

Archives of the Settlement Movement

Series One:

**The Archives of the
National Federation of Settlements
and Successors, c.1899 - 1958**

**Listing and Guide to Parts One to Five of the
Microfilm Edition**

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ARCHIVES OF THE SETTLEMENT MOVEMENT
Series One: The Archives of the National
Federation of Settlements
and Successors, c 1899-1958
Listing and Guide to the Microfilm Edition

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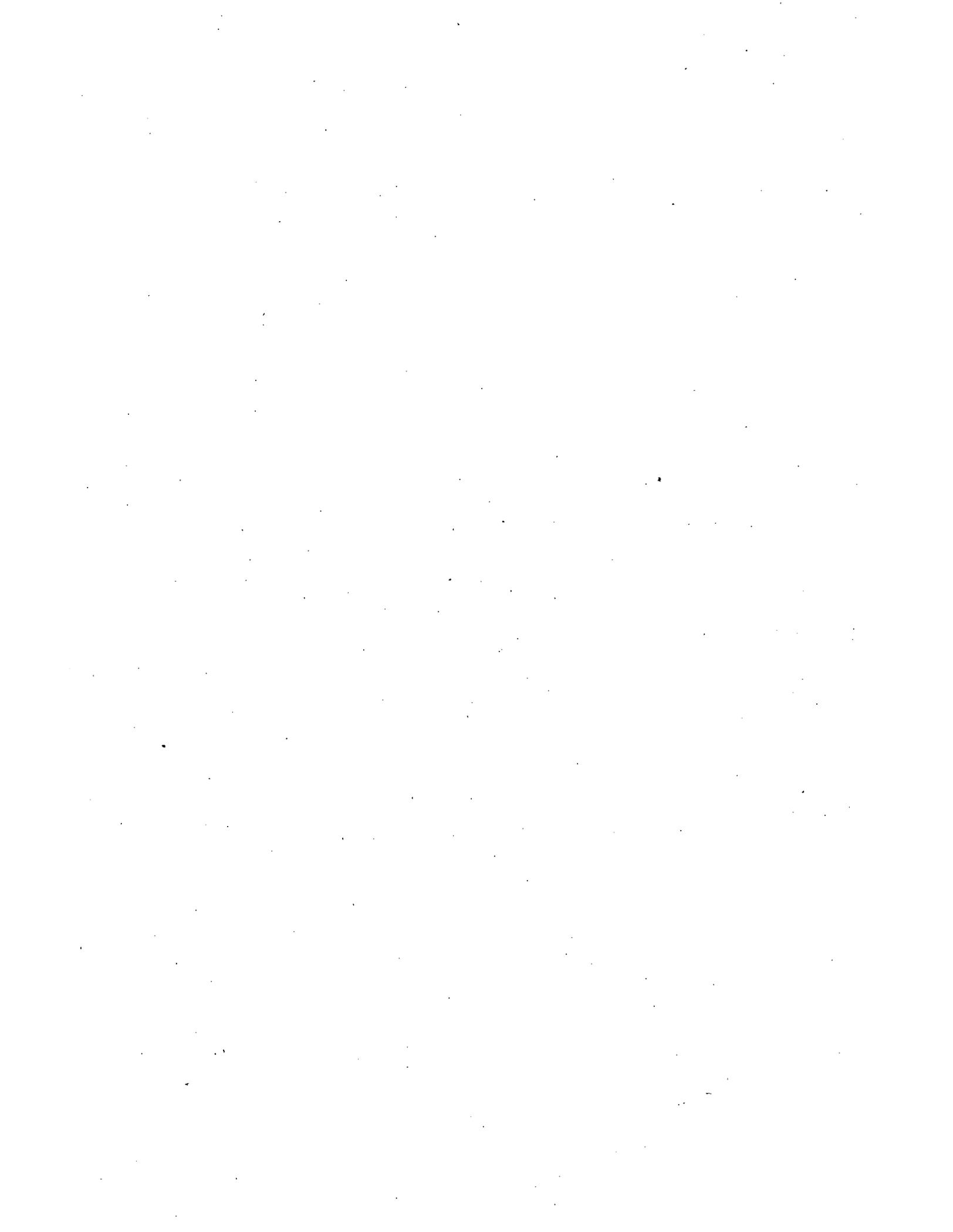
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ARCHIVES OF THE SETTLEMENT MOVEMENT

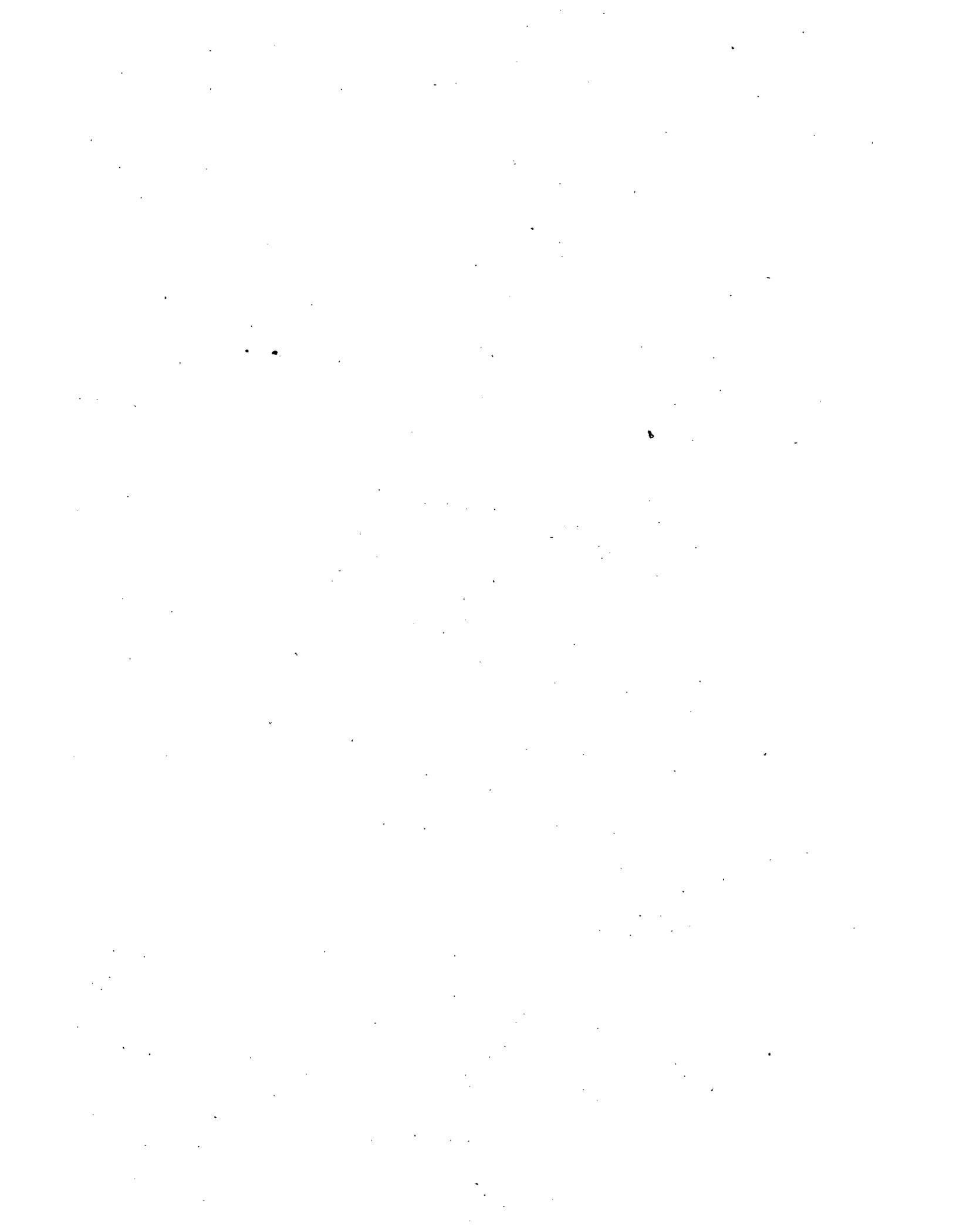
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Listing and Guide to the Microfilm Edition



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PUBLISHER'S NOTE

The Archives of the National Federation of Settlements are certainly one of the richest and most diverse sets of historical records for recent American social history, spanning the period 1899 to 1958. The source materials are central to a good understanding of the fundamental concerns of the American people over the past century, and moreover, demonstrate how active a role leading women played in the decision making process, in resolving problems, and in organizing and mobilizing support.

Important data on a host of vital issues is preserved. Immigrant cultures, housing, working conditions, unemployment, the civil rights of minorities, the defence of civil liberties, and movements for international peace and for social reform are covered in depth. Important services provided by the Settlements - art, theatre, music, camping, health and nutrition, medical services, day care, citizenship training, and adult education are also documented. These papers also express a philosophy of social democracy based on the self-governance of small groups.

The Settlement Movement in the United States originated with the foundation of the University Settlement in New York in 1886. The resident workers "settled" in the poor neighborhoods they desired to serve, living in the community to learn about the local problems and to set about creating new initiatives, pioneering new services, and addressing themselves to specific problems such as housing, unemployment, poor sanitation and wretched living conditions. The fact that workers actually "settled" in these neighborhoods gave the Settlement Movement its name.

The National Federation grew from the local, to the City, to the National level, as agencies needed instruments for wider action. The Federation members retained full autonomy (although they had to meet certain standards in order to be taken into membership). Thus, the Organization became the creation of its members controlled by its members. Such thinking was mirrored in the Child Welfare League of America and in the Family Service Association. In contrast, the Scouts and the Urban League retained the right to give or withhold charters to their local units.

The first settlement was modelled after Toynbee Hall, established in London by Canon Samuel Barnett in 1884, with the aim of tackling the deep rooted problems stemming

from the cruelty, exploitation and bleakness, so typical of city life at this period. The principles were simple but profound: every person had the capacity to grow and develop and the right to enjoy "the best"; the way forward was through evolutionary rather than revolutionary change: the welfare of the nation, and especially of its neighborhoods, was dependent on personal communication across the barriers of economic and social class.

The National Federation of Settlements was founded on June 11 1911, by a group of distinguished social workers following several years of preliminary organization and nearly 20 years of gradual inter-agency co-operation. Jane Addams of Hull House in Chicago became the first president of the new organization.

While it is true that Toynbee Hall was the model, it is interesting to note that the U.S. movement had some fundamental differences in emphasis. The first is that the American movement did not talk about the class system: in fact, it denied that it existed. The divisions in society that the American leaders of the National Federation of Settlements articulated and worried about, were racial, ethnic, and religious. Significantly, they clung to the myth that anyone could make it up the economic ladder.

A second difference is that women were dominant in the initiation, development and direction of American settlements ...not predominant, but really almost taken for granted in their belonging and place in the very vanguard of this endeavour.

A third difference is that the American Settlements were heavily identified with immigrants, since the poor areas of cities were the ports of entry for wave after wave of immigrants. They brought their different languages and cultural backgrounds, and gave to the settlement movement a colorful and exotic air. Of course, this ethnic mix was later to prevail in many international urban centers throughout the world.

Working together with the Social Welfare History Archives Center at the University of Minnesota, Research Publications are now making available for the first time the Archives of the American Settlement Movement. Series One is devoted to the National Federation of Settlements and its Successors.

Part One focuses on the central policy making groups providing crucial material on proceedings in the form of minutes and reports. All the Minute Books from 1910 to 1961 are included as well as much significant material of the early years dating back to the 1890s.

Important publications such as the Round Table and Neighborhood are also included in Part One. Compilations of other key documents such as "the Bible" - an invaluable grouping of files and essential core information - are also featured in this initial section. Annual reports, conference papers, chronological files, early bibliographical material, committee papers, anniversary papers, and policy statements, publicity releases, memoranda and address lists are all included.

Part Two covers the Project Files on Domestic Programs. Significant issues examined are the establishment of special welfare schemes, housing, unemployment relief, social security, civil rights and civil liberties, the "Americanization" of immigrants in the settlements, the peace movement, the role of settlements in the national defence effort, prohibition, the establishment and direction of youth work programs, delinquency, education, arts and music in the settlements, health concerns, the relationship of the settlements to the New Deal welfare programs, the settlements and the Great Depression, and the trade union movement.

Settlements were characterized not by a set of services, but by an approach. Programs were designed to be flexible and reflected neighborhood judgements about priorities. As a result of this, settlements have ranged widely in the activities they provide, in the needs they have catered for, and in the services they have pioneered. The following could be listed as examples of major initiatives. In the field of health and medical care, the movement brought about dramatic improvements in sanitation and public health, the creation of local medical services, the organization of public and private visiting nurse services led by Lillian Wald, midwifery studies, and the establishment of convalescent homes. Health education, with for example, the creation of instruction centers in hygiene and also crucial issues such as health insurance were examined.

Education and Recreation were frequently considered to be important priorities. Early childhood education and the establishment of kindergartens and nursery schools, the creation of athletic programs and new sports facilities, increasing neighborhood recreational resources, recreation as a public function, widespread camping schemes, and other pioneering efforts were all to bring about major changes in this area of activity.

The promotion of slum clearance and neighborhood rebuilding was at the center of a massive drive to improve neighborhood resources.

The arts were definitely seen to be very important. Major programs in music, graphic and plastic arts, drama, dance and literature were developed.

Standards of living, housing problems, and local community organization were often near the top of the agenda. Much was achieved in these areas to assure decent and sanitary housing, better leadership in city planning, provision of low rent public housing, the cultivation of social organization within housing projects, coping with severe suffering during the Depression era, preventing the exploitation of the labor force, co-operating with the trade unions, insuring against personal and economic catastrophes and looking after consumer protection.

Local community organization helped with training for democratic participation as citizens, neighborhood improvement and moral, non-partisan political action and voter education, service on public commissions on labor, recreation, education and transportation.

These archives provide much information about the Settlement Movement in the New Deal era and provide an interesting and different insight into a much studied period of American history.

Part Three of this microfilm edition will complement Part Two providing specific examples of project work and major initiatives from the selected files of N.F.S. Member Houses and City Federations, c.1899-1961.

The complete files of all the City Federations - Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, New York City (United Neighborhood Houses), Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Minneapolis St. Paul - are included with the files of a wide selection of Member Houses featuring important settlements such as Hull House, East Side Settlement House, the College Settlements Association, Henry Street, Union Settlement Society, Kingsley House and Greenwich House. A full listing of the Member Houses included is given in the guide accompanying this microform edition.

At an important meeting of the Hull House Board back in 1962, Brock Chisholm, formerly Head of the World Health Organization, stated that the preparation for change was the primary responsibility of voluntary agencies. He argued that the introduction and initiation of change where necessary or desirable, by experiment, by carrying on jobs that needed to be done, and then by communicating the effects of that activity to other agencies and eventually to the whole political body - these were jobs that had to be initiated by volunteer agencies. He continued by

arguing that, whatever the problem, the application was local: it could not be anything but local. A social agency needed a neighborhood base or it was likely to get out of touch with reality. He concluded that the voluntary agency needed to be the liaison between the change going on and its implications for the neighborhood, the locality, the particular city, the particular country.

Part Four will provide a record of the international activities of the National Federation of Settlements from 1920 to 1960. This section of the records includes minutes, correspondence and memoranda of the International Committee along with important files on all of the International Settlements. Thus, there is a vast range of information from settlements in Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, through to those in India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Latin America, Lebanon, Pakistan, and Venezuela. Please see the detailed listing in this guide for a comprehensive list of all the nations covered.

In addition to those files, Part Four also includes the papers of the first seven International Conferences - London, Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, Sussex, Amsterdam and Berlin again, in 1955-1956. Hand books, statements and reports provide further background information especially for the early years of the International Federation of Settlements.

Part Five will cover the correspondence, speeches and articles of major figures in the Settlement Movement for the period 1899 to 1958. Jane Addams, Canon Barnett, Margaret Berry, Helen Hall, Paul Kellogg, Florence Kelly, Albert J. Kennedy, John McDowell, Lillie Peck, Mary Simkhovitch, Lea Taylor, Lillian Wald and Robert Woods and many other important individuals are covered by this section.

