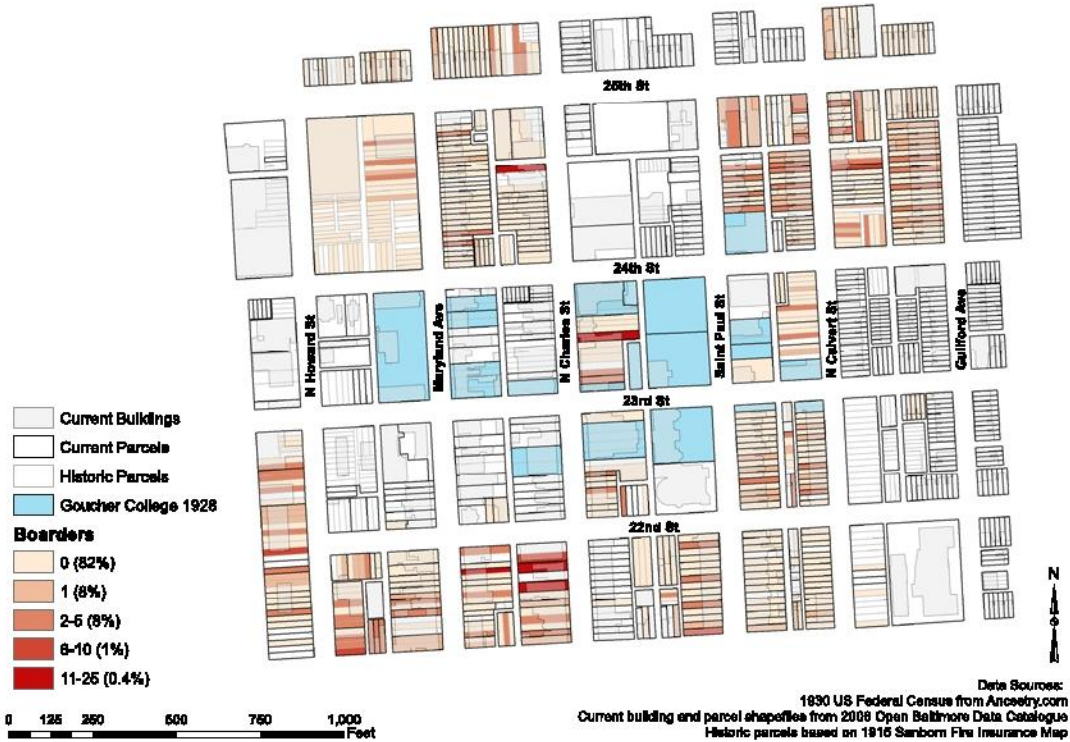


## Households with Borders

## 1930 Old Goucher Neighborhood Demographics by Head of Household Households with Boarders



## Location of Widowed Women Relative to Goucher College Campus

### 1900 Old Goucher Neighborhood Demographics by Head of Household Location of Widowed Women Relative to Goucher College Campus



### 1910 Old Goucher Neighborhood Demographics by Head of Household

Locations of Widowed Women Relative to Goucher College



### 1930 Old Goucher Neighborhood Demographics by Head of Household

Location of Widowed Women Relative to Goucher College Campus



# Population Density

## 1900 Old Goucher Neighborhood Demographics

Population Density

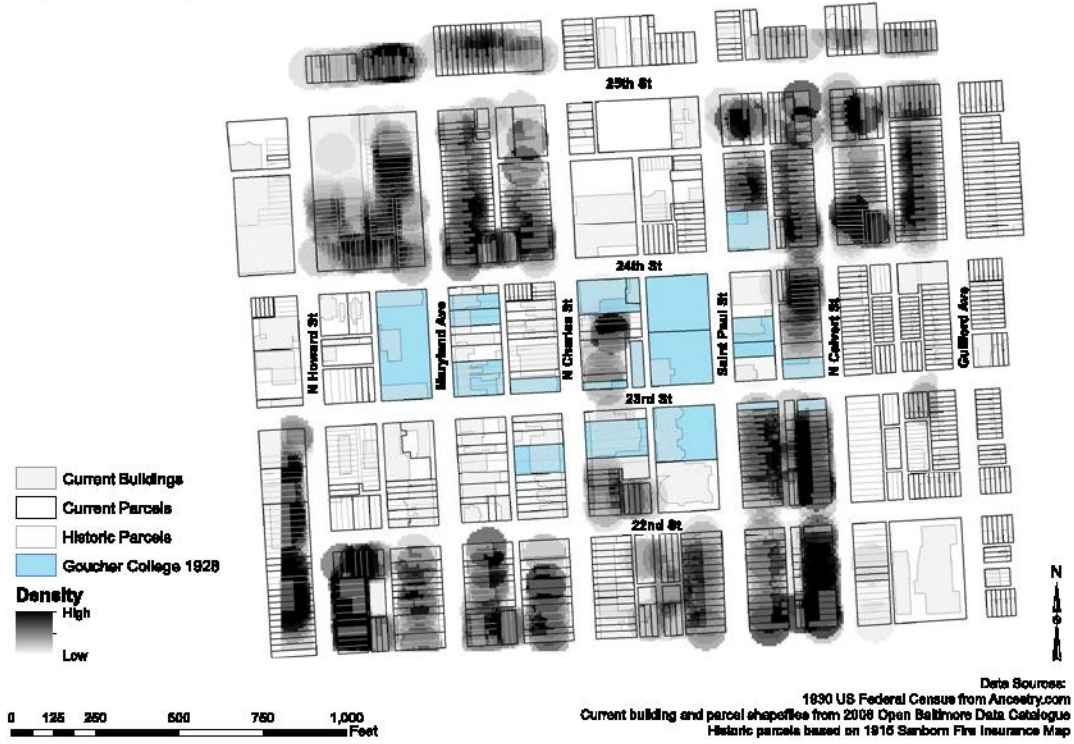


## 1910 Old Goucher Neighborhood Demographic by Head of Household

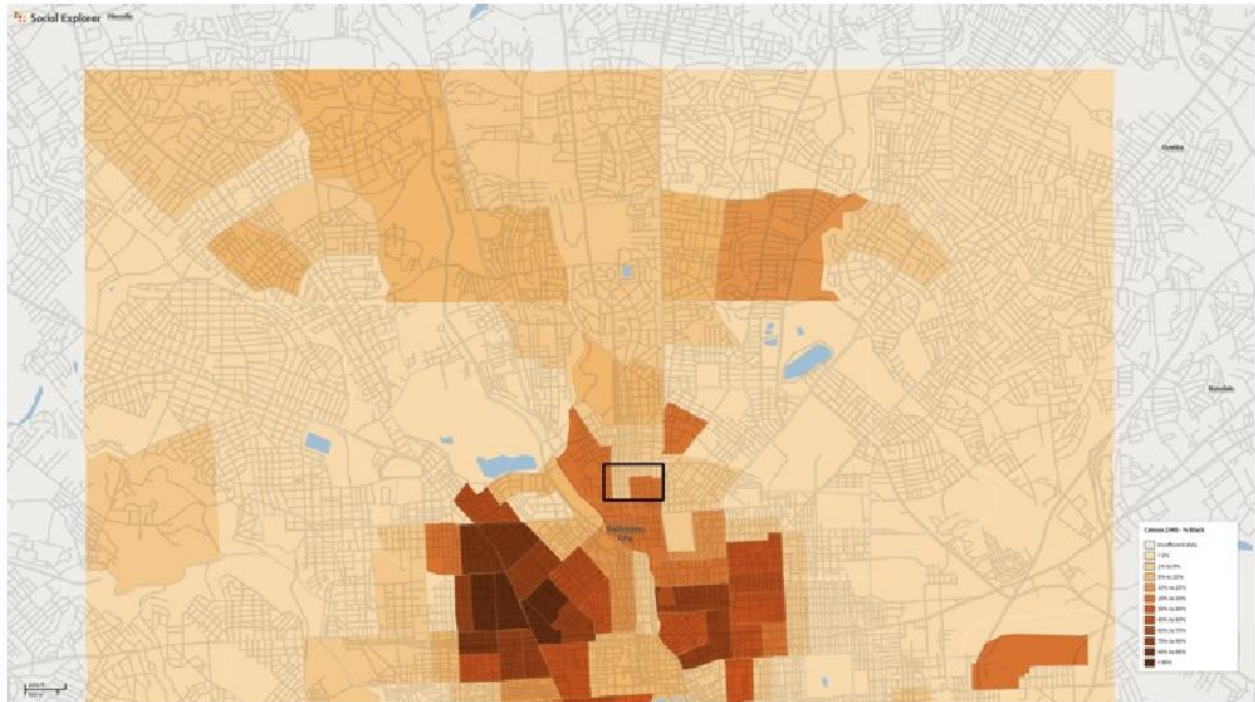
Population Density



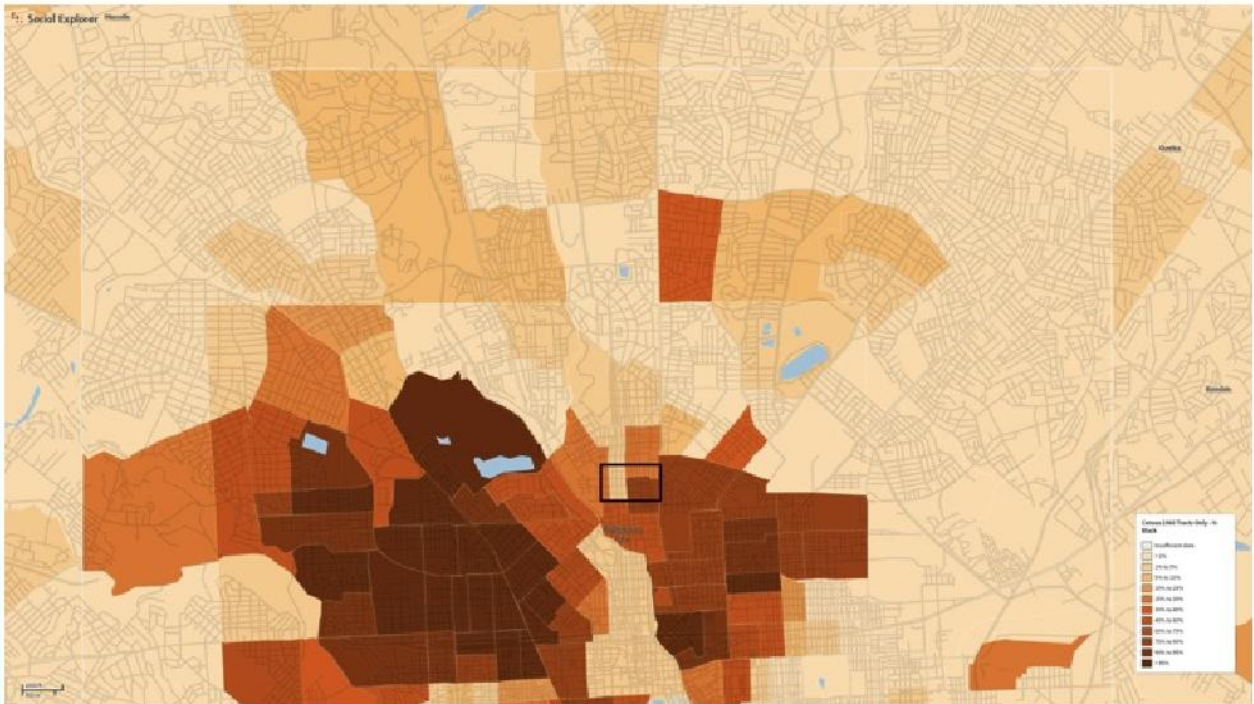
### 1930 Old Goucher Neighborhood Demographics by Head of Household Population Density



