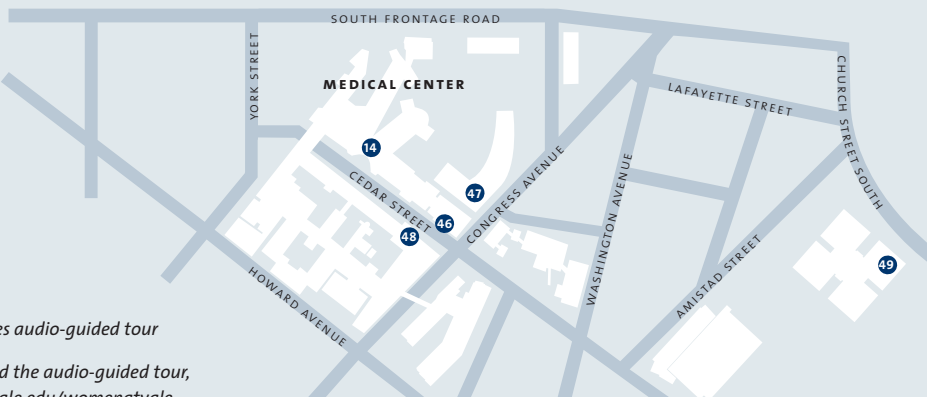
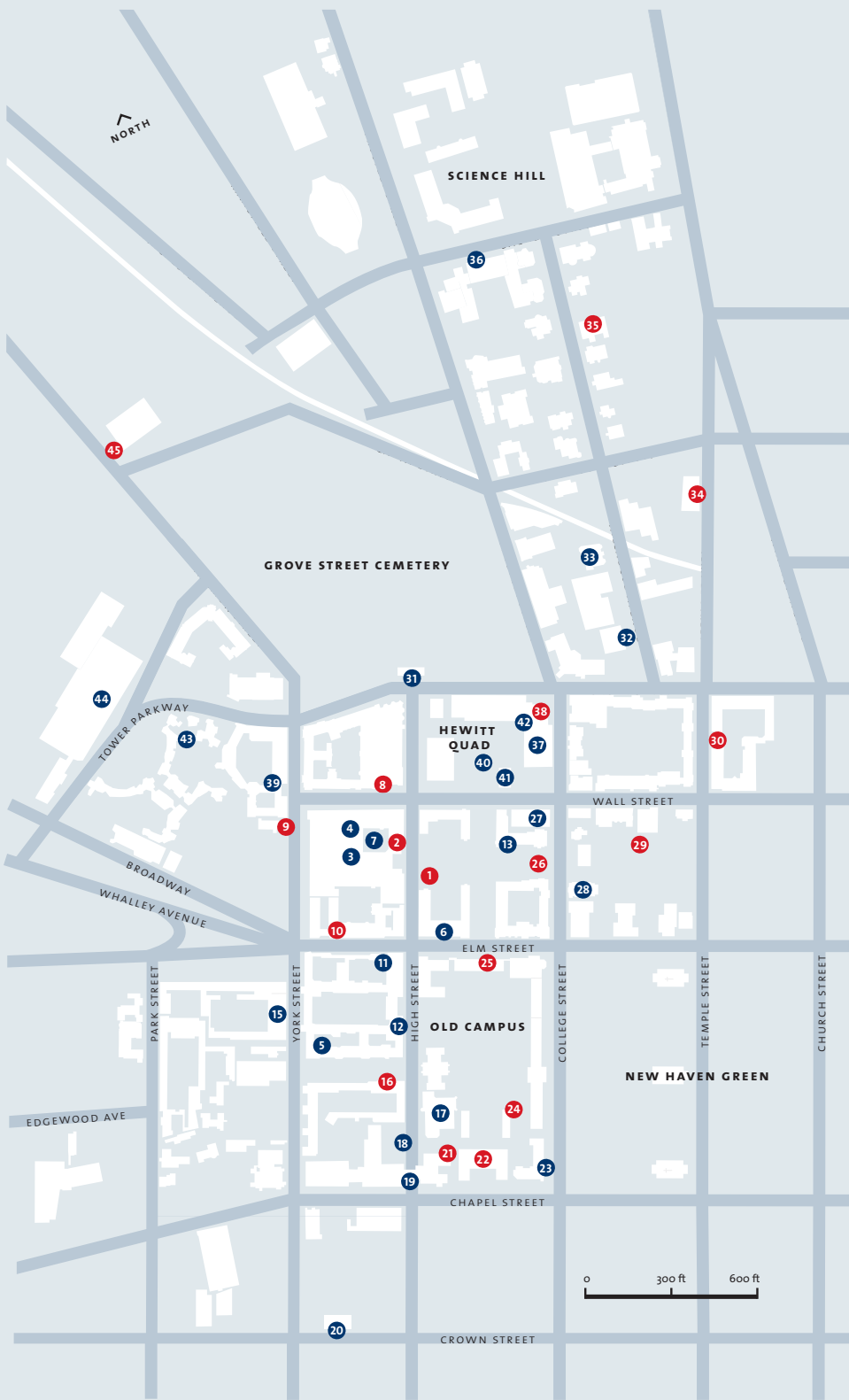




