D.H.H.		Bachelor of Arts in Greek and Latin.....	1
H.H.D.		Bachelor of Arts in Latin.....	1
<i>Doctor of Humanities</i> (Hon.)---	2	Bachelor of Arts in Teaching of Latin.....	1
D.H., 1.		<i>Bachelor of Classics</i> -----	x
<i>Doctor of Humanities</i> (Hon.)--	2	B.C.	
H.H.D., 12; D.H., 9;		<i>Bachelor of Hebrew</i> -----	x
L.H.D., 7 (Litteris Humanioribus Doctor)		B.H.	
(Hon.); D. Hum., 2;		Bachelor of Hebrew Letters....	2
Dr. of Humanities, 1;		B.H.L., 2 (New York Board of Regents).	
Litt. D., 1 (Litterarum Doctor) (Hon.); D. Hu.		Bachelor of Hebrew Literature.....	2
<i>Doctor of Humanities of Learning</i> (Hon.)-----	x	B.H.L., 2.	
Dr. H.L.		<i>Bachelor of Latin Letters</i> -----	x
<i>Doctor of Metaphysics</i> (Spur.)--	10	B.L.L.	
Ms. D., 7.		B. La. L.	
D. Me.		<i>Bachelor of Science in Latin</i> ---	x
<i>Doctor of Philosophy in Metaphysics</i> (Spur.)-----	1	B.S. in Lat.	
D. Ph. M., 1.		Classical Bachelor of Arts....	1
<i>Doctor of Psychology in Metaphysics</i> (Spur.)-----	2	Classical A.B., 1.	
Ps. D., 2		Master	
<i>Humanitatis Honorariae Doctor</i> (Doctor of Honorary Humanities) -----	x	Master of Arts in Biblical Literature.....	1
See Doctor of Honorary Humanities.		Master of Arts in Greek.....	1
<i>Litteris Humanioribus Doctor</i> (Doctor of Humanities)-----	x	Master of Arts in Hebrew Letters.....	1
See Doctor of Humanities.		Master of Arts in Latin.....	1
Other		Master of Arts in Teaching Latin.....	1
<i>Diplomat of Metaphysics</i> (Spur.) -----	1	Master of Arts in the Classics..	1
<i>Fellow of Metaphysics</i> (Spur.)--	1	<i>Master of Classics</i> -----	x
<i>Philosopher of Metaphysics</i> (Spur.) -----	1	M.C.	
		Master of Hebrew Literature..	3
		M.H.L., 3 (New York Board of Regents).	
		<i>Master of Latin Letters</i> -----	x
		M. La. L.	
		<i>Master of Latin Literature</i> -----	x
		M.L.L.	

Doctor		Master of Arts in Teaching	
<i>Doctor of Classical Literature</i>		College English.....	1
(Hon.).....	x	M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Engl.,	
D.C.L.		1	
<i>Doctor of Hebrew Letters</i>		Master of Arts in Teaching	
(Hon.).....	4	English.....	2
D.H. Litt., 8 (New York		Master of English.....	1
Board of Regents).		M. Eng., 1.	
D.H.L., 1		M. En.	
<i>Doctor of Hebrew Literature..</i>	3	<i>Master of English Literature..</i>	x
D.H.L., 3 (New York		M.E.L.	
Board of Regents).		<i>Master of Oral English.....</i>	x
D.H. Lit.		M.O.E.	
D.H. Litt.		<i>Master of Science and English</i>	
<i>Doctor of Hebrew Literature</i>		<i>Literature.....</i>	x
(Hon.).....	x	M.S.E.L.	
See above.		Master of Science in English..	1
<i>Doctor of Latin Letters.....</i>	x	M.S. in Engl., 1.	
D. La. L.			
Other		Doctor	
<i>Mistress of Classical Literature</i>	x	<i>Doctor of English (Hon.).....</i>	x
<i>Mistress of English and Classical Literature.....</i>	x	D. En.	
		Dr. En.	
		<i>Doctor of English Literature..</i>	x
		D.E.L.	
		<i>Doctor of Oral English.....</i>	x
		D.O.E.	
		<i>Doctor of Science and English</i>	
		<i>Literature.....</i>	x
		D.S.E.L.	
ENGLISH		Other	
Associate		<i>Laureate of English Literature..</i>	x
<i>Associate in English.....</i>	x	<i>Maid of English.....</i>	x
A. En.		<i>Mistress of English.....</i>	x
		M.E.	
Bachelor		<i>Mistress of English and Classical Literature.....</i>	x
<i>Bachelor of Arts in English....</i>	23	<i>Mistress of English Literature..</i>	x
<i>Bachelor of Arts in English Literature.....</i>	1	M.E.L.	
<i>Bachelor of Arts in Teaching</i>			
<i>of English.....</i>	1		
<i>Bachelor of English.....</i>	x		
B.E.			
B. En.			
<i>Bachelor of English Literature..</i>	x		
B.E.L.			
E.L.B.			
<i>Bachelor of Oral English.....</i>	x		
B.O.E.			
<i>Bachelor of Science and English Literature.....</i>	x		
B.S.E.L.			
<i>Bachelor of Science in English..</i>	3		
Master		LANGUAGES, LETTERS, LITERATURE	
<i>Master of Arts in English.....</i>	7	Associate	
M.A. in Engl., 1.		<i>Associate in Letters.....</i>	x
<i>Master of Arts in English and American Literature.....</i>	1	A. Litt.	
		<i>Associate in Literature.....</i>	x
		A. Lit.	
		<i>Associate of Letters.....</i>	x
		Bachelor	
		<i>Baccalaureus Literarum (Bachelor of Letters).....</i>	x
		See Bachelor of Letters.	

<i>Baccalaureus Litterarum</i> (<i>Bachelor of Literature</i>)-----	x	Bachelor of Science in Letters and Dentistry-----	1
See Bachelor of Literature.		Bachelor of Science in Letters and Medical Technology----	1
<i>Baccalaureus Litterarum</i> (<i>Bachelor of Letters</i>)-----	x	Bachelor of Science in Letters and Medicine-----	1
See Bachelor of Letters.		Bachelor of Science in Letters and Nursing-----	1
<i>Baccalaureus Litterarum</i> (<i>Bachelor of Literature</i>)-----	x	<i>Bachelor of Science in Letters and Science</i> -----	x
See Bachelor of Literature.		B.S. in L. & S.	
<i>Bachelor in Literature</i> -----	x	Bachelor of Science in Linguistics-----	1
Bachelor of Arts in Foreign Language-----	2	B.S.L., 1.	
Bachelor of Arts in Foreign Languages-----	8	<i>Bachelor of the More Humane Letters</i> -----	x
Bachelor of Arts in Languages-----	1	L.H.B.	
Bachelor of Arts in Letters-----	1	<i>Litterarum Baccalaureus</i> (<i>Bachelor of Letters</i>)-----	x
B.A. in Letters, 1.		See Bachelor of Letters.	
Bachelor of Arts in Letters and Law-----	1	<i>Litterarum Baccalaureus</i> (<i>Bachelor of Literature</i>)-----	x
<i>Bachelor of Divine Literature</i> -----	x	See Bachelor of Literature.	
B.D.L.		<i>Litterarum Baccalaureus</i> (<i>Bachelor of Letters</i>)-----	x
<i>Bachelor of Humane Letters</i> (<i>Hon.</i>)-----	x	See Bachelor of Letters.	
B.H.L.		<i>Litterarum Humaniorum Baccalaureus</i> (<i>Bachelor of the More Humane Letters</i>)-----	x
L.H.B.		See Bachelor of the More Humane Letters.	
<i>Bachelor of Languages</i> -----	x	<i>Litteraturae Baccalaureus</i> (<i>Bachelor of Literature</i>)-----	x
B. Lang.		See Bachelor of Literature.	
Bachelor of Letters-----	1	Master	
B.L., 1.		<i>Litterarum Humaniorum Magister</i> (<i>Master of the More Humane Letters</i>)-----	x
B. Lit.		See Master of the More Humane Letters.	
B. Litt.		<i>Litterarum Magister</i> (<i>Master of Letters</i>)-----	x
L.B.		See Master of Letters.	
Lit. B.		<i>Litteraturae Magister</i> (<i>Master of Literature</i>)-----	x
Litt. B.		See Master of Literature.	
Bachelor of Literary Interpretation-----	1	<i>Magister Litterarum</i> (<i>Master of Letters</i>)-----	x
B.L.I., 1.		See Master of Letters.	
Bachelor of Literature-----	4		
B. Lit., 1; B. Litt., 1; Lit. B., 1; Litt. B., 1; B.L.; B. Lt.			
Bachelor of Literature (<i>Hon.</i>)-----	1		
See above.			
Bachelor of Sacred Literature-----	8		
B.S.L., 8.			
<i>Bachelor of Science and Literature</i> -----	x		
Bachelor of Science in Languages-----	8		
B.S.L., 8.			

<i>Magister Litterarum</i> (<i>Master of Letters</i>)-----	x	<i>Doctor Litterarum</i> (<i>Doctor of Letters</i>)-----	x
See Master of Letters.		See Doctor of Letters.	
Master of Arts in Foreign Languages-----	1	<i>Doctor Litterarum</i> (<i>Doctor of Literature</i>)-----	x
Masters of Arts in Teaching Foreign Language-----	1	See Doctor of Literature.	
Master of Arts in Teaching Language Arts-----	1	Doctor of Dramatic Literature (Hon.)-----	x
Master of Humane Letters (Hon.)-----	3	Doctor of Humane Letters (Hon.)-----	310
L.H.M., 2 (New York Board of Regents).		L.H.D., 261 (New York Board of Regents)	
M.H.L., 1.		Litt. D., 3.	
<i>Master of Humane Literature</i> (Hon.)-----	x	D.H.L., 2.	
<i>Master of Languages</i> -----	x	D. Hu. L.	
M. Lang.		<i>Doctor of Languages</i> -----	x
Master of Letters-----	1	D. Lang.	
M.L., 1; Litt. M.; M. Lit.; M. Litt.		<i>Doctor of Laws and Letters</i> (Spur.)-----	x
Master of Letters (Hon.)-----	4	<i>Doctor of Letters</i> -----	x
Litt. M. (New York Board of Regents).		L.H.D.	
See also above.		Doctor of Letters (Hon.)-----	111
<i>Master of Literary Interpretation</i> -----	x	Litt. D., 54 (New York Board of Regents);	
M.L.I.		L.D., 5; Litt. D., 5;	
Master of Literature-----	3	D.L., 3; D. Litt., 2;	
Lit. M., 1; M. Lit., 1;		L.H.D., 2; D. Let., 1;	
M.I.		D. Litt., 1; Dr. of Letters, 1; Let. D., 1; Dr. Litt.	
<i>Master of Literature</i> (Hon.)-----	x	Doctor of Letters of Humanities (Hon.)-----	1
See above.		L.H.D., 1.	
<i>Master of Polite Literature</i> -----	x	<i>Doctor of Literary Interpretation</i> -----	x
M.P.L.		D.L.I.	
Master of Science in Languages-----	1	Doctor of Literature (Hon.)-----	210
M.S.L., 1.		Litt. D., 158.	
Master of Science in Linguistics-----	1	Litt. D., 24.	
M.S.L., 1.		D. Litt., 3.	
<i>Master of the More Humane Letters</i> -----	x	D.L.	
L.H.M.		D. Litt.	
Doctor		<i>Doctor of Philology</i> -----	x
<i>Doctor Litterarum</i> (<i>Doctor of Letters</i>)-----	x	Ph. D.	
See Doctor of Letters.		<i>Doctor of Polite Literature</i> -----	x
<i>Doctor Litterarum</i> (<i>Doctor of Literature</i>)-----	x	L.H.D. (<i>Literarum Humaniorum Doctor</i>).	
See Doctor of Literature.		<i>Doctor of the More Humane Letters</i> (Hon.)-----	x
		L.H.D.	
		<i>Literarum Doctor</i> (<i>Doctor of Literature</i>)-----	x
		See Doctor of Literature.	

<i>Litterarum Doctor (Doctor of Letters)</i> -----	x	Master of Arts in Italian-----	1
<i>See Doctor of Letters.</i>		Master of Arts in Portuguese--	1
<i>Litterarum Humaniorum Doctor (Doctor of Humanities; Doctor of the More Humane Letters)</i> -----	x	Master of Arts in Spanish-----	2
<i>See Doctor of Humanities; Doctor of the More Humane Letters.</i>		M.A. in Span., 1.	
<i>Philologiae Doctor (Doctor of Philology)</i> -----	x	Master of Arts in Teaching College French-----	1
<i>See Doctor of Philology.</i>		M.A. in Tchg. Coll. French, 1.	
Other		Master of Arts in Teaching College German-----	1
<i>Graduate in Letters</i> -----	x	M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Germ., 1.	
B.L.		Master of Arts in Teaching College Spanish-----	1
L.B.		M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Span., 1.	
<i>Laureate of Letters</i> -----	x	Master of Arts in Teaching French-----	1
L.C.		Master of Arts in Teaching German-----	1
<i>Licentiate in Letters</i> -----	x	Master of Arts in Teaching Spanish-----	1
Litt. L.		<i>Master of Modern Languages--</i>	x
<i>Mistress of Polite Literature--</i>	x	M.M.L.	
M.P.L.		<i>Master of Oriental Languages--</i>	x
		M.O.L.	
MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE		Doctor	
Bachelor		<i>Doctor of Lithuanian Philology (Hon.)</i> -----	x
Bachelor of Arts in French----	3	Phil. L.D.	
Bachelor of Arts in German----	2	Doctor of Modern Languages--	1
Bachelor of Arts in Modern Language-----	1	D.M.L., 1.	
<i>Bachelor of Arts in Modern Literature</i> -----	x	<i>Doctor of Oriental Languages--</i>	x
A.B. in Mod. Lit.		D.O.L.	
Bachelor of Arts in Spanish----	2	<i>Philologiae Lituanicae Doctor (Doctor of Lithuanian Philology)</i> -----	x
Bachelor of Arts in Teaching of French-----	1	<i>See Doctor of Lithuanian Philology.</i>	
Bachelor of Arts in Teaching of German-----	1		
Bachelor of Arts in Teaching of Spanish-----	1		
<i>Bachelor of Modern Languages--</i>	x	PHILOSOPHY	
B.M.L.		Associate	
<i>Bachelor of Oriental Language--</i>	x	<i>Associate in Philosophy</i> -----	x
B.O.L.		A. Ph.	
<i>Bachelor of Oriental Studies (Spur.)</i> -----	1	Bachelor	
B. Orient., 1.		<i>Baccalaureus Philosophiae (Bachelor of Philosophy)</i> ---	x
Master		<i>See Bachelor of Philosophy.</i>	
Master of Arts in French-----	3	Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy--	18
Master of Arts in German-----	1		

Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy and Religion-----	1	Master of Philosophy (Hon.)--	1
Bachelor of Arts in Religion and Philosophy-----	1	See above.	
Bachelor of Philosophy-----	12	<i>Philosophiae Magister (Master of Philosophy)</i> -----	x
B. Ph., 5; Ph. B., 5; B.P.; B. Phil.; Ph. B.		See Master of Philos- ophy.	
Bachelor of Philosophy (Hon.)-	1	Doctor	
See above.		Doctor of Philosophy-----	150
<i>Philosophiae Baccalaureus</i> (<i>Bachelor of Philosophy</i>)---	x	See under Liberal Arts in General, p. 71.	
See Bachelor of Philos- ophy.		Other	
Master		<i>Laureate of Philosophy</i> -----	x
Master of Arts in Philosophy--	1	L.P.	
Master of Arts in Philosophy of Education -----	1	Licentiate in Philosophy-----	1
Master of Philosophy-----	3	Ph. L., 1.	
M. Ph., 1.		<i>Maid of Philosophy</i> -----	x
Ph. M., 1.		<i>Mistress of Philosophy</i> -----	x
		M.P.	
		M. Ph.	

3. Natural Sciences

Below are listed the 208 degrees as classified in table 10 in the field of Natural Sciences (except Agriculture, Dentistry, Engineering, Forestry, Home Economics, Medical Sciences, Nursing, and Pharmacy, reported later) as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the institutional frequencies for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are 134 degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use (indicated by x) except in the case of "spurious" (*Spur.*) degrees. Included are 15 "spurious" degrees (see chapter VI); also 19 honorary (Hon.) degrees (see chapter V), only seven of which are in current use.

The list is subdivided into 12 groups as follows: General, Biology, Chemistry, Entomology, Geography, Geology, Mathematics, Metallurgy, Meteorology, Physics, Psychology, and Zoology. In each group the arrangement is in terms of associate, bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

GENERAL			
Associate		Bachelor of Arts in Applied Sciences.....	1
Associate in Applied Science...	81	Bachelor of Arts in General Science.....	1
A.A.S., 63 (New York Board of Regents).		<i>Bachelor of Natural Science...</i>	x
A.A. Sc.		<i>Bachelor of Physical Science...</i>	x
Associate in Science.....	122	B. Ph. S.	
A.S., 97; A. Sci., 1; A. Sc.		B. Ph. Sc.	
Associate in Science (Hon.)...	1	Bachelor of Science.....	779
See above.		B.S., 698 (New York Board of Regents);	
Associate of Science.....	3	S.B., 10; Sc. B., 3; B. Sc., 1.	
A.S., 3.		Bachelor of Science (Hon.)...	14
Bachelor		See above.	
<i>Baccalaureus Scientiae (Bachelor of Science).....</i>	x	<i>Bachelor of Science and Literature.....</i>	x
See Bachelor of Science.		Bachelor of Science in Applied Arts and Sciences.....	1
Bachelor of Applied Science...	2	Bachelor of Science in Applied Sciences.....	1
B.A.S., 1.			
B.A. Sc.			

		Master	
Bachelor of Science in General Science-----	2	<i>Magister Scientiae Technicae (Master of Technical Science)</i> -----	x
B.S. in Gen. Sci., 1.			
Bachelor of Science in General Science & Mathematics-----	1	See Master of Technical Science.	
B.S. in G.S.M., 1.			
Bachelor of Science in Letters and Science-----	x	Master in Natural Sciences---	1
B.S. in L. & S.		M. in Nat. Sci., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Natural and Physical Science-----	1	Master of Applied Science-----	x
Bachelor of Science in Natural History-----	x	M.A.S.	
B.S. in Nat. Hist.		M.A. Sc.	
Bachelor of Science in Natural Resources-----	1	Master of Arts in Teaching College Physical Science-----	1
Bachelor of Science in Natural Science-----	7	M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Phys. Sci., 1.	
B.S. in N.S., 1.		Master of Arts in Teaching Physical Science-----	1
B.S. in N. Sc., 1.		Master of Basic Science-----	1
Bachelor of Science in Natural Sciences-----	1	M.B.S., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Physical and Biological Sciences-----	1	Master of Biological Sciences--	x
Bachelor of Science in Physical Science-----	x	M. Bl. S.	
Bachelor of Science in Physical Sciences-----	2	M. Bl. Sc.	
Bachelor of Science in Pure Science-----	1	Master of Physical Science-----	x
B.S., 1.		M. Ph. S.	
Bachelor of Science in Science--	8	M. Ph. Sc.	
B.S.S., 1.		Master of Science-----	253
B.S. in Science.		M.S., 225 (New York Board of Regents); S.M., 5; Sc. M., 3; M.S.C., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Science and Engineering-----	1	Master of Science (Hon.)-----	21
Bachelor of Science in Sciences.	1	See above.	
Bachelor of Science in Teaching of Biological Sciences and General Science-----	1	Master of Science and English Literature-----	x
Bachelor of Science in Teaching of Mathematics and the Physical Sciences-----	1	M.S.E.L.	
Bachelor of Scientology (Spur.)-----	1	Master of Science Education--	1
B. Scn., 1.		M. Sc. Ed., 1.	
Bachelor of Technical Science--	1	Master of Science in Applied Science-----	1
B. Sc. Tech., 1.		Master of Science in General Science and Mathematics---	1
<i>Scientiae Baccalaureus (Bachelor of Science)</i> -----	x	M.S. in G.S.M., 1.	
See Bachelor of Science.		Master of Science in the Physical Sciences-----	1
		Master of Science in Science--	1
		Master of Science in Science Administration-----	1
		Master of Science in Science Teaching-----	1
		M.S.S.T., 1.	
		Master of Science in Teaching of Biological Sciences and General Science-----	1

Master of Science in Teaching of Mathematics and the Physical Sciences.....	1	<i>Scientias Doctor (Doctor of Science).....</i>	x
Master of Science in Teaching of the Physical Sciences....	1	See Doctor of Science.	
Master of Science Teaching... M.S.T., 1.	1	Other	
Master of Technical Science..	x	Graduate in Science.....	x
M. Sc. Tech.		B.S.	
<i>Scientias Magister (Master of Science).....</i>	x	B. Sc.	
See Master of Science.		Laureate of Science.....	x
Doctor		L. Sc.	
Doctor of Applied Science.....	x	Licentiate in Science.....	x
D.A.S.		L.S.	
D.A. Sc.		Maid of Science.....	x
Doctor of Education in College Teaching in Physical Sci- ences.....	1	Mistress of Arts and Sciences..	x
Ed. D. in Coll. Tchg. in Phys. Sci., 1.		Mistress of Science.....	x
Doctor of Natural Sciences....	x	M. Sc.	
Dr. Sci. Nat.		B. Sc.	
Doctor of Physical Arts (Hon.).....	x	BIOLOGY ¹	
Doctor of Physical Science (Hon.).....	x	Bachelor	
D. Ph. S.; D. Ph. Sc.; Dr. P. Sc.		Bachelor of Arts in Biology....	8
Doctor of Science.....	8	A.B., Biology, 1.	
Sc. D., 8; D.S.; D. Sc.; Dr. Sc.; S.D.		Bachelor of Arts in Biology— Chemistry.....	1
Doctor of Science (Hon.).....	221	Bachelor of Bacteriology (Spur.).....	2
Sc. D., 87 (New York Board of Regents); D. Sc., 63; D.S., 14; S.D., 4; D. Sci., 3; Sci. D., 2; Dr. Sc., 1; Dr. Sci., 1; D. Science, 1; S.D., 1.		B.B., 1.	
Doctor of Science and English Literature.....	x	B. Bac., 1.	
D.S.E.L.		Bachelor of Biological Engi- neering.....	x
Doctor of Sciences.....	x	B. Bl. E.	
D.S.		B. Bl. Eng.	
Doctor of Sciences (Hon.)....	1	Bachelor of Biological Sci- ences.....	x
See above.		B. Bl. S.	
Doctor of the Natural Sciences (Hon.).....	x	B. Bl. Sc.	
Dr. N. Sc.		Bachelor of Life Science.....	x
		L.S.B.	
		Bachelor of Microbiology.....	x
		B. Mic.	
		Bachelor of Physical Biology..	x
		B.P.B.	
		Bachelor of Science in Bacteri- ology.....	8
		B. Sc. in Bact., 1.	
		Bachelor of Science in Bacteri- ology and Public Health....	1
		Bachelor of Science in Biologi- cal Sciences.....	2

¹ (Includes Bacteriology, Botany and Physiology. For Biochemistry and Biological Chemistry, see Chemistry. For Biophysics and Biological Physics, see Physics. For Biological Psychology, see Psychology.)

Bachelor of Science in Biology- B.S. Biol., 2; B.S. in Bio., 1; B.S. in Biol- ogy, 1	22	Master of Science in Microbi- ology-----	4
Bachelor of Science in Biology and Chemistry-----	x	Master of Science in Physiol- ogy-----	4
B.S. in Biol. & Chem.		Master of Science in Teaching of Biological Sciences and General Science-----	1
Bachelor of Science in Botany- B. Sc. in Bio., 1.	4	Doctor	
Bachelor of Science in Teach- ing of Biological Sciences and General Science-----	1	Doctor of Biological Engineer- ing-----	x
Master		D. Bl. El.	
Master of Arts in Biology-----	2	D. Bl. Eng.	
Master of Arts in Teaching Biological Science-----	1	Doctor of Biological Sciences--	x
Master of Arts in Teaching College Biology-----	1	D. Bl. S.	
M.A. in Tchg. Coll., Biol., 1.		D. Bl. Sc.	
Master of Bacteriology (Spur.)-----	1	Doctor of Life Science-----	x
Ms. B., 1.		L.S.D.	
Master of Bioradiology-----	1	Doctor of Microbiology	
M. Biorad., 1.		(Spur.)-----	1
Master of Life Science-----	x	Mic. D., 1.	
L.S.M.		D. Mic.	
Master of Microbiology-----	x	Doctor of Physical Biology----	x
M. Mic.		D.P.B.	
Master of Physical Biology----	x	Doctor of Science in Applied Biology-----	x
M.P.B.		S.D. (Appl. Biol.).	
Master of Science in Applied Biology-----	x	Doctor of Science in Biology----	x
S.M. (App. Biol.).		S.D. (Biol.).	
Master of Science in Bacteri- ology-----	5	Doctor of Science in Economic Biology-----	x
M. Sc. in Bact., 1.		S.D. (Econ. Biol.).	
Master of Science in Bacteri- ology and Public Health----	1	Other	
Master of Science in Biological Sciences-----	2	Ortho-Geneticist (Spur.)-----	1
M.S. in Bl. Sc., 1.		CHEMISTRY	
Master of Science in Biology--	7	Associate	
M.S. in Biology, 1; M. Sc. in Bio., 1; M.S. in Bio., 1.		Associate in Applied Chemis- try-----	x
Master of Science in Botany--	6	A.A. Chem.	
M.S. in Bot., 1; M.S. in Botany, 1; S.M. Bot.		Associate in Chemical Tech- nology-----	1
Master of Science in Genetics--	1	Assoc. in Ch. T., 1.	
Master of Science in Medical Microbiology-----	1	Associate in Chemistry-----	x
		A. Chem.	
		Bachelor	
		Bachelor of Applied Chemistry--	x
		B.A. Chem.	
		Bachelor of Arts in Biology-- Chemistry-----	1

Bachelor of Arts in Chemical Engineering-----	1	Bachelor of Science in Chemistry-----	81
A.B. in Ch. E., 1.		B.S. in Chemistry, 16	
Bachelor of Arts in Chemistry-----	5	(New York Board of Regents); B.S. Chem., 5; B.S. in Ch., 8; B.S. (Chem.), 2; B.S. Ch., 1; B.S. in Chem., 1; S.B. in Chemistry, 1; S.B. in Chem., 1; Sc. B.C., 1; B. Sc. in Chem., 1.	
Bachelor of Biological Chemistry-----	x	Bachelor of Science in Chemistry and Geology-----	x
B. Bl. Ch.		B.S. in Chem. & Geol.	
B. Bl. Chem.		Bachelor of Science in Chemistry and Mineralogy-----	x
Bachelor of Chemical Engineering-----	24	B.S. in Chem. & Mineralogy.	
B. Ch. E., 22 (New York Board of Regents); B. Chem. Eng., 1; B.C.E.; B. Ch. Eng.; B. Chem. E.		Bachelor of Science in Chemistry and Physics-----	1
Bachelor of Chemical Science-----	x	Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Chemical Engineering-----	2
B.C.S.		B.S.E. (Ch. E.), 2.	
Bachelor of Chemistry-----	3	Bachelor of Science in Industrial Chemistry-----	1
B. Ch., 1; Ch. B., 1; B.C.; B. Chem.		B.S. in Ind. Ch., 1.	
Bachelor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry-----	x	Bachelor of Science in Petroleum Chemical Engineering--	1
B. Ph. C.		Bachelor of Science in Teaching of Chemistry-----	1
B. Phar. C.		Bachelor of Science in Textile Chemistry-----	1
Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Bio-Chemistry-----	1	Bachelor of Science with Chemical Engineering Electives--	1
B. Sc. in Agr'l Bio-Chem., 1.		B.S. (Ch. E. Elect.), 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Chemistry-----	1	Bachelor of Textile Chemistry--	2
Bachelor of Science in Agriculture and Chemistry-----	x	B.T. Ch., 1; B. of T.C., 1; B.T.C.	
B.S. in Agr. & Chem.		Bachelor of Textile Dyeing-----	x
Bachelor of Science in Biology and Chemistry-----	x	B.T.D.	
B.S. in Bio. & Chem.		Master	
Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering-----	67	Master of Applied Chemistry--	x
B.S. in Ch. E., 18; B.S. Ch. E., 17; B.S. in Chem. E., 8; B.S. (Ch. E.), 2; B.S. Chem. E., 1; B.S. in Ch. Eng., 1; B.S. in Ch. Engin., 1; B.S. in Chem. Eng., 1; B.S. in Chem. Engr., 1; B.S. in Chm. E., 1; B.S. Ch. Eng., 1; B. Sc. in Chem. Engr., 1; B. S. in Chem. Eng.; B.S. in C.N., 1.		M.A. Chem.	
Bachelor of Science in Chemical Technology-----	1	Master of Arts in Chemistry-----	2
B.S. in Chem. Tech., 1		Master of Arts in Teaching Chemistry-----	1
		Master of Biological Chemistry-----	x
		M. Bl. Ch.	
		M. Bl. Chem.	

<i>Master of Biological Engineering</i> -----	x	<i>Master of Science in Teaching of Chemistry</i> -----	1
M. Bi. E.		<i>Master of Science in Textile Chemistry</i> -----	1
M. Bi. Eng.		M.S. in Text. Chem., 1.	
<i>Master of Chemical Engineering</i> -----	13	<i>Master of Science in Textile Chemistry (Hon.)</i> -----	1
M. Ch. E., 13 (New York Board of Regents); M. Ch. Eng.; M. Chem. E.		<i>See above.</i>	
<i>Master of Chemistry</i> -----	1	<i>Master of Textile Chemistry</i> ..	x
M. Chem., 1 (New York Board of Regents).		M.T.C.	
M.C.		M.T. Ch.	
<i>Master of Electro-Chemical Engineering</i> -----	x	<i>Master of Textile Dyeing</i> -----	x
M.E.C.E.		M.T.D.	
M.E. Ch. E.			
<i>Master of Industrial Chemistry</i> -----	x	Doctor	
<i>Master of Pharmaceutical Chemistry</i> -----	x	<i>Doctor in Chemistry (Hon.)</i> ---	x
M. Ph. C.		<i>Doctor of Applied Chemistry</i> ---	x
M. Phar. C.		D.A. Chem.	
<i>Master of Science in Agricultural Chemistry</i> -----	1	<i>Doctor of Biochemistry</i> -----	x
<i>Master of Science in Applied Chemistry</i> -----	x	D. Bi. Ch.	
<i>Master of Science in Biochemistry</i> -----	5	D. Bi. Chem.	
M.S. in Blochem., 1.		<i>Doctor of Biological Chemistry (Hon.)</i> -----	x
<i>Master of Science in Biological Chemistry</i> -----	1	Dr. Bi. Ch.	
<i>Master of Science in Chemical Engineering</i> -----	36	<i>Doctor of Chemical Engineering</i> -----	1
M.S. in Ch. E., 9; M.S. Ch. E., 6; M.S. (Ch. E.), 1; M.S. in Ch. Eng., 1; M.S. in Chem. E., 1.		D. Che. E., 1; D. Ch. E. (New York Board of Regents); D. Ch. Eng.; D. Chem. E.	
<i>Master of Science in Chemistry</i> -----	23	<i>Doctor of Chemical Engineering (Hon.)</i> -----	x
M.S. in Chem., 7 (New York Board of Regents); M.S. Chem., 2; M.S. in Ch., 1; M.S. in Chem., 1; M.S. in Chemistry, 1; S.M. Chem.		<i>Doctor of Chemistry (Hon.)</i> ---	x
<i>Master of Science in Industrial Chemistry</i> -----	1	D. Chem.	
S.M. (Indus. Chem.), 1.		Ch. D.	
<i>Master of Science in Pharmaceutical Chemistry</i> -----	1	<i>Doctor of Electro-Chemical Engineering</i> -----	x
		D.E. Ch. E.	
		D.E. Ch. Eng.	
		<i>Doctor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry</i> -----	x
		D. Ph. C.	
		D. Phar. C.	
		<i>Doctor of Textile Chemistry</i> ---	x
		D.T.C.	
		D.T. Ch.	
		<i>Doctor of Textile Dyeing</i> -----	x
		D.T.D.	
		Other	
		<i>Analytic Chemist</i> -----	x
		A.O.	
		<i>Diplomat of Chemist (Spur.)</i> ---	1

<i>Fellow of Chemistry (Spur.)</i> -----	1
<i>Pharmaceutical Chemist</i> -----	x
<i>Pharmaceutic Chemist</i> -----	x
<i>Pharmaceutical Chemist</i> -----	1
Ph. C.	
Pharm. Chem.	
<i>Philosopher of Chemistry</i> (<i>Spur.</i>)-----	1
<i>Professional Chemical Engineer</i> -----	1

ENTOMOLOGY

Bachelor

<i>Bachelor of Entomology</i> -----	x
B. Ent.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Entomology</i> -----	2

Master

<i>Master of Entomology</i> -----	x
M. Ent.	
<i>Master of Science in Entomology</i> -----	4
M.S. Ent., 1.	

Doctor

<i>Doctor of Entomology (Hon.)</i> -----	x
D.E.; D. Ent.; Dr. Ent.	

GEOGRAPHY

Bachelor

<i>Bachelor of Arts in Geography</i> -----	1
<i>Bachelor of Science in Geography</i> -----	8
B.S. (Geog.), 1; B.S. Ggr., 1; B.S. in Geog., 1.	
<i>Bachelor in Science in Teaching of Geography</i> -----	1

Master

<i>Master of Arts in Geography</i> -----	1
<i>Master of Arts in Teaching College Geography</i> -----	1
M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Geog., 1.	
<i>Master of Science in Geography</i> -----	1

Doctor

<i>Doctor of Geography (Hon.)</i> -----	x
Dr. Geo.	

GEOLOGY⁴

Bachelor

<i>Bachelor of Arts in Geology</i> -----	1
<i>Bachelor of Geological Engineering</i> -----	2
B.G.E., 1; B. Ge. E.; B. Ge. Eng.	
<i>Bachelor of Geology</i> -----	1
<i>Bachelor of Science in Chemistry and Geology</i> -----	x

B.S. in Chem. & Geol.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Geodesy and Surveying</i> -----	1

B.S.E. (Geod. & Surv.), 1.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Geodesy and Surveying</i> -----	x

B.S. in Geod. & Surv.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Geological Engineering</i> -----	12

B.S. Geol. E., 3; B.S. in Geol. E., 2; B.S. Gl. E., 1; B.S. (Geol. E.), 1; B.S. in Ge. E., 1; B.S. in Geol. Engin., 1; B.S. in Geol. Engr., 1.	
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<i>Bachelor of Science in Geology</i> -----	18
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B.S. in Geol., 6; B.S. (Geol.), 2; B.S. Geol., 1; B.S. Gl., 1.	
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<i>Bachelor of Science in Mining Geology</i> -----	x
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<i>Bachelor of Science in Professional Geology</i> -----	1
B.S. in Pr. Ge., 1.	

Master

<i>Master of Geological Engineering</i> -----	1
-----------------------------------------------	---

B.G.E., 1; B. Ge. E.; B. Ge. Eng.	
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<i>Master of Science in Earth Science</i> -----	1
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<i>Master of Science in Geological Engineering</i> -----	5
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M.S. Geol. E., 1; M.S. (Geol. E.), 1; M.S. in Ge. Engr., 1.	
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⁴ Includes Geodesy.

Master of Science in Geology--	9	Bachelor of Science in Engi-	
M.S. Geol., 1; M.S.		neering in Mathematics-----	1
(Geol.), 1; M.S. in		B.S.E. (Math.), 1	
Geol., 1; M.S. in Geol-		Bachelor of Science in Engi-	
ogy, 1. S.M. (Geol.);		neering Mathematics-----	2
S.M. (Geol.)		B.S. in E. Math., 1.	
Doctor		B.S. in Engr. Math., 1.	
<i>Doctor of Geological Engineer-</i>		Bachelor of Science in Engi-	
<i>ing</i> -----	x	neering Mechanics-----	1
D. Ge. E.		B.S. in Mech., 1.	
D. Ge. Eng.		Bachelor of Science in General	
<i>Doctor of Geology (Hon.)</i> ----	x	Science and Mathematics---	1
Dr. Ge.		B.S. in G.S.M., 1.	
<i>Doctor of Science in Geological</i>		Bachelor of Science in Mathe-	
<i>Engineering</i> -----	1	matical Statistics-----	1
D.S. in Ge. Engr.		B.S. in Math. Stat., 1.	
Other		Bachelor of Science in Mathe-	
Engineering Geologist-----	1	matics-----	26
EG., 1.		B.S. in Math., 5; B.S.	
Geological Engineer-----	3	Math., 1; B.S. in Math-	
Geol. E., 2.		ematics, 1.	
Ge. Engr., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Mathe-	
<i>Mining Engineer in Geology</i> --	x	matics-Science-----	1
E.M. in Geol.		<i>Bachelor of Science in Mechan-</i>	
		<i>ics</i> -----	x
		B.S. in Mech.	
		Bachelor of Science in Statis-	
		tics-----	1
		B.S. in Stat., 1.	
		Bachelor of Science in Teach-	
		ing of Mathematics-----	1
		Bachelor of Science in Teach-	
		ing of Mathematics and	
		Physical Sciences-----	1
		<i>Bachelor of Statistics</i> -----	x
		B. St.	
		Master	
		Master of Applied Mechanics--	1
		M.A. Mech., 1.	
		Master of Arts in Mathemat-	
		ics-----	5
		Master of Arts in Statistics---	1
		Master of Arts in Teaching Col-	
		lege Mathematics-----	1
		M.A. in Tchg. Coll.	
		Math., 1.	
		Master of Arts in Teaching	
		Mathematics-----	1
		<i>Master of Mechanics</i> -----	x
		M. Mech.	