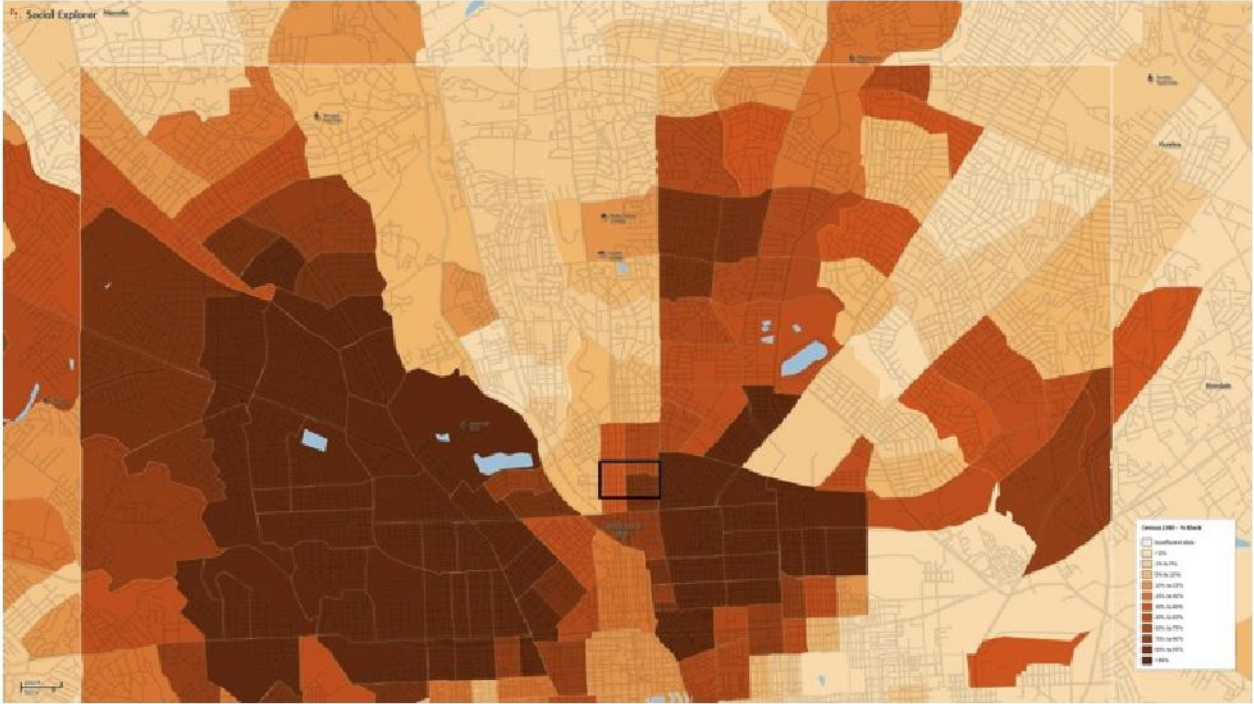
### African American Population Density (North Baltimore)



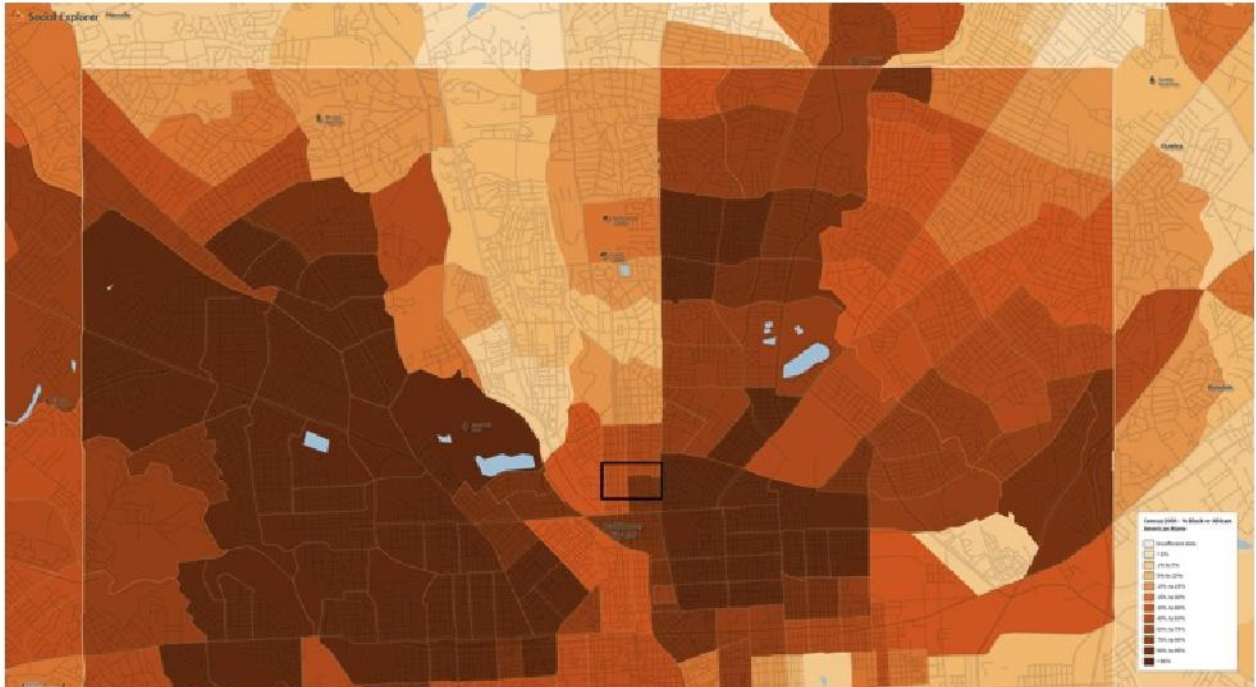
African American population in 1940 (Old Goucher neighborhood in black box).



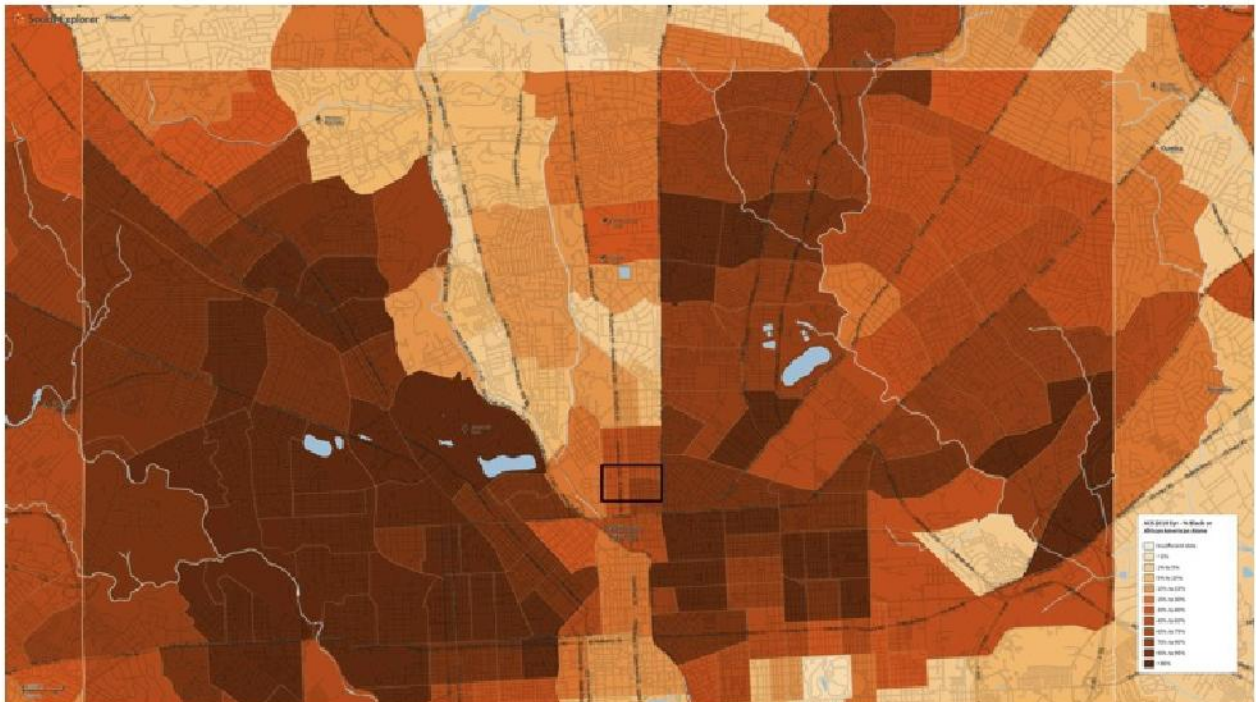
African American population in 1960 (Old Goucher neighborhood in black box).



African American population in 1980 (Old Goucher neighborhood in black box).

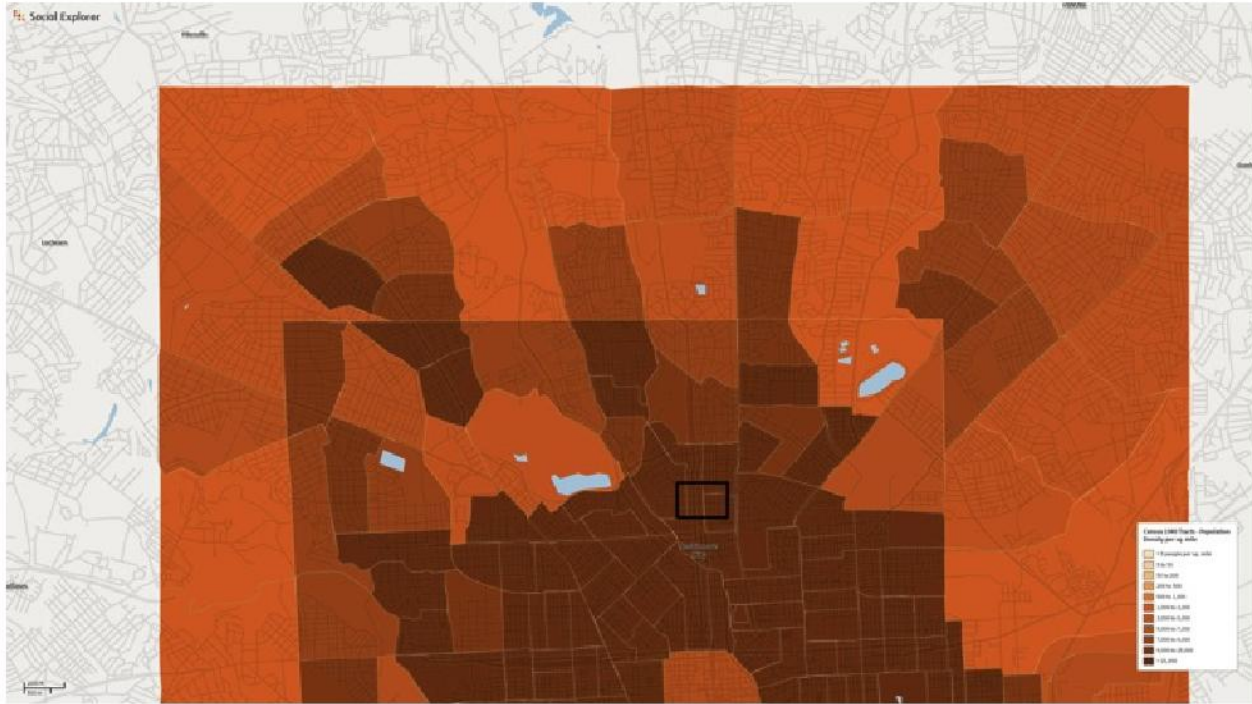


African American population in 2000 (Old Goucher neighborhood in black box).



African American population in 2010 (Old Goucher neighborhood in black box).

## Total Population Density (North Baltimore)









Population density in 2010 (Old Goucher neighborhood in black box).



