<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name or Subject</th>
<th>Woman's Building</th>
<th>File No.</th>
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**SEE**

Name or Subject

Talbot, Marion
The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

The New Woman's Building.

The University of Chicago offers to women advantages so exceptional that during the first two years of its history, five hundred and three women were numbered among its students. Of this number one hundred and fifty-five were college graduates who came to the University to pursue advanced graduate studies. During the present year, the third year of the University, the number of women students will equal the number enrolled during both the preceding years. The number of graduate women students will exceed the number enrolled during both those years. There is every reason to expect a corresponding increase during the fourth year of the University beginning July 1, 1895.

Young men can readily and without serious disadvantage find homes in private houses and apartment buildings in the vicinity of the University. Young women cannot so easily do this, and it ought not to be necessary for them to seek for homes in the boarding houses of a great city to which they come as strangers.

The University recognizes that it owes to its women students the duty of providing a safe and comfortable home for them within the shelter of its own quadrangles. Through the
munificence of Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Foster three halls for women have been built. In these houses, each presided over by a competent head, the ideal home for women students is provided. These houses give them that security combined with freedom which they enjoyed at home and enable them to lead and give character to the social life of the entire University. In these houses they become acquainted with the best people of the city. Their social natures and gifts are developed under the best conditions, at the same time that they are pursuing their studies with assiduity.

The three halls already erected have fully provided for the necessities of the first three years. They have accommodations for one hundred and thirty students. The coming year will see such an increase of women students that these accommodations will be found wholly inadequate. It is imperative that another hall be erected and be ready for occupancy at the earliest moment practicable.

Preliminary plans for this fourth building have already been made. Something over $25,000 has been subscribed for it, and these subscriptions have been for the most part paid. The foundations have been put in and a committee is now considering the plans and specifications for the superstructure. The building will be the largest of the women's halls thus far erected, providing accommodations for seventy-five students, and enabling the University to furnish homes for more

than two hundred women. It is estimated that it will cost $75,000. At this date therefore, March 1895, about $50,000 remains to be secured to complete the building and prepare it for occupancy. The effort is now being made to raise this sum, and we appeal to the liberal women of Chicago to assist in the undertaking.

There is an impression abroad that the University has an abundance of money for any purpose for which it wishes to use it, but this is an entire mistake. The funds given to the University have always been so designated for particular uses that it is impossible to apply them to any other. The University, therefore, has not one dollar beyond the sums specially contributed for this building which can be used for it. If, therefore, the building is erected the funds necessary must be provided by new contributions.

The University wishes to acknowledge the generous cooperation it has received from the women of Chicago. Subscriptions and contributions aggregating nearly $400,000 have been received from them during the past three years. These large gifts have come from a comparatively small number. In the erection of the new Woman's Hall there is an opportunity for that large number who feel an interest in the University to manifest it. The University desires a place in the affections, not of the few, but of the many. It wishes the many to feel that it belongs in part to them. Contributions and subscriptions of
any amount for this new building will therefore be welcomed. From those who can give a little, small subscriptions are asked. From those who can give much, large subscriptions are hoped for. It is requested that all subscriptions and contributions be sent to the Secretary of the University, T. W. Goodspeed, Cobb Hall, University of Chicago, or to any member of the following committee:

Mrs. Sumner Ellis, Chairman, 2734 Prairie Ave.
Mrs. G. E. Adams, 530 Belden Ave.
Mrs. B. F. Ayer, 99 Pine St.
Mrs. George F. Bartlett, 4466 Oakenwald Ave.
Mrs. I. S. Blackwelder, Morgan Park.
Mrs. Almon Brooks, 4643 Lake Ave.
Mrs. C. R. Crane, 3736 Grand Boulevard
Mrs. J. N. Crouse, 2237 Prairie Ave.
Mrs. George L. Dunlap, 328 Dearborn Ave.
Mrs. F. L. Fake, 8147th St.
Mrs. John J. Glessner, 18th St. and Prairie Ave.
Miss Katharine Isham, 321 Dearborn Ave.
Mrs. Frank S. Johnson, 2521 Prairie Ave.
Mrs. N. B. Judah, 2701 Prairie Ave.
Mrs. Andrew MacLeish, Glencoe.
Mrs. Otto H. Matz, 437 Oak St.
Mrs. Francis W. Parker, 6640 Honore St., Englewood.
Mrs. Luther H. Peirce, 1904 Surf St.
Mrs. O. W. Potter, 130 Lake Shore Drive.
Miss Scammon, 4643 Lake Ave.
Mrs. Caroline K. Sherman, 225 Leavitt St.
Mrs. A. A. Sprague, 2710 Prairie Ave.
Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, 322 N. State St.
Mrs. Henry B. Stone, 45 Bellevue Place.
Miss Ada C. Sweet, 175 Dearborn St.
Mrs. Lyman Trumbull, 4008 Lake Ave.
Mrs. W. B. Walker, 2027 Prairie Ave.
Miss White, 2330 Calumet Ave.
Mrs. H. M. Wilmart, Auditorium Hotel.
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