Women at Yale: A Tour



● Red indicates audio-guided tour

To download the audio-guided tour,
visit www.yale.edu/womenatyale



Welcome to *Women at Yale: A Tour*. This tour journeys through the histories and iconographies of women on campus, beginning with the inception of Yale College over three centuries ago. After you take in some of the spaces, places, and stories, we hope you will continue to look for evidence of women and men co-living, co-learning, co-teaching, and co-operating here at Yale and beyond. For fuller descriptions of each site, please visit the website at www.yale.edu/womenatyale and download the audio-guided tour, which features many of the stories as told by the people who lived them.

- 1 **Women's Table** When Maya Lin (BA 1981, M.A.RCH 1986) decided to place her sculpture on the Rose Walk, a pedestrian walkway, she envisioned a nurturing space in the heart of Yale's busy urban campus. The name evokes a sense of community and family gathering. Commissioned by Yale President Benno Schmidt (BA 1963, JD 1966) to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the coeducation of Yale College in 1989, the Women's Table calculates the presence of all registered female students since the inception of Yale in 1701. Those numbers continue to change, however, as more is discovered. Although 1873 marks the earliest admit date, we now know that the Silliman sisters were among the first students at the School of Fine Arts when it opened in 1869. And, although many believe the numbers end in 1993 because women finally outnumbered men that year, a simpler explanation is correct: the numbers end when the sculpture was completed.
- 2 **Linonia and Brothers Room** On June 18, 1963, University Librarian James T. Babb (BA 1924, HON. MA 1945) circulated a memo declaring that the Linonia and Brothers Room would henceforth "be open to the ladies." Since its creation in the 1920s, Library rules had declared the room "a 'stag' room... closed to members of the opposite sex." In the spring of 1963, female graduate students picketed to protest their exclusion. When the young men returned to the newly desegregated room that fall, hundreds signed a petition against the "evil integration." One junior described his disgust with the women, who sat "in those big leather chairs in an absolutely undignified way." The complaints, however, were drowned out by much larger campus movements calling for the coeducation of Yale College and nationwide racial desegregation.
- 3 **Sterling Memorial Library** In an article for the 25th anniversary of coeducation, Kathy M. Newman (PH.D 1997) writes about discovering a world of female iconography at Yale. Of the Alma Mater above the circulation desk at Sterling, she explains: "In college mythology, [Mother Knowledge] replaces actual mothers, to pro-create knowledge itself, and a whole new family of knowledge seekers." In one of the **Stone Reliefs** which line the wall along the courtyard in SML, she points out that the man holding the book appears to gaze into space while the nude woman framed above him reads over his shoulder. Newman's other finds include the female portraits welded into the stained glass in the
- 5 **Branford College Mendel Room**: "Silhouetted women in lead and glass have been sitting in on Yale classes since Branford College was built in the 1930s." A
- 6 walk along the Elm Street side of **Berkeley College** features architectural reliefs: in one, a woman's high-heeled shoe appears to dance with a man's dress shoe. In another, a woman who looks like Cleopatra as a telephone operator suggests the power of the women who "worked behind the scenes" to connect the men of Yale with the outside world.
- 7 **Farrand Courtyard** After Beatrix Jones Farrand, noted landscape designer, accepted Yale's first salaried position of Consulting Landscape Gardener in 1923—the first time the university had employed a woman in a position of high authority—she hired a

staff, started a nursery, and designed the landscapes for at least 16 Yale buildings over the next 22 years. Farrand believed that “the primary object is to make the outward appearance and surroundings of the buildings an education for those who work and study in them. Surely the training of the eye to daily settings both beautiful and fit is as large a part of education as is the regular academic routine.” The Farrand Courtyard with its centerpiece fountain showcases one of her few extant designs at Yale.