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- e) "Dogs and Cats Missing: Residents Near Goucher College Blame..."
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## Part C-1: Institutional Information

### Foundation of the Women's College of Baltimore

Since the school's opening in 1888, Goucher College, formerly known as the Women's College of Baltimore, has had a pivotal influence on collegiate-status liberal arts education for women. Prior to the establishment of the Women's College of Baltimore in 1885, the first four Seven Sisters Colleges, which included Vassar (1865), Bryn Mawr (1869), Smith (1875), and Wellesley (1875), were founded in the northeastern states. The Women's College immediately defined itself by receiving federally-recognized collegiate status for its four-year baccalaureate degree program. To the north near Roland Park in what was then Baltimore County, the female Catholic colleges of Notre Dame and Mount Saint Agnes would achieve this status later in the 1890s.

Similar to the Seven Sisters' connection to the Ivy League, Goucher College took on an early brother-sister school relationship with Johns Hopkins University, whose Homewood campus was located directly to the north in the Charles Village neighborhood. Despite never being part of the Seven Sisters, Goucher College would set an equally high standard in female liberal arts education through the ground-breaking creation of a strong learning environment composed of exquisite academics, athletics, administrators, and architecture. These four components immediately and increasingly attracted incredibly bright students from all over the country to come proudly study at Goucher College.

The school's history began in 1881 when John Franklin Goucher was included in a committee within the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to consider the establishment of a seminary school. John B. Van Meter, who would become the school's first dean, took the position of chairman for the committee in 1883. The two ministers, Van Meter and Goucher, then initiated the proposal of a women's college as a modern educational alternative to the more traditional model of a religious seminary school. They were successful in convincing the Baltimore Conference of their idea and began organizing the Women's College of Baltimore in 1885, after the completion of the First Methodist Church, now known as Lovely Lane Methodist Episcopal Church. As a pastor of First Methodist, Goucher had helped the congregation move from their downtown location on Lovely Lane to their new church. He then deeded to the Conference an old cornfield on the two-thirds of an acre next to the Church to be used for the development of the proposed school. William Hersey Hopkins, who had previously served as president of St. Johns College of Annapolis, would become the first president of the Women's College of Baltimore in 1885. Hopkins felt he "was nearly crushed" by the three years of fundraising and administrative work that was necessary to open the Women's College of Baltimore in September 1888. Despite his desire to return to teaching classics, President Hopkins was essential in the foundation and organization of the school. He

continued to serve as president for the first year after the College officially opened its doors to students. That first year, tuition cost \$100, and room and board was another \$100. When adjusted to reflect inflation, \$200 in 1888 would be worth a little over \$5,000 today. The College was certainly not expensive, nor was it cheap.

Where Lovely Lane Methodist Episcopal Church had mothered the Women's College of Baltimore, so too the Catholic colleges had their associated Catholic churches. In this context, places of worship acted as institutional and philosophical urban generators by directly stimulating the development of associated higher education institutions and residential neighborhoods in what were originally the suburban areas of Baltimore City. Yet the Women's College was not so far removed from the City as Johns Hopkins to the north in Charles Village, or the Catholic colleges even further north near Roland Park that were part of Baltimore County until the City's final annexation in 1918. The College's proximity to the City and Johns Hopkins University may have influenced the expression of some unlady-like behaviors, such as dancing and playing cards, by some students in the 1890's. The result was the creation of strict rules and regulations for the campus, particularly the College Homes. Although President Goucher and Dean Van Meter did not want a finishing school, they still upheld the typical gender-role traditions of the time and certainly would not accept the school being poorly represented.

### **Becoming Goucher College**

By the beginning of the 20th century, the Women's College of Baltimore steadily increased enrollment as it gained popularity, but it continued to financially struggle with the debt of the initial campus construction and start-up costs. In fact, John Goucher was so selflessly committed to the school that he refused any salary for the 18 years of his presidency. More important than his financial sacrifices, Goucher had truly established the foundational values and tradition of educational achievement that made the College successful.

In the first decade of the 20th century, the Women's College of Baltimore became the chosen educational institution for Woodrow Wilson's daughters. Furthermore, the school was visited and addressed by former U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt in 1908. John F. Goucher had resigned his presidency the year before in order to once more resume his world travels as a scholar, art collector, educator, and missionary. His departure was solemn, but it spurred a serious discussion on changing the school's name to commemorate him and develop a stronger future identity for the institution. As another parting gift, John Goucher decided to grant the deed to his house on St. Paul Street, also designed by McKim, Mead and White, to the College. A decision was soon made, and the Women's College of Baltimore was officially renamed Goucher College after John Frederick and Mary Fischer Goucher, the school's most devoted founders, on March 5, 1910.

Not only had John F. Goucher donated a sum of well over \$1,000,000 to the Women's College, but he was integral in operating the school at the highest standard despite all costs. Equally important, although it is lesser known, John Goucher had also given land and money to establish the historically black university of Morgan State at the corner of Edmonson and Fulton Streets in the late 1870's. Later on, he would help Morgan State University move to a more suburban area in northeast Baltimore City, as was the trend of higher education institutions, in the 20th century. Goucher College would make a similar move to the suburbs much later after World War II, but it made the fullest experience of its inner city campus until then. During his lifetime, John Goucher would also establish several Christian missionary women's schools in India, China, and Japan.

During the time period between 1908 and 1910, Eugene A. Noble replaced John Goucher as president and helped the College gain independence from the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church by transferring control to the Methodist Board of Education. President Noble also relinquished the College's connection with Girl's Latin after higher education-sponsored feeder schools were made illegal in 1909. Unfortunately, Noble had entered his presidency when the College was still in a large amount of debt and left the school in an even more difficult financial position. Luckily, Dean John B. Van Meter quickly stepped up as the most capable interim president. In fact, Van Meter was acting president when the trustees of the school publicly announced that the College would be closed in April 1913 if it was unable to raise another \$1,000,000. Yet in 1911, Goucher College had attracted significant national attention and recognition when the U.S. Bureau of Education's Babcock Report gave the school a Class 1 status along with only five other female colleges. Even more impressive was the fact that Goucher College was the only one of these six Class 1 institutions below the Mason-Dixon Line. The College had also gained national recognition for the use of Bennett Hall and its annex as one of the earliest physiology and hygiene departments within American female higher education. Notably, the gymnasium space included the first swimming pool of any female college and the most modern mechanical physical training equipment known as Zander machines. The College was also known for its early athletic clubs that included bowling, basketball, archery, tennis, golf, and field hockey. Such achievements depict the role of Goucher College in setting early standards for female collegiate education in the south as the Seven Sisters did in the northeast region of the United States.

According to *The Baltimore Sun*, by October 1912, Goucher College had only raised about \$375,000. Fortunately, President Van Meter and his predecessor, President William W. Guth, were able to complete the \$1,000,000 fundraising campaign in time to save the school in 1913. Professor of Physiology and Hygiene, Lillian Welsh, greatly assisted in the College's financial campaign by holding several public rallies to save the school.



## Appendix G: Sources

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## Chronology

of

### Leading Events in the History of Goucher

- 1884—Formulation of plan to found and endow a Woman's College in observance of Centennial of the Methodist Episcopal Church.  
Offer from Rev. John F. Goucher of a building site, on condition that funds be raised for erection of necessary buildings, and as a nucleus of an Endowment Fund.
- 1885—Incorporation under name of "The Trustees of the Woman's College of Baltimore City."  
Necessary funds pledged.
- 1888—Opening of College, September 17, in Goucher Hall, gift of Dr. Goucher.  
Deliverance of inaugural address by President D. C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University—November 13.
- 1889—Opening of Bennett Memorial Hall, gift of B. F. Bennett, Esq., in memory of his wife.  
"Home A"—now Alfheim.
- 1890—Amendment of Charter of College and enlargement of power of Corporation—April 3.  
Changing of name to "The Woman's College of Baltimore."  
Issuing of first Kalends—May.
- 1893—"Home B"—now Glitner.  
First Tennis Tournament by class of 1897.
- 1894—Organization of Y. W. C. A.  
"Home C"—now Fensal.
- 1895—Bennett Hall Annex opened.  
Publication of first Donnybrook Fair by class of 1896.  
Organization of Mandolin and Glee Clubs.  
First Basket-ball Games.  
"Home D"—now Vingolf.
- 1898—Naming of Homes.
- 1909—Withdrawal of Girls' Latin School from Catherine Hooper Hall.
- 1910—Opening of Catherine Hooper Hall for College use.  
Second amendment of Charter of Corporation, by which name was changed to "Goucher College."
- 1913—Successful conclusion of first \$1,000,000 campaign.
- 1916—Publication of first "Weekly"—January.  
Opening of Folkvang and Mardal Halls.  
Dedication of College Auditorium.  
Completion of second \$1,000,000 campaign.
- 1917—Opening of Sessrymner, Gimle and Vanaheim Halls.
- 1918—Presentation of Alumnae Lodge to Alumnae Association.

#### PRESIDENTS.

HOPKINS, WM. H., 1886-1890.	GOUCHER, JOHN F., 1890-1908.	NOBLE, EUGENE A., 1908-1911.	VAN METER, JOHN B., (Act. President) 1911-1913.	GUTH, WM. W., 1913.
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#### DEANS.

VAN METER, JOHN B., 1892-1910.	LORD, ELEANOR L., 1910.
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C-1c: Stone & Spirit Timeline

**1885** Charter granted to found the Woman's College of Baltimore City.

**1888** Goucher Hall completed for opening of first classes.

**1889** Bennett Hall opened and now considered as that one to be the finest graduation hall for women in the world.

**1890** House A (Albany Hall) opened as first residence hall.

**1893** Catherine Hoover Hall opened as home for Girl's Latin School, a college preparatory institution; building transferred to college use in 1900 (Tadow).

**1897** House B (Cantor Hall) opened as residence hall.

**1917-1918** Art Annex Center presented to Alumnae Association.

**1921** President William Wesley Guth purchased 421 acres of land in Towson for a new campus.

**1942** First building and first residence hall on Towson campus, Mary Fisher Hall, opened.

**1943** President William Wesley Guth dedicated 421 acres of land in Towson for a new campus.

**1944** First Laboratory built in 1943 addition named the Psychology Department Annex.

**1948** Editor Welsh Laboratory and Van Meter Hall opened for classes.

**1949** Concessions Ltd. for Reardon Hall No. 2 (later Heickbeck Hall), Van Meter Hall and a science building (now named John Welsh Laboratory) built at Baltimore Science Building.

**1950** President Hall opened as first residence hall.

**1951** First Laboratory built in 1943 addition named the Psychology Department Annex.

**1952** John Rogers Library opened.

**1953** Heickbeck Science Building completed.

**1954** Latta Walk Hall, gymnasium (opened "partial campus" completed and downtown campus closed).

**1956** Alumnae House opened; stable completed.

**1957** President's House completed. Construction began on new Physical Plant Department building. The Fine Arts Department also uses this former science building for studios and workshop space.

**1958** Residence Hall No. 1 named Heickbeck Hall and all wings completed.

**1960** Eighteen of Goucher's original buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

**1961** The von Bieren Pool opened; Kelly Lecture Hall added to the Heickbeck Science Building.

**1962-66** Morrison Hall, fourth residence hall, built in five stages.

**1963** College Center and Handker Movement Chapel completed; Guth Memorial Gateway begun.

**1966** Construction on the Rebecca Wing of the John Rogers Library began.

**1967** The von Bieren Pool opened; Kelly Lecture Hall added to the Heickbeck Science Building.

**1978** Eighteen of Goucher's original buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

**1981** Moment Wing added to the Heickbeck Science Building.

**1982-86** Morrison Hall, fourth residence hall, built in five stages.

**1985** Todd Dance Studio added.

**1986** Goucher becomes a co-educational college.

**1988** Dr. John Franklin Goucher, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church (now Trinity United Methodist Church), died in 1908 while endeavoring to establish a college for women that would equal higher education for men.

