Pursuing Truth

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Pursuing Truth: How Gender Shaped Catholic Education at the College of Notre Dame of Maryland.


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Introduction

1. State charters awarded to mid-nineteenth-century girls’ boarding academies often empowered them to confer “college” degrees. A number of women’s colleges that emerged from academy roots argue that their foundings date to those of related lower schools. In 1955, Saint Mary’s College in Indiana, founded under such a charter, challenged the temporal priority of the College of Notre Dame of Maryland on these grounds. See, for example, “Oldest Women’s College to Mark Anniversary,” Catholic Free Press (Worcester, MA), February 18, 1955; and “Underscorings,” America, April 9, 1955, 33.


7. Among US women’s colleges, it was the first Catholic representative, and among Catholic colleges, it was the first to admit women. Other works that tell a more general story about higher education through the lens of a single institutional history include Morton Keller and Phyllis Keller, *Making Harvard Modern: The Rise of America’s University* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001); and Rosalind Rosenberg, *Changing the Subject: How the Women of Columbia Shaped the Way We Think about Sex and Politics* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2004).

1. American Catholics and Female Higher Education


16. *Chron.*., April 5, 1873. Following a 1914 typhoid epidemic in the area, the Baltimore Board of Health ordered the lake drained permanently. The description of the
lay sister is from Zerline Emilie Stauf, “In Retrospect and Reflection,” handwritten account, n.d., RC. Stauf (1864–1958), a Protestant, became a Catholic after graduating from the Collegiate Institute in 1882. After several years as a translator at the US Bureau of Education, she returned to the College of Notre Dame as a German instructor and retired in 1945.


20. *Chron.*, July 2, 1874; December 6, 1874; February 1, 1876.

21. *Chron.*, July 18, 1876. Caroline Friess was sharply critical of her superiors in Munich for not responding effectively to the Baltimore crisis in the 1870s; see Caroline Friess to Rev. P. M. Abbelen, January 2, 1880, in Brumleve, *Letters*, 269–70.

22. For a detailed discussion, see Engelmeier, *Sister Ildephonsa Wegman*.


25. The directress and prefect of studies of the Institute of Notre Dame, Ildephonsa Wegman and Meletia Foley, respectively, governed both schools until 1877.


27. Sister Bridget Marie Engelmeier, “The Faculty in Early Colleges for Women: The Notre Dame Experience,” typescript, n.d., BMEP. “Lay” sisters were typically from a lower social class and had less formal education than “choir” sisters; the two-tier membership system persisted in many orders until the Second Vatican Council.


30. Sister Mary Immaculata Dillon, untitled typescript, n.d. (ca. 1919), NDMA.

32. Mary Augusta Hutton ’76, “Recollections of NDM,” 1939, RC.

33. Hutton, “Recollections of NDM.”


35. Ildephonsa Wegman to Archbishop James Roosevelt Bayley, Baltimore, September 26, 1876, NDM.


37. Wegman died in Montreal in 1886. She apparently never formally resigned from the order; see “Sister Ildephonsa’s Death Card, May 17, 1886,” NDM.

38. Quoted in “History of Notre Dame, 1897,” handwritten speech (by Mary I. Dillon, SSND?), RC. Aikin (1807–88) was a member of the medical school faculty from 1836 until his retirement in 1883.

39. Eugene Fauntleroy Cordell, Historical Sketch of the University of Maryland, School of Medicine (1807–1890) (Baltimore: Press of Isaac Friedenwald, 1891), 144.

40. Hutton, “Recollections of NDM.” For early lay lecturers, see also Cameron, College of Notre Dame, 42–45.

41. Cordell, Historical Sketch, 149.

42. Robert Dorsey Coale (1857–1915) became dean of the University of Maryland Medical School. For his obituary, see the Baltimore Sun, May 19, 1915.


45. Engelmeyer, “Faculty in Early Colleges.” On Lyman, see Franklin Ellis and Samuel Evans, History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1883), 557.

46. NDM Catalog, 1877; NDM Catalog, 1885–86. Evangelista (Josephine) Meyer (1844–1909) was the Baltimore provincial superior from 1898 to 1907. Jeannette (Theresa) Duffy (1853–1901) joined the order in 1879 and taught at Notre Dame until her death.

47. Sherwood, “Golden Jubilee.”


50. NDM Catalog, 1874.

51. “The World Belongs to the Energetic—The Class Motto,” 1887 valedictory address, Scrapbook/Album 19th Century, NDM.

52. Stevens, “Educational Policy,” 112–13. See also NDM Catalog, 1893–94.

53. Theresa Gerhardinger, Superior General, Circular Letter #5333, January 20, 1879, in Valentine, Historical Dimensions, 172. Sisters at this time took a “fourth vow” to uphold the order’s regulations on the instruction of students. Following the revision
of the Code of Canon Law in 1918, the “fourth vow” became part of the vow of obedience. See A School Sister of Notre Dame, Mother Caroline, 1:283.


55. NDM Catalog, 1876; NDM Catalog, 1881.


57. Chron., May 21, 1887.

58. See NDM Catalog, 1873.


60. Hutton, “Recollections of NDM.”

61. A School Sister of Notre Dame, Mother Caroline, 2:281. In 1888, when Bauer’s term as provincial superior ended, her successor, Mother Clara Heuck, reversed this step. Bauer remained at Charles Street as superior of the campus convent and president of the school.

62. Sister M. Frances Smith, “Notre Dame’s Sister Mary Meletia,” Centenary Inter-Provincial News Letter, April 1947, NDMA. Marie Wagner Smith (1886–1950) entered the order upon graduating from the Notre Dame of Maryland Preparatory School in 1904. She earned a PhD in English at the Catholic University of America in 1935. In the same year, she was appointed president of the College of Notre Dame of Maryland.

63. NDM Catalog, 1877.

64. Baltimore Sun, news clipping, n.d. (ca. 1890), Scrapbook/Album 19th Century.


66. Caroline Friess to Rev. Mother General Margaret of Cortona Wiedemann, February 8, 1891, in Brumleve, Letters, 478–79.


68. Caroline Friess to Theophila Bauer, December 21, 1886, in Brumleve, Letters, 412.

69. Caroline Friess to Rev. Mother General Margaret of Cortona Wiedemann, February 8, 1891, in Brumleve, Letters, 478–79.

70. “Gilman’s Inaugural Address,” February 22, 1876, Johns Hopkins University, https://www.jhu.edu/about/history/gilman-address.

71. French, History of the University, 75.

72. “Radcliffe College: Academic and Social,” Harvard Graduates’ Magazine, September 1894, reporting on President Charles W. Eliot’s remarks at Radcliffe’s June 26, 1894, commencement. Twenty-two students received bachelor’s degrees and three received master’s degrees.

74. Sherwood, “Golden Jubilee.”


76. Superiors of male religious orders, who conducted most US Catholic colleges, followed the bishops’ lead publicly, whatever they may have privately thought about the merits of coeducation. Some were opposed on principle; others, especially during wartime, saw advantages in admitting women. Few were strongly sympathetic to the cause of women’s higher education overall.


78. The Congregation of the School Sisters of Notre Dame was not the only sisterhood interested in opening a women’s college in the late nineteenth century. Plans of the Sisters of Saint Joseph in Saint Paul, Minnesota, who had acquired land for a college, were delayed by the economic depression of the 1890s. Other communities met episcopal opposition.


84. See Cummings, *New Women*, 96.


87. Rev. Patrick C. Gavan, June 4, 1925, NDMA.
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89. See Brown, “Patterns of Leadership,” 37–65.


91. NDM Catalog, 1895–96.


94. Sherwood, “Genesis of Notre Dame.”

95. NDM Catalog, 1903.


99. Adele (Mohlenrich) Hicks ’17, untitled reminiscence of Notre Dame, n.d., RC.


101. In 1951, Kilkoff was supervisor of communications and records at the US State Department. See Philbin, Past and the Promised, 54.


103. Gleason, Contending with Modernity, 28.

104. A Sister of Notre Dame [M. Patricia Butler], An Historical Sketch of Trinity College, Washington, D.C., 1897–1925 (Washington, DC: Trinity College, 1925), n.p. According to Kathleen Sprows Cummings, the idea for a female college may have originated with Sister Julia McGroarty, although “whether she took the initiative . . . or whether the opportunity was presented to her remains a matter of some dispute” (New Women, 67).
105. James Cardinal Gibbons to Sister Julia McGroarty, Baltimore, June 21, 1897, ABA.

106. “Dedicated: Trinity College at Washington a Triumph for Mother Julia,” Kentucky Irish American, October 13, 1900. The actual dedication date was November 22.


109. MCM, “The Columbian Reading Union,” Catholic World 65 (September 1897): 861–62. The hierarchy viewed the absence of a preparatory school as especially noteworthy, although colleges founded by Protestant denominations routinely developed from such schools. On Presbyterian women’s colleges, for example, see Patricia Wittberg, From Piety to Professionalism—and Back? Transformations of Organized Religious Virtuosity (Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2006), 29n25, citing Page Putnam Miller, A Claim to New Roles (Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow, 1985), 184. Large sisterhoods owning tuition academies generally had more property and other assets than communities lacking such schools. Like other private female colleges, boarding academies also provided essential resources for the development of Catholic colleges.


112. “College Plan Opposed: German Catholics Object to the Project for Higher Education of Women,” Baltimore Sun, August 30, 1897.


114. Chron., July 12, 1897.


118. Bridget Marie Engelmeyer, “From the Archives, July 1976,” BMEP.

119. Historians perpetuated the confusion in the twentieth century. Nuesse referred to the college in 1900 as a collegiate institute, while Brugger stated that “the School Sisters of Notre Dame had founded their institution, the first Catholic women’s college in the country, in 1873.” See Nuesse, Catholic University of America, 120; Brugger, Maryland, 410. In 1875, the Sisters of the Holy Cross established Saint Catherine’s Normal Institute in Baltimore.

120. See A School Sister of Notre Dame, Mother Caroline, 2:113.
2. Women Educating Women


3. Lavinia Hart, “Women as College Presidents,” Cosmopolitan, May 1902. At this time, men served as the presidents of Vassar and Smith Colleges.


8. Adele M. (Mohlenrich) Hicks ’17 to President Kathleen Feeley, January 3, 1983, NDMA.


10. Bridget Marie Engelmeyer, SSND, interview by Mary Jo Maloney, April 8, 1973, transcript, OHP.

11. Chron., September 18, 1923; September 20, 1927. See also Virgina Geiger, SSND, interview by Patricia Murphy, SSND (henceforth PM), March 8, 1989, transcript, OHP.