* Includes Astronomy, Mechanics, and Statistics

Master of Science in Applied Mechanics-----	1	METALLURGY⁶	
M.S.A.M., 1.		Bachelor	
Master of Science in Applied Statistics and Statistical Quality Control-----	1	<i>Bachelor of Science in Chemistry and Mineralogy</i> -----	x
Master of Science in Astronautics-----	1	B.S. in Chem. & Mineralogy.	
Master of Science in Astronomy-----	2	<i>Bachelor of Science in Metallurgy</i> -----	x
Master of Science in Engineering-Mechanics-----	8	B.S. in Met.	
M.S. in E.M., 2; M.S.E.M., 1; M.S. in Eng. Mech., 1; M.S. in Mech., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Mineralogy-----	1
Master of Science in General Science and Mathematics---	1	B.S. Min., 1.	
M.S. in G.S.M., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Physical Metallurgy-----	1
Master of Science in Mathematical Statistics-----	1	Master	
M.S. in Math. Stat., 1.		Master of Metallurgical Engineering-----	2
Master of Science in Mathematics-----	12	M. Met. E., 2 (New York Board of Regents).	
M.S. in Math., 3.		M. Met. Eng.	
M.S. in Mathematics, 1.		<i>Master of Metallurgy</i> -----	x
Master of Science in Mechanics-----	1	M. Met.	
Master of Science in Statistics--	1	Master of Science in Metallurgical Engineering-----	19
Master of Science in Teaching of Mathematics-----	1	M.S. in Met. E., 5; M.S. Met. E., 2; M.S. (Met. E.), 1; M.S. in Met. Engr., 1.	
Master of Science in Teaching of Mathematics and the Physical Sciences-----	1	Master of Science in Metallurgy-----	4
Master of Science in Theoretical and Applied Mechanics--	1	M.S. in Met., 1.	
Master of Statistics-----	x	S.M. (Metal.).	
M. St.		<i>Master of Science in Mining and Metallurgy</i> -----	1
Doctor		S.M. (Min. & Met.).	
<i>Doctor of Astronomy</i> -----	x	<i>Master of Science in Mining Engineering and Metallurgy</i> -----	x
D. As.		S.M. (Min. Engin. & Met.).	
<i>Doctor of Mathematics</i> -----	x	Master of Science in Physical Metallurgy-----	1
D.M.			
Math. D.		Doctor	
<i>Doctor of Mathematics and Didactics</i> -----	x	<i>Doctor of Metallurgy</i> -----	x
D.M.D.		D. Met.	
<i>Doctor of Mechanics</i> -----	x	<i>Doctor of Science in Metallurgy</i> -----	x
D. Mech.		S.D. (Met.).	
<i>Doctor of Statistics</i> -----	x		
D. St.			

⁶ Includes Mineralogy.

METEOROLOGY**Bachelor**

Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Meteorology-----	1
B.S.E. (Meteor.), 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Meteorology-----	8
B.S. Met., 1.	
B.S. in Met., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Professional Meteorology-----	1
B.S. in Pr. Met., 1.	

PHYSICS^{*}**Bachelor**

Bachelor of Arts in Physics----	2
Bachelor of Biological Physics-----	x
B. Bl. Phy.	
Bachelor of Engineering Physics-----	2
B.E.P., 1 (New York Board of Regents);	
B. of E.P., 1. B.E. Phys.	
Bachelor of Geophysics-----	2
B. Geophysics, 1.	
Bachelor of Physics-----	1
B. Phys., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Chemistry and Physics-----	1
Bachelor of Science in Electronic Physics-----	1
Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Physics-----	1
B.S.E. (Phys.), 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Engineering Physics-----	15
B.S. in Engr. Phys., 2;	
B.S.E.P., 1; B.S.E. Phys., 1; B.S. (E. Phys.), 1; B.S. Engr. Phys., 1; B.S. in E.P., 1; B.S. in Engr. Phys., 1; B.S. in Engr. Physics, 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Geophysical Engineering-----	2
B.S. Geophys. E., 1.	
B.S. in Gph. E., 1.	

Bachelor of Science in Geophysics-----	1
B.S. Gph., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Physics-----	31
B.S. in Phys., 4; B.S. Phys., 2; B.S. in Physics, 2; B. Sc. in Phys., 2; B.S. in Phy., 1; B. Sc. in Physics, 1; Sc. B.P., 1.	

Bachelor of Science in Radiation Biophysics-----	1
Bachelor of Science in Teaching of Physics-----	1

Master

Master in Professional Geophysics-----	1
M. Pr. Gph., 1.	
Master of Arts in Physics-----	1
Master of Arts in Teaching College Physics-----	1
M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Phys., 1.	
Master of Arts in Teaching Physics-----	1
Master of Biological Physics-----	x
M. Bl. Phy.	
Master of Engineering Physics-----	2
M.E.P., 1; M. Eng. Phys., 1; M.E. Phys.	
Master of Physics-----	x
M. Phy.	
Master of Science in Biophysics-----	1
Master of Science in Engineering Physics-----	2
M.S. in E.P., 1.	
Master of Science in Geophysical Engineering-----	1
M.S. in Gp. Engr., 1.	
Master of Science in Geophysics-----	2
M.S. Geophys., 1.	
Master of Science in Physics-----	16
M.S. in Physics, 3; M.S. (Physics), 1; M.S. in Phy., 1; M.S. in Phys., 1; S.M. Phys.	
Master of Science in Teaching of Physics-----	1
Doctor	
Doctor of Biological Physics-----	x
D. Bl. Phy.	

^{*} Includes Biophysics, Biological Physics, Engineering Physics, and Geophysics.

<i>Doctor of Biophysics (Hon.)</i> -----	x	<i>Master of Psychology</i> -----	x
Dr. Bi. Phy.		M. Ps.	
<i>Doctor of Engineering Physics</i> -----	2	<i>Master of Science in Psychology</i> -----	4
D. Eng. P., 2			
D. E. Phy.		Doctor	
<i>Doctor of Natural Philosophy (Hon.)</i> -----	x	<i>Doctor of Bio-Psychology (Spur.)</i> -----	2
Dr. N. Ph.		B.P.D., 1.	
Dr. Phil. Nat.		<i>Doctor of Psychology (Spur.)</i> -----	13
<i>Doctor of Physics (Hon.)</i> -----	x	Ps. D., 7; D. Ps., 2;	
D. Phy.		<i>Doctor of Psychology in Metaphysics (Spur.)</i> -----	2
Dr. Phy.		Ps. D., 2.	
<i>Doctor of Science in Geophysical Engineering</i> -----	1	Other	
D.S. in Gp. Engr., 1.		<i>Diplomat of Psychology (Spur.)</i> -----	1
Other		<i>Fellow of Psychology (Spur.)</i> -----	1
<i>Geophysical Engineer</i> -----	2	<i>Philosopher of Psychology (Spur.)</i> -----	1
Gp. En., 1.			
Gp. Engr., 1.			

PSYCHOLOGY

Bachelor

<i>Bachelor of Arts in Psychology</i> -----	8
<i>Bachelor of Psychology (Spur.)</i> -----	1
B. Pa.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Psychology</i> -----	2
<i>Bachelor of Science in Personnel and Industrial Relations</i> -----	1
B.S. (Per. & Ind. Rel.), 1.	

Master

<i>Master of Arts in Psychology</i> -----	6
M.A. in Psych., 2.	
<i>Master of Arts in Teaching College Psychology</i> -----	1
M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Psych., 1.	
<i>Master of Arts in Teaching Psychology</i> -----	1
<i>Master of Clinical Psychology</i> -----	1
M. Clin. Psychol., 1.	

ZOOLOGY

Bachelor

<i>Bachelor of Science in Zoological Sciences</i> -----	1
B.S. in Z.S., 1.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Zoology</i> -----	4
B.S. in Zool., 1.	
<i>Bachelor of Zoological Science</i> -----	x
B.Z. Sc.	

Master

<i>Master of Science in Zoology</i> -----	6
M.S. in Zool., 1; M.S. in Zoology, 1; S.M. Zool.	
<i>Master of Zoological Science</i> -----	x
M.Z. Sc.	

Doctor

<i>Doctor of Science in Zoology</i> -----	x
S.D. (Zool.)	
<i>Doctor of Zoological Science (Hon.)</i> -----	x
D.Z. Sc.	
<i>Doctor of Zoology</i> -----	x
D.Z.	

4. Social Sciences

Below are listed the 93 degrees classified in table 10 in the field of Social Sciences (except Business, Education, Law, Library Science, Public Administration, and Social Work, reported later) as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities with the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations with the institutional frequencies reported for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are 21 degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use (indicated by x) except in the case of "spurious" (*Spur.*) degrees. Included are two "spurious" degrees (see chapter VI); also eight honorary (*Hon.*) degrees (see chapter V), only four of which are in current use.

The list is subdivided into six groups as follows: General, Economics, History, International and Area Studies, Political Science, and Sociology. In each group the arrangement is in terms of bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

GENERAL		Bachelor of Social Sciences..... 1	
Bachelor		B.S.S., 1.	
		Master	
Bachelor of Arts in Social Science.....	4	Master of Arts in Social Science.....	1
Bachelor of Arts in Social Sciences.....	5	Master of Arts in Teaching Social Studies.....	2
Bachelor of Arts in Social Studies.....	9	Master of Arts in the Social Sciences.....	1
Bachelor of Arts in Teaching of Social Studies.....	1	<i>Master of Science in Social Science (Hon.).....</i>	x
Bachelor of Science in Business and Social Science.....	1	Master of Social Science.....	2
Bachelor of Science in Social Science.....	10	M.S. Sc., 1, (New York Board of Regents); M. Soc. Sc., 1; M. So. Sc.	
B.S.S.S., 1; B.S. (S.S.), 1; B.S. in S.S., 1; B.S. in S. Sc., 1.		Master of Social Studies.....	1
Bachelor of Science in Social Studies.....	8	M.S.S., 1.	
B.S. in Soc. St., 1.		Doctor	
Bachelor of Social Science.....	4	Doctor of Education in College Teaching in Social Sciences.....	1
B.S.S., 2.		Ed. D. in Coll. Tchg. in Soc. Sci., 1.	
B. So. Sc.			

Doctor of Social Science.....	1
D.S. Sc., 1, (New York Board of Regents); D. So. Sc.; D. Soc. Sc.; Dr. So. Sc.	
Doctor of Social Science (Hon.).....	2
See above.	
Doctor of Social Sciences.....	1
Sc. S.D., 1.	

ECONOMICS**Bachelor**

Bachelor of Arts in Business and Economics.....	1
B.A. in B. & E., 1.	
Bachelor of Arts in Economics.....	10
Bachelor of Arts in Economics and Business.....	1
B.A. in E. & B., 1.	
Bachelor of Business Adminis- tration in Economics.....	2
Bachelor of Economics.....	x
B. Ec.	
Bachelor of Science in Agricul- ture in Agricultural Eco- nomics.....	1
Bachelor of Science in Business and Economics.....	1
Bachelor of Science in Com- merce and Economics.....	1
B.S. in C. & Ec., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Com- merce and Finance.....	2
Bachelor of Science in Eco- nomics and Bus. Administration.....	3
B.S. Ec., 1; B.S. in Ec., 1; B.S. in Eco., 1; B.S. in Econ., 1; B.S. in Eco- nomics, 1; B. Sc. Econ.	
Bachelor of Science in Econom- ics and Bus. Adm.....	3
Bachelor of Science in Finance.....	3
B.S. (Fin.), 1.	
B.S. in Fin., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Urban Land Economics.....	1

Master

Master of Agricultural Eco- nomics.....	1
M. Ag. Ec., 1.	
Master of Arts in Agricultural Economics.....	1

Master of Arts in Economics..	4
A.M. in Econ., 1.	
M.A. in Econ., 1.	
Master of Arts in Teaching Eco- nomics.....	1
Master of Economics.....	x
M. Ec.	
Master of Science in Agricul- tural Economics.....	4
M.S. in Ag. Ec., 1.	
Master of Science in Business Economics.....	1
Master of Science in Econom- ics.....	3
M.S. in Eco., 1.	
Master of Science in Institu- tional Economics.....	1

Doctor

Doctor Oeconomiae (Doctor of Economics).....	1
See Doctor of Economics.	
Doctor of Economics (Hon.)..	x
D. Ec.; D. Oec. (Doctor Oeconomiae); Dr. Ec.	
Doctor of Science in Econom- ics (Hon.).....	1
D. Sc. Econ., 1.	
Doctor of Science in Govern- ment (Hon.).....	1
Sc. D. Govt., 1.	

HISTORY**Bachelor**

Bachelor of Arts in History...	22
Bachelor of Arts in History and Political Science.....	1
Bachelor of Philosophy in His- tory and Political Science...	x
Bachelor of Science in History..	1

Master

Master of Arts in History....	8
M.A. in Hist., 1.	
Master of Arts in History and Political Science.....	1
Master of Arts in Teaching College History.....	1
M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Hist., 1.	
Master of Arts in Teaching His- tory.....	1
Master of Russian History....	x
M.R.H.	

Master of Science in History... 1
M.S. in Hist., 1.

INTERNATIONAL AND AREA STUDIES

Bachelor

Bachelor of Arts in International Studies... 1
Bachelor of Diplomacy (Spur.)... 1
B. Dipl., 1.

Master

Master of Arts in Asian Studies... 1
M.A. in Asian Studies, 1.
Master of Arts in Mediterranean Studies... 1
Master of Arts in Near Eastern and Judaic Studies... 1
Master of Foreign Study... 1
M.F.S., 1.
Master of International Affairs... 1
M.I.A., 1 (New York Board of Regents).
Master of International Service... 1
M.I.S., 1.

Doctor

Doctor of Geopolitics (Hon.)... x
Dr. G.P.

Other

Graduate Certificate in International Relations... 1

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Bachelor

Bachelor of Arts in Government... 2
A.B. in Govt., 1.
Bachelor of Arts in History and Political Science... 1
Bachelor of Arts in Political Economy... 1
Bachelor of Arts in Political Science... 6
Bachelor of Philosophy in History and Political Science... x

Bachelor of Political Science (Spur.)... 1
B. Pol. Sc., 1.

Bachelor of Science in Political Science... 1

Master

Master of Arts in Government... 1
A.M. in Govt., 1.
Master of Arts in History and Political Science... 1
Master of Arts in Political Science... 3
Master of Arts in Teaching College Political Science... 1
M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Pol. Sci., 1.
Master of Political Science... x
M. Pol. Sc.

Doctor

Doctor of Political Arts and Science (Hon.)... 1
Doctor of Political Science (Hon.)... 1
R.P.D., 1; D.P.S.; D.P. Sc.; Dr. Pol. Sci.; P.S.D.; S.P.D.

SOCIOLOGY*

Bachelor

Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology... 1
Bachelor of Arts in Human Relations... 2
B.A.H. Re., 1.
Bachelor of Arts in Recreation... 1
Bachelor of Arts in Sociology... 8
Bachelor of Criminology... x
B. Cr.
Bachelor of Family Life... x
B.F.L.
Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in Rural Sociology... 1
Bachelor of Science in Family and Community Living... 1
Bachelor of Science in Family Life... 1
Bachelor of Science in Industrial and Labor Relations... 1
Bachelor of Science in Industrial Relations... 8
B.S.I.R., 1.

* Including Anthropology.

Bachelor of Science in Labor Relations.....	1	Master of Industrial and Labor Relations.....	1
B.S. Lab. Rel., 1.		M.I.L.R., 1, (New York Board of Regents).	
Bachelor of Science in Personnel and Industrial Relations.....	1	Master of Science in Human Relations.....	1
B.S. (Per. & Ind. Rel.), 1.		M.S. in H.R., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Sociology.....	2	Master of Science in Recreation.....	1
Bachelor of Sociology.....	x	M.S. in Rec., 1.	
B. So.		Master of Science in Recreation Administration.....	1
Master		Master of Social and Industrial Relations.....	1
Master of Arts in Anthropology.....	2	M.S.I.R., 1.	
Master of Arts in Labor and Industrial Relations.....	1	Master of Sociology.....	x
Master of Arts in Recreation.....	1	M. So.	
Master of Arts in Sociology.....	4	Doctor	
Master of Arts in Teaching College Sociology and Anthropology.....	1	Doctor of Anthropology.....	x
M.A. in Techg. Coll. Soc. & Anthro., 1.		Doctor of Criminology.....	x
Master of Arts in Teaching Sociology.....	1	D. Cr.	
Master of Criminology.....	1	Doctor of Family Life.....	x
M. Crim., 1.		D.F.L.	
M. Cr.		Doctor of Sociology.....	x
Master of Family Life.....	x	D. So.	
M.F.L.		Dr. So.	
Master of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.....	1	Doctor of Sociology (Hon.)....	x
M.H., P.E., & R., 1.		See above.	
		Other	
		Certificate in Industrial Relations.....	1
		C.I. Rel., 1.	

5. Agriculture

The first academic degrees in agriculture were given in May 1861 by The Pennsylvania State University, an institution which was chartered in 1855 as Farmers' High School, with degree-granting powers, and opened in 1859. The degree of Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture was conferred in 1861 by the Farmers' High School on a class of 11 young men.⁹ In January 1863 the same institution (which meanwhile had become the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania) conferred the first Master of Agriculture degree.

In November 1861 degrees were conferred on seven young men by Michigan State University (then known as Michigan State Agricultural College), but the degree was the Bachelor of Science without specific mention of agriculture, a degree which earlier the same year had been authorized by the State legislature.¹⁰ In 1862 the first class of two men graduated from the Maryland Agricultural College (opened 1859), with degrees of B.S. and B.A.¹¹

Below are listed the 75 degrees classified in table 10 in the field of Agriculture as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviations, with the institutional frequencies reported for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are 18 degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use (indicated by x) except in the case of "spurious" (*Spur.*) degrees. Included are seven honorary (Hon.) degrees, only two of which are in current use. The arrangement is in terms of associate, bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

AGRICULTURE		Associate in Applied Science in	
	Associate	Agriculture.....	1
Associate in Agriculture.....	4	Associate in Arts in Agriculture.....	2
A. Agr., 1.		A.A. Ag., 1.	
Assoc. in Agr., 1.		Associate in Horticulture....	1

⁹ Stevenson W. Fletcher, *Pennsylvania Agriculture and Country Life, 1840-1940*. Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1955. p. 454.

¹⁰ Alfred C. True, *A History of Agricultural Education in the United States, 1785-1935*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1929 (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No. 86), p. 130; and catalogs of Michigan State Agricultural College for 1862, and 1878.

¹¹ *Ibid.* p. 67.

Bachelor			
<i>Baccalaureus Agriculturae</i> (<i>Bachelor of Agriculture</i>)-----	x	B.S. Agr., 1; B. Sc. in Agr., 1; B.S. (Agr.); B.S. in Agr.; B. Sc. Agr.	
See Bachelor of Agriculture.			
Bachelor of Agricultural Business Administration-----	1	<i>Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (Hon.)</i> -----	x
Bachelor of Agricultural Engineering-----	5	See above.	
B. Ag. E., 2; B. Agr. E., 2 (New York Board of Regents); B.A.E., 1; B. Eng. A.		<i>Bachelor of Science in Agriculture and Chemistry</i> -----	x
<i>Bachelor of Agricultural Science</i> -----	x	B.S. in Agr. & Chem.	
B.A.S.; B.A. Sc.; B. Agr. -S.; B. Agr. Sc.		Bachelor of Science in Agriculture and Education-----	1
Bachelor of Agriculture-----	5	B.S. in Ag. & Ed., 1.	
B. Ag., 1; B. Agr., 1; Agr. B.; B.A.; B. Agri.		Bachelor of Science in Agriculture and Naval Science-----	1
<i>Bachelor of Horticulture</i> -----	x	B.S. in Ag. & Naval Sci., 1.	
B. Hor.		Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in Agricultural Economics-----	1
Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Administration-----	1	Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in Agricultural Education-----	1
B.S. in A.M., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in Agricultural Engineering-----	1
B.S.A. Adm.		Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in Agronomy-----	1
Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Bio-Chemistry-----	1	Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in Animal Industry-----	1
B. Sc. in Ag'l. Bio-Chem., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in Dairy Manufacturing-----	2
Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Chemistry-----	1	B.S. in Ag. (D.M.), 1	
Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Education-----	2	Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in Dairy Production-----	1
B.S. in A.D., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in Horticulture-----	1
B.S. in Agr. Ed., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in Poultry Industry--	1
Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Engineering-----	17	Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in Range Management--	1
B.S. Ag. E., 3; B.S. in Ag. Eng., 2; B.S. (Ag. E.), 1; B.S. in A.N., 1;		Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in Rural Sociology-----	1
B.S. in Ag. E., 1; B.S. in Agr. E., 1; B. Sc. in Agr. E., 1; B. Sc. in Agr. Engr., 1; B.S. in Agri. Engr., 1; B.S. in Agr. Eng.		Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in Soils-----	1
Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Journalism-----	1	Bachelor of Science in Agronomy-----	2
Bachelor of Science in Agriculture-----	41	B.S. in Agronomy, 1.	
B.S. in Agr., 16; B.S.A., 4; B.S. in Ag., 3; B.S. Ag., 1; B.S. (Ag.), 1;		Bachelor of Science in Animal Husbandry-----	2
		B.S. in Animal Husbandry, 1.	
		Bachelor of Science in Dairy Husbandry-----	1

Bachelor of Science in Dairy Technology-----	1	Master of Agriculture-----	11
<i>Bachelor of Science in Dairy-ing</i> -----	x	M. Agr., 8; M. Ag., 1; Agr. M.; M. Agr.	
Bachelor of Science in Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture-----	1	Master of Agriculture (Hon.)- See above.	2
Bachelor of Science in General Agriculture-----	1	Master of Arts in Agricultural Economics-----	1
Bachelor of Science in Horticultural Food Crops-----	1	Master of Arts in Teaching Agriculture-----	1
Bachelor of Science in Horticulture-----	1	<i>Master of Horticulture (Hon.)</i> -----	x
B.S. in Hort., 1.		M. Hor.	
Bachelor of Science in Ornamental Horticulture-----	2	Master of Science in Agricultural Chemistry-----	1
B.S. in O.H., 1.		Master of Science in Agricultural Economics-----	4
B.S. in Orn. Hort., 1.		M.S. in Ag. Ec., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Poultry Husbandry-----	1	Master of Science in Agricultural Education-----	6
Bachelor of Science in Range Animal Husbandry-----	1	M.S. in Ag. E., 1.	
B.S. in R.A.H., 1.		M.S. in Agr. Ed., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Vocational Agriculture-----	3	Master of Science in Agricultural Engineering-----	7
B.S. in Voc. Ag., 1.		M.S. (Ag. E.), 1; M.S. in A.N., 1; M. Sc. in Agr. Eng., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Vocational Agricultural Education-----	1	Master of Science in Agricultural Extension-----	1
<i>Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture</i> -----	x	M. Sc. in Agr. Ex., 1.	
B.S.A.		Master of Science in Agriculture-----	10
<i>Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture</i> -----	x	M.S. in Agr., 4; M.S.A., 1; M.S. (Ag.), 1; M.S. in Ag., 1; M.S. in Agri.	
Bachelor of Vocational Agriculture-----	1	<i>Master of Science in Agriculture (Hon.)</i> -----	x
Master		See above.	
Master of Agricultural Economics-----	1	Master of Science in Agronomy-----	2
M. Ag. Ec., 1.		<i>Master of Science in Animal Husbandry</i> -----	x
Master of Agricultural Education-----	2	Master of Science in Animal Industry-----	1
M. Ag. Ed., 2		Master of Science in Animal Nutrition-----	1
<i>Master of Agricultural Engineering</i> -----	x	Master of Science in Animal Science-----	2
M. Agr. E.		Master of Science in Dairy Manufacturing-----	1
M. Agr. Eng.		Master of Science in Dairy Production-----	1
<i>Master of Agricultural Science</i> -----	x	Master of Science in Dairy Science-----	1
M. Agr. S.		Master of Science in Dairy Technology-----	1
M. Agr. Sc.			
<i>Master of Agricultural Science (Hon.)</i> -----	x		
See above.			

<i>Master of Science in Dairying</i>	x	Doctor	
<i>Master of Science in Horticulture</i>	2	<i>Doctor of Agricultural Engineering</i>	x
M.S. Hort., 1.		D. Agr. E.	
<i>Master of Science in Ornamental Horticulture</i>	1	D. Agr. Eng.	
M.S. Orn. Hort., 1.		<i>Doctor of Agricultural Science</i>	x
<i>Master of Science in Plant Pathology</i>	1	D. Agr. S.	
<i>Master of Science in Poultry Husbandry</i>	1	D. Agr. Sc.	
M.S.P.H., 1.		<i>Doctor of Agriculture (Hon.)</i>	5
<i>Master of Science in Poultry Science</i>	1	D. Agr., 3; D. Ag. 1;	
M.S. in Py. Sc., 1.		D. Agric., 1; Agr. D.	
<i>Master of Science in Range Management</i>	1	<i>Doctor of Horticulture (Hon.)</i>	x
<i>Master of Science in Soil Science</i>	1	D. Hor.	
<i>Master of Science in Soils</i>	1	Dr. Hor.	
<i>Master of Scientific Agriculture</i>	x	Other	
M.S.A.		<i>Agricultural Engineer</i>	2
M.S. Agr.		A.E., 1.	
		Ag. E., 1.	
		<i>Graduate in Agriculture</i>	1
		G.A.	
		<i>Professional Agricultural Engineer</i>	1

6. Architecture

The first organized curriculum in architecture was established at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1865. The University of Illinois, then the Illinois Industrial University, offered architectural instruction in 1868, Cornell University in 1871, and Syracuse University in 1873.¹² Which institution had the first graduate? An architectural writer say: "In 1873 the University of Illinois conferred its graduation certificate upon Nathan Clifford Ricker, who thus made educational history by becoming the first collegiate graduate in architecture in the United States."¹³ Apparently this writer was in error in the year, however, for the records of the University of Illinois show that Mr. Ricker received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture in 1872, followed by the Master of Architecture in 1878 (the earliest year that degree was conferred), and by an honorary Doctor of Agriculture in 1900.¹⁴ Massachusetts Institute of Technology did not have its first graduates in this field until a year later, 1873, but they received only the degree of Bachelor of Science. The Bachelor of Architecture was not given by the Institute until 1932, although the Master of Architecture was given in 1921.¹⁵ The Commissioner of Education reports that in 1873 Cornell University conferred one Bachelor of Architecture.¹⁶

Below are listed the 49 degrees classified in table 10 in the field of Architecture as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the institutional frequencies for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are 36 degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use (indicated by x). Included are four honorary (Hon.) degrees (see chapter V), only one of which is in current use.

The list is subdivided into four groups as follows: General, Archi-

¹² Lloyd E. Blanch, ed., *Education for the Professions*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1955. p. 37.

¹³ Turpin C. Bannister, "Pioneering in Architectural Education," *Journal of the American Institute of Architects*, 20: 3, July 1953.

¹⁴ Frank W. Scott, ed., *The Alumni Record of the University of Illinois at Urbana*. Urbana, Ill.: The University, 1906. pp. 3-4.

¹⁵ *Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Register of Former Students, 1940*. Cambridge, Mass.: The Institute, 1940. pp. 438-439.

¹⁶ Commissioner of Education, *Annual Report, 1873*, p. 718.

tectural Engineering, City and Regional Planning, and Landscape Architecture. In each group the arrangement is in terms of associate, bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

GENERAL			
Associate			
Associate in Architecture-----	x	Master of Architecture (Hon.)--	x
A. Arch., 1.		See above.	
Bachelor		Master of Arts in Architecture--	2
Bachelor in Architecture-----	1	M.A. Arch., 1.	
B. Arch., 1.		M.A. in Arch., 1.	
Bachelor of Architectural Design-----	x	Master of Interior Architecture-----	x
B. Arch. Des.		M.I. Arch.	
Bachelor of Architecture-----	52	Master of Naval Architecture--	x
B. Arch., 30 (New York Board of Regents); B. of Arch., 1; B. of Archit., 1; B. Ar.		M.N. Arch.	
Bachelor of Architecture in Architecture-----	1	Master of Science in Architecture-----	2
B. Arch. (Arch), 1.		M.S. Arch., 1.	
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Interior Architectural Design--	1	M.S. in Arch.	
Bachelor of Interior Architecture-----	1	Master of Science in Architecture (Hon.)-----	x
B.I. Arch., 1.		See above.	
Bachelor of Naval Architecture-----	x	Doctor	
B.N. Arch.		Doctor of Architectural Design--	x
Bachelor of Philosophy in Architecture-----	x	D. Arch. Des.	
Ph. B. in Arch.		Doctor of Architecture (Hon.)--	1
Bachelor of Science in Architecture-----	6	D. Arc., 1; D. Arch;	
B.S. in Arch., 3.		Doc. Arch.	
B.S. Arch., 2.		Doctor of Interior Architecture-----	x
Bachelor of Science in Architecture (Hon.)-----	x	D.I. Arch.	
See above.		Doctor of Naval Architecture--	x
Bachelor of Science in Architecture in Architecture-----	1	D.N. Arch.	
B.S. Arch. (Arch.), 1.		Other	
Master		Architect-----	x
Master in Architecture-----	1	Graduate in Architecture-----	1
M. Arch., 1.		G. Arch., 1.	
Master of Architectural Design--	x	Grad. Arch.	
M. Arch. Des.		Naval Architect-----	2
Master of Architecture-----	18	Nav. Arch., 2.	
M. Arch., 14 (New York Board of Regents); M. of Arch., 1; M. Ar.		N. Arch.	
		Professional Architect-----	1
		ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING	
		Bachelor	
		Bachelor of Architectural Engineering-----	5
		B.A.E., 1; B. Ar. E., 1; B. Arc. E., 1; B. Arch. E., 1; B. Arch. Engr., 1; B. Arch. Eng.	
		Bachelor of Architecture in Architectural Engineering-----	1
		B. Arch. (Arch. E), 1.	

<i>Bachelor of Interior Architectural Engineering</i> -----	x	<i>Bachelor of Urban Planning</i> -----	1
B.I. Arch. E.		B. Urb. Pl., 1.	
B.I. Arch. Eng.		Master	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Architectural Engineering</i> -----	15	<i>Master in City Planning</i> -----	1
B.S. in Arch. Engr., 4;		M.C.P., 1.	
B.S. Arch. E., 2; B.S.		<i>Master in Regional Planning</i> -----	1
A.E., 1; B.S. in A.E., 1;		M.R.P., 1.	
B.S. (Arch. E.), 1; B.S.		<i>Master of Architecture in City Planning</i> -----	1
Arch. Engr., 1; B.S. in		M. Arch. in C.P., 1.	
Arch. Engin., 1.		<i>Master of Arts in Urban Planning</i> -----	1
<i>Bachelor of Science in Architecture in Architectural Engineering</i> -----	1	M.A. in Urb. Pl., 1.	
B.S. Arch. (Arch. E.), 1.		<i>Master of City and Regional Planning</i> -----	1
Master		M. City & Reg. Plan., 1.	
<i>Master of Architectural Engineering</i> -----	2	<i>Master of City Design</i> -----	1
M. Arch. E., 1; M. Arch.		<i>Master of City Forestry</i> -----	x
Engr., 1; M. Arch. Eng.		<i>Master of City Planning</i> -----	6
<i>Master of Interior Architectural Engineering</i> -----	x	M.C.P., 5.	
M.I. Arch. E.		<i>Master of Regional Planning</i> -----	2
M.I. Arch. Eng.		M.R.P., 1 (New York	
<i>Master of Science in Architectural Engineering</i> -----	2	Board of Regents).	
M.S. in Arch. Engr., 1.		<i>Master of Science in City and Regional Planning</i> -----	2
Doctor		M.S. in C.R.P., 1.	
<i>Doctor of Architectural Engineering</i> -----	x	<i>Master of Science in City Planning</i> -----	1
D. Arch. E.		<i>Master of Science in Community Planning</i> -----	1
D. Arch. Eng.		M.S.C.P., 1.	
<i>Doctor of Interior Architectural Engineering</i> -----	x	<i>Master of Urban Planning</i> -----	2
D.I. Arch. E.		M.U.P., 1.	
D.I. Arch. Eng.		Doctor	
Other		<i>Doctor of City Forestry</i> -----	x
<i>Architectural Engineer</i> -----	2	<i>Doctor of City Planning</i> -----	x
Ar. E., 1.		D.C.P.	
Arch. E., 1.		<i>Doctor of Regional Planning</i> -----	x
		D.R.P.	
CITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING			
Bachelor			
<i>Bachelor of Architecture in City Planning</i> -----	1	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	
B. Arch. in City Pl., 1.		Bachelor	
<i>Bachelor of City Planning</i> -----	2	<i>Bachelor of Fine Arts in Landscape Architecture</i> -----	1
B.O.P., 1.		<i>Bachelor of Landscape Architecture</i> -----	8
<i>Bachelor of Science in City Planning</i> -----	2	B.L.A., 5 (New York	
		State Board of Regents); B. L. Arch., 1;	
		B. Land Arch., 1.	
		<i>Bachelor of Landscape Design</i> -----	x
		B.L. Des.	

<i>Bachelor of Landscape Engineering</i> -----	x	<i>Master of Landscape Architecture</i> -----	7
B.L. Eng.		M.L.A., 4 (New York Board of Regents).	
<i>Bachelor of Landscape Management</i> -----	x	M.L. Arch., 1.	
B.L.M.		<i>Master of Landscape Design</i> ---	x
<i>Bachelor of Science in Land Planning</i> -----	1	M.L.D.	
B.S. in L.P., 1 (New York Board of Regents).		M.L. Des.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Landscape Architecture</i> -----	3	<i>Master of Landscape Engineering</i> -----	x
B.S.L.A., 1.		M.L. Eng.	
B.S.L. Arch., 1.		<i>Master of Landscape Gardening</i> -----	x
<i>Bachelor of Science in Landscape Design</i> -----	1	<i>Master of Landscape Management</i> -----	x
<i>Bachelor of Science in Landscape Management</i> -----	1	M.L.M.	
B.S.L.M., 1.		Doctor	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Landscape Operation</i> -----	1	<i>Doctor of City Forestry</i> -----	x
Master		D.C.F.	
<i>Master in Architecture Including Landscape Architecture</i> -----	x	<i>Doctor of Landscape Architecture</i> -----	x
<i>Master in Landscape Architecture</i> -----	x	D.L. Arch.	
M.L.A.		<i>Doctor of Landscape Design</i> ---	x
<i>Master in Landscape Design</i> ---	x	D.L. Des.	
<i>Master of Fine Arts in Landscape Architecture</i> -----	1	<i>Doctor of Landscape Engineering</i> -----	x
		D.L. Eng.	
		<i>Doctor of Landscape Management</i> -----	x

7. Art

Below are listed the 59 degrees classified in table 10 in the field of Art as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the institutional frequencies reported for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are 23 degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use (indicated by x) except in the case of "spurious" (*Spur.*) degrees. Included are two "spurious" degrees (see chapter VI); also four honorary (Hon.) degrees (see chapter V), only one of which is in current use. The arrangement is in terms of associate, bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees. See also Fine Arts, pp. 144-146.

Associate				
Associate in Art.....	1	Bachelor of Design.....	2	
Associate in Arts in Art.....	1	B. Des., 2		
Associate in Fine Arts in Art.....	1	Bachelor of Design in Art Edu-		
A.F.A. Art, 1.		cation.....	1	
Associate in Graphic Arts.....	1	B. Des. A. Ed., 1.		
Bachelor		<i>Bachelor of Engraving.....</i>	x	
Bachelor of Advertising Arts		Bachelor of Fine Arts in Art.....	2	
and Design.....	1	B.F.A. in Art. 2		
B. of Adv. Art. & Des., 1.		Bachelor of Fine Arts in Art		
Bachelor of Applied Art.....	1	Education.....	8	
B.A.A., 1.		Bachelor of Fine Arts in Ceram-		
<i>Bachelor of Art (Spur.).....</i>	1	ics.....	1	
Bachelor of Art Education.....	11	Bachelor of Fine Arts in De-		
B.A.E., 5.		sign.....	1	
B.A. Ed., 1.		Bachelor of Fine Arts in Graph-		
Bachelor of Arts in Advertising		ics Design.....	2	
Art.....	1	Bachelor of Fine Arts in His-		
B.A. in Adv. Art, 1.		tory of Art.....	2	
Bachelor of Arts in Art.....	10	Bachelor of Fine Arts in Paint-		
B.A. in Art, 1.		ing.....	4	
Bachelor of Arts in Art His-		Bachelor of Fine Arts in Paint-		
tory.....	1	ing and Sculpture.....	1	
Bachelor of Arts in Ceramic		B.F.A. in P.S., 1.		
Art.....	1	Bachelor of Fine Arts in Sculp-		
B.A. in Cer. A., 1.		ture.....	4	
<i>Bachelor of Ceramics.....</i>	x	Bachelor of Interior Design.....	1	
		B. of I.D., 1.		

<i>Bachelor of Painting</i> -----	x	<i>Master of Dramatic Art</i> -----	x
B.P.; B. Pa.; B. Paint.		M.D.A.	
<i>Bachelor of Pedagogy in Art</i> ---	x	<i>Master of Fine Arts in Adver-</i>	
<i>Bachelor of Photography</i> -----	x	tising Design-----	1
B. Pho.		<i>Master of Fine Arts in Art and</i>	
<i>Bachelor of Public School Art</i> ---	x	Archaeology-----	1
B.P.S.A.		M.F.A. Art & Arch., 1.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Adver-</i>		<i>Master of Fine Arts in Art Edu-</i>	
tising Design-----	1	cation-----	1
<i>Bachelor of Science in Applied</i>		<i>Master of Fine Arts in Design</i> ---	2
<i>Art</i> -----	1	<i>Master of Fine Arts in History</i>	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Art</i> -----	3	of Art-----	1
B.S. Art., 1.		<i>Master of Fine Arts in Illustra-</i>	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Art Edu-</i>		tion-----	1
cation-----	10	<i>Master of Fine Arts in Paint-</i>	
B.S. in Art. Ed., 4.		ing-----	2
B.S. Art. Ed., 1.		<i>Master of Fine Arts in Painting</i>	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Ceram-</i>		and Graphics-----	1
ics-----	x	<i>Master of Fine Arts in Sculp-</i>	
B.S. in Cer.		ture-----	1
<i>Bachelor of Science in Design</i> ---	2	<i>Master of Industrial Design</i> ---	2
B.S.D., 1.		M.I.D., 2 (New York	
B.S. Des., 1.		Board of Regents).	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Design</i>		<i>Master of Painting</i> -----	x
<i>in Decorative Design</i> -----	1	M.P.	
B.S. Des. (Dec. Des.), 1.		M. Pa.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Fashion</i>		<i>Master of Painting (Hon.)</i> ----	x
<i>Design and Illustration</i> -----	1	See above.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Fine and</i>		<i>Master of Public School Art</i> ---	x
<i>Applied Arts</i> -----	x	M.P.S.A.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Product</i>		<i>Master of Science in Art Edu-</i>	
<i>Design</i> -----	1	cation-----	1
<i>Bachelor of Science in Textile</i>		M.S. (Art Educ.), 1.	
<i>Design and Fashion</i> -----	1	<i>Master of Science in Ceramics</i> ---	2
<i>Bachelor of Science in Visual</i>		M.S. in Cer., 1.	
<i>Design</i> -----	1	<i>Master of Science in Design</i> ---	1
<i>Bachelor of Textile Design</i> -----	x	M.S. Des., 1.	
B.T. Des.		<i>Master of Science in Industrial</i>	
Master		Design-----	2
<i>Master of Applied Art</i> -----	2	M.S. in I.D., 2.	
M. App. Art., 1.		<i>Master of Science in Product</i>	
<i>Master of Art (Spur.)</i> -----	1	Design-----	1
<i>Master of Art Education</i> -----	5	<i>Master of Science in Visual</i>	
M.A.E., 4.		Design-----	1
<i>Master of Arts in Art</i> -----	2	<i>Master of Textile Design</i> -----	x
<i>Master of Arts in Art Educa-</i>		M.T. Des.	
<i>tion</i> -----	1	Doctor	
<i>Master of Arts in Art History</i> ---	1	<i>Doctor of Archaeology</i> -----	x
<i>Master of Arts in Art Therapy</i> ---	1	D. Ark.	
<i>Master of Arts in Creative Art</i> ---	1	<i>Doctor of Art (Hon.)</i> -----	x
<i>Master of Creative Art</i> -----	1	D. Art.	
<i>Master of Design</i> -----	1	<i>Doctor of Art Education</i> -----	x
M. Des., 1.		D.A.E.	