AN APPEAL

ON

BEHALF OF WOMEN STUDENTS

BY THE

WOMEN'S CLUB OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO

The University Press of Chicago

1892
AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF WOMEN STUDENTS.

On May 18, 1892, President Harper addressed the Women's Club of Chicago, on the subject of women and the University of Chicago. As a result of that address, part of which is given in the following pages, a committee was appointed by the president of the club to work for the erection of buildings to accommodate women students at the University. This committee was empowered to add to its numbers either club members or others, and now consists of the following ladies:

LIST OF COMMITTEE

Gertrude P. Dingee, Chairman,
Mrs. George E. Adams,
" H. M. Wilmauth,
" Sumner Ellis,
" Luther Peirce,
" O. W. Potter,
" J. N. Crouse,
Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson,
Miss Ada C. Sweet,
Mrs. H. F. Ayer,
" George L. Dunlap,
" Francis W. Parker,
" George P. Upton,
" Andrew MacLeish,
* Miss White,
Dr. Frances Crane,
Mrs. C. R. Crane.
The plan of work is as follows:

I. To endeavor to secure single subscriptions of not less than $50,000 each. This sum will build one of the halls of the woman's quadrangle: such halls may be named as the donors prefer.

II. To endeavor to secure five subscriptions of $10,000 each, to build another hall. This hall will probably be named in honor of some woman whose name is prominently associated with the education of women.

III. To endeavor to secure another $50,000 by subscriptions of $1,000 or more.

IV. To solicit subscriptions of any amount, hoping in this way to secure another hall.

As will be seen from the accompanying sketch, the buildings for women, when completed, will form three sides of a quadrangle on the south-east corner of the University grounds. They will consist of eleven houses, and are designed to accommodate seven hundred students.

While outwardly continuous, these buildings will be divided inside by fireproof walls, extending from the foundations through all the stories. Each of the houses thus made will be complete in itself, containing students' rooms, dining and reception rooms, and all needed conveniences. These houses will be called halls: each will have its separate entrance, its name being placed over the door. Each hall will accommodate from 50 to 80 students.

The committee makes an earnest appeal to all interested in the higher education of women to help in this undertaking.

Subscriptions may be sent to the University office, addressed to Dr. T. W. Goodspeed, 1212 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago.

The following is the statement by President Harper:

"It may be asked, 'Why does the University need more money?' and, 'Why should women interest themselves in helping it?"

"In answer to the first of these questions it may be said that the funds of the University are almost entirely endowment funds. They were contributed by Jno. D. Rockefeller,
FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET.

GROUND PLAN OF THE BUILDINGS.

GROUNDS PLACE

GROUND PLAN.
with the provision that the principal should be invested and kept forever intact, the income being used to meet the current expenses of the University. Mr. Rockefeller gave $100,000 to the building fund and made the positive provision that no part of his other contributions, either principal or interest, should be used for grounds, buildings or repairs.' He did this because it has never been his purpose to provide all the funds the University needs, but to unite with others in doing this. Thus far he has provided the endowment funds, giving (in addition to the $100,000 for buildings noted above) $2,500,000 for this purpose, and he has asked that other friends of the enterprise shall provide the funds for the buildings and the grounds.

"Of the $400,000 secured two years ago, by popular subscription, above $300,000 will be required in the purchase and improvement of the site of twenty-four acres. The site is worth $500,000, having been in part a gift from Marshall Field. The subscriptions secured two years since do not fully mature for two years to come.

"It will be seen, therefore, that the University has in hand to use in erecting its buildings only a little more than the $100,000 contributed by Mr. Rockefeller. Meantime it has become evident that a very large number of students will present themselves for entrance at the opening of the University, October 1st, and buildings must be ready to receive them. Under the spur of necessity the trustees have contracted for the erection of two buildings,—a dormitory for young men and a recitation building. They will cost $350,000, and will be finished and ready for occupancy October 1, when the University opens. It will be seen that for these two buildings, without which the institution could not open, at least $200,000 must yet be raised. But these two buildings are totally inadequate. The great attendance of students the first year will be largely increased the second year, and the following buildings are felt by the trustees to be absolutely necessary before the second year begins: dormitories for 400 young men; three laboratories,—for chemistry, biology and physics; a library; a chapel; a museum; a gymnasium, and buildings
for at least 200 young women. Only one of these, the chemical laboratory which Mr. S. A. Kent will build, has been unconditionally provided for.

"It will be evident from this statement, not only that the University needs money for buildings, but that it must find a very large sum, or be fatally crippled in its efforts to do the great work in education that is demanded of it by the extraordinary number of students seeking its advantages.

"But why does it ask the help of women? Because it needs the help of every class in the community.

"Because women are able to assist it. Chiefly, however, because it intends to do a great work for women, and, overwhelmed with burdens, the University must have their help to enable it to properly begin this work.