12. Sister M. David Cameron to Sister M. Claudine Vincent, January 16, 1959, NDMA. Cameron (b. 1906) was a 1927 Notre Dame graduate; she held master’s and bachelor’s degrees in library science from Catholic University (1943, 1938).


18. Sisters of Saint Joseph at the College of Saint Catherine (Saint Paul, Minnesota) earned graduate degrees at the University of Wisconsin, the University of Chicago, and Columbia University, while Religious of the Sacred Heart at the College of the Sacred Heart (Menlo Park, California) attended the University of California, Berkeley, and Stanford University in this decade. Holy Cross sister Madeleva Wolff, later president of Saint Mary’s College (Notre Dame, Indiana), earned her PhD at the University of California, Berkeley, in this era. See Byrne, “Tradition of Educating Women,” 54, 60.


22. Louisa Carroll Jenkins, chairman, Alumnae of Notre Dame of Maryland Committee, et al., to Oliver Adams, n.d. (ca. 1900), NDMA. The permanent scholarship was fully funded in 1912. Separatist feelings between graduates of the two schools did not abate, and Dean Foley’s 1910 appeal for them to rally as one body to recruit students for the college bore little fruit. Despite the organization’s motto, *gradu diverso via una* (the same way by different steps), the rift continued to widen. Finally, “after heated discussion,” attendees at the Alumnae Association’s 1929 annual meeting voted that high school graduates, starting with the class of 1929, would separate to form the High School Alumnae (*Chron.*, June 3, 1929).

23. Minutes, Sister Mary Meletia Memorial Fund Committee, February 15, 1921; January 9, 1922; May 9, 1922; June 12, 1922; College of Notre Dame Alumnae Association to Alumnae, May 19, 1924, NDMA. Wehage died at age thirty-six in 1912.


27. Anne S. Philbin, interview by PM, May 24, 1989, transcript, OHP.


32. Sister Mary (Mary Immaculata Dillon), untitled typescript, n.d. (ca. 1919), NDMA.


34. Caroline Friess to Theophila Bauer, October 9, 1891, in The Letters of Mother Caroline Friess, ed. Barbara Brumleve (St. Louis: School Sisters of Notre Dame, 1991), 487.


36. “Notch Cliff,” Notre Dame Quarterly, November 1916. The farm was also a popular venue for alumnae reunions in this era; see “Fair Guests at Notch Cliff: Notre Dame Alumnae Close Reunion with Picnic,” Baltimore Sun, June 15, 1909.

37. NDM Catalog, 1936–37.

38. NDM Catalog, 1935–36.


41. Chron., July 11, 1904; Mary David Cameron, The College of Notre Dame of Maryland, 1895–1945 (New York: Declan X. McMullen, 1947), 62. On October 4, 1896, the

42. Chron., November 17, 1897. She reaffirmed that judgment on a second visit in 1905; see Chron., March 11, 1905.

43. School Sisters of Notre Dame, Baltimore, MD, letter to the editor, Catholic World 68 (January 1899): 575.


45. [Meletia Foley?], “Notre Dame College,” early notebook, n.d., NDMA. Other sisterhoods also acquired funds to open colleges by taking mortgages on their other properties.

46. “Mr. Carnegie’s Discrimination against Denominational Colleges,” Literary Digest, June 10, 1905.


50. Margaret Mary O’Connell, “Data Presented for Consideration of the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education, MSA, 4 December 1959,” NDMA.

51. President’s Report, 1960–61, NDMA.

52. President’s Report, 1961–62, NDMA.


54. Bridget Marie Engelmeyer, unsigned sheet, September 1968, BMEP; “Annual Institutional Summary—College of Notre Dame of Maryland, October 1, 1968” (submitted to MSA), NDMA.


56. The College Council for Faculty Research and Development emerged from this initiative.

57. Minutes, board of trustees, November 21, 1975, NDMA. See Rank, Tenure, and Salary Committee, Up by Our Boot Straps: A Report on the State of Faculty Salaries at the College of Notre Dame of Maryland, approved by Faculty Senate, November 16, 1976, NDMA.

58. Rank, Tenure, and Salary Committee, Up by Our Boot Straps.

60. Chron., March 8, 1981.
67. For an examination of a predominantly female faculty that moved to a predominantly male one at this time, see Patricia A. Palmieri, In Adamless Eden: The Community of Women Faculty at Wellesley (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1995).
68. Margaret Farrand Thorp, Neilson of Smith (New York: Oxford University Press, 1956), 150, 166.
70. Rosalind Rosenberg, Changing the Subject: How the Women of Columbia Shaped the Way We Think about Sex and Politics (New York: Columbia University Press, 2004), 207–8. Gildersleeve was the dean of Barnard College from 1911 until 1947.
76. Cameron, College of Notre Dame, 60.
77. Chron., September 14, 1897.
78. Mullaly, Trinity College, 87, 89.
80. Sister M. Frances Smith, “Notre Dame’s Sister Mary Meletia,” Centenary Inter-Provincial News Letter, April 1947, NDMA.
81. “Sister Meletia, as Remembered by Louise Balls (Class of 1901),” n.d., NDMA.
82. Adele (Mohlenrich) Hicks, untitled reminiscence of Notre Dame, n.d., RC. Hicks was an alumna of the preparatory school (1913) and the college (1917).
83. Margaret Mary O’Connell, “The Educational Contributions of the School Sisters of Notre Dame in America for the Century 1847 to 1947” (EdD diss., Johns

84. Fortier joined the Columbia University faculty in 1910 (*Columbia University, Bulletin of Information, 1911–1912*, 7). In 1860, Yale pioneered the offering of graduate courses, and in 1872, both Yale and Harvard established graduate schools.

85. *NDM Catalog*, 1899; “Notre Dame of Maryland College for Women,” press release, 1904, NDMA.

86. Mullaly, *Trinity College*, 90.

87. Carr E. Worland, “American Catholic Women and the Church to 1920” (PhD diss., Saint Louis University, 1982), 87; *Trinity College Circular*, July 15, 1897.

88. See Cameron, *College of Notre Dame*, 69, and app. D, 171–79. For much of this time, the Jesuit order disapproved of members teaching women. Secular clergy were not similarly restricted.

89. See Cameron, *College of Notre Dame*, app. D, 171–79. Rev. Lucian Johnston was the son of the southern novelist Richard Malcolm Johnston. Rev. Francis Pennington Mackall, a convert to Catholicism and former Episcopal deacon, served the longest term as chaplain in this era (1915–30).

90. *Chron.*, January 10, 1899. Shattuck received his PhD from Johns Hopkins University (1897) and joined the Vassar faculty in 1902 (*Graduates and Fellows of the Johns Hopkins University, 1876–1913* [Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1914], 18, 109). See also R. Louise Balls ’01 to M. David Cameron, SSND, December 2, 1946, hand-printed reminiscences of “Sister Jeannette (1853–1901),” NDMA.

91. Mary Agnes Klug, SSND, interview by PM, February 14, 1989, transcript, OHP.

92. Maura Eichner, SSND, interview by Barbara Gross, April 9, 1973. Eichner studied part time while teaching in the campus preparatory school. She was twenty-six when she received her BA in 1941.

93. See Cameron, *College of Notre Dame*, 82.

94. Shanahan, “Old Notre Dame.”


96. Helen Burr-Brand to Sister M. David Cameron, November 9, 1944, NDMA. By 1915, elective courses in art and music carried credit toward the bachelor’s degree, and in 1937, the college introduced an art major.


98. On Sykes, see *Chron.*, September 18, 1900; February 3, 1901; and February 21, 1902. See also Connecticut College, “Connecticut College News Vol. 3 No. 1,” 1917, paper 15, http://digitalcommons.conncoll.edu/ccnews_1917_1918/15. Harvard and Boston University extension school courses met locally and attracted mainly Boston-area residents. However, if at least forty citizens residing outside suburban Boston signed up for a course, the extension school would send a professor to them. In 1926, with demand for education courses high, extension school faculty met classes weekly in suburban locations in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and New York. See “Harvard—B.U. Extension Courses, Thirty to Be Offered This Year,” *Boston Daily Globe*, October 1, 1926.

100. Shinagel, “Gates Unbarred,” 42.


103. *Susurrus*, March 29, 1915, NDMA. *Susurrus* was a short-lived campus gossip newsletter.


106. *Chron.*., March 2, 1905.


108. The 1920 lecture series included the Goucher College historian Katherine J. Gallagher, who spoke on Russia. See *Chron.*., April 13, 1920.


113. Elizabeth P. Hoisington, interview by PM, May 31, 1989, transcript, OHP.

114. Elizabeth Morrissy, interview by Barbara Gross, May 2, 1973, transcript, OHP. Among early full-time lay faculty, only Zerline Stauf opted for long-term campus housing.
115. Regina Soria, interview by PM, February 20, 1989, transcript, OHP; Lavinia C. Wenger, interview by Mary Jo Maloney, April 10, 1973, transcript, OHP.

116. Adam Leroy Jones, chairman, Commission on Institutions of Higher Education, MSA, to President Philemon Doyle, College of Notre Dame, November 17, 1925, NDMA.

117. Elizabeth Morrissy, interview by Barbara Gross, May 2, 1973, transcript, OHP.


119. See [President Frances Smith], “Needs of the College of Notre Dame of Maryland,” single typed sheet, n.d. (ca. May 23, 1949), NDMA. Smith (1886–1950) held an MA (1922) from Fordham University and a PhD in English from Catholic University (1935).

120. [Sister Denise Dooley?], “History of the College, Early Faculty, Rev. Dr. John J. Griffin,” typescript, n.d. (ca. 1962), NDMA. Dooley (1891–1972) held a BA (1921) and MA (1922) from Fordham University and a PhD from Johns Hopkins University (1934). She joined the chemistry faculty in 1921 and served as dean of the college between 1931 and 1941. Sister Cordia Karl (1893–1984) held a BA from Hunter College (1916) and an MA (1927) and PhD (1931) in mathematics from Johns Hopkins University.

121. *Chron.*, June 30, 1930; Summer 1932.


123. Other communities attempted to imitate this strategy. See Professor Joseph J. Walsh, MD, Fordham University, to Mother Rose Meagher, July 6, 1917, Motherhouse Archives, Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, Nazareth, KY.