ACADEMIC DEGREES

Doctor of Design (Hon.)-----	1	<i>Doctor of Public School Art</i> ---	x
D. Dn., 1.		D.P.S.A.	
D. Des.		<i>Doctor of Textile Design</i> -----	x
<i>Doctor of Painting (Hon.)</i> ----	x	D.T. Des.	
D. Pa.		Other	
Dr. Pa.		<i>Mistress of Art</i> -----	x

8. Business

The first successful collegiate school of business was the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1881. It awarded its first degree, Bachelor of Science, without designation, in 1881; and the Bachelor of Finance in 1884.

Below are listed the 176 degrees classified in table 10 in the field of Business as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the institutional frequencies reported for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are 50 degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use (indicated by x) except in the case of "spurious" (*Spur.*) degrees. Included are three "spurious" degrees (see chapter VI); also 19 honorary (Hon.) degrees (see chapter V), only 11 of which are in current use.

The list is subdivided into two groups as follows: General and Secretarial. In each group the arrangement is in terms of associate, bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

GENERAL			
Associate			
Associate in Accounting-----	8	Associate in Business Science..	1
A.A., 2.		A.B.S., 1.	
Assoc. in Acctg., 1.		Associate in Business Studies..	1
Associate in Arts in Business..	2	Associate in Commerce-----	25
A.A. Bus., 1.		A.C., 11.	
Associate in Business-----	24	A. Com.	
A. Bus., 12; A.B., 1; A.C.,		Associate in Commercial Arts..	1
1; Assoc. in Bus., 1.		A.C.A., 1.	
Associate in Business Adminis-		<i>Associate in Commercial Edu-</i>	
tration-----	37	<i>cation-----</i>	x
A. Bus. A., 12; A.B.A., 6;		A.C. Ed.	
Assoc. in B.A., 1.		Associate in Commercial	
Associate in Business Manage-		Science-----	5
ment-----	1	A.C.S., 2.	
A.S.B.M., 1.		Associate in General Business..	1
A.B.M.		Associate in Hotel and Food	
		Service-----	1
		Assoc. in H.F.S., 1.	

Associate in Hotel Management.....	1	Bachelor of Arts in Business and Economics.....	1
Associate in Industrial Management.....	2	B.A. in B. & E., 1.	
A.I.M., 1.		Bachelor of Arts in Commerce.....	2
A.S.I.M., 1.		Bachelor of Arts in Commercial Education.....	1
Associate in Merchandising.....	1	Bachelor of Arts in Economics and Business.....	1
Associate in Pre-Business and Public Administration.....	1	B.A. in E. & B., 1.	
Associate in Retailing.....	2	Bachelor of Arts in Hotel Administration.....	1
A.R., 1.		Bachelor of Business Administration.....	104
Associate in Science in Business Administration.....	1	B.B.A., 87 (New York Board of Regents);	
A.S. Bus. A., 1.	4	B.B. Ad., 1; B.B. Adm.	
Associate in Science in Commerce.....	2	Bachelor of Business Administration in Accounting.....	1
A.S.O., 1.		Bachelor of Business Administration in Business Law.....	1
A.S. (Comm.), 1.		Bachelor of Business Administration in Economics.....	2
Associate in Traffic and Transportation.....	1	Bachelor of Business Administration in Management.....	1
Associate of Applied Science in Hotel Management.....	1	Bachelor of Business Administration in Marketing.....	1
A.A.S.		Bachelor of Business Education.....	1
Associate of Business Education.....	1	B.B. Ed., 1.	
Bachelor		Bachelor of Business Management.....	1
Bachelor of Accountancy.....	1	B.B.M., 1.	
B. Acc., 1.		Bachelor of Business Management (Hon.).....	1
Bachelor of Accounting.....	1	See above.	
B. Acct., 1.		Bachelor of Business Science.....	1
B. Acc.		B.B.S., 1.	
Bachelor of Accounts.....	1	B.B. Sc.	
B. Ac.		Bachelor of Commerce.....	1
B. Acc'a.		B.C., 1; Com.; B. Comm.	
Bachelor of Advertising Arts and Design.....	1	Bachelor of Commercial Administration.....	1
B. of Adv. Art. & Des., 1.		B. Com. Adm.	
Bachelor of Agricultural Business Administration.....	1	Bachelor of Commercial Arts.....	1
Bachelor of Arts in Advertising Art.....	1	B.C.A.	
B.A. in Adv. Art., 1.		Bachelor of Commercial Dietetics.....	1
Bachelor of Arts in Business Administration.....	6	Bachelor of Commercial Education.....	1
B.A. in B.A., 1; A.B. in Bus. Ad., 1; B.A. in Bus. Ad., 1.		B.O. Ed.	
Bachelor of Arts in Business Administration and Banking.....	2	Bachelor of Commercial Law (Sp.).....	1
A.B. in Bus. Adm. & Bank, 1.		B.O.L., 1.	

Bachelor of Commercial Science.....	9	Bachelor of Science in Business Administration (Hon.).....	x
B.C.S., 8; B. Com Sc., 1;		See above.	
B.C. Sc.		Bachelor of Science in Business and Economics.....	1
Bachelor of Commercial Service.....	x	Bachelor of Science in Business and Social Science.....	1
B.C. Sc.		Bachelor of Science in Business Education.....	17
Bachelor of Finance.....	x	B.S. in Bus. Ed., 3; B.S. (Bus. Ed.), 2; B.S.B. Ed., 1; B.S. Bus. Ed., 1; B.S. in B. Ed., 1; B.S. in Bu. Ed., 1.	
B.F.		Bachelor of Science in Business Management.....	3
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Advertising Design.....	2	B.S. Bus. Mgt., 2	
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Industrial Design.....	3	Bachelor of Science in Commerce.....	27
Bachelor of Foreign Trade.....	1	B.S.C., 10; B.S. in Com., 5; B.S. in Comm., 3; B.S. in C., 1.	
B.F.T., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Commerce and Business.....	1
Bachelor of Philosophy in Commerce.....	x	B.S. in Com. & Bus., 2	
Ph. B. in Com.		Bachelor of Science in Commerce and Economics.....	1
Bachelor of Science in Accountancy.....	1	B.S. in C. & Ec., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Accounting.....	13	Bachelor of Science in Commerce and Finance.....	2
B.S. (Acct'g), 2; B.S. (Acc.), 1; B.S. Accounting, 1; B.S. in Acc., 1; B.S. in Acct'g., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Commerce and Law.....	1
Bachelor of Science in Advertising.....	2	Bachelor of Science in Commercial and Business Administration.....	2
B.S. Adv., 1.		B.S. in C. & B.A., 2.	
B.S. (Adv.), 1.		Bachelor of Science in Commercial Education.....	1
Bachelor of Science in Advertising Design.....	1	B.S. in Com. Ed., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Air Transportation.....	1	Bachelor of Science in Commercial Law.....	1
B.S.A.T., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Commercial Science.....	1
Bachelor of Science in Business.....	17	Bachelor of Science in Commercial Teaching.....	1
B.S. in Bus., 7; B.S. (Bus.), 2; B.S.B., 1; B.S. Bus., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Economics and Business Administration.....	3
Bachelor of Science in Business Administration.....	122	Bachelor of Science in Engineering and Business Administration.....	x
B.S. in B.A., 27; B.S.B.A., 25; B.S. in Bus. Adm., 10; B.S. in Bus. Ad., 5; B.S. Bus. Ad., 4; B.S. Bus. Adm., 3; B.S. in B. Ad., 3; B.S.B. Ad., 2; B.S. (Bus. Adm.), 1; B.S. Bus. Admin., 1; B.S. in Bus. Admin., 1; B. Sc. in Bus. Adm., 1.		S.B. (Engin. & Bus. Adm.).	

Bachelor of Science in Food Industry-----	1	Bachelor of Science in Restaurant Management-----	3
Bachelor of Science in General Business-----	1	B. Sc. in Rest. Mgt., 1.	
B.S. in Gen. Bus., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Retailing-----	4
Bachelor of Science in Hotel Administration-----	1	B.S. Ret., 1; B.S. (Retail.), 1; B.S. in Retail., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Hotel and Restaurant Administration-----	1	Bachelor of Science in Textile Manufacturing and Management-----	1
B.S. in H. & R.A., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Trade and Industrial Education---	1
Bachelor of Science in Industrial Engineering and Management-----	1	B.S. in Trade and Ind. Ed., 1.	
B.S. in I.E. & M., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Transportation-----	3
Bachelor of Science in Industrial Management-----	12	B.S. Trans., 1; B.S. (Trans.), 1; B.S. in Transp., 1.	
B.S.I.M., 3; B.S. in I.M., 3; B.S. Ind. Mgt., 2; B.S. Ind. Mgmt., 2; B.S. in Ind. Mgmt., 1		Bachelor of Science in Trade and Industrial Engineering--	1
Bachelor of Science in Industrial Management Engineering-----	1	B.S.T. & I.E.	
B.S. in Ind. Mgt. Engr., 1.		Bachelor of Textile Management-----	1
Bachelor of Science in Institutional Management-----	1	B. of T.M., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Insurance Administration-----	1	Bachelor of Trades and Industry-----	1
Bachelor of Science in Management-----	1	Master	
Bachelor of Science in Management Engineering-----	1	Master in Business Administration-----	1
B.S. in Mgt. Engr., 1.		M.B.A., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Management Science-----	1	Master in Professional Accounting-----	1
B.S. in Mgt. Sc., 1.		M.P.A., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Marketing-----	2	Master of Accountancy-----	x
B.S., in Mktg., 1.		M. Acc.	
Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Industries-----	1	Master of Accounting-----	2
B.S. in Mech. Ind., 1.		M. Ac., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Milling Industry-----	1	M. Acc., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Printing Management-----	1	Master of Accounting Science--	1
Bachelor of Science in Product Design-----	1	M.A.S., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Real Estate-----	1	Master of Accounts-----	x
B.S. (Real Est.), 1.		M. Ac.	
		M. Acc's.	
		Master of Arts in Business Administration-----	1
		Master of Arts in Business Education-----	1
		M.A. in Bus. Educ., 1.	
		Master of Arts in Personnel Administration-----	1
		A.M. in Per. Adm., 1.	

Master of Arts in Teaching Business Education.....	1	Master of Foreign Trade.....	1
Master of Business Administration.....	111	M.F.T., 1.	
M.B.A., 97 (New York Board of Regents).		Master of Industrial Design....	2
M.B. Adm.		M.I.D., 2 (New York Board of Regents).	
Master of Business Administration (Hon.).....	1	Master of Industry.....	x
See above.		M. Ind.	
Master of Business Administration in Accounting.....	1	Master of Laws in Trade Regulation.....	1
Master of Business Administration in Actuarial Science....	1	Master of Personnel Services..	1
M.B.A.A.S., 1.		M.P.S., 1.	
Master of Business Administration in Marketing.....	1	Master of Professional Accountancy.....	2
Master of Business Administration in Petroleum Marketing....	1	M.P.A., 1.	
Master of Business Education....	3	M. Prof. Acc., 1.	
M. Bus. Ed., 2.		Master of Retailing.....	1
M.B. Ed.		M. Ret., 1.	
Master of Business Management.....	x	Master of Science in Accountancy.....	1
M.B.M.		Master of Science in Business....	2
Master of Business Science....	x	M.S. Bus., 1.	
M.B.S.		M.S. (Bus.), 1.	
M.B. Sc.		Master of Science in Business Administration.....	6
Master of Commerce.....	x	M.S.B.A., 3.	
M. Com.		M.S. in B.A., 2.	
M. Comm.		Master of Science in Business Administration (Hon.).....	x
Master of Commercial Administration.....	x	See above.	
M. Com. Adm.		Master of Science in Business and Engineering Administration.....	2
Master of Commercial Arts....	x	Master of Science in Business Economics.....	1
M.C.A.		Master of Science in Business Education.....	4
Master of Commercial Education.....	x	M.S. (Bus. Educ.), 2;	
M.C. Ed.		M.S. (Bus. Ed.), 1;	
Master of Commercial Science....	2	M.S. in Bus. Ed., 1.	
M.C.S., 2; M.C. Sc.; M. Com. Sc.		Master of Science in Commerce....	2
Master of Commercial Science (Hon.).....	x	M.S. in C., 1.	
See above.		M.S. in Commerce, 1.	
Master of Commercial Service....	x	Master of Science in Commerce (Hon.).....	1
M.C. Se.		See above.	
Master of Education in Business Teacher Education.....	1	Master of Science in Commercial and Business Administration.....	1
Ed. M. in B.T. Ed., 1.		M.S. in C. & B.A., 1.	
Master of Education in Industrial Education.....	1	Master of Science in Commercial Teaching.....	1
Master of Fine Arts in Advertising Design.....	1	Master of Science in Finance..	1
		Master of Science in Industrial Administration.....	1

Master of Science in Industrial Design-----	2	<i>Doctor of Business Management</i> -----	x
M.S. in I.D., 2.		D.B.M.	
Master of Science in Industrial Management-----	1	<i>Doctor of Business Science</i> ----	x
M.S. in I.M., 1.		D.B.S.	
Master of Science in Industrial Relations-----	1	D.B. Sc.	
Master of Science in Management-----	1	Doctor of Commerce-----	1
Master of Science in Management Engineering-----	1	D. Com., 1.	
M.S. Mgt. E., 1.		Dr. Com.	
Master of Science in Marketing-----	1	<i>Doctor of Commerce (Hon.)</i> ----	x
Master of Science in Operation Research-----	1	See above.	
Master of Science in Personnel Administration-----	1	<i>Doctor of Commercial Administration</i> -----	x
Master of Science in Product Design-----	1	D. Com. Adm.	
Master of Science in Retailing-----	1	<i>Doctor of Commercial Arts</i> -----	x
M.S. in Ret., 1 (New York State Board of Regents).		D.C.A.	
Master of Science in Textile Manufacturing-----	1	<i>Doctor of Commercial Education</i> -----	x
M.S. in Text. Mfg., 1.		D.C. Ed.	
Master of Science in Transportation-----	1	Doctor of Commercial Law (Hon.)-----	2
M.S. in Trans., 1.		D.C.L., 2.	
Master of Science in Transportation Engineering-----	1	<i>Doctor of Commercial Service</i> ----	x
M.S. in Trans. E., 1.		D.C. Se.	
Doctor		Doctor of Commercial Science (Hon.)-----	22
<i>Doctor of Accountancy</i> -----	x	D.C.S., 17 (New York Board of Regents);	
D. Acc.		D.S.C., 1; D. Com. Sc.,	
<i>Doctor of Accounting</i> -----	x	1; S.C.D., 1; D.C. Sc.;	
D. Acc.		Dr. C.S.	
<i>Doctor of Accounts</i> -----	x	<i>Doctor of Finance (Hon.)</i> -----	x
D. Ac.		Dr. Fl.	
<i>Doctor of Arts in Business Administration (Hon.)</i> -----	x	Doctor of Industrial Science (Hon.)-----	1
Doctor of Business Administration-----	10	S.I.D., 1.	
D.B.A., 8; D.B. Ad., 1;		<i>Doctor of Industry</i> -----	x
D.B. Adm.		D. Ind.	
Doctor of Business Administration (Hon.)-----	11	Dr. Ind.	
See above.		<i>Doctor of Industry (Hon.)</i> ----	x
<i>Doctor of Business Education</i> ----	x	See above.	
D.B. Ed.		Doctor of Science in Business Administration (Hon.)-----	3
		D.S. in B.A., 1.	
		Doctor of Science in Commerce (Hon.)-----	1
		S.D. Comm., 1.	
		D. Sc. Com.	
		Other	
		<i>Business Psychologist (Spur.)</i> ----	1
		Certificate in Sales Engineering-----	1
		O.S. En. 1.	

Certified Public Accountant ²⁷	x	B.S.S.A., 1.	
C.P.A.		B.S. (Sec. Adm.), 1.	
Commercial Engineer.....	x	Bachelor of Science in Secre-	
Industrial Manager (Spur.).....	1	tarial Science.....	4
Mistress of Accounts.....	x	B.S.S. Sci., 1; B.S. in Sec.	
		Sci., 1; B.S. in Sec. Sci.,	
		1; B.S. in Sec'l Sci., 1.	
		Bachelor of Science in Secre-	
		tarial Studies.....	5
		B.S.S.S., 1.	
		Bachelor of Science in Secre-	
		tarial Studies (Hon.).....	x
		See above.	
		Bachelor of Science in Secre-	
		tarial Training.....	1
		Bachelor of Secretarial Arts..	x
		B. Se. A.	
		Bachelor of Secretarial Science..	3
		B.S.S., 2.	
		B. Sec. Sc., 1.	
		Bachelor of Secretarial	
		Studies.....	x
		B. Se. St.	
		Master	
		Master of Science in Secretarial	
		Studies (Hon.).....	x
		Master of Secretarial Arts....	x
		M. Se. A.	
		Master of Secretarial Science..	x
		M. Se. Sc.	
		Master of Secretarial Studies..	x
		M. Se. St.	
		Doctor	
		Doctor of Secretarial Arts....	x
		D. Se. A.	
		Doctor of Secretarial Science	
		(Hon.).....	1
		D.S.S., 1.	
		D. Se. Sc.	
		Doctor of Secretarial Studies..	x
		D. Se. St.	

²⁷ Not an academic degree, but preparation for State examination often given in Schools of Business.

9. Dentistry

In 1841, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, the first dental school in the world, conferred the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, (D.D.S.) on two graduates. On the diplomas in Latin the degree was *Chirurgiae Dentium Doctoris*, but the English equivalent was used in all other relations. Even the commonly used abbreviation was not Ch. D.D., but D.D.S. This was the first use of this degree by an educational institution. But earlier the American Society of Dental Surgeons formally sanctioned the use of the title "Dental Surgeon" and conferred upon its members the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, abbreviated as D.D.S.

In 1869 the newly established Dental School of Harvard University, the first dental school to be connected with a university, decided on the degree of *Dentariae Medicinae Doctoris*, Doctor of Dental Medicine, (D.M.D.) as the more appropriate degree for its graduates.¹⁸

It may be noted that the Association of American Universities in 1924 adopted unanimously the recommendations of its Committee on Higher Academic and Professional Degrees regarding degrees to be conferred in Dentistry. The Committee recommended the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery as preferable to the Doctor of Dental Science, although its chairman suggested Doctor of Dental Medicine as preferable to either.¹⁹ It will be noted in the list below that the great majority of dental schools follow the recommendation for use of Doctor of Dental Surgery.

Below are listed the 18 degrees classified in table 10 in the field of Dentistry as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the frequencies reported for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are 17 degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use (indicated by x) except in the case of "spurious" (*Spur.*) degrees. Included are seven "spurious" degrees (see chapter VI); also four honorary (Hon.) degrees (see chapter V), none of which are

¹⁸ William J. Gies, *Dental Education in the United States and Canada*. New York: Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1926. p. 72.

¹⁹ Association of American Universities, *Proceedings*, 1924, p. 25.

in current use. The arrangement is in terms of associate, bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

Associate			Master of Science in Orthodontics		
Associate in Pre-Dentistry	1				2
Bachelor			Master of Science in Pedodontics		
<i>Baccalaureus Chirurgiae Dentium</i> (Bachelor of Dental Surgery)	x				2
See Bachelor of Dental Surgery.			Doctor		
Bachelor of Dental Science	x		<i>Dentariae Medicinae Doctor</i> (Doctor of Dental Medicine)	x	
Bachelor of Dental Surgery	x		See Doctor of Dental Medicine.		
B.D.Sc.			Doctor of Dental Medicine	6	
Bachelor of Dental Surgery	x		D.M.D., 5.		
B.D.S.			D.D.M.		
B. Ch. D. (<i>Baccalaureus Chirurgiae Dentium</i>).			Doctor of Dental Medicine (Hon.)	x	
Bachelor of Science in Dental Hygiene	5		See above.		
B.S. in D.H., 2.			Doctor of Dental Science	1	
B.S.D. Hyg., 1.			D.D.Sc., 1.		
Bachelor of Science in Dentistry	7		Doctor of Dental Science (Hon.)	x	
B.S. in Dent., 1.			See above.		
B.Sc. in Dent., 1.			Doctor of Dental Surgery	38	
Bachelor of Science in Science—Dental	1		D.D.S., 30 (N.Y. State Board of Regents);		
Bachelor of Science in Letters and Dentistry	1		D.D. Sc., 1; D.D. Sur.		
Master			Doctor of Dental Surgery (Hon.)	x	
Master of Dental Medicine	1		See above.		
D.D.M., 1.			Doctor of Dentistry (Spur.)	2	
Master of Dental Science	2		Doctor of Medical Dentistry	x	
M.D.S., 2.			D.M.D.		
Master of Dental Surgery	2		Other		
M.D.S., 2.			Dentist Graduate (Spur.)	1	
M.D.Sc.			Dentist Grad., 1.		
Master of Dental Surgery (Hon.)	x		Dental Hygienist	1	
See above.			Dent. Hyg., 1.		
Master of Dentistry (Spur.)	1		Diplomat of Dentistry (Spur.)	1	
Master of Science in Dentistry	10		Fellow of Dentistry (Spur.)	1	
M.S. in Dent., 3; M.S.D., 2; M.S. Dent., 1; M.Sc. in Dent., 1.			Graduate Dental Hygienist	1	
Master of Science in Oral Pathology	1		Licentiate in Dental Surgery (Spur.)	1	
Master of Science in Oral Surgery	2		L.D.S., 1.		
			Licentiate of Dental Medicine	x	
			L.D.M.		
			Licentiate of Dental Surgery	x	
			L.D.S.		
			Philosopher of Dentistry (Spur.)	1	

10. Education

The present commonly used research degree of Doctor of Education was established at Harvard University in 1920 and first awarded to a class of five men in 1921. This was not the earliest research doctorate in education, however. The Doctor of Pedagogy, requiring research and a dissertation, was established at New York University (then known as the University of the City of New York), in 1890 and first awarded in 1891 to a class of 12, including two women—the first women to earn doctorates in the field of education. This degree was continued at this institution until 1923.

Baccalaureate degrees in the field, however, were awarded much earlier. In 1877 the State University of Iowa conferred the Bachelor of Didactics on four individuals, and the same year the University of Missouri conferred the Bachelor of Pedagogics on one person.

Additional information regarding the degree of Doctor of Education is given in chapter II, section 4. Information regarding the new degree of Specialist in Education or Education Specialist is given in chapter II, section 5.

Below are listed the 256 degrees classified in table 10 in the field of Education as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the frequencies reported for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are 62 degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use (indicated by x). Included are 17 honorary (Hon.) degrees (see chapter V), 12 of which are in current use.

The list is subdivided into 17 groups as follows: General, Agricultural, Art, Business, Counseling, Elementary, Health and Physical Education, Home Economics, Industrial and Vocational, Language, Music, Natural Science, Nursing, Religious, Secondary, Social Science, and Speech. In each group the arrangement is in terms of associate, bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

GENERAL					
Associate				2; B.S. in E., 1; B.S. in Edu., 1; B. Sc. in Educ., 1.	
Associate in Education-----	22		<i>Bachelor of Science in Education (Hon.)-----</i>		x
A.E., 5.			See above.		
A. Ed., 2.			<i>Bachelor of Science in General Education -----</i>	1	
Associate in Science in Teacher Training-----	1		B.S. Gen. Ed., 1.		
A.S.T.T., 1.			<i>Bachelor of Science in Group Work Education-----</i>	1	
Bachelor			B.S. in G.W.E., 1.		
<i>Baccalaureus Pedagogiae (Bachelor of Pedagogy)-----</i>	x		<i>Bachelor of Science in Pedagogy-----</i>	x	
See Bachelor of Pedagogy.			<i>Bachelor of Science in School Library Science-----</i>	1	
<i>Bachelor of Arts in Education.</i>	55		B.S. in School L.S., 1.		
B.A. in Ed., 13; B.A. Ed., 5; A.B. in Ed., 4; B.A. in Educ., 4; A.B. in Educ., 3; A.B. Ed., 1; B.A.E., 1; B.A. (Ed.), 1.			<i>Bachelor of Science in Science Teaching-----</i>	2	
<i>Bachelor of Didactic Science--</i>	x		<i>Bachelor of Science in Teacher Education-----</i>	1	
B.S.D.			<i>Bachelor of Science in Teaching-----</i>	1	
<i>Bachelor of Didactics-----</i>	x		B.S.T., 1		
B. Did.			<i>Bachelor of Scientific Didactics-----</i>	x	
<i>Bachelor of Education-----</i>	52		B.S. Di.		
B. Ed., 30 (New York Board of Regents); B.E., 8; Ed. B., 3.			<i>Bachelor of Teaching-----</i>	x	
<i>Bachelor of Education (Hon.)--</i>	1		B.T.		
See above.			<i>Pedagogiae Baccalaureus (Bachelor of Pedagogy)-----</i>	x	
<i>Bachelor of Pedagogica-----</i>	x		See Bachelor of Pedagogy.		
B. Pd.			Master		
B. Ped.			<i>Educationis Magister (Master of Education)-----</i>	x	
<i>Bachelor of Pedagogy-----</i>	x		See Master of Education.		
B.P.; B.P.D.; B. Pe.; B. Ped.; B. Py.; Pd. B.; Ped. B.; Pg. B.; Py. B.			<i>Master in Education-----</i>	x	
<i>Bachelor of Pedagogy (Hon.)--</i>	x		<i>Master of Arts for Teachers--</i>	3	
See above.			M.A.T., 2.		
<i>Bachelor of Philosophy in Education-----</i>	x		A.M.T., 1.		
Ph. B. in Ed.			<i>Master of Arts in Education--</i>	45	
Ph. B. in Educ.			M.A. in Ed., 11; M.A. Ed., 4; M.A.E., 2; A.M. in Ed., 2; M.A. in Educ., 2; M.A. Educ., 1; M.A. (Educ.), 1.		
<i>Bachelor of Science in Education-----</i>	264		<i>Master of Arts in Education (Hon.)-----</i>	x	
B.S. in Ed., 92 (New York Board of Regents); B.S. in Educ., 27; B.S. Ed., 25; B.S.E., 17; B.S. Educ., 3; B.S. (Ed.), 2; B. Sc. in Edu., 2; B.S. in Edu.,			See above.		
			<i>Master of Arts in Education Administration-----</i>	1	
			M.A. in Ed. Admin., 1.		

Master of Arts in Philosophy of Education.....	1	Master of Science in Teaching.....	8
Master of Arts in Teacher Education.....	2	M.S.T., 1.	
M.A. (T. Ed.), 1.		M.S. (T.), 1.	
Master of Arts in Teaching....	24	<i>Master of Scientific Didactics</i> ...	x
M.A.T., 9; M.A. in Teaching, 8; A.M. in T., 2;		M.S.D.	
M.A. in Tch., 2;		M.S. Di.	
A.M.T., 1; A.M. (T.), 1; M.A. in T., 1; M.A. in Teach., 1.		Master of Teaching.....	6
Master of Arts in Teaching College Humanities.....	1	M.T., 4.	
M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Human., 1.		Master of Teaching Arts.....	1
<i>Master of Didactics</i>	x	<i>Pedagogiae Magister (Master of Pedagogy)</i>	x
M. Did.		See Master of Pedagogy.	
Master of Education.....	177	Doctor	
M. Ed., 121; Ed. M., 15 (New York Board of Regents); M.E., 14; M. Edu., 1; M. Educ., 1; Ped. M., 1.		<i>Doctor of Child Pedagogy (Hon.)</i>	x
Master of Education (Hon.)..	8	<i>Doctor of Didactics</i>	x
See above.		D. Did.	
Master of Education in General Education.....	1	Doctor of Education.....	77
Master of Education in Visiting Teacher Field.....	1	Ed. D., 56 (New York Board of Regents).	
<i>Master of Pedagogy</i>	x	D. Ed., 13.	
M. Pd.; M. Ped.; Pd. M.; Ped. M.		Doctor of Education (Hon.)...	22
Master of Pedagogy (Hon.)...	2	Ed. D., 13.	
Pd. M., 2 (New York Board of Regents).		D. Ed., 7.	
Master of Science in Education.....	80	Doctor of Education in College Teaching in Humanities....	1
M.S. in Ed., 34 (New York Board of Regents); M.S. Ed., 8; M.S.E., 6; M.S. in Educ., 8; M.S. in Edn., 2; M.S. (Ed.), 1; M.S. Educ., 1; M.S. (Educ.), 1; M.S. in E., 1; M.S. in Edu., 1; M.S. in Education, 1.		Ed. D. in Coll. Tchg. in Human, 1.	
Master of Science in Education (Hon.)	1	<i>Doctor of Mathematics and Didactics</i>	x
See above.		D.M.D.	
Master of Science in Teacher Education	2	<i>Doctor of Pedagogy</i>	x
M.S. (T. Ed.), 1.		Ped. D.	
		Doctor of Pedagogy (Hon.)...	22
		Ped. D., 8; Pd. D., 7 (New York Board of Regents); P.D., 2; D. Pd.; D. Ped.	
		Doctor of Science in Education (Hon.)	7
		Sc. Ed. D., 2.	
		Sc. D. in Ed., 1.	
		<i>Doctor of Scientific Didactics</i> ...	x
		D.S. Di.	
		Doctor of the Science of Pedagogy (Hon.).....	1
		<i>Educationis Doctor (Doctor of Education)</i>	x
		See Doctor of Education.	
		<i>Pedagogiae Doctor (Doctor of Pedagogy)</i>	x
		See Doctor of Pedagogy.	

Other		Master	
Advanced Certificate in Education.....	1	Master of Agricultural Education.....	2
Adv. Cert. in Ed., 1.		M. Ag. Ed., 2.	
Advanced Degree in Education.....	1	Master of Arts in Teaching Agriculture.....	1
Ed. A., 1.		Master of Science in Agricultural Education.....	6
Advanced Master of Education.....	1	M.S. in Ag. E., 1.	
A.M.E., 1.		M.S. in Agr. Ed., 1.	
Diploma in Education Administration and Supervision.....	1		
D. Ed. A.S., 1.			
Education Specialist.....	2	ART	
Ed. Sp., 1.		Bachelor	
Ed. Spec., 1.		Bachelor of Art Education.....	11
Educational Specialist.....	2	B.A.E., 5.	
E.S., 1.		B.A. Ed., 1.	
Ed. S., 1.		Bachelor of Design in Art Education.....	1
Graduate in Education.....	x	B. Des. A. Ed., 1.	
Licentiate of Instruction.....	x	Bachelor of Fine Arts Education.....	1
L.I.		Bachelor of Fine Arts in Art Education.....	3
Mistress of Teaching.....	x	Bachelor of Fine Arts in Education.....	4
Normal Graduate.....	x	B.F.A. in Ed., 2.	
N.G.		B.F.A. in Educ., 1.	
Principal of Pedagogics.....	x	Bachelor of Pedagogy in Art.....	x
Principal of Pedagogy.....	x	Bachelor of Public School Art.....	x
Pa. P.		B.P.S.A.	
Professional Certificate in Education.....	1	Bachelor of Science in Art Education.....	10
P. Cert. Ed., 1.		B.S. in Art. Ed., 4.	
Professional Diploma in Education.....	1	B.S. Art. Ed., 1.	
Specialist in Education.....	10		
Ed. S., 4; Spec. in Ed., 2;			
Sp. Ed., 1.			
University Teachers Certificate.....	1		
U.T.C., 1.			
AGRICULTURAL			
Bachelor			
Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Education.....	2	Master	
B.S. in A.D., 1.		Master of Art Education.....	5
Bachelor of Science in Agriculture and Education.....	1	M.A.E., 4.	
B.S. in Ag. & Ed., 1.		Master of Arts in Art Education.....	1
Bachelor of Science in Agriculture and Agricultural Education.....	1	Master of Arts in Teaching Fine Arts.....	1
B.S. in Ag. & Ed., 1.		Master of Fine Arts in Art Education.....	1
Bachelor of Science in Vocational Agricultural Education.....	1	Master of Public School Art.....	x
		M.P.S.A.	
		Master of Science in Art Education.....	1
		M.S. (Art Educ.), 1.	
		Doctor	
		Doctor of Art Education.....	x
		D.A.E.	
		Doctor of Public School Art.....	x
		D.P.S.A.	

BUSINESS		<i>Doctor of Commercial Education</i> ----- x	
Bachelor		D.C. Ed.	
Bachelor of Arts in Commercial Education-----	1		
Bachelor of Business Education-----	1		
B.B. Ed., 1.			
<i>Bachelor of Commercial Education</i> -----	x		
B.C. Ed.			
Bachelor of Science in Business Education-----	17		
B.S. in Bus. Ed., 3; B.S. (Bus. Ed.), 2; B.S.B. Ed., 1; B.S. Bus. Ed., 1; B.S. in B. Ed., 1; B.S. in Bu. Ed., 1.			
Bachelor of Science in Commercial Education-----	1		
B.S. in Com. Ed., 1.			
Bachelor of Science in Commercial Teaching-----	1		
Bachelor of Science in Trade and Industrial Education----	1		
B.S. in Trade & Ind. Ed., 1.			
Master			
Master of Arts in Business Education-----	1		
M.A. in Bus. Educ., 1.			
Master of Arts in Teaching Business Education-----	1		
Master of Business Education--	3		
M. Bus. Ed., 2.			
M.B. Ed.			
<i>Master of Commercial Education</i> -----	x		
M.C. Ed.			
Master of Education in Business Teacher Education-----	1		
Ed. M. in B.T. Ed., 1.			
Master of Education in Industrial Education-----	1		
Master of Science in Business Education-----	4		
M.S. (Bus. Educ.), 2; M.S. (Bus. Ed.), 1; M.S. in Bus. Ed., 1.			
Master of Science in Commercial Teaching-----	1		
Doctor			
<i>Doctor of Business Education</i> -----	x		
D.B. Ed.			
		COUNSELING	
		Master	
		Master of Arts in Guidance....	1
		Master of Education in Guidance-----	1
		Master of Occupational Information and Guidance-----	1
		M.O.I.G., 1.	
		Master of Rehabilitation Counseling-----	1
		M.R.C., 1.	
		Master of Science in Guidance--	2
		ELEMENTARY	
		Associate	
		Associate in Elementary Education-----	2
		A. El. Ed., 1.	
		Associate in Pre-Teaching in Elementary School-----	1
		Bachelor	
		Bachelor of Arts in Elementary Education-----	8
		B.A. in El. Ed., 2; B.A. in E. Ed., 1; B.A. in Elem. Ed., 1.	
		Bachelor of Elementary Education-----	1
		Bachelor of Science in Elementary and Secondary Education-----	1
		Bachelor of Science in Elementary Education-----	53
		B.S. in Elem. Ed., 6; B.S. El. Ed., 3; B.S.E.E., 1; B.S. Elem., 1; B.S. (Elem. Ed.), 1; B.S. in El. Ed., 1; B.S. in Elem. Edu., 1.	
		Bachelor of Science in General Elementary Education-----	1
		Master	
		Master of Arts in Elementary Education-----	1
		M.A. in Elem. Ed., 1.	
		<i>Master of Elementary Didactics</i> -----	x
		M.E.D.	

Master of Science in General Elementary Education-----	1	Master	
Other		Master of Arts in Teaching Physical Education-----	1
Diploma in Elementary Education-----	1	Master of Education in Physical Education-----	1
D. Ed. Ed., 1.		Ed. M. in Phy. Ed., 1.	
Elementary School Administrative Supervisory Certificate-----	1	Master of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation-----	1
E.S.A.S.O., 1.		M.H., P.E. & R., 1.	
HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION		Master of Physical Education-----	1
Associate		M.P.E., 1.	
Associate in Physical Education-----	2	M.P. Ed.	
A.P. Ed., 2.		Master of Physical Education (Hon.)-----	1
Bachelor		See above.	
Bachelor of Physical Culture--	x	Master of Physical Education and Health-----	1
Ph. B.		M.P.H., 1.	
Bachelor of Physical Education-----	2	Master of Sanitary Education--	1
B.P.E., 1.		M.S. Ed., 1.	
B.P. Ed.		Master of Science in Education of Mentally Handicapped Children-----	1
Bachelor of Public Health Education-----	x	Master of Science in Education of the Deaf-----	1
B.P.H. Ed.		Master of Science in Health and Physical Education-----	1
Bachelor of Science in Education of Mentally Handicapped Children-----	1	M.S.H. & Ph. Ed., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Education of the Deaf-----	1	Master of Science in Health Education-----	2
Bachelor of Science in Health and Physical Education-----	5	Master of Science in Physical Education-----	10
B.S. in H. & P.E., 3.		M.S.P.E., 1; M.S. (Phys. Educ.), 1; M.S. in P.E., 1; M.S. in P. Ed., 1; M.S. in Phys. Ed., 1.	
B.S. in H.P.E., 1.		Master of Science in Public Health Education-----	1
Bachelor of Science in Health Education-----	10	M.S.P.H. Ed., 1.	
B.S.H.E., 2; B.S.H. Ed., 1; B.S. (Hlth. Ed.), 1; B.S. in H. Ed. 1; B.S. in Hlth. Ed., 1.		Doctor	
Bachelor of Science in Physical Education-----	43	Doctor of Physical Education--	2
B.S.P.E., 8; B.S. in P.E., 6; B.S. in P. Ed., 3; B.S. in Phy. Ed., 2; B.S. (P.E.), 1; B.S. in Phys. Ed., 1.		D.P.E., 1; Dr. of P.E., 1; D.P. Ed.	
Bachelor of Science in Physical Education for Men-----	1	Doctor of Public Health Education-----	x
Bachelor of Science in Physical Education for Women-----	1	D.P.H. Ed.	
		Other	
		Director of Physical Education-----	2
		P.E. Dir., 1.	
		Dir. of P. Ed., 1.	