It is most important to note that this microfilm series of the archives of the National Federation of settlements and Successors is a selected edition of all the major papers from the three related and overlapping collections at the Social Welfare History Archives Center: these collections are SWD.1: the initial collection of 604 folders for the period 1891-1961, (now recently reorganised after completion of this microfilm project into 58 manuscript boxes and reclassified as SW.1), arranged alphabetically in subject files; SW.56: Supplement One, comprising 113 manuscript boxes organized in six series; and SW.73: Supplement Two, comprising 76 manuscript boxes organized into 10 series. Other key documents have also been taken from the separate NFS and NFSNC pamphlet and ephemera collections. The assistance of the Archivist, David Klaassen has been invaluable in reaching this selection.

We are also most grateful to Professor Clarke A. Chambers, who is Professor of History and Director, the Social Welfare History Archives, at the University of Minnesota for his enthusiasm and support of this project.

We are also grateful to Loren Crabtree, Brian Mulhern and Gary Debele who were responsible for compiling the finding aids to the original materials.

We would also like to express our thanks to Margaret Berry, NFS Executive Director, 1959-1965, for all her help and most useful comments in preparing this microfilm edition. In particular, Margaret Berry has emphasised how these archives show the US Settlement Movement working to improve the conditions of life in low-income city neighborhoods. The backdrop is the changing life of the Nation in prosperity and depression, in wars, and in civil strife. This Movement, in which women's leadership was often taken for granted, had a program as broad and varied as neighborhood life itself. Neighborhood needs led the agencies into direct practical services and into related national legislative action - to further protective legislation, improve housing, provide health care, improve education, stop child labor, welcome immigrants, promote social security, defend civil liberties, and further racial justice and understanding.

The Archives are full of keynote statements and reports. The 1926 Report, Settlement Goals for the Next Third of a Century places primary emphasis on the need to transform charity into social education and action. In keeping with this insight, the Federation produced major studies on prohibition (1927) and unemployment (1930 and 1931). In the 1930s, considerable pressure was exerted on New Deal officials to pursue progressive measures in employment, social security and labor policies. The archive material makes possible an extensive examination of these key areas.

Under the direction of Lillie Peck (1934-1935) the NFS entered a new phase and was clearly identified with International initiatives. As mentioned above, in particular, Part Four of this project enables one to trace this new development from its original origins after World War I and the NFS's involvement in the formation of a parallel International Federation of Settlements (I.F.S.) in 1921.

In the 1940s the priorities reflected war-related concerns, especially day-care, refugees, the protection of aliens, the protection of civil liberties, and consumer protection.

In the 1950s there was a major concentration upon urban renewal, which seemed to offer a massive program to rebuild slums, and to provide for community organization and participation. Attention was directed to areas of "special need" - street gangs, multi-problem families, and, increasingly, race relations.

After the Second World War the Federation also further strengthened its educational outreach and professional recruiting functions. By the late 1950s, it was setting its sights on a host of new issues, best articulated in the Report of the 1958 Arden House Conference, Neighborhood Goals in a Rapidly Changing World.

The advent in 1959 of a new director, Margaret Berry, coincided with a shift in Federation priorities to inter-racial and economic justice. Settlements participated in all the major symbolic struggles of the Civil Rights Movement. It is very much hoped that future series of this project on the archives of the Settlement Movement will feature in more detail these developments of the 1960s and 1970s.

To conclude, in many senses the foundation of these social settlements marked a new era in the life of the nation. Their influence upon public opinion and sentiment in creating a social responsibility is quite immeasurable. The archives provide a fascinating source for social welfare students, social historians and women's historians.

For further research, students and scholars may wish to consult the excellent bibliographical details included in Clark Chambers, Seedtime of Reform; Allen Davis, Spearheads for Reform, and Robert Bremner From the Depths. All the archives of the National and International Federations of Settlements are available at the Social Welfare History Archives, University of Minnesota. There are also many other interesting national social agencies and local settlements who have archives at this major social welfare records center. There are also many other local collections of related interest such as the Jane Addams papers in the Swarthmore College Peace Collection; the papers of Graham Taylor and Lea Taylor at the Newberry Library, Chicago; the papers of Catheryne Cooke Gilman at the Minnesota Historical Society, and those of Mary McDowell at the Chicago Historical Society.

Scholars and students of womens' studies, social history and social welfare of this period may also be interested to know that the papers of Lillian Wald held at Columbia University Library, New York, are currently being microfilmed by Research Publications and this project will form part of Research Publications major series on Women in America: Core Primary Sources for Women's Studies. The Lillian Wald papers from Columbia University, New York, 1895-1936, are in active preparation as Series Five of this program.

Further details of this and other American womens projects are to be found on page 54 of the guide, and these collections are also fully documented in our new Women's Studies brochure.

The guide to the Archives of The National Federation of Settlements contains an introduction to the various social welfare history archives collections incorporated into this microfilm edition, a note on the nature and scope of this microfilm edition, biographical details of prominent figures, a chronology, a full contents of reels listing and a detailed listing of all the records and documents included in Parts One and Two.

Much useful background information is also to be found in the booklet published for the 1986 Centennial of the U.S. Settlement Movement (published by United Neighborhood Centers of America) and compiled by Margaret E. Berry. This helpful document is entitled One Hundred Years on Urban Frontiers: The Settlement Movement 1886-1986.

DAVID TYLER
Senior Editor
Research Publications Limited
1989

INTRODUCTION TO THE SWHA COLLECTIONS

The Social Welfare History Archives was founded in 1964 through the initiative of history professor Clarke A. Chambers. He has served as its director throughout its existence. The initial collecting policy focused on the records of national voluntary organizations in the social services and the personal papers of their leaders.

The National Federation of Settlements archive was one of the first to be deposited at the SWHA. The initial collection of 604 folders was released to the University of Minnesota in August 1964. Two large supplements have been subsequently added. Also the NFS and NFSNC pamphlet and ephemeral collections provide some most interesting background material. Thus there are a number of distinct yet closely interrelated and overlapping record groups. To aid the researcher full details are set out below:-

SWD.1. National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers Papers, 1891-1961. 604 folders.

These papers focus particularly on child welfare, civil rights, housing, political reforms, public health, music and drama, and unemployment. There are files on some 300 Member Houses which reflect in detail the neighborhood social conditions in cities throughout America.

This group of records is quite complete for the years 1911-1955. There are both personal papers and the papers of various member organizations and subdivisions of the NFS itself. These are organized into five major sections: Chronological Mimeographed material 1945-1961, Committee Papers, Conference Papers, City Federations, NFS Member Houses.

These papers have been reorganised recently, after completion of this microfilm project, and are now housed in 58 manuscript boxes. The collection has been reclassified as SW.1.

SW.56. National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, Supplement 1, 1897-1978.

This first supplement continues the National Federation story from the original collection with additional material on the settlement movement in general and the Federation's concerns in the areas of housing, juvenile delinquency, and urban renewal. This record group also contains material on the International Federation of Settlements and the emphasis shifts to the post-World War II period.

The bulk of records in this first supplement date from after 1945 through to around 1958. Over half of this particular grouping of papers consists of Federation exchanges with settlement houses throughout America which provide considerable insight into the local conditions and interests. Finally, the Supplement provides a substantial amount of theoretical speculation on the settlement movement in general its functions and programs. There is significant chronological overlap between this supplement and the previously mentioned original collection of papers (SWD.1.).

SW.73. National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers - United Neighborhood Centers of America, Supplement 2, 1894-1984.

This second supplement was a gift of the successor organization, the United Neighborhood Centers of America, received at the Social Welfare History Archives in January 1985. This final major grouping of papers consists of correspondence, memoranda, reports, minutes, financial records, photographs, and other documents received from the successor organization. The bulk of these records date from the 1950s through to the 1980s. As this particular microfilm edition works to a cut-off-date of 1958 only those sections recording the new developments of the 1950s have been used in this composite microfilm edition. The emphasis in this particular set of records is on programs for youth, the problems of single parents and minorities and the new neighborhood efforts undertaken with government funding.

Included are a large body of files on the work of the Social Education and Action Committee, especially in the area of civil rights, and records related to the International Federation of Settlements.

NFS and NFSNC Pamphlets and Ephemeral Materials

Previously integral units of the three large record groups, a number of pamphlets and ephemeral materials have been reprocessed at the SWHA as separate sub-sections in their own right. This has been done to facilitate access to these important documents.

However, in this microfilm edition, these pamphlet and ephemeral materials have been reincorporated in sequence at the most appropriate points to conform with the overall structure of the project.

Thus important publications such as Neighborhood and Round Table which are central to the main themes of the movement as a whole feature prominently in Part One of this microfilm edition.

There are also a good number of chronological files. Wherever possible, large sections of this material have been used to fill gaps in the files making up the main body of papers in the original record group and the two substantial supplements.



NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE MICROFILM EDITION

Given the chronological and subject overlap of all three major record groups (SWD.1; SW.56; and SW.73) it was decided that it would be helpful to produce a single, new selected and composite edition of all the most important papers of the National Federation of Settlements, and Successors, c.1899-1958. To this end, Research Publications have worked closely with the Social Welfare History Archives, and David Klaassen in particular. We are most grateful for his help and assistance. Every attempt has been made to include as much material as possible and in as coherent and logical a form as possible. This project is the result of such endeavour and is organized as follows:-

THE ARCHIVES OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS, AND SUCCESSORS, c.1899-1958.

- Part 1: Minutes, Reports, and Proceedings of Central Policy Making Groups of the National Federation of Settlements, and Successors, c.1899-1958.
- Part 2: National Federation of Settlements, and Successors, Domestic Programs: Project Files on Public Policy and Social Action, Housing, Unemployment, Civil Rights, Civil Liberties, the Peace Movement and National Defence, Prohibition, Neighborhood Services, Youth and Education, Arts and Music, Camping, and Health, c.1911-1961.
- Part 3: National Federation of Settlements, and Successors, Domestic Programs: Selected Files of NFS Member Houses and City Federations, c.1899-1961.
- Part 4: International Activities of the National Federation of Settlements, and Successors, c.1920-1960.
- Part 5: Major Figures of the Settlement Movement: Correspondence, Speeches, and Articles, c.1899-1958.

All the identification targets on the reels of microfilm and the detailed listing in the guide give full reference to the original Minnesota (Social Welfare History Archives) Reference Listings indicating which Collection or Record Group, which Series, which Box, and which Folder the documents are from. This will aid the researcher in making cross-references to the original documents.

For purposes of this microfilm edition all items have been given a new item number. Thus there are 36 items in Part One; 39 items in Part Two; 54 items in Part Three and so on. The size of each item or category varies enormously, for instance, from one bound volume or one folder, through to, for instance, a complete sequence of ten or more folders.

Every effort has been made to always film complete folders. However, this has not always been possible, especially where individual folders contain useful information both before and after the 1958 cut-off-date. If there is not much information after the 1958 cut-off-date the entire file has been included. Thus records up to 1960 and 1961 are sometimes included. The shift of emphasis in the activities of the National Federation under the new direction of Margaret Berry in 1958 is one of the principal reasons for choosing this year as the cut-off-date.

This microfilm publication has been prepared and produced in accordance with recommended and established guide-lines for the production of microform of superior quality. These conform to the recommendations of the standard guides to good microforming and micropublishing practice.

Attention should be drawn to the nature of some of the original material. For instance, some of the early minute books and other documents contain a small amount of faintly legible correspondence and reports produced with a variety of inks - some of which have faded badly - and poor carbon copies which are similarly difficult to read in the original. These original characteristics present difficulties of image and contrast which stringent tests and camera alterations cannot entirely overcome. Every effort has been made to minimise these difficulties. Research Publications and Dakota Microfilm Services in Minnesota have exercised the most responsible care in the filming of this unique edition and this microfilm publication meets the standards established by the Association for Information and Image Management (AIIM) and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

Scholars are requested to inform the Social Welfare History Archives, 101 Walter Library, University of Minnesota,

Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, U.S.A. of any research undertaken making use of the material in this edition. Scholars are also requested to send the library notification and, where possible, copies of any books, articles or other publications which feature reference to the material in this edition. We thank you for your co-operation.



PRINCIPAL OFFICE HOLDERS

PRESIDENTS, 1911-1957

<u>Year</u>	<u>President</u>
1911	Jane Addams
1912	Lillian Wald
1913-14	Mary McDowell
1915-16	Mary Simkhovitch
1917-18	Graham Taylor
1919-22	John L. Elliott
1923-24	Robert A. Woods
1925-29	Charles C. Cooper
1930-34	Lea D. Taylor
1934-40	Helen Hall
1940-42	Alice P. Gannett
1942-47	Clyde E. Murray
1947-49	Franklin I. Harbach
1950-52	Lea D. Taylor
1952-53	David Rosenstein
1954-55	H. Daniel Carpenter
1956-57	Mrs. Stephenson

VICE PRESIDENTS, 1911-1956

<u>Year</u>	<u>Vice-President</u>
1911	Gaylord S. White
1912	Graham Taylor
1913-14	Mary Simkhovitch
1915-16	George A. Bellamy
1917-18	Frances Ingram
1919-22	Cornelia F. Bradford
1923-24	Charles C. Cooper
1926-29	Lillian D. Wald
1930-34	Mary Simkhovitch
1934-36	Wilber I. Newsletter
1936-38	Alice P. Gannett
1938-40	Clyde E. Murray
1940-47	Franklin I. Harbach
1947	Cleo Blackburn Sanford Solender Paul Simon

1948	Cleo Blackburn William H. Brueckner Helen M. Harris
1949	Cleo Blackburn H. Daniel Carpenter William H. Brueckner
1950	H. Daniel Carpenter Margaret Berry Russell W. Ballard
1951	Margret Berry Dr. Stephen B. Sweaney H. Daniel Carpenter
1952	H. Daniel Carpenter Mary E. Blake Mrs. Kerr
1953	Mary E. Blake Mrs. Kerr Mrs. Perkins
1954-55	Mrs. Perkins Mrs. Stephenson Mrs. Whitney
1956	Dr. Stephen A. Sweaney Mrs. Tsanoff Ralph MacGilvra

HONORARY PRESIDENTS, 1934-1956

<u>Year</u>	<u>Honorary Presidents</u>
1934	Jane Addams Graham Taylor Jane Robbins Lillian Wald Mary McDowell
1940	George A. Bellamy John E. Elliott Jane E. Robbins
1942	Alice P. Gannett Helen Hall
1944	Mary Simkhovitch Lea D. Taylor
1948	Ellen W. Coolidge
1949	George A. Bellamy Ellen W. Coolidge Alice P. Gannett Helen Hall Mary Simkhovitch Lea D. Taylor
1950-51	George A. Bellamy Ellen W. Coolidge Alice P. Gannett

PRINCIPAL OFFICE HOLDERS

1952	Helen Hall Mary Simkhovitch George A. Bellamy Ellen W. Coolidge Alice P. Gannett Helen Hall
1953	Paul Kellogg George A. Bellamy Ellen W. Coolidge Alice P. Gannett Helen Hall Paul Kellogg
1954-56	Lea Taylor George A. Bellamy Alice P. Gannett Helen Hall Paul Kellogg Lea D. Taylor

SECRETARIES, 1911-1956

<u>Year</u>	<u>Secretary</u>
1911-22	Robert A. Woods
1923-34	Albert J. Kennedy
1934-47	Lillie M. Peck
1947-52	John McDowell
1952	Amory H. Bradford
1953	Mrs. Goldmark
1954-56	Richard D. Peters

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES, 1911-1946

<u>Year</u>	<u>Assistant Secretary</u>
1911-22	Albert J. Kennedy
1930-34	Lillie M. Peck
1944-46	John McDowell

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS, 1947-1965

<u>Year</u>	<u>Executive Director</u>
1947-58	John McDowell
1959-65	Margaret Berry

FOREIGN SECRETARIES, 1922-1949

<u>Year</u>	<u>Foreign Secretary</u>
1922-44	Ellen W. Coolidge
1947-49	Lillie M. Peck

TREASURERS, 1911-1956

<u>Year</u>	<u>Treasurer</u>
1911-16	Robert A. Woods
1917-20	William E. McLennan
1921-29	Louis J. Affelder
1930-40	Walbridge S. Taft
1940-47	Albert J. Kennedy
1947-49	David Rosenstein
1949-50	Amory H. Bradford
1951	David Rosenstein
1952-53	Dr. Stephen B. Sweaney
1954-56	Mrs. Goldmark

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF PROMINENT FIGURES

Jane Addams (September 6, 1860 - May 21, 1935)

Founder of Hull-House and founder and president of the International League for Peace and Freedom, Jane Addams is widely known for her international achievement in social work, social reform, settlement organization, and in campaigning for world peace.

From the very beginning she was a dominant figure within the National Federation of Settlements. She was the first president of the organization and together with Robert A. Woods and Albert J. Kennedy she was the driving force behind its creation.