8 Yale Law School In 1885, anxious whispers passed down the registration line at the Law School when the new students spied a certain A. R. Jordan (LLB 1886). Jordan had used initials to avoid exposing that she, Alice Rufie Jordan, was a woman. When the registrar balked, Jordan argued that the catalogue did not specify the gender of the student body. She was admitted. Although the Yale Corporation refused to print her name in the catalogue, she continued her studies and received a degree. After she graduated, the Corporation quickly added a clause to ensure classes were open only to males unless otherwise indicated. In 1919, women were officially admitted. Six of the 72 portraits in the Law School display images of female graduates. The earliest depicts lawyer Carolyn Agger (LLB 1938). Also pictured are Judge Patricia M. Wald (LLB 1951) and Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton (MA 1963, LLB 1964), the most recent portrait.

9 Mory's In 1969, in response to the coeducation of Yale College, the Board of Governors at Mory's, a private club exclusively serving the men of the Yale community, added the word “male” to the membership requirements. Women were allowed in only as guests, only at dinnertime, and only via the back stairs to private rooms. For five years, picketers protested on the sidewalk in front of Mory's, President Brewster declared that official university business no longer be held there, and a lawsuit was brought against the club. Finally, in April of 1974, Mory's accepted 160 new membership applications, 80 of them female. Since then, Mory's has displayed equal numbers of photographs from women's and men's sports teams and you might hear women's and men's a capella groups singing inside any night of the week.

10 Trumbull College In November 1968, Yale President Kingman Brewster stood in the Trumbull Dining Hall to announce that coeducation would occur the next fall if housing could be found for the women. Because Trumbull was small and had been at the forefront of the fight for coeducation, the Trumbull men were asked to cede their rooms to the new freshmen, who would be led by the first woman master, Elga Wasserman (JD 1976). All hell broke loose. By the end of the four hour meeting, Brewster admitted defeat, agreed to listen to an alternative plan, and appointed Wasserman Special Assistant to the President on the Education of Women. Instead of guiding only the freshmen through the first years of coeducation, Wasserman proved pivotal in guiding Yale's entire student body, faculty, and administration.

Upstairs in the Trumbull Library is a relief which represents Susan Elizabeth Imhoff. Imhoff, who served as Associate Fellow at Trumbull College from 1999 through 2005, created a library for the Master's House, began to revitalize the College Library, and hosted many social gatherings.

11 Saybrook College Five portraits of women hang in the Saybrook Dining Hall. Dean of Yale College Mary Miller (PH.D 1981) was the Master of Saybrook College for nine years. She is pictured with her husband, Professor Edward Kamens (BA 1974, PH.D 1982), and their cat, Rainbow. From 1946 to 1975, Alison Peake Henning served alongside her husband, Saybrook

Master Basil Duke Henning. The nineteenth century portraits depict Datha Woodward De Forest and Mrs. Daniel Tyler Coit (Jane Griswold Lanman), both from families of Yale graduates and benefactors. Mrs. Stephen B. Harkness is the same Anna M.

12 Harkness who donated **Harkness Memorial Tower and the Memorial Quadrangle** (look for the two inscriptions inside Memorial Gateway). Other female Harkness contributions on campus include **13 William L. Harkness Hall** and the **Mary S. Harkness 14 Auditorium** in the Sterling Hall of Medicine.

15 Davenport College The portrait of Anne Allen, which hangs in the Davenport Dining Hall, portrays a “faithful and beloved servant” who worked here during the first twenty years of Davenport's existence.

16 Jonathan Edwards College In 2007–2008, the Junior Common Room in Jonathan Edwards College was renovated through a gift from the women of the JE class of 1973. A beautiful commemorative wall carving includes the names of all 23 women in that first freshman class. After noticing the date of coeducation misidentified in a Yale newspaper, the alumnae were driven by the need to preserve a small part of the history of women at Yale, and, by extension, of women in the world. Perhaps with the help of this space, Yale will remember the women who entered with that first class, the women who continue to shape the meanings and structures of coeducation at Yale.

Downstairs are two stone benches, copies of the Princeton tombstones of Sarah Edwards (described as a “Friend, Neighbor, Mother, Wife, and Christian”) and her husband, Reverend Jonathan Edwards (BA 1720, M.Div 1722).

