

THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE
IN
BROWN UNIVERSITY

1892-1917

THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE
IN
BROWN UNIVERSITY

ITS PROGRESSION
AND
EXPANSION

BY
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FOREWORD

THIS history of the Women's College in Brown University was written at the request of Miss Sarah E. Doyle, President of the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women, as a supplement to the more documentary history written by Miss Anne T. Weeden in 1912, and as an undertaking befitting the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Women's College.

To write a history which portrays the changes in the social and material aspects of the Women's College and which, at the same time, loses sight neither of the academic spirit animating these complicated details nor of the ideals of the men and women who have given and are giving their time and money and energy to the College — this has been my compelling purpose.

The greater number of pages is devoted to the third period — the period of expansion — for two reasons: first, Miss Weeden dealt more in detail with the College of the early days and laid the solid basis for a history of resulting achievements; and second, in so far as an account of the comparatively short period of twenty-five years in the life of a college can give summarizing estimates, it is called upon to do so, for it closes an epoch — the first quarter-century.

I am indebted for information to many printed sources and to many individuals: to the reports of the

presidents and the deans; to the *History of Brown University* by Professor Walter C. Bronson; to files of *Sepiads* and *Brún Máels*; to the minutes of the meetings of various student organizations; to alumnae publications; to the records of the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women, of the Executive Committee of the Women's College, and to the Acts of the Corporation of the University; to Miss Emma B. Stanton, Miss Bessie G. Capron, and Miss Helen D. Hartwell for much kindly assistance; to Mrs. Myrtis Milliken Clayton and Miss Louise M. J. Brough for alumnae information; to Miss Brough, Miss Doyle, and Professor Bronson for helpful criticism after reading the manuscript; and, above all, to Miss Lida Shaw King, who, by her accurate knowledge of the Women's College and her intense devotion to it, has been able and willing to give invaluable assistance and unceasing inspiration to the production of this work.

MARION SHIRLEY COLE.

THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE

THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE IN BROWN UNIVERSITY has, during its life of twenty-five years, passed through three stages, and is even now entering upon its fourth, though later historians may, as historians do, find these divisions untrue and crude. They are indeed inaccurate, if to each one is to be assigned its quota of eight and one-third years, for each includes nine or ten years and indicates a tendency rather than a tabulated reality.

Another division might have been made, since three deans have directed the course of the College through three successive periods. So varying has been their length of service, however, and so linked their policy, that a truer valuation seems to be placed upon the growth of the College if we think of the experimental, early years as the foundation of the College, of the successful, formative years as progression, and of the fruitful, maturing years as expansion. The fourth era, that of realization, is approached gradually and experienced partially as more and more adequately the College fulfils its mission.

In the minds of the directors and friends of the College, three ideals have always existed and have become more and more completely practical: the original purpose of the affiliated college has been from the first a cardinal principle; the exigencies of situation have meant and made the city college; and thirdly, the expanding, adaptable social life has resulted in real democracy of opportunity, the boast of many colleges. To build the College, then, along these lines;

to keep it "part and parcel of Brown University" as President Andrews conceived it, and yet to develop a separate Women's College; to utilize the best the city has to offer, and, at the same time, to serve the city; to gain and hold an honored place in it; to order the lives and train the minds of the students so that each shall develop as an individual and in proper relation to the college democracy and to the world outside—this has been the three-fold purpose of the Women's College in Brown University in the City of Providence, Rhode Island.

When Brown University first opened its official examinations to women in 1891, recitations were held, unofficially, in the University Grammar School, where the Administration Building now stands; in Dr. Andrews' private office in University Hall; and in the Normal School Building on Benefit Street. Seven women, living in their own homes in or about Providence, with nothing settled as to their college life except the assurance of University examinations and Dr. Andrews' faith in this new venture, formed the nucleus of the Women's College in Brown University. The College comprises now, at this twenty-fifth anniversary, an attractive campus, with shady walks, grassy lawns, a tennis court, a recreation field, four well-equipped college buildings, with recitation rooms in a fifth building owned by the College, and four other houses, the income from which is valuable now and the sites of which will be invaluable later on.

This material growth has been gradual but steady. In 1892-93 the building at 235 Benefit Street was secured for recitations. This little building, "elegant and well-lighted," as the catalogue described it, fur-

nished three recitation rooms, an improvised kitchen, and a good sized study hall.

There was no dormitory. In the tiny white circular, tied with blue cord and printed in blue ink, of the "Women's College Adjunct to Brown University," this statement appears: "Ladies from a distance wishing to avail themselves of the educational opportunities offered by the University can at present find homes only in private families." Few, however, came from more than commuting distance from Providence.

The Benefit Street building was open from nine until six o'clock during the week and was the college home until, through the efforts of the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women, newly formed, with Miss Sarah E. Doyle as president, Pembroke Hall on Meeting Street was opened in June, 1897, and the location of the Women's College was determined—a few minutes' walk from the University, but in a neighborhood which seemed at first to augur difficulties in the way of the growth of the College. Such fears were vain, for the college buildings are grouped in attractive proximity, and land has been gradually gained on both sides of Cushing Street.

About this time, "ladies residing at a distance" found an attractive home in a semi-official dormitory at the corner of Waterman and Gano Streets. From 1896 to 1901, eight or ten girls lived a veritable college dormitory life there, filled with college spirit and a loyalty to the little group which has outlived the years. Dean Snow was often their guest at dinner and made them feel his kindly interest in this, as in every phase of their student life.

In 1900, the Slater Homestead, at 66 Benefit Street, was given by Mrs. Horatio N. Slater for a dormitory; its purpose, as described in the catalogue, was "to furnish genuine college atmosphere, the best care in case of illness, and personal supervision of social life." It provided for fifteen or twenty girls already boarding in the city; and Miss Annie Crosby Emery (Mrs. Francis G. Allinson), who entered upon her duties as dean at this time, was the presiding genius of the new home, where she resided as long as she remained dean. Slater Memorial Homestead, as it was called, a fine old house in the Colonial style, contained, with the addition of a third story, good-sized rooms for the students, a living-room, and large, high-studded reception and dining-rooms. The atmosphere of the house was always delightfully friendly and hospitable, befitting the ancient mansion; the girls who lived here found happy companionship in their life together, in the out-of-door study and recreation on the grassy terraces overlooking the city, and in the association with graduate students whose residence there helped to support this first official dormitory and, at the same time, added poise to the community life.

The College had, in the meantime, been growing rapidly, not only in numbers (and that increase had been from seven in 1891-92 to one hundred and fifty-seven, in 1896-97), but in those non-academic activities which form an important part of college life to the present generation of college girls, and which provide valuable training for practical life. During the period of foundation, many beginnings along these lines had already been made. Dean Louis F. Snow, Dr. Andrew's assistant and the Treasurer of the Women's College, by his

ability and interest aided the students in their undertakings; while certain college requirements, outside the class room, aimed at a general development.

The catalogue of 1893 tells us that "exercises with dumb-bells and Indian clubs and in Swedish movements are required of all, two hours weekly, during the second term of the year." In 1894 the announcement is changed to read: "Arrangements have been made whereby the privileges connected with the new and elegant gymnasium of the Providence Athletic Association will be open to the students on Tuesdays and Fridays from two until three, October 1 to June 1."

In these very early days, students had banded together in a Glee Club and in a Young Women's Christian Association, for enjoyment and inspiration. Thus began the long list of student organizations, the activities of which are now so numerous that a social schedule is necessary to fit the dates in order that academic work shall not suffer.