HOME ECONOMICS**Bachelor**

Bachelor of Science in Home Economics and Education.....	1
B.S. in Home Ec. & Ed., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Home Economics Education.....	7
B.S. in Hom. Ec. Ed., 3.	
B.S. in H.D., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Vocational Home Economics Education.....	2
B.S. in Voc. Home Ec. Ed., 1.	

Master

Master of Arts in Teaching Home Economics.....	1
Master of Home Economics Education.....	2
M.H.E. Ed., 1.	
Master of Science in Home Economics Education.....	7
M.S. (H.E. Ed.), 2; M.S. (Home Ec. Educ.), 1;	
M.S. in Home Ec. Ed., 1.	

INDUSTRIAL AND VOCATIONAL**Associate**

Associate in Industrial Education.....	1
A.I. Ed., 1.	

Bachelor

Bachelor of Industrial Education.....	1
B. Ind. Ed., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Industrial Arts Education.....	4
B.S. in Ind. Arts Educ., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Industrial Education.....	14
B.S. Ind. Ed., 4; B.S.I.E., 3; B.S. in Ind. Ed., 2.	
Bachelor of Science in Vocational Education.....	5
B.S. in Voc. Ed., 1.	
Bachelor of Vocational Education.....	4
B.V.E., 4.	

Master

Master of Arts in Teaching Industrial Arts.....	1
Master of Science in Industrial Arts Education.....	1
Master of Science in Industrial Education.....	3
M.S. in Ind. Ed., 2.	
Master of Science in Trade and Industrial Education.....	1
M.S. in T. & I., 1.	
Master of Science in Vocational Education.....	1
Master of Vocational Education.....	1
M.V. Ed., 1.	

Doctor

Doctor of Vocational Education (Hon.).....	1
D.V. Ed., 1.	

LANGUAGE**Bachelor**

Bachelor of Arts in Teaching of English.....	1
Bachelor of Arts in Teaching of French.....	1
Bachelor of Arts in Teaching of German.....	1
Bachelor of Arts in Teaching of Latin.....	1
Bachelor of Arts in Teaching of Spanish.....	1

Master

Master of Arts in Teaching College English.....	1
M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Engl., 1.	
Master of Arts in Teaching College French.....	1
M.A. in Tchg. Coll. French, 1.	
Master of Arts in Teaching College German.....	1
M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Germ., 1.	
Master of Arts in Teaching College Spanish.....	1
M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Span., 1.	

Master of Arts in Teaching English.....	2
Master of Arts in Teaching Foreign Language.....	1
Master of Arts in Teaching French.....	1
Master of Arts in Teaching German.....	1
Master of Arts in Teaching Language Arts.....	1
Master of Arts in Teaching Latin.....	1
Master of Arts in Teaching Spanish.....	1

MUSIC

Bachelor

Bachelor of Arts in Music Education.....	5
B.A. in M. Ed., 1; B.A. Mus. Ed., 1; B. Mus.	
Bachelor of Church Music Education.....	1
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Music Education.....	1
*Bachelor of Music Education.....	113
B.M.E., 52; B. Mus. Ed., 19; B.M. Ed., 16; Mus. Ed. B., 2; B.M. Edu., 1; B. Mu. Ed., 1; B. Mus. E., 1; B. Mus. Edu., 1; B. of Mus. Ed., 1.	
Bachelor of Music Education (Hon.).....	1
See above.	
Bachelor of Music Education in Instrumental Music.....	1
Bachelor of Music Education in Public School Music.....	1
Bachelor of Music in Church Music in Christian Education.....	1
Bachelor of Music in Education.....	6
B.M.E., 1; B. Mus. Ed., 1; B. Mus. in Ed., 1; B. Mus. in Educ., 1.	
Bachelor of Music in Music Education.....	3
B.M. Mus. Ed., 1.	
B. Mus. (Mus. Ed.), 1.	

Bachelor of Music in Music Education and Percussion....	1
B.M. Mus. Ed. & Percussion, 1.	
Bachelor of Music in Piano Pedagogy.....	1
Bachelor of Music in Public School Music.....	1
B. Mus. (P.S.M.), 1.	
Bachelor of Music in Voice Pedagogy.....	1
Bachelor of Pedagogy in Music.....	x
Bachelor of Public School Music.....	x
B.P.S.M.	

Bachelor of School Music....	3
B.S.M., 1; B.S. Mus., 1; Sch. Mus. B., 1; B. Sch. Mus.	
Bachelor of Science in Music Education.....	29
B.S. in Mus. Educ., 3; B.S. in Mu. Ed., 2; B.S.M.E., 1; B.S.M. Ed., 1; B.S. Mus. Ed., 1; B.S. (Mus. Ed.), 1; B.S. in M. Educ., 1; B.S. in Music Ed., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Musical Education.....	1
B.S. in Mus. Ed., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Public School Music.....	1
B.S. in P.S.M., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in School Music.....	1
B.S. in School Mus., 1.	

Master

Master of Arts in Music Education.....	1
Master of Arts in Teaching Music.....	1
Master of Fine Arts in Music Education.....	1
Master of Music Education....	30
M.M. Ed., 11; M. Mus. Ed., 9; M.M.E., 5; Mus. Ed. M., 1.	
Master of Music in Music Education.....	2
M. Mus. (Mus. Ed.), 1.	

Master of Music in Public School Music	1	Master of Arts in Teaching College Biology	1
M. Mus. (P.S.M.), 1.		M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Biol., 1.	
Master of Public School Music. M.P.S.M.	x	Master of Arts in Teaching College Geography	1
Master of School Music	x	M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Geog., 1.	
M. Sch. Mus.		Master of Arts in Teaching College Mathematics	1
Master of Science in Music Education	3	M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Math., 1.	
M.S. (Mus. Ed.), 1.		Master of Arts in Teaching College Physical Science	1
M.S. in Mus. Ed., 1.		M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Phys. Sci., 1.	
Master of Science in Public School Music	1	Master of Arts in Teaching College Physics	1
M.S. in P.S.M., 1.		M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Phys., 1.	
Doctor		Master of Arts in Teaching College Psychology	1
Doctor of Music Education	1	M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Psych., 1.	
Mus. Ed. D., 1.		Master of Arts in Teaching Mathematics	1
Doctor of Musical Education	1	Master of Arts in Teaching Physical Science	1
Mus. Ed. D., 1; D.M. Ed.; D. Mus. Ed.		Master of Arts in Teaching Physics	1
Doctor of Public School Music. D.P.S.M.	x	Master of Arts in Teaching Psychology	1
Doctor of School Music	x	Master of Science Education	1
D. Sch. Mus.		M. Sc. Ed., 1.	
Other		Master of Science in Science Teaching	1
Advanced Certificate in Music Education	1	M.S.S.T., 1.	
Adv. Cert. in Mus. Ed., 1.		Master of Science in Teaching of Biological, Sciences and General Science	1
NATURAL SCIENCES		Master of Science in Teaching of Chemistry	1
Bachelor		Master of Science in Teaching of Geography	1
Bachelor of Science in Teaching of Biological Sciences and General Science	1	Master of Science in Teaching of Mathematics	1
Bachelor of Science in Teaching of Chemistry	1	Master of Science in Teaching of Mathematics and the Physical Sciences	1
Bachelor of Science in Teaching of Geography	1	Bachelor of Science in Teaching of Physics	1
Bachelor of Science in Teaching of Mathematics	1	Master	
Bachelor of Science in Teaching of Mathematics and the Physical Sciences	1	Master of Arts in Teaching Biological Science	1
Bachelor of Science in Teaching of Physics	1	Master of Arts in Teaching Chemistry	1
Master		Master of Arts in Teaching College Biology	1
Master of Arts in Teaching Biological Science	1	M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Biol., 1.	
Master of Arts in Teaching Chemistry	1	Master of Arts in Teaching College Geography	1
		M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Geog., 1.	
		Master of Arts in Teaching College Mathematics	1
		M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Math., 1.	
		Master of Arts in Teaching College Physical Science	1
		M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Phys. Sci., 1.	
		Master of Arts in Teaching College Physics	1
		M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Phys., 1.	
		Master of Arts in Teaching College Psychology	1
		M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Psych., 1.	
		Master of Arts in Teaching Mathematics	1
		Master of Arts in Teaching Physical Science	1
		Master of Arts in Teaching Physics	1
		Master of Arts in Teaching Psychology	1
		Master of Science Education	1
		M. Sc. Ed., 1.	
		Master of Science in Science Teaching	1
		M.S.S.T., 1.	
		Master of Science in Teaching of Biological, Sciences and General Science	1
		Master of Science in Teaching of Chemistry	1
		Master of Science in Teaching of Mathematics	1
		Master of Science in Teaching of Mathematics and the Physical Sciences	1
		Master of Science in Teaching of Physics	1
		Master of Science in Teaching of the Physical Sciences	1
		Master of Science Teaching	1
		M.S.T., 1.	

Doctor

Doctor of Education in Col-
lege Teaching in Physical
Sciences ----- 1
Ed. D. in Coll. Tchg. in
Phys. Sci., 1.

NURSING**Bachelor**

Bachelor of Nursing Educa-
tion ----- 1
B.N. Ed., 1.
Bachelor of Science in Nurs-
ing Education ----- 23
B.S.N.E., 3; B.S.N. Ed.,
3; B.S. (Nurs. Ed.), 2;
B.S. in N. Ed., 2; B.S.
Nurs. Ed., 1; B.S. in
N.E., 1; B.S. in Nurs.
Ed., 1.

Master

Master of Nursing Education... x
M.N. Ed.
Master of Science in Nursing
Education ----- 4
M.S. (Nurs. Educ.), 1;
M.S. in N.E., 1; M.S.
in N. Ed., 1; M.S. in
Nr. Ed., 1.
Master of Science in Nursing
Education (Hon.) ----- x
See above.

Doctor

Doctor of Nursing Education... x
D.N. Ed.

RELIGIOUS**Associate**

Associate in Religious Educa-
tion ----- 2
A.R.E., 1.

Bachelor

Bachelor of Arts in Biblical
Education ----- 4
Bachelor of Arts in Christian
Education ----- 3
B.A. in Christ. Ed., 1.
Bachelor of Arts in Religious
Education ----- 1
B.A. in Rel. Ed., 1.

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Bachelor of Biblical Education... 1
Bachelor of Christian Educa-
tion ----- 3

B.C.E., 2; B. Chr. Ed.
Bachelor of Christian Training... x
B.C.T.

Bachelor of Church Music Edu-
cation ----- 1
Bachelor of Divinity in Edu-
cation ----- x

B.D. in E.
Bachelor of Jewish Education... 1
B.J. Ed., 1.

Bachelor of Jewish Pedagogy... x
Bachelor of Music in Church
Music in Christian Educa-
tion ----- 1

Bachelor of Religious Educa-
tion ----- 23
B.R.E., 17 (N.Y. State
Board of Regents);
B.R. Ed., 1.

Bachelor of Religious Educa-
tion and Social Service... x

Bachelor of Science in Chris-
tian Education ----- 2
B.S. Chn. Ed., 1.

Bachelor of Science in Chris-
tian Education—Music ----- 1
B.S. in C.E.—Music, 1.

Bachelor of Science in Religious
Education ----- 1
B.S. in R.E., 1.

Master

Master of Arts in Biblical
Education ----- 1

Master of Arts in Christian
Education ----- 2
M.A. in Christian Ed., 1.

Master of Arts in Religious
Education ----- 1

Master of Christian Education... 5
M.C.E., 5; M. Chr. Ed.

Master of Christian Training... x
M.C.T.

Master of Jewish Pedagogy... x

Master of Religious Education... 41
M.R.E., 38 (N.Y. State
Board of Regents);
M.R. Ed.

Master of Religious Guidance... 1
M.R.G., 1.

Doctor

<i>Doctor of Christian Education</i>	x
D. Chr. Ed.	
<i>Doctor of Christian Training</i>	x
D.C.T.	
<i>Doctor of Jewish Pedagogy</i>	x
<i>Doctor of Religious Education</i>	8
D.R.E., 7 (N.Y. State Board of Regents); Ed. R.D., 1; D.R. Ed.	
<i>Doctor of Religious Education (Hon.)</i>	1
See above.	

SECONDARY**Bachelor**

<i>Bachelor of Arts in Secondary Education</i>	4
A.B. in Sec. Ed., 1.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Elementary and Secondary Education</i>	1
<i>Bachelor of Science in Secondary Education</i>	22
B.S. Sec. Ed., 2; B.S. in Sec. Ed., 2; B.S.S.E., 1; B.S. Sec., 1; B.S. (Sec. Ed.), 1.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Secondary Studies</i>	1
<i>Bachelor of Secondary Education</i>	1

Master

<i>Master of Arts in Secondary Education</i>	1
M.A. in Sec. Ed., 1.	

SOCIAL SCIENCE**Bachelor**

<i>Bachelor of Arts in Teaching of Social Studies</i>	1
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Master

<i>Master of Arts in Teaching College History</i>	1
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M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Hist., 1.

<i>Master of Arts in Teaching College Political Science</i>	1
M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Pol. Sci., 1.	
<i>Master of Arts in Teaching College Sociology and Anthropology</i>	1
M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Soc. & Anthro., 1.	
<i>Master of Arts in Teaching Economics</i>	1
<i>Master of Arts in Teaching History</i>	1
<i>Master of Arts in Teaching Social Studies</i>	2
<i>Master of Arts in Teaching Sociology</i>	1

Doctor

<i>Doctor of Education in College Teaching in Social Sciences</i> ..	1
Ed. D. in Coll. Tchg. in Soc. Sci., 1.	

SPEECH**Bachelor**

<i>Bachelor of Arts in Teaching of Speech</i>	1
<i>Bachelor of Fine Arts in Radio Television Education</i>	1
B.F.A. in Radio-Television Education, 1.	

Master

<i>Master of Arts in Teaching College Speech</i>	1
M.A. in Teaching Coll. Speech, 1.	
<i>Master of Arts in Teaching Speech</i>	2
<i>Master of Science in Speech Correction</i>	1
<i>Master of Science in Speech Education</i>	1
M.S. (Speech Educ.), 1.	

11. Engineering

The first school of technology in any English-speaking country was the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, established in 1802. It did not grant degrees, however, until 1933, when by Act of Congress it was given the right to confer the Bachelor of Science degree, not only on graduating classes after that date, but retroactively on earlier living graduates, as explained in chapter III.

The first engineering degrees were conferred by Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, established in 1824 as Rensselaer School. Its first graduates in 1826 were given the rather unusual form of degrees, A.B. (r.s.) and M.A. (r.s.), Bachelor of Arts in Rensselaer School and Master of Arts in Rensselaer School, a practice which continued through 1934.²⁰ The name of the institution was changed to Rensselaer Institute in 1832. In 1835 the degree of Civil Engineer (C.E.) was established and awarded the same year to four young men. At the same time the Bachelor of Natural Science (B.N.S.) instead of the Bachelor of Arts was adopted as more appropriate for the scientific curricula of the Institute. The degree of Topographical Engineer (T.E.) was first conferred in 1860, but discontinued after a few years. Mining Engineer (M.E.) was first used in 1868.²¹

Civil Engineer (C.E.) was used at Yale University in 1860, and Bachelor of Civil Engineering (B.C.E.) at Cornell University in 1871. Mechanical Engineer (M.E.) was used at Yale University in 1873 and Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering (B.M.E.) at Cornell University in 1873. The degree of Master of Science in Aeronautical Engineering was established at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1914.

Below are listed the 348 degrees classified in table 10 in the field of Engineering as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the institutional frequencies reported for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are 168 degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies

²⁰ Palmer C. Ricketts, *History of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1824-1894*. New York: John W. Wiley & Sons, 1895, p. 39.

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 79-80.

of use (indicated by x) except in the case of "spurious" (*Spur.*) degrees. Included are nine "spurious" degrees (see chapter VI); also 33 honorary (Hon.) degrees (see chapter V), only 13 of which are in current use.

The list is subdivided into 21 groups as follows: General, Aeronautical, Agricultural, Architectural, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics, Forestry, Geological, Geophysical, Industrial, Marine, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum, Public Health and Sanitary, Textile, and Miscellaneous. In each group the arrangement is in terms of associate, bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

GENERAL		<i>Bachelor of Engineering</i>	
Associate		(Hon.)-----	x
Associate in Arts in Engineering-----		See above.	
A.A. Engr., 1.	1	Bachelor of Engineering Science-----	3
Associate in Drafting and Design-----	1	B.E.S., 1 (New York Board of Regents).	
A. Dr. & Dgn., 1.		B.E. Sc.	
Associate in Drafting and Design Technology-----	3	Bachelor of Engineering Sciences-----	6
Associate in Engineering-----	32	B.E.S., 4.	
A. Eng., 6; A.E., 5;		Bachelor of Science in Administrative Engineering-----	1
A.E.E., 1; A. Engr., 1;		B.S. in A.E., 1.	
A.S.E., 1; Assoc. in Eng., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Engineering-----	24
Associate in Engineering Administration-----	1	B.S.E., 3; Sc. B.E., 3;	
A.E.A., 1.		B.S. in E., 2; B.S. in Eng., 2; B.E.S., 1;	
Associate in Pre-Engineering--	1	B.S. in Engin., 1; B.S. in Eng., 1; S.B. (Engin.).	
Associate in Science in Basic Engineering-----	1	Bachelor of Science in Engineering Administration-----	2
Associate in Technical Arts---	1	B.S. Engr. Ad., 1.	
A.T.A., 1.		<i>Bachelor of Science in Engineering and Business Administration</i> -----	x
Associate in Technology-----	2	S.B. (Engin. & Bus. Adm.).	
A. Tech., 2.		Bachelor of Science in Engineering Law-----	1
Associate of Science in Engineering-----	1	B.S. in E. Law, 1.	
Associate Technical Aide-----	1	Bachelor of Science in Engineering Sciences-----	7
A.T.A., 1.		B.S. in E.S., 2; B.S.E.S., 1; B.S.E. Sc., 1; B.S. Eng. Sci., 1; B.S. Engr. Sci., 1.	
Bachelor			
Bachelor of Administrative Engineering-----	1		
B. Adm. Eng., 1.			
B. Admin. E. (New York Board of Regents).			
Bachelor of Engineering-----	5		
B.E., 4.			
B. Eng., 1.			

Bachelor of Science in General Engineering-----	10	Master of Engineering Art-----	x
B.S.G.E., 1; B.S. in G.E., 1; B.S. in Gen. Eng., 1; B.S. in Gen. Engr., 1; B.S. in Genl. Engin., 1; B.S. in General Eng., 1.		M.A.I. (Magister in Arte Ingeniaria).	
Bachelor of Science in Science and Engineering-----	1	Master of Engineering Science-----	x
Bachelor of Science in Science Engineering-----	1	M.E. Sc.	
B.S. Sc. E., 1.		Master of Engineering Sciences-----	1
Bachelor of Science in Technical Drawing-----	1	M.E.S., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Technical Science-----	1	Master of Science in Business and Engineering Administration-----	2
Bachelor of Science in Technology-----	1	Master of Science in Engineering-----	14
Bachelor of Technology-----	x	M.S.E., 5; M.S. Eng., 4; M.S. in E., 1; M.S. in Eng., 1; M.S. in Engr., 1; S.M. (Engin.).	
B. Tech.		Master of Science in Engineering (Hon.)-----	x
Ingenium Baccalaureus (Bachelor of Engineering)-----	x	See above.	
See Bachelor of Engineering.		Master of Science in Engineering Administration-----	1
Master		Master of Science in Engineering Graphics-----	1
Ingenium Magister (Master of Engineering)-----	x	Master of Science in Engineering Management-----	2
See Master of Engineering.		M.S. in E. Mgt., 1.	
Magister in Arte Ingeniaria (Master of Engineering Art)-----	x	Master of Science in Engineering Science-----	1
See Master of Engineering Art.		M.S. in E.S., 1.	
Master in Engineering and Public Administration-----	2	Master of Science in Engineering Sciences-----	2
M.E.P.A., 1.		M.S. in E.S., 1.	
M. Eng. & P.A., 1.		Master of Science in General Engineering-----	1
Master of Administrative Engineering-----	1	M.S. in G.E., 1.	
M. Adm. E., 1; M. Adm. Eng.; M. Admin. E. (New York Board of Regents).		Master of Science in Public Engineering Administration--	1
Master of Engineering-----	10	Master of Science in Systems Engineering and Operations Research-----	1
M. Eng., 7.		Master of Technology-----	x
M.E., 8.		M. Tech.	
Master of Engineering (Hon.)--	1	Doctor	
See above.		Doctor of Administrative Engineering-----	x
Master of Engineering Administration-----	2	D. Adm. Eng.	
M.E.A., 2.		Doctor of Engineering-----	7
		See below.	
		Doctor of Engineering (Hon.)--	47
		D. Eng., 35 (New York Board of Regents);	

Eng. D., 8; Dr. of Eng., 1; Dr. of Engr., 1; E.D., 1; Engr. D., 1; Doc. Eng.; Dr. Eng.; Dr. Engin.; Ing. D. (Ingenium Doctor).		gents); B. of A.E., 1; B. Ae. Eng.	
Doctor of Engineering Science.....	2	<i>Bachelor of Aeronautical Science</i>	x
D. Eng. Sc., 1; Eng. Sc. D., 1 (New York Board of Regents); D.E.S.; D.E. Sc.		B. Ae. S.	
Doctor of Engineering Science (Hon.)	1	B. Ae. Sc.	
See above.		<i>Bachelor of Aeronautics</i>	x
<i>Doctor of Science in Engineering</i>	x	B. Ae.	
S.D. (Engin.).		Bachelor of Science in Aeronautical Administration.....	1
Doctor of Science in Engineering (Hon.)	2	B.S. in Aero. Adm., 1.	
Dr. of Sci. in Engr., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Aeronautical Engineering.....	21
<i>Doctor of Technology (Hon.)</i>	x	B.S.A.E., 5; B.S. in A.E., 5; B.S. in Ae. E., 3; B.S. Ae. E., 1; B.S. (Aero. E.), 1; B.S. in Aero. E., 1; B.S. in Aero. Engin., 1; B.S. in Aero. Engr., 1.	
Dr. Tech.		Bachelor of Science in Aeronautical Engineering-Electronics Major.....	1
<i>Ingenium Doctor (Doctor of Engineering)</i>	x	B.S.A.E.-E., 1.	
See Doctor of Engineering.		Bachelor of Science in Aeronautics	1
Other		B.S. in Ae., 1.	
<i>Drafting Engineer (Spur.)</i>	1	Bachelor of Science in Air Transportation	1
<i>Dynamic Engineer</i>	x	B.S.A.T., 1.	
D.E.		Bachelor of Science in Aircraft Maintenance Engineering	1
Engineer	1	B.S.A.M.E., 1.	
Engr., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Aviation Administration	1
Professional Engineer.....	1	B.S. in Avia. Admin., 1.	
Prof. Eng., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Aeronautical Engineering	1
AERONAUTICAL		B.S.E. (Ae. E.), 1.	
Associate		Bachelor of Science with Aeronautical Engineering Electives	1
Associate in Aeronautical Engineering	1	B.S. (A.E. Elect.), 1.	
A. Ae. E., 1.		Master	
Associate in Aviation Technology	1	Master of Aeronautical Engineering	8
A. Av. Tech., 1.		M.A.E., 5; M. Aero. E., 2 (New York Board of Regents); M. Aero. Eng., 1; M. Ae. E.; M. Ae. Eng.	
Bachelor			
Bachelor of Aeronautical Administration	1		
B. of A.A., 1.			
Bachelor of Aeronautical Engineering	9		
B.A.E., 5; B. Ae. E., 2; B. Aero. E., 1. (New York Board of Re-			

<i>Master of Aeronautical Science</i> -----	x	Engr., 1; B. Sc. in Agr.	
M. Ae. S.		Engr., 1; B.S. in Agr.	
M. Ae. Sc.		Eng.	
<i>Master of Aeronautics (Hon.)</i> -----	x	Bachelor of Science in Agricul-	
M. Ae.		ture and Naval Science-----	1
<i>Master of Science in Aeronau-</i>		B.S. in Ag. & Naval Sci.,	
<i>tical Engineering</i> -----	16	1.	
M.S. in A.E., 8; M.S.A.E.,		Bachelor of Science in Agricul-	
1; M.S. in Aero. E., 1.		ture in Agricultural Engineer-	
Doctor		ing-----	1
<i>Doctor of Aeronautical Engi-</i>		Bachelor of Science in Sugar	
<i>neering</i> -----	1	Engineering -----	1
D. Aero. E., 1 (New York		Bachelor of Science in Sugar	
Board of Regents); D.		Technology -----	1
Ae. E.; D. Ae. Eng.		<i>Bachelor of Sugar Engineering</i> -----	1
<i>Doctor of Aeronautical Engi-</i>		Master	
<i>neering (Hon.)</i> -----	1	<i>Master of Agricultural Engi-</i>	
<i>See above.</i>		<i>neering</i> -----	x
<i>Doctor of Aeronautical Science</i>		M. Agr. E.	
<i>(Hon.)</i> -----	x	M. Agr. Eng.	
D. Ae. S.; D. Ae. Sc.;		Master of Science in Agricul-	
Dr. Ae. S.; Dr. Ae. Sc.		tural Engineering-----	7
<i>Doctor of Aeronautics</i> -----	x	M.S. (Ag. E.), 1; M.S. in	
D. Ae.		A.N., 1; M. Sc. in Agr.	
<i>Doctor of Aviation (Hon.)</i> -----	x	Eng., 1.	
Dr. Ae.		Master of Science in Sugar En-	
<i>Doctor of Education in Aero-</i>		gineering -----	1
<i>nautics (Hon.)</i> -----	x	Doctor	
Other		<i>Doctor of Agricultural Engi-</i>	
<i>Aeronautical Engineer</i> -----	4	<i>neering</i> -----	x
Ae. E., 2; A.E., 1; Aero.		D. Agr. E.	
E., 1.		D. Agr. Eng.	
<i>Engineer in Aeronautics and</i>		Other	
<i>Astronautics</i> -----	1	<i>Agricultural Engineer</i> -----	2
E.A.A., 1.		A.E., 1.	
AGRICULTURAL		Ag. E., 1.	
Bachelor		Professional Agricultural Engi-	
<i>Bachelor of Agricultural Engi-</i>		neer-----	1
<i>neering</i> -----	5	ARCHITECTURAL	
B. Ag. E., 2; B. Agr. E., 2		Associate	
(New York Board of		Associate in Applied Science in	
Regents); B.A.E., 1;		Building Construction-----	1
B. Eng. A.		A.A.S., 1.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Agricul-</i>		Associate in Applied Science in	
<i>tural Engineering</i> -----	17	Construction Technology-----	1
B.S. Ag. E., 3; B.S. in Ag.		Associate in Building Construc-	
Eng., 2; B.S. (Ag. E.),		tion Technology -----	1
1; B.S. in A.N., 1; B.S.		Associate in Construction Tech-	
in Ag. E., 1; B.S. in		nology-----	2
Agr. E., 1; B.S. in Agri.		A. Const. Tech., 1.	

Associate in Engineering in Building Construction Technology-----	1	<i>Bachelor of Structural Engineering</i> -----	x
		B. St. E.	
		B. St. Eng.	
Bachelor		Master	
Bachelor of Architectural Engineering-----	5	Master of Architectural Engineering-----	2
B.A.E., 1; B. Ar. E., 1;		M. Arch. E., 1; M. Arch.	
B. Arc. E., 1; B. Arch.		Engr., 1; M. Arch. Eng.	
E., 1; B. Arch. Engr.,		<i>Master of Cement Engineering</i> -----	x
1; B. Arch. Eng.		M. Ce. Eng.	
Bachelor of Architecture in Architectural Engineering----	1	<i>Master of Interior Architectural Engineering</i> -----	x
B. Arch. (Arch. E.), 1.		M.I. Arch. E.	
Bachelor of Building Construction-----	2	M.I. Arch. Eng.	
B.B.C., 1.		<i>Master of Landscape Engineering</i> -----	x
B. of B.C., 1.		M.L. Eng.	
<i>Bachelor of Cement Engineering</i> -----	x	Master of Science in Architectural Engineering-----	2
B. Ce. Eng.		M.S. in Arch. Engr., 1.	
Bachelor of Engineering Construction-----	1	Master of Science in Building Construction-----	1
B.E.C., 1.		M.S.B.C., 1.	
<i>Bachelor of Interior Architectural Engineering</i> -----	x	Master of Science in Structural Engineering-----	2
B.I. Arch. E.		<i>Master of Structural Engineering</i> -----	x
B.I. Arch. Eng.		M. St. E.	
<i>Bachelor of Landscape Engineering</i> -----	x	M. St. Eng.	
B.L. Eng.		Doctor	
<i>Bachelor of Landscape Management</i> -----	x	<i>Doctor of Architectural Engineering</i> -----	x
B.L.M.		D. Arch. E.	
Bachelor of Science in Architectural Engineering-----	15	D. Arch. Eng.	
B.S. in Arch. Engr., 4;		<i>Doctor of Cement Engineering</i> -----	x
B.S. Arch. E., 2;		D. Ce. Eng.	
B.S.A.E., 1; B.S. (Arch.		<i>Doctor of Interior Architectural Engineering</i> -----	x
E.), 1; B.S. Arch.		D.I. Arch. E.	
Engr., 1; B.S. in A.E.,		D.I. Arch. Eng.	
1; B.S. in Arch. Engin.,		<i>Doctor of Landscape Engineering</i> -----	x
1.		D.L. Eng.	
Bachelor of Science in Architecture in Architectural Engineering-----	1	<i>Doctor of Structural Engineering</i> -----	x
B.S. Arch. (Arch. E.), 1.		D. St. E.	
Bachelor of Science in Building Construction-----	1	D. St. Eng.	
Bachelor of Science in Light Building-----	1	Other	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Structural Engineering</i> -----	x	Architectural Engineer-----	2
B.S. in Struc. E.		Ar. E., 1.	
		Arch. E., 1.	

Building Engineer----- 1
Bldg. E., 1.

CERAMIC**Bachelor**

Bachelor of Ceramic Engineering----- 2

B. Cer. E., 2.

B. Cer. Eng.

Bachelor of Ceramics----- x

Bachelor of Science in Ceramic Engineering----- 6

B.S. in Cer. E., 2; B.S.

Cer. E., 1; B.S. in Cer.

Engr., 1; B.S. (Cer.

E.).

Bachelor of Science in Ceramic Technology----- 1

B.S. in Cer. Tech., 1.

Bachelor of Science in Ceramics----- x

B.S. in Cer.

Master

Master of Ceramic Engineering----- x

M. Cer. E.

M. Cer. Eng.

Master of Science in Ceramic Engineering----- 5

M.S. in Cer. E., 2; M.S.

in Cer. Engr., 1; M.S.

(Cer. E.).

Master of Science in Ceramic Technology----- 1

M.S. in Cer. Tech., 1.

Master of Science in Ceramics----- 2

M.S. in Cer., 1.

Doctor

Doctor of Ceramic Engineering----- x

D. Cer. E.

D. Cer. Eng.

Other

Ceramic Engineer----- 1

Cer. E., 1 (New York Board of Regents).

Ceramic Eng.

CHEMICAL**Associate**

Associate in Chemical Technology----- 1

Assoc. in Ch. T., 1.

Bachelor

Bachelor of Arts in Chemical Engineering----- 1

A.B. in Ch. E., 1.

Bachelor of Chemical Engineering----- 24

B. Ch. E., 22 (New

York Board of Re-

gents); B. Chem. Eng.,

1; B.C.E.; B. Ch. Eng.;

B. Chem. E.

Bachelor of Electro-Chemical Engineering----- x

B.E.C.E.

B.E.C. Eng.

Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering----- 67

B.S. in Ch. E., 18; B.S.

Ch. E., 17; B.S. in

Chem. E., 8; B.S. (Ch.

E.), 2; B.S. Ch. Eng.,

1; B.S. Chem. E., 1;

B.S. in C.N., 1; B.S. in

Ch. Eng., 1; B.S. in

Engin., 1; B.S. in

Chem. Eng., 1; B.S. in

Chem. Engr., 1; B.S. in

Chem. E., 1; B. Sc. in

Chem. Engr., 1; B.S. in

Chem. Eng.

Bachelor of Science in Chemical Technology----- 1

B.S. in Chem. Tech., 1.

Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Chemical Engineering----- 2

B.S.E. (Ch. E.), 2.

Bachelor of Science in Glass Technology----- 1

B.S. in Glass Tech., 1.

Bachelor of Science in Petroleum Chemical Engineering----- 1

Bachelor of Science with Chemical Engineering Electives----- 1

B.S. (Ch. E. Elect.), 1.

Master

Master of Chemical Engineering----- 18

M. Ch. E., 18 (New York

Board of Regents);

M. Ch. Eng.; M. Chem.

E.



ERIC
Full Text Provided by ERIC

<i>Master of Science in Civil Engineering (Hon.)</i> -----	x	Associate in Engineering in Electrical and Electronic Technology	1
See above.			
Master of Science in Hydraulic Engineering	1	Bachelor	
Master of Science in Hydraulics	1	Bachelor of Arts in Electrical Engineering	1
Master of Science in Photogrammetry	1	A.B. in E.E., 1.	
Doctor		Bachelor of Electrical Engineering	32
Doctor of Civil Engineering	1	B.E.E., 28 (New York Board of Regents); B. of E.E., 1; D.E. Eng.	
D.O.E., 1 (New York Board of Regents).		Bachelor of Electrical Engineering (Hon.)	x
Doctor of Civil Engineering (Hon.)	x	See above.	
See above.		Bachelor of Electrical Engineering, Communications Option	1
Doctor of Irrigation Engineering	x	B. of E.E. (Com. Opt.), 1.	
D. Ir. E.		Bachelor of Electrical Engineering, Power Option	1
D. Ir. Eng.		B. of E.E. (Power Opt.), 1.	
Other		Bachelor of Radio and Television Engineering	x
Civil and Mining Engineer	x	B.R.T.E.	
C. & M.E.		B.R.T. Eng.	
Civil Engineer	11	Bachelor of Radio Engineering	x
C.E., 11 (New York Board of Regents).		B. Ra. E.	
Civil Engineer (Hon.)	1	B. Ra. Eng.	
See above.		Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering	91
Geodetic Engineer	1	B.S. in E.E., 32; B.S.E.E., 22; B. Sc. in E.E., 7;	
Geod. E., 1.		B.S. (E.E.), 2; B.S. in Elec. Engr., 2; B.S. Elect. Engr., 1; B.S. in Elec. Engin., 1; B.S. in Elect. Eng., 1; B.S. in Elec. Eng.; B.S. in El. Eng.	
Highway Engineer (Spur.)	1		
Professional Civil Engineer	1	Bachelor of Science in Electronic Engineering	3
Surveyor	x	B.S. El. E., 1.	
Sur.		B.S. in Elect. Eng., 1.	
Topographical Engineer	x	Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Electrical Engineering	2
T.E.		B.S.E. (E.E.), 2.	
		Bachelor of Science in Marine and Electrical Engineering	1

ELECTRICAL

Associate

Associate in Electrical Technology	2	Bachelor of Science in Electronic Engineering	3
A.E.T., 1.		B.S. El. E., 1.	
A. Elec. Tech., 1.		B.S. in Elect. Eng., 1.	
Associate in Electrical and Electronic Technology	1	Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Electrical Engineering	2
Associate in Electronics Technology	1	B.S.E. (E.E.), 2.	
A. Electr. Tech., 1.			
Associate in Engineering Electronics	1		
A. Eng. Elect., 1.			

Bachelor of Science with Electrical Engineering Electives. B.S. (E.E. Elect.), 1.	1	Mechanical Engineer in Electrical Engineering.....	x
Master		Professional Electrical Engineer	2
Master in Electrical Engineering	x	ENGINEERING PHYSICS	
M.E.E.		Associate	
Master of Electrical Engineering	20	Associate of Science in Electronics, Drawing.....	1
M.E.E., 20 (New York Board of Regents).		Bachelor	
M.E. Eng.		Bachelor of Engineering Physics	2
Master of Radio and Television Engineering	x	B.E.P., 1 (New York Board of Regents); B. of E.P., 1; B.E. Phy.	
M.R.T.E.		Bachelor of Science in Electronic Physics.....	1
M.R.T. Eng.		Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Physics.....	1
Master of Radio Engineering..	x	B.S.E. (Phya.), 1.	
M. Ra. E.		Bachelor of Science in Engineering Physics.....	15
M. Ra. Eng.		B.S. in Engr. Phy., 2; B.S.E.P., 1; B.S.E. Phya., 1; B.S. (E. Phya.), 1; B.S. Engr. Phya., 1; B.S. in E.P., 1; B.S. in E. Phya., 1; B.S. in Engr. Phya., 1; B.S. in Engr. Physics, 1.	
Doctor		Bachelor of Science in Nuclear Engineering.....	2
Doctor of Electrical Engineering	1	Master	
D.E.E., 1 (New York Board of Regents); D.E. Eng.; Dr. Elect. Engin.		Master of Engineering Physics	2
Doctor of Electrical Engineering (Hon.)	x	M.E.P., 1.	
See above.		M. Eng. Phya., 1.	
Doctor of Radio and Television Engineering	x	M.E. Phy.	
D.R.T.E.		Master of Nuclear Engineering.....	2
D.R.T. Eng.		M.N.E., 2 (New York Board of Regents).	
Doctor of Radio Engineering..	x	Master of Science in Chromo-Electronic Sciences (Spar.)..	1
D. Ra. E.		M. Sc. C.E., 1.	
D. Ra. Eng.		Master of Science in Electrical Communication Engineering..	x
Doctor of Science in Electrical Engineering	x	S.M. (Elect. Com. Engin.).	
S.D. (Elect. Engin.).			
Other			
Electrical Engineer.....	11		
E.E., 10 (New York Board of Regents).			
Electrical Engineer (Hon.)....	x		
See above.			
Engineer in Electrical Engineering	1		
E. in E.E., 1.			
Honorary Electrical Engineer (Hon.)	1		

Master of Science in Electrical Engineering.....	39	GEOLOGICAL	
M.S. in E.E., 14;		Bachelor	
M.S.E.E., 7; M.S.		Bachelor of Geological Engineering.....	2
(E.E.), 1; M.S.E.		B.O.E., 1; B. Ge. E.;	
(Elec.), 1; M.S. Elect.		B. Ge. Eng.	
E., 1; S.M. (Elect.		Bachelor of Science in Geological Engineering.....	12
Engn.).		B.S. Geol. E., 3; B.S. in	
Master of Science in Electronic Engineering.....	1	Geol. E., 2; B.S. Ol. E.,	
M.E. Electronic E., 1.		1; B.S. (Geol. E.), 1;	
Master of Science in Electronics.....	1	B.S. in Ge. E., 1; B.S.	
Master of Science in Engineering Physics.....	2	in Geol. Engn., 1; B.S.	
Master of Science in Nuclear Engineering.....	4	in Geol. Engr., 1.	
M.S. in Nucl. E., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Mining	
Master of Science in Nuclear Technology.....	2	Geology.....	x
M.S. in N.T., 1.			
Doctor		Master	
Doctor of Engineering Physics.....	2	Master of Geological Engineering.....	1
D. Eng. P., 2.		M. Geol. E., 1; M. Ge. E.;	
D.E. Phy.		M. Ge. Eng.	
Other		Master of Science in Geological Engineering.....	5
Nuclear Engineer.....	1	M.S. Geol. E., 1; M.S.	
Nuc. E., 1.		(Geol. E.), 1; M.S. in	
N.E. (New York Board of		Ge. Engr., 1.	
Regents).		Doctor	
Radio Engineer (Spur.).....	1	Doctor of Geological Engineering.....	x
FOREST		D. Ge. E.	
Bachelor		D. Ge. Eng.	
Bachelor of Science in Wood Technology.....	1	Doctor of Science in Geological Engineering.....	1
B.S. Wood Tech., 1.		D.S. in Ge. Engr., 1.	
Master		Other	
Master of Forest Engineering (Hon.).....	x	Engineering Geologist.....	1
M.F.E.		E.O., 1.	
M.F. Eng.		Geological Engineer.....	3
Doctor		Geol. E., 2.	
Doctor of Forest Engineering..	x	Ge. Engr., 1.	
D.F.E.		Mining Engineer in Geology..	x
D.F. Eng.		E.M. in Geol.	
Other			
Forest Engineer.....	1	GEOPHYSICAL	
F. Eng., 1.		Bachelor	
F.E.		Bachelor of Science in Geophysical Engineering.....	2
		B.S. Geophys. E., 1.	
		B.S. in Gph. E., 1.	

