

The Woman's College as I Remember It

A Memoir

by

Alice M. Baldwin

April, 1959

PREFACE

Since this account may not be read for some years and for the sake of clarity in some parts of my story, I think it wise to preface it with a short discussion of the administration between 1923 and 1930.

When I began my association with Trinity College in the summer of 1923 its administration was in the hands of a group of men who had for years been connected with the college: President William Preston Few, Dr. William Wannamaker, Mr. Robert Lee Flowers, Mr. Charles Markham, and Dr. Frank Brown.

President Few had been chairman of the English department, then Dean of the College, and for some years its president. He had married an alumna and lived in a large white house not far from the girls' dormitory of Southgate. He had five sons but no daughter and so had little knowledge of teenage girls. He was a quiet, scholarly, very able man who dreamed dreams of what Trinity could become. He was a warm friend of Mr. Benjamin Duke who, following in his father's footsteps, was often of financial help to Trinity and who interested his brother, James Buchanan Duke, in the establishment of the University. President Few was president through all the first years of the University's development; living until 1940. During the years 1923-1930 his office was in the East Duke building, but in 1930, after the opening of the West Campus, he moved his office and those of the other men in the administration to what is now the Flowers Building, leaving the offices in East Duke to the Woman's College. Shortly thereafter the Fews moved to the new president's house on the West Campus.

Dr. Wannamaker was Dean of the College and chairman of the German department. By 1925-26 he was made Vice-president in the Educational Division. He was responsible for all academic advising and also for matters of discipline, for women as well as for men before I came, though in social matters including any discipline of women Miss Fronde Kennedy, who retired as Dean of Women in June, 1923, had shared. Dean Wannamaker's office was in East Duke building opposite President Few's. His home was on Buchanan Boulevard. He had one son and three daughters, all of whom attended Trinity College or the University.

Mr. Flowers was treasurer and secretary of the College and by 1924-25 vice-president in the Business Division. He had been a professor of mathematics and for some years had held the offices of treasurer and secretary. "Mr. Bob," as he was called, was much beloved by the alumni and students. He had married a Durham woman, had two daughters, and lived in a white house on the campus next to President Few's. Mrs. Flowers was a social leader, entertained the students frequently, especially sorority women and fraternity men. Her home was full of beautiful antiques and she was greatly interested in all phases of interior decorating. After the West Campus homes were completed, the Flowers moved into the large house opposite President Few's. Mr. Flowers had wide contacts in the state and in New York and was a man of much influence. His office was in East Duke, adjoining Pres. Few's.

Mr. Charles Markham was assistant treasurer. He lived in town and had one son and several daughters, all of whom attended Trinity or the University.

Dr. Prank Brown was chairman of the English department, a

friend of Mr. Ben Duke. In 1923 and thereafter he was especially concerned with the development of the grounds. After the establishment of the University in 1925 Dr. Brown was made Comptroller and had great influence in the planning and building of the new buildings on the East Campus. He set up his office in East Duke in the room now called the Blue Room and there he kept all the blueprints. He was chairman of the building committee and had frequent conferences with the architect, Mr. Trumbauer, with Mr. Lee, the chief engineer, and with Mr. James Duke, who died before the new buildings were completed. Dr. Brown lived in a large white house on Buchanan Boulevard.

At various times between 1923 and 1930 other men were appointed to administrative positions with whom I had more or less contact: Dr. W. K. Greene, Mr. Herbert Herring, Mr. Charles Jordan, Mr. Dean Arnold, Mr. James Thompson, Mr. Allen Tyree, and Mr. Richard Thigpen.

Dr. Greene was a professor of English who in 1929-30 held the title of Dean of the Curriculum of Trinity College. Mr. Herring in 1924-25 was assistant Dean in Dr. Wannamaker's office and after 1930 was Dean of Trinity College, the undergraduate college for men. By 1928-29 Mr. Arnold was also assistant Dean of the College.

Mr. Jordan was Mr. Flowers' assistant, prominent in Methodist Church affairs and in public relations. Mr. Thigpen in 1924 became Alumni Secretary. Both Mr. Thompson and Mr. Tyree had been under Dr. Brown's tutelage. Mr. Thompson was a football man who for some years was manager of the dining-rooms and purchasing agent for all foods. Mr. Tyree had worked with Dr.

Brown on the maintenance of buildings, etc., was a protégé of Mr. Flowers and, before 1930, was first Inspector of Buildings and instructor in Physics, and by 1927-28 Director in the Business Division, a position he held throughout my administration, a position which, after 1930, included control of the housekeepers.

These and Dr. Speed, the college physician, were the men with, whom I worked more or less closely with the exception of Mr. Thompson with whom my relations were indirect through the dietitian on the East Campus. All of them, except Mr. Thompson and Dr. Speed had offices in the East Duke Building. None of them had worked with a woman who had any real authority or faculty standing, except as Miss Kennedy, who had the title of Dean of Women, did have control over the life in Southgate, but without any authority in academic matters.

When I came in the fall of 1923 for two weeks and permanently in January of 1924, I came as Dean of Women with faculty rank as assistant professor of history and with more academic authority than Miss Kennedy had had. I remained Dean of Women until 1930, when I became Dean of the Woman's College. In actuality, however, from 1927 until 1930 I was Dean of the Woman's College which existed only in prospective until 1930 when the men moved over to the West Campus {and}, the buildings on the East, with the exception of those occupied by the engineers, were turned over to the women and the Woman's College was definitely established as one of the Colleges in the larger University with its own dean, as Trinity College, the College of Engineering, and the graduate and professional schools each had its own dean as chief administrator.

April, 1959

The Woman's College, as I remember it.

Dr. Laprade of the History department has for some years been urging me to write my recollections of the Woman's College of Duke University before my memory becomes clouded and weak. He says truly that, in some matters, I am the only one who knows what occurred and why and that a frank and full account of events as I remember them may sometime be of value for a history of the Woman's College and the University. This account is for the present to be placed in the Archives, not subject for use or publication, as it will necessarily include mention of men and women still living.

In order to refresh my memory in certain details and in regard to certain names I have gone over the large amount of material which, at my retirement, was stored in the Manuscript Division of the Library. I have also consulted the files of the Chronicle and the Alumni Register and have discussed some matters with Miss Louise Seabolt, Miss Annie Garrard, Miss Julia Grout, and Mrs. Elizabeth Persons, all of whom worked with me in my early years at Trinity and the Woman's College. On the whole, however, this account depends on my own recollections.

To begin with, then, in the years 1921-1923 I was studying for my doctor's degree at the University of Chicago, intending to continue in the field of teaching and historical research for which I had training and experience. I was working under Prof. Andrew McLaughlin and, as I had a history fellowship, was his assistant. He had asked me to assist some of the graduate

students in such matters as note-taking and I had become well acquainted with a number of men and women in the graduate courses in history, not only those working especially under Prof. McLaughlin but also those who were working in other fields of history. I had been elected in 1922-23 president of the graduate club and so had special opportunity to know some of the more prominent students. Among them were Quinton Holton of Durham, N. C. and Frank Graham of Chapel Hill, both of whom became my friends.

In the spring of 1923 Quinton Holton talked to me of Trinity College, of which I must confess I had never heard. He thought that the College was on the eve of large growth and said that a Miss Kennedy, who was Dean of Women, would be leaving and he asked if I would be interested in such a position. Not in the least, I answered. Years before, when I was much too young for it, I had served as Dean of Women at Fargo College, N. D. where I had also taught English and history. My experience there had made me vow I would never take a position as Dean and I had refused various offers of such a nature.

Probably Mr. Holton wrote to his brother, Prof. Holland Holton, of Trinity College {Director of the Summer school and Chairman of the Education Department}. In that spring Prof. Holton wrote asking if I would be interested in serving as Acting Dean of Women in the Summer School. Not at all, I answered. Before long he wrote again and I gave the same answer. I was working on my doctor's thesis which required research in libraries widely scattered and I wanted to continue. I had also been offered a position as assistant in the history department of the University of Chicago for the year 1923-24, which involved teaching, and I had accepted it.

But Prof. Holton wrote a third time. By that time I had

spent much of my savings in my years of study and research and the salary Prof. Holton offered was tempting. In addition, I had never been South and I thought that six weeks experience in N. C. would be interesting. So I accepted, intending fully to return to Chicago and to teach there; as I had finally resigned from my position as head of the department of history at the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, where I had taught for fifteen years. I knew nobody in N. C. except the two men I had met in Chicago, or so I thought, but found on arrival in Durham that Mrs. William Glasson was a Cornellian whom I had known as a college student.

Those six weeks were quite an experience. I lived in the west end of Southgate on the first floor, opposite what served as the only gymnasium for women. In the other end in similar rooms lived Miss Elizabeth {Eliza} Powell and Mrs. Mary Walton, dietitian {matron} and housekeeper {assistant matron} respectively. Opposite them was the dining-room. The center room on that floor was the Anna Branson Memorial Room, furnished by Mr. James A. Thomas in memory of his first wife, who had been a student at Trinity. This room at that time was never used by the students but was reserved for the faculty for special social occasions. On both sides of this room were two rooms for the use of the students, simply furnished. On the left of the front entrance was an office for the Dean and the other rooms on the front of Southgate were used for classrooms for the younger women students, chiefly in history and English and a little later French, in which subjects separate classes for women were given.

The women students lived on the second and third floors of Southgate in rooms which were larger than the usual bed-rooms in college dormitories. In the center of the second floor was a very

poorly furnished living-room and two small rooms at its sides served as the YWCA room and the Student Government room.

My job that summer was to see that all went well in the dormitory and to plan with the staff and students for the social life. I enjoyed those six weeks, hot as it was. The students were cooperative and I had much help from some of the boys; Frank Warner, Robert James, Allison Ormond, Fred Green and others, as well as from Aura Holton, a graduate of June, 1923, and various members of the Summer School faculty, notably Prof. Holton, Dr. Speed {the college physician}, and Dr. Boyd {chairman of the history department}.

In this dormitory there was no nurse and not even a janitor in the evenings so it was my duty to see that all doors were shut and locked after closing hours. Luckily, as I remember it, no one needed a nurse that summer. My first meal in the dining-room was in a way revealing and amusing. I sat at Miss Powell's table. The waitresses were students. Noticing that I had no napkin I asked our waitress to bring me one. She hesitated, looked at Miss Powell, who nodded and then told me that all of us, students, staff, and Dean had to supply all their own linen, including napkins. Of course I bought some napkins, towels, etc., but I watched for those six weeks to see how it worked. Some of the girls kept themselves supplied with clean napkins, some used those which were too soiled, and some had none. Of course I could not tell about towels and bed linen. That was Mrs. Walton's job, as it was hers to see that the bed - rooms were kept clean and reasonably neat.

After a few busy weeks Pres. Few talked with me about the position of Dean of Women, asking me various questions about my opinions, experience, etc. He asked if I could take criticism and disappointment without weeping! Shortly Mr. Flowers and Dr.

Wannamaker came also, asking identical questions, including my ability to refrain from tears. Then one day Dr. Few offered me the position of Dean of Women, in which I told him that I was not interested. He asked me to think it over carefully and said he would come for my answer later. He offered me \$3,000.00 out of which I would have to pay \$800.00 for my two rooms and board. He said also that in time I could expect a salary of at least \$5,000.00. I had said that I would not consider the position at all unless I could have a seat on the faculty, could teach some classes in history, have no responsibility as a nurse for which I was entirely unfitted, and have real authority in working with the girls. I was assured that, if I came, I should have the rank of assistant professor of history. At Chicago I had passed the general exams for the Ph.D. and only the finishing of my thesis was still to do.

The night before President Few was to receive my answer I stayed awake all night and finally decided not to accept the position, but on that morning President Few telephoned that he was called out of town and would be absent several days. During those days I received a letter from Professor McLaughlin to whom I had written in detail, advising me to accept the position, saying that the Trinity College department of history had a good reputation, and that, after a few years, I could return to Chicago with a higher rank than if I remained in the University and was advanced according to their usual method; that, if I had been younger, he would not have advised it, but, as it was, I could return to Chicago whenever I wished and that a few years at Trinity would be an advantage to my career as a professor of history.

So I thought it all over again and, when President Few finally

came for my answer. I told him I would come under certain conditions, among them that I would not be required to remain during the summer sessions, as I wished to continue my research in my special field. To this and other conditions President Few assented. In talking of my coming work Dr. Few said that it had already been decided definitely that the women were to have their own coordinate college and he asked my opinion on the subject. I answered that I was a product of coeducation but that, if a coordinate college was to be developed, our job was to make it the best possible of its kind.

So the matter stood. I returned to Durham for the opening in September, remaining for some three weeks until the fall quarter of the University of Chicago opened, when I returned to complete my teaching in the University. I liked my classes and was most reluctant to leave them and my friends among the professors. However, in the middle of January, 1924, I returned to take up my work at Trinity, entirely ignorant of coordination and, to a large extent, of just what was before me. I came from walking the Midway in a heavy fur coat in 16° below zero weather to one of North Carolina's January hot spells so that, for some weeks, I felt as if I had a high fever.

I was to teach two classes of freshman women in history; to develop more gracious living in Southgate; to advise the women students; to work with the alumnae; to discover what was necessary for the recognition of the college by the National Association of University Women and to try to meet those requirements, for both President Few and the alumnae were anxious for full accreditation; to find and employ a resident, registered full-time nurse; to find

and employ a qualified dietitian and housekeeper, etc. and above all to be a guide and friend to the women students.

Mrs. Mary Vance, a prominent alumna, had served as acting Dean in my absence that fall; she and her husband, Major Zeb Vance, living in Southgate. Fortunately, the student Government president, Nora Chaffin, was very able and helpful both to Mrs. Vance and to me when I arrived.

It is strange now in 1959 to look back to the situation in 1923-24. Certain steps had already been taken by the women students with the counsel of my predecessor, Miss Fronde Kennedy, toward the coordinate college. Miss Kennedy had taught English, but had never been recognized as a member of the faculty.

The girls had already organized the first student government association, the Y.W.C.A., their own glee club, their own literary society, and a dramatic club to which men were not admitted until 1923. As stated above, the college had established separate classes for women in freshman history and English, but in advanced classes men and women worked together, used the common library, attended the common, required daily chapel services, belonged to various departmental clubs, and after 1923 to the same dramatic society.

There was, on the third floor of Southgate, an infirmary of several rooms shut off from the rest of the floor, but no resident nurse. Miss Kennedy had cared for those who were ill, but in 1923-24 Mrs. Walton was made responsible and I was to be called only in an emergency. By September of 1924 I was to have a full-time resident nurse. Dr. Speed, the college physician, cared for women as well as men.

In physical education the girls were at a decided disadvantage.

The new memorial gymnasium was open only to men. The women had a poorly equipped, rather large room on the first floor of Southgate where they were given some work by Miss Christenbury, a senior who gave part time to these duties, but no credit was given for the work. In earlier years Cap Card had given some time to the girls. This gym was also used for many student gatherings and parties.