"It is pledged to give the same advantages to women, the same encouragement, the same opportunities, the same privileges in every way that it gives to men.

"The woman’s department will not be an annex. It will form an integral part of the University.

"Women will not be admitted to a few departments only, but to all departments.

"They will not be grudgingly admitted and left to find places to live where they can, but will be invited to come, and a home must be provided for them on the grounds of the University. They will not only be admitted to all the classes and all the courses, but every degree given by the University will be open to them on the same terms as to men. They will be in the same classes; they will be taught by the same professors; they will be eligible to the same honors.

"The University bestows, the first year, forty fellowships in the graduate department, yielding to each fellow from $300 to $500. The number will increase from year to year, and they will be bestowed on women as well as men. The positions in the University will be open to women. The acting librarian is a woman, and three out of four of her staff of assistants are women.

"The various faculties of instruction will be open to wo-
PLANS SUGGESTED FOR BUILDINGS FOR WOMEN.
men. Three women have already been elected teachers, and another has been invited to accept a prominent position.

"The same salary will be paid to women as to men in the same positions and doing the same work."

"The University will encourage its students to make their homes in the buildings on the college grounds, and thus form a great student community. On the four corners of the site there will be four quadrangles. In each of these a series of buildings, 1,000 feet in length, and enclosing three sides of a court, will form the homes of the students. In each of these quadrangles 700 students can find comfortable accommodations. One of them is to be the woman's quadrangle, and it is for the erection of the buildings of this quadrangle that the University appeals to women. If any discrimination has been made, it is in favor of women, for the woman's quadrangle is more eligibly located than any other—on the south-east corner of the site, fronting on the Midway Plaisance.
"Nearly three hundred young women have already sent in their names indicating their wish to enter the University. A large number of them are from distant places, and must have a home provided for them. Every day new names are added to the list with anxious inquiries as to whether the University will have a building in which they can find rooms.

"This new institution proposes to do a work of unsurpassed importance for the higher education of women. It seems, therefore, peculiarly appropriate that women should be asked to assist it in doing all it desires to do for them. It is appropriate that they should lead in this great effort. The University will need their help in planning the buildings their money provides, that they may be made ideal homes for women students. These homes will need the supervision of accomplished women, and the permanent assistance of a woman's advisory board will be sought by the trustees."
CHICAGO, March 15, 1895.

For value received I promise to pay to THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
the sum of _______________________________ Dollars
for the erection of a Hall for Women. I will pay one-half of the above sum
________________________ 1895, and the balance __________________________ 1895.
CHICAGO, April 4, 1895.

MY DEAR MADAM:

May I ask you, on behalf of the University, to consider the enclosed statement, and, if possible, to give us a contribution or subscription for the new Woman's Building, and greatly oblige,

Yours most truly,

[Signature]

Secretary.
To the President and Trustees of the University of Chicago.

Gentlemen,-

I beg leave to submit the following report of my visit to certain Eastern colleges for women, together with such suggestions as my observations and experience indicate should be embodied in plans for future women's buildings of the University.

My trip extended from February 28 to March 14. The institutions I visited and the officials who gave me information freely and most courteously were as follows:

Wellesley College, President Hazard, Dean Pendleton, Registrar Kelsey, Miss Davis, Head of Wilder Hall and Instructor in Domestic Science, and Treasurer Hardy.

Radcliffe College, President Agassiz, Dean Irwin, Secretary Coas, and Miss Hoppin, Head of Bertram Hall.

Mount Holyoke College, President Woolley and various members of the Faculty, including nearly all of the eighteen who have been members of the University of Chicago.
To the President and Trustees of the University of Chicago

I am pleased to present the following report on my efforts to advance women's colleges for women, together with some suggestions as my opinion as to the nature and experience that would be beneficial in the future for more women's participation in the University.

The impression I gained may be stated briefly as an improvement in the University leading to more female participation. The following is a list of those who may be interested in various aspects:

- Wellesley College, President, Nellie M. Dow
- Barnard College, President, Anna Jarvis, Head of Women's College
- Wellesley College, President, Helen W. Ranger, Dean of Women
- Mount Holyoke College, President, Westley William

I am confident that, with the efforts of the University, women's colleges will continue to flourish and contribute to the advancement of women in society.
Smith College, President Seelye, Miss Jordan and Miss Harrison of the Faculty, and the Head of one of the Halls.

Swarthmore College, Dean Bond and Prof. Bronk.

Bryn Mawr College, President Thomas.

Barnard College, Professor Maltby.

Teachers College, Dean Russell, Principal Prettyman, Dr. Wood, and Mrs. Farnsworth, Head of Whittier Hall.

Vassar College, President Taylor, Lady Principal Kendrick and several members of the faculty and Heads of Houses.

