

# CITY OF LOUISVILLE

KENTUCKY

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

NEVILLE MILLER, MAYOR

BERTRAM C. VAN ARSDALE  
SECRETARY

SARAH P. STITES  
ASST SECRETARY

March 2, 1937.

Miss Frances Ingram,  
Neighborhood House,  
428 S. First Street,  
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Miss Ingram:

I want to thank you for the copy of the report of the Neighborhood House flood story, which we are very glad to have for our records in regard to the flood. May I express to you and your associates at the Neighborhood House, our deep appreciation for the splendid way you answered every request for assistance and the wonderful way which you took care of the people who came to you.

With kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours,

*Neville Miller*  
Neville Miller,  
Mayor.

NM'vr

LOUISVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

HAROLD F. BRIGHAM  
LIBRARIAN

March 5, 1937

Frances Ingram  
Louisville Fresh Air Home and Neighborhood House  
428 South 1st  
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Miss Ingram:

We wish to secure a collection of any reports  
or other accounts of the flood experiences and activi-  
ties of city organizations and institutions for perman-  
ent preservation.

The Louisville Free Public Library would ap-  
preciate receipt of any material of this type that you  
can offer.

Yours truly,

*Harold F. Brigham*

Librarian

55x24

Christ Church Cathedral  
Louisville, Kentucky

THE RT. REV. CHAS. EDW. WOODCOCK, D. D., LL. D., BISHOP  
THE VERY REV. RICHARD L. MC-CREADY, D. D., LITT. D., DEAN  
THE REV. JOHN M. NELSON, CANON MISSIONER

March 6/37

My dear Miss Ingram -

Thank you very much for the copies of the activities of the House during the flood; it is certainly an account for which you have every right to be thanked - & proud. One of the best things that has come from the disaster is that neighbors know each other better.

I hope you are quite well again.  
Once more thanking you.

Richard L. McCready

March 15, 1937

Mr. Harold P. Brigham  
Louisville Free Public Library  
Fourth and York Streets  
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Mr. Brigham:

We are very glad to comply with your request for our flood story of the canteen work done by Neighborhood House. Your "permanent preservation" of this material is appreciated.

Very cordially yours,

---

Frances Ingram,  
Head Resident

5574



LOUISVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

HAROLD F. BRIGHAM  
LIBRARIAN

March 16, 1937

Miss Frances Ingram  
Head Resident  
Neighborhood House  
428 South First Street  
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Miss Ingram:

This will acknowledge your letter of March 15  
sending a report of your organization's activities during  
the Flood.

Please accept our grateful thanks.

Yours very truly,

*Harold F. Brigham*  
Librarian

HFB:H

The Filson Historical Society

55x26

**Christ Church Cathedral**  
**Louisville, Kentucky**

THE RT. REV. CHAS. CLINGMAN, D. D., L. H. D., BISHOP  
THE VERY REV. R. L. MC-CREADY, DEAN EMERITUS  
THE REV. JOHN M. NELSON, CANON MISSIONER

March 17, 1937.

Miss Frances Ingram,  
Louisville, Ky.

My dear Miss Ingram:

I wish to thank you for your copy of the very interesting and thrilling story of what happened at Neighborhood House during the days of the flood. I hope that you and your staff have kept your health.

I am sending my copy on to a friend in South Dakota who writes me that he sat at the radio during the entire time of the flood broadcast and who wants to know something of what happened in our immediate neighborhood.

With kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,



The Filson Historical Society

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WOMEN'S BUREAU

WASHINGTON

March 23, 1937

Miss Frances Ingram,  
Neighborhood House,  
428 So. First Street,  
Louisville, Kentucky.

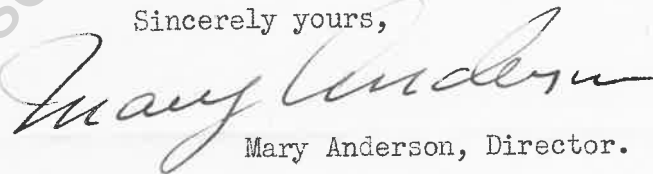
Dear Miss Ingram:

Thank you so much for sending me the story by Mrs. R. E. Hill. You have had, and no doubt still continue to have, a tremendous problem in connection with the flood. I was thinking of you a great deal during that time, and also of Mrs. Halleck and other friends. We contributed here through the Red Cross. I was talking to Dr. Oleson of the Public Health Service the other day. He was in Louisville during the entire flood time.

Miss Manning is in the office now, writing a report, and we were talking about Louisville and about our friends there and wondering how you were.

With love and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Mary Anderson, Director.

55x26

OFFICERS

# The Filson Club

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1937

R. C. BALLARD THRUSTON  
PRESIDENT

J. ADGER STEWART  
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

MISS MARY VERHOEFF  
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT

GUSTAVE A. BREAU  
THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

OTTO A. ROTHERT  
SECRETARY

ALLEN M. REAGER  
TREASURER

MISS LUDIE J. KINKEAD  
CURATOR

INCORPORATED

ORGANIZED MAY 15, 1884, FOR COLLECTING, PRESERVING, AND PUBLISHING  
HISTORIC MATERIAL, ESPECIALLY THAT PERTAINING TO KENTUCKY

118 WEST BRECKINRIDGE STREET  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

*The Six Officers and*

PHILIP S. TULEY  
JOSEPH E. JOHNSON  
ROBERT L. WHITE  
HARRY L. SMYER  
LEE G. CRUME  
ALEXANDER GALT BOOTH  
MISS ANNA BLANCHE MCGILL  
MISS NANNIE HITE WINSTON  
LAFON ALLEN

May 8, 1937.

Miss Frances McG. Ingram,  
The Neighborhood House,  
428 S. First St.,  
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Miss Ingram:

I understand you have brought together in typed form the story of the Flood as participated in by the Neighborhood House. We are trying to get together here for permanent filing, and for future use, as much of the history of the Flood as we can. We have something like 1000 pictures, and reports of several organizations, like the L. & N.R.R. and the Fire Department. I am wondering if you have an extra copy of your report. We would like so much to have a copy for our files. If you do not have an extra copy and would trust us with your copy, we will be glad to type it and return yours as soon as possible.

Hoping that you can help us with this, I am,

Sincerely,



Ludie J. Kinkead, Curator

P.S. I am also told that Mr. J.L. Moss has added more to your story, and we would of course like to have that also.

55226

May 13, 1937

Miss Ludie J. Kinhead  
The Filson Club  
118 West Breckinridge St.  
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Miss Kinhead:

I am very glad to send you a copy of the flood story of Neighborhood House for your files. The Filson Club is doing its usual serviceable work in preservation of records by assembling the pictures and stories so widely scattered over our water-warped city.

Mr. Moss did say he was going to write a flood story, but he has not written it yet, I am sure. He is out of the city now. I have left word for him to phone me when he returns.

Very cordially yours,

---

Frances Ingram,  
Head Resident

OFFICERS

R. C. BALLARD THRUSTON  
PRESIDENT  
J. ADGER STEWART  
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT  
MISS MARY VERHOEFF  
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT  
GUSTAVE A. BREAU  
THIRD VICE PRESIDENT  
OTTO A. ROTHERT  
SECRETARY  
ALLEN M. REAGER  
TREASURER  
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# The Filson Club

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ORGANIZED MAY 15, 1884, FOR COLLECTING, PRESERVING, AND PUBLISHING  
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118 WEST BRECKINRIDGE STREET

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Wabash 1532,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1937

*The Six Officers and*

PHILIP S. TULEY  
JOSEPH E. JOHNSON  
ROBERT L. WHITE  
HARRY L. SMYER  
LEE G. CRUME  
ALEXANDER GALT BOOTH  
MISS ANNA BLANCHE MCGILL  
MISS NANNIE HITE WINSTON  
LAFON ALLEN

May 15, 1937

Neighborhood House,  
Miss Frances Ingram, Head Resident,  
428 South First Street,  
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Miss Ingram:

We do thank you sincerely for your report of the flood. We want this history from all sides and your report gives a different side of the picture than the others.

I saw Mrs. Moss the other day and asked her to urge her husband to write his story for you and to make us a carbon copy of it. I fear that those who worked were so tired, etc., that when the emergency was over they were glad to put the ugly picture out of their minds. We want it before it is "they say" story. I hope therefore Mr. Moss will write his story for both of us.

With appreciation, I am,

Sincerely,



Ludie J. Kinhead, Curator



## THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLOOD—1937

620 SOUTH THIRD STREET

LOUISVILLE, KY.

RICHARD F. ALLEN  
STATE DIRECTOR

List of progress reports of above  
organizations, including map  
of Red Cross District Offices

With the closing of registrations on April 30, 1937, the Red Cross records indicate that fully 36,000 Louisville and Jefferson County families have made application for assistance. Every family registered will be visited and the family situation carefully and sympathetically studied to see if Red Cross aid is needed or not.

Manifestly, such a large task requires time. It is not humanly possible for our workers to visit every family within the next few days. As your situation has not yet been finally dealt with, we are sending this letter to assure you that you will not be overlooked, but our workers will visit you as rapidly as possible.

We ask your patience in this matter. Those family situations which appear to be most emergent, namely, the aged and the infirm, the sick, and those families where there is no income or a very small income, are being dealt with first. If, however, there is an acute emergency in your family, we shall be only too willing to investigate promptly. Our workers are performing their task with all possible speed. With your co-operation, we feel sure that this huge rehabilitation task will be completed with promptness and dispatch.

