

## Part C-4: Historic Newspaper Articles

### "The Education of Women: Laying of the Corner-Stone..."

#### THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN: Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Women's College of Baltimore

Reported for the Baltimore Sun

The Sun (1837-1987): Oct 6, 1886; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Baltimore Sun, The (1837-1987)

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#### THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

##### Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Women's College of Baltimore City.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

Yesterday afternoon two thousand people, including, with few exceptions, every Methodist minister in Baltimore and a number of clerical representatives of other denominations, assisted at the laying of the corner-stone of The Woman's College of Baltimore City, St. Paul and Fourth streets, which is to be under the jurisdiction of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The building adjoins the new First M. E. Church, Sr. Paul and Third streets, which is under roof. Rev. J. F. Goucher announced to the assemblage that in a copper box, which he deposited in a triangular piece of granite, the keystone of the structure, which was lowered into position at the northeast corner of the building, were a copy of the charter of the college, versions of the Old and New Testaments, a list of all the subscribers to the enterprise, register of the Johns Hopkins University, educational reports for the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland, copies of the daily and weekly newspapers and a directory of the public school teachers of this city. Workmen lowered the stone into the place, after which Rev. Mr. Goucher tapped the granite three times with the handle of the trowel he held in his right hand and said, "In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, the corner-stone of this building for the higher Christian education of woman, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is laid. Amen." The people sang the doxology. Rev. R. W. L. Black pronounced the benediction.

Previous to these ceremonies services were held in the Sunday-school room of the First M. E. Church. On the platform were Bishop E. G. Andrews, of Washington; Bishop A. W. Wayman, of the African M. E. Church; President D. C. Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University; Rev. J. F. Goucher, Rev. William B. Edwards and President Morrison, of the Institute for the Blind. The apartment, which is beautifully finished in cherry and comfortably seats on the main floor and gallery over one thousand persons, was crowded. Rev. John Leaban eloquently prayed for the success of the new college, and invoked on it the blessing of God. The congregation joined him in the recitation of the Lord's Prayer. Subsequently Rev. L. H. Morgan read a lesson, ninth chapter of Proverbs, "Wisdom hath builded her house," &c. The hymn "Faith of Our Fathers Living Still" was admirably rendered by a choir consisting of Mr. S. E. Bennett, leader; Prof. Miller, organist, and Mrs. J. W. Nealey, Mrs. E. C. White, Mrs. J. Patton, Misses Belle Code, S. Diegs, Mary Fry and Etta Porter, and Messrs. E. C. White, Harry McCubbin, Harry Shirk, J. W. Moaley and Dr. Castleman. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. M. Buckley, of the New York Christian Advocate.

Bishop Andrews made an address, in which he contrasted the wonderful growth of Methodism since the time, one hundred years ago, when in the rude chapel on Lovely lane, in this city, the founders of the church in this country decided to have a college for boys. It is a water-mark that today we are here to see the corner-stone of a woman's college laid. A century ago there were only a half-dozen professions open to women outside her domestic life. Today there are scores of opportunities for them as reformers, teachers, missionaries and authors. In every field of literature and labor woman is asserting her equality with man. We are but in accord with the spirit of the times when we found a college for the development of her intellectual faculties and for the promotion of higher Christian education in her interest. In opening the college we have no trouble with the vexed questions of the day, whether solitary or co-education is the better. Acknowledging a public dominant sentiment, we are content to do this work solely. To others we will leave to do whatever God may in the future dictate. There is no question here as to the equality or inequality of man or woman. The theory of this college is when woman asserts her right to stand side by side with man, there shall be an institution in every way fitted in its material construction, endowment and curriculum for the enlightenment of those who are inspired with a divine fire, that they may expand their faculties to the fullest extent. We solicit your liberality, assistance and patience. We desire no mushroom haste in this college; rather are we content to slowly, but solidly, rear an institution that will live for ages, and whose graduates will be polished ornaments to the Christian world.

