

To the President and Trustees of the
University of Chicago.

Gentlemen,-

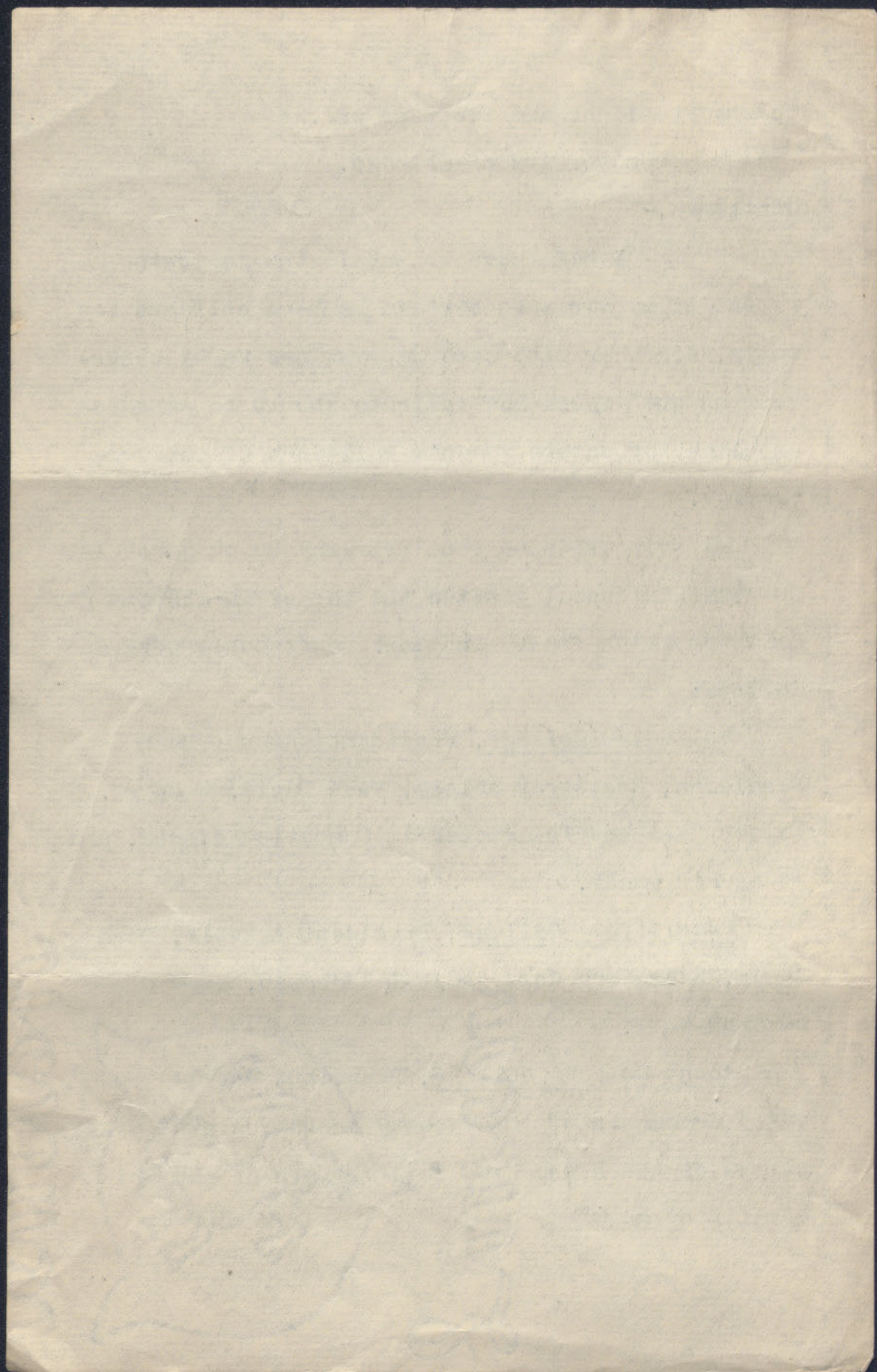
I beg leave to submit the following report of my visit to certain Eastern colleges for women, together with such suggestions as my observations and experience indicate should be embodied in plans for future women's buildings of the University.

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 Coss, 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.



Smith College, President Seelye, Miss Jordan and Miss Harrison of the Faculty, and the Head of one of the Halls.

Swathmore College, Dean Bond and Prof. Bronk.

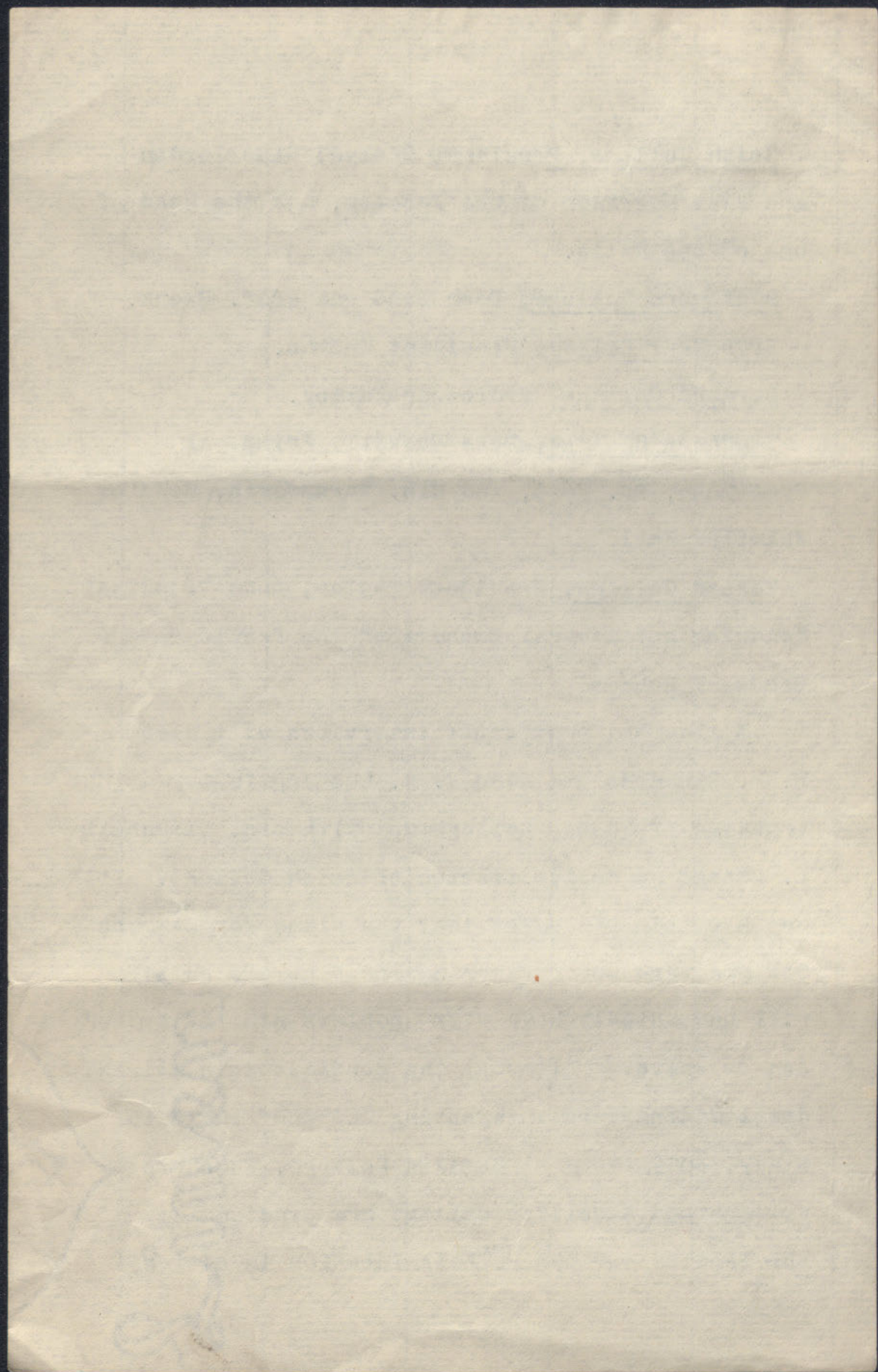
Bryn Mawr College President Thomas.

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 ~~plz~~ 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

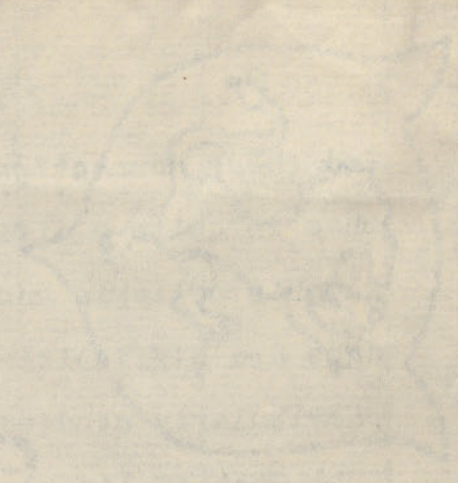


And their connection with men's colleges put them in quite a different class from the women's colleges and give them peculiar advantages and difficulties. The points which I particularly studied were:

- 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.

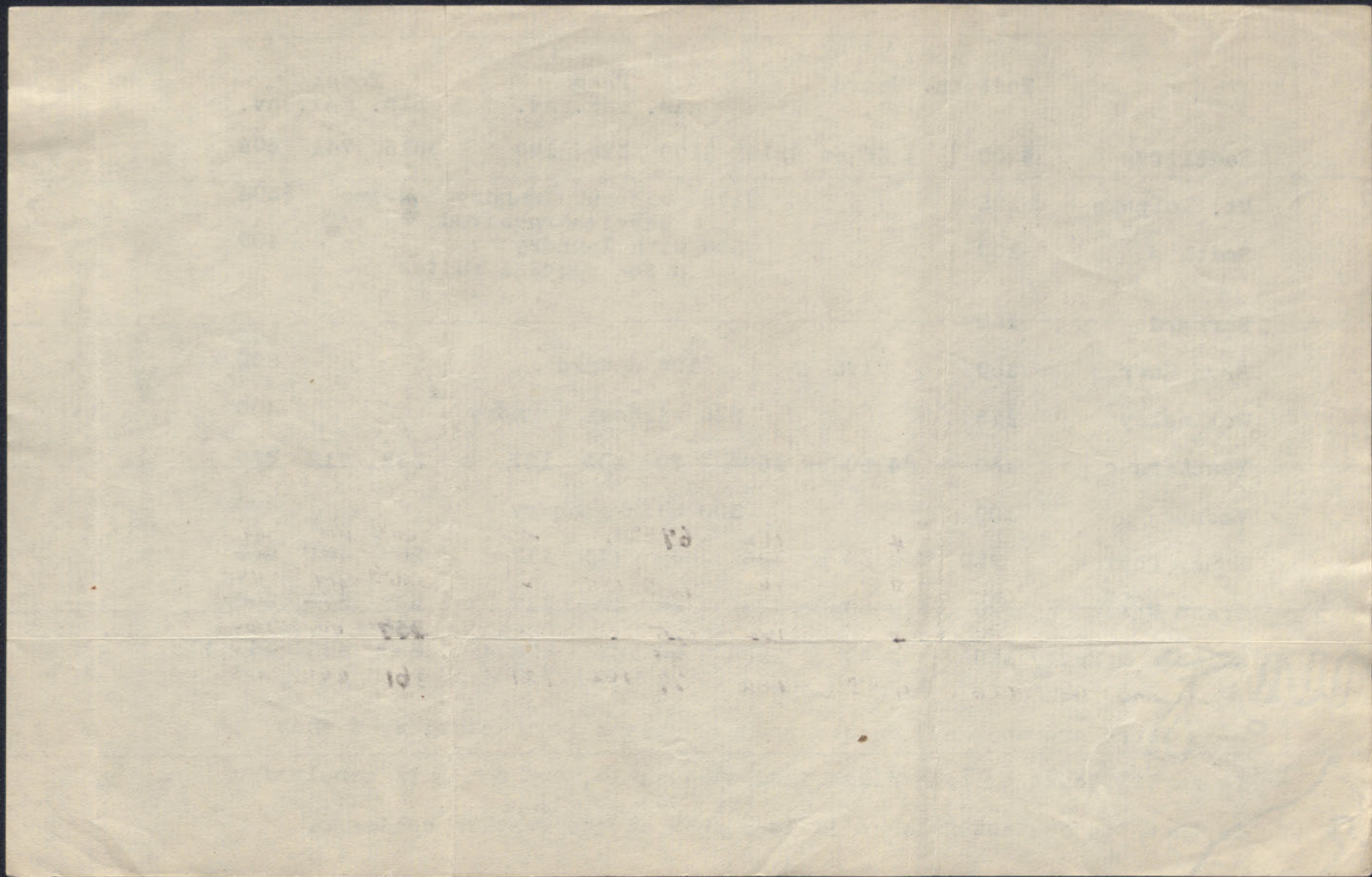
Wm. H. Miller



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	Tuition. Board		Room			Total		
			min.	max.	av.	min.	max.	av.
Radcliffe	\$200	\$6 or \$216	\$100	325	190	\$516	741	606
Mt. Holyoke	125		\$175	without laundry service required				\$303
Smith	100		300	with laundry a few special suites				400
Barnard	150							
Bryn Mawr	150	175		125	upward			500
Wellesley	175			225	without laundry			400
Teachers	150	\$4 50 or 162	70	400	127	382	712	439
Vassar	100			300	with laundry			400
Nancy Foster	120	$\frac{4}{3}$ 50 or 162	126	67 ⁵⁰	✓ 135	✓ 117	349 ⁵⁰	417 399
Green Hall	120	$\frac{4}{3}$ 50 or 162	126	64 ⁵⁰	✓ 135	✓ 112	346 ⁵⁰	417 344
Beecher & Kelly	120	$\frac{4}{3}$ 50 or 162	126	75	✓ 162	✓ 122	357	444 404
Greenwood Hall	120	4 ⁵⁰ or 162	79	162	121	361	444	403

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ excluding janitor & housekeeper

Vassar 1 : 5 excluding janitors & laundresses

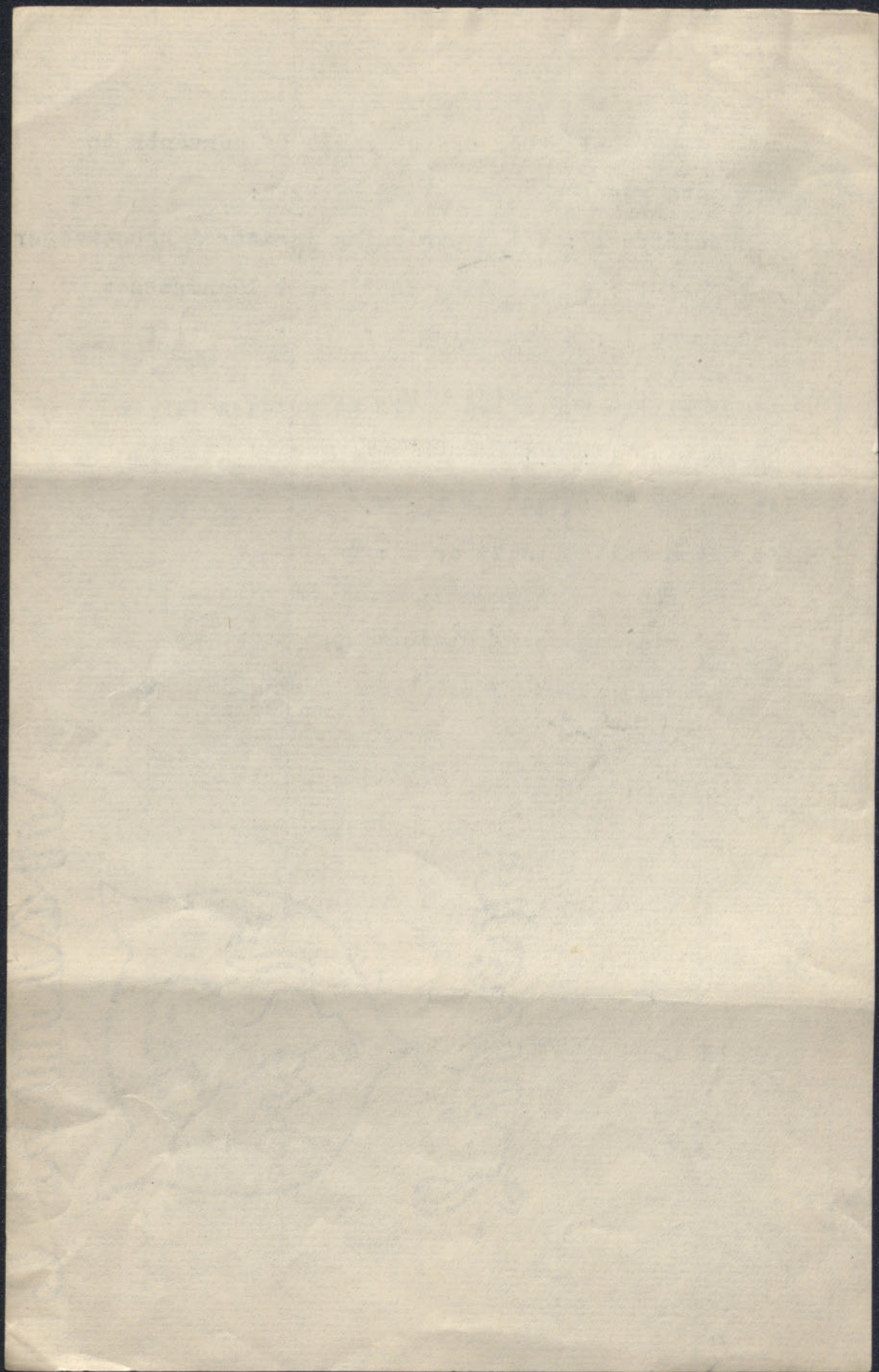
Chicago 1 : 6 excluding " " " "

Wellesley 1 : $6\frac{1}{4}$ " " " (2)

At Radcliffe there are 3 $\frac{1}{5}$ housemaids for 26 persons or 1 : 8.1

At Vassar 13 to 100 or 1 : 7.6

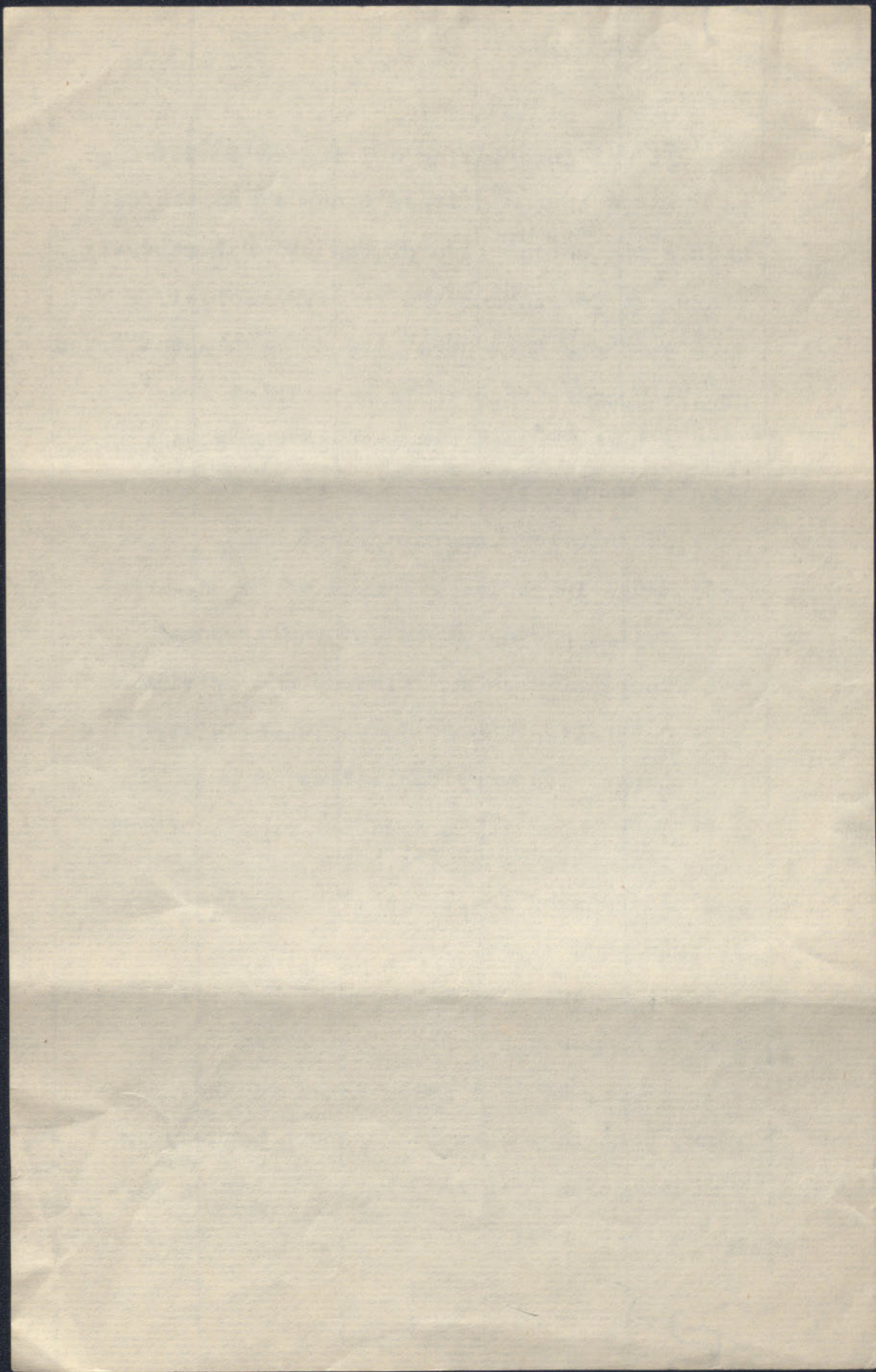
At Green Hall 8 to 72 or 1 : 9



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.

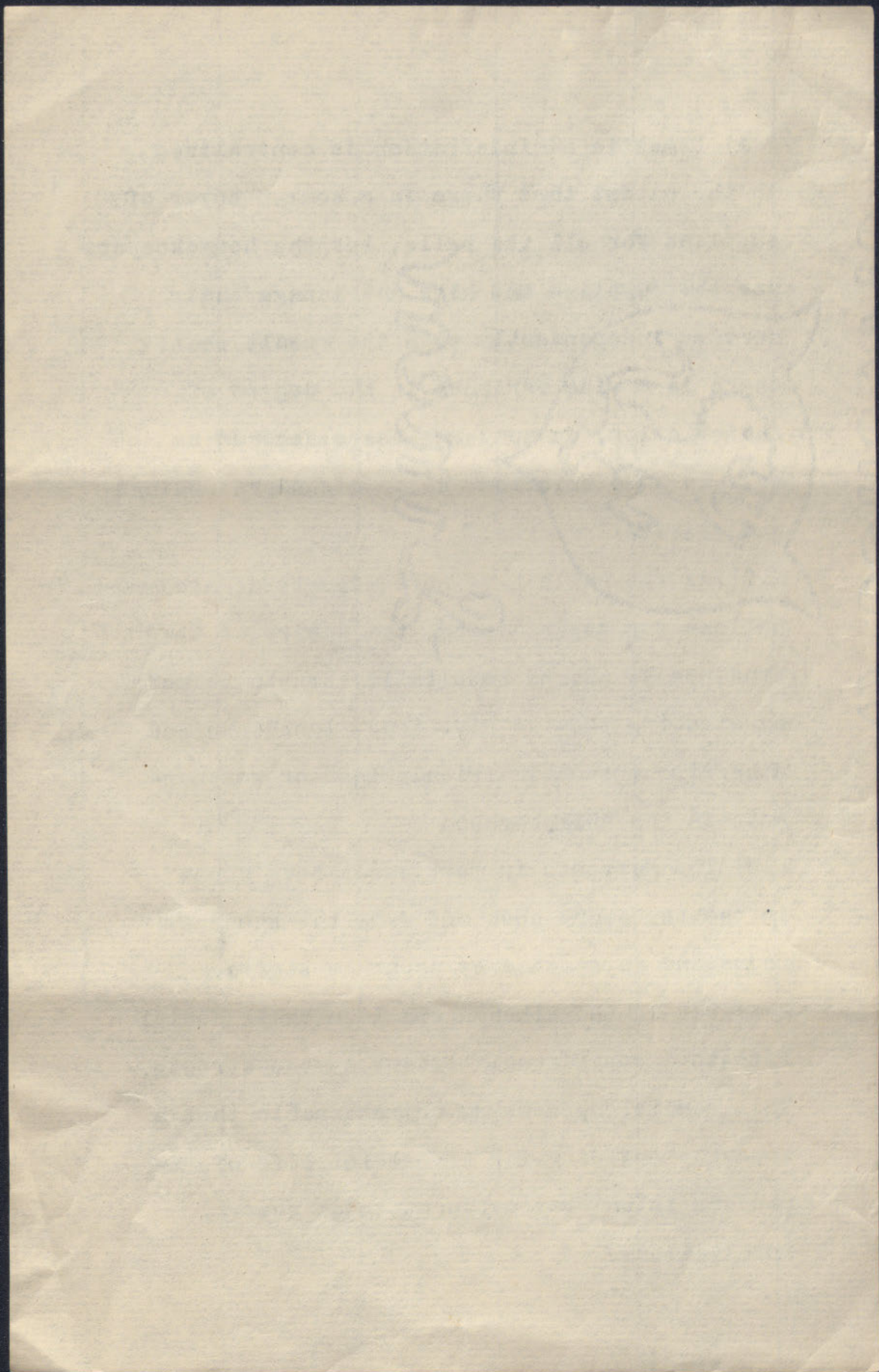
It is evident that many of the institutions are so hampered by architectural and other conditions, as well as by the force of tradition, that they cannot make much headway in the directions desired. The following were a few instances:



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 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 stairs. 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.



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.

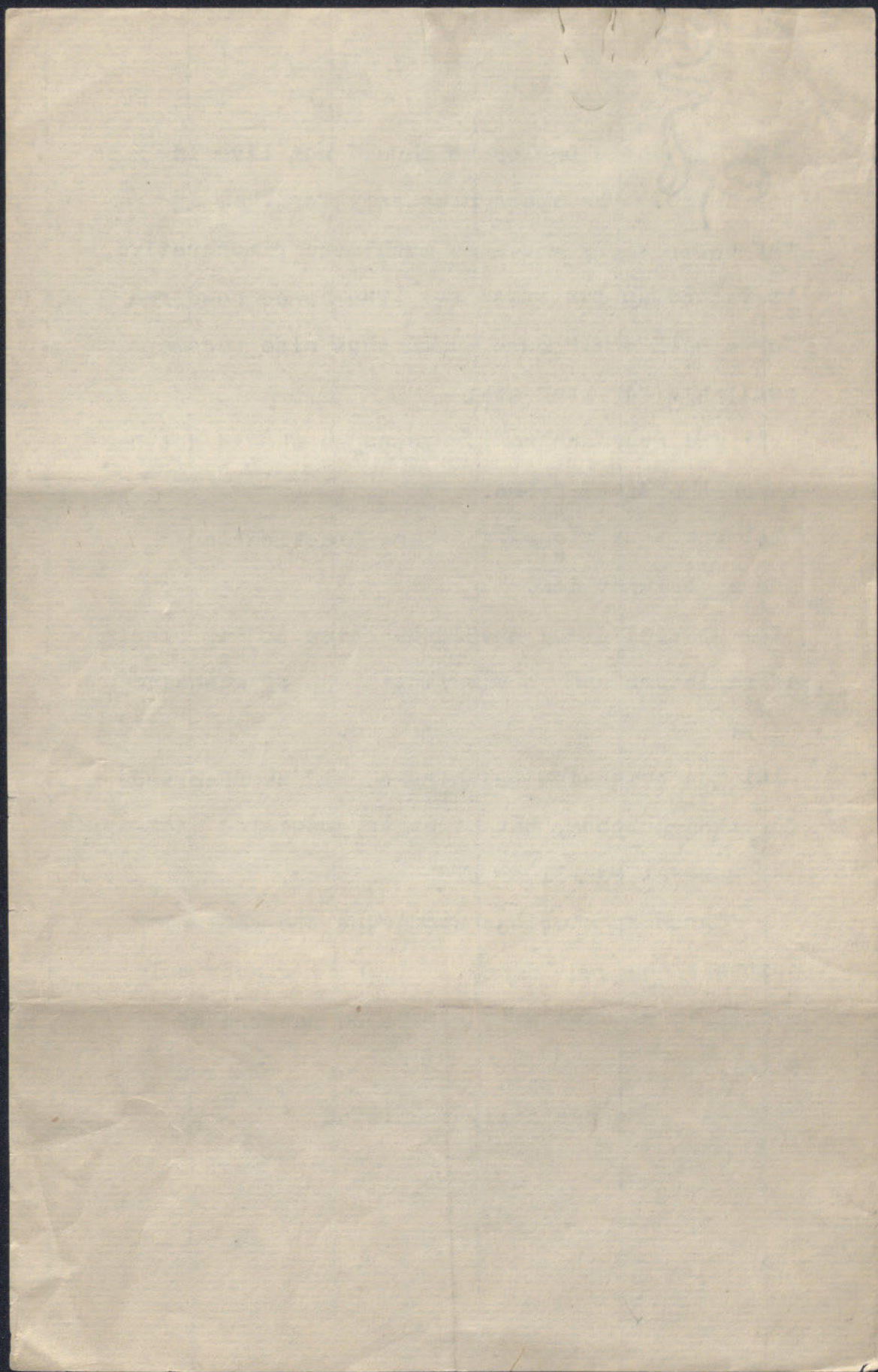
14) The best floors that are practicable should be provided.

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.



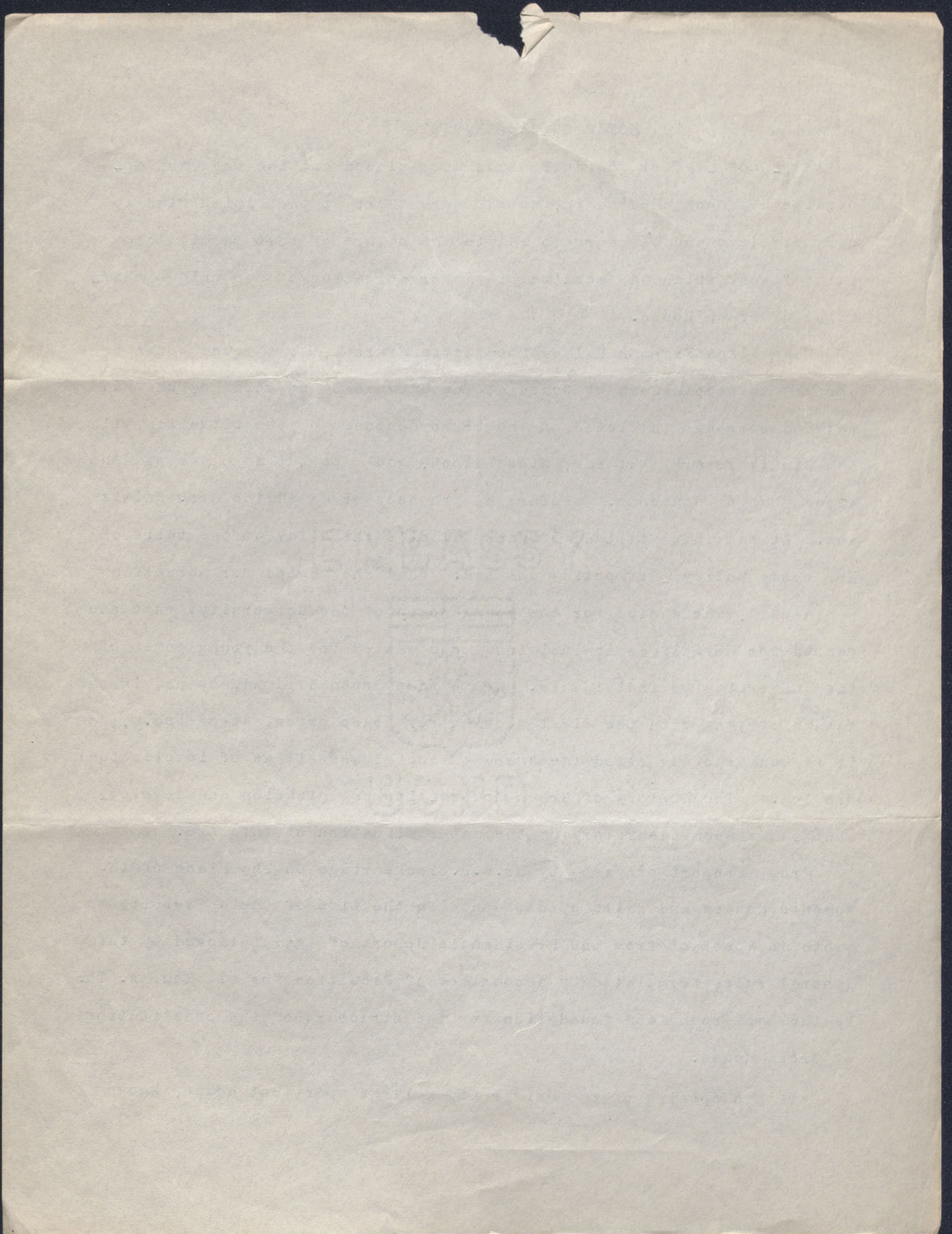
NOTES ON GREEN HOUSE

omit And - now - after the doors have been closed and the keys and apparatus ^W has been checked in, we who were there at the finish find it our privilege and pleasure to relate the nature of that particular peiceof work which has resulted in an organization of the unique character of Green House.

When Alice Freeman Palmer spced Marian Talbot, as a young woman on her way to become Dean of Women at The University of Chicago, she had reduced somewhat the sense of the tremendousness of the situation with the kindly remark that she, Miss Talbot, would be but an older student among younger students. Whether as prophecy or as advice Mrs. Palmer won. It was this attitude of Miss Talbot's which lay at the basis of her whole policy - if policy she had. What she wanted for herself as a student, she wanted for the young women of the University; what she wanted for herself as an individual she wanted for the young women of the University as individuals. Hence when Green Hall was opened in the Autumn of 1898 with the first meeting for house organization Dec. 5, 1898 it was she who suggested the "need of social as well as of intellectual freedom." The history of Green House - its organization and development - has been the history of the materialization of this aim.

From a report prepared by Dr. S. P. Breckenridge on The Place of the Women's Houses and Halls of Residence in the Life of the University we quote an abstract from the President's Report of 1897 followed by the general rules formulated by a committee of Faculties for all Houses. This is the background and foundation for the structure of the constitution of Green House.

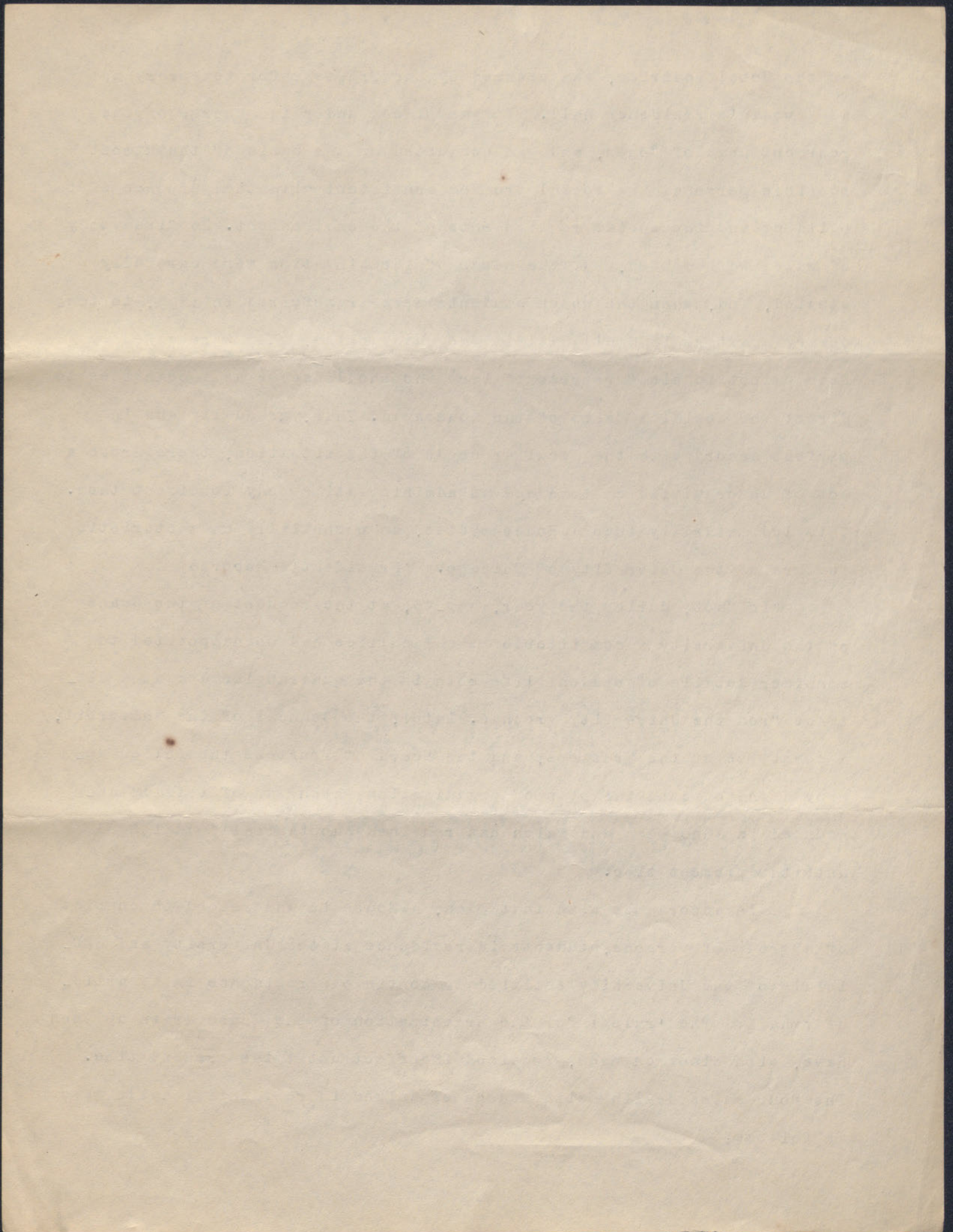
"At the opening of the University a large apartment house, known



as the Hotel Beatrice, was secured by the Trustees for temporary use as a woman's residence hall. It was placed under the charge of the resident Dean of Women, and was conducted on the basis of the utmost possible personal and social freedom consistent with the purposes of the building and the social requirements of the environment. No fixed body of rules was adopted, but the needs of the situation were carefully studied, and, when the women students were transferred in 1893, to temporary quarters in Snell Hall in the Quadrangles, they were asked by Dean Talbot to elect representatives who should serve as a committee to direct the social affairs of the household. Thus, gradually and in perfect accord with the peculiar needs of the situation, there arose a set of unformulated customs and an administrative body to direct them. This led naturally into a House system, an essentially characteristic feature of the University of Chicago." (President's Report)

"In fact, during the year, 1892-93, at the request of the Deans of the University a committee of the Faculties had been appointed to consider details of student life both in the quadrangles and at a distance from the University grounds. Later, the Council of the University, a committee of the Trustees, and the Board of Trustees themselves approved and enacted the plan of organization which was officially announced in June 1893 and which has remained substantially unaltered until the present time.