Following studies at Rockford College and the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia, Jane Addams spent a number of years travelling throughout Europe. With Ellen Gates Starr she spent a considerable amount of time avidly reading the literature of social reform, becoming immersed in the Positivist philosophy of Comte, and seeing at first hand the Whitechapel district of London, and visiting Toynbee Hall. In 1887 she met Reverend Samuel Barnett, the influential social reformer and Warden of Toynbee Hall. Inspired by this meeting Jane Addams returned to the United States determined upon a new venture.

On September 14, 1889, she rented a portion of the old Hull mansion on South Halstead Street in Chicago. This was the start of the Hull-House settlement. Very soon she had recruited a large group of able women of widely different interests and skills. They all acknowledged the strength and validity of her moral leadership. She encouraged them, reinforced their efforts, and helped them attain important positions elsewhere. This powerful group of women reformers included Florence Kelley, Julia Lathrop, Mary McDowell, Alice Hamilton, Grace Abbott and Ellen Gates Starr.

By 1893, Hull-House was the nerve center for some forty clubs, functions, and activities, including a day nursery, gymnasium, dispensary, playground, cooking and sewing courses, and a co-operative boardinghouse for working girls. Each week some 2,000 people were crossing its threshold.

Gradually it became apparent that social clubs and neighborhood services alone were insufficient to meet the deep-seated problems afflicting the Hull-House neighborhood. In 1895 an extensive study of social conditions, especially tenement conditions, sweatshops and child labor, was completed and published as the Hull-House Maps and Papers. This work reflected a change in outlook. Increasingly influence was exerted in political and legislative battles for child labor laws, limitation on working hours of women, improvements in welfare procedures, recognition of labor unions, protection of immigrants, compulsory school attendance, and industrial safety. Jane Addams played a leading role as a lobbyist and lecturer.

Her books brought her work to the attention of a national audience. Her writings included Democracy and Social Ethics (1902); Nearer Ideals of Peace (1907); The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets (1909); Twenty Years at Hull-House (1910) - her masterpiece and quickly recognised as the best handbook available to potential settlement workers; A New Conscience and An Ancient Evil (1912); The Second Twenty Years at Hull-House (1930); The Excellent Becomes the Permanent (1932); and My Friend, Julia Lathrop (1935) which forms a supplement to the first Twenty Years.

In 1907 Jane Addams had joined the Chicago municipal suffrage movement. From 1911 to 1914 she served as first vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Then from 1915 to 1934 Jane Addams pitted herself against "the supreme social evil - war" in her duties as chairman of the Women's Peace Party and president of the International League for Peace and Freedom. For her efforts she received many awards including the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931.

The Depression of the 1930s brought Hull-House and its head resident new tasks and new responsibilities, but Jane Addams' health, never buoyant, was rapidly failing. Her feminism, vision, humanity, understanding and common sense made her a symbol of women's achievement and a figure of immense popular appeal. She died on May 21, 1935, aged seventy-four. For two whole days the people of the Hull-House neighborhood filed by her body, sometimes as many as two thousand an hour.

The principal manuscript sources are the Jane Addams Papers at the University of Illinois and in the Swarthmore College Peace Collection and the Ellen Gates Starr Papers in the Sophia Smith Collection at Smith College. The Jane Addams Papers have already been microfilmed.

Canon Samuel Barnett (February 8, 1844 - June 17, 1913)

Samuel Barnett - Canon Barnett from 1895 - was the first Warden of Toynbee Hall. Between 1884 and 1906 he was the driving force behind all the immensely varied activity at the settlement. His efforts and great gift for communication bound together the equally wide diversity of men and women who were part of the Toynbee Hall community. He proved just as influential as Jane Addams was at Hull-House. He had a particular point to set aside time to meet each Resident and Associate of Toynbee Hall individually on a regular basis. J.A. Spender wrote: "He never grudged you his time. He never seemed to be bored or tired or superior or condescending. Whatever problem you brought him, whether your private affairs or your tangled thoughts, he gave you the whole of his wise, subtle and original mind."

Beatrice Webb described his appearance in less flattering terms. He dressed in shabby and badly assorted garments, his small black eyes were set closely together, he had a sallow complexion and a thin, patchy pretence of a beard. Yet she noted, he possessed a strikingly brilliant mind and great energy and enthusiasm.

Educated at Wadham College, Oxford, he then travelled abroad to America. In December 1867 he became curate at St. Mary's Bryanston Square, London. At once, he was rapidly made aware of the problems of the great city. Through his work with the Charity Organization Society he met both Octavia Hill and his future wife, Henrietta, who shared and inspired his work for forty years. They were married in January 1873.

Samuel Barnett had just moved to become vicar of St. Jude's, Whitechapel. His Bishop had told him that it was the worst parish in the diocese inhabited by a criminal and corrupt population. In 1872, the first act of welcome he received was to be knocked down by one of his parishioners in Commercial Street and to have his watch stolen.

With support from Henrietta he served on the Whitechapel Board of Poor Law Guardians, established the East London Branch of the University Extension Society to encourage the continuance of higher education in the city, organized the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants and the Children's Country Holidays Fund as well as numerous literary and discussion society meetings and art exhibitions. In 1884 he founded an education reform league. However, Barnett knew that education could not succeed unless the material conditions of the people were

improved. He pressed for the demolition of insanitary dwellings and was influential in promoting the Artisans' Dwelling Act of 1875. He was one of the first to advocate universal pensions (1883), underline the problems of unemployment, and to urge the need for special case studies on causes and possible remedies. During this period there was no movement for social or moral improvement in which he did not take part. Often he was the prime mover.

He was also a good writer. His most important works are Practicable Socialism (1888); Religion and Progress (1907); Religion and Politics (1911); Worship and Work (1913), and Vision and Service (1917). The last two of these were edited by his wife, Henrietta. He also always maintained close links with Oxford. In June 1914, Barnett House was opened in Oxford, named in his honour, as an institution for the study of social problems.

However, Samuel Barnett will undoubtedly be remembered most for his work for a movement of university settlements. He has been described as 'the father of the settlement movement.' He first put forward his proposals in the Nineteenth Century in February 1884. On the basis of these ideas Toynbee Hall was founded in 1884. The first settlements in the United States were modelled upon the principles and example established by Samuel Barnett. Indeed, both Jane Addams and Robert A. Woods visited Toynbee Hall as early as 1887 and 1890-1891. Other American visitors included Dr. Stanford Coit, Howard D. Bliss, and Ellen Gates Starr.

In 1924 the Barnett Fellowship was established for special exchanges between Britain and America. Ten years later the fiftieth anniversary of Toynbee Hall was celebrated on Christmas Eve, 1934. The BBC and the National Broadcasting Company of America provided a wireless interchange of speeches. Jane Addams (from Hull-House, Chicago, and Honorary President of the National Federation of Settlements) and Helen Hall (Settlements in New York, and President of the National Federation of Settlements) were two of the main speakers.

Helen Hall (January 5, 1892 - August 31, 1982)

Helen Hall, settlement worker and social reformer, grew up in Kansas City, Missouri. Her family later moved to Chester, New York, where her father established a surgical instruments manufacturing plant. Miss Hall studied art and social work at Columbia University and the New York School for Social Work, 1912-1915. In 1947, Bates College awarded her an honorary doctor of laws degree; in 1969,

Smith College conferred on her an honorary doctor of humane letters degree; and in June 1972, she received an honorary degree from Columbia University. She married Paul Underwood Kellogg, editor of the Survey, in February 1935. He died in 1958.

In 1916, after her coursework at the New York School for Social Work, Hall organized Neighborhood House in Eastchester, New York, and also worked with the Westchester County Department of Child Welfare. During World War I, she directed Red Cross work for American Expeditionary Force base hospitals at Chateaux and Solesmes. She organized a girls' club for the YWCA in Alsace after the Armistice. From 1920-1922 Hall worked for the United States War Department in China and the Philippines supervising women's relations and organizing recreational services for enlisted men.

After her tour of duty in the Orient, Hall directed University Settlement in Philadelphia from 1922 to 1933. In 1928, Albert J. Kennedy appointed her chairman of the Unemployment Committee of the National Federation of Settlements. The Committee conducted a number of nationwide surveys of urban employment, 1928-1932, and published Some Folks Won't Work (1930) and Case Studies of Unemployment (1931). Additionally, Hall wrote several articles on unemployment, testified before legislative bodies in support of unemployment insurance and relief, delivered speeches about unemployment conditions, and served as an advisor on unemployment for Pennsylvania Governor Gifford Pinchot. In the early 1930s, Hall visited England and made comparative studies of unemployment conditions and methods of relief.

The board of directors of Henry Street Settlement in 1933 asked Hall to succeed Lillian Wald as headworker of the New York City settlement, a position Hall held until her retirement at the age of 75 in 1967. Like Wald, Hall was committed to social action and social justice, and she emphasized the importance of changing public policy to secure decent urban neighborhoods.

The emphasis led Hall to serve with several national, state, and local organizations and committees. In 1934, President Franklin D. Roosevelt named her a member of the advisory council to the Committee on Economic Security, which drafted social security legislation. She was president of the National Federation of Settlements from 1934-1940. As a member of a special commission of the Foreign Policy Association in 1934, Hall studied the social and economic conditions in Cuba.

During World War II, 1942-1943, Hall took a leave of absence from Henry Street Settlement to rejoin the American

Red Cross. She organized service clubs and rest homes for the Red Cross in Australia and the South Pacific.

Throughout her career, Hall was involved with consumer affairs. In 1934-1935, she served as consumer representative of the New York State Milk Advisory Committee. She helped organize and served as chairman of the Consumers National Federation, 1936-1941. Later, she was named vice-chairman of a consumer advisory committee to the Office of Price Administration. In 1952, Hall became a board member and advisor for Consumers Union. Her work at Henry Street Settlement led to a joint settlement study of purchasing and credit practices of low-income families; the project resulted in a book, The Poor Pay More, published in 1963.

In the decades following World War II, Hall initiated many community programs to combat juvenile delinquency. In 1955, she helped found the Lower Eastside Neighborhoods Association; and in 1957, she assisted in organizing Mobilization for Youth. Additionally, Miss Hall fought for improved medical care on the Lower Eastside and sought to interpret the work of the United Nations to her neighbors.

Helen Hall's autobiography, Unfinished Business, was published in 1971.

Primary documentation is to be found in the Helen Hall Papers at the Social Welfare History Archive, University of Minnesota. These papers include personal correspondence, speeches and writings, biographical and professional files, and financial and legal documents.

Paul Kellogg (September 30, 1879 - November 1, 1958)

Editor and social reformer, Paul Kellogg was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan. He attended Kalamazoo High School and edited the school newspaper with his elder brother, Arthur. After graduation in 1897, Paul Kellogg became a reporter for, and city editor of the Kalamazoo Daily Telegraph.

Ambition led him to leave for New York City in the summer of 1901 and he enrolled as a special student at Columbia University. The following year he studied at the Summer School in Philanthropic Work sponsored by the New York Charity Organization Society.

He was offered a position as assistant editor of Charities. His brother also joined the staff and together they broadened the focus of this journal from a parochial concern linked

to the provision of charitable services into a more significant critical discussion of pressing social issues. Charities further enlarged its scope and circulation when in 1905, it merged with Commons, the official organ of the settlement house movement. Kellogg became managing editor.

In 1907 Paul Kellogg headed the first major in-depth social survey of any American urban community. This research project enlisted the efforts of a team of scholars and community leaders, and led over the next four years to the gathering of a mass of data on every aspect of life and labor in the modern industrial complex of Pittsburgh. The results were published in a series of articles and then in six large volumes as the Pittsburgh Survey (1910-1914). This work set a model for sociological investigation, stimulated national movements for housing reform and for workmen's compensation, and provided ammunition for the prolonged struggle to eliminate the 12 hour day in the steel industry. This survey much enhanced Paul Kellogg's reputation.

In 1909 he returned to his editorial position on Charities and the Commons, now renamed Survey. In 1912 he became editor in chief and his brother, Arthur, took over as managing editor. For the next forty years Survey was the leading journal for the emerging profession of social work and a significant force in social reform. Under Paul Kellogg's editorship experts were acquired to cover new issues such as juvenile delinquency, penology, mental health, retardation, adult education, casework, settlement work, and community organization.

During the Great Depression Survey was a voice for federal work relief programs and for all diverse welfare policies of the New Deal. Paul Kellogg served on the advisory committee which shaped the Social Security Act of 1935.

Although very talented as an editor, Paul Kellogg was never a good administrator. In the 1940's he was dogged by ill health and Survey met with acute financial troubles culminating in an end to publication in 1952.

Paul Kellogg also found time for many other activities. He opposed United States entrance into World War One but by 1917 had come to accept the realities of the situation. He carried out a number of important field surveys for the American Red Cross in Belgium, France, and Italy in 1917-1918. He played a major role in the creation of the Foreign Policy Association and the American Civil Liberties Union. He served on their national boards for many years. During this period he was also involved in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

In the 1930's he was a leading member of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy. In 1934 he was divorced from his wife Marian and in February 1935 was remarried to Helen Hall, by this time director of the Henry Street Settlement in New York and president of the National Federation of Settlements. In recognition of his life long efforts in welfare Paul Kellogg was appointed president of the National Conference of Social Work in 1939.

Primary documentation is to be found in the Survey Associates Papers and in the Paul Kellogg Papers at the Social Welfare History Archive, University of Minnesota.

Florence Kelley (September 12, 1859 - February 17, 1932)

Florence Kelley is best known as General Secretary of the National Consumer's League, 1899-1932. She played a leading role in the settlement at Hull-House during the 1890's and in 1892 was employed by Carroll D. Wright to make a survey of the Chicago slums. The result of this research was the Hull-House Maps and Papers (1895).

From 1893 she was very involved with Illinois factory inspection legislation. She was the first inspector to be appointed. Quickly admitted to the Hull-House inner circle, she formed deep lasting friendships with Jane Addams, Julia Lathrop, Alice Hamilton and others.

From 1899 to 1924 she resided at Lillian Wald's Henry Street Settlement. During these years Florence Kelley travelled thousands of miles speaking to women's clubs, labor unions, legislative committees, and other organizations. In 1902 she set up the New York Child Labor Committee with Lillian Wald. Two years later they created the National Child Labor Committee. In 1916 they backed the Keating - Owen Child Legislation Act. She also helped organize the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and was a founder member of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. In 1912 she had joined Eugene Debs' Socialist Party of America and for a number of years she served as vice-president of its National Women's Suffrage Association.

A frequent contributor to Survey, she participated in every National Conference of Charities and Corrections, later known as the Conference on Social Work. Throughout her life she actively pressed for reforming legislation, especially on women's and children's minimum wages and hours of work. In 1905 she published Some Ethical Gains through Legislation. During her years at Henry Street Settlement,

she worked closely with Lillian Wald on the enactment of child-labor legislation. Together they established the United States Children's Bureau.

Florence Kelley was a vigorous, dynamic person, whose method of approach was head-on attack. Her voice was rich, clear, and commanding. Hampered by periods of ill-health, her invincible courage always carried her through. As a social worker she was full of sympathy, compassion and understanding. As a reformer she was always a force to be reckoned with.

Researchers can find original manuscript papers in the Kelley Family Papers at Columbia University and in the Papers of the National Consumer's League at the Library of Congress.

Albert J. Kennedy (January 20, 1879 - June 4, 1968)

As Assistant Secretary from 1911 to 1922 and as Secretary of the National Federation of Settlements from 1923 to 1934, Albert J. Kennedy played a leading role in the early years of the settlement movement.

After a year in the clergy, he went to Harvard, and then studied economic change in sociology as a South End House Fellow from 1906 to 1908. From 1908 to 1928 he worked in various capacities for South End House in Boston. Beginning as director of investigations, he became associate head worker in 1914 and head worker in 1926. Throughout this period, Kennedy worked in conjunction with South End's more famous head worker, Robert A. Woods. These two influential figures worked together on a number of projects. All of Kennedy's best-known publications were written in collaboration with Woods.

The first Handbook of Settlements (1911), was an annotated listing of 413 settlement houses that included brief descriptions of their daily educational and recreational activities along with accounts of specific settlements' efforts in the area of social action. The two men followed that book with Young Working Girls (1913) and The Settlement Horizon: A National Estimate (1922). Written at the suggestion of fellow settlement workers, The Settlement Horizon was a realistic account of the history administration, and actual functioning of settlement houses. It avoided the human interest narrative characteristic of earlier settlement house books and adopted a professional as well as a national perspective. Its appearance signified a maturing of the movement.