**1989** Goucher House converted as campus home for Dr. and Mrs. Goucher.

**1990** Same changed from the Woman's College of Baltimore to Goucher College in honor of John Franklin and Mary Fisher Goucher.

**1991** Addition and renovations in keeping with Moore and Handker's vision have been made over the last years, and continue to be made to accommodate the growth and changing needs of the Goucher campus community.

**1991** Meyerhoff Arts Center and Sports and Recreation Center built.

**1997** New gymnasium and plaza built.

**1998** At the end of Dr. Goucher's presidency, the college owned nine buildings and six acres of land. In following years, the college expanded its campus by purchasing buildings in adjacent areas for college use.

**1999** Several additional buildings by Jane Rowcamp firm of Moore and Hutchins won first place.

**2000** "Stone & Spirit: Building Goucher College 1885-1954." Towson, MD: Goucher College, 2000.

GOUCHER COLLEGE

REGULATIONS

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE COLLEGE HOMES

OF THE

WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE.

1898.

PRESS OF THE FRIEDENWALD COMPANY.

Goucher College. *The Woman's College of Baltimore Residence Regulations 1898*. Pamphlet. Baltimore: Goucher College, 1898. Goucher College Digital Library, Early History and Ephemera Collection.

## DESCRIPTION AND INFORMATION.

1. The Woman's College has made careful provision for resident students. It has built and operates under its own management four residences, known as "Homes." Neither thought nor expense has been spared to render them as home-like as possible. They contain no instruction rooms, no suggestion of the school, but are residences only. They are well lighted and ventilated; all single rooms contain one, and all double rooms, with few exceptions, two, large windows, while a ventilating register in each room opens into a flue communicating with the shaft through which the smoke-stack passes, thus ensuring a constant current of air. They are finished throughout in hard wood of light color. Capacious parlors, and social halls upon each floor, brighten their appearance and provide for the social side of student life. Hygienic matters have received the studious attention of experts; the plumbing in particular has been done upon scientific principles and in a thorough manner. A broad staircase at each end of the building and two fire-escapes outside the walls, with accessible iron platforms at each story, provide safety in case of fire, danger of which is reduced to a minimum by the style of construction and the method of heating, and by having kitchens and laundries on the top floor. They are heated throughout with hot water, lighted with electricity or gas and equipped with baths. Elevators render all floors equally accessible.

2. Each Home is presided over by a cultivated Christian woman, known as the Lady in Charge, whose sole function is to supply, as far as may be, the place of a mother among daughters. The details of household management are under the charge of an experienced housekeeper. All laundry work is done within the building, so as to guard against the introduction of contagious diseases. An experienced professional nurse resides in the Home to render prompt service in case of illness and often to prevent it by timely attention to slight indispositions.

3. Students from outside Baltimore are invited to the comforts and privileges of these Homes; but before applying for residence they should notice that these residences are not boarding-houses in which whoever pays charges may come and go and dispose of her time as she pleases. The homes are purely subsidiary to the educational purposes of the College, and life in them is regulated so as to enable students who reside there to pursue their studies under favorable conditions and with the fewest possible unnecessary interruptions. Social pleasures are by no means discountenanced, but are not suffered to invade the student life to its prejudice. It is assumed that all who seek residence here do so for the sake of study and not for the sake of society, and the regulations are framed from this point of view. Certain restrictions upon individual freedom arise out of a regard for widely accepted views of propriety and considerations of moral security. It would be too much to expect that some of these rules will not occasionally be felt irksome by those who have been accustomed to greater freedom; every applicant for residence should therefore carefully read them and consider whether she is willing to be governed by them. Comfortable boarding-houses may be found in the immediate vicinity of the College and in other parts of the city, and any who are not ready to acquiesce cheerfully in the rules of the Homes should find residence elsewhere.

4. On the other hand it is presumed that those who come to us are not children, but young women of elevated aims and fixed principles. The College does not expect to exercise a close surveillance over their doings. As long as their conduct keeps within the bounds generally indicated above and more particularly marked out in the regulations which follow, they will be accorded large freedom of action. The "Chaperon" is unknown here except when residents wish to go out at night or to promiscuous gatherings; care is then taken to have them properly accompanied.

5. Each Home accommodates from sixty to eighty persons. The rooms are larger than is usual in buildings designed for this purpose and all are equally comfortable and healthful. The floors are stained and covered with rugs, which at short intervals are removed, sunned and thoroughly cleansed. About half the rooms are intended for two persons, but each person has her own bed, bureau, rocking-chair and closet. The dining-rooms are large, bright and airy and are furnished with small tables around each of which eight persons can sit. The fare is simple, wholesome, plentiful, well cooked and well served.

#### Terms.

6. The charge for students who reside in the Homes is three hundred and seventy-five dollars a year, payable, twenty-five dollars upon engaging residence, two hundred dollars before the first day of October, and one hundred and fifty dollars before the first day of the following February. This embraces:

1. Tuition (except in Music and in special Art), and laboratory fees.
2. Room, board, heat and light for the College year, including the recesses of Christmas and Easter.
3. The care of a professional nurse in all cases where exclusive services are not required. A special nurse will be at the expense of the student for whom she is employed.
4. The washing of a dozen plain pieces each week, not including the bed-linen, which is washed without charge.

#### Making Application.

7. When a candidate for admission to the College wishes also to reside in one of the Homes she should state so in her application. A contract-application blank will then be sent her to be signed by herself and by the person responsible for her dues. Upon the return of this contract, properly signed, and the payment of twenty-five dollars, a receipt will be sent her entitling her to residence upon the following conditions: *First*, that at the proper time she presents credentials that she has fulfilled the requirements for admission, or failing to do so, passes a satisfactory examination upon the same; *second*, that unless she is personally known to some officer of the College she furnishes a certificate of good moral character from some suitable person, her pastor being preferred; *third*, that, if she comes from another College, she also presents a letter of honorable dismissal; *fourth*, that within one month of the beginning of the session she presents a satisfactory certificate of health, made out by a reputable physician upon a blank to be furnished by the College.

8. Residences must be engaged for the whole college year. The reasonableness of this requirement is evident when it is remembered that as a rule it is only at the beginning of the College year that the rooms are in demand and that the demand may then be in excess of the supply. The College should not be expected to bear losses that come from unforeseen occurrences. If a resident should be required to withdraw as a

matter of discipline her board will be charged at the rate of seven dollars a week, and the remainder of her payment for residence returned to her. In cases of absence occasioned by protracted sickness, fifty per cent. of the payment, after deducting tuition charges, will be assumed to be for the rent of the room, and a pro rata deduction will be made from the remainder; but no deduction will be made for less than half a term's absence.

#### Assignment of Rooms.

9. Rooms are assigned in the following manner: On the third Saturday of May, students already in residence who have executed contracts for the following year and have made the advanced payment of twenty-five dollars, or provided satisfactorily therefor, will be permitted to choose their rooms in the order, first, of their academic grade and, second, of their seniority in residence. On the fifteenth of August new applicants who have executed their contracts and made the required payment will be assigned rooms in the order of their application. After that date applicants will be assigned as their applications are received. No choice will be allowed or assignments made by favor, but it will always be a pleasure to consider the applicant's preferences as far as circumstances may permit.

10. Sisters and intimate friends will be permitted to room together although of different grades, and the student of the higher grade will be permitted to make the choice; but the student of the lower grade may not claim the right to a room so chosen when it is vacated by the companion who chose it. It must then be regarded as open to general choice.

11. When choice of rooms is made by residents who are expecting to return the following year, no one person will be permitted to choose the half of a double room. If a room-mate is not secured, a single room should be selected.

12. When a student of a lower grade is permitted to accompany a sister or a friend of a higher grade, and also when the reduction offered to the second member of a family is accepted, the two will be expected to occupy a double room.

13. As a rule, applicants should not expect to obtain single rooms during their first year.

14. If parts of rooms should be vacated during the year, leaving two students alone in two double rooms, the College reserves the right to fill such vacancies by requiring the two students so situated to room together, their preference in such cases being limited to the choice of the room they will occupy.

#### Furniture.

15. Every student is required to furnish her own blankets, bed-linen, towels and napkins. Sheets should be  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$  yards. Pillow-slips  $21\frac{1}{2} \times 36$  inches. No heavy furniture, such as étagères, bookcases, tables or large chairs may be added to that which the room already contains. This rule is intended to obviate expensive rivalries and to prevent overcrowding. Residents are encouraged to embellish their rooms with whatever is neither cumbersome nor costly. Injuries to furniture or rooms, arising from abuse or carelessness, must be made good by the occupants.

#### REGULATIONS.

16. Every student who accepts residence in the Home by signing the contract pledges herself in honor to comply with all the following regulations and any others of a similar kind that may be found necessary. The privilege of residing in the Home may be peremptorily withdrawn for sufficient reasons, among which may be named breach of honor in violating this explicit pledge by failing to conform to the regulations or by evasions of them, general intractability, or invincible incompatibility of

temperament. In case of such a withdrawal, board will be charged at the rate of seven dollars a week for the time of actual residence, and the remainder of the payment refunded.

### Special Restrictions.

17. Residents are not permitted to attend the theatre or the opera or card-parties or to indulge in card-playing in their own rooms or anywhere upon the College premises. Dancing is not allowed at the College receptions whether held in the Homes or in the Halls; nor have residents the privilege of participating in dancing elsewhere at public receptions or on similar occasions when they may be allowed to accept invitations; nor may dancing form any part of the entertainment at Society, Fraternity, Class or other gatherings. When residents are permitted to absent themselves from the Home in order to accept social invitations in the city or vicinity they are not to regard themselves as temporarily free from these conditions, but should understand that they are binding during the whole period of residence. Of course this does not include the recesses, *unless spent in the Home*. The use of wines, ales, etc., is strictly forbidden except under medical direction and the supervision of the nurse; in such cases they must be placed in the nurse's charge and not kept in the resident's own room.

18. In order that continuous and exacting study may be pursued without injury to health it is necessary that the hours of rest be strictly respected. No one practice so speedily and so completely breaks a student down as does that of keeping late hours. If this be less hurtful for some than for others, it should be remembered that in order that any may rest without disturbance after a fixed hour, all must retire and become quiet at that time. Chief among its routine regulations this College places the rule that all noise must cease, lights be extinguished and residents in their beds at half-past ten o'clock. This hour is too late rather than too early, but it is probably the earliest that can be enforced. Violation of this rule will be regarded as a serious offense, a repetition of which will be followed by withdrawal of the privilege of residence.

### 19. Routine.

RISEING BELL, 7 A. M.

BREAKFAST, 7.30 A. M.

a. Residents are expected to rise promptly upon the ringing of the first bell, make their toilet in a thorough manner, put their rooms to air, and appear at the table immediately upon the breakfast summons. No one will be permitted to come to the table *en déshabille*, and breakfast will not be kept for the tardy.

LUNCH, 11.30 A. M. to 1.30 P. M.

a. Lunch will be served during these hours, but it is requested that residents come as early as may be practicable.

DINNER, 6 P. M.

c. Residents are expected to dress for dinner in a becoming manner, to remain at table until regularly dismissed, and to observe at table at all times the usages of good society. Promptness at this meal will be required, but when the occasion demands it for any number of the students at one time, as when lectures are attended which do not end before six o'clock, the Lady in Charge may make special arrangements.

QUIET HOURS, 7.30 to 9 P. M.

d. The College does not prescribe to its students their hours of study; they are expected to know how to dispose of their time to the best advantage. During these hours, however, residents in the Homes must remain in their own rooms and abstain from everything that would interfere with the studies of others. Ladies in Charge have no discretionary power in the application of this rule.



**RETIRING BELL, 10 P. M.**

e. It is advised that study cease at 9 o'clock, and that the hour from 9-10 be spent socially. At 10 every resident must repair to her own room and remain there.