In accordance with that plan, a House is understood to consist of a group of persons, students in residence at the University and officials of the University entitled to continuous residence in a particular hall. The 'rules' for the organization of the House drawn up then have, with minor changes, remained in effect until the present time. The four rules dealing with Houses organized in residential halls were as follows:



Composition of a House;

- a. "Members of the University entitled to continuous residence in a particular Hall shall constitute a House.
- b. "Residence in a Hall is limited to students in attendance on courses in the University, and officers of the University.

2. Officers:

"Each House shall have a Head, appointed by the President of the University; a Councilor, chosen from the Faculty of the University by members of the House, of which House-Committee the Head of the House shall be chairman and the Councilor a member *ex officio*; and a Secretary and Treasurer elected by members of the House. Each House, through its Committee, shall make a quarterly report to the President. A House may select, with the approval of the Board of Student Organizations one or more persons not directly connected with the University as patrons and patronesses.

3. Membership:

- a. "Membership shall be determined by election under the respective House By-Laws. Election of members shall take place not earlier than the end of the sixth week, nor later than the tenth week.
- b. "In case of vacancies, the Registrar shall have power to assign applicants to rooms in the order of application. Students thus assigned shall be considered guests, and if these guests are not elected to membership during the first quarter of residence, they shall have no further claim upon the rooms occupied. The room rents shall be fixed and collected by the University. The privilege of membership in a House may be withdrawn by the Board of Student Organizations, on recommendation of the Head and Councilor.

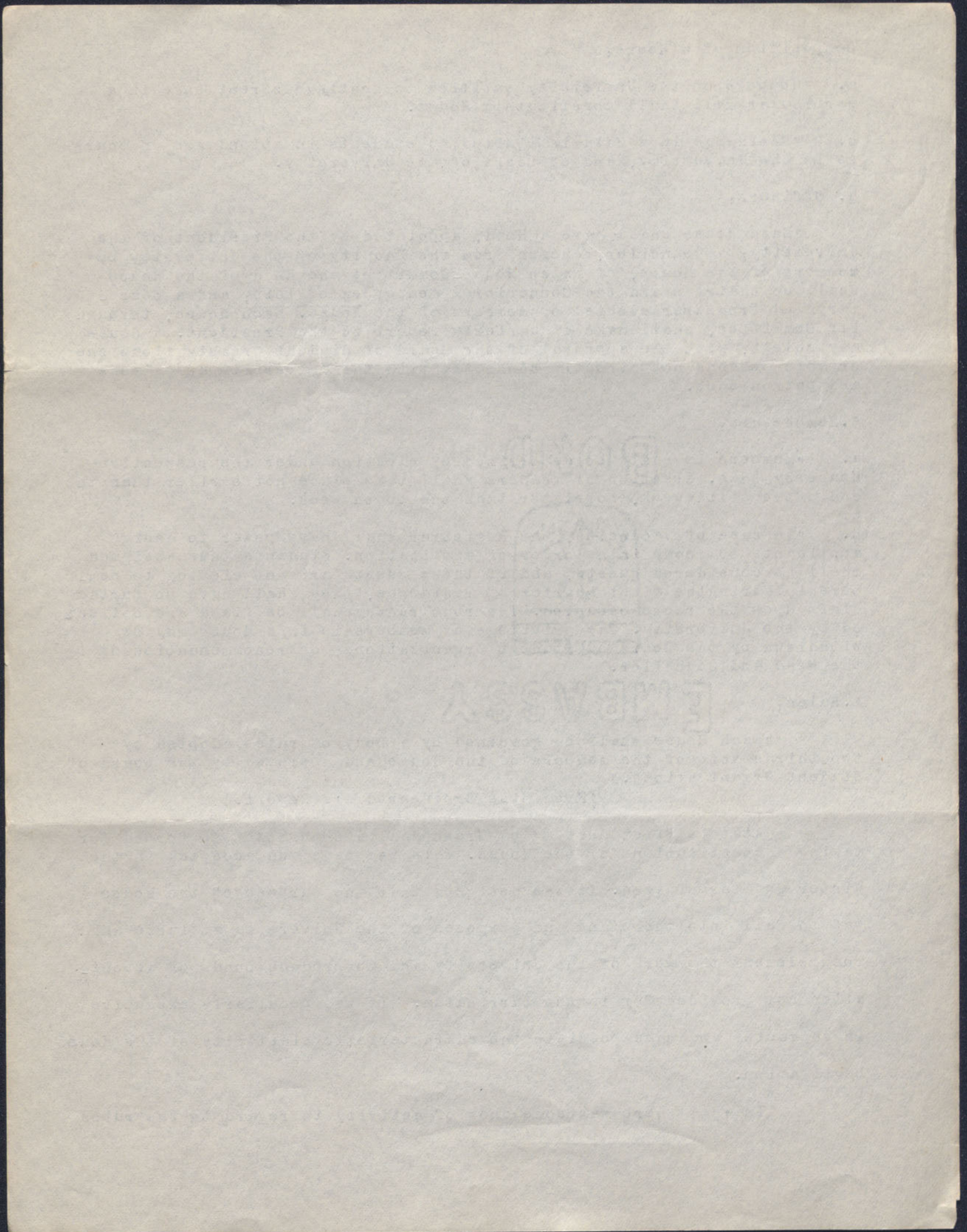
4. Rules:

"Each House shall be governed by a body of rules adopted by two-thirds vote of the members of the House and approved by the Board of Student Organizations."

(From Miss Breckenridge's Report.)

Group up
At this first meeting of Green Hall a committee was formed for making a constitution for the House. This was made and accepted in the Winter Quarter of 1898. It was designed that the purpose of the House was to fall into the plans and purposes of the University at large and to supplement the work of the University and to produce bonds of association not provided for in the curriculum. It was peculiarly executive in character and made possible the characteristic elasticity of the House's Legislation.

In 1901 there was some show of activity in regard to the rules



that governed the Hall. It was decided that but one club which was not allied to the House life might use the House parlors during the year, exception being made for any extraordinary event. The same year saw a committee appointed to amend the Constitution in regard to Hall residents in their first quarter. The precarious position of these novice days of house members was finally settled in 1904 when the Constitution was amended to consider such residents as "guests" and eligible for membership after ten weeks residence and three-fourths vote of such part of the House as presented itself at election.

In 1902 it seemed best to define the use of guest_rooms, such guests referring to guests from the outside and not residence_guests. The student rooms were and are used in the absence of their occupants as guest rooms. It was decided at that time that no student's room should be used without her knowledge; that the guest must be personally known by the student whose room she was to occupy and must be invited by her to so occupy that room; that the necessary arrangements for such occupancy should be made through the Head of the House by the ^{resident} occupant of the room.

The unique features of that Constitution as it now stands are as follows:

1. The Name is Green House rather than Green Hall.
2. Membership is retained after residence is over.
3. Distinction is made between members and guests. Guests are eligible for membership after ten weeks of residence, by a three-fourths vote of the members present at the election. A special election may be held on the recommendation of the House Committee on the written request of one half the resident members of the House presented to the Head.
4. Membership is relinquished either by acceptance of membership in another house or by violation of rules.
5. Officers are:
 - Head - appointed by the President of the University.
 - Councilor - Faculty member, elected by the House for one year
 - Sect'y and Treas. " " " " " three months

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the specific results of the work.

2. The second part of the report deals with the specific results of the work. It is divided into three main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work in the field of research, the second section deals with the results of the work in the field of education, and the third section deals with the results of the work in the field of administration.

3. The third part of the report deals with the conclusions and recommendations. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the conclusions and the second section deals with the recommendations. The conclusions are based on the results of the work and the recommendations are based on the conclusions.

House Committee - eight, elected by the House for three months.

Head - Chairman
 Sec'y of House, - sec'y
 Councilor, - member ex officio
 Duties:

Enforces regulations and makes new ones to cover new cases.

By a three-fourths vote suggests forfeiture of membership of any member. Vote is entered on record and communicated to Head and Councilor as a suggestion.

6. A quorum is three-fourths of House members for election of members and amendment of constitution and a majority for anything else.

7. Fees are fifty cents per quarter for members and guests and are expended by the house committee. They may be remitted by the Head.

8. Amendment is made by a three-fourths vote of the members of the House with a notice in writing one week in advance.

The Councilors have been:

Henry H. Donaldson (1898-1902)
James R. Angell (1900-03) 1903
George L. Hendrickson (1904-1906)
Andrew C. McLaughlin (1907-1908) 1912
Percy H. Boynton (1908 winter) 1914-1917
Alphonse Coleman still functioning 1918-
Alwood 1913

The insistence upon social freedom is reflected in the character of the changes that were introduced or were attempted to be introduced into the regulations. It was not surprising that where young women came from smaller schools and colleges, particularly from boarding schools, that the absence of control which they found in Chicago should ^{be} have been the cause of uneasiness and often of distress. Again and again there have arisen those who would set all right and save us from our destructive individualism. During the winter of 1908 such an enthusiasm pervaded our walls. It was decided that a Recreation period following a period of study. This hour was to be filled with dancing and games and music and knitting and was to be the touchstone for an improved social life among the girls. It was demanded that there be less freedom in the rooms

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--"lights out", "up betimes" and other stringent soul-saving measures.

To be exact, the recommendations were as follows:

1. That there be a relaxation period of half an hour 9:45 to 10:15 on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.
2. That this relaxation period imply that there be a strictly quiet study period from 8 to 9:45 and that from 10:15 on that each house member be in her room.
3. That during this period ~~that~~ light refreshments be served in the parlor.
4. That house members be assessed for such an amount as shall be found necessary to meet the expense.
5. That entertainment shall be provided during this period at such times and in such form as shall be found practicable.
6. That in consideration for those girls who do not come to the parlor those who do come down shall return to their rooms so quietly as to cause no annoyance or disturbance.
7. That special committees be appointed for arranging all necessary detail involved in the above.

And ~~the~~ they were adopted, gulped down and lasted about as long as the small boys supply of fire crackers. During the furor the Head of the Hall sat placid and serene. Her act wasn't scheduled until March sixteenth when she requested the secretary to record of the enterprize that it "died out for want of participation."

Then there was the allied movement of 1917 when the lineal descendants of the 1908 enthusiasts requested rising-gongs. But that was a matter which might prove an annoyance to the many apart from being an advantage to the few and Miss Talbot set it firmly in its place by observing that such a procedure was "not in the spirit of the house."

Before leaving the general subject of the constitution it seems well to deal a trifle more specifically with the House Committee and its work. Even here, the House, founded on social freedom, shows an increasing deomocracy in its selection of said Committee.

The Nominating Committee was first appointed by the Chair or Head of the House. It was next appointed by the Floor Committed themselves. Then it was done from the floor by any member. In 1911 the

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It also mentions the results of the various expeditions and the discovery of new species.

2. The second part of the report describes the various expeditions and the results of the various expeditions. It also mentions the discovery of new species.

3. The third part of the report describes the various expeditions and the results of the various expeditions. It also mentions the discovery of new species.

EMBASSY

4. The fourth part of the report describes the various expeditions and the results of the various expeditions. It also mentions the discovery of new species.

5. The fifth part of the report describes the various expeditions and the results of the various expeditions. It also mentions the discovery of new species.

6. The sixth part of the report describes the various expeditions and the results of the various expeditions. It also mentions the discovery of new species.

7. The seventh part of the report describes the various expeditions and the results of the various expeditions. It also mentions the discovery of new species.

8. The eighth part of the report describes the various expeditions and the results of the various expeditions. It also mentions the discovery of new species.

9. The ninth part of the report describes the various expeditions and the results of the various expeditions. It also mentions the discovery of new species.

10. The tenth part of the report describes the various expeditions and the results of the various expeditions. It also mentions the discovery of new species.

system was adopted which still prevails. Each House Member selects two representatives from each floor and registers her choice on a ballot. The ballots are counted and the two highest candidates on each floor comprize the House Committee of eight.

The duties of ^{a member of} the House Committee are vague but important. Her position is, in the parlance of the day, what she makes it. It is the House Committee that, conferring with the Head, initiates the acts, business and social of the House. It is to the House Committee that all complaints, requests or opinions are expressed. Has the fuse blown on the electric iron; has a stopper disappeared from the bath tub - it is the Floor Committee that makes what adjustment she can or reports to the almost-but-not-quiet~~/~~omnipresent housekeeper. Any need of a House member is attended to by this committee. In the times of stress it is the House Committee that functions. In 1907 there must have been an unusual situation for the books record that the House Committee presented a document to the House inquiring if it were the wish of the House that it, the Committee, be the instrument in an effort to "maintain a reasonable quiet" in the Hall. It apparently was and the efforts of the Committee were subsequently and effectively exerted. At least no more is heard of the incident.

During the winter of 1908 there was appointed a sub-committee whose duty was to post bulletins regarding city attractions in the field of Arts, the Theatre and the Opera. This has gradually slipped into the duties of the House Committee or a smaller group comprised of House Committee members.

Such is the nature of the Constitution and its officers and the manner of their functioning. It is brief and it is simple. Its very brevity and simplicity are suggestive of the respective importance of

constitutional law and of an evolving group law. It is in the customs of the group transmitted and transformed, flexible and yielding to changing needs and temperaments, that we look for and find the essential nature of Green House. The constitution deals chiefly with the organization and executive management of the House: the actual nature of the House is found in the customs and temporary regulations.

Now, the customs which we think of as Green Hall customs can be loosely divided into two groups - those common to all University residence Halls and those peculiar to Green. In the first group are those rules established by the University "to promote the comfort, peace and safety of the residence and to preserve the property of the University." They are concerned with the care of the University's property and with the mutual obligations of University and resident. These rules may be found tacked to the inside of any closet door in the Hall and are placed there by the Building and Grounds Department. They have to do with nails and the locking of fire-escape doors and the like.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject.

2. The second part is a detailed description of the methods used in the study.

3. The third part is a discussion of the results of the study.

4. The fourth part is a conclusion and a list of references.

5. The fifth part is a list of appendices.

6. The sixth part is a list of figures and tables.

7. The seventh part is a list of footnotes.

8. The eighth part is a list of acknowledgments.

9. The ninth part is a list of abbreviations.

10. The tenth part is a list of symbols.

11. The eleventh part is a list of units.

12. The twelfth part is a list of definitions.

13. The thirteenth part is a list of terms.

14. The fourteenth part is a list of abbreviations.

15. The fifteenth part is a list of symbols.

16. The sixteenth part is a list of units.

17. The seventeenth part is a list of definitions.

Such considerations are of the Halls of the University. In our effort to locate and elucidate that intangible something which we know and recognize as the Spirit of Green House it is necessary to look first at the customs and mode of life peculiar to that Hall. They are habits which have grown up out of the nature of the student life and needs. The

Two hundred and fifty years ago
the first settlers came to this
country and established a colony
in the year 1607. The first
settlers were men of high
character and high ability.
They were men of high
character and high ability.
They were men of high
character and high ability.

atmosphere of Green House is an environment as consequent of a specific species as is any area that any scientist has explored. Our mode of life and our temperament are one. They are parts of a whole. The subtle changes in the temperament of the group is marked by a change in that which the group holds as important. Why are there hours? Not because there are any laws demanding such with a proportionate punishment for the offender. It is because the group has decided that after approximately 10:30 the exercise of the typewriter and the splashing and running of bath water are an annoyance to those who wish to sleep or to those who under unusual stress feel the need of study at that hour. For the same reason the piano is never heard after 8:00 or during the day except immediately after the lunch or dinner hour. But it is no regulation. The pressure of group opinion may vary that tradition until the hours are much more restricted.

Typical of the Hall is the arrangement it has made for the convenience of women out after hours. The Hall closes at 10:15. Any resident planning to come in later than that hour procures a key from the Head of the House immediately after the dinner hour, if she is there for dinner. Keys may be procured at other times but we have learned that the inconvenience of many interruptions is avoided by limiting our request for keys to that hour. Perhaps the unlimited patience with which the key is always forthcoming when such a routine cannot help but be so boring has quickened our consideration somewhat. Moreover, it is considered a protection for all concerned if our address, if we are to be gone over night, or our destination, if but for the evening, is left with the Head. Such procedure is not only protection - it is the initiation of various courtesies, for letters are forwarded, packages are received and retained, telephone messages wait our return. A permanent file of House members attempts to keep contemporaneous with the migra-

tions of Green Hall girls.

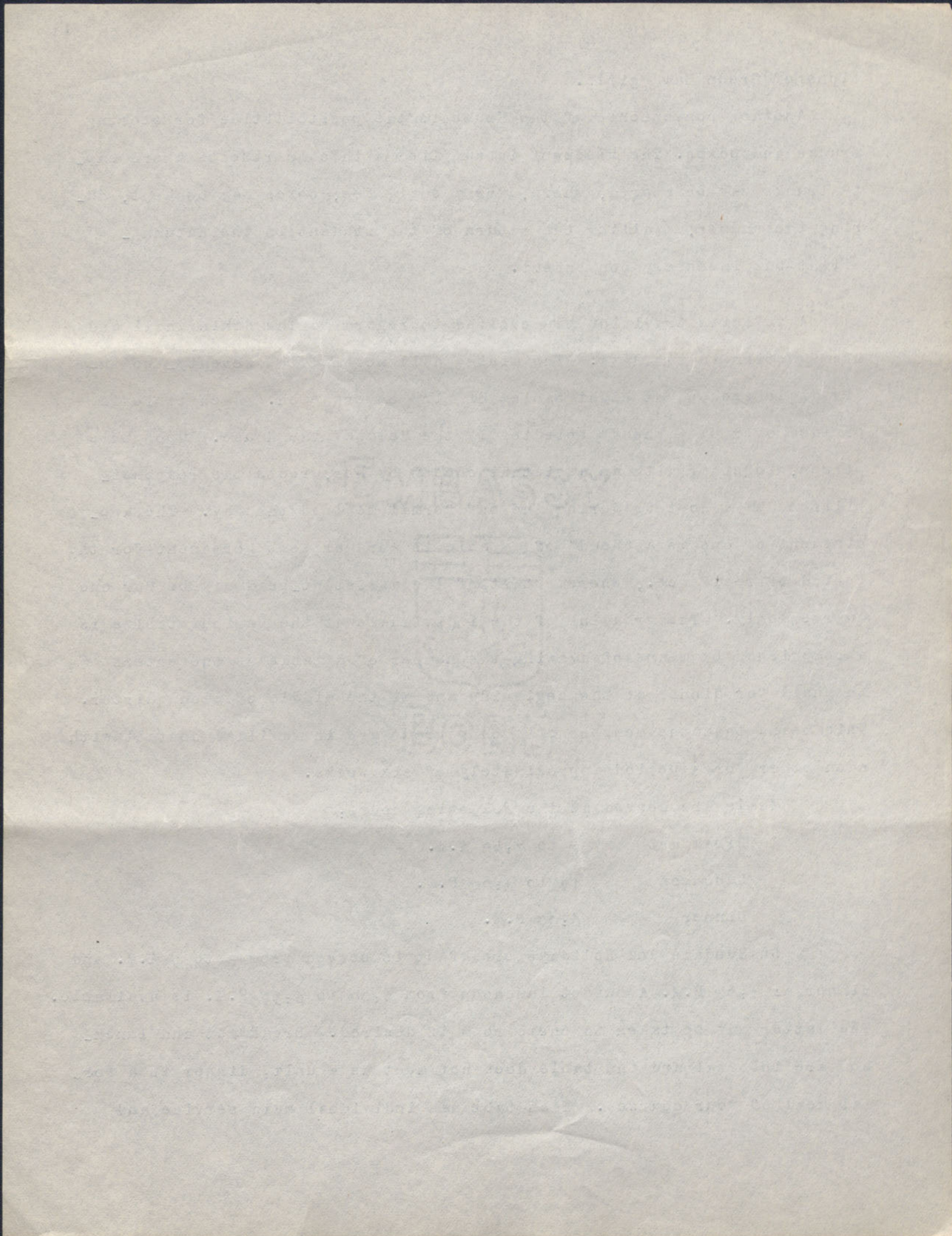
Another convenience of the House is the possibilities for storing trunks and boxes. The basement is supplied with compartments where empty trunks may be stored, where, for a small fee, boxes may be kept, during the summer, awaiting the return of the student in the Autumn - slight but immensely convenient.

A definite tradition has evolved in regard to the dining hall and its function in the Hall. The dining hall accomodates seventy-two individuals grouped at eight tables of nine covers each. Each table is ^opresided over by a "head" selected by the Head of the House. Upon this person, together with an assistant chosen by her, rests the responsibilities of a hostess during the one formal meal of the day. The appointment of one as a "head" of a table is more or less permanent for the period of residence., whereas that of the assistant_head may be for one quarter only. The grouping of the individuals at the various tables is accomplished by means of drawing the number of a table as one enters the hall for dinner at the beginning and at the middle of each quarter. This means that the members of such a group are in familiar contact with each other for a period approximately of six weeks.

Meals are served at the following hours:

Breakfast	7 to 7:45 A.M.
Luncheon	12 to 1:00 P.M.
Dinner	6:00 P.M.

On Sundays and Holidays breakfast is served from 8 to 9 A.M. and dinner at 1:00 P.M. A buffet luncheon from 6:00 to 6:30 P.M. is available. The latter may be taken to one's room if desired. Breakfast and luncheon are informal and the table does not meet as a unit; dinner is a formal meal of four courses. Each table has individual maid service and



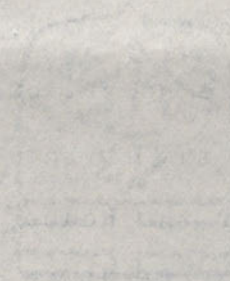
excellent menus are provided at a very reasonable fee. The custom of having a morning paper on each table at breakfast time is one which is highly appreciated. Guests are made welcome at all times provided the proper preliminary arrangements have been made with the head of the table in order that confusion may be eliminated when the guest arrives at the table.

As it has been suggested, formality is not overstressed. This is in keeping with the spirit of the House. At dinner time it is customary to assemble in the living rooms and halls before entering the dining hall. The Head of the House, acting also as "head" of a table, precedes the others into the dining room. Dress at dinner is not accentuated and many of the girls wear school clothes. During this meal no general announcements are sponsored and if it is imperative to make any, some one conveys the information from table to table. During the football season the singing of college songs at dinner following the game is not unusual.

On certain occasions at dinner a festive atmosphere is assumed. Such occasions are conspicuously at Halloween, Thanksgiving, Christmas time, Valentine's day, or even in celebration of the birthday of a member of the table, it is assumed at the table of the honored member. And such are the outstanding features of the dining hall which contribute to the group life of Green House.

On the floors the technique of living has developed customs which vary from year to year and, in slight matters, from floor to floor. First of all the vast majority of rooms are single rooms. The advantages are obvious. An entire floor share certain floor privileges. Again, the advantages are obvious. Each floor has the services of a maid, who spreads the beds (we use the phrase advisedly), daily; refreshes them weekly and sweeps the rooms weekly. The student supplements according

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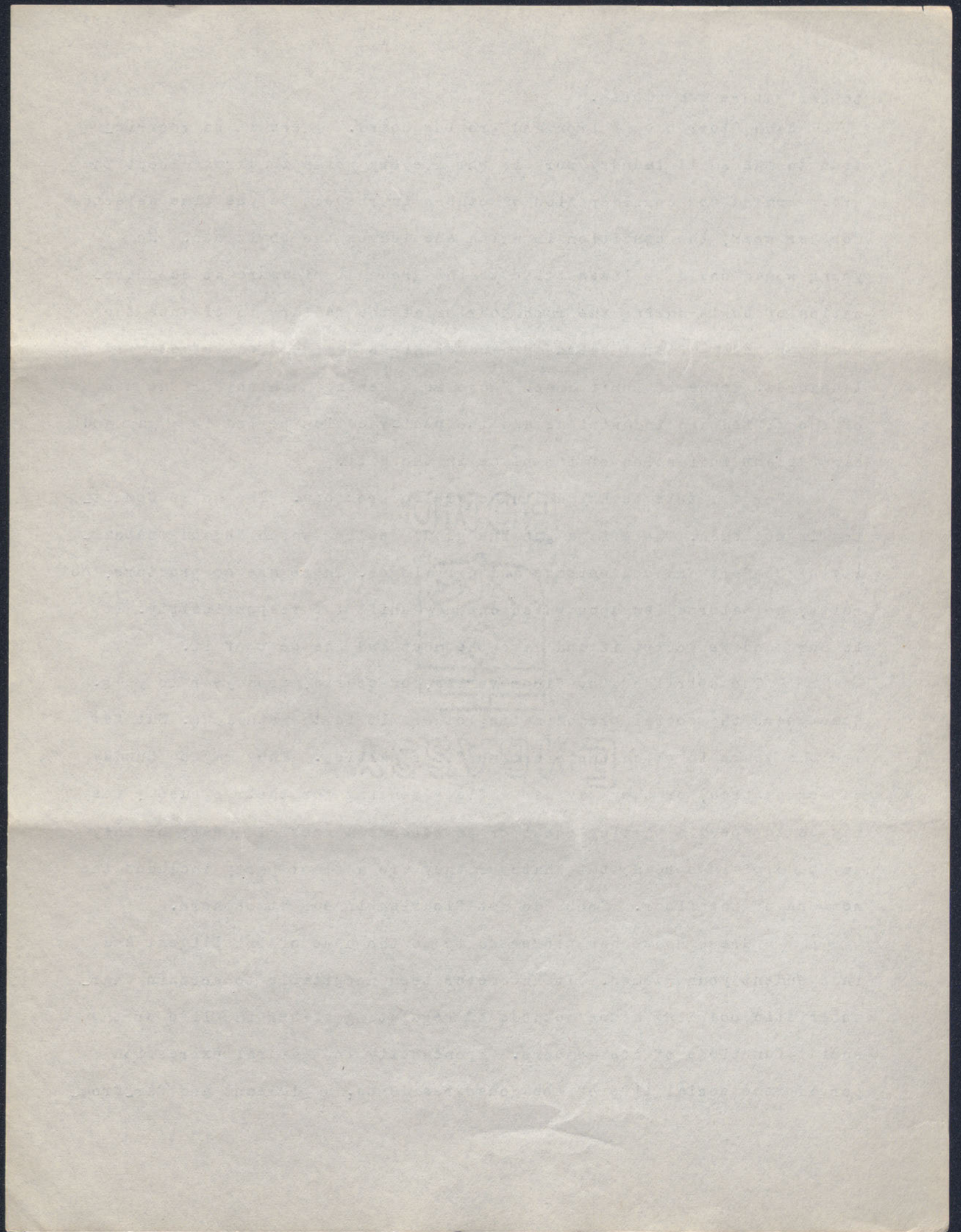
to her nature and habits.

Each floor has an iron and ironing board. There is no restriction to the small laundry work in which every woman indulges except the group demand for consideration of others in respect to the time selected for her work, the condition in which she leaves the bowls etc. No young woman could be insensitive to the group displeasure at monopolization of bowls during the rush hour or at the failure to cleanse the bowls properly after a batch of handkerchiefs has been satisfactorily laundered. Hence it isn't done. There is a sewing machine for the use of the gifted and industrious and the post-vacation period is a gay and significant indication of its place in the Hall.

For all this technique there are no proctors. The House Committee is not such. There is a genuine group feeling which demands mutuality of comfort and convenience and privileges. There are no proctors, no rules, no paternalism upon which one may shift the responsibility. It is ours and we accept it and make the most and the best of it.

The spirit of the floor varies, of course, from year to year. Some years the social predominates; others it is the studious. But few are the years in which there are no floor parties. They may be Sunday supper parties, or they may use a floor meeting for their excuse, they may be to speed a parting guest or to welcome a special guest, or they may be a plain spread, but whatever they are a floor party includes the members of the floor. Snobs do not flourish in our atmosphere.

Green House has professed to be the home of intelligent and independent young women. It has never been hospitable to certain characteristic boarding house methods of regulating either the life or the social functions of its members. Spontaneity and natural expression pervade the social life of the House residents; a pleasant and far_from_



ossified tradition in the particular entertainment of guests whom it pleases them to honor; and a liberal and enthusiastic support in regard to the Inter_Hall social activities.

During the re_adjustment period following the War the unrest and instability which were abroad did not overlook Green Hall. In 1921 the following note was received from President Judson; *regarding this.*

*Note not at hand. See page 238 of Minutes.

The situation was brought up before the House and in the statement which Dean Talbot made and which was subsequently recorded on the Minutes there is an expression of the social ideal with which she had endowed the Hall and which was at that time imperilled. "Miss Talbot spoke of the present plan of conducting life in the Women's Halls which is based on individual freedom. She emphasized certain things which are necessary for the success of the system, namely, high individual and group ideals, consideration for others and a high conception of pleasure which furnished enjoyment and relaxation without detracting from the health and working capacity of the students. Miss Talbot also read a formulation of the social policy which in her office as Dean of Women she has followed in conducting the social life of the University. She then expressed her view that it was the "few" rather than the "many" who are making the probability of changing the present liberal system a serious matter. She said further that it was her hope that the response of the women would be of such a nature as to re-assure President Judson as to our present Women's Hall organization."

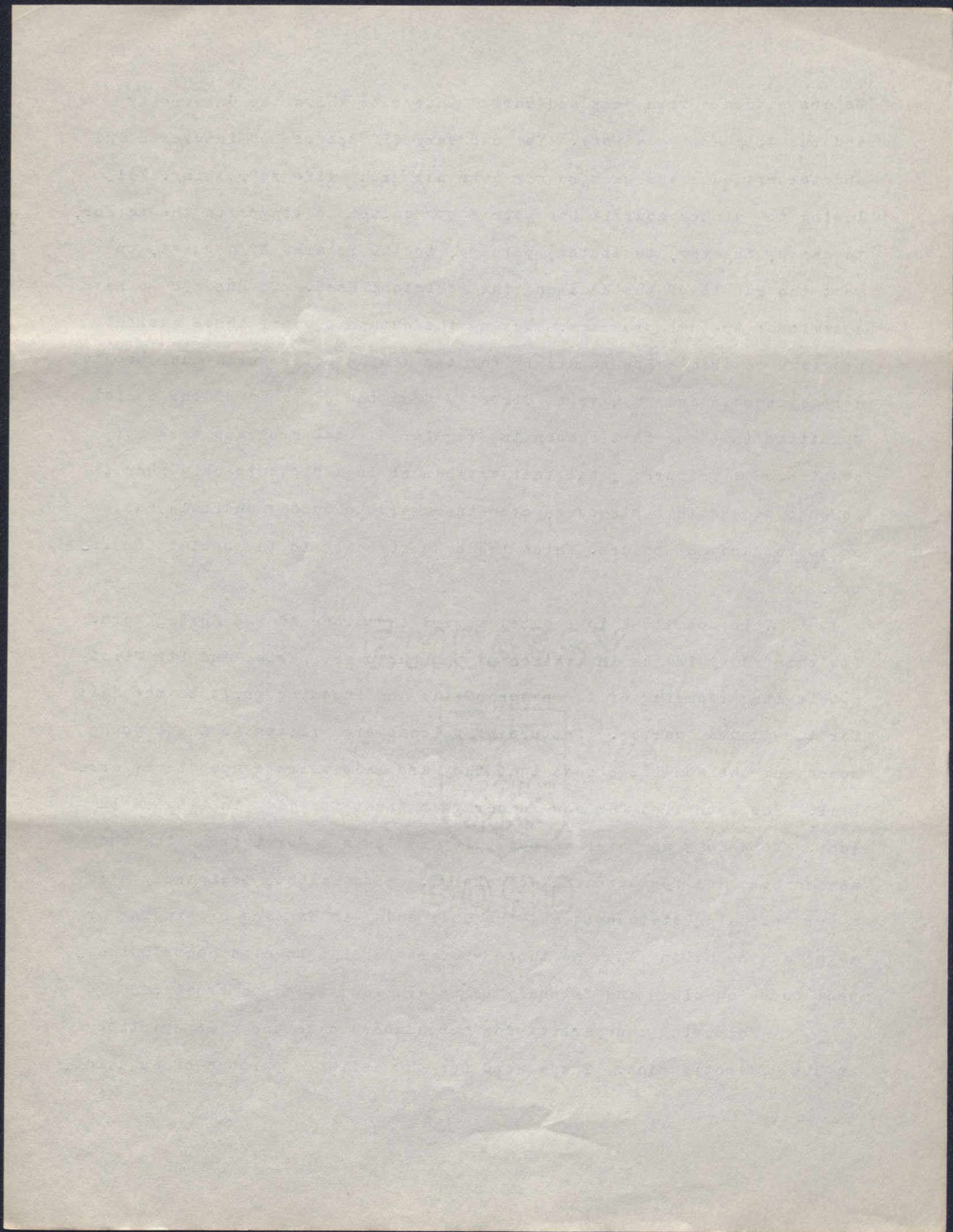
The desired assurance both in word and deed was given the President and a new leaf was promptly slipped in with no attempt to "turn back and look at the pictures".

The social life in Green House is simple - but sufficient.

We are students with many and varied interests which the University and the City amply satisfy. Yet our very differences of interests and ~~and~~ temperaments and backgrounds make our group life refreshing. Following the dinner hour it has become our custom to linger in the parlor, to dance, to sing, to listen, perhaps, to the remarks of a guest, to meet the guests of the Head and the Assistant Head. On Sundays we have occasional musical programs. During the Autumn of 1924 these musical programs occurred quite regularly for two months after which they became more spasmodic and we have it directly from the Chairman of the Social Committee that for that reason the regular Musical Programs were not considered a failure - but that a pleasure is a pleasure only when it is enjoyed and that pleasure, even in regard to Sunday Musicals must be sought and not endure. Which leads us directly to the Social Committee.

This committee is elected toward the close of the Spring Term. Its chief duty is the initiation of the customary parties and its first act is the procuring of the names of the new incoming girls to the Hall for the Autumn Quarter. Letters of welcome are written to these young women and the committee sees that they are made welcome upon their arrival. The reception for new members was first formally instituted in 1901. Methods - as novel as possible - are devised for introducing the new members and for becoming acquainted. Miss Talbot, ordinarily made a few welcoming statements and the hour ended in dancing or singing or eager conversations such as those who are foreign to each other but expect to be on close and friendly terms are accustomed to create.

Following the parties for new members came the class parties in Miss Talbot's room. These were for the definite purpose of acquaint-

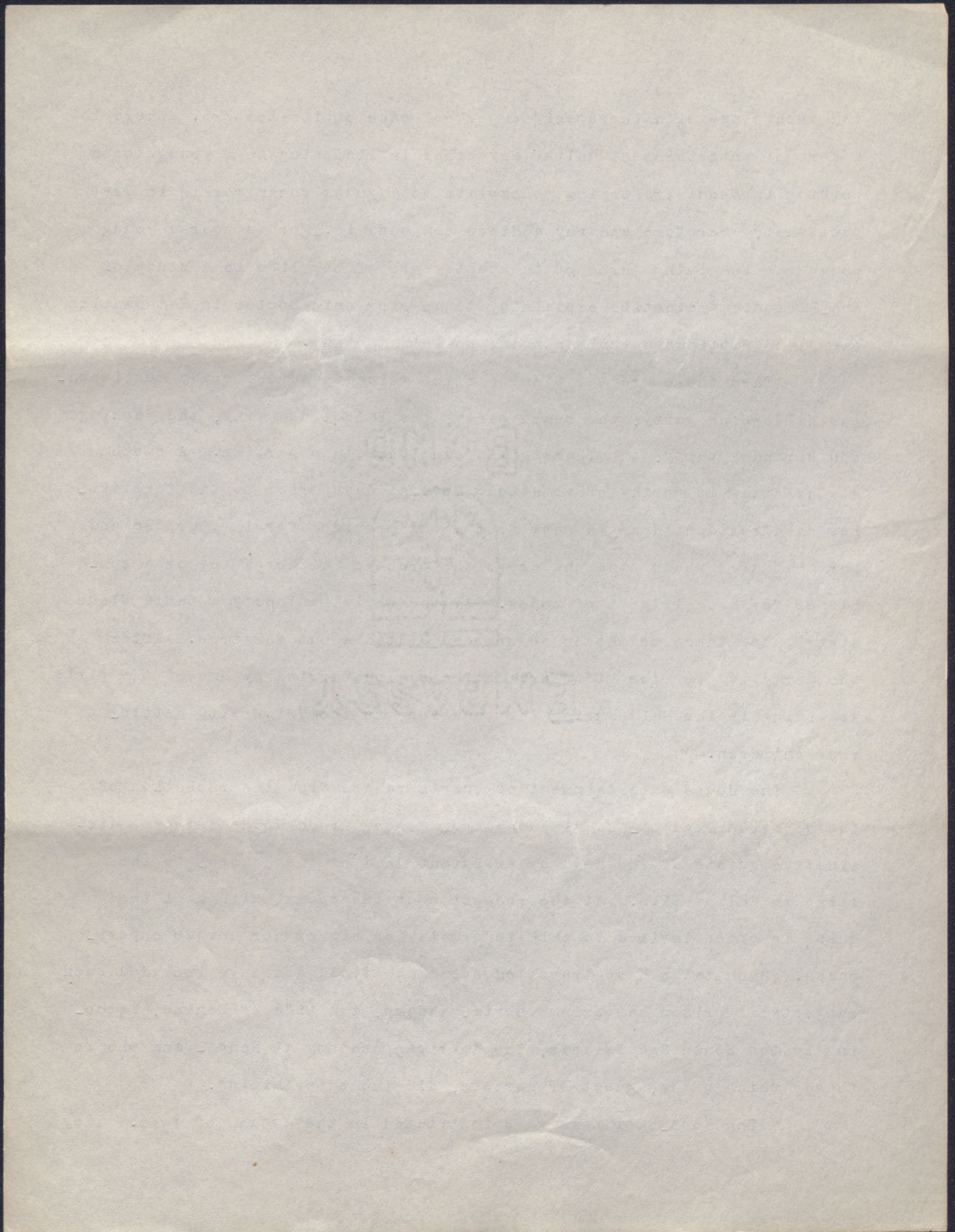


ing each class with the specific work of each of its members. There is a sort of entertainment unlike any other in listening to a young woman working in Chemistry trying to explain to a young woman working in Greek just what, wherefore and why a diazo compound is - or to hear a young woman who is giving three of the best years of her life to a study of Neo-Platonic Aesthetics explaining to an embryonic Doctor in Mathematics the place Plotinus occupied in the world's thought.

Then there are the floor parties which we have already mentioned - the Halloween party, the Beach party, the Valentine party, the Washington Birthday party, the Thanksgiving and Christmas parties. A custom at Christmas is worthy of notation. Several days prior to the festivities each resident draws a name from a box provided for the purpose and for that girl whose name she draws she procures either a toy or a container for a small gift of money. At the Christmas party a Santa Claus distributes these to the House members seated about the tree. After the party is over the gifts are collected and carried by one of the girls remaining in the Hall during the vacation, to the University Settlement children.

The House entertainment of Guests ranges from the reception of the occasional guest - faculty members, former Green House members, distinctive guests of the Head or Assistant Head of the House - to the large annual parties. At the reception of the occasional guest the guest is often invited to talk informally on his or her unique experiences. Such talks have travelled over much field and have included such subjects as prison camps in Siberia, Madame, the wife of Lenine, Tatooing in the South Sea Islands, The American Academy at Rome - and who is to say which of us, guest or hostess, did the entertaining.