The following year, Kennedy published a five-page review of Woods' Neighborhood in Nation Building that strongly praised Woods' wisdom and character. When Woods died in 1925, Kennedy succeeded his mentor as head of South End House, a post he held until moving to New York City as director of University Settlement in 1928.

However, the most important joint project of Woods and Kennedy was the establishment of the National Federation of Settlements in 1911. Office space was found at South End House for the 'two joint secretaries'. Kennedy emphasized the importance of the visual and performing arts and also played an important role in the professionalization of the settlement house movement.

Unlike many other settlement leaders, he endorsed the United States entry into World War One. Also, he did not always share the same desire of others for the emphasis on social action. In 1934 he appointed Lillie Peck as the first fully paid executive secretary of the National Federation of Settlements. However, he remained head of University Settlement until 1944. On his retirement he emerged as the elder statesman of the settlement movement. Without Woods as his partner and minder he was never quite the same force. Nevertheless he gave a lot of thought to the development of settlements and was one of the few male settlement house leaders who was sensitive to women's issues and the impact that the early female domination of settlements had on shaping the movement. He also was sensitive to racial issues and in the early 1940s was among those settlement leaders who perceived the growing importance of Blacks in the settlement house movement. As a result, beginning in 1946 he carried out a major study of race relations in settlement houses for the National Federation of Settlements. In addition, he taught a social work course at the City College of New York in 1947, and his activities as a consultant increased, with studies of settlements in different cities, such as Des Moines (1950), Detroit (1951), Evansville (1952), and Sioux City (1954). Thus, through his publications with Woods, his early efforts on behalf of the National Federation of Settlements, and his later activities as a researcher, consultant, and settlement house philosopher, Kennedy ranks as one of the most prominent leaders of the settlement house movement.

Correspondence and other items by and about Albert J. Kennedy may be found in the Albert J. Kennedy Papers, Social Welfare History Archives, University of Minnesota, and in the Papers of the University Settlement Society of New York City at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Julia Lathrop (June 29, 1858 - April 15, 1932)

Hull-House resident, and chief of the U.S. Children's Bureau, Julia Lathrop's career reflects forty years of persistent commitment to social justice and reform. She paved the way for women in federal government and demonstrated an effective model of sound public administration. Her interests were wide-ranging. Social research and case studies formed the cornerstone of her work which encompassed the needs of neglected, dependent, and delinquent children; the plight of immigrants; infant and maternal health; mothers pensions; child labor; the mentally ill; civil service reform and much more.

She had begun to read law, having returned to Rockford Female Seminary, when in the winter of 1888-1889 she met Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr who came to talk about 'a new Toynbee Hall'. In 1890, aged thirty-two, Lathrop became a resident of Hull-House. She quickly became a great friend of Jane Addams.

Three years later Lathrop became the first women member of the State Board of Charities to help supervise public institutions throughout the State of Illinois. In 1901 she resigned from this work until in 1905 it once again became a non-partisan organization.

With Dr. Adolf Meyer she did much to help in the caring of the mentally ill. With Clifford Beers she founded the National Committee for Mental Hygiene in 1909. She persuaded Graham Taylor of the need to establish special courses to train attendants for mental hospitals. Together they created the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. Julia Lathrop was the first director of the school which emphasized the importance of social research as the basis for reform. She studied progress in Belgium, France and Germany and reported on methods for improving the care of the mentally ill to the National Conference of Charities and Correction. She served as president of this body in 1918. By this stage the organization had been retitled the National Conference of Social Work.

Lathrop was a prime-mover in the creation of the first juvenile court and also influential in the founding of the Chicago Juvenile Psychopathic Institute.

In 1912 President Taft appointed Lathrop as chief of the U.S. Children's Bureau, the first women bureau chief in the federal government. She quickly established a professional network of suffragists, philanthropists, social welfare experts, scholars, physicians, lawyers,

politicians, and fellow women reformers, and drew largely upon knowledge and contacts gained during her Hull-House years.

Funding was always a problem. Lathrop had to select priorities carefully. Research efforts concentrated upon infant and maternal mortality and a vigorous medical campaign for birth registration. This work provided the impetus for the Sheppard-Towner Act of 1921. Next Lathrop and Grace Abbott set up the Conference on Standards of Child Welfare which led to a systematic development of standards as a basis for national child and family policy. A succession of eight regional conferences involved groups throughout Europe and America.

As Chief of the U.S. Children's Bureau, Lathrop provided strong and decisive leadership, unrelenting energy, sound judgement, efficient organization, and a lively sense of humour. Above all she managed to prevent the politicization of the Bureau. She was very astute in gaining backing for Grace Abbott to take over as her successor. From 1925 until 1931 she served as the Advisory Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations.

Most of Julia Lathrop's personal papers are in the Rockford College Library. The records of the Children's Bureau are in the National Archives. The Grace and Edith Abbott Papers at the University of Chicago's Regenstein Library and the Hull-House Collection at the University of Illinois at Chicago also contain relevant correspondence and reports.

Mary E. McDowell (November 30, 1854 - October 14, 1936)

Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mary McDowell was a prominent settlement house director and social reformer. She was brought up in Ohio and in Chicago. In 1871 she helped with relief workers after the great Chicago City Fire. In the 1880's the McDowell's moved to Evanston. Mary helped her father run a church class for young people discussing the practical application of Christian principles.

In 1887 she became a national organizer for the young women's division of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Through the WCTU she involved herself in the kindergarten movement and completed thorough training before heading up the WCTU's own kindergarten department.

In 1890 she returned to Chicago and joined Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr at Hull-House. There she started a kindergarten and organized a women's club.

Investigation into the violent Pullman strike of 1894 gave her a sharp insight into industrial life and social unrest in Chicago. Acting upon Jane Addams recommendation the faculty members of the University of Chicago asked Mary McDowell to direct the new University of Chicago Settlement set up in 1894. At once she set up a day nursery and gradually added arts and crafts, music and English classes, and a gymnasium in 1899. In 1906 she acquired permanent buildings for this settlement house.

The original buildings were situated in a most difficult area. The air was filled with acrid smoke and the stench of the slaughterhouses and the neighborhood's two other landmarks: the city garbage dump and a disused part of the Chicago River which had virtually become an open sewer. Vigilant about neighborhood services Mary McDowell soon had these matters sorted out. She organized proper garbage collection, a community park, a public library, a municipal bath house, and summer vacation schools.

The 1904 stockyards strike was a severe test of the neighborhood settlement. Mary McDowell had helped create the first women's union in the yards. She stood by the strikers when no one else did. Although the strikers were defeated, union recognition was preserved, and Mary McDowell secured a full federal government investigation of the stockyards.

She helped found the Women's Trade Union League in 1903 and continued to play a significant role in informing public opinion about the problems of working women. From 1904 to 1907 she was president of the Chicago branch. Co-ordinating pressure from women's clubs, churches and organized labor she secured from Congress the finances for an important multi-volume study of women in industry which was completed in 1911. A tireless worker for legislation she served on many committees during World War One. She played a leading role in securing a Women's Bureau within the Department of Labor in 1920.

Appointed as commissioner of public welfare in Chicago in 1923 she established a Bureau of Social Surveys and a Bureau of Employment. These placed a primary focus on migratory labor, women offenders, and housing. Unfortunately her efforts were handicapped by a lack of funds.

The 1919 Chicago race riots were a profound influence upon her thinking and led to an increased concern about race relations. In the autumn of 1919 she organized an Interracial Co-operative Committee and became active in the NAACP and the Chicago Urban League. In 1927 she helped

bring an exhibition of Negro Art to the Chicago Art Institute and went on to set up biracial conferences for artists in Chicago.

She was an early advocate of woman suffrage, served on the League of Women Voters' first national board, and shared Jane Addams' interest in the peace movement. She was also an effective supporter of the League of Nations. She wrote many articles on social reform, the settlement movement, and welfare related problems for Survey.

In 1929 she retired from active directorship of the University of Chicago Settlement. Alain Locke, the negro philosopher, spoke of Mary McDowell's "great radiation of personal democracy."

For 40 years, as Graham Taylor, another of Chicago's great settlement house leaders, put it, "she bravely stood in the breach between employing capital and underpaid labor, between the native and foreign born, between the white and colored races", tirelessly pursuing peace and justice through the democratic process.

Researchers can consult the Mary McDowell Papers at the Chicago Historical Society.

Lillie Peck (December 28, 1888 - February 21, 1957)

With Ellen W. Coolidge, Lillie Peck was the founder of the International Federation of Settlements in 1922. She was also the first fully paid executive secretary of the National Federation of Settlements, appointed to this position in 1934.

She did much to strengthen the national settlement movement. Her correspondence and field visits did a great deal to bind settlements together. She also served as a consultant to local settlements and made all the arrangements for NFS annual conferences. Her outstanding achievement in this regard was to arrange an integrated convention in the South in 1936.

She always believed that reform and social change were crucial to the settlement idea. As secretary she frequently participated in meetings held to draft resolutions favoring various reforms. She was usually the note taker, jotting down ideas and making sense out of the general stream of conversation. She wrote letters to politicians and others on behalf of the reforms endorsed by the settlements. Furthermore, in her capacity as executive secretary and

advisor to the movement as a whole, she tried to channel local houses into the mainstream of New Deal reform.

Her life-style and personality enhanced her effectiveness in such an important position. She never married and chose to live at Henry Street Settlement from 1933 until her death in 1957. During the late 1930s Helen Hall was running Henry Street and had also become president of the National Federation of Settlements in 1934. The proximity of these two key women contributed to their professional collaboration and was a great bonus for the movement.

Lillie Peck was born in Gloversville, New York. She studied household economics at Simmons College and by 1912 was serving as a volunteer at South End House in Boston. Under Albert J. Kennedy's influence, she took a course at the Boston School of Social Work. In 1912 she became assistant secretary at the Boston Social Union (later renamed the Boston Settlement Council). Quickly she became a good friend of the secretary, Ellen W. Coolidge. Peck later took over from her as secretary. Both were active in supporting settlement co-operation on the national level when the NFS was formed in 1911.

These two women were the decisive instigators of the International Federation of Settlements in 1922. Peck spent many years in Europe visiting settlement houses in Scandanavia, Austria, Germany, France and England. She carried out a great deal of work to organize the first two International Conferences of Settlements in London and Paris.

In 1926 she resumed her position at the Boston Social Union and two years later became assistant head worker at South End House. In 1930 she moved to New York to be an assistant at the University Settlement, and also to become assistant secretary under Albert J. Kennedy of the national movement. In 1934 she took over from Kennedy. She was to run the national office almost single-handed until 1944 when extra staff were appointed. In 1947 she gave way to a younger professional, John McDowell.

Nevertheless, Peck retained responsibility for the international activities of the NFS. In 1947 she was elected president of the IFS. She worked both in Berlin and Bremen before returning to America to represent the IFS on the United Nations Economic and Social Council. More than anyone else Lillie Peck helped to integrate individual settlement houses into the national and then international movement.

The best manuscript source is the records of the National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers reproduced

in this microform edition. Original documents are at the Social Welfare History Archives, University of Minnesota.

Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch (September 8, 1867 - November 15, 1951)

Settlement worker and housing reformer Mary Simkhovitch was the founder of Greenwich House, New York. Both parents came from old New England families and she graduated from Newton High School in 1886. She went to Boston University where she met Reverend W.D.P. Bliss and Helena and Stuart Dudley. Both exerted a strong influence upon her. Bliss was a Fabian Socialist, editor of The Encyclopaedia of Social Reform, and an episcopalian pastor who attracted a broad congregation of workers, labor leaders, bourgeois reformers, and academics to his church. Dudley was head of Denison House, a settlement in Boston's South End. She was part of the reform circle of women academics and scholars which Mary Kingsbury joined to discuss social theory and social problems.

During her college years Mary Kingsbury first encountered slum life as a leader of a teenage girls' club at St. Augustine's Episcopal Church. This experience marked the start of her interest in housing reform. She learnt the basic principle which was to characterize her settlement house philosophy:

"Before any help can be given the situation must be felt, realized and understood at first hand....Only that which is lived can be understood and translated to others...."

During studies at the Harvard Annexe (later Radcliffe College) she maintained contacts with Boston's black neighborhoods and served on the St. Augustine's casework committee.

In 1893 she received a scholarship from the Women's Educational and Industrial Union to continue her studies in Berlin. There she studied history and sociology for a further year at the University of Berlin and renewed her friendship with Emily Greene Balch. She also attended the International Socialist Trade Union Congress in London.

On her return to the United States she continued graduate studies at Columbia University. She focused on the problems of city life and industrialization in New York. In 1897 she left Columbia University to become the head of the College Settlement House. Located on Rivington Street on New York's Lower East Side, the College Settlement House had been founded in 1889 by graduates of women's colleges.

She learned Yiddish and mixed with the New York Jewish working class. She also frequently met with the city's leading social reformers and settlement house leaders. Working with the tenant's group she became involved in housing reform and assisted the Outdoor Recreation League, founded at the College Settlement House.

In 1899 Mary Kingsbury married Russian born Vladimir Simkhovitch whom she had met in Berlin. He was professor of economic history at Columbia University and he shared her interest in social reform.

From 1898 to 1901 Mary Simkhovitch served as chief resident of The Friendly Aid House on East Thirty-third Street. The Unitarian Church supported the settlement and Mary Simkhovitch upheld the moral and religious emphasis. In 1901 she organized the Association of Neighborhood Workers. She laid down the principles she felt should guide the settlement house movement. The following year she established Greenwich House which under her leadership assumed a prominent position in the settlement and social reform movements. She placed a strong emphasis on housing, on employment, racism, immigrants, and throughout she struggled to develop great community cohesion. She reinforced the guiding principle that settlements should connect the neighborhood to broader social reform movements.

She maintained close ties with the urban wing of the Progressive Movement. At Greenwich House she set up a neighborhood theater and a settlement music school. In 1911 she was appointed to the Mayor's Public Recreation Commission and in 1925 she chaired the New York City Recreation Committee.

From 1898 to 1917 she served on the executive board of the National Consumer's League working closely with Florence Kelley. She also frequently campaigned for woman suffrage but, unlike many fellow women reformers, she did support American entry into World War One.

Housing was always her major reform interest. In 1907 she helped found The Committee on the Congestion of Population and served as its chairman. From 1931 to 1943 she served as president of the Public Housing Conference. She mobilized support of the federal housing program and in 1934 was appointed vice-chairman of the New York City Housing Authority. Three years later she helped draft the public housing bill that finally passed as the Wagner-Steagall Housing Act. She encouraged new buildings but was also much in favor of the restoration of old buildings and the reconstruction of small scale traditional neighborhoods. Her ideal was for an organic community combining business, housing, recreation, and educational and cultural institutions.

She wrote many important articles and guidebooks for the National Federation of Settlements including the Settlement Primer.

In 1946 Mary Simkhovitch retired as director of Greenwich House, though she continued to serve as vice-chairman of the New York City Housing Authority. She died at Greenwich House in 1951.

The Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch Papers at The Schlesinger Library Radcliffe College contain biographical and genealogical material, speeches, articles, correspondence and files of Greenwich House, The Greenwich Village Association and the New York City Housing Authority.

Ellen Gates Starr (March 19, 1859 - February 10, 1940)

Settlement worker and co-founder of Hull-House, Ellen Gates Starr worked closely with both Jane Addams and Florence Kelley. Her years teaching at the fashionable Kirkland School had made her well known in Chicago society. This provide invaluable as it quickly enabled the Hull-House circle to gain the confidence and support of the city's wealthy and influential patrons.

Ellen Gates Starr was deeply religious and also an avid reader of Ruskin, William Morris, Shakespeare, Dante, Browning and Carlyle. These interests were closely linked with a passionate interest in art and its fate in modern industrial society. She endeavoured to bring renewed meaning and vitality to the lives of Chicago slum dwellers by establishing reading clubs, art classes and lessons in bookbinding. In 1894 she became the first president of the Chicago Public School Art Society. At Hull-House in the early years her influence was much needed for financial reasons. The first large gift received by Hull-House was \$5000 from Edward Butler in 1891 for an art gallery.

