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

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


THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

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

Yesterday afternoon two thousand people, including, with few exceptions, every Methodist minister in Baltimore and a number of clerical representatives of other denominations, assisted at the laying of the cornerstone of the Woman’s College of Baltimore City, St. Paul and Fourth streets, which is to be under the jurisdiction of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The building adjoins the new First M. E. Church, St. Paul and Third streets, which is under roof. Rev. J. P. Goucher is assigned to the congregation that is in a corner lot, which he demesned in a triangular piece of granite, the keystone of the structure, which was set in position by the first past president of the university, educational report for the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland, copies of the daily and weekly newspapers and a directory of the public school teachers of this city. Workmen lowered the stone into the place, after which Rev. W. Goucher raised the stone three times with the handle of the towel he held in his right hand and said, “In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, the corner-stone of this building for the higher education of women, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is laid, and the people send the doxology, Rev. H. W. Black pronounced the benediction.

Previous to these ceremonies services were held in the Sunday-school rooms of the First M. E. Church. On the platform were Bishop E. D. Andrews, of Washington, Bishop A. W. Williams of the African M. E. Church; Rev. D. C. Gilmor, of the Johns Hopkins University; Rev. J. P. Goucher, Rev. William D. Edwards and President Blodgett, of the Institute for the Blind. The apartment which is beautifully finished in silver and comfortably seated in the main floor and balcony over one thousand persons, were crowded. Rev. John Lamott eloquently prayed for the success of the new college and thanked God for it. The congregation joined in the renewal of the Lord’s Prayer. Subsequently Rev. E. Grigston read a lesson, ninth chapter of Proverbs, “Wisdom hath built her house,” &c. The hymn “Path of Our Fathers Living Still” was admirably rendered by a choir composed of Mr. E. H. Gilmor, ladies Prof. Miller, organist, and Mrs. J. W. Deady, Mrs. E. Q. White, Mrs. J. F. Petten, Misses Belle Cady, H. Ogden, Mary Fry and Sara Burton, and Messrs. E. C. White, Harry McCubbin, L. A. Shirk, J. W. Yoakle and Dr. Cate. The prayer was offered by Rev. J. I. Buncle, the Rev. Bishop Andrews made an address, in which he contrasted the wonderful growth of Methodism. Since the time, one hundred years ago, when in the rude chancel, a baby’s hope, in this city, the founders of the church in this country decided to have a college for boys. It is a wonder work that today we are able to see the corner-stone of a woman’s college laid. A century ago there were only a half-dozen professional women in the United States. Today there are thousands of opportunities for them as teachers, missionaries and authors. In every field of literature and labor woman is asserting her equality with man. We are but in accord with the spirit of the times when we founded a college for the education of our intellectual faculties and for the promotion of higher Christian education in her interest. In opening the college we hope to have no trouble with the vexed questions of the day, whether secular or ecclesiastical is the better. Acknowledging a equal dignity and consent we are content to be as the world rolls. We others we will leave to do whatever God may in the future direct. There is no question here as to the equality of woman or man. The theory of this college is that when woman attains her rights to sit side by side with man, there shall be an institution in every way fitted in its material construction, endowment and curriculum for the enlightenment of those who are engaged in a higher life, that they may expand their faculties to the fullest extent. We seek your liberality, assistance and patience. We desire no munificence, but this college rather are we content to slowly, but surely, rear an institution that will live for ages, and whose graduates will be formed unanimous to the Christian world.
Rev. Stockton Reese Murray Argues For A State Appropriation To Goucher College

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stockton Reese Murray,
Catonsville Methodist Episcopal Church,
Catonsville, Md., March 12.
SHOWS GOUGHER’S VALUE

Removal Would Bar 187 Girls From College Education.

PROF. WEGLEIN GIVES FIGURES

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

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

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

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

186 To Goucher From Western.

"Since Goucher opened its doors in 1888 there have been 186 students from the Western High School. The number entering in 1888 was 22; in 1890, 7; in 1911, 23; in 1912, 29. These figures show a very large increase, especially in the past few years. In the Western High School at the present time are 212 pupils who expect to go to college. This number is 23 more than the total number of those who have gone from this school to Goucher in the 24 years of the existence of the college.

These 212 are distributed as follows:

- First year: 78
- Second year: 59
- Third year: 47
- Fourth year: 27

Total: 212

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

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

SOME GOUCHER WOMAN'S COLLEGE VIEWS

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created in size. Besides the original Goucher Hall, there are Bennett Hall, the Gymnasium, Catherine Hooper Hall, the Science Hall, the dormitories, Glitter, Pearl, and Vangie. The college uses part of the Methodist Church, which adjoins it, for a chapel. The number of students has increased from 48 to 869, with 1,047 alumni, the comparative increase in the graduating class being from five of the class of 1893 to thirty-three of the class of 1913.