The simple social life of that early time centered around the Greek letter societies or sororities, which began almost with the College itself, and included in their membership a large percentage of the students. Entertainments by each sorority for the entire College were given; "rushing" presented no problems in those days of small numbers and uncomplicated social life. The societies were a natural outgrowth of congenial comradeship, academic tastes, and expanding social interests.

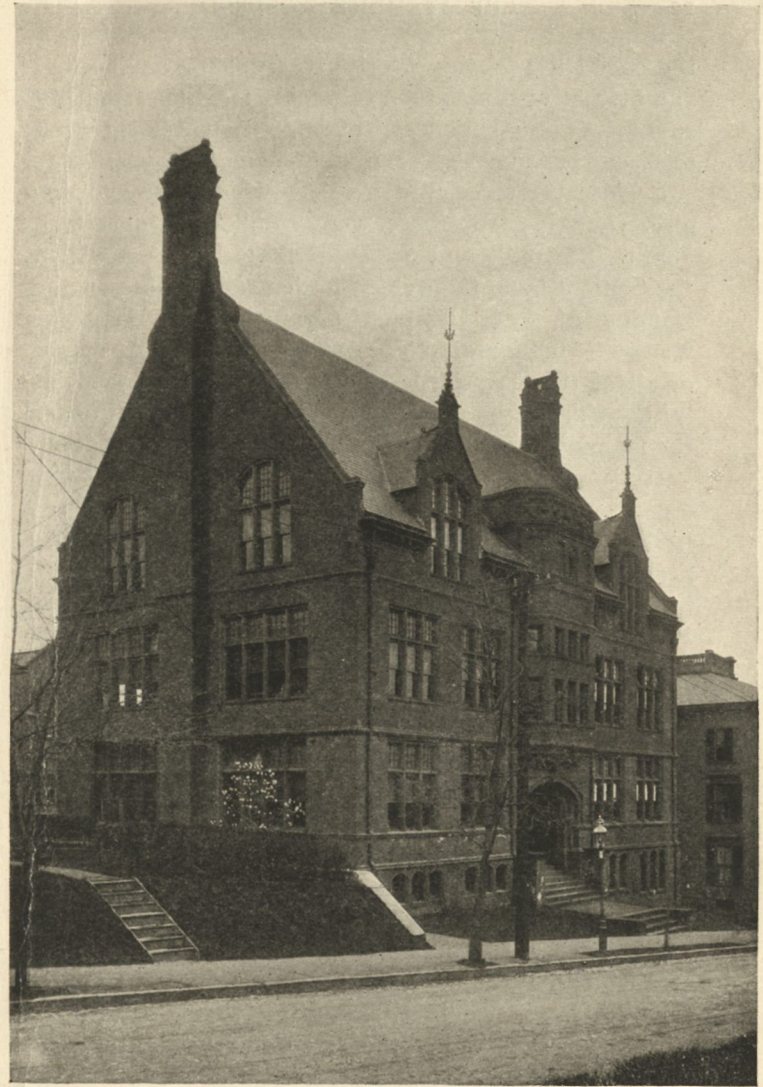
At the beginning, although Dr. Andrews emphasized the fact that the new institution was not an annex, the semi-academic activities — such as the editing and publishing of the college magazine and yearbook —

were naturally combined with those of the men. The *Brunonian* editors courteously gave a student of the Women's College membership on the Editorial Board, and the College was first represented in the *Liber* in 1893 with the "Epistle of the She-Brews to the Hebrews."

It was from these foundations that, in the period of progression, these already well-started organizations developed, changed somewhat to suit changing conditions, and gave impetus to many other activities.

The gymnasium work, under Miss Auty and Miss Adams, on the top floor of Pembroke Hall, flourished in spite of distance from lockers, inadequate shower facilities, and the fact that there were then no campus residents. The Athletic Association, founded in 1903, marked an effort on the part of the students themselves to form athletic teams, arrange games, and offer cups or other trophies to the winning classes.

The sororities increased in number, naturally and gradually, one being added on an average every two years until, in 1905, there were seven, each having an undergraduate membership of fifteen to twenty in a college of one hundred and eighty girls. With the increase in the number of these secret societies and the increasing pressure of the "rushing" season, the early intimacy among the clubs as organizations was not possible, although individuals often found congenial companionship and lifelong friendship outside their own particular group. About this time, the alumnae discussed the situation with Dean Emery and decided that "for the present, the evils inherent in the system are to be ignored and the good points emphasized." After the Freshmen were duly pledged and initiated,



Pembroke Hall

the social life of the sororities assumed very normal and attractive forms, such as weekly meetings, monthly suppers, annual dances, and Commencement-week teas.

Besides the sorority dances, to which many college girls were invited, there were small class dances, a Junior "Prom," and an Ivy-Night dance, at which the Seniors bade farewell to undergraduate life on the evening of Ivy Day — a separate Class Day for women — inaugurated by the Class of 1897. By means of all of these festivities, class spirit was fostered, as by the class suppers and the inter-class athletics under the management of the flourishing Athletic Association.

It was during this second period, moreover, that two organizations which have outlived all changes, and are to-day the index of college spirit, were founded. The Student Government Association, in which every member of the College has a vote and a voice, started in 1900. The Association "regulates matters pertaining to the social life of the students and certain academic matters involving conduct." As the years have gone on, certain powers have been granted to meet unforeseen conditions — such as the necessity for the regulation of the number of offices that one girl can hold, and the ranking of each college office according to its duties and the time involved in the performance of them. The individual is thus safeguarded from overwork and over-emphasis of the extra-academic, while the importance of academic standing is justly raised by the rule which forbids a girl with failures to hold posts of honor and responsibility. From the first, the Association has had charge of the excuses from college exercises — a very important, routine duty.

As an all-inclusive business organization was thus arranged, so an all-college good-time society was formed to fill a real need. In 1904 the Brownies acted, danced, sang, and laughed their way into instant and enduring favor. Every girl in college was invited to the monthly meeting of the jolly Brownies, and many are the impromptu costumes and spur-of-the-moment entertainments which have sharpened the wits of all and delighted both entertainers and entertained.

Midway in purpose between the Student Government Association and the Brownies, sprang up a professional society for dramatic study and the presentation of plays. The Komians, organized in 1901, was composed of girls who, by trial of skill before the Professor of Public Speaking, the Dean, and the members of the society, should prove themselves worthy of the Komian pin, in the form of a dramatic mask. Many were the plays given on the small stage in Pembroke Hall, many the difficulties overcome in the way of lighting, setting, and space, and many the histrionic triumphs.

In 1901, the *Sepiad*, the magazine representing the Women's College, was established as an organ for the newly formed Student Government Association, and as a means of publishing the best literary work of the students. Started as a monthly, it became, in the second year, a quarterly, and, as such, has done very good work. For the past few years literary work has been stimulated by the *Sepiad's* offer of prizes for the best essay, poem, and short story, and by the Edythe Peck Adams Short Story Prize given by the Class of 1901.

College life during this period was extremely interesting; beyond the period of foundation, it was still the period of beginnings — of the building up of college life appropriate to the type of college. With the increasing numbers of girls, it was natural that Glee Club, dramatic, and Young Women's Christian Association, and sorority activities should increase and tend to decentralize college interests; and Dean Emery, with her background of knowledge of co-educational and separate women's colleges, found her delight in welding these divergent elements into a unified whole, for it was through her influence and under her direction that student government and the Brownies were started.

Dean Emery's unique contribution to the intellectual, social life of the College was the fortnightly universe meeting, held in her sitting-room at Slater Memorial, for all who wished "to discuss everything and settle nothing." "Everything" ranged from "the destiny of the human race to feminine demonstrations of affection," and the course of one was often found to merge into that of the other.