The Foot-Ball teas were instituted in the Autumn of 1919. They



began as tea_dances but as time went on they were limited to teas and to but a few games. In 1924 tea and a very pleasant social hour followed the Illinois game. These teas include any friends of the House and have become a desirable institution.

Then, too, there are the House dances. These are usually supported by such members of the House as care to attend them. They occur when the spirit moves and it usually moves in the late Fall or early Spring - or both.

The largest House party is the annual Faculty Party which is held in the WinterQuarter and is the careful and friendly effort of the House ^{to} fittingly entertain its friends upon the Faculty. It is largely attended and, because of our comparatively small accomodations the invitations ~~have been limited~~ to those of our friends above the rank of Instructor. It was initiated in 1905. In 1906 it took the form of a Garden Party, in 1907, a Circus, in 1909 an Horticultural Party, in 1910, "Open House", 1912, Student Welfare Exhibit, 1914, Seeing Chicago, 1917, Ladies Home Journal, 1921, An Evening in Greenwich Village, 1924, The Mind in the Making, 1925, Valentine Party. Ingenuity is at a premium. What it and patience and planning can accomplish has been done and it has, to date, been conceded, that at these functions "a good time was had by all".

The Baby Party is held ordinarily in May. The guests are the Faculty children under the age of ^{Seven} ~~nine~~ years. It is first mentioned on the books in 1913 but even with the Baby Party custom changes. It is recorded in 1916 that the "committee in charge should consist of members skilled in the art of millinery and design, this committee to be chosen from the House Committee." But, as time went on, it became assumed that every member of the House was a bit of a miliner and capable of making the crepe paper hat after an original design - which annually delighted

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY

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these young guests. Their first excited act upon arriving at the Hall is the selection of a hat becoming their particular individual beauty. This is not hard to do. Games follow - outside if possible and inside if our luck is low. Then refreshments and the departure. And we struggle annually and futilely to make the realisation of this event equal its anticipation.

I * NOTE. I know nothing of the Summer Lawn Fete - please insert. Also the Annual supper party for those receiving degrees. My impression is that it is a courtesy on the part of Miss Talbot. The report considered it a House affair but Miss T. sent out personal invitations. Will look into it? R.W.P.

The Chronicle of the Inter-Hall Social Activities follows a deviating lane. Interhall receptions and dances have occurred intermittently. There seems to be no definite provision for their continuance. There is a party recorded for January 26th, 1917 at Ida Noyes Hall in which certain women's Halls entertained certain groups of men. It fell to Green and the NorthWest section of the Quadrangle to entertain men of the Law School, Snell Hall and the Sophomore class. We note an Interhall dance on May 21, 1921 at Ida Noyes Hall. There have been Inter Hall Musical Organisation such as that originating January 9, 1921, and the Interhall Sing of April 6, 1920.

The Interhall Vaudeville has been less fickle. This had its beginning April 3rd and 4th 1908 and was for the benefit of the Settlement. To it Green House has made its annual contribution of a "stunt".

The Interhall Athletics have been chiefly baseball, basketball and swimming. In these Green has had an active and creditable place. The 1925 season closed with a dinner at Green House for the Interhall basketball teams.

** Quadrangle Fete and Junior Day Reception These are mentioned in my notes but no data on them and I don't know any thing about them. Kindly supply. R.W.P.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

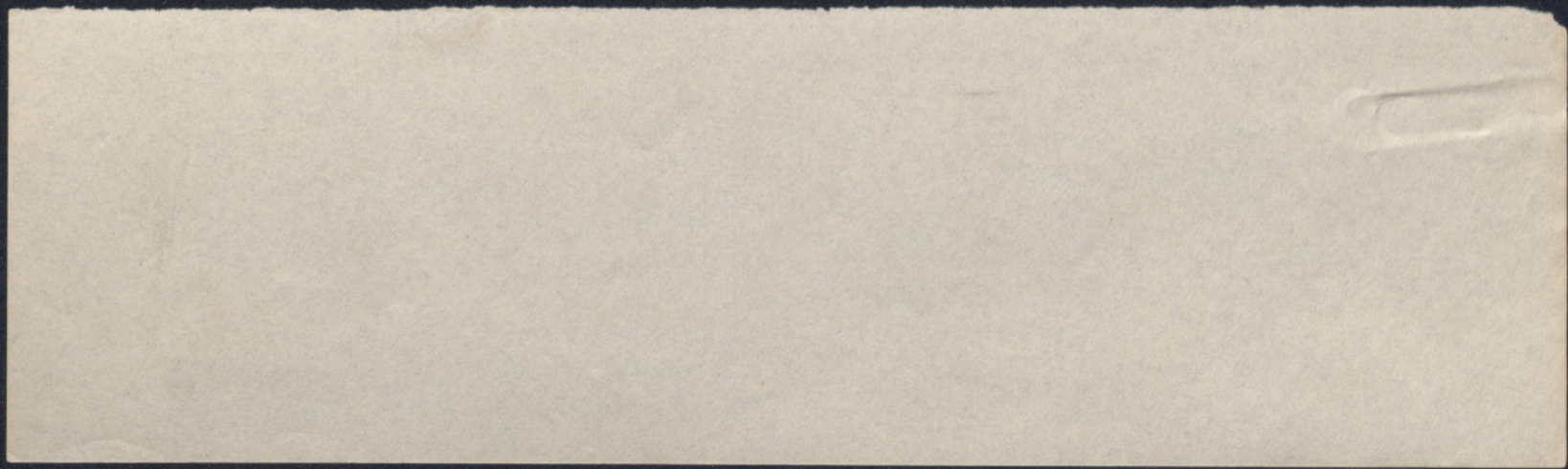
8. The eighth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

I insert

In the spring, following convocation, a supper party is given for those receiving degrees and their friends. On this occasion the House has the privilege + pleasure of expressing its appreciation of their loyalty and wishing them luck.



Of such is the social nature of Green House. There are, too, certain recorded data in the history of the Hall, which may be illuminating. There are, first the library facilities. The desirability of a library was first observed by a student in June 1899. The House Committee was authorized and requested to procure books for this purpose. But the important feature of the library is the magazines which were annually subscribed for as early as January 1900. These magazines are voted on and subscribed for out of the House funds. The House funds likewise purchased a dictionary in 1908. In 1923 a large dictionary and folding tables were presented to the House by Miss Breckenridge.

The possessions throughout the parlor and hall have accumulated slowly. In 1899 a piano seemed the most desirable need and was purchased on installments. The caste from the Della Robbia Cantoria were bought in 1904. 1905 saw the walls redecorated. In 1911 a letter was sent to "old Green Hall Girls" and forty-seven dollars collected for beautifying the House. To this was added funds from the treasury and in 1913 a committee (student) was selected for purchasing linens and draperies. The irons and the sewing machine came in 1912: the victrola and plants ^{later} in 1916 while the gong for the dining room was a ~~later~~ gift of the summer students. ^{in 1916. #A [see below]}

The opportunities for group expression in outside interests such as Civic and Philanthropic are not many. We are a group with very diversified interests yet May 15, 1899 the House could procure the services of various speakers on the subject of the Hague Conference and could join as a House, the other Houses in sending a cablegram of resolutions written by Miss Elizabeth Wallace to the Hague.

During the War, the Hall along with other organizations gave

Last but not least, the girls graduating in 1924 presented the house with an attractive floor lamp

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1911

TO THE HONORABLE

THE PRESIDENT

OF THE UNIVERSITY

OF CHICAGO

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of its time to the making of surgical dressings, to sewing and knitting. A hundred dollars was appropriated for the purchase of a Liberty Bond and later presented to the Settlement while other funds were supported by individuals of the Hall according to their interests.

Green House has made a small but genuine contribution to local organizations which have especially appealed to it. In 1903 fifteen dollars was contributed to the Chicago Orchestra Association, five dollars to the Women's Athletic Association and one dollar to the Consumers League. These funds were solicited by the House Committee from the House members. In 1905 twenty-five dollars was contributed to the Alice Freeman Palmer Chimes Memorial ; in 1906 fifteen dollars for the Settlement Coal bill (?). In 1908 Green was one of four halls making up a gift of seventy dollars to the Settlement. Since 1915 the custom, before noted, of sending gifts and money to the Settlement has persisted. Christmas makes a fitting occasion for a small gift of five dollars - often neglected or given by the Head alone, we blush to state, to the mailman, whose many and unfailing courtesies are such that they rob this phrase of its triteness. At Christmas time the truly affectionate service of twelve maids is recognised by the collection of sums, never exceeding twenty-five cents per person, from seventy-two residents - totaling, when luck is good, approximately fifteen dollars - and with the kindly aid of the Housekeeper, benefiting each maid to the extent of \$1.50.

This, then, is the record of Green House. But that subtle and intangible thing we term Green House spirit has not been defined. There are some things which defy adequate definition. The presence among us of "an older student among younger students" has been an example of dignity and earnestness which has pervaded the Hall with the result that

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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her ambition for social as well as intellectual freedom has been realized. The Spirit of the Hall is a spirit of Individualism. The very rooming system has been her ally. Freedom is the order of the day - freedom in selection of friends - there is no room mate to whom one must defer; freedom in the control of the day - there are no restricting or conflicting social duties; freedom in the ordering of one's habits of study and recreation.

Nor is this freedom a freedom of indulgence. It is a freedom which comes with control. It is a self-expression rather than a conformity or apparent conformity to explicit and arbitrary law. Law there is but a law which develops naturally and is demanded by the occasion and a free individual. It is self-expression and an expression of self which often leads to a criticism and deliberate reorganization of the self. So Law appears and truly dominates - a law of the group and out of the group and with it comes - we have seen it - a consideration and thoughtfulness which is the essence of the cultured individual.

So that the product of the life of Green House may honestly be said to be the Individual. Much that is best in her develops by the contacts made here, which class-room/^{or}theory could never touch. She is ready to live on kindly equitable relations in a society of people - a result that is not ordinarily associated with the student per se.

And this is the spirit of Green House, Freedom without licence; discipline without formality.

R.W.P. July 15, 1925

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

GENERAL HOUSE CUSTOMS.

1. As much quiet should be maintained in the corridors and rooms as is practicable, especially in the evenings.
 2. The House shall be closed at 10:15 P.M.; all who wish to enter later than that hour should make arrangements in advance with the Head of the House.
 3. Academic students wishing to be away from the House in the evening shall consult with the Head of the House in Advance, and provide for suitable chaperonage.
 4. As far as possible, Friday and Saturday evenings only shall be considered as reception evenings. It is preferred that callers, especially callers from the Quadrangles, should not be received on Sunday.
 5. Guests cannot be entertained over night in the students' rooms, but other rooms will be furnished if practicable. Gentlemen may be taken to students' rooms only by permission of the Head of the House.
- These House Customs have been approved by the University Council.
Additional rules for the government of each house may be adopted.

A Diagram of Green Hall is herewith furnished, with the prices of the rooms. The price includes heat, light and care. Rooms will not be rented for a shorter period than a Quarter, or twelve weeks, except in the Summer Quarter, when they may be taken for six weeks.

The rooms are furnished with study table, chairs, bookcase, bedstead and mattress, bureau-commode, mirror, chamber ware and carpet rug. Bedding, towels, etc., are to be furnished by the occupant.

The cost of table board will be \$42 per Quarter.

Rooms will be assigned by the REGISTRAR in the order of application.

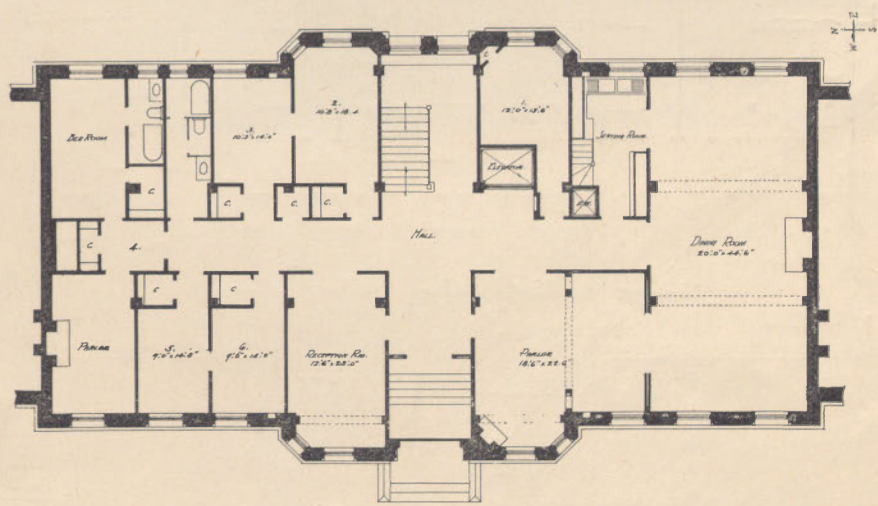
In making application for rooms it is desirable that several be mentioned in the order of preference. The assignments will be made about ten days prior to the first day of the Quarter for which the rooms are wanted.

Payment for rooms is required in advance. Rooms will not be assigned or reserved except on payment of at least one term's rental.

Room and board can be obtained in private families at reasonable rates. A list of approved boarding places will be kept on file at the Registrar's office, with particulars as to price and accommodations.

All applications for information regarding rooms and board, in the Quadrangles or in places outside, should be addressed to THE REGISTRAR, THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, ILL.

GREEN HALL.

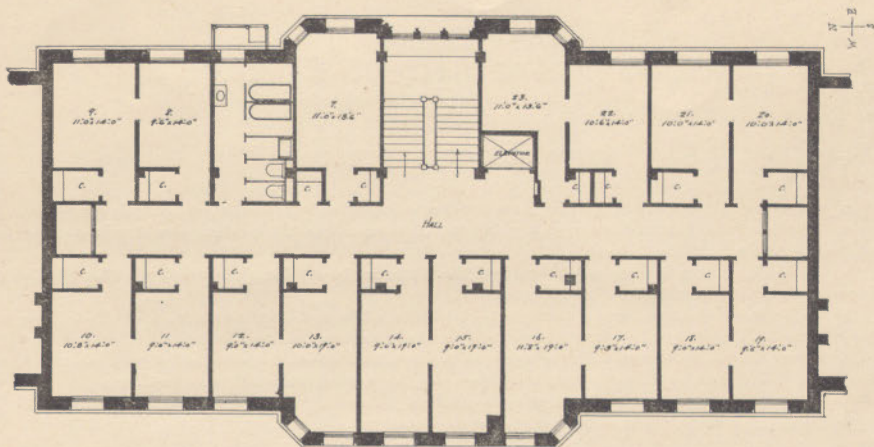


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Room No. 2, \$40.00.

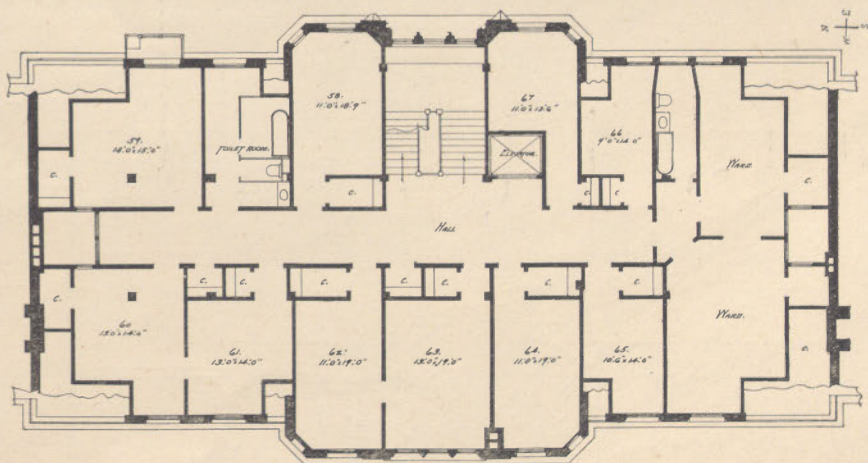
Room No. 3, \$33.00.

Rooms Nos. 5 and 6, each, \$31.00



SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH FLOOR PLAN.

SECOND FLOOR	THIRD FLOOR	FOURTH FLOOR		
Rooms No. :	Corresponding to Rooms on Second Floor	Corresponding to Rooms on Second Floor		
7	24	41	Each	\$ 41.00
8, 19	25, 36	42, 53	"	32.00
9, 10, 20, 21	26, 27, 37, 38	43, 44, 54, 55	"	33.00
11, 12, 17, 18	28, 29, 34, 35	45, 46, 51, 52	"	31.00
13	30	47	"	39.00
14, 15, 23	31, 32, 40	48, 49, 57	"	35.00
16	33	50	"	42.00
22	39	56	"	34.00



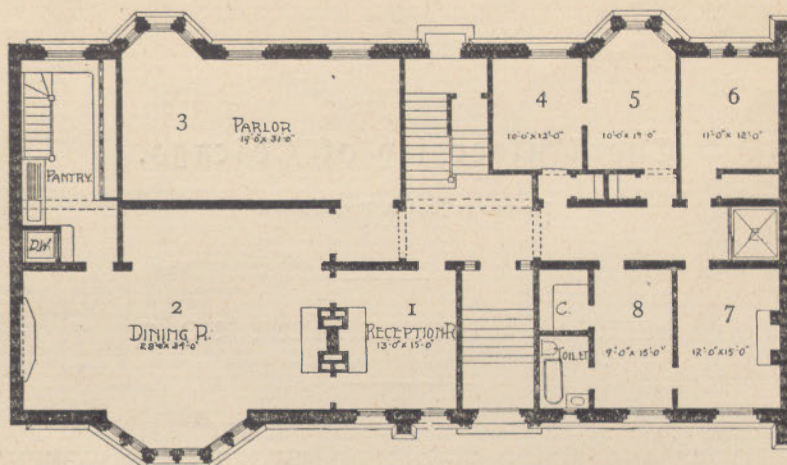
FIFTH FLOOR PLAN.

Rooms No. 58, 60, each, \$36.00 ; 59, 63, each, \$40.00 ; 61, \$35.00 ; 62, 64, each, \$38.00 ; 65, \$16.00 ; 66, \$12.00 ; 67, \$30.00.

The rooms are designed for occupancy by one person, except Nos. 7, 24, 41, 59, and 63, which may be occupied by two. If occupied by two, Nos. 7, 24, and 41 will be \$44.00, and Nos. 59 and 63 will be \$43.00.

BEECHER HALL.

FIRST FLOOR.

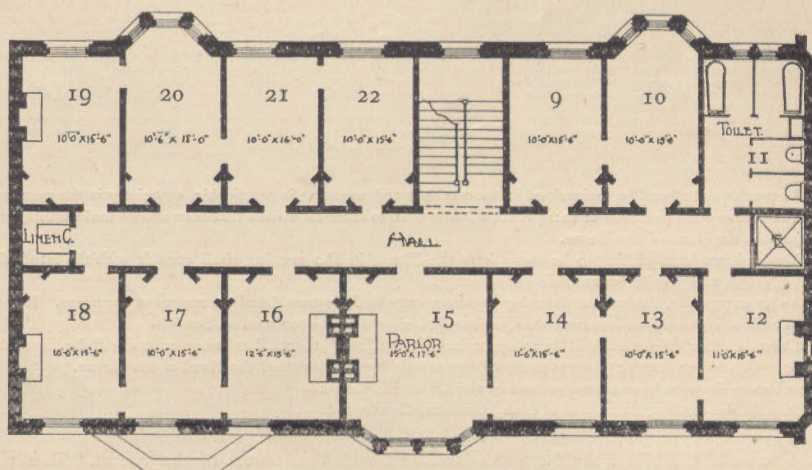
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PRICE PER QUARTER.

Room No. 4.....	\$38 00
No. 5.....	47 00
No. 6.....	42 00

SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH FLOORS.

(NO BAY WINDOWS ON FOURTH FLOOR.)



PRICE PER QUARTER.

SECOND FLOOR.

Nos. 9, 13, 14, 17, 21, 22, each.....	\$38 00
10, 12, 18, 19, 20, each.....	47 00
16.....	52 00
15.....	67 00

THIRD FLOOR.

Nos. 23, 27, 28, 31, 35, 36, corresponding to 9, 13, 14, 17, 21, 22, each.....	\$38 00
24, 26, 32, 33, 34, corresponding to 10, 12, 18, 19, 20, each.....	47 00
30, corresponding to 16.....	52 00
29, corresponding to 15.....	67 00

FOURTH FLOOR.

Nos. 37, 38, 41, 42, 45, 48, 49, 50, corresponding to 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, each.....	\$34 00
40, 46, 47, corresponding to 12, 18, 19, each.....	42 00
44, corresponding to 16.....	47 00
43, corresponding to 15.....	55 00

The rooms are designed for occupancy by one person, except 15, 29, and 43, which may be occupied by two.

The rooms in Beecher and Kelly are of the same size, but the numbers and arrangement of the rooms are reversed,—a north room in one corresponding to a south room in the other.

The University of Chicago.

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT NO. 8.

A. ROOMS AND BOARD IN THE DORMITORIES FOR WOMEN.

Three Dormitories—Foster, Kelly, and Beecher Halls—in the Woman's Quadrangle are ready for occupancy. Under the plan for the organization of University Houses, adopted by the Board of Trustees June 14, 1893, in each Dormitory a University House was organized in October, 1893. Heads of the Houses have been appointed by the President as follows: Kelly Hall, Dean Marion Talbot; Beecher Hall, Elizabeth Wallace; Foster Hall, Myra Reynolds.

GENERAL HOUSE CUSTOMS.

1. As much quiet should be maintained in the corridors and rooms as is practicable, especially in the evenings.
 2. The House shall be closed at 10:15 P.M.; all who wish to enter later than that hour should make arrangements in advance with the Head of the House.
 3. Academic students wishing to be away from the House in the evening shall consult with the Head of the House in advance, and provide for suitable chaperonage.
 4. As far as possible, Friday and Saturday evenings only shall be considered as reception evenings. It is preferred that callers, especially callers from the Quadrangles, should not be received on Sunday.
 5. Guests cannot be entertained over night in the students' rooms, but other rooms will be furnished if practicable. Gentlemen may be taken to students' rooms only by permission of the Head of the House.
- These House Customs have been approved by the University Council.
Additional rules for the government of each house may be adopted.

Diagrams of the Halls are herewith furnished, with the prices of the rooms. The price includes heat, light, and care. Rooms will not be rented for a shorter period than a Quarter, or twelve weeks. If a student desires to surrender the room at the end of the Quarter, notice to that effect must be given the Registrar three weeks prior to that date.

The rooms are furnished with study table, chairs, bookcase, bedstead and mattress, bureau-commode, mirror, chamber-ware, and carpet rug, for which a tax not exceeding \$2.50 a Quarter will be collected by the Registrar.

Each Hall has its separate dining room and parlors.

The cost of table board will be about \$42 per Quarter.

Rooms will be assigned by the REGISTRAR in the order of application.

There are no elevators in use in these dormitories at present.

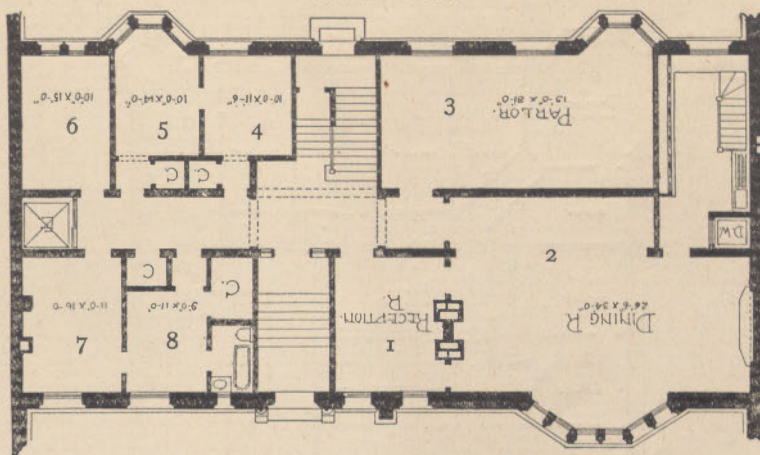
It is believed that room and board can be obtained in private families at rates somewhat lower than those in the Quadrangles. A list of approved boarding places will be kept on file at the Registrar's office, with particulars as to price and accommodations.

All applications for information regarding rooms and board, in the Quadrangles or in places outside, should be addressed to THE REGISTRAR, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, ILL.

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KELLY HALL.

FIRST FLOOR.

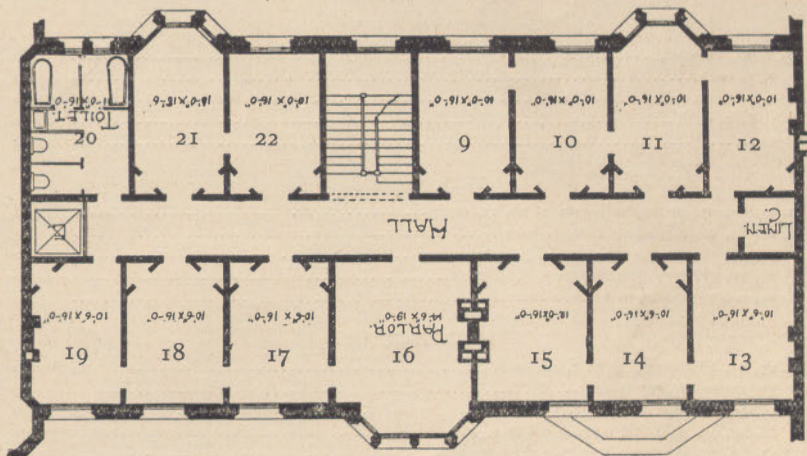


PRICE PER QUARTER.

Room No. 4.....	\$38 00
No. 5.....	47 00
No. 6.....	Guest Room.
Nos. 7 and 8.....	Head of the House.

SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH FLOORS.

(NO BAY WINDOWS ON FOURTH FLOOR.)



PRICE PER QUARTER.

SECOND FLOOR.

Nos. 9, 10, 14, 17, 18, 22, each.....	\$38 00
11, 12, 13, 19, 21 each.....	47 00
15, with fireplace.....	52 00
16, with fireplace.....	67 00

THIRD FLOOR.

Nos. 23, 24, 28, 31, 32, 36, correspond respectively to Nos. 9, 10, 14, 17, 18, 22 on Second floor, and are, each.....	\$38 00
25, 26, 27, 33, 35, correspond to Nos. 11, 12, 13, 19, 21, and are, each.....	47 00
29, corresponds to No. 15, price.....	52 00
30, corresponds to No. 16, price.....	67 00

FOURTH FLOOR.

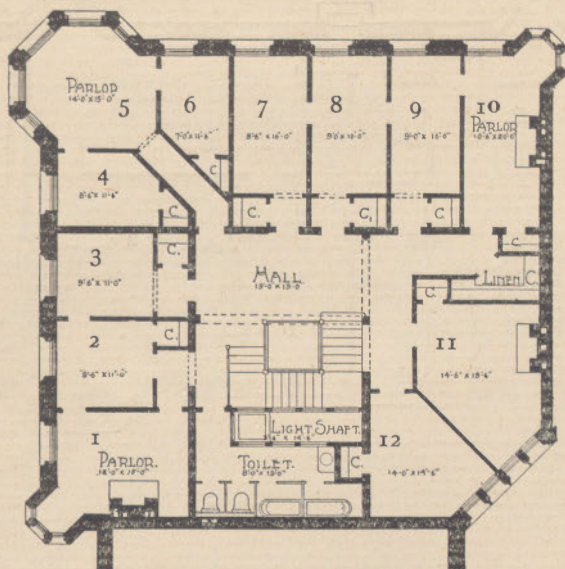
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 42, 45, 46, 49, 50, corresponding to the \$38 rooms on floors below, are each.....	\$34 00
40, 41, 47, corresponding to the \$47 rooms below, are each.....	42 00
43, corresponding to No. 15, is.....	47 00
44, corresponding to No. 16, is.....	55 00

The rooms are designed for occupancy by one person, except 16, 30, and 44, which may be occupied by two.

main hall
4:13

FOSTER HALL. SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, AND FIFTH FLOORS.

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PRICE PER QUARTER.

SECOND FLOOR.

Nos. 1, 10, 11, each	\$50 00
2, 3, each	34 00
4, 5, 6, en suite	100 00
7, 8, 9, each	40 00
12	43 00

THIRD FLOOR.

Nos. 13, 22, 23, corresponding to 1, 10, 11, each	\$50 00
14, 15, corresponding to 2, 3, each	34 00
16, 17, 18, corresponding to 4, 5, 6, en suite	100 00
19, 20, 21, corresponding to 7, 8, 9, each	40 00
24, corresponding to 12	43 00

FOURTH FLOOR.

Nos. 25, 34, corresponding to 1, 10, 11, each	\$45 00
35, corresponding to 11	50 00
26, 27, corresponding to 2, 3, each	30 00
28, 29, 30, en suite, corresponding to 4, 5, 6	90 00
31, 32, 33, corresponding to 7, 8, 9, each	35 00
36, corresponding to 12	38 00

FIFTH FLOOR.

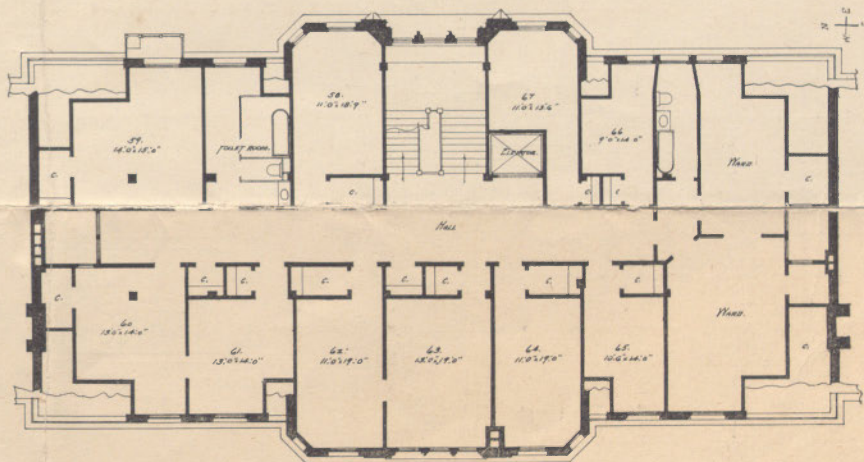
Nos. 37, 48, each	\$25 00
38	17 50
39	22 50
40, 41, 42, en suite or single, the three	75 00
43, 44, 45, 46, 47, each	30 00

The rooms are designed for occupancy by one person, except 11, 23, 35 and 47, and suites (4, 5, 6), (16, 17, 18), (28, 29, 30), (40, 41, 42), which may be occupied by two.

All applications for rooms, or for information concerning rooms and board, should be made to THE REGISTRAR, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, ILL.

SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH FLOOR PLAN.

SECOND FLOOR	THIRD FLOOR	FOURTH FLOOR		
Rooms No. :	Corresponding to Rooms on Second Floor	Corresponding to Rooms on Second Floor	Each	
7	24	41		\$ 41.00
8, 19	25, 36	42, 53	"	32.00
9, 10, 20, 21	26, 27, 37, 38	43, 44, 54, 55	"	33.00
11, 12, 17, 18	28, 29, 34, 35	45, 46, 51, 52	"	31.00
13	30	47	"	39.00
14, 15, 23	31, 32, 40	48, 49, 57	"	35.00
16	33	50	"	42.00
22	39	56	"	34.00



FIFTH FLOOR PLAN.

Rooms No. 58, 60, each, \$36.00 ; 59, 63, each, \$40.00 ; 61, \$35.00 ; 62, 64, each, \$38.00 ; 65, \$16.00 ; 66, \$12.00 ; 67, \$30.00.

The rooms are designed for occupancy by one person, except Nos. 7, 24, 41, 59, and 63, which may be occupied by two. If occupied by two, Nos. 7, 24, and 41 will be \$44.00, and Nos. 59 and 63 will be \$43.00.

or twelve weeks, except in the Summer Quarter, when they may be taken for six weeks.

The rooms are furnished with study table, chairs, bookcase, bedstead and mattress, bureau-commode, mirror, chamber ware and carpet rug. Bedding, towels, etc., are to be furnished by the occupant.

The cost of table board will be \$42 per Quarter.

Rooms will be assigned by the REGISTRAR in the order of application.

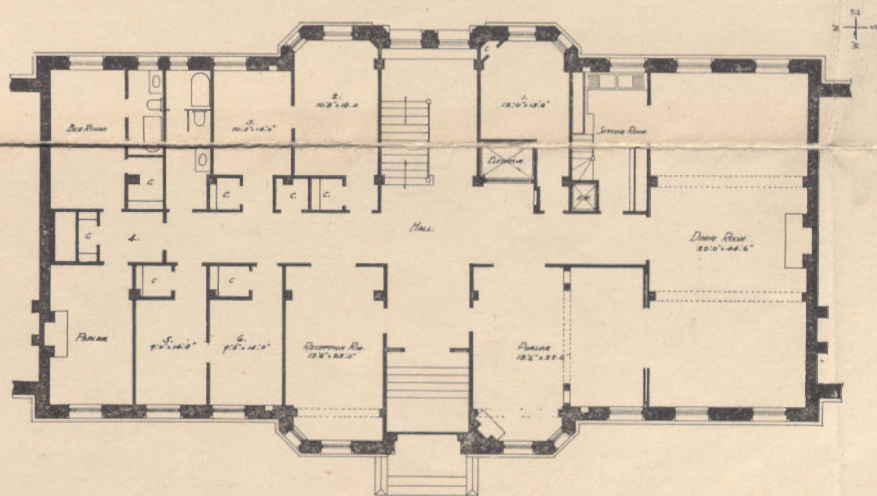
In making application for rooms it is desirable that several be mentioned in the order of preference. The assignments will be made about ten days prior to the first day of the Quarter for which the rooms are wanted.

Payment for rooms is required in advance. Rooms will not be assigned or reserved except on payment of at least one term's rental.

Room and board can be obtained in private families at reasonable rates. A list of approved boarding places will be kept on file at the Registrar's office, with particulars as to price and accommodations.

All applications for information regarding rooms and board, in the Quadrangles or in places outside, should be addressed to THE REGISTRAR, THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, ILL.

GREEN HALL.



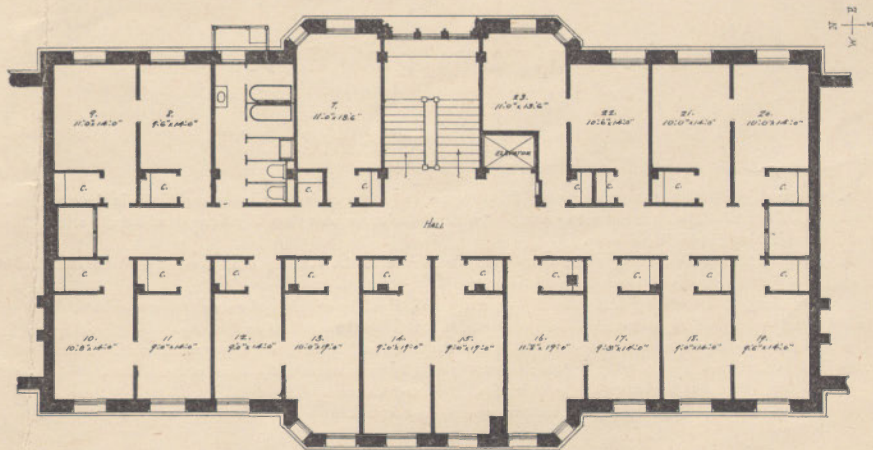
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Room No. 2, \$40.00.

Room No. 3, \$33.00.

Rooms Nos. 5 and 6, each, \$31.00.

MT 4.13



The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

GENERAL HOUSE CUSTOMS.

1. As much quiet should be maintained in the corridors and rooms as is practicable, especially in the evenings.
2. The House shall be closed at 10:15 P.M.; all who wish to enter later than that hour should make arrangements in advance with the Head of the House.
3. Academic students wishing to be away from the House in the evening shall consult with the Head of the House in Advance, and provide for suitable chaperonage.
4. As far as possible, Friday and Saturday evenings only shall be considered as reception evenings. It is preferred that callers, especially callers from the Quadrangles, should not be received on Sunday.
5. Guests cannot be entertained over night in the students' rooms, but other rooms will be furnished if practicable. Gentlemen may be taken to students' rooms only by permission of the Head of the House.

These House Customs have been approved by the University Council.

Additional rules for the government of each house may be adopted.

A Diagram of Green Hall is herewith furnished, with the prices of the rooms. The price includes heat, light and care. Rooms will not be rented for a shorter period than a Quarter.

THE COLLEGES

Head Dean
HARRY PRATT JUDSON

The College of Liberal Arts
ALBION W. SMALL, Dean

The College of Literature
WILLIAM D. MCCLINTOCK, Dean

The College of Science
THOMAS CHROWDER CHAMBERLIN, Dean

Dean (of Women) in the Graduate School and
the Colleges

ALICE FREEMAN PALMER

Dean (of Women) in the University Colleges
MARION TALBOT

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

WILLIAM R. HARPER, President

CHICAGO April 26th 93

Schedule of proposed rents.

Foster Hall.

Kelly & Beecher.

	2 nd & 3 ^d Quarters & 4 th =	5 th	1 st	2 nd & 3 ^d	4 th
1.	60.	40.		45	40.
2.	40.	30.		45	40.
3.	40.	35.		55.	40.
4.	{ 120	{ 105		55.	40.
5.				55.	40.
6.				45.	40.
7.	40	35.		55.	50.
8.	40	35.		65.	50.
9.	40.	35.		45	40.
10.	60	40.		45.	40.
11.	60.	40.	45.	55.	50.
12.	50	35.	55.	55.	40.
13.	—	—	45.	45.	40.
	550	430	145	665	550.
	3	4			145
	1650.	1720.			1330
	4				2025
	6600.	6600			4
		8320.			8100
Required	8170.		Required	7850.	

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

WILLIAM B. EERDSE

CHICAGO

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Office of the Counsel and Business Manager

ROOM 1204, 206 LA SALLE ST.
TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 214

Chicago, July 20, 1909.

Miss. Marion Talbot,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago.

My dear Miss.Talbot:-

I beg to thank you for the use of the two reports which are returned herewith. I notice with regret that the comparative table of expenses at various women's halls, which had been sent to Mr. Eicher's office for revision, up to date, has been marked up by that office. I trust it will not be a serious defect. I send Mr. Eicher's letter which may be of some value to you.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

George A. Swinney

Enclosures.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

1950

1950

TO THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
SUBJECT: REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE RESEARCH
DURING THE YEAR 1950
The following report covers the work of the Department of Chemistry during the year 1950. It is divided into two main parts: a summary of the work of the department as a whole, and a detailed account of the work of the individual laboratories. The first part is a general statement of the progress of the department, and the second part is a detailed account of the work of the individual laboratories.

I remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

No. 3, Ogden Front,
Cor. N. Clark St.
Chicago.

Mgr. Hotel Beatrice.