**LIGHTS OUT, 10.30 P. M.**

f. See above, Section 18. This rule will be strictly enforced. It is made not merely in the interests of good order, but also, and chiefly, from hygienic considerations. Ladies in Charge have no discretion in its application.

20. All residents are required to attend morning prayers at 10 o'clock, in the Chapel, during the five academic days of the week, and in the parlors of the Homes at a stated hour on Saturdays and Sundays.

21. General receptions and entertainments, either in the instruction buildings or in the Homes, will come to an end promptly at half-past ten o'clock. This means that residents should depart at that hour, and not begin to prepare to depart. On such occasions the hour for extinguishing lights will be extended to eleven o'clock.

22. Fraternity meetings, or meetings of societies or classes should be brought to a close not later than 9.45 o'clock. No permission will be extended to members of the fraternities who are resident in the Homes, to absent themselves from the Homes beyond the usual hours, unless upon special occasions, when written permission must be obtained from the Dean. The hour for extinguishing lights will NOT be extended upon occasions mentioned in this section.

**Absences.**

23. Residents may leave the Home and return to it between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. without reporting to the Lady in Charge, but absence from routine appointments should be promptly explained. Absence from dinner should not occur without the previous consent of the Lady in Charge. After dinner no one will leave the Home without obtaining the permission of the Lady in Charge. This provision applies to every supposable case, and includes leaving the Home for attendance upon societies, literary clubs, conversation classes, etc., even when held in the College buildings or at the residences of students or of instructors. Where such appointments definitely recur, those who regularly attend upon them may register with the Lady in Charge for standing permission. To go elsewhere under cover of such permission would be regarded as a serious breach of honor. Residents must be home by ten o'clock unless particularly excused.

g. Residents should not go to dressmakers, dentists, photographers, oculists, etc., except with the approval of the Lady in Charge. This rule will not be applied in a manner that will prove annoying or embarrassing; still less is it intended to secure patronage for certain persons. Its propriety in the case of young ladies who are in a strange community need not be argued to the thoughtful.

24. Requests for absence from the Home over night, or for departure from the city, or to attend concerts, lectures, etc., should be presented to the Dean in writing, and explained to him at his demand. His signature affixed to the request will convey his consent to the Lady in Charge, but is not to be regarded as mandatory. No request will be considered within six hours of the time for which it is made unless circumstances would not have permitted an earlier presentation. Arrangements made in advance of requesting permission will not be taken into consideration. Permission will not usually be given to attend any entertainment or company from which it will not be possible to return and retire by the hour for extinguishing lights.

or Lady in Charge should decline to invite any one for whom a card has been requested, the reason for declining should not be asked.

30. On such Friday nights as are not occupied by a general function, callers will be permitted under such restrictions as may from time to time seem necessary. Any abuse of this privilege will be followed by its withdrawal.

H. The monthly receptions are not given by the College, but by the residents of the Homes. A committee from the Homes, with which the Ladies in Charge are always to be associated, has supervision of them. It is not supposed that any considerable expense will be incurred in preparing for them, but it should be understood that the residents themselves are to defray all such expenses.

### Meals.

31. Residents must invariably take their meals at the Homes to which they belong, not interchanging except upon invitation of the respective Ladies in Charge or by prearrangement with them. This invitation or prearrangement should be in prescribed form, bearing the signatures of the Ladies in Charge of both Homes concerned, and should be presented at the Home where the meal is taken, otherwise a charge will be made.

32. A charge of twenty-five cents will be made for every meal served in rooms, whatever be the occasion, unless ordered by the Lady in Charge, in prescribed form.

33. Lady friends living or visiting in the city may occasionally be invited to a meal in the Home, but it should first be ascertained that it will be agreeable to the Lady in Charge, after which a meal ticket should be obtained from the Cashier.

34. Residents must not give in their rooms private entertainments, lunches, suppers, etc., without the previous consent of the Lady in Charge, and must observe strictly any conditions which may be made. They will never be permitted at hours which are hygienically unsuitable or that trespass upon the hour of retiring. Oil or gas stoves or chafing dishes will not be permitted in rooms, nor may cooking be done elsewhere than in the kitchen.

### Illness.

35. Eminent physicians and surgeons of both schools of medicine are easily accessible, and the proper officer of the College will summon upon occasion a suitable medical adviser. While preferences will not be ignored, the choice of a physician will not be left absolutely to residents or their parents. It is not desirable to have several physicians attending in the Infirmary at the same time and often in similar cases. Moreover, the responsible officers of the College are believed to be able to make a more judicious selection than the residents whose acquaintance with their surroundings is recent, or than their friends at a distance. A special nurse will be engaged whenever circumstances are believed to require it. All nurses who may be nursing in the Homes will be regarded as under the supervision of the Sanitary Supervisor.

36. When cases of illness occur all persons must keep away from the sick-room except those whose duty calls them there, unless express permission to enter is given by the nurse. Food, fruits and delicacies must not be given without the same permission. The kindness and sympathy of friends apart from the regulation here provided may work harm to the patient. Physicians should not be summoned except by the nurse or the Lady in Charge. Telegrams should not be sent to the homes of the sick, nor alarming letters, by any of the residents. The responsible

25. When several of the residents desire to attend concerts, lectures or similar entertainments given at places or at times where or when it would be improper for them to go alone, suitable companionship will be provided for them if possible; but it must always be understood that when such companionship is provided, the persons for whom it is obtained must bear the expenses of the companion, including admission fees, car tickets, etc.

26. Upon leaving the Home for a visit to extend over night, residents will be required to register their names, destination and hour of departure, in a book kept for that purpose. Upon returning, they will make a similar entry. Before leaving for vacation they should similarly register in the Registrar's office.

#### Church Attendance.

27. Each resident is expected to report to the Dean not later than the third Saturday of October the name of the church which she desires to attend. Two limitations are placed upon her choice: the church should be of the denomination with which she is associated at home, unless there are satisfactory reasons otherwise, and should not be at so great distance from the College as to render attendance difficult. If her choice is approved she will be expected to attend the services of the church selected on Sunday mornings, at least. The practicability of attending oftener will depend upon the accessibility of the church and the possibility of obtaining suitable companionship. Residents who have reason to remain in their rooms on Sunday morning should report the fact and its excuse to the Lady in Charge before ten o'clock. It is hoped that every resident of the Homes will cultivate intimate relations with the church which she selects and place herself under the care of its pastor.

#### Social Life.

28. It is difficult to formulate rules with reference to the calling of gentleman friends. It should be generally understood that a great deal of such intercourse with gentlemen as is unobjectionable at home cannot be allowed here. Invitations to go out with gentlemen may not be accepted without previous permission, and permission will be sparingly given and only for reasons. In granting permissions of this kind no precedents will be acknowledged; each request will be considered upon its own merits. It need scarcely be mentioned that no one should suffer herself to be joined by a gentleman upon the street or at church, or at any place of entertainment to which she may be allowed to go. It is always courteous to explain that the rules of the Home do not permit it.

29. Receptions may be given by the ladies of the Homes at intervals of about a month, to which they will be able to invite their gentleman friends. Upon request the Lady in Charge of the Home will issue an invitation, enclosing with her own card that of the young lady who has made the request. All requests should be made in time for the invitation to be issued a week in advance of the day fixed for the reception. On such occasions the gentleman invited may call at the Home for the young lady at whose instance the invitation was sent, and may escort her directly to the hall, and, at the conclusion of the entertainment, back again to the Home, taking his leave, however, at the door of the Home.\* Usually no one will be able to invite more than one person. If the Dean

\* This provision will be held to apply to all entertainments given by the societies, fraternities and clubs, and to every instance in which permission is given a resident to leave the Home with a gentleman.

officers will always see that the parents of the sick are kept informed of their condition, and the interference of the young ladies in such cases may cause unnecessary apprehension and embarrassment. Parents are requested to pay no attention to messages unless signed by a responsible officer of the College.

37. Young ladies must not absent themselves from their duties on the plea of illness without reporting the same to the Nurse. She will send a daily report to the Dean, and the appearance of a student's name upon the sick-list will be regarded as an excuse from classes.

#### Miscellaneous.

38. Students are not permitted to enter the dining-rooms at other than meal times, or the kitchen or pantry at any times whatever, without special permission.

39. Trunks and boxes are not allowed in the halls, nor may they be kept in rooms without special permission. Large and heavy trunks are not allowed there under any circumstances. A trunk-room is provided where such things may be placed, and residents have access to it at all hours of the day.

40. Residents should understand that money, trinkets, jewelry, etc., are in their own keeping, and that the College is in no wise responsible for their safety. A banking system is maintained by which the student may carry an account with the cashier and draw upon it at her pleasure. This insures security for her money. Expensive jewelry should not be brought.

41. Residents who may be found at unsuitable hours in parts of the building remote from their own rooms will be required to render satisfactory explanation of their presence and will be held responsible for any disorder or damage that may be discovered there.

42. There will be no unreasonable interference with the personal habits or the dress of residents. Plain dressing is recommended for many reasons. Every one should be provided with waterproof and overshoes. If the Lady in Charge should observe any deficiency or impropriety in dress, she will give a private admonition to that effect and this admonition must have the force of a command.

43. While every reasonable facility will be afforded residents to enjoy the visits of relatives and friends from home, it is not practicable to entertain them, during the stay, in the Homes. The reasons for this regulation lie beyond the control of the College, and it must therefore be regarded as admitting no exceptions. The rule will not hold, however, in cases of *serious* illness: under such circumstances provision will be made for a near relative who may wish to be at hand; but the attendance of a relative may not be substituted for the services of the regular nurse.

#### Requests for Exemption.

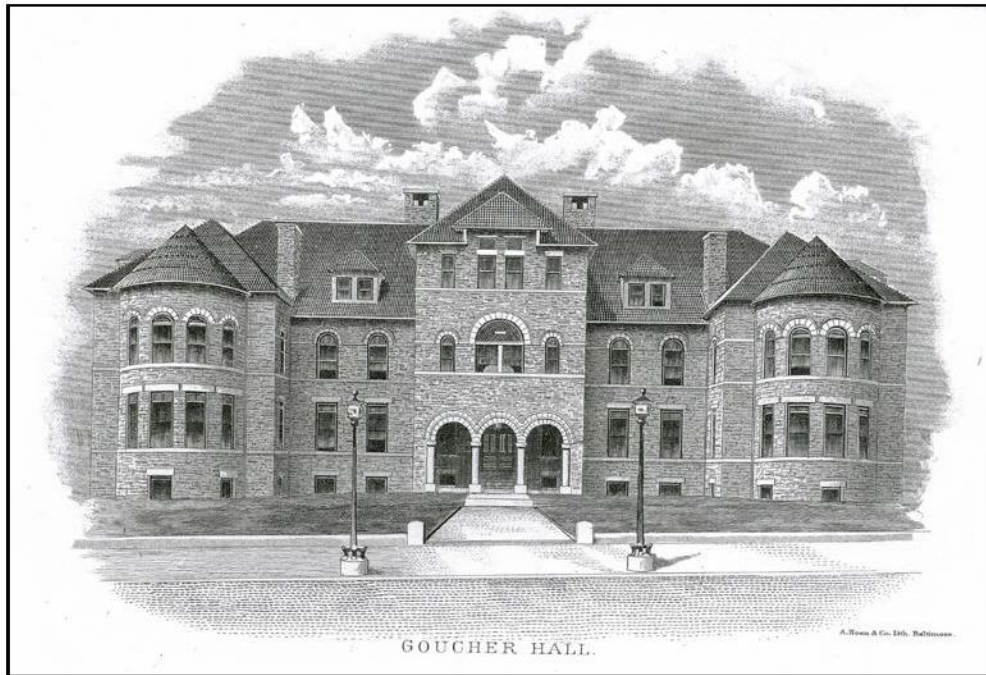
These rules are the result of the experience of our own and of other similar institutions. They have been adopted after careful reflection, and requests to be exempted from them will be useless.