Perhaps first I might mention some of our efforts to develop more gracious living. In the summer of 1923 and against the wishes of Miss Powell, who said it was never done in Southern colleges, Mr. Flowers had stood with me in requiring her to provide napkins for the girls, at least two a week, to be ready for the opening in September. Dr. Brown had promised me during that summer that my living-room would be attractively furnished but I found only some wicker chairs and nothing whatever to give it the atmosphere I wanted. I had determined not to ask for money for my own needs since so much was needed for the dormitory, so, when I arrived in January, I spent \$350.00 of my own money to buy a couch, an arm chair, and some inexpensive dishes, etc. I also rented a piano and made my living-room a place where the girls would like to come. Often I had different groups of students in for an evening of music and informal talks. Mary Kestler played the guitar, I the piano, sometimes we sang. Miss Kestler and several of the girls had good voices. Sometimes I had the girls help me in making dozens of small napkins from some Japanese cloth which I bought, so that we should have enough for our informal evenings. These evenings and others, when the girls came in without invitation helped to make dean and students better acquainted and gave us an opportunity to discuss various matters concerning student government, the social life, our ideals for the college, etc. There

were certain customs which I wished to change. Among these were the ten minutes dates after dinner, when the boys crowded into the hall, waiting for the girls to leave the dining-room, picking out the ones they preferred, and then spending ten minutes with the girls of their choice. It was noisy, crowded, gave the boys too big a sense of superiority as they looked over the coeds. In the spring I talked of this to the Student Government Association and asked them to consider doing away with the custom. However, I told them that I believed in student government and left the thing in their hands. To my great disappointment they decided to keep these special dates. Some told me that I was a Northerner and did not understand Southern ways. I felt that thus far I had failed as dean, but the following year, without another word from me, they voted to do away entirely with these dates.

Another thing which concerned me was that some of the girls needed training in etiquette of various sorts. With the help of some of the girls and Miss Chaffin we decided to have some evenings in the second floor social room, sewing and talking together, so that certain questions of etiquette might come up naturally. Since the room needed to be made more attractive, I asked Mr. Flowers for money for it. He gave me \$30.00 and with that we bought at the five and ten material for draperies and enough to upholster the old settee and wicker chairs. We did all the work ourselves and, from that same small sum, bought a cheap rug. The results were bright and cheerful and our hours of sewing and mending together gave us the needed opportunities for discussions on etiquette.

Another thing which needed doing was to change some of the petty rules governing dormitory and social life. When I came, the

girls were not even allowed to dance together. I permitted that at once, but of course dancing with men was forbidden. There were many very petty rules and small penalties for various offenses, demerit marks of various kinds. We tried to simplify the rules and to modify them in certain particulars. For example, we allowed the seniors to use the central parlor on Sunday evenings, the dating rules were changed to some extent, the piling up of demerits for trifling offenses was abandoned, and the penalties made more rational. We tried to emphasize the more important matters, such as truthfulness, not leaving the dormitory at night surreptitiously, quiet during study hours, etc. In other words we tried to develop a freer and more mature atmosphere and at the same time preserve the better traditions, and develop personal honor and responsibility.

One of the small things which we succeeded in changing was the custom of the BOS boys of paddling their initiates in front of Southgate and requiring them to do all sorts of crazy things in the dormitory such as crawling along the lower hall with their noses touching the floor. Our gym was often used by the boys for some of their antics to the amusement of both boys and girls. On the whole the boys were helpful and friendly. I tried not to be fussy and over critical but to become their friend and to-day some of the boys of those early days remain my good friends.

These and other small changes were made gradually over the first few years and always with the cooperation of or at the insistence of the students. One more important change I made with the somewhat reluctant approval of President Few. Shortly after my arrival in 1924 I learned that some of the women were in the habit of receiving permission to spend a night or weekend with some of the town girls.

Although not allowed to attend dances, nevertheless they were going to the dances given at the hotel, going from their friends' homes, remaining until the dances closed at two o'clock. Some of the mothers of the town girls talked with me about the matter and deplored what was happening, saying that, although glad to have the girls as guests, they could not be responsible for them. This seemed to me to be encouraging deceit. I thought it would be far more honest for the girls to be given permission under certain conditions to attend these dances and to go from the dormitory and return to it. After a year or so I talked with President Few and persuaded him to agree to such a plan though he made the condition that I should chaperon the dance and see to it personally that every girl came in at the appointed time. I set the hour for leaving the dance at 1:00, an hour greatly approved by Mrs. Mason and other chaperons. The new plan worked well after we found a satisfactory method of letting the students know when 1:00 o'clock occurred. At first the band leader announced in a loud tone - "One o'clock. Time for the Shack girls to leave." This struck me as awkward and graceless, so we decided that at five minutes of one the band should play a certain tune never played at any other time as a signal for our students. For some years these regulations concerning attendance at dances continued. The first time of dancing on the campus was at a senior dinner in Southgate gym when Dr. Few agreed with me in letting the students dance between courses. The second was in the new Bassett house when Mrs. Pemberton, the hostess, permitted occasional dancing in the parlor. The first real dance ever given on the East campus was in the spring of 1931, after the Woman's College had opened and the Woman's Student Government Association

put on the first co-ed ball in the Memorial gymnasium. To this President Few assented, came to see the decorations, but refused to attend.

These are examples of the changes in the social regulations over the six years before the Woman's College was established. The student government presidents during those years were able, responsible women and through their efforts and those of their Councils the constitution was changed in various important ways. Although more liberal in the matter of dates, hours of closing, lights and rules, dances, etc., the women maintained of their own choice the rules against smoking and drinking.

Now and again we had disciplinary problems. The Student Council had the power to recommend suspension or expulsion, but it had to be approved by myself, always with Dr. Wannamaker's knowledge. So far as I remember he never questioned our decisions and indeed did so only once in later years. He always gave me loyal support in any case involving the men and good advice whenever I asked him for it. Dr. Few was especially concerned when some girl behaved indiscreetly. We had to send some girls home, either suspended or very occasionally expelled. At these times I now and then had serious trouble with parents or relations, being threatened with lawsuits or even twice with violence, and I greatly appreciated Dr. Wannamaker's wisdom and unflinching support.

So much for the social life in these formative years. {During 1923-1924} Miss Powell and Mrs. Walton, "Sis Liza" and "Sis Mary" as they called each other, were most critical of the students and the food was often greasy and ill-balanced. To go back again to 1924 - During that year from January to September I found Miss Sara Rowe of

Hampton, Virginia, a graduate of Randolph-Macon and a trained and experienced dietitian and housekeeper. She was a cultured, attractive, and able woman and was a great asset not only in the dormitory but in the town and among the faculty. A graduate nurse was also employed full time, Miss Kathleen Griffith, who remained with us for several years until because of her own illness, she was obliged to retire{, when Miss Wray Ramsey was appointed.}

One of my tasks was to see that the College was accredited by the American Association of University Women. I went to the Washington headquarters and thus began my long association with the local, state, and national association. To be accredited it was necessary that the women have not only adequate care for their health but also an adequate and well-planned physical education set-up. Therefore, in September 1924, Miss Julia Grout came to us as a full-time director. She was a graduate of Holyoke with an M.A. in physical education from Wellesley where she had been teaching. She was highly recommended to me. She and Miss Rowe lived in Southgate on the first floor at the eastern end of the corridor and helped greatly in improving the life in the dormitory. Beginning with the Southgate gymnasium with its inadequate equipment, Miss Grout developed a department which, even before we took over the Memorial Gymnasium in 1930, won recognition from the A.A.U.W. as well as from our own faculty.

One of the problems was how to provide swimming for the women, who were not allowed to use the men's pool. It was finally arranged that, on specified days and at specified hours, the women, properly clad and covered, could enter by the side door and use the pool while all access to that part of the gym was closed to the men. And so it continued until 1930.

Another requirement of the A.A.U.W. was the recognition of women on the faculty and the right of the dean to share in the making of policies. This was in line with my own convictions about the development of a good coordinate college. During the latter half of 1923-24 I attended rather hesitatingly my first faculty meeting. Near the front sat old Dr. Pegram and Dr. Cranford. They rose, welcomed me, sat me between them, and Dr. Pegram said, "Miss Baldwin, I have longed to see this day." Dr. Boyd of the history department, was friendly to women on the faculty also and I never experienced from any of the men anything but courtesy.

Gradually other women were appointed in various departments, some of which were much more hospitable to women than others and have continued so to this day. During these early years and to some extent through most of my years at Duke, the chairmen of departments consulted with me before offering a position to women and sometimes I tried to help them find qualified scholars of attractive personality. Of course, as the university grew larger and larger this did not happen so consistently or so often as in the earlier years. I believed and still believe that there should be on the faculty a fair number of women whose scholarship and teaching ability should win and hold the respect of both students and faculty and who are interested in working with the women students in various ways, who are given positions of high rank, by no means always as instructors, and who will serve as examples of what women can achieve in the academic world. Luckily, many of the women on the faculty in the earlier years were women of this type and were of untold help to me and to the women students as well as to the university. Indeed, I think the success of the Woman's College was largely due to the

quality and unselfish devotion of the women on the staff and faculty. Before 1930 the following women held faculty positions at one time or another and some remained for many years: One of the ablest was Dr. Julia Dale in mathematics whose early death was a great loss and whose position has never been adequately filled by a woman. Miss Julia Grout in Physical Education, whom I have mentioned and several of her assistants; Mrs. Mary Vance, a stimulating teacher who was {first Instructor, and later} assistant professor of English, Mrs. N. I. White, also in English and another unusually good teacher whose classes attracted men as well as women. She also in time held the rank of assistant professor. {Miss Winifred Moore, assistant professor of Romance Languages; Miss Helen Scott, instructor in Romance languages; Mrs. Spence, instructor in Biblical literature} For a time Dr. Ruth Stokes was art instructor in mathematics and Mrs. Hazen Smith was not only my assistant but, as instructor in Education, taught at least one course. After 1930 other able women were appointed of whom I shall speak later. I think President Few was friendly to the appointment of women and recognized our need of them more than some of the chairmen of departments. I talked often with him about what they meant to the development not only to the Woman's College but to the University.

One of my chief problems from the beginning was to win recognition from President Few, Dr. Wannamaker, and Dr. Flowers as a fellow administrator, not simply as a woman to be treated with Southern courtesy. It was understood that my office was not only to supervise the social life but also the academic work of the women. This had been in the hands of Dean Wannamaker and the girls were accustomed to going to him. It was sometimes difficult to effect the change, partly because Dean Wannamaker at first did not always refer the women to my office; but in time it was accomplished. To advise them properly meant an office near the records, secretarial assistance,

the development of personnel as well as academic records, time for interviews, etc. For the first few years my office was in Southgate, then until 1930 in one of the small rooms now used by the Press {in E. Duke}.

About this time the guidance movement began and Northwestern developed elaborate cards for keeping records of all interviews. I sent for some but shortly found that the time involved in writing up a full record of every interview was too great for the results. I thought it much wiser to have more time for conferences. So I worked out a simplified plan of our own which gave me the information I needed without such waste of time. Indeed, throughout my years as Dean, I tried to have adequate but not over-elaborate records. From time to time we developed new methods as the Woman's College grew in numbers. Some of these I shall mention later.

Many hours were spent with Dr. Few discussing the organization of the Woman's College. My chief aims were to have full opportunities for the women to share in all academic life; to have the advantages of the university libraries, laboratories, faculty, while at the same time giving them the opportunity to develop leadership and college spirit through their own organizations while learning to work with men through membership in some common student organizations and enterprizes. I have already spoken of my convictions about the employment of able women on the faculty who would be interested in working toward the development of the college.

It was decided early that all students of all colleges and schools were to receive degrees from the University; that the faculty, in whatever college they taught, were to be members of the university faculty. But how far the Woman's College in its courses and set-up should be different from Trinity College was not fully

determined. Just what was a coordinate college? I made a careful study of many such colleges, among them Radcliffe, Barnard, Brown, Sophie Newcomb, Flora Stone Mather, the Claremont Colleges in California, and others. One thing became clear; there was no generally recognized pattern. No two were exactly alike. One would have its own president and Board of Trustees, another its own faculty but a common president and board; another a common faculty but separate classes through four years; another separate classes to some extent only, etc. Three things they all had in common: living quarters separate from those of the men, student organizations of their own with some separation at least in classes. Each had developed along the lines best suited to its own needs and situation.

Our plan was to some extent influenced by the mile and a half distance between the two campuses, a distance not originally intended. At first President Few wished to make it possible for a woman to receive a degree for work done entirely on our campus, though never denying the right of any woman to do advanced work in the laboratories and libraries of the larger campus or to attend classes given there if there were no sections in the subject available on the East campus. In as far as possible he wished to have separate sections for men and women. Before 1930 such sections had been organized in several subjects but with a limited enrollment it was not financially practicable to section many smaller classes since this would involve a larger faculty and an ineconomical {uneconomical} use of class-rooms and laboratories.

In 1925 President Few set up a Council on the Instruction of Women, or the Education of Women as it was later called, one of various Councils recommended by the faculty Committee on Organization and Meetings. It was at that time to consist of the Dean of Women and

one representative from each department offering courses largely taken by women students. The members were to be appointed by President Pew and were to consider matters of interest and policy relating to the instruction and general welfare of the women students and had the power to make recommendations to the president, the general faculty, and the undergraduate Council. Over this Council President Few at times presided but at times I presided and my correspondence of that year shows that I appointed several committees to study matters of importance relative to the position of the women students and faculty. In November of 1925 I appointed a standing committee with Professor Blomquist as chairman, Miss Grant {Grout}, Mrs. N. I. White, and Dr. Laprade {of the history department} to consider carefully the following matters, as well as any others they considered of importance and to report at the next meeting of the Council.

1. Suggestions as to certain general principles concerning the training of women; relationships of members of the faculty of the Woman's College to the University faculty; desirability of having all who teach the same subject members of a common University department, possibility of separation of the departments of physical education; elective courses offered by women to Juniors and seniors open to men; appointment of women in graduate school and senior courses offered by women open to graduate women -provided training, experience, and personality make it desirable.

2. Suggestions as to guidance of freshmen - Should begin as the men are doing to meet freshmen in groups or as individuals, and to assist them in adjustment. Appointment of committee to deal with freshmen somewhat like freshman

faculty, or suggestions as to better method.

Other matters concerning the welfare of women, academic, social, and physical were taken up from time to time by the Council and suggestions, sometimes for men as well as for women, were made to the faculty and the different councils, some of which were accepted.

One subject of importance was the question of applying the same standards of selection to the admission of town women as to dormitory students. In 1927, for example, a special committee studied the problem, finding that in the freshman class of that year the proportion of town to dormitory students was 60 to 40, that better work was being done by the dormitory girls, etc. It was felt that some leeway should be given in the admission of graduates of the Durham High School since some of these girls could not afford to go to a college away from home. In March of 1927 the Council recommended that the same selective process of admission which was in force for boarding students should be applied to all women students, including those from the Durham schools, with a certain freedom of administration.

As early as this and even earlier we began to have difficulty at times with selective admission which increased as the number of applicants grew larger. Occasionally we faced pressure to admit girls who did not meet our standards or who, for various reasons, certain trustees or members of the staff thought it advisable to accept. Mr. Gene Newsom, a trustee, was especially insistent at times. However, on the whole, we had the backing of the administration and trustees. At one time, Judge Perkins told me that there were times when they had to write about a certain girl but that he would support us wholeheartedly in our policy of selective admission and to pay

no attention to his recommendation if the girl failed to meet our requirements.

With the establishment of Duke University many other questions arose involving the women. Mr. Duke and Dr. Brown visited Southgate and Mr. Duke asked me many questions. He was remarkably quick in seeing defects in the building. "Floor in bad condition, Brown - These pillars [in the dining-room] interfere with the seating and the service, Brown. Do you approve of three girls in a room, Miss Baldwin? Neither do I." etc. This was the first and only time I saw Mr. Duke. His illness prevented any conference, desirable as such would have been.

Dr. Few told me that I was a member of the building committee but I was never able to see Mr. Trumbauer, the architect, although I told Dr. Few that I wished to and thought I ought to, as I also told Dr. Brown. Dr. Brown was all powerful. Dr. Few asked me to study the best plans for the dining-rooms, dormitories, etc. I spent much time in this study and made definite recommendations as a result. Among them were round tables for not more than eight in the dining-room; dining-rooms between each two dormitories with kitchens in the basement for vegetables, salads, etc., and a central kitchen for breads and other things which could be cooked more economically in bulk. But President Few announced that it had been decided to have a central Union which would serve as a central dining-hall and Dr. Brown decided to use the present very narrow, oblong tables which did allow for a larger seating capacity than the round tables but prevented any chance for gracious services and general conversation, social values which seemed to me important in the training and experience of college women. Again, I asked Dr. Brown to consult an oculist

experienced in industrial and school lighting. I had known such a man in Chicago who told me that educational institutions were among the worst offenders in this respect. Dr. Brown vehemently insisted that they had already planned to have the best possible lighting. As a matter of fact, much of the lighting was poor and many changes had to be made later in the library and some other buildings.