Master

Master of Science in Geophysical Engineering----- 1
M.S. in Gp. Engr., 1.

Doctor

Doctor of Science in Geophysical Engineering----- 1
D.S. in Gp. Engr., 1.

Other

Geophysical Engineer----- 2
Gp. E., 1.
Gp. Engr., 1.

INDUSTRIAL**Associate**

Associate in Engineering in Industrial Supervision Technology----- 1
Associate in General Education and Industrial Technology-- 1
Associate in Industrial Engineering----- 1
Associate in Industrial Management----- 2
A.I.M., 1.
A.S.I.M., 1.
Associate in Industrial Science. 1
Assoc. in Ind. Sci., 1.
Associate in Industrial Supervision Technology----- 1
Associate in Industrial Technology----- 2
Assoc. in Ind. Tech., 1.
Associate in Production Technology----- 1
Associate in Scientific Management----- 1
A. Sci. Mgmt., 1.
Associate in Traffic and Transportation----- 1

Bachelor

Bachelor of Arts in Industrial Arts----- 1
Bachelor of Industrial Arts--- 1
B.I.A., 1.
Bachelor of Industrial Design. 2
B.I.D., 2 (New York Board of Regents).
Bachelor of Industrial Engineering----- 12

B.I.E., 9; B. Ind. E., 1
(New York Board of Regents); B.I. Eng.

Bachelor of Industrial Management----- 4

B.I.M., 1; B. Ind., Mgt., 1; B. of I.M., 1.

Bachelor of Industrial Technology----- 2
B.I.T., 1.

Bachelor of Industry----- x
B. Ind.

Bachelor of Institutional Management----- 1

Bachelor of Management Engineering----- 1

B. Mgt. E., 1 (New York Board of Regents).

Bachelor of Science in Contract Engineering----- 1

Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Industrial Engineering----- 1

B.S.E. (Ind. E.), 1.

Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Mechanical and Industrial Engineering----- 1

B.S.E. (M. & Ind. E.), 1.

Bachelor of Science in General Industrial Engineering----- 1

Bachelor of Science in Industrial Administration----- 2

Bachelor of Science in Industrial Art----- x

B.S. in Ind. Art.

Bachelor of Science in Industrial Arts----- 7

B.S. in I.A., 2

Bachelor of Science in Industrial Arts Education----- 4

B.S. in Ind. Arts Educ., 1.

Bachelor of Science in Industrial Engineering----- 28

B.S. in I.E., 9; B.S.I.E.,

4; B.S. Ind. Engr.,

3; B.S. in Ind. E., 2;

B.S. Ind. E., 1; B.S.

Ind. Eng., 1; B.S. in

I.E., 1.

Bachelor of Science in Industrial Engineering and Management----- 1

B.S. in I.E. & M., 1.

Bachelor of Science in Industrial Management Engineering-----	1	Doctor of Science in Industrial Engineering (Hon.)-----	1
B.S. in Ind. Mgt. Engin., 1.		Other	
Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology-----	5	Certificate in Sales Engineering-----	1
B.S.I.T., 2.		C.S. En., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Management Engineering-----	1	Commercial Engineer-----	x
B.S. in Mgt. Engr., 1.		Industrial Engineer-----	4
Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Industries-----	1	I.E., 2.	
B.S. in Mech. Ind., 1.		Ind. E., 2.	
Bachelor of Science in Milling Industry-----	1	MARINE	
Bachelor of Science in Trade and Industrial Engineering--	1	Bachelor	
B.S.T. & I.E., 1.		Bachelor of Arts in Naval Science-----	1
Master		Bachelor of Marine Engineering-----	1
Master of Arts in Teaching Industrial Arts-----	1	B. Mar. E., 1 (New York Board of Regents);	
Master of Industrial Arts-----	1	B. Ma. E.; B. Ma. Eng.	
M.I.A., 1.		Bachelor of Marine Science-----	1
Master of Industrial Engineering-----	4	B.M.S., 1.	
M.I.E., 3; M. Ind. E., 1		Bachelor of Marine Science (Hon.)-----	1
(New York Board of Regents); M.I. Eng.		See above.	
Master of Management Engineering-----	1	Bachelor of Naval Architecture-----	x
M. Mgt. E., 1 (New York Board of Regents).		B.N. Arch.	
Master of Science in Industrial Engineering-----	13	Bachelor of Naval Engineering--	x
M.S. in I.E., 5; M.S.I.E., 1; M.S. Ind. E., 1.		B.N.E.	
Master of Science in Management Engineering-----	1	B.N. Eng.	
M.S. Mgt. E., 1.		Bachelor of Naval Science-----	2
Master of Science in Textile Manufacturing-----	1	B.N.S., 2.	
M.S. in Text. Mfg., 1.		Bachelor of Navigation-----	x
Master of Science in Transportation Engineering-----	1	B. Na.	
M.S. in Trans. E., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Agriculture and Naval Science-----	1
Doctor		B.S. in Ag. & Naval Sci., 1.	
Doctor of Industrial Arts-----	x	Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering--	1
D.I.A.		B.S.E. (Nav. Arch. & Mar. E.), 1.	
Doctor of Industrial Engineering-----	x	Bachelor of Science in Marine and Electrical Engineering--	1
D.I.E.		Bachelor of Science in Marine Engineering-----	1
D.I. Eng.		Bachelor of Science in Nautical Science-----	1
		Bachelor of Science in Nautical Sciences-----	1

Bachelor of Science in Naval Science-----	1	Associate in Engineering in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Technology-----	1
Bachelor of Science in Oceanography-----	1	Associate in Mechanical Technology-----	2
Master		A.M.T., 1.	
Master of Marine Engineering--	x	Associate in Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Technology--	1
M. Ma. E.		Associate of Mechanical Arts--	1
M. Ma. Eng.			
Master of Naval Engineering--	x	Bachelor	
M.N.E.		Bachelor in Mechanical Engineering-----	x
M.N. Eng.		B.M.E.	
Master of Navigation-----	x	Bachelor of Air Conditioning Engineering-----	x
M. Na.		B.A.C.E.	
Doctor		B.A.C. Eng.	
Doctor of Marine Engineering--	x	Bachelor of Arts in Mechanical Engineering-----	1
D. Ma. E.		A.B. in M.E., 1.	
D. Ma. Eng.		Bachelor of Automobile Engineering-----	x
Doctor of Naval Engineering--	x	B. Au. E.	
D.N.E.		B. Au. Eng.	
D.N. Eng.		Bachelor of Diesel Engineering--	x
Doctor of Naval Science (Hon.)-----	x	B. Di. E.	
D. Na. S.		B. Di. Eng.	
D. Na. Sc.		Bachelor of Logging Engineering-----	x
Doctor of Navigation-----	x	Bachelor of Mechanical Arts-----	x
D. Na.		A.M.E.	
Other		Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering-----	35
Marine Engineer-----	1	B.M.E., 32 (New York Board of Regents); B. of M.E., 1; B.M. Eng.; B. Mech. E.	
Mar. E., 1.		Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering (Hon.)-----	x
Marine Mechanical Engineer--	1	See above.	
Mar. Mech. E., 1.		Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering (Aeronautical Option)-----	1
Naval Constructor-----	x	B.M.E. (Aero. Option), 1.	
Nav. Const.		Bachelor of Mechanical Sciences-----	x
Naval Engineer-----	1	B.M.S.	
Nav. E., 1.		B.M. Sc.	
N.E.		Bachelor of Mechanical Sciences (Spar.)-----	1
		B. Ma. Sc., 1.	
MECHANICAL			
Associate			
Associate in Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology-----	1		
A.A.-C. & Ref. Tech., 1.			
Associate in Automotive Technology-----	1		
A.A. Tech., 1.			
Associate in Diesel Technology--	1		
A. Dia. Tech., 1.			
Associate in Engineering in Mechanical Technology-----	1		

<i>Bachelor of Refrigeration Engineering</i> -----	x	<i>Bachelor of Welding Engineering</i> -----	1
B. Re. E.		B.W.E., 1.	
B. Re. Eng.		Master	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering and Mechanics</i> -----	x	<i>Master of Air Conditioning Engineering</i> -----	x
B.S. in Civ. Eng. & Mech.		M.A.C.E.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Engineering Mechanics</i> -----	1	M.A.C. Eng.	
B.S.E. (E.M.), 1.		<i>Master of Automobile Engineering</i> -----	x
<i>Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Materials Engineering</i> -----	1	M. Au. E.	
B.S.E. (Mat. E.), 1.		M. Au. Eng.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Mechanical and Industrial Engineering</i> -----	1	<i>Master of Diesel Engineering</i> -----	x
B.S.E. (M. & Ind. E.), 1.		M. Di. E.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Mechanical Engineering</i> -----	2	M. Di. Eng.	
B.S.E. (M.E.), 2.		<i>Master of Mechanic Arts</i> -----	x
<i>Bachelor of Science in Engineering Mechanics</i> -----	1	A.M.M.	
B.S. in Mech., 1.		<i>Master of Mechanical Engineering</i> -----	19
<i>Bachelor of Science in Machine Design</i> -----	1	M.M.E., 19 (New York Board of Regents);	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Mechanic Arts</i> -----	1	M.M. Eng.; M. Mech. E.	
B.S. in Mech. Arts, 1.		<i>Master of Mechanical Sciences</i> -----	x
<i>Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Arts</i> -----	2	M.M.S.	
B.S. in M.A., 1.		M.M. Sc.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering</i> -----	88	<i>Master of Refrigeration Engineering</i> -----	x
B.S. in M.E., 85; B.S. M.E., 22; B.S. (M.E.), 2; B.S. in M. Engr., 1; B.S. in Mech. Engr., 1; B.S. in Mech. Engin., 1; B. Sc. in M.E., 1; B.S. in Mech. Eng.		M. Re. E.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Industries</i> -----	1	M. Re. Eng.	
B.S. in Mech. Ind., 1.		<i>Master of Science in Engineering Mechanics</i> -----	8
<i>Bachelor of Science in Tool Engineering</i> -----	1	M.S. in E.M., 2; M.S.E.M., 1; M.S. in Eng. Mech., 1; M.S. in Mech., 1.	
B.S. in Tool Engr., 1.		<i>Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering</i> -----	34
<i>Bachelor of Science with Mechanical Engineering Electives</i> -----	1	M.S. in M.E., 11; M.S.M.E., 4; M.S. (M.E.), 1; M.S. Mech. E., 1; M. Sc. in M.E., 1; S.M. (Mech. Engin.).	
B.S. (M.E. Elect.), 1.		<i>Master in Mechanical Engineering</i> -----	x
		M.M.E.	
		Doctor	
		<i>Doctor of Air Conditioning Engineering</i> -----	x
		D.A.C.E.	
		D.A.C. Eng.	

<i>Doctor of Automobile Engineering</i> -----	x	Associate in Metalworking Technology-----	1
D. Au. E.		A. Mtl. Tech., 1.	
D. Au. Eng.		Bachelor	
<i>Doctor of Diesel Engineering</i> -----	x	Bachelor of Metallurgical Engineering-----	7
D. Di. E.		B. Met. E., 6 (New York Board of Regents);	
D. Di. Eng.		B. Metal. E., 1; B. Met. Eng.	
<i>Doctor of Mechanical Engineering</i> -----	1	Bachelor of Metallurgy-----	1
D.M.E., 1 (New York Board of Regents).		B. Met., 1.	
D.M. Eng.		<i>Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy</i> -----	x
<i>Doctor of Mechanical Engineering (Hon.)</i> -----	1	B.M.M.	
See above.		Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Metallurgical Engineering-----	1
<i>Doctor of Mechanical Science</i> -----	x	B.S.E. (Met. E.), 1.	
D.M.S.		Bachelor of Science in Metallurgical Engineering-----	28
<i>Doctor of Refrigeration Engineering</i> -----	x	B.S. in Met. E., 8; B.S. Met. E., 4; B.S. Mt. E., 2; B.S. (Met. E.), 1; B.S. Met. Eng., 1; B.S. in Met. Eng., 1.	
D. Re. E.		Master	
D. Re. Eng.		Master of Metallurgical Engineering-----	2
<i>Doctor of Science in Mechanical Engineering</i> -----	x	M. Met. E., 2 (New York Board of Regents).	
S.D. (Mech. Engin.).		Master of Science in Metallurgical Engineering-----	19
Other		M.S. in Met. E., 5; M.S. Met. E., 2; M.S. (Met. E.), 1; M.S. in Met. Engr., 1.	
<i>Air Conditioning Engineer (Spur.)</i> -----	1	<i>Master of Science in Mining and Metallurgy</i> -----	x
<i>Applied Mechanics Engineer</i> -----	1	S.M. (Min. & Met.).	
App. M.E., 1.		<i>Master of Science in Mining Engineering and Metallurgy</i> -----	x
<i>Automotive Engineer (Spur.)</i> -----	1	S.M. (Min. Engin. & Met.).	
<i>Diesel Engineer (Spur.)</i> -----	1	Doctor	
<i>Engineer in Mechanical Engineering</i> -----	1	Doctor of Metallurgical Engineering-----	1
E. in M.E., 1.		D. Met. E., 1 (New York Board of Regents).	
<i>Marine Mechanical Engineer</i> -----	1	D. Met. Eng.	
Mar. Mech. E., 1.		Doctor of Science in Metallurgical Engineering-----	1
<i>Mechanical Engineer</i> -----	13	D.S. in Met. Engr., 1.	
M.E., 12 (New York Board of Regents);			
Mech. E., 1; M. Eng.			
<i>Mechanical Engineer (Hon.)</i> -----	2		
See above.			
<i>Mechanical Engineer in Electrical Engineering</i> -----	x		
<i>Professional Mechanical Engineer</i> -----	2		
<i>Refrigeration Engineer (Spur.)</i> -----	1		
METALLURGICAL			
Associate			
Associate in Metallurgical Technology-----	1		
Assoc. in Met. T., 1.			

Other

<i>Electrometallurgist</i> -----	x
Engineer of Metallurgy -----	1
E. Met., 1.	
Metallurgical Engineer -----	9
Met. E., 8 (New York Board of Regents).	
Met. Engr., 1.	

MINING

Bachelor

Bachelor of Engineering of Mines -----	1
B.E.M., 1.	
Bachelor of Mining and Metal- lurgy -----	x
B.M.M.	
Bachelor of Mining Engineer- ing -----	x
B.M.E.; B.E.M.; B. Ml. Eng.	
Bachelor of Science in Engi- neering of Mines -----	7
B.S. in E.M., 5.	
B.S.E.M., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Mining --	x
B.S. in Min.	
Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering -----	16
B.S. in Min. E., 2;	
B.S.M.E., 1; B.S. Mg. E., 1; B.S. Min. E., 1;	
B.S. (Min. E.), 1; B.S. E., 1; B.S. in Mining E., 1; B.S. in Min. Eng.	

Bachelor of Science in Mining Geology -----	x
------------------------------------------------	---

Master

Master of Mining Engineering --	x
M.M.E.	
M. Ml. E.	
Master of Science in Coal Min- ing Engineering -----	1
M.S. in Coal Mining E., 1.	
Master of Science in Engineer- ing of Mines -----	5
M.S. in E.M., 4.	
M.S. in Eng. Mines, 1.	
Master of Science in Mineral Engineering -----	1
Master of Science in Mining Engineering -----	8

M.S. in Min. E., 2.

M.S. (Min. E.), 1.

M. S. in Mining E., 1.

Master of Science in Mining and Metallurgy -----	x
-----------------------------------------------------	---

S.M. (Min. & Met.).

Master of Science in Mining Engineering and Metallurgy --	x
--------------------------------------------------------------	---

S.M. (Min. Engin. &
Met.).

Doctor

Doctor of Mining Engineering --	x
D. Ml. E.	
D. Ml. Eng.	
Doctor of Science in Engineer- ing of Mines -----	1
D.S. in Eng. Mines, 1.	
Doctor of Science in Mining --	x
S.D. (Mining).	

Other

Civil and Mining Engineer ----	x
C. & M.E.	
Engineer of Mines -----	7
E.M., 5 (New York Board of Regents).	
Eng. Mines, 1.	
Engineer of Mines (Hon.) -----	x
See above.	
Mineral Engineer -----	1
Min. E., 1 (New York Board of Regents).	
Mining Engineer -----	2
E.M., 1; Min. E., 1; M.E.	
Mining Engineer in Geology --	x

PETROLEUM

Bachelor

Bachelor of Petroleum Engi- neering -----	1
B. Pet. E., 1; B. Pe. E.;	
B. Pe. Eng.	
Bachelor of Science in Natural- Gas Engineering -----	1
B.S. in Nat. G. Engin., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Petro- leum -----	1
B.S. in Pet., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Petro- leum and Natural Gas Engi- neering -----	1
B.S. in Pet. & Nat. Gas Engi., 1.	

Bachelor of Science in Petroleum Chemical Engineering.....	1	<i>Bachelor of Sanitary Science...</i>	x
Bachelor of Science in Petroleum Engineering.....	10	B.S.S.	
B.S. in Petr. E., 3; B.S. in P.E., 1; B.S. in Pet. Engin., 1.		B.S. Sc.	
Master		Bachelor of Science in Sanitary Engineering	1
Master of Petroleum Engineering.....	2	B.S. in San. E., 1.	
M. Petrol. E., 1; M. Pe. E.; M. Pe. Eng.		B.S. in Sanitary Eng.	
Master of Petroleum Science.....	1	Bachelor of Science in Sanitary Science	1
Master of Science in Gas Technology.....	1	B.S. in San. Sci., 1.	
Master of Science in Petroleum Engineering.....	6	Master	
M.S. in Pet. E., 2.		<i>Master of Public Health Engineering</i>	x
M.S. in P.E., 1.		M.P.H.E.	
Master of Science in Petroleum Refining Engineering.....	1	M.P.H. Eng.	
M.S. in P.R.E., 1.		<i>Master of Sanitary Engineering</i>	x
Master of Science in Petroleum Sciences.....	1	M.S.E.	
Doctor		M.S. Eng.	
<i>Doctor of Petroleum Engineering</i>	x	Master of Science in Public Health Engineering.....	1
D. Pe. E.		M.S.P.H.E., 1.	
D. Pe. Eng.		<i>Master of Science in Sanitary and Municipal Engineering...</i>	x
Doctor of Science in Petroleum Engineering.....	1	S.M. (Sanit. & Munic. Engin.).	
D.S. in P.E., 1.		Master of Science in Sanitary Engineering	6
Doctor of Science in Petroleum Refining Engineering.....	1	M.S.S.E., 1.	
D.S. in P.R.E., 1.		S.M. (Sanit. Eng.).	
Other		Doctor	
Petroleum Engineer.....	1	<i>Doctor of Public Health Engineering</i>	x
P.E., 1.		D.P.H.E.	
Petroleum Refining Engineer...	1	D.P.H. Eng.	
P.R.E., 1.		<i>Doctor of Sanitary Engineering</i>	x
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITARY ²³		D.S.E.	
Bachelor		D.S. Eng.	
<i>Bachelor of Public Health Engineering</i>	x	<i>Doctor of Sanitary Science.....</i>	x
B.P.H.E.		D.S.S.	
B.P.H. Eng.		D.S. Sc.	
<i>Bachelor of Sanitary Engineering</i>	x	<i>Doctor of Sanitation (Hon.)...</i>	x
B.S.E.		Other	
B.S. Eng.		Public Health Engineer.....	1
		P.H. Eng., 1.	
		Sanitary Engineer.....	1
		San. E., 1.	
		S.E.	

²³ See also Medical Sciences—Public Health.

TEXTILE**Bachelor**

Bachelor of Science in Textile Engineering-----	2
B.S. in T.E., 1.	
B.S. in Textile Eng.	
Bachelor of Science in Textile Technology-----	1
Bachelor of Science in Textiles-----	2
B.S. in Text., 1.	
Bachelor of Textile Chemistry--	2
B.T. Ch., 1.	
Bachelor of Textile Engineering-----	2
B.T.E., 1; B. of T.E. 1;	
B.T. Eng.	
Bachelor of Textile Technology-----	x
B.T.T.	

Master

Master of Science in Textile Engineering-----	1
M.S. in Text. Eng., 1.	
Master of Science in Textile Engineering (Hon.)-----	1
See above.	
Master of Textile Engineering--	x
M.T. Eng.	
M.T.E.	
Master of Textile Technology--	x
M.T.T.	

Doctor

Doctor of Textile Engineering--	x
D.T.E.	
D.T. Eng.	
Doctor of Textile Science (Hon.)-----	1
D.T.S., 1.	
Doctor of Textile Technology--	x
D.T.T.	

MISCELLANEOUS**Bachelor**

Bachelor of Biological Engineering-----	x
B. Bl. E.	
B. Bl. Eng.	
Bachelor of Rural Engineering-----	x
B. Ru. E.	
B. Ru. Eng.	

Bachelor of Science in Cartography-----

1

B.S. in Cart., 1.

Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Mathematics-----

1

B.S.E. (Math.), 1.

Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Meteorology-----

1

B.S.E. (Meteor.), 1.

Bachelor of Science in Engineering Mathematics-----

2

B.S. in E. Math., 1.

B.S. in Engr. Math., 1.

Bachelor of Science in Fire Protection and Safety Engineering-----

1

Bachelor of Science in Food Engineering-----

1

Bachelor of Science in Fuel Technology-----

1

B.S.F.T., 1.

Master

Master of Biological Engineering-----	x
M. Bl. E.	
M. Bl. Eng.	
Master of Rural Engineering--	x
M. Ru. E.	
M. Ru. Eng.	
Master of Science in Food Engineering-----	1
Master of Science in Instrumentation Engineering-----	1
Master of Science in Paper Engineering-----	1
M.S. in Paper Eng., 1.	

Doctor

Doctor of Biological Engineering-----	x
D. Bl. E.	
D. Bl. Eng.	
Doctor of Rural Engineering--	x
D. Ru. E.	
D. Ru. Eng.	

Other

Fire Protection Engineer-----	x
Instrumentation Engineer-----	1
Instm. E., 1.	
Materials Engineer-----	1
Mat. E., 1.	
Military Engineer-----	x
M.E.	
Public Works Engineer-----	x

12. Fine Arts

The first collegiate Department of Fine Arts was established at Yale University in 1864, but only certificates were given for completion of its three-year course of study until 1891. In that year the 4-year degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts was first conferred. Meanwhile a College of Fine Arts was established at Syracuse University in 1878, but it planned for separate degrees of Bachelor of Architecture, Bachelor of Painting, Bachelor of Engraving, and Bachelor of Music.²²

Below are listed the 64 degrees classified in table 10 in the field of Fine Arts as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the institutional frequencies reported for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are five degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use (indicated by x). Included also are three honorary (Hon.) degrees (see chapter V), only two of which are in current use. The arrangement is in terms of associate, bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

Associate			
Associate in Fine Arts-----	8	Bachelor of Arts in Fine Arts-----	1
A.F.A., 7.		Bachelor of Fine Arts-----	82
Associate in Fine Arts in Art-----	1	B.F.A., 78 (New York	
A.F.A. Art., 1.		Board of Regents).	
Associate in Fine Arts in		Bachelor of Fine Arts Educa-	
Dance-----	1	tion-----	1
A.F.A. Dance, 1.		Bachelor of Fine Arts in Ad-	
Associate in Fine Arts in		vertising Design-----	2
Drama-----	1	Bachelor of Fine Arts in Ap-	
A.F.A. Drama, 1.		parel Design-----	1
Associate in Fine Arts in Mu-		Bachelor of Fine Arts in Art-----	2
sic-----	1	B.F.A. in Art, 2.	
A.F.A. Mus., 1.		Bachelor of Fine Arts in Art	
		Education-----	3
		Bachelor of Fine Arts in Ceram-	
		ics-----	1
		Bachelor of Fine Arts in Cos-	
		tume Design-----	1
Bachelor			
Bachelor of Arts in Fine Art-----	2		
B.A. in Fine Art, 1.			

²² Galpin, W. Freeman. *Syracuse University. Vol. I. The Pioneer Days.* Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1952. pp. 1-2-117.

Bachelor of Fine Arts in Design.....	1	Bachelor of Science in Fine and Applied Arts.....	x
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Drama.....	2	Bachelor of Science in Fine Arts.....	3
B.F.A. in Drama, 1.		B.S. in Fine Arts, 1.	
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Dramatic Art.....	1	Bachelor of Science in Photography.....	1
B.F.A. in D.A., 1.			
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Education.....	4	Master	
B.F.A. in Ed., 2.		Master of Arts in Fine Arts.....	2
B.F.A. in Educ., 1.		Master of Arts in Teaching Fine Arts.....	1
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Fabric Design.....	1	Master of Fine Arts.....	54
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Fashion Illustration.....	1	M.F.A., 46 (New York Board of Regents).	
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Graphics Design.....	2	Master of Fine Arts (Hon.)....	1
Bachelor of Fine Arts in History of Art.....	2	See above.	
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Illustration.....	2	Master of Fine Arts in Advertising Design.....	1
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Industrial Design.....	3	Master of Fine Arts in Art and Archaeology.....	1
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Interior Architectural Design.....	1	M.F.A. Art & Arch., 1.	
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Interior Design.....	1	Master of Fine Arts in Art Education.....	1
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Landscape Architecture.....	1	Master of Fine Arts in Costume Design.....	1
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Music.....	2	Master of Fine Arts in Design....	2
B.F.A. in Mus., 1.		Master of Fine Arts in Drama..	1
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Music Composition.....	1	M.F.A. (Drama), 1.	
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Music Education.....	1	Master of Fine Arts in Fabric Design.....	1
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Painting.....	4	Master of Fine Arts in Fashion Illustration.....	1
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Painting and Sculpture.....	1	Master of Fine Arts in History of Art.....	1
B.F.A. in P.S., 1.		Master of Fine Arts in Illustration.....	1
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Radio-Television Education.....	1	Master of Fine Arts in Interior Design.....	1
B.F.A. in Radio-Television Education, 1.		Master of Fine Arts in Landscape Architecture.....	1
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Sculpture.....	4	Master of Fine Arts in Music..	1
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Speech.....	1	Master of Fine Arts in Music Education.....	1
B.F.A. in Sp., 1.		Master of Fine Arts in Painting.....	2
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Textile Design.....	2	Master of Fine Arts in Painting and Graphics.....	1
Bachelor of Photography.....	x	Master of Fine Arts in Printmaking.....	1
B. Pho.		Master of Fine Arts in Sculpture.....	1
		Master of Fine Arts in Textile Design.....	1

<i>Master of Photography</i> -----	x	<i>Doctor of Fine Arts (Hon.)</i> ----	83
M. Pho.		D.F.A., 28 (New York	
<i>Master of Science in Photog-</i>	.	Board of Regents).	
<i>raphy</i> -----	1	A.E.D. (Artium Elean-	
Doctor :		tium Doctor).	
<i>Artium Elegantium Doctor</i>		<i>Doctor of Photography (Hon.)</i> -	x
(<i>Doctor of Fine Arts</i>)-----	x	D. Pho.	
See Doctor of Fine Arts.		Dr. Pho.	

13. Forestry

The degree of Bachelor in the Science of Forestry (B.S.F.), later changed to Forest Engineer (F.E.), was first conferred by the New York State College of Forestry (affiliated with Cornell University), on Ralph C. Bryant in 1900.²² In 1900, Yale University set up a full forestry curriculum and now enjoys the distinction of having the oldest forestry school in continuous operation in the Western Hemisphere.²³ It granted the first degrees of Master of Forestry (M.F.) in 1902 to a class of 10 men.

Below are listed the 34 degrees classified in table 10 in the field of Forestry as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the institutional frequencies reported for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are 17 degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use (indicated by x). Included also are five honorary (Hon.) degrees (see chapter V), only one of which is in current use. The arrangement is in terms of associate, bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

Associate		Bachelor of Forestry-----		2
Associate in Applied Science in Forestry-----		B.F., 1.		
	1	<i>Bachelor of Logging Engineering-----</i>		x
Associate in Forestry-----	2	Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in Range Management--		1
Associate of Science in Forestry -----	1	Bachelor of Science in Fish and Wildlife Management-----		1
Bachelor		Bachelor of Science in Fisheries -----		1
<i>Bachelor in the Science of Forestry -----</i>	x	B.S. in Fish., 1.		
B.S.F.,		Bachelor of Science in Fisheries Management -----		1
<i>Bachelor of City Forestry-----</i>	x	B.S.F. Mgt., 1.		
B.C.F.		Bachelor of Science in Forest Conservation-----		1
<i>Bachelor of Forest Engineering-----</i>	x			
B.F.E.				
B.F. Eng.				

²² Henry S. Graves and Cedric H. Guise, *Forest Education*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1932. p. 254-255; and Waterman T. Hewett, *Cornell University: A History*. New York: University Publishing Society, 1906, vol. II, p. 376.

²³ Lloyd B. Blanch, *op. cit.*, p. 83.

Bachelor of Science in Forest Management -----	1	Master of Science in Fish and Wildlife Management -----	1
B.S.F., 1.		Master of Science in Fisheries -----	1
Bachelor of Science in Forest, Range, and Wildlife Management -----	1	M.S. Fisheries, 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Forestry -----	19	Master of Science in Forest Management -----	1
B.S.F., 4; B.S. in For., 4; B.S. (For.), 3; B.S. For., 2; B.S. Fsty., 1; B.S. in Fy., 1; B. Sc. F.; B. Sc. For.		M.S.F.M., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Game Management -----	1	Master of Science in Forestry -----	7
B.S.G. Mgt., 1.		M.S. (For.), 3; M.S. in For., 2; M.S.F., 1; M.S. For., 1; S.M. Forestry.	
Bachelor of Science in Range Animal Husbandry -----	1	Master of Science in Game Management -----	2
B.S. in R.A.H., 1.		M.S.G. Mgt., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Wildlife Management -----	1	Master of Science in Range Management -----	1
Bachelor of Science in Wildlife Technology -----	1	Master of Science in Silviculture -----	x
B.S. in Wildlife Tech., 1.		S.M. Silvicult.	
Bachelor of Science in Wood Technology -----	1	Master of Science in Wildlife Management -----	2
B.S. Wood Tech., 1.		M.S. in Wildlife Mgt., 1.	
Master		Master of Science in Wildlife Technology -----	1
Master in Forestry -----	x	M.S. in Wildlife Tech., 1.	
M.F.		Master of the Science of Forestry -----	x
Master of City Forestry -----	x	M.S.F.	
M.C.F.		Master of Wildlife Management -----	1
Master of Fisheries -----	x	M. Wildlife Man., 1.	
Master of Forest Administration (Hon.) -----	x	Master of Wood Technology -----	2
Master of Forest Engineering (Hon.) -----	x	M.W.T., 1.	
M.F.E.		M. Wood Tech., 1.	
M.F. Eng.		Doctor	
Master of Forestry -----	18	Doctor of City Forestry -----	x
M.F., 11. (N.Y. State Board of Regents).		D.O.F.	
Master of Forestry (Hon.) -----	x	Doctor of Forest Engineering -----	x
See above.		D.F.E.	
Master of Science in Conservation -----	3	D.F. Eng.	
M.S. Cons., 2.		Doctor of Forest Science (Hon.) -----	1
M.S. in Con., 1.		D.F.S., 1.	
Master of Science in Dendrology -----	x	Doctor of Forestry -----	2
S.M. Dendrol.		D.F., 2.	
		Dr. F.	
		Doctor of Forestry (Hon.) -----	x
		See above.	
		Doctor of the Science of Forestry -----	x
		D.S.F.	

DEGREES CLASSIFIED BY FIELDS

149

Other		Forester -----	1
Forest Engineer-----	1	For., 1.	
F. Eng., 1.		Wood Technologist-----	1
F.E.		Wood Tech., 1.	

14. Home Economics

Home economics instruction at the higher education level had its beginnings in three land-grant colleges in the Middle West in the 1860's, with first graduates in the 1870's. These three institutions were Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science, which as Kansas State Agricultural College, opened in 1863; Iowa State University of Science and Technology, which, as Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, opened in 1868; and the University of Illinois, which, as Illinois Industrial University, also opened in 1868.²⁶

Instruction in home economics at Iowa State University began when the institution's first students were enrolled in 1868, under the direction of Mrs. Mary B. Welch, wife of the president of the college. Women students were given three hours a week of practice in domestic science. The scope of the work developed rapidly and in 1875 a Department of Cookery and Household Art was established. The first degree had been granted in 1873, the Bachelor of Science from the Department of General Science for Ladies. Since 1873 degrees in home economics have been conferred more or less continuously, with a total of 9,552 degrees of Bachelor of Science in Home Economics through 1959.²⁷

At Kansas State University, Mrs. H. C. Cheseldine was employed in 1873 as Superintendent of the Sewing Department, and classes were formed in sewing, dressmaking, and millinery. Until about 1900, all graduates of the institution received degrees of Bachelor of Science without designation of area of specialization. All women graduates in early days took at least some of the home economics courses offered. The first woman graduate was Nellie Sawyer, in 1876. Evidently her major interest was in home economics for in September 1882, as Mrs. Robert F. Kedzie, she became head of the Department of Home Economics at her alma mater, a position which she held with distinction for 15 years or longer. Kedzie Hall, named

²⁶ Lloyd E. Blauch, op. cit., p. 88; Benjamin R. Andrews, *Education for the Home*. Washington: U.S. Bureau of Education (Bulletin, 1914, No. 86), p. 16-17; and Mary Irwin, *American Universities and Colleges*, Washington: American Council on Education, 1956, pp. 444, 428, 390.

²⁷ Personal letter from Arthur M. Gowan, Director of Admissions and Registrar, March 16, 1960.

in her honor in 1902, is believed to be the first academic building in the country provided wholly for work in home economics.²⁸

At the University of Illinois, instruction began in 1874 in domestic science which a year later developed into a well-planned, 4-year curriculum, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Domestic Science.²⁹ The catalog of the institution for 1878-79 prints the curriculum in full and modestly claims: "This is the first School of Domestic Science of high grade and with a complete course organized in the United States, if not in the world." The same announcement of the new School appears in the catalog for 1879-80, but the School was discontinued in March 1881, partly because its first head, Miss Lou Allen, married and resigned and no qualified successor was available; partly because there was some question in the minds of many whether this type of instruction really belonged in an institution of higher education. Although the Illinois institution opened in 1868, it did not confer degrees until 1878. Only certificates were issued to its graduates during the first decade of its existence. The School of Domestic Science had two graduates in 1877 and seven in 1878, all of whom received certificates. In 1879 it had three graduates, all receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in Domestic Science. One of these, Emma Clarinda Piatt, had received one of the two certificates given in 1877. A fourth degree in the same field was awarded in 1880, then no more until 1903.³⁰

It will be seen from the above paragraphs that degrees of Bachelor of Science, with some work in the field of home economics, were conferred by the present Iowa State University in 1873 and by Kansas State University in 1876. The first degree, however, clearly stated as Bachelor of Science in Domestic Science, following a 4-year curriculum in the field, was conferred by the present University of Illinois in 1879.

Below are listed the 44 degrees classified in table 10 in the field of Home Economics as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the institutional frequencies reported for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are 19 degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use (indicated by x). Included also are four honorary (Hon.)

²⁸ Personal letter from Mrs. Doretta S. Hoffman, Dean, School of Home Economics, March 14, 1960.

²⁹ Illinois Industrial University, *Catalog*, 1879-80, p. 64.

³⁰ Personal letter from C. V. Ellington, Procedures and Systems Analyst, March 4, 1960.

degrees (see chapter V), none of which are in current use. The arrangement is in terms of associate, bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

Associate			
Associate in Applied Science in Food Administration.....	1	Bachelor of Science in Dietetics.....	4
Associate in Arts in Home Economics.....	1	B.S. in Diet., 1.	
A.A.H.E., 1.		B.S. in Dietetics, 1.	
Associate in Food Administration.....	1	Bachelor of Science in Domestic Economy.....	x
Associate in Home Economics.....	7	Bachelor of Science in Domestic Science.....	x
A.H.E., 3.		Bachelor of Science in Domestic Science (Hon.).....	x
A.H. Ec.		Bachelor of Science in Food Engineering.....	1
Associate in Hotel and Food Service.....	1	Bachelor of Science in Food Industry.....	1
Assoc. in H.F.S., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Food Technology.....	8
Bachelor		B.S. in Food Tech., 1.	
Bachelor of Arts in Foods and Nutrition.....	1	Bachelor of Science in Foods and Nutrition.....	1
Bachelor of Arts in Home Economics.....	5	Bachelor of Science in General Home Economics.....	1
A.B. in H. Ec., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Home Economics.....	101
B.A. in Home Ec., 1.		B.S. in H.E., 13; B.S. in H. Ec., 10; B.S. in Home Ec., 7; B.S.H.E., 6; B.S.H. Ec., 3; B.S. (H.E.), 2; B.S. Home Ec., 2; B.S. in H. Econ., 2; B.S. (H. Ec.), 1; B.S. (Home Ec.), 1; B.S. in Home Econ., 1; B. Sc. in H.E., 1.	
Bachelor of Commercial Dietetics.....	1	Bachelor of Science in Home Economics (Hon.).....	x
Bachelor of Domestic Art.....	x	See above.	
Bachelor of Domestic Arts.....	x	Bachelor of Science in Home Economics and Education.....	1
A.D.B.; B.D.A.		B.S. in Home Ec. & Ed., 1.	
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Apparel Design.....	1	Bachelor of Science in Home Economics Education.....	7
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Costume Design.....	1	B.S. in Home Ec. Ed., 3.	
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Fabric Design.....	1	B.S. in H.D., 1.	
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Fashion Illustration.....	1	Bachelor of Science in Home Economics Journalism.....	1
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Interior Architectural Design.....	1	Bachelor of Science in Nutrition.....	1
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Interior Design.....	1		
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Textile Design.....	2		
Bachelor of Home Economics.....	x		
B.H. Ec.			
Bachelor of Home Science.....	x		
B.H.S.			
Bachelor of Household Economy.....	x		
B. Ho. Ec.			
Bachelor of Household Science.....	x		
B. Ho. Sc.			

