



A Woman's Right

January 11th - March 15th, 2020
McKissick Museum

Index

Preface	1
Introduction	3
Timeline	4
Enslaved Women	6
Wives and Daughters	10
State Normal School.	12
Female Faculty	14
Students	16
Suffrage.	18
Co-Ed Life	20
Extracurricular Activities	22
Beauty Pageants	24
World Wars I and II	26
Acknowledgements	28
Object checklist by section	30

Preface

A Woman's Right, part one, was an exhibition developed by the McKissick Museum at the University of South Carolina, Columbia campus. Guest curated by Director, SC Collaborative for Race and Reconciliation Dr. Jennifer Gunter and Honors College student Hannah Magraw, the exhibition was cut short because the University of South Carolina closed on March 16, 2020, as a precaution to protect faculty, staff, and students from the Novel Coronavirus COVID-19.

This catalog cannot offer the same experience as seeing the exhibition in person, but it will serve as a record and a resource for those who wish to access it during the University's closure.

Part two of *A Woman's Right* will open in the fall of 2020, either physically at the McKissick Museum, or virtually, or both. We invite you to study this document and we hope you will look forward to participating in programmatic offerings for the second part, focusing on the time period of 1945 to the present, to learn more about the history of women at the University of South Carolina.

Dr. Lana A. Burgess
Faculty Curator, McKissick Museum
Project Manager, *A Woman's Right*
College of Arts and Sciences



Two Female Students Sitting on the Horseshoe, circa 1948
Photograph
Gift of Leslie Drucker
2013.03.08e

Introduction

The history of women at the University of South Carolina is a complicated story filled with trials and triumphs that make a simple narrative impossible. This two-part exhibition shows how women on campus fought for basic rights and, once those were achieved, strove for equality in the classroom, on the athletic field, and in the workplace.

The first part, on exhibition from January 11 to May 17, 2020, covers the creation of South Carolina College (1801) to the end of World War II (1945). During this period, women fought for, among other things, the right to enroll as students and the right to vote.

The second part explores 1945 to the present. Women worked to create a university environment that met their needs. On campus, they vigorously campaigned for admission into majors typically considered “male,” equality in housing and athletics, and increased respect for their intelligence and capabilities. Today, women bring an incredible diversity of interests, activities, and achievements to UofSC. This exhibition celebrates the women of UofSC’s past, present, and future.

Timeline

1801- South Carolina College (later to become the University of South Carolina) is founded.

1874- The State Normal School opens in Rutledge Chapel and classes begin.

1895- Frances Guignard Gibbes is the first woman to enroll in the college.

1898- Mattie Jean Adams is the first woman to graduate from the college.

1903- Jaqueline Segar Epes is the first woman to graduate from the college with a master's degree.

1918- Claudia James Sullivan is the first woman to graduate from the University of South Carolina Law School.

1920- The 19th Amendment is ratified, giving women the right to vote.

1923- The Equal Rights Amendment is introduced.

1924- The first dormitory for female students, Wade Hampton College, is built on campus. The first dean of women and female faculty member, Dr. Irene Dillard, is appointed.

1925- Katherine B. Hayward, the first female department head, is appointed, overseeing the Department of Fine Arts.

1926- Phi Beta Kappa, the oldest academic honor society in the country, charts a UofSC chapter.

1928- Alpha Delta Pi is chartered and becomes USC's first national sorority.

1941- USC chooses its first homecoming queen, Mary King.

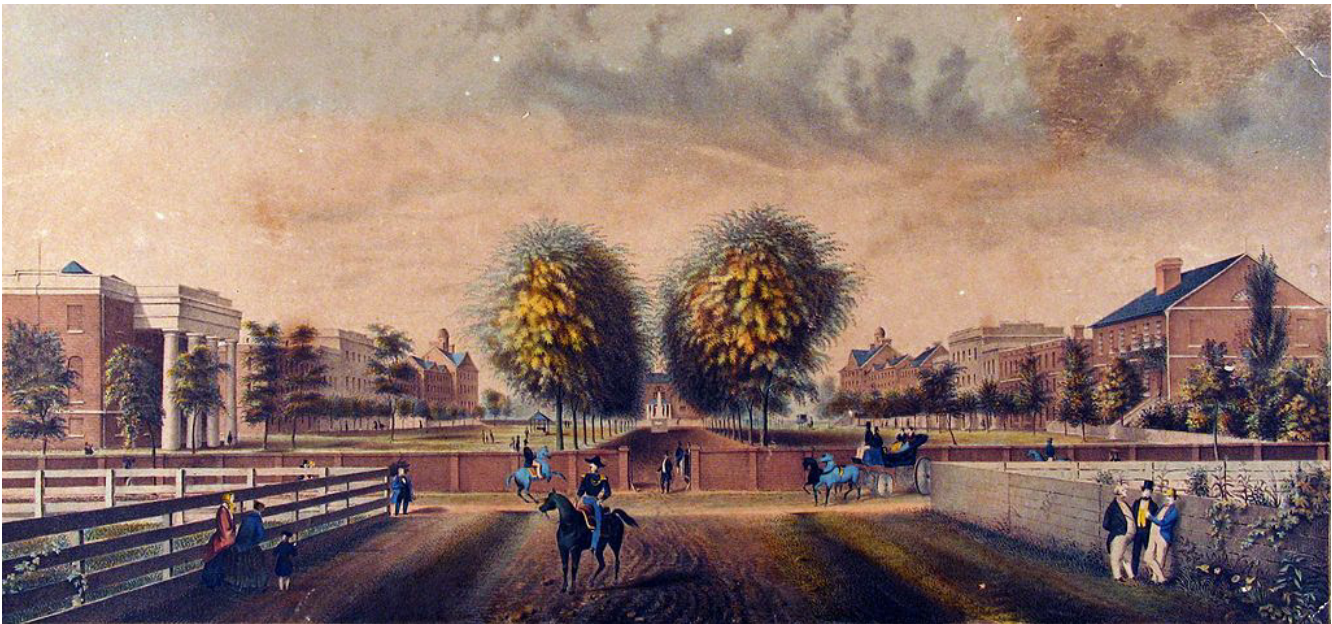
1942- The nation's first Red Cross Nurse's Aide course is established at USC.