It was about this time, partly perhaps as a result of the universe meetings, that college consciousness began to develop. In the foundation days, the College was too aware of its newness, of the experimental nature of itself, to do more than form social groups for individual and group pleasure and profit, without thought of their effect on future college generations; in the early part of the period of progression, organizations were formed with some relation to the development of the now firmly assured college, and with some relation to the outside college world. In 1905, the Student Government Association sent delegates to the first Student

Government Conference, held at Bryn Mawr; and annually, ever since, representatives have gained knowledge of and inspiration from many other women's colleges. The *Sepiad*, in 1907, sent members of the Editorial Board to the Intercollegiate Press Association in Boston. By this meeting, the *Sepiad* allied itself with publications from other colleges and added zest to the department of "Exchanges." The Young Women's Christian Association, by its increasing delegation of students sent to beautiful Silver Bay on Lake George, New York, has perhaps done more than any other one agency to make the College known and to broaden its horizon.

It was in 1906 that the Question Club, wearing the "?" pin, first appeared and occasioned much interrogation and some amusement. The purpose of the six friends, finally divulged, was to study college problems, consult with the new Dean, and informally influence legislation. It was significant that this group represented different sororities and different interests, such as the *Sepiad*, the Student Government Association, Athletic Association, class organization, etc., and that when they came to choose their successors, they followed their own unadvised make-up and pointed the way to the very successful future of the club. As it is now composed, heads of all the college organizations, by virtue of their offices, belong to the Question Club and form a helpful consulting board. Because of the widely different interests of its members, who have nothing to lose or gain by a free expression of opinion, it holds the balance of power in the college world between the administration and the students. It is pliable and open-minded; it can both gauge and mold

public opinion; it is democratic in principle and in practice.

The change in this very informal club is indicative of the kind of change in all the college activities, which have expanded with the expanding of the College itself — with the increase in buildings, equipment, and numbers; they have broadened to give to every girl an opportunity for the best development of herself; they have, in their expansion, a definite college consciousness of the "greatest good of the greatest number." Such development is a natural expression of the maturing life of a college as it nears and passes its twenty-first birthday and approaches its twenty-fifth anniversary.

The Komians, in 1908, were the first to meet expanding conditions. The change in organization was fundamental; for, according to the new constitution, any student or alumna may become a member of the society. One large and several small plays are given each year, and Komian pins are awarded to those who have shown sufficient dramatic ability. Under this arrangement, there is a chance for every girl to prove her ability — executive, artistic, or dramatic; the change was farsighted and broad-minded.

The Young Women's Christian Association followed, in 1912, by opening its membership to students of all creeds. In consequence, affiliation with the national organization was no longer possible and the name was changed to Christian Association, or "C. A." The decision to broaden the basis of membership and widen the scope of the work was made advisedly, after long discussion, and with some trepidation, but the practical, efficient, inspiring work of the Association since the step was taken seems to augur well for the ideal of

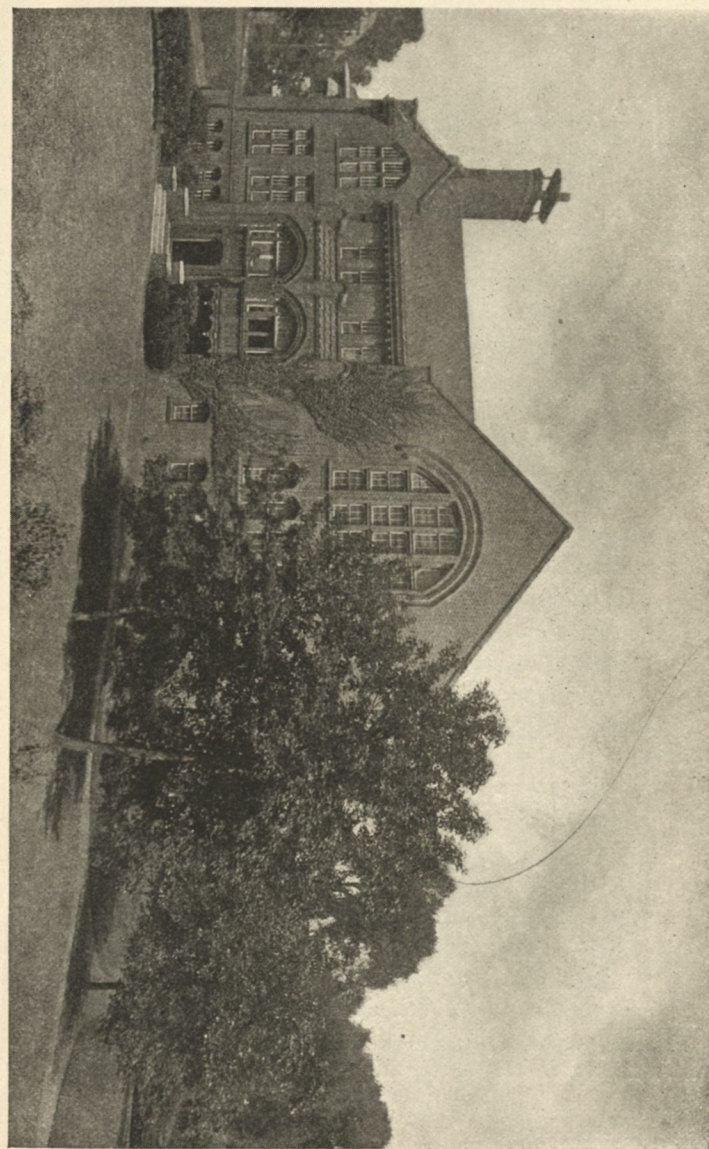
progress and liberal Christianity which actuated the radical change. Besides sending delegates to Silver Bay, taking charge of one chapel service each month, and holding regular meetings at which men and women speak of Christian work and ideals, the Association publishes a handbook for the use of new students, and conducts a very successful bulletin board whereon is posted information of religious meetings, of books, of leaders in religious and philosophical thought, both in the city and in the world at large. The scope is wide; the appeal, to all.

The Glee Club, without any definite change of policy, has become more and more a factor in college life. Its entertainments for the past few years have been ambitious undertakings of unusual merit — delightful operettas sung with grace and skill. Music occupies a far larger place in college life than formerly; there is a mandolin club, a college choir, and all-college "sings" are frequent. Singing on the campus, — at twilight, or in the evening, — serenades between the two dormitories, are probably college customs in the making; while the annual song-contests among the classes, which require original songs of wit and sentiment and college songs well rendered, give perhaps the greatest impetus to this phase of student life. The first collection of songs, old and new, was made by Miss Arline Field (Brown, 1911) and edited by her in 1912.

The sororities, the stronghold of social life in college, had become more and more of a problem. Contracts of varying lengths and with varying regulations were tried to no avail; and after much discussion, the feeling which had been growing for some time that the sororities were not making for the best development of the

College, culminated in 1911 in the abolition of these secret societies. In doing this, Brown followed Mount Holyoke and Wells, and allied herself in policy with Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, and Bryn Mawr, whose problems are more like hers than those of the Western and mid-Western colleges where societies flourish. The change, so radical and so difficult, was very trying to many alumnae who had been "brought up" on the sorority system, and for undergraduates who were members of the societies and were ranged on opposing sides in the discussion. To the other undergraduates and to succeeding students, the adjustment was easy and, in many cases, welcomed.