Very truly yours,

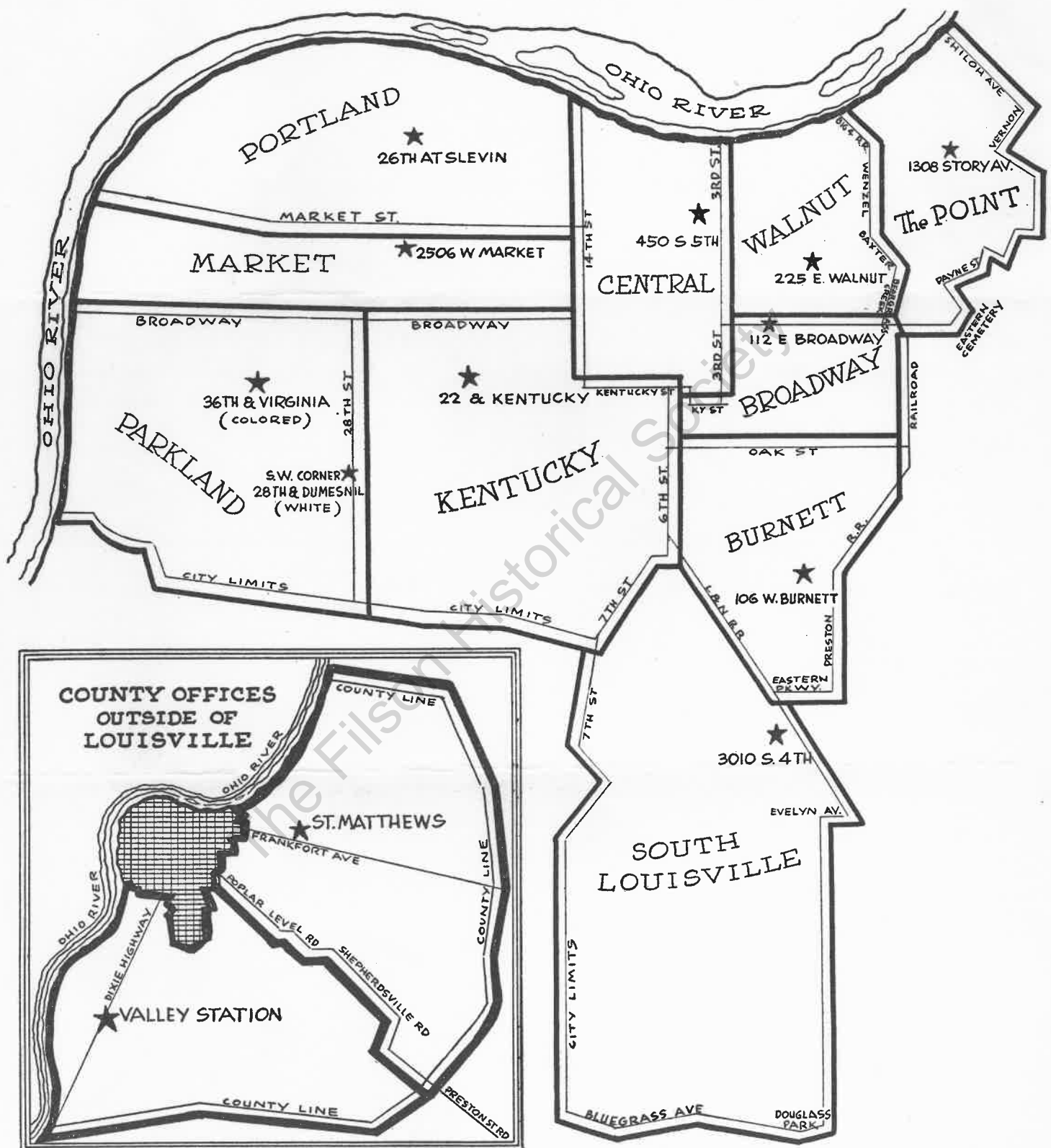
*Henry M. Baker*

HENRY M. BAKER,  
ASSISTANT REGIONAL DIRECTOR.

HMB/ec

55426

# RED CROSS DISTRICT OFFICES



Services to families will be conducted from the office of the District in which their homes are located.  
 Heavy lines indicate District boundaries.  
 Stars and addresses indicate Red Cross District Offices.



March 22, 1937

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS  
OHIO-MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLOOD - 1937

PROGRESS REPORT NUMBER ONE - LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY

The Red Cross is very anxious for the citizens of Louisville and Jefferson County to be informed of the progress of the rehabilitation work. From time to time, a Progress Report will be prepared and sent to you. We hope you enjoy reading these reports. They will be quite informal.

\* \* \*

Emergency relief measures are almost completed, and the work is swinging forward into the rehabilitation period with dispatch. Permanent headquarters have been obtained for each District. Two offices have been established in the County, one at Valley Station and the other at St. Matthews.

\* \* \*

During the past week all the Advisory Committees held their first meetings. Mr. Baker attended all meetings, and discussed with the committees their responsibilities and duties. Many committee members have occupied positions on Boards of Directors of local Social Agencies for many years, and are well acquainted with social work practices and objectives. This is fine. Meetings this week were characterized by enthusiasm and an earnest desire to push forward rehabilitation work as rapidly as possible.

\* \* \*

We now have 29,746 families registered. Additional applications are coming in at the rate of approximately 1,000 per week. If you know of any needy family that has not yet registered, kindly have them call or write the District Office in whose District their home is located.

\* \* \*

To date, about 5,000 awards have been made to families in Louisville and Jefferson County, including many small awards for furniture which was needed immediately after the water went down so that families could get back to their homes. In some instances, these small awards met the needs of the families, but in many other cases, additional rehabilitation assistance will be necessary.

\* \* \*

Dr. L. M. Thompson, one of our National staff members who has been here in Louisville for the past few weeks, has returned to Washington. He reports that local health authorities have given him the finest kind of cooperation. We are sorry to see him go, but pleased to know that health conditions are so good that he is able to return to his regular duties. Also the corps of Red Cross nurses, which numbered 306 at the peak of the emergency, has been reduced to eight. These remaining nurses are on service at the tent colonies and are making follow-up visits to flood families.

\* \* \*

You will be pleased to know that conditions are satisfactory at both tent colonies. The refugees are comfortable and well satisfied. Their health is being well taken care of. The Louisville Council of Churches is providing religious services. The Municipal Recreation Bureau, in cooperation with the Junior Red Cross is providing a program of supervised recreation. Many prominent negro and white citizens have taken occasion to compliment the Red Cross on conditions at the tent colonies.

\* \* \*

Another interesting development - we have prepared over 15,000 "pantry packages" at our food warehouse. These packages contain about 150 pounds of staple groceries and canned goods. They have been made up from supplies which remained after the emergency period. They will be delivered to the homes of rehabilitated families as a means of restocking their pantries. They will not be given out on application, nor will they be issued until the family case is closed. Emergency food orders, of course, are still being issued wherever necessary.

\* \* \*

Your suggestions for the improvement of our work will always be welcome. Watch for the next Progress Report.

March 29, 1937

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS  
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLOOD - 1937

PROGRESS REPORT NUMBER TWO - LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY

We hope you enjoyed reading our Progress Report Number One, which was mailed to you a week ago today. We have approximately 1,000 names on our mailing list. If you have any friends to whom you would like us to send the report, kindly telephone Jackson 2221 and ask for Mr. Baker's office, and we will gladly put the name on our mailing list.

\* \* \*

Headquarters office and all the District offices closed at noon last Saturday and remained closed through Sunday. This is the first real "holiday" the staff has had since the flood. Many of the female members of our staff spent Saturday afternoon doing their Easter shopping. We all returned to work this morning refreshed and more determined than ever to do a good job and do it quickly.

\* \* \*

During the week we received 1,980 new applications for relief, which brings the grand total of applications up to 31,102 families. This is approximately 125,000 people on our records. We expect new applications to come for the next three or four weeks.

\* \* \*

You will be pleased to know that our Accounting Department reports that \$549,202.66 has been paid to approximately 2350 vendors in Louisville and Jefferson County.

\* \* \*

Everything is progressing smoothly and satisfactorily at the Algonquin Park Camp. We are commencing to dismantle the James Bond Memorial Camp (colored) as the small number of negroes who have availed themselves of the camp facilities does not justify operating the camp at its present size. We are dismantling only the unoccupied parts of the camp. Those families now in camp will remain there until housing facilities are provided for them. Headquarters office gets many favorable comments daily about the satisfactory conditions in the two tent colonies.

\* \* \*

During the week, Mr. Baker addressed four mass meetings of negro citizens. These meetings were held in the Lampton Memorial Baptist Church, Madison Junior High School, Cline Chapel, and the Virginia Avenue School. The meetings were under the sponsorship of the Urban League and the colored P.T.A. Large crowds attended. After each talk, Mr. Baker permitted questions from the audiences, and a large number of misunderstandings were cleared up. Several prominent negro citizens are serving on Red Cross Advisory Committees. Race relationships are very cordial and fraternal.

\* \* \*

On Tuesday, March 23, several of us attended a "style show" at the Red Cross Chapter sewing room on Third Street, marking the completion of the Chapter sewing program. Several children modeled for us on a long runway various garments prepared by the volunteer women for flood sufferers. We enjoyed the show immensely. It taught us a valuable lesson as to what volunteer women can do in making useful garments. The work was under the supervision of Mrs. Lewis Y. Johnson. Over 10,000 garments were made for flood families.

\* \* \*

The Volunteer Motor Corps of Louisville women is still going strong. 150 women have offered their services, and an average of 15 a day are serving as volunteer drivers. They are under the direction of Mrs. Fulton Mandeville, who is also a volunteer. Much praise is due Mrs. Mandeville and her efficient Volunteer Motor Corps, as they are performing a very necessary and worthwhile work.

\* \* \*

April 5, 1937

AMERICAN RED CROSS  
OHIO-MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLOOD - 1937

PROGRESS REPORT NUMBER THREE - LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY

During the week we have received a number of kindly comments on these Progress Reports. Don't forget to give us the names of any of your friends to whom you would like us to mail the report. Telephone Jackson 2221, and ask for Mr. Baker's secretary.

\* \* \*

Dr. DeKleine, our National Medical Director, was here last Friday and was very pleased with the health situation. He reports that not a single Red Cross patient was left in any of the hospitals. This is gratifying when one remembers that over three thousand were given treatment since the flood. Dr. DeKleine, along with our local and State officials, sees no reason why the general health of the public should not remain excellent.

\* \* \*

All the unoccupied parts of the James Bond Memorial Camp (colored) have been dismantled. There are only 55 refugees in the camp today. As soon as adequate housing facilities can be provided for them, the rest of the camp will be dismantled.

\* \* \*

You will be interested to know that we now have a total registration of 31,160 families. It is gratifying to report that 1,722 cases were closed last week, which makes a total of 3,819 permanently closed. The rate of case closings is increasing daily, and it is fully expected that a much larger number will be closed during the current week.

\* \* \*

On Thursday, April 1st, Mr. Baker held the first meeting with the Social Workers Red Cross Advisory Committee, composed of the Executive Committee of the local chapter of the American Association of Social Workers. The meeting was exceedingly helpful. Problems of a professional nature, in which all social workers are vitally interested, were discussed. The Committee will meet as frequently as necessary.

\* \* \*

During the week it was necessary to create a new district. This has been called "Chestnut" district. The headquarters office is located at 1903 W. Chestnut Street, and Miss Margaret Harris is the district supervisor. The telephones are Shawnee 0722, 0610, and 0562. The Chestnut District already has a registration of 1,576 families.

\* \* \*

Payment of bills goes on space. Our accounting Department reports that to date \$693,551.35 has been paid to approximately 2780 vendors in Louisville and Jefferson County.

\* \* \*

Mr. Otto J. Lund, Disbursing Officer, has been succeeded by Mr. Richard F. Gordon. Mr. Lund goes to Washington, D.C. to assume his new duties as Manager of the District of Columbia Red Cross Chapter. We are all sorry to lose Mr. Lund. He was an efficient and genial associate. Mr. Gordon comes to us with a wide knowledge of Red Cross disbursing, as he has worked in a large number of disasters.