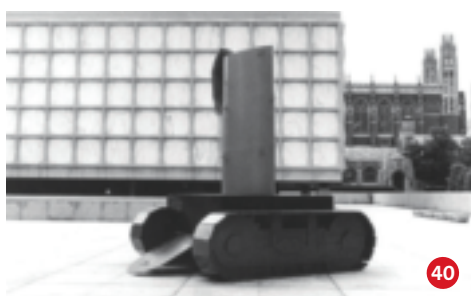
17 Linsly-Chittenden Hall After the death of Mary Hartwell Chittenden Lusk, her father, Simeon Baldwin Chittenden (HON. MA 1871) commissioned Louis Comfort Tiffany to design a window to memorialize his daughter in what was then the main reading room of Yale's new library, Chittenden Hall (now LC 102). One of the central kneeling allegorical figures holds a book which features Mary's name; the dedication is reinforced on a plaque to the right of the window.

18 Skull and Bones In 1992, when the still exclusively male secret society tapped six women along with nine men, the alumni association changed the locks on the doors. After a short standoff and society vote, both men and women were finally admitted.

19 High Street Bridge The Street Hall angels, four architectural reliefs of winged females (representing Architecture, Drama, Painting, and Sculpture) greet pedestrians on both sides of the High Street Bridge.

20 Women Faculty Forum The Women Faculty Forum emerged during Yale's tercentennial celebrations as the result of a campus-wide collaboration to highlight the presence of women at the university.

21 Street Hall Caroline Leffingwell Street and her husband Augustus Street (BA 1812) stipulated that Street Hall, which opened its doors as Yale's School of the Fine Arts in 1869, admit both sexes. They required that the building have an entrance onto Chapel Street as well as one onto Old Campus in order to accommodate not only the Yale community but also the surrounding area from which the school would receive its male and female students, the first registered female students at Yale. After the death of her husband, Caroline Street chose the first dean and endowed two professorships. Among the first four students were Alice and Susan Silliman, daughters of Yale professor Benjamin Silliman, Jr.



22 Vanderbilt Hall When Vanderbilt Hall was chosen to house the first class of freshwomen, many changes were made. The landscape on Chapel Street was redesigned to shield the women from view and a glass office was built into the archway to house a 24-hour security guard. But the bathrooms received the most attention: not only were they repainted, the lighting was upgraded and shelves and mirrors were added. Today, although Vanderbilt, the other Old Campus dorms, and the residential colleges all house just-about-equal populations of females and males, extra security measures continue to be observed for the women, such as the stipulation that every first floor of Old Campus be occupied by male students.

23 Yale Fence The architectural relief of the Old Yale Fence, on the College Street side of Bingham Hall, depicts a time when a fence divided the Yale yard from New Haven, a fence which served as the incubator of the “manly democracy of Yale life.” In 1888, the fight to save the fence in the face of Yale’s expansion quickly turned vicious. One alum even wrote that, if the men were no longer guarding the corner, “ladies will undoubtedly begin to tread the sidewalk of the campus side of Chapel Street, so long left sacred to the students and men generally.” The students didn’t lose their fence altogether, however. Replicas exist on Old Campus and in the photographs of Yale athletes—male and female—hanging all over campus.

24 Connecticut Hall and the Statue of Nathan Hale The day after registration in the fall of 1969, reporters besieged Amy Solomon (BA 1973) in the halls of Vanderbilt. Did she know she’d been the first woman ever to register for Yale College? She didn’t. She explained: “I went through the wrong door in Connecticut Hall.” The media fascination with Yale’s first coed spurred Yale’s own fascination with her. Among other items placed in a time capsule in the base of the Nathan Hale statue is the famous staged photograph of Solomon re-registering—because nobody had been there to record the moment.

25 Women’s Center In 1980, when the Yale Women’s Center moved into its very own three rooms in the basement of Durfee Hall, the occupants celebrated the official new home and the security of the central location, proclaiming: “The Women’s Place is in the Center!” They planned a feminist library, an emergency hotline service, and a film series. Over the years, the number of groups in residence at the center has ranged anywhere from six to 25, representing a broad spectrum of students, from Latina Perspectives to the Yalesbians to the Male Feminist Network.