*"Rev. Stockton Reese Murray Argues For A State Appropriation..."*

**Rev. Stockton Reese Murray Argues For A State Appropriation To Goucher College**  
 STOCKTON REESE MURRAY  
*The Sun (1837-1987); Mar 13, 1912, ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Baltimore Sun, The (1837-1987)*  
 pg. 6

**Rev. Stockton Reese Murray Argues For A State Appropriation To Goucher College.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: There are, doubtless, very many ministers of the Baltimore Conference who have been painfully surprised at the letters of the Rev. Andrew B. Wood, of Baltimore, and Dr. Paul Wright, of Martinsburg, W. Va., protesting against a gift of money from the Maryland Legislature to Goucher College. Of course, nobody can dispute their private right of protest, and nobody wishes to curtail their personal privilege in this respect. But, as it may seem to indicate a general opinion among the ministry of the Baltimore Conference, and to foretoken disapproval of the contemplated action of the Legislature, I enter this disclaimer against the public entertaining such a view.

Goucher College stands in unique relation to the civic welfare of Baltimore and the State of Maryland. It has given the highest collegiate opportunity to many hundreds of the young women of our Commonwealth at rates lower: by \$1,000 a year than are paid in nearby "finishing" schools, where the curricula are lower, the body of professors and teachers not half the number here, and the reputation of these in no way comparable to those at this college. In this one matter alone the citizens of Maryland are in pocket hundreds of thousands of dollars, and their children, at the same time, are in the enjoyment of a training which cannot be computed in anything less than a wholly new type of intellectual and moral advance.

In this connection be it also remembered that public school education in Baltimore city owes its new and larger impulse to the presence of this school in her midst. While Hopkins is now open to City College graduates, it was not until the appeal of Goucher to the young womanhood of Baltimore, and the urge of her life upon the ambitions of the growing girlhood in the public schools, that the School Board raised the standard of education for boys and girls alike, and so made possible an entrance of our lads and lasses into the highest scholastic institutions we possess.

Goucher insistently centered its aims upon the high schools, offering free scholarships to a select number annually from these quarters, and very generously making the same proffer to select students throughout the State. Untold advantage has, in this way, accrued to many a home otherwise unable to provide advanced education to its young women. \* \* \*

A further word might be said in reference to the fact that Catholics and Jewesses alike have been trained at the college, and none of these has ever felt the obtrusion of sectarian interests or influences in instruction, association, personal preference, or any personal attitude at any time of anyone on the faculty, in charge of buildings, or otherwise having to do with college or student life. The school was never designed to usurp the functions of the church and teach religion. It has held steadily to its course as a school of the higher learning, and while its atmosphere is religious, it is not sectarian, and utters no dicta upon the subject, and shows no intellectual or personal attitude toward any denominational standards. \* \* \*

The Legislature cannot forget that in the practical civic effect of the college, in its savings to the State in giving education at so low a cost to hundreds, and in advancing economic welfare, it owes a debt to this institution far beyond the modest figure of relief it has been asked to give.

STOCKTON REESE MURRAY,  
 Catonsville Methodist Episcopal Church.  
 Catonsville, Md., March 12.

*"Shows Goucher's Value: Removal Would Bar 187 Girls From College..."*

SHOWS GOUCHER'S VALUE: Removal Would Bar 187 Girls From College—  
The Sun (1837-1947), Jan 24, 1913, ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Baltimore Sun, The (1837-1947)  
pg. 7

**SHOWS GOUCHER'S VALUE**

**Removal Would Bar 187 Girls From  
College Education.**

**PROF. WEGLEIN GIVES FIGURES**

**From Western High School Alone  
186 Have Gone To Goucher —  
Number Steadily Increasing.**

"The efforts which have been made during the past few months to raise a fund to enable Goucher College to be placed on a secure financial basis," said Prof. David E. Weglein, principal of the Western High School, yesterday, "have attracted general attention, but no one has observed the progress of this endeavor with keener interest than have those who are closely connected with the girls' secondary schools of Baltimore.

"The location of Johns Hopkins University in this city," he continued, "has been of incalculable value in the education of our young men. Not only are opportunities for higher education afforded in the city itself for boys who for financial reasons could not afford to go to a college located elsewhere but the university creates an educational atmosphere and furnishes a stimulus which is of the greatest importance in the secondary education of boys.