I also had profitable interviews with Miss E. H. Richards and Miss F. M. Cushing, former trustees of Vassar College and with Mrs. Elizabeth L. Clarke, an active trustee of Smith College. It was a matter of regret that the plans for Simmons College were not further advanced as the college will undoubtedly have problems similar to our own to solve. Although the conditions in all the institutions were interesting and profitable to study, only those at Barnard College, Teachers College and Radcliffe College are practically the same as our own. Their location in cities
Syracuse College, Preparatory School, West Orange

and Miss Helen A. The National and the Height of
one of the Halls.

Syracuse College, Dear House and Front Street.

By the West College Preparatory House

Berkeley College, President, Mr. Moltz

Teachere College, Dean Russell, President

Precaution Dr. Woolf and Mr. Worthington, Head of

Mr. Witter, Head.

Avery College, President, Taylor, Head, Principal

Kendrick and several members of the faculty and

Head of House.

I take any responsibility in grievances with Miss

Mr. Ricketts and Miss L. M. Cleveland former

successors of Avery College and with Mr. Moltz.

It is possible, insofar as the literature of Smith College,

seen a matter of regret that the plan for some

college were not further advanced as the college

with my predecessors have been prepared similar to our

same as our own. That location in other
and their connection with men's colleges put them in quite a different class from the women's colleges and give them peculiar advantages and difficulties. The points which I particularly studied were:

1) Cost of living and tuition.
2) Size and apportionment of rooms.
3) Space devoted to general social purposes of household.
4) Opportunities for social training.
5) House government.
6) Domestic administration.
7) Amount of domestic service.
8) Accommodations for employees.
9) Student social organizations.
10) Equipment for physical culture.

The following table gives the expenses at the institutions visited.
And first connection with men's colleges but
from to diverse a different class from the
women's colleges and give them better advantages.

The bodies which I
particularly studied were:

1) Cost of living and tuition.
2) Cost and equipment of home.
3) Space devoted to general social purposes
   and possessions.
4) Opportunities for social training.
5) Home government.
6) Home administration.
7) Amount of general service.
8) Accommodation for employees.
9) Student social organizations.
10) Department for practical culture.

The following table gives the experience of the institutions visited.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College</th>
<th>Tuition min.</th>
<th>Tuition max.</th>
<th>Tuition av.</th>
<th>Room min.</th>
<th>Room max.</th>
<th>Room av.</th>
<th>Total min.</th>
<th>Total max.</th>
<th>Total av.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radcliffe</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$216</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>606</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Holyoke</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>$175</td>
<td>without laundry service required</td>
<td>303</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>with laundry a few special suites</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnard</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryn Mawr</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>125 upward</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellesley</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>without laundry</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>439</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vassar</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>with laundry</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Foster</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>368</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Hall</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>358</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beecher &amp; Kelly</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>368</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are so many factors and exceptions to be considered that it is difficult to generalize from this table, but one sure conclusion is that the cost at Chicago is less than at the eastern colleges.
A partial study of the ratio of servants to students gives the following results:

Radcliffe 1 : 4 1/2 excluding janitor & housekeeper

Vassar 1 : 5 excluding janitors & laundresses

Chicago 1 : 6 excluding " " "

Wellesley 1 : 6.4

At Radcliffe there are 3 1/5 housemaids for 26 persons or 1 : 8.1

At Vassar 13 to 100 or 1 : 7.6

At Green Hall 8 to 72 or 1 : 9
A particle is at the rate of movement to


determine the following reaction

\[ \text{Reaction: I} \oplus \text{Excitation of Target} \oplus \text{Pampering} \]

Assess \( \text{I} \oplus \text{Excitation of Target} \oplus \text{Pampering} \)

Observe \( \text{I} \oplus \text{Excitation of Target} \oplus \text{Pampering} \)

At Reaction, there is \( \text{I} \oplus \text{Pampering} \) for 25

Person 0 J I 0

At Version \( \text{I} \oplus \text{Target} \) to 100 at I

At Green Hill 8 to 72 at I
It was interesting and indeed gratifying to observe that the lines along which the domestic and social life of the older institutions are developing are almost precisely the same as those that have already been established at the University of Chicago. These are:

1) A member of the faculty as the social head of each hall.

2) Student government of each hall.

3) Range in choice of price of rooms.

4) Suites giving place to single rooms.

5) Increasing social liberty and privilege.

6) Centralization of domestic administration.

6) Larger sanitary facilities.

7) Better housing and social opportunities for the employees.

8) Increasing facilities for physical training and exercise.

It is evident that many of the institutions are so hampered by architectural and other conditions, as well as by the force of tradition, that they cannot make much headway in the directions desired. The following were a few instances:
If we fracture any tissue or fracture the bone to achieve a functional and social life at the other limit.

Some students develop the same problem in some as those that have strains been satisfied.

At the University of Chicago, there are

A member of the faculty as the social

head of each part.