By the mid 1890s she had become convinced that a more radical approach was necessary. She set out to remove the conditions which destroyed the creativity and artistic flowering which she always cherished. She joined with Florence Kelley and other Hull-House residents in the struggle to obtain child labor legislation. She joined the National Women's Trade Union League and frequently aided striking textile workers, organizing mass meetings, collections and a supply of food and clothing for the needy. She often joined the picket lines. In 1914 she was arrested for hampering police activities. A year later she was made an honorary life member of Hillman's Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. She became a close friend of labor

leaders such as Jacob Potofsky and Sidney Hillman. At times she became excessively militant and eventually joined the Socialist Party of America.

In 1920 she converted to Roman Catholicism and saw less of her Hull-House associates. Unfortunately in 1929 an operation to remove a spinal abscess left her paralyzed below the waist. As a result she decided to settle at the Convent of the Holy Child in Suffern, New York.

Manuscript sources include The Ellen Gates Starr Papers in the Sophia Smith Collection, Smith College; the Jane Addams Papers at Swarthmore College; and the Henry Demarest Lloyd Papers at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Graham Taylor (May 2, 1851 - September 26, 1938)

Clergyman, educator, settlement house founder, writer and social reformer, Graham Taylor was one of the most active dynamic and influential figures in the American settlement movement.

He was ordained in 1873 and served the Dutch Reformed Church in Hopewell, Dutchess County, New York before moving to the Fourth Congregational Church in Hartford, Connecticut. He spent twelve years in Hartford and pioneered missionary programs and institutional work. In 1888 he was appointed Professor of Practical Theology at the Hartford Theological Seminary. He trained students for careers in city missions, temperance societies, charity organizations, and christian associations as well as churches. His Religious Census of the City of Hartford (1890) was a rich compilation of demographic and religious statistics. He often reported on his work to the American Missionary Association, the Evangelical Alliance, and the National Council of Congregational Churches.

In 1892 he moved to Chicago. He was given a professorship at the Chicago Theological Seminary and a free hand to organize the department of christian sociology, the first of its kind in any seminary in the United States. Taylor relished this opportunity to extend his application of christianity to urban industrial Chicago. He was a most popular lecturer and also most active in raising funds and in developing the curriculum. He encouraged students to study at first hand the role of the church in the city's crowded industrial areas.

In 1900 he completed his syllabus in Biblical Sociology which was followed by a bibliography on Christian Sociology and Social Economics. During 1911 and 1912 he wrote further articles on the subject for Survey. A year later they were published as Religion in Social Action. Despite declining the presidency of the seminary he was acting president for two years and continued to lecture there until 1924. His long association with the Chicago Theological Seminary was his main source of income and gave definite authority to his civic reform activities.

Having read about Toynbee Hall in London and the Neighborhood Guild in New York, and wishing to duplicate Jane Addam's success at Hull-House, Taylor searched hard for a suitable location in Chicago's west side from which to launch his own settlement work. In 1894 he found a spacious, dilapidated house in the seventeenth ward. When the six members of his family moved into the settlement house in October that year they became the first family to reside in an American Settlement. By 1899 the Chicago Commons had twenty five residents and a kindergarten, a day nursery, numerous clubs and classes, a civic forum and a branch of the Municipal Voters' League. However, Taylor was handicapped by this stage by a severe shortage of space. This he solved by acquiring more land and constructing an L-shaped five storey brick building which became a model for future settlement houses.

In 1914 Graham Taylor was named as president of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. Four years later he took over as president of the National Federation of Settlements. His increasing involvement with the national movement and progressive reforms influenced his decision to hand over the running of the Chicago Commons to his daughter, Lea Demarest Taylor, in 1922. She worked very closely with her father. When the Chicago Commons celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1919 it had a nation-wide reputation as one of America's most prominent settlement houses. This was a tribute to the energy, enterprise, wisdom and communication skills of Graham Taylor. He always helped in the formulation of policy and the raising of funds for the Chicago Commons and in 1936 he published a full account of its history entitled Chicago Commons Through Forty Years.

Taylor was always convinced of the need for trained social workers. At this he was at his best. During his first trip to Europe in 1903 he had closely observed the teaching and training methods of the English Settlements. He returned to Chicago to establish a training school for social workers at the University of Chicago. This was closely modelled on English examples. The school was incorporated as the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. The Russell

Sage Foundation underwrote the research department. Among the most active lecturers were Alexander Johnson, Charles R. Henderson, Julia Lathrop, Sophonisba Breckinridge, Edith Abbott, and of course, Graham Taylor. He became the chief fund raiser and administrator. Massive enrollments during the war years led to the need for full university affiliation. In 1920 this was achieved and the name was altered to the Graduate School of Social Service Administration.

Graham Taylor was consistently one of the most effective spokesmen for the American settlement movement. In 1894 he joined with Jane Addams and Mary McDowell in establishing the Chicago Federation of Settlements. In 1896 he and John Palmer Gavit started a monthly magazine, The Commons, which quickly grew from a news-sheet into the unofficial journal of the settlement house movement. In 1905 it merged with Charities and four years later it was reorganized by Paul Kellogg as the Survey. Taylor and his son, Graham Romeyn Taylor, regularly contributed articles, reviews, and editorial advice.

He also consistently wrote a weekly column for the Chicago Daily News. He treated this as his 'civic pulpit'. His arguments for social, economic and political reform, written in a vivid, but warm and friendly style, led Victor Lawson, editor of the Daily News to describe Taylor as "the conscience of Chicago." His autobiography, Pioneering on Social Frontiers was published in 1930.

He was always careful to maintain a non-partisan approach hoping that politics would never cloud his reform activities. In his own words, he "analyzed current events from the settlement point of view."

The most important manuscript source is the collection of Taylor Papers in the Newberry Library, Chicago.

Lea Demarest Taylor (June 24, 1883 - December 3, 1975)

Settlement house director and social activist Lea was the second daughter of Graham Taylor. She attended public schools and the Lewis Institute in Chicago, finally graduating from Vassar College in 1904.

Upon graduation she returned to her father's settlement house, the Chicago Commons, where she helped with secretarial work, family programs and the direction of the girls program. She definitely had her father's temperament and intellectual orientation. He promoted her to assistant

head resident in 1917. When he retired five years later his daughter took over as head resident.

During the Depression years Lea Taylor emerged as one of Chicago's leading social activists. She was president of the Chicago Federation of Settlements (1924-1937 and 1939-1940) and of the National Federation of Settlements (1930-1934 and 1950-1952). She focused her attention particularly upon relief of the poor and unemployed. She encouraged group activities at the Chicago settlement house and acquired a 200 acre farm camp in New Buffalo, Michigan for summer use. In 1934 and 1935 she was vice president of the American Association of Social Workers. In addition she was on the executive committee of the National Conference of Social Work and secretary from 1935 to 1941, of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies.

Increasingly she came to focus more upon housing requirements and the pressing problems of race relations. After the Second World War many black families moved into the area around the Chicago Commons. She secured police protection for threatened families, offered blacks refuge at the settlement center, and started new interracial clubs and camps. She served on the board of directors of the Metropolitan Housing Council, the Chicago Recreation Commission, and the Council Against Discrimination. She chaired the housing committee of the Commission on Human Relations.

In 1954 she resigned as director of the Chicago Commons, but still continued to be extremely active raising funds, meeting representatives of civic organizations, and regularly attending board meetings. Three years later new buildings were found north-west of the old neighborhood as a result of the construction plans for a new north-west highway. These new headquarters were named Taylor House.

The Chicago Historical Society has a transcript of the autobiographical tapes made in 1968 by Lea Taylor for the National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers. The Society also has the Lea Demarest Taylor Papers and Chicago Commons Records.

Lillian Wald (March 10, 1867 - September 1, 1940)

Public health nurse, settlement leader, and social reformer, Lillian D. Wald ranks amongst the greatest of a generation of eminent American women.

In 1895 she established a 'Nurses Settlement' at 265 Henry Street which developed into the Henry Street Settlement.

This became a major neighborhood center for civic, educational, social, and philanthropic work. The unique combination of nursing and general settlement activities assured a close integration into neighborhood life and made Henry Street a powerful force for community betterment and reform.

The Henry Street Settlement set an example for the creation of numerous similar programs throughout the country. A new profession, public health nursing, was born.

Lillian Wald pioneered new nursing programs and training schemes, and with the American Red Cross, set up the Town and Country Nursing Service. In recognition of her work she was chosen as first president of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing in 1912.

She was particularly touched by the needs of children and was at the forefront of the child welfare movement. In 1904, with Florence Kelley and others, she founded the National Child Labor Committee. It was also Lillian Wald's suggestion that led to the establishment of the Federal Children's Bureau in 1912. After the war she continued to work vigorously for child welfare legislation.

President of the American Union against Militarism, which she had organized with Jane Addams and Florence Kelley in 1914, she opposed the First World War as a "hideous wrong" totally in conflict with her ideals of social progress and human brotherhood.

After the war Lillian Wald founded the League of Free Nations Association which was a forerunner of the Foreign Policy Association.

Henry Street continued as a major interest and by 1929 the Visiting Nurses Service had grown to a total of over 250 nurses.

A tireless worker, fund raiser, and organizer, she resigned as head of the Henry Street Settlement in 1933. Her most distinctive contribution had been in the field of public health nursing, but throughout her career her importance far transcended the limits of any single profession.

Manuscript sources include the Lillian Wald Papers at New York Public Library and at Columbia University, New York.

Robert Archey Woods (December 9, 1865 - February 18, 1925)

Settlement worker, sociologist, and reformer, Robert A. Woods was one of the chief architects of the NFS. He went to Amherst College and Andover Theological Seminary. He felt uncomfortable with Scotch Presbyterian dogma so he concentrated on social economics. During this period he frequently met labor leaders in New York and Boston. In 1890 Dr. Tucker sent him to England to study reform movements. He resided in Toynbee Hall during 1890-1891 and was deeply influenced by the founder of settlement work, the Reverend Samuel A. Barnett.

In 1891 he completed and published his book English Social Movements and supervised the opening of Andover House in Boston, the first settlement house in that city, (renamed South End House in 1895). Woods remained its head until his death in 1925.

His book published in 1898, entitled The City Wilderness was the first thorough-going study of a depressed area in an American city. His methods were based on those used by Charles Booth in his major empirical survey during the last two decades of the nineteenth century Life and Labour of the People of London. It was followed by a companion study of the north and west ends of Boston, Americans in Process (1902). These studies laid the foundation to Woods' outstanding contribution to sociology and social work.

He developed the concept that the neighborhood or village is the primary community unit, and that towns, cities, metropolitan areas, the nation itself, are "federations of neighborhoods." His ideas were published in 1923 as Neighborhood in Nation-Building.

Robert Woods organized the settlements of Boston into a federation in 1908. The City Federation of Boston Settlements was a major step forward in developments leading towards the creation of a national organization. Robert A. Woods was very involved with the setting up of the NFS in 1911 and served as its secretary until 1923 and then later as its president.

With Albert J. Kennedy he wrote Handbook of Settlements (1911), Young Working Girls (1913), and The Settlement Horizon (1922).

He worked hard to secure increased provision of public facilities such as parks, playgrounds, gymnasiums, schools, libraries, museums and concerts. He was an influential leader of the national prohibition movement. However his views were even more important in maintaining the intellectual integrity of the settlement movement. He spared

absolutely nothing in the search for realities and realistic solutions.

A very calm, soft spoken and reserved individual, he was however always a more than adequate match for his tough minded or aggressive opponents.

The most significant source of original primary documentation is the records of the National Federation of Settlements.

Please note:

Much useful information about the individuals prominent in the Settlement Movement can be gleaned from the various finding aids at the Social Welfare History Archives, University of Minnesota; from Walter Trattner's excellent work A Biographical Dictionary of Social Welfare in America and from other biographical dictionaries such as Notable American Women and Dictionary of American Biography.



CHRONOLOGY

- 1884 Rev. Samuel Barnett, vicar of St. Jude's, becomes first warden of Toynbee Hall, London.
- 1886 Origins of the settlement movement in the United States can be traced from this date with the establishment of University Settlement in New York. This first settlement was modelled upon the principles and example of Toynbee Hall.
- 1887 Jane Addams meets Samuel Barnett, later Canon Barnett, for the first time, in Whitechapel, London.
- 1889 Hull-House, Chicago, founded by Jane Addams. College Settlement House founded by graduates of women's colleges in New York.
- 1890-91 Robert Archey Woods resides at Toynbee Hall and is deeply influenced by the views and activities of Rev. Samuel Barnett.
- 1894 Graham Taylor sets up settlement house called Chicago Commons.
Jane Addams, Mary McDowell and Graham Taylor launch the Chicago Federation of Settlements.
- 1895 Publication of Hull-House Maps and Papers.
Lillian Wald establishes a Nurses Settlement at 265 Henry Street, New York, which develops into the Henry Street Settlement.
- 1896 Graham Taylor and John Palmer Gavit launch monthly magazine called the Commons.
- 1897 Settlement bibliography compiled by John Palmer Gavit.
- 1898 The City Wilderness, the first thorough going study of a depressed area in an American city, compiled by Robert A. Woods, is published.
- 1899 Florence Kelley appointed General Secretary of the National Consumer's League.
- 1901 Mary Simkhovitch organises the Association of Neighborhood Workers.
- 1902 Mary Simkhovitch establishes a settlement in New York at Greenwich House.
Dr. Alice Hamilton investigates Chicago typhoid epidemic.
- 1903 Graham Taylor begins settlement training courses in Chicago.
Florence Kelley completes Some Ethical Gains through Legislation.
- 1904 Florence Kelley and Lillian Wald found the National Child Labor Committee.
- 1905 Settlement workers assist with relief of New Orleans fever epidemic.

- The Commons merges with Charities.
- 1907 Paul Kellogg heads the first major in-depth survey of an American urban community requiring the accumulation of a mass of data on every aspect of life and labor in the modern industrial complex of Pittsburgh.
- 1908 Robert A. Woods creates the City Federation of Boston Settlements.
- 1909 Charities and the Commons renamed Survey. Florence Kelley active with the organisation of the NAACP.
- 1910 Publication of Jane Addams' masterpiece and guide to settlement work ... Twenty Years at Hull-House. Total of about 400 settlements already established in the United States.
- 1911 National Federation of Settlements (NFS) founded. Jane Addams named as President, Robert A. Woods as Secretary and Treasurer, Albert J. Kennedy as Assistant Secretary and Gaylord S. White as Vice-President.
Robert A. Woods and Albert J. Kennedy combine in writing the Handbook of Settlements.
- 1912 Paul Kellogg appointed editor-in-chief of Survey. NFS launches its first major project working for legislation which leads to the creation of a United States Children's Bureau.
- 1913 Partnership between Robert A. Woods and Albert J. Kennedy continues and they produce Young Working Girls.
M.L. Nassau publishes Old Age Poverty in Greenwich Village.
- 1914 Outbreak of First World War.
Jane Addams, Lillian Wald and Florence Kelley organise the American Union against Militarism.
- 1917 Mary Simkhovitch finishes City Workers World.
- 1917-18 Paul Kellogg carries out field surveys in Belgium, France and Italy for the American Red Cross.
- 1919 Creation of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.
Chicago race riots.
Mary McDowell organises Interracial Co-operative Committee. She continues to be active in NAACP and Chicago Urban League.
- 1921 Major international initiative launched with the formation of the International Federation of Settlements (IFS). Lillie Peck and Ellen W. Coolidge very active with IFS from the very beginning.
Ellen Coolidge in Paris to set up the French Federation.
Establishment of NFS Boys and Girls Work Divisions.
NFS resolution supports efforts of Graham Taylor to place social work on a professional basis.
- 1922 First IFS conference held in London.
Settlements and their Outlook - report of first IFS conference - published.