"The presence in Baltimore of a college for women, which is placed by the United States Bureau of Education among those of the first rank in this country, produces the same far-reaching effect upon the education of the girls of this city as does that of Johns Hopkins University in the case of the boys. In order to show what it means to the girls of our secondary schools to have Goucher College in Baltimore I shall give a few statistics.

**186 To Goucher From Western.**

"Since Goucher opened its doors in 1888 there have been 186 students from the Western High School. The number entering in 1888 was 2; in 1903, 7; in 1911, 23; in 1912, 23. These figures show a very large increase, especially in the past few years. In the Western High School at the present time are 212 pupils who expect to go to college. This number is 25 more than the total number of those who have gone from this school to Goucher in the 24 years of the existence of the college. These 212 are distributed as follows:

First year.....	78
Second year.....	70
Third year.....	37
Fourth year.....	27
Total.....	212

"The increase among the pupils who have entered in the last two years is highly significant. The removal of Goucher from this city means that nearly all of these girls will not have an opportunity to secure a collegiate education. In Goucher College during this year are 67 students who were graduated from the Western High School. Of these, 59 have stated that they would not have gone to any college if there had not been one in Balti-

more.

**Would Be Loss To 187.**

"Applying the same ratio to the 212 pupils now in the Western who expect to go to college, we find that 187 of them will be deprived of a collegiate education by the loss of Goucher to this city. Even these figures do not tell the whole story, because it has been found by experience that when pupils reach the upper years of the high school many who previously had no intention to go to college form the determination to do so.

"If Goucher College closes its doors or is removed to another city, it will mean the loss of a highly important stimulus in the education of the girls. Not only do the graduates of the Western High School receive annually two scholarships, one offered by Goucher College itself and the other provided by the alumnae association of the high school, but the graduates themselves in the past two years have provided scholarships for deserving students.

"It is to be hoped that the citizens of Baltimore will respond readily in helping to keep Goucher College in our city, as its removal will mean a great loss, especially to the girls in our secondary schools."

APPENDIX G

"High Scholarship Rank Accorded to Baltimore Institute for Women..."

**High Scholarship Rank Accorded to Baltimore Institute for Women  
—Many Student Activities.**

**Special to The New York Times.**  
BALTIMORE, Md., June 7.—Goucher College, which was to prove so spectacular in the lives of many women, had its origin in the Summer of 1888. At the spring session of the Baltimore Conference in 1884, Dr. John F. Goucher obtained the endorsement to establish a college in the South of highest rank for women provided \$300,000 were obtained before the incorporation. This was obtained, and the college began its official existence on Jan. 28, 1888.

The first building erected was, by the request of the Board of Trustees, called Goucher Hall, and in return Dr. Goucher presented it to the college as his natal gift. The style was the impressive Romanesque structure of granite, and situated in S. Paul Street, represented the union of the ancient, classic, and modern everyday scientific.

The first President was Dr. William H. Hopkins, who had been called from the Presidency of St. John's College in 1888. After a year spent abroad in studying the conditions of a higher education for women, he returned to take an active part in the college work. To quote Dr. Goucher's article on the history of Goucher College:

"Several months were spent in studying the best institutions of the kind, something with many of the most representative educators of the country, and formulating an ideal and plan for the institution. The educators and business men consulted were almost unanimous in their disapproval of the attempt. This disapproval was not a statement of an imprudent undertaking, but a positive, logical, and well-founded opinion clearly stated reasons. There were five of these reasons, every one of which, in the judgment of the person making it, made success impossible.

"1. It would be impossible to find a supply of qualified students, for there was not one institution in the State of Maryland nor in the District of Columbia, where young women could be prepared for entrance to the freshman class of such a college as was organized, nor a half dozen schools offering such a preparation in all the South, and they were closely affiliated with the great colleges for women in the North.

"2. The educational needs of the South were so far and unorganized that it would be impossible to secure the creation of adequate college preparatory schools.

"3. The social positions of the South were such that it would be impossible to induce any considerable number of young women to enter a college for four years of strenuous work after they were 14 to 16 years of age.

"4. The absence of demand in the South for such a high grade of instruction for women would make it impossible to organize and build a capable Faculty of acceptable adequate equipment for such a college.