\* \* \*

Before very long we shall be announcing to you the closing date for registrations. Watch for newspaper advertisements. The widest possible publicity will be given to this, because we are anxious to register every needy family. If you know of any family that is in need of Red Cross assistance, and who is not yet registered, kindly put them in touch with their district office.

\* \* \*

April 12, 1937

AMERICAN RED CROSS  
OHIO-MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLOOD - 1937  
JEFFERSON COUNTY, KY.

PROGRESS REPORT NUMBER FOUR - LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY

Spring is here!!! Six thousand packages of garden seeds are being distributed this week to our families. The packages include beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, corn, kale, lettuce, radishes, spinach, chard and tomato. These vegetables may be raised in almost any garden. The packages will be given to families along with their rehabilitation awards.

\* \* \*

We now have a total registration of 31,518. During the week, we closed 1,619 cases, which makes a total of 5,438 permanently closed.

\* \* \*

The Accounting Department is working full steam ahead on payment of bills. To date \$836,241.96 has been paid to 2,978 vendors in Louisville and Jefferson County.

\* \* \*

Our dietitian (Miss Porter) has been quietly but effectively doing a lot of good work in the refugee centers and camps. The James Bond Memorial Camp has been visited each week by two nutritionists. At the Algonquin Camp there has been a weekly demonstration of low-cost foods and health talks have been held for women. The Red Cross is keenly interested in health by the way of correct eating.

\* \* \*

This week has been an active one for the Junior Red Cross recreation activities. The program has included story hours, handicraft, play periods, nursery school program, volley ball, hiking, nature study, kite flying contests, folk dancing, a puppet show and indoor games. The children in the camps have enjoyed this program immensely. Drive out to the Algonquin Camp and see the exhibit of handicraft work done by the children.

\* \* \*

Miss Helen M. Colwell, our regional case work supervisor, was out of the city for several days last week visiting area offices. She reports that Red Cross workers everywhere are pushing forward the rehabilitation work. Family case work, she reports, is being accomplished in a most satisfactory manner.

\* \* \*

The James Bond Memorial Camp (colored) will close with the noon meal on Saturday, April 17, 1937. There will be many regrets among both the white and negro citizens of this community. The camp has rendered good service to our negro citizens.

\* \* \*

Several of our workers are sick, but we are glad to report that the illnesses are of a minor character.

\* \* \*

Good news for the staff!! Our Regional Director, Mr. Richard F. Allen, has announced that we are to have Saturday afternoons half holidays, beginning Saturday, April 10. This will be a well-deserved rest period for the staff every week.

\* \* \*

During the week, we dismantled the first unused unit of the Algonquin Park Camp. Fourteen tents were taken down. More will be taken down next week.

\* \* \*

Last Saturday and Sunday, we were honored by a visit from Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Red Cross Vice-Chairman in Charge of Foreign Operations while he was en route to Washington, D. C., returning from a field trip. Mr. Swift inspected the devastated areas in Louisville and Jefferson County, and expressed himself as delighted with the "comeback" of the citizenship. He is a veteran of many disasters in this country and foreign countries, and he is well equipped by experience to appraise the recovery of a disaster-stricken community.

\* \* \*

Don't forget to send names of your friends whom you would like to get this bulletin. Telephone Jackson 2221, and ask for Mr. Baker's secretary.

\* \* \*

April 19, 1937

AMERICAN RED CROSS  
OHIO-MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLOOD - 1937  
JEFFERSON COUNTY, KY.

PROGRESS REPORT NUMBER FIVE - LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY

The James Bond Memorial Camp (colored) closed on schedule with the noon meal on Saturday, April 17, 1937. We all regret to see the passing of the camp. It has rendered a real service to the negro flood sufferers. The camp consisted of 200 tents, with a capacity of 1,200 refugees. It was open for occupancy on February 15, 1937. Since that time hundreds of local and out-of-town people have visited the camp and the Red Cross has received many compliments on the sanitary, health and other conditions of the camp. The Family Welfare Department has completed arrangements for housing the few refugees who remained till the last day.

\* \* \*

The Algonquin Park Tent Colony for white refugees is still in existence. As this camp is not full of refugees, an additional unit of 14 tents will be dismantled this coming week. The health of the refugees is excellent. The Louisville Council of Churches continues with religious services weekly. The Junior Red Cross and the Municipal Recreation Bureau are carrying on a fine recreational program. The Glenview Garden Club is providing flowers for gardens.

\* \* \*

The Accounting Department is working at top speed in the payment of bills. Up to date \$991,113.58 has been paid to 3,487 vendors in Louisville and Jefferson County.

\* \* \*

On Tuesday afternoon, April 13th, a very interesting meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisville Red Cross Chapter was held. Several additional names were approved for membership on the Advisory Committee.

\* \* \*

During the week, 430 new applications were received. This makes a total of 31,948 cases registered. Case closings show a substantial advance over last week. This week we closed 2,167 cases, as against 1,619, the number closed last week. The record now indicates that we have closed 7,605 cases. This leaves 24,343 open cases.

\* \* \*

During the week, decision was reached to convert our temporary office in the Cabbage Patch Settlement House into a "permanent" district office, just the same as other offices. The Cabbage Patch Red Cross Advisory Committee requested this and the Louisville Red Cross Chapter Board of Directors approved it. Some cases will be transferred from the Kentucky District Office.

\* \* \*

During the week all the clothing made by the women of the Louisville Red Cross Chapter, under the leadership of Mrs. Lewis Y. Johnson, was distributed to the various district offices with instructions that it be given to flood sufferers according to needs. None of these garments have been sent out of Jefferson County, as we feel that it is only right and proper that they should be distributed in this county.

\* \* \*

A general staff meeting of all family case workers was held on Sunday, April 18th. Various questions concerning the progress of family case work were discussed by our Miss Helen Colwell, regional case work supervisor. The spirit of the meeting was fine and there is every evidence that good morale exists among our workers. We now have 160 family case workers on our Louisville and Jefferson County staff.

\* \* \*

AMERICAN RED CROSS  
OHIO-MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLOOD - 1937  
JEFFERSON COUNTY, KY.

PROGRESS REPORT NUMBER SIX - LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY

FLASH!!! REGISTRATIONS CLOSE MIDNIGHT, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1937.

Decision has been reached to close registrations Friday, April 30. All Advisory Committees have considered this question, and Mr. Allen, State Director, has given his approval. This is an important date in our disaster work, as it marks the last day on which Louisville and Jefferson County families may apply for relief. There are three methods of registration:

- (a) In person at the proper District Office
- (b) By letter
- (c) By referral

This last means that anyone may send in the name and address of a family who needs Red Cross assistance. If you know of any such, please urge them to register, or register them yourself on or before next Friday.

\*\*\*\*\*

Good news from the Accounting Department. Up to date \$1,238,607.07 has been paid to 4,353 vendors in Louisville and Jefferson County. The Accounting Department informs us that they are right on top of the load and making payments promptly.

\*\*\*\*\*

During the week an Advisory Committee was organized for the Chestnut District, with headquarters at 1903 West Chestnut Street. The committee held its first meeting last Monday night. This makes the fifteenth and last Advisory Committee to be organized.

\*\*\*\*\*

A group of professional social work leaders has been appointed to membership on the Advisory committees. They will be most helpful because of their exceptional understanding of family problems.

\*\*\*\*\*

During the week there have been several staff changes among the family case workers. Many of them have had to return to their agencies. As rapidly as possible replacements are coming in from other parts of Kentucky.

\*\*\*\*\*

The closing of cases has stepped up satisfactorily during the past week. 9,935 cases are now closed. During the week, we closed 2,330 cases as against 2,167 last week. We hope you will be interested in the following tabulation of closed cases to date. All cases are closed under one of the following five headings. This list shows the number of cases closed under each head to date:

(1) Unable to locate family	62
(2) Family not disaster sufferer	792
(3) When family gives statement voluntarily that they can recover without Red Cross assistance	154
(4) When Red Cross investigation shows that family has sufficient resources to recover without Red Cross Assistance	17
(5) Needs met by Red Cross relief	8,910
TOTAL -	9,935

You will see from the above tabulations that approximately 90% of cases closed to date have been closed on the basis that their needs have been met by Red Cross help.



May 7, 1937

AMERICAN RED CROSS  
OHIO-MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLOOD - 1937  
JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

PROGRESS REPORT NUMBER SEVEN - LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY

Now that we are getting well into the rehabilitation work, it will not be necessary to issue this Progress Bulletin Report on a weekly basis. It will be prepared as frequently as it is thought desirable. You will be kept fully advised from time to time of the progress of the rehabilitation work through this bulletin.

\* \* \* \* \*

During the last few days of April, we had a very busy time on account of the closing of registrations on April 30th. In several of the District offices case workers had to be taken off regular duties and assigned to in-take desks for registration work. The report of our Registrar (Miss Eva Peterson) shows a registration of 35,933 families. This is still incomplete, because it has not been possible yet for our Registration Department to clear and register the additional thousands of applications that came in during the last week of April.

\* \* \* \* \*

Payment of bills by the Accounting Department is going ahead in fine shape. To date, \$1,419,576.67 has been paid to 5,610 vendors in Louisville and Jefferson County. The Accounting Department is keeping up close to the Disbursing Department in the matter of payments.

\* \* \* \* \*

Decision has been reached to close the Algonquin Tent Colony on Saturday, May 15th. Next Monday (May 10th) the Camp Director will commence to dismantle the camp. The Family Case Work Department will have completed housing facilities for camp occupants, who will all have been evacuated by May 15th. In some ways, we shall be sorry to see the camp go out of business. It has met a real need. Too much praise cannot be given to the various religious, social, civic and fraternal organizations that have contributed to the welfare and happiness of the refugees while in camp.

\* \* \* \* \*

On account of the crowded condition of the city because of the Derby Festival, a number of our staff members are being housed temporarily in tents in the Algonquin Tent Colony. If all goes well, they will be able to return to rooms early next week. They are adapting themselves readily to camp conditions. The morale is excellent.

\* \* \* \* \*

This week, we are sending a letter (copy attached) to all "open" cases. We hope that this will do much toward enlisting the cooperation of all these families while our workers are giving attention to those more needy.

\* \* \* \* \*

Since the last Progress Report was sent you, we have closed 4,709 cases, which makes a total of 14,644 closed. Of this number 13, 153 or 90% have been closed with assistance.

\* \* \* \* \*

The National Red Cross Convention will be held this year in Washington, D. C., on May 10-13 next week. Our State Director, Mr. Allen, hopes to be able to get away for a day or two so as to attend the Convention.

\* \* \* \* \*

Don't forget that we shall be glad to send this bulletin to any of your friends. Phone Jackson 2221 and ask for Mr. Baker's secretary, and the name you recommend will be placed on the mailing list.