1) Student government of each part
2) Name in charge of place of room
3) Extra living space to single room
4) Increase in social living and structure
5) Certification of domestic administration
6) Greater sanitary facilities

A) Better housing and social opportunities
B) Decrease facilities for patients

Failing and excursion

It is advisable that many of this institution

are so prepared that scabies, not scabies, and other

conditions are well in the course of heat.

that they cannot take much pleasure in

the recreation desired. The following were

a few instances:
1) Domestic administration is centralized to the extent that there is a common buyer of supplies for all the halls, but the housekeepers use the supplies and hire and manage their service independently with the result that there is a wide variance in the degree of satisfaction, economy and taste secured, as well as some friction due to misunderstandings and critical remarks.

2) As the halls have no equipment or accommodations for entertaining, the desire of the students to extend hospitality has to be met by allowing them to give teas, luncheons and otherwise entertain friends at inns or restaurants in the neighborhood.

3) The servants in most cases have rooms in the top story shut off from the students' rooms and approached by separate stairway. They eat in the kitchen and lead their social life to a considerable extent on the streets. This condition seems so objectionable that a separate building for the social life of employees is under consideration at several institutions.
Domestic administration is centered to the extent that crime is a common problem of
society for all of the people, but the process of
take the supplies and files and manage their
service inexpensively with the result that
there is a wide variation in the degree of
satiation in economic status secured as
well as some protection due to circumstances
and critical measures.
So the policy of an employment or ecoacco-
the government and its agencies to its
the nation's economy has shown so far to be
opposite to the idea of the saturation of
since in the neighborhood
(2) The statistics in part come from the
in the work area and all from the students' lives
from any improvement of services available
they see to the situation and feel their society
life of a considerable extent on the extensive
This condition seems to apply completely that a
separate building for the society life of the
progress in order to maintain connection at several
installation.
I would respectfully make the following recommendations:

1) Single rooms only should be provided.

2) Corner rooms on each floor should not communicate with the adjoining rooms, the object being to secure greater quiet in certain rooms.

3) A few pairs of connecting rooms should be planned on each floor.

4) Each floor should have a suite of two or three rooms with bathroom.

5) No room should be less than 8 1/2 ft wide.

6) There should be a variation in rent, the minimum approximating $25 a quarter and the maximum $60 with half control of a bath room.

7) If the plan is adopted of small lecture halls involving much going up and down stairs in order to pass from one class room to another, elevators must be provided in each residence hall with uniform rates for corresponding rooms on different floors; otherwise residence halls of not over four stories need not be furnished with elevators provided rates for rooms decrease according to the height.

8) There should be separate toilet accommodations for each 6 or 7 students.

9) There should be no regular story below ground but a basement fitted with trunk room, rub-
I would respectfully make the following recommendation:

1. In the event of spa floor space being insufficient,
2. In the event of spa floor space being insufficient, the spa room may be used as a bedroom.
3. A few private, not communicating rooms should be
   planned on each floor.
4. Keep floor space free a suitable room or
   studio room with bathroom.
5. No room should be less than 10' x 12'.
6. There should be a variation in the size of the
   minimum space taken of a bath room.
7. If floor space is wanting or space lessed, a. Stairs to lower floor should be provided.
   b. Stairs to lower floor should be provided.

To borrow from one of your rooms or other elevators
must be brought in each residence hall with unlimited
stairs for communication rooms on different floors.
To borrow from one of your rooms or other elevators
may not be brought in each residence hall with unlimited
stairs for communication rooms on different floors.

For room service accommodations to the tenants
(1) There should be separate toilet accommodations
(2) There should be no regular south panel
(3) There should be a separate dressing with sink room, etc.
bath room, coal closet, janitor's closet, servants' dressing room and water closet, connecting passage way and stairs leading up to first floor.

10) The first floor should be near the ground and should have dining room (size multiples of 9x11-4 plus some extra sq.ft. for serving tables, &c.) parlor (16 X 35) and reading room (16 X 15) (aggregating 16 sq.ft. per inhabitant, or 800 sq.ft. per 50 students), kitchen (16 X 12), serving room (16 X 8), Bath (downstairs), front stairs with recess for telephone, house maid, closet and letter box, suite of sitting room (to be used as occasion requires for private dining room, special social functions, general entertaining, men's cloak room or guest's parlor), bed room to be used as gentlemen's cloak room at social functions, and private toilet room. The parlor and dining room should be connected by folding doors.

11) The suite of the Head of the House (study, bed room, toilet room and ample closet space) should be on the second story and extend from side to side of the Hall.
p)- room, cany cloths, basketball, close, service.

are saving room any water closet, connecting passage

way and stairs leading to to first floor.

10) The first floor should be near the dining and

souvenir piece at to for serving cape, etc.

before, 3rd and leading room (7) (17) (3) (0)

and 10 c. 70. per head, at least, on 500 c. 70. per

40 students). Kitchen (7) (12) serving room (2) (6)

back (10) (3) (17) (7) student. front stairs with access to

telephone, home mail, close, mail and letter box.

suite of attic room to be used as accommodation

for private dining room, special social functions.

to private dining room, special social function,

to private office, current room or neutral, etc.

partition, bed room to be used as recreation, a clock

room on social functions, and private office

room. The partition and attic room should be con-

mecas of elevator. go.