"5. Such a comprehensive and necessarily expensive institution could not possibly be built in Baltimore, because it would be impossible to secure sufficient financial cooperation in the State.

"These difficulties had been clearly recognized and carefully considered during the inception of the undertaking, but instead of being a discouragement it proved to be a demonstration of the compelling necessity for the establishment of such a college in Baltimore to meet the growing needs of the South.

The college opened its doors to women

Sept. 17, 1888. The first chapel service was attended by forty-eight women. This was increased to 140 by the end of the year. The second year the number had grown to 238, with twenty-one in the faculty. Until May, 1889, Dr. Hopkins remained President, when he resigned to devote his attention to the Latin department. Dr. Goucher succeeded Dr. Hopkins and remained in the office of President until June, 1893, when he resigned, to be followed by Dr. Eugene A. Noble. Dr. Noble, however, was President for only three years, and since that time Dr. John B. Van Meter, former Dean of the college, has been Acting President.

During these twenty-five years of existence Goucher College has rapidly increased in size. Besides the original Goucher Hall, there are Bennett Hall, the Gymnasium, Catherine Hoover Hall, the Science Hall, the dormitories, Gillis, Fernald, and Vinson. The college uses part of the Methodist Church, which adjoins it, for a chapel. The number of students had increased from 48 to 228, with 144 alumnae, the comparative increase in the graduating class being from five of the class of 1892 to eighty-three of the class of 1917.

Dr. Kendrick Charles Babcock, the educational expert of the United States Bureau of Education, after a searching examination extending over several years, has placed Goucher among the first-class colleges and universities of the first academic rank in the United States. No one who is not in the college would realize the full significance of Goucher's place in Class I. Of the 884 colleges and universities of the United States, many of them with great reputations and endowments and long years of effort behind them, only fifty-nine have been placed in Class I, and Goucher, which celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary this year, is among them. Of the twenty-one leading women's colleges in the United States only six are in Class I—Payson West, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, and Goucher. Of the 185 colleges and universities south of Mason and Dixon's line only five are in Class I—University of Virginia, University of Texas, Johns Hopkins University, Vanderbilt University, and Goucher College.

But aside from scholarship and rank, Goucher College has as many as varied student activities as any other college. First of all, there is the Students' Organization, which is based on the personal honor of the students. The officers are the students themselves, and they manage such things as the rules regulating conduct in the dormitories and recreation halls. All matters of honor are attended to by a special honor council, and each girl is not only on her honor to report her own wrongdoings, but those of her neighbors also. Besides this, all college activities come under the general management of this organization. In the Fall the Students' Organization and Young Women's Christian Association give a joint reception to the entering freshman class. This latter association comes next in the order of activity and attends to the Christian side of college life. It makes a special effort to see that the freshmen girls are made to feel at home when entering college. There is a large Young Women's Christian Association room on the lower floor of Goucher Hall, which serves as a lounging room for the members. Here tea is served every Friday afternoon to the college girls, and any one who may chance to happen in.

Among the college publications come, first, *Kalenda*, the monthly magazine. The first issue of *Kalenda* appeared May 3, 1890, and has increased in size from a pamphlet of sixteen pages to a well-illustrated magazine of forty pages or more. Then comes *Knightsbrook Hall*, the college annual, which made its first appearance in 1895 in honor of the class of 1898. This custom has been kept up by every successive class, the junior class publishing the book in honor of the graduating senior class.

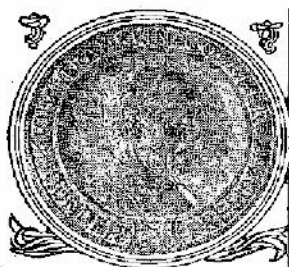
Among the clubs and societies of Goucher come, first, the Greek Letter Fraternities. In order of their establishment they are Delta Gamma, 1891; Alpha Phi, 1891; Tau Kappa Phi, 1892; Gamma Phi Beta, 1893; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1895; Pi Beta Phi, 1897; Delta Delta Delta, 1898; and Alpha Gamma Delta, 1908.