Dear Sir:

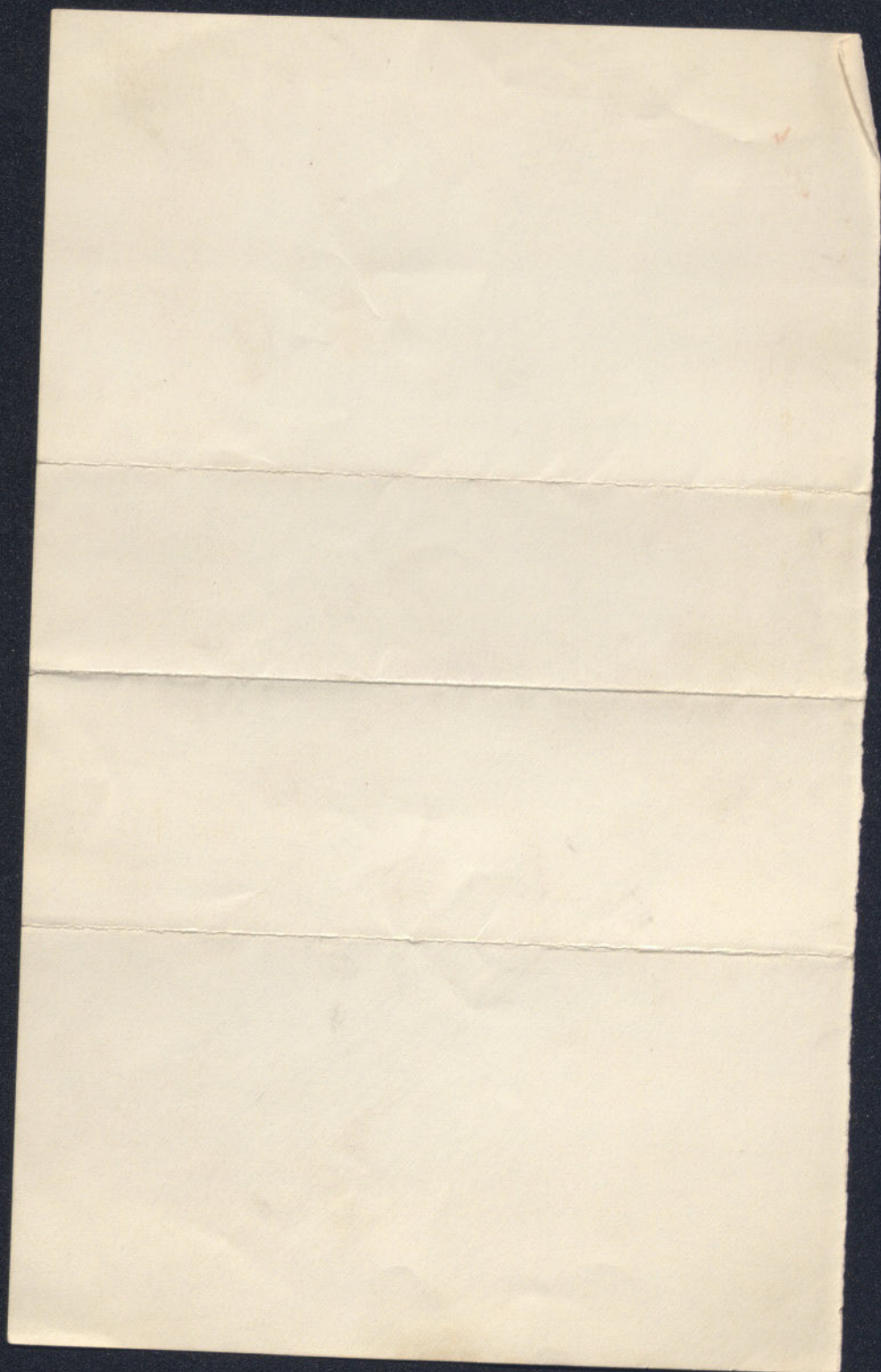
I have engaged a room on the fifth floor of the Beatrice, and am anxious that my mother stay there with me a short time. There is a little dog with her that we cannot dispose of otherwise than by taking him along. He is perfectly cleanly and quiet.

Would there be objection to his bring there a little while on condition of his being kept closely in and not permitted to annoy any one?

Please reply at once.

Very truly

Mabel Banta.



Expended while preparing
Womens Halls for occupancy.

Meals at Commons. \$15.75

Wages of servants -

3 1/2 days } @ 1.00

2 " }

3 " }

12.50

Wages of housekeepers.

6.00 }

3.00 }

9.00

Cash paid for cleaning

Acc. Mrs. Smith 5.00

Lizzi " 2.00

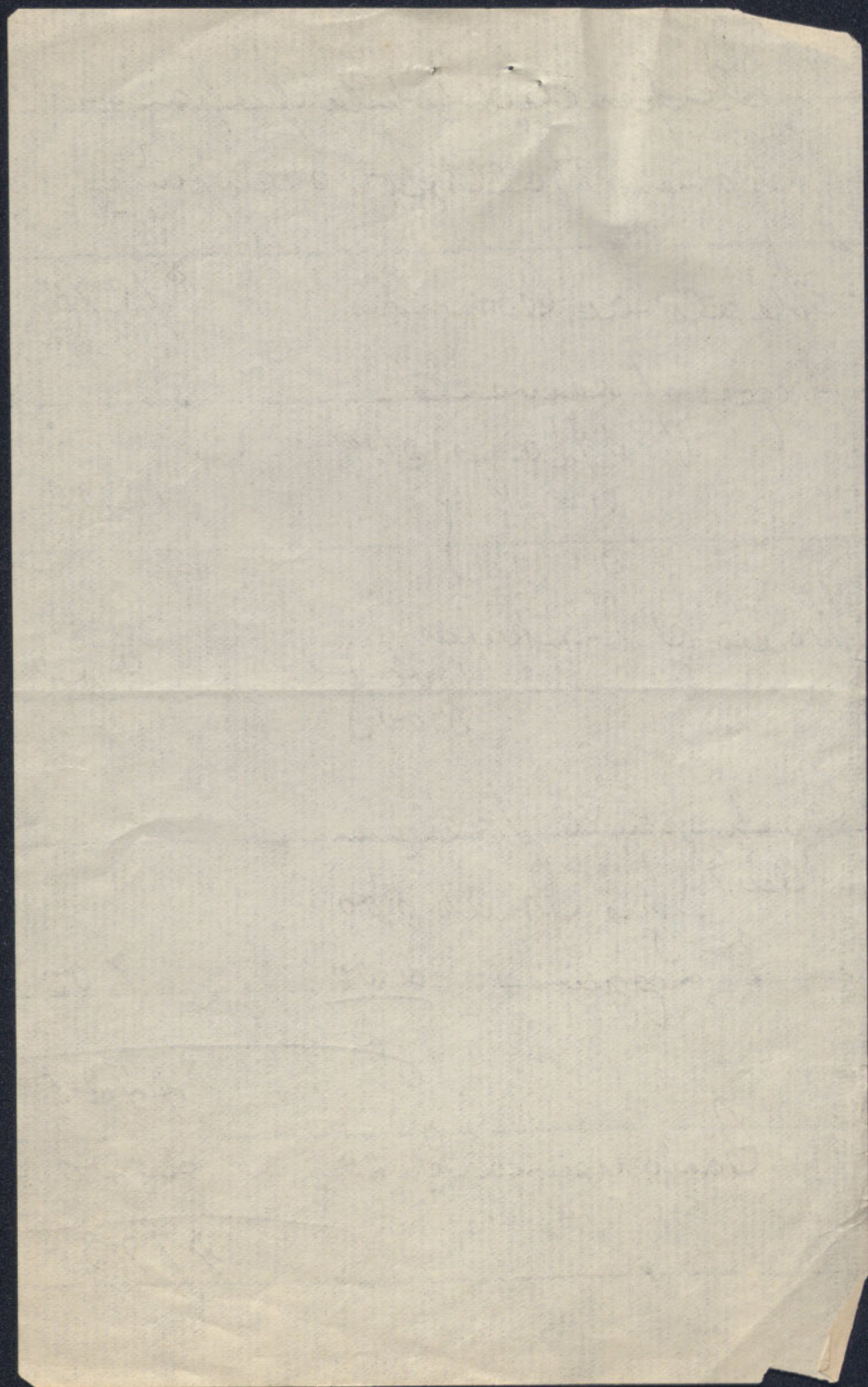
7.00

\$44.25

Cash received Sep 25.

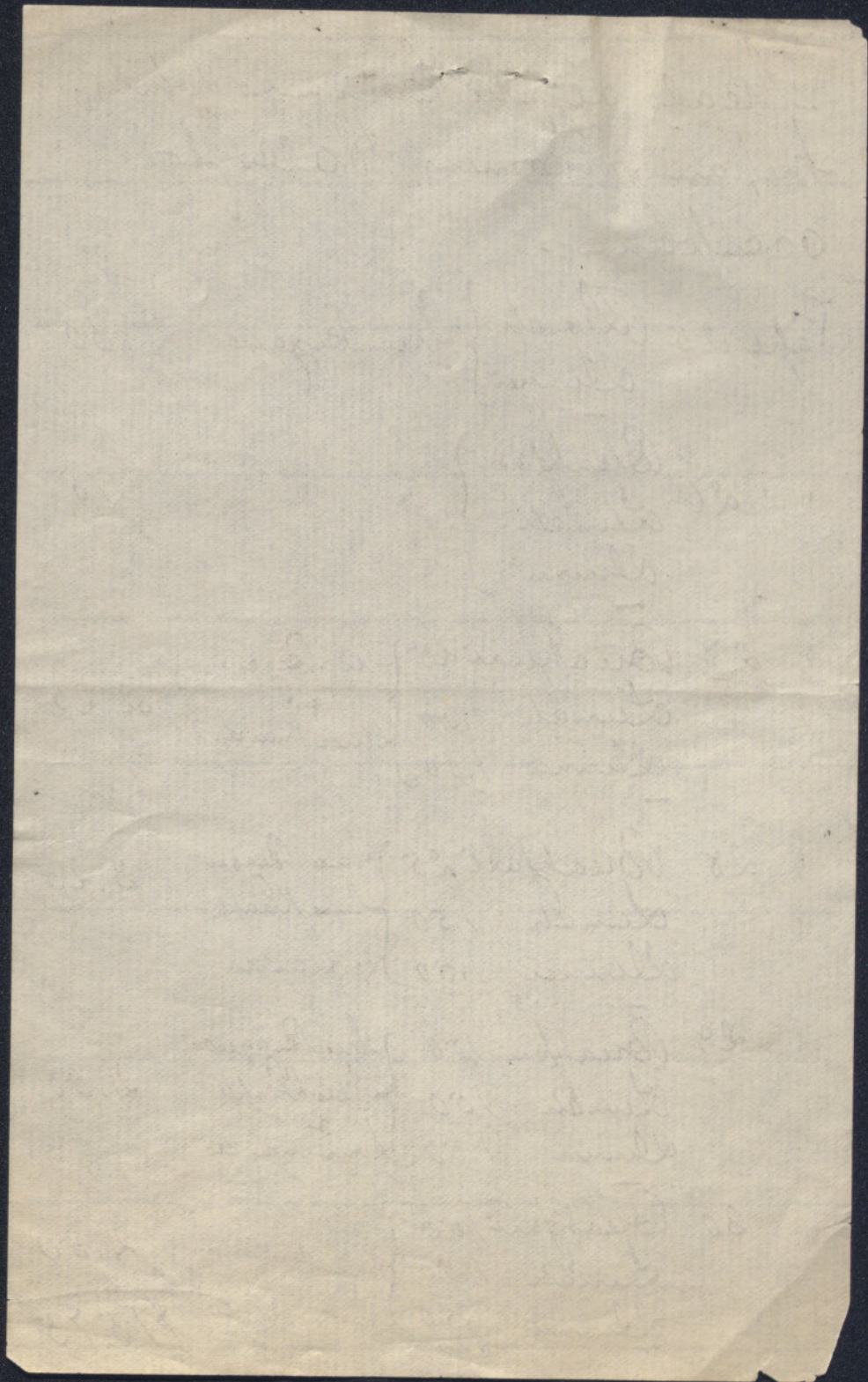
25.00

\$19.25



Meals at the Commons while
preparing Womens Halls for
occupancy -

Sept 25	Lunch	} Mrs. Biggs	.50
	Dinner		
" 26	Breakfast	} " "	.75
	Lunch		
	Dinner		
" 27	Breakfast .25	} Mrs. Biggs & three maids	2.25
	Lunch 1.00		
	Dinner 1.00		
" 28	Breakfast .25	} Mrs. Biggs Miss Knapp & 4 maids	3.25
	Lunch 1.50		
	Dinner 1.50		
" 29	Breakfast 1.50	} Mrs. Biggs Miss Knapp & four maids	4.50
	Lunch 1.50		
	Dinner 1.50		
" 30	Breakfast 1.50	} " "	4.50
	Lunch 1.50		
	Dinner 1.50		
			\$15.75



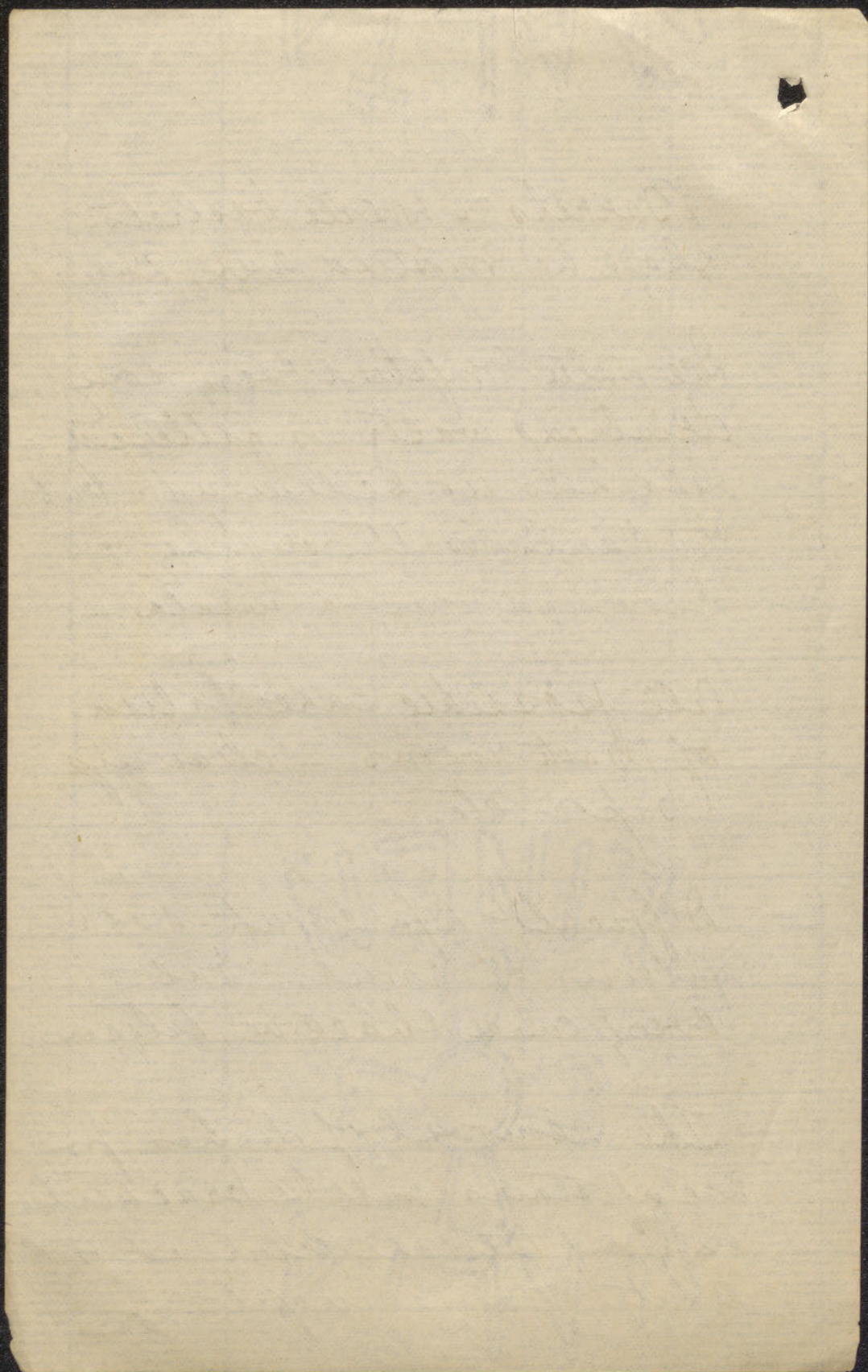
Barrels - waste baskets
shall be emptied every day.

Ice water emptied every day
drinking water is filtered
and has no sediment but
the tank is thoroughly
cleaned once a week -

All possible care taken
of Bath rooms - cleaning
paper etc. -

Difficult to prevent over
filling of lamps but -
every care shall be taken

The removal of dishes for
use upstairs will be practicable
only, if they are returned to
pantry same night.



Glasses used in milk upstairs
can be returned at breakfast
time by those who take them

Sick trays will be removed
by maid —

The upper corridors shall
be kept as clean as possible
but difficult to prevent
dust from blowing around —

The door maid will be kept
within hearing of the bell.

Every reasonable effort will
be made to find students for
callers but no assurance can
be given unless word is left
on their door where they may
be found —



15
Cloths are provided for
Chamber work and in any
case where they are not-
properly used should be
reported to housekeeper

An effort shall be made
that the Hall maid is
responsible for the delivery
of parcels but there is
a doubt will this be
practicable -

Window cleaning goes on
all the time in three Halls

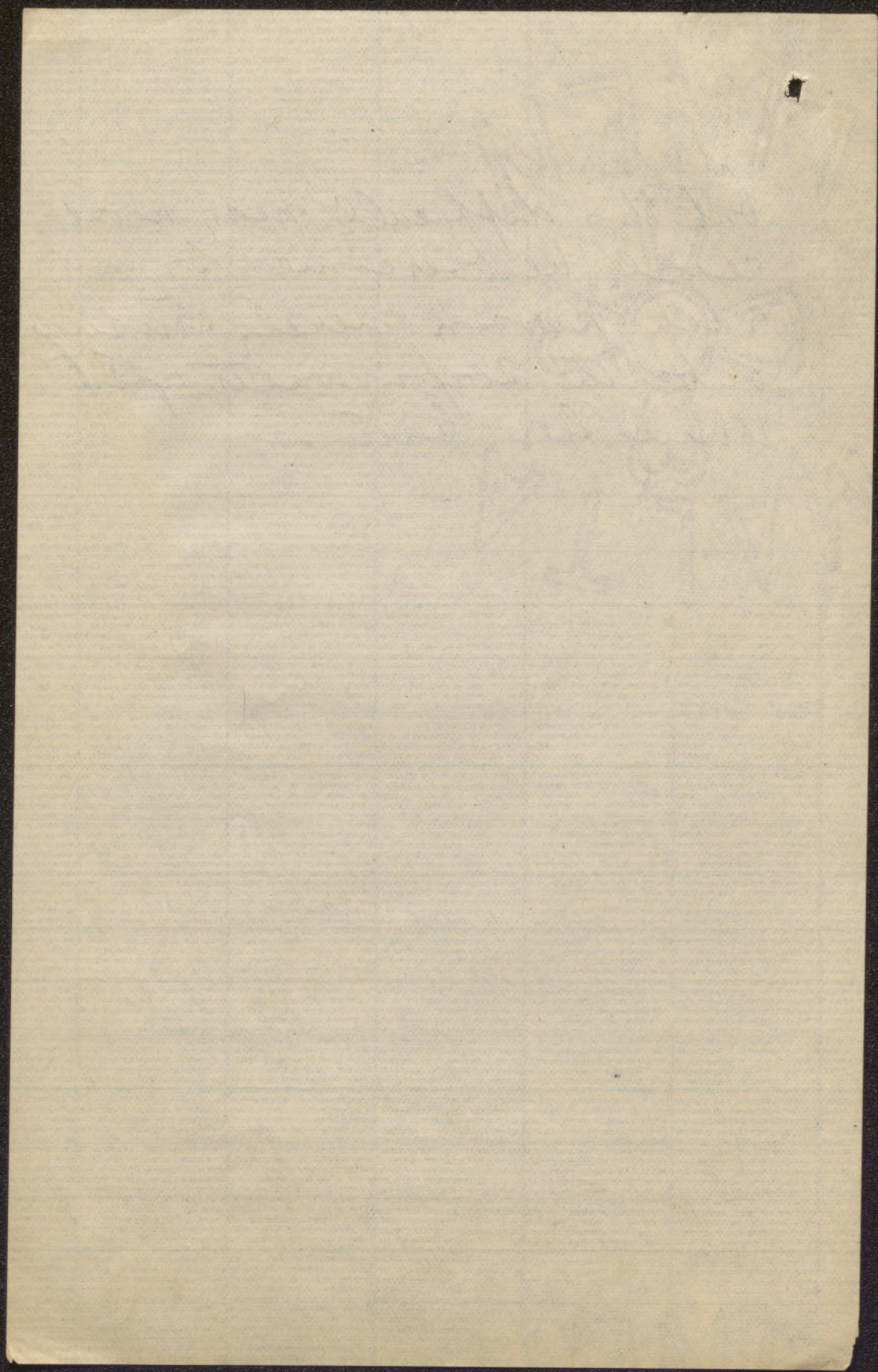
Matches are kept in
table drawers on each
landing -



Miss Moore has given up
part of her University work
in order to have more time
in household matters
hoping this, with the co-
operation and good fellow-
ship of the whole of its
inmates may add to the
general comfort.

At present we have our
Maximum of maids &
as each chamber maid
has 18 rooms to give general
attention to each day as well
as 18 rooms & 2 bath rooms
to clean thoroughly once a week
besides 3 hours a day waiting
on table & then turn on door
we think it impossible they
can clean bath tubs every
day &

but this difficulty may most
readily be overcome by
each person merely rinsing
out the soapy water after
taking her bath —



The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Office of the Registrar

Chicago, June 30, 1909.

My dear Mr. Fairweather:-

I return herewith the comparative dormitory statement sent me by you, with corrections made in our own dormitory rates to meet the present conditions. The minimum charge for room rent was inaccurate on the original list as the figures I give are the lowest rates for room rent that have been offered in the dormitories for some years.

Referring to your inquiry by telephone the other day I will say that I have been unable to find that any Faculty Committee has at any time investigated this particular field. Dr. Goodspeed told me that he did not recall that any such investigation had heretofore been made.

Yours very truly,

Edw. F. Fisher

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Division of the Physical Sciences

Department of Chemistry

Chicago, Illinois

February 1, 1934

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 24, 1934, in which you inform me that you have been appointed to the position of Associate Professor of Chemistry at the University of Chicago. I am very pleased to hear of this appointment and believe it is a well-deserved honor.

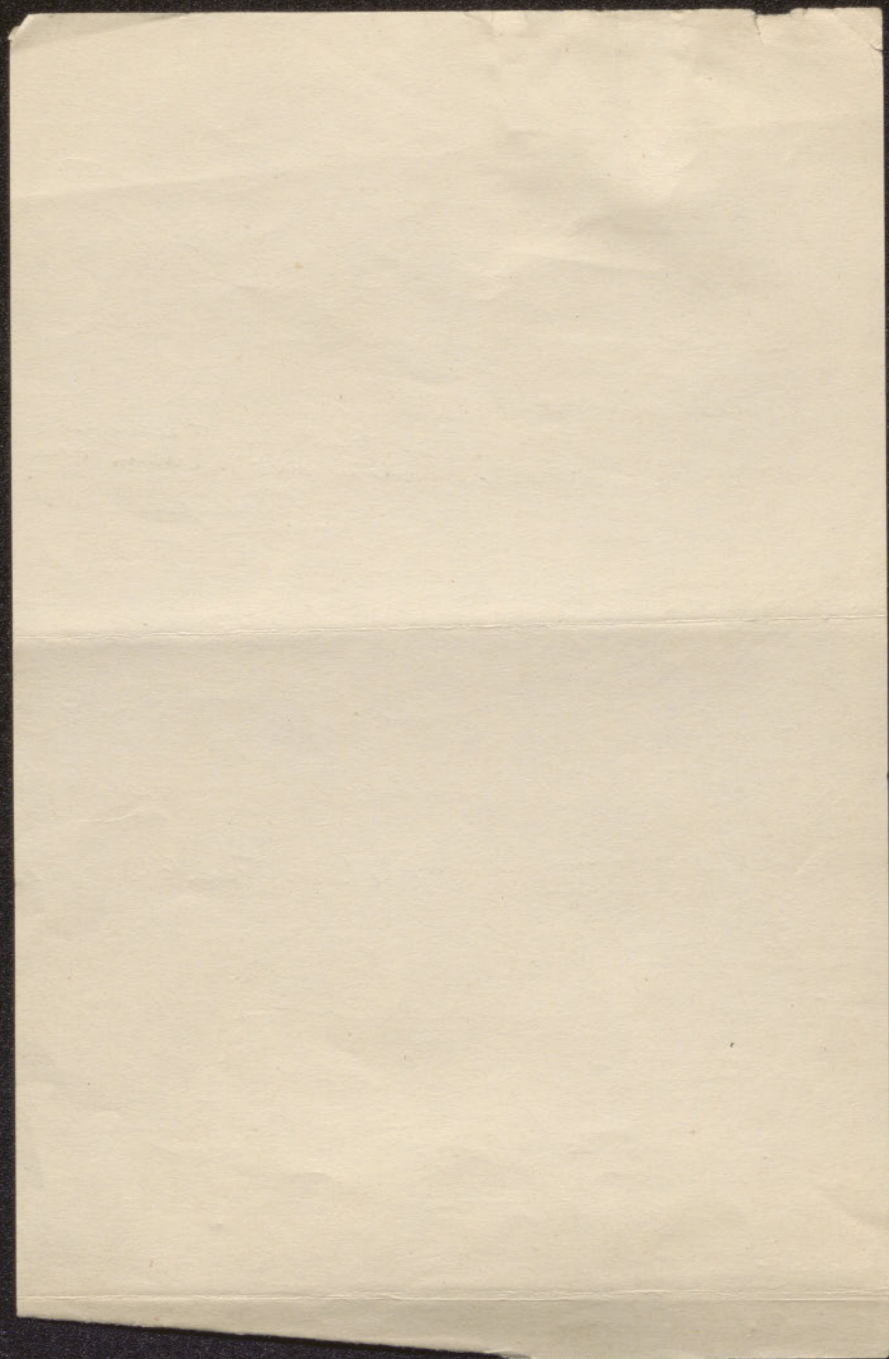
I am sure that you will find the University of Chicago a most interesting and stimulating place in which to work. I am sure that you will find many of our faculty members and students who will be glad to have you join them.

I am sure that you will find the University of Chicago a most interesting and stimulating place in which to work. I am sure that you will find many of our faculty members and students who will be glad to have you join them.

Yours very truly,
Ernest Rutherford

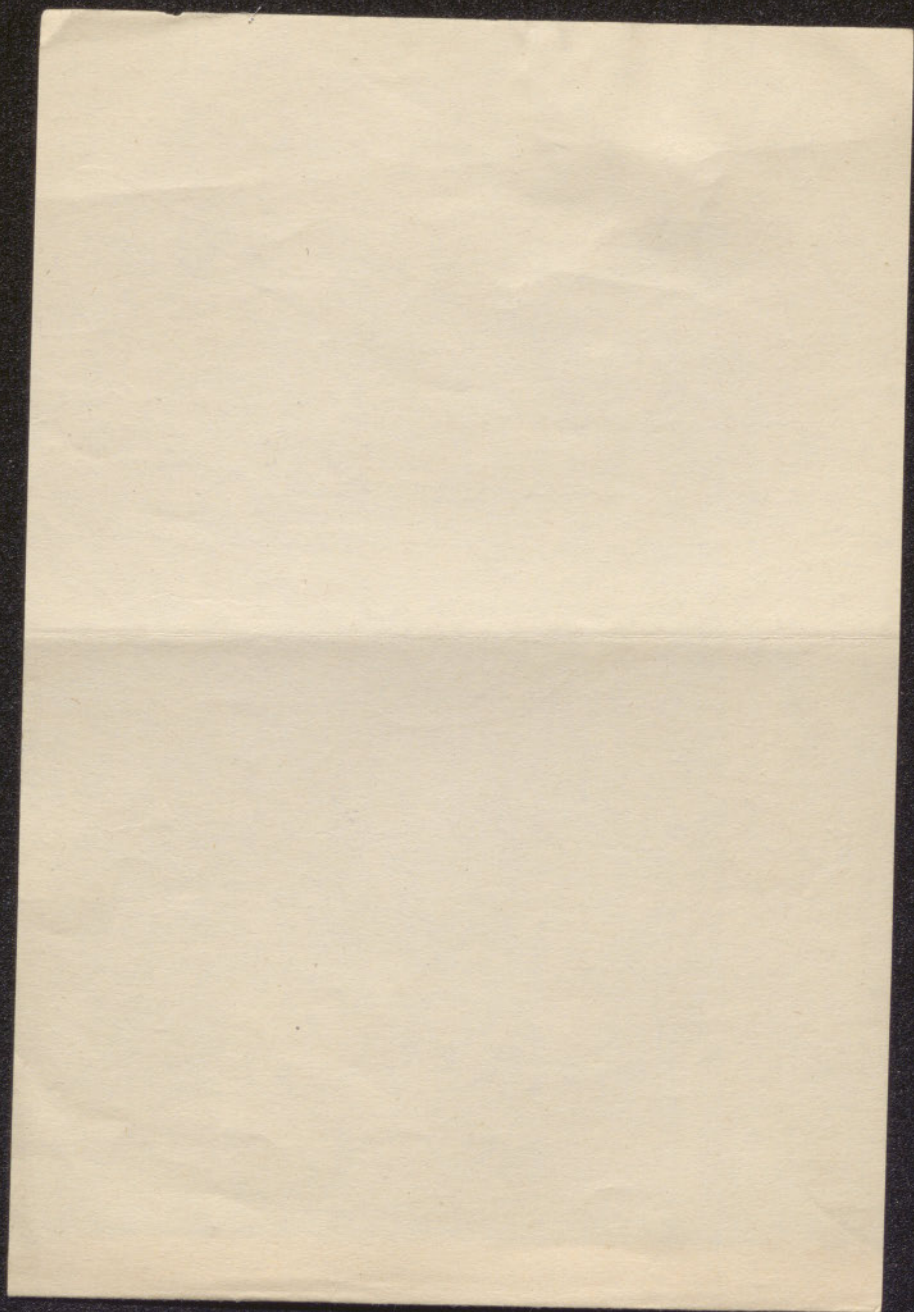
I would respectfully make the following recommendations: —

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~~ ^{connecting} rooms should be planned on each floor.
4. Each floor should have a suite of two or three rooms with bath room.
5. No room should be less than $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft wide.
6. There should be a variation in rentals 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

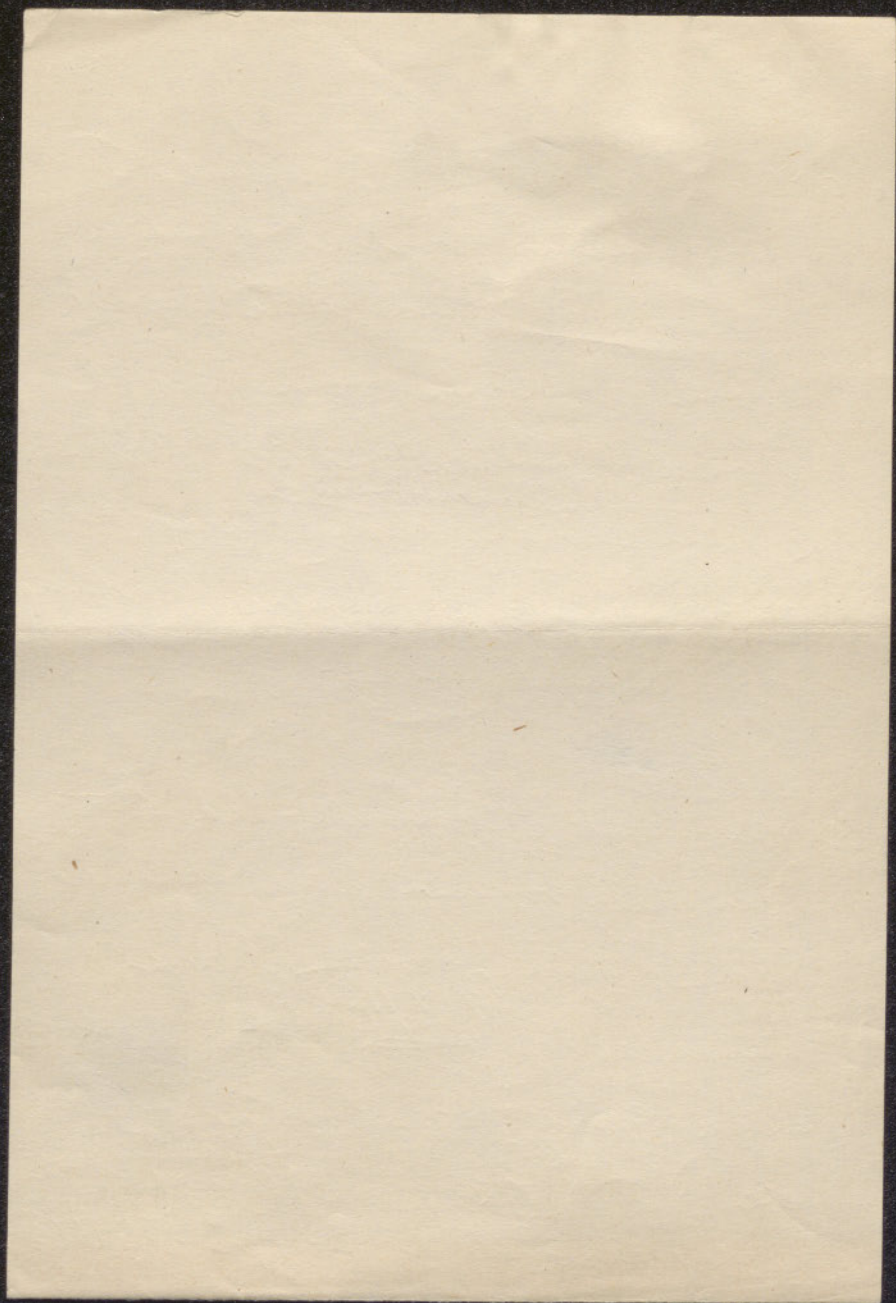


much going up and down stairs in order to pass from one class room to another. elevators must be provided in each residence hall with uniform rates for corresponding rooms on different floors; otherwise residence halls of not over four stories need not be furnished with elevators provided rates for rooms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

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



9. There should be no regular story below ground but a basement fitted with trunk room, rubbish room, coal closet, painter's closet, servants' closet, ^{dressing room} 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 $9 \times 11-4$ plus some extra sq. ft. for serving tables etc) ^(16 x 35) parlor, ^(16 x 15) and reading room.

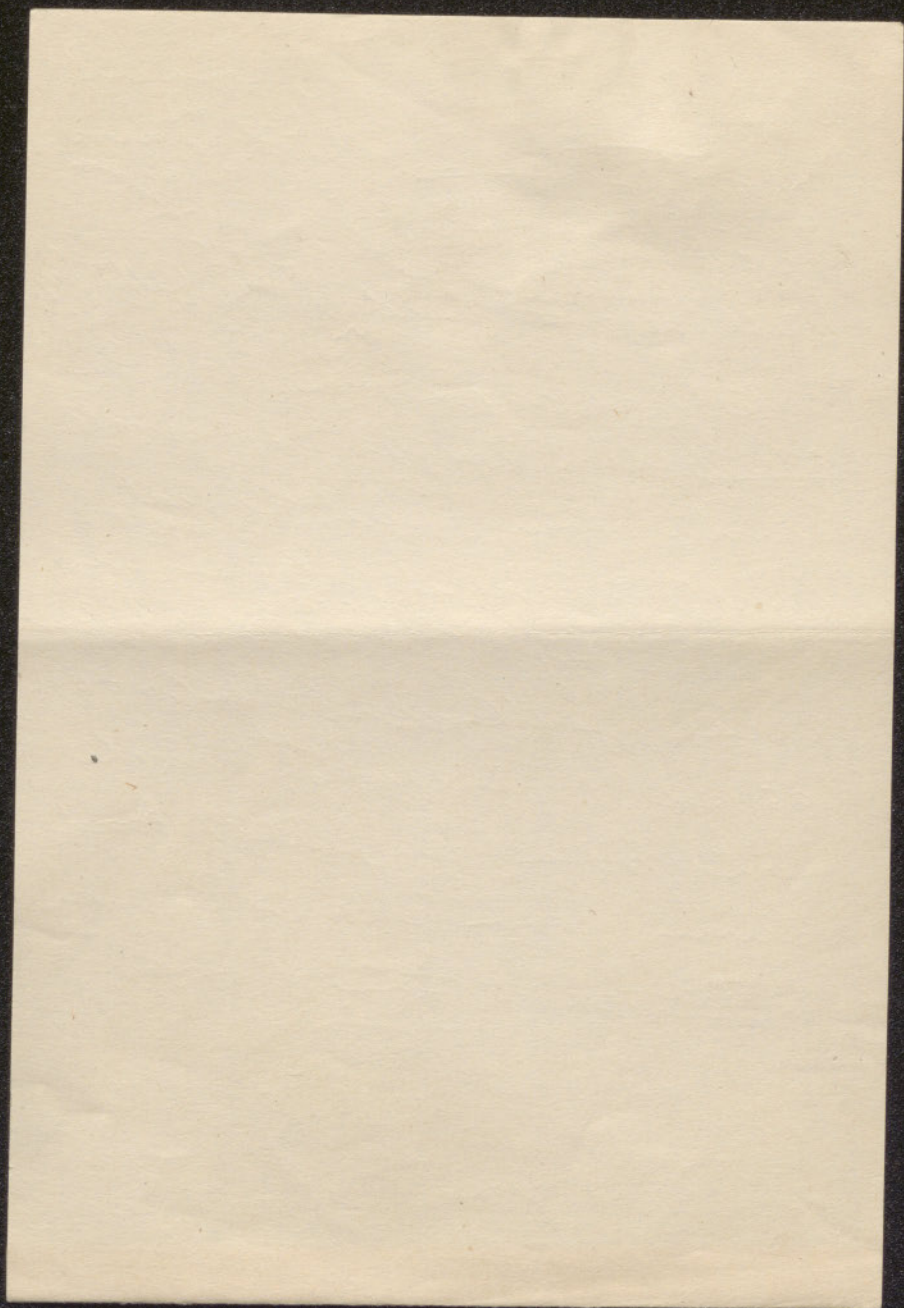


kitchen (16 x 12) sewing-room
(16 x 8) ~~servants~~ ^(down) stairs,
~~cloak room~~, bathⁿ

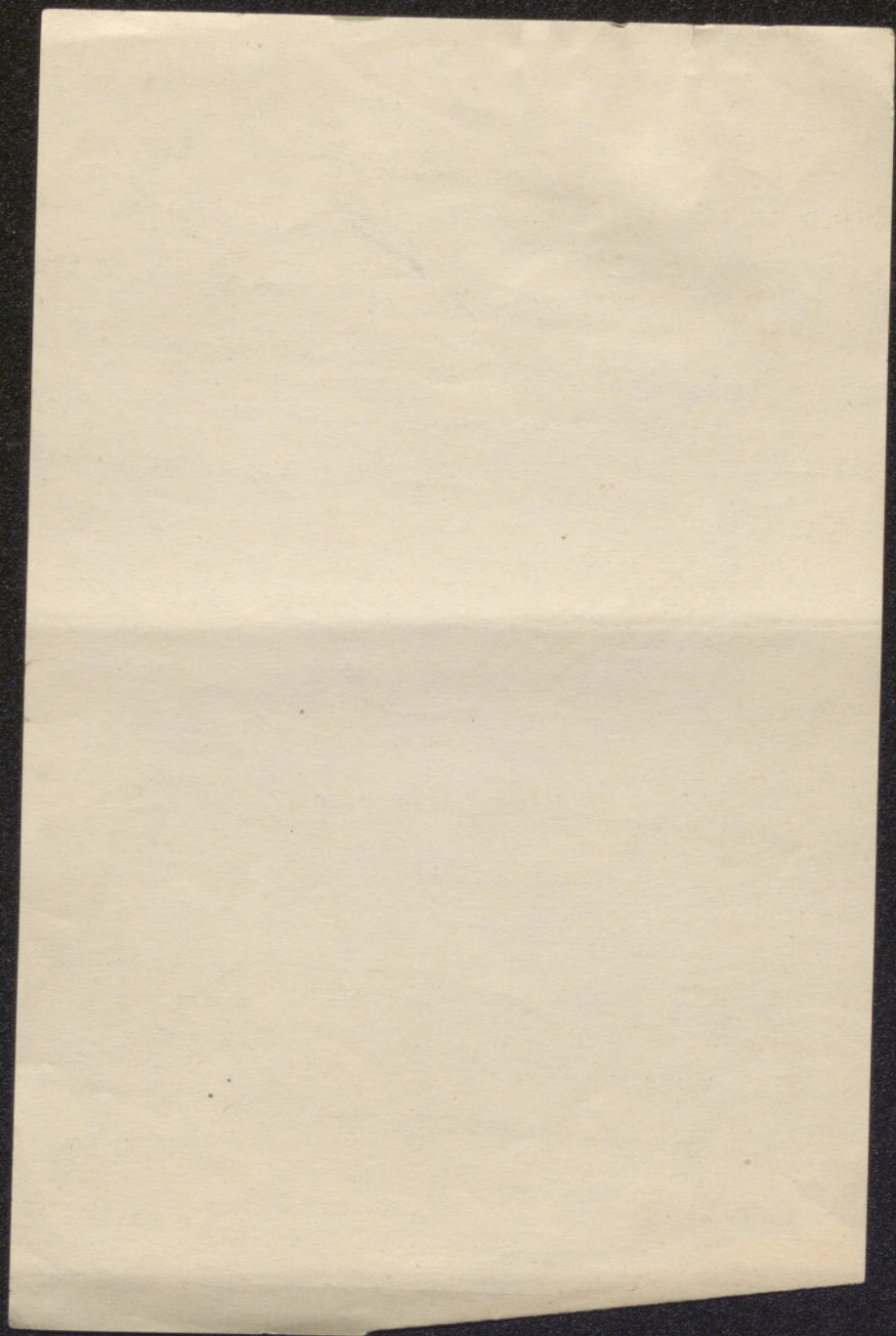
front stairs with access for
telephone ^{hour} and maid^s and letter box

suite of sitting-room (to be used
~~as occasion requires~~ ^{as occasion requires} for private
dining room, special social
functions, general entertaining,
mens cloak room or ^{guests, 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 con-
nected by folding doors.