Clubs based on definitely formulated interests and open to all or to those specially adapted or qualified soon sprang up to fill the places, so long and so abundantly filled by the sororities. A philosophical club called the Crucible, admits to membership those who have shown special ability along philosophical lines. The French and German and Mathematics Clubs have found opportunity to grow and to provide intellectual diversion. The Scribblers' Club, open to all students, and the Round Table Club, for the study of current events, were formed in 1915. The Forum is a discussion club open to all and led by thinkers and workers, prominent in various lines of activity. In 1916, the speakers were George W. Coleman, who founded the famous Boston Forum at Ford Hall; John Spargo, the noted Socialist; Mayor Gainer of Providence, who described at length the municipal government, its weak as well as its strong points; Florence H. Jackson, Secretary of the College Appointment Bureau in Boston; Judge Rueckert, who traced the laws concerning ju-

Sayles Gymnasium

veniles; and Owen R. Lovejoy, of child labor fame. The Forum runs an up-to-date bulletin board, and in 1916 supervised the rallies and the voting for the presidential candidates. The broadening influences of its work are shown by an incident which Dean King tells in her report for 1915-16. "Last fall," she says, "in planning the subjects for discussion, some one suggested that we invite persons of different creeds to come and state their beliefs and give their reasons for accepting them. The Committee, however, felt that this would not win the approval of the students. But in the spring the Committee retracted their statement and said that they thought that there could now be open discussion of religious views without animosity and without offense." To supplement the work of the Forum Committee, lectures are sometimes given, by one of the professors, on Current Events.

Correlation with practical life is also made very effective by the work of college auditors, appointed by the Department of Mathematics, who audit the open accounts of all college organizations. This arrangement means more painstaking care on the part of many, and the acquisition of business methods. It is also a gain in uniformity.

The all-college spirit, in a purely social way, is fostered by the dances, three each year, under the auspices of the general Social Committee; by the celebration of May Day, when the entire college unites and revels on the green; and by the publication, since 1909, of the *Brún Máel* ("Brown Legends"), a year-book of the Women's College. Representation in the *Liber*, after 1907-08, was voted to be no longer the best policy, since the social life of the Women's College was,

both in theory and in practice, entirely separate from that of the men.

College spirit, by means of the dances, the May Day festivities, and the summing up of all these in the *Brún Máel*, has been a moving force for good; class spirit has not been slow to follow this lead. The old initiation "stunt," started as the only proper way of introducing Freshmen to the college world, was abandoned by the Class of 1909 and an entertainment held in its stead — a change which, on the whole, creates better class feeling. To this class is due, also, the inception of one of the most beautiful of college customs — the Sophomore Masque — which presents, in dramatic and musical form, the Class flower. This custom combines the qualities which should animate all college productions — meaning, originality, and beauty.

The inter-class Brownie entertainments have given great opportunity for originality in burlesques, original farces, and the dramatization of typical college incidents. Inter-class debates and the inter-class song-contests also serve to stimulate healthful rivalry. The Class of 1911 expressed its love and class loyalty by choosing a mascot — a custom which met with instant favor and has been adopted by succeeding classes.

Bridging the gap between the non-academic and the academic activities come the chapel services and the orientation lectures, which partake of the nature of both. The former have always been compulsory and have, in their sincerity and simplicity, always served a very real purpose. Under Dean Emery's guidance, beautiful poetry and inspiring thoughts began the day, and a guest sometimes brought a message from the world beyond college walls. Dean King has related and

adapted the chapel service to the needs of the girls in many and varying ways. Once a month the service is given over to the Christian Association; and one day each week is set aside for the Student Government Association. On other days there is, sometimes, a musical program rendered by the college choir, by a visiting soloist, or by Miss Blanche Davis, the college Pianist and Choir Director. Sometimes, Dean King speaks or reads — speaks from her own experiences, travels, or reading — reads from the Scriptures, from essays, from poets, old and new — or introduces some visitor from the outside world who speaks on some worth-while topic; for always in the chapel service there is an inspiring thought, always a nearness to the “things of the spirit.” The need of a suitable chapel is keenly felt — that environment may lend its devotional and reverent influence to the early morning service. The orientation lectures, also semi-academic in character, are talks by various professors to help the Freshman in relating herself to the various demands which the new life makes upon her. This system is to meet the needs of those who come to college “who do not know how to study, who do not understand why they study, who do not know how important it is to them and have no idea that out of every subject there is something to be gained for one’s own life, that studies are not isolated jobs to be done and then forgotten.” This quotation from Dean King’s speech to the Alumnae Association in 1915 shows her keen interest in every student and voices her belief that, although thorough academic training is the only real obligation of the College, practically “it has to keep students in good health; to see that they have enough social life but not too much; to see

that they are properly housed and fed; to see that the girl who must work does not work so hard that she fails to get what she ought out of her studies; to see that students meet and hear worth-while people” — Dean King’s many and original and successful policies to meet these various problems will stand forth clearly in the exposition of the expansion of the College proper which follows.

The first material expression of this very noteworthy expansion was Sayles Gymnasium, the gift of Mr. Frank A. Sayles, opened in the college year 1906–07. It meant much, how much only the splendid hygiene work now done can show. With the coming, in 1912, of Miss Elizabeth Bates, a graduate of the Boston Normal Gymnastic College, and a former instructor at Bryn Mawr, Swarthmore, and Wellesley, a new department was begun — the Department of Physical Education. Until this time, the excellent work done by Mrs. Helen Wilbur Paine, assisted by Miss Frances Alexander, was much handicapped by the fact that the gymnasium could be open only four days a week, because of lack of funds, that many of the rooms in the building were used as recitation rooms; that the gymnasium was let to outside classes from private schools; the building, therefore, although it relieved somewhat the crowded conditions, was not the important factor which it should have been and which it now is. For a long time the unused possibilities of the gymnasium had been discussed, and the development which has resulted was in the minds of the Dean and the Executive Committee long before funds were available, even to guarantee a beginning. In 1909, the way was opened by the completion of the endowment fund

of \$25,000, and in 1912 many changes were made: classes were removed from the gymnasium, which was further equipped at a cost of \$2,000; a rest room and a social room were appropriately furnished; a hygiene library was started; Miss Bates assumed charge of the physical welfare of students, and hygiene records were begun. The entire scheme of physical education has been worked out by Miss Bates and Dean King, who observed conditions in many Western city colleges, with due regard to the city environment. In addition to the regular work in gymnastics, the dancing, games, the courses in playground work, the hygiene reading and conferences, there are approved sports — an incentive to out-of-door exercise unknown to earlier generations of Brown women; they are basket-ball, bowling, indoor and outdoor tennis, canoeing, tramping, baseball, golf, long motor trips, and horseback riding. Emphasis on these has been one of the means of improving the health of girls doing college work, and at the same time living a city life. The gymnasium, as now used, is a social centre, especially for out-of-town students, a tonic force in the upbuilding of muscle, nerve, and brain, and a large factor in the promotion of class and college spirit and of democracy.

Opportunity for scientific study of the principles of hygiene in its broadest sense and of the modern evolutionary interpretation of life is provided by the Department of Biology of the University, in the Arnold Biological Laboratory, opened in 1915, where special quarters are provided for the women. Advanced courses give a foundation for vocational work along lines which the graduates of the Women's College, in increasing numbers, are following; they are making use of their

scientific knowledge in medicine, teaching, museum work, social service, and in pathological research work at hospitals and institutes.