127. *Chron.*, June 7, 1937. Staab (1906–97), a Catholic University graduate (BMus, 1934; MMus, 1940), joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1935.


129. See *Chron.*, September 20, 1937; *NDM Catalog*, 1921–22.


131. *Chron.*, September 24, 1938; September 26, 1938; June 12, 1940.

132. Baltimore archbishop Michael Curley, like many of his compatriots, found it difficult to acknowledge professional competence in women religious. In 1937 he
instructed College of Notre Dame president Frances Smith to compose for his signature a letter announcing the college's new advisory board. His comments on her draft betrayed his discomfort: “It may be a little long, but it is a very well written letter. . . . I suppose when women, consecrated or otherwise, get a chance at writing, they have to be enthusiastic about it and express it in length. Anyway, we shall let the letter stand as it is.” Frances Smith to Michael J. Curley, January 30, 1937; Curley to Smith, February 2, 1937, NDMA.


135. Bridget Marie Engelmeyer, SSND, interview by Mary Jo Maloney, April 8, 1973, transcript, OHP.

136. Dorothy Brown, interview by PM, May 16, 1989, transcript, OHP.

137. Bridget Marie Engelmeyer, SSND, interview by Mary Jo Maloney, April 8, 1973, transcript, OHP. After retiring as dean, Engelmeyer became the college archivist (1973–88).

138. Dorothy Brown, interview by PM, May 16, 1989, transcript, OHP.

139. Chron., February 27, 1925; March 27, 1926.


144. “Dramatics,” Damozel, 1924; Mary Noreen Gormley, SSND, to Archbishop Michael Curley, October 1, 1938; Curley to Gormley, October 6, 1938, ABA. The Catholic Art Association’s journal, the Catholic Art Quarterly, appeared from 1937 to 1970.
Until 1941, it was titled the *Christian Social Art Quarterly*, and from 1959 to 1970, *Good Work*. The association disbanded in 1970.


147. This meeting occurred on June 25, 1942. Ruth S. Riley to Bridget Marie Engelmeier, June 25, 1974; Engelmeier to Riley, July 2, 1974, BMEP. Green’s public lectures were given in March and July of 1942.


### 3. Divided or Diverse?


drawing, and needlework teachers,” who were able to vote in community elections but could not stand for office.


14. Bridget Marie Engelmeyer, SSND, interview by Mary Jo Maloney and Charles Ritter, April 8, 1973, transcript, OHP.


16. Mary Trinitas Bochini, SSND, interview by PM, April 6, 1989, transcript, OHP. Bochini, a 1949 Notre Dame graduate, joined its faculty in 1962. She held a PhD in psychology from Catholic University (1977).

17. NDM Catalog, 1910–11.


20. *Chron.*, September 21, 1932; September 20, 1933; September 24, 1934; September 22, 1937. Of twenty-two graduates in 1936, twenty were day students. See Philbin, *Past and the Promised*, 127.


23. Photo of Kappa Rho Sigma members, n.d. (ca. 1916), NDMA. The home state of one student is not provided.


27. *NDM Catalog*, 1918–19.

28. The annalist notes the “Birthday Party of the Kymry Club, the successor to the KPE Fraternity.” See *Chron.*, November 2, 1917.


30. Mary Louis Whalen, SSND, interview by PM, March 3, 1989, transcript, OHP.

31. Elizabeth P. Hoisington, interview by PM, May 31, 1989, transcript, OHP. Hoisington was a day student for three years, and a resident student in her senior year, 1939–40.


34. Anne S. Philbin, interview by PM, May 24, 1989, transcript, OHP.

35. Miriam Kivlighan, SSND, March 26, 1973, transcript, OHP.

36. Bridget Marie Engelmeyer, handwritten notes, December 13, 1942, BMEP.

37. Bridget Marie Engelmeyer, handwritten notes, December 17, 1946, BMEP.


41. “To the Editor,” *Columns*, December 15, 1942. Elizabeth Hoisington (1918–2007) enlisted in the Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps immediately upon graduating from Notre Dame in 1942. By 1965, she was director of the Women’s Army Corps. In 1971, she and Anna Mae Hays, chief of the Army Nurse Corps, were the first women promoted to the rank of brigadier general in the US Armed Forces.

42. Minutes, directors, March 23, 1959, NDMA.

43. President’s Report, 1964–65, NDMA; *Chron.*, October 9, 1964.

44. “Students—Suggestions & Opinions 1960s—(Response Rate Not Indicated),” n.d., NDMA.

45. See Office of Research and Planning and Strategic Planning Committee, “Executive Summary of Student Satisfaction Survey, 1984 Day Program Students,” NDMA.
50. See Hicks ’17, untitled reminiscence of Notre Dame; “Women Riders to Exhibit Skill at College Kermis: Horse Show with 25 Equestrians Will Be Held Friday at Notre Dame,” Baltimore Sun, May 26, 1924; “2,000 Gather at Opening of Notre Dame Kermis,” Baltimore Sun, May 29, 1924. See also “Field Day Features Riding Exhibition,” Columns, April 30, 1938; Chron., May 17, 1938. See also Recreation Association, “Programs of Field Day,” NDMA.
53. “Cardinal to Give Diplomas: Commencement Will Be Held at Notre Dame This Week,” Baltimore Sun, June 1, 1913.
54. Sing Song School Songs (Baltimore: College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Student Association, 1960), 1.
56. Virginia Geiger, SSND, interview by Barbara Gross, March 27, 1973, transcript, OHP. Kean (b. 1895) held diplomas from the Finch Conservatory of Music (1914) and the Sargent College of Physical Education (1919), and a BA from Western Maryland College (1936).
60. Bridget Marie Engelmeyer, handwritten notes, April 14, 1943, BMEP.
61. Marie Augustine Dowling, SSND, interview by PM, March 21 and April 18, 1989, transcript, OHP.
63. Bridget Marie Engelmeyer, SSND, interview by PM, May 30, 1989, transcript, OHP.
64. The original alma mater, “A Blue Strand,” had emerged from the 1933 Sing Song program. Students set its verses to music from the 1929 film The Desert Song. Copyright issues led to its replacement in 1951. The students Lucie Beal Collins and Ann Connor composed both words and music for a new alma mater, “We Raise Our Voices Proudly.” See Sing Song School Songs, 1.
68. Coralie Ullrich, SSND, interview by PM, March 2, 1989, transcript, OHP


78. “150th Anniversary—Oblate Sisters of Providence,” pamphlet, n.d. (ca. 1979), ABA.

79. *Chron.* , January 31, 1949. See also *Chron.* , August 26, 1951. In 1924, Villanova University, twelve miles from Philadelphia, was the first Catholic college to admit the Oblate Sisters. For an excellent history of the early years of this community, see Morrow, *Persons of Color*. See Williams, “Subversive Habits,” for a study of black sisterhoods after World War I.


83. Bridget Marie Engelmeyer, handwritten notes, December 9, 1942, BMEP.

84. See “Fight on Bias Reviewed: Catholic Foundation for Human Brotherhood Tells of Progress,” *New York Times*, April 13, 1945. Hartmann, a 1936 Notre Dame graduate, joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1943. She held an MSW from Loyola University, Chicago.

85. Minutes of meeting, January 19, 1944, Children of Mary Sodality, Secretary’s Record, 1923–44, NDMA.

86. Episcopal support or opprobrium was often critical to such decisions. Grace Dammann’s determination to admit blacks to Manhattanville College had the support of New York’s Cardinal Patrick Hayes. In 1943, Archbishop Samuel Stritch, who headed the Archdiocese of Chicago, encouraged Saint Mary’s College in Indiana and its neighbor, the University of Notre Dame, to admit black students; Saint Xavier College in Chicago followed the next year. On the other hand, in Saint Louis, Archbishop John Glennon, who governed from 1903 to 1946, resisted efforts in this area. His successor, Archbishop Joseph Ritter (1946–67), made racial integration a priority, and despite resistance from many quarters, significant reform ensued.


90. The Archdiocese of Washington was created in 1939, but Curley, very unusually, continued to govern both Baltimore and Washington until his death in 1947.


93. See Davis, History of Black Catholics, 314n85.
99. Chron., February 20, 1948; February 27, 1948. A secret ballot would very likely have produced fewer favorable votes.
100. Maura Eichner, SSND, interview by PM, February 3, 1989, transcript, OHP.
103. Frances Smith to Mrs. (Caroline) Putnam, March 20, 1948; Roy J. Deferrari to Smith, March 11, 1948; Smith to Deferrari, March 20, 1948, NDMA; Chron., April 10, 1948.
104. Liberata Dedeaux to Frances Smith, June 25, 1948, NDMA. Established in 1870 as an orphanage, Saint Frances Academy was a boarding school between 1926 and 1972. See Liberata Dedeaux, OSP, “The Influence of Saint Frances Academy on Negro Catholic Education in the Nineteenth Century” (MA thesis, Villanova University, 1944).
105. Frances Smith to Francis Keough, July 2, 1948, NDMA.
106. Frances Smith to Liberata Dedeaux, OSP, August 9, 1948, NDMA.
108. Bridget Marie Engelmeyer, November 7, 1949, handwritten notes, BMEP.
109. Frances Smith to Rev. Clarence J. Howard, SVD, March 27, 1950, NDMA.
110. Saint Augustine’s Messenger was an African American magazine published in Bay Saint Louis. Smith died later that year; the college was still segregated.
112. “Announcement,” typed sheet, May 22, 1968, NDMA. Margaret Mary O’Connell (1906–95) earned a BA at the College of Notre Dame (1926), an MA in biology at Catholic University (1938), and an EdD at Johns Hopkins University (1950). Mrs. Roger L. (Caroline) Putnam to Sr. Margaret Mary O’Connell, January 2, 1951, NDMA.
113. Minutes, advisory board, May 19, 1952, NDMA.
114. Bridget Marie Engelmeyer to Mike Mahoney (director of admissions), January 8, 1985, NDMA.
126. *Hopes and Dreams*, 1989, NDMA.
127. *Hopes and Dreams*, 1993, NDMA.
129. *Chron.*, October 14, 1953. Men on the faculty were not among the dinner guests.
130. Regina Soria, interview by PM, February 20, 1989, transcript, OHP.
131. Anne Cullen, interview by PM, May 3, 1989, transcript, OHP.
132. *Chron.*, May 21, 1961. The reason given for excluding lay faculty was “lack of room.”
136. Mary Oliver Hudon, SSND, interview by PM, May 3, 1989, transcript, OHP.
138. Minutes, Advisory Council, November 9, 1947, NDMA.
139. “Description of Advisory Council,” typescript, n.d. (ca. fall 1947), NDMA.
140. Carton (1895–1952) headed the order’s eastern province from 1947 until 1952.
142. Minutes, Advisory Council, November 9, 1947, NDMA.
143. “Description of Advisory Council”; agenda for the December 1947 meeting of the Advisory Council, NDMA.
144. Minutes, Advisory Council, October 10, 1948, NDMA.
145. Mother Myles Carton, chair, Advisory Council, to Bridget Marie Engelmeyer, November 12, 1948, NDMA; *Chron.*, November 14, 1948; August 26, 1951.
146. There was no connection between Mother Carton’s 1947–51 Advisory Council and the President’s Advisory Council, organized in 1964 at the initiative of
advisory board member Henry J. Knott to assist in fundraising and provide “top volunteer leadership for College programs and projects, including Trustee appointments.” See Chron., August 28, 1964; and “College of Notre Dame Council: Statutes and By-Laws,” Article 2: Purpose (1964), NDMA. In 1968, the advisory board of the college merged with the President’s Advisory Council. See Sr. Margaret Mary O’Connell to Herbert J. Watt, June 5, 1968, NDMA. After 1975, the President’s Advisory Council became known as the President’s Council of the College of Notre Dame.