11. The suite of the Head of the House (study, bedroom, toilet room and ample closet space) should be on the second story and extend from side to side of the Hall.



Property of Miss Marion Talbot.
Green Hall.

Equipment of Student's Bed-Room.

Iron cot 3 x 6

Mattress (hair or elastic felt)

Pillow (22 x 36) Feather

Mattress pad

Small rocking chair

or

Small Morris chair

Two plain chairs

One India Stool (strong)

Carpet rug

Washstand

Toilet set

Screen

Book case (portable or built in to be determined for each room)

Mirror (hanging, or panel built in)

Study table

Study lamp

Waste paper basket.

University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, N.M.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. [Signature]

Director of the [Institution]

Enclosed for you are [Number] copies of the [Document]

which you will find of interest.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. [Signature]

Director of the [Institution]

Very truly,
Yours,

J. M. [Signature]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. [Signature]

Director of the [Institution]

Very truly,
Yours,

J. M. [Signature]

Equipment of Dining Room

Per student.

- 2 forks
- 1 knife
- 3 teaspoons
- 1 dessert spoon
- 2 tumblers
- 1 coffee cup and saucer
- 1 tea cup and saucer
- 9 soup plate
- 1 bouillon cup and saucer
- 1 breakfast plate
- 1 luncheon plate
- 1 dinner plate
- 1 bread and butter plate
- 1 cereal dish
- 2 sauce dishes
- 6 napkins (luncheon size)
- 1 frappe cup.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

1911

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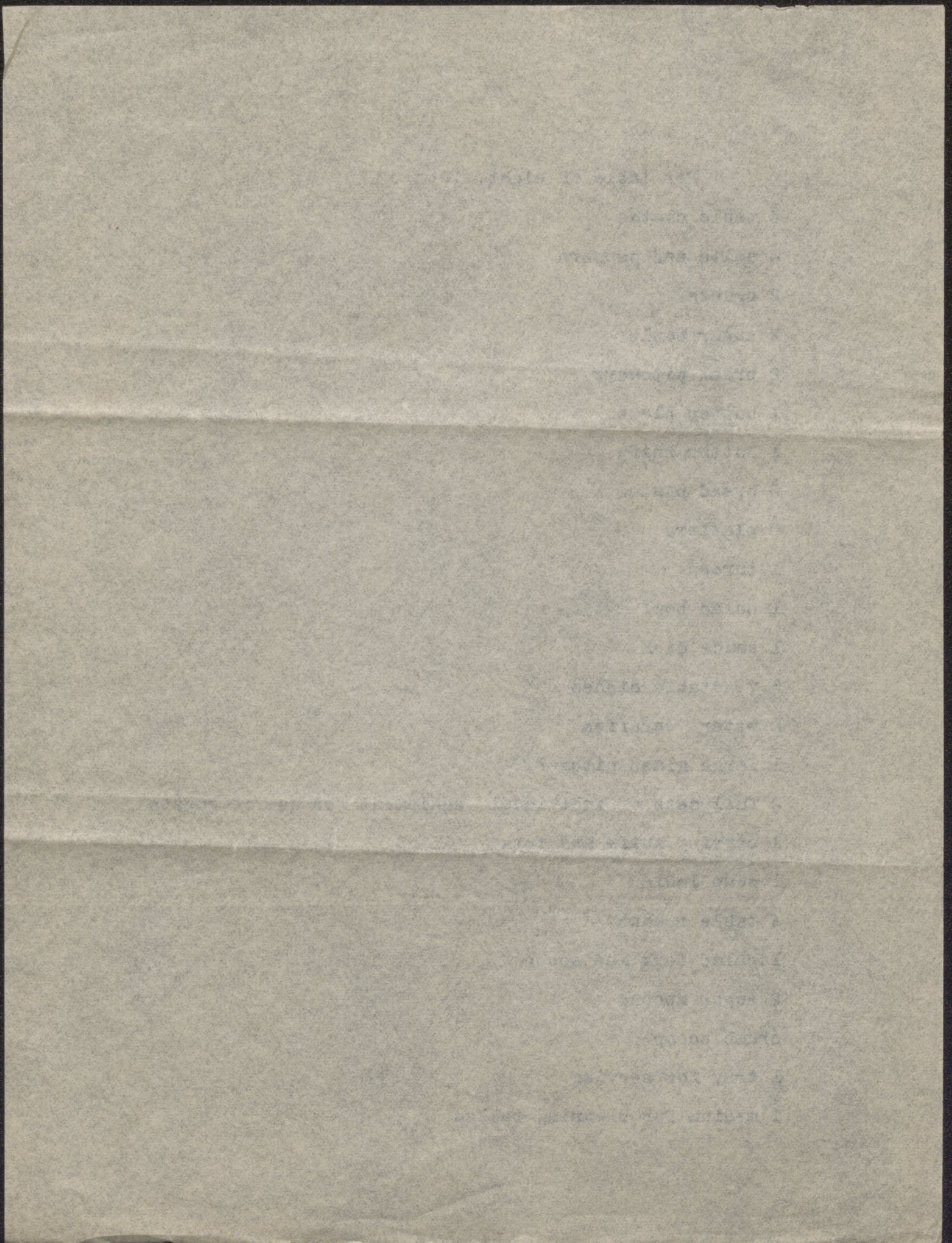
1911

1911

1911

Per table of eight.

4 table cloths
4 salts and peppers
2 cruets
2 sugar bowls
2 cream pitchers
1 butter plate
1 butter knife
2 bread plates
3 platters
1 tureen
1 salad bowl
1 sauce dish
3 vegetable dishes
2 water caraffes
1 large glass pitcher
2 full sets of individual equipment for use of guests
1 carving knife and fork
1 soup ladle
4 table spoons
1 salad fork and spoon
2 sugar spoons
crumb scoop
1 tray for serving
1 medium for cleaning tables



Per dining room.

2 frappe bowls and ladles
1 large coffee urn
1 tea urn
1 buffet table for each 2 tables
3 trays for serving upstairs
tables,
chairs, rubber tips
curtains,
3 screens.

Per four houses,

1 full dinner service for 18.

Parlor.

Rugs
Curtains
Tables
Piano
Chairs
Settees
Cushions (?)

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY 1, 1901

REPORT

OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE

APRIL 1, 1900

ALBANY:

JOHN B. LANE, PRINTER

1901

PRINTED BY THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE

ALBANY

1901

ALBANY

1901

ALBANY

1901

ALBANY

1901

Reception Room.

Magazine Case

Book case (built in)

Reading table (Movable)

Reading lamps (Movable)

Chairs

Rugs

Curtains

Settee

Waste basket

Desk.

Halls.

First Floor.

Rugs

Settees

Hall chairs

Clock

Mail boxes in suitable location

Bulletin board

Mail chute

Upstairs halls.

Table

Bench

Drinking water.

The University of Chicago
Department of Buildings and Grounds

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

November 28th, 1924

Miss Marion Talbot
Green Hall
Faculty Exchange

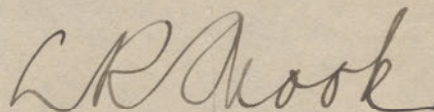
Dear Miss Talbot:

I have your letter of November 21st regarding the fire escapes. I am at a loss to understand just what additional help you wish, but I shall be glad to assist wherever possible.

It seems to me that three minutes is a satisfactory period for clearing the hall.

The watchman service in the Women's Halls is exactly the same as last year. We now have Mr. J. W. Barnsley on duty until 10:30 P.M. between Cottage Grove and Dorchester Avenue and I have asked this man to make himself acquainted with the head of each hall.

Yours very truly,



L. R. Flook
Superintendent

LRF/JK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO THE SECRETARY

FROM THE SECRETARY

RE: [illegible]

DATE: [illegible]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

The University of Chicago

Office of the Dean of Women

November 15, 1917.

Memorandum to the Heads of Women's Houses.

The question of having groups of men from the Naval Training Stations entertained by the Women's Houses has been brought to my attention. It is, of course, very desirable that the members of our community should do all in their power to bring comfort and pleasure to the men who are in the Nation's service. On consultation with the President we have agreed that any men introduced by relatives or friends who are in the service may very properly be given a hearty welcome in our household groups. So far as possible our women students living at home should interest their parents in extending family hospitality to men who have no personal means of getting in touch with social life.

Marion Talbot.

The University of Chicago

Office of the President

Information and Suggestions for the Heads of Women's Houses
presented by Dean Marion Talbot.

Aim: *social*

The ^{the} organization and ^{social responsibility} conduct of the Women's Houses are based on principles of unity, liberty and equality. The aim of the House life is to secure physical conditions favorable for the work of students and at the same time to give them opportunity for social experience and the enrichment of personal relationships. The accomplishment of these aims involves freedom directed by intelligent choice, consideration for others, a determination on the part of each to choose a path not only worthy of the University but conforming to one's own best ideals rather than to drift heedlessly or to conform to unfitting but possibly popular standards. Success in carrying out these aims rests primarily on a fine spirit of cooperation on the part of all, both older and younger. The primary ^{ve} ~~objectives~~ of student life must be kept constantly in mind. There should be agreement as to activities which may interfere with the rights of others. Any personal activity such as the use of a musical instrument, smoking (which is not favored on general grounds) use of typewriters, entertainment of guests, even if carried on in private rooms, should not be the source of discomfort to others.

Organization:

Each group of women residing in a Hall constitutes a House made up of members and guests. Each House has its own constitution. The Head is appointed by the President. ^{from the women of the Faculties} The Councillor ~~is~~ is chosen from the Faculties by the members. The constitution adopted by the House and the practical methods of working out its

Information and Suggestions for the Heads of Women's Houses

Presented by Dean Marion Talbot.

Line:

The organization and conduct of the Women's Houses are based on principles of unity, liberty and equality. The aim of the House life is to secure physical conditions favorable for the work of students and at the same time to give them opportunity for social experience and the enrichment of personal relationships. The accomplishment of these aims involves freedom directed by intelligent choice, consideration for others, a determination on the part of each to choose a path not only worthy of the University but conforming to one's own best interests rather than to drift helplessly or to conform to unfitting but possibly popular standards. Success in carrying out these aims rests primarily on a fine spirit of cooperation on the part of all, both older and younger. The primary objectives of student life must be kept constantly in mind. There should be agreement as to activities which may interfere with the rights of others. Any personal activity such as the use of a musical instrument, smoking (which is not favored on general grounds) use of typewriter, entertainment of guests, even if carried on in private rooms, should not be the source of discomfort to others.

Organization:

Each group of women residing in a Hall constitutes a House made up of members and guests. Each House has its own constitution. The Head is appointed by the President. The Councillor is chosen from the members by the members. The constitution adopted by the House and the practical methods of working out its

provisions are subject to constant criticism and such change as may seem desirable, but a whole hearted support of the principles agreed upon, leading to a fine spirit of cooperation and loyalty, ^{is} ~~are~~ essential to the best results both for the individual and for the group.

The Board of Women's Houses.

This Board is made up of the Heads of Women's Houses and one representative from the student members of each House, chosen in such way as each House may determine. The Chairman of the Board is appointed by the President of the University. The Board meets quarterly at the call of the Chairman or of any three members for the discussion of policies and methods of administration. The suggestions made to the President in the quarterly reports of the Heads may be submitted by him to the Board for consideration and action.

Social Committee.

Abuses of the freedom involved in the House system have always been confined to a small minority of the students. In order to reduce the number ^{to} ~~a~~ minimum, an agreement has been entered into by the Houses with the President of the University whereby in order to retain the great advantages of the system of social administration characteristic of the University a social committee will be appointed in each House in the spring quarter to serve for the following year. This Committee takes upon itself the responsibility for interpreting to the new women in the Hall the spirit and traditions of the House and for discussing with all residents social standards and conduct such as (1) the use and abuse of the key privilege, (2) conduct on returning to the Hall after social engagements, including hours of returning, loitering in the ves-

provisions are subject to constant criticism and such changes as may seem desirable, but a whole-hearted support of the principles agreed upon, leading to a fine spirit of cooperation and loyalty, are essential to the best results both for the individual and for the group.

Board of Women's Houses.

This board is made up of the House of Women's Houses and one representative from the student members of each House, chosen in such way as each House may determine. The Chairman of the Board is appointed by the President of the University. The Board meets quarterly at the call of the Chairman or of any three members for the discussion of policies and methods of administration. The suggestions made to the President in the quarterly reports of the House may be submitted by him to the Board for consideration and

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3.

tibule, and careless use of automobiles and (3) number of social engagements consistent with good health and with satisfactory work in the University.

House Representation.

The Head and officers of the House ^{are} should be careful to see that the name of the House is not used without authorization. Delegates to meetings and participation by the House in various activities ^{is} should be decided upon by the House and not by outside parties, however cordial and friendly the relations may be. The House thus recognizes its responsibility for the group as a whole.

to Absences from the Hall.

In ~~this~~ respect great freedom is allowed. ~~It is important~~ however to ^{however are impressed with} impress upon the students the importance from every point of view of leaving word as to how they may be reached and the expected time of their return. The way in which this is done is left to the discretion of the Head. Telegrams and other urgent calls sometimes come which need immediate response in order to avoid unnecessary anxiety or suffering. The giving out of front door keys ^{is} should be kept by the Head under her personal direction inasmuch as the physical and social safety of the group as a whole as well as the well being of the individual is closely related to the way in which the keys are used. It has proved more satisfactory to give out keys freely when asked for and in cases of possible overuse or misuse advise with the student concerned than to attempt to lay down general rules for the House as a whole.

Dining room.

The social conduct of the dining room is under the direction of the Head. It is customary for seats to be drawn by lot at intervals of six weeks. Heads of tables are chosen in general by

...and certain use of antiseptics and (3) number of social
engagements consistent with good health and with satisfactory
work in the University.

House Organization.
The Head and officers of the House should be careful to see
that the name of the House is not used without authorization.

Delegates to meetings and participation by the House in various
activities should be decided upon by the House and not by outside
parties, however correct and friendly the relations may be. The
House thus recognizes its responsibility for the group as a whole.

Access to the Hall.
In this respect freedom is allowed. It is important

never to impress upon the students too important from every
point of view of leaving work as to how they may be reached and
the expected time of their return. The way in which this is done
in fact is the discretion of the Head, Adjutant and other officers
calls sometimes come which need immediate response in order to

avoid unnecessary anxiety or confusion. The giving out of front
door keys should be kept by the Head under her personal direction

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the Head of the House and frequently the Head of a table has the privilege of choosing an assistant. The dinner hour is often an occasion for much social enjoyment. The policy of making business announcements at that time is not always favored. Encouragement ^{is} ~~should be~~ given to the entertainment of guests, provided careful arrangements are made in advance, and to group celebrations, such as birthday parties. The residents ~~should be careful~~ to make use of this opportunity of presenting their guests to the Head of the House. The residents usually appreciate the privilege of meeting after dinner any guests of the Head of the House and if agreeable to them of hearing them speak. This feature of the House life is often remembered with intense pleasure.

Expenses.

The fees paid to the University cover necessary costs of room and board. In addition each House has assigned to it by the University a sum to be used through the Commons for the entertainment of guests. These persons may be guests of the House as a whole or such guests of the Head as in her judgment may be considered also guests of the House and not merely her private guests. There are however various activities and enterprises of value to the group as a whole, such as parties, or subscriptions to magazines which involve some expense. This is met by a quarterly fee provided for in the constitution of the House. In order that students may not be required to pay out money unexpectedly, the University does not permit assessments to be made. All expenses which cannot be paid for from the House treasury must be met by purely voluntary contributions.

The Head of the House makes a quarterly report to the President.

A card catalogue of residents, giving names, home addresses

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5.

and names and residences of friends to be notified in case of illness or accident should ^{be} kept strictly up to date.

The University does not permit peddling or soliciting in the Halls.

All cases of illness should ^{are} be reported promptly to the Head of the House and ^{it is her duty to} ~~she should~~ make certain that the University Physician is notified of all but trivial cases.

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*George F. Shepley,
Charles H. Rutan,
Charles A. Coolidge.*

*Office of
Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge,
Architects.*

*Ames Building, Boston.
Old Colony Building, Chicago.*

Wm. Jerome Clark, Representative.

Chicago, May 9, 1904

In re: WOMEN'S QUADRANGLE U. OF C:

Miss Marion Talbot,

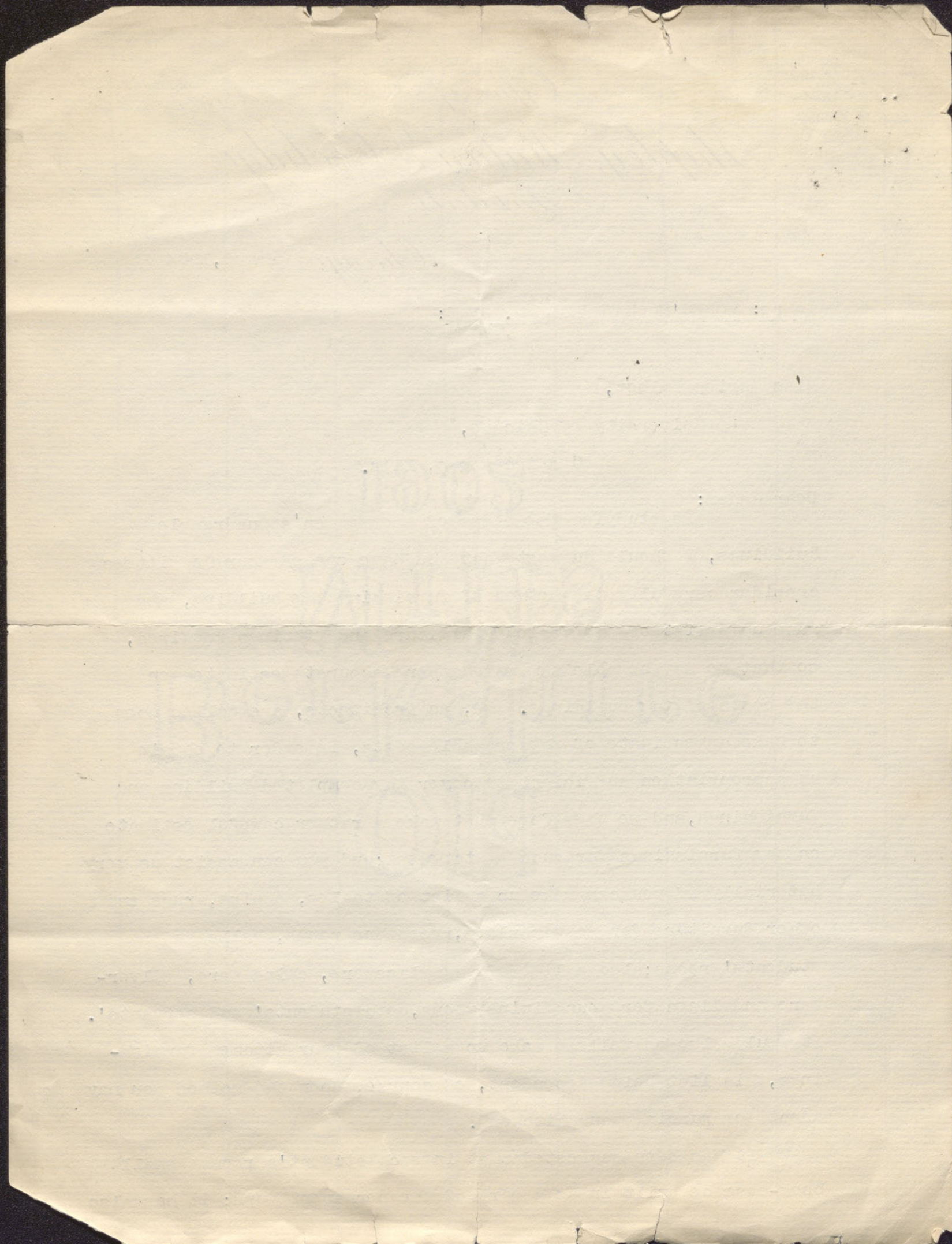
University of Chicago,

C h i c a g o, Ills.

Dear Madam:

In studying the plans of the Women's Quadrangle Buildings, I should suggest that you have one of your Committees consider carefully the method of furnishing the building, and make up a list of the various furniture and fittings required, so that we may be able to make a more accurate estimate on the costs of the buildings. We, as Architects, are called upon to make an estimate of the probable costs, in order to obtain an appropriation sufficient to cover the completed building and furnishings, and we therefore must make a rather careful estimate on the furnishings for such a statement; and you can assist us very materially if you can make up a list of tables, chairs, rugs and other furniture for your parlors, reception rooms, halls and students' rooms; also a list of the glassware, china ware, silverware and linen for your dining rooms, both students' and servants'. It would also be well to make up a list of your kitchen furnishings, this list being dependent, of course, upon the method you may adopt for running your kitchens.

It has been suggested that in each student's room a small book-case be built in as a part of the permanent work; it has also



Miss M. T. 5/9'04

been suggested that wardrobes be provided instead of closets in the students' rooms; it has also been suggested that couches be used instead of beds. All of these points will call for consideration and decision by your Committees.

The lists you can make up for unit rooms, which then could be multiplied by the number of such rooms in each and all of the buildings.

Mr. Clark shall be very glad to assist you or any of your Committees in making up such a list, if there is anything he can do at any time, and we trust you will call upon him at any time when such a conference is desired to consider any of these points.

Yours very truly,

Dec. W. J. C.

Shirley Antoin Hoodidge
W.J.C.

Old

Bookstore

Mills

1903

*written by M. J. April 1933 for the Down-House
a mimeographed journal "for the Women's
Halls."*

WOMEN'S HOUSES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THEIR ORIGIN AND MEANING

The organization and conduct of the Women's Houses of the University of Chicago are based on principles of unity, liberty, and social responsibility. The keynote was sounded by Alice Freeman Palmer. When I accompanied her to Chicago in 1892 to assist in organizing and administering the new University, she said, quite simply, "All that you need to remember is that you will be an older student among younger ones and an older woman with more experience among younger ones eager to learn."

Even though months had been given to preliminary preparations, the University did not open on October 1, 1892, with provision for every contingency. It had, indeed, secured a large apartment house, the Hotel Beatrice on Fifty-seventh street, for temporary use as a Woman's Residence Hall, but when students began to arrive on September 20, 1892, the building was not furnished, no domestic staff had been engaged, and arrangements for meals were almost primitive. The building was occupied by about sixty students and members of Faculty families and thirty additional members of the University took their meals in the dining-room. As resident dean of women, I was placed in charge; and in time order was evolved and modes of living were developed on the basis of the utmost possible personal and social freedom consistent with the purposes of the building and the social requirements of the environment. Serious consideration was given to the question of creating conditions under which might be cultivated the "manners that make men" and the needs of the situation were carefully studied. The problem was a difficult one, involving as it did a new institution in a new part of the city - in a new city indeed - where many in-

The first of these is the fact that the
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fluences tend to draw students apart, such as different departments and types of courses, the quarter system, which increased the proportion of those entering for a short time period of study and resulted in frequent changes in the student body, and the attractions of a great city offering inducements to many, drawing them away from common interests.

Each day brought an untried situation which became interesting because of its significance in the development of the new University. Many problems were of a serious character while some had their humorous aspect. What could be done for the distinguished professor from England who put his "boots" outside his bedroom door to be cleaned? Of course, some plucky American girls saw to it that he was not disappointed and he never suspected how it happened! And he had to be given help when he asked where he could get some "spirits" - not meaning the kind which the adventurous young members of the new University had in abundance!

Then there was Mr. Stagg's description and demonstration of football and incidentally the rather important question of how much and how the women of the University were to show their interest in athletics. One of the first decisions was that they could go in a body, accompanied by the Dean, and see the first football game from the sidelines in Washington Park. It is a far cry to the conditions under which young women go at the present time to football and other athletic contests, but the change came very slowly during the first years.

Problems of social life and conduct appeared constantly in practical guise and one source of gratification was the spirit of cooperation shown by the students in reaching decisions whose influence was far-reaching. The curiosity and sharp criticism which the University's new policies had aroused stimulated the interest of the students to act in a way which could be thoroughly justified.

1870
The first of the year was a very dry one
and the crops were much injured by the
drought. The wheat was particularly
suffered and the yield was very small.
The corn was also much injured and
the yield was very small. The
cattle and sheep were also much
suffered and the yield was very small.

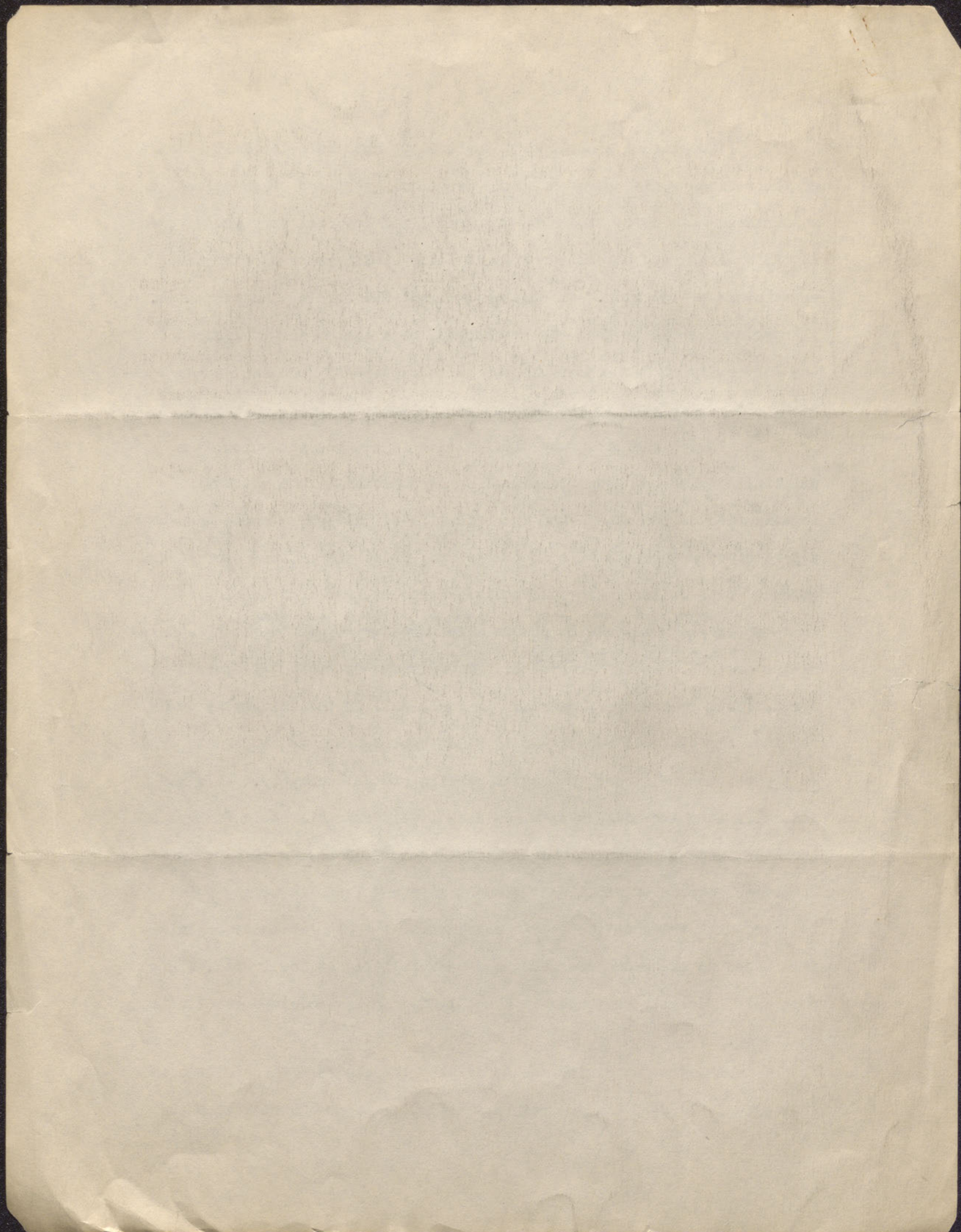
The second of the year was a very wet one
and the crops were much injured by the
flood. The wheat was particularly
suffered and the yield was very small.
The corn was also much injured and
the yield was very small. The
cattle and sheep were also much
suffered and the yield was very small.

The third of the year was a very dry one
and the crops were much injured by the
drought. The wheat was particularly
suffered and the yield was very small.
The corn was also much injured and
the yield was very small. The
cattle and sheep were also much
suffered and the yield was very small.

Educational procedure was naturally woven into the daily doings of the residents, and here were many practical questions to be solved in a household made up of students varying all the way from very young women in their first year of college life to fellows with years of experience as scholars behind them. An amusing incident illustrates the situation. A Freshman girl wrote that she was rooming with the of the "fellows" of the University to her mother who was quite unprepared for such an announcement. It is needless to say that her anxiety needed to be allayed!

In spite of the many difficulties in the new situation, the principles which had been recognized as fundamental in the rational organization of the social and domestic life of University women became a part of the conscious life of the group. Under the influence of young women of fine culture, generous social attitudes, and high scholarship there arose gradually and in accord with these principles a set of unformulated customs. On the removal of the residents of the Hotel Beatrice in April, 1893, to temporary quarters in Snell Hall in the University Quadrangles, the students were asked to elect representatives who should serve as a committee to direct the social affairs of the household. This led naturally into the House system, an essentially characteristic feature of the University of Chicago. During the year 1892-93 a committee of the Faculties considered details of student life and their inquiries were followed with the adoption by the Trustees of the plan of House organization based on the procedure which had been followed at Snell Hall. This plan was officially announced in June, 1893, and has remained substantially unaltered.

In accordance with the House plan the students who had been in residence in 1892-93 and who returned after the Summer Quarter when the



THE COLLEGES

Head Dean

HARRY PRATT JUDSON

Deans

THOMAS CHROWDER CHAMBERLIN

ALICE FREEMAN PALMER

WILLIAM D. McCLINTOCK

MARION TALBOT

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Founded by JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

WILLIAM R. HARPER, President

CHICAGO March 13, 1895.

To the University Council:

Your Committee appointed to inquire into the workings of the House system have limited their investigation to the women's halls. It has seemed best to allow the plan proposed by Mr. Lovett for one of the men's halls to be discussed and acted upon prior to any investigation of other points by this Committee.

A special study of the women's halls has been made based on the data obtained concerning the place of residence of undergraduate and unclassified women. It appears that 28 of these women, or 75% of those not living in the halls or with relatives or friends, are boarding off the Quadrangles at a cost less than that of living in the halls.

A saving of expense is effected in different ways. In a few cases board is obtained at a lower price, e.g. in a club for \$2.50 per week. The price paid is more frequently \$3.00 or \$3.50, and sometimes \$4.00, as at the Delta. In every case less is paid for the room rent. The rent of a single room is usually from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week, while the average on the fourth floor of Beecher and Kelly Halls is \$3.43 and on the fifth floor of Foster \$2.42. Rooms outside are provided with bedding and towels, and the laundry also is usually included in the price of the rooms, while in the Halls these items are extra. Several women who otherwise would have taken rooms in the Halls have been unwilling to purchase bedding for a short residence. This is especially true of the summer quarter.

Several women have tried living in the rooms on the upper floors of the Halls and have had to secure cheap rooms elsewhere on account of the fatigue incident to climbing so many stairs in addition to those in the recitation

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CHICAGO

halls.

It would seem from a general consideration of the subject that these reasons deter an even larger number of graduate women from living in the Halls.

There are 34 rooms vacant in the women's halls, or 26% of the whole number.

On consultation with the Heads and Counsellors of the women's Houses, your Committee unite in making the following recommendations:

1. That the rentals which were fixed before the buildings were ready for occupancy be revised on the basis of actual experience in the expense of conducting the Halls and with a view if possible to placing the advantages of life in the Quadrangles within the reach of women of moderate means.
2. That the rentals be furthermore adjusted so that so large an extra price shall not be charged for fire-places which cannot be used on account of badly constructed chimneys.
3. That the special furniture tax be relinquished.
4. That bedding be included in the price of the room.
5. That elevator service be provided at the earliest possible time.
6. That more adequate safeguards against fire be supplied.

Your Committee find that there appears to be no desire to have the House system amended. It is earnestly hoped, however, that steps be taken toward securing a small endowment for each House, the income from which shall be expended for furniture, entertainments and other means of developing the House spirit.

Respectfully submitted,

Communication from
Heads & Council,
March 13, 1895.

Property of Miss Marion Talbot. Green Hall.

SUGGESTIONS OF THE WOMEN'S COMMISSION ON THE WOMEN'S
QUADRANGLE FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

I Residence Halls.

1. The small single windows in students' rooms are too small for light and air. No student's room should have window exposure of less than about four feet in width.

2. Swinging windows and leaded glass are both regarded as objectionable in residence rooms. The ordinary window hung on pulleys is preferred.

Hall A.

3. The outside tier of rooms numbered 1 to 8 on second, third, and fourth floors, are unnecessarily wide. It would be better economy to make nine rooms of this space if possible.

4. Transfer guest room and private dining room ^{on} first floor, and connect bath directly with guest room by door.

5. Remove washbowl from the tub rooms in both suites. Make the tub rooms narrower, and on one floor add an extra large washbowl for petty laundry purposes, washing of handkerchiefs, etc.; On another floor ^{use} the space thus gained for ironing board, with small electric stove for heating irons.

6. Take house maid's closet at the north end of the corridor on one floor for students' kitchen, and provide with electric stove.

Hall B.

7. On first floor cut out the corridor next to the pantry. Add the space to the reception room, thus making the reception room

Report of the Committee on the

Committee on the

Committee on the

1. Introduction

The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is found that the country is in a state of general stagnation and that the people are suffering from poverty and ignorance.

The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed examination of the various causes of the stagnation. It is found that the main causes are the lack of capital, the lack of technical knowledge, and the lack of organization.

The third part of the report is devoted to a discussion of the various measures which should be taken to remedy the stagnation. It is found that the most important measures are the development of capital, the acquisition of technical knowledge, and the establishment of a strong organization.

The fourth part of the report is devoted to a summary of the findings of the committee. It is found that the country is in a state of general stagnation and that the people are suffering from poverty and ignorance.

The fifth part of the report is devoted to a discussion of the various measures which should be taken to remedy the stagnation. It is found that the most important measures are the development of capital, the acquisition of technical knowledge, and the establishment of a strong organization.

The sixth part of the report is devoted to a detailed examination of the various causes of the stagnation. It is found that the main causes are the lack of capital, the lack of technical knowledge, and the lack of organization.

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The ninth part of the report is devoted to a discussion of the various measures which should be taken to remedy the stagnation. It is found that the most important measures are the development of capital, the acquisition of technical knowledge, and the establishment of a strong organization.

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and dining room immediately adjacent. Connect these with double doors.

8. Cut out the door ~~at~~ the south end of the serving room and make additional door on the west side.

9. Throw the pantry into serving pantry.

10. Provide outside exits in the middle of this building facilitating exit from the quadrangle to gymnasium and the main quadrangle. This door will be in use only in the day time, and would provide exit not only for the members of this house, but to a limited extent for those of the other houses also.

11. In the gurst's suites/ cut out closet and substitute wardrobe.

12. Connect room 1 and 2 with a door.

Hall C.

13. Cut door from guest chamber into bath room.

14. Make private dining room one foot wider taking this space from public hall.

15. Close the east door of the serving pantry and make the south door double.

Second Floor.

16. In former plans the suite for the Head of the House was placed at the southwest corner of the building located at the southeast corner of the quadrangle. This gave a better outlook and seems more desirable than the location given in the new plans. Restore the original location if possible, or place this suite at the southeast corner. The chimney between the present second floor

and the other side of the mountain.

1912

On the 1st of May, 1912, the first of the season was seen.

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parlor and the corridor could then be omitted; the chimney in the dining room might if necessary be shifted to the west end.

Hall D.

17. First Floor: Cut toilet room from east end of east parlor as on second floor.
18. Fit east and west corridors with lockers lining both sides.
19. Connect parlor and dining room by double doors.