Bachelor of Science in Vocational Home Economics-----	1	<i>Master of Household Science--</i>	x
Bachelor of Science in Vocational Home Economics Education -----	2	M. Ho. Sc.	
B.S. in Voc. Home Ec. Ed., 1.		<i>Master of Nutritional Science--</i>	1
Master		M.N.S., 1 (New York Board of Regents).	
<i>Master of Arts in Home Economics -----</i>	3	<i>Master of Science in Dietetics--</i>	1
M.A. in Home Ec., 1.		M.S. in Dt., 1.	
<i>Master of Arts in Teaching Home Economics-----</i>	1	<i>Master of Science in Food Engineering -----</i>	1
<i>Master of Domestic Arts-----</i>	x	<i>Master of Science in Food Technology -----</i>	1
A.D.M.		<i>Master of Science in Home Economics -----</i>	18
<i>Master of Domestic Economy--</i>	x	M.S. in H. Ec., 3; M.S.H. Ec., 2; M.S. in Home Ec., 2; M.S.H. Ec., 1; M.S. (H. Ec.), 1; M.S. in H.E., 1.	
<i>Master of Fine Arts in Costume Design -----</i>	1	<i>Master of Science in Home Economics (Hon.)-----</i>	x
<i>Master of Fine Arts in Fabric Design -----</i>	1	See above.	
<i>Master of Fine Arts in Fashion Illustration -----</i>	1	<i>Master of Science in Home Economics Education-----</i>	7
<i>Master of Fine Arts in Interior Design -----</i>	1	M.S. (H.E. Ed.), 2; M.S. (Home Ec. Educ.), 1; M.S. in Home Ec. Ed., 1.	
<i>Master of Food Science-----</i>	1	<i>Master of Science in Household Economy -----</i>	x
M.F.S., 1 (New York Board of Regents).		<i>Master of Science in Nutrition--</i>	1
<i>Master of Home Economics---</i>	5	M.S. in Nutr., 1.	
M.H. Ec., 2.		Doctor	
M.H.E., 1.		<i>Doctor of Home Economics-----</i>	x
<i>Master of Home Economics (Hon.) -----</i>	x	D.H. Ec.	
See above.		<i>Doctor of Household Economy--</i>	x
<i>Master of Home Economics Education -----</i>	2	D.H. Ec.	
M.H.E. Ed., 1.		<i>Doctor of Household Science--</i>	x
<i>Master of Household Economy--</i>	x	D. Ho. Sc.	
M. Ho. Ec.			

15. Journalism

The first professional School of Journalism was established at the University of Missouri in 1908.²¹ Early courses in journalism were given at Kansas State Agricultural College in 1873, at Cornell University in 1876, at the State University of Iowa and the Ohio State University in 1892, and at Indiana University in 1893.²² The first statement of requirements for a journalism degree, however, was made in 1908 by the University of Missouri School of Journalism which in 1910 conferred the Bachelor of Science in Journalism on a class of six members, three men and three women.²³ The degree was changed in 1913 to Bachelor of Journalism. By 1940, no less than 103 universities and colleges has established programs leading to a degree in Journalism, and today the number is much greater.

Below are listed 12 degrees classified in table 10 in the field of Journalism as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the institutional frequencies reported for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are two degrees not reported as currently conferred. Included also are three honorary (Hon.) degrees (see chapter V), only two of which are in current use. The arrangement is in terms of associate, bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

Associate		Bachelor of Journalism-----		3
Associate in Journalism-----	1	B.J., 2		
A.J., 1.		B. Jour.		
Bachelor		<i>Bachelor of Philosophy in Journal-</i>		
Bachelor of Arts in Journal-		<i>ism-----</i>		x
ism-----	11	Ph. B. in Journ.		
B.A. in Jour., 2; B.A. in		Bachelor of Science in Agricul-		
Journ., 2; B.A. (Jour.).		tural Journalism-----		1
1; B.A. in J., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Home		
		Economics Journalism-----		1

²¹ John Viles, *The University of Missouri: A Centennial History*. Columbia, Mo.: The University, 1933, x, 508 p. Chapter XVI, "The School of Journalism.", pp. 411-434.

²² Lloyd E. Blanch, op. cit., p. 100-101.

²³ Joseph N. Kane, *Famous First Facts: A Record of First Happenings, Discoveries, and Inventions in the United States* (New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1950) does not agree with this statement. He says (p. 247) that the Bachelor of Science was conferred in 1909 on Charles Arnold and on a class of five men and one woman in 1910. These statements do not agree with the records in the University of Missouri catalogs for the stated dates.

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Bachelor of Science in Journalism-----	11	Master of Journalism (Hon.)--	x
B.S.J., 3; B.S. in J., 2;		See above.	
B.S. in Journ., 2; B.S.		Master of Science in Journalism-----	2
Jr., 1; B.S. Journ., 1.		M.S.J., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Radio-		Doctor	
Television-Journalism-----	1	Doctor of Journalism (Hon.)--	3
Master		D. Jour., 2	
Master of Arts in Journalism--	2	D. Journ., 1.	
Master of Journalism-----	2	Doctor of Letters of Journalism	
M.J., 2.		(Hon.) -----	1
M. Jour.		L.J.D., 1.	

16. Law

The first man to receive a baccalaureate degree in law (B.L.) in the United States was William H. Cabell, in 1793, from the College of William and Mary, Virginia. Six years earlier he had received a bachelor's degree in arts (A.B.) from Hampden-Sydney College in the same State. The B.L. degree was given by the College of William and Mary rather frequently during the early years of the 19th century.³⁴ The first Bachelor of Laws degree conferred by Harvard University was granted in 1820, with continuous use of it since that date. Yale University granted its first Bachelor of Laws degree in 1843; Columbia University in 1860.

The first degree of Master of Laws was conferred in 1864 by Columbia University.³⁵

Below are listed the 53 degrees classified in table 10 in the field of Law as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the institutional frequencies reported for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are 66 degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use (indicated by x) except in the case of "spurious" (*Spur.*) degrees. Included are 6 "spurious" degrees (see chapter VI); also 20 honorary (Hon.) degrees (see chapter V), only nine of which are in current use. The arrangement is in terms of associate, bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

Associate		See Bachelor of Both	
Associate in Law-----	1	Laws.	
Associate in Pre-Law-----	1	Bachelor of Arts in Arts-Law--	1
		Bachelor of Arts in Law-----	1
Bachelor		Bachelor of Arts in Letters and	
<i>Baccalaureus Legum (Bachelor</i>		Law-----	1
<i>of Laws)</i> -----	x	Bachelor of Arts in Pre-Law--	1
See Bachelor of Laws.		<i>Bachelor of Both Laws i.e.,</i>	
<i>Baccalaureus Utriusque Juris</i>		<i>Canon and Civil Law</i> -----	x
<i>(Bachelor of Both Laws, i.e.,</i>		B.U.J. (Baccalaureus	
<i>Canon and Civil Laws)</i> -----	x	Utriusque Juris).	

³⁴ Walter C. Wells, *Baccalaureate Degrees Conferred by American Colleges and Universities in the 17th and 18th Centuries*. Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Office of Education (Circular No. 528), May 1958, p. 26.

³⁵ Joseph N. Kane, op. cit., p. 158.

Bachelor of Business Administration in Business Law-----	1	<i>Juris Baccalaureus (Bachelor of Laws)</i> -----	x
Bachelor of Canon Law-----	1	See Bachelor of Laws.	
J.O.B., 1 (<i>Juris Canna Baccalaureus</i>); B. Can. L.; J. Can. B.		<i>Juris Canna Baccalaureus (Bachelor of Canon Law)</i> -----	x
Bachelor of Civil Law-----	1	See Bachelor of Canon Law.	
B.C.L., 1; O.L.B.; J.C.B. (<i>Juris Civilis Baccalaureus</i>).		<i>Juris Civilis Baccalaureus (Bachelor of Civil Law)</i> -----	x
Bachelor of Commercial Law (<i>Spur.</i>)-----	1	See Bachelor of Civil Law.	
B.C.L., 1.		<i>Jurum Baccalaureus (Bachelor of Laws)</i> -----	x
Bachelor of International Law (<i>Spur.</i>)-----	1	See Bachelor of Laws.	
B. Int. L., 1.		<i>Legum Baccalaureus (Bachelor of Laws)</i> -----	x
Bachelor of Judicial Science--	x	See Bachelor of Laws.	
J.S.B.		Master	
Bachelor of Jurisprudence-----	x	<i>Judicialis Scientiae Magister (Master of Judicial Science)</i> -----	x
Bachelor of Law-----	92	See Master of Judicial Science.	
LL.B., 87; L.B.; B. Law.		<i>Juris Canna Magister (Master of Canon Law)</i> -----	x
Bachelor of Law (<i>Hon.</i>)-----	x	See Master of Canon Law.	
See above.		<i>Juris Civilis Magister (Master of Civil Law)</i> -----	x
Bachelor of Laws-----	32	See Master of Civil Law.	
LL.B., 28 (New York Board of Regents); B.L.; B.L.L.; J.B. (<i>Jurum Baccalaureus</i>).		<i>Juris Magister (Master of Laws)</i> -----	x
Bachelor of Laws (<i>Hon.</i>)-----	x	See Master of Laws.	
See above.		<i>Legum Magister (Master of Laws)</i> -----	x
Bachelor of Patent Law-----	x	See Master of Laws.	
B.P.L.		<i>Magister Legum (Master of Laws)</i> -----	x
Bachelor of Science in Commerce and Law-----	1	See Master of Laws.	
Bachelor of Science in Commercial Law-----	1	Master at Law-----	x
Bachelor of Science in Engineering Law-----	1	Master of Arts in Law and Diplomacy-----	1
B.S. in E. Law, 1.		M.A.L.D., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Law-----	10	Master of Canon Law-----	x
B.S.L., 5; B.S. Law, 1; B.S. in Law, 1; B. Sc. in Law, 1.		J. Can. M.	
Bachelor of Science in Legal Medicine (<i>Spur.</i>)-----	1	M. Can. L.	
Bachelor of the Science of Law-----	x	Master of Civil Law-----	2
B. Sc. L.		M.C.L., 2.	
<i>Judicialis Scientiae Baccalaureus (Bachelor of Judicial Science)</i> -----	x	J.C.M. (<i>Juris Civilis Magister</i>).	
See Bachelor of Judicial Science.		Master of Comparative Jurisprudence-----	1
		M.O.J., 1 (New York Board of Regents).	

Master of Comparative Law---	7	Doctor of Canon Law-----	1
M.C.L., 5 (New York Board of Regents).		J.C.D., 1; D.C.L.; D. Can. L.; D. Can. L.; J. Can. D. (Juris Canna Doctor).	
Master of Comparative Law (American Practice)-----	1	Doctor of Canon Law (Hon.)--	2
M.C.L. (Am. Pract.), 1.		<i>See above.</i>	
Master of Judicial Science-----	x	Doctor of Canon Laws (Hon.)--	x
J.S.M.		D. Can. L.	
Master of Jurisprudence-----	1	Dr. Can. L.	
Jur. M., 1.		Doctor of Civil and Canon Law-----	x
Master of Law-----	25	J.U.D. (Juris Utriusque Doctor).	
LL.M., 23; M.L., 1; M. Law.		Doctor of Civil Law (Hon.)---	16
Master of Law and Taxation---	1	D.C.L., 15 (New York Board of Regents); C.L.D.; J.C.D. (Juris Civilis Doctor).	
M.L.T., 1.		Doctor of Civil Laws (Hon.)--	4
Master of Law Librarianship--	1	D.C.L., 2.	
M.L. Libr., 1.		Doctor of Commercial Law (Hon.)-----	2
Master of Laws-----	14	D.C.L., 2.	
LL.M., 12 (New York Board of Regents); J.M. (Juris Magister); M.L.		Doctor of Comparative Law (Hon.)-----	1
Master of Laws (Hon.)-----	x	D. Comp. L., 1.	
<i>See above.</i>		Doctor of Criminal Jurispru- dence (Hon.)-----	x
Master of Laws in Compara- tive Law-----	2	C.J.D.; D.C.J.; Dr. Cr. Jur.	
LL.M. (C.L.), 1.		Doctor of Either Law i.e. Can- on Law or Civil Law-----	x
Master of Laws in Interna- tional Law-----	2	U.J.D. (Utriusque Juris Doctor).	
LL.M. (Int. L.), 1.		Doctor of Hebrew Law (Hon.)--	x
Master of Laws in Labor Law--	1	Doctor of Hebrew Laws (Hon.)-----	x
Master of Laws in Taxation---	1	Doctor of International Law (Hon.)-----	1
Master of Laws in Trade Reg- ulation-----	1	D.I.L., 1.	
Master of Patent Law-----	2	Doctor of Judicial Science-----	x
M.P.L., 2.		D.J.S.; D. J. Sc.; Dr. J.S.; Dr. J. Sc.; Jur. Sc. D.	
Master of Talmudic Law-----	1	Doctor of Juridical Science-----	9
Master of the Science of Law--	x	S.J.D., 5 (New York Board of Regents); J.S.D., 1; D.J.S., 1; D. Jur. Sc., 1; J. Sc. D., 1; Jur. Sc. D.; S.J.D.	
M. Sc. L.		Doctor of Juridical Science (Hon.)-----	1
Doctor		<i>See above.</i>	
<i>Criminales Jurisprudentiae</i>			
Doctor (Doctor of Criminal Jurisprudence)-----	x		
<i>See Doctor of Criminal Jurisprudence.</i>			
Doctor in Canon Law-----	x		
Doctor Juris (Doctor of Law)---	x		
<i>See Doctor of Law.</i>			
Doctor of Both Laws, i.e., Can- on and Civil Law (Hon.)---	x		
J.U.D. (Juris Utriusque Doctor).			

Doctor of Jurisprudence (Hon.)-----	12	Juris Doctor (Doctor of Law)-----	6
J.D., 11; D. Jur., 1; Dr. Jur.; Jur. D.		J.D., 5.	
Doctor of Jurisprudence-----	2	See Doctor of Law.	
See above.		Juris Utriusque Doctor (Doc- tor of Both Laws)-----	x
Doctor of Late Laws-----	x	See Doctor of Both Laws.	
D.L.L.		Jurisprudentiae Doctor (Doc- tor of Jurisprudence)-----	x
Doctor of Law-----	2	See Doctor of Jurispru- dence.	
J.D., 5; LL.D., 1; D.J. (Doctor Juris); D.L.; D. Law; Dr. Jur.		Jurum Doctor (Doctor of Laws)-----	x
Doctor of Law (Hon.)-----	x	See Doctor of Laws.	
See above.		Learned Doctor of Laws (Hon.)-----	x
Doctor of Laws-----	1	LL.D.	
LL.D., 1.		Legum Doctor (Doctor of Laws)-----	x
Doctor of Laws (Hon.)-----	449	See Doctor of Laws.	
LL.D., 429 (New York Board of Regents); Dr. LL.; J.D. (Jurum Doctor); LL.D.		Medicinae Jurisprudentiae Doc- tor (Doctor of Medical Ju- risprudence)-----	x
Doctor of Medical Jurispru- dence-----	x	See Doctor of Medical Jurisprudence.	
D.M.J.		Scientiae Juridicae Doctor (Doctor of Juridical Sci- ence)-----	x
M.J.D.		See Doctor of Juridical Science.	
Doctor of Patent Law-----	x	Utriusque Juris Doctor (Doctor of Either Law)-----	x
D.P.L.		See Doctor of Either Law.	
Doctor of Science of Jurispru- dence-----	1		
Jur. Sc. D., 1.		Other	
Doctor of Talmudic Law-----	1	Diplomat of Law (Spur.)-----	1
Doctor of the Science of Juris- prudence (Hon.)-----	x	Fellow of Law (Spur.)-----	1
D.S.J.; Dr. Sc. Jur.; S.J.D.		Graduate in Law-----	1
Doctor of the Science of Law--	6	G.L., 1.	
J.S.D., 4 (New York Board of Regents); L. Sc. D., 1; S.J.D., 1; D. Sc. L.		Juris Canonici Licentiatum (Li- centiate in Canon Law)-----	x
Judicialis Scientiae Doctor (Doctor of Judicial Sci- ence)-----	x	See Licentiate in Canon Law.	
See Doctor of Judicial Science.		Juris Civilis Licentiatum (Li- centiate of Civil Law)-----	x
Juris Canon Doctor (Doctor of Canon Law)-----	x	See Licentiate of Civil Law.	
See Doctor of Canon Law.		Juris Utriusque Licentiatum (Licentiate in Both Laws)---	x
Juris Civilis Doctor (Doctor of Civil Law)-----	x	See Licentiate in Both Laws.	
See Doctor of Civil Law.			

Law Certificate-----	1	Licentiate in Canon Law-----	1
LL.O., 1.		J.O.L., 1.	
<i>Legum Licentiatu</i> (<i>Licentiate</i>		<i>Licentiate in Laws</i> -----	x
<i>in Laws</i>)-----	x	LL.L.	
See Licentiate in Laws.		<i>Licentiate of Civil Law</i> -----	x
<i>Licentiate in Both Laws, i.e.</i>		J.O.L. (<i>Juris Civilis Bac-</i>	
<i>Canon and Civil Law</i> -----	x	<i>calaureus</i>)..	
J.U.L. (<i>Juris Utriusque</i>		L.C.L.	
<i>Licentiatu</i> s).		<i>Philosopher of Law (Spur.)</i> ---	1

17. Library Science

The first library school in the United States was established at Columbia University in 1887,²⁵ as the School of Library Economy, but it was short lived. It was abolished in 1889, and transferred to the State Library at Albany, under whose auspices it was conducted until 1926, having no connection with Columbia University. The degree of Library Science was conferred in 1891, and Master of Library Science in 1906.²⁷ The New York Public Library established a library school in 1911, but conferred no degrees.²⁸

In 1926 the School of Library Science was established at Columbia University, immediately absorbing the schools at the State Library at Albany and at the New York Public Library. The Bachelor of Science degree was conferred by Columbia University on 75 library graduates and the Master of Science degree on 14 graduates in 1928. The Doctor of Library Service was offered for the first time in 1953.²⁹

Only three other library schools were established prior to 1900. They were: Pratt Institute of Library Science (New York) in 1890; Drexel Institute School of Library Science (Pennsylvania) in 1892; and University of Illinois Library School, founded as the Library School of the Armour Institute of Chicago, but transferred to University of Illinois in 1897. None of these conferred degrees before 1927.

It may be noted that the Association of American Universities in 1924 adopted unanimously the recommendations of its Committee on Higher Academic and Professional Degrees regarding degrees to be conferred on completion of library curricula. It provisionally approved the degrees of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science, with or without the qualifying phrase "in Library Science," but disapproved the degrees of Bachelor of Library Science and Master of Library Science.³⁰ It is interesting to note, in the list below, the frequency with which these two disapproved degrees are used by institutions today, and that the use of both is approved by the New York State Board of Regents.

²⁵ Willis E. Wright, *American Library Annual and Book Trade Almanac, 1959*, New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1958, p. 127.

²⁶ Personal letter from Laura A. Greene, Senior Librarian, April 5, 1960.

²⁷ Personal letter from Gilbert Cam, Executive Assistant, April 21, 1960.

²⁸ Ray Trautman, *A History of the School of Library Service, Columbia University*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1954, p. 77.

²⁹ Association of American Universities, *Proceedings, 1924*, p. 25.

Below are listed the 16 degrees classified in table 10 in the field of Library Science as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the institutional frequency reported for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are five degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use (indicated by x). Included is one honorary (Hon.) degree (see chapter V), which is not in current use. The arrangement is in terms of bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

Bachelor		Master	
Bachelor of Arts in Library Science.....	1	Master of Arts in Library Science.....	8
A.B.L.S., 1		M.A. in L.S., 2	
<i>Bachelor of Library Economics</i>	x	A.M.L.S., 1	
B.L.E.		Master of Education in Library Science.....	1
B.L. Ec.		M. Ed. L.S., 1	
<i>Bachelor of Library Economy</i>	x	Master of Law Librarianship.....	1
Bachelor of Library Science....	2	M.L. Libr., 1	
B.L.S., 1 (New York Board of Regents)		Master of Librarianship.....	8
B.L. Sc.		M.L.S., 1	
Bachelor of Science in Library Science.....	5	M. Libr., 1	
B.S. in L.S., 2		<i>Master of Library Economics</i>	x
B.S.L.S., 1		M.L. Ec.	
Bachelor of Science in Library Service.....	1	Master of Library Science.....	11
B.S. in Lib. Service, 1		M.L.S., 10 (New York Board of Regents).	
Bachelor of Science in Medical Record Library Science.....	1	M.L. Sc.	
B.S. in M.R.L., 1		Master of School Librarianship.....	1
Bachelor of Science in Medical Records.....	1	Master of Science in Library Science.....	14
B.S. in Med. Rec., 1		M.S. in L.S., 9	
Bachelor of Science in Medical Records Librarianship.....	1	M.S. (L.S.), 1	
B.S. in Med. Rec. Lib., 1			
Bachelor of Science in School Library Science.....	1	Doctor	
B.S. in School L.S., 1		<i>Doctor of Library Economics</i>	x
		D.I. Ec.	
		Doctor of Library Science.....	8
		D.L.S., 2; D.L. Sc.; Dr. L.S.; L.S.D., 1 (N.Y. Board of Regents).	
		<i>Doctor of Library Science (Hon.)</i>	x
		See above.	

18. Medical Sciences

With the exception of the isolated Bachelor of Law degree conferred in 1793, already referred to under Law (p. 156), baccalaureate degrees in medicine were the only ones, aside from the classic Bachelor of Arts, that were conferred by American colleges before 1800.

The only earned medical degree in use during the 18th century was the Bachelor of Medicine or, as it was more frequently called, the Bachelor of Physic, first used at the institutions that later developed into the present University of Pennsylvania.⁴¹ During the years 1768 to 1791 no less than 96 baccalaureate degrees in medicine were conferred by these institutions.⁴² From 1769 to 1800, 53 similar degrees were given by Columbia University, Harvard University, Rutgers University, and Dartmouth College.

Official faculty records of the University of Pennsylvania and of Rutgers College give regulations for the Bachelor of Physic⁴³ and the Doctor of Physic and speak of the Physic School and the Faculty of Physic. The secretary of the Board of the new Physic School recorded in his minutes of June 21, 1768: "This day may be considered as the Birth-day of Medical Honors in America."⁴⁴ In describing this occasion, a University of Pennsylvania historian says:

In June 1768 a medical Commencement was held separate from the rest of the College, at which, with much Latin disputation, and many orations by the prospective graduates, and much good advice by the Provost and Vice-Provost, medical professors and Trustees, ten young men were given the degree of Bachelor of Physic, the first medical degrees given in America. "An elegant Valedictory Oration," stating the advantages of obtaining a general liberal education before entering upon medical studies, was delivered by Jonathan Potts, one of the graduates.⁴⁵

⁴¹ For additional information concerning early medical degrees, see Walter C. Bells, *op. cit.*, p. 26-29.

⁴² Actually 29 of these were conferred by the College of Philadelphia; 67 by its rival institution, the University of the State of Pennsylvania. All are listed together, however, without distinction, in the *General Alumni Catalog of the University of Pennsylvania*, the name under which the two institutions were united in 1791.

⁴³ At Pennsylvania the code for the new school was adopted May 12, 1767 and published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, probably the first publication of such regulations in America. In part, they read: "For a Bachelor's Degree in Physic: It is required that such students as have not taken a degree in any College shall, before admission to a Degree in Physic, satisfy the Trustees and Professors of the College, concerning their knowledge of the Latin Tongue, and in such branches of Mathematics, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, as shall be judged requisite to a Medical Education . . ." Quoted in William Frederick Norwood, *Medical Education in the United States before the Civil War* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1944), p. 65-66.

⁴⁴ Norwood, *op. cit.*, p. 68.

⁴⁵ Edwin Potts Cheyney, *History of the University of Pennsylvania, 1740-1940*. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1940). p. 103.

In spite of these and numerous other specific statements regarding the "Bachelor of Physic" all such medical degrees seem to have been actually recorded in present and earlier alumni catalogs and elsewhere as M.B. or "Bachelor of Medicine."⁴⁶

Who received this first earned medical degree, however it may have been designated? John H. Rauch, Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health, under the heading University of Pennsylvania Department of Medicine, says: "The first medical diploma issued in America was granted to Dr. John Archer, in 1768, by this department, then known as the College of Medicine in Philadelphia."⁴⁷

Cheyney simply says: "Ten young men were given the degree of Bachelor of Physics, the first medical degree given in America."⁴⁸ Today it would seem of little importance which of the ten young men who graduated in 1768 actually received his diploma first. But in 1768 it evidently was a matter of great importance to the participants, and threatened to have intercollegiate if not international implications. The class might even have graduated from Princeton! Under the caption, "America's First Medical Graduate: John Archer, M.D.: Physician, Soldier, Patriot, Statesman," in a 1960 publication of the University of Pennsylvania's School of Medicine, the following account is given:

John Archer's name comes down to us across two centuries as the first graduate of the first medical school in the New World. He's the ancestor of the medical profession in the United States, honored for receiving a truly unique degree in 1768 from what is now the University of Pennsylvania's School of Medicine. . . . It was in June, seven years before the outbreak of the American Revolution, and ten young men had completed their studies, passed their examinations, and were qualified to receive the "Baccalaureate in Medicine" to be bestowed for the first time by the institution then known as the "College and Academy of Philadelphia." John Archer was one of the ten. And, since he possessed the further distinction of a name beginning with "A," he was the logical candidate to receive the first degree. Controversy arose because young Archer—though first on the list alphabetically—was born a Colonist and not an Englishman. The medical faculty, all of whom had received their medical education in England and Scotland, proposed to bestow the first honor on the single Englishman of the graduating group, a young man by the name of Potts. It took strong feeling—and strong action—on the part of the students to reverse the faculty stand. The rebel Colonial candidates eventually won the day by threatening to take their credentials, en masse, over the river to Princeton.⁴⁹

⁴⁶ The use of "physic" as an equivalent for "medicine" reaches back several centuries. Chaucer in 1386 speaks of a "Doctour of Phisik." President Dunster of Harvard in 1647 asked for funds to purchase books in "Phisicke." A medical journal in 1808 refers to certificates from "schools of Physic." As late as 1871 a volume appeared *Principles and Practice of Physic*. See the *Oxford English Dictionary* under "physic." Compare also our present use of the word "physician." Norwood, *op. cit.* (1944) devotes an entire chapter to "Colonial Literature and Practice of Physic." (p. 21-28.)

⁴⁷ John H. Rauch in *Medical Education, Medical Colleges, and the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine in the United States and Canada, 1765-1891* (Springfield, Illinois: Illinois State Board of Health, 1891).

⁴⁸ Cheyney, *op. cit.*, p. 103.

⁴⁹ *Medical Affairs*, Vol. 1, No. 3, Winter 1960 (but on cover, Spring 1960), University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and Graduate School of Medicine, p. 6-9.

As noted above, however, the honor of the Valedictory Oration was given to the single Englishman in the class, Jonathan Potts.

The earliest American institutions followed the British system and granted the degree of bachelor of medicine as an initial degree with the expectation that it would be followed, after a suitable interval and evidence of further substantial study, by the degree of doctor of medicine.⁵⁰ In practice, however, it did not work out that way.

It is true that at the College of Philadelphia in 1771 the degree of M.B. was conferred on 7 students and that of M.D. on 4 of the 10 students who had received the M.B. in 1768.⁵¹ But in general, few students, once graduated and out in practice, returned for the more advanced degree. The M.B. degree was therefore abandoned by some institutions as early as 1790 and by most before 1812, although the University of Maryland continued its use until 1848. The M.D. was substituted as the initial degree in medicine, in some cases with considerable change from the original curriculum which had led to the Bachelor of Physic or the Bachelor of Medicine.

Of 51 graduates of the Harvard University Medical School between 1788 and 1810 with the B.M. degree, only two returned to take the M.D. in 1802, and one in 1810. A Harvard publication further states: "In 1811, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was granted to graduates of that year and to earlier graduates who had not been admitted to it, and all graduates since 1811 had received this degree."⁵²

The Doctor of Medicine, as an honorary degree, was first conferred by Yale University in 1723, on Daniel Turner.⁵³

The earliest organized School of Public Health was at Yale University in 1915, followed in 1916 by the one at Johns Hopkins University. The Yale school conferred two Certificates in Public Health in 1919 and two Doctors of Public Health degrees in 1920. The Johns Hopkins School conferred its first Doctor of Public Health (Dr. P.H.) degree in 1919. Even earlier than these, however, according to the Commissioner of Education, the degree of Doctor of Public Health was established by the University of Pennsylvania in 1909

⁵⁰ "All of these schools adopted at first the policy of conferring the degree of bachelor of medicine on students who had studied medicine with some respectable practitioner not less than two years and attended all the medical instruction in the college one year, or rather one college term; and the degree of doctor of medicine after three years of study and two annual college terms."—N. S. Davis, *Contributions to the History of Medical Education and Medical Institutions in the United States of America* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1877), p. 15. See also Frederick C. Waite, "Medical Degrees Conferred in the American Colonies and in the United States in the Eighteenth Century," *Annals of Medical History*, 9: 314-320, July 1937. This is the best compact report on the number and types of the various medical degrees conferred in the period indicated by the title.

⁵¹ Carson, Joseph. *A History of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1869), p. 67.

⁵² Harvard University: *Quinquennial Catalogue of the Officers and Graduates, 1836-1930*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The University, 1930. p. 851.

⁵³ Joseph N. Kane, op. cit., p. 158.

and by Harvard University in 1910.⁵⁴ The degree was first conferred by Harvard in 1911 on two men, and Harvard also conferred the Master of Public Health and the Bachelor of Public Health in 1924. University of Pennsylvania, however, reports not the Doctor of Public Health, but Doctor of Public Hygiene, first conferred on seven men in 1912. In 1909, it had also established the degree of Certified Sanitarian, for those not holding the M.D. degree, and the first two such degrees were conferred in 1911.⁵⁵

The first veterinary school in North America, which opened in 1862, was at Toronto, Canada, now the Ontario Veterinary College, and for many years produced many of the veterinarians who practiced in the United States. Discounting the privately owned Boston Veterinary Institute, which turned out a few graduates in the 1850's, the first United States school of this kind is considered to be the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, which was chartered in 1857, but failed, and was reorganized in 1864. In 1867 it granted the degree of Veterinary Surgeon (V.S.) to two men. Cornell University, which began offering veterinary courses in 1868, granted a degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science in 1872 to Daniel E. Salmon, who, after clinical study in Europe, was given the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.), undoubtedly the first such degree in America. The American Veterinary College, formed in 1875 by secession from the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, granted the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery (D.V.S.) to 18 men in 1876.⁵⁶

Below are listed the 146 degrees classified in table 10 in the field of the Medical Sciences as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the institutional frequencies reported for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are 152 degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use (indicated by x) except in the case of "spurious" (*Spur.*) degrees. Included are 70 "spurious" degrees (see chapter VI); also 17 honorary (Hon.) degrees (see chapter V), only seven of which are in current use.

The list is subdivided into 12 groups as follows: General, Chirop-

⁵⁴ Commissioner of Education, *Annual Report*, 1913, p. 53.

⁵⁵ *General Alumni Catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania*, 1913, Philadelphia, 1917, p. 861.

⁵⁶ Personal letter from Dr. J. F. Smithcors, College of Veterinary Medicine, Michigan State University, March 9, 1960.

ody, Chiropractic, Hospital Administration, Optometry, Osteopathy, Physiotherapy, Public Health, Secretarial and Records, Technology, Veterinary Medicine, and Miscellaneous. In each group the arrangement is in terms of associate, bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

GENERAL ⁵⁷			
Associate			
Associate in Medical Science	1	Bachelor of Science in Medicine	7
		B.S. in Med., 2; B.S.M., 1; B. Sc. in Med., 1; B.S. in Med.	
Bachelor			
<i>Baccalaureus Chirurgiae</i> (Bachelor of Surgery)	x	Bachelor of Science in Pre-Medical Studies	1
See Bachelor of Surgery.		B.S. (Pre-Med.), 1.	
<i>Baccalaureus Medicinæ</i> (Bachelor of Medicine)	x	Bachelor of Science in Pre-Medical Work	1
See Bachelor of Medicine.		Bachelor of Science in Science-Medical	1
<i>Baccalaureus Medicinæ Chirurgiæ Magister</i> (Bachelor of Medicine, Master of Surgery)	x	Bachelor of Science with Medicine	1
See Bachelor of Medicine, Master of Surgery.		B.S.M., 1.	
Bachelor of Arts in Medical Science	1	Bachelor of Surgery	x
Bachelor of Medical Science	x	B.S.; B. Sur.; B.C. (Baccalaureus Chirurgiæ); B. Ch.; B. Chir.; C.B.; Ch. B.	
B. Med. Sc.		<i>Chirurgiæ Baccalaureus</i> (Bachelor of Surgery)	x
Bachelor of Medicine	3	See Bachelor of Surgery.	
B.M., 1; M.B., 1; B. Med., 1.		<i>Medicinæ Baccalaureus</i> (Bachelor of Medicine)	x
<i>Bachelor of Medicine, Master of Surgery</i> (Baccalaureus Medicinæ, Chirurgiæ Magister)	x	See Bachelor of Medicine.	
M.B.C.M.		Master	
Bachelor of Physic	x	Bachelor of Medicine, Master of Surgery (Baccalaureus Medicinæ, Chirurgiæ Magister)	x
B.M. (Bachelor of Medicine).		M.B.C.M.	
Bachelor of Science in Basic Medical Science	1	<i>Chirurgiæ Magister</i> (Master in Surgery)	x
B.S. in Med. S., 1.		See Master in Surgery.	
Bachelor of Science in Basic Medical Sciences	1	<i>Chirurgiæ Magister</i> (Master of Surgery)	x
B.S. in B.M.S., 1.		See Master of Surgery.	
Bachelor of Science in Letters and Medicine	1	<i>Magister Chirurgiæ</i> (Master of Surgery)	x
Bachelor of Science in Medical Science	1	See Master of Surgery.	
		<i>Master in Surgery</i>	x
		O.M. (Chirurgiæ Magister).	

⁵⁷ Includes Medicine and Surgery.

<i>Master of Arts in Medicine</i> -----	x	<i>Doctor of Science in Surgery</i> --	1
<i>Master of Medical Science</i> -----	5	D.S.S., 1.	
M.M. Sc., 2; M. Med. Sci.,		D.S. (Surgery).	
1; M.S.M., 1; M. Sc.		<i>Doctor of Surgery</i> -----	x
Med., 1; Med. Sc. M.		D. Sur.; Chir. Doct. (Chi-	
(New York Board of		rurgiae Doctor); D.	
Regents), M. Med. Sc.		Ch.	
<i>Master of Medicine (Spur.)</i> ----	1	<i>Doctor of the Science of Medi-</i>	
<i>Master of Science in Medical</i>		<i>cine</i> -----	x
<i>Art</i> -----	1	M. Sc. D.	
M.S. in Med. Art., 1.		Med. Sc. D.	
<i>Master of Science in Medicine</i> ----	5	<i>Doctor of Tropical Medicine</i> ----	x
M.S. in Med., 1.		<i>Medicinae Doctor (Doctor of</i>	
<i>Master of Science in Surgery</i> ----	4	<i>Medicine)</i> -----	x
M.S. in Surgery, 1.		See Doctor of Medicine.	
<i>Master of Surgery</i> -----	1	<i>Medicinae Scientiae Doctor</i>	
M. Surgery, 1; M.S.; M.		(Doctor of the Science of	
Sur.; C.M. (Chirur-		Medicine)-----	x
giae Magister); M.O.;		See Doctor of the Sci-	
M. Ch.		ence of Medicine.	
<i>Master of the Science of Medi-</i>		Other	
<i>cine</i> -----	x	<i>Diplomat of Medicine (Spur.)</i> ----	1
M. Sc. M.		<i>Fellow of Medicine (Spur.)</i> ----	1
Doctor		<i>Licentiate in Medicine</i> -----	x
<i>Chirurgiae Doctor (Doctor of</i>		L.M.; Lic. Med.; M.L.	
<i>Surgery)</i> -----	x	<i>Licentiate in Surgery</i> -----	x
See Doctor of Surgery.		L.S.; L. Ch. (Licentiatu	
<i>Doctor Medicinae (Doctor of</i>		Chirurgiae).	
<i>Medicine)</i> -----	x	<i>Licentiatu Chirurgiae (Li-</i>	
See Doctor of Medicine.		<i>centiate in Surgery)</i> -----	x
<i>Doctor of Comparative Medi-</i>		See Licentiate in Sur-	
<i>cine</i> -----	x	gery.	
D.C.M.		<i>Medicinae Licentiatu (Li-</i>	
M.C.D.		<i>centiate in Medicine)</i> -----	x
<i>Doctor of Medical Science</i> ----	5	See Licentiate in Medi-	
Med. Sc. D., 2 (New York		cine.	
Board of Regents);		<i>Philosopher of Medicine</i>	
D.M. Sc., 1; M.S.D., 1;		(Spur.)-----	1
M. Sc. D., 1; D.M.S.			
<i>Doctor of Medical Science</i>		CHIROPODY	
(Hon.)-----	2	Bachelor	
See above.		<i>Bachelor of Chiropody (Spur.)</i> ----	1
<i>Doctor of Medical Sciences</i> ----	1	<i>Bachelor of Science in Chirop-</i>	
Sc. D. (Med.), 1.		<i>ody</i> -----	1
D.M.S.		Master	
<i>Doctor of Medicine</i> -----	77	<i>Master of Chiropody (Spur.)</i> ----	1
M.D.; 71 (New York		M. Cp., 1.	
Board of Regents);		Doctor	
D.M.; Dr. Med.		<i>Doctor of Chiropody (Spur.)</i> ----	2
<i>Doctor of Medicine (Hon.)</i> ----	x	Op. D., 1.	
See above.			
<i>Doctor of Physio</i> -----	x		

Doctor of Surgical Chiropody- 4
D.S.C., 4.
Doctor of Surgical Chiropody
(Hon.) ----- 2
See above.