26 Cross Campus In April of 1982, self-proclaimed baby dyke Maia Ettinger (BA 1983) gave an “electrifying speech” on Cross Campus about homophobia. The rally and the dance which followed were the culminating events for GLAD (Gay and Lesbian



FIRST ROW Patricia M. Wald (8), Alison Richard (38)
 SECOND ROW Sylvia Ardyn Boone and Vera Wells (30),
 Hanna Holborn Gray (38), Anne Allen (15)
 THIRD ROW Carolyn Agger (8), Eleanor Holmes Norton (8)
 FOURTH ROW Mary S. Harkness (14), Alison Peake Henning (11)

Awareness Days), which was organized by the Gay and Lesbian Co-op and has been celebrated in some form for the last three decades. In 1986, the Co-op won a major victory when the non-discrimination policy at Yale was changed to include sexual orientation.

- 27 Sprague Hall** In 1917, pianist and chamber music patron Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge financed Albert Arnold Sprague Memorial Hall with her daughter.
- 28 Leigh Hall** From its construction in 1930 through the first year of coeducation, what is now Leigh Hall housed the Department of University Health. Despite the presence of women on campus throughout its existence, the DUH offered no gynecological services until the fall of 1969. After Yale University Health Services regrouped and relocated to Hillhouse Avenue in 1970, they upgraded the gynecological facilities and equipment, added obstetrical services, and brought a larger staff on board.
- 29 Corbey Court** The Women's Studies Program, officially organized in 1980, spent its first decade in Corbey Court, a "small pale yellow brick cube of a building" that stood in a parking lot behind what is now the Slifka Center. In the first years of coeducation, courses offered by and about women were demanded by the students and often taught by professors who were soon to be big names in the growing women's movement. After its move to William L. Harkness Hall in the early 1990s, Women's Studies became Women's and Gender Studies in 1998, and then Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies in 2004.
- 30 Timothy Dwight College** In the South Common Room hang two plaques commemorating women. One describes a prize awarded annually in memory of Susan Redden O'Connor, whose untimely death in the summer after her sophomore year prevented her graduating with the class of 1973. The other celebrates the first woman of color to earn tenure at Yale, Professor Sylvia Ardyn Boone (PH.D. 1979). In the fall of 1970, a group of students invited Boone to teach a residential college seminar titled *The Black Woman*. That fall, she and Vera Wells (BA 1971) organized the Chubb Conference on *The Black Woman*. Wells writes: "With no more than ninety black women in the entire Yale community, over three hundred attendees packed Davies Auditorium" to hear such speakers as Maya Angelou and Shirley Graham DuBois. Boone's gravesite, as well as those of the Silliman sisters who were the first to attend the School of the Fine Arts, can be visited in the
- 31 Grove Street Cemetery.**
- 32 Kirtland Hall** The gift of Mrs. Lucy H. Boardman as a memorial to her uncle, Jared Porter Kirtland (MD 1815), Kirtland Hall was built in 1902 and housed the Department of Geology until 1963.
- 33 Leet Oliver Memorial Hall** Mrs. James Brown Oliver donated this building in honor of her son, Daniel Leet Oliver (BA 1908).
- 34 Helen Hadley Hall** Built in 1959, and named after the wife of a Yale president, this was the first residence hall to accommodate female graduate students across the Graduate and Professional Schools. Prior to Helen Hadley, female students found boardinghouse situations, lived in Yale buildings reconverted into dorms, or attended one of Yale's professional schools that offered housing for women—such as the Divinity School's Porter Hall, which no longer exists. In the early years, when the residents voiced a need for mentorship, women faculty established the Fellowship of Helen Hadley Hall. Over the decade of its existence, the Fellowship brought such speakers to campus as President of Radcliffe Mary Bunting,

playwright Lillian Hellman, and Coretta Scott King.

A wooden plaque on a pillar in the common room recognizes Ruth E. Feineman. Until the mid-1940s, while Executive Assistant to the Dean of the Graduate School, Feineman worked with "great enterprise" to ensure that women in the professional schools had living quarters.