\* \* \* \* \*

AMERICAN RED CROSS  
OHIO-MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLOOD - 1937  
JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

May 24, 1937

PROGRESS REPORT NUMBER EIGHT - LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY

The Algonquin Park Tent Colony for white refugees is now a matter of history. Thus ends the last chapter of the emergency relief period in Louisville. Our thanks are extended to the Louisville Board of Park Commissioners for so kindly allowing us to use the grounds free of charge for such a long period of time.

\* \* \* \*

Good news!! This week for the first time we have more closed cases than open ones. The total registration is now 39,133 and it is certain to go to 40,000. We have closed 19,975 cases and we have 19,158 still open. 89.4% of all closed cases have been closed with assistance. This week, we have 164 family case workers on duty and they closed cases at the rate of 16.6 per worker. This is a good average.

\* \* \* \*

Several applications for late registration are coming in. These are being received at the rate of about ten a day. A questionnaire (copy attached) is being sent to all applicants, and their registration is received if they can give a satisfactory reason why they did not register on or before April 30th.

\* \* \* \*

You will be glad to know that our Accounting Department reports that it has paid \$1,857,397.55 to 7,120 vendors in Louisville and Jefferson County. Checks are being issued at the rate of nearly a thousand a day.

\* \* \* \*

Last week we had another meeting of the Social Workers' Special Red Cross Advisory Committee. Technical and professional matters with reference to case records were discussed. The meeting was most helpful to us. Louisville has a fine group of professional social workers, and we are proud to have the Executive Committee of the Local Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers serving with us as a special Advisory Committee. Many of the professional social workers of the city are members of our Advisory Committees.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. Allen and Mr. Richardson rushed off to Washington last week for a couple of days to attend the National Red Cross Convention. They report a large and enthusiastic gathering. This disaster, of course, was the main theme of the convention.

\* \* \* \*

The Advisory Committees are working at top speed. Many of them are holding two meetings a week in order to take care of the case load. Harmony and good will prevail everywhere. These people are giving one of the most outstanding civic contributions to their community of any group in connection with the flood work. We now have a membership of 208 people on these committees.

\* \* \* \*

Family case work in the St. Matthews District will close on Monday, May 24th. This is the first district to close. Members of the St. Matthews District Advisory Committee are being asked and urged to accept membership on some of the other committees.

\* \* \* \*

During the week, a large consignment of new clothing was received from Kentucky areas outside of Jefferson County that are closing up and do not need the clothing. We have allocated it to our fifteen offices and it is being included in our rehabilitation awards. It is all new clothing. Some of it is high grade material.

\* \* \* \*

Pantry packages are still being distributed with rehabilitation awards. Hundreds of housewives in the city have expressed delight when they saw the varied and generous contents of these pantry packages.

\* \* \* \*

Distribution of garden seed packages is almost completed. Some of the beneficiaries out in the county will soon be enjoying the products raised from the garden seed. Our good friend, Mr. S. W. Anderson, Jefferson County Agent, is quite enthusiastic about the good effects the distribution of these garden seed packages have had out in the county.

\* \* \* \*



AMERICAN RED CROSS  
OHIO-MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLOOD-1937  
JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

July 26, 1937

PROGRESS REPORT NUMBER NINE (FINAL) - LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY

The case work of the American Red Cross in connection with the flood relief program has now been completed. The final registration for Jefferson County, after eliminating duplicate registrations and transfers to other counties, was 40,653 families (this is approximately 182,900 people). For the whole State of Kentucky the final registration was 88,041 families (or 396,184 people). In Jefferson County assistance in varying degrees was given to 32,908 families (or 148,086 people). This assistance ranged from relatively little assistance to substantial awards. In Jefferson County 2,087 awards were made for food, clothing and maintenance; 5,043 awards were made for building and repair of homes; 12,950 awards were made for household goods; 94 awards were made for medical needs; 341 awards were made for strictly agricultural relief; 455 awards were made for occupational rehabilitation; 30 awards were made for other classifications.

\* \* \* \* \*

Our expenditures in Jefferson County up to and including July 14 have amounted to \$4,883,352. Of this amount approximately 7.4% was expended for case work and general administrative purposes. For the whole State of Kentucky our expenditures up to and including July 14 were \$8,841,890. There is no doubt that the final expenditure will be in excess of \$9,000,000.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the entire State we have made 2,573 awards for food, clothing and maintenance; 10,006 awards have been made for the building and repair of homes; 22,670 awards have been made for household goods; 306 awards were made for medical purposes; 1,813 awards were made for strictly agricultural purposes; 1,012 awards were made for occupational relief; 73 awards were made for other classifications.

\* \* \* \* \*

You are doubtless familiar with the fact that the American people gave approximately \$25,300,000 for disaster relief work. In all of the states affected by the disaster 260,000 families or approximately 1,170,000 people registered with the Red Cross for rehabilitation relief. It now seems definitely established that at least this total amount of money will be expended before our relief work is completed. You are familiar with the fact that the Red Cross gives relief solely on the basis of need as revealed by facts after careful investigation. Although a person may have suffered heavily in a disaster, if his condition is such that he can recover without assistance, he is not considered eligible for relief. The relief fund was contributed by the American people not to assume the place of insurance and to replace losses, but to meet actual needs, and the Red Cross policies built up over a period of years of experience in disasters require that relief be given only to meet those basic needs which the sufferers themselves cannot meet without undue hardship from their own resources of cash, credit or earning power. It is interesting to note that an extraordinarily high percentage of our total registration in the State was of families who owned their homes. Families who have struggled for years in the face of great odds to own and maintain their homes were suddenly faced with the possibility of losing their homes because they did not have any resources which they could use in meeting their minimum needs created by the flood. Stories of courage and self-denial are told throughout our case records. It is hoped that with the help which the American people made possible by their generous contributions that these many thousand families have been placed in a position where they can resume their normal lives.

\* \* \* \* \*

The American Red Cross wishes to express its appreciation for the fine cooperation which we have had from the families registered with us, from the many men and women who gave of their valuable time to advise with us on the giving of relief, and of the Governmental, Federal, State, County, and City authorities, as well as all of the private agencies operating within the State. It is only because of this fine cooperation that we have been able to accomplish such a tremendous task in the six months following the flood.

RICHARD F. ALLEN,  
REGIONAL DIRECTOR.

HENRY M. BAKER,  
ASSISTANT REGIONAL DIRECTOR.

AMERICAN RED CROSS  
OHIO-MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLOOD-1937  
JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

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# AMERICAN RED CROSS

LOUISVILLE CHAPTER

618 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

LOUISVILLE, KY.

June, 1937

Dear Friend:

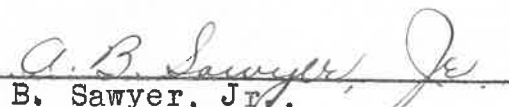
The Louisville Chapter of the American Red Cross greatly appreciates your cooperation in the activities and especially during the flood of 1937.

We are enclosing a copy of its Disaster Relief Committee's report, and also quoting below the Resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Louisville Chapter:

"The Louisville Chapter of the American Red Cross extends to all those who worked in cooperation with it during the flood, and to those who so generously gave of their funds, its great appreciation of their untiring service, and that they receive from the respective Chairmen of Committees with which they cooperated, a personal letter and a statistical report."

Hoping for your continued cooperation and with thanks, I remain,

Yours very truly,

  
A. B. Sawyer, Jr.,  
Chairman, Louisville Chapter,  
American Red Cross.

9726



W. Ray Moss  
James S. Moss

The Neighborhood House played a very important part in furnishing food for downtown Louisville during the flood.

On Saturday, January 23, the first Saturday of the flood, the committee in charge at the City Hall realized the need of a kitchen to prepare food to be sent to various places in small quantities. It was impractical to use any of the regular downtown restaurants as none were so located or equipped to handle the work. The Neighborhood House was selected as a possible place to set up the necessary machinery to produce cooked food. The original plan was that this would not be a very large food center, but would simply prepare food that might be needed in a hurry for a few centers.

By Sunday, as the flood problem steadily mounted, the problem that faced the Neighborhood House was that of preparing large quantities of food, rather than small quantities. As the only available cooking fuel was gasoline, stoves were secured from Belknap Hardware Company and put up in the gymnasium; various other kitchen equipment was secured from the Neighborhood House and hardware stores. As late as Sunday the size of the job to be done was not understood, and since Sunday was about the last time that equipment could be secured, all that was done was accomplished with a very small number of stoves and a very limited amount of equipment.

Coffee, soup, sandwiches, and some small amounts of other foods were prepared in the Neighborhood House during the flood week, in large enough quantities to furnish about fifty thousand meals. All the employees and workers at the City Hall were fed from the Neighborhood House. Most of the food distributed by various downtown restaurants was also cooked at the Neighborhood House.

The machinery was fairly well set up to cook hundreds of gallons of beef stew and coffee, and most of the time bread could be secured from supply houses. These three articles furnished the back bone of all the meals that were sent out. Several times unusual problems developed, such as about fifty chickens and turkeys were cooked, and about five thousand pork chops were prepared in addition to the regular menu.

The choice of the Neighborhood House was a happy solution to the problem. The work simply could not have been done any where else, and could not have been done without Miss Ingram. No matter what was needed Miss Ingram either had it or knew where it could be gotten. For the entire week she helped in every way possible, and co-operated in every way with the City Hall.

Mr. Kahn of the National Youth Association, with his group of boys, looked after all the details of preparing food. They were always on the job, and always smiling.

The volunteer help that came in from every where in that section came because of the Neighborhood House. The City Hall organization was the beneficiary of the good will of the people in the vicinity of the Neighborhood House. It seemed that everything asked of these neighbors was done because the Neighborhood House needed it. That was sufficient reason for men and women to work twenty-four hours at a time.

One night a colored truck driver came in; he was cold, wet, and hungry. As we happened to have it, we asked him if he wanted turkey, chicken, or duck. He answered, "Have you any pork chops?" We did have pork chops.

So after it is all over, some might think the best of it was that we had the "pork chops" whenever they were called for....

but others will know the best of all was the way in which the people of that neighborhood responded to a call from the Neighborhood House.

Cooked Food Division  
Welfare Department  
City of Louisville

By W. Ray Moss  
James L. Moss

The Filson Historical Society

Rebecca Krupp's story of 1911  
1 It was  
rewritten by  
Mrs. Hill

The flood waters have come and gone. In many sections of the city, life has been resumed in an orderly fashion while in other districts rehabilitation is much slower.

Louisville, in a way, is a tragic picture; with cave ins on the street; irregular street car schedules, limited telephone service, deserted houses, empty scarred stores, tent cities, clumsy school schedules and a confused people.

As the last muddy flood waters curl back slowly into their source, the river, it is well to pause and remember. Remember an experience that is more appalling in retrospect than at the moment of happening. Without much warning, we were plunged into a task that called for quick thinking, rapid action, and careful procedure. An emergency existed, chaos prevailed and vandalism flourished. Those who were able had to step forward and take command. There was no time to question, there was a job to be done and all who were able were expected to cooperate.

