

**THE SOCIETY FOR THE
COLLEGIATE
INSTRUCTION OF WOMEN.
OCTOBER 28, 1890**

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VARIOUS

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OCTOBER 28, 1890**

Radcliffe college

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THE SOCIETY FOR
THE COLLEGIATE INSTRUCTION
OF WOMEN

BY
PROFESSORS AND OTHER INSTRUCTORS
OF
HARVARD COLLEGE

Eleventh Year

REPORTS
OF THE TREASURER AND SECRETARY

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING
OCTOBER 28, 1890.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
WILLIAM H. WHEELER, PRINTER.
1890

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President.

MRS. LOUIS AGASSIZ.

Secretary.

ARTHUR GILMAN.

Treasurer.

MISS ALICE M. LONGFELLOW.

Executive Committee.

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MISS ALICE M. LONGFELLOW,
ARTHUR GILMAN,
WILLIAM E. BYERLY, } *Ex-officio.*

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WILLIAM W. GOODWIN.	JAMES M. PEIRCE.
CLEMENT L. SMITH.	

TREASURER'S REPORT.

August 1, 1889, to July 31, 1890.

RECEIVED:

Cash on hand from previous year	\$ 101.31
Students' fees for tuition	20,018.32
Subscription for the Botanical Laboratory	60.00
From income of Endowment Fund	1,000.00
From income from other sources	430.00
	\$21,609.63

EXPENDED:

Salaries	\$18,925.00	
Expenses of the Harvard Examinations for Women	28.64	
Repairs on Fay House	167.62	
Service	686.20	
Laboratories:—		
Physical	\$ 4.37	
Botanical	139.45	
Chemical	93.00	
Zoölogical	31.45	268.27
General Expenses	1,211.44	
Library	10.05	
Insurance	7.79	
Printing	298.33	
Cash on hand	6.90	\$21,609.63

E. & O. E.

ALICE M. LONGFELLOW, *Treasurer.*

Cambridge, October 28, 1890.

No contributions have been received during the year for the Endowment Fund.

There have been given for the enlargement and re-furnishing of Fay House eleven thousand, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars. Temporary loans have provided the balance called for by the expenditures on this account.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE COLLEGIATE INSTRUCTION OF WOMEN.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

ELRVENTH YEAR.

The year that has just closed was in all respects the most gratifying in the history of the Society's work. The numbers showed the usual healthful increase; the graduating class was the largest yet known; the certificate of Master of Arts was for the first time awarded; the students showed even more than ordinarily an enthusiasm in their work; and the standard of scholarship was distinctly raised.

At our Annual Commencement in June, which was held, by the courtesy of our Treasurer, in Craigie House, B. A. degree-certificates were granted to twelve (12) young women who had passed through the whole of the course required by Harvard College for that degree, and the M. A. certificate was granted to a graduate of a former year who had fulfilled the Harvard requirements for the corresponding degree.

At the examinations for admission held in June and September, the usual number of candidates presented themselves and a large number were successful. Deducting four who went to other colleges, the Freshman class numbers nineteen (19), which is the largest number yet attained.

The pseudonym "Annex" was fixed upon the institution almost immediately upon its inception, as a substitute for our more formal, and now corporate, title. The word Annex as applied to an institution of learning obtained a unique meaning. It signified a school for women near a college for men, carried on with the same methods, and with the same educational grade, in which all instruction is given by men engaged in work for men in the college.

The word Annex has become a common noun, and is now applied sometimes to an institution for women established near a college for men, though the instruction be not all given by the college professors.

In this latter sense such a college as Girton or Newnham is an Annex, for there persons not connected with the university give a portion of the instruction. This is, however, not the sense in which the word is used in the American Cambridge. With us the college precedents and rules govern in all particulars; the requirements for admission are simply those of the college; the examinations for admission are identical; the courses of instruction are repetitions of those given in the college, and they are given by the college instructors; the requirements for the degree-certificates are the same as those for the college degree.

These facts are sometimes forgotten, and they are repeated here in order that the work of the Society may be understood, and its comparative value appreciated.