145. Coralie Ullrich, SSND, interview by PM, March 2, 1989, transcript, OHP. Ullrich was a 1935 graduate of the college.

146. Bridget Marie Engelmeyer, SSND, interview by PM, May 30, 1989, transcript, OHP. Watkins, a 1937 graduate of the University of California, Los Angeles, held an MEd from Johns Hopkins University. She was a member of the Art Department faculty from 1959 to 1981.


148. Mary Trinitas Bochini, SSND, interview by PM, April 6, 1989, transcript, OHP.

149. Minutes, board of trustees, October 20, 1969, NDMA.

150. Minutes, board of trustees, June 3, 1970, NDMA.

151. Sister Marie Augustine Dowling, secretary, Faculty Senate, to Sister Mary Maurice Kelly, Provincial Leader, SSND, December 16, 1970, NDMA. Kelly was the chair of the board of trustees.

152. Ruth Nagle Watkins, interview by PM, May 9, 1989, transcript, OHP.

153. Minutes, board of trustees, February 17, 1971, NDMA.

154. Ruth Nagle Watkins, chair, Faculty Senate, to Sister Francis Regis Carton, SSND, chair, board of trustees, September 20, 1972, NDMA. The five Catholic women’s institutions surveyed were Trinity College, Saint Elizabeth College, Marymount College, Manhattanville College, and New Rochelle College.

155. Minutes, board of trustees, September 29, 1972, NDMA.


157. Minutes, board of directors, April 7, 1967, NDMA.

158. Kathleen Feeley to members of the board of trustees, regarding meeting of the board’s Budget Committee, July 19, 1972; minutes, board of trustees, September 29, 1972, NDMA.

159. Kathleen Feeley to Sister Francis Regis Carton and the board of trustees, February 25, 1974, NDMA.

160. Minutes, board of trustees, March 15, 1974, NDMA.

161. See Report of the Faculty Committee on Rank, Tenure, and Salary, 1965–1966 and Rank, Tenure, and Salary Committee, Up by Our Boot Straps: A Report on the State of Faculty Salaries at the College of Notre Dame of Maryland, approved by the Faculty Senate, November 16, 1976, NDMA.


163. Chron., June 29, 1979. At the time, the Baltimore Archdiocese was paying an annual stipend of $4,264 for sister-faculty in its parochial schools.


4. Educating Catholic Women


2. Lucian Johnston, ‘Alumnae Address, Notre Dame, June 1911,” typescript, NDMA. Johnston had taught religion and served as chaplain at Notre Dame from 1899 to 1904.


5. “Fr. Burghardt Stresses Ideals of Womanhood in Cap and Gown Address,” Columns, December 9, 1944. When a more seasoned Burghardt returned to Notre Dame fifteen years later to preach the baccalaureate sermon at commencement, he selected a gender-neutral topic: “the nature of true wisdom, for which humane studies are a preparation.” See Chron., May 31, 1959.


7. Bridget Marie Engelmeyer, handwritten notes, December 1968, BMEP.

8. School Sisters of Notre Dame [Sister Meletia Foley] to Right Rev. T.J. Conaty, rector, Catholic University of America, October 9, 1899, NDMA.


12. NDM Catalog, 1895–96; Annie P. Toler Hilliard, ‘An Investigation of Selected Events and Forces That Contributed to the Growth and Development of Trinity
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13. NDM Catalog, 1903.
17. Transcript of Helen Burr ’99, NDMA.
18. NDM Catalog, 1895–96.
22. NDM Catalog, 1899.
27. [Sister Denise Dooley?], “History of the College, Early Faculty, Rev. Dr. John J. Griffin,” typescript, n.d. (ca. 1962), NDMA.
29. Mary Alma McNicholas, SSND, interview by PM, March 9, 1989, transcript, OHP. McNicholas (1902–98), a 1926 Notre Dame alumna, held an MS from Fordham University (1933) and a PhD in biochemistry from Catholic University (1937).
1957), 70–71, table 23. On average, 35 percent of students in graduating classes between 1942 and 1949 majored in mathematics and natural sciences. See Damozel, various years.


34. NDM Catalog, 1912–13.

35. See folder “History of the College—Philosophy Dept.,” NDMA.

36. Annual Calendar of Notre Dame of Maryland, College for Women, 1910–1911, 36, NDMA.

37. Adele M. (Mohlenrich) Hicks ’17 to President Kathleen Feeley, January 3, 1983, NDMA. Protestant students were exempt from the religion requirement but not the philosophy requirement.

38. NDM Catalog, 1931–32.

39. Interview, Jane F. Scheurich Tacka ’50, May 10, 1989, transcript, OHP. Notre Dame’s 128-point (including religion) requirement for the degree prevailed until 1989, when, acknowledging that times had changed, it was set at 120 points.


41. Cameron, College of Notre Dame, 100–101.


43. Virginia Geiger, SSND, interview by Barbara Gross, March 27, 1973, transcript, OHP. Geiger (1915–2004), a longtime faculty member, held an MA (1941) and a PhD (1943) in history and philosophy from Catholic University.

44. NDM Catalog, 1918–19.


47. Baltimore American, October 4, 1896.


57. Founded in 1887, the organization has been known as the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools (MSA) since 1975. In 1919 it created a division, known since 1969 as the Middle States Commission on Higher Education (MSCHE), to set accreditation policies and accredit MSA member colleges. Adam Leroy Jones, associate professor of philosophy and director of admissions at Columbia University, was its first chair (1919–34). See Adam Leroy Jones to President Philemon Doyle, November 17, 1925, NDMA.


62. Hart, “Girl’s College Life.”


Curricula in women’s colleges, including Catholic institutions, in the quarter century following 1930 showed a distinct increase in health and hygiene requirements. On this development, see Newcomer, *Century of Higher Education*, 96–98, especially table 7, “Required Courses in Women’s Colleges 1931–1932 and 1956–1957.”


73. For a discussion of Wellesley’s thinking on the place of music and art in the liberal arts curriculum, see Helen Lefkowitz Horowitz, *Alma Mater: Design and Experience in the Women’s Colleges from Their Nineteenth-Century Beginnings to the 1930s* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 84.

74. *NDM Catalog*, 1910–11; *NDM Catalog*, 1902. An elective course in stenography and typewriting was an “extra,” not part of the 1910 curriculum, and students seeking private instruction in music, needlework, and elocution had to pay separately.

75. “142 Get Diplomas at New Rochelle,” *New York Times*, June 4, 1936. Notre Dame’s total enrollment in 1936 was 173; nearly two-thirds were day students. See Sister Frances Smith to Alumnae of the College of Notre Dame, draft of letter, n.d. (ca. September 1936), NDMA.


80. Frances Smith to Alumnae.

81. Bridget Marie Engelmeyer, “B.S. Degree Evolution,” typed notes, single sheet, November 17, 1976, BMEP. Overall, the college awarded only nine BS degrees between 1899 and 1974, seven of them during the Depression decade. The BS degree was reintroduced in 1978 in the Weekend College BS in Nursing program.

82. Carole B. Shmurak and Bonnie S. Handler, “‘Castle of Science’: Mount Holyoke College and the Preparation of Women in Chemistry, 1837–1941,” *History*
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of Education Quarterly 32 (Fall 1992): 331. Southern female seminaries also typically offered pedagogical training at this time (see Kilman, “Southern Collegiate Women,” 175–78).


88. “Teachers’ Course 1910–11: Johns Hopkins and Goucher College to Co-Operate; To Be Open for Both Sexes,” Baltimore Sun, June 4, 1910.


93. Merrill E. Jarchow, Private Liberal Arts Colleges in Minnesota: Their History and Contributions (Saint Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1973), 123.

94. Theresine Staab, SSND, interview by Mary Jo Maloney, March 29, 1973, transcript, OHP. The major flourished until student interest in teaching careers declined in the 1970s.


96. Margaret Mary O’Connell, “Role of Private Colleges in Higher Education in Maryland,” typescript of statement, Maryland Parent Teacher Association Congress, November 11, 1964, NDMA.
97. NDM Catalog, 1959–60.
98. Margaret Mary O’Connell, “Data Presented for Consideration of the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education, MSA, 4 December 1959,” NDMA.
102. See Schleifer, College of New Rochelle, 25.
104. Chron., July 31, 1897
108. See A School Sister of Notre Dame [M. Dympna Flynn], Mother Caroline and the School Sisters of Notre Dame in North America (Saint Louis: Woodward & Tiernan, 1928), 2:159. A similar program at Loyola College in Baltimore became part of its evening division in 1945.
112. “Student-Teachers Complete Requirements,” Columns, May 1934.
113. Mary Dempsey, interview by PM, April 18, 1989, transcript, OHP; Lavinia Wenger, interview by Mary Jo Maloney, April 10, 1973, transcript, OHP. After graduating in 1914 from Western Maryland College, Wenger (1893–1976) earned an MRE (1922) from Bethany Biblical Seminary, Chicago, and an MA (1929) from the University of Pennsylvania. She joined Notre Dame’s Education Department faculty in 1944.
114. Margaret Mary O’Connell, SSND, interview by Charles Ritter, April 10, 1973, transcript, OHP.
115. See Marie Xavier Looymans, SSND, interview by PM, March 13, 1989, transcript, OHP. Looymans (1914–2005) attended Towson Normal School and taught in Baltimore public schools before entering the order in 1941. She earned degrees at the College of Notre Dame (BA, 1946) and Catholic University (MED, 1956), and was a member of the Education Department faculty from 1958 until 1987.