Dr. Few showed me the blue prints, accepted certain suggestions and turned down others. It was with difficulty that I persuaded him to have showers in the bathrooms and fireplaces in the dormitory living-rooms. The former, he said, girls did not want because of their hair and the latter were quite unnecessary with central heating. Never, he said, had he seen one in homes in Cambridge! But he consented at last.

At one time Dr. Few wished to have a big, decorative iron fence around the quadrangle to be locked at night for the safety of the girls, but Miss Wilson and I convinced him that it would only lead to many escapades by both men and women. Two things which I especially wanted were accepted, were in the final blueprints and I supposed were in the buildings. Not until they were half built did I learn that they had been cut out without any word to me. I had wanted a suite of two rooms and bath at each end of the front corridor on the second floor so that some of the younger faculty could live in the dormitories, associate with the girls and be helpful in various ways in the dormitory life. These were cut out and we have never had faculty other than the resident counsellor living in the dormitories. The other matter arose as a result of our Southgate experience. I wanted wires connected with the girls' rooms and the office so that a student could be easily summoned to the office, living-room or telephone by a buzzer system. This also was eliminated and various experiments

had to be made later, some of them expensive, and all of them noisy and ineffective, before the present plan was installed which still is not as good as the buzzer system would have been. In addition, the doors from the small parlors into the main hall were omitted with the result that the counsellor could not have easy supervision over these rooms. They had been right in the blueprints.

When it was decided to have a central dining-room President Few discussed some means of making it possible for the girls to get to the buildings in bad weather without going out in the rain and snow and it was for this purpose that the tunnel was built connecting all the buildings. For a time this was used but shortly it was found that men and women from the town were using it for a rendezvous and that it was neither safe nor desirable for the students, so the tunnel was closed and is opened only upon very rare occasions.

These and many other matters besides the advising of students made it necessary for me to have help. So, when the new faculty apartment house was ready in 1927 I moved to an apartment on the third floor and Mrs. Ruth Slack Smith (Mrs. Hazen Smith) came to reside in Southgate and to be assistant dean and social director. She was a Georgian, graduate of Agnes Scott with an M.A. in guidance and personnel work from Teachers College, Columbia University, experienced in Presbyterian church work with young people. She was a beautiful, attractive woman and in time became Associate Dean of Undergraduate Instruction, remaining until her resignation in 1950. At once she took over work with the YWCA and continued to help with the religious life of the college until we employed a full-time religious director.

During these years also I finished my thesis, received my Ph.D.

from Chicago, and went on to complete my book on The New England Clergy and the American Revolution which the Duke Press published in 1928.

After Mrs. Smith came I moved my office to East Duke. I advised the women in all academic matters, worked with the Student Government Council, Panhellenic and other student organizations, dealt with serious infringements of academic and social regulations, of course working with the Student Council who had jurisdiction over minor offenses and recommended more serious penalties. Cases involving immorality they preferred not to handle and such were always referred directly to me.

Margaret Prank (Mrs. Freeman Heath) was my first secretary in Southgate, on a part time basis. Miss Louise Seabolt followed her until she left {in} 1928-29 to get her M.A. at Columbia. University, and Ellen Huckabee became my secretary. In 1929-30, Miss Seabolt returned and was my secretary during that, one of our busiest years.

During the years 1924-1930 I tried, as Dean, to take part in many local, state, and national activities. Because Mrs. Vance thought that I, a Northerner, would make contacts more easily with N. C. and Southern women if I did so, I joined the D.A.R. The Durham members became my friends and were themselves a democratic group. Since I strongly disapproved of much of the national position, I never attended state or national meetings and, after my retirement, I resigned from the local chapter. In the same way I joined the Durham Chamber of Commerce, paying \$25.00 a year for many years, because Dr. Flowers thought my membership would strengthen college and town ties. Again I never attended their meetings but did discuss from time to time with Mr. Pearsons {Pierson, secretary of the Camber of Commerce} certain situations in Durham,

notably the bad housing conditions in certain sections of the city.

In Bryn Mawr I had been an early member of the League of Women Voters and joined the N. C. League after my arrival. I found an exceedingly able group of women who won my liking and respect. Shortly we organized a branch among the college girls and in that and other ways stimulated an interest in politics and government.

Partly because of my own interest and partly because of the desire of the alumnae and President Few for full accreditation by the American Association of University Women I became active in the local, state, and national affairs of the Association, serving on various committees, among them the regional committee on recognition which involved a survey of WCUNC, Salem College, Winthrop, the University of N. C., etc. It also meant several trips to Washington and a sustained effort to see that Duke University met, as soon as possible, the requirements for full recognition. In 1927 we achieved a temporary, starred recognition with the expectation that we should be fully accredited within five years.

Very early I became active in the N. C. Association of Deans of Women, working with Mrs. Stacy of Chapel Hill, Mrs. Durand of WCUNC, and other deans to improve the programs and extend the work. When Mrs. Smith and Miss Wilson became associated with the college they joined also and were of great help in developing good programs. Each year I attended the meeting of the National Association of Deans of Women and served in various capacities. This brought me and later Mrs. Smith and Miss Wilson into contact with many women in the same field of work and also helped to make our own University and College better known.

Another organization which I joined almost at once was the

Durham branch of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs. I felt that association with the Durham and N. C. women in this club would be helpful to me and most certainly to the Woman's College.

Certain groups I declined to join, among them the Altrusa Club and the literary clubs in Durham, the former because it seemed to me at the time less democratic than the Business and Professional Women's Club, and the latter because their meetings came on Thursday, the day of our faculty meeting.

All of these activities gave me a wide acquaintance in the state and I think helped to make the college and our aims well-known to the women of N. C. and of the southern states.

My interest in another organization came about through the work of the Southern Woman's Educational Alliance, whose president was Dr. O. Latham Hatcher of Richmond. She was making a study of certain towns and cities in the South to ascertain what opportunities were open to Southern college graduates and also to rural girls coming to the city, She wished to include Durham and Duke and asked for my cooperation. She visited us herself and sent one of her assistants to stay for some time. In 1926 a course for no credit was established, a Find Yourself course which was intended to help the women students to see and meet conditions of daily living.

Dr. Hatcher became my friend and, when the Alliance changed its name to the Alliance for the Guidance of Rural Youth, I became a member of the Board, attended as its representative the Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations, became acquainted with a number of people prominent in the rapidly growing guidance movement. This was one reason at least for my membership in the N. C. Vocational Guidance Association and this again gave me contacts with

men and women in N. C. I saw guidance become a kind of cult with far too narrow a concept of what guidance really involved. It became a kind of vested interest and I did not at all agree with those who thought nobody could succeed in the field or even be employed who did not have an M.A. in guidance from one of the colleges or universities with graduate work in that field: Teachers' College, Northwestern, Syracuse, etc. So in choosing my counsellors I thought more of their personal quality, intellectual interests, attractiveness to young folk, and a fairly wide experience than I did of the A.M. in guidance.

All of these activities took time, of course, but I believed that they were a means of widening the knowledge of and interest in the Woman's College, of making its dean and officers share in the life of the town, state, and nation, of keeping them from becoming too isolated from the people of the state, of interesting the women students in public affairs of various kinds and so helping them to become more mature and responsible citizens. Mrs. Smith and I were frequently called upon to talk on a variety of subjects to local groups and to a number of colleges, as well as to our own students. In our talks in the student assemblies, to the student government officers and with Individual students our primary aim was always the development of intellectual, social, and ethical responsibility and maturity.

On the whole the girls responded well. There was rather a large number of fine leaders and I think that most of the girls realized that they must prepare themselves and the student government for the larger opportunities and responsibilities so soon to be theirs when the men should move to the West Campus and the Woman's

College take over the new buildings. Perhaps a brief summary of certain of their accomplishments will show their growth.

I have spoken of some of the social changes of these years. Against the opposition and even the ridicule of some of the more radical boys, the girls held to the rules against smoking and drinking and a fairly early closing hour, although they liberalized the dating, lights out, and various other social regulations. Now the women wished a larger share in the student publications. For the first time in 1924-25 there was a co-ed editor of the Chronicle with several assistants. In that year also one number of the Archive was edited by women, Elizabeth Roberts as acting editor, assisted by Evelyn Williams, Fong Kuh Zien, Antoinette Burr, and Margaret Wannamaker. The women wanted a representative on the editorial Board and more influence in extra curricular activities in general and were glad when Evelyn Millner was chosen as co-ed editor. In 1924-25 there were four women on the editorial staff of the Archive and gradually the hostility shown previously by the men lessened and disappeared. In April, 1927, the co-ed staff were editors of one issue of the Chronicle. The Chanticleer also had some women on its staff but before 1930 no woman had held the position of editor-in-chief of any of the publications.

Many of the girls were members of the Duke League of Women Voters and attended the annual state and national meetings. In 1924 Miss Geruther {Gunther} of Columbia spoke on vocations open to women and Miss Mollie Carroll of Goucher on wage-earning women and politics. I also talked in assembly of the unique opportunities for social and intellectual service in the Southern educational world. During the first few years after my arrival some of the parents were greatly opposed to their daughters going into any occupation but teaching

and I had occasion now and then to help some girl enter a business or nursing or medical field when the parents opposed it.

Several of the girls went to the meeting of the Southern Intercollegiate Student Government Association at Tallahassee in 1924-25 and Anne Garrard represented Duke at the AAUW state convention in Charlotte. It became the custom for the Student Government president and sometimes other members of the Council to attend the {district and national} Student Governments meetings and in 1926-27 Dorothy Sabiston, president, attended the meeting in Washington of the Intercollegiate Association for Student Government, in which our own Student Government Association was soon admitted to membership. In 1926-27 the Student Government Association of the Woman's College established a point system for extra-curricular activities, requiring an average of 80 for all seniors, Juniors, and sophomores holding any office, which was given more than 4 points. In 1928-29 they established the house president system which, with its corresponding House Council, became and has remained one of the best methods to develop house loyalty and to keep local government active as the College has grown in numbers.

During these years the YWCA grew rapidly in numbers and influence. In 1926-27, Blanche Kenry Clark, president of the Y. attended the national Christian Student Conferences in Wisconsin. In these ways and others a number of our leading women had the opportunity to meet women from many colleges and universities and to broaden their own interests.

A Woman's Debating Council was also formed and they held a debate with women from William and Mary, a debate which they won. In the same year the Columbian Literary Society for the first time challenged the Southgate Debating Council.

The women also became members of some of the departmental clubs. For example, In 1924-25 they were admitted for the first time to the Biology Club. Their Forum Club renewed interest in the classics and for a time they had their own science club, Nu Sigma.

In 1926 {1925} the White Duchy was instituted by the Red Friars. The boys talked with me about the matter, saying that they felt the time had come to organize such a society, that they would choose the first seven women and give them a start; that thereafter its success would depend entirely on the women. The men told me of their methods and purposes after swearing me to secrecy. With my approval of their plans they chose seven prominent women, among them Anne Garrard. The girls chose their own name, set up their secret rites, and the following year chose seven new girls as members. I found them helpful in many ways as the order continued to be during my years as Dean, especially after they made me in 1928 an honorary member.

During these years the interest in dramatics increased rapidly. A dramatic society had been organized by the women before my arrival. In 1923 it opened its doors to men and about 1925 took the name of The Taurians. In 1926-27 they organized another dramatic club for the writing and giving of plays. Under the guidance of Mrs. Paul Gross The Taurians did excellent work. Sometimes a woman, sometimes a man was president and both sexes had equal opportunities in all phases of putting on plays.

One of the matters of greatest concern to me was the development of better music in the University and a greater interest in it. At that time I played the piano. At all times and in all ways I encouraged development in that field. In 1925-26 Mr. Twaddell served without pay as director of the girls' glee club. In that year a

Music Committee was appointed under my chairmanship to have charge of the chapel music. In that same year the Woman's Musical Club was reorganized and a number of girls admitted to membership after tryouts. Twenty-three were chosen and for the first time stringed instruments were used. Every six weeks there was an informal musical program at a party including both men and women. Musical programs were given at Sunday vespers in Craven Hall. The Musical Club entertained the men's Music Club and the faculty in Southgate. Many times students gathered informally in my living-room for music and discussions on opera. There Robert James tried out his new Trinity Song and other songs. In December 1926 a special musical program was given in chapel by the men's and women's glee clubs with Firman {Furman} McLarty and myself in charge. In the spring of 1927 the Woman's Glee Club made its first public appearance before a Duke University audience. Also the stringed instrument club under the leadership of Miss Grant {Grout} made its first public appearance.

It is hard now to realize how little good music there was in the University and in Durham in those days. With the coming of J. Foster Barnes in 1927-28 {as Director of Religious and Social Activities} the music improved. He became the director of the Men's Glee Club and Mrs. Barnes of the Woman's. In the spring of 1928 the two clubs put on an operetta and the next year the Woman's Glee Club broadcast from Raleigh. Still Mr. Leftwich, or Jelly as he was called, directed the orchestra of men only, as well as the band. He was an excellent band-master and had a fine control over the boys, but it aroused some ridicule from music lovers when he gave what was called a symphony concert, because he jazzed up classical music. Some of the unpleasant comments, especially from Charlotte, were repeated to me and I was all the more glad when,

with the coming of Robert Fearing, we had a real musician to lead the orchestra.

As the interest in music grew there appeared in the Chronicle an editorial on the need of a department of music in the University. Somewhat the same increase of interest was shown also in Fine Arts. At various times I talked to different groups on Renaissance art or some allied subject and discussed with the president the necessity of developing a department of Fine Arts in the University. It was not until after 1930 that we took the first steps in this direction.

As I have already said, the growth of the department of physical education and the Interest of the girls in that field between 1924 and 1930 was remarkable. By 1927-28 three years of physical education had become compulsory and the faculty had allowed 2 semester hours credit for a course in the teaching of gymnastics in connection with work in education. Shortly classes in riding and hockey were begun, more instructors were appointed, an athletic sorority, Delta Phi Rho Alpha, was organized, the athletic association for women was recognized {organized} to develop interest and competition. The Neridian Club was begun in the spring of 1929 and had the use of the pool on Wednesday evenings from seven to nine. Also the department was most helpful in the May Day programs and continued to be until the custom was finally abandoned. The dances and often the original plays or pageants depended for training and staging upon that department. Several girls attended the Southern Basket Ball Conference in Atlanta. After 1930 inter-house games were scheduled.

Meanwhile the number of women students had increased, limited

by the number of rooms available. We were obliged to put three girls in some of the larger rooms. In 1923-24 the entire enrollment of women had been 235, about 125 in Southgate; by 1929-30 this had increased to 375, of whom 225 lived in town. They came from some seven states and one or more from Germany, Poland, China, and Japan. Fairly soon after my arrival, the question arose of the approval of homes in town for women students. There was at times complaint of the behavior of some of them or complaint by the women themselves of the conditions under which they were living. We tried various measures to improve the situation, but finally decided that undergraduate women could live in town only with relatives or in faculty homes, even if it meant limiting the enrollment. Occasionally a girl could not enter college unless largely self-supporting, and she was allowed to live in a faculty home where she worked for room and board. Sometimes this was satisfactory, sometimes not at all, either because the student's college work interfered with what the homeowner thought necessary or because the latter demanded altogether too much of the student. Always such a situation demanded the dean's supervision.