Enslaved Women



Dress, 1842
Cotton
Gift of O. Holt Allen
6.849

Very few, if any, artifacts exist belonging to the enslaved women owned by individuals or hired by South Carolina College. Consequently, period specific objects, such as this dress, serve as a surrogate or stand-in for what is missing. This is the type of dress an enslaved servant would have worn.



View of South Carolina College, 1820.
Courtesy of University Archives,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina.

The Horsehoe was built by enslaved men. Enslaved men and women worked in these buildings.

Enslaved women owned by faculty and staff or leased from their owners by the college were among the earliest female inhabitants on the Horseshoe. What is known about them comes from documents written by those who enslaved them. Thus, these perspectives cannot accurately represent what enslaved women thought and felt.



Brick, 1835
Clay
2015.39.01

Although enslaved men built the wall around the historic Horseshoe, this brick is included here because it contains the fingerprints of the unknown individual who made it. Through extensive research some enslaved workers' names are known, but few were listed in the historical record.

Most details are unknown, but faculty writings provide some insight. The journals and letters of professor Francis Lieber tell us about Betsy and her daughter Elsa, both bought by Lieber in 1836. He was drawn to their “good looks” and “healthy, cheerful, and bright appearance.” According to his journal, Elsa, who was believed to be impregnated by a student, died in 1841 as a result of a miscarriage. Lieber wrote of Betsy’s grief and bemoaned the loss of Elsa as his property.

James Thornwell brought Amanda and others to campus when he became faculty. He believed slavery was a Christian institution and instructed those he enslaved in biblical matters. In 1849, Amanda was found to be “more than usually satisfactory [concerning] the grounds of her faith and hope,” and the board of examiners “directed that she be publicly baptized...on [the] Sabbath.”

Wives and Daughters



Portrait of Ellen Connelly Cooper Hanna, 1860
Benjamin Franklin Reinhart
Oil on canvas
Gift of Katherine Shippen Hanna
1A0100

The youngest daughter of Thomas Cooper and Elizabeth Pratt Hemming was born in January 1820, the same month her father began teaching at the South Carolina College. She would have grown up on the Horseshoe while her father served as college president until 1834. This portrait was made after she passed away.

Wives and daughters of professors lived in almost every building on the Horseshoe from 1805 to 1945, when the university stopped providing on-campus faculty housing.

In 1835, faculty wife Matilda Lieber arrived with her husband and son. English-born, she struggled with the Southern convention of slavery, originally hiring German help. The day he bought a mother and daughter, Mr. Lieber recalled, “Though absolutely convinced that we did right under the given circumstances, [Matilda] had a very severe headache Friday night; she was very much moved by the matter.”

Louisa Preston, wife of the college’s fifth president, was heralded as a society queen. Recounting his American travels, author Baron von Raumer remembered lively discussions at the Prestons’ and Louisa showing off her pet peacock. On campus, “her benignity and kindness conciliated the respect and gratitude of the students.”

Emma Leconte, daughter of professor Joseph Leconte, wrote about campus life before and during the Civil War, where “the disabled, limping soldier has grown to be as familiar as was formerly the festive student in these classic grounds.” Lilla McCutcheon, granddaughter of George McCutcheon who from 1915-1945 lived in what is now Mccutcheon House, still reminisces about summer visits to campus.

State Normal School

The Civil War brought sweeping changes to South Carolina College. Many buildings on campus were used for a Confederate hospital, and people displaced by the war inhabited almost all others. The beginning of Reconstruction returned the buildings to scholarly use. The state legislature racially integrated the college and created the South Carolina State Normal School in 1873. Its purpose was to prepare young women to be teachers of African American children who were entitled to an education under the new state constitution which was ratified in 1868.

During its short existence, the State Normal School rented Rutledge Chapel from the college and opened with seventeen students, all African American, in 1874. One of the eight women to graduate from the final class in 1877 was Celia Emma (Dial) Saxon. After graduating, Saxon embarked on a fifty-five-year teaching career. As recognition of her service, a Columbia elementary school on Blossom Street was renamed in her honor in 1930. Now, at the Strom Thurman Fitness Center, a historical marker commemorates where the school stood.



Rutledge College, circa 1870.
Courtesy of University Archives,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina.

Female Faculty



Miss Irene Dillard, 1928
Garnet and Black Yearbook
Courtesy of University Archives,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina.