Note: The capacity of these rooms is larger than the estimates show. What is here shown as parlor might properly be a rest room with couch and easy chairs. Parlor might properly be a study where quiet would be preserved. The dining room could be, except for the two hours in which it would be employed for luncheon, a social room where greater freedom would be allowed than in the other two rooms. This the available space for students, except at luncheon hour, would be not simply the parlors, but the whole first floor, except the kitchen and serving room. The estimate for the dining room is also an under-estimate, since students would not all lunch at the same time. It would probably be safe to assume that twice as many girls could lunch here as the room would accommodate at one time.

Club House.

20. First Floor: Southeast quarter. If possible cut out service room and transfer it to the basement, using dumb waiters. The toilet rooms here shown are unnecessary. Let these also be provided in the basement only. Divide this quarter of the building therefore into three equal spaces ^{two} to be used for offices, and one as a cloak room.

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21. Consider whether the room assigned to Y.W.C.I. should not be a general parlor unassigned to any special organization.

22. Consider the advisability of cutting the cafe into three rooms in this way: Run a partition east and west continuing the line of the south side of the main corridor. From the middle of this line run a partition north to the north wall of the Club House. Run a wall continuing the north wall of the main corridor to meet the wall last mentioned. There would then be a corridor extending into what is now the cafe half its width. On the south side of this corridor would be a large dining room, on the north side of it a small dining room, and in the northwest ^{corner} ~~corner~~ one of the size of midway ^{between} ~~of~~ the other two. These rooms should be connected by large doors so that they could be thrown together, and seated with one triclinium, or used separately, the doors being closed. This together with the suggestion respecting the room now assigned to the Y.M.C.I. would facilitate the use of this floor for dinner parties of twenty to forty people.

23. Second Floor:

Consider cutting what is now marked as reception room into two assembly rooms with committee room between partitions being similar to those below, put the partition in the line of the north wall of the corridor running through to the west end of the building. Assign one of these to Y.W.C.I.; the other might be assigned to some other organization or left unassigned.

1000

24. Connect library by dumb waiter with serving room in the basement. The intent of this is that on occasions when a lecture is given to women in one of the assembly rooms it may be followed by an informal tea in honor of the lecturer, this tea to be served in the library. This suggestion is on the basis of the thought that this library will have somewhat more the character of the library in the private home than the departmental libraries of the University at large.

25. Third Floor: Change the name of the retiring room to parlor.

25. Fourth Floor: If possible use the space ^{under the roof} now unassigned for an amusement room with floor which can be used for dancing. The room now marked for dancing on the third floor could then be used for parties for which it is large enough, but the fourth floor room employed ordinarily for all kinds of games and amusements could be used when a larger dancing floor is required than the one provided on the third floor.

27. Basement.

Toilet room space of the basement is quite excessive. Provide three toilet rooms, one for students and guests, one for women servants, and one for men servants. Of the latter however there are not likely to be more than two or three, cooks and janitors perhaps.

28. In General.

The problem of light, both natural and artificial, including location of electric light in students' rooms, should be very carefully considered.

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out in the

morning, the bright sun was shining down on me, and I

felt a warm glow on my face. The air was fresh and

clean, and I could hear the birds singing in the trees.

It was a beautiful day, and I was lucky to be

outdoors. I had heard that the weather was bad, but

it was perfect. I was in luck.

I had heard that the weather was bad, but it was

perfect. I was in luck.

I had heard that the weather was bad, but it was

perfect. I was in luck.

I had heard that the weather was bad, but it was

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I had heard that the weather was bad, but it was

perfect. I was in luck.

29. Outside; a paved terrace along the north and south sides of the Club House and Assembly Hall would greatly increase the attractiveness and usefulness of the Club House in the summer time.

There should perhaps be connection between such a terrace and the serving room of the cafe.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the
2. The second part is a report on the progress of the work
3. The third part is a list of the names of the persons
4. The fourth part is a list of the names of the persons
5. The fifth part is a list of the names of the persons

The University of Chicago

If the non-resident halls or "houses" are for the Junior College women, what accommodations will be provided for Senior College women living in the city?

How many baths, stationary wash stands, and toilet rooms are planned for the new quadrangles?

Whether or not the obliging of non-resident students to become members of the "houses" will oblige them to use the dining rooms of that house?

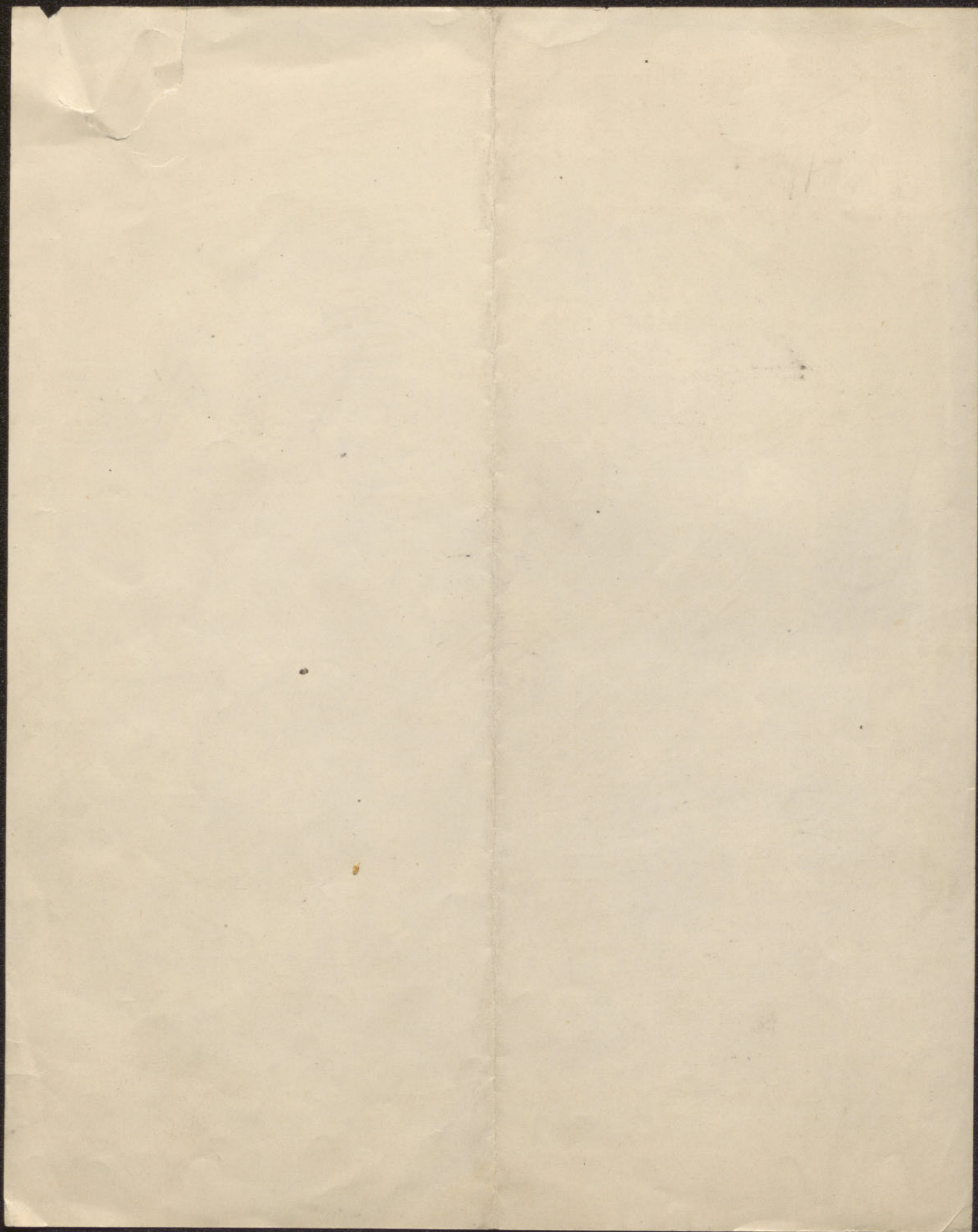
In the provision for non-resident girls, how will they become members of houses, by their own choice as to the house they adopt, or by some election?

Is membership at the "houses" to be elective? Are they to be like Spellman House?

Are there to be any elevators in the residence halls?

According to dimensions given the gateway, isn't the reading room that is to be placed above, too small for its purpose?

What is the principal reason for the change from the present to the "Oxford" system in the Junior College?



The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

CHICAGO

House Customs.

1. Quiet shall be maintained in the corridors and rooms from 9:00 to 12:30; 2:00 to 5:00, and after 8:00 o'clock, except on Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons and evenings.
2. The Hall shall be closed at 10:15 P.M.; all who wish to enter later than that hour should make arrangements in advance with the Head of the House.
3. Academic students wishing to be away from the Hall during the evening shall make arrangements in advance with the Head of the House, and provide for suitable chaperonage.
4. As far as possible Friday and Saturday evenings only shall be considered as reception evenings. It is preferred that callers, especially callers from the Quadrangles, should not be received on Sunday evenings.
5. Guests cannot be entertained over night in the students' rooms, but other rooms will be furnished if practicable. Gentlemen may be taken to students' rooms only by permission of the Head of the House.

House Customs

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

THE FACULTY OF
ARTS, LITERATURE AND SCIENCE

Dean of the Faculty
HARRY PRATT JUDSON
Dean of the Ogden (Graduate) School of Science
HENRY HERBERT DONALDSON
Dean (of Women) in the Graduate Schools
and the Colleges
ALICE FREEMAN PALMER
Deans in the Colleges
ROLLIN D. SALISBURY
MARION TALBOT
WILLIAM D. MCCLINTOCK

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

WILLIAM R. HARPER, PRESIDENT

CHICAGO

Conference of the Heads and Counsellors of the Women's Houses. October 16, 1895

Voted that it is the understanding of the Heads and Counsellors of
the Women's Houses that all organizations of young men shall inform the Heads of
the Women's Houses of the time, place and chaperonage of house parties before
extending invitations to the young women of the Houses.

Marion Talbot.

Don't to Dumbly - March 9
Raid " 8
Vingto " 11
Minned " 12
Schwill No. 231
8

Living Together in Green Hall !

The social and domestic arrangements in a household of 65 or 70 persons are necessarily somewhat complicated. In order to sustain an atmosphere conducive to study without sacrificing social freedom the co-operation of every resident of the hall is required. In view of these facts the following statement relative to agreements reached by the house body in the past and relative to domestic practices found necessary by the University Commons is put into the hands of every resident of Green Hall. Should any problem arise with reference to these matters everyone will feel free, it is hoped, to consult the Head of the House who will cheerfully attempt to find a solution.

Student's Program

It is highly desirable that such information as will facilitate finding residents in the shortest time possible be always readily available. It is suggested, therefore, that the student's program be left on her door and that, in case of absence, her address and telephone number be left on a card in her mail box.

Quiet Hours:

The Hall is supposed to be quiet for comfortable study between the hours of 8:00 and 12:00 A. M., 2:00 and 5:00 P. M., and after 8:00 in the evening. Typewriters may, however, be used between 8:00 and 10:00 A. M., and 12:00 and 2:00 P. M., 4:00 and 8:00 P. M., and between 9:00 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. on Sundays. The bathrooms should not be used before 6:00 A. M., nor after 10:00 P. M.

House Keys:

If a resident of the Hall desires to remain out later than a quarter past ten in the evening, she should obtain a key from the Head of the House. It is customary to tell the Head of the House where one is going and about when one will return. To volunteer such information is considered

a matter of courtesy and safe-guard in case of emergency. In case one has neglected to ask for a key, she should obtain admittance by the quadrangle door by ringing the bell. The University Avenue door should not be used after 10:15 P. M. When one returns late, whether with or without a key, courtesy demands that she make as little noise as possible.

House Dues:

A fee of 50 cents a quarter is imposed on all residents of the Hall. This is payable to the Secretary-Treasurer and is spent by the House Committee to defray the expenses of House guests, the magazines, and other common House interests. In addition the pro rata cost of the newspaper amounting to 30 cents a quarter is payable to the Heads of Tables.

Fire Prevention:

The University authorities in the interest of safety and conformity with the city fire laws insist on the following regulations:

The switch must be turned off when through using the electric irons provided in the corridors.

Nothing may be hung from the light fixtures. The extra weight may loosen the fixtures and cause a crossing of wires.

Light cords may be attached only to the side brackets and to the plugs in the walls, which have been provided for the study lamps.

Shades of combustible materials must not be used on any light. Such shades if found will be removed.

The use of individual electric appliances as toasters, irons, etc. in rooms is strictly forbidden.

No obstructions may be placed in front of outside fire escape doors

Guests:

Arrangements for guests at meals should be made with the head dining room maid at least 15 minutes before the meal hour. Longer notice must be given if a number of guests are to be entertained so that linen may be prepared.

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vided and proper seating arrangements be made. The observance of this custom is due to the limited accommodations and the desire to offer the best hospitality possible. The price is 35 cents for breakfast, 40 cents for lunch, and 60 cents for dinner.

Meal tickets must be signed by the hostess for all guests either before the meal or at time meal is served.

If the guest is a resident of Greenwood, Foster, Kelly, Green, or Beecher Halls the hostess must sign her own name, and the name of the guest and the hall, in which the guest resides, on the face of the ticket. A limited number of such guests may be entertained without charge.

A statement covering guest fees will be sent to all hall residents at the close of each month and three days before the close of the quarter. The fees are paid in the Common's Office in the basement of Green Hall. Fees are payable within ten days of presentation.

The entertainment of guests over night is in all cases subject to the approval of the Head of the House with whom arrangements must be made in advance and who will issue a permit to the Housekeeper.

The rates for the use of the guest room are: for housemembers and for a mother or a sister of the resident of the house 50 cents a night for the first three nights and \$1 a night thereafter; for all other persons \$1 a night. These rates include the use of bed linen and towels which are provided by the University. Arrangements for linen should be made by noon of the day when the guest is to be entertained.

A student is not allowed the house-member rate if she herself occupies the guest room and arranges to have her guest who is not a house-member occupy her room.

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An occupant of the hall who wishes to arrange for the use of a student's room temporarily vacated by the occupant, as, for example, absence over week ends, must first obtain the consent of the student who occupies the room regularly and next must obtain the consent of the Head of the House. The charge will be in accordance with the statement in the above paragraph.

The beds provided are single beds and are to be used only for one person. No one should entertain either in her room or in the room of another resident a guest over night without pre-arrangement. This is a regular requirement of the University. The fee for the use of the room is paid to the Superintendent of Women's Halls who is in her office in the basement of Green Hall 12:30 to 2:00 daily except Saturday and Sunday.

Special Parties:

Refreshments for special parties will be furnished by the commons to a limited extent. Such parties must be approved by the Head of the House. All arrangements for parties must be made several days in advance, with the Superintendent of Women's Halls. Arrangements for parties such as beach parties, dinner parties, etc. which necessitate a radical change in the day's menus must be made four days in advance. The person ordering the refreshments is held responsible for the expense. The Head of the House granting permission for the party must guarantee the expense.

No ice cream and cake will be furnished for special table parties held at regular meal time. Students must provide these themselves

No parties can be furnished with refreshments from the Commons on Sunday.

HOURS FOR MEALS

Regular

Breakfast 7:00 - 7:45 A. M.

Sunday

8:00 - 9:00 A. M.

At present, the best way to arrange for the use of a
specialized room is to request the use of the room by the
person who will be using it, and then obtain the approval of the
person who is in charge of the room. The charge will be in accordance with the
above mentioned.

The above mentioned room will be used only for
one person. It should be understood that the room is not to be
used by another resident a guest over night without the permission of the
person in charge of the room. The fee for the use of the room
is paid to the Superintendent of the University. The fee is in the office of
the Superintendent of the University. The fee is in the office of the
Superintendent.

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above mentioned. The fee for the use of the room is paid to the
Superintendent of the University. The fee is in the office of the
Superintendent. The fee is in the office of the Superintendent.

Luncheon	12:00 - 1:00 P. M.	6:00 - 6:30 P. M.
Dinner	6:00 - P. M.	1:00 - P. M.

Breakfast:

Dining room doors are closed at 7:45 A. M. according to the hall clock. Students are not expected to enter the dining room after the doors are closed, as no breakfast will be served after this hour. Breakfast can be served after 7:45 only by order of the nurse.

Luncheon:

Dining room doors close at 1:00 P. M. Residents are not expected to enter the dining room after the doors are closed as no luncheon will be served after this hour.

Dinner:

Dinner is served at 6:00 P. M. on week days and 1:00 P. M. on Sundays. Full service can not be obtained after 6:15 or 1:16. No service may be had after food has been sent from pantry.

Students having classes which conflict with the regular meal hours, will please see the Superintendent of Women's Halls and arrange for special services

Sunday Supper:

Supper is served on Sunday Evening from 6:00 - 6:30. The service is informal and the food may be taken from the dining room. The dishes must be returned to the pantry by 6:30 P. M.

Tray Service:

A charge of 20c per tray is charged for all meals served in rooms. A tray slip must be signed for all meals served in rooms. If the student is too ill to come to the dining room word must be sent to the nurse in 68 Green Hall.

Dishes must not be taken from the dining room by the students without permission from the head maid, except for Sunday supper. A slip must be signed for all dishes taken and the dishes must be returned to the pantry before the next meal hour.

Lunches for Field Trips:

Notify the head maid before 5:00 o'clock on the day before the field trip luncheon is required. There will be no charge for such luncheons. No lunches will be furnished on Sunday.

Laundry:

Personal laundry left outside a student's door before 9:00 A. M. on Monday will be collected and taken to the general laundry office in basement of Beecher Hall and will be sent to outside laundries.

Office Hours - Saturday 7:30 - 8:30 A. M.

Monday 12:45 - 1:30 P. M. .

No private laundress is allowed above the first floor.

(This ruling is to protect students from imposters.)

C. O. D. Packages:

No C. O. D. packages will be accepted unless the money for the payment of all charges has been left with the parlor maid. The money must be placed in a sealed envelope having full directions on the outside. The money is left at the owner's risk.

... must not be taken from the station room by the student
without permission from the headmaster, or from the Deputy Headmaster. A
must be signed for all articles taken and the receipt must be
the receipt before the next morning.
Lunches for 15-18 pupils
The headmaster must be notified before 8:00 o'clock on the day before the field
trip lunches is required. There will be no charge for such lunches.
The lunches will be returned on Sunday.
Lunches
Personal lunches left outside the student's door before 8:00 A. M.
on Monday will be collected and taken to the general laundry station.
Personal lunches left outside the door will be sent to outside laundry.
Dinner Period - 12:00 - 1:00 P. M.
Morning 12:45 - 1:00 P. M.
No private lunches are allowed above the first floor.
(This policy is to protect students from infection.)
D. G. D. Secretary
No D. G. D. Secretary will be on duty for the
... of all changes for lunch will be notified.
... to be placed in a sealed envelope and delivered to the outside.
... is left in the general room.

MEMORANDUM WITH REFERENCE TO THE PLACE OF THE WOMEN'S HOUSES
AND AND HALLS OF RESIDENCE IN THE LIFE OF THE
UNIVERSITY.

*Prepared for Pres. Judson
by J. P. Brinkmeyer*

From a very early period in the history of the University, the Women's Houses have been recognized as agencies for the accomplishment of definite and highly important purposes. The situation as seen at a relatively late date was described in the following words¹⁾ by President Judson in 1912:

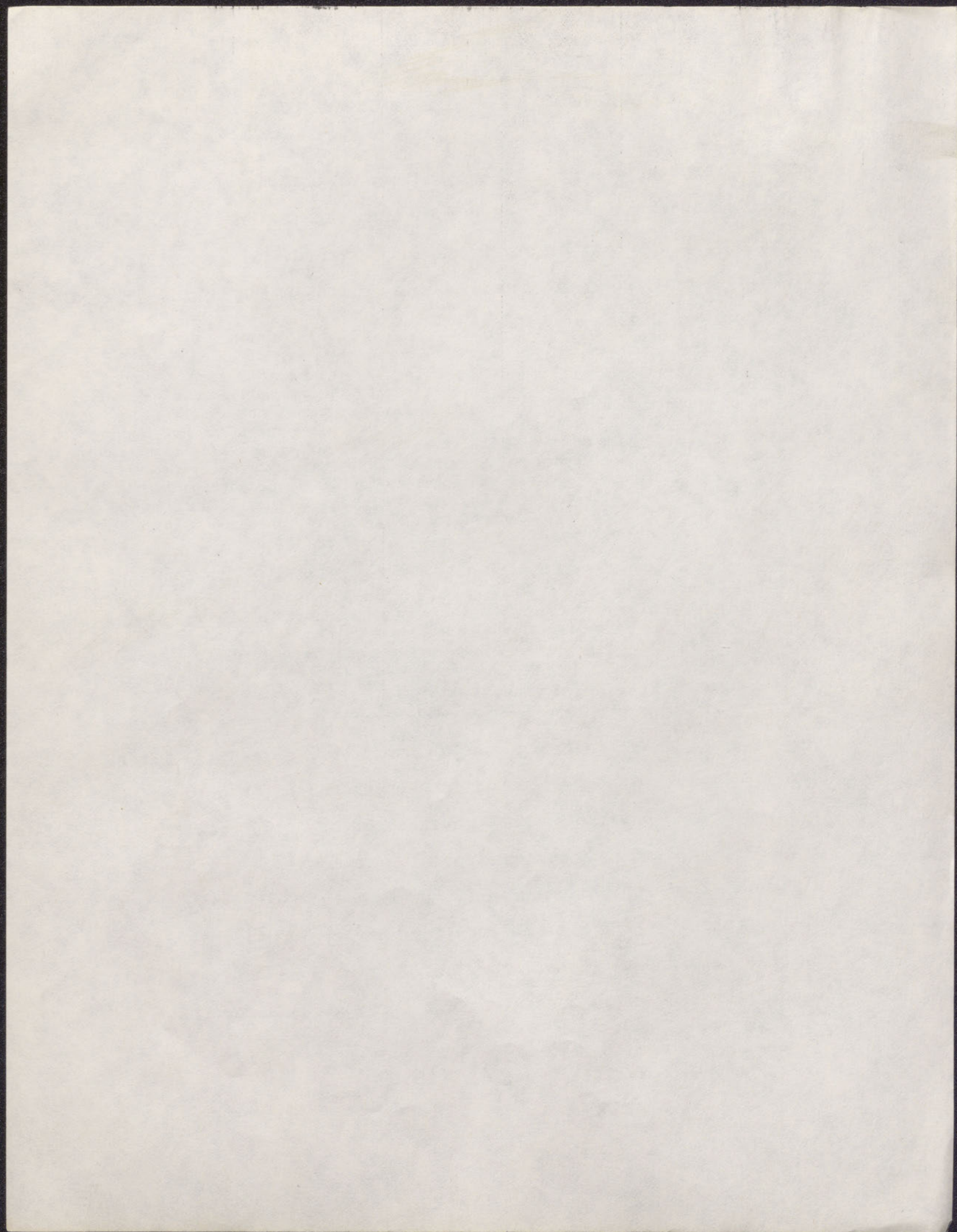
A body of students gathered in one place for purposes of education necessarily will not limit their activities and interests to the classroom and to preparation for it. The relations of students to one another and to the community of which an institution of learning is a part involve many considerations, and result in many complicated and sometimes difficult situations. But these relations are inevitable, and afford in fact a microcosm of after-life. Every profession, every avocation, indeed, is prosecuted as part of a social community, with which it is inextricably interwoven. It is impossible, it would be undesirable if possible, to isolate for educational ends the human units of the college as the chemist isolates the elements in his laboratory. Education must be taken as a whole, and no training is complete which contemplates the student apart from his environment.

The students in a college come from many parts of the country, some from cities or large towns, some from villages or farms, some from families of wealth or at least competence, some having to earn much or all of their own support while pursuing education. There results a wide diversity of social experience and aptitude, and naturally the reaction of one on another of these varied elements leads to material changes in ideas and habits -- sometimes for the better, sometimes for the worse. On

1) The President's Report, 1911 --12, pp.10--11.

And from the very beginning, the authorities realized the importance to be attributed to conditions under which the university students were to live and the provision of opportunities for the formation of fine and generous social relationships. The need for such provision was peculiarly great at the University. In the beginning, there were as President Harper said in his quinquennial statement²⁾ "there were at first no bonds of association, and only to the slightest extent was there acquaintanceship of any kind."

2) July 1896, University Record, I,255.



A new institution in a new part of the city, found an acute lack of housing facilities accentuated by ^alack of common ties and ^{of}common experience. There were, too, many influences tending to draw students apart from each other rather than together,--many different departments, graduate and undergraduate courses, many and diverse interests. The quarter system increased the number of those entering for relatively short periods of study for whom swift adjustment ^{alone} was peculiarly important. The problem of shelter was a serious problem and the question of creating conditions under which might be cultivated the "manners that make men" was one that early engaged the attention of the university authorities.

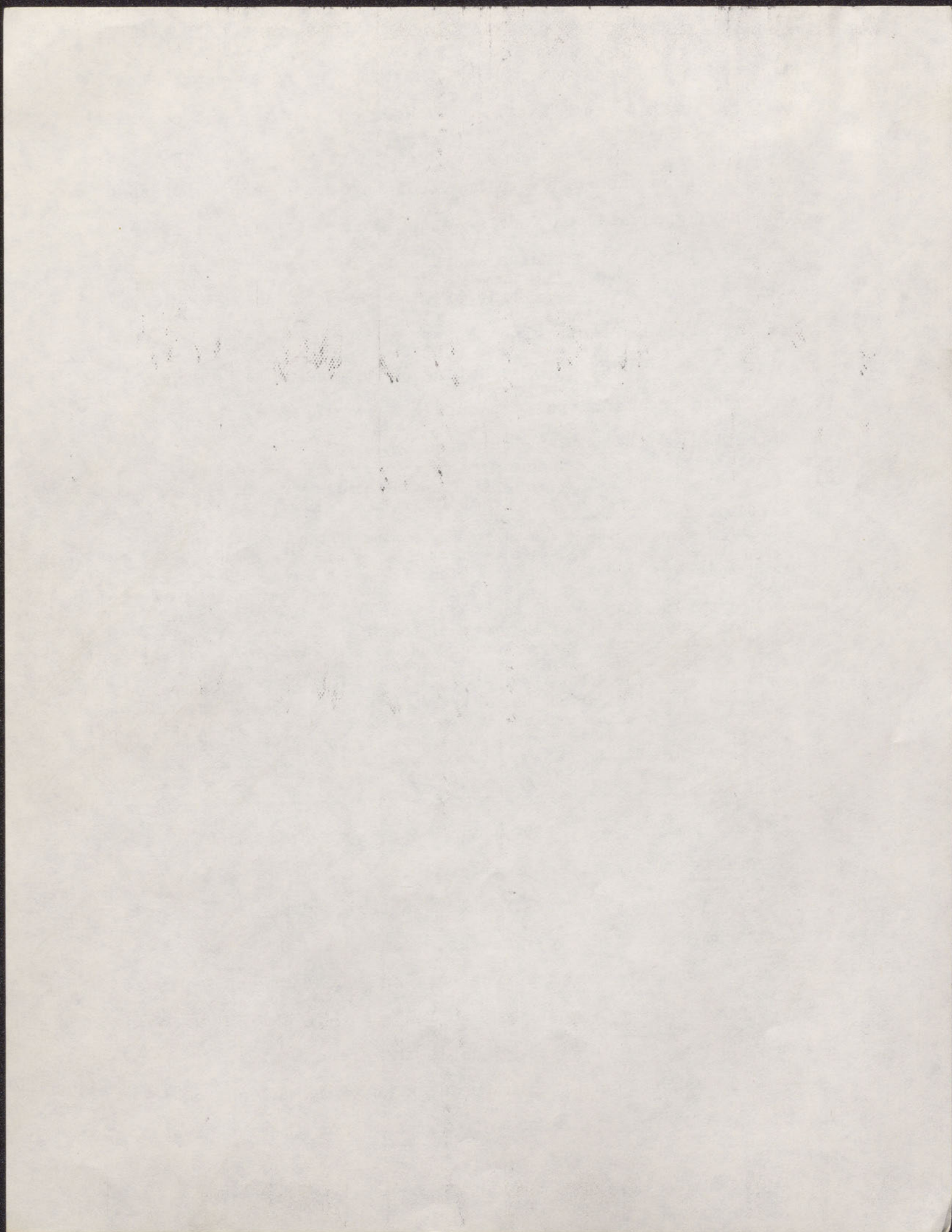
2) See Report by Prof. J.W. Thompson on the House System at the University, President's Report, 1892--1902, p. 389.

At the opening of the University a large apartment house, known as the Hotel Beatrice, was secured by the Trustees for temporary use as a woman's residence hall. It was placed under the charge of the resident Dean of Women, and was conducted on the basis of the utmost possible personal and social freedom consistent with the purposes of the building and the social requirements of the environment. No fixed body of rules was adopted, but the needs of the situation were carefully studied, and, when the women students were transferred in April, 1893, to temporary quarters in Snell Hall in the quadrangles, they were asked by the Dean to elect representatives who should serve as a committee to direct the social affairs of the household. Thus, gradually and in perfect accord with the peculiar needs of the situation, there arose a set of unformulated customs and an administrative body to direct them. This led naturally into the house system, an essentially characteristic feature of the University of Chicago.

3) President's Report, 1897 --98, p. 129. *Dean of Women*

In fact, during the year, 1892--93, at the request of the Deans of the University, a committee of the Faculties had been appointed to consider details of student life both in the quadrangles and at a distance from the University grounds. Later, the Council of the University, a committee of the Trustees, and the Board of Trustees themselves approved and enacted the plan of organization ^{was officially announced in June 1893 and} which has remained substantially unaltered until the present time. ⁴

In accordance with that plan, a House is understood to consist of a group of persons students in residence at the University and officials of the University entitled to continuous residence in a particular hall. The "rules" for the organization of the



Houses drawn up then have, with minor changes, remained in effect until the present time. The four rules dealing with Houses organized in residential ^{halls} ~~houses~~ were as follows:

1) There was a fifth about Houses outside the Quadrangles, that is not applicable. President's Report, 1897--98, p. 129.

1) Composition of a House

a. Members of the University entitled to continuous residence in a particular Hall shall constitute a House.

b. Residence in a Hall is limited to students in attendance on courses in the University, and officers of the University.

2) Officers

Each House shall have a Head, appointed by the President of the University; a Councilor, chosen from a Faculty of the University by the members of the House; a House Committee, elected by members of the House, of which House Committee the Head of the House shall be chairman and the Councilor a member ex officio; and a Secretary and Treasurer elected by members of the House. Each House, through its Committee, shall make a quarterly report to the President. A House may select, with the approval of the Board of Student Organizations one or more persons not directly connected with the University as patrons or patronesses.

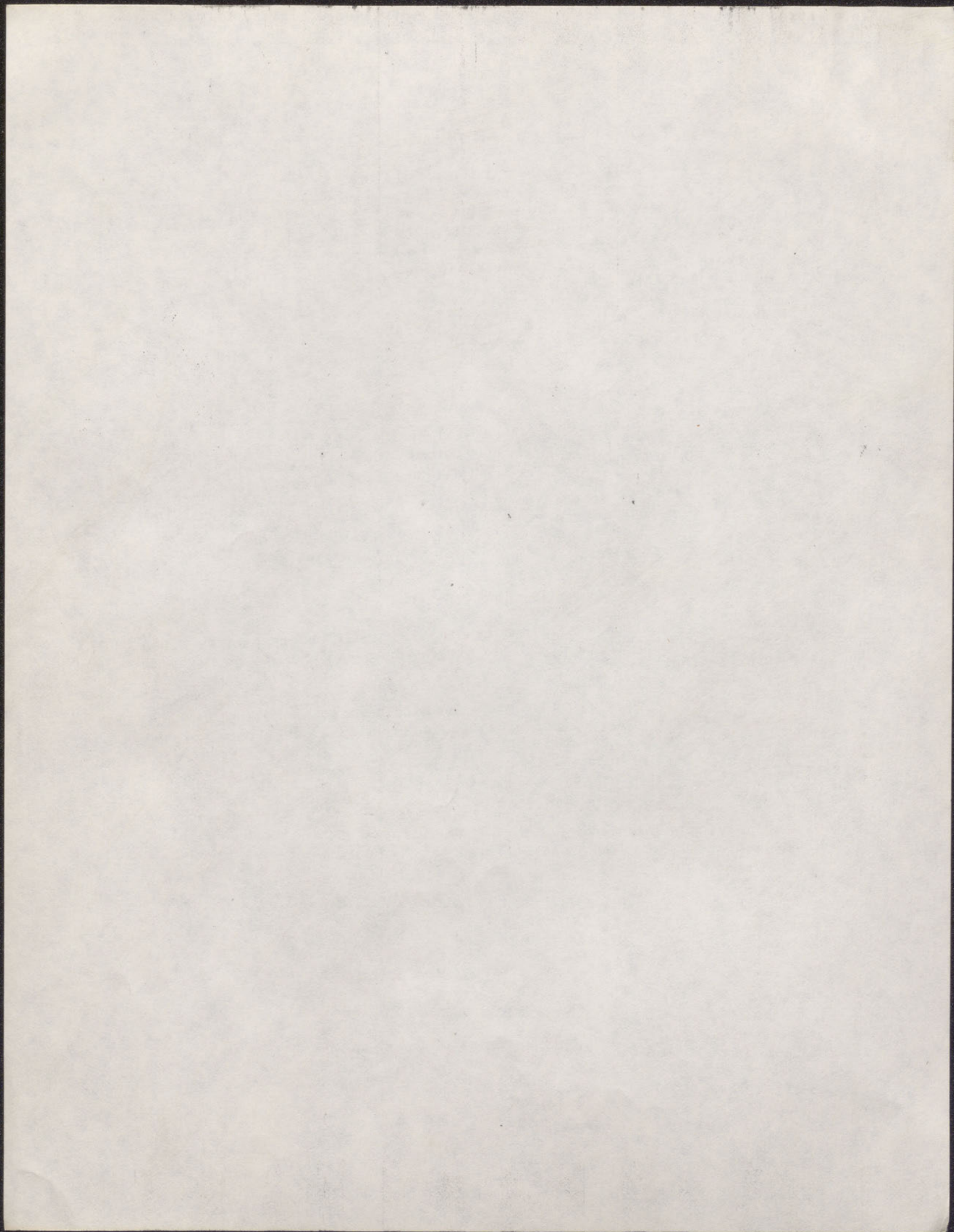
3) Membership The residents in a Hall shall be members or guests.

a. Membership shall be determined by election under the respective House By-laws. Election of members shall take place not earlier than the end of the sixth week, nor later than the tenth week.

b. In cases of vacancies, the Registrar shall have power to assign applicants to rooms in the order of application. Students thus assigned shall be considered guests, and if these guests are not elected to membership during the first quarter of residence, they shall have no further claim upon the rooms occupied. The room rents will be fixed and collected by the University. The privilege of membership in a House may be withdrawn by the Board of Student Organizations.

Each House shall be governed by a body of rules adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members of the House and approved by the Board of Students Organizations.

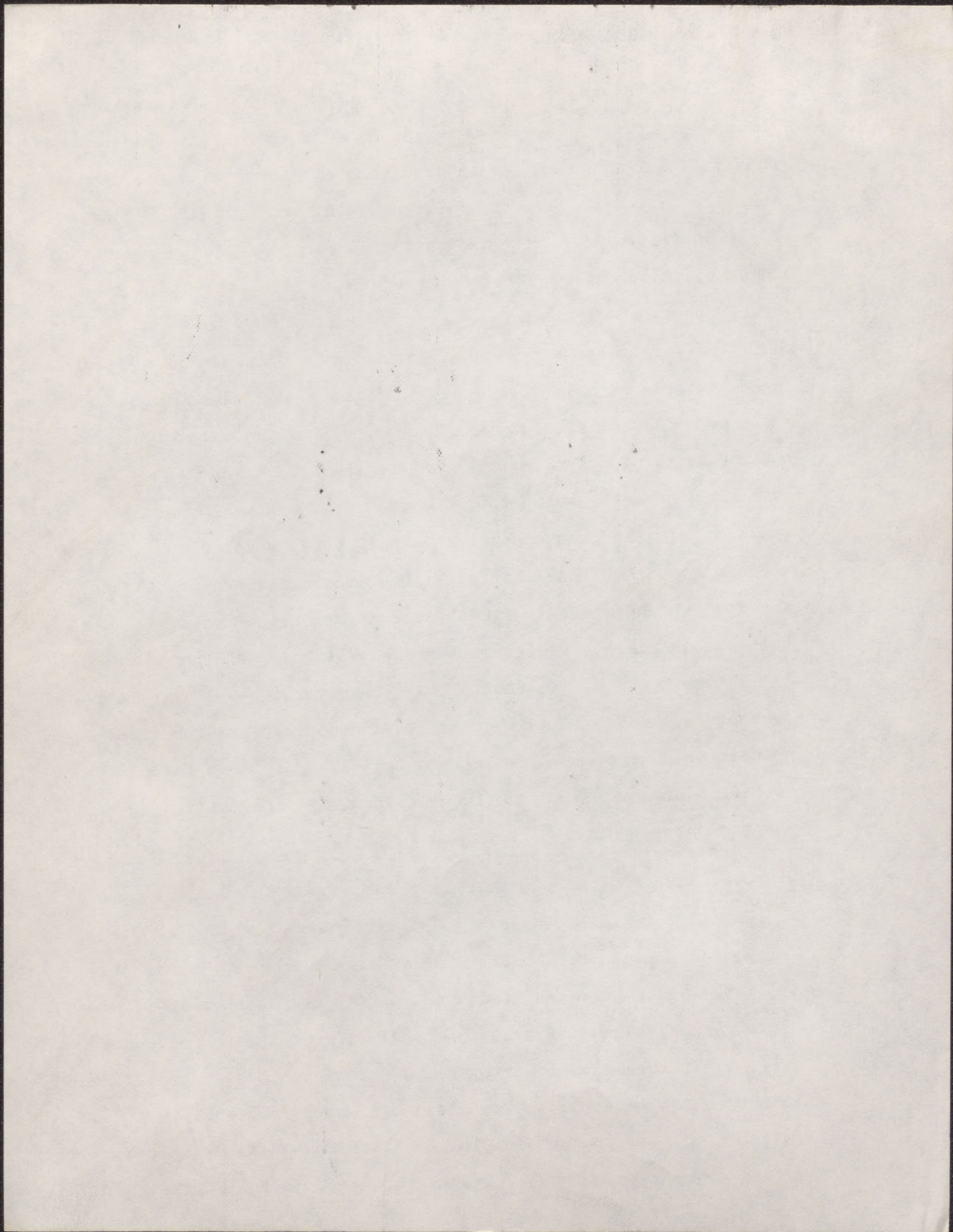
In accordance with the plan outlined in these rules, the students who had been in residence during the year 1892--93, who moved October 1, 1893, into the newly completed halls, were organized into Foster, Kelly and Beecher Houses. These halls presented certain common features of physical and domestic accommodation as well as similar forms of organization. Each had its separate dining room, its own rooms for social intercourse, and each provided in the main bed-rooms accommodating a single individual. Certain cooperative features characterized the domestic administration but the social



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organization of each was separate ~~for~~ the others. ~~Sixteen~~ ^{By the organization of these} ~~separate groups of~~ ^{separate groups of} ~~Thompson~~ ^{Thompson} ~~xxxxxxx~~ ^{xxxxxxx} In this way it was hoped that the advantages of the small college might be enjoyed without sacrificing the opportunities to be enjoyed only in a great university. Of this Mr. Thompson writes: In an institution as large as the University of Chicago, it was impossible that every man and woman should know every other man and woman.----- In a small college this is possible but-----might not a great university accomplish the same result by being organized in such a way that there might be the equivalent of many small colleges? so that those that were like-minded might associate together? For this purpose and also to introduce the principle of self-government, the plan of the House System was adopted. It was understood that these houses should cultivate the individual spirit, that each should have its own traditions, and its own interests---- that the control of the house with certain safeguards, should be in the hands of those who constituted the membership, that is should be self-govern^{ed}ing--- The government of the house was intended to be a democracy, ---for three principles have been uppermost in the minds of those most interested in organizing and influencing the life and activities of the students---unity, liberty and equality."