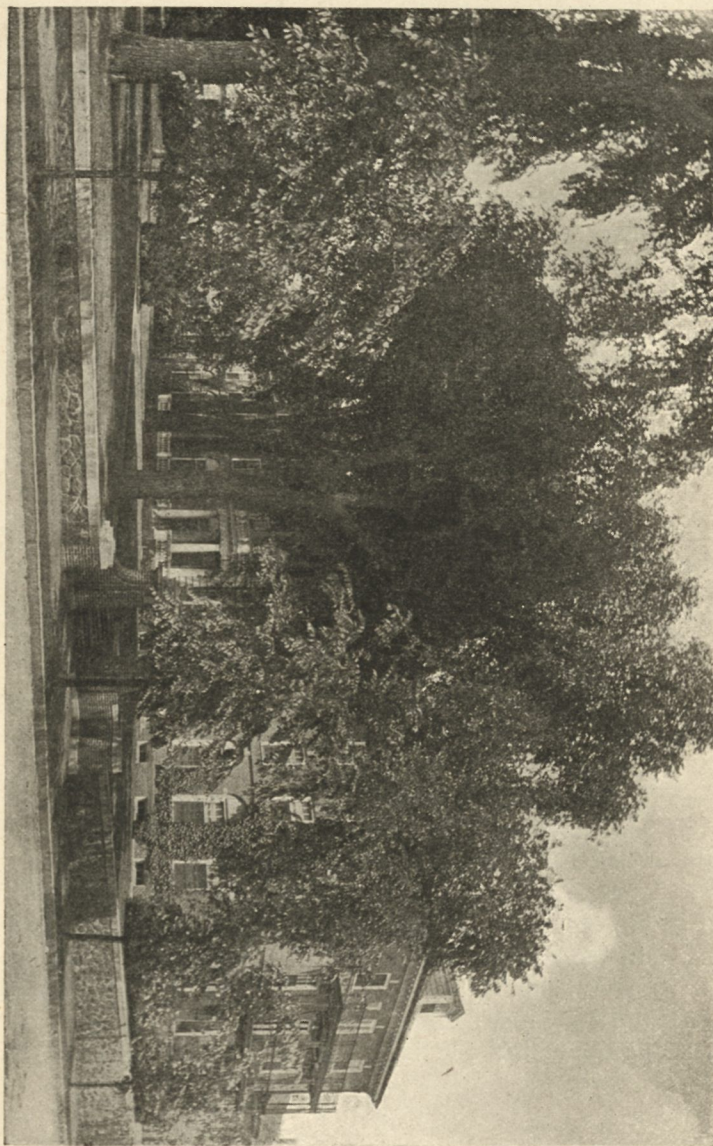
The policy of the Biological Department in opening its laboratories to women is one expression of the general conception of the function of a Biological Institute in Providence which shall serve the University, the City, and the State. As early as 1892, women were working in the laboratory in Rhode Island Hall. In 1896, through the efforts of Hermon C. Bumpus, Ph. D., Ada G. Wing (Mead), A. B. (Wellesley), A. M. (Brown), was engaged by the University as instructor in Physiology, Hygiene, and Sanitary Science for the students of the Women's College doing elementary work. Miss Wing was a member of the University Faculty and was, in 1900, made Assistant Professor of Physiology and Sanitation. When she resigned in 1901, her place was not immediately filled. Special lecturers treated various phases of the general subject during the years 1901-04; in 1904 Marion Shorey, Ph. B., A. M. (Brown), Ph. D., 1909 (Chicago), was appointed instructor in Physiology and Household Economics, her work being like that of her predecessor: to establish the foundations of scientific study and to give preparation for the more advanced courses. Miss Shorey was succeeded, in 1906, by Alice Wilcox, A. B. (Vassar), A. M. (Brown), who, for seven years, taught General Biology and Household Economics. From 1913 to 1916 the work was in the charge of Florence H. Danielson (Davis), A. B. (Mount Holyoke), A. M. (Brown), and is now conducted by Helen B. Whiting, A. B. (Mount Holyoke). It is, and has been since 1902, under the Direction of Albert D. Mead, Ph. D., and his colleagues. The interest of the students

of the Women's College is indicated by the enrollment of 121, in 1916-17.

In 1910 the dormitory system became an integral and essential part of campus life with the opening of Miller Hall, named in honor of Dr. Horace G. Miller and Mrs. Miller, whose bequest went a long way towards the cost of the new building. Slater Memorial Homestead, far from the College as it was, had offered a home to those already attending the Women's College, but with the plans for the new dormitory, had matured hopes of widening the scope of the College, of attracting girls of ability from a distance to the academic work of Brown by providing suitable, adequate, and attractive halls of residence. These plans have justified themselves by the number of girls who have come from other parts of New England, and from other states, and by the stimulating contact with other points of view which a local college needs so much. The result of this policy is the enriching of the College, not, in any sense, the lessening of the importance of its particular mission. For the Women's College stands to-day as a local college, as do Harvard and Columbia, yet with a larger percentage of students from afar than Barnard and Radcliffe — proud of its purpose to do the work that no other college can do.

Miller Hall is a beautiful building in Colonial style, with a wide, inviting terrace and spacious, velvety lawn — a dormitory which is a home, comfortable, restful, artistic in all its appointments. There is opportunity for forty-eight students to live here; the Hall is self-governed, being in the charge of a student president and proctors. It occupies an important place in college life, as its all-college gatherings, at which differ-

Miller Hall



ent girls act as hostesses, so eloquently prove to the residents and to the girls who live outside college walls. It thus fills a need which the more distant dormitory could never satisfy, although many of the pleasant house customs originated in the earlier home. The dormitories have been fortunate in their mistresses: Hester Mercer (Hastings), A. B. (Brown); Mrs. Ella L. Howard, Ph. B. (Syracuse); Sarah Gridley Ross, A. B., A. M. (Brown); Florence H. Danielson (Davis), A. B. (Mount Holyoke), A. M. (Brown); and Mrs. Mary G. Ahlers, A. B. (Wellesley), who is now the director of Miller Hall.

In 1915 West Cottage, which at different times had been used to house college girls under the name of Wallace Hall, became a coöperative dormitory, with all that coöperative means of delightful mutual helpfulness. The girls cook their own meals and care for the house according to a carefully planned schedule, and under the supervision of a trained leader. Mrs. Ahlers presided during the first year, and, on her transference to Miller Hall, Miss Emily Sanger Paddock came to fill her place. West Cottage is, like Miller Hall, self-governed. In its second year, it became an "Honor House;" the invitation to live there is a coveted privilege and carries with it the opportunity to board at a reasonable rate, learn household management, and enjoy the delights of a cultured home.

Mrs. Ahlers, Miss Paddock, Miss Bates, Miss Whiting, and Dean King form a staff of women whose many duties are interesting and extremely helpful to individual and college alike. The students, particularly the Freshmen, are questioned and observed as to their habits of life and methods of study; weak points are

detected, and the result is, in almost every case, increased vitality and improved scholastic record. This personal supervision, made possible by the resident women, and directed often toward the girl of average ability who is likely to be neglected, and for whom much may usually be done, is a recent asset for which the College and the community should be exceedingly grateful.

The only definitely formulated work which might come under the head of personal supervision is that of the Self-Support Committee which has accomplished much since its beginning in the year 1914-15. About one-fourth of the students must earn, entirely or partially, their own expenses in college — expenses over and above those met by aid from scholarship and loan funds; for them, this Committee tries to get work which will neither interfere with their studies nor harm their health; it looks into the students' academic standing, the amount of academic and extra-academic work they are carrying, the task to be done and the compensation for it, as well as the conditions under which it is done; it advises summer employment and urges parents and relatives to assume, if possible, more financial responsibility. It places annually a large number of girls in various occupations, and is under the immediate charge of this staff of women who have the welfare of the students on their minds and hearts.

These women are aided somewhat in their general oversight of students by the upper classmen, who take a constantly increasing interest in the younger girls; by the system of senior advisers; and by the class presidents, who are now ex-officio members of the

Student Government Executive Board and have a protecting care over their members.