Photograph of Miss Katherine Heyward, 1936
Garnet and Black Yearbook
Courtesy of University Archives,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina.

Research uncovered only two names of female instructors before 1920: Laura K. Perry and A.E. Bonham. Both worked for the normal school, which instructed young women how to be teachers.

Female student population growth led to the hiring of the first Dean of Women and first female faculty member, Dr. Irene Dillard, in 1924. A *Gamecock* article celebrated that “the new dean is a charming and enthusiastic woman who has already endeared herself to the hearts of the girls, and with her to back them, the co-eds will surely be stepping out.”

Katherine Heyward became the first female department head, overseeing the newly created Department of Fine Arts from 1925-1945. Heyward was so highly regarded by students that in 1940 they formed The Katherine Heyward Society, a collegiate organization dedicated to producing and exhibiting art.

In 1943, Sarah Leverette became the third woman to receive a Juris Doctorate degree from the USC School of Law, and in 1947, she became the first female faculty member there, teaching legal writing and heading the law library for 25 years. Jean Toal, a former chief justice of the S.C. Supreme Court, recounted, “I tell her, ‘I want to grow up to be just like you.’”

Students

For almost 100 years, women could not enroll in South Carolina College. African American women could study at Benedict College. White women could attend all-female colleges, such as Chicora and Columbia College. Yet, desiring wider subject offerings and opportunities, many women pushed for admission to the state university.

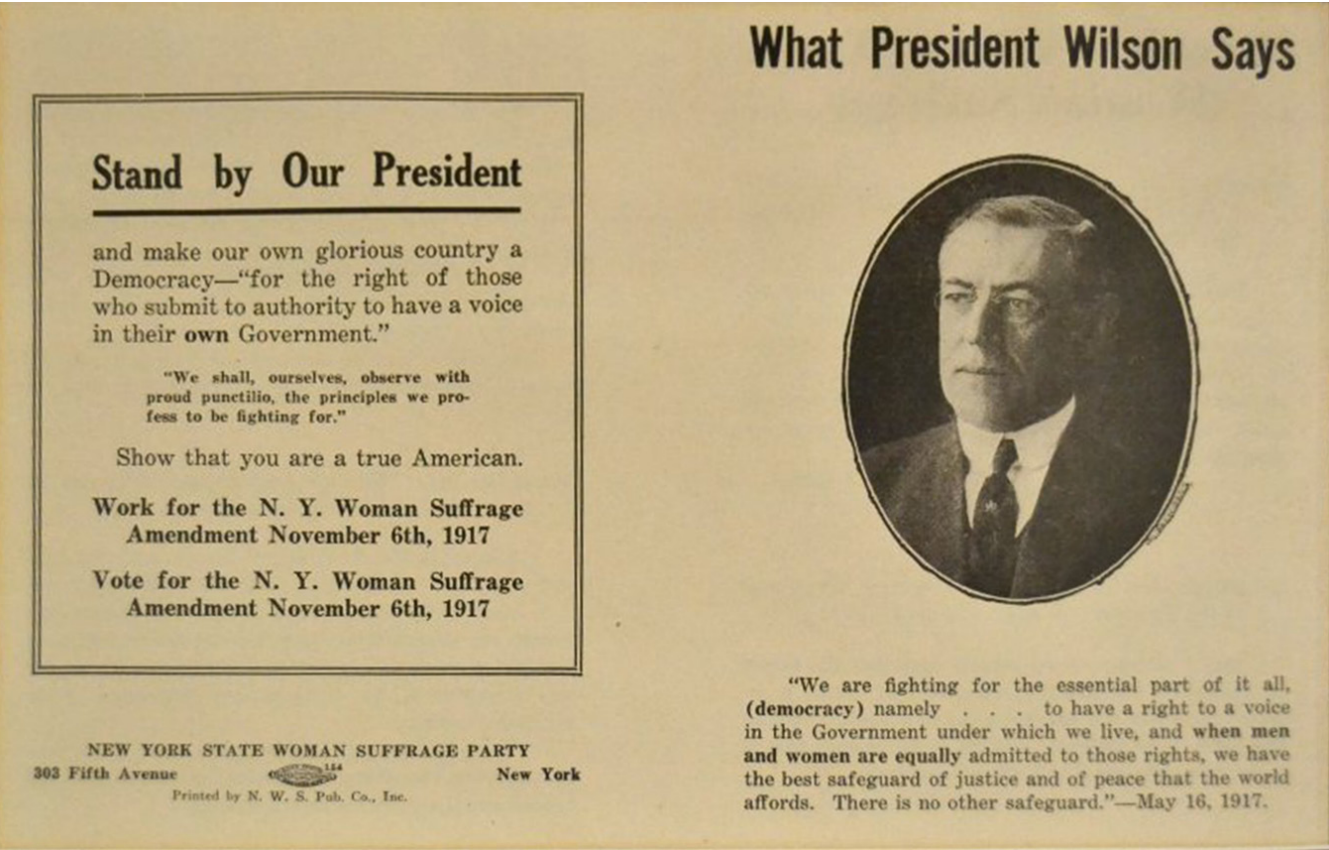
In 1893, the South Carolina Legislature signed an act that required the college to admit females. The first, Frances Guignard Gibbes, arrived on campus two years later. Gibbes took several classes before leaving to become a successful poet and playwright. Her most well-known play, *The Face*, was produced in some Southern states and New York. Mattie Adams became the first female graduate in 1898, receiving a Bachelor of Arts.