1) President's Report, 1892--1902, p. 389--391.

From ~~1893~~ October 1, 1893 until November 1898, Foster~~k~~ Kelly, and Beecher remained the only Women's Houses. November 15, 1898, Green Hall was opened and at the new Year of 1899, Green House was organized. ~~xxx~~ At the beginning of the Summer Quarter of 1909, Greenwood Hall was opened, October 11, 1917, Drexel House was organized, introducing an added element of self-help. At the beginning of the summer of 1918, Woodlawn House was organized, and the experiment of a House organized without the facilities for a



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common table was undertaken ^(b) and in the following year, Kenwood with its two residences but its common dining room was added to the list of halls in which groups of students in increasing numbers

G) President's Report, 1917--18, p. 132.

F) The same 1919--20, p. 75.

have been given the opportunity to experience, in the words of Mr. Thompson, "self-government under guidance", with surroundings intended to secure the development of individuality together with an ~~and~~ ability to carry out collective undertakings.

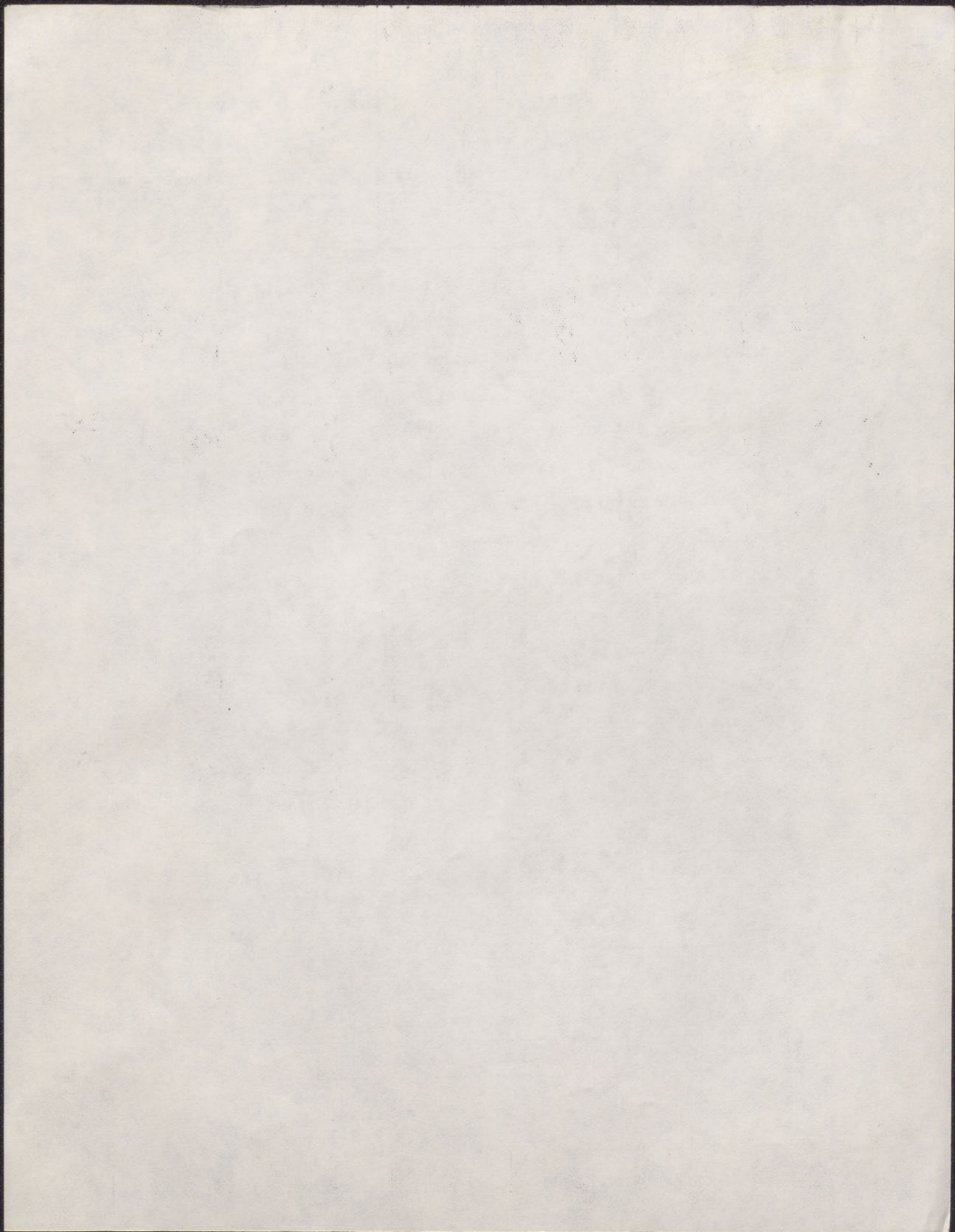
To the quality and value of the contribution made by these groups to the University life the testimony has been positive and enthusiastic. President Harper, in his Quinquennial Statement to which reference has been made, refers to the organization of the Houses in the following terms: "At the beginning of the second year, the House system was adopted and immediately social organization began to take form. ---A restraining influence that was good was exerted on the undergraduates by the Houses, especially the Women's Houses in which graduate and undergraduate women have lived together.---The Monday receptions inaugurated soon after the organization of the Houses have contributed more than any other single agency to the general social life of the students.---" ⁸¹ And

G) June 1896, University Record, 3, No. 16, p. 255.

And in his Quarterly statement the following October, he said "The time will come when every student of the University will be a member of a university house. The development of the University life is largely dependent on the growth of the University Houses." ⁽⁹⁾ ₍₁₂₎

G) October 1, 1906, University Record, 3, No. 28, p. 382.

During the year 1901--02, in considering plans for the development of the Junior Colleges, ^{a Committee of the Faculty} among other things recommended that (3) there be a resident quadrangle for women and one for men, and that (4) both be subdivided into ~~be~~ ^{its} separate head and ^{quarters} ~~and~~



6
and its opportunity for free but orderly social organization.

10) Minutes of Faculty Meeting, May 17, 1902.

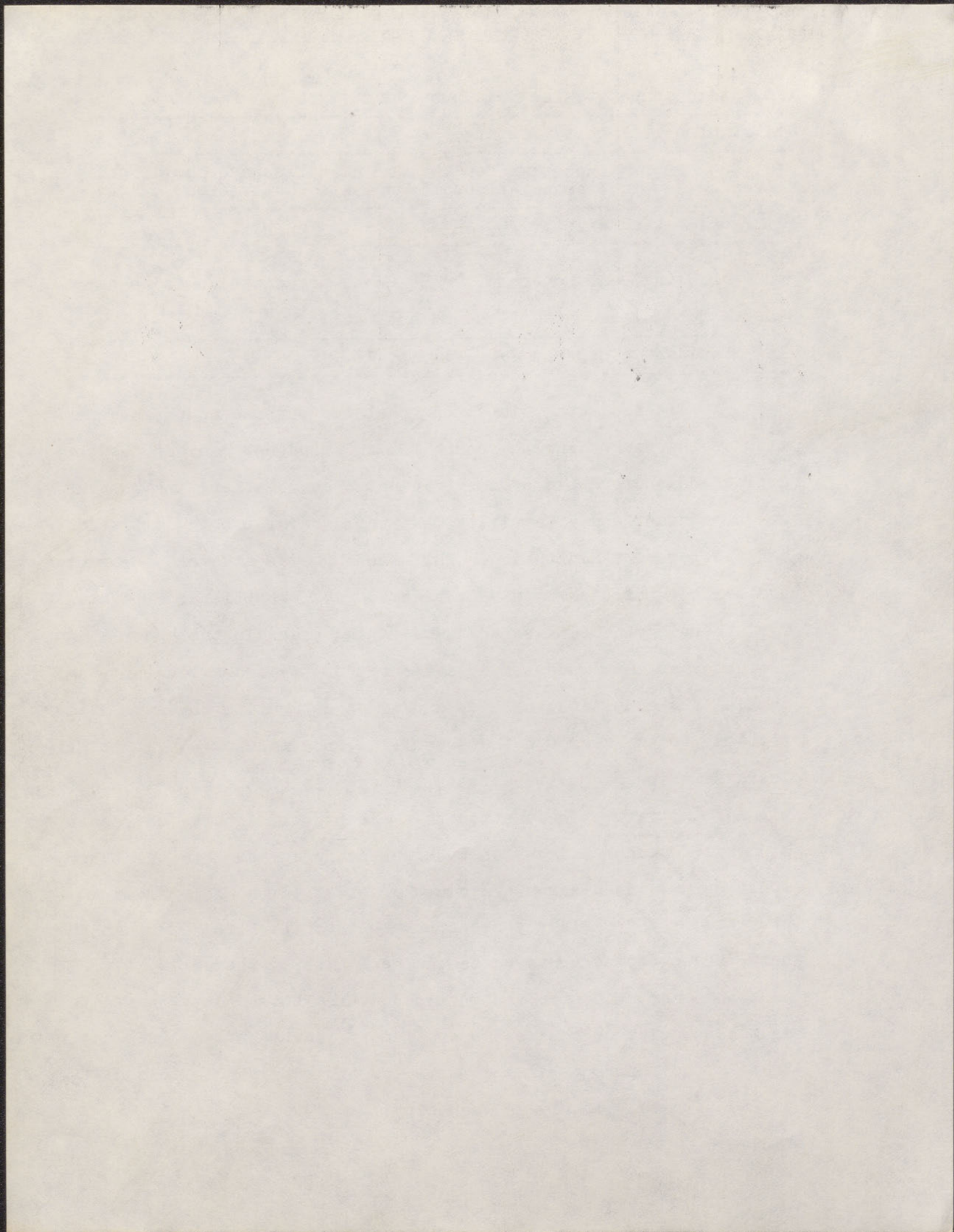
In 1909, Prof. Vincent wrote "The Womens Halls have social unity based on constant association and organized activities," (12) and

12) President's Report, 1908--09, p. 146.

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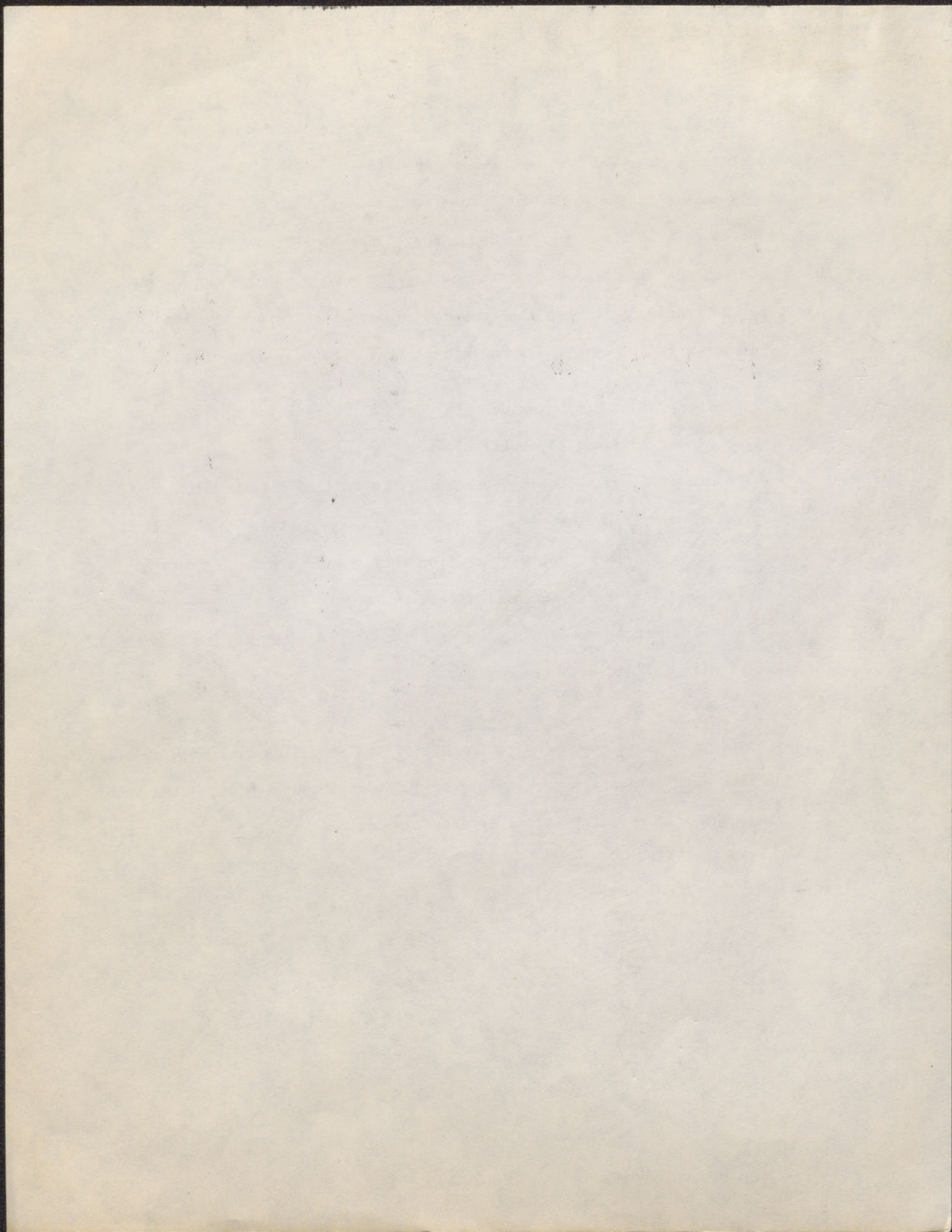
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You will observe that among the original principles laid down for the guidance of the Houses was the requirement that the House Committee make a quarterly report to the President. That requirement has not for a number of years been enforced, but you are requested to see to it that the practice is resumed and that the House Committee of the House over which you preside submit to the President through the President's Secretary before the last day of the quarter a report covering among other points the following items:

1. The number of students resident in your Hall during the quarter.
2. The number admitted to membership.
3. The names of any who have become eligible fail of election, together with such facts concerning their failure as seem to you pertinent.
4. The names of any former members from whom membership is withdrawn, together with the reasons for the withdrawal.
5. Such other facts concerning the experience of the quarter as seem to the Committee significant and worth recording.

It would be well to accompany the Report of the Committee with such supplementary facts or with such comments as would in your judgment throw light upon the problems of housing, domestic administration, or social practices in relation to the life of the women students.



A body of students gathered in one place for purposes of education necessarily will not limit their activities and interests to the classroom and to preparation for it. The relations of students to one another and to the community of which an institution of learning is a part involve many considerations, and result in many complicated and sometimes difficult situations. But these relations are inevitable, and afford in fact a microcosm of after-life. Every profession, every avocation, indeed, is prosecuted as part of a social community, with which it is inextricably interwoven. It is impossible, it would be undesirable if possible, to isolate for educational ends the human units of the college as the chemist isolates the elements in his laboratory. Education must be taken as a whole, and no training is complete which contemplates the student apart from his environment.

The students in a college come from many parts of the country, some from cities or large towns, some from villages or farms, some from families of wealth or at least competence, some having to earn much or all of their own support while pursuing education. There results a wide diversity of social experience and aptitude, and naturally the reaction of one on another of these varied elements leads to material changes in ideas and habits -- sometimes for the better, sometimes for the worse. On

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a institution of learning is a part involve many considerations, and result in
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is regarded as part of a social community, which is inextricably interwoven.
In fact, it would be undesirable if possible, to isolate for educational ends the
human nature of the child, or the character of the student in his laboratory.
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MEMORANDUM WITH REFERENCE TO THE PLACE OF THE WOMENS' HOUSES
AND AND HALLS OF RESIDENCE IN THE LIFE OF THE
UNIVERSITY.

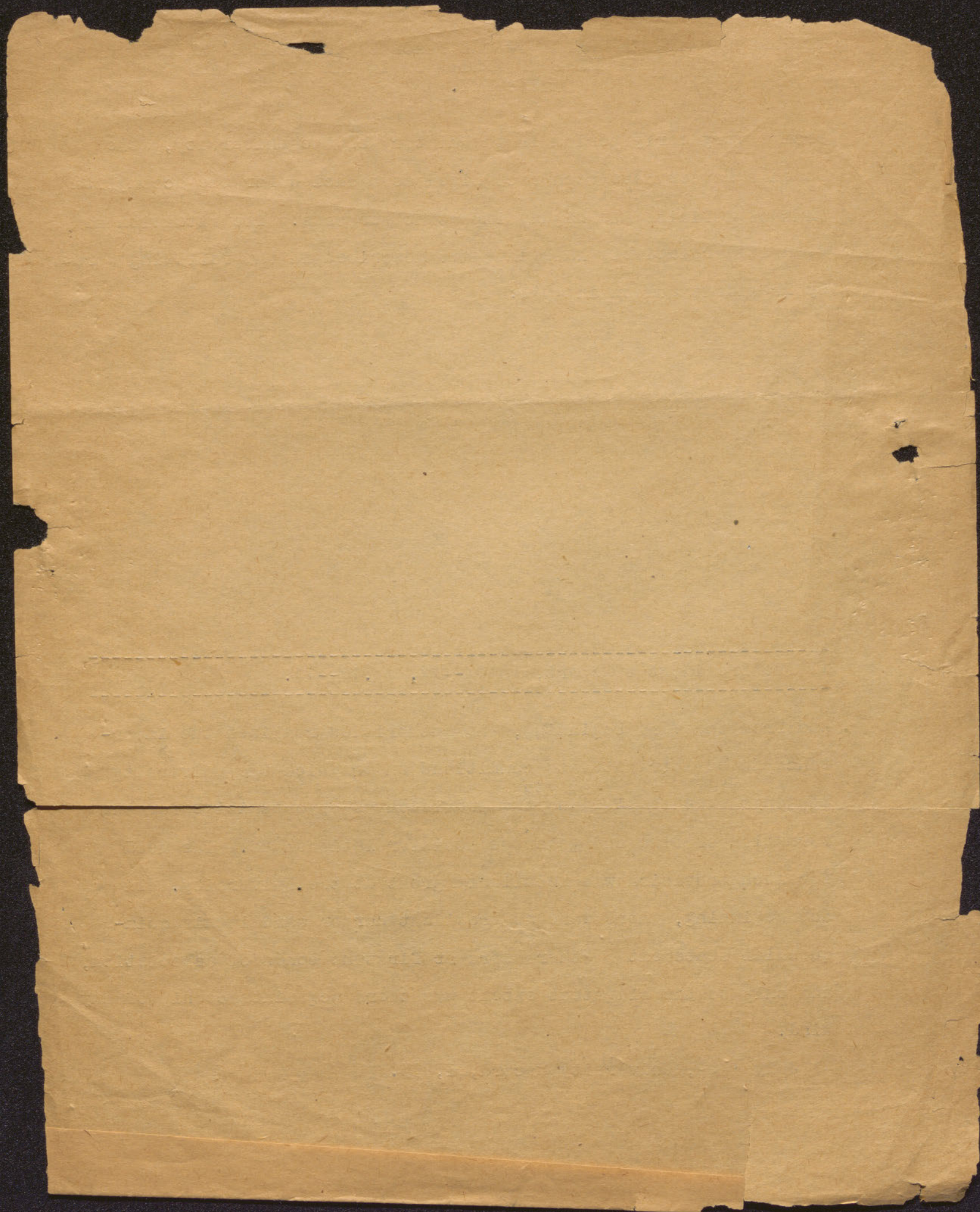
*Prepared for Pres. Judson
by J. P. McElmurry*

From a very early period in the history of the University, the Women's Houses have been recognized as agencies for the accomplishment of definite and highly important purposes. The situation as seen at a relatively late date was described in the following words¹⁾ by President Judson in 1912:

1) The President's Report, 1911 --12, pp.10--11.

And from the very beginning, the authorities realized the importance to be attributed to conditions under which the university students were to live and the provision of opportunities for the formation of fine and generous social relationships. The need for such provision was peculiarly great at the University. In the beginning, there were as President Harper said in his quinquennial statement²⁾ "there were at first no bonds of association, and only to the slightest extent was there acquaintanceship of any kind."

2) July 1896, University Record, I, 255.



A new institution in a new part of the city, found an acute lack of housing facilities accentuated by ^alack of common ties and ^{of}common experience. There were, too, many influences tending to draw students apart from each other rather than together,--many different departments, graduate and undergraduate courses, many and diverse interests. The quarter system increased the number of those entering for relatively short periods of study for whom swift adjustment ^{alone} was peculiarly important. The problem of shelter was a serious problem and the question of creating conditions under which might be cultivated the "manners that make men" was one that early engaged the attention of the university authorities.

4 (2) See Report by Prof. J.W. Thompson on the House System at the University, President's Report, 1902--1903, p. 389.

At the opening of the University a large apartment house, known as the Hotel Beatrice, was secured by the Trustees for temporary use as a woman's residence hall. It was placed under the charge of the resident Dean of Women, and was conducted on the basis of the utmost possible personal and social freedom consistent with the purposes of the building and the social requirements of the environment. No fixed body of rules was adopted, but the needs of the situation were carefully studied, and, when the women students were transferred in April, 1893, to temporary quarters in Snell Hall in the Quadrangles, they were asked by the Dean to elect representatives who should serve as a committee to direct the social affairs of the household. Thus, gradually and in perfect accord with the peculiar needs of the situation, there arose a set of unformulated customs and an administrative body to direct them. This led naturally into the house system, an essentially characteristic feature of the University of Chicago.

3) President's Report, 1897 --98, p. 129. *Dean of Women*

In fact, during the year, 1892--93, at the request of the Deans of the University, a committee of the Faculties had been appointed to consider details of student life both in the quadrangles and at a distance from the University grounds. Later, the Council of the University, a committee of the Trustees, and the Board of Trustees themselves approved and enacted the plan of organization ^{was officially announced in June 1893 and} which has remained substantially unaltered until the present time. 4

In accordance with that plan, a House is understood to consist of a group of persons students in residence at the University and officials of the University entitled to continuous residence in a particular hall. The "rules" for the organization

The

Houses drawn up then have, with minor changes, remained in effect until the present time. The four rules dealing with Houses organized in residential ^{halls} ~~Houses~~ were as follows:

There was a fifth about Houses outside the Quadrangles, that is the President's Report, 1897--98, p. 129.

1. Composition of a House

- a. Members of the University entitled to continuous residence in a particular Hall shall constitute a House.
- b. Residence in a Hall is limited to students in attendance on courses in the University, and officers of the University.

2. Officers

Each House shall have a Head, appointed by the President of the University; a Councilor, chosen from a Faculty of the University by the members of the House; a House Committee, elected by members of the House, of which House Committee the Head of the House shall be chairman and the Councilor a member ex officio; and a Secretary and Treasurer elected by members of the House. Each House, through its Committee, shall make a quarterly report to the President. A House may select, with the approval of the Board of Student Organizations one or more persons not directly connected with the University as patrons or patronesses.

3. Membership

The residents in a Hall shall be members or guests.

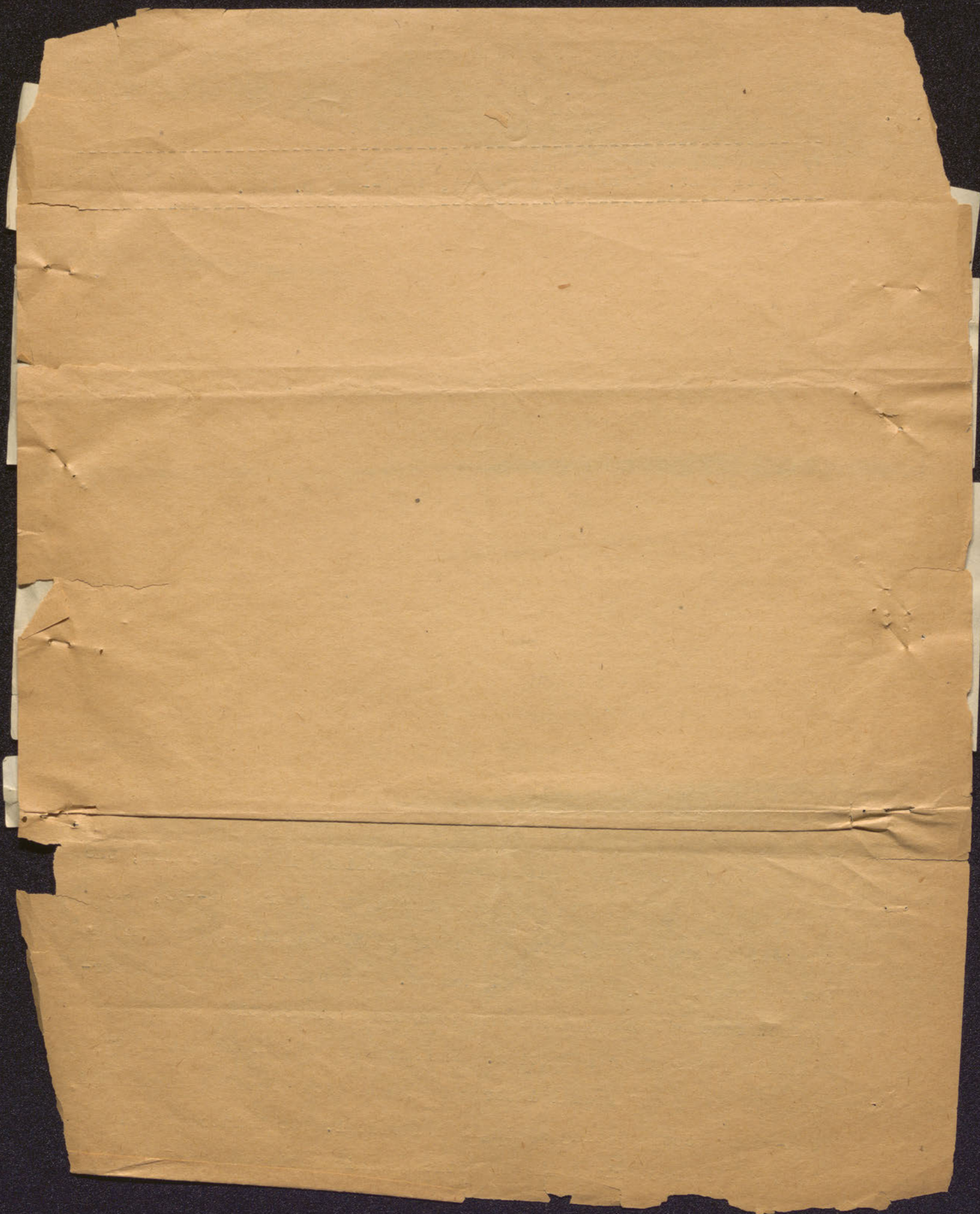
a. Membership shall be determined by election under the respective House By-laws. Election of members shall take place not earlier than the end of the sixth week, nor later than the tenth week.

b. In cases of vacancies, the Registrar shall have power to assign applicants to rooms in the order of application. Students thus assigned shall be considered guests, and if these guests are not elected to membership during the first quarter of residence, they shall have no further claim upon the rooms occupied. The room rents will be fixed and collected by the University. The privilege of membership in a House may be withdrawn by the Board of Student Organizations, on recommendation of the Head and Councilor.

4. Rules

Each House shall be governed by a body of rules adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members of the House and approved by the Board of Students Organizations.

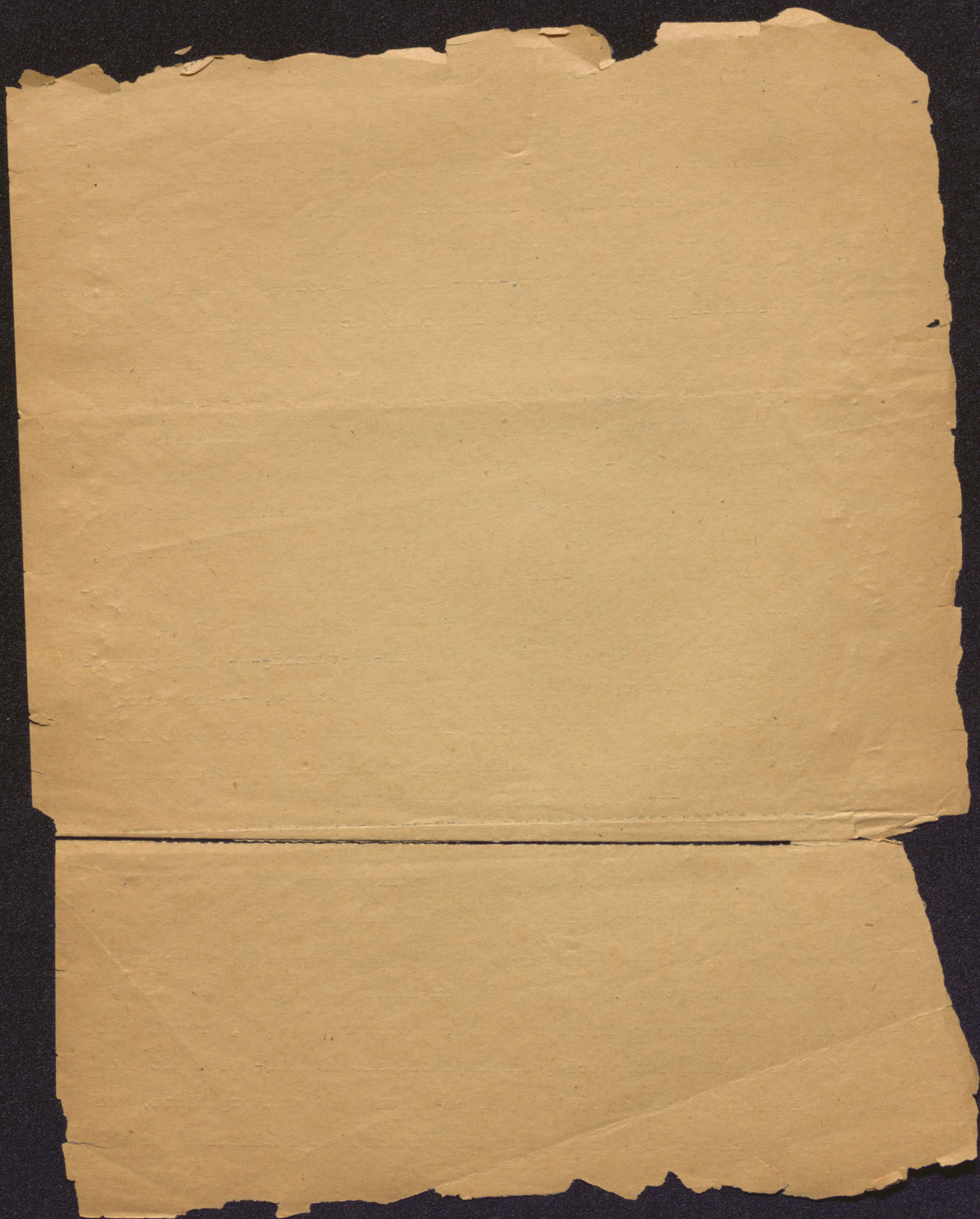
In accordance with the plan adopted in 1892--93, who students who had been in residence during the year 1892--93, who moved October 1, 1893, into the newly completed halls, were organized into Foster, Kelly and Beecher Houses. These halls presented certain common features of physical and domestic accommodation as well as similar forms of organization. Each had its separate dining room, its own rooms for social intercourse, and each provided in the main bed-rooms accommodating a single individual. Certain cooperative features characterized the domestic administration but the social



organization. Each was separate for the ~~the~~ ^{By an organization of these} ~~separate groups~~ ^{separate groups} ~~Thompsonxxxxxxx~~ In this way it was hoped that the advantages of the small college might be enjoyed without sacrificing the opportunities to be enjoyed only in a great university. Of this Mr. Thompson writes: ¹⁾ In an institution as large as the University of Chicago, it was impossible that every man and woman should know every other man and woman.----- In a small college this is possible but-----might not a great university accomplish the same result by being organized in such a way that there might be the equivalent of many small colleges? so that those that were like-minded might associate together? For this purpose and also to introduce the principle of self-government, the plan of the House System was adopted. It was understood that these houses should cultivate the individual spirit, that each should have its own traditions, and its own interests---- that the control of the house with certain safeguards, should be in the hands of those who constituted the membership, that is should be self-govern^{ed}ed--- The government of the house was intended to be a democracy, ---for three principles have been uppermost in the minds of those most interested in organizing and influencing the life and activities of the students---unity, liberty and equality."

1) President

From ~~1893~~ October 1, 1893 until November 1898, Foster, Kelly, and Beecher remained the only Women's Houses. November 13, 1898, Green Hall was opened and at the new Year of 1899, Green House was organized. ~~xxx~~ At the beginning of the Summer Quarter of 1909, Greenwood Hall was opened, October 11, 1917, Drexel House was organized, introducing an added element of self-help. At the beginning of the summer of 1918, Woodlawn House was organized, and the experiment of a House organized without the facilities for a



(12)

common table was undertaken and in the following year, Kenwood with its two residences but its common dining room was added to the list of halls in which groups of students in increasing numbers

- 1) President's Report, 1917--18, p. 132.
2) The same 1919--20, p. 75.

have been given the opportunity to experience, in the words of Mr. Thompson, "self-government under guidance, with surroundings intended to secure the development of individuality together with an ability to carry out collective undertakings."

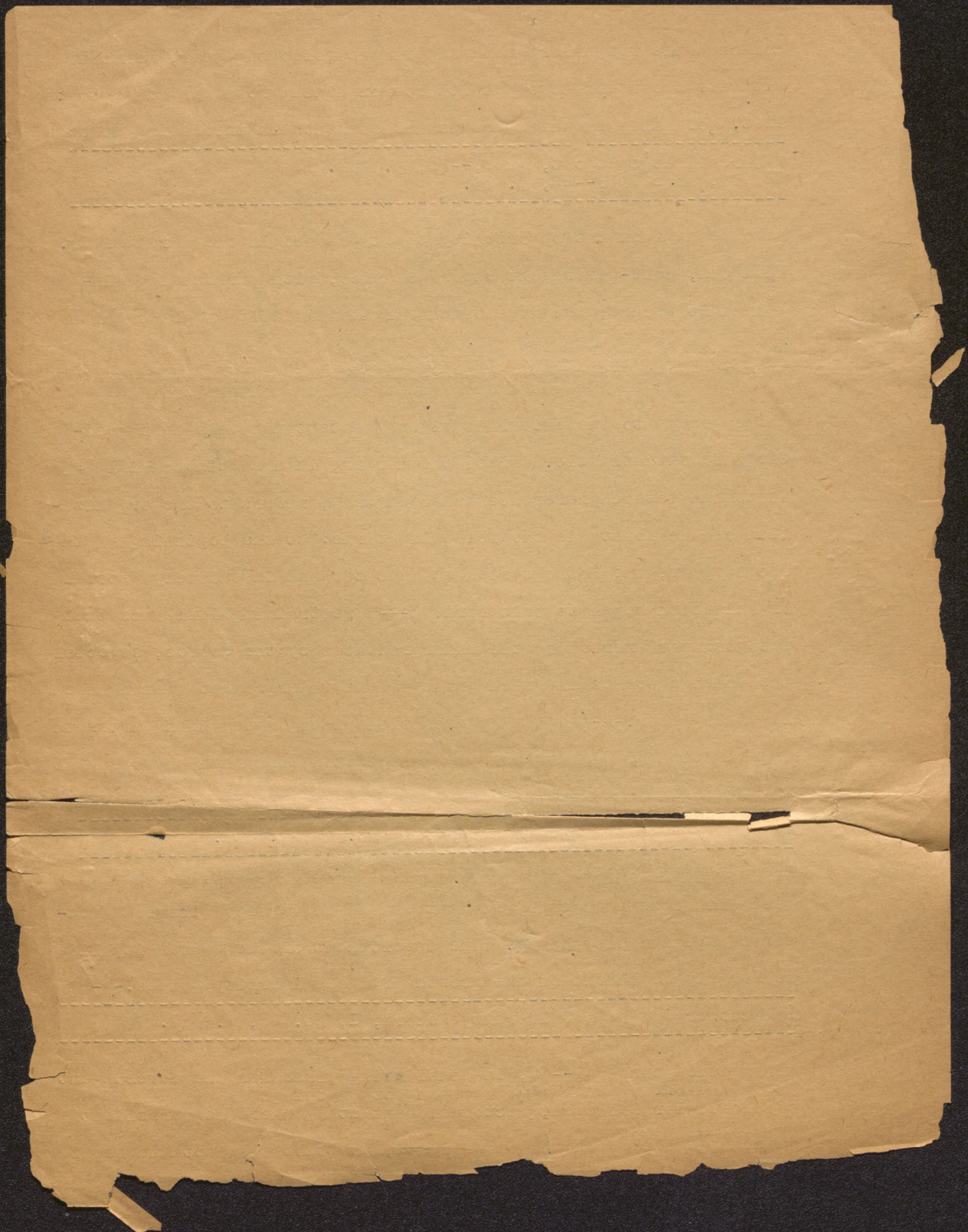
To the quality and value of the contribution made by these groups to the University life the testimony has been positive and enthusiastic. President Harper, in his Quinquennial Statement to which reference has been made, refers to the organization of the Houses in the following terms: "At the beginning of the second year, the House system was adopted and immediately social organization began to take form. ---A restraining influence that was good was exerted on the undergraduates by the Houses, especially the Women's Houses in which graduate and undergraduate women have lived together.---The Monday receptions inaugurated soon after the organization of the Houses have contributed more than any other single agency to the general social life of the students.---"

- 1) June 1896, University Record, I, No. 16, p. 255.

And in his Quarterly statement the following October, he said "The time will come when every student of the University will be a member of a university house. The development of the University life is largely dependent on the growth of the University Houses."---

- 2) October 1, 1906, University Record, I, No. 28, p. 382.

During the year 1901--02, in considering plans for the development of the Junior Colleges, among other things a Committee of the Faculty recommended that (3) there be a resident quadrangle for women and one for men, and that (4) both be subdivided into their own head, its head, and



and its opportunity for free but orderly social organization.

10) Minutes of Faculty Meeting May 17, 1902.