121. Minutes, advisory board, May 23, 1955, NDMA.


123. Mother Arnold’s proposal was hardly novel. By the 1930s, according to Roger Geiger, “a growing number of students prepared for careers in education in regular colleges and universities” (To Advance Knowledge: The Growth of American Research Universities, 1900–1940 [New York: Oxford University Press, 1986], 110).


125. Minutes, advisory board, May 27, 1957, NDMA.


127. NDM Catalog, 1969–70.

128. In 1904, the Education Conference of Catholic Seminary Faculties (est. 1898), the Association of Catholic Colleges (est. 1899), and the Parish School Conference (est. 1902) joined to form the Catholic Educational Association. Notre Dame was on the CEA’s first list of accredited Catholic women’s colleges, published in 1904. The CEA became the National Catholic Educational Association in 1927. See O’Connell, “Educational Contributions,” 148.

129. This took place at the meeting of the directors of the Maryland State Board of Education, December 22, 1920. See Chron., January 6, 1921.

130. The preparatory school had been registered and accredited by the New York State Board of Regents in 1902.
131. Adam Leroy Jones, chairman, Commission on Institutions of Higher Education, MSA, to Philemon Doyle, November 17, 1925, NDMA.
133. George Constable, interview by PM, April 25, 1989, transcript, OHP.
135. William Allison Shimer, Phi Beta Kappa, New York, to Dean Denise Dooley, February 21, 1934, NDMA. See also Oscar M. Voorhees, secretary, Committee on Scholarship, Phi Beta Kappa Foundation, to Ethelbert Roche, March 14, 1931; Dean Mary Immaculata Dillon to Oscar M. Voorhees, March 31, 1931; and Denise Dooley to Gentlemen, Phi Beta Kappa, New York, February 19, 1934, NDMA. By 1940, the college had chapters of two national honor societies: Kappa Gamma Pi, for Catholic women’s colleges, in 1926, and Delta Epsilon Sigma, for Catholic colleges and universities, in 1939. After the discontinuance of the AAU’s accrediting program in 1951, the college gained membership in the American Association of University Women. It never gained a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.
136. Adam Leroy Jones to Philemon Doyle, September 9, 1926; Mary I. Dillon to Adam Leroy Jones, April 1, 1930; Adam Leroy Jones to Mary I. Dillon, July 10, 1930, NDMA.
137. Ethelbert Roche to Adam Leroy Jones, February 10, 1932, NDMA.
138. Adam Leroy Jones to Ethelbert Roche, November 15, 1932; Ethelbert Roche to Adam Leroy Jones, November 26, 1932; Adam Leroy Jones to Ethelbert Roche, December 1, 1932, NDMA. Dempster’s report also noted an insufficient number of “properly qualified faculty.” See *Chron.*, October 11, 1932.
139. *Chron.*, March 6, 1939; Frank H. Bowles to Frances Smith, October 30, 1939, NDMA; Frank H. Bowles to Frances Smith, November 4, 1942, NDMA.
142. Frank H. Bowles to Roy J. Deferrari, November 19, 1943, NDMA. A poll of alumnae conducted in response to these remarks found that the college was doing better than Bowles thought: 12 percent held graduate degrees, 3 percent were currently enrolled, and 13 percent had at some point taken graduate courses.
143. William H. Lichte to Frances Smith, November 15, 1947, NDMA.
144. The approved Catholic women’s institutions at this time were Marygrove College (Michigan); Chestnut Hill College (Pennsylvania); Mount Saint Vincent College (New York); New Rochelle College (New York); Sacred Heart College (New York); Incarnate Word College (Texas); Our Lady of the Lake College (Louisiana); Rosary College (Illinois); Seton Hill College (Pennsylvania); the College of Saint Catherine (Minnesota); Saint Elizabeth College (New Jersey); Saint Teresa College (Minnesota); Dominican College (California); Rosemont College (Pennsylvania); and Trinity College (Washington, DC).
145. William H. Lichte to Frances Smith, December 16, 1947, NDMA.
146. Frances Smith to William Lichte, July 31, 1948, NDMA.
147. William H. Lichte to Frances Smith, November 18, 1948, NDMA.
148. See “Outcomes Study, Graduates, 1949–1958, College of Notre Dame, 1959,” NDMA. This survey of the college’s 653 graduates between 1949 and 1958 was undertaken at the initiative of the faculty prior to the January 1960 MSA reaccreditation visit. Although the final survey report was summary in character, a review of individual responses yielded additional useful data.
149. Chron., April 1, 1954. Over the years, the small college consistently produced Fulbright scholars. In 2004–5 and 2009–10, it ranked among the top master’s institutions nationally in receiving Fulbright awards (Chronicle of Higher Education, October 22, 2004; September 15, 2009). In the latter year, it was the only Maryland institution in this category to achieve this distinction. See “College of Notre Dame Named a Top Producer of U.S. Fulbright Students,” Greater Baltimore Committee, October 21, 2009, https://gbc.org/college-of-notre-dame-named-a-top-producer-of-u-s-fulbright-students.
153. “Department of Classical Languages and Literature, 1945–1946,” NDMA.
155. Chron., June 1, 1953. CND students were not the first Catholic women’s college students to test themselves in these competitions. For example, in the 1930s a senior at the College of Saint Catherine “took top honors” in the Atlantic Monthly competition as well as first prize in the Forum’s national poetry contest. In the next decade, students of the award-winning writer Sister Mariella Gable, OSB, at the College of Saint Benedict “consistently placed” in the Atlantic Monthly contest, with “two of them winning the top prizes in 1942 and 1944.” See Jarchow, Private Liberal Arts Colleges, 111; Nancy Hynes, OSB, introduction to Mariella Gable, OSB, The Literature of Spiritual Values and Catholic Fiction, ed. Nancy Hynes, OSB (Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1996).
159. Maura Eichner, SSND, interview by PM, February 3, 1989, transcript, OHP. In 2007, the Atlantic Monthly was renamed the Atlantic.

164. Margaret Mary O’Connell, SSND, interview by Charles Ritter, April 10, 1973, transcript, OHP.

165. Mary Agnes Klug, SSND, interview by Mary Jo Maloney, April 3, 1973, transcript, OHP. Klug (1909–2009), a 1931 Notre Dame graduate, earned an MS in chemistry in 1946 at Catholic University. She was successively a member of Notre Dame’s Chemistry Department faculty (1942–57), director of admissions (1957–72), and director of planned giving (1972–81).


169. See “Outcomes Study.” Seven percent of respondents were nuns, most of them teachers.

170. O’Connell, “Role of Private Colleges.”

171. Mary Agnes Klug, SSND, interview by Mary Jo Maloney, April 3, 1973, transcript, OHP.

172. Engelmeyer, “Talk on Development of Curriculum.”

173. President’s Report, minutes, advisory board, May 22, 1950, NDMA. See also “Italian Department Opens Evening Class,” *Columns*, October 17, 1940.


175. *Chron.*, November 7, 1973; minutes, board of trustees, November 7, 1974, NDMA; *Chron.*, September 24, 1975; Mary Oliver Hudon, SSND, interview by PM, May 3, 1989, transcript, OHP. Hudon had recently earned her PhD in educational administration from the University of Maryland.


177. *Goddard College, 2011 Academic Catalog*.

178. In 2002, the program registered about seventy nondegree special students and thirty degree special students. See Mark Alden Branch, “Degree of Commitment,” *Yale Alumni Magazine*, March 2002.


180. “Weekend College, Spring Semester, 1975” fact sheet, NDMA; minutes, board of trustees, September 5, 1975, NDMA. In 1984, Trinity College opened a Weekend College that initially admitted only women.

181. On the Weekend College experience, see Mary Griffin, “Reinventing Mundelein: Birthing the Weekend College, 1974,” in *Mundelein Voices: The Women’s College Experience, 1930–1991*, ed. Ann M. Harrington and Prudence Moylan (Chicago: Loyola Press, 2001), 215–24. The organizational structure of the Weekend College at CND was straightforward. There were three Weekend College terms annually, one of them in the summer. The fall and spring terms coincided with the college’s regular fourteen-week term calendar. During regular terms, students enrolled in one to three courses on five weekends as they worked toward a bachelor’s degree. Classes were
held every third weekend, commencing on Friday evening at six o’clock and concluding on Sunday at noon. During the three-week hiatus separating weekends of classes, students were free to engage in library research and consult with faculty. See NDM Catalog, 1978–79.

182. President’s Report, 1964–65, NDMA. See also O’Connell, “Role of Private Colleges.”


185. Mary Oliver Hudon, SSND, interview by PM, May 3, 1989, transcript, OHP.


189. Mary Oliver Hudon, SSND, interview by PM, May 3, 1989, transcript, OHP; Chron., May 24, 1978; Chron., March 1, 1979; NDM Catalog, 1979–80. The BS degree had not been offered for four decades.

190. Chron., April 27, 1973; September 5, 1974. See also Chron., September 1979. Students were free to major in either field.


194. “America’s Best Colleges,” U.S. News & World Report, November 25, 1985, 46–49. The Weekend College’s large nursing program contributed significantly to this figure.


5. Sectarian or Free?


2. Fred J. Kelly, Benjamin W. Frazier, John H. McNeely, and Ella B. Ratcliffe, Collegiate Accreditation by Agencies within States (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1940), 31. The New York Regents could not prevent a college in another state from operating; however, inclusion on its list brought both credibility and prestige. As an early history of the College of Notre Dame pointed out, the power to grant degrees was separate from “affiliation” with the Regents: “The school was incorporated and
chartered as a college [by the State of Maryland], while at the same time the Academic Classes were affiliated with the Board of Regents of New York.” “History of Notre Dame of Maryland,” Notre Dame Quarterly 3 (March 1917): 3, NDMA.