March, 1895.

JOHN F. GOUCHER, *President.*

**Part G-2: Buildings and Campus Maps**

*Goucher Hall Drawing*

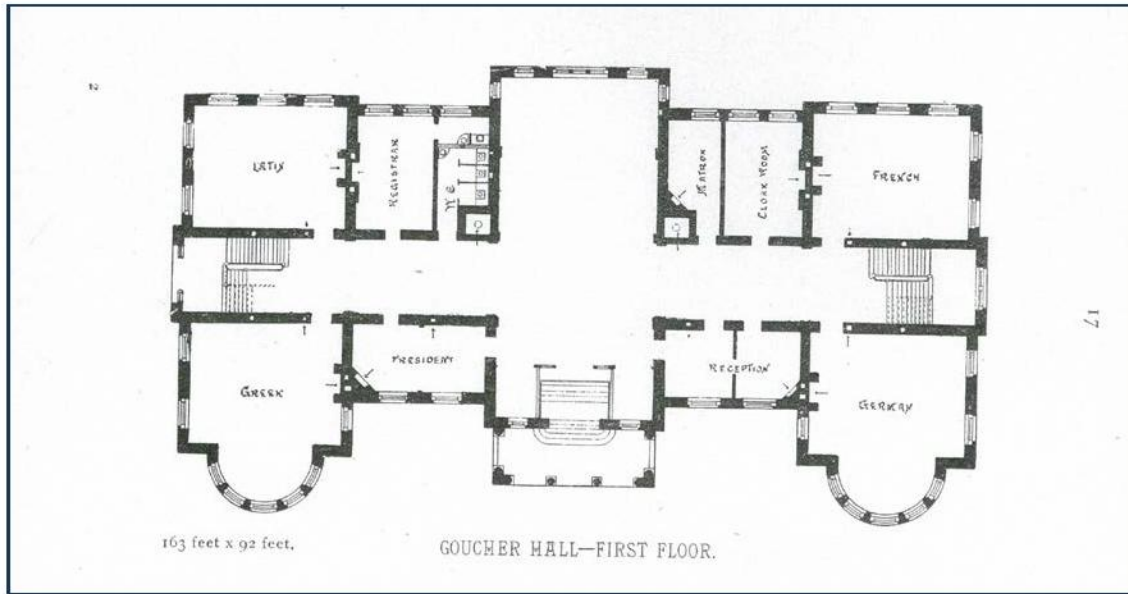


*Goucher Hall Photograph*



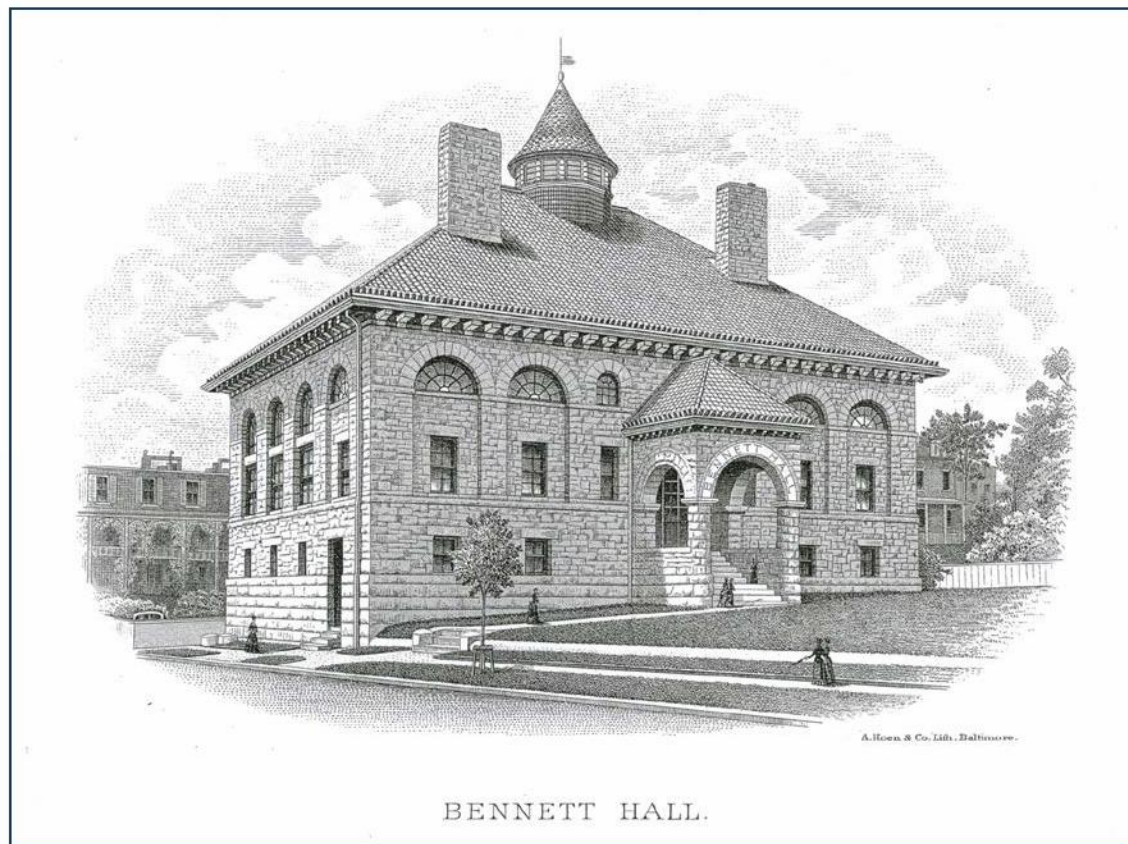
Goucher College. *Historic Brochure of The Women's College of Baltimore*. Brochure. Baltimore: Goucher College, 1897. Goucher College Digital Library, Early History and Ephemera Collection.

*Goucher Hall Floor Plan*



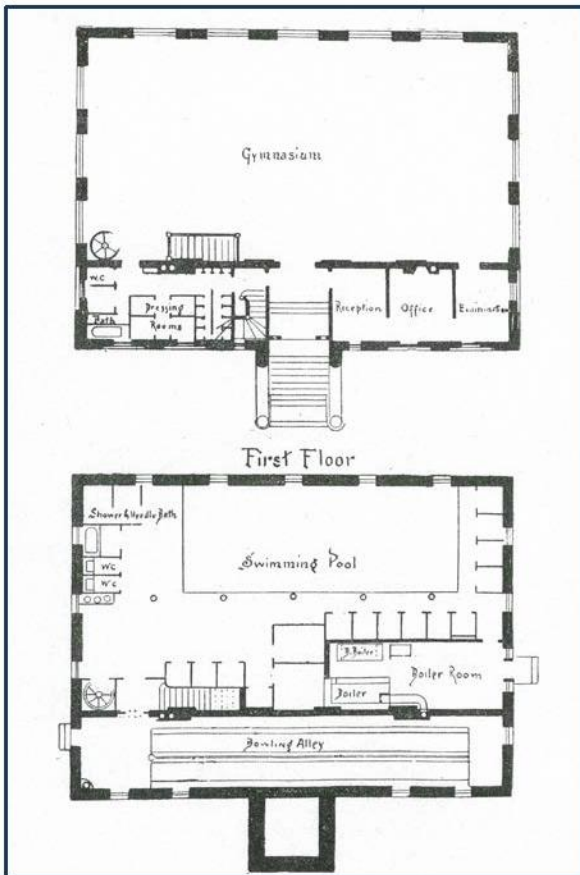
Goucher College. 1890. Bulletin of Goucher College. Baltimore, MD: Goucher College.

*Bennett Hall Drawing*



Goucher College. 1890. Bulletin of Goucher College. Baltimore, MD: Goucher College.

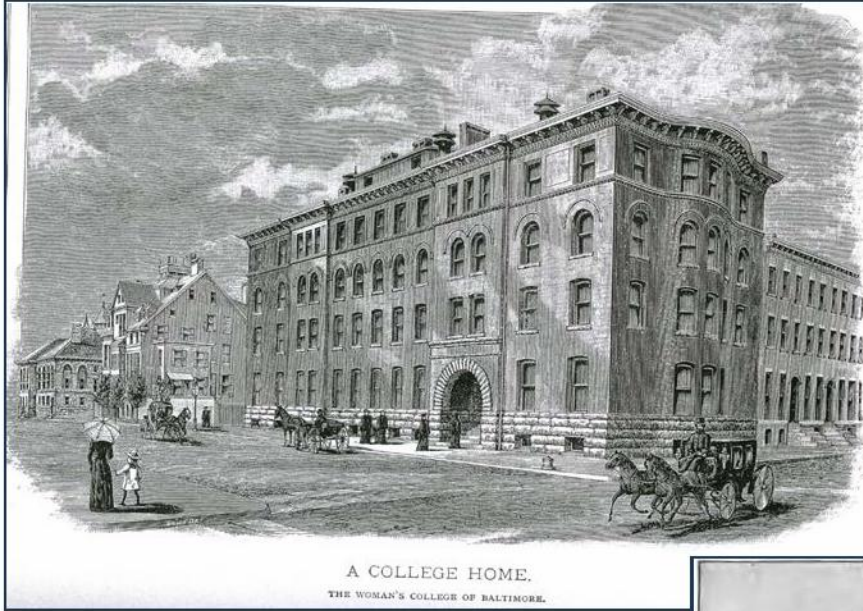
*Bennett Hall Photograph*



Goucher College. *Historic Brochure of The Women's College of Baltimore*. Brochure. Baltimore: Goucher College, 1897. Goucher College Digital Library, Early History and Ephemera Collection.

*Bennett Hall Floor Plan*

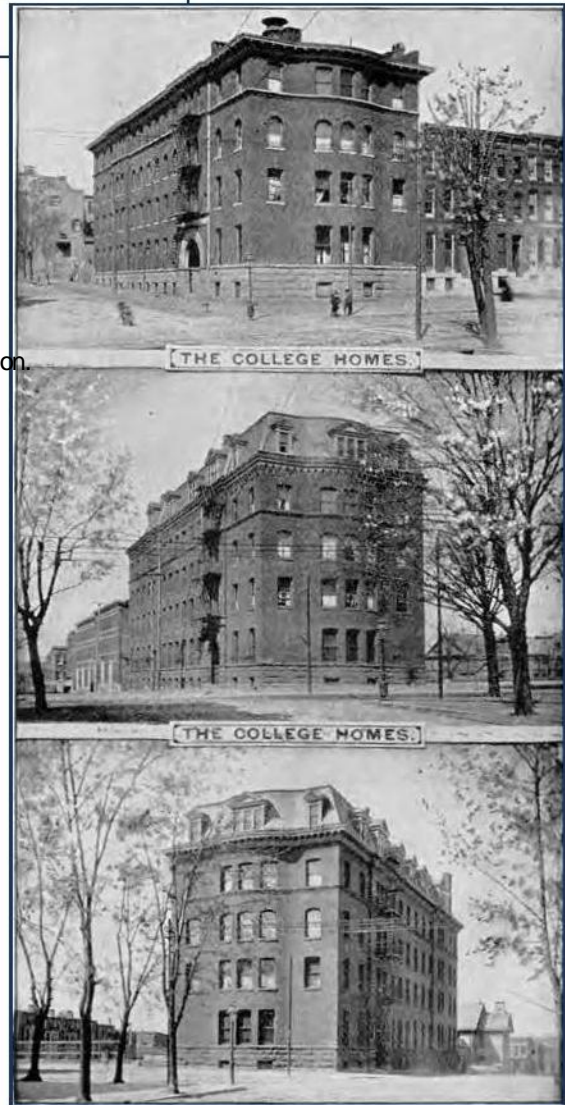
Goucher College. 1890. *Bulletin of Goucher College*. Baltimore, MD: Goucher College.