If the suite to the rear of the house (study)

bed room, toilet room any water closet space.

 supplied by to the second floor and entry from lobby.

to 10 of the N.H.
12) Household employees should not live in the house. The space necessary for them in the upper story would be much more remunerative if fitted up for students. The space required for a back stair case would thus also become available for students.

13) The approach to fire escapes should not be through private rooms.

14) The best floors that are practicable should be provided.

15) Special study should be given to the placing of radiators and to the fitting up of mosquito bars.

16) The gymnasium building should be reserved for that purpose, but might be connected with the general social or club building.

These suggestions summarize the general points to be considered. I shall gladly hold myself in readiness to report on matters of detail.

Respectfully submitted.

Marion Talbot.
IS (Nonprofit employees) going to live in
the house? The space necessary for them in
the upper story would be much more immediate
if situated on the second floor instead of the space reserved
for a back stair case, which also becomes
unsuitable for students.

2) The approach to the second floor should not be
through the service room.

3) The back stairs that are contemplated
should be removed.

4) Special study rooms should be given to the physics
of mathematics and to the biology, with
pale.

5) The examination period should be lengthened
for that purpose, and might be connected with
the general society of our country.

These suggestions minister to the General
boasts to be considered. I am I entirely poised
material in readiness to report on matters of
several.

Respectfully submitted.

[Signature]
President Harper:  

Dear Sir:  

Your kind letter of July eleventh reached me some days ago: I have since then heard from several members of our committee, and can report that we will endeavor to raise the necessary thousands to erect the central hall. I can give no definite idea...
of the time required, but should suppose that the close of this year would see our labor completed. Very little work can be done before September, but I expect to call a committee meeting early in that month, and go to work in earnest.

I hear that the University has rented an apartment house to serve as temporary shelters for the women students. Of course I know nothing of your plans, but if they include the furnishing of the rooms, I think the ladies of the building committee would like to be consulted.

Economy would seem to dictate that the furniture purchased should be such as could be after wards used in the women's halls, when they are completed. That subject has been much discussed in connection with the building plan, and our minds are pretty well made up. Mr. Cobb knows something of our decisions and has arranged the work in accordance with them; so that a change would involve several minor details. The building committee consists of Mrs. Sumner Ellis, Mrs. George E. Adams, and
While Mrs. Ellis is chairman, and I have usually met with them. She suggests that you appoint your advisory board and give them charge of the building: we would then lay our plans before them.

The examinations, I am happy to say, were very satisfactory, and I am now being getting ready for more; you know I have ambitions above the freshman class.

Very Respectfully,

[Signature]

July twenty-third.
The University of Chicago

By the women of the University of Chicago, being dissatisfied with the conditions under which we have been forced to work the past year in fulfilling the requirements of Physical Culture, and being unwilling to continue another year in quarters so insanitary and detrimental to health and physical development, as the present building, take this means of calling the attention of the Board of Trustees to some
of the conditions as they now exist.

In the first place, one of the greatest benefits to be derived from the work is in the bath which should follow all exercises. But owing to the facilities, or rather the lack of them, both here and impossibly. It is true that a year shown both were put in, but in such an uncomformable, disagreeable place, that use of them was out of the question.

Secondly, the distance at which the gymnasium is
situated from the classroom, makes it necessary for the women to leap the Gymnæum with not taking any of the necessary precautions in cooling slowly, etc. In cold and damp weather, especially, this has resulted in seminal semen illnesses.

Many and various kinds of work have been offered this year and much interest and enthusiasm has been awakened in the different branches, but owing to the uncomfortable conditions under which it would have been necessary
The University of Chicago

to work, many of the women have been unable to attempt any thing.

During the recent rains, and it is the same after all hard rains, it is necessary to suspend all work, simply because the floors of the dressing rooms were under water.

Believing, as we do, that such conditions are a disgrace to a University like ours, and that surely the Board of Directors must be ignorant of their existence, or they would cease.
And believing, besides, that work which is so beneficial to women should be aided rather than hindered, we most respectfully ask that by next fall quarters be provided for them with which are not only sanitary and comfortable, but which are conducive to development in providing facilities for gymnastic and Athletic work.

And besides, we would most respectfully suggest, that the present building occupied by the School of Education be fitted for our use.
第2章

考察结果

在实验中，我们发现...

- 结果一
- 结果二
- 结果三

实验条件

- 条件一
- 条件二
- 条件三

结论

根据以上分析，我们可以得出以下结论：

1. 结论一
2. 结论二
3. 结论三

参考文献

[1] 作者名，标题，期刊名，卷期，页码，年份
[2] 作者名，标题，期刊名，卷期，页码，年份
[3] 作者名，标题，期刊名，卷期，页码，年份
The University of Chicago

that a similar structure be created this summer.
If this is impossible, I request that all requirements for Physical Culture be removed as we are no longer willing to risk health and physical development by working in quarters which are unsanitary.