Dr. Rowland Charles Babcock, the educational expert of the United States Bureau of Education, after a searching examination extending over several years, has placed Goucher among the fifty-nine colleges and universities of the first academic rank in the United States. No one who is not in the college world can realize the full significance of Goucher's place in Class I. Of the 851 colleges and universities of the United States, many of them with great reputations and endowments and long years of effort behind them, only fifty-nine have been placed in Class I, and Goucher, which celebrates its twen- ty-fifth anniversary this year, is among them.

Of the twenty-one leading women's colleges in the United States, only six are in Class I—Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, and Goucher. Of the 185 colleges and universities south of Mason and Dixon's line only five are in Class I—University of Virginia, University of Texas, Johns Hopkins University, Vanderbilt University, and Goucher College.

But aside from scholarship and rank, Goucher College has as many and as
"Dogs and Cats Missing: Residents Near Goucher College Blame..."

Residents Near Goucher College Blame "Laboratory Research."

Do not permit the Police Department to the activities of certain depraved juveniles, as well as to older persons, white and black, who follow the disreputable trade of stealing animals and selling them for laboratory research.

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

Miss Neal did not give much heed to the declaration of Dr. Lillian Welsh, head of the physiological department at the college, that only a few cats had been used in the present term for experimental purposes. Dr. Welsh declared that the cats that were used were obtained from a lumber yard belonging to the father of one of her students.
ALLEGED "PEEPING TOM" IS FINED $25

Peered at Goucher College Girls Disrobing, They Tell Magistrate.

Special to The Washington Post.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 30.—Accused of being the "Peeping Tom" who has repeatedly crept into the Goucher College campus and gazed at the dormitories, a 20-year-old student was fined $25 and costs by Judge Magistrate Schaefer.

About 11:30 o'clock last night Herman A. Hahn, who was the only one at the college dormitory, was stopped by the "Peeping Tom" to several Goucher girls who were disrobing near an open window in Goucher Hall. He called Patrolman Duffy, but arrested Leonard. Leonard testified that he had been around the dormitories for several hours in order to locate her and when arrested he was in the act of passing a note up to one of the girls to see if the man whom he had not met in.

Dr. W. W. Cuth, president of the college, and Allen M. T. Rue, who appeared against him, said that there was no such girl in the dormitory on this last month or so. Several of them stated that they were not in the dormitory for the last time last year. No girl was on the campus at that time, but had been a regular nocturnal visitor last year.

Mr. J. Harrison Ashby, master of Goucher Hall, also testified that he had warned Leonard several nights ago to keep away from the dormitories. The magistrate warned him that if he was ever caught near the dormitories again he would send him to jail.

"Goucher Girls With Knickers Startle Staid Belair Citizens…"

Goucher Girls With Knickers Startle Staid Belair Citizens:

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

"Goucher Girls With Knickers Startle Staid Belair Citizens…"

Thirty Goucher College girls, most of whom had bobbed hair and were members of the Phi Beta Phi Sorority, held a house party last week-end at a house near the Belair area. The girls, who spent the week-end at the house, were so surprised by the presence of a man who passed a note up to one of the girls to see if the man whom she had not met in.

"Never before had people been seen in "trousers," a resident said, and never before had any student been disturbed in his sleep. When the girls were awakened through the strong in the street, the group of Belair students on the doorway—again or tolerate this.

Travelers Turned Away.

Some who pretended to be sleeping, claimed the girls, were disoriented travelers who sought accommodations at the Goucher Club Inn and didn't get them—this is Goucher Inn and grounds for the day and no others were admitted. They, as the girls, these disoriented ones circulated mean tales about them: declared they had played pranks in the streets. Nothing to it. The word of a little bobbed-haired Goucher girl for that.

Admit Playing Baseball.

But they did play baseball in front of the inn, they admitted, and on Sunday they did take a hike. Some of them even bought the Sunday papers and listened to the radio on the public highways. Then, the girls declared, was the head and front of their offending, if anyone knew anything. The girls left Baltimore on Nov. 29 and returned about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Additional to the 20 fraternity members, eight members accompanied the party on chaperons. They are Miss Edith Kuenzi, Miss Mildred Brown, Miss Helen Schaefer, Miss Gertrude Kuhn, Miss Katherine Hupp, Miss Ethel Cofrin, of New York, and a Miss Kaysbor, who lives near Belair.
"Yes, Baltimore Has 'Distinctive Charm': But You Can't Find It Riding ...

Tompkins, Raymond S

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Goucher and Baltimore

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

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

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

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

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

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