After the turn of the 20th century, women became a common sight on campus, in classrooms, and in dorms. Claudia Sullivan approached administrators about enrolling in the Law School in 1917 but was denied. In response, she then lobbied the State House to create legislation allowing women to practice law. In 1918, Sullivan became the first woman to graduate from the University of South Carolina's School of Law School. By the 1920s, females made up a quarter of the university's enrollment.



First female graduate, Mattie Jean Adams (left), and two other co-eds in 1898.
Courtesy of University Archives,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina.

Suffrage



Pamphlet, 1917
Gift of Charles T. Ferillo
1995.15.65.782

At the turn of the 20th century, students deliberated what they considered pros and cons of women voting, an ongoing national conversation. The Euphradian Society, one of the university’s two male literary societies, debated the matter several times beginning in 1912. Two years later, the discussion continued as female students formed a Women’s Suffrage Club to advocate for their right to vote. There was also male support. For example, Professor Lewis Chamberlayne expressed his views before the Richland County Court in 1914. He argued that in every state where women could vote, progressive ideals were passed, including child labor and minimum wage laws.

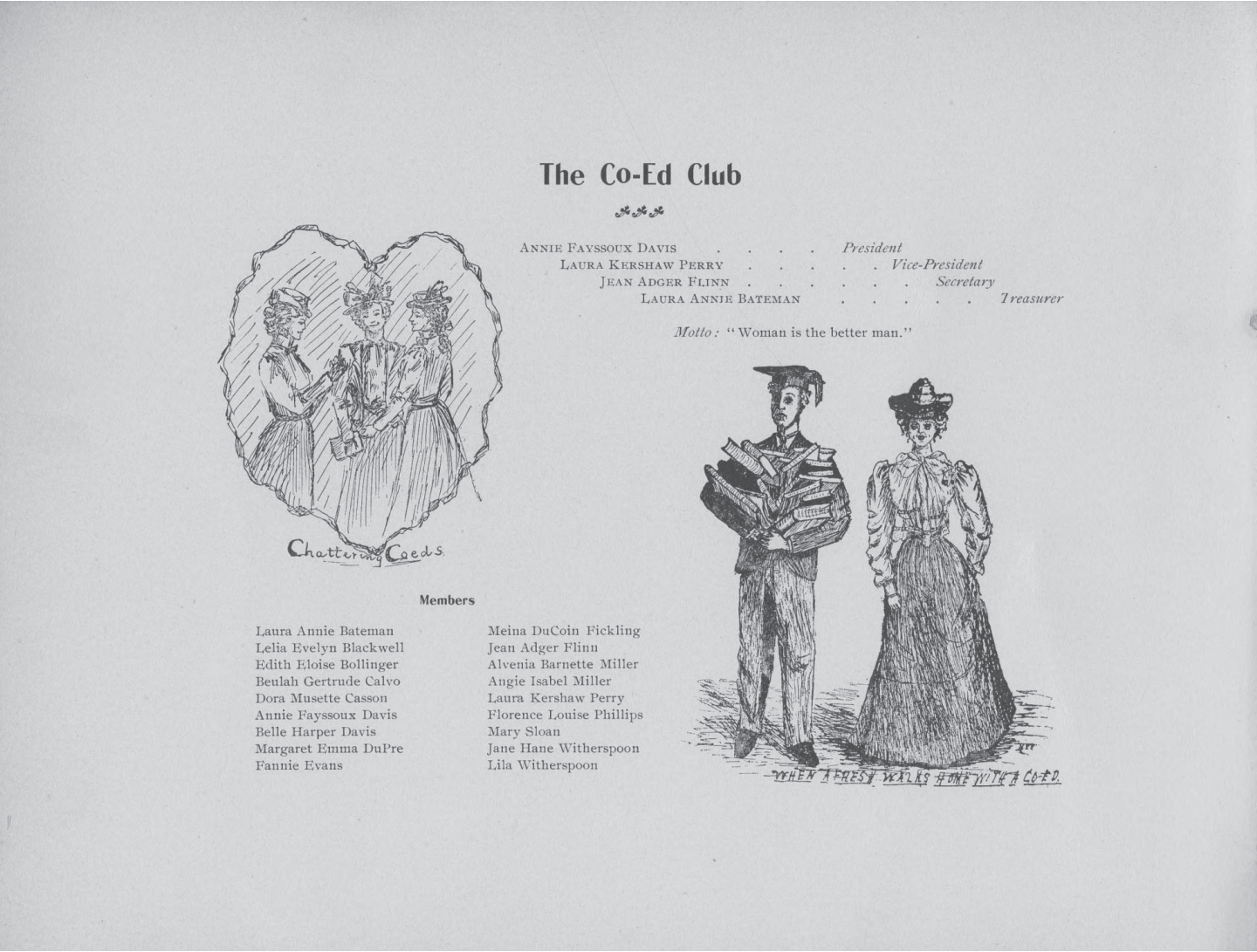
In June 1919, Congress passed a universal suffrage amendment which then needed ratification by three-fourths of the states. South Carolina voted to reject it. However, on August 18, 1920, the 19th Amendment was ratified and added to the U.S. Constitution, guaranteeing all the right to vote. Students continued discussing the issue at the 1931 Y.W.C.A. board retreat and in the literary societies. In a 1936 address on the issue to the Clariosophic Society, former Governor Cole Elease said, “Womanhood has declined in the eyes of the nation as a result.” It was not until 1969 that South Carolina officially ratified the amendment.