Hoping that this will meet with your approval and that some favorable action will be taken, we remain,

Most Sincerely

The women of the University.
The University of Chicago

Agnes R. Waymon
Ruthella Cooper
Louise Cantorburg
Isabelle Webster
Eula E. Herina
Brida Bobo
Genevieve Robinson
Reva A. Hoover
Alice Davis
Grace Johnson
Maude Buck
Charlotte Leonard
Margaret J. Culley
Susan Reed
Esther Baker
Eunice Thompson
Emmer Hayman
Alice Hellman
Josephine R. Horton
Edith Barossard
Alice Hepburn
Grace M. Charles
Rose Rosenburg
Hedwig Lach
Alice Rohde
Mama Mary
Jane T. Cartwright
Beatrice M. Freeman
Kate M. Mclndoe
W. Shingston
Lucy Rebecca Mathews
Joan Oldershaw
Elizabeth Munger
Elizabeth Calloway
Helen Alden Freeman
Edith Bradford Wiles
Edith C. Bellamy

Shey

Marcella Penders

Jane Meuser

Margaret M. Wilson

Faith Latimer

Alene Williams

Laura Ward

Marion Biegler

Joy Brown

Louise Brown

Gladys M. Bray

Margaret Wade

Marian C. Lyons

Emma F. Adams

A. P. Huguemont
The University of Chicago

Lorina C. V. Krieg
Mabel Whitinick
Katharine M. Bones
Bertha Evans Ward
Wilda Dodge
Alice H. Stafford
Julia M. Hoyle
Elsie Eastman
Ola Bowers

Edith Arnold
Linda H. Schulz
Caroline Hopkins
F. Keeler

L. F. Porter

Martha W. Sherman
J. Edith Todd
Olgja O. Vondrèck
Mary Haughton
Ada Beall Cot
Julia L. Woodruff
Louise H. Bierce
Mildred Cladsey
Grace Reed
Mary A. Moore
Rhoda Miller
Lilian Lane
Mabel H. Byrnes
Kate M. King
Ruth Moore
Edith Hichell
Eva Trowbridge
Pearl Bryning
Rexon L. Babb
Habriel Ruth Aitchison
The University of Chicago

Josephine Lackner
Laura A. Thompson
Grace J. Hapman
Edna F. Campbell
Mary Morris
Mary Cornell Bristol
Kathleen E. Miller
Evelyn E. Young
Katharine Truesdell
Edith P. Ruth

Phoebe Ellison
Sarmina A. Swall
Emma Osgood
Anna Belle Pines
Alien V. Pattine
Katharine Bissell

Mary Worthen
Margaret Norman
The President of the Chicago

[Handwritten text not legible]
The University of Chicago

Stacy E. Daylord
Elsie Flesherin
Matthie Fischinger
Martha McDonald
Hannah V. Ryan
Kate Gordon
Evelyn Hunning

Frances Ashley
Danie A. McFerrin

Laura I. Watkins

Maud E. Lawrence
Minnie M. Dunnell
Grace Readey
Grace Readey
Marie McEvoy
Irma Cohen
Laura Bliss Lane
The University of Chicago

Edwina G. Dorland
Geneva Misener
Mary Palmer
Dixie F. Greer
Marie C. Lyons
Mary E. Fye
Bertha Delphinier
Edith L. Dymond
Sara Dymond
Gurrieve Hedgood

Annie Reynolds
Mabel Mercer
Estel Garfield
Bretton McClung
Augusta Engels
Mabel Conlan
The University of Chicago

Lucy S. Hale
Irene E. Sherman
Bill M. Sherman
Blanche Schwindt
Mary E. Thompson.

H. Genevieve Sullivan
Frances Sweeney.

Flossie Wil.
Vida Wenzel -
Arna Goldstein

Dorothy Duncan

Undine Steveringen
Mary E. Murphy

Inez E. Lapham
The University of Chicago

Ima M. Griffin
Martha S. Henderson
Mayette St. Griffin
Daphne Swett
Laura J. Runyon
Munira Youngman
Mary F. Parr Ewell,
Ezekiel P. Hayes
Eliza Pieler
Ada Sharples
Alva Long
Wilhelmina Jochum
Florence Morrison
Sophie Brune
Eugene Field Barrow
Vidy Butler
The University of Chicago

Belle Oberfielder
Eva R. Price
Clara H. Taylor
Kelly M. Weldon
Nellie B. Jackson
Helen M. Lee
James L. Smith
Muriel Ragsdale
Nellie Torday
Katherine Goldman
Louise Sarrabee
Elizabeth M. Robertson
Harriet Bowman
Daisy M. Meyer
Anna Fromm
Maud S. Gray
The University of Chicago