CHIROPRACTIC

Bachelor
Bachelor of Chiropactic
(Spur.) ----- 2
Master
Master of Chiropactic
(Spur.) ----- 2

Doctor
Doctor of Chiropactic ----- 4
D.C., 1.
Doctor of Chiropactics
(Spur.) ----- 1
Doctor of Chiropactic and
Physiological Therapeutics-- x
D.C.P.T.
Doctor of Chiropaxis²² ----- x
D.C.

Other
Chiropractor (Spur.) ----- 1
Diplomat of Chiropactic
(Spur.) ----- 1
Fellow of Chiropactic (Spur.)-- 1
Philosopher in Chiropactic-- x
Phil. C.
Philosopher of Chiropactic
(Spur.) ----- 1
Ph. C., 1.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

Bachelor
Bachelor of Hospital Adminis-
tration ----- x
B.H.A.
B.h. Adm.
Bachelor of Science in Hospi-
tal Administration ----- 1
B.S.H.A., 1.
Master
Master in Hospital Adminis-
tration ----- 1
M.H.A., 1.

Master of Hospital Adminis-
tration ----- 3
M.H.A., 3.
M.H. Adm.
Master of Science in Hospital
Administration ----- 1
M.S.H.A., 1.

Doctor
Doctor of Hospital Administra-
tion ----- x
D.H.A.
D.H. Adm.

OPTOMETRY

Bachelor
Bachelor of Applied Optics----- x
Bachelor of Optometry
(Spur.) ----- 1
B. Opt., 1.
Bachelor of Science in Optics-- 1
B.S. in Opt., 1.
Bachelor of Science in Op-
tometry ----- 5
B.S. (Opt.), 1; B.S. in
Opt., 1; B. Sc. in Opt.,
1.
Bachelor of Science in Orthop-
tics ----- 1
B.S. in Ortho., 1.

Master
Master of Optometry ----- 1
M. Opt., 1.
Master of Science in Ophthal-
mology ----- 2

Doctor
Doctor of Ocular Science
(Hon.) ----- 3
D.O.S., 3; D. Oc. S.; D.
Oc. Sc.
Doctor of Ophthalmology ----- x
D. Oph.
Oph. D.
Doctor of Optical Science ----- 1
D.O.S. (N.Y. Board of
Regents).
Doctor of Optometric Science
(Hon.) ----- 1
D.O.S., 1.
D.O. Sc.

²² Recommended by the National Council on Education of the National Chiropractic Association, but not in use, as far as reported.

*Doctor of Optometrical Sci-**ences (Hon.)*-----

x

Doctor of Optometry-----

6

O.D., 6.

Opt. D. (N.Y. Board of
Regents).*Doctor of Science in Ophthal-*
mology-----

x

D.S. (Ophthalmology).

OSTEOPATHY**Bachelor***Bachelor of Osteopathy**(Spur.)*-----

2

B.O., 1.

Master*Master of Osteopathy*-----

1

M.O., 1.

Master of Science in Osteop-
athy-----

1

M. Sc. (Ost.), 1.

Doctor*Associate Doctor of Science in*
Osteopathy (Hon.)-----

x

Doctor of Osteopathic Medi-
cine and Surgery-----

1

D.O., 1.

Doctor of Osteopathy-----

5

D.O., 5 (N.Y. Board
of Regents).*Doctor of Science in Osteo-*
pathy (Hon.)-----

1

D. Sc., 1.

Doctor of Science of Osteo-
pathy-----

x

D. Sc. Os.

Other*Diplomat of Osteopathy*
(Spur.)-----

1

Fellow of Osteopathy (Spur.)-

1

Philosopher of Osteopathy
(Spur.)-----

1

PHYSIOTHERAPY**Bachelor***Bachelor of Electro-Therapy*
(Spur.)-----

1

Bachelor of Hydro-Therapy
(Spur.)-----

1

Bachelor of Masso-Therapy
(Spur.)-----

1

*Bachelor of Mechano-Therapy**(Spur.)*-----

1

Bachelor of Physio-Therapy
(Spur.)-----

1

Bachelor of Science in Occupa-
tional Therapy-----

12

B.S. in O.T., 2; B. Sc. in

Occ. Ther., 2; B.S.O.T.,

1; B.S. in Occ. Ther., 1.

Bachelor of Science in Physical
and Occupational Therapy-----

1

B.S. in Th., 1.

Bachelor of Science in Physi-
cal Therapy-----

15

B.S. in P.T., 2; B.S.P.T.,

1; B.S. (P.T.), 1; B.S.

Ph. Th., 1; B.S. Phys.

Therapy, 1; B.S. in

Phys. Th., 1; B.S. in

Phys. Ther., 1; B. Sc.

in Phys. Ther., 1.

Master*Master of Electro-Therapy*
(Spur.)-----

1

Master of Hydro-Therapy
(Spur.)-----

1

Master of Masso-Therapy
(Spur.)-----

1

Master of Mechano-Therapy
(Spur.)-----

1

Master of Physio-Therapy-----

1

Doctor*Doctor of Electro-Therapy*
(Spur.)-----

1

Doctor of Hydro-Therapy
(Spur.)-----

1

Doctor of Masso-Therapy
(Spur.)-----

1

Doctor of Mechano-Therapy
(Spur.)-----

1

Dr. M.T.*Doctor of Physio-Therapy*
(Spur.)-----

1

Other*Diplomat of Masso-Therapy*
(Spur.)-----

1

Diplomat of Physio-Therapy
(Spur.)-----

1

Fellow of Masso-Therapy
(Spur.)-----

1

Fellow of Physio-Therapy
(Spur.)-----

1

<i>Philosopher of Masso-Therapy</i> (<i>Spur.</i>)-----	1	Master of Industrial Health....	1
<i>Philosopher of Physio-Therapy</i> (<i>Spur.</i>)-----	1	M. Ind. Health, 1.	
PUBLIC HEALTH		Master of Physical Education and Health-----	1
Bachelor		M.P.H., 1.	
<i>Bachelor of Hygiene</i> -----	x	Master of Preventative Medi- cine-----	x
B. Hy.		M. Pr. M.	
<i>Bachelor of Public Health</i> -----	x	Master of Public Health-----	10
B.P.H.		M.P.H., 9 (New York Board of Regents).	
<i>Bachelor of Public Health Ed- ucation</i> -----	x	Master of Public Health Engi- neering-----	x
B.P.H. Ed.		M.P.H.E.	
<i>Bachelor of Public Health Engi- neering</i> -----	x	M.P.H. Eng.	
B.P.H.E.		Master of Public Health and Tropical Medicine-----	1
B.P.H. Eng.		M.P.H.T.M., 1.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Health and Physical Education</i> -----	5	Master of Public Health Edu- cation-----	x
B.S. in H. & P.E., 3.		M.P.H. Ed.	
B.S. in H.P.E., 1.		Master of Public Health Engi- neering-----	x
<i>Bachelor of Science in Health and Safety</i> -----	1	M.P.H.E.	
B.S. in Hlth. & Safety, 1.		M.P.H. Eng.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Health Education</i> -----	10	Master of Public Health in Industrial Health-----	1
B.S.H.E., 2; B.S.H. Ed., 1; B.S. (Hlth. Ed.), 1;		M.P.H. (Indust. Hlth.), 1.	
B.S. in H. Ed., 1; B.S. in Hlth. Ed., 1.		Master of Public Hygiene-----	x
<i>Bachelor of Science in Hy- giene</i> -----	x	Master of Sanitary Education--	1
<i>Bachelor of Science in Public Health</i> -----	3	M.S. Ed., 1.	
B.S.P.H., 1.		Master of Sanitary Engineer- ing-----	x
B.S. in Pub. Hlth., 1.		M.S.E.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Public Health and Preventative Medicine</i> -----	1	M.S. Eng.	
B.S. in P.H.P.M., 1.		Master of Sanitary Science-----	2
Master		M.S.S., 1; M. San. Sc., 1; M.S. Sc.	
<i>Master in Public Health</i> -----	x	Master of Sanitation (<i>Spur.</i>)--	1
M.P.H.		M. San.	
<i>Master of Health Administra- tion</i> -----	1	Master of Science in Bacteri- ology and Public Health-----	1
<i>Master of Health, Physical Ed- ucation, and Recreation</i> -----	1	Master of Science in Com- munity Health-----	1
M.H., P.E., & R., 1.		Master of Science in Health and Safety-----	1
<i>Master of Hygiene</i> -----	x	M.S. in Hlth. & Safety, 1.	
M.H.		Master of Science in Health and Physical Education-----	1
M. Hy.		M.S.H. and Ph. Ed., 1.	
		Master of Science in Health Education-----	2

Master of Science in Hygiene-- S.M. in Hyg., 2; M.S. Hyg., 1; Sc. M. in Hyg., 1.	4	Doctor of Public Hygiene----- D.P.H. Dr. P.H.	x
Master of Science in Public Health----- M.S.P.H., 1. M.S. in P.H., 1.	8	Doctor of Sanitation (Hon.)-- San. D.	x
Master of Science in Public Health Education----- M.S.P.H. Ed., 1.	1	Doctor of Sanitary Engineer- ing ----- D.S.E. D.S. Eng.	x
Master of Science in Public Health Engineering----- M.S.P.H.E., 1.	1	Doctor of Sanitary Science----- D.S.S. D.S. Sc.	x
Master of Science in Sanitary and Municipal Engineering-- S.M. (Sanit. & Munic. Engin.).	x	Doctor of Science and Hygiene-- D. Sci. H.	x
Master of Science in Sanitary Engineering----- M.S.S.E., 1. S.M. (Sanit. Eng.).	6	Doctor of Science in Hygiene-- S.D. in Hyg., 1; D. Sc. Hyg., 1; Sc. D. in Hyg., 1.	3
Master of Science in Sanitary Science----- M.S. in S.S., 1.	3	Doctor of Science in Industrial Medicine ----- D.S.I.M., 1.	1
Doctor			
Doctor of Health and Safety-- Dr. of Hlth. & Safety, 1.	1	Other	
Doctor of Hygiene (Hon.)----- D. Hy. Dr. Hy.	x	Certificate in Public Health--- C.P.H., 1.	1
Doctor of Preventative Medi- cine (Hon.)----- Dr. Pr. M.	x	Certified Sanitarian----- Director of Health and Safety-- Dir. of Hlth. & Safety, 1.	x 1
Doctor of Public Health----- D.P.H., 7 (New York Board of Regents). Dr. P.H., 3.	10	Graduate in Public Health----- Grad. P.H.	x
Doctor of Public Health (Hon.)----- See above.	1	Public Health Engineer----- P.H. Eng., 1.	1
Doctor of Public Health and Hygiene (Hon.)----- Dr. P.H. Hy.	x	Sanitary Engineer----- San. E., 1. S.E.	1
Doctor of Public Health Edu- cation ----- D.P.H. Ed.	x	SECRETARIAL AND RECORDS	
Doctor of Public Health Engi- neering ----- D.P.H.E. D.P.H. Eng.	x	Associate	
		Associate in Medical Secre- tarial Science-----	2
		Associate in Science in Medical Secretarial ----- A.S.M.S., 1.	1
		Bachelor	
		Bachelor of Science in Busi- ness-Medical Records----- B.S. (Bus.-M.R.), 1.	1
		Bachelor of Science in Medical Record Library Science----- B.S. in M.R.L., 1.	1



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<i>Doctor of Veterinary Medicine</i> (Hon.)-----	x	<i>Master of Anesthesiology</i> -----	1
See above.		M. Anaes., 1.	
<i>Doctor of Veterinary Medicine</i> <i>and Surgery</i> -----	x	<i>Master of Arts in Art Therapy</i> -----	1
D.V.M.S.		<i>Master of Christian Science</i> -----	x
<i>Doctor of Veterinary Science</i> -----	x	C.S.M.	
D.V.S.		<i>Master of Dermatology</i> (Spur.)-----	1
D.V. Sc.		<i>Master of Gynecology and Ob-</i> <i>stetrics</i> -----	1
<i>Doctor of Veterinary Surgery</i> -----	x	M. Gyn. & Obs., 1.	
D.V.S.		<i>Master of Internal Medicine</i> -----	1
D.V. Sc.		M. Int. Med., 1.	
<i>Veterinariae Medicinae Doctor</i> (<i>Doctor of Veterinary Medi-</i> <i>cine</i>)-----	x	<i>Master of Naturopathy</i> (Spur.)-----	1
See <i>Doctor of Veterinary</i> <i>Medicine</i> .		<i>Master of Neurology (Spur.)</i> -----	1
Other		<i>Master of Obstetric Art</i> -----	x
<i>Medicus Veterinarius (Veter-</i> <i>inary Physician)</i> -----	x	M.A.O.	
See <i>Veterinary Physician</i> .		<i>Master of Obstetrics</i> -----	x
<i>Veterinary Physician</i> -----	x	M.D.	
M.V. (<i>Medicus Veterina-</i> <i>rius</i>).		<i>Master of Psycho-Therapy</i> (Spur.)-----	1
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i> -----	x	M. Ps. Th.	
V.S.		<i>Master of Roentgenology</i> (Spur.)-----	1
		Roent. M.	
		<i>Master of Science in Anatomy</i> -----	4
		<i>Master of Science in Anesthesi-</i> <i>ology</i> -----	1
		<i>Master of Science in Clinical</i> <i>Physiology</i> -----	1
		<i>Master of Science in Derma-</i> <i>tology</i> -----	3
		M.S. in Derm., 1.	
		<i>Master of Science in Derma-</i> <i>tology and Syphilis</i> -----	1
		<i>Master of Science in Histology</i> -----	1
		<i>Master of Science in Medical</i> <i>Microbiology</i> -----	1
		<i>Master of Science in Neu-</i> <i>rology</i> -----	1
		<i>Master of Science in Neuro-</i> <i>surgery</i> -----	1
		<i>Master of Science in Obstet-</i> <i>rics and Gynecology</i> -----	1
		<i>Master of Science in Ortho-</i> <i>pedic Surgery</i> -----	2
		<i>Master of Science in Otolaryn-</i> <i>gology and Rhinology</i> -----	1
		<i>Master of Science in Pathol-</i> <i>ogy</i> -----	5
		M.S. in Path., 1.	
		<i>Master of Science in Pediat-</i> <i>rics</i> -----	1
MISCELLANEOUS			
Bachelor			
<i>Bachelor of Christian Science</i> -----	x		
B.S.C.			
C.S.B.			
<i>Bachelor of Dermatology</i> (Spur.)-----	1		
<i>Bachelor of Naturopathy</i> (Spur.)-----	1		
<i>Bachelor of Neurology (Spur.)</i> -----	1		
<i>Bachelor of Obstetrics</i> -----	x		
B.A.O.			
<i>Bachelor of Pediatrics</i> -----	x		
Pe. B.			
<i>Bachelor of Psychotherapy</i> (Spur.)-----	1		
B. Ps. Th., 1.			
<i>Bachelor of Science in Legal</i> <i>Medicine (Spur.)</i> -----	1		
<i>Bachelor of Science in Physical</i> <i>Medicine</i> -----	1		
<i>Bachelor of Science in Speech</i> <i>Correction</i> -----	1		
Master			
<i>Master Mortician (Spur.)</i> -----	1		
Mor. M., 1.			

Master of Science in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation..	1	Doctor of Podiatry-----	1
Master of Science in Proctology-----	1	Pod. D., 1 (New York Board of Regents).	
Master of Science in Psychia- try-----	1	Doctor of Psycho-Therapy (Spur.)-----	1
Master of Science in Radi- ology-----	8	D. Ps. Th.	
M.S. in Rad., 1.		Doctor of Science in Pediat- rics-----	x
Master of Science in Speech Correction-----	1	D.S. (Pediatrics).	
Master of Science in Urology--	2	Doctor of Tropical Medicine--	x
Doctor		D.T.M.	
Doctor of Audiometry (Spur.)--	1	Dr. T. Med.	
Doctor of Botanic Medicine (Spur.)-----	1	Doctor of Tropical Medicine (Hon.)-----	x
Doctor of Christian Science---	x	See above.	
O.S.C.		Medicinas Jurisprudentia Doo- tor (Doctor of Medical Juris- prudence)-----	x
D.S.C.		See Doctor of Medical Jurisprudence.	
Doctor of Dermatology (Spur.)-----	1	Other	
Doctor of Drugless Therapy--	x	Diplomat of Neurology (Spur.)-----	1
D.D.T.		Fellow of Neurology (Spur.)--	1
Doctor of Medical Juris- prudence-----	x	Graduate Midwife (Spur.)----	1
D.M.J.		Mid. G.	
M.J.D.		Licentiate in Midwifery-----	x
Doctor of Midwifery-----	x	L.M.	
Doctor of Naturatrics (Spur.)--	1	M.L.	
Doctor of Naturopathy (Spur.)-----	6	Orthopedic Surgeon (Spur.)---	1
D. Nat.		Philosopher of Neurology (Spur.)-----	1
Doctor of Neurology (Spur.)--	1	Registered Hypnotist (Spur.)--	1
Doctor of Physical Medicine--	x	L. Hy.	
D.P.M.			

19. Music

According to *Famous First Facts* the first Bachelor of Music degree was conferred by Boston University in 1876 on Charles H. Morse.⁶⁰ The same statement is made by Robert A. Choate, Dean of the School of Fine and Applied Arts of Boston University,⁶¹ and by Carl M. Neumeyer in a recent doctoral dissertation.⁶² Unfortunately all of these statements are erroneous. They all appear to stem from a statement to the same effect in the first edition of the *American Supplement* to the standard musical reference work, *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, published in 1920. The statement was repeated in later revised editions, and apparently has never been challenged.⁶³

The report of the Commissioner of Education for 1873 indicates that a degree of Bachelor of Music was given three years earlier than the Boston University degree, i.e. in 1873, by Adrian College, Michigan.⁶⁴ The Registrar of Adrian College corroborates this statement. She advises: "Mrs. Mattie B. Pease Lowrie was graduated from the Music Department with a Bachelor of Music degree in 1873. Definite proof of this is found in the Trustees Minutes of Adrian College, dated June 1873, where she is listed with the June 1873 graduates as receiving the Bachelor of Music degree. She was the only student with this degree in that graduation class."⁶⁵

The degree of Bachelor of Music appears to have a long history outside the United States. It was given at the University of Cambridge in 1463 and at the University of Oxford about 1499.

The first honorary degree of Doctor of Music, as listed in the *American Supplement*, was conferred by Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. in 1849 on Henry Dielman.⁶⁶

A historical monograph of the Connecticut Tercentenary Commission states the the first music school in the United States, authorized

⁶⁰ Joseph N. Kane, op. cit., p. 158.

⁶¹ Lloyd E. Blough, op. cit., p. 146.

⁶² Carl M. Neumeyer, *A History of the National Association of Schools of Music*, Unpublished doctoral dissertation at Indiana University, 1955, p. 28.

⁶³ Waldo S. Pratt, editor, *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians, American Supplement*, Vol. Six. New York: Macmillan Co., 1930. Article "Degrees in Music, Academic," pp. 185-186.

⁶⁴ U.S. Commissioner of Education, *Annual Report*, 1873, p. 717.

⁶⁵ Personal letter from Viola (Mrs. M. C.) Miller, Registrar, Adrian College, March 12, 1960.

⁶⁶ W. S. Pratt, op. cit., p. 126. Albert C. Norton ("Pioneers in Music Education," *Music Journal*, 16: 22, March 1958) says that New York conferred the Doctorate in Music on Lowell Mason, "the first to be granted in America." The *General Alumni Catalogue of New York University 1833-1905*, (p. 164) shows that this honorary doctorate was conferred on Dr. Mason in 1855, six years later than Dr. Dielman received his similar degree.

to confer degrees, was Music Vale Seminary, Salem, Connecticut, organized in 1835, which existed until 1876. It states that the Connecticut State Board of Education authorized this institution "to give a normal degree to successful students. At that time Music Vale was the only music school in the United States authorized to confer degrees and it maintained its unique position for many years. The average number of graduates each year was twenty."⁶⁰ The date and designation of this "normal degree" are not given by the author of this quotation.

That these statements regarding degrees and degree-granting powers for Music Vale Seminary are erroneous, however, is shown by information furnished by the State Department of Education of Connecticut, which says: "In the 1800's the State Board of Education did not have the power to authorize academic degrees. The term 'normal degree' is apparently a mistake. The reference should have been normal certificate or teacher certificate. Normal schools in Connecticut were first given degree-granting powers in 1932."⁶¹

Below are listed the 90 degrees classified in table 10 in the field of Music as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the institutional frequencies reported for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are 13 degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use (indicated by x). Included are five honorary (Hon.) degrees (see chapter V), four of which are in current use. The arrangement is in terms of associate, bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

Associate			
Associate in Fine Arts in Music-----	1	Bachelor of Arts in Music----	18
A.F.A. Mus., 1.		B.A.M., 2; B.A. in Mus.,	
Associate in Music-----	8	2; B.A. Mus., 1; B.A.	
A. Mus., 5.		in Music, 1.	
Bachelor		Bachelor of Arts in Music Edu-	
<i>Baccalaureus Musicae (Bache-</i>		cation-----	5
<i>lor of Music)</i> -----	x	B.A. Mus. Ed., 1.	
<i>See Bachelor of Music.</i>		B.A. in M. Ed., 1.	
		Bachelor of Arts in Music	
		History-----	1

⁶⁰ Frances Hall Johnson, *Music Vale Seminary 1835-1876*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1934. (Tercentenary Commission of the State of Connecticut: Committee on Historical Publications) p. 11-12. Joseph N. Kane in *Famous First Facts* (p. 304) erroneously gives the author of this monograph as Frances Johnson Hall. In addition to the information regarding degree-granting powers he states that "the first degree was conferred about 1849" a statement not found in Mrs. Johnson's monograph.

⁶¹ Personal letter from Mowat G. Fraser, Chief, Bureau of Higher and Adult Education, July 12, 1960.

Bachelor of Arts in Sacred Music-----	1	B.M. Mus. Ed., 1.	
Bachelor of Church Music--- B.C.M., 1.	1	B. Mus. (Mus. Ed.), 1.	
Bachelor of Church Music Education-----	1	Bachelor of Music in Music Education and Percussion--	1
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Music-- B.F.A. in Mus., 1.	2	B.M. Mus. Ed. & Percussion, 1.	
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Music Composition-----	1	Bachelor of Music in Music History-----	1
Bachelor of Fine Arts in Music Education-----	1	Bachelor of Music in Music Literature-----	1
Bachelor of Music-----	251	B. Mus. (Mus. Lit.), 1.	
B.M., 167; B. Mus., 42; Mus. B., 11 (New York Board of Regents); B. Mu., 1; B. Mus.; M.B.; Mus. Bac.		Bachelor of Music in Musicology-----	1
Bachelor of Music (Hon.)----	1	B. Mus. (Musicol.), 1.	
See above.		Bachelor of Music in Orchestral Instruments-----	1
Bachelor of Music Education--	113	Bachelor of Music in Organ--	3
B.M.E., 52; B. Mus. Ed., 19; B.M. Ed., 16; Mus. Ed. B., 2; B.M. Edu., 1; B. Mu. Ed., 1; B. Mus. E., 1; B. of Mus. Ed., 1; B. Mus. Edu., 1.		B. Mus. (Organ), 1.	
Bachelor of Music Education (Hon.)-----	1	Bachelor of Music in Piano----	4
See above.		B.M. Piano, 1.	
Bachelor of Music Education in Instrumental Music-----	1	B. Mus. (Piano), 1.	
Bachelor of Music Education in Public School Music-----	1	Bachelor of Music in Piano Pedagogy-----	1
Bachelor of Music in Applied Music-----	2	Bachelor of Music in Pipe Organ-----	1
Bachelor of Music in Cello---	1	B.M. Pipe Organ, 1.	
B. Mus. (Cello), 1.		Bachelor of Music in Public School Music-----	1
Bachelor of Music in Church Music-----	3	B. Mus. (P.S.M.), 1.	
Bachelor of Music in Church Music in Christian Education--	1	Bachelor of Music in Saxophone-----	1
Bachelor of Music in Composition-----	5	B.M. Saxophone, 1.	
B. Mus. (Comp.), 1.		Bachelor of Music in Theory--	2
Bachelor of Music in Education-----	6	B. Mus. (Theory), 1.	
B.M.E., 1; B. Mus. Ed., 1; B. Mus. in Ed., 1; B. Mus. in Educ., 1.		Bachelor of Music in Trumpet-----	1
Bachelor of Music in Harp-----	1	Bachelor of Music in Violin---	2
Bachelor of Music in Music Education-----	8	B. Mus. (Violin), 1.	
		Bachelor of Music in Voice----	3
		B. Mus. (Voice), 1.	
		Bachelor of Music in Voice Pedagogy-----	1
		Bachelor of Pedagogy in Music-----	x
		Bachelor of Piano Music-----	x
		Bachelor of Public School Music-----	x
		B.P.S.M.	
		Bachelor of Sacred Music-----	12
		B.S.M., 8; B.S. Mu., 1; B.S. Mus., 1; S.M.B., 1 (New York Board of Regents).	

Bachelor of School Music-----	8	Ed., 9; M.M.E., 5; Mus. Ed. M., 1.
B.S.M., 1; B.S. Mus., 1;		
Sch. Mus. B., 1; B. Sch. Mus.		Master of Music in Applied Music-----
Bachelor of Science in Christian Education-Music-----	1	Master of Music in Cello-----
B.S. in C.E.-Music, 1.		M. Mus. (Cello), 1.
Bachelor of Science in Music-----	11	Master of Music in Chamber Music-----
B.S.M., 1; B.S. Mus., 1;		M. Mus. (Cham. Mus.), 1.
B.S. (Mus.), 1; B.S. in Mus., 1.		Master of Music in Composition-----
Bachelor of Science in Musical Education-----	1	M. Mus. (Comp.), 1.
B.S. in Mus. Ed., 1.		Master of Music in Harp-----
Bachelor of Science in Music Education-----	29	Master of Music in Instruments-----
B.S. in Mus. Educ., 3;		Master of Music in Music Education-----
B.S. in Mu. Ed., 2;		M. Mus. (Mus. Ed.), 1.
B.S.M.E., 1; B.S.M. Ed., 1; B.S. Mus. Ed., 1; B.S. (Mus. Ed.), 1;		Master of Music in Music History-----
B.S. in M. Educ., 1;		Master of Music in Music Literature-----
B.S. in Music Ed., 1.		M. Mus. (Mus. Lit.), 1.
Bachelor of Science in Public School Music-----	1	Master of Music in Musicology-----
B.S. in P.S.M., 1.		M. Mus. (Musicol.), 1.
Bachelor of Science in School Music-----	1	Master of Music in Organ-----
B.S. in School Mus., 1.		M. Mus. (Organ), 1.
Bachelor of Vocal Music-----	x	Master of Music in Piano-----
<i>Musicae Baccalaureus (Bachelor of Music)</i> -----	x	M. Mus. (Piano), 1.
See Bachelor of Music.		Master of Music in Public School Music-----
Master		M. Mus. (P.S.M.), 1.
Master of Arts in Music-----	3	Master of Music in Theory-----
M.A. in Mus., 1.		M. Mus. (Theory), 1.
Master of Arts in Music Education-----	1	Master of Music in Trumpet-----
Master of Arts in Teaching Music-----	1	Master of Music in Viola-----
Master of Church Music-----	2	M. Mus. (Viola), 1.
M.C.M., 2.		Master of Music in Violin-----
Master of Fine Arts in Music-----	1	M. Mus. (Violin), 1.
Master of Fine Arts in Music Education-----	1	Master of Music in Voice-----
Master of Music-----	83	M. Mus. (Voice), 1.
M.M., 40; M. Mus., 28;		Master of Music in Wind Instruments-----
Mus. M., 5 (New York Board of Regents).		M. Mus. (W. Inst.), 1.
Master of Music (Hon.)-----	x	Master of Public School Music-----
See above.		M.P.S.M.
Master of Music Education-----	30	Master of Sacred Music-----
M.M. Ed., 11; M. Mus.		M.S.M., 2.
		S.M.M., 2 (New York Board of Regents).

<i>Master of School Music</i> -----	x	Doctor of Musical Education--	1
M. Sch. Mus.		Mus. Ed. D., 1; D. M.	
Master of Science in Music----	2	Ed.; D. Mus. Ed.	
M.S.M., 1.		Doctor of Music Education----	1
M.S. in Mus., 1.		Mus. Ed. D., 1.	
Master of Science in Music		<i>Doctor of Public School Music</i> ..	x
Education-----	3	D.P.S.M.	
M.S. (Mus. Ed.), 1.		Doctor of Sacred Music-----	4
M.S. in Mus. Ed., 1.		S.M.D., 2 (New York	
Master of Science in Public		Board of Regents);	
School Music-----	1	D.S.M., 1; S. Mus. D.,	
M.S. in P.S.M., 1.		1.	
<i>Musicae Magister (Master of</i>		Doctor of Sacred Music (Hon.) -	1
<i>Music)</i> -----	x	See above.	
See Master of Music.		<i>Doctor of School Music</i> -----	x
Doctor		D. Sch. Mus.	
Doctor of Music-----	3	<i>Musicae Doctor (Doctor of</i>	
See below.		<i>Musio)</i> -----	x
Doctor of Music (Hon.)-----	102	See Doctor of Music.	
D. Mus., 57; Mus. D.,		Other	
32; D.M., 1; D. Mus.,		Advanced Certificate in Music	
1; Dr. Mus.; Mus. D.		Education-----	1
(New York Board of		Adv. Cert. in Mus. Ed.,	
Regents); Mus. Dr.;		1.	
Mus. Doc.; Mus. Doct.		<i>Graduate in Musio</i> -----	x
Doctor of Musical Arts-----	8	<i>Mistress of Music</i> -----	x
D.M.A., 3; A. Mus. D., 2		M.M.	
(New York Board of		Mis. Mus.	
Regents); Mus. A.D.,			
2; D. Mus. A., 1.			

20. Nursing

The first schools of nursing in the United States were founded in 1873. It was not until 1916, however, that the first basic programs in nursing leading to a baccalaureate degree were established in a small number of colleges and universities,⁶⁸ perhaps first in the University of Cincinnati. Teachers College, Columbia University, was the first to offer courses for graduate nurses.⁶⁹ It was as late as 1953 that nurses were graduating in programs leading to public health nursing.⁷⁰

Below are listed the 25 degrees classified in table 10 in the field of Nursing as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the institutional frequencies reported for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are 13 degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use (indicated by x). Included also are three honorary (Hon.) degrees (see chapter V), none of which are in current use. The arrangement is in terms of associate, bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

NURSING		
Associate		
Associate in Nursing-----	5	Bachelor of Nursing Science-- 1
A.N., 1.		B.N.S., 1.
A.S.N., 1.		B.N. Sc.
Associate in Nursing Science--	1	<i>Bachelor of Public Health</i>
A.S.N., 1.		<i>Nursing</i> ----- x
Associate in Pre-Nursing-----	1	B.P.H.N.
		Bachelor of Science in Coopera-
		tive Nursing----- 1
		Bachelor of Science in General
		Nursing ----- 1
Bachelor		
Bachelor of Arts in Nursing---	1	B.S. in Gen. Nurs., 1.
B.A. in Nurs., 1.		Bachelor of Science in Letters
Bachelor of Nursing-----	9	and Nursing----- 1
B.N., 4.		Bachelor of Science in Medical
<i>Bachelor of Nursing Educa-</i>		Technology and Nursing---- 1
<i>tion</i> -----	x	Bachelor of Science in Mission-
B.N. Ed.		ary Nursing----- 1

⁶⁸ Lloyd E. Blanch, op. cit., p. 153.

⁶⁹ Personal letter from Margaret Foley, Secretary, Conference of Catholic Schools of Nursing, St. Louis, Mo., March 14, 1960.

⁷⁰ Lloyd E. Blanch, loc. cit.

Bachelor of Science in Nursing. B.S.N., 34; B.S. in N., 13; B.S. in Nurs., 11; B.S. in Nursing, 11; B. Sc. in Nurs., 4; B.S. Nurs., 8; B.S. in Nur., 3; B.S. (Nurs.), 2; B.S. (Nurs'g.), 1; B.S. in Nr., 1; B.S. in Nurs- ing (New York Board of Regents).	124	<i>Master of Nursing Science</i> -----	x
		M.N.S.	
		M.N. Sc.	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Nursing (Hon.)</i> -----	x	<i>Master of Public Health Nurs- ing</i> -----	x
See above.		M.P.H.N.	
Bachelor of Science in Nursing Administration-----	1	Master of Science in Nursing--	9
B.S.N.A., 1.		M.S.N., 3; M.S. in N., 8; M.S. in Nurs., 2.	
Bachelor of Science in Nursing Education-----	23	Master of Science in Nursing Education-----	4
B.S.N.E., 3; B.S.N. Ed., 3; B.S. (Nurs. Ed.), 2; B.S. in N. Ed., 2; B.S. Nurs. Ed., 1; B.S. in N.E., 1; B.S. in Nurs. Ed., 1.		M.S. (Nurs. Educ.), 1; M.S. in N.E., 1; M.S. in N. Ed., 1; M.S. in Nr. Ed., 1.	
Bachelor of Science in Pre- Nursing-----	1	<i>Master of Science in Nursing Education (Hon.)</i> -----	x
B.S. (Pre-Nurs.), 1.		See above.	
Bachelor of Science in Public Health Nursing-----	6	Doctor	
B.S.P.H.N., 2. B.S. in P.H.N., 2.		<i>Doctor of Nursing</i> -----	x
Master		D.N.	
Master in Psychiatric Nursing. M. in Psych. Nurs., 1.	1	<i>Doctor of Nursing Education</i> --	x
Master of Nursing-----	4	D.N. Ed.	
M.N., 1. M. Nurs., 1.		<i>Doctor of Nursing Science</i> ----	x
<i>Master of Nursing (Hon.)</i> ----	x	D.N.S.	
See above.		D.N. Sc.	
Master of Nursing Administra- tion-----	1	<i>Doctor of Public Health Nurs- ing</i> -----	x
M.N.A., 1.		D.P.H.N.	
<i>Master of Nursing Education</i> --	x	Other	
M.N. Ed.		Certificate in Institutional Su- pervision in Nursing-----	1
		Cert. in I.S. Nurs., 1.	
		Certificate in Public Health Nursing-----	1
		Cert. in P.H. Nurs., 1.	
		<i>Graduate in Nursing</i> -----	x
		G. in N.	
		Graduate Nurse-----	1
		Gr. N., 1.	
		Registered Nurse-----	x
		R.N. ⁿ	

ⁿ Not an academic degree, but secured by State examination.

21. Pharmacy

The first School of Pharmacy in the United States was the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, chartered in 1822, which graduated its first class of three men in 1826 with the designation of Graduate in Pharmacy.¹² Its attitude toward degrees for its graduates is thus expressed in a recognized history of pharmacy:

The question of what degree, if any, should be awarded to graduates of schools of pharmacy has revealed many divergences of opinion. The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, having started its career by protesting against the Master of Pharmacy, offered by the University of Pennsylvania, was at first somewhat shy of titles. At that time the self-styled "doctors" swarmed beyond the doors of the educational institutions of the country and the English "apothecary" had become a misleading designation. "Our diploma," said the president of the College, Daniel B. Smith, in 1829, "bestows no title, for it was the design of the College to avoid any name which may hereafter acquire a peculiar meaning and become the designation of a new class analogous to the English apothecary. In attempting to avoid this danger it has committed what may be considered a blunder by establishing a distinction without giving it a specific name." Thus the diplomas of the College which were issued in 1826 declared the successful student "to be a graduate in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy." This simple confirmation of graduation did not prove to be a blunder, as had been apprehended. For more than a century the "Graduate in Pharmacy" became the modest but significant title of most of the graduates of American colleges of pharmacy. True, several other degrees were bestowed upon the graduates from time to time, but none of them was generally accepted.¹³

The reference above to the origin of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy as a protest against action of the University of Pennsylvania deserves further consideration. On February 6, 1821, the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, on the recommendation of Dr. John R. Coxe, Dean of the Medical School, voted to inaugurate the degree of Master of Pharmacy as an earned degree. It may be noted that it was of the baccalaureate level, not a graduate degree. In order to give the proposed new degree greater prestige and standing, it was also voted to confer an honorary Master of Pharmacy on a small group of apothecaries and the Faculty of Medicine was instructed to submit "a list of such apothecaries in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia as are desirous and, in their opinion, deserving of obtaining

¹² Henry L. Taylor, *Professional Education in the United States: Pharmacy*. Albany: University of the State of New York (Bulletin 10, March 1900), p. 955.

¹³ Edward Kremers and George Urdang, *History of Pharmacy: A Guide and a Survey*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1940, p. 225.

the degree of Master of Pharmacy."⁷⁴ The proposed honorary degree was actually conferred on 16 men at Commencement, April 5, 1821. The announcement of the new degree, and Dr. Coxe's proposed manner of popularizing it, met with immediate and violent opposition from the other apothecaries and druggists⁷⁵ in Philadelphia not included in the list. On February 23, 1821, they held a meeting of protest, and on March 13 a constitution was adopted by 68 of the apothecaries and druggists of the city and its suburbs for the purpose of founding a separate school of pharmacy before the actual awarding of the honorary degrees at the University of Pennsylvania's Commencement in April. The Philadelphia College of Apothecaries was opened November 9, 1821, and was incorporated four months later as the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. This sequence of events explains the reason that the new institution was particularly chary with reference to the introduction of new and advanced sounding degrees, as indicated in the quotation from Taylor.

So much opposition developed to the unfortunate plan of the University of Pennsylvania to introduce a degree course in pharmacy that not a single student registered for it. One other honorary Master of Pharmacy was conferred in 1823 upon an 1820 graduate of the Medical School, and then nothing more is mentioned in the records of the institution concerning it. Even the official *General Alumni Catalog 1917*, which presumably lists all recipients of degrees, and earlier issues, do not mention the award of these 17 honorary pharmacy degrees in 1821 and 1823. Evidently it was desired to erase all reference to the abortive attempt.