One of our problems was to associate the town girls who were in the majority more closely with the dormitory students. The Town Girls Club was formed, the president being a member of the Student Council. Teas, luncheons, etc. brought the town girls together and some member of the staff served as their adviser.

Not only did the number of undergraduates increase, but the number of graduate women as well. For the first time in the fall of 1928, a woman, Miriam Cox, entered the Law School. Dean Mordecai had refused to admit women, telling me that he could not "cuss" them as he did the men. For the first time in 1927-28 two women held graduate fellow-

ships, Rose Davis in chemistry and Mary Swan Carroll in history. They and one other were the first to study for the Ph.D. at Duke. Another of our graduates, Esther Metzenthain {Metzenthain} of the class of 1929, went on a fellowship to Bryn Mawr to study for the doctor's degree.

There was no room in Southgate for graduate women, so all of them had to find quarters in town. I tried to see that living conditions were good and either Mrs. Smith or I tried to visit all homes renting rooms to women, but conditions were not always satisfactory. When the new faculty apartment building was opened graduate women were allowed to live on the third floor and a room on the first floor was opened and furnished for them where they could entertain their friends. We organized a committee of graduate women who, in consultation with me, made certain social regulations and were responsible for the social events arranged specially for the graduates. Of course these rooms housed only a small proportion of graduate women and the need for larger quarters was obvious. There was also occasional friction over the use of the kitchens in the house-keeping apartments and the entertainment of men, but on the whole these rooms met a real need.

During these years the alumnae became better organized and were helpful in many ways. Richard Thigpen, who became alumni secretary, was influential in the formation of the Alumnae Council in 1925 {as was Elizabeth Aldrige later as assistant secretary}. This new Council held its first meeting in Southgate in November on Home-Coming Day, its second in Southgate in January. I was ex-officio a member of the Council and had excellent opportunities to discuss various problems and to make suggestions. It was decided that May Day was to be a home-coming time for the alumnae when they were entertained in Southgate and had a special dinner. Resident students gladly doubled up for these occasions. In 1928 the alumnae furnished a large corner

room in the new apartment building, giving several valuable pieces of furniture, which should serve as alumnae headquarters. In 1928 they established the Fanny Carr Bionis {Bivins} Memorial Fund, the money to be loaned to women needing special help. From the income of this fund I was able at times to give much needed help to some undergraduate or graduate woman.

The Alumnae Council and the whole association was interested in having the University accredited as soon as possible by the AAUW. They were glad of the temporary accreditation in 1927 but wanted it made permanent. In 1927, the N. C. Division of the AAUW was organized in Greensboro and the question of accrediting N. C. colleges as well as the University of N. C. became a matter of real concern. Our temporary accreditation made our graduates eligible for local and national membership for the ensuing five years. When the five years were up I was able to get a short extension because we were so nearly meeting all requirements and not long afterwards Duke University was fully accredited. The alumnae were of great help and in every way I tried to increase our contacts and to make them realize what their interest and support meant to the development of the College. The Alumni Register gave more span {space} to the affairs of the College and the alumnae and the appointment of Anne Garrard as secretary helped also, as it has ever since. Among other things the alumnae helped in recommending able girls from the N. C. and other Southern schools and in interpreting the College.

In these and many other ways we tried to widen the College horizon. In 1926, for example, an East Indian woman, a Mrs. Apposamy of Madras spent several days as my guest in Southgate. She was head of a school for high caste girls in Madras and was visiting American Colleges. She was very dark-skinned and it was amusing to see how the Negro

servants in the kitchen watched us at meals when she sat at my table. She visited classes, talked to the girls about school life in India. Other visitors from time to time either lectured or talked informally. In 1929 a -Persian woman spoke in chapel. Some of the Durham negroes talked, sang, or gave plays to Duke audiences.

One occasion of note was the meeting at Duke of the Southern Woman's Educational Alliance in November of 1929. The subject for discussion was the guidance of rural boys and girls. Dr. Hatcher presided and the meeting was attended by Dr. Meta Glass, president of Sweet Briar. Dr. Kathryn McHale, national director of the AAUW, Dr. Miller and Dr. Sanger of the University of Virginia, Mr. R. S. Proctor of Craven County, N. C., Miss Hattie Parrott of the N. C. Department of Public Instruction, and many others. A banquet was held in the new Union. Dr. Few, Dr. Wannamaker, and Mr. Flowers attended and the two former talked. Dr. Wannamaker unfortunately confusing the Alliance with the AAUW. It was an opportunity to bring Duke University and the Woman's College before a wide public.

While absorbed in these interests and duties I attempted to keep up my historical research. In 1926 I received my Ph.D. from Chicago and in 1928 the Duke Press published my book "The New England Clergy and the American Revolution." It had been a part of my understanding on coming to Duke that I should not have to serve as Dean of Women in the Summer School and I had devoted my summers for the first few years to research. In 1927 Miss Mary Grace Wilson was acting Dean in the summer and so began her long association with Duke. In 1927 I began to teach a junior-senior class in history, including both men and women, the first time any woman had taught an advanced class. I believe that my research and writing not only gave me a better position

with the faculty but helped also with the students and alumnae. What I had to say on academic matters was listened to with respect and I am sure that it helped in the development of the Woman's College toward the goals I had set for it. I think it important that the Dean of the Woman's College should have some experience in scholarly activities and should be able to hold her own, academically speaking, with members of the faculty. It also serves as a stimulus to the ablest women students to continue their studies and their intellectual interests.

As Dr. Few and I talked of the organization of the Woman's College, a number of important questions arose. Dr. Few at one time told me that, if I thought best, we could do away entirely with sororities. I asked for time to consider the matter carefully and finally, whether wisely or no, decided to continue them. My reasons were as follows: first, there was no intention of abolishing men's fraternities and I was most anxious not to have any discrimination against the women in the new college. I could see no good reason for abolishing sororities when fraternities were permitted. Second, President Few and all concerned in the building of the University were most anxious to keep alumni closely connected with the University and to assure them that the traditions of Trinity College and the friendliness characteristic of it would not be lost. I thought that the sororities would be one means of holding the interest of the alumnae, of bringing them back to the campus, of encouraging them to recommend able students to us, etc. So it was decided not only to keep the three which were in existence when I came to Trinity, but to encourage the organization of others, and to strive to emphasize the good things about them and, as far as possible, to do away with the less good points. We allowed no colonization and each new local was on probation with the Dean for

some months. Then, after a probationary period by the Panhellenic it was permitted to petition the sorority it freely chose. Up until 1930 the chapter rooms were some of the larger rooms in Southgate occupied by two students, members of the sorority.

A more serious matter was the organization of the College. My title was to be changed to Dean of the Woman's College and an Executive or Administrative Committee was to consist of the president of the University, Dr. Wannamaker, Dean of the University, Mr. Flowers, treasurer, and Mr. Markham. It was solemnly agreed that anything concerning the welfare of the women was the concern of the Dean of the College and was so to be considered. We were to have our own offices in East Duke, our own academic records and registrar, were to be responsible for the advising of all undergraduate women, academic as well as social, were to handle the selective admission of women, were to have an able counsellor in each dormitory, etc. The Committee was to meet as often as seemed best to discuss any questions that might arise.

One condition I made was that Mr. Allen Tyree should not be business manager on our campus. He had shown himself unable to work easily with women on my staff, had been what they and some of the students considered arbitrary and rough in his methods. He was one of Dr. Brown's protégées and Dr. Brown was noted for his abrupt and sometimes arbitrary ways. The Committee promised that Mr. Tyree would not be employed on our campus. However, a year or so before the opening of the College the Committee told me that it would be necessary to keep him on the East Campus as there was nobody they could find who would do as well. "Gentlemen," I said, "you promised me that I should not have to work with him." They were sorry, so they said, but there was no help for it. Mr. Markham said he would

talk with Mr. Tyree about his manners and methods of working with women. I knew that we should have trouble but said that, if it had to be, I would do the best I could.

Of course, this was not the first difficulty I had faced. It was in my second year that I learned of what seemed to me a grave injustice, so great that I wrote Dr. Few a letter of resignation, expressing my indignation, a letter which I slept on and did not send. I had been charged \$800.00 a year for my two rooms, bath, and board and, as I have said, I found the living-room so poorly furnished that I had spent several hundred dollars of my own in furniture. In the spring of 1925 or 1926, the year after Miss Rowe came as dietitian I found that she was being charged only \$600.00 for precisely the same accommodations and board, but with her living-room more adequately furnished. I spoke to Dr. Few about this difference, saying nothing about the furniture or my extra expense in making my room attractive. I said I thought it was unfair to charge me so much more and that it was really reducing my salary by \$200.00. He merely said that I could consider it whatever I chose, but made no move to correct the injustice. I was so angered and disturbed that the president would approve such a thing that I went home and wrote my letter. However, after a night's wakeful hours, I said to myself, "You have come here to do a job and should not abandon it after so short a time." So I tore up the letter and tried not to feel aggrieved. The following year my salary was raised by \$200.00 but, so long as I remained in Southgate I had to pay \$800.00 a year, so that really I not only had no increase in salary but no refund of the additional \$200.00 a year which I had paid for two years and a half.

In my first year I had gone over to East Duke to discuss with

Dr. Few a matter concerning the women. He was in his office, rocking and reading his mail with the door open. As I went in, I said "Good morning" and that I would like to talk with him for a few minutes. He did not look up or recognize me in any way, but continued rocking and reading. I waited quietly for some time, perhaps ten or fifteen minutes, then said, "I will come back when you are at leisure," and left. It took me some time to realize that his behavior was a kind of defense. He believed in keeping his door open at all times but was not always ready to discuss a matter with a professor or dean. Of course he should have said so frankly, but instead he coolly went on with what he was doing in a manner that seemed to me most discourteous. I learned shortly to make an appointment beforehand or to be certain that he was in an approachable mood.

On the whole President Few was friendly and helpful and I think he came to trust my discretion. Once, when I had been asking his approval of some plan, he walked over to Southgate with me and said at last, "Well, Miss Baldwin, I don't approve of this but, if you want to try it, go ahead." I asked him not to condemn the plan before we had tried it. Later, he agreed that it had been successful. I came to admire and respect President Few and I felt that we were not only colleagues, Dean and president, but friends. In later years, he was always willing to talk over our problems and often talked to me freely of some of his own and of his wishes for the University.

Dr. Wannamaker also, though slow to yield his custom of advising the women students, was exceedingly helpful, especially in matters of discipline. He never failed to hold a boy involved responsible for his misbehavior and was a past master in dealing with parents. In all such matters he gave me good advice and unflinching support. All of the

men on the Executive Committee were Southern gentlemen but unaccustomed to working with a woman on terms of equality and were unduly afraid of hurting my feelings.

Dr. Frank Brown had great authority in those days. He was forever cutting down trees such as those before Southgate, levelling one place, building up another. At one time he wanted to add another door at the back of Southgate, an idea which I opposed. There were already more than it was easy to oversee and at times some of the girls used one or another to get out or in secretly. One day Dr. Brown met me in the hall of East Duke and, in the hearing of several students, he said that it was no use trying to do anything for me, as I always opposed him, or words to that effect. I could not have him speak so before the students, so I stopped, faced him, and said "Dr. Brown, I don't want you ever to speak to me again in such a fashion. You know that is not true." Thereafter I had less trouble with him altho, when it came to the building of the new college, I could never get him to discuss the plans directly with me. In later years, when I was speaking of some of the mistakes and my regret that I had not had a chance to talk with Mr. Trumbauer, he said, rather apologetically, that it was owing to Mr. Duke's illness and his great desire to get as much as possible done quickly.

There was no night watchman on duty at Southgate and I had to answer all bells rung after closing hours. During the evening I had a student responsible for summoning girls to the phone or to the living-room and for calling me if difficulties arose.

At times I was greatly annoyed by men who sang ribald songs late at night outside the dormitory or who climbed the trees on the west side; occasionally by students from State College or others who were

drunk and could not be handled by the student in charge, or who tried to insist on getting in after hours. Finally the city police succeeded in rounding up some taxi drivers who had been bothering us and whom I had time and again to drive away between eleven and two A.M. It was impossible to get the campus night watchman quickly enough. We required the girls to have sash curtains at their windows and to be careful to pull down their shades, but after Dr. Brown cut down trees in front of Southgate we were too exposed to the gaze of passersby in the street. Much later I persuaded Mr. Tyree to plant young trees in front of Southgate in preparation for the time when once again it would be a woman's dormitory. Gradually these more or less amusing annoyances lessened but it has always been difficult to guard against peeping toms.

During the building of the new campus the noise was great, classes were held under difficult conditions, the mud was exceedingly hard on shoes. In August 1928 the boys moved into the new brick dormitories, ate in the Union, and all students used the new library and laboratories. Mrs. Clarence Pemberton became hostess in Bassett House and for a time Mrs. Vance served as hostess in one of the dormitories. These two years, 1928-1930, were exceedingly busy ones for the women who were to take over. I had moved from Southgate in 1927 to a third story, south-east apartment in the new apartment house, not realizing how exceedingly hot it was to be in the summer. With the increase in my duties and responsibilities it became necessary for me to remain during the summer. We had to make plans for the admission of many more women, involving working out methods of selection, the devising of application blanks, setting up standards of admission, seeing as many as possible of the applicants, though photographs had to do in many cases, etc. We were to open in September 1930 and four dormitories

were to be occupied. We decided to have two, Pegram and Alspaugh, as freshman dormitories. One wing of Brown on the first floor was to serve as an Infirmary. The sorority girls were to be together in certain corridors of the other buildings, one of the larger rooms to be occupied by one girl only and to serve as a chapter room.

Counsellors had to be chosen and I decided that they must be college graduates, women who could inspire respect as well as liking. The great problem was to get Dr. few and Dr. Flowers to agree to what seemed to me a fair salary. This was an increasing problem through the coming years and for that matter still is. I did not want to have as counsellors widows of clergymen and other elderly women whose chief recommendation was that they liked young people. To my way of thinking the quality of the women who were to be counsellors and members of my staff was most important if we were to build a College of fine quality, quite as important as to have women faculty members with scholarly interests, fine training and attractive personality, but It took years to convince the men of the important role of the counsellors.

Among other duties I had to work with Mr. Tyree in the refurnishing of the dormitories. At Mrs. Flowers' suggestion, Mrs. Joel of the Richmond Art Shop was to furnish the Union lobby and the dormitory living-rooms. I discussed details with her and we chose the Sheraton style as in keeping with the Georgian architecture. Dr. Brown bought the large central table for the Union from Washington's home in England, so he told me, and one or two other antique pieces for the Union.

I got my first respect for Mr. Tyree as I watched him studying the construction of furniture. He knew nothing of styles or structure

but he studied the latter until he really understood it. For some years I had been interested in antiques, had bought a few, inherited others, and had seen many pieces in shops and homes and museums, especially in Boston and New England. I had even refinished some under the direction of an expert in such things. We went together to High Point, Mr. Tyree and I, and we interviewed salesmen in East Duke and elsewhere. Because they spoke to him of my knowledge of styles he came to respect me also. I visited several colleges to see their bed-room furniture, among them Sweet Briar. President Glass urged me particularly to see that the study chairs fitted a woman's back. Finally we designed our own desks, a single one for each student, the dressers, etc. With the study chair we had much difficulty. Samples were sent to East Duke and we turned them all down, once again designing our own with a back which was exceedingly comfortable for a woman. The legs of all pieces were to be made in such a way as to prevent runs in stockings as far as possible. All were to be made of solid maple with an antique finish, but no finish of which many samples were sent, was satisfactory. So Mr. Tyree and I went to Mt. Airy and spent the day trying out various finishes until they made one that was satisfactory. Samples of that were then sent to the Simmons Company which was to supply the beds and to all companies making the furniture.

This furniture has held up wonderfully through the years. As a result of our success, I was asked to write an article for a book gotten out by the AAUW on housing of college students, giving details as well as the cost. Our study chair has been copied many times and has been especially successful.