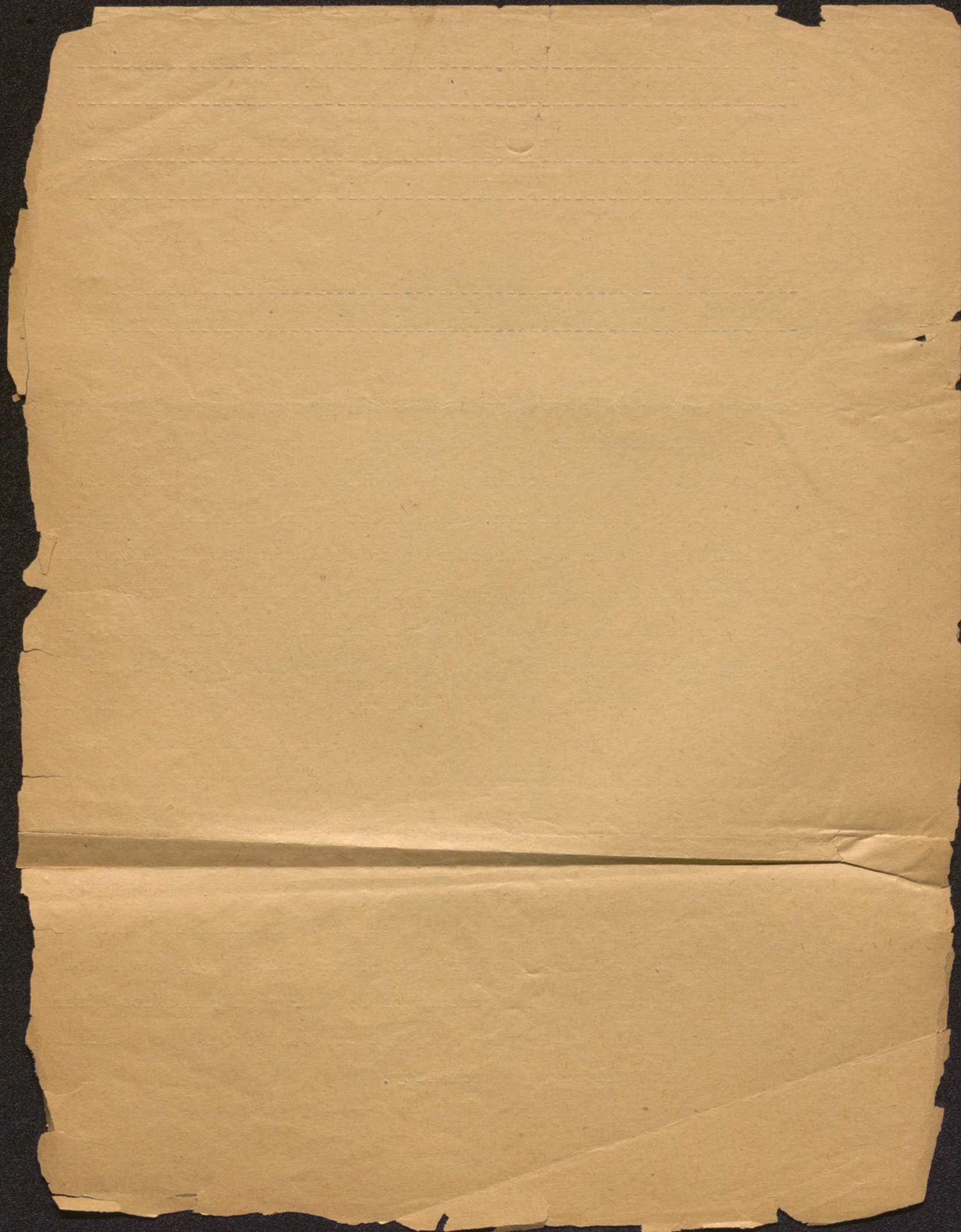
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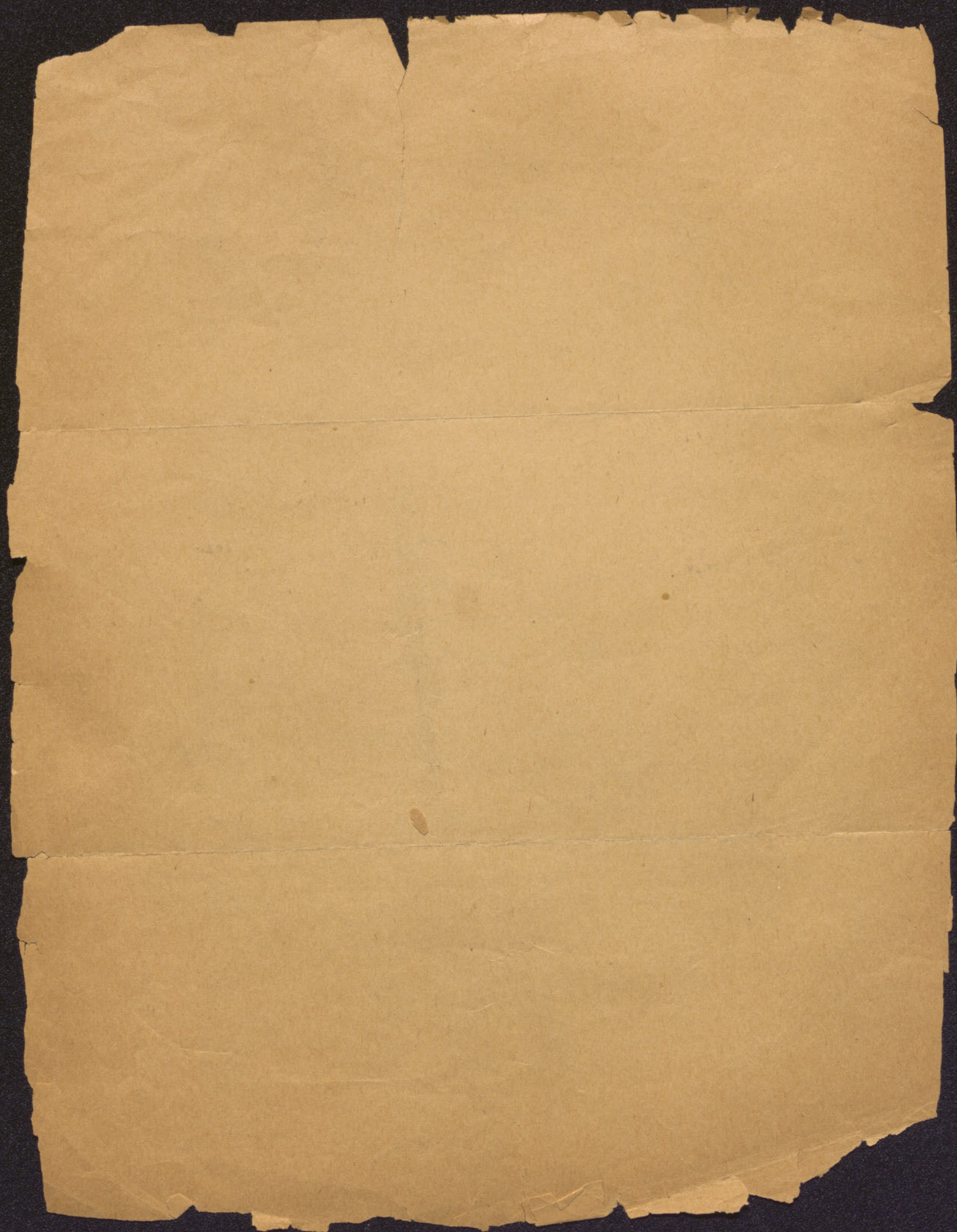
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The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Office of Information and Housing Department

BOARD AND ROOM REGISTER

Date _____

Amt _____ Total _____

Receipt No. _____

Per _____

I, the undersigned, guarantee the correctness of the following description:

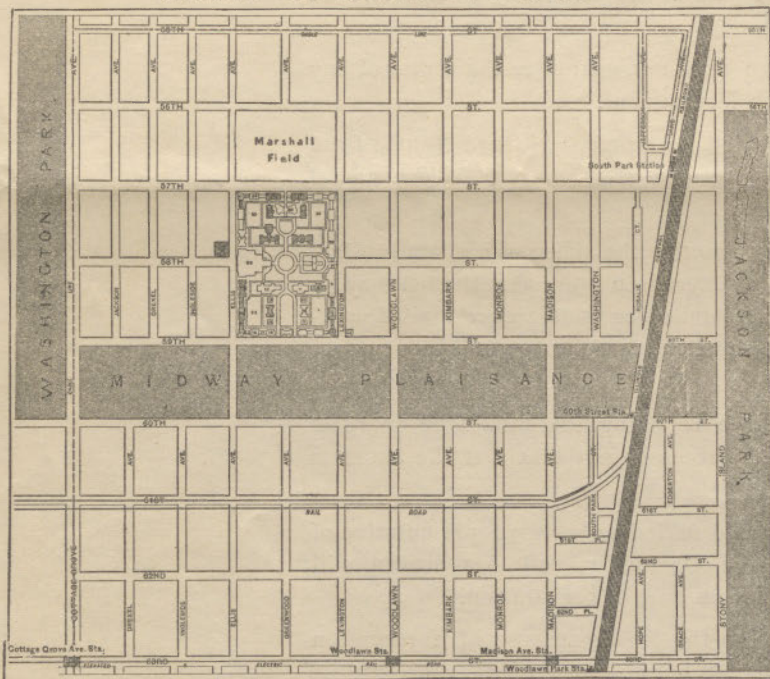
Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____ Near _____

Flat _____, House, Detached _____ Floor.

Describe the Room by Underscoring the Proper Words

INDICATE THE ADDRESS ON THIS MAP



Total number of Rooms registered _____

Size: Single, Double, Suite of _____ Rooms, Room with Alcove.

Position of Room: Front, Side, Rear.

Windows: Outside or Court, _____ East, _____ West, _____ North, _____ South, Bay Windows.

Bed: Open, Folding, Iron, Wood, Sanitary Couch.

Furnishings: Hardwood Floor, Rugs, Carpet, Matting.

Conveniences: Bath, Hot and Cold Water, Washstand in Room, Clothes Closet, Clothespress.

Light: Gas, Welsbach Lights, Electric, Oil.

Heat: Steam, Hot Water, Furnace, Stove, Grate.

Preference: Men, Women, Either.

Special Privileges: Use of Parlor, Piano, Piazza, Ice Water, Filtered Water, Light Housekeeping, in Room, Use of Kitchen, Telephone.

I. ROOM

Price of Room for { one person(s) per month } \$ _____ per week { \$ _____ }
 { two } \$ _____

II. BOARD

a) Students' Club \$ _____ per week c) Private Boarding House { \$ _____ per week }
 { \$ _____ per meal }
 b) Café \$ _____ per week d) Private Family { One meal, \$ _____ }
 { Two meals, \$ _____ } per week
 { Three meals, \$ _____ }

III. ROOM WITH BOARD

One Person { One meal, \$ _____ }
 { Two meals, \$ _____ } per week Two Persons { One meal, \$ _____ }
 { Three meals, \$ _____ } { Two meals, \$ _____ } per week
 { Three meals, \$ _____ }

REMARKS: _____

(OVER)

Incoming students are cautioned against accepting the services of solicitors other than accredited representatives of the University.

No agent of the University is allowed to take fees for renting rooms, either from those having rooms to rent, or from those wishing to rent rooms. The regular fee paid at the University office covers all expense.

The University of Chicago does not guarantee the rental of any room registered by the Housing Department.

Rooms will be retained on list for a period of three months from date of registration unless the office of registration is notified of rental prior to expiration of said period.

Registrants are requested to notify the office of registration immediately upon rental of room registered, in order that the list may be kept up-to-date. Continued negligence or indifference toward complying with this request will be sufficient cause for permanent removal of room from this list.

In renting rooms by mail a retaining fee should be charged which will be forfeited in case the room is not taken, if the room is found to be as represented.

Rooms listed will be inspected periodically by a representative of the Housing Department of the University, and if approved will remain on file for three months from date of registration.

Provision must be made for the legitimate use of a reception room for women students at suitable hours.

The University does not favor the residence of men and women roomers in the same lodging house.

Cordial Co-operation is desired in maintaining a high moral standing among the students. Should there be cause for dissatisfaction, consult the Head of the Housing Department, Room 2A 1, Cobb Hall, Office Hours, 1-2 P. M. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

I have read the above regulations, and agree to conform with them.

Signature.

*Return to Mrs. Talbot
Green Hall, Univ. of Chicago*

HOUSING OF STUDENTS.

The problem under consideration is the housing of university students off the campus. The solving of this problem brings forward so many conditions and phases of life and the results are so largely the product of multiple influences, that the many sided question must be studied from each of its varied aspects, every one of which has its direct part in coloring the life of the student.

Resume of University Reports

Each university has met this problem. The difficulties everywhere are much the same but methods of handling them vary according to the aim of the institution. Most universities accept the responsibility of supervising the home life of the student as shown by the following reports:-

Nebraska

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, a few weeks before opening, makes a canvas of the nearby homes for suitable rooms. Householders offering rooms are required to sign the card of rules which reads--

- I. Men and women are not permitted in the same house.
- II. Reception room ready for use of women students Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings until 10:30 o'clock.

After these cards are in, those offering housing to women are sent to the Dean of Women, who visits the homes. Her approved list is printed, stating name, address, price and general condition. Students living in houses which do not conform to the rules, are liable to suspension. Only one such case is reported.

Iowa

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA makes a canvas of rooms during the summer, listing on cards. Each householder desiring student-tenants signs the following regulations--

1. Young women lodgers shall not entertain men in their sleeping rooms, however furnished.
2. The hour for closing houses to visitors shall be ten p.m.
3. Men and women shall not lodge in the same house.

Lodgings for women are passed upon by the Dean of Women. Women students are required to fill out cards showing whether or not they are in approved houses.

Wisconsin

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN through "The Self Government Association," a woman's organization, decided last year that all women not accommodated in the residence halls shall lodge in houses separate from those accommodating men. Cards stating this rule and requesting the use of parlor are sent out to be signed by the householder. Houses thus listed are inspected and an approved list prepared by the Advisor of Women.

THE HOUSING

California

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA controls only the housing of its women students. Householders must agree to house women only and to provide a reception room. Should it appear that a student is living in an unapproved house, she is visited at once and must comply with the regulations or leave the university.

Kansas

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS will not place upon its authorized list any home which accomodates both men and women. A committee of the Faculty, known as the Health Committee, keeps in constant touch with the conditions of the residence districts. Close attention is given to sanitary conditions.

Minnesota

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA is beginning to regulate the housing of its students. As a first step the Dean of Women requires boarding house keepers to sign an agreement to--

1. Take only women lodgers
2. Allow the use of a parlor
3. Immediately notify Dean of Women of illness or flagrant misconduct.

The Dean of Women hopes in time to accomplish the complete segregation of men and women, but fears that sudden action would arouse strong antagonism.

Wellesley

WELLESLEY COLLEGE controls its student housing through a committee consisting of the Registrar, Health Officer, Secretary to the President and the Director of Halls of Residence. The college rents buildings for dormitories and appoints the ladies in charge of them. Even these are not sufficient therefore private homes offering lodging are inspected by the committee and remain under its constant control, as are also the student occupants. Students desiring to change residence must first consult the Registrar.

Vassar

VASSAR has "student houses." These are homes in which only Vassar students are housed and the mistress is obliged to conform to college regulation. Students are only permitted in other homes upon special request of parents.

Smith

SMITH COLLEGE selects houses near the recitation halls. Ladies desiring to keep such houses must give references and credentials and agree to comply with college regulations.

Pennsylvania

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA has a committee composed of five members of the Faculty chosen from different departments. This committee annually inspects every room offered from a sanitary standpoint and a list of approved houses with prices is printed. No other rules govern the listing.

Cornell

CORNELL UNIVERSITY makes no inspection or registration of student lodging and boarding houses. The city fire marshall inspects the dwellings as to fire escapes and fire alarms and a list approved by him is published.

Recapitulation Of 11 universities and colleges responding to request for housing regulations, 9 exercise stringent control over students living off campus, one inspects for sanitary conditions only and one for fire protection only.

University Of Chicago THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO has had, for many years past, so many rooms offered to it for student lodging, that it has been necessary to maintain a register where such rooms might be listed. Under direction of the information office students were sent out to inspect these rooms and, if desirable, place them upon the approved list. The steady increase in the number of students and the complexities of life in a large city, brought about the establishment, April 1908, of a Housing Department.

Its aims are:--

Aims First, to visit and inspect all registered rooms culling the undesirable ones.

Second, to aid the student in finding rooms suited to the individual need.

Third, to secure for women students the use of a reception room.

Fourth, to gradually bring about segregation of men and women.

Fifth, to establish cooperation between the people renting rooms and the University.

Sixth, to give to the University a more definite knowledge of the conditions under which the student must live.

Seventh, to bring the students into harmony with the aims of the University and secure their assistance in the activities of this department.

Registration To this end new registration blanks were compiled, bearing a set of regulations which require the signature of the registrant. (See copy attached)

Inspection The inspection of a room by this department follows its registration. The inspector takes into consideration the moral atmosphere and tone of the home as well as the sanitary and general condition of the rooms. These reports are kept in a card system. A most difficult point is the acceptance or rejection of rooms which, because of location or price, are gladly taken by some students, yet are not suitable; these rooms have no flagrantly unfavorable point but are accepted with extreme reluctance.

Condition Of the Homes The homes offering rooms for the accommodation of students vary from the comfortless to the almost luxurious but the great majority are mediocre and among these monotony and rustiness of furnishing is the rule. If the furniture is new it is bright and garish and of the same general pattern, but usually it is old and faded giving to the room and home a dispiriting aspect. As a rule the places are fairly clean although the dinginess

often gives the effect of dirt.

Furnishing A few rooms are furnished with a view of meeting the needs of a student but in most of them the furniture is inappropriate. Often it is the regular "parlor" furniture with the addition of a thinly-matrapped "sanitary" couch. Usually the furniture consists of a couch, dresser, chair and small stand. Solid table space for study or writing and accommodations for books, both of which are so necessary to students, are wholly lacking.

Lack of Table space On the whole, sanitary conditions are good, the plumbing of the buildings complying with the usual requirements.

Sanitary Conditions The ventilation of the flats is better than that of the hallways especially if the stairs are covered with carpet. In this case the air will be heavy and seem very impure and the stairways will look dirty. The bare stairs are cleaner and more sanitary. Usually the halls are dark and narrow.

Household Pests In student lodgings the lack of systematic and persistent extermination and prevention of household pests, is the source of great trouble. In the summer this is especially manifest.

Dark rooms The court or dark room of which many are offered for rent is bad for the student physically and mentally. In many of these rooms it is impossible to read at midday without artificial light.

Clothes Closets The lack of closet room is another serious inconvenience. The most desirable rooms usually are the front and back parlors. The closet consists of a shallow door casing curtained off. This is supposed to be sufficient for two or three women. Frequently, closet room is provided halfway down a long hall.

Lights Rooms equipped with reading lamps or low lights suitable for the student's use, are the exception.

Attitude of Landlady The attitude of the homekeeper toward the roomer is largely governed by her motive in renting the room. Of course, her first intention is to make money but this is modified or accentuated according to her personal needs. Generally speaking, five classifications may be made:-

Classes of 1. When the family is small or when the lady is left alone a great deal, she takes roomers for companionship.

2. When unused rooms are made the source of extra pin money.

3. When the family desire a better flat or location than their income allows, enough rooms are rented to yield the desired revenue.

4. When the family income decreases or fails, the home is turned into a money making element.

5. When the keeping of lodgers and boarders is made a regular business.

In the first two classes there is more human interest taken in the roomer and he is made to feel more at home although the demands on his time often make a disadvantage of that advantage. In the three other classes true interest decreases as the financial consideration increases. The landlady's chief desire

is to have someone who will not be in the house much, who will cause but little trouble and whose demands will be slight. Of course there are exceptions in all these cases for the personal equation enters largely into every situation.

Homes for
Women
Students

It is harder to get good homes for women than for men. The demands of the women seem much greater and their presence is correspondingly feared. But again, it is a matter of personality; one good lady roomer can convert a much prejudiced proprietor.

Question of
Reception
Room

With the lodging of women always comes the question of a reception room. With the first two classes of landladies mentioned where the roomer is practically a member of the family, there is generally a parlor for her use if she does not abuse the privilege. In the other three classes the condition usually met is the flat of from six to eight rooms, the family occupying the dining room, kitchen and one or two bed rooms at the back,^{am} renting all the front rooms, including the parlor. Consequently there is no proper place provided in which the roomer may receive callers. The bedroom furnished with a couch instead of a bed, is considered by the average landlady a suitable place for this purpose. When taking a room for the first time, women students do not realize this need but when the professional, business or chance caller comes they are filled with chagrin. Others, anticipating the need, are shown a reception room but it generally proves to be the sleeping room of some of the family or equally unfitted for its nominal use. On the other hand, there are many girls who have ~~accepted~~ this public use of their bedrooms as a matter of course and prefer it. They have more privacy and are independent. The family living in the back part of the house know nothing of their comings and goings. This does not indicate a low standard of morals; it is merely the result of conditions and the distinctive characteristic of the American girl to make the best of circumstances. Most girls are wholly unconscious that the privacy thus afforded is an element of danger. At the best, this custom dulls the sensibilities and breaks down conventionality. A cultured refined graduate student from the East who, out of necessity, had grown familiar with this practice and thought it all right, remarked that, "it was exceedingly embarrassing to be compelled to call through the transom to a gentleman to please wait on the stair, realizing that he must be conscious of the fact that she was dressing."

Precaution

Our only defense against this condition has been to provide new registration blanks which compel registrants to indicate the use of parlor. Where it is not indicated the place is listed only for men regardless of the wishes of the registrant.

Minority of be touching the rim of the difficulty, for, as yet, the Students Housing Department houses only a minority of the students. Under There are now about 110 women in approved places and fully 140 Housing in places of which nothing is known. These students secured Department their rooms through the agency of friends, by answering signs in windows or through students who added to their income by carrying on a room renting business.

Segregation of Men and Women There are arguments for and against the segregation of men and women. In a large house with ample parlors and halls and separate bathrooms, with a lady in charge who exercises personal oversight, the objections are lessened. Such lodgings are exceedingly rare. But there is no question that the lodging of both men and women in the small flat where the parlor, if any, is inadequate, the halls narrow and only one bathroom, either brings about a lowering of the moral standard or causes constant distress and inconvenience to the woman student. The aim of the Housing Department is to further segregation by sending to certain registrants only men or only women; in many places this is frustrated by the registrant taking in others roomers who are not under our control.

Mental Effect Students are frequently kept from doing their best work in school by the harassing conditions of their lodgings. The nervous tension to which some women must bring themselves in order to remonstrate against flagrant injustice is indescribable. Often the landlord is fully aware of the result of his negligence. For an example, the owner of one of the best medium houses who had not kept his word said to his two roomers "Yes, I know we have imposed upon you but we thought you would stand it until spring," (which happened to be eight weeks longer).

Social Side of Off-campus Life From the foregoing it may be seen that the material side of the off-campus life has many disadvantages but by far the most serious phase is the social or, if it may be so termed, the culture side of the life. The off-campus student has small chance of touching the social life of the University. One young lady said, "We feel isolated. We are afraid to go to the receptions, are not sure how we should dress, and would not know anyone if we did go, and so I, for one, have not gone to any University gathering." Of course, they are those whose natural characteristics will carry them over such obstacles but the greater number will be in the University a year or longer with only a very small coterie of acquaintances whom they have met in classroom. Thus the happy memories, the friendships and associations of university life are not theirs. These students lack the school sentiment and college spirit. They are not heard to say as are many girls from the halls, "I

love every stone of this old University."

Culture

Important as this is in the school life, it is superficial compared with the deeper and more serious lack in the refining influences which the University should provide for the student whose home training was deficient in this respect. As an example I cite the case of a girl who comes from a laboring/s man's home. Her people are ambitious and industrious but entirely lacking in culture and refinement. She came direct from High School and is working her way through the University. She shares a small ten dollar room with a girl from her home town and the same walk in life. Their meals are taken in the cheapest way possible whatever that happens to be. This girl is about to take her Bachelor's degree and is determined to continue until she gets her Master's degree. She is an excellent student and intellectually far ahead of where she was on her matriculation day, but in all other respects is the same crude, unrefined, inexperienced girl. Her degree will entitle her to a position which she will be utterly incapable of filling from any standpoint save that of academic knowledge. This is one of many cases. A young woman who had taken her M.A. and been elected to a good position was bemoaning her lack of experience; the friend to whom the plaint was made said to me, "I do not dread for her her lack of teaching experience but I do dread her lack of manners, her ignorance of the common niceties of life." One of the brightest students frequenting a University lunch room has earned the nickname, "It-Is-Feeding."

Community Life

It has been said, "Place an individual in the atmosphere of refinement and culture and he will absorb it." This is true only when the individual becomes a part of the environment which makes the atmosphere. The girl who does not know how to sit at table and eat her food properly will not learn in a public lunchroom or restaurant. Only when she becomes one of the party around the table will she begin to think of her manners. Then she acquires an interest in the group and her attitude toward them is changed--her sensibilities sharpened--she feels that she must be careful what she does and how she does it for she knows them and values their opinion. Thus does the community life become a factor in forming the character of the student. The personal contact--social intercourse with superiors--conforming to social customs--seeing life from the other's standpoint etc., would all have their ethical influence in broadening and supplementing the intellectual training.

Classes of Off-campus Students

Among the students who must find homes off the campus there are three classes:

1. Those who wish rooms in the residence halls but can not be accommodated.
2. Those who can not afford to pay the hall prices.

3. Those who voluntarily seek the seclusion and quiet of the private home.

The last class is very small. The first and second classes include the large majority.

Proposed
Solution

The only practical solution of the whole problem, then, seems to be the establishment of additional halls. But to meet the needs of the second class of students, the rates in these halls or at least in some of them, should be less than at present. To make this possible it would be necessary to conduct them upon a different system than that which prevails in the higher priced halls. It is hardly the province of this paper to enlarge upon the details of such a plan although much thought has been given to it. It is believed that by the judicious use of student service and extreme simplicity in furnishing, the object could be attained.

The expression "extreme simplicity in furnishing" does not mean barren or ugly rooms. Personal investigation has shown that the following ~~sums~~ would furnish a student's room substantially, suitably and artistically:

Bed-----	\$ 1.75
Mattress-----	4.00
Spring-----	1.75
Table--(library style)-----	2.50
Rocker-----	2.00
Straight chair-----	75
Dresser-----	6.50
Book shelves-----	75
Commode-----	2.75
Rug----Kashmere 6X9 -----	4.75
Wardrobe-----	5.45

These are wholesale prices and are available in small or large lots. The furniture will be finished as desired either in mission, mahogany or golden oak. The first is preferable because of its durable finish.

An estimate is not given of the furnishing of one room because the required articles vary according to the room to be furnished, but \$25 would be a safe allotment for each room.

Eva R. Robinson.

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

The Faculties of Arts, Literature and Science

Chicago, May 5, 1909.

Miss Marion Talbot,
Faculty Exchange.

My dear Miss Talbot:

I am returning this report on the housing of students. It seems to me an eminently clear and valuable report, and I am glad to have seen it.

As you know, the question of Miss Robinson's position for next year has not been fully determined nor finally passed upon, but I have every reason to expect that a plan will be worked out that will be satisfactory all around.

I wish you would ask Miss Robinson to show you a letter from Mrs. Bonner which I have just referred to her. Mrs. Bonner sets forth the conditions under which married students are compelled to live and makes a very good case for some sort of intelligent study and intervention on the part of the University.

Yours sincerely,

George E. Vincent

SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names are: [illegible]

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names are: [illegible]

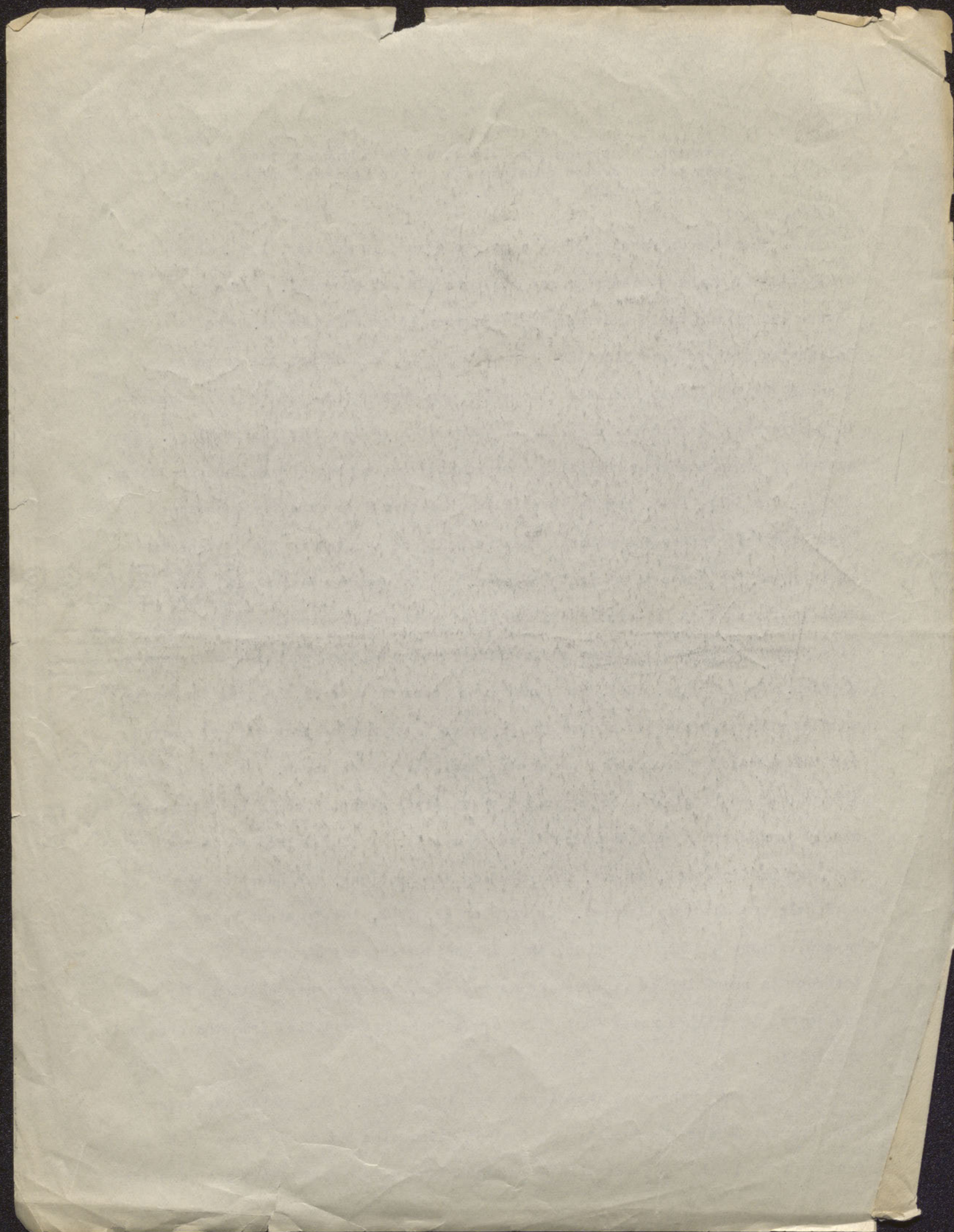
3. The third part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names are: [illegible]

Statement Concerning the Subject of Providing Separate
Instruction for the Seces in the Junior College. Subjects
of the University of Chicago.

When the University of Chicago was opened in October, 1892, the proportion of women students to men students was rather small. Various causes led to the rapid increase in the number of women students. The University offered exceptionally o pportunities to women, whereas the facilities and attractions for men were not, during the early years of the University, distinctly superior to those offered by other institutions. The number of women students gradually approximated the number of men undergraduates.

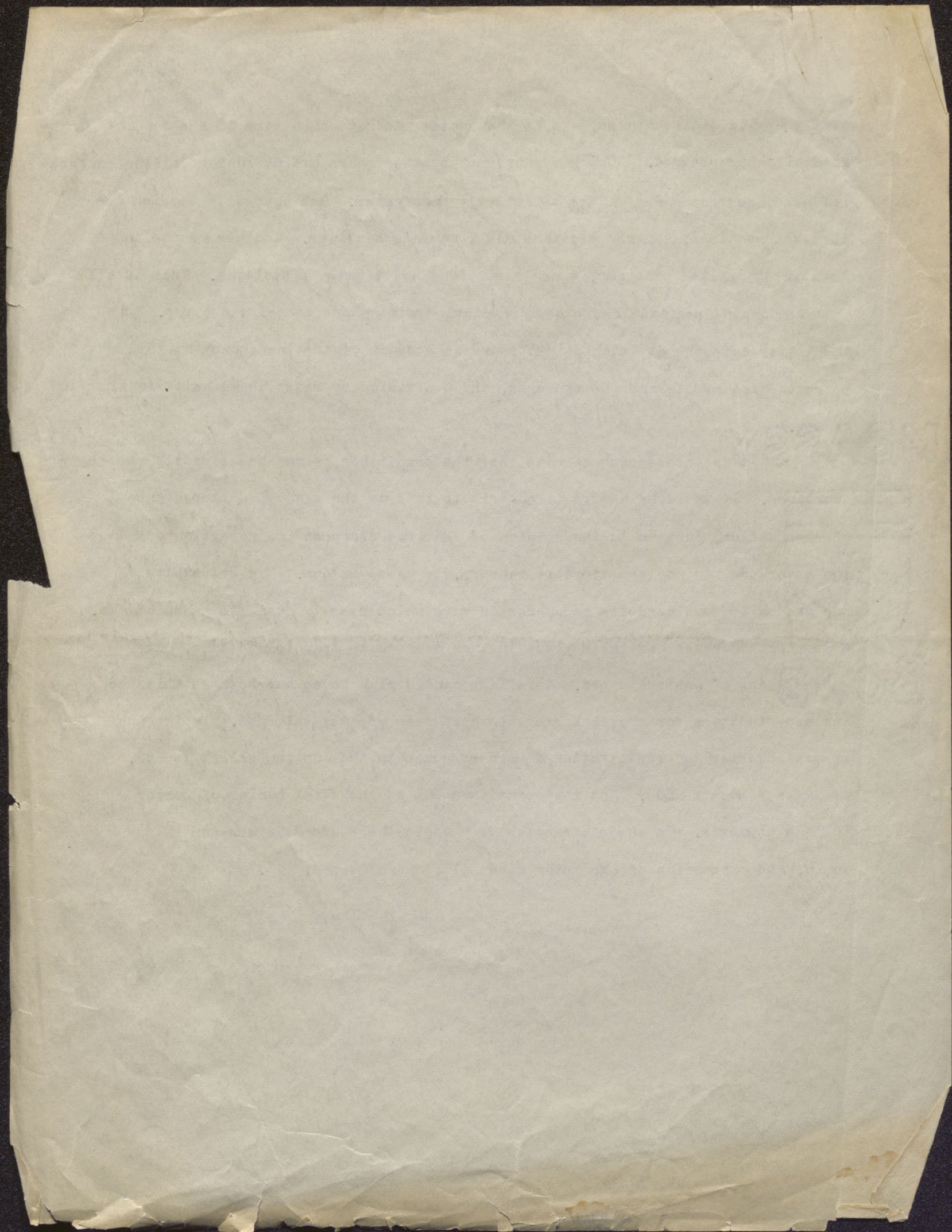
In July, 1900, the University Congregation discussed the question: "Resolved, that better educational results would be secured in the University by teaching the sexes in separate classes." This recommendation was later modified to read as follows: "Resolved, that better educational results would be secured in the Junior Colleges by teaching persons of the two sexes in separate classes." In February, 1902, the Senate was asked to vote on the question as to whether the members would advise the Trustees to accept a large gift of money for the erection of buildings to be used exclusively for women. It was not appreciated at first that an important educational question could be discussed wisely in connection with the acceptance of a gift. During a long series of meetings of faculties, Senate, Congregation and Trustees, the question was seriously and actively debated. On October 22, 1902, the Trustees voted (ayes 13, nays 3, absent and not voting, 5) that in the development of Junior College instruction provision be made, as far as possible, for separate sections for men and women. It will be noted that this form is somewhat modified from the original proposition.

The new method was immediately put into effect. The matter has never been brought before the faculty for further discussion but there seems to be a tacit agreement that any possible advantages inherent in the system are more than



offset by its disadvantages, and as the system was not compulsory it has gradually disappeared. During the present quarter there are 62 Junior College courses offered, and not one of these is entirely segregated. One course in English has 10 mixed sections, 9 men's sections and 7 women's sections. Another course in English has 5 mixed sections, 4 men's sections and 3 women's sections. This is all that remains of segregation, except physical training and chapel exercises. In the latter case the division is necessary on account of the inadequacy of the space to accommodate all the students, and a division by sexes seems as rational as any.

It is interesting to note that the proportion of men has steadily increased. It would be absurd to ^{at} contribute this to the gradual disappearance of segregation, just as in the opinion of some the decrease in proportion of men was never due, in any considerable measure, to co-education. The University has gradually developed its resources in ways which seem to meet the needs of men. A distinct increase has taken place in such courses as lead to medicine, law, and business of various types. A well appointed club house has been established and opportunities for physical exercise have been greatly enlarged. During the present quarter the registration of men students in the Junior College is 888, ⁸⁸⁶ of women students, ⁶³¹ 608. Men thus constitute 60% of the total number of Junior College students. In the quadrangles as a whole there are 2696 men and 1712 women, the proportion of men being about 61%, and of women, 39%.



To the Board of Trustees
of the University of Chicago.
The Undersigned, Heads of Houses.

We desire respectfully to make
a statement in relation to the
rooms in the Women's Halls and
to ask your consideration of it:-

The average price of ¹³rooms
on the fourth floor of Beecher
& Kelly Halls is \$3.43 per week
including furniture. The average
price of the 12 rooms on the
fifth floor of Foster Hall is \$2.42
per week and on the fourth floor
\$3.28. These are the cheapest
rooms. On the lower stories
the rates are as high as \$4.50
and \$5.00. In nearly all the
rooms the floors are badly
stained and the walls dis-
colored, ~~while~~ the furniture
includes only articles of bare
necessity and not even the bedding.

Appreciating the need of securing ~~an~~ rental from the Halls adequate to support them and knowing that the prices ~~fixed~~ ^{agreed} upon before the opening ~~of the~~ were only tentative, we have ~~on the~~ ^{made} every effort in our power to render the life in the Halls so attractive and enjoyable as to hold the tenants in spite of the high rates.

We have also defended the ~~moder-~~ ^{right} of the Trustees in fixing the present ~~even~~ rates and ~~have~~ ^{when petition} for lower rates have been suggested have asked that the matter be left to be decided by the business sagacity and sense of fairness of the Trustees. We find

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

1. Cards of introduction from Reg. W Head of House to be presented on arrival, stating names & no of rooms.
2. Cards to house keeper for use of rooms one night.
3. Special liberties to be withdrawn from individuals when necessary for receptions Nov to May inclusive.
4. ~~Send cards~~ ^{for reception Nov to May inclusive} of H. & S. all faculty & houses.
5. Post invitation in women's room. Gentlemen except not to enter outside door. No parties during the week that last after 10 or have music. Use of house for parties to be granted by House Com. Has the Head veto power? No peddling or canvassing in the women's halls. Bulletin board to be medium of official communication.

however that we are no longer able or willing to defend a policy which in our judgment is proving to be detrimental to the interests of the student body as well as of the University at large.

We should be glad therefore if you would consider the present schedule of rates in the light of the actual experience gained and if ~~it~~ ^{it} practicable will modify it in a way which will help us in our desire to make the Women's Quadrangle the most desirable place of residence ^{that can be found} for all classes of ^{women} students. &

THE COLLEGES

Head Dean

HARRY PRATT JUDSON

Deans

THOMAS CHROWDER CHAMBERLIN

ALICE FREEMAN PALMER

WILLIAM D McCLINTOCK

MARION TALBOT

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Founded by JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

WILLIAM R. HARPER, President

CHICAGO