5. In 1921, the estimated value of the contributed services of thirteen sister-faculty and staff at Notre Dame totaled $18,000. Since at an average interest rate of 6 percent an endowment of $300,000 would generate $18,000 in income, the college estimated its “permanent” endowment to be $300,000. As the number of sisters employed at the college rose, so did the permanent endowment. In 1930, with twenty-four sisters working at Notre Dame, the institution estimated a permanent endowment of $875,000. Commission Information Sheet, submitted by Sister Mary Immaculata Dillon, dean, to Adam Leroy Jones, chairman, Commission on Institutions of Higher Education, April 26, 1930, NDMA.

6. Sister Mary Immaculata Dillon, dean, to Adam Leroy Jones, chairman, Commission on Institutions of Higher Education, May 29, 1930, NDMA.


8. George W. Constable, interview by PM, April 25, 1989, transcript, OHP.

9. See minutes, advisory board, October 30, 1936, NDMA.

10. Minutes, advisory board, October 30, 1936, NDMA; Chron., May 26, 1941.

11. See minutes, advisory board, October 30, 1936, NDMA.

12. Minutes, advisory board, October 30, 1936, NDMA. A few years later, Mother Doyle again proposed Morrissy for the advisory board, this time with success.


15. James Almond to Frances Smith, December 22, 1944, ABA.

16. Archbishop Michael J. Curley to James Almond, December 26, 1944, ABA.

17. Minutes, advisory board, May 25, 1945; minutes, advisory board, May 21, 1946, NDMA.

18. Frances Smith to Joseph Nelligan, chancellor, January 16, 1947; Archbishop Michael J. Curley to Frances Smith, January 31, 1947, folder 158, Nelligan Collection, ABA.


23. With the exception of graduate tuition support for two sister-faculty, the Ford monies benefited only lay faculty. See Dorothy Brown, interview by PM, May 16, 1989, transcript, OHP; “Survey on the Use of Ford Foundation Endowment Grants.”

24. Minutes, advisory board, May 28, 1956, NDMA.

25. In the late 1960s, the college also established a “quasi-endowment” fund of $85,000 from “operating surplus.”

26. Minutes, advisory board, May 23, 1955; minutes, advisory board, May 28, 1956, NDMA.

27. Minutes, advisory board, May 28, 1956, NDMA. Not all colleges joined. Goucher, for one, believed it could raise more funds by independent solicitation.


29. It was an amendment to the charter (Acts of 1896, Chapter 124) that permitted the granting of college degrees as well as honorary degrees. See Minute Book No. 1 of CND, Inc. (A Maryland Corporation), NDMA.


31. Minutes, advisory board, May 18, 1953, NDMA.


34. Baltimore educators agreed that the city’s two public girls’ high schools “were still, in 1900, unable to prepare girls for college.” Marion Talbot and Lois K. M. Rosenberry, The History of the American Association of University Women, 1881–1931 (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1931), 3n3.

35. “Woman’s College,” Baltimore Morning Herald, August 28, 1900.

36. NDM Catalog, 1896–97.


41. Mary Agnes Klug, SSND, interview by Mary Jo Maloney, April 3, 1973, transcript, OHP.

42. Miriam Kivlighan, SSND, interview by Barbara Gross, March 26, 1973, transcript, OHP.

43. *Chron.*, September 14, 1920; September 16, 1925.


50. Margaret Mary O’Connell to Archbishop Francis Keough, March 19, 1956, ABA.

51. Minutes, board of directors, September 8, 1958, NDMA.

52. See Margaret Mary O’Connell, *Report of the CND of MD for the Year 1956–57*, NDMA.


54. “Regarding College Corporation,” typescript, October 19, 1964, NDMA.

55. Minutes, board of directors, March 2, 1957. Filed with the minutes are a “bill of sale”; a Thompson, Grace and Mays survey of the “Property of Notre Dame College, Baltimore, Md., 17 April 1954”; and “Notes and Comments to Accompany Pro Forma Balance Sheet as at April 30, 1957,” NDMA.

56. George W. Constable to district director of the Internal Revenue Service, Baltimore, May 23, 1957, NDMA.

57. George W. Constable, interview by PM, April 25, 1989, transcript, OHP.


59. Minutes, advisory board, May 27, 1957, NDMA.

60. *Chron.*, August 31, 1957. The loan came through the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA). The Department of Housing and Urban Development superseded the HHFA in 1965.
61. Margaret Mary O'Connell to Archbishop Francis Keough, December 10, 1957, NDMA.
62. Archbishop Francis Keough to Margaret Mary O'Connell, December 13, 1957, NDMA.
63. Minutes, board of trustees, March 31, 1958, NDMA.
65. Margaret Mary O'Connell to Archbishop Francis Keough, February 24, 1959, NDMA.
66. Chron., October 15, 1960. This figure excludes 82 novices and junior sisters who were full-time day students residing at the Bellona Avenue motherhouse, and 321 part-time students, most of them sisters, enrolled in Saturday and summer extension programs. The full-time equivalent enrollment in October 1960 for all categories of students was 706.
67. President’s Report, 1963–64, NDMA.
68. Margaret Mary O’Connell to Archbishop Francis Keough, February 24, 1959; minutes, advisory board, May 25, 1959, NDMA.
69. Minutes, board of directors, March 23, 1959, NDMA.
70. President’s Report, 1961–62, minutes, advisory board, November 29, 1961, NDMA.
71. Minutes, board of directors, February 13, 1962, NDMA.
72. Minutes, board of directors, November 5, 1962; minutes, advisory board, November 21, 1962, NDMA.
75. A second POAU concern at this time related to President Truman’s public support for a US representative to the Vatican. See “Religion: The Wall of Separation,” Time, February 7, 1949: “Last week a militant group of U.S. clergymen and laymen met in Washington and set out to raise $1,000,000 ‘to resist the declared purposes of the Roman Catholic Church further to breach the wall of separation between church and state.’ The organization, called Protestants and Other Americans United (for the Separation of Church and State), was holding its first big meeting since its founding a year ago (Time, Jan. 19, 1948). Main purpose of the conference was to launch a nationwide drive for members, with pamphlets, radio broadcasts and mass meetings scheduled for Atlanta, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities.”
82. Lyman P. Powell, "Religious Influences in College Life at Smith, Vassar, Bryn Mawr and Wellesley," *Good Housekeeping*, April 1911.
86. *NDM Catalog*, 1895–96, 43.
88. Virgina Geiger, SSND, interview by Barbara Gross, March 27, 1973, transcript, OHP.
89. Helen Burr-Brand to Sister David, November 9, 1944, NDMA. See also Dorothy Brown, Margaret Steinhagen, and Josephine Trueschler, "Marikle Chapel of the Annunciation: College of Notre Dame of Maryland," December 2002, NDMA. In 1903, a papal decree threatened that cherished benefit. "Singers in church have a real liturgical office," declared Pope Pius X. "Therefore women, being incapable of exercising such office, cannot be admitted to form part of the choir" (*Inter sollicitudines*, para. 13). Mixed congregational singing was not affected by the edict. Yet no one could remember when women and girls had not sung in Catholic churches worldwide. In the 1820s, Caroline Gerhardinger (later Mother Theresa) taught in a girls' school in Stadtamhof, Bavaria, where "three times a week the student choir sang the High Mass in the Church of Saint Magnus" (Mary David Cameron, *The College of Notre Dame of Maryland, 1895–1945* [New York: Declan X. McMullen, 1947], 14). By the turn of the twentieth century, however, mixed choirs were commonplace in the United States, and the ban on women stunned bishops, clergy, and parishioners alike. In 1908, Rome emphatically rejected Pittsburgh bishop Regis Canevin's modest suggestion that Rome allow separate women's choirs. "The Holy Father has not given permission for women to form part of the church choirs in the United States," replied Cardinal Merry Del Val (Canevin to Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Merry Del Val, November 14, 1908; Del Val to Canevin, November 29, 1908, reprinted in Carlo Rossini, "Women in Church Choirs," *The Caecilia: Monthly Magazine of Catholic Church and School Music 61* [June 1935]: 325–26). With no support for the decree at the grassroots level, few bishops in the United States tried to enforce it. However, it remained in place until 1955 when Pope Pius XII reversed it: "A group of men and women or girls, located in a place outside the sanctuary set apart for the exclusive use of the group, can sing the liturgical texts at Solemn Mass, as long as the men are completely separated from the women and girls" (Pius XII, *Musicae sacrae disciplina*, 74). On the question of

91. *Chron.*, May 2, 1918.
96. “Class Day at Smith College,” *Republican* (Springfield, MA), June 21, 1898.
98. Bridget Marie Engelmeyer, handwritten notes, n.d. (ca. 1951–55), BMEP.
102. Minutes, Our Lady’s Mission Unit, May 16, 1919; February 8, 1920; April 25, 1920; March 14, 1921; Report of Literature Committee, Mission Society of Notre Dame of Maryland, May 1920, all in NDMA; “Mission Notes,” *Damozel*, 1924; “5,000 Attend Mass and All-Day Rally,” *Baltimore Sun*, May 22, 1925.
103. Sister Mary David Cameron, Sodality of Our Lady, Report to the President, 1936–1937, June 21, 1937, NDMA.
104. Dorothy Brown, interview by PM, May 16, 1989, transcript, OHP. However, when student interest in campus clubs, religious clubs in particular, plummeted in the 1960s, Our Lady’s Sodality ceased to exist. Encounter, a religion club focused on social action that replaced the Sodality and the Mission Unit, attracted few members. See *Chron.*, November 11, 1965; December 14, 1965.
108. *NDM Catalog*, 1941–42.
110. For a valuable discussion of the development of Catholic Action in the mid-twentieth century, see Debra Campbell, “The Heyday of Catholic Action and the Lay


113. Sister M. Dominic Ramacciotti, “The Correlation of Italian and Religion,” typescript, June 4, 1940, NDMA.

114. For an interesting account of how the secularization of elite Protestant colleges affected the place and role of campus “sacred spaces,” see Margaret Grubiaik, White Elephants on Campus: The Decline of the University Chapel in America, 1920–1960 (Notre Dame, IN: University of Notre Dame Press, 2014).

115. Regina Soria, interview by PM, February 20, 1989, transcript, OHP.


117. Jean Schramm Monier, interview by PM, April 27, 1989, transcript, OHP.


121. NDM Catalog, 1952–53.


124. “Outcomes Study.”