Every available space was secured for the "dumping" of refugees. In the flury of flinging open all doors of <sup>public</sup> buildings, a large high school in the southern part of the city was made available for the use of refugees. Immediately after the opening of the doors of the building, people poured in from all corners of the city- Negroes and white refugees, carrying bundles, dragging children, some very well dressed but all grateful for a dry spot. Many of the group came from homes that had been threatened, others on their way to higher land were trapped by surrounding waters. One woman who had placed all her jewels on her hands for safety looked a little strange amidst the wild array of huddled worn looking refugees. These flood waters had done a strange thing. It had washed together, people from many different walks of life, people of all creeds and racial differences to live in one household. Many dramatic pictures could be

drawn of incidents that occurred in this relief station. The rescuing of a small baby from a fainting mother's arms as she fell on the temporary landing dock, the difficulty of securing supplies for the <sup>850</sup>~~1000~~ refugees until a bridge was built that connected the relief station with dry land, The uniting of an aged father with a frightened daughter, the seriousness of dividing 150 cots and blankets among a <sup>850</sup>~~1000~~ people, Exciting pictures all but when mouths had been filled with good food and some form of a bed had been secured, the real problem of what shall these people do all day with their time became the really serious matter. Here was a situation that was not normal. Many people having to be crowded into limited space, many children under foot, suspicions of all sorts prevalent, and negroes and whites being forced to live together (the city) where tradition was opposed to such conduct. A good cook easily wiped away the worries of food and menus but the filling of the long hours of the day with activity that divert and ease a situation was not so easy to plan. To make living bearable in such a condition, it was well that there was those who had some knowledge and appreciation of recreation activities.

Before many hours had passed, play groups for the small colored children <sup>were</sup> started, a story teller was secured <sup>from the group of workers</sup> ~~for the larger children~~ and the big boys and girls were given the use of the gym where some supervised play was conducted. The same program was started with the white children.

These recreation programs quickly proved their worth in solving the problem of the wild racing through the halls, the flinging of shoes and other articles at enticing window lights. After several days of gym, a basket ball game between the ~~older~~ colored boys and whites <sup>boys</sup> was given for the members of the relief station. The wholesome response of both groups spoke well of the spirit existing among these peoples. After it was discovered that there was unusual talent among the negro group, through the cooperation of a negro preacher refugees, a beautiful program of spirituals and religious songs was given one night for the entire ensemble of the hall. Gathered in the large cafeteria room sat these white

Wife to be done  
for 2nd night



and colored refugees. Through the stillness of the audiences, it could be recognised that one group had been introduced to a rich beautiful culture of another group. The music, which had been well planned, ~~and~~ had ~~united~~ these two groups into one of understanding and sympathy. The applause that greeted the negro performers was more than an expression in appreciation of something beautiful but rather a recognition of something real.

On the President's birthday, a President's ball was planned. A volunteer from the negro group supplied the music and the guests arrived early in the large gym to dance gaily in the softly lighted hall. Some of the people in charge ever mindful of young people's abandonment carried a few powerful search lights that could be used to brighten up dark corners as the candles used for lighting purposes flickered faintly in the huge cavern of the gym. Even though the musicians' repertoire was limited, even though the clothes were soiled and worn, even though the muddy flood waters gave a frightening appearance, there was no birthday ball more enjoyed and more gayly received. And as one of the workers expressed in the following report, the spirit was there. (~~Includes "remains story"~~)

"Never let it be said that the President's Ball passes uncelebrated in flood stricken Louisville, Kentucky. No, neither the governor nor the mayor attended, nor was it the most formal affair. The boys and girls of ~~Harriet~~ <sup>our</sup> Relief Station ~~were~~ <sup>were</sup> their most simple sports outfits. And wouldn't Emily Post have shuddered upon seeing the young ladies "break" the young men on the dance floor. Music, of course we had music-- not the largest orchestra in the world, but our one-man piano player knew most of the new and all of the oldest numbers to which we danced from seven till nine. Everyone joined in singing Happy Birthdays Dear President, and had quite a gala time. The distilled water service during intermissions was quite tasty.

If one possessed a vivid imagination, he could imagine himself at the Edgewater Beach, the boardwalk included, which was none other than ~~men~~

the bridge built by our workers as an improvised thoroughfare from The dry territory to our school.

Both workers and refugees had a most enjoyable time until next year- Happy birthday, to you, Mr. President."

After the hubub of moving about had quietened and soon order prevailed in the relief station, it was not hard to recognize the fact that the simple recreation programs and supervised <sup>play</sup> during the free hours did much to ease the troubled minds and to create the much needed order.

Weeks after the relief station was closed and the school was habituated by its regular members, it was good to learn that the damage to our particular building brought compared to <sup>the</sup> great demands ~~made~~ upon the building. Thousand lived and passed through that school building daily. There is no doubt, that the little destruction that occurred was due to the fact that recreation ~~activities~~ <sup>was</sup> recognized ~~as a~~ necessity and planned for along with all the other needs of the refugees of this school relief station.

⑩ An older member of the workers group, who had ~~club~~ <sup>been</sup> a leader of a mothers' club in a settlement house, did an excellent job of visiting among the women, quietening rumors, and encouraging conversational groups about the large coal stove in the cafeteria room. It was a cheery sight to see these groups of women gathered together in happy chatter.

#### An older member of the workers group who was a leader of a Mothers club in a settlement house did an excellent job visiting among the women, quietening rumors, and encouraging conversational groups, about the one large coal stove in the cafeteria room. It was a cheery sight to see the groups of men and women gathered together in happy chatter

*W. M. W. center*  
*for children social*  
*diff. levels*  
*Reading place*  
*Golden rule*  
*Chapman's group*  
*manners*  
*both men & women*  
*def. contrast*  
*Spiritual*  
*def. contrast*  
*rich for*  
*for it*

*Indent before Conclusion*

Postscript to Climax: The preceding statements are true, but too brief. I was there from the opening to the closing day

of this refugee center. At first, the different social levels of humanity were self conscious in the direction of cliques.

But there was some one there who would not let such lines

form. She was ~~an elder member of the workers' groups who~~ *had been*

a leader of a Mothers' Club in a settlement house. By nature,

she was gracious. She liked people so much that she started

visiting them all. She read the old newspapers (there were no new ones!) and commented upon the headlines and unusual

articles. *By* the second day, the large coal stove in the cafe-

teria room was the center of groups of men and women who were

happy to talk with one another. The elegant refugee who wore

her jewels out from her flooded home was no longer aloof from

the happy chatter of the other refugees.

The President's ball was not as spontaneous in performance as it was in origination. It had been rehearsed several times.

Negro singing had been a source of cheer all along. The gifted

negro man who directed the ball had also led a girls' quartet,

a men's quartet, a mixed chorus of little children everyday;

two University students came daily to supervise play and lead

group singing. The quality of the singing was professional.

The white audience found no cheap antics. Although not much

organization obtruded, there was a very real hold on the

verities of social living.

This is the story  
written by Mrs. Ralph  
C. Hill. I am sending  
yourself a copy of this  
to each contributor and  
one to each of our  
friends & friends.

THE 1937 NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE FLOOD STORY

"NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE FEEDS THOUSANDS DAILY", JANUARY 22 - 31, 1937

"THE INTERLUDE", FEBRUARY 1 - 15, 1937

"OUR PRESENT TASK", FEBRUARY 1 --

428 SOUTH FIRST STREET

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE FEEDS THOUSANDS DAILY  
JANUARY 22 - 31, 1937

That headline sounds theatrical, -- like an effective broadside meant to arrest attention; however, it isn't about something startling but too far away to concern us. It is a true statement of the feeding job done by Neighborhood House for nine days during the flood. ✓ All day, trucks backed in through the rear gate of our playground bringing supplies; all day and all night, our 18 stoves kept hot food going to refugee centers, City Hall, and, for 26 hours, to the 250 pontoon bridge-builders where men worked long and slept little because new difficulties came with the rising water. ✓ A sign on the bulletin board by the post where boats docked at our front entrance read, "No picture tonight." The boats sculled through the darkness, and their passengers never thought that a great picture was being filmed.

Some days, the sun shone and the weather was balmy with Spring sounds in the air; some nights, the moving moon and a few stars followed the river-streets where strong men rowed boats and ran motor boats in answer to radio calls for rescue, or food, or kerosene for heat and light. At first, gas was intermittent; when we no longer had gas, we used oil stoves; electricity made a brave run, then signed off at midnight of the third day. The radio had kept all people aware of all things; when battery sets became our dependence, ~~we knew less and feared more~~. We knew that railroads were giving free transportation to refugees; that neighboring towns were inviting our people; that trucks were coming after them. These vivid changes and separations went on night and day. Soldiers, borrowed policemen, nurses were everywhere. Airplanes flew low searching out flooded areas. ~~The human power to deceive ourselves is very great~~. Not until after the waters went away from us did we find out how angry and damaging they were. ✓

Fifty gallons of soup, sixty gallons of coffee, a thousand meat sandwiches, four hundred pounds of pork chops, eight hundred biscuits, forty gallons of beefstew, three hundred pounds of spare ribs and kraut, -- such were the quantities which were needed for truck drivers, boat crew, City Hall, men on sand-bag detail, and centers where hundreds lived on two meals a day. There was never any lack of food for long, and, in one instance, we received epicurean delicacies. When refrigeration stopped, our proud neighbor, the Pendennis Club, sent us 215 fowl, a large quantity of refrigerated out-of-season vegetables and meat, -- turkeys, capons, spring chickens, caviar, ducks, game meat, lobster, fish, and crab meat. To turn chef for the cooking of such food was a rare and challenging task. The kitchen of the Lucy Belknap Building has served many banquets. This time, the cooking was for unseen, uncounted guests who were to enjoy the luxuries brought by mischance. We are sure that the cook and kitchen of Christ Church Cathedral were a little startled when asked to cook 175 pounds of sour kraut and 250 pounds of spare ribs for our canteen, but they cooperated in true emergency fashion. A high bank of snow which packed itself against the side of our main building was our refrigeration plant.

Neighborhood House had everything to do with. The Seelbach sent distilled water. The Ford Motor Company gave us storage for incoming supplies. A clinic in our dining room "served typhoid shots" to our multitude without loss of time.

Whatever made our kitchens go to feed the hungry, we did. The job grew fast and was complicated, but there was power in the menace to keep the mill of our minds grinding good ideas, instead of friction. After nine days, when the Neighborhood House canteen was no longer needed, it shut down. On January 27th, the Salvation Army had opened several canteens. Neighborhood House supplemented their supplies in two of these for a few days.