The summer of 1930 was very busy and wearing. All of us were

tired. I was hot and, in my third story rooms, with their dormer windows I could not sleep. I bought an army cot and moved it from alcove to alcove, usually ending on the living-room floor. That was my last summer there. The next I spent in Hope Valley, renting a room in the Branscomb home occupied during the summer by the Bolichs.

Before college opened in September I was ill and was taken in an ambulance to the Duke Hospital, badly dehydrated, where I remained for two weeks. Mrs. Smith, Miss Wilson, and the others had to face the opening without me. All of us were doing a new job with 137 old girls and some three hundred new girls on the campus, most of them freshmen, concentrated in two dormitories.

Gertrude Merritt was president of the Student Government Association and she had a good Council but they felt swamped before such a majority of new students. I had several counsellors who seemed to me to have the qualities I desired, two of them alumnae: Miss Louise Seabolt, who was also my assistant, in Alspaugh, Miss Mary Kestler in Pegram, Miss Elizabeth Anderson in Bassett, and Miss Mary Grace Wilson who served also as Social Director, in Brown. Mrs. Lillian Griggs was chosen as librarian and Mrs. Helen Roberson as dietitian. I had been most anxious to keep Miss Sara Rowe as dietitian but she would have had to work under Jim Thompson, who had been put in charge of the West Union dining-rooms and of all purchases for both campus dining-rooms, and that she was unwilling to do. Mr. Thompson had had no training in this field but, as an emergency measure, when the man employed by Dr. Brown to take control of the East Campus Union when it first opened was dismissed, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Tyree had been given charge of the Union. Miss Rowe thought Mr. Thompson incompetent and domineering and so resigned. Mrs. Roberson, who took over

the East Campus, had many difficulties to face, but she remained for many years and was liked by students, staff, and faculty.

The Union and the four dormitories had been repainted and refurnished. I was unable to persuade Mr. Tyree to have the bedrooms on the east and west painted in different colors so all the rooms were the same neutral color. The living-rooms and the Union lobby were lovely, but somewhat too delicately furnished, considering the use to which they were put and the constant presence of boys from the West Campus. All of the attractive little ash-trays disappeared on the first night the men were entertained. The replacements shortly vanished also and we were forced to substitute heavy jars which could not be removed.

When I returned from the hospital, shortly after College opened, the Student Council was in despair. The freshmen were smoking openly against the regulations of the Association and were refusing to obey the Council in other matters also. I called a meeting of the whole Association, talked about student government and its meaning, told them that we would investigate thoroughly the whole matter of smoking but, until we were ready to decide what should be done, they must be law-abiding. The Association held a meeting at which each side was discussed by a prominent student. With the Council and staff we considered what was done at other colleges and our own situation. It was impossible to claim that smoking in their rooms was a fire hazard since the men had been doing it for two years. There was strong opposition to smoking on the campus or downtown or in the dormitory living-rooms, so finally it was decided to permit smoking in the girls' own rooms. This lasted for some years and was gradually modified to permit smoking in certain specified places in town and in the living-rooms, but there was {were} still certain restrictions based on good taste in public situations.

Some of the new students, especially from certain northern cities, became a problem almost immediately. They could not adjust themselves to our manner of living, disobeyed the rules, did poorly in class work, etc. A few we had to expel; others were allowed to remain for the year but not to return the following year. It became evident that we must devise a successful method of selection and a better way of dormitory life. We decided unanimously that we would not again have freshman dormitories.

Before 1930 we had attempted to some degree a careful selection of incoming students but thereafter we worked out over some years what became and has remained a quite successful method which has given us an excellent student body whose academic work improved from year to year, and many women of fine quality who have been able student leaders in many fields. Of course we reviewed every year our methods and from time to time made changes in application forms, etc., as our experience dictated.

In 1930 we decided to take only a limited number of transfer students, chiefly from Junior colleges and only those who had made a B average. We designed blanks to be filled out by the principle {principal}, a teacher, and some one who knew the applicant and her family. We also urged a personal-interview and in 1931 and for some years thereafter I went to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York to interview applicants from those cities and surrounding areas. Many were interviewed at the Colleges also. When Elizabeth Anderson {now Mrs. Persons} became Director of Admissions she also made trips for interviews beginning in 1934 and gradually took over entirely that phase of the work. Alumnae were asked to interview applicants in various parts of the country. Many White Duchy alumnae were most helpful. Some fifty to

one hundred alumnae served in this capacity each year.

For five years after 1930 I reviewed all applications and, with Mrs. Smith, shared in all decisions. Miss Seabolt also reviewed applications. In the early 1920's {1930's?} we had set up a committee on admissions and every application was reviewed by at least three people. Sometimes doubtful cases were taken to Dean Wannamaker for his advice. Later a Council on Admissions to the Woman's College was formed, including Dr. Green, Mrs. Smith, Miss Seabolt, Miss Anderson, and myself, but after 1940 no man served on this Council. By 1940 a University Admissions Committee was formed and once or twice we took a problem to the whole Committee, notably that of the admission of town women to the dormitories, and the question of regional quotas.

For some years up to 1940 we accepted some students, as did Trinity College, on examinations. For example, in 1932, 22 were admitted in this manner. By 1940 those applicants graduating from schools not accredited by their regional associations were required to take the Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Entrance Examination Board and those from schools not accredited by their State Board of Education to take the full College Entrance Board examinations. We recommended that all applicants take the Scholastic Aptitude Test but, during my administration, we could not require it because Trinity College was not ready to require it of men applicants and it was thought wise not to discriminate too sharply in this fashion between men and women.

At times there was pressure brought to bear in favor of this or that applicant, as there had been before 1930. This we resisted as best we could, yielding occasionally for reasons which seemed to make it imperative, but on the whole we had the backing of the administration and the trustees.

The admission of town girls to the dormitories, as well as to College, caused some difficulties, often especially with Mr. Tyree whose office handled the assignment of rooms. The matter was discussed by the Council on the Education of Women. Finally, in 1942, with the unanimous approval of the larger University Admissions Committee, of which Mr. Tyree was not a member, it was decided that those belonging in the upper half of their class in the Durham High School were eligible for admission to the dormitories and that any girl certified for admission to college by her principal and whose character was good might be admitted as a day student. I often talked with some girl and her parents, if her school work had been unsatisfactory, about the advisability [sic] of going to a smaller college, but we did not refuse to accept her on a kind of trial basis. Gradually it became evident to such students that they could not make a C average in college and would therefore be ineligible for many activities and we had fewer applicants from Durham whose high school grades were less good than those of other applicants. Some of our ablest students have been graduates of the Durham High School.

Another problem the Admissions Committee faced was the time of acceptance. At first most of our applicants did not apply until after June 1, but, with the rapidly increasing numbers and the consequent greater competition, the date of application grew earlier and earlier. By 1947 no blanks were sent out after January 1 to applicants from the Middle Atlantic states and April 15 was set as the date for notification of acceptance. Before that date practically all dormitory students had belonged to the first quarter of their class. From some excellent private schools some were accepted if in the upper half and specially recommended.

The question of the quota from different parts of the country rose fairly early. I believed that those from North Carolina should not exceed 1/3 of the student body, from the South as a whole not more than 65% and that we should admit girls from other states and foreign countries. By 1944 the University Admissions Committee had agreed to limit the Southern girls admitted to 65-70%; of the Middle Atlantic to 14-16%, the New England 5%, the Middle West to 14-16%, the Far West to 1-2%, and foreign students to 1-2%. Of course the percentages have varied from time to time but on the whole the quotas have been limited as stated.

Sometimes we were faced with special difficulties. We knew that there would be withdrawals, especially in the later years as girls applied to several colleges and were offered scholarships by other institutions. This necessitated either admitting in the early months more than we could accommodate or facing the necessity of accepting later less good applicants or having spaces which were vacant. Naturally the University wished all places filled. This meant at times having more in September than we could accommodate. Against our better Judgment we placed two girls in some of the single rooms and in one year were obliged to use for a time some of the rooms in the Faculty Apartments. Even so the pressure for admission increased with the great increase in the number of applications. We established a waiting list and accepted girls from that list as vacancies occurred {occurred}, but still unfortunately some of the best applicants withdrew when accepted, for example, at Vassar or Wellesley or when offered a large scholarship by another institution.

Thus, over the years, we labored to establish a really satisfactory system of selective admission and placement in rooms. The latter was

for too long a time in the hands of the business office though gradually the advice of the counsellors was recognized as of real importance. We did establish a successful plan for the drawing of rooms by the upper classmen and all who expected to return. It was not until after my time that placement was put into the hands of Dean Wilson and her staff of counsellors.

When we opened in 1930 I took over Dr. Few's office. Mrs. Smith had the room next to mine. Miss Seabolt, who became Recorder, the office opposite mine and Miss Anderson (Mrs. Persons) who became freshman adviser, that opposite Mrs. Smith's. I tried to make my office more attractive by cushions in the wicker chairs, the Chinese rug given for my office in Southgate by Ellie, daughter of Mr. James A. Thomas, and by pictures on the walls, etc. Mr. Tyree had his office on the same floor. The furniture from the central living-room in Southgate was moved to the east parlor in East Duke. This included the beautiful Chinese rug given by Mr. James A. Thomas and various other Oriental objects. This became the room for faculty receptions.

One of the early difficulties we encountered arose from the separation of the two campuses. It was not always easy to get the men in Trinity College to inform us at once of changes in courses, when classes were filled, etc. All of this tended to make our work of advising, scheduling, the keeping of accurate records, etc. more difficult. Sometimes important decisions were made without our cooperation or knowledge.

Another difficulty arising from the separation involved the use and cost of buses and the times at which classes were scheduled with the minutes allowed between classes. If the policy laid down by the president and the Administrative Committee were to be carried out that no classes on the West Campus should be closed to women if sections

were not given on the East it was evident that time must be allowed for transfer from one campus to the other. In addition professors also had to get from one to the other unless we were to have a faculty teaching only on West or only on East, which was undesirable because it would have made it impossible for the women to study under certain able professors and also because it was too expensive to duplicate professors for the smaller classes. As the number of students increased classroom space on West became inadequate and the use of such space on East for men as well as women became desirable.

For some years I was a member of the University Schedule Committee and my chief concern was to have the schedules and times between classes so arranged that they wouldn't work to the disadvantage of the women. In all of my dealings with the Administration and faculty I had tried to so act as to make sure that I would not be regarded as an obstructionist but cooperative and reasonable, so that, when I did definitely oppose some measure, they would trust my judgment. At one time the Schedule Committee decided to cut the twenty minute interval between classes. I had argued strongly against the change but the Committee reported it favorably to the faculty. In faculty meeting I showed just how this would hurt the women's opportunity for work in certain fields and with certain professors. The faculty did not accept the recommendations of the Committee but kept the twenty minute interval; partly, I am sure, because of what I had shown and partly because many of them liked the time for conferences with students or to get from one campus to the other.

Another difficulty, social rather than academic, also arose from the separation. During the early years after 1930 we tried to make the dinner hour a pleasant, social occasion. The girls had definite

seats, changed from time to time. Each table had a senior as hostess. All were supposed to come to the dining-room at a given hour and leave together. But, as more and more had afternoon work in the West laboratories or studied in the West Library or attended lectures and various functions on the West Campus it became difficult to maintain a common hour for dinner. I believed that the women should know something of the social value of good table manners and conversation and should come with hair and clothes neat and attractive. We tried having a formal dinner once a month, to which special guests were invited, President Few, Mr. Flowers, etc. and sometimes some of the boys.

Since some of the women felt the definite time for dinner a burden and resented the extra cost of bus fare to come back East for dinner, they asked to be allowed to get their meals elsewhere, if they wished, and to pay only for the meals they ate on the East Campus. Each time such request was made we refused to agree. All dormitory students, undergraduates, were required to pay a definite sum for board including three meals a day whether they ate them or not. Knowing the inclination of women to save on food if they wish to spend more on clothes, etc. we felt that we should provide well-balanced meals and require each dormitory student to pay the full amount of board, if only {as} a matter of health.

Of course we had complaints from time to time about the food, the service, and more especially the system of meal tickets which had to be presented at the dining-room door at each meal, a system introduced by Mr. Thompson, I believe. We tried to think of some better and less irritating method but those responsible for keeping the accounts felt that no other system would give them the exact records they needed, keep students from town who had not paid for their board

from using the dining-room unwarrantably, etc.

As in Southgate so in the new Union, the waitresses for many years were students who needed to pay a part of their college expenses. Their desire to get through as soon as possible made it more difficult to have leisurely dinners. All of these circumstances and the coming of the war made it seem essential to give up our definite dinner hour and regular seats at table and to establish a cafeteria service with meals served during certain limited periods. When all the houses became filled it also became impossible to serve all the girls at any one time. We still had a very occasional, more formal dinner, especially at Christmas, and to such dinners the students invited President Few, myself, and various other guests. In the later years of his life President Few greatly enjoyed these occasions and his stories, wit and kindness made him a coveted guest. One of the most pleasant customs was the senior dinner and it was at one of these that, for the first time, the girls were permitted to smoke. Only a few did so, knowing President Pew's objection, but he took it without any comment, adverse or otherwise.

When Southgate was opened again after the engineers {who had lived there for some years} moved to West campus, the girls living in Southgate used that dining-room. Frequently President Few talked with us of the desirability of enlarging the dining-rooms in the Union, but no feasible plan could be worked out. We ultimately used the room on the second floor for students, a room which for years was used for special dinners for various college and university groups, as well as for special student affairs, but we did manage to keep the faculty dining-room for the faculty, even though several times it seemed that it would have to be given up to the students. I was anxious to have it reserved for the faculty and to have the apartment house used for them also, as

both allowed more contacts between faculty and students.

I have written at some length about our dining-room problems because we have endeavored, often in vain, to preserve and cultivate certain social values. For some years Mr. Tyree refused to let us have a fire in the Union lobby as well as in the dormitory living-rooms, but in the end we did succeed in using the fire-places and that helped often to give a warm, friendly home-like atmosphere. As business manager he had control over the housekeepers and could and sometimes did make very petty regulations. For example, for a time he said that no furniture was to be moved in the dormitory living-rooms even at the request of the counsellors and at another time refused to let any of the servants help in setting up tables, etc. in East Duke when we were giving a reception to the faculty. In the latter case I sent over my own rugs, etc. and the house counsellors and Miss Wilson did all the work themselves. He had refused to let us use the part of the lobby in front of the treasurer's office for our refreshments but I took it upon myself to say, "Go ahead, I'll take full responsibility." The occasion was a real success.

I often had complaints brought to me of his arbitrary and unreasonable behavior. Of course I tried to make him more reasonable and the counsellors less critical. He and I had some hot arguments but succeeded in keeping our personal relations on a friendly basis. As time went on he came to appreciate the part the counsellors played in the development of the college and he helped to make Mr. Flowers and others recognize their importance. I am sure that he found it hard, at first at any rate, to work with women but he became thoroughly interested in the Woman's College and did much to help both staff and students. He liked to work with the students and their committees.