- Robert A. Woods and Albert J. Kennedy complete work on The Settlement Horizon.
Helen Hall appointed director of University Settlement in Philadelphia.
NFS Music Division founded.
- 1923 Robert A. Woods' ideas on the neighborhood as the pioneering community unit published as Neighborhood in Nation Building.
- 1924 Albert J. Kennedy takes over as NFS Secretary.
Establishment of the Barnett Fellowship for special exchanges between Britain and the United States.
- 1926 Start of major NFS in-depth study on prohibition.
Publication of Settlement Goals for Next Third of a Century.
Mary Simkhovitch produces the Settlement Primer.
Music, Youth and Opportunity survey completed by Janet D. Schneck.
Settlements in Many Lands - report of the second IFS Conference - published.
- 1927 Handbook of Settlements in Great Britain and Abroad completed.
- 1928 Albert J. Kennedy appoints Helen Hall as chairman of the Unemployment Committee of the NFS.
Start of the serial publication Neighborhood (1928-1932)
- 1929 Social Tendencies of the Present Day - report of the Third IFS Conference - published.
- 1930 Some Folks Won't Work major survey on unemployment published by the NFS Unemployment Committee.
- 1931 Jane Addams awarded Nobel Peace Prize.
Case Studies of Unemployment second extensive survey on unemployment published by the NFS Unemployment Committee.
Publication of Shall We Stick to the American Dole? by Helen Hall.
- 1933 Helen Hall succeeds Lillian Wald as head of the Henry Street Settlement.
Formation of the NFS Housing Division.
- 1934 Helen Hall appointed as President of the NFS.
Lillie Peck appointed as NFS Secretary.
Helen Hall makes special study of economic and social conditions in Cuba.
NFS resolution provides for co-operation with the American Association of Social Workers in defining a qualified social agency.
- 1935 Social Security Act.
Jane Addams dies May 21, 1935.
- 1935-36 Unemployment and Social Security Study.
- 1936 Helen Hall appointed Chairman of the Consumers National Federation.

- 50th Anniversary of the settlement movement in the United States.
Start of the newsletter Round Table.
- 1937 NFS involved in work to support passage of National Public Housing Law.
Emeric Kurtagh in his native Hungary to set up a Hungarian Federation.
- 1939 Outbreak of World War Two. NFS involved in Peace Movement and National Defence.
- 1940 Alice Gannett becomes NFS President. Focus on war-related concerns, day care, refugees, civil liberties, consumer protection.
- 1941 United States enters World War Two after attack on Pearl Harbor.
- 1942 Clyde Murray becomes NFS President.
- 1942-43 Helen Hall works with American Red Cross in Australia and the South Pacific.
- 1946 60th Anniversary of the settlement movement with United States.
- 1947 John McDowell becomes Executive Director of the NFS.
- 1949 National Federation of Settlements becomes the National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centres. (NFSNC).
- 1950 Lea D. Taylor becomes President NFSNC. Focus on urban renewal, housing, and race relations.
- 1951 Lillie Peck in Germany to develop special demonstration center in Bremen.
- 1952 NFSNC accredited to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations as a Non-Governmental Organisation.
- 1953 Publication of Neighborhood Improvement Projects.
- 1955 Foundation of the Lower Eastside Neighborhoods Association.
Major NFS Report on public housing published.
Increased focus on civil rights and race relations.
- 1957 Publication of A New Look at Public Housing.
The Arden House Conference report Neighborhood Goals in a Rapidly Changing World sets forth views upon and projected responses to a whole new range of issues. Shift in NFSNC priorities to interracial and economic justice.
- 1959 Margaret Berry becomes executive director of NFSNC. Under her leadership the settlement movement plays an important role in all the symbolic struggles of the Civil Rights Movement.

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minutes of the committee, script and other papers, 1943 - 1945
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SETTLEMENT MOVEMENT

Series One:

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Part 1: Minutes, Reports, and Proceedings
of Central Policy Making Groups

MINUTES

REEL ONE

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			<u>Folder(s)</u>
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	
1	Minutes: Committee of Ten, Executive Committee, Annual Meetings, Conference Reports, 1910-1922	SW 73	1	3	1
2	Executive Committee Minutes, 1911-1927	SW 73	1	3	2
3	Minutes: Committee of Ten, Executive Committee, Annual Business Meeting, Conference Reports, 1922-1928	SW 73	1	3	3

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4	Minutes: Board of Directors, Executive Committee, Annual Business Meeting, Dec. 1929-May 1935	SW 73	1	3	4
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REEL TWO (cont.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	<u>Folder(s)</u>
5	Minutes: Board of Directors, Executive Committee, Annual Business Meeting, June 1935-May 1940	SW 73	1	3	5

REEL THREE

6	Minutes: Board of Directors, Executive Committee, Annual Business Meeting, June 1940-May 1945	SW 73	1	3	6
7	Minutes: Board of Directors, Executive Committee, Annual Business Meeting, June 1945-May 1950	SW 73	1	3	7
8	Minutes: Board of Directors, Executive Committee, Annual Business Meeting, June 1950-May 1955	SW 73	1	3	8

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9	Minutes: Board of Directors, Executive Committee, Annual Business Meeting, June 1955-May 1961	SW 73	1	4	1
10	Minutes: Board of Directors, Executive Committee, Annual Business Meeting, June 1957-May 1961	SW 73	1	4	2

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		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	<u>Folder(s)</u>
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13	Conference Announcements and Programs, 1911-1931	Bound Volume, Ephemera		

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14	Conference Papers, Reports of the Committee Chairmen, Handouts and Press Cuttings, Notebooks and Other Papers, 1932-1937	SWD 1			78-99
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REEL SEVEN

14	Conference Papers, Reports of the Committee Chairmen, Handouts and Press Cuttings, Notebooks and Other Papers, 1938-1944	SWD 1			78-99
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<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	<u>Folder(s)</u>
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		SW 56	4	44	8-9

REEL NINE

14	Conference Papers, Reports of the Committee Chairmen, Handouts and Press Cuttings, Notebooks and Other Papers, 1952-1961	SWD 1			78-99
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15(a)	Settlement Bibliography 1897. (John Palmer Gavit Scrapbook)	SW 56		116	
15(b)	Handbook of Settlements, 1911 Woods; Kennedy	SW 73	10	76	5

CHRONOLOGICAL FILESREEL ELEVEN

16(a)	Chronological Files, Folder for 1910s	Ephemera			
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REEL ELEVEN (cont.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	<u>Folder(s)</u>
16(b)	Chronological Files, Ephemera Folder for 1920s containing 7 Bulletins, <u>The Settlement Primer,</u> <u>Mary Simkhovitch, 1926</u> <u>and Settlement Goals</u> <u>for the next third</u> <u>of a century, 1926.</u> Chronological Files, 1929	SWD 1			42
16(c)	Chronological Files, Folder for 1930s containing 5 Surveys and Bulletins, <u>Shall</u> <u>we stick to the</u> <u>American Dole?, Helen</u> <u>Hall, 1931, The</u> <u>Settlement Primer -</u> <u>Handbook for</u> <u>Neighborhood Workers,</u> <u>Mary Simkhovitch, 2nd</u> <u>edition, 1936, and A</u> <u>manual of Settlement</u> <u>Boy's Work, ed. John M.</u> <u>Kingman and Edward</u> <u>Sidman.</u>	Ephemera			
17(a)	Chronological Files, Folder for 1940-1948	Ephemera			
17(b)	Chronological Files, Folder for 1949-1957, including Bulletins and Surveys, <u>Neighborhood</u> <u>Improvement Projects,</u> <u>November 1953, and</u> <u>Dynamics of Citizen</u> <u>Participation,</u> September 1957	Ephemera			

REEL TWELVE

18(a)	Chronological Files, NFS Information Kit, 1957	Ephemera			
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REEL TWELVE (cont.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			<u>Folder(s)</u>
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	
18(b)	Chronological Files, Folder for 1958-1959, including <u>Neighborhood Goals in a Rapidly Changing World, 1958 (Arden House) and A New Look at Public Housing, 1958</u>	Ephemera			
19	History and Program	SW 56	1	30	12-13

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20	<u>Neighborhood, 1928-1932</u>	SW Serials Collection			5 bound volumes
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	Vol. 2, 1937-1938	issues 1-6			
	Vol. 3, 1938-1939	issues 1-7, and supplement			
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	Vol. 13, 1949	issues 1-9			
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	Vol. 15, 1951	issues 1-11			
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REEL FOURTEEN (cont.)

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	Vol.18, 1954	issues	1-8		
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23	60th Anniversary of the Settlement Movement in the U.S.A. 1947	SWD 1			13
24	60th Anniversary of the Settlement Movement in the U.S.A. 1947	SWD 1			14
25	60th Anniversary of the Settlement Movement in the U.S.A. Reports, n.d.	SWD 1			15

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		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	<u>Folder(s)</u>
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27(c)	Membership Standards and Admissions Committee: Papers 1954	SW 73	1	12	5

REEL SIXTEEN

27(d)	Membership Standards and Admissions Committee: Papers 1955	SW 73	1	12	6
27(e)	Membership Standards and Admissions Committee: Papers 1956	SW 73	1	12	7
27(f)	Membership Standards and Admissions Committee: Papers 1957	SW 73	1	12	8
27(g)	Membership Standards and Admissions Committee: Papers 1958	SW 73	1	12	9
27(h)	Membership Standards and Admissions Committee: Directories of Members of NFS, 1924-1959	SW 73	7	49	1-3

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REEL SEVENTEEN (cont.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			<u>Folder(s)</u>
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	
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33	Fund Raising: United Community Defence Services, Correspondence, 1951-1960	SW 56	1	5	3-4
34	Nominating Committee, 1953	SW 56	1	19	5
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Goals, Membership
Procedures, (cont.)

REEL EIGHTEEN (cont.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>		
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u> <u>Folder(s)</u>
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REEL TWENTY

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EXPLANATION OF ITEMS NOT FILMED

REEL 2 ITEM 4 Pages 151-152 are missing from the original material.

REEL 4 ITEM 11 Annual Report for 1951 is missing from the original material.

REEL 9 ITEM 14 Pages 51-68 are missing from the original material.

REEL 19 ITEM 36 Pages 34 and 49 are missing from the original material.

PLEASE NOTE:

The papers in the collection SWD.1 have now been reorganised into 58 manuscript boxes and the collection has been reclassified as SW.1.



ARCHIVES OF THE SETTLEMENT MOVEMENT

Series One: The Archives of the National Federation
of Settlements and Successors, c. 1899-1958

Detailed Listing of Material in Part Two

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National Federation of Settlements
and Successors, c.1899-1958

Part 2: Domestic Programs: Project Files on Public
Policy and Social Action, Housing, Unemployment
Civil Rights, Civil Liberties, The Peace Movement
and National Defence, Prohibition, Neighborhood
Services, Youth and Education, Arts and Music,
Camping, and Health.

SOCIAL EDUCATION AND ACTION COMMITTEE

REEL TWENTY-ONE

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota</u>	<u>Ref. Listing</u>		
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	<u>Folder(s)</u>
1	Social Education and Action Committee: Digest of Topics of Social Action, 1911-1946	SW 56	1	24	5
2	Social Education and Action Committee: Minutes and Communications, 1945-1955	SW 56	1	21	1-8
3	Social Education and Action Committee: Minutes and Communications, 1956-1958	SW 56	1	22	1-2

REEL TWENTY-TWO

Item	Title and date	Minnesota Ref. Listing			
		Collection	Series	Box(es)	Folder(s)
4	Social Education and Action Committee: Survey of Member Concerns, 1951-1952	SW 56	1	23	8
5	Social Education and Action Committee: Compendium with Topical Summary of Resolutions, 1911-1961	SW 56	1	24	6
6	Social Education and Action Committee: Policy Resolutions, 1949-1958	SW 56	1	24	7
7	Social Education and Action Committee: Resolutions (Annual Slates), 1947 1953-1961	SW 56	1	24	8
8	Social Education and Action Committee: Resolutions (Platforms of other Agencies), 1946-1952	SW 56	1	24	9
9	Social Education and Action Committee: Day Care, Memoranda and Reports, 1942	SW 56	1	24	12
10	Social Education and Action Committee: Housing Minutes and Communications, 1947-1948, 1951-1956	SW 56	1	25	1-4

REEL TWENTY-THREE

11	Social Education and Action Committee: Housing Memoranda, Correspondence, and Reports, 1955-1956	SW 56	1	25	7-8
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REEL TWENTY-THREE (cont.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			<u>Folder(s)</u>
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	
12	Social Education and Action Committee: Housing Welfare, Joint Committee, 1953-1957	SW 56	1	26	1-6

HOUSINGREEL TWENTY-FOUR

13	Statements about Housing, 1920-1953	SWD 1			138
14	Committee on Housing, 1930-1942	SWD 1			137
15	Welfare Council of Metropolitan Los Angeles	SW 56	6	50	3

UNEMPLOYMENT

16	Unemployment: Symposia, Committee Reports, Case Studies, published articles and correspondence, 1929-1943. Summary evaluation of the effects of unemployment, 1931	SWD 1			555-557
17	Conference on unemployment and recreation, 1929-1932	SWD 1			558

REEL TWENTY-FIVE

18	National Social Welfare Assembly (NSWA): Education Recreation Council: Correspondence and Reports about recreation for the unemployed. Statements, correspondence, and Minutes of Council Meetings, 1933-1948	SWD 1			173-174
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REEL TWENTY-FIVE (cont.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	<u>Folder(s)</u>
19	Unemployment and Social Security Study, 1935-1936	SWD 1			559
20	NFS and The Labour Union Movement, 1938-1948	SWD 1			144
21	Work Camps for America, 1938-1944	SWD 1			598
22	Social Workers Committee on Full Employment, 1945	SWD 1			547
23	United States Employment Service: Department of Labour, 1947-1948	SWD 1			590

WORKERS' EDUCATIONREEL TWENTY-SIX

24	Committee on Workers' Education, 1934-1943	SWD 1			76
25	Affiliated Schools for Workers, 1936-1939	SWD 1			5

SETTLEMENTS IN THE GREAT DEPRESSION

26	W.P.A.: Program in Settlements, 1932-1941	SWD 1			599
27	Settlements in the Great Depression	SWD 1			539-540

CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIESREEL TWENTY-SIX (cont.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			<u>Folder(s)</u>
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	
28	Good Neighborhood Committee, 1938-1943	SWD 1			67
29	Refugee Committee, 1938-1940	SWD 1			198

REEL TWENTY-SEVEN

30	Alien Legislation Committee, 1939-1942	SWD 1			6
31	Dies Committee: Statements by Helen Hall and others protesting the violation of civil liberties by the committee, 1939-1940	SWD 1			126

CONSUMERS' EDUCATION

32	Committee on Consumers' Education, 1936-1942	SWD 1			66
33	Consumer Program, 1934-1945	SWD 1			117

THE PEACE MOVEMENT AND NATIONAL DEFENCE

34	Committee on Peace Education, 1934-1940	SWD 1			71
35	Conscientious Objectors: Service in the Settlements, 1941-1945	SWD 1			116

REEL TWENTY-EIGHT

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>		
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>
36	Settlements in War Time, 1936	SWD 1		541
37	National Council on Defence, 1940-1941	SWD 1		125
38	Activities and Participation of NFS in Defence, 1940	SWD 1		122-123
39	United States War Production Board, 1941	SWD 1		592
40	United States Civilian Defence, 1941-1944	SWD 1		588
41	World War II, 1941-1945	SWD 1		602

REEL TWENTY-NINE

42	United States War Manpower Commission, 1943	SWD 1		591
43	Defence Mobilization, Impact of Korean War, 1950-1952	SWD 1		124
44	United Community Defence Services Inc.: Minutes, By-Laws, Memoranda, Statments, Special Reports, Bulletins and Correspondence 1950-1954.	SWD 1		561-566

REEL THIRTY

44	United Community Defence Services Inc.: Minutes, Memoranda, Statements, Special Reports, Bulletins and Correspondence, 1954-1956	SWD 1		567-572
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REEL THIRTY-ONE

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	<u>Folder(s)</u>
44	United Community Defence Services Inc.: Activities, Special Requests, Emergency Community Needs, Community Projects: Correspondence, Memoranda, Reports and Special Conference Papers, 1951-1956	SWD 1			573-578

REEL THIRTY-TWO

44	United Community Defence Services Inc.: Regional Minutes and Reports, 1952-1954 Field Service Committee Papers and Resource Book, 1952-1954	SWD 1			579-581
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REEL THIRTY-THREE

45	United Defence Fund, 1950-1955	SWD 1			582
46	Peace and Survival, 1954-1960	SWD 1			2

PROHIBITION

47	Prohibition Study, 1924-1928	SWD 1			193
48	Committee on Liquor Control and Lotteries, 1926-1939	SWD 1			68

SPECIAL PROJECTS AND CASEWORKREEL THIRTY-THREE (cont.)