130. Margaret Mary O’Connell, “Data Presented for Consideration.”


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133. Collegetian, March 29, 1926.
134. President’s Report, minutes, advisory board, May 18, 1953, NDMA.
135. President’s Report, minutes, advisory board, May 18, 1953, NDMA; “Annunciation Day, 1953 Program,” BMEP.
140. Minutes, advisory board, joint meeting of advisory board and the College Science Council, March 15, 1964, NDMA.
141. Henry J. Knott to Archbishop Lawrence Shehan, November 16, 1964, ABA. This episcopal intervention was successful.
143. George W. Constable, interview by PM, April 25, 1989, transcript, OHP.
146. The ACLU of Maryland, formed in 1931, was an affiliate of the national ACLU, established in 1920.
150. Francis Regis Carton, SSND, interview by PM, April 4, 1989, transcript, OHP.
152. “Students—Suggestions & Opinions 1960s—(Response Rate Not Indicated),” n.d., NDMA.
154. President’s Report, 1964–65, NDMA.
156. NDM Catalog, 1972–73.
157. Minutes, board of directors, March 23, 1959, NDMA.
159. Elizabeth Morrissy, interview by Barbara Gross, May 2, 1973, transcript, OHP.


162. Henry J. Knott to Margaret Mary O’Connell, March 27, 1967, NDMA.

163. In her letter of resignation, submitted to the full board of trustees on April 22, 1968, O’Connell gave poor health as the reason for her decision. Privately, she confessed that the decision “was determined” for her. Margaret Mary O’Connell, SSND, interview by Charles Ritter, April 10, 1973, transcript, OHP. See also Margaret Mary O’Connell to Mother Provincial Mary Maurice Kelly, March 30, 1968, NDMA.

164. *Chron.*, July 5, 1968; minutes, board of trustees, February 17, 1971, NDMA. Elissa McGuire (1912–2005) entered the order in 1938 and earned degrees from the College of Notre Dame (BA, 1945), Johns Hopkins University (MA, 1952) and Fordham University (PhD, 1963). She managed the college endowment fund (1943–82) and retired from the faculty in 1988.


166. Minutes, board of trustees, February 25, 1977; *Chron.*, February 28, 1977, NDMA; minutes, President’s Council, December 12, 1977, NDMA.

167. “CND, Inc., Articles of Amendment, October 25, 1977,” NDMA. By 1981, the local leader of the religious community no longer sat on the board of trustees. See *Chron.*, May 14, 1981. By this time, the title “leader” had replaced the traditional title “superior.”


6. “Convent Colleges”


2. On British women’s colleges in this era, see Elizabeth Edwards, “Educational Institutions or Extended Families? The Reconstruction of Gender in Women’s Colleges in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries,” *Gender and Education* 2, no. 1 (1990): 23.


13. Ruth (Jenkins) Bristor, interview by PM, April 13, 1989, transcript, OHP. Jenkins, who arrived at Notre Dame as a fifth grader in 1915, attended the preparatory school and graduated from the college in 1926.
19. Although the College of Saint Angela, renamed the College of New Rochelle (New York) in 1910, developed a “cottage system,” this was only because it did not yet have the funds to build a suitable large residence hall. Tracy Mitrano, “Against the Odds: Mother Irene Gill and the Founding of the College of New Rochelle,” *History of Higher Education Annual* 7 (1987): 87.
23. “Unwritten Laws at Smith: Rules Which Govern the Attitude of the Students in Various Matters of Importance,” news clipping, unknown publication, ca. 1900, Social Regulations File No. 34, Smith College Archives, Northampton, MA.


27. Until 1904 this rule was printed in the college catalog.


30. In 1944, the college hired a former house mother at Smith College “to supervise the College resident students at night.” See Chron., September 17, 1944.

31. Chron., November 11, 1923. For other examples of lay chaperoning in this decade, see Chron., November 12, 1923; February 7, 1924; February 18, 1924; March 14, 1924; March 17, 1924.


37. Bridget Marie Engelmeyer, handwritten notes, n.d. (ca. 1942), BMEP.


44. “Calendar for 1923–24,” Damozel, 1924.

45. Elizabeth Morrissy, interview by Barbara Gross, May 2, 1973, transcript, OHP.


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52. Susurrus, March 29, 1915, NDMA.
53. Ruth (Jenkins) Bristor, interview by PM, April 13, 1989, transcript, OHP.
54. “N.D.C. Dictionary.” For more on this subject, see Inness, Intimate Communities, 45–67.
58. Mary Louis Whalen, SSND, interview by PM, March 3, 1989, transcript, OHP.
59. Elizabeth Morrissy, interview by Barbara Gross, May 2, 1973, transcript, OHP.
63. Damozel, 1924; Damozel, 1936.
64. Report of Inspection of College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., for MSA, February 13–14, 1950, NDMA. Some married women may also have had professional careers.
65. “Survey Reveals Wide Views on Religious Vocation Idea,” Columns, April 20, 1943. The survey response rate was 38 percent.
67. Chron., October 27, 1940; Sheila D. F. Haskell, interview by PM, May 15, 1989, transcript, OHP.
68. Chron., April 9, 1948.
70. Newcomer, Century of Higher Education, 218, citing Patricia W. Cautley, AAUW Members Look at College Education: An Interim Report (Washington, DC: American Association of University Women, 1949). Notre Dame graduates were not part of this study, since the college was not admitted to AAUW membership until 1951.

72. NDM Catalog, 1921–22.

73. NDM Catalog, 1925–26.


76. In the 1930s, women from Rosemont College near Philadelphia were playing female roles in productions at local Catholic men’s colleges; the arrangement was reciprocal. See Contosta, “Philadelphia Story,” 150.

77. President’s Report, 1957–58, minutes, advisory board, May 26, 1958, NDMA.


82. Chron., September 23, 1940. See also Miriam Kivlighan, SSND, interview by Barbara Gross, March 26, 1973, transcript, OHP.

83. Kathleen Marie Engers, SSND, interview by PM, May 30, 1989, transcript, OHP.


85. See “Sing Song,” Columns, April 19, 1945.


who had introduced student government at Saint Louis University late in the 1910s, lent considerable weight to the campaign of Notre Dame student leaders.


101. See Bridget Marie Engelmeier, handwritten notes, February 8, 1952 (on honor system); May 15, 1952 (on student rating of courses), BMEP. See also “Students—Suggestions & Opinions.”

102. *NDM Catalog*, 1944–45.

103. Bridget Marie Engelmeier, SSND, interview by PM, May 5, 1989, transcript, OHP.

104. “This College in Our Hearts,” student assembly presentation, November 1955, 20, BMEP.


106. Bridget Marie Engelmeier, SSND, interview by PM, May 30, 1989, transcript, OHP. College administrators settled problematic cases.


111. Marie Xavier Looymans, SSND, interview by PM, March 13, 1989, transcript, OHP. Yale College had a no-cuts policy during the war years; in 1945 it allowed students to cut three classes in each subject per semester.

112. See “Summary of Senior Curriculum Suggestions, 1960,” typescript, filed with “Students—Suggestions & Opinions.”

113. President’s Report, 1962–63, minutes, advisory board, NDMA.


116. “Students—Suggestions & Opinions.”

117. “Students—Suggestions & Opinions.”

118. “Students—Suggestions & Opinions.”


121. Kathleen Feeley, interview with the author, April 16, 1996.


123. Bernice Feilinger, SSND, interview by PM, May 25, 1989, transcript, OHP. Most honor codes now focus on academic integrity, although they vary in regard to requiring proctored examinations and student reporting of observed infractions by
peers. Harvard College’s first honor code, adopted in 2015, expects students to, as John S. Rosenberg puts it, “‘affirm their awareness’ (emphasis added) of the code, but not take an oath to accept the values it embodies or conform to its standards. . . . Students will not be compelled, or asked, to report on apparent violations by their peers.”


129. Marie Michelle Walsh, SSND, interview by PM, April 4, 1989, transcript, OHP.

130. Bernice Feilinger, dean of students, to parents and guardians of resident students, August 1973, NDMA.


134. See Chron., January 20, 1974; April 4, 1981.

135. Madeleine Doyle, SSND, interview by PM, February 9, 1989, transcript, OHP.

136. Ruth Miriam Carey, SSND, interview by PM, March 22, 1989, transcript, OHP.

137. “Students—Suggestions & Opinions.”

138. Bernice Feilinger, SSND, interview by PM, May 25, 1989, transcript, OHP.

139. NDM Catalog, 1972–73.

140. Minutes, board of trustees, March 4, 1970, NDMA.

141. Student Association president to board of trustees, February 9, 1971, NDMA.

142. Kathleen Feeley to resident students, February 21, 1972, NDMA.

143. Parietals Question, 1972–73, NDMA.


145. Kathleen Feeley to Francis Regis Carton, SSND, chairman, and members of the board of trustees, March 30, 1973, NDMA.


149. Kathleen Feeley to parents and guardians of students, April 6, 1973; minutes, board of trustees, April 27, 1973, NDMA.

150. Bernice Feilinger, SSND, dean of students, to parents and guardians of resident students, August 1973, NDMA.


152. Executive committee, Parents and Friends Association, to Kathleen Feeley, September 12, 1973, NDMA.

153. Kathleen Feeley to executive director, Parents and Friends Association, September 17, 1973, NDMA.

154. Parents and Friends Association executive committee to Francis Regis Carton, SSND, chair of the board of trustees; Kathleen Feeley, president; and members of the board of trustees, n.d. (ca. September 1973), Parietals Question, 1972–73, NDMA.


159. Minutes, board of trustees, March 15, 1974, NDMA.

160. Minutes, board of trustees, December 10, 1976, NDMA.

161. Maureen Larkin Watson ’55 to Kathleen Feeley, November 28, 1973, NDMA.

162. Minutes, board of trustees, September 6, 1974, NDMA.


**Conclusion**

1. Mount Saint Agnes College was located on the sixty-eight-acre campus of the Sisters of Mercy Provincial House in Baltimore’s Mount Washington section. The order sold the property in 1982 to the US Fidelity & Guarantee Company, a firm that later merged with the Saint Paul Companies. In 2003, Johns Hopkins University purchased the property. It is now known as Johns Hopkins at Mount Washington.