His friendship with Mr. Flowers made it possible for him to get appropriations for and approval of certain changes in buildings which helped the social and athletic life on the campus. For example, the remodelling of the {earliest} gymnasium {near Crowell} to be used as a social center and the lower floor as a bowling alley and recreation room; the complete remodelling of Crowell science hall so that the two upper floors could be converted into attractive sorority chapter rooms; the better equipment of the {memorial} gymnasium; and the town girls' room; the building of a picnic center at the Duke Homestead; the conversion of one of the library society rooms in East Duke into the Music Room, even at last the use of color in the dormitory bed-rooms and living-rooms, etc. He also worked with the senior women in the matter of their annual class gift. Occasionally he made decisions without consulting me, the most extreme case being the planning and building of the store, postoffice, and recreation rooms shortly before my retirement. This lack of knowledge on my part was greatly resented by the staff. When I told Mr. Tyree that I thought it outrageous, he said that he could not have gotten it through otherwise. He once told me, when I questioned his right to know something, that I knew he could always get any information he wanted at any time. His constant conferences with Dr. Flowers did make that possible, especially after Dr. Few's death. He was also in touch with Mrs. Biddle and with various Durham citizens and was able to get them interested in helping the University in various ways. We had many discussions about all sorts of matters, most of them pleasant, but he was often a source of irritation to the staff and sometimes to the students, as they were to him. One of my tasks was to keep peace between them as far as possible. This was easier when one of our alumnae was his secretary. It was his occasional arbitrariness,

pettiness, and sense of power in matters which were really not his concern that caused the trouble. And yet the part that he played in the development of the college was no small one and I recognized and valued it, much as I sometimes disliked the methods he employed.

Perhaps it is to the credit of both of us that we were able to keep our serious disagreements impersonal and to become friends, as we have remained.

These early years saw a rapid increase in the number of students. In September 1930-31 four dormitories were opened with 104 former students in residence. In January 1931 Giles House was opened and occupied by the new student nurses, Mrs. Harriet Taylor as counsellor. There were then 407 resident students and in the University 626 women, including 3 in law, 4 in medicine, 8 in the School of Religion, 33 in the School of Nursing, and 64 in the Graduate School. By 1931-32, 735 were enrolled. In the summer of 1931 Jarvis and Aycock were cleaned and painted and to some extent remodelled. Graduate nurses occupied Aycock and rooms in Jarvis were rented to students at a lower price than rooms in the new dormitories. At the time this seemed wise but it gave a less desirable reputation to both dormitories. It was some years before Jarvis was completely remodelled and became one of the desirable houses. Miss Mary Kestler, counsellor in Jarvis, did an admirable job and was loved and admired by the girls. She was a help in many ways to me and the staff. It was still longer before Aycock was remodelled and it was not easy to find and keep a good counsellor for that house. By September 1931, 567 were living on the campus, an increase of nearly 280% in a year and a half. As soon as the new nurse's home was ready Giles became a house for regular undergraduates.

The minutes of the Council on the Instruction of Women give some clue to the problems which arose and to some extent at least of the solutions. It was in 1928 that the Council on Undergraduate Instruction had set up a committee to study the problems which would arise as a result of the separation of the campuses, a committee made up almost wholly of men, I being the only woman member. Dr. Few believed and said that the most difficult matter facing the University was the organization and development of the Woman's College. Before 1930 a few able women had been appointed. Dr. Julia Dale as assistant professor of mathematics, Mrs. Bessie Spence as Instructor in Biblical literature, Dr. Dorothy Mackay as assistant professor of History. Mrs. Vance was assistant professor of English. In 1931 and shortly thereafter a number of women were appointed. Dr. Ruth Addoms, assistant professor of Botany, Dr. Katherine Gilbert, full professor in Philosophy, Hertha Sponer, full professor in Physics, Dr. Frances Brown, instructor in Chemistry, Miss Lois Raymond, Instructor in French, and finally in 1931 we began the much longed for work in Fine Arts by the appointment of Miss Louise Hall, a graduate of Wellesley and of M I T in architecture, as instructor in that field. All of these women were members of the faculty and all of them were women whose training and ability were respected. They helped in many ways by serving on committees of the faculty, and the Council on the Instruction of Women, serving as class advisers, working with the students in various ways, helping them with their interest and wisdom and encouraging the development of initiative and responsibility.

From the beginning also the Medical College has been hospitable to women students and faculty, and has continued to be. The School of Nursing also brought able and interested women to the campus,

Miss Bessie Baker as dean and Professor of Nursing Education, Ann Henshaw Gardiner as Assistant Professor of Nursing Education, Mrs. Elsie Martin as Professor of Dietetics, Dr. Mary Bernhelm as Instructor in Biochemistry, and Dr. Mabel Goudge and Dr. Sarah Thompson were on the teaching staff of the Hospital.

By 1935 the Council on the Education of Women was reorganized as follows:

1. The Dean of the Woman's College, the Assistant Dean of Undergraduate Instruction for Women, the Dean of the freshmen women, and all women primarily engaged in instruction in Duke University, including those teaching in the department of Physical Education.

2. Every department in the University in which at least 3 women were enrolled to have a representative on the Council; each department having five and no more members of the instructional staff to have 2 representatives; if more members, 3 representatives. If there were not enough women in the department to fill the quota, the department was to fill it at its pleasure. Some of the men who were members and most helpful were Dr. John Carr, Prof. Blomquist, Mr. {Prof.} Childs and Dr. Robert Smith.

Some of the matters discussed and studies, in these early years were as follows. Occasionally, as a result of careful study, recommendations were made to the more authoritative Councils in matters of grading, sectioning; the honors work; the opening of more courses on the East Campus for Juniors; the comparison of the work of freshmen in Duke and other comparable institutions in English, math, modern languages, and history; the immediate need of courses in Fine Arts; an efficient system of communication between the faculties and

administrations of the East and West campuses; problems of the schedule with suggestions which would make it easier for women to attend classes on West Campus; the effect of certain social problems on the academic work of the women; certain curriculum problems; the special needs and difficulties of women who were helping to meet expenses by work outside the College; the building up and use of the Library on the East Campus; an independent publication by the Woman's College; the permission for Miss Edith Lucas to spend her junior year in study in Paris with the University of Delaware group and given full credit therefore. All of these subjects came before the Council in 1930-31. In addition my staff was constantly studying certain questions in connection with the welfare of the women.

In 1936-38 questions arose concerning the desirability of differentiating in any way between the courses offered men and women: for example, in physical education, home economics, etc. I remember talking with Prof. Hatley about making the experiments in the physics classes for women somewhat different, tho not in any way less difficult, than those in the men's classes, and with Dr. Robert Smith about work in Economics dealing especially with questions likely to arise in a woman's life. For a time a course in what might be called household economics was offered, but it did not become especially popular. The cut system and its relation to academic success also came up for careful study as well as freshman week, the number and reasons for the academic failure of freshmen, the schools from which these students came, sorority rushing, even the enforcement of quiet hours, the introduction of an orientation course, the effect of extracurricular activities, etc.

Some of the recommendations which resulted were adopted, some

not, but all were carefully considered.

It is evident that the women on the staff and faculty and some of the men who were members of the Council were genuinely interested in the development of the College and gave much time both to academic and even to some social problems. I tried to be certain that the Council did not waste its time in trivialities and concerned itself primarily with constructive efforts. At times a certain tension arose between Trinity College officers and those of the Woman's College over the rather consistently better grades of the freshmen women and those of the freshmen men. We tried not to emphasize these differences and to understand sympathetically the reasons for them. I realized that it was easier for us than for Trinity College to establish a successful selective admission system.

There were several things on which I had set my heart which took some years and much effort to accomplish. One was the appointment of a full-time woman physician. The former Kilgo home was converted into an infirmary, well-equipped with Miss Ramsay, later Mrs. Page, as resident nurse. The Council on the Education of Women, the physical education department, the counsellors and I all urged the appointment. We tried various ways of instructing the women, especially the freshmen, in matters of sex but none were wholly satisfactory. Finally we were allowed to have a part-time resident physician and, before my retirement, a full-time physician who cooperates with the department of physical education and was a great blessing to the counsellors in whose houses emergencies sometimes arose.

The second thing I wanted was better music in the University, the granting of credit, first, for courses in the history and theory of music and later in applied music and I wanted the same thing in
Fine

Arts. But Dr. Few, Mr. Flowers, and Dr. Wannamaker were familiar with these arts as taught in girls' finishing schools and were hard to convince that any such courses were worthy of academic credit.

By 1933-34 Pres. Few had determined that the University would not establish schools of fine arts or music but would build strong departments in their "history, interpretation, and appreciation."

Dr. Boyd helped in the development of Fine Arts by his interest in Mrs. Barber's collection, much of which was on loan to the University. In 1930-31 the Art Association was formed, including townspeople as well as members of the faculty and we had our first exhibit in one of the long reading-rooms in the East Campus library, the first of many. Miss Hall and Dr. Elizabeth Gilmore did wonders in building up the library, the slide collection, etc. In 1933-34 seven courses in Fine Arts were listed, not all given in the same year. In 1931-32, 37 students, both men and women, were enrolled. By 1932-33 there were 89. By 1934-35, eleven courses were offered and one for credit in Design. A student loan collection of fine prints had been started, the first bought by the Sophomore class in 1933-34.

The work in Music began somewhat later but developed very rapidly with the coming of J. Foster Barnes the work of the Music Clubs and the Chapel choir improved immensely, to belong to the latter becoming one of the most cherished privileges. When Mr. Apgar, the first organist, left, and Mr. Edward Broadhead was appointed I ultimately persuaded Dr. Few and Dr. Wannamaker to permit the giving of certain classes in the history and theory of music. By 1936-37 Mr. Broadhead had a seat on the faculty and the courses, which had been given college credit, were increased in number. Some of the men on the faculty were most helpful in getting the approval of the faculty.

The interest in music increased very rapidly, and the quality of the music at Commencement and other times was greatly improved. I had been horrified at some of it. Mr. Leftwich was a fine band master, but he jazzed classical music until, after one Commencement when I had been most critical, Dr. Few responded by making me responsible for the next year's program. Mr. Fearing who took over the orchestra, in 1935 was a real musician. In 1937-38 Henry Bruinsma became instructor and director of the orchestra. Gradually we expanded the work in music. Julia Wilkinson, violinist, was appointed and taught several classes. Although no credit was given at this time for applied music, a fairly large number of students took private lessons.

The Women's Music Study Club, under the leadership of Miss Evelyn Barnes, had met monthly and thus had given the students an opportunity for study, for hearing talks and illustrated lectures, and, to some extent, for experience in appearing before a small audience in their own recitals. It had also helped in bringing some fine musicians to the College, Mr. Martinelli at one time who donated the proceeds of his concert to the Club, thus making it possible for them to sponsor annually one of the special musical series, managed by Mr. Barnes, which have done so much to interest the students, faculty, townspeople, and friends everywhere in music at Duke.

Musicians were brought to the campus at times to conduct a number of classes, concerts, and lectures, among them Harold Morris of the Julliard School of Music

At times there was friction within the department and I had many conferences with Mr. Broadhead and others. One year Dr. Few asked me to serve as acting chairman.

The Fine Arts department was in some ways easier to develop. When it became necessary to have another member, Miss Hall and I talked it over and decided it was wiser to have a man appointed as chairman since we were both anxious that work in the field should not be considered for women only. Therefore a Mr. Macdonald was appointed, but, though well-trained and experienced, he was not really successful because of some unfortunate personal characteristics. Dr. Elizabeth Gilmore, a friend of Mrs. James A. Thomas was for a few years a member of the department and, as the demand for the work increased, other members were appointed but there was still no satisfactory department organization. Again I served as an ear for various complaints.

At this time I became interested in a plan at Cornell University of combining Aesthetics, Art and Music in one department. Dr. Katharine Gilbert of the philosophy department was well-known in the field of aesthetics and she was asked to develop at Duke a department of Aesthetics, Fine Arts, and Music. She remained as its chairman until her death. Of course there were some jealousies and personal frictions and she and I had many conferences as we did with certain discontented members of each group. In spite of this the work expanded rapidly. One of the greatest difficulties was the lack of space for courses, practice rooms for music, rooms for painting, etc. This was to some extent lessened when the engineers moved to the West Campus and Asbury was remodelled as a house for this department. There is at present a great need of adequate buildings for Fine Arts and Music which have become so important in the life of the College and University.

Women were accepted in the orchestra and band and other musical groups. In 1947-48 the Madrigal Singers were organized. Many people have been active in developing our musical program. Mr. {Ernest W.} Nelson in

starting and carrying on the Chamber Music series. A Fine Arts Council was organized which was and is of great value to the College and University. It was one of Mrs. Gilbert's plans. Apparently all we needed was to get started. But it was not until after my retirement that the faculty approved credit in applied painting and music for those majoring in either field. Before Dr. Few's death I made a most careful study of the credit given for such work and the methods of financing it in such universities as Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, in some Southern institutions and in colleges for both men and women. I arranged the material in a way easy to read and understand, made three copies, and gave one each to Pres. Few, Mr. Flowers, and Dr. Wannamaker.

I cannot be thankful enough for the ability, patience, and hard work of Mrs. Gilbert and other members of the department and more especially to those members of the faculty who supported this work as they did that of the department of physical education which also had such a phenomenal growth under the supervision of Miss Grant {Grout}, now a full professor.

It was in 1939 that we felt that the Woman's College won special recognition. That was the year of our Centennial celebration and we wanted to have our college play a good part in the general program. Mrs. Gilbert was chairman of our committee and many of the women on the faculty assisted her in every possible way. We planned a symposium and brought to the campus for a three day program many women of note; Sarah Wambaugh, Marjorie Nicholson of Smith, later of Columbia, Miss Wooley of Mt. Holyoke, Judge Florence Allen, Marian Park, president of Bryn Mawr, Isobel Steward of the Columbia University School of Nursing, Hanya Holen {Holm} and her dance group,

Georjen {Georgia} Elma Harkness who preached in the Chapel, and various others. One commentator said that it was the finest contribution ever made in the interest of the women of the state, and another that "it was the most comprehensive array of ability ever found on one program." The alumnae of Duke and other colleges, the A.A.U.W., the Business and Professional Women's Clubs were invited to attend. We felt that it was worth all the time and effort we had put into it and I am sure that the University felt that whatever it had cost had been well spent.

In 1942 a serious problem arose which Dr. Wannamaker felt was of great importance and which posed a number of difficulties. As the war brought a sharp decrease in the enrollment of men the women students became of more concern and the question of their vocational training for various kinds of war service became of immediate importance. In 1942 I received a letter from Mr. {Dr.} Clyde, {professor of history} saying that it could be assumed that in the years immediately ahead the Woman's College would be of even greater importance to Duke University than it had been in the past. It could also be assumed, he said, that the women students would be inclined to place greater importance on vocational training. That might mean that the College would have to make major adjustments in its program. He suggested that a careful survey be made at once as to the present trends in colleges for women, {and}of the present facilities at Duke in the major fields in which there would be a demand for the services of women, and what minimum demands in staff, equipment or plant would be needed, etc. This suggestion he made, he said, because of his "deep interest" in the college. His letter was written on Feb. 18. On Feb. 17 the Council on the Education of Women had discussed these same problems and I had appointed a committee consisting of Dr. Frances Brown, Miss Alma Hall {Hull},

Dr. Robert Smith, and Mrs. Elizabeth Persons to study the relation of the curriculum to vocational needs. Their report was made after most thorough study to the effect that the Woman's College should not "endeavor to prepare students for every job for which a dearth of trained workers may exist;" that rather "the existing facilities should be employed to guide and encourage students toward participation in those endeavors for which skilful instruction is already available in the College and University," that the apparent task is somehow to reconcile the real or supposed breach between liberalism and vocationalism in college education."

The study showed few women transferring {transferring} because of courses not offered at Duke; most were to schools of nursing, including the Duke School of Nursing, nor did many students wish courses not then offered. Some did want Home Economics and the committee suggested that a number of courses already offered at Duke might be advertised as basic fields of study in this connection. Nor had potential employers demanded work for women employees which were beyond means already available at Duke, with the exception of repeated requests for Home Economics and the request that majors in various fields possess the ability to type and write shorthand.

The Committee studied the requirements of a large number of occupations for which women were needed and found, "in a significant number of instances", that Duke already furnished "suitable preparation." We could train chemists, physicists, accountants, and statisticians, etc. It was found impossible to determine the quantitative demand in various fields.