The welfare of the Women's College has always been the care of the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women. A recent noteworthy gift is the expression of its continued loyalty: the Dean King Fund, started in 1915, in commemoration of the Dean's decennial year, and now amounting to \$5,000, is to be used by Dean King to further the life of the College, by inviting artists and lecturers, musicians and poets, to Providence. This Fund is the result of the efforts of the Society which, under another name, gave the College its first material advancement. The Women's College Fund Committee, in 1895-96, raised money for the first college building, Pembroke Hall. This Committee was the nucleus from which grew the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women, legally incorporated in September, 1896, with Miss Sarah E. Doyle as President. Under the heartening leadership of Miss Doyle, whose faith in woman-kind and unstinted devotion to the Women's College has been an inspiration to *alumnæ* and undergraduates since the beginning, the Society has unassumingly played a very important part in the progression and expansion of the College for twenty years. It has often been the first to foresee and provide for the growing needs of the students; gymnasium and dormitories existed in the imagination of these loyal women long before their erection seemed possible, while endowment and building funds have been materially aided by the Society; its care has been, moreover, not only for the College as a whole, but for the individual students, particularly for those in need of financial aid. In 1900,

the Loan Fund, for the use of all classes except Freshmen, was started and has now reached \$4,915.82. Its value to the students is incalculable, and their acceptance of the loan as a definite business arrangement is gratifying. Thus, by two permanent funds, by many gifts for buildings and endowment, by personal contributions of individual members, the Society continues its unselfish existence; yet, through and beyond all its generous giving, there has persisted a fine spirit of belief in the Women's College which has done much to bespeak kindly recognition on the part of the community, many of whose refined and cultivated gentlewomen are its members.

If the Rhode Island Society has been sponsor for the Women's College since 1896, the University has been its loyal guardian. The debt of this department to the University is a debt that can be met only by grateful acknowledgment and faithful coöperation. Pembroke Hall itself is on university ground, and one lot in the campus on the south side of Cushing Street belongs to the University. In 1892, the Corporation voted to open all degrees to women — the privilege of examinations and advanced degrees having previously been granted; in 1898 it appointed the Women's College Advisory Council, consisting of Miss Sarah E. Doyle, Mrs. Eliza G. Radeke, Miss Amelia S. Knight, Mrs. Ella A. Andrews, and Mrs. Anne I. C. D. Ames. Mrs. Carl Barus later took the place of Mrs. Andrews, and Mrs. Francis G. Allinson, that of Mrs. Ames. In 1906 the Corporation voted that the *alumnæ* should be represented on the Advisory Council. Miss Charlotte Tillinghast and Mrs. Martha R. Clarke Williams were the first to serve, and their places have been filled in

turn by Miss Martha Watt, Mrs. Hester Mercer Hastings, and, at present, by Mrs. Nettie Goodale Murdock and Miss Marion S. Cole; in 1903 the Corporation appointed the Executive Committee of the Women's College, similar in organization and power to the Executive Committee for the men, thus assuming direct supervision and control as of all other departments of the University. It is composed of three members from the Corporation — Mr. Stephen O. Metcalf, Mr. William Gammell, taking the place of Mr. Robert H. I. Goddard, deceased, and the Reverend Henry M. King, together with President Faunce and Dean King. It has charge of all matters that pertain to the welfare of the Women's College; it is the connecting link between the Women's College and the University; its members, through their influence and by personal contributions, have materially increased the equipment and endowment of the College.

The College is the recipient, also, of certain bequests: the Mrs. Horace G. Miller bequest of the Miller residence on Bowen Street, and money, land, and houses received by the College as residuary legatee; the Isaac C. Bates estate on Olive Street; the bequest of \$10,000 from Mrs. William Binney, and that of \$5,000 from Mrs. Robert H. I. Goddard. Several funds have been of inestimable value, especially the Deborah Ross Wilson Fund, given by Almira E. Wilson, of Bridgeton, R. I., for the purchase of scientific books; and the Emma Josephine (Ayer) Arnold Archæological Fellowship of \$10,000, founded by Dr. Oliver H. Arnold in memory of his wife; and besides the scholarships paid by the College from its own funds, there are several paid from special endowment funds: the Sarah E.

Doyle Scholarship of \$1,000, presented by Miss Doyle's pupils; the Sarah Sutton Scholarship of \$1,000, founded by one of her daughters; the Eli Thayer Scholarship of the Oreads of \$3,000, founded in honor of Hon. Eli Thayer, the founder of the Oread Collegiate Institute; the Maria Storrs Peck Scholarship of \$1,000, presented by Miss Peck's sisters in memory of Miss Maria S. Peck, Ph. B., 1895, A. M., 1897 (Brown), who was Secretary of the College during the years 1896 and 1897; the Daniels Scholarship of \$2,500; the Howard Scholarship of \$1,000; the Thayer Scholarship, founded by Edward C. Thayer in memory of his father, Joseph Thayer, Brown, 1815; the William Fuller Ayer Scholarships, two of \$2,000 each, founded by Dr. Oliver H. Arnold; the David W. Hoyt Scholarship of \$2,700, founded by the Alumnae Association of the Providence English High School in honor of the principal; and the Churchill Fund, founded by the Rhode Island Women's Club; and in addition to these, the general endowment fund of \$200,000, \$50,000 of which was given by the General Education Board, and which marks a distinct epoch in the history of the Women's College. A notable fact in connection with the raising of the fund is that Mr. Buttrick, the Secretary of the General Education Board, said that the Women's College was one of the most economically managed colleges whose accounts he had ever examined, and that it was a very promising and progressive field of work.

The two presidents of the University, who have served during the existence of the Women's College, have given hearty support to it. E. Benjamin Andrews, D. D., LL. D., president 1889-98, had the large vision and the courageous faith to establish the College; to

him it owes its very life. William Herbert Perry Faunce, D. D., LL. D., president 1899-, has had broad-minded interest and open-hearted enthusiasm in all that pertains to its well-being; to him it pays loyal allegiance.

To its three deans, the College owes much of what it is; they, with clear-sighted idealism, have made and molded the College of to-day. Dean Louis F. Snow, A. M., from 1892-99, was the pioneer—ardent, optimistic, cultured. Annie Crosby Emery, Ph. D., Litt. D., a graduate of Bryn Mawr, Dean of women in the University of Wisconsin, was dean from 1900 to 1905, and was succeeded by Lida Shaw King, Litt. D., LL. D., a graduate of Vassar and Brown, student of Archaeology at Harvard and in Greece, head of the Classical Department in Packer Collegiate Institute, and teacher at Vassar. These two women deans have combined scholarly attainment with gracious womanhood, and have steered the College to its present high place in public favor.

The Dean of the Women's College is a member of the University Faculty, of professorial rank, and of the Registration and Administration Committees of the University. The courses of instruction are in the hands of the University Faculty and of these Committees. The Women's College Faculty, composed of heads of all departments and of professors and instructors teaching in the College, was established in 1903 by a vote of the Corporation. The women students of Brown have an unusual and great opportunity—a faculty of men, many of whom are well known outside the city and state for their scholarship and their contributions to the world of knowledge.