2. Chronically low enrollment forced Mount Saint Agnes College to close in 1918; the girls’ academy remained open. When demand for two-year women’s colleges rose in the 1930s, the defunct “college” reopened as Mount Saint Agnes Junior College.
A four-year program was developed in 1946, and three years later Mount Saint Agnes again awarded bachelor’s degrees. By the 1970s, the college had merged with Loyola College. For more on Mount Saint Agnes, see Mary Jeremy Daigler, *Through the Windows: A History of the Work of Higher Education among the Sisters of Mercy of the Americas* (Scranton, PA: University of Scranton Press, 2000); M. Magdala Thompson, “A Brief History of Mount Saint Agnes College” (MA thesis, Loyola College Baltimore, 1959), esp. 49–51, 60–64. Joy Clough disputes Daigler’s claim that Mount Saint Agnes was the first college founded by the Sisters of Mercy in the United States, maintaining that the distinction belongs to Georgian Court College (New Jersey, 1908). See Daigler, app. 2, 245; Joy Clough, *First in Chicago: A History of Saint Xavier University* (Chicago: Saint Xavier University, 1997), E-13, chap. 10, n. 6. For more on Mount Saint Agnes Academy, see Mary Loretto Costello, *The Sisters of Mercy in Maryland (1835–1930)* (Saint Louis, MO: Herder, 1931).

3. See W. Ray Smittle, “Catholic Colleges,” *Journal of Higher Education* 7 (February 1936): 90. According to M. Mariella Bowler, “A History of Catholic Colleges for Women in the United States of America” (PhD diss., Catholic University of America, 1933), 90, women’s colleges’ average enrollment in 1932 was 185. Catholic women’s colleges had an average enrollment of 117 in 1921. Most enrolled under 200 students; only one had at least 500 students in 1926. “College Survey Shows Women’s Schools in Gain,” *New World* (Chicago), December 3, 1926.

4. William P. Leahy, *Adapting to America: Catholics, Jesuits and Higher Education in the Twentieth Century* (Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press, 1991), 72. The College of Notre Dame had no trouble with accreditors, but it was roughly average in enrollment; in the fall of 1938, it had 215 students, while in 1943 the annalist excitedly proclaimed that “there are 100 freshmen!” *Chron.*, September 21, 1938; September 22, 1943.


10. School Sisters of Notre Dame to T.J. Conaty, Rector, Catholic University, October 9, 1899, NDMA. Dean Meletia Foley drafted the letter.


12. Thomas J. Conaty to Mother Superior (Theophila Bauer), October 28, 1899, NDMA.

13. Thomas J. Conaty to Theophila Bauer, June 13, 1900, NDMA.


16. Watrin, Founding and Development, 18, quoting minutes, Catholic University of America trustees, October 10, 1900, Archives, Catholic University of America. See also “Colleges and High Schools Affiliated with the University,” Catholic Educational Review 5 (May 1913): 417.


18. Loyola College became Loyola University Maryland in 2009; the College of Notre Dame became Notre Dame of Maryland University in 2011. See Nicholas Varga, Baltimore’s Loyola, Loyola’s Baltimore, 1851–1986 (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1990), for a detailed history of the Jesuit institution.

19. “34 Are Graduated at Notre Dame,” Baltimore Sun, June 4, 1931; “Loyola College to Graduate Class of 35 at Evergreen,” Baltimore Sun, June 6, 1933.


22. Dorothy Brown, interview by PM, May 16, 1989, transcript, OHP.


24. Leahy, Adapting to America, 88n26. Milwaukee archbishop Sebastian Messmer (1847–1930), a leading conservative within the US hierarchy, pushed for a nationwide system of Catholic schools. He headed the archdiocese of Milwaukee from 1903 until his death. For more on his views, see Robert Cross, The Emergence of Liberal Catholicism in America (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1967), 134.


29. Vincent Beatty, SJ, was president of Loyola from 1955 to 1964.


32. Mary Agnes Klug, SSND, interview by Mary Jo Maloney, April 3, 1973, transcript, OHP.


34. Quoted in Margaret Mary O’Connell, SSND, “Coeducation and the Education of Women—Eastern Regional Unit,” National Catholic Educational Association Bulletin 51 (August 1954): 299. Rooney’s jibe that “the oldest Catholic women’s colleges in America are not old enough to talk about tradition” dismayed women in the audience. Rooney headed the Jesuit Educational Association from 1937 to 1966.


36. See President’s Reports, 1961–62; 1964–65, NDMA.

37. Draft of minutes, advisory board, November 5, 1962, NDMA.

38. Minutes, board of directors, June 2, 1964, NDMA.

39. Henry J. Knott to Lawrence J. Shehan, October 9, 1964, ABA.


42. By the end of that year, all Jesuit colleges in the country were admitting women. See Poulson, “From Single-Sex to Coeducation,” 117.
44. Minutes, board of trustees, November 19, 1987, NDMA.
45. Minutes, board of trustees, June 28, 1967, NDMA.
47. For a description of cooperative efforts in the Notre Dame and Loyola education departments in the early 1970s, see Margaret Steinhagen, interview by PM, May 15, 1989, transcript, OHP. At that time, 350 Loyola men and 150 Notre Dame women were taking courses in the cooperating institution. “Students—Suggestions & Opinions 1960s—(Response Rate Not Indicated),” n.d., NDMA; *Chron.*, July 19, 1971; *NDM Catalog*, 1972–73.
48. “Assumptions and Recommendations of the Tri-College Study Committee, March 24, 1970,” NDMA. On the committee, William Kelly, SJ, represented Loyola; Marie Judith Foley, SSND, Notre Dame; and Elizabeth Geen, Mount Saint Agnes. Geen, recently retired as dean and vice president of Goucher College, was serving for a year as president of Mount Saint Agnes as it implemented its merger with Loyola.
49. “Resolution of the Board of Trustees of Loyola College—Passed Unanimously at the Meeting of the Board on April 25, 1970,” NDMA; *Chron.*, May 14, 1970.
51. *Chron.*, June 3, 1970, NDMA.
54. Minutes, board of trustees, July 13, 1970, NDMA; “Resolution Passed by the Board of Trustees of the College of Notre Dame of Maryland, July 13, 1970,” NDMA.
55. Minutes, board of trustees, September 23, 1970, NDMA.
57. Charles Ritter, interview by PM, May 26, 1989, transcript, OHP.
58. See “Annual Institutional Summary—College of Notre Dame of Maryland, October 1, 1968,” NDMA. Before becoming president of Loyola, Sellinger had been dean of the college at Georgetown University (1957–64).
59. *Chron.*, January 16, 1973; minutes, board of trustees, February 16, 1973. Notre Dame housed female graduate students from local universities at this time. See minutes, board of trustees, September 6, 1974, NDMA.
60. Joseph A. Sellinger, SJ, to Kathleen Feeley, March 21, 1975, NDMA.
61. Joseph A. Sellinger, SJ, to Kathleen Feeley, SSND, March 21, 1975, NDMA; minutes, board of trustees, April 25, 1975, NDMA.
63. See Linelle LaBonte, SSND, director of photography, to Kathleen Feeley, February 19, 1976, NDMA. See also Marie Judith Foley, Department of Biology, to Kathleen Feeley, February 19, 1976, NDMA.
64. “Report of the Ad Hoc Committee to Study Question of a Joint Loyola-Notre Dame Committee to Deal with Matters of Cooperation,” n.d., filed with minutes, board of trustees, February 20, 1976, NDMA.
65. Kathleen Feeley to Henry J. Knott, October 24, 1977, NDMA.
66. Henry J. Knott to Kathleen Feeley, November 17, 1977, NDMA.
67. Minutes, board of trustees, December 9, 1977, NDMA.
68. Kathleen Feeley to Joseph A. Sellinger, November 27, 1978, NDMA.
70. George W. Constable, interview by PM, April 25, 1989, transcript, OHP.
71. Trinitas Bochini, interview by PM, April 6, 1989, transcript, OHP.
72. Notre Dame’s Women’s College enrolls traditional-aged undergraduates. Its College of Adult Undergraduate Studies developed from the Weekend College. In 2014, Notre Dame of Maryland University enrolled 1,250 undergraduate students; Loyola University Maryland enrolled 4,004 students, 59 percent of whom were women, and 1,650 graduate students.
74. Registration figures from the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) reports, 1966–75, typed sheet, NDMA.
76. See “Information from Touche-Ross & Co.’s Report”; registration figures from the HEGIS reports, 1966–75.
78. Kathleen Feeley to members of the board of trustees, August 21, 1974, NDMA. The receipt of $261,000 in Maryland state funds, released by the Supreme Court in December 1974 following the settlement of the ACLU suit, permitted the 1974–75 fiscal year to close with a small surplus.
80. Feeley, “Case Statement.”
82. Dorothy Arthur, SSND, interview by PM, March 2, 1989, transcript, OHP.

85. Feeley, “Case Statement.”


87. In 2010, nearly 60 percent of students in traditional four-year colleges nationwide majored in professional fields.


92. Virgina Geiger, SSND, interview by Barbara Gross, March 27, 1973, transcript, OHP.


99. Minutes, board of trustees, September 22, 1994, NDMA.

100. “Report to the Faculty, Administration, Trustees, Students of the College of Notre Dame of Maryland by an Evaluation Team representing the Commission on Higher Education of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools. Prepared after study of the institution’s self-study report and a visit to the campus on November 9–12, 1986,” 2, NDMA.


102. Anne Cullen, interview by PM, May 3, 1989, transcript, OHP. Cullen joined the modern languages faculty in 1959.


104. President’s Report, 1963–64, NDMA.


108. See financial statements (assets, liabilities, reserves, capital, income, and expense) for fiscal year ended August 31, 1956; “CND, Statement of Income and
Expense, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1971,” minutes, board of directors, July 29, 1971, NDMA.


111. Anne Cullen, interview by PM, May 3, 1989, transcript, OHP.


115. Eileen O’Dea, SSND, vice president for institutional planning, became the first vice president for mission.


118. Cross-registration represented another way that Notre Dame sought to alleviate women students’ anxiety during a period of expanding coeducation. In
1972, students could take one course per semester at Goucher, Morgan State, Coppin State, or Towson State Colleges (*NDM Catalog, 1972–73*); by 1979, a consortium among Notre Dame, Loyola, Goucher, and Johns Hopkins was in place, with “faculty from Goucher and Notre Dame shar[ing] responsibility for instruction of senior students from all four colleges during the fall semester” (Marie Xavier Looymans, SSND, interview by PM, March 13, 1989, transcript, OHP). By the close of the 1970s, Notre Dame students were able to participate in “a dual degree program in engineering with the School of Engineering, University of Maryland, College Park” (*NDM Catalog, 1978–79*).