Among the fraternities and non-fraternity clubs have grown up the Student Societies. These are peculiar to Goucher and take the place of class societies in many colleges, differing in that their chief aim is to assist those poorfortunates who happen to inquire concerning their pin or badge. The Alpha K is the freshman society, and has for its pin a little silver teapot. The juniors pride themselves on their F.C.S., and their pin is like their name. Then comes the senior society, most distinguished and extraordinary of all, for the emblem is a red baby ribbon, which trails over the left shoulder, and increases in width as the number of years out of college increases. To this

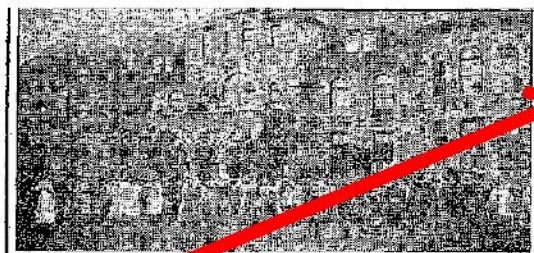
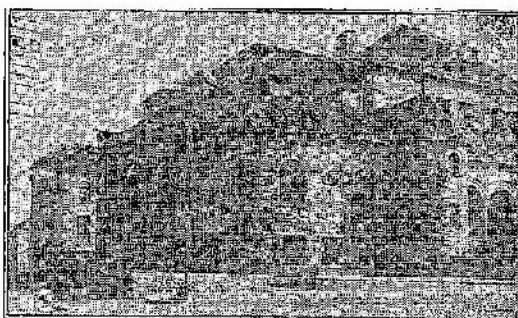
SOME GOUCHER WOMAN'S COLLEGE VIEWS



GOUCHER HALL, BENNETT HALL AND FIRST METHODIST CHURCH



GOUCHER MEDALLION



no second... boat ride down Chesapeake Bay... here is also a Chemical Association, a Philosophical Society, and a Geological Society, which are strictly scientific.

There are also the musical clubs—the Glee Club, the Mandella Club, and the College Choir. The first and second, in conjunction with each other, give two big concerts during the year and as many outside as the Faculty will permit. The choir furnishes a selection for the daily chapel exercises and a special selection for each Friday, when the college body attend in cap and gown.

Again, there is the Social Service League, which, as a part of the College Settlement Association, does much good by its work in the playgrounds and different settlement houses of Baltimore.

The Athletic Association plays a big part in the college life. Swedish gymnastics are compulsory during the four years and are well supplemented by Miss Kallman and Miss Myrsten, who took part in the recent Olympic games. Under this department comes the supervision of college athletics, with Dr. Lillian West at its head.

The great athletic contests in the Fall are in field hockey and shortly following comes the annual freshman-sophomore tennis tournament, deciding the championship in doubles for the two classes. Basket ball is the chief winter sport. After the different class games there is the big championship game, which is one of the events of the year.

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But aside from scholarship and rank, Goucher College has as many and as

APPENDIX G

*"Dogs and Cats Missing: Residents Near Goucher College Blame..."*

**DOGS AND CATS MISSING: Residents Near Goucher College Blame 'Laboratory Research.'**  
*The Sun (1837-1987); Feb 21, 1916; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Baltimore Sun, The (1837-1988)*  
Pg. 5

**DOGS AND CATS MISSING**

**Residents Near Goucher College  
Blame "Laboratory Research."**

Residents in the vicinity of Goucher College have been losing great numbers of cats since the college opened for the present term, according to Miss Nellie A. Neal, 2651 Maryland avenue, who yesterday said that a petition had been sent to the trustees of the institution asking that animals necessary for biological study be obtained from some other section.

The petition that was sent to the officials of Goucher College contains about 200 names of residents along Maryland avenue, Charles, St. Paul and crossing streets. The petition calls to the attention of the officials the "unaccountable disappearance of domestic animals (dogs and cats) belonging to homes in this vicinity" and asks that efforts to trace these "lost animals" are commonly unavailing, yet often circumstances point to the activities of certain depraved juveniles, as well as to older persons, white and black, who follow the disreputable trade of stealing animals and selling them for laboratory research.

A committee consisting of Miss Neal, Miss Josephine Keys, B. J. Powell and James L. Wroten will press the consideration of the resolution, and they hope to have a definite answer on the return of Dr. William W. Guth, president of the college, who is out of the city.