*College Home Drawing*  
 Goucher College. 1895. Bulletin  
 of Goucher College. Baltimore,  
 MD: Goucher College.

*College Homes Photograph*

Goucher College. *Historic Brochure of The Women's College  
 of Baltimore.* Brochure. Baltimore: Goucher College, 1897.  
 Goucher College Digital Library, Early History and Ephemera Collection.



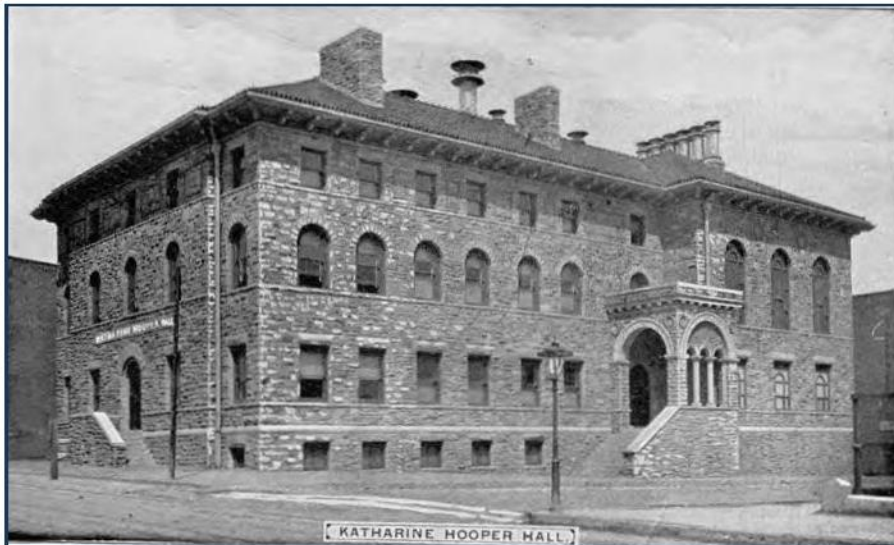


*College Homes Floor Plan*



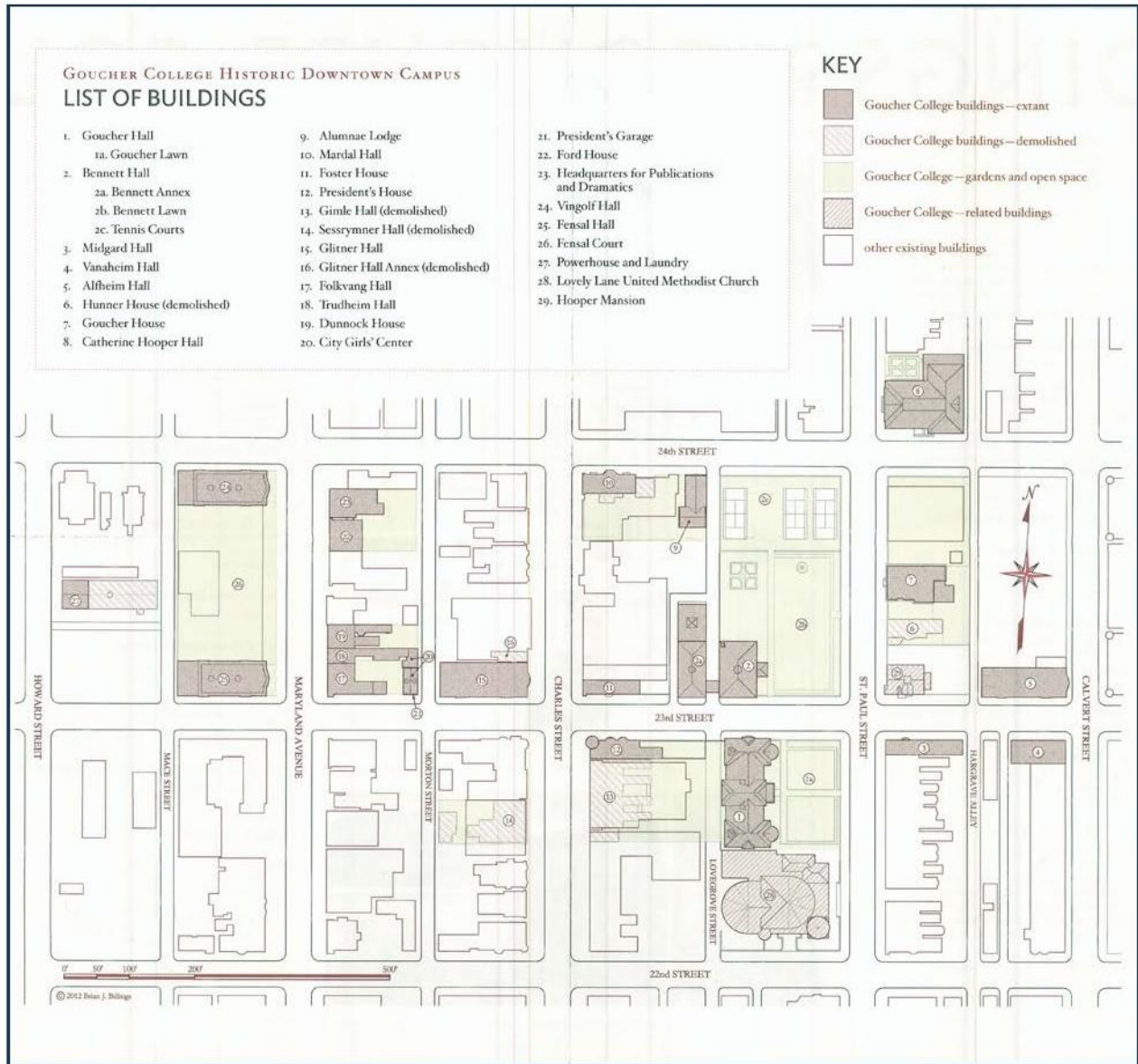
Goucher College. 1890. Bulletin of Goucher College. Baltimore, MD: Goucher College.

*Catherine Hooper Hall Photograph*

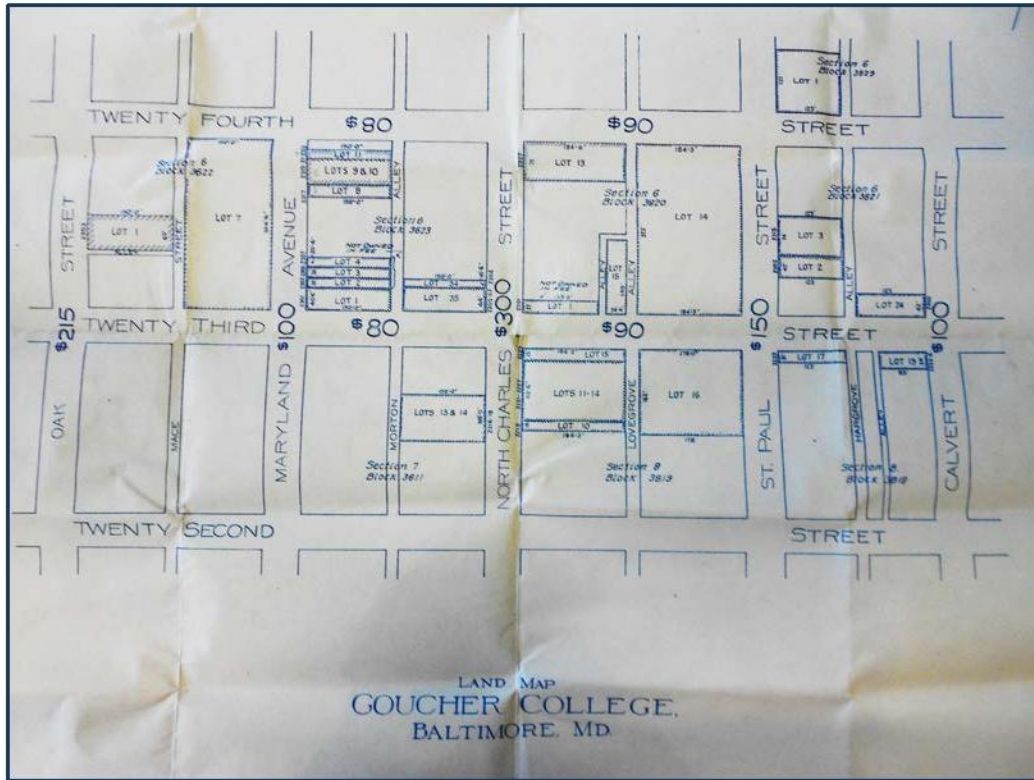


Goucher College. *Historic Brochure of The Women's College of Baltimore.* Brochure. Baltimore: Goucher College, 1897. Goucher College Digital Library, Early History and Ephemera Collection.