Certain suggestions and recommendations were made by the committee

1. The continuation and expansion of the program of vocational talks by members of the faculty and administration, including the finding and registering in the dean's office of a large number of people qualified to give vocational information and advice; the application of this program to freshmen and sophomores.

2. The appointment of faculty vocational advisers with the establishment of a roster of "advisers-on-call."

3. The use of student publications, especially the Chronicle, by the faculty and administration with the cooperation of Miss Mitchell in the Appointments Office.

4. Use of the library for publicizing vocational needs and prerequisites; information already liberally provided by the Woman's College Library.

5. Encouraging students to learn typing and stenography as early as possible, between sessions, and in summer vacations. And, as an emergency measure, provision for such instruction on the campus during term time.

6. The introduction of new language courses. The knowledge of a language coupled with other scientific training being "an outstanding qualification." Recommendation of elementary courses in Portuguese, Russian, and Japanese as soon as possible.

The Woman's College had for many years been giving talks on various vocations at the college assemblies, sometimes by members of the staff, and faculty, sometimes by qualified outsiders. This program was planned and supervised by Mrs. Smith. We had also attempted to set up in East Duke classes in typing and stenography

given as extra-curricular work by use {one} of the business colleges in town. This had not been successful and had been abolished. Those women who wished had gone down town for regular courses at one or another of the schools with whom we made special arrangements as to time, etc. A fairly large number of girls had done this.

During this time I attended a meeting of industrialists and their personnel officers with college presidents and deans held at the headquarters of the AAUW in Washington to discuss the demands for trained college women, especially physicists. The Industrialists lamented the fact that so few were ready to meet the crying need, but the president of Smith said that they had only themselves to blame, since there had been practically no openings in industry or even in highschools for women in this field. The war brought many more women into physics and chemistry in Duke and other colleges but, with the war's end, the demand slackened again with a corresponding loss of women students in these subjects.

Early in 1942 I had been appointed as one of the National Educational Advisory Council to the Bureau of Naval Personnel, responsible for establishing the Waves program. I represented the Southeastern states and was immediately responsible for interesting young women in these states who met the requirements we established. This affected our College only in so far as it increased my own duties and perhaps created a greater desire on the part of some of our students to enlist. Among others, Ellen Huckabee of my staff entered the Waves and soon became a responsible personnel officer.

Throughout the war our students and staff helped in many ways; at Camp Butner and Fort Bragg; in the USO; the Red Cross, and especially In the Duke Hospital. For this the girls took special

training and gave many hours of voluntary service. We established a Red Cross room In East Duke and here also faculty, staff, and students gave many hours.

Dr. Addoms and Mrs. Webb started a work room for British War Relief for which Miss Addoms was later awarded a special honor by the British government. There were more than 600 women in extracurricular courses designed to train them for wartime emergencies. This program, taking two evenings a week, was one of the first of its kind in the South. A course in engineering drawing was given by Miss Hall, Miss {Dr. Katherine} Jeffers organized a Woman's College unit of American Women's Volunteer Services. Miss Natalie Smith was sent to New York for a course in Air Raid protection and Mrs. Nelson was sent by the Woman's Student Gov't. Ass'n. to attend a defense training institute. On their return classes in these subjects were given. In all more than seven special courses were taught - all, of course, extra-curricular. The spring holidays were omitted and a speed-up program instituted, allowing three years in which to complete the requirements for graduation. Dr. Addoms and Dr. Katharine Jeffers and a few of the wives of faculty members were especially valuable leaders in all this work. What the Duke Hospital would have done without the help of the women students I do not know. In this, as well as in the Symposium 1939, I think the Woman's College proved its worth to the University and community.

This brings me to what I regard as perhaps the most important aspect of our co-ordinate college, the part played by the students themselves in its development and their rapid growth in initiative and responsibility. This I encouraged in every possible way, discussing their ideas and wishes with many groups, having frequent

meetings with the staff and Student Council where questions were discussed freely and decisions made, sometimes as acceptance of their wishes, sometimes as an explanation of why they could not be granted, sometimes as a compromise, but always with an attempt to meet them in a frank, fair, and democratic manner. We had a weekly meeting of the staff and there had opportunity to discuss with equal frankness our reactions to the students' requests.

The Woman's College Government Association changed its constitution from time to time, sometimes with the help of members of the Law School, sometimes with the help of some of the political science department. They studied and introduced preferential voting, developed a Judicial Board, furnished a room for their Board meetings, increased the power of the dormitory officers, set up classes for training officers in parliamentary procedure, established a civil service examination board of faculty who saw and tested all applicants for the chief offices and who gave long hours in this service to the students because of their personal interest in good government and in the College. They established [sic] an annual pay day when all dues were paid, held a compulsory Ass'n meeting on Monday evenings.

The Forum Committee was set up early in the 1930's to bring lectures to the East Campus. For this purpose the student assembly taxed themselves \$1.00 annually. To be on this Committee became a special honor as it had the responsibility for choosing, writing, and entertaining the speakers and others whom they chose. The first experience was unfortunate, owing largely to my own fault, and, as a result the original plan was to some extent modified.

The first Committee wanted to ask Broadus Mitchell to speak on current economic problems. I had known him only as a member

of the Board of the Southern School for Workers in which I had been interested and I told the girls that they might invite him. So they made a contract to pay him \$50.00 and set a date for the lecture. When this was announced Pres. Few asked me if I knew that Mr. Mitchell had publicly attacked Duke University in a speech at Asheville and on one other occasion. He said that Mitchell was superficial, a notoriety seeker, etc.; and that we would be severely criticized for having him on our campus, criticism which he would have to bear. I suggested that the girls cancel the contract, but Dr. Few said "No," that that would give him just the opportunity he needed for further attack. So we went ahead. Mr. Mitchell was a friend of Prof. Christopher Roberts whom I knew well, so I asked Mr. Roberts to tell Mr. Mitchell that this was the initial lecture of a series which the women students were inaugurating and that we were all anxious for its success.

The girls wished me to explain the purpose of the Forum and introduce Mr. Mitchell, which I did. Dr. Few did not attend, but Dr. Wannamaker did and the auditorium was filled. For the first fifty-five minutes all went well, though I thought the lecture very slight and superficial, but then, to illustrate a point, Mr. Mitchell brought in the Dukes, speaking of them in no complimentary terms. He could just as well have used the Rockefellers or Carnegie but he did not. He also said that he doubted whether N. C. could afford Duke University.

It had been the intention of the Forum Committee to have a period of questions and answers, but I knew it would not do, so I closed the meeting, saying that, though we might not all agree with Mr. Mitchell, we had given him courteous attention, or words to that

effect. Afterwards I asked Mr. Roberts to try to keep the affair out of the press. Evidently the reporter recognized the gross discourtesy of the lecturer who was our guest and whom the girls were paying, for very little was said in the papers. Mr. Mitchell apologized to Mr. Roberts but not to me or the students. However, thereafter, we presented to Dr. Wannamaker the list of those the girls were considering and the following year the Committee invited Cornelia Otis Skinner. I think the only question Dr. Wannamaker ever asked about any choice was about Norman Thomas, but he was invited as the students wished. This Forum Committee has brought many able and interesting men and women to the campus, Elizabeth Bentley among them. It has every year received the money from the \$1.00 tax which is annually renewed. The speakers are introduced by the Chairman of the Committee and the whole committee shares in the entertainment.

Another evidence of initiative was the establishment of the Distaff, a monthly magazine edited entirely by women. The girls had felt that they did not have adequate representation on the Publications Board {or fair} unfair opportunities in the student publications. Accordingly, in 1931 they began the Distaff which ran successfully for some years. Again the students taxed themselves \$.50 each towards its financial support. Finally, about 1934 the men asked the women to give it up, promising them better opportunities in the various publications and supporting their request for more representation on the Board. After a number of consultations with Pres. Few, the Board was reorganized and the Distaff given up. There was money left over and this was used to set up a sewing room in the basement of the Union and for other general interests.

During the war the women came into their own, serving as editors-in-chief, and doing good jobs in various leading capacities.

The girls were also interested in academic matters and eager for more contacts with the faculty. They formed a faculty-student council which gave them the opportunities they desired. The freshman class started a society called Ivy made up of the girls who had maintained a high average in their work. They met regularly and planned programs of intellectual interest with the help of their adviser.

In 1945, when Dr. Katharine Jeffers was Senior class adviser, the class started the Alice M. Baldwin Scholarship Fund to finance a scholarship to be given to an incoming senior whose academic record was excellent and who needed financial help. Dr. Jeffers succeeded in handling the matter so that the decision as to who should receive the scholarship rested in the hands of the students themselves with the help of some of the women faculty and staff. This fund has been added to each year by the vote of the student government assembly, by certain of the classes and alumnae. The Panhellenic also awards an annual scholarship. In 1945 an Anna [i.e. Anne] Flexner Memorial Award for creative writing was established by Mr. and Mrs. Flexner. The Student Government makes a special ceremony of the announcement of the winners and also of the winner of the Delti {Delta} Phi Rho Alpha physical education award and of the presentation of Gold D's to the five sophomores making the highest averages in their freshman year. Thus the students themselves emphasized scholastic excellence.

In the social service field also the women have done fine work. The Social Service Committee of the Y.W.C.A. always has a large

membership. The girls have helped in the Wright Refuge, the Durham Nursery School, the Duke Hospital, etc. Mr. Bradway interested them in the Legal Clinic and in the Juvenile Court. The Church Board in which there are a number of women, have developed and financed a community center in East Durham, where some of the women have given many hours of volunteer service. They aid the work of the Needle Work Guild, give Thanksgiving baskets and Christmas parties, the latter to the Durham Nursery School children, and in many ways have aided in the social service of the town and university.

The Seniors gave an annual gift to the University, starting the custom of planting trees on the avenue between the campuses. The Juniors had the Anna Branson Memorial Room in East Duke redecorated as their contribution to the Centennial. The Sophomores organized a special group called the "Sandals" whose motto is service. For years, with the help of their adviser, Miss Barnes, they supervised The Ark, as the remodelled old gymnasium was called, raised money for its decoration, and were at call for varied services.

The Presidents Club, organized by the Student Gov't. Council, held meetings in the basement of the auditorium in a room which, with Mr. Tyree's help, they furnished. To some of these meetings they invited members of the faculty who talked on some subject of interest; after which the girls asked questions and had a chance for discussion. Here also at times the Jewish sorority held especially interesting meetings and discussions with members of the faculty.

Feeling that the White Duchy, with its members limited to seven, was too small a group to give adequate recognition to the college leaders, a new honorary society, Phi Kappa Delta, was

organized with Miss Wilson's help. This group also has been a service group. One of the ways in which our students were able and eager to help was when we reopened Southgate. A number of girls volunteered to change their dormitories and live in Southgate so that we might start with a group of experienced and responsible students who would help the new girls to become quickly adjusted to the traditions and way of life of the campus.

In the religious life of the College and University many of the girls were active also. As I have said, it was some time before we had a full-time director of religious affairs on our campus. When the time came I went to Greensboro, I believe, to interview Miss Ethylene Sampley who was associated with a Methodist Church there and, at my recommendation, she was appointed and for some years, was a valued member of the staff.

With Mr. Tyree's cooperation, the former Hesperian Literary Society room in East Duke was furnished as a small chapel where the YWCA could hold its meetings and where, for a time, vesper services were held. At one time the students raised some money for an organ, but it never became a reality. They wanted also a small chapel of their own, but that too was only a dream. However, many of them took part in the Sunday denominational meetings and one year held special religious discussions in the dormitories and chapter rooms. Several times I shared in these discussions and found a genuine interest.

For a time also, before there were any courses offered in marriage and family relations, I invited a group of seniors, who expected to be married upon graduation, to my home once every two months on a Sunday afternoon. After talking with them I arranged

a series of meetings, asking at different times Dr. Boss, Dr. and Mrs. Rhine, Dr. and Mrs. Graves of Chapel Hill and others to meet with us. One would talk for half an hour or so on a chosen subject, then the girls were free to ask questions, etc. This I kept up for two years until finally the Sociology department offered courses first by Dr. Graves as a visiting lecturer, then by others. These talks in my home ranged from inter {extra}-marital relations to the desirability of young wives working, to a family budget, financing a small home, etc. Dr. Crum's courses on the Family later became popular and filled a need.

As the College increased in numbers, the houses and their morale became more and more important. I was especially fortunate in procuring able counsellors of varying ages and backgrounds who worked with the House Councils and with Miss Mary Grace Wilson, who became Dean of Residence, later Dean of Women, in developing house loyalty and initiative: Mrs. Taylor in Giles, Miss Barnes in Alspaugh, Mrs. Chamberlain in Pegram, Miss Kestler in Jarvis, Miss Nora Chaffin in Bassett, for a time Miss Wilson in Brown, and a rapidly changing group in Aycock. In the development of house loyalty sorority women and independents worked together. Not more than a certain number of any one sorority, usually 20, were allowed to live in any one house. From time to time the question of early or late rushing became a matter of general concern. At one time it was debated before the whole student assembly. Various plans were tried and then changed as they proved unacceptable. Sometimes I had a bit of trouble with the national officers of certain sororities who did not like our refusal to allow colonization or our rules about the probation of a new group, but on the whole our plan worked

fairly well. Independents as well as sorority members were elected to office without too much "politicking." We never had a successful independent group. At one time a group of independents joined together in a club called Isotes, under the sponsorship of Dr. Jeffers, but it lasted only a short time, about a year, as I remember it.

One time an amusing thing happened. A very popular independent, Anita Knox, had been elected as president of the Student Gov't. Ass'n. In the following spring she was attacked in a Chronicle article and she, the Council, and the student body were up in arms. In an Ass'n. meeting it was voted that the girls would not accept the next issue of the Chronicle. A minority wished to have it delivered, and the boys insisted that their contracts with the advertisers required delivery. The Council said it should not be delivered and that they would burn the papers, if necessary.

All day long my office was besieged by boys and girls, demanding my interference on one side or the other, but I refused, saying it was their affair. When I was at dinner, an excited group of boys came to my house, saying that the girl responsible for the delivery was being kept prisoner by Miss Knox and was crying. So I went to the dormitory, and was told that the Council could handle it. However, I found the Chronicle staff member slightly hysterical because she had been told that she would be campused if she delivered the papers. So I said that this trouble must stop. It was finally decided that the girls who wanted their papers delivered should have them, but that the rest of the issue should be taken back to the West campus. Then the men insisted that I should count out the number to be delivered which I did, some two hundred of them, and

the rest were taken back to West without further trouble, and an article in the next issue carried a feeble apology.

In 1932, when Pres. Few and Mr. Flowers moved to new homes, I was given my choice as the dean's residence. I knew that, to keep up a house of my own, would be too expensive for me, but, since all the men deans had attractive homes, I felt that the position and dignity of the Dean of the Woman's College required that she too should have a home of her own. Mrs. Few urged me to choose her house, but I thought it too large, so I chose the Flowers house. I had to furnish it myself, even to the shades for the windows and to do it I had to borrow money from the Fidelity Bank. The University painted the house and rooms from time to time, cut the grass in front, cut down four dead or dying maples and planted some others in their stead, but I paid for all other outdoor work. I planted shrubs and some other trees, made a garden at the back, built an outdoor oven, etc. where I could entertain staff and students. I had no allowance for entertaining of any kind except that I was allowed to take University guests to the College dining-room and in the later years to have cookies from the college kitchen when I entertained some three hundred freshmen in the fall.

I wanted the dean's home to be hospitable to faculty, staff, and students, so I often served breakfasts to some of the students and alumnae, had faculty from Duke and Chapel Hill, especially at the Duke-U.N.C. football games, for lunch, entertained many groups of seniors, White Duchy, staff, etc. in one way or another. Sometimes I invited some of the men students also. Of course I also entertained College and University guests, Ellen Glasgow, Ruth Nichols, Cornelia Otis Skinner, and others, among them some of the mothers of students. Very gradually my salary was increased but

it was never as much as other deans in similar positions received and I never knew how it compared with the salaries of the men deans in Duke. I was allowed to attend various national and sectional meetings with my expenses paid, but I was never able to persuade Dr. Few to allow me to visit other coordinate colleges as I had wanted to do in the early years. He always said that I knew enough about them and that in my {any} case we would develop along the lines best suited to our own situation.