Six devoted professors have died: four were well known to the earlier generation; two to the graduates of more recent date: Alonzo Williams, A. B., A. M., Professor of Modern Languages, was a "spirited teacher;" "to graduate instruction he devoted constant thought and care." Benjamin F. Clarke, A. B., Sc. D., Professor of Mathematics and twice acting president, was a man of rare quietness and strength. President Faunce says of him: "By nature, reverent, conservative, and self-contained, he was yet hospitable to new ideas and methods; . . . he steadily interpreted the old to the new." He championed the cause of women's education. William Whitman Bailey, Ph. B., A. M., LL. D., is gratefully remembered by the alumnae as "botanist, teacher, poet, and essayist, lover of beauty everywhere" (*Alumnae Record*, 1913-14); of Lorenzo Sears, A. M., LL. D., the *Alumnae Record* for 1915-16 says: "Minister, educator, author, gentleman of the old school; interpreting the lives of the great with rare insight and masterly skill; endearing himself to all who knew him by his courtly grace and thoughtful kindness." Of Winslow Upton, A. B., A. M., Sc. D., the *Brún Mael* for 1914-15 fittingly says: "Admired and loved by the students in the Women's College for the lucidity of his mind, the warmth of his sympathy, and the breadth of his spiritual vision;" and of James Irving Manatt, Ph. D., LL. D., the students record, in their yearbook for 1915-16: "Scholar, teacher, writer, admired and beloved by the students of the Women's College, whose devotion to and ardent championship of Greek literature and life have made the culture and spirit of the Greeks a living force and inspiration to all those who came in contact with him."

Four professors who are not now in active service have given of their best since the early years of the Women's College: Wilfred H. Munro, L. H. D., retired in 1912; John H. Appleton, Sc. D., in 1914; and Nathaniel F. Davis, LL. D., and William C. Poland, Litt. D., in 1915. The College honors their years of loyal effort on its behalf.

Three professors, still connected with the College and the University, have taught at the Women's College from the first: Asa C. Crowell, A. B., Ph. D., an earnest teacher of Germanic literature and language and of Romance literature and language in the early days, has been the personal friend and helper of many students of the Women's College; Walter G. Everett, A. B., Ph. D., gave instruction in Latin to the first class of women; during later years, he has guided many inquiring minds in safety through the labyrinths of philosophic thought; Henry P. Manning, A. B., Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics, has been a loyal supporter of the Women's College and a cherished friend of many of its students.

These men have all been the personal friends of many individual students, as well as inspiring teachers and ardent believers in the Women's College. Many of the younger men of the faculty, and some of the more recent additions to it, are taking an active interest in all that relates to this department of the University; they are thus showing themselves worthy followers of an already developed faculty tradition.

Separate courses have been increasingly offered at the Women's College; in 1897-98 courses, aggregating $84 \frac{1}{3}$ hours of instruction per week were given; they represented sixteen of the twenty departments of the



West Cottage

University and were conducted by sixteen professors and ten instructors; in 1916-17, thirty-eight professors and thirteen instructors are giving courses representing twenty departments and occupying one hundred and fifty hours weekly. Women students are admitted to certain university courses also, on the recommendation of the Dean.

Other privileges of the University are open to students of the Women's College: university prizes and premiums; membership in Sigma Xi and in Phi Beta Kappa, a separate Women's College section of which was founded in 1914, to which all women members of the Society living in Rhode Island are invited; the well-equipped laboratories of the University; the libraries—of which the main library, the John Hay, contains 230,000 volumes. Pembroke Hall is rapidly developing a useful reference library of its own; it has now about 3,500 valuable volumes and has been, from time to time, the grateful recipient of funds from individual friends, from alumnae classes, and from the Alumnae Association of Miss Abbott's School, formerly an excellent private school in the city; a collection of art photographs, recently begun, now numbers 1,500; in 1910 the library was much enlarged and its usefulness increased by the appointment of a supervising librarian.

The number of students to take advantage of these many opportunities offered by the Women's College has steadily increased until, in 1916, 231 were registered. The enrollment of special students has decreased, for emphasis is placed upon the regular four-year course, and "specials" are admitted only when they show mature qualifications for the work to be done. This is only one evidence of efforts to raise the general

standard of work; scholarship aid is now given to not more than one-third of the students, and such aid is given only to those who maintain high rank in their college work; it is now indeed more difficult than it used to be to enter (in 1916 fourteen candidates for admission were turned away), and more difficult to remain in the Women's College, which adheres strictly to university rulings, raised to a high standard by Dean Meiklejohn, but these restrictions affect the lower rank and file of students rather than the majority who have, from the beginning, maintained high scholarship. With these more stringent rules, made possible by the firmer financial position of the College, the increase in the number of students has been slow, but the large entering classes of 1914, 1915, and 1916 seem to indicate that higher standards are not depriving well-prepared girls of a college education, but encouraging more to come and more to do better work.

This recent increase is due, probably, to many causes, among which Dean King's interest and work are foremost. Dean King has made a detailed study of the question why Rhode Island girls do not go to college, and has talked in Rhode Island communities. In these labors she has been aided by committees from the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. In 1914 the College entertained at dinner the principals and some of the teachers from the public and private high schools in the state. About one hundred and thirty were present, representing schools from different sections of Rhode Island. The object of the meeting was to discuss two questions: (1) why more Rhode Island girls do not go to college? and (2) can the conditions which prevent

them be removed? The discussion which followed was both interesting and profitable.

Dean King has also done much in relating the work of the College to already existing community groups. One year, for instance, extension courses in Biology were given especially for nurses; another year courses in Music were offered very largely for the benefit of music schools in the city; and many plans along these lines are still to be carried out.

The area from which students have come and now come to the Women's College is a fruitful study in comparisons; in 1895, 22% of the students were from states other than Rhode Island; in 1905, 24%; and in 1916, 33 1/3%. In 1895, 17 different towns and cities outside the state were represented in the enrollment; in 1905, 33; and in 1916, 47.

This significant increase in the proportion of girls coming from other states, and in the number of places represented, is due in part to the active interest of the Visiting Committee of the Women's College, established in 1910, and composed of men from Springfield, Boston, Newport, and other places. It is also due to the cooperation of alumnae teaching at a distance, to whom booklets of the College are sent at intervals for distribution among their students; and to the more fully developed publicity work of the College, which now sends news items to several hundred newspapers each week.

It is worthy of consideration that several alumnae, trained under noted men in a college with many resources, have gone on to do advanced work along many lines. Of the 745 women graduates in 1916, 128 have taken their Master's degree, and 7 the degree of Ph. D.

Those seven are: Maud Slye, A. B., 1899, Ph. D. (Chicago University); Marion Shorey, Ph. B., 1904, A. M., 1906, Ph. D., 1910 (Chicago University); Louise Morgan Fulcher, A. B., A. M., 1907, Ph. D., 1912 (Bryn Mawr); Katherine Everett Gilbert, A. B., 1908, A. M., 1910, Ph. D., 1912 (Cornell University); Frances Foster, A. B., 1909, Ph. D., 1913 (Bryn Mawr); Gertrude Campbell, A. B., 1911, A. M., 1912, Ph. D., 1915 (Bryn Mawr); Norah Dowell, Ph. B., 1913, A. M., Ph. D., 1916 (Brown University). Louise Morgan Fulcher and Frances Foster, in studying for this degree, enjoyed resident scholarships and fellowships at Bryn Mawr, and traveling fellowships in Europe; while Katherine Everett Gilbert was for two years a fellow at Cornell.