#### INTERLUDE, FEBRUARY 1 - 15, 1937

Believing that a condition of order is the supreme necessity for wholesome, efficient work, Neighborhood House cleaned up its buildings and brought back some of the housekeeping standards which all good homes take credit for. The long rows of cots for workers to sleep on quickly went elsewhere, and room after room became itself again. In the little children's playroom, the cabinets could open and turn out their dolls and toys, and little chairs could be placed around the low tables. The dining room gave up its clinic where typhoid shots had been given. The enormous utensils which cooked and carried food were redistributed by the Welfare Department to more recently opened kitchens. Our big rear gate was rebuilt. Playground equipment was searched for and recovered. The gymnasium floor was scrubbed and waxed, and the hard wear of kitchen usage removed by expert cleaners. Carpenters and plumbers inspected and repaired all damage, and we snapped back into place. Now we have plenty of clean water to use and current runs through our electric wires. The lanterns are assembled and ready to be taken away. We eat in our own dining room; our servants have counted and put back into place our household goods, and we are ready to receive our old friends again. Ours was a cheerful job compared with the experience of those who housed refugees or were housed in refugee centers.

#### OUR PRESENT TASK, FEBRUARY 1 --

While Neighborhood House was so busy answering city-wide demand, we did not know how our neighbors had fared. Our staff workers (some of them marooned, others cut off by high water but active in relief work wherever they were) have all made a safe return. They are visiting our settlement friends as fast as possible. Many families have had more than one removal, and a lot of the damaged areas are threaded with difficulty. An explosion in our neighborhood killed one of our former club members, and several houses nearby in which we had people who came to the settlement, were condemned, so the chance information from grocers and children forms a rather indefinite map of travel.

We find that the families of our Mothers' Club members were hardest hit. The shocking suddenness of the water's rise and the freakish spottiness of its behavior made it impossible to tell that houses in the same block would differ many feet in water level. There are ridges of contrast everywhere. Houses and little businesses very close together enjoyed dry grounds and prosperity while their nearest neighbors lost everything but their lives in the swirling water which



seemed to select them for the lashing. The return from refugee wandering reveals many tragedies. Some do not smile at all, but most everyone has a come-back spirit and is pleased with the efforts to help them.

This after-the-flood visiting is like a pilgrimage right across our social system. As we examine the encouraging evidence of recovery, we cannot overlook the lingering traces of the disappointment "jinx". The emphasis is still on dangers rather than on securities. Little girls with arms round each other's waists come drifting into our library and playrooms, but the pleasures of ordinary days are not noticed; for them, too, life has come to a deadening full stop. But for them, unlike their parents, life will soon begin again. They will have friendships, amusements, journeys, sports, holidays, books, homes, and families of their own. This act of nature brought many interesting things for them to look at: soldiers, boats, airplanes, pontoon bridge, and freight-cars with passengers standing in them, but taking trips, nevertheless. The big holes in the streets do not worry them. They believe in that symbol of repair and defense, the City.

Some of our settlement friends have sent us money. We are rapidly spending it for the immediate needs of those who cannot make a start without help. A few of the scenes and lives of our flood sufferers make ironic stories which we should like to share with those who have helped us so much.

The good name of Neighborhood House was a password to many quick moves for human comfort during the congestion of traffic and the rapid changes in organization during the flood, but one touching use made of our trustworthiness was the sending of eight canaries in two cages wrapped in bath towels. The pets couldn't be cared for where their people were refugees, so the boatman who took food was trusted to ask Neighborhood House to care for the birds. Two weeks later, when the canaries were called for, two had died, -- from the crowding and rough travel, perhaps.

One of our mothers plays a piano well. She is a sort of cheer leader for her neighbors. She possessed a piano, from her better days; she also had a radio with 7 tubes which got all stations; a bicycle bought for \$3.00 and a wagon bought for \$4.00. Everyone regards this woman as a good manager. But now she has nothing to manage. During one remove, her coal was stolen from the shed; the house she left has warped floors, and soggy plaster, and the furniture is no better than kindling now. But she has had a big experience. She has always kept out of debt and she can do it again. Her boys and her girls know how to do more than one thing, and "they know how to neighbor", too. There will be another piano which some one doesn't play, and her friends at Neighborhood House will find out about it for her, -- and she still has that radio!

Five lively girls and their brother live with their father and grandmother. The girls had begun to have dates. The only reception room they had was father's bed-room. It was hard on their father to sit up late, so the brother, being skillful in repair work, had erected a partition and plastered it to provide a place for father to sleep. This was lost labor before the flood. It will all be to do over now.

One friend had a player piano and many rolls of records which floated down her street when the back waters got there. Her daughter works in a laundry for \$6.00 or \$7.00 a week. Her son is crippled, so there are very few things he can do. This mother's working days are over. Her hands are gnarled from washing for a living. Her sense of injustice that an orderly, honest life should have such an interruption is too deep-rooted to be explained away just now.

Mrs. Leo had barely got home from taking her typhoid "shots" at the hospital Sunday night, when she found the water almost all around, "just a little path out". A Red Cross nurse came to investigate her needs. Mrs. Leo had "four loaves of bread and some things which didn't spoil quick", so she made no demands. Instead, she took her mattresses and linen to the attic and put her small children to bed there. She was "afraid the end of the world was then", but if it wasn't, she knew that "somebody was praying for her that the water would not come through." All night she sat in her rocker by the window on the floor below the attic seeing the boats rock and hearing the trucks come and go. Her heart was broken when the lights went out. Neighborhood House would not forget about her, she knew. Mrs. Leo is the life at the centre of a little group of good neighbors, -- one German-Swedish, one Jewish, and she herself Italian. It is she who has the bright new dress made for the homecoming of a neighbor from the hospital; it is she who is the best cook; it is she who shakes off the gloom now.

Another family got scared and went to the country with their children. From the children themselves we heard the preference they had for living "where folks had everything right there".

One very cheering discovery is that, almost without exception, the men and boys in our settlement families are taking hold of every obligation they have or have shirked in the past. They are showing more family affection than they knew they had, perhaps. The same jobs, and better ones, seem to be open for them. Perhaps it is only a shrewd surmise, but I do somehow believe it, -- this fear-haunted, bickering, suspicious way of living with our fellow human beings has had a sneer cast upon it by this thing we have gone through together. We have started to "unshrivel ourselves"!

February 25, 1937



*one copy* Miss Hodge's Flood Story -  
Feb. 1937

There has been a very dramatic story circulating for several years about how New York City might be made crippled and helpless in a few hours if water and gas and electricity were to be turned off by the small group of skilled workers who are responsible for supplying the city with those basic services. No one had thought of such possibilities for Louisville though; and if some one had said at the Armory during the Follow Your Dollar Exposition that the following week that building would quarter refugees from two-thirds of Louisville's entire area, or that overnight we would be in the dark and cold, many of us without enough food and no way to cook it, we would have said he was daft or mad!

The first indication we at Neighborhood House had about the seriousness of the flood was Friday morning, January 22, when Miss Ingram received word that the Community Chest dinner scheduled for that evening at the Armory had been called off so that refugee families might be housed in the building. That morning, too we heard that Wesley House was housing refugees from the Point, and that if the flood became any worse we might be asked to do likewise. Around noon the Welfare Department of the City of Louisville called to ask if Neighborhood House might be used for relief purposes if it should be necessary. At lunch Mr. Kahn and Mr. Stivers, supervisors of the NYA project which has been carried on at Neighborhood House for some time came to talk with Miss Ingram and it was agreed that if possible the services of the NYA under the supervision of these two men who know the House and staff should be our mainstay if Neighborhood House was to have a canteen. We had been asked to stand by, ready to begin work of whatever nature seemed most necessary. In the afternoon it was raining hard--we made what preparations we could, and kept only the boys' game room open for activity. In the evening, just before dinner, a representative of the Welfare Department and NYA came to look over the House to decide if it would be better to feed or house people here. In the midst of dinner men arrived with the Neighborhood House and Fresh Air Home furniture which had been at the Armory. Shortly after dinner three WPA workers arrived, and we heard that it had been decided to use

the House for a feeding station. Neighborhood House gave permission to use the space or buildings required for meeting the emergency. The cooks (the three from the WPA.) went out for utensils and returned with buckets, pans, and two coal oil stoves. A load of provisions came: coffee, onions, potatoes, hominy, prunes--supplies for breakfast for 150! The provisions were arranged on the stage of the gymnasium, and the stoves set up in the Girls' Locker Room. The servants stayed through the evening to arrange the equipment and furniture to meet the anticipated needs.

At about six o'clock the next morning more provisions came, workers arrived to prepare breakfast, and a truck driver brought a load of refugees he thought should be fed before they were taken to the Speed Building. Only a few refugees were brought here, and those only to be fed before going to some housing center. We kept the playroom open for such children as came with their parents. All day long good friends of Neighborhood House called to volunteer their services, or to help in any way that they could. A number of volunteers were sent to us from the Welfare Department and other sources, but it seemed that it would be best for efficiency's sake to keep the group we had and not augment it. We were anxious to get the canteen under way in the most effective way possible. We did, however, press into service as dishwashers several men who came to eat--habitual loafers from the neighborhood. A sign was posted: "NO WORK, NO EAT!"

By Saturday afternoon people were concerned about getting home to the Highlands and Crescent Hill and the southern part of the city. We heard that the crest might exceed that of 1884! The water was rising rapidly and the crest might not be reached until Tuesday! Kentucky and Broadway streets were fast becoming rivers! What proportions might this flood reach--and what were the implications for our canteen? The NYA group--two supervisors and five boys--took complete charge of activities. Additional equipment was bought. The original stoves and other ones were moved to the stage, and provisions moved to the floor of the gymnasium. It was decided that so far as possible we would become a cooking

center and not a center distributing to individuals or feeding individuals. We had heard so many times about the three hundred people who were coming for each meal, and were prepared each time. However, the number of people who came remained small, for the rain was continuous, and the distance from the housing centers to Neighborhood House so great that people could not get here. The ones who did come were literally soaked and had to be dried out.

By Sunday the organization in the gymnasium had "eased out" of much of the business of feeding individuals--so we thought--and we began sending out orders to concentration centers of one kind or another: schools, the City Hall, groups of workmen, et cetera.

The strain on the House and staff was a great one. Practically the entire resident staff, three WPA workers, and two NYA workers did not stop to rest at all until the third night. Equipment was at a premium, and a good deal of borrowing from Neighborhood House was necessary. Our telephone was increasingly busy--and at every hour of the day new numbers were broadcast so that people could get in touch with the proper agencies. One of the resident staff was in constant attendance of the radio to keep a record of messages and of new agencies which were being set up. The Departments of the City government could not stand the strain on their telephone system, so straight lines were put into many of the offices. These had to be recorded, and changed from time to time, as did addresses of agencies, concentration and housing centers, personnel, et cetera. We were fortunate in having assigned to Neighborhood House as our contact persons Mr. Ray Moss and Mr. James Moss who were invaluable in keeping in touch with the City Hall and with the warehouses and other concerns with which we had to deal.