Lucius W. Ripley
Lucy Ming
Elspeth H. Kuykendall
Mabel Churchill
Elizabeth M. Farland
Edna Churchill
Frances H. Stephens
Clara Boeke
Elizabeth Dickson
Alfred Boeke
Elizabeth Munyon
Evelyn Younts
Jeannette Van Vossen
Elizabeth W. Courtois
Florence Melody
Grace Evelyn Starks
Lilian Lane
Anna Meinhan
Ada Keller
The University of Chicago

Irene McKibben
Elizabeth B. Heat
Grace McKibben
Beulah Bass,
Violet Miller
Florence Hamilton
Grace Stafford
Lorettta Toner

Maureen Standart
Frieda L. Allyn
Alma G mirror

Hilda S. Natlne
Valerie Steinman
Clara M. Beller

Emma Bond
Kittie Vaughan
Kate Janks
Emma Schnitzel
The University of Chicago

Maud E. Hart
Josephine Stone
Barbara F. Speer
Alma M. Gordon
Mary O. Gray
Carolyn d. Messer
Dona Green
Laura Peck
Helen G. Shields
Edith W. Smith
Helen Hamilton
Pearl Love
Susie M. Lough
Stella Rowe
Josephine G. Thompson
A. Evelyn Lacey
Winifred Reid
Edith E. Stahl
The University of Chicago

Elizabeth Weirick
Do E. Peterson

Ella M. Darnell
Bertrude Leigh Gaskell

Grace Barron
Cornelia Smith
Katherine Caffaray

Halls of Woods

Martha Boyd

Benlah Church

Fanny Phelps

Laura Bondason

Lena Strickly

Jasinta B. Blegen

Benlahy Grossmith

Ennie Lowson

Grice R. Fox

Lorada Newton
Matilda Lihlen
Helen Brudie
Looelyn Rogers
Grace Murray
Gertrude Hiresh
Searl Okefewa
Harlow Hall
Sophie Berger

Phoebe Hogan
Isabella Brodie

Martha W. Greer
Rebecca L. Day
Louise Bravas
Fredric Chadsey

Genevieve Haynie
Lenard Evans
The University of Chicago

Katherine McDowell
Blanche Hilt
Ruth Vail
Lily Belland

Anton E. Spaul

Elizabeth Danner

Ruth G. Lynn

Lillian Seidler

Edith Henshen

Sarah I. Stein

Marie A. Stone

Anna D. M. Goarty

Anna Anderson

Agnes MacNeile

Hannie Frisch

C. Clifford

Eleanor Parke
The University of Chicago

Alice L. Rogers
Mary Elizabeth Tewsey
Beatrice Dagies
Rose McGurk
The University of Chicago
January 25th, 1901.

Dear Sir:—

The undersigned members of the faculty committee on buildings and grounds respectfully represent that, in their judgment, it is unwise to make temporary provision for women students in the new gymnasium. To do so would be likely to delay, for a long time, the securing of other and adequate provision for their physical culture work. If they are taken care of in this way, the need for a real solution of the difficulty will not be felt or seen by those from whom help might otherwise be expected. If, on the other hand, no provision is now made for them, or if an obviously temporary structure should be erected for their use in the vicinity of the women's halls, the need will be apparent. The same would be true of a gymnasium for the use of the men.

The committee feels that the time has come when buildings which are themselves to be permanent should have their permanent arrangement from the outset; and that hereafter the temporary make-shifts which have been necessary to some extent in the past, should be avoided so far as possible.

They feel also a certain sentimental objection to the idea of a gymnasium for both sexes,—no matter with what internal dividing walls, not on the campus itself. As the line of coeducation is sharply drawn where physical culture begins, they feel that it ought to be drawn with equal sharpness as regards the buildings devoted to this purpose. It is true that the two sexes share the present building. But this, in the first place, is frankly a make-shift affair, in the second place is immediately upon the campus and so more in the ordinary tide of move-
The common sense that the first man who made a weapon discovered, is to the present age the same as it was to the first man who made a weapon.

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The common sense that the first man who made a weapon discovered, is to the present age the same as it was to the first man who made a weapon.
ment to and fro, and, in the third place, has its two entrances far removed from, and out of sight of, each other, as they could not be at the new gymnasium.

This objection, though it may seem somewhat vague, is real. We should ourselves feel a similar one if an Athletic Club for both sexes were to be established, even temporarily, in the city proper.

The members of the committee do not overlook the fact that the adoption of their suggestion may entail hardship on the women for the present; but they believe that the plan they suggest will, in the long run, prove the wiser,—not only for the men, but for the women as well.

We are, Sir,

Very truly yours,

[Signatures]
Dear Mr. Smith,

I was very concerned to hear of the accident of the young man whose name was Jane Doe. I understand she is receiving medical attention and will recover fully. My heart goes out to all who are affected by this tragic event.

In times of such adversity, it is important to remember the importance of safety and the need for proper supervision. I hope that the necessary steps will be taken to prevent such incidents from occurring in the future.

Please convey my deepest sympathies to Jane Doe and her family. I am sure they will appreciate your kindness and concern.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]