Miss Neal did not give much heed to the declaration of Dr. Lillian Welsh, head of the physiological department at the college, that only a few cats had been used the present term for experimental purposes. Dr. Welsh declared that the cats that were used were obtained from a lumber yard belonging to the father of one of her students.

*"Protect the College"*

**PROTECT THE COLLEGE.**

"May we be permitted" to suggest to the Police Department that a locality that deserves particular attention is that part of the Northern district in which Goucher College is situated? There have been several hold-ups in that general vicinity of late and a pistol duel is reported to have taken place Wednesday night at Maryland avenue and Twenty-third street between a policeman and two hold assailants. The dormitories and school buildings of Goucher College are scattered all over this locality, and it is often necessary for the students to be abroad at night in connection with collegiate activities. The whole section is really, in a sense, college grounds, and the student body and the faculty should be freed from the fear caused by the intrusion of criminal elements into the neighborhood.

## "Alleged 'Peeping Tom' Is Fined \$25; Peered at Goucher College Girls..."

**ALLEGED "PEEPING TOM" IS FINED \$25; Peered at Goucher College Girls Disrobing, They**  
Special to The Washington Post  
The Washington Post (1877-1922), Nov 20, 1920.  
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post (1877-1997)  
pg. 3

### ALLEGED "PEEPING TOM" IS FINED \$25

#### Peered at Goucher College Girls Disrobing, They Tell Magistrate.

Special to The Washington Post.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 19.—Accused of being the "Peeping Tom" who has repeatedly annoyed the girl students of Goucher College, Louis J. Leonard, 30 years old, was arrested last night in the vicinity of the college and this morning fined \$25 and costs by Police Magistrate Schroeder.

About 11:30 o'clock last night Herman A. Hagin, who was passing the college, noticed Leonard giving the "once-over" to several Goucher girls who were disrobing near an open window in Giltner Hall. He called Patrolman Duffy, who arrested Leonard. Leonard testified that some time ago, while en route from Martinsburg, W. Va., to Cumberland, he met a young woman who asked if he would call when in the city. He said he had been around the dormitories several nights in an effort to locate her and when arrested he was in the act of passing a note up to one of the girls to see if the girl whom he had met was in.

Dr. W. W. Guth, president of the college, and Misses Mildred Suter, May Robinson, Mildred Jones and Hilda Strbaugh, who appeared against him, said that there was no such girl as the one he named in the college. They identified him as the man who had been seen peeping around the dormitories for the last month or so. Several of them stated that this was not his first offense, as he had been a regular nocturnal visitor last year.

Mr. J. Harmon Ashley, matron of Giltner Hall, also testified that she had warned Leonard several nights ago to keep away from the buildings. The magistrate warned him that if he was ever caught near any of the college buildings again he would send him to jail.

### "Goucher Girls With Knickers Startle Staid Belair Citizens..."

**Goucher Girls With Knickers Startle Staid Belair Citizens: Thirty ...**  
The Sun (1837-1987); Mar 8, 1923, ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Baltimore Sun, The (1837-1988)  
pg. 3

### Goucher Girls With Knickers Startle Staid Belair Citizens

#### Thirty College Students, Members Of Sorority, Hold House Party In Town, With Baseball Game And Hike On Side—Bobbed Hair Interests Residents.

Thirty Goucher College girls, most of whom had bobbed hair and wore knickers, startled residents of Staid Belair, where they spent the last week-end at a house party.

Never before had Belair seen so many girls in "trousers," a resident last night said; never before so many bobbed tresses; never before such exuberance.

When the girls—members of the Pi Beta Phi Sorority at Goucher—rolled into town Saturday afternoon in motor busses Belair sat up and rubbed its eyes. And when the girls sauntered through the streets in merry groups Belair stood on the doorsteps—aghast or tolerantly amused.

#### Travelers Turned Away.

Some, who pretended to be shocked, say the girls were disgruntled travelers who sought accommodations at the Country Club Inn and didn't get them; the girls had rented the inn and grounds for the day and no others were admitted. Then, say the girls, these discontented

ones circulated mean tales about them; declared they had played leapfrog in the streets. Nothing to it. Take the word of a little bobbed-haired Goucher girl for that.