<u>Iteem</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			<u>Folder(s)</u>
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	
49	Low Income Case Studies, 1948-1952	SWD 1			145

REEL THIRTY-FOUR

50	Warner Robins, Georgia Community Service Project, 1952-1954	SW 73	2.9	33	4-9
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REEL THIRTY-FIVE

51	Case Work: Reports from various Houses, General Statement on the Settlements' position on Case Work, 1922-1932	SWD 1			40
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FIELD SERVICE AND TRAINING

52	Field Service and Training, Correspondence, Committee Minutes, Reports, and Procedure Outlines, 1949-1955	SW 73	1.4	18	7
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YOUTH AND EDUCATION

53	Boys Division of Boys and Girls Work Division, 1921-1935	SWD 1			35
54	Girls Division of Boys and Girls Work Division, 1921-1935	SWD 1			36

REEL THIRTY-FIVE (cont.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	<u>Folder(s)</u>
55	Boys Work Bulletin, 1932-1936	SWD 1			39
56	Character Building: Pamphlets, 1932-1936	SWD 1			41
57	Settlement Boys Workers Regional Conferences: Annual Reports, programs and publicity material, 1933-1939	SWD 1			110-112

REEL THIRTY-SIX

58	Publications of the Boys Work Groups, United Settlements of Greater Boston, 1933-1950 (incomplete run)	SWD 1			208
59	National Youth Administration: Minutes, Summaries and other papers, 1935-1941	SWD 1			183
60	Boys and Girls Work Division, Conference Reports and Reports on Special Projects, Minutes of Meetings and other material, 1936-1944	SWD 1			37-38
61	American Youth Congress: Minutes and other papers, 1937-1940	SWD 1			8

REEL THIRTY-SIX (cont.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	<u>Folder(s)</u>
62	American Council on Education: Bibliography on Youth Problems, 1937 Pamphlets and Bulletins of American Youth Committee, 1937-1943	SWD 1			7
63	Committee on Participation of Young People, 1938-1940	SWD 1			70

REEL THIRTY-SEVEN

64	Settlement Boys and Girls, Work Division, Regional Conferences, 1939-1942	SWD 1			113-115
65	Radio: "Here's to Youth" correspondence about the program, minutes of the committee, script and other papers, 1943-1945	SWD 1			195-197
66	World Assembly of Youth: World Youth Conference, 1945	SWD 1			601

REEL THIRTY-EIGHT

67	United States Children's Bureau, 1945-1952	SWD 1			583-587
68	Youth Food Committee, 1946	SWD 1			604

REEL THIRTY-EIGHT (cont.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			<u>Folder(s)</u>
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	
69	American Youth for World Youth, Minutes and other papers, 1946-1748	SWD 1			9
70	National Social Welfare Assembly (NSWA): German Youth Leadership	SWD 1			175-177

REEL THIRTY-NINE

71	National Social Welfare Assembly (NSWA): Young Adult Council, 1947-1951	SWD 1			179-182
72	Young Adult Group Members, 1949	SWD 1			603

ADULT EDUCATION

73	Adult Education in the Settlements, 1936-1939	SWD 1			4
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ARTS, MUSIC AND RECREATION

74	Dramatics Division, 1930-1940	SWD 1			128
75	Committee on Recreation, 1933-1937	SWD 1			74

REEL FORTY

76	Recreation, 1948 1956-1959	SW 56	1	30	8
77	Music Division, 1912-1943 <u>Music, Youth & Opportunity, a Survey</u> by Janet D. Schneck, 1926	SWD 1			153-157

Ephemera, 22.g.4b

REEL FORTY-ONE

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	<u>Folder(s)</u>
78	Music Division Conferences, 1924-1936	SWD 1			158
79	Music Division: Johan Grolle, Chairman, 1931-1936	SWD 1			160
80	Music Division Newsletters, November 1932 - July 1934	SWD 1			162
81	Music Division: Publicity and Speeches, 1927-1932	SWD 1			163
82	Music Division: Survey of College Credits, 1930	SWD 1			164
83	Music Division: Training Courses at New York School, 1930	SWD 1			165-167

REEL FORTY-TWO

84	Music Division: United Neighborhood Questionnaires, 1939-1940	SWD 1			168
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HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

85	Health Insurance with Medical Care, 1937-1940	SWD 1			133-134
86	Health: Testimony on the National Health Bill, 1938-1940	SWD 1			136

REEL FORTY-TWO (cont.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			<u>Folder(s)</u>
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	
87	Health: NFS Study of Medical Care in Settlement Neighborhood, 1939-1952	SWD 1			135
88	Physically Handicapped, 1956-1959	SWD 1	1	30	3

ARCHIVES OF THE SETTLEMENT MOVEMENT

Series One: The Archives of the National Federation
of Settlements and Successors, c.1899-1958

Detailing Listing of Material in Part Three



ARCHIVES OF THE
SETTLEMENT MOVEMENT

Series One:
The Archives of the
National Federation of Settlements
and Successors, c.1899-1958.

Part 3: Domestic Programs: Selected Files of
NFS Member Houses and City Federations,
c.1899-1961.

CITY FEDERATIONS

REEL FORTY-THREE

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>	<u>Folder(s)</u>
		<u>Collection</u> <u>Series</u> <u>Box(es)</u>	
1	United Settlements of Greater Boston, 1933-1950.	SWD 1	208
2	Chicago Federation of Settlements, 1928-1960.	SWD 1	209-213
3	Cleveland Federation of Settlement Houses, 1946-1949.	SWD 1	214

REEL FORTY-FOUR

4	The Detroit Federation of Settlements, 1938-1949.	SWD 1	215
5	United Neighborhood Houses, New York City, 1932-1963.	SWD 1	216-226

REEL FORTY-FIVE

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	<u>Folder(s)</u>
5	United Neighborhood Houses, New York City, 1932-1963.	SWD 1			216-226 (continued)

REEL FORTY-SIX

6	The Association of Philadelphia Settlements, 1924-1956.	SWD 1			227-229
7	Pittsburgh Health and Welfare Federation of Allegheny County, 1942-1956.	SWD 1			230-232
8	Twin Cities Federation of Settlements, 1924-1951.	SWD 1			233

NFS MEMBER HOUSES

9	The All Nations Community House, Los Angeles, California, 1922-1954.	SWD 1			236
10	Neighborhood Settlement, Los Angeles, California, 1929-1941.	SWD 1			240
11	San Diego Neighborhood House, California, 1926-1949.	SWD 1			244
12	Telegraph Hill Neighborhood Association, 1932-1947.	SWD 1			250

REEL FORTY-SIX (cont.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	<u>Folder(s)</u>
13	Auraria Community Center, Denver, Colorado, 1945-1952.	SWD 1			256
14	Community House Association, West Haven, Connecticut, 1941-1951.	SWD 1			269

REEL FORTY-SEVEN

15	Friendship House, District of Columbia, 1936-1955.	SWD 1			272
16	Henry Booth House, Chicago, Illinois, 1935-1955.	SWD 1			290
17	Hull House, Chicago, Illinois, 1900-1950.	SWD 1			292-294
18	South Chicago Community Center, 1934-1954.	SWD 1			301
19	Campbell Friendship House, Gary, Indiana, 1943-1952.	SWD 1			307

REEL FORTY-EIGHT

20	Flanner House, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1939-1947.	SWD 1			310-311
21	Louisville Neighborhood House, Kentucky, 1898-1950.	SWD 1			320-321

REEL FORTY-NINE

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>		
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>
22	Denison House, Boston, Massachusetts, 1900-1953.	SWD 1		325
23	North Bennett Street Industrial School, Boston, 1950.	SWD 1		338
24	Brightmoor Community Center, Detroit, Michigan, 1926-1954.	SWD 1		350-351
25	Tau Beta Community House, Hamtramck, Michigan, 1928-1953.	SWD 1		365
26	Eliot Park Neighborhood House Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1941-1950.	SWD 1		368
27	Margaret Berry House, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1944-1949.	SWD 1		369
28	North East Neighborhood House Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1938-1956.	SWD 1		370-372
29	Mattie Rhodes Memorial Society, Kansas City, Missouri, 1929-1951.	SWD 1		384
30	Kingdom House, St. Louis, Missouri, 1952-1954.	SWD 1		392

REEL FIFTY

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	<u>Folder(s)</u>
31	Omaha Social Settlement, Nebraska, 1930-1945.	SWD 1			398
32	West Orange Community League, New Jersey. 1934-1954.	SWD 1			405
33	Lawrence Five Towns Community House, Long Island, New York, 1936-1954.	SWD 1			409
34	College Settlements Association, New York, 1891-1928.	SWD 1			412-413

REEL FIFTY-ONE

35	East Side Settlement House, New York, 1892-1950.	SWD 1			415-417
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REEL FIFTY-TWO

36	Goddard Neighborhood Center, New York, 1934-1949.	SWD 1			418
37	Greenwich House, New York, 1934-1954.	SWD 1			419-420
38	Haarlem House, New York, 1913-1955.	SWD 1			421
39	Hamilton-Madison House, New York, 1931-1954.	SWD 1			422

REEL FIFTY-THREE

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	<u>Folder(s)</u>
40	Henry Street Settlement, New York, 1893-1958.	SWD 1			425-428

REEL FIFTY-FOUR

41	Lenox Hill Neighborhood Association, New York, 1928-1947.	SWD 1			432
42	Union Settlement, New York, 1895-1952.	SWD 1			439-440
43	University Settlement Society, New York, 1911-1958.	SWD 1			441-442

REEL FIFTY-FIVE

44	Montgomery Neighborhood Center, Rochester, New York, 1952-1956.	SWD 1			448
45	Cleveland Neighborhood Settlement Association, Ohio, 1946-1955.	SWD 1			467
46	Lorain Neighborhood House Association, Ohio, 1929-1955.	SWD 1			477-478

REEL FIFTY-SIX

47	Kingsley House, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1911-1954.	SWD 1			509-511
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REEL FIFTY-SIX (cont.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	<u>Folder(s)</u>
48	Sono Community House; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1923-1955.	SWD 1			512

REEL FIFTY-SEVEN

49	William Byrd Community House, Richmond, Virginia, 1931-1954.	SWD 1			528
50	Atlantic Street Center, Seattle, Washington, 1947-1954.	SWD 1			529
51	Jackson Street, Community Council, Seattle, Washington, 1946-1953.	SWD 1			530
52	Seattle Neighborhood House, 1947-1954.	SWD 1			531-532.
53	Madison Neighborhood House, Wisconsin, 1931-1953.	SWD 1			534
54	Milwaukee Neighborhood House, Wisconsin, 1948-1953.	SWD 1			536



ARCHIVES OF THE SETTLEMENT MOVEMENT

Series One: The Archives of the National Federation
of Settlements and Successors, c.1899-1958

Detailed Listing of Material in Part Four



ARCHIVES OF THE
SETTLEMENT MOVEMENT

Series One:

The Archives of the
National Federation of Settlements
and Successors, c.1899-1958.

Part 4: International Activities of the
National Federation of Settlements
and Successors, c.1920-1960.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

REEL FIFTY-EIGHT

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			<u>Folder(s)</u>
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	
1	International Committee Minutes, Correspondence and Memoranda, 1951-1960.	SW 56	1	5	9-10
2	International Committee: Barnett Fellowship - Erlund Field, 1928-1929 and 1929.	SW 56	1	6	5
3	International Committee: Barnett Fellowship - Douglas and Jean Walker Orr, 1938.	SW 56	1	6	6
4	International Committee: Barnett Fellowship - Lillie Peck. 1949.	SW 56	1	6	7
5	International Committee: Barnett Fellowship - George Goetschius, 1953-1954.	SW 56	1	6	8

REEL FIFTY-EIGHT (cont.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			<u>Folder(s)</u>
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	
6	International Committee: Barnett Fellowship - United Nations Seminars, 1952-1955.	SW 56	1	6	11
7	International Committee: Barnett Fellowship - Non-governmental organisations interested in migration, conference 1952-1955.	SW 56	1	6	12

INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTSREEL FIFTY-NINE

8	International Settlements:				
	Argentina, 1938-1947.	SW 56	1	7	7
	Australia, 1947-1956.	SW 56	1	7	8
	Austria, 1923, 1946-1958.	SW 56	1	7	9
	Brazil, 1951-1958.	SW 56	1	7	10
	Canada, 1929-1960.	SW 56	1	7	12 and 13

REEL SIXTY

8	International Settlements:				
	China, 1945-1960.	SW 56	1	8	1
	Columbia, 1952.	SW 56	1	8	2
	Cuba, 1945-1956.	SW 56	1	8	3
	Egypt, 1952-1956	SW 56	1	8	4
	Finland, 1929, 1945-1957.	SW 56	1	8	5
	France, 1921-1958	SW 56	1	8	6 and 7

REEL SIXTY-ONE

Item	Title and date	Minnesota Ref. Listing			Folder(s)
		Collection	Series	Box(es)	
8	International Settlements:				
	Germany, 1925-1959.	SW 56	1	8	8 and 9
	Great Britain, Reports, 1922-1947, 1949-1955, 1957-1961.	SW 56	1	9	1-4
	Great Britain, Correspondence, 1944-1957.	SW 56	1	9	5

REEL SIXTY-TWO

8	International Settlements:				
	Greece, 1928-1958.	SW 56	1	9	6
	Holland, 1933-1961.	SW 56	1	9	7
	Hungary, 1937.	SW 56	1	9	8
	India, 1926, 1946-1949, 1956-1960.	SW 56	1	10	1-5

REEL SIXTY-THREE

8	International Settlements:				
	Indonesia, 1953-1957.	SW 56	1	10	6
	Indonesia, 1956, (Photographs).	SW 56	1	10	7
	Israel, 1950-1959.	SW 56	1	10	8
	Italy, 1951-1954.	SW 56	1	10	9
	Italy, 1954, (Photographs).	SW 56	1	10	10
	Italy, 1955, (Goetschius Report).	SW 56	1	10	11
	Italy, 1955-1956, 1958.	SW 56	1	11	1 and 2
	Japan, 1948-1957.	SW 56	1	11	3

REEL SIXTY-FOUR

8	International Settlements:				
	Jordan, 1953-1956.	SW 56	1	11	4
	Latin America, 1939-1959.	SW 56	1	11	6

REEL SIXTY-FOUR (cont.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	<u>Folder(s)</u>
8	International Settlements: (cont.)				
	Lebanon, 1954-1958.	SW 56	1	11	7
	Libya, 1956.	SW 56	1	11	8
	Mexico, 1928-1929, 1957-1960.	SW 56	1	11	9
	Nigeria, 1956, 1960.	SW 56	1	11	10
	Norway, 1940, 1949, 1957.	SW 56	1	11	11
	Pakistan, 1955-1961.	SW 56	1	11	12
	Panama, 1946.	SW 56	1	11	13
	Peru, 1946-1955.	SW 56	1	11	14
	Philippines, 1952-1960.	SW 56	1	12	1 and 2
	Portugal, 1953.	SW 56	1	12	3
	Puerto Rico, 1954-1957.	SW 56	1	12	4

REEL SIXTY-FIVE

8	International Settlements:				
	South Africa, 1946-1960.	SW 56	1	12	5
	Sweden, 1946-1958.	SW 56	1	12	6
	Thailand, 1956-1960.	SW 56	1	12	7
	Uruguay, 1945.	SW 56	1	12	8
	Venezuela, 1952.	SW 56	1	12	9

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS: PAPERSREEL SIXTY-SIX

9	International Federation of Settlements, Papers c.1920-1960.	SW 56	1	12	12-14
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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS: CONFERENCESREEL SIXTY-SIX (cont.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			<u>Folder(s)</u>
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	
9A	First Conference (London) Papers 1921-1922.	SW 56	1	14	5 and 6
9B	Second Conference (Paris) Papers 1923-1926.	SW 56	1	14	7 and 8
9C	Third Conference (Amsterdam) Papers 1928-1929.	SW 56	1	14	9
9D	Fourth Conference (Berlin) Papers 1932.	SW 56	1	14	10

REEL SIXTY-SEVEN

9E	Fifth Conference (Sussex) Papers 1932-1936.	SW 56	1	14	11
9F	Sixth Conference (Amsterdam) Papers 1951-1952.	SW 56	1	15	1
9G	Seventh Conference (Berlin) Papers 1955-1956.	SW 56	1	15	2 and 3

HANDBOOKS, STATEMENTS AND REPORTS

10	International Federation of Settlements, Handbook 1922-27.	SW 56	1	15	11
11	International Federation of Settlements reports 1922-30 "Settlements and their Outlook" (an account of the first international conference of settlements. London, P.S. King & Son, Ltd., 1922).				Ephemera

REEL SIXTY-SEVEN (cont.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesto Ref. Listing</u>			<u>Folder(s)</u>
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	
12	"Settlements in Many Lands" (Notes of an international conference on settlement held in Paris, July 1926).				Ephemera
13	"Ile congrès International des Settlements" tenu du 30 juin au 5 juillet, 1926 à la Cité Universitaire de Paris. (La Fédération des Centres Sociaux de France. 3 Rue des Champs, Levallois-Perret, Seine, 1927).				Ephemera
14	"Social Tendencies of the Present Day" (A report of the Third International Conference of Settlements held at Amersfoort, Holland, August 1929. International Association of Settlements, 1930).				Ephemera
15	Handbook of Settlements in Great Britain and Abroad (London; 1927).				Ephemera
16	"Report of the International Congress of Young Social Workers" (School of Social Service, Rue due Grand-Cerf, 12, Bruxelles, 31 août au 5 septembre, 1927).				Ephemera
17	"A Short Account of the Purpose and Work of the British Association of Residential Settlements" (London, 1928).				Ephemera
18	"A Statement and a Programme: The Residential Settlements' Movement in Great Britain after the War" (London, 1929) (prepared by the British Association of Residential Settlements and adopted at their annual meeting, June 1929).				Ephemera
19	Waris, Heikki. "The Settlement Movement in Finland".				Ephemera

ARCHIVES OF THE SETTLEMENT MOVEMENT

Series One: The Archives of the National Federation
of Settlements and Successors, c.1899-1958

Detailed Listing of Material in Part Five



ARCHIVES OF THE
SETTLEMENT MOVEMENT

Series One:

The Archives of the
National Federation of Settlements
and Successors, c.1899-1958.