By Sunday morning we felt the shortage of water. Electricity was turned off Sunday. The telephone was not in use from Tuesday to Friday. An effort was made to set up a crystal radio set; and later one of the NYA boys loaned his battery radio set to the House so that we could keep in touch with the swift-moving events outside the canteen here. By Tuesday our basement was flooded, and we had to depend for heat on coal oil stoves, the kitchen range, and meager gas heat in the central

building. The workers in the gymnasium were fortunate to have one drum stove, which the NYA supervisors had had the foresight to secure on Monday.

Monday night everyone was busy getting 1500 sandwiches made to fill an order--such orders were coming, one on the heels of the last by then--when near midnight a large truck backed into the front of the building through water, and the driver made the classic statement that if we wouldn't take the load of fresh meat ~~which had been confiscated~~ from the Pendennis Club--turkeys, capons, spring chickens, caviar, ducks, game meat and game fowl, lobsters, fish, crab meat--  
 he would be ~~XXXXX~~ <sup>compelled</sup> to throw them into the flooded Ohio. We took them. That move forced open other kitchen centers under the supervision of the same staff. The Lucy Belknap Building kitchen was thrown open for use in cooking the fresh meat. Mrs. Baker, one of the WPA workers who lives nearby allowed us to use her kitchen, and her daughters took charge of cooking some of the fowl. Soon after these two kitchens started operations, we asked Mr. Miller of Miller's Restaurant on Second Street to help cook fresh meats other than that which came from the Pendennis Club. Seven men in the restaurant volunteered to help. They made soup, beef stew, and fried pork chops and steaks from Tuesday to Saturday.

Tuesday morning our crew was completely fagged, and unable to carry on with any degree of efficiency. Some of them had worked almost constantly for several days with little or no sleep. The period of the emergency was extending itself far beyond what anyone had anticipated, and the situation was still growing worse so far as the river was concerned. The workers had stayed on the job through all the stress and strain of the time. ~~Most~~ of them had started taking typhoid shots Monday when we started giving them at the House, and felt a rather violent reaction to the shots, especially since they had ~~kxxx~~ taken them in a fatigued condition. At three o'clock in the morning Tuesday Mr. Kennon and Mr. Gordon contacted Mr. Markowitz who was marooned at the Y.M.C.A. Mr. Markowitz waded to their truck and came to Neighborhood House ~~xxx~~ to get dried out, then proceeded to locate some twenty students from the Dental School of the University of Louisville. These students came to the rescue in fine fashion and relieved the weary crew.

Tuesday we began to feel the shortage of bread. There was no sliced bread to be had, so we sliced what we could get till our arms ached. One huge box was filled with loaves that had been taken fresh from the oven and packed into the box so that they were smashed into thin strips and had to be cut lengthwise of the loaves to make sandwiches. Finally we had to resort to cracker sandwiches. There was still no bread, and apparently none forthcoming, when, Tuesday night a wire arrived from Miss Lea Taylor of Chicago Commons asking Miss Ingram what the Chicago Federation of Settlements might do to help. The same evening word came from Miss Harriet Vittum of Northwestern University Settlement, offering her services too. Miss Ingram replied to both that bread was needed more than anything else, and asked that they send as much as possible at once. In the meantime it was necessary to meet the emergency as best we could ~~xxxxxx~~. The kitchens which had been concentrating on cooking fowl now became biscuit factories. By afternoon of Wednesday we were sending out biscuit sandwiches by the thousands. Wednesday some bread finally appeared, and by Thursday night there was enough bread to fill our orders without supplementing with biscuits.

Wednesday we had deep water in front of the House. Trucks and cars were routed through the back alley. There was commotion in the Yard day and night, what with trucks loading and unloading at any hour, and people moving about provisions and calling directions.

Wednesday was probably our "biggest day". At the height of our activity we were serving approximately 600 people at the City Hall twenty-four hours a day, an undetermined number--6000 were housed there part of the time--at the Armory, the work crew building the pontoon bridges, 150 men unloading provision cars, numerous boat crews, Morgan's and Thompson's Restaurants, the relief station at Hancock and Madison, and families that sent distress calls over the radio. We also furnished a great deal of uncooked food; and in sixteen hours on Wednesday we served 880 people in the gymnasium--which figure indicates that we served at least a thousand people in twenty-four hours of our heaviest day here at the House. We believe that 10,000 is a conservative estimate of the number of people fed outside the House on our peak day.



The number does not tell the whole story of course. Surely our work was strategic in many instances. Mr. Moll of the Moll Company which built the pontoon bridges said that he wanted to put up a sign on the bridges saying "BUILT BY MOLL, FED BY NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE". The people at the City Hall depended on this center entirely for food and coffee. We answered as many radio distress calls as was possible, and the drivers in boat crews found that the people who sent calls were in great need in some instances.

When the gas was turned on and restaurants were reopened for business, and most of the refugees were moved out of town ~~at~~ to the Highlands or Creseent Hill we felt that our usefulness was over. There was such great difficulty attached to handling food for such great numbers with inadequate coal oil stoves, inexperienced personnel, inadequate water and light and heat, that we were anxious to turn over such work as still remained to places that ~~could handle it~~ had proper facilities. The strain on our buildings and equipment and personnel was great--with as many as 39 extra people sleeping in the three buildings some nights besides all the problems related to the banteen end of things. At six o'clock on Sunday, January 31, the last order was sent out. Inventory was made of the supplies, and all the commodities on hand were delivered to the Salvation Army Depot. The process of cleaning up after this tremendous project is now going on--and will doubtless take more time than it did to carry on the project. *NYA workers* ~~The work is still~~ *are still on the job* ~~under the supervision of the NYA workers,~~ and the house staff and servants are busy putting things straight too.

The flood has certainly impressed upon us several things. We realize more the importance of electricians, and mechanics, and cooks, and dishwashers and plumbers, and tractor-drivers--all the workers who keep things running smoothly in normal times. We are aware too <sup>that</sup> people of every walk of life rise to meet an emergency with all the ability and kindness they have. And we are increasingly conscious that our Settlement friends throughout the country are close and good ones--if we can judge at all by the offers of assistance which have come from the Settlements in various cities, and ~~that~~ the letters and telegrams expressing concern for our welfare.

The Filson Historical Society

vegetables for the Gardeners

vegetables

right

refrigerated

snow used

The Neighborhood House played a very important part in furnishing food for downtown Louisville during the flood.

On Saturday, January 23, the first Saturday of the flood, the committee in charge at the City Hall realized the need of a kitchen to prepare food to be sent to various places in small quantities. It was impractical to use any of the regular downtown restaurants as none was so located or equipped to handle the work. The Neighborhood House was selected as a possible place to set up the necessary machinery to produce cooked food. The original plan was that this would not be a very large food center, but would simply prepare food that might be needed in a hurry for a few centers.

By Sunday, as the flood problem steadily mounted, the problem that faced the Neighborhood House was that of preparing large quantities of food, rather than small quantities. As the only available cooking fuel was gasoline, stoves were secured from Belknap Hardware Company and put up in the gymnasium; various other kitchen equipment was secured from the Neighborhood House and hardware stores. As late as Sunday the size of the job to be done was not understood, and since Sunday was about the last time that equipment could be secured, all that was done was accomplished with a very small number of stoves and a very limited amount of equipment.

Coffee, soup, sandwiches, and some small amounts of other foods were prepared in the Neighborhood House during the flood week, in large enough quantities to furnish about fifty thousand meals. All the employees and workers at the City Hall were fed from the Neighborhood House. Most of the food distributed by various downtown restaurants was also cooked at the Neighborhood House.

The machinery was fairly well set up to cook hundreds of gallons of beef stew and coffee, and most of the time bread could be secured from supply houses. These three articles furnished the back bone of all the meals that were sent out. Several times unusual problems developed, such as about fifty chickens and turkeys were cooked, and about five thousand pork chops were prepared in addition to the regular menu.

The choice of the Neighborhood House was a happy solution to the problem. The work simply could not have been done any where else, and could not have been done without Miss Ingram. No matter what was needed Miss Ingram either had it or knew where it could be gotten. For the entire week she helped in every way possible and co-operated in every way with the City Hall.

Mr. Kalm of the National Youth Association, with his group of boys, looked after all the details of preparing food. They were always on the job, and always smiling.

The volunteer help that came in from every where in that section came because of the Neighborhood House. The City Hall organization was the beneficiary of the good will of the people in the vicinity of Neighborhood House. It seemed that everything asked of these neighbors was done because the Neighborhood House needed it. That was sufficient reason for men and women to work twenty-four hours at a time.

One night a colored truck driver came in; he was cold, wet, and hungry. As we happened to have it, we asked him if he wanted turkey, chicken, or duck. He answered, "Have you any pork chops?" We did have pork chops.

So after it is all over, some might think the best of it was that we had the "pork chops" whenever they were called for....but other will know the best of all was the way in which the people of that neighborhood responded to a call from the Neighborhood House.



FLOOD RELIEF CANTEEN  
NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

Friday, January 22, 1937 the NYA Work Project, located at Neighborhood House, was on hand to render what service might be required in the flood emergency that appeared to be arising. By Saturday morning the flood became a reality, and a food station and kitchen was in its embryo at Neighborhood House. The NYA supervisor and assistant assumed responsibility for operation. Stoves, provisions, equipment, and all such materials were acquired with little or no authority. Volunteer workers, Neighborhood House resident staff, WPA workers, and NYA workers gave more in energy than could reasonably be expected, with very few exceptions. Lunches were served; and food was delivered to the City Hall, Armory, pontoon bridge workers, boat crews, truck drivers, emergency workers, Red Cross, private families, concentration camps, and in response to ~~to~~ distress calls received by battery radio when we could reach the addresses indicated by boat or truck.


One interesting incident in this rush was when a large truck backed against the Neighborhood House door, through water, with capons, turkeys, spring chickens, orviser, ducks, game meat, game fowl, lobster, fish, crab meat, etc. The truck driver made the classic remark that if we did not take this fresh meat he would be compelled to throw it into the flooded waters of the Ohio.

*Gov. Hoover  
National Youth  
Project  
Act  
Work Project*

At this time no restaurants were functioning and as far as we know our kitchen was the only one feeding the City Hall, etc. The facilities for using this meat and other fresh meats sent to us by packing houses were inadequate. We received permission from Miss Ingram to use the kitchen in the Lucy Belknap building. A Mrs. Baker from Second Street offered her kitchen. Mr. Miller of Miller's Restaurant, offered his kitchen, equipment, personnel, and supervision without reserve. About this time no bread was available and our assorted kitchens baked thousands of biscuits.

This canteen was open and operating in its fullest capacity for twenty-four hours a day until Sunday January <sup>31.</sup>~~31.~~ at 6 P.M. By this time many restaurants throughout the center part of the city were able to operate and we felt that there was no further need for this type of kitchen. We asked Mr. James Moss to see that the city authorities make arrangements for their food so we could close. This he did and our surplus provisions were sent to the Salvation Army base Sunday afternoon, January 31, 1937.