- 35 The President's House (43 Hillhouse Avenue)** On November 6, 1968, President Kingman Brewster and his wife Mary Louise Brewster greeted about 750 students—female and male—who had come to demand immediate coeducation. Over 700 women were at Yale as part of Coed Week, which had been organized by undergraduates to show the administration that coeducation could be realized. That night, when Brewster announced that women would be at Yale by 1972, the marchers shouted, "Next fall! Next fall!" In fact, unknown to the students, two days earlier the Corporation had voted to move forward with coeducation by 1970. Brewster would take the decision to the faculty for a vote within the week.
- 36 Watson Hall** In 1961, Mrs. Thomas J. Watson and her son, Arthur K. Watson (BA 1942), donated Watson Hall to house the first Yale Computer Center in memory of Thomas J. Watson, founder of IBM.
- 37 Woolsey Hall** On the ceiling at Woolsey Hall are reliefs of nine female Greek muses and the goddess Athena, classically portrayed with a helmet as part of her armor.
- 38 Woolsey Rotunda** Upstairs in Woolsey Rotunda hang the portraits of three women who served as Yale's Provost. In addition to being the first female Provost at Yale, Hanna Holborn Gray became acting president for one year in 1977, after which she was named President of the University of Chicago. Alison Richard, who served as Provost from 1994 through 2003, became Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. Susan Hockfield served as Provost for only a year before becoming President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (The portrait of Judith Rodin, who left the Office of Provost to become the first female president of an Ivy League university—the University of Pennsylvania—can be
- 39** seen in the **Hall of Graduate Studies**, Room 211.)
- 40 Hewitt Quadrangle** With its "gray and white, cubit, disciplined," hard surfaces, this quad has been described as "basically paternal" and the "power center of the university," particularly as it
- 41** houses **Woodbridge Hall** (donated by Olivia and Caroline Phelps Stokes), which holds the Office of the President and the Corporation Room. Female reliefs representing Memory and Peace guard the
- 42** walls of **Memorial Hall**, which are covered from floor to ceiling with the names of male Yale students who served in U.S. wars. In the first months of coeducation, Claes Oldenburg's *Lipstick (Ascending) on Caterpillar Tracks* faced Woodbridge Hall. Although this "bisexual" monumental sculpture was intended to serve as a podium for speakers during anti-war protests, after one too many spray paintings, Oldenburg himself had it removed within the year. Today, the sculpture stands in the courtyard
- 43** of **Morse College**.
- 44 Payne Whitney Gymnasium** Before coeducation, men at the Yale gym (financed in 1932 by the wife and children of Payne Whitney) wandered the halls and swam laps stark naked. After coeducation, practice space and showers for women athletes were scarce. One particularly egregious situation remained unchanged until 1976, when the women's crew team marched into the office of the Director of Women's Activities, located in the Ray Tompkins House (a gift from Sarah Wey Tompkins). The women

pulled off their clothes to display Title IX painted on their chests and backs. They read a statement which demanded equal treatment for their bodies at the Yale boathouse: a locker room and hot showers. The team was tired of waiting wet and freezing on the bus while the men showered before the 30 minute drive back to campus. Within a year after the Title IX Strip, the boathouse was renovated to accommodate the women's team. Twenty-five years later, Virginia Gilder (BA 1979) spearheaded the funding drive for the new Gilder Boathouse.

45 The Rose Center Dedicated in 2006, the Rose Center was the brainchild of Deborah Rose (BA 1972, MPH 1977, PH.D 1989), the first woman in a long family history of Yale graduates. The Center houses both the state-of-the-art Yale Police Department and the Dixwell-Yale University Community Learning Center.

46 Yale School of Medicine Visitors to the medical school campus are greeted on Cedar Street by two statues of basketball players, one male and one female, created by W. O. Southwick, Professor Emeritus of Orthopedics.

47 Jane Ellen Hope Winchester Building Donated in 1901 by Hannah Jane Winchester in memory of her mother, the Jane Ellen Hope Winchester Building served as the University Clinic until 1960.

48 Lauder Hall Named for Anna M.R. Lauder and George Lauder, Lauder Hall was completed in 1928 and is used for the Pathology and Microbiology laboratories.

49 Yale School of Nursing Established in 1923, the School of Nursing was Yale's only professional school to open with a female dean (Dean Annie Goodrich) and 100 percent female students for the first three decades.

For more information, and to listen to the audio-guided tour, visit www.yale.edu/womenatyale

A gift to the Women Faculty Forum from Nancy Alexander (BA 1979, MBA 1984) and Phillip Bernstein (BA 1979, M.ARCH 1983) made this tour possible. Cosponsored by the Visitor Center and the Office of the Secretary.

Photographs by Savannah Kleinlein (BA 2011). Historical photographs are courtesy of Manuscripts and Archives, Yale University Library.

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