Co-Ed Life

When women began enrolling at the South Carolina College, they were referred to as “co-eds,” as the school was now a co-educational institution serving both genders. No more than 25 females attended per year between 1895 and 1914. Though few, the co-eds braved the barriers of matriculating despite no female faculty to support them and no dedicated on-campus housing. The sentiments expressed by several faculty and students alike only made it worse, as if women were invading their hallowed halls.

Enrollments increased to 85 by 1922, yet their only dedicated meeting space, known as the “Girls’ Room,” was in basement of the president’s house. Frustrated with this situation, co-eds successfully lobbied the state legislature to increase funding for meeting spaces and on-campus housing. In 1924, the doors of Wade Hampton, the first all-female dormitory, opened.

In 1926, the university chartered the state’s first chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, the oldest academic honor society in the United States. Among the first initiates that year was Miriam Greever, president of the Hypatian Literary Society, whose goal was to institute intercollegiate debates.

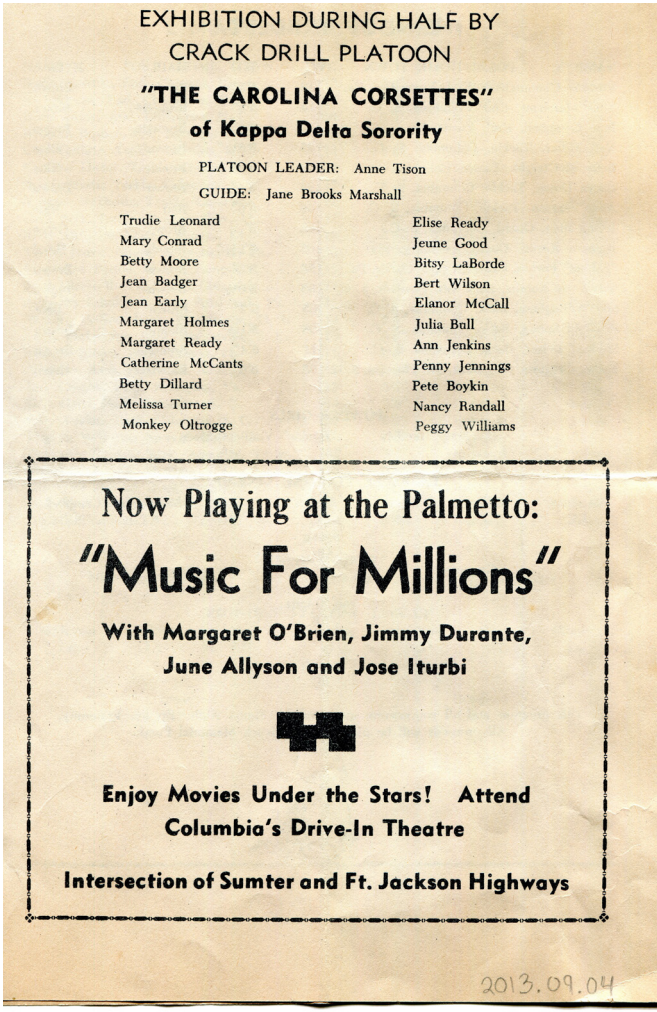


Garnet and Black Yearbook, 1899
Courtesy of University Archives,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina.

Extracurricular Activities



Powder Puff Football Game Program, 1945
Ink on paper
Museum purchase
2013.09.04



Women were involved in a variety of extracurricular activities as part of the campus community. In some instances, they joined groups that male students had established before women were admitted in 1893. Although women were allowed only to be honorary members of the Glee Club in 1899, the following year they were inducted as full members.

In other cases, when denied entry into existing organizations, female students created their own. For example, one club was the Co-Ed Club of 1899, which included all 18 female students as members. With the motto “the woman is the better man,” the club strove to protect women’s interests.

The Hypatian Society, on campus from 1915 to the 1970s, was a literary society modeled on the two established male clubs, the Clariosophic and Euphradian Societies. In 1924, the Euphrosyeon Society formed to complement and compete with the Hypatian. Literary societies functioned in place of fraternities and sororities, which were not allowed until the 1920s. Alpha Delta Pi became the university’s first national sorority in 1928.

In 1908, before starting their own athletic teams, women briefly joined the previously all-male tennis team. While women were not permitted to play on the football, basketball, or baseball teams, they could become sponsors. They could also showcase their athletic skills by playing intramural sports like basketball and field hockey.

Beauty Pageants

Beauty pageants were another way that women participated in campus life. The first Easter Queen, Kate Thompson, was elected in 1913 in a contested vote that had students writing editorials to the *Gamecock* newspaper.