This interpretation is corroborated by the Archivist of The University of Pennsylvania, who, after considering the various factors involved, states: "I get the impression that this was a temporary excursion on the part of the University which it may possibly subsequently have been willing to forget."⁷⁶

It is of further interest, to add to the confusion, to note that Kane in his *Famous First Facts* credits the 16 honorary Masters of Pharmacy not to the University of Pennsylvania, but to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.⁷⁷ He could scarcely be more wrong!

The Master of Pharmacy was granted in 1873 by Louisiana State University to a class of six men, and the degree of Pharmaceutic Chemist the same year by the University of Michigan to a class of nine men.⁷⁸

⁷⁴ Joseph W. England, *The First Century of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 1821-1921*, Philadelphia: Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, 1922, pp. 46-47.

⁷⁵ At that time "apothecaries" were wholesale druggists, while "druggists" were retailers.

⁷⁶ Personal letter from Leonidas Dodson, Archivist, June 21, 1960.

⁷⁷ Joseph N. Kane, op. cit. p. 337.

⁷⁸ Commissioner of Education, *Annual Report, 1873*. p. 715.

In 1895 the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy instituted the degree of Doctor in Pharmacy (P.D.). In earlier years this degree had been used by some proprietary schools without sufficient standards and had become cheapened as a result. But by 1895 it was possible to establish reasonable professional standards for it.¹⁹

Below are listed the 13 degrees classified in table 10 in the field of Pharmacy as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the institutional frequencies reported for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are 15 degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use. Included also are three honorary (Hon.) degrees, all of which are in current use. The arrangement is in terms of associate, bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

Associate		Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy (Hon.)	
Associate in Pharmacy-----	1	See above.	x
Bachelor		Pharmaciae Baccalaureus	
<i>Baccalaureus Pharmaciae</i> (Bachelor of Pharmacy)---	x	(Bachelor of Pharmacy)---	x
See Bachelor of Pharmacy.		See Bachelor of Pharmacy.	
<i>Bachelor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry</i> -----	x	Master	
B. Ph. C.		Master in Pharmacy-----	x
B. Phar. C.		Ph. M.	
Bachelor of Pharmacy-----	3	Master in Pharmacy (Hon.)--	1
B. Pharm., 3; B.P.; B. Phar.; Ph. B.; Phar. B.; Pharm. B.; Phm. B.		See above.	
Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy-----	51	<i>Master of Pharmaceutical Chemistry</i> -----	x
B.S. Pharm., 12; B.S. in Phar., 6 (New York Board of Regents); B.S. in Ph., 5; B. Sc. in Pharm., 4; B.S.P., 3; B.S. (Phar.), 2; B.S. Ph., 1; B.S. Phar., 1; B.S. in Pharm., 1; B.S. in Pharmacy, 1; B. Sc. in Phar., 1.		M. Ph. C.	
		M. Phar. C.	
		Master of Pharmacy-----	1
		M. Pharm., 1; M. Phar.; Phar. M.; Pharm. M.	
		Master of Science in Pharmaceutical Chemistry-----	1
		Master of Science in Pharmacognosy-----	1
		Master in Science in Pharmacology-----	5

¹⁹ Joseph W. England, op. cit. p. 198, 202; Edward Kremers and George Urdang, op. cit., p. 225.

Master of Science in Pharmacy-----	12	Board of Regents); D. Phar.; Pharm. D.	
M.S. in Pharm., 3; M.S. in Phar., 2 (New York Board of Regents); M.S.P., 1; M.S. (Phar.), 1; M.S. Pharm., 1; M. Sc. in Phar., 1.		Doctor of Pharmacy (Hon.)--	2
Pharmacies Magister-----	x	See above.	
See Master of Pharmacy.		Pharmacies Doctor (Doctor of Pharmacy) -----	x
Doctor		See Doctor of Pharmacy.	
Doctor in Pharmacy-----	x	Other	
Phar. D.		Graduate in Pharmacy-----	x
Doctor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry-----	x	G. Ph.; Ph. G.; Phm. G.	
D. Ph. C.		Licentiate in Pharmacy-----	x
D. Phar. C.		Licentiate of Pharmacy-----	x
Doctor of Pharmacology-----	x	Ph. L.	
D. Phc.		Pharmaceutical Chemist-----	x
Doctor of Pharmacy-----	5	Pharmaceutical Chemist-----	1
Pharm. D., 4; Ph. D., 1; Phar. D., 1 (New York		Ph. C., 1.	
		Pharm. Chem.	
		Pharmaceutical Graduate (Spor.) -----	1
		Pharm. Grad., 1.	

22. Public Administration

The Training School for Public Service, founded in 1911 by the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, was transferred to Syracuse University in 1924 as the School of Citizenship and Public Affairs—the first school founded, as far as is known, with primary orientation toward the field of public administration. A second appeared in 1929 in the School of Citizenship, later the School of Public Administration, and still later the School of Government, of the University of Southern California.²⁰

Syracuse University at first offered a Bachelor of Arts in Public Administration and Master of Arts in Public Administration, conferring three of the latter degrees in 1925. The next year, however, its degrees were changed to Bachelor of Science in Public Administration, and Master of Science in Public Administration, six of the latter degrees being awarded in 1926. At the University of Southern California, the first such degrees offered were the Bachelor of Science in Public Administration and Master of Science in Public Administration.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Military Science, listed below, was created by New York University and conferred on Gen. John J. Pershing, April 11, 1930. It was the first such degree in the country.²¹

Below are listed the 51 degrees classified in table 10 in the field of Public Administration as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the institutional frequencies reported for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are 17 degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use (indicated by x). Included are 18 honorary (Hon.) degrees (see chapter V), only six of which are in current use. The arrangement is in terms of associate, bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.²²

²⁰ Lloyd E. Bauch, *op. cit.*, p. 195.

²¹ Joseph N. Kane, *op. cit.*, p. 158.

²² For City and Regional Planning see Architecture—City and Regional Planning.

Associate		
<i>Associate in Administration</i> -----	x	
A. Adm.		
<i>Associate in Fire Prevention Technology</i> -----	1	
A. Fire Pr. Tech., 1.		
<i>Associate in Police Science</i> -----	1	
<i>Associate in Pre-Business & Public Administration</i> -----	1	
<i>Associate in Public Administration</i> -----	1	
A.P.A., 1.		
Bachelor		
<i>Bachelor of Administration</i> -----	x	
B. Adm.		
<i>Bachelor of Foreign Service</i> -----	1	
B.F.S., 1.		
<i>Bachelor of Municipal Administration</i> -----	1	
B.M.A.		
B.M. Adm.		
<i>Bachelor of Public Administration</i> -----	x	
B.P.A.		
B.P. Adm.		
<i>Bachelor of Science in Community Recreation</i> -----	1	
B.S. in Comm.Rec., 1.		
<i>Bachelor of Science in Conservation</i> -----	1	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Fire Protection and Safety Engineering</i> -----	1	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Foreign Service</i> -----	2	
B.S.F.S., 1.		
B.S. in F.S., 1.		
<i>Bachelor of Science in Health and Safety</i> -----	1	
B.S. in Hlth. & Safety, 1.		
<i>Bachelor of Science in Military Science</i> -----	3	
B.S. in M.S., 1.		
<i>Bachelor of Science in Museums</i> -----	2	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Police Science and Administration</i> -----	1	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Public Administration</i> -----	6	
B.S.P.A.; 2; B.S. in P.A., 1; B.S. in Pub. Admin., 1.		
<i>Bachelor of Science in Public Service (Hon.)</i> -----	1	
<i>Bachelor of Science in Recreation</i> -----	5	
B.S. in Rec., 2; B.S.R., 1; B.S. Rec., 1.		
<i>Bachelor of Science in Recreation Leadership</i> -----	1	
B.S. in Rec. Lead., 1.		
Master		
<i>Master in Engineering and Public Administration</i> -----	2	
M.E.P.A., 1.		
M. Eng. & P.A., 1.		
<i>Master in Foreign Service</i> -----	x	
<i>Master in Public Administration</i> -----	1	
M.P.A., 1.		
<i>Master of Administration</i> -----	x	
M. Adm.		
<i>Master of Arts in Law and Diplomacy</i> -----	1	
M.A.L.D., 1.		
<i>Master of Arts in Personnel Administration</i> -----	1	
A.M. in Per. Adm., 1.		
<i>Master of Arts in Police Science and Administration</i> -----	1	
<i>Master of Arts in Public Administration</i> -----	2	
A.M. in Pub. Adm., 1.		
M.A. in Pub. Adm., 1.		
<i>Master of Arts in Public Service (Hon.)</i> -----	x	
<i>Master of Diplomacy</i> -----	x	
M. Dip.		
<i>Master of Foreign Service</i> -----	1	
M.F.S., 1.		
<i>Master of Foreign Service (Hon.)</i> -----	x	
See above.		
<i>Master of Foreign Study</i> -----	1	
M.F.S., 1.		
<i>Master of Governmental Administration</i> -----	1	
<i>Master of Military Science (Hon.)</i> -----	1	
M. Sci. Mil., 1.		
<i>Master of Municipal Administration</i> -----	x	
<i>Master of Philanthropy (Hon.)</i> -----	x	
M.M.A.		
M.M. Adm.		

<i>Master of Philanthropy</i> (Hon.)-----	x	Doctor of Laws (Hon.)-----	449
<i>Master of Public Administration</i> -----	16	LL.D., 429 (New York Board of Regents); Dr. LL.; J.D. (Jurum Doctor); L.I.D.	
M.P.A., 12 (New York Board of Regents); M. Pub. Adm., 1; M.P. Adm.		Doctor of Military Science (Hon.)-----	1
<i>Master of Public Administration</i> (Hon.)-----	1	D.M.S., 1; D. Mil. S.; D. Mil. Sc.	
See above.		<i>Doctor of Municipal Administration</i> -----	x
<i>Master of Public Affairs</i> -----	1	D.M.A.	
M.P.A., 1.		D.M. Adm.	
<i>Master of Public Service</i> (Hon.)-----	2	Doctor of Philanthropy (Hon.)--	1
<i>Master of Science in Govern- ment Management</i> -----	1	D. Phil., 1; Dr. Phil.; Phi. D.; Philan. D.	
M.S.G.M., 1.		<i>Doctor of Philanthropy and Charity</i> (Hon.)-----	x
<i>Master of Science in Group Work Administration</i> -----	1	Doctor of Public Administra- tion-----	4
<i>Master of Science in Health and Safety</i> -----	1	D.P.A., 2 (New York Board of Regents); Dr. P.A., 1; D. Pub. Adm., 1; D.P. Adm.	
M.S. in Hlth. and Safety, 1.		Doctor of Public Administra- tion (Hon.)-----	4
<i>Master of Science in Military Science and Tactics</i> (Hon.)--	1	See above.	
<i>Master of Science in Munici- pal Administration</i> -----	x	Doctor of Public Affairs (Hon.)-----	1
<i>Master of Science in Public Administration</i> -----	3	Doctor of Public Service (Hon.)-----	4
M.S. in P.A., 1.		D.P.S., 2.	
M. Sc. in Pub. Adm., 1.		P.S.D., 1.	
<i>Master of Science in Public Engineering Administration</i> -----	1	Doctor of Recreation-----	1
<i>Master of Science in Sanitary and Municipal Engineering</i> -----	x	Dr. of Rec., 1.	
S.M. (Sanit. & Munic. Engin.).		Other	
Doctor		Certificate in Public Adminis- tration-----	1
<i>Doctor of Administration</i> (Hon.)-----	1	C.P. Adm., 1.	
D. Adm., 1.		Director of Health and Safety--	1
<i>Doctor of Diplomacy</i> (Hon.)--	x	Dir. of Hlth. & Safety, 1.	
D. Dipl.		Director of Recreation-----	1
<i>Doctor of Foreign Science</i> (Hon.)-----	x	Dir. of Rec., 1.	
D.F.S.		<i>Fire Protection Engineer</i> -----	x
		<i>Public Works Engineer</i> -----	x

23. Social Work

The oldest independently organized school of social work in the country is the New York School of Social Work, organized in 1904. It became partially affiliated with Columbia University in 1940 (educationally but not financially) and fully affiliated in 1959. Probably courses in social work were offered earlier than 1904 in departments of sociology. The New York school, through Columbia University, conferred its first Master of Science degrees in 1941 and the first Doctor of Social Welfare in 1952. Prior to affiliation with Columbia University, the school granted only diplomas.²³ The School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago is credited with being the first graduate school of Social Work. Organized in 1908 as the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, it was affiliated with the University of Chicago in 1920. The School awarded its first Master's degree in 1922 and its first Ph. D. in 1924.²⁴

Below are listed the 17 degrees classified in table 10 in the field of Social Work as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the institutional frequencies reported for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are three degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use (indicated by x). Included is one honorary (Hon.) degree (see chapter V), which is in current use. The arrangement is in terms of bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

Bachelor		<i>Bachelor of Social Service</i> -----		x
Bachelor of Science in Social Administration-----	1	B. So. Se.		
B. Sc. in Soc. Adm., 1.		<i>Bachelor of Social Service Administration</i> -----		x
Bachelor of Science in Social Service-----	1	<i>Bachelor of Social Work</i> -----		x
B.S. in Soc. Serv., 1.		B. So. W.		
Bachelor of Science in Social Work-----	1	Master		
B.S. (Soc. Wk.), 1.		Master in Social Work-----		1
		M.S.W., 1.		

²³ Personal letter from Mitchell L. Ginsberg, Assistant to the Dean, March 14, 1960.

²⁴ Personal letter from Alton A. Linford, Dean, March 11, 1960.

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Master of Arts in Social Work-----	3	Master of Social Work-----	25
M.A.S.W., 1.		M.S.W., 21; M. So. W., 1;	
Master of Science in Social Ad-		M. So. Work, 1; M.	
ministration-----	1	Soc. Wk., 1; M. Soc.	
M.S. (Soc. Admin.), 1.		Work, 1.	
Master of Science in Social			
Science-----	4	Doctor	
M.S.S.S., 2.		Doctor of Science in Social	
M.S. in S.S., 2.		Work (Hon.)-----	1
Master of Science in Social		Doctor of Social Service-----	1
Work-----	3	D.S.S., 1.	
M.S.S.W., 2.		D. So. Se.	
M.S. in S.W., 1.		Doctor of Social Welfare-----	3
Master of Social Science-----	2	D.S.W., 1 (New York	
M.S. Sc., 1 (New York		Board of Regents).	
Board of Regents); M.		D. Soc. Sub., 1.	
Soc. Sc., 1; M. So. Sc.		Doctor of Social Work-----	5
Master of Social Service-----	7	D.S.W., 4.	
M.S.S., 7 (New York			
Board of Regents).		Other	
M. So. Se.		Graduate Certificate of Social	
Master of Social Welfare-----	1	Work-----	1
M.S.W., 1.		G.C.S.W., 1.	

24. Speech

Below are listed the 37 degrees classified in table 10 in the field of Speech as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the institutional frequencies reported for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are 19 degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use (indicated by x). Included also are two honorary (Hon.) degrees (see chapter V), neither of which is in current use. The arrangement is in terms of associate, bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

Associate		Bachelor of Fine Arts in	
Associate in Fine Arts in		Radio-Television Education	1
Drama -----	1	B.F.A. in Radio-Television Education, 1.	
A.F.A. Drama, 1.		Bachelor of Fine Arts in	
Associate in Speech -----	1	Speech -----	1
		B.F.A. in Sp., 1.	
Bachelor		<i>Bachelor of Oral English</i> -----	x
Bachelor of Art of Oratory ---	1	B.O.E.	
B.A.O., 1.		Bachelor of Oratory -----	1
Bachelor of Arts in Speech ---	7	B.O., 1.	
B.A.S., 1; B.A. in Sp., 1;		B. Or.	
B.A. in Speech, 1.		<i>Bachelor of Oratory (Hon.)</i> ---	x
Bachelor of Arts in Teaching		See above.	
of Speech -----	1	<i>Bachelor of Public Speaking</i> ---	x
Bachelor of Dramatic Art -----	3	Bachelor of Science in Com-	
B. Dr. Art, 1.		munications -----	2
R.D.A.		B.S. Com., 1.	
<i>Bachelor of Elocution</i> -----	x	Bachelor of Science in Film	
B.E.		and Television Production ---	1
B. El.		Bachelor of Science in Radio-	
Bachelor of Expression -----	1	Television -----	3
B. E., 1.		B.S. Radio-TV., 1.	
B. Ex.		B.S. in Rad. & TV., 1.	
Bachelor of Fine Arts in		Bachelor of Science in Radio-	
Drama -----	2	Television-Journalism -----	1
B.F.A. in Drama, 1.		<i>Bachelor of Science in Speech</i> ---	6
Bachelor of Fine Arts in		B.S. in Sp., 2; B.S. Sp.,	
Dramatic Art -----	1	1; B.S. Speech, 1.	
B.F.A. in D.A., 1.			

Bachelor of Science in Speech Correction-----	1	Master of Science in Speech---	2
Bachelor of Speech-----	1	M.S. in Sp., 1.	
B. Sp., 1.		Master of Science in Speech and Hearing-----	1
<i>Bachelor of the Science of Ora- tory</i> -----	x	M.S.S. and H., 1.	
B.S.O.; B. Or. Sc.; B. Sc. O.		Master of Science in Speech Correction-----	1
Master		Master of Science in Speech Ed- ucation-----	1
Master of Art of Oratory-----	1	M.S. (Speech Educ.), 1.	
M.A.O.		Master of Speech-----	1
Master of Arts in Communica- tion-----	2	M. Sp., 1.	
Master of Arts in Communica- tions-----	1	Master of Television-----	1
M.A. in Comm., 1.		M. TV., 1.	
Master of Arts in Speech-----	3	<i>Master of the Science of Ora- tory</i> -----	x
Master of Arts in Teaching Col- lege Speech-----	1	M.S.O.; M. Or. Sc.; M. Sc. O.	
M.A. in Tchg. Coll. Speech, 1.		Doctor	
Master of Arts in Teaching Speech-----	2	Doctor of Art of Oratory-----	1
<i>Master of Dramatic Art</i> -----	x	D.A.O., 1.	
M.D.A.		<i>Doctor of Dramatic Art</i> -----	x
<i>Master of Elocution</i> -----	x	D.D.A.	
M. Elo.		<i>Doctor of Dramatic Litera- ture (Hon.)</i> -----	x
<i>Master of Expression</i> -----	x	<i>Doctor of Elocution</i> -----	x
M. Ex.		D. Elo.	
Master of Fine Arts in Drama-----	1	<i>Doctor of Expression</i> -----	x
M.F.A. (Drama), 1.		D. Ex.	
<i>Master of Oral English</i> -----	x	<i>Doctor of Oral English</i> -----	x
M.O.E.		D.O.E.	
<i>Master of Oratory</i> -----	x	<i>Doctor of Oratory</i> -----	x
M.O.		D.O.	
M. Or.		D. Or.	
Master of Science in Audiology and Speech-----	1	<i>Doctor of Speech</i> -----	x
M.S. in Aud. and Sp., 1.		D. Sp.	
Master of Science in Radio- Television-----	1	<i>Doctor of the Science of Ora- tory</i> -----	x
M.S. (Radio-TV.), 1.		D. Or. Sc.; D.S.O.; D. Sc. O.; Dr. O. Sc.	
		Other	
		<i>Graduate in Oratory</i> -----	x
		Licentiate in Dramatic Art---	1

25. Theology

The education of ministers²² was one of the chief purposes of most of the colonial colleges, but the baccalaureate degree awarded these prospective clergymen in the 17th and 18th centuries was the classic Bachelor of Arts. We have already seen that the first honorary degrees conferred by Harvard University in 1692 were the Doctor of Sacred Theology, upon its president, Increase Mather, and the Bachelor of Sacred Theology, upon its two tutors.

As earned degrees the Bachelor of Divinity was awarded by Yale University in 1867, the Bachelor of Sacred Theology by Boston University in 1871, and the Bachelor of Divinity by Harvard University in 1875.

At Harvard and Yale universities during the latter part of the 18th century, courses in divinity were taught within the pattern of general education. By 1784 these studies had become distinct at Harvard and were finally separated in 1819 under a Faculty of Theology. At Yale a similar development led to the establishment of a Divinity School in 1822.

St. Mary's University, Baltimore, Maryland, organized as St. Mary's Seminary in 1791, was the first Roman Catholic institution in the United States specifically authorized to grant degrees in theology. In a charter granted in 1822 by Pope Pius VII, St. Mary's was erected into a pontifical university with the "power of conferring the degree of Doctorate or the degree of Master in Sacred Theology * * * on those students who, after completing the course of studies, * * *" At a solemn convocation held Jan. 24, 1824, at St. Mary's University, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on three Fathers, one of whom, Father Whitfield, was the vicar general of the archdiocese of Baltimore. Evidently the degrees were honorary.²³

The first Catholic institution in the country, now in existence, authorized to grant degrees was Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. Founded in 1789 under Jesuit auspices, it was chartered by Congress with degree granting powers in 1815, seven years earlier

²² "After God had carried us safe to New England . . . one of the next things we longed for and looked after was to advance learning and perpetuate it to posterity, dreading to leave an illiterate ministry to the churches when our present ministers shall lie in the dust."—Quotation from *New England's First Fruits* on tablet on the West gate of Harvard University.

²³ Joseph Ruane, *The Beginning of the Society of St. Sulpice in the United States (1791-1829)*. Washington: Catholic University of America, 1935. (Studies in American Church History, vol. XXII) p. 211-212.

than St. Mary's University. It conferred its first degrees, Bachelor of Arts, on Charles Dinnies and George Dinnies, both of New York, in 1917.⁸⁷

Among Jewish institutions, the oldest for rabbinical training is the Hebrew Union College—Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati, established in 1875. Its degrees are Bachelor of Hebrew Letters and Master of Hebrew Letters. Its first theological degrees were conferred in 1883.⁸⁸

Below are listed the 82 degrees classified in table 10 in the field of Theology as currently conferred by recognized colleges and universities; the number of institutions reporting the use of each of these degrees; and their abbreviation or abbreviations, with the institutional frequencies reported for each. Since some of the institutions did not indicate the abbreviations they use, the sum of the frequencies for abbreviations are often less than the total frequency given.

Listed also (in *italics*) are 89 degrees not reported as currently conferred and their abbreviations as far as known, but without frequencies of use (indicated by x) except in the case of "spurious" (*Spur.*) degrees. Included are 15 "spurious" degrees (see chapter VI); also 18 honorary (Hon.) degrees (see chapter V), only 13 of which are in current use. The arrangement is in terms of associate, bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

Associate		Bachelor of Arts in Christian	
Associate in Divinity.....	1	Education.....	3
Associate in Pre-Ministry.....	1	B.A. in Christ. Ed., 1.	
Associate in Religion.....	3	Bachelor of Arts in Missions...	2
A. Rel., 1.		Bachelor of Arts in Pastoral	
Associate in Religious Educa-		Training.....	1
tion.....	2	Bachelor of Arts in Practical	
A.R.E., 1.		Christian Training.....	1
Associate in Theology.....	x	B.A.P.C.T., 1.	
A. Th.		Bachelor of Arts in Pre-Semi-	
		nary.....	1
Bachelor		Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy	
<i>Baccalaureus Theologiae</i>		and Religion.....	1
(<i>Bachelor of Theology</i>).....	x	Bachelor of Arts in Religion...	6
<i>See Bachelor of Theol-</i>		B.E. (Rel.), 1.	
<i>ogy.</i>		Bachelor of Arts in Religion	
Bachelor of Arts in Bible.....	6	and Philosophy.....	1
A.B. (Bible), 1.		Bachelor of Arts in Religious	
B.A. in Bible, 1.		Education.....	1
Bachelor of Arts in Biblical		B.A. in Rel. Ed., 1.	
Education.....	4		

⁸⁷ John M. Daley, *Georgetown University: Origin and Early Years*. Washington: Georgetown University Press, 1957. p. 204.

⁸⁸ Personal letter from Dr. Gladys Rosen, Executive Associate, American Jewish History Center, Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York, March 11, 1960.

Bachelor of Arts in Sacred Music.....	1	<i>Bachelor of Psychic Sciences (Spur.)</i>	1
Bachelor of Arts in Theology..	2	<i>Bachelor of Religion</i>	x
Bachelor of Arts with Religious Major.....	1	B. Re.	
A.B. (Rel.), 1.		<i>Bachelor of Religious Education</i>	23
Bachelor of Biblical Arts.....	1	B.R.E., 17 (New York Board of Regents).	
B. Bib. Arts, 1.		B.R. Ed., 1.	
Bachelor of Biblical Education.....	1	<i>Bachelor of Religious Education and Social Service</i>	x
<i>Bachelor of Both Laws i.e., Canon and Civil Law</i>	x	<i>Bachelor of Sacred Literature</i>	3
B.U.J. (Baccalaureus Utriusque Juris).		B.S.L., 3.	
Bachelor of Canon Law.....	1	<i>Bachelor of Sacred Music</i>	12
J.C.B., 1 (Juris Canna Baccalaureus); B. Can. L.; J. Can. B.		B.S.M., 8; B.S. Mu., 1; B.S. Mus., 1; S.M.B., 1 (New York Board of Regents).	
Bachelor of Christian Education.....	3	<i>Bachelor of Sacred Sciences</i> ..	x
B.C.E., 2.		B. Sa. Sc.	
B. Chr. Ed.		<i>Bachelor of Sacred Theology</i> ..	19
<i>Bachelor of Christian Science</i> ..	x	S.T.B., 18 (New York Board of Regents).	
B.S.C.		B.S.T.	
C.S.B.		<i>Bachelor of Sacred Theology (Hon.)</i>	2
<i>Bachelor of Christian Training</i>	x	See above.	
B.C.T.		<i>Bachelor of Science in Bible</i> ..	1
Bachelor of Church Music.....	1	<i>Bachelor of Science in Christian Education</i>	2
B.C.M., 1.		B.S. Chn. Ed., 1.	
Bachelor of Church Music Education.....	1	<i>Bachelor of Science in Christian Education—Music</i>	1
<i>Bachelor of Divine Literature</i> ..	x	B.S. in C.E.—Music, 1.	
B.D.L.		<i>Bachelor of Science in Missionary Nursing</i>	1
Bachelor of Divinity.....	118	<i>Bachelor of Science in Missions</i>	1
B.D., 100 (New York Board of Regents).		<i>Bachelor of Science in Religion</i> ..	1
D.B., 1.		<i>Bachelor of Science in Religious Education</i>	1
Bachelor of Divinity (Hon.)..	1	B.S. in R.E., 1.	
See above.		<i>Bachelor of Science in Theology</i>	1
<i>Bachelor of Divinity in Education</i>	x	<i>Bachelor of Systematic Theology</i>	x
B.D. in E.		B. Sy. Th.	
<i>Bachelor of English Divinity</i> ..	x	<i>Bachelor of Theology</i>	44
B.E.D.		Th. B., 23; B. Th., 16 (New York Board of Regents); R.T.	
Bachelor of Music in Church Music.....	3	<i>Bachelor of the Science of Theology</i>	x
Bachelor of Music in Church Music in Christian Education.....	1	S.T.B.	
<i>Bachelor of Practical Theology</i>	x		
P. Th. B.			

<i>Divine Science Bachelor</i> (<i>Spur.</i>)-----	1	Master of Christian Education--	5
D.S.B.		M.C.E., 5.	
<i>Divinitatis Baccalaureus</i> (<i>Bachelor of Divinity</i>)-----	x	M. Chr. Ed.	
See Bachelor of Divinity.		Master of Christian Science---	x
<i>Juris Canons Baccalaureus</i> (<i>Bachelor of Canon Law</i>)---	x	C.S.M.	
See Bachelor of Canon Law.		Master of Christian Training--	x
<i>Sacrae Theologiae Baccalaureus</i> (<i>Bachelor of Sacred Theology</i>)-----	x	M.C.T.	
See Bachelor of Sacred Theology.		Master of Church Music-----	2
<i>Scientiae Theologicae Baccalaureus</i> (<i>Bachelor of the Science of Theology</i>)-----	x	M.C.M., 2.	
See Bachelor of the Science of Theology.		Master of Comparative Religion-----	1
<i>Theologiae Baccalaureus</i> (<i>Bachelor of Theology</i>)-----	x	M.C.R., 1 (New York Board of Regents).	
See Bachelor of Theology.		Master of Divine Literature---	x
Master		M.D.L.	
<i>Juris Canons Magister</i> (<i>Master of Canon Law</i>)-----	x	Master of Divinity-----	x
See Master of Canon Law.		D.M.	
<i>Master in Theology</i> -----	x	M. Div.	
Th. M.		Master of English Divinity----	x
Master of Arts in Bible-----	1	M.E.D.	
Master of Arts in Biblical Literature-----	1	Master of Hermetic Sciences (<i>Spur.</i>)-----	1
Master of Arts in Missions-----	1	Master of Psychio Sciences (<i>Spur.</i>)-----	1
Master of Arts in Religion-----	7	M. Ps. Sc.	
M.A.R., 2.		Master of Religion-----	1
M.A. in Rel., 1.		M. Re.	
Master of Arts in Theology---	1	Master of Religious Education--	41
S.T.M., 1.		M.R.E., 38 (New York Board of Regents).	
Master of Arts in Biblical Education-----	1	M.R. Ed.	
Master of Arts in Christian Education-----	2	Master of Religious Guidance--	1
M.A. in Christian Ed., 1.		M.R.G., 1.	
Master of Arts in Religious Education-----	1	Master of Sacred Literature---	x
Master of Canon Law-----	x	M.S.L.	
J. Can. M. (<i>Juris Canons Magister</i>).		Master of Sacred Music-----	4
M. Can. L.		M.S.M., 2.	
		S.M.M., 2 (New York Board of Regents.)	
		Master of Sacred Sciences----	x
		M. Sa. Sc.	
		Master of Sacred Theology----	26
		S.T.M., 22 (New York Board of Regents.)	
		M.S.T.	
		Master of Sacred Theology (<i>Hon.</i>)-----	1
		See above.	
		Master of Science in Theology--	1
		M.S. in Theol., 1.	
		Master of Systematic Theology-----	x
		M. Sy. Th.	

Master of Talmudic Law.....	1	Doctor of Civil and Canon Law.....	x
Master of Theology.....	33	J.U.D. (Juris Utriusque Doctor).	
Th. M., 20.		Doctor of Christian Education..	x
M. Th., 5 (New York Board of Regents).		D. Chr. Ed.	
Master of the Science of Theology.....	x	Doctor of Christian Theology..	x
S.T.M.		D.C.T.	
Sacrae Theologiae Magister (Master of Sacred Theology).....	x	Doctor of Christian Training...	x
See Master of Sacred Theology.		D.C.T.	
Scientiae Theologiae Magister (Master of the Science of Theology).....	x	Doctor of Comparative Religion.....	1
See Master of the Science of Theology.		D.C.R. (New York Board of Regents).	
Theologiae Magister (Master of Theology).....	x	Doctor of Divine Literature....	x
See Master of Theology.		D.D.L.	
Doctor		Doctor of Divinity (Hon.).....	308
Divine Science Doctor (Spur.)..	1	D.D., 256 (N.Y. Board of Regents).	
D.S.P.		Dr. D.	
Divinitatis Doctor (Doctor of Divinity).....	x	Doctor of Divinity in Bio-Psycho-Dynamic Religions (Spur.).....	1
See Doctor of Divinity.		Doctor of Divinity in Metaphysics (Spur.).....	2
Doctor in Canon Law.....	x	D.D., 2	
Doctor in Divinity (Hon.).....	1	Doctor of Either Law, i.e., Canon Law or Civil Law....	x
D.D., 1.		U.J.D. (Utriusque Juris Doctor).	
Doctor in Sacred Theology (Hon.).....	1	Doctor of English Divinity....	x
S.T.D., 1.		D.E.D.	
Doctor of Bible Philosophy (Spur.).....	1	Doctor of Hebrew Law (Hon.)..	x
Ph.B.D.		Doctor of Hebrew Laws (Hon.).....	x
Doctor of Both Laws i.e., Canon and Civil Law (Hon.).....	x	Doctor of Holy Scripture.....	x
J.U.D. (Juris Utriusque Doctor).		D.S.S. (Doctor Sacrae Scripturae).	
Doctor of Canon Law.....	1	Doctor of Jewish Theology (Hon.).....	3
J.C.D., 1 (Juris Cana Doctor); D.C.L.; D. Can. L.; D. Can. L.; J. Can. D.		D.J.T., 2 (New York Board of Regents).	
Doctor of Canon Law (Hon.)...	2	D.J. Th., 1.	
See above.		Doctor of Religion.....	x
Doctor of Canon Laws.....	x	D. Re.	
D. Can. L.		Doctor of Religious Education..	8
Dr. Can. L.		D.R.E., 7 (New York Board of Regents);	
Doctor of Christian Service (Hon.).....	x	Ed. R.D., 1; D.R. Ed.	
D.O.S.		Doctor of Religious Education (Hon.).....	1
		See above.	

Doctor of Sacred Literature (Hon.)-----	1	<i>Sacrae Scripturae Doctor (Doc- tor of Sacred Scripture)-----</i>	x
Sac. Lit. D., 1.		<i>See Doctor of Sacred</i>	
D.S.L.		<i>Scripture.</i>	
Doctor of Sacred Music-----	4	<i>Sacrae Theologiae Doctor</i>	
S.M.D., 2 (New York Board of Regents);		<i>(Doctor of Sacred Theol- ogy) -----</i>	x
D.S.M., 1; S. Mus. D., 1.		<i>See Doctor of Sacred</i>	
Doctor of Sacred Music (Hon.)-----	1	<i>Theology.</i>	
<i>See above.</i>		<i>Scientiae Theologiae Doctor</i>	
Doctor of Sacred Sciences-----	x	<i>(Doctor of the Science of Theology) -----</i>	x
D. Sa. Sc.		<i>See Doctor of the Sci- ence of Theology.</i>	
Doctor of Sacred Scripture--	x	<i>Theologiae Doctor (Doctor of Theology)-----</i>	x
S.S.D.		<i>See Doctor of Theology.</i>	
Doctor of Sacred Theology----	7	<i>Utriusque Juris Doctor (Doc- tor of Either Law)-----</i>	x
S.T.D., 7.		<i>See Doctor of Either</i>	
Doctor of Sacred Theology (Hon.)-----	19	<i>Law.</i>	
S.T.D., 15 (New York Board of Regents).		Other	
D.S.T., 3.		<i>Candidate of Theology-----</i>	x
Doctor of Spiritual Divinity (<i>Spur.</i>)-----	1	G. Th.	
Doctor of Systematic Theol- ogy-----	x	Th. C.	
D. Sy. Th.		<i>Diplomat of Theology (Spur.)--</i>	1
Doctor of Talmudic Law-----	1	<i>Fellow of Theology (Spur.)----</i>	1
Doctor of Theology-----	19	<i>Graduate of Theology (Spur.)--</i>	1
Th. D., 18; D. Th., 1 (New York Board of Regents); D.T.; Dr. Theol.		<i>Juris Canonici Licentiatius (Li- centiate in Canon Law)-----</i>	x
Doctor of Theology (Hon.)---	x	<i>See Licentiate in Canon</i>	
<i>See above.</i>		<i>Law.</i>	
Doctor of the Science of Theol- ogy-----	x	<i>Juris Utriusque Licentiatius</i>	
S.T.D.		<i>(Licentiate in Both Laws)---</i>	x
Doctor of Universal Truth (<i>Spur.</i>)-----	1	<i>See Licentiate in Both</i>	
Doctor Sacrae Scripturae (Doc- tor of Holy Scripture)-----	x	<i>Laws.</i>	
<i>See Doctor of Holy Scrip- ture.</i>		<i>Licentiate in Both Laws, i.e., Canon and Civil Law-----</i>	x
<i>Juris Canons Doctor (Doctor of Canon Law)-----</i>	x	J.U.L. (<i>Juris Utriusque Licentiatius</i>).	
<i>See Doctor of Canon</i>		<i>Licentiate in Canon Law-----</i>	1
<i>Law.</i>		J.O.L., 1.	
<i>Juris Utriusque Doctor (Doctor of Both Laws)-----</i>	x	<i>Licentiate in Divinity-----</i>	x
<i>See Doctor of Both Laws.</i>		L. Div.	
		<i>Licentiate in Sacred Theology--</i>	3
		S.T.L., 3.	
		<i>Licentiate in Theology-----</i>	1
		L. Th., 1; L.T. Th. L.	
		<i>Licentiate of Sacred Scripture--</i>	x
		S.S.L.	
		<i>Licentiate of Sacred Theology--</i>	x
		S.T.L.	

Philosopher of Theology
(*Spur.*) -----

1

Sacrae Scripturae Licentiatum
(*Licentiate of Sacred Scrip-*
ture) -----

x

See *Licentiate of Sacred*
Scripture.

Sacrae Theologiae Licentiatum
(*Licentiate of Sacred The-*
ology) -----

x

See *Licentiate of Sacra*
Theology.

Theomonic License (Spur.) -
Theom. L., 1.

1

26. Miscellaneous

Below are listed 21 miscellaneous degrees, only two of which are in current use. Nine of them are spurious (*Spur.*) degrees (see chapter VI). The arrangement is in terms of bachelor, master, doctor, and other degrees.

Bachelor		Doctor	
<i>Bachelor of Association Science</i>	x	<i>Doctor of Association Science</i> ..	x
B. As. S.		D. As. S.	
B. As. Sc.		D. As. Sc.	
<i>Bachelor of Beauty Culture</i> ..	x	<i>Doctor of Beauty Culture</i>	x ^d
B.B.C.		D.B.C.	
<i>Bachelor of Character Analysis (Spur.)</i>	1	<i>Doctor of Character Analysis (Spur.)</i>	1
<i>Bachelor of Elements</i>	x	<i>Doctor of Eclectic (Spur.)</i>	1
B. Ele.		<i>Doctor of Elements</i>	x
Master		D. El.	
<i>Master of Arts in Research</i> ..	1	<i>Doctor of Scientology (Spur.)</i> ..	1
A.M. (R.), 1.		D. Scn., 1.	
<i>Master of Association Science</i> ..	x	Other	
M. As. S.		<i>Diplomat of Character Analysis (Spur.)</i>	1
M. As. Sc.		<i>Fellow of Character Analysis (Spur.)</i>	1
<i>Master of Beauty Culture</i>	x	<i>Licentiate Instructor</i>	x
M.B.C.		L.I.	
<i>Master of Character Analysis (Spur.)</i>	1	<i>Philosopher of Character Analysis (Spur.)</i>	1
<i>Master of Elements</i>	x	<i>Practitioner of Truth (Spur.)</i> ..	1
M.E.			
M. El.			
<i>Master of Science in Research</i> ..	1		
M.S. (R.), 1.			