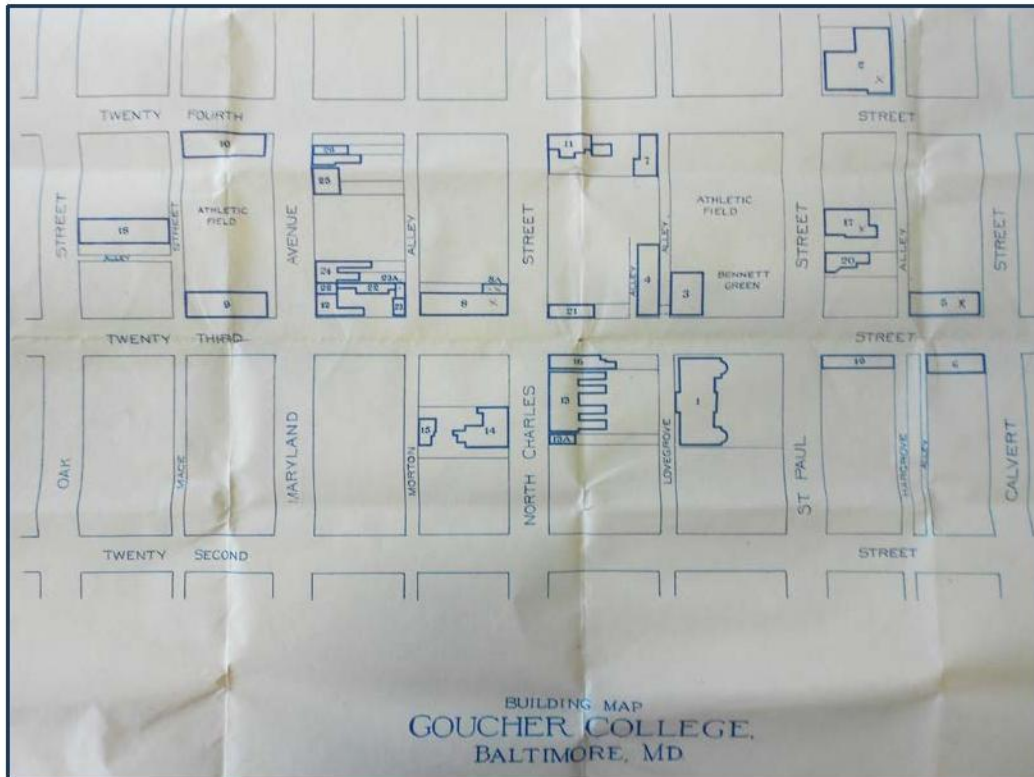
# Goucher College Buildings Map



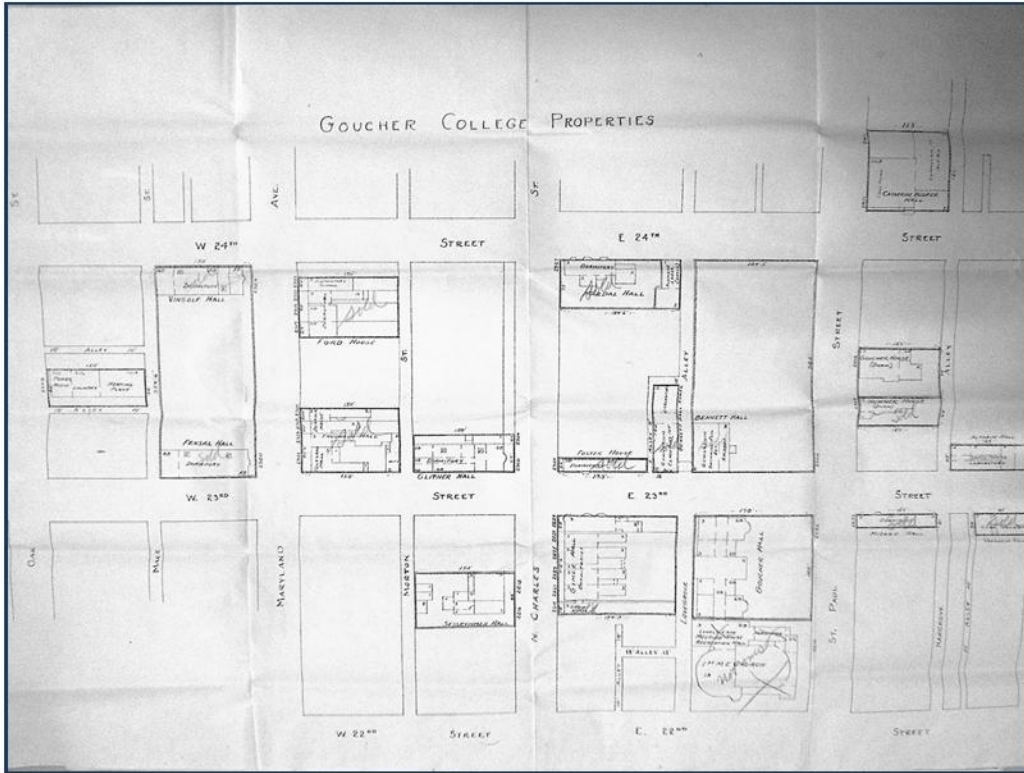
Goucher College Land Map



Goucher College Building Map



*Goucher College Properties Map*



*Goucher College Overlay Map*



APPENDIX G

**Part C-3: Ephemera and Photographs**

*Goucher & Johns Hopkins Drawing*



Goucher College. 1895. Donnybrook Fair. Baltimore: Junior Class, Woman's College of Baltimore.

COURSES ARE OFFERED IN

Latin, Greek, German, French, Italian, Spanish.		LANGUAGES ...AND... LITERATURES.
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THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Astronomy, History,	Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Anatomy, Hygiene, Sociology.
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INSTRUCTION IS PROVIDED IN

MUSIC—

Vocal and Instrumental,	Drawing, Painting,
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President Eugene W. Noble  
 has the honor to announce that  
 by order of the Board of Trustees and  
 by act of the General Assembly of Maryland  
 the Corporate name of  
**The Woman's College of Baltimore**  
 has been changed to  
**Goucher College**

Baltimore, Maryland  
 March the fifth  
 nineteen hundred and ten

*College Name Change Certificate*

*Courses Offered*

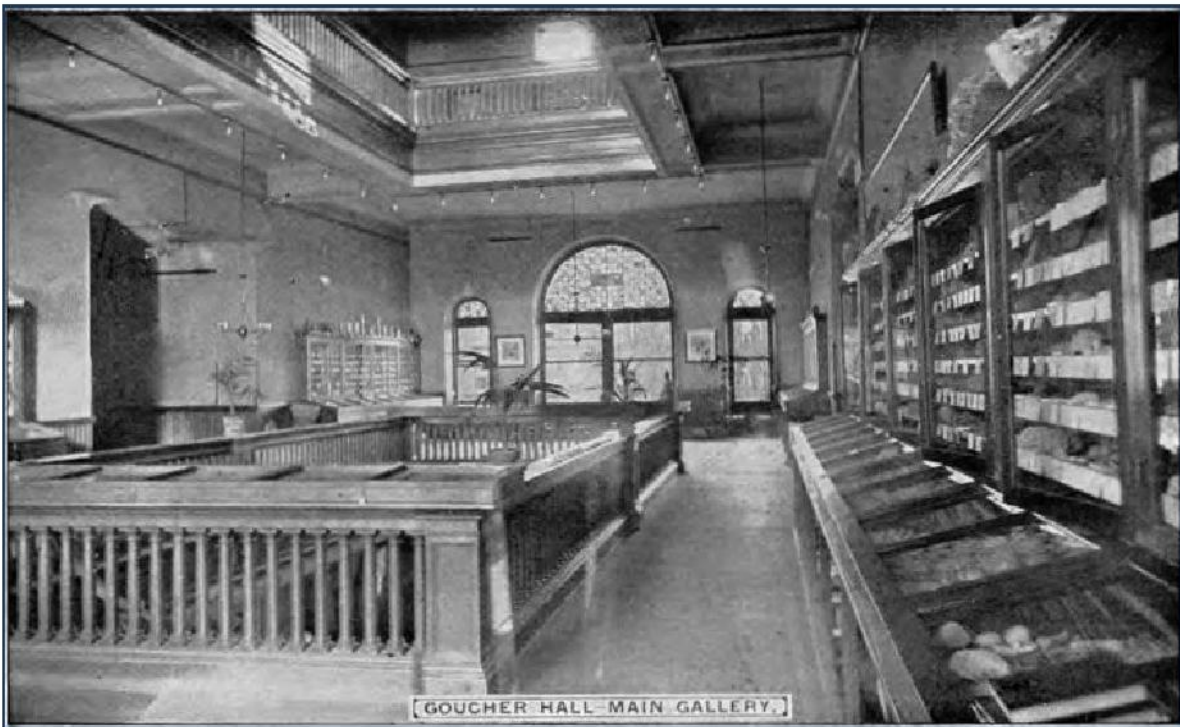
Goucher College. *Historic Brochure of The Women's College of Baltimore*. Brochure. Baltimore: Goucher College, 1897. Goucher College Digital Library, Early History and Ephemera Collection

*Interiors of Bennett Hall Gymnasium*



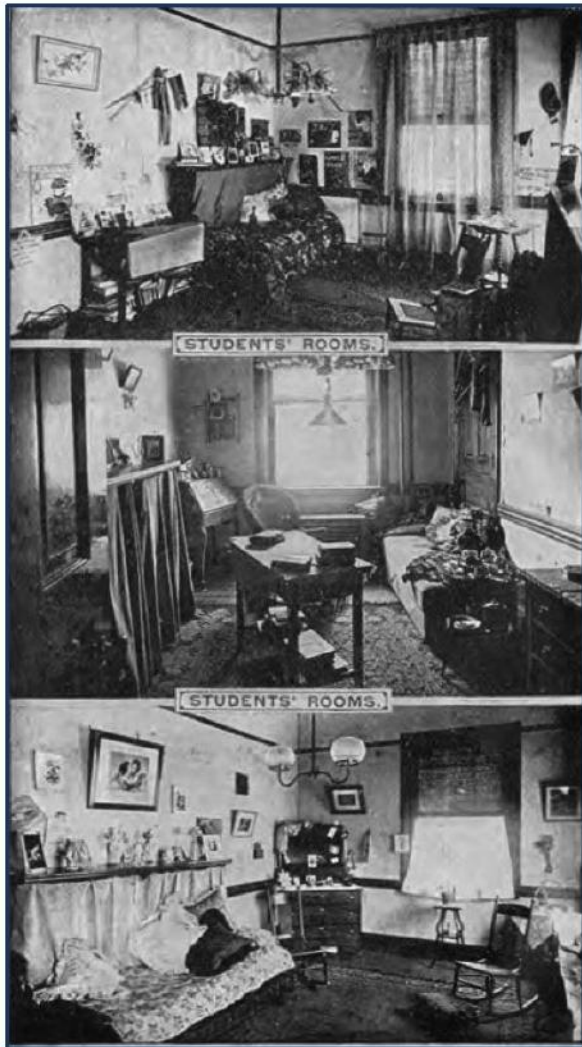
Goucher College. *Historic Brochure of The Women's College of Baltimore*. Brochure. Baltimore: Goucher College, 1897. Goucher College Digital Library, Early History and Ephemera Collection.

*Interior of Goucher Hall Main Gallery*



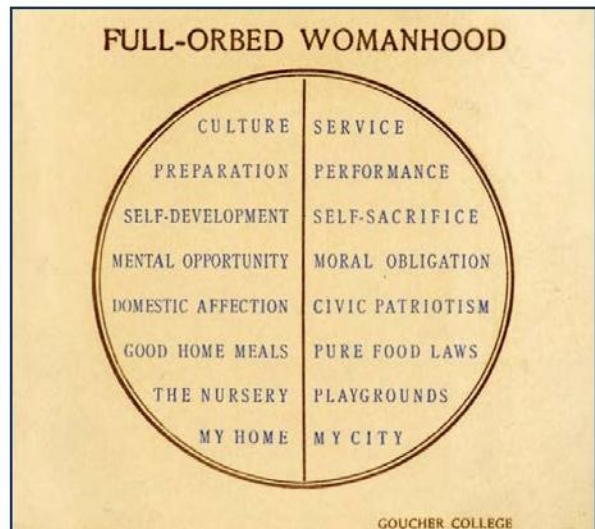
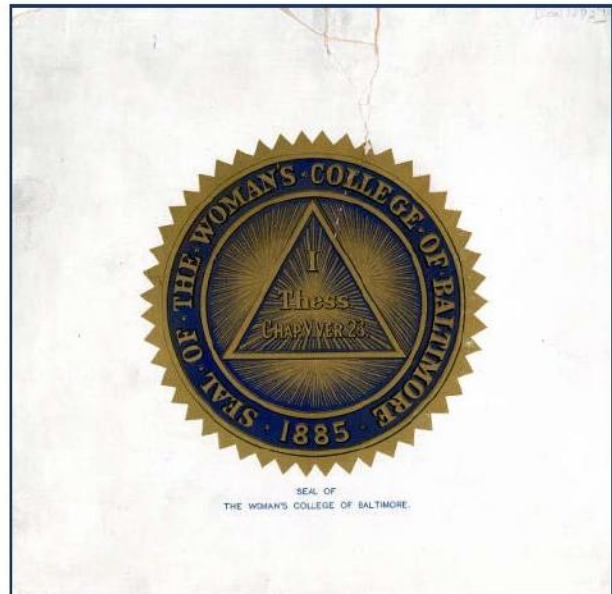
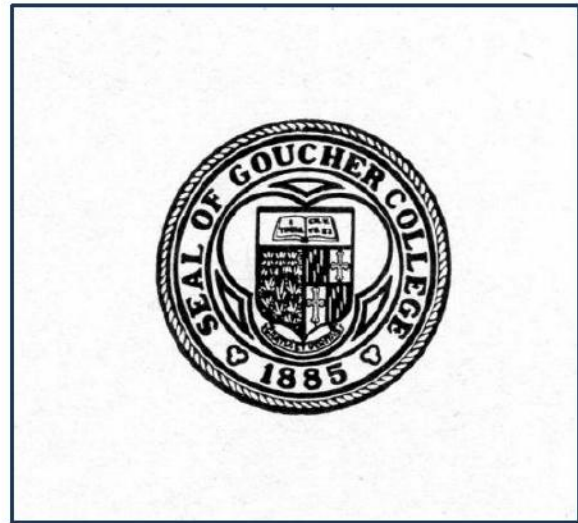
Goucher College. *Historic Brochure of The Women's College of Baltimore*. Brochure. Baltimore: Goucher College, 1897. Goucher College Digital Library, Early History and Ephemera Collection.

*Interiors of Dormitory Rooms*



Goucher College. *Historic Brochure of The Women's College of Baltimore*. Brochure. Baltimore: Goucher College, 1897. Goucher College Digital Library, Early History and Ephemera Collection.

*College Seals*



*Full Orbed Woman*