Many others have received honors from different colleges and universities: Agnes Clark, A. B., 1899, A. M., 1905, scholarship in English at Bryn Mawr; Sarah N. Hallett, A. B., 1901, scholarship in English at Bryn Mawr; Elsie Straffin Bronson, A. B., A. M., 1904, fellowship in English at Brown; Eunice Smith, A. B., 1907, A. M., 1909, graduate scholarship and fellowship in English at Bryn Mawr; Laura Brant, A. B., 1908, A. M., 1909, fellowship in Physics at Columbia; Caroline Morton, A. B., 1910, A. M., 1911, scholarship and fellowship in Classical Literature at Bryn Mawr; Myra Sampson, Ph. B., 1909, fellowship from Smith for work at Michigan University in Biology, and membership in the Summer Biological Expedition to western Texas; Gertrude H. Campbell, A. B., 1911, A. M., 1912, resident fellowship at Bryn Mawr and European fellowship from Bryn Mawr; Mary E. Barnicle, A. B., 1913, scholarship in English at Bryn Mawr; Dorothy P. Hull, A. B., 1914, scholarship in Greek at

Bryn Mawr; Elizabeth Bodfish, A. B., 1914, fellowship in Zoölogy at University of Illinois; Mary C. Suffa, A. B., 1910, A. M., 1911, the Emma Josephine Arnold Fellowship in Mathematics at Brown for two years, and the same in 1916-17 to Marion M. Torrey, A. B., 1916, with a collateral premium of \$500 to Marion E. Stark, A. B., 1916.

In 1903 alumnae spoke from experience of work in medicine, literature, library supervision, nursing, architecture, poultry raising, social service, and household economics. Since then, many have specialized in scientific research work, in biology, in eugenics, and in social settlement work in its various phases; many have done constructive work, in secretarial positions, as business administrators, as lawyers, and in civil service appointments; many others have been successful and useful in the teaching profession. Of the seven hundred and seventy-five members of the Alumnae Association, two hundred and eighty are still living in Rhode Island; the rest are to be found in thirty-six states of the Union, in Nova Scotia, Canada, England, France, Japan, and India.

The alumnae have been formally banded together since 1900 and have been admitted, since 1914, to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, from which they were previously excluded because of lack of sufficient endowment for the Women's College. The Association of Brown Alumnae has been an expression of expansion and also a very fruitful source of widespread interest shown by the various activities in the central association, and in the various alumnae clubs formed in the cities where a few graduates are gathered together. The Boston and New York branches, founded

in 1909, have several social meetings each year, often with a speaker familiar with the affairs of present-day Brown, send gifts to their Alma Mater, and foster a Brown spirit which sometimes sends students to Brown and always spreads knowledge of the Rhode Island college in the community. In 1915 the Connecticut Valley alumnae organized with some twenty enthusiastic members; Albany followed, with six members; and Washington, D. C., has four or five residents considering organization.

The first association of women graduates of Brown was called the Andrews Association; its first meeting was held in 1900 at the invitation of the Class of 1899; the permanent organization was formed in 1901; "its object was to conserve and promote the interests of the Women's College;" and "its regular members were women holding the Bachelor's degree from Brown University who signified their desire to join, and paid the dues of one dollar a year." Its officers and standing committees were practically the same as those of the present Alumnae Association.

Four annual meetings of the Andrews Association were held; matters of importance to the College were discussed; committees, particularly the Committee on Social Service, did interesting and constructive work. The Association, since its beginning, has given to the undergraduates annual subscriptions to four or five standard magazines and to one or two daily newspapers, and several volumes have been bound.

In the years 1906 and 1907, the Andrews Association, by formal processes, became the Alumnae Association of Brown University, its membership to include all women graduates of Brown. The immediate cause of

this change was a vote of the Corporation of Brown University, already noted in the account of the Acts of the Corporation, that the Advisory Council of the Women's College be increased by two new members, to be nominated by the alumnae from their own number. This action on the part of the Corporation was a very pleasing one, for it allied the alumnae even more closely with the policies and problems of the College.

The two associations were easily amalgamated, the one merged into the other. The Academic and Collegiate Committees, energetic in the Andrews Association, carried on similar work under the new régime. The purpose of the Academic Committee is to consult with the Dean and devise measures to aid the intellectual life of the Women's College. From 1907-12 this Committee secured funds sufficient to provide an additional course of study for each of those five years. In 1912 the Annie Crosby Emery Fellowship Fund, founded in honor of Dean Emery and to encourage advanced study, was started by the Alumnae Association in conjunction with the Classes of 1904-05. It has now reached \$5,770.50. The fellowship will be given for the first time in the spring of 1917, "as an academic honor to a member of the graduating class on the basis of scholarly ability, excellence and breadth of general character, and good health." The Collegiate Committee has, from the beginning, had charge of all entertainments. In 1904 several Old English plays were managed by sub-committees under this central one, and nearly \$800 was raised towards the gymnasium fund. After Sayles Gymnasium was given to the College, this money was used to build and equip the bowling alleys. In 1914 Sheridan's "Critic" was pre-

sented, and \$327 secured with which a drop curtain and a drop set were purchased for the Komians. "Candida," by Bernard Shaw, was acted and produced by alumnae in 1916; the proceeds, \$212, were devoted to the establishment of a Loan Fund for the use of Freshmen. Two hundred dollars has recently been added, anonymously, to this fund, which is to be used to supplement the larger loan fund of the Rhode Island Society. In addition to these public entertainments, many delightful readings, lectures, and musicales have been given by the alumnae for their friends. The Christmas meeting, since 1909, has been an occasion of good cheer and happy reunions; the musicale has been an annual guest day since 1913; the Saturday before Commencement, the day of the annual meeting, was instituted as Alumnae Day in 1908, and in 1915, under the incentive of the Class of 1905, it became an all-day celebration with business meeting in the morning, luncheon and class reunions at noon, address by Dean King and a tea on the lawn of Miller Hall in the afternoon, and class suppers in the evening — truly an occasion for the concentration of alumnae and class activities.

The biennial Alumnae dinner was instituted in 1905. It has, on six occasions, brought together local alumnae, alumnae from a distance, and distinguished guests and speakers. In 1913 it was the scene of much rejoicing when the alumnae and friends of the Registrar and of the College presented Miss Emma B. Stanton, Ph. B., 1896, A. M., 1900 (Brown), Registrar of the Women's College for fifteen years, with a silver tea service in recognition of her loyal devotion to the interests of every student and to the College. In 1914 the

dinner was of special importance and attended by large numbers to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the founding of Brown University.

In 1910 an *Alumnæ Record* was published containing a list of all alumnæ with addresses, news of the Association, and a copy of the constitution; in 1913-14 an enlarged *Record* was so favorably received that it has been issued annually, in October, ever since, supplemented by *Notes* in February of each year. These publications contain reports of all committees and of all activities, and are sent to all graduates. Personal news is sent to the *Brown Alumni Monthly* and to the *Sepiad*, and an Alumnæ Editor of the latter provides articles, stories, and poems for an Alumnæ Department. In 1914, a Model Constitution for use of Brown Alumnæ classes, and a Model Constitution for use of Alumnæ clubs were drawn up and adopted. A Membership Committee in 1914 inquired into the membership of the alumnæ organizations of other colleges and the proportion of paying members. This Committee was investigatory and passed over the results of its work to a Secretarial Committee composed, as its name indicates, of all class secretaries. The purpose of this Committee is to keep classes in sympathetic touch with the College and with the Alumnæ Association, and to discuss common problems. It is a natural means of communication with all alumnæ and is beginning to prove its usefulness. Thus, by these committees, by meetings, by gifts, by publications, by students influenced to go to Brown, the Alumnæ Association has its share in the expanding life of the College.

At the twenty-fifth anniversary it may truly be said that the Women's College in Brown University was

founded on sound principles and high ideals; that it has progressed wisely and worthily, and expanded naturally and delightfully; and, in the near future, with a new recitation hall and social building, and with a chapel devoted to its own peculiar uses, the College will realize more and more of labor and reward. Several affiliated colleges have been modeled after its plan; to-day it stands more closely related to the community than ever before — the city college indeed; and true to its third ideal — the ideal of democracy — it prepares its graduates to work in and strive for the wider democracy outside college walls.

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