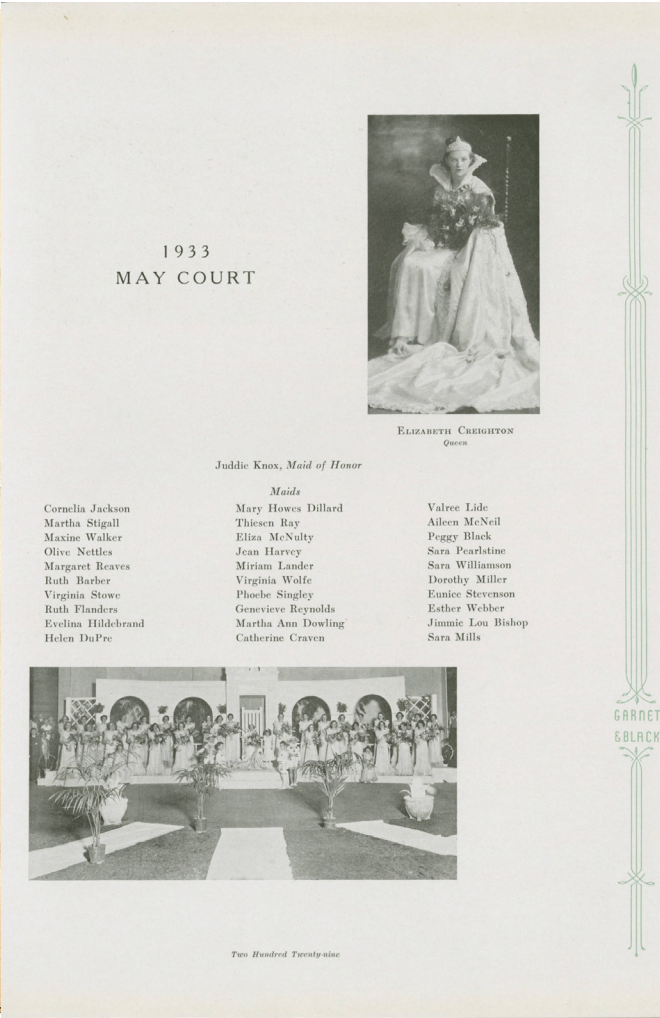
Easter Week was a celebration that would later become May Day with a May Queen sponsored by Kappa Sigma Kappa. The event included pageants and dancing around a maypole, a tall wooden pole that celebrants wove around with colorful streamers.



Miss Kate Graham Thomson
Garnet and Black Yearbook, 1913
Courtesy of University Archives,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina.



Miss Cathrerine Cantwell
Garnet and Black Yearbook, 1931
Courtesy of University Archives,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina.



Garnet and Black Yearbook, 1934
Courtesy of University Archives,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina.

World Wars I and II

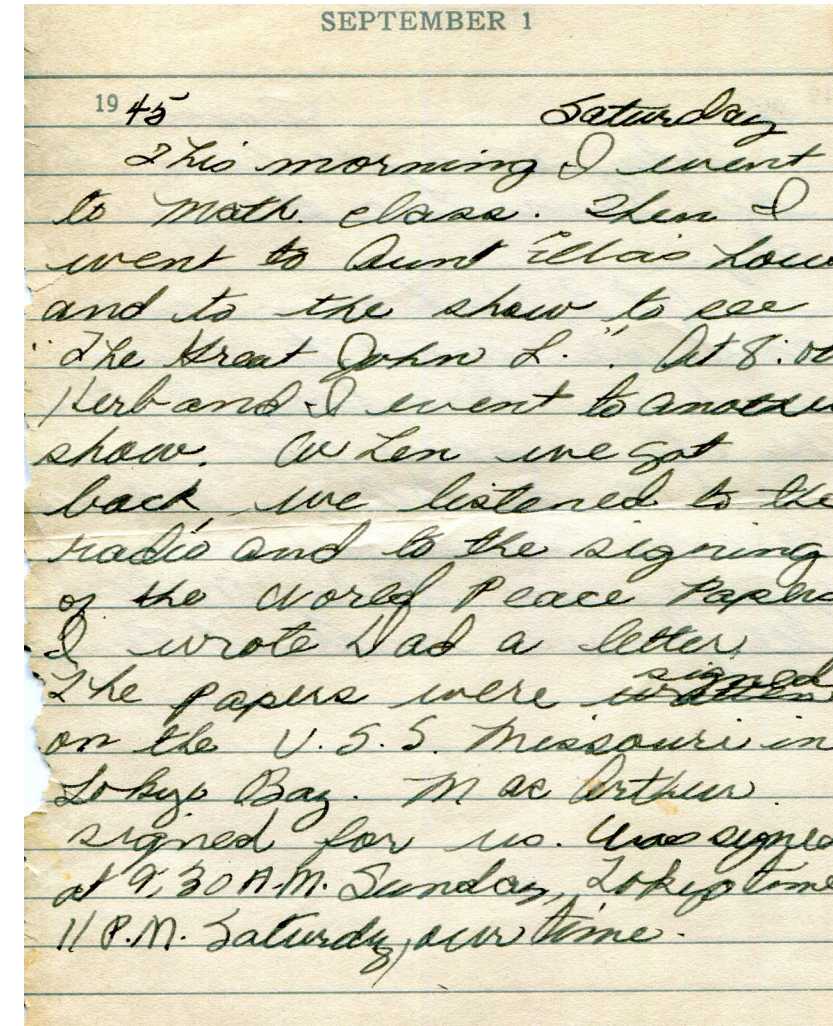


World Wars impacted all those who worked and studied at the University of South Carolina. Both times transformed campus into a military training site. When the U.S. entered World War I, young men and women from across the state enlisted, eager to serve. In all, 143 South Carolina women served in non-combat roles as nurses and ambulance drivers.