Attached is operation report made as accurately as we could with volunteer help and with rush and pressure of emergency needs.

  
John Kehn  
Director Flood Relief Canteen  
Neighborhood House  
NYA Supt.

Statement to Conference of Nat. Fed. of Settlements.  
25th. Conference. Bloomington, Indiana.  
Thursday, May 20, 1937.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE CANTEEN  
January 22 - 31, 1937

For nine days, the facilities of Neighborhood House tried to meet the imperative urgency of every alarming hour of the flood. The Welfare Department of the City of Louisville asked for the use of the facilities of Neighborhood House. A kitchen was made ready in the locker room of the gymnasium and tables were set up on horses. Our job was to feed the hungry. Two days later, this kitchen was moved to the stage of the gymnasium; still later all kitchens of Neighborhood House were used for canteen service. On January 23rd, 200 meals were served in the gymnasium, and 900 meals were sent to workers at the City Hall where four meals a day were served 500 to 600 individuals; to families marooned in their homes; to refugee groups marooned in the Armory, in high schools and other temporary quarters; later to the 250 workers who built our pontoon bridge in 26 hours. All day trucks backed in through the rear gate of our playground bringing supplies and all night our 18 stoves kept food going to refugee centers.

Canteen service mounted with the flood. At the peak (Wednesday, January 27), 1000 meals were served in the gymnasium and 8100 meals sent out to workers and refugees. On this day, the Salvation Army began canteen service, and restaurants began to open. For a few days, Neighborhood House supplemented the food supply for two of the Salvation Army Feeding Stations. After January 27th, our service dwindled until, on Sunday, January 31st, we sent out only 3600 meals. Our estimate of 45,000 meals is certainly lower than it actually was. Over 100 people, including the Neighborhood House staff, helped with the canteen service. The Welfare Department sent in many W.P.A. workers who served valiantly as cooks and assistants. Two liaison officers represented the City Hall. The call over the radio brought in volunteers. Miller's Restaurant and Christ Church Cathedral helped when the job began to get unwieldy. The City Hall put trucks and cars at the disposal of the canteen. Mr. John Kahn, who was superintending the N.Y.A. Project sponsored by Neighborhood Houser, served as director of the canteen.

In retrospect, two incidents show how bewildered but willing were we all. When a call went out for meat to make soup, three cows were sent in. It was then that our nearness to Miller's Restaurant became a great advantage. Mr. Miller cut up this meat and cooked it for us. On this same day, there was not a loaf of bread to be had in Louisville, so the cook at Neighborhood House (with a record of 20 years good biscuit making), along with other cooks, gave their time to the making of biscuits.

At first, gas was intermittent; when we no longer had gas, we used oil stoves; electricity made a brave run, then signed off at midnight the third day. The radio had kept all people aware of all things; when battery sets became our dependence, we knew less and feared more. We knew that railroads were giving free transportation to refugees; that neighboring towns were inviting our people; that trucks were coming after them. These vivid changes and separations went on night and day. Soldiers, borrowed policemen, nurses were everywhere. Airplanes flew low searching out flooded areas. Not until after the waters went away from us did we find out how angry and damaging they were.

Neighborhood House had everything to do with. The Seelbach Hotel sent distilled water. The Ford Motor Company gave us storage for incoming supplies. A clinic in our dining room "served typhoid shots" to our multitude without loss of time.

When the flood was over and the canteen closed, Neighborhood House put itself in order. This required about a month with the aid of cleaners, carpenters and plumbers.

While Neighborhood House was busy answering city-wide demand, we did not know how our neighbors had fared. Our staff workers (some of them marooned, others cut off by high water but active in relief work wherever they were) all made a safe return. They visited our settlement friends as fast as possible. Many families had more than one removal. An explosion in our neighborhood killed one of our former club members, and several houses nearby in which we had people who came to the settlement, were condemned. It was difficult to locate some of our neighbors.

The families of our Mothers' Club members were hardest hit. The shocking suddenness of the water's rise and the freakish spottiness of its behavior made it impossible to tell that houses in the same block would differ many feet in water level. There were ridges of contrast everywhere. Houses and little businesses very close together enjoyed dry grounds and prosperity while their nearest neighbors lost everything but their lives in the swirling water.

Oh! my settlement friends, I want to tell you of my deep appreciation of your letters with their expressions of sympathy and generous checks coming from clubs of the boys and girls, men and women, settlement federations and residents of settlements throughout the country, amounting in all to \$1011.46. The letters ranged from that of the Orioles in Detroit who sent "there" dues for the year, to Mr. Kennedy's letter saying that we might invest in lollypops to enjoy while watching the boats go by as the waters went down. I didn't know until that letter came how we were to give a party to the Mothers' Club. Then I knew.

Many of our friends came into our lobby who had waited long hours in the bread lines. Tragedy was rampant while the machinery of rehabilitation was being put in motion by the powers that be. This money from the settlements was used for clothes, food and for the purchase of necessary articles to make families comfortable. \$100.00 of this amount was used to set a desperate man up in business. In the name of Neighborhood House and all of its friends, I thank you.

Statement to National Federation of Settlements  
25th Conference, Bloomington, Ind.  
Thursday, May 20, 1937

Frances Ingram

*This is the statement sent to the Community Chest  
Frances Ingram*

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE CANTEEN  
January 22 - 31, 1937

For nine days, the facilities of Neighborhood House tried to meet the imperative urgency of every alarming hour of the flood. The Welfare Department of the City of Louisville was no empty title. Their request and our response met on the moment. A kitchen was made ready in the locker room of the gymnasium and tables were set up on horses. Our job was to feed the hungry. Two days later, this kitchen was moved to the stage of the gymnasium; still later all kitchens of Neighborhood House were used for canteen service. On January 23rd, 200 meals were served in the gymnasium, and 900 meals were sent to workers at the City Hall where four meals a day were served 500 to 600 individuals; to families marooned in their homes; to refugee groups marooned in the Armory, in high schools and other temporary quarters; later to the 250 workers who built our pontoon bridge in 26 hours.

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In retrospect, two incidents show how bewildered but willing were we all. When a call went out for meat to make soup, six sides of beef were sent in. It was then that our nearness to Miller's Restaurant became a great advantage. Mr. Miller cut up this meat and cooked it for us. On this same day, there was not a loaf of bread to be had in Louisville, so the cook at Neighborhood House (with a record of 20 years good biscuit-making), along with other cooks, gave their time to the making of biscuits. Hot steak in hot biscuits turned a shortage into memorable plenty for a day!

Neighborhood House  
428 South First Street  
Louisville, Kentucky

A Community Chest Agency

This is the flood story  
(written by Hill)  
Mrs R. E. Hill  
which we are sending to  
interested friends  
Francis

THE 1937 NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE FLOOD STORY

"NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE FEEDS THOUSANDS DAILY", JANUARY 22 - 31, 1937

"THE INTERLUDE", FEBRUARY 1 - 15, 1937

"OUR PRESENT TASK", FEBRUARY 1 --

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428 SOUTH FIRST STREET

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE FEEDS THOUSANDS DAILY  
JANUARY 22 - 31, 1937

That headline sounds theatrical, -- like an effective broadside meant to arrest attention; however, it isn't about something startling but too far away to concern us. It is a true statement of the feeding job done by Neighborhood House for nine days during the flood. All day, trucks backed in through the rear gate of our playground bringing supplies; all day and all night, our 18 stoves kept hot food going to refugee centers, City Hall, and, for 26 hours, to the 250 pontoon bridge-builders where men worked long and slept little because new difficulties came with the rising water. A sign on the bulletin board by the post where boats docked at our front entrance read, "No picture tonight." The boats sculled through the darkness, and their passengers never thought that a great picture was being filmed.

Some days, the sun shone and the weather was balmy with Spring sounds in the air; some nights, the moving moon and a few stars followed the river-streets where strong men rowed boats and ran motor boats in answer to radio calls for rescue, or food, or kerosene for heat and light. At first, gas was intermittent; when we no longer had gas, we used oil stoves; electricity made a brave run, then signed off at midnight of the third day. The radio had kept all people aware of all things; when battery sets became our dependence, we knew less and feared more. We knew that railroads were giving free transportation to refugees; that neighboring towns were inviting our people; that trucks were coming after them. These vivid changes and separations went on night and day. Soldiers, borrowed policemen, nurses were everywhere. Airplanes flew low searching out flooded areas. The human power to deceive ourselves is very great. Not until after the waters went away from us did we find out how angry and damaging they were.

Fifty gallons of soup, sixty gallons of coffee, a thousand meat sandwiches, four hundred pounds of pork chops, eight hundred biscuits, forty gallons of beefstew, three hundred pounds of spare ribs and kraut, -- such were the quantities which were needed for truck drivers, boat crew, City Hall, men on sand-bag detail, and centers where hundreds lived on two meals a day. There was never any lack of food for long, and, in one instance, we received epicurean delicacies. When refrigeration stopped, our proud neighbor, the Pendennis Club, sent us 215 fowl, a large quantity of refrigerated out-of-season vegetables and meat, -- turkeys, capons, spring chickens, caviar, ducks, game meat, lobster, fish, and crab meat. To turn chef for the cooking of such food was a rare and challenging task. The kitchen of the Lucy Belknap Building has served many banquets. This time, the cooking was for unseen, uncounted guests who were to enjoy the luxuries brought by mischance. We are sure that the cook and kitchen of Christ Church Cathedral were a little startled when asked to cook 175 pounds of sour kraut and 250 pounds of spare ribs for our canteen, but they cooperated in true emergency fashion. A high bank of snow which packed itself against the side of our main building was our refrigeration plant.

Neighborhood House had everything to do with. The Seelbach sent distilled water. The Ford Motor Company gave us storage for incoming supplies. A clinic in our dining room "served typhoid shots" to our multitude without loss of time.



Whatever made our kitchens go to feed the hungry, we did. The job grew fast and was complicated, but there was power in the menace to keep the mill of our minds grinding good ideas, instead of friction. After nine days, when the Neighborhood House canteen was no longer needed, it shut down. On January 27th, the Salvation Army had opened several canteens. Neighborhood House supplemented their supplies in two of these for a few days.

#### INTERLUDE, FEBRUARY 1 - 15, 1937

Believing that a condition of order is the supreme necessity for wholesome, efficient work, Neighborhood House cleaned up its buildings and brought back some of the housekeeping standards which all good homes take credit for. The long rows of cots for workers to sleep on quickly went elsewhere, and room after room became itself again. In the little children's playroom, the cabinets could open and turn out their dolls and toys, and little chairs could be placed around the low tables. The dining room gave up its clinic where typhoid shots had been given. The enormous utensils which cooked and carried food were redistributed by the Welfare Department to more recently opened kitchens. Our