That the Society gives degree-certificates instead of degrees is not peculiar. The same is true of the older and more widely known colleges of Newnham and Girton. The unique character of our work arises from the facts that the examinations which we give are the same as those of the college, that the courses of instruction are the same, given by the same instructors, and that, consequently, our degree-certificate has the intrinsic value of the college degree.

In a former report the advanced work done by students in Zoölogy has been noted. Miss Julia B. Platt, whose work represented by her paper in the Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy was mentioned last year, continued her studies. She has spent two summers at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Holl, and purposes going to Germany for further opportunities. A paper by her was printed (May 5, 1890) in the *Zoölogical Anzeiger*, on "The Anterior Head-Cavities of *Acanthias*."

During the past year Miss Annie Parker Henschman, for several years a student in our Natural History classes, has prepared a paper on "The Origin and Development of the Central Nervous

System in *Limax Maximus*," which is shortly to appear in the Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

An important monograph on American history has been prepared by one of our students, Miss Marion Harwood Gleason (now Mrs. H. C. McDougall), which will shortly be printed. In it the author gives an account of the legislation respecting fugitives from service or labor, and the principal fugitive slave cases, from the early colonial times to the abolition of slavery in 1865. The work is based upon a study of the literature of slavery contained in the collection of Harvard College and the great Boston libraries, and the colonial, state and national legislation on the subject has been examined. In the judgment of the Professor under whose direction the investigation has been made, this is "a careful and probably a final discussion of an interesting phase of the slavery question heretofore little studied and will be a storehouse for future historians." The more important cases are described in detail and others are grouped in an appendix. There is also a valuable appendix of legislation, and another of bibliography. No pains have been spared to make the work complete, and to treat the subject in a scientific manner. This study has occupied a part of three successive years.

Historical monographs of the same grade are in process of preparation by other students, and the instructor purposes recommending them also for publication. They are similar to the "Harvard Historical Monographs," and, like the first number of that series, are to be carefully edited by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, who considers them permanent contributions to the literature of American History.

The publication of dignified and thorough monographs of this character will prove the fitness of women to study and to give instruction in the highest branches of political science. Some money will be required to ensure the publication. A portion of the sum is already at our command, and probably the remainder will be offered when the need is known.

The practical value of the instruction given in our classes is proved by the active work done by our students after leaving us, as well as by that accomplished in the quiet of the library or

class-room. It is interesting to see the positions of influence and usefulness occupied by such students. A few years ago (1881) there came to us a very urgent call for instruction in practical astronomy from a young woman living in the Red River region on the border of Minnesota and North Dakota. For some time it was found impossible to obtain the instruction; but at last the effort was successful, and the young woman came and studied for two years.

The result was that the Director of the Observatory has caused two courses in Astronomy to be offered to women through this Society every year since, and a number of candidates have had an opportunity to work under the direction of Mr. Searle and Mr. Edmunds. Among these was a graduate of the University of Michigan, living at Lawrence, Kansas, who studied in Cambridge in 1882-3. Upon leaving us this lady became Director of the Observatory and Professor of Astronomy in a western college.

She resigned this position a few years later to take direction of the Observatory of Smith College. The place which was thus vacated was immediately filled by another of our students, who, after graduating at Smith College, had come to complete studies in Mathematics and Astronomy in our classes while at the same time teaching Mathematics in The Cambridge School.

Again, in 1887, a former Vassar student came to us and took up similar work in the Harvard Observatory. During her year here she was re-called to Vassar to take the place resigned by the late Miss Maria Mitchell. She completed her work here and now occupies the prominent position, for which she was largely prepared before she came to Cambridge, though she derived advantage from the opportunities given her here.

In 1886 there came to our classes a graduate of the St. Louis, (Mo.) High School, and Delaware College, as a special student in the classes of Professors Goodale and Mark in Botany and Zoölogy. She made an excellent record with us, and was called to Middletown, Conn., as teacher of Science. After two years of successful work there, she was called to Smith College, where she is now at work arranging the courses in Botany.

It is to be noted that all of the students who have thus far been