Part 5: Major Figures of the Settlement Movement:
Correspondence, Speeches, and Articles,
c.1899-1958.

GENERAL STATEMENTS AND ARTICLES

REEL SIXTY-EIGHT

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			<u>Folder(s)</u>
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	
1	Archives and Reviews, 1944-1960.	SW 56	2	37	1
2	Settlement Movement - Statement of its Nature and Purposes: 1923-1950; The writings and statements of major settlement leaders.	SWD 1			207
3	"Hot Weather Holidays: The Summer Work of the Union Settlement in 1903".	SW 73	10	76	6

MAJOR FIGURES: CORRESPONDENCE, SPEECHES, AND ARTICLES

4	Addams, Jane, "A Function of the Social Settlement" (Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1899).	Ephemera			
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REEL SIXTY-EIGHT (cont.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			<u>Folder(s)</u>
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	
5	Addams, Jane, Correspondence with Mary Simkhovitch, Paul Kellogg, A.J. Kennedy, and NFS officers; letters; press clippings; testimonial statements upon her death; 1910-1935.	SWD 1			1-3

REEL SIXTY-NINE

6	Barnett, Canon, Correspondence about his death in 1913; Correspondence between Dame Henrietta Barnett and the NFS; 1913-1920.	SWD 1			18
7	Barnett, Dame Henrietta, Correspondence; Obituaries etc ... 1928-1936.	SW 73	10	76	4
8	Berry, Margaret, Speeches and Writings, 1944-1958.	SW 56	2	34	10
9	Coit, Dr. Stanton, a memorial tribute to, 1944.	SWD 1			64
10	Coolidge, Ellen W. extensive correspondence and written materials, 1903-1954.	SWD 1			118-119
11	Cooper, Charles, extensive correspondence with NFS, 1913-1931.	SWD 1			120

REEL SEVENTY

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			<u>Folder(s)</u>
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	
12	Elliot, John Lovejoy, Articles; speeches; correspondence with NFS, 1915-1953.	SWD 1			131
13	Ellis, Lionel, "Toynbee Hall and The University Settlements" (The Royal Society of Arts, reprint, 1948).	Ephemera			
14	Gannett, Alice P., Correspondence 1931, 1940-1942, 1947-1951	SW 56	2	35	7
15	Goetschius, George G., Correspondence 1954-1956.	SW 56	2	35	8
16	Hall, Helen, Articles; Speeches; and Statements; 1931-1958.	SWD 1			132
17	Harbach, Franklin L., Correspondence and a speech, 1947-1949, 1954.	SW 56	2	35	9
18	Ingram, Frances, Correspondence; Clippings; and Speeches; 1928-1954.	SWD 1			139

REEL SEVENTY-ONE

19	Kellogg, Paul, Correspondence and Speeches, 1931-1958.	SWD 1			143
20	Kelley, Florence, Testimonial Statement about her, 1932.	SWD 1			142

REEL SEVENTY-ONE (cont.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	<u>Folder(s)</u>
21	Kennedy, Albert J., Correspondence, 1955-1956.	SW 56	2	36	6
22	Kennedy, Albert J., Correspondence and Memoranda, 1924-1947.	SW 56	2	36	3
23	Kennedy, Albert J., Manuscript version "Mary Simkhovitch", 1952.	SW 56	2	36	5
24	Kennedy, Albert J., Speeches and Writing, 1932-1954.	SW 56	2	36	4
25	McDowell, John, "Settlements and Neighborhood Houses", 1949.	pp.463-468 of <u>Social Welfare Year Book</u> , 1949.			
26	McDowell, John, Speeches, 1944-1958.	SW 56	2	36	8-11
27	McDowell, John, Speeches and Writings List, 1944-1958.	SW 56	2	36	7
28	McDowell, Mary E., Miscellaneous Correspondence; Clippings; and Bibliography of Works; 1931-1936.	SWD 1			146

REEL SEVENTY-TWO

29	McFarland, Frances, Testimonials, 1940.	SWD 1			147
30	McMain, Eleanor, Correspondence; Clippings etc ... 1924-1954.	SWD 1			148
31	Morton, Helen, A "farewell" letter, 1952.	SWD 1			149

REEL SEVENTY-TWO (cont.)

Item	Title and date	Minnesota Ref. Listing			
		Collection	Series	Box(es)	Folder(s)
32	Murray, Clyde, "New Horizons for the Settlement Movement".	SWD 1	10	76	7
34	Peck, Lillie, "Settlements" (Social Work Year Book) 1941.	pp.498-506 of <u>Social Work Year Book,</u> 1941.			
35	Peck, Lillie, Correspondence and other material, 1930-1957.	SWD 1			190-191
36	Rimmer, Joyce, "Troubles shared: The Story of Settlement", 1899-1979.	SW 73	10	76	21
37	Robbins, Dr. Jane, Correspondence; Clippings; and Photographs; 1930-1947.	SWD 1			201
38	Soule, Frederick J., "Settlements and Neighborhood Houses", 1947.	pp.463-468 of <u>Social Work Year Book,</u> 1947.			

REEL SEVENTY-THREE

39	Taylor, Graham, Correspondence and Publications, 1915-1942.	SWD 1			549
40	Taylor, Lea, D., Correspondence and Essays, 1950-1958.	SW 56	2	37	4
41	Taylor, Lea, D., extensive Correspondence, 1929-1953.	SWD 1			550-554

REEL SEVENTY-FOUR

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title and date</u>	<u>Minnesota Ref. Listing</u>			
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Box(es)</u>	<u>Folder(s)</u>
42	Wald, Lillian D., Articles and Correspondence, 1928-1958.	SWD 1			593
43	Woods, Eleanor and Robert A., Two pamphlets on University Settlements and Democracy; other correspondence; 1899-1925.	SWD 1			597
44	Woods, Robert A., His Writing, 1899-1925.	SW 56	2	37	5
45	Woods, Robert A., "University Settlements: Their Point and Drift", 1899.	This item has been filmed with item 43. This document is also located at:- SW 73 10 76 2			
46	Woods, Robert A., "Democracy: A New Unfolding of Human Power", 1906.	This item has been filmed with item 43. This document is also located at:- SW 73 10 76 1			

NOTES ON OTHER AMERICAN WOMEN'S AND SOCIAL WELFARE PROJECTS
available from Research Publications

WOMEN IN AMERICA

Women in America: Core Primary Sources for Women's Studies is an open ended project seeking to make available on microfilm important and widely varying manuscript and rare print sources for the study of women in America, past and present. Subscribing libraries will thus be able to build up a range of complimentary research and teaching materials in an area which is increasingly studied, but poorly represented amongst most library holdings.

The first five series make available the papers of three of America's most notable women - Elizabeth Glendower Evans, Margaret Sanger and Lillian Wald - and two key institutions - the American Medical Women's Association (AMWA) and Radcliffe College. Politics, civil rights, social reform, birth control, settlement houses, professional opportunities, medical issues, education and strategies for change are amongst the many topics raised by these materials. Further archives of individuals and institutes will amplify and diversify these themes.

Series One: Elizabeth Glendower Evans

Part 1: Papers and Correspondence from Radcliffe College

This is a central source for the study of the American progressive movement, women's and labor politics, modern social policy and civil liberties. From 1920 to 1937 Elizabeth Glendower Evans was National Director of the American Civil Liberties Union. Her correspondence files feature letters from a host of eminent reformers: Jane Addams, Alice Blackwell, Margaret Bondfield, Margaret Cole, Mary Dewson, John and Katherine Bruce Glasier, Alice Hamilton, Alice Livingston, James Ramsay MacDonald, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Lillian Wald and Woodrow Wilson (for whom she campaigned in 1916).

Part One is complete and available.

Series Two: The American Medical Women's AssociationPart 1: AMWA Minute Books, President's Papers and Related Materials 1915-c.1950

The Association was founded in 1915 by a handful of practising women physicians led by Bertha Van Hoosen. AMWA became the prime mover in the struggle to advance women within the medical profession. This collection is in active preparation.

Series Three: Margaret SangerPart 1: Diaries 1914-1953, Correspondence and Scrapbooks 1903-1938, from the Library of Congress, Washington D.C.

This microfilm publication, endorsed by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, makes available for the first time the papers of Margaret Sanger, 1879-1966.

Margaret Sanger's name is virtually synonymous with the development of birth control, a term she coined in 1914. She is famous for her battles to legalise the dissemination of contraceptive information and open birth control clinics.

The papers are a valuable source for understanding the changes in the American Women's Movement between the passage of the Suffrage Amendment in 1919 and the revival of the Women's Movement in the 1960s.

Series Four: The Radcliffe College ArchivesPart 1: Minute Books, Early Correspondence and Annual Reports 1878-1939

These records provide researchers with a wonderful insight into the emergence of many notable women, the social, political, professional and private personalities who made a significant impact in America before the Second World War. Documented through the archives of one of America's oldest and most important Women's Colleges the widening sphere of women's activities and the success of ex-pupils in philanthropy, legal, political and the professional arenas are given new emphasis.

Series Five: The Lillian Wald Papers, 1895-1936
from Columbia University, New York

Lillian Wald, public health nurse, settlement leader and social reformer, ranks among the greatest of a generation of eminent American women.

In 1895, Lillian Wald established a nurse's settlement which developed into the Henry Street Settlement which became a major neighborhood center for civic, educational, social and philanthropic work.

Lillian Wald was also very active with the National Child Labor Committee founded in 1904 with Florence Kelley, the Federal Children's Bureau (1912), the American Union Against Militarism, founded by Wald in 1914 with Jane Addams and Florence Kelley and the League of Free Nations Association (the forerunner of the Foreign Policy Association).

The Lillian Wald papers not only document her involvement with organizations, but also provide a detailed insight into her administration of the Henry Street Settlement and her involvement in many other philanthropic and liberal causes. Her correspondence contains letters from major public figures and writers, among them Jane Addams, Roger Baldwin, Lavinia Dock, John Galsworthy, Charles Evans Hughes, Francis Perkins, Margaret Sanger and Jacob Riis.

This forthcoming micropublication relates particularly to the microfilm edition of the Archives of the National Federation of Settlements, and Successors, as Lillian Wald was one of the prime movers in this national organization.

Henry Street was, of course, one of the most important Member Homes of the NFS.

HISTORY OF WOMEN

This is a massive collection of books, pamphlets, periodicals, manuscripts and photographs tracing the involvement of women in fields such as civil rights, education, humanities, fine arts, birth control, government, law, medicine, theology, communications, missionary and settlement work, business and industry, women's liberation, women's rights and other social reforms.

History of Women has been produced from many important collections featuring above all the thousands of printed and manuscript sources from the Sophie Smith collection at Smith College and The Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe

College. In all it comprises 1,248 reels of microfilm and is complete and available.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AMERICAN WOMEN

This collection from Research Publications includes approximately fifty thousand titles and includes monographs written by women in all major fields of study covering the period from 1500 to 1904. Entries within Bibliography of American Women have been drawn from primary bibliographic sources, catalogue cards in numerous libraries throughout the United States, and periodical indexes. It provides access to primary source monographs examining such issues as women's education, the character of women, and other topics of interest to researchers in the field of women's studies. The Bibliography is arranged on film in chronological, alphabetical and subject order.

Bibliography of American Women is a major research tool enabling libraries to offer their readers a central reference source which brings together the results of over four hundred years of women's endeavour.

THE PAPERS OF M. CAREY THOMAS

First dean and second president of Bryn Mawr College, M. Carey Thomas remains an outstanding figure in the history of women's education. The papers of M. Carey Thomas on microfilm present the archival holdings of Bryn Mawr College for scholarly research of the history on American higher education and the women's movement.

The collection includes: Thomas's personal papers and her college records, filmed from the Canady Library at Bryn Mawr College, Thomas's speeches, memoranda, reports, and other records, reflecting her aspiration for academic excellence, her role as a spokeswoman for women's education, her relations with the Board of Trustees, the faculty, and the student body, and the daily administration of Bryn Mawr College.

Also provided are Thomas's personal papers documenting her education and European travels, her Quaker family life, and her family's involvement in civic, church and educational activities in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

ARCHIVES OF THE WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION AND
PREDECESSORS, 1933-1943Series One: The Final State Reports 1943

- Part One: Final Reports of State Program.
- Part Two: Final State Reports for the Federal Music Program, the Federal Art Program, the Federal Crafts Program, the Museum and Visual Arts Program, the Federal Theatre Program and the Federal Writers Program.
- Part Three: Final State Reports for the Adult Education Program and the Workers Service Program.
- Part Four: Final State Reports for the Recreation Program, Library Service Program, Public Administration Program and Research Assistance Program.
- Part Five: Final State Reports of Surveys and Investigations, and the Clothing Program.
- Part Six: Final State Reports for the Feeding Program (all aspects), the Health Program, the Child Protection Program, and Miscellaneous material.

The Final State Reports of the Work Projects Administration provide a dramatic and telling account of the American Depression. They are central to any understanding of the social and economic impact of financial collapse, and supply hard evidence of Roosevelt's response to the crisis and the painful road to recovery.

ARCHIVES OF THE FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECTSeries One: Printed and Mimeograph Publications in the
surviving F.W.P. Files, 1933-1943, excluding State Guides

- Part One: Publications from Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho and Illinois.
- Part Two: Publications from Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico and New York.

Part Three: Publications from North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington State, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Puerto Rico, and Regional/National Publications.

The Federal Writer's Project was the most controversial and contentious of the programs initiated by the Work Projects Administration. Frequently accused of being "left-wing" and "subversive" it broke new ground in ethnic studies and sociological inquiry as well as publishing works on subjects as diverse as Childhood Tuberculosis, Guides to Recreation, Family Welfare, the Fine Arts, Co-operative Agriculture, Folk Tales, Municipal Government, Historical Events and Literature.

Series Two: Surveys of American Life and Culture is still under development at the time of writing. It comprises the Social-Ethnic Studies Survey, The Negro Studies Survey and the Folklore Survey.

AMERICAN URBAN LIFE AND HEALTH

Series One: Reports of the Charity Organization Society of New York, 1883-1914

Part One of this project describing American Urban Life and Health offers a complete run of the Reports of the Charity Organization Society of New York from 1883-1914. Events such as the 1884 Tailors' Strike in New York City, combined with the pressure group politics of the C.O.S., forced government to pioneer new labor, women and child protection laws.

The C.O.S. was at the center of reform work and its reports provide a detailed account of living conditions and describe investigations into health, industry, delinquency, insanity and crime. It contributed to the new optimism that surged through America from 1900 onwards - and its reforms were a central part of the new Progressive Era.

In was in 1895 that Lillian Wald first established the settlement center in New York which was soon to become Henry Street Settlement and one of the most important Member Houses of The National Federation of Settlements.

In 1901 Theodore Roosevelt, a native New Yorker and former

New York Police Commissioner became President. The major anti-trust and social reform legislation that he enacted was heavily influenced by the problems of New York and the manner in which they were faced. Urban, Social, Labor and Medical Historians can now study these problems at first hand, using the C.O.S. reports.