#### Admit Playing Baseball.

But they did play baseball in front of the inn, they admit, and on Sunday they did take a hike. Some of them even bought the Sunday papers and scanned the comic sheets on the public highways. Thus, the girls declare, was the head and front of their offending, if anyone feels offended.

The girls left Baltimore at 3 P. M. Saturday and returned about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. In addition to the 30 fraternity members, eight alumnae accompanied the party as chaperons. They are Miss Evelyn Krump, Miss Eleanor Norris, Miss Mildred Brown, Miss Helen Scherbert, Miss Gertrude Kutzeb, Miss Katherine Hopper, Miss Marjorie Cotton, of New York, and a Miss Kattell, who lives near Belair.





## Goucher and Baltimore"

### GOUCHER AND BALTIMORE

*The Sun* (1837-1987); Oct 17, 1938; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Baltimore Sun, The (1837-1987)

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### GOUCHER AND BALTIMORE

By all the accepted standards, Goucher College, just engaged in celebrating its golden anniversary, is the most scholarly college for women south of the Mason and Dixon's line, and maintains a level that enables it to hold up its head in the company of the most self-satisfied institutions of the North. It has achieved its rank, moreover, quietly and without ostentation. It has never been a beggar. It has never pretended that the fate of the world depended upon its ability to secure the funds for a new gymnasium. It has never pretended to be other than it is—a soundly and conservatively organized institution to provide the baccalaureate education for young women. This very lack of pretension has given it, over the country as a whole, a reputation that many more raucous institutions admire and envy.

Goucher's shortcomings, if it has any—and we mention the matter with only great misgivings—are almost entirely local. Here is a thriving institution, an important institution and a widely acclaimed institution which has somehow never been closely articulated with the community which encompasses it. On its faculty are a number of distinguished men and women. But they play, or appear to play, only a minor rôle in the cultural life of the town. Here is a group of buildings, some of them designed by distinguished architects. How small the percentage of Baltimoreans who have entered the portals of a single one of these buildings! How few those who know, even by indirection, the course of intellectual events inside those walls. The struggles, the failures and the successes of the Johns Hopkins, of the Peabody Conservatory, of the Maryland Institute, of the Pratt Library, the Walters Gallery, the Museum of Art, are all the concern of every informed Baltimorean who has regard for the dignity and reputation of the town. But who, beyond the few who have taken active part in its struggles, knows or cares about the struggles and successes of Goucher? Precious few.

The explanation of this phenomenon is probably two-sided. Goucher is a college for women; men, for the most part, somehow feel that their interest or concern is not as welcome in such an environment as it is in those institutions where sex is no factor. The mere thought of entering a building which is dedicated to women deters many men from even bringing Goucher into the range of their ordinary concerns.

That, and the considerations and influences which grow out of it, may be one factor in the encapsulation—we speak relatively—of Goucher. Another factor, perhaps, could fairly be laid at the door of the college itself. Generally speaking, it is easier for a community to ignore an institution than to give it moral and material support. The mere fact that Goucher has never, or hardly ever, asked anything of Baltimore may account in part for Baltimore's lack of incisive interest. What undertakings at Goucher have ever depended for their success upon the general support of Baltimoreans able to help? None that we can remember. Up to the advent of the present president, Dr. Robertson, what services has Goucher, as such, ever offered to the community? Again echo answers.

It would be easy to overstate the extent of the isolation of which we speak. There have been and are members of the faculty at Goucher whose interests are so broad and whose capacity is so marked that they have reacted on the community, and the community has hearkened to them. Since Dr. Robertson has been at the head of the institution, there has been, in many quarters, a growing appreciation of the importance to Baltimore of this body of capable scholars and eager students. It is as if the forces on both sides of the invisible barrier were surging forward in the hope and belief that it would soon break down. We believe that it will, and that both the college and the community will benefit by the new knowledge.

The present celebration and the interest that it has aroused throughout the city—the national interest is to be taken for granted—give reason to hope that for the special relationship of which we are talking, the new day is close at hand.