World War II also saw male students enlisted in the armed forces, and a USC Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps (NROTC) program was established in 1940. In 1942, the University created the nation's first Red Cross Nurses' Aide course, offering female students a way to support the war effort. In 1944, "We installed South Carolina's first college Red Cross chapter – and to prove its worth, the co-eds gave countless hours of service."

Female students also volunteered with the United Service Organizations (USO), wrote letters, and knitted socks. A 1942 article in *The Gamecock* detailed how women's dorms were full of photographs of loved ones in uniform. Embracing wartime opportunities, female students' work was valued: "Carolina's co-eds blossomed forth, not merely as decorative ornaments of beauty, but as able executives and hard workers. This was a recognition which was new to Carolina."

World War One Victory Metal, 1919
Metal and fabric
2017.21.41



Diary Entries, 1945
Ink on paper
Gift of Leslie Drucker
2013.03.02

Student Jeanne Goldsmith wrote daily in her diary about significant events. These two entries give insight into a female student's life as she describes her dating activities, communications with her parents, and events of national importance, which in this case was the United States' commemoration of Victory over Japan Day, ending World War II.

Acknowledgements

This exhibition would not have been possible without the tireless efforts of the following individuals.
The staff of McKissick Museum would like to thank:

Guest Curators

Kate Crosby and Dr. Jennifer Gunter

Undergraduate Interns

Hannah Magraw, Research and Exhibit Curation Intern
Cheyenne Smiley, Graphic Design intern

Curatorial Team

Giordano Angeletti, Amanda Belue, Lana Burgess, Christian Cicimurri, Sherry Morrison, Hannah Patton, Jane Przybysz, Lelia Rice, Linda Smith, Mark Smith, and Saddler Taylor

We would also like to thank the following programming partners and lenders to the exhibition.

Jessica Walsh, Creator of Interactive Exhibition and Care Guide UofSC
Sexual Assault & Violence Intervention & Prevention (SAVIP)
UofSC Athletics Department
Russell House University Union

Edward Blessing, Head of User Services and Curator of Published Materials, South Caroliniana Library

Graham Duncan, Head of Collections and Curator of Manuscripts, South Caroliniana Library

Elizabeth West, University Archivist, South Caroliniana Library

Elizabeth Sudduth, Irvin Rare Books and Special Collections, Hollings Special Collections Library

Object checklist by section

Enslaved Women	Detail of Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Columbia, 1884
Dress, 1842	Published by Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, New York
Cotton	Digital Collections,
Gift of O. Holt Allen	South Caroliniana Library,
6.849	University of South Carolina
Slave Badge, 1836	
Copper	Flat Iron, circa 1840s
5.379	Cast iron
	Gift of Agnes Stone Dawsey
Structural Fragments, 1856	1992.01.37.151
Wood	
2010.21.01 and 2010.21.02	Brick, 1835
	Clay
Photograph of Slave Quarters behind President’s House, 1940s	2015.39.01
University Archives,	
South Caroliniana Library,	
University of South Carolina	

Wives and Daughters	<i>Portrait of Matilda O. Lieber</i> , 1830
	William Bradley
Lieber Signet Stamp, circa 1835	Oil on canvas
Metal alloy stamp with wooden handle	Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence and Natalie Humphrey
5.280	2009.07.02
Cream Pitcher, 1850	<i>Bible</i> , 1869
Glaze and Radcliffe	Leather, paper, and brass
Silver	Gift of Caroline Eaton LeConte
Gift of Rufus G. Fellers	2015.16.19
5.1563	
<i>Portrait of Ellen Connelly Cooper Hanna</i> , 1860	Dress, 1910
Benjamin Franklin Reinhart	Linen and lace
Oil on canvas	Gift of Mrs. Ross Durham
Gift of Katherine Shippen Hanna	1989.15.16.41
1A0100	
	Mourning Brooch, 1853
	Metal, enamel, glass, and hair
	Gift of Mary Palmer Mouzon Darby
	5.176

Spoon, 1845
Silver
Gift of Miss Currell
5.49

Chatelaine, circa 1857
Ivory, mother of pearl, and metal
5.839

State Normal School

Students of the State Normal School,
c. 1874
University Archives,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina

Unidentified students sit in front
of Rutledge Chapel with their
professor, Mortimer A. Warren.
University Archives,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina

Interview with Celia Dial Saxon,
1936-37
Lillian Buchannan
University Archives,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina

Portrait of Clarissa M. Thompson,
1872
Tintype photograph
Library of Congress Prints and
Photographs Division

State Normal School Exam
Schedule, 1875
University Archives,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina

McGuffey’s New Fifth Eclectic
Reader, 1885
William Holmes McGuffey
Paper and leather
Irvin Rare Books and Special
Collections Library,
William Savage Textbook Collection

Female Faculty

Photograph of Miss Irene Dillard, 1928
Garnet and Black Yearbook
University Archives,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina

Photograph of Miss Katherine
Heyward, 1936
Garnet and Black Yearbook
University Archives,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina

Students

Workbook, 1929
Frances Guignard Gibbes
Manuscripts Division,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina

Lucy
Frances Guignard Gibbes
Manuscripts Division,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina

The Strange Woman
Frances Guignard Gibbes
Manuscripts Division,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina

Suffrage

“Votes for Women” Political Button
Ink on paper, metal, plastic
Gift of Charles T. Ferillo
1995.15.65.403

Pamphlet, 1917
Gift of Charles T. Ferillo
1995.15.65.782

Political Button
Ink on paper, metal, plastic
Gift of Eulalie Chafee Salley
5.331

Pamphlet, 1928
Ink on paper
6.705

Co-Ed Life

Postcard of Sims Dormitory for
Women, circa 1940
Ink on paper
Gift of Mark D. Smith
2015.32.03

Photograph of the Interior of Wade
Hampton College, circa 1950
University Archives,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina

Dinner Plate depicting Sims
College, 1953
Wedgewood of Etruria and Barlaston
5.1999

YWCA pin
Metal
6.386
Gift of Anne Carolina Gibert

The Carolina’s Student Handbook,
1930-31
University Archives,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina

The Daily Gamecock article, 1940
Ink on paper
Gift of Solomon Blatt, Jr., and Brian
Blatt
6.2744

Garnet and Black Yearbook, 1938
Leather, ink, and paper
Gift of Richland Library Friends and
Foundation
2019.03.01

Extracurricular Activities

Phi Beta Kappa Key
Gold
Dr. Jennifer Gunter

Alpha Delta Pi Pin
Gold, enamel with aquamarines
and diamonds
Anonymous lender

Alpha Delta Pi Lavalier
Gold
Anonymous lender

Powder Puff Football Game
Program, 1945
Ink on paper
Museum Purchase
2013.09.04

Hypatian Society Diploma, 1922
Manuscripts Division,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina

Hypatian Society Meeting
Minutes, 1952-55
University Archives,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina

Hypatian Society Treasurer’s
Record Books
University Archives,
South Caroliniana Library,
University of South Carolina

Euphradian Society Pin, 1923
Gold
6.214

Euphradian Society Pin, 1926
Gold
5.370

Clariosophic Society Pin, 1806
Gold
5.368

Clariosophic Society Key, 1836
Rose gold
5.732

Clariosophic Society Medal, 1885
Gold
5.1574

World War I and II

“For Home or Country” Poster, 1917
James Lee
Ink on paper
1995.43.XX.01

Sheet Music, 1917
Ink on paper
2016.01.25

“His Country’s Call” Poster, 1917
Ink on paper
1995.43.XX.02

World War One Victory Metal, 1919
Metal and fabric
2017.21.41

“World War Memorial Building” Postcard, circa 1939 Ink on paper Gift of Mark D. Smith 2015.32.01	Ration Books, 1945 Paper Gift of Agnes Stone Dawsey 1990.40.37.233B, C, D, and E
“Share in the Victory” Poster, 1918 Haskell Coffin Ink on paper 1995.43.XX.07	Letter, 1963 Ink on paper Transfer from USC College of Nursing 2016.44.06
World War II Medal, 1945 Metal and fabric 2017.21.31	Red Cross Armband, 1944 Cotton and thread 2001.08.XX.04
Diary Entries, 1945 Ink on paper Gift of Leslie Drucker 2013.03.02	Hypodermic Needles, 1951 Cardboard, metal, and plastic Gift of Peggy Carven to USC College of Nursing Transfer from USC College of Nursing 2015.21.52

Stethoscope, circa 1940 Metal, plastic, and rubber Transfer from USC College of Nursing 2015.21.22	Red Cross Pin, 1945 Enamel on metal Gift from Pamela G. Ferguson to USC College of Nursing Transfer from USC College of Nursing 2016.11.04
<i>The Principles and Practices of Nursing</i> , 1927 Leather, paper, and ink Transfer from USC College of Nursing 2015.21.24	Cape, circa 1944 Wool Gift of Teri Lynn Herbert 2013.18.01
<i>A Short History of Nursing</i> , 1938 Leather, paper, and ink Transfer from USC College of Nursing 2015.21.25	
<i>Materia Medica for Nursing</i> , 1914 Leather, paper, and ink Gift of Renatta Loquist to USC College of Nursing Transfer from USC College of Nursing 2015.21.103	

Other Ephemera

Garnet and Black Yearbook, 1899
Leather, ink, and paper
Gift of William M. Shand
2016.33.09

Garnet and Black Yearbook, 1911
Leather, ink, and paper
Gift of Harvey W. Shaw, III
2015.35.02

Garnet and Black Yearbook, 1921
Leather, ink, and paper
Gift of UofSC Development and Alumni Relations
2019.11.04

Garnet and Black Yearbook, 1939
Leather, ink, and paper
Gift of Richland Library Friends and Foundation
2019.03.02

Garnet and Black Yearbook, 1942
Leather, ink, and paper
Gift of UofSC Development and Alumni Relations
2019.11.07

Four Female Students Posing, circa 1948
Photograph
Gift of Leslie Drucker
2013.03.08d

Two Female Students Sitting on the Horseshoe, circa 1948
Photograph
Gift of Leslie Drucker
2013.03.08e





McKissick Museum
College of Arts and Sciences