In spite of the expense, I am sure that my home and entertaining helped in the development of friendliness in the College and of a good understanding between dean and students. I do not know, of course, to what extent my talks in the student assemblies and to the different classes and my occasional attendance, on invitation, or at my request, at the meetings of the Council contributed to this understanding. There were times when I had to speak very seriously: for instance, about drinking. As a rule the girls were attentive to me as well as to invited speakers, but there were times when I had to ask them for greater courtesy to our guests.

Not long after 1930 Dr. Few ceased to call the Administrative Committee together, except on the rare occasions when something happened in which he was especially interested. But, after one meeting, it might be two or three years before he called another. I think he came to believe that the College was going well. When he wanted to talk over something either I would go to his office or rarely he would come to mine.

Several times in the earlier years he asked me to make out an exact and detailed statement of my duties each day and those of my staff. I answered that it was impossible. I could give him a

general idea but we never knew from day to day just what problems or emergencies might arise and, at the end of the day, I might not have done one of the things I had planned for that day. Several times he wanted to compare our positions with those of the men. Once he said that mine was comparable to Mr. Herring's. When I questioned it he said, "Well, yours is after all more like mine." He often said that the young women on my staff were not doing as much work as the men. When I insisted that they were really doing more because they not only were in their offices from nine to five, but gave many hours in the late afternoons, evenings, and weekends to helping the girls in their social and club activities, he would say, "Well, I suppose we ought not to expect too much of young women." However much I tried I could not convince him of the amount of their work and perhaps not of its importance. But he came to have an affection for the college and I think he appreciated what we were trying to do.

In all of my efforts I had the help of able and loyal assistants, some of them our alumnae: Mrs. Hazen Smith who became associate dean of the college, Miss Mary Grace Wilson, in charge of the social life and who worked happily and effectively with the students, Miss Evelyn Barnes, Miss Wilson's assistant, who worked with the Sandals and was the sponsor of the Music Club, Miss Louise Seabolt, Recorder, who was also for years the adviser to the Town' Girls' Club. Mrs. Persons, Director of Admissions and for some years freshman adviser, Miss Ellen Huckabee {an alumna} who returned after her time in the Waves as freshman and sophomore adviser, Miss Mary Kestler (now Mrs. Clyde) {also an alumna} in Jarvis, also for a time Miss Wilson's assistant, Miss Mary Moss Wellborn (now Mrs. Gilbert) who followed Miss Kestler in Jarvis, Mrs. Harriet Taylor, long the beloved counsellor in Giles House, Mrs. Hope

Chamberlain, artist, writer, with a keen mind and sharp wit, who had a stimulating influence on both boys and girls.

At times some of the staff thought I was not sufficiently aggressive, but I felt that we must always realize that we were only one college in the greater University and that at times the best way to success was the slow way. I did not wish to arouse masculine opposition to the work and authority of women.

Perhaps the best thing I can say of my regime was that I was especially fortunate in having such women as these and those on the faculty whose ability and devotion played such an important part in building the kind of College we envisioned.

Nor must I forget certain of the professors who were at times of most important help. Among them was Prof. Holland Holton to whom I took a number of problems and whose experience and wisdom were always at our service. I knew I could trust his discretion. To Dr. Laprade also I turned at times for advice. The students were especially grateful to Prof. Holton, Dr. Robert Wilson, Dr. Clyde, Dr. Robert Rankin and Dr. Bradway for their interest and help. In matters of discipline I always had the help of Dr. Wannamaker and later of Mr. Herring. Some of my most difficult moments were with the parents, especially the fathers, but I succeeded in keeping, at least outwardly, calm and I always tried so to handle a situation as not to lose the friendship of the family. On the whole we had little serious trouble and managed to keep our difficulties out of the press. A number of girls whom we suspended returned and told me later that their suspension was the making of them.

In some of our difficult cases Dr. Rhine was especially helpful. The girls liked and trusted him, as I did also. Through his advice

and assistance we were able to keep certain girls here and to help them become responsible and honorable citizens.

Dr. and Mrs. Rhine, Dr. and Mrs. McDougall, and other members of the faculty were members of the Explorers' Club, founded by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Seeman, Miss Ann Gardiner, and myself, but maintained largely through the efforts of Mr. Seeman. We met every two weeks on Sunday afternoon behind the auditorium, drove to a previously determined spot, walked often for miles along a stream, over hills, etc., returning to find a fire burning and the big coffee pot steaming. We took our own sandwiches and after supper we all sat around the fire, talking, listening to anecdotes, singing etc., returning about nine o'clock. It was a fine and most enjoyable way to develop friendship between faculty and students.

When Justin Miller became dean of the law School he also went with us. Later, when the trouble developed over a movement to attack Dr. Few as president, Dr. Few thought that the Explorers' Club had been the breeding ground for the movement. That was not true. At no time did I see or hear any talk of the kind. It is possible that Mr. Seeman and possibly also Dean Miller in this way became friends of certain students and used them, but the Explorers Club as such was wholly innocent and was only a delightful means of exploring the country around Durham and of contacts between students and faculty. Unfortunately, after the trouble with Mr. Seeman and partly owing to the war, the Club disintegrated, but the boys, when I retired, gave me an album of pictures of the club which I shall turn over to the archives.

Dr. Few asked me many questions at the time, but I never told him of one incident. Dean Miller was very popular with the students

and he conceived the idea of developing friendly contacts through a student-faculty committee. He invited Dr. McDougall, Dr. Rhine, myself and some others to his office to discuss the matter. We were supposed to serve as a group to whom the students could talk of their special interests, wishes, etc. At the next meeting some of the men students were present and one of them attacked Dr. Wannamaker quite bitterly. Afterwards I told Dean Miller that I could not take part in any such thing, that, if they wished to criticize Dr. Wannamaker, and his methods, they should have Dr. Wannamaker present. At any rate I would not be a member of any group acting in such an unfair way. He said, "But, Miss Baldwin, you believe that the students have a right to express themselves, don't you?" "Yes," I answered, "but I think it unfair for his colleagues to listen to such criticism unless he is present." And I spoke to Dr. McDougall and to Dr. Rhine, saying that it seemed to me that we had gotten far from our expressed purpose, that I thought they should meet and clarify the situation, and that I, for one, would attend no more meetings, I never knew whether any more meetings were held or what, if anything, happened after that.

One organization with which I was constantly in contact, was the Alumnae Ass'n. First, Mr. Thigpen {and Elizabeth Aldrige} and later Mr. Dukes and especially Anne Garrard were always helpful. I talked at times to the Alumnae Council about my hopes and plans and asked their support. I also talked to the alumni and alumnae in various towns in N. C. and also in Washington. When Mrs. Biddle had the west parlor in East Duke so beautifully decorated and furnished as an alumnae room, the Council met there whenever at the College. In 1948 the alumnae made me an honorary member of the Ass'n. Over and over the Council

and the Durham alumnae have given time and efforts of various kinds toward some College or University project.

And so the Woman's College of Duke University grew from infancy to maturity. There were many phases of its growth of which I have not written. One was the gradual change in chapel attendance. It was not possible to maintain a required morning chapel hour. We required freshmen and advanced freshmen or retarded sophomores to attend one day a week, meeting with their adviser who for some years was Miss Anderson. One day also was set aside for a sophomore class meeting, Monday evenings became the required Student Gov't. Assembly. One evening, either Thursday or Friday we required attendance, for some years, and we tried to make that worthwhile by inviting various faculty speakers and others to discuss their work, etc. Sometimes, in the earlier years, we had good musical programs. The Sandals kept the attendance record for the general meetings and the YWCA distributed a Weekly Post which they wrote and issued. I think it was the YWCA also who got out a pamphlet. It's not in the Catalogue which was sent to all prospective students. A Handbook was also gotten out by the Woman's Athletic Ass'n. It was not until 1940-41 that we had a part-time director of religious activities, Florence Moss, and shortly thereafter a full-time director, Ethelyn Sampley.

There were so many meetings of various sorts that the Presidents' Club was formed to attempt to coordinate the activities, see to it that no one girl had too many, and distribute offices in such a way as to give greater opportunity to many who had not become especially prominent.

One of the best plans which was developed to help the adjustment of freshmen was to have chosen Juniors and seniors serve as freshman advisers, each having a group of ten girls under her charge. Later

we had student advisers for transfer students also. These advisers came back to the campus earlier than the regular time of opening in order to be on hand for freshman week which was inaugurated in 1937. They also wrote welcoming letters during the summer. Members of the Athletic Ass'n., the Student Council, and various others also shortened their vacation in order to help with freshman week. In order to bring the Town Girls into fellowship we arranged for all incoming town freshmen to live in the dormitories during that week. The advisers met with Mrs. Smith for advice and conference.

Perhaps another phase was our constant attempt to bring beauty into the life on the campus. The Junior Class in 1939-40 gave a Steinway Grand to the College so that we might have better music in the auditorium. In 1933-34 the bell tower, housing Marse Jack, was moved and the students, with Mr. Tyree's help, planned to have vines growing over it. As long as the May Day ceremonies lasted, that was an occasion when the beauty of pagentry and dance was a joy to all beholders. In 1938-39 the Senior-Class gave a really fine painting for the Union and the Fine Arts department have developed a loan collection of fine prints available to the students for their own rooms.

The Library was made a source of beauty also. {Mrs. Biddle loaned and finally gave the Library a large painting by Hoppner which faces the entrance}. The Book Lovers Room was established in 1933. Mr. Thomas gave a Chinese rug to hang on the wall, a very fine portrait of one of his Chinese friends hung on one wall, books, some with lovely bindings, were put on shelves for the use of the students. A Mr. Palmer, a potter, gave two beautiful vases to the College, comfortable chairs made reading tempting. Here on Thursday evenings poetry readings lured some students. For years also many items of Mrs. Barber's collection

were displayed on the second floor, with the original Audubon prints which the University had purchased from her at Dr. Boyd's request. One of the loveliest things about the Library is the Thomas Memorial Room on the second floor. Dr. Elizabeth Gilmore and Mrs. Thomas were largely responsible for its beauty. The Chinese rugs were made in China, as were the first beautiful draperies. A Chinese cabinet and large screen were given by the Thomas family. Tables and chairs in keeping with the color scheme were installed and the room is really beautiful.

The planting of a long row of Darlington elms {oaks} between the Library and gym, which I suggested, and the wistaria [sic] vines all over the fences surrounding the tennis court add to the beauty of the campus.

The beautifully furnished parlors in East Duke; the Blue Room and the Alumnae Boom with its rare furniture and tapestries make a lovely setting for teas and receptions.

Miss Wilson, who was often acting dean in the Summer School, started a Sunday night sing in the auditorium which became very popular with both men and women. The students had the program in charge, of course with the help and guidance of Miss Wilson. Sometimes these programs gave an opportunity for the students to hear really good music; sometimes they were amusing, but all of them meant participation by students, both on the stage and in the audience when all present joined in the songs, which were sometimes hymns, sometimes folk songs, sometimes current popular tunes.

It was all a common enterprize, the work of students, staff, and faculty. I tried at all times to emphasize the democratic, cooperative aspects of our life together and to make all who lived and worked in the College, servants included, feel that it was their College and

that we were all working together for a common end. There were things I wanted to achieve which I could not, some of which have been achieved since my retirement, just as I was able to do certain things which Miss Kennedy had wanted to do, but in vain.

One thing the College has done for the University is to assure it of a large body of devoted alumnae scattered all over the United States, many of whom have become leaders in their communities and in alumni associations, partly because of their experience as members of the Woman's College, as well as of the University.

MY RETIREMENT

Possibly a few words about my retirement may be worth noting. I had intended to retire in June, 1944, after I reached the age of 65. I had not been very well in some respects and began to find the many evening meetings and the numerous social duties of the dean somewhat tiring. Sometime in that year I spoke to President Flowers and suggested that he appoint a committee, including alumnae, to try to find a successor. However, nothing was done and I continued my work. Several times I talked with President Flowers but every time I mentioned the matter he said, "I have hoped you would change your mind." By 1946 there was talk among the faculty about both President Flowers and Dr. Wannamaker to the effect that they ought to retire. President Flowers was obviously failing in mental power. I wanted to retire myself before people began to feel and to say that it was time for me also to retire.

Finally in 1946 or early 1947 I asked Dr. Flowers if he wanted me to see what I could do, so, at his request, I went to Washington and interviewed several people who had been recommended, either by the A.A.U.W. or by friends. I saw the woman who is now dean of women at Swarthmore College, a fairly young, able, and attractive woman, but she was not interested. I spoke with Miss Fosdick in the State Department, but she wished to remain in that department. I visited the University of Virginia and talked with the dean of women whom I liked, and I talked with various others, among them Dr. R. Florence Brinkley, chairman of the English department at Goucher who had been recommended by Dr. Allan Gilbert.

I made notes about the age, background, experience, and personality, as far as I was able to judge, of these women which I gave to President Flowers, but made no recommendation other than that they, as well as others, should be considered and invited to Duke for a conference. Among them I mentioned several of our own graduates and staff and faculty.

One of the younger women whom I had seen in Washington was invited and she made quite an impression on some of the younger men, as she was quite pretty, gay, and likable. However, President Flowers had a letter from a prominent man in Washington whose judgment he respected saying that she was not wholly liked or trusted by her colleagues, and she was no longer considered.

Months passed and nothing further was done, so far as I knew. At last, in despair, I spoke to Dr. Wannamaker and said that, whether anyone was appointed or not, I was going to retire not later than September, 1947. He went with me to President Flowers at which time President Flowers asked about Miss Brinkley. I think that she had been recommended by various people whom President Flowers knew. She had a brother on the Yale faculty and another at Emory. Anyway, President Flowers wished me to go to Baltimore, see Dean Stimson whom I knew well and get her opinion. This I did and Miss Stimson recommended Miss Brinkley highly, saying that she had shown much ability in a difficult situation as chairman of the English department. But Miss Brinkley was in England on a research fellowship. President Flowers telephoned to the president of Goucher, who said he was going to offer or already had offered the position of dean of women at Goucher to Miss Brinkley since Dean Stimson was retiring. That seemed to settle the matter in President Flowers' mind. He called a meeting of the men in the administration, Mr. Brower, Mr. Manchester, Mr. Herring, Mr. Jordan, Dr. Wannamaker, possibly one or two others, and myself. They all then asked if I would recommend Miss Brinkley. I said that I would recommend nobody--it was not my business to recommend my successor, that I had seen Miss Brinkley for two hours only, that she was a Georgian, well-bred, scholarly, pleasant to talk with, with a nice sense of humor, but that I knew nothing more about her except her age and her background and what Dean Stimson had said of her. Finally, after some discussion, President Flowers decided

to cable Miss Brinkley and offer her the position. I had told the men that, whomever they chose, they would have to offer a larger salary than I was getting. What proposition President Flowers made I do not know, but Miss Brinkley accepted the position. She could not return until the last of August, so I remained during the summer and spent two weeks with her, leaving finally two or three days before the freshman came in the middle of September.

President Flowers had asked me to say nothing about my leaving, so I did not have the opportunity to tell the students that I would not be with them in September. It was very hard to let them go without a word. However, I did tell the staff, asking them to say nothing to the students. The staff gave me a farewell dinner and a gift of a Series E bond.

I had decided not to remain in Durham while Dean Brinkley was getting used to her work, so my sister and I spent some eighteen months in Nantucket and Florida before returning to Durham to live in the small house which we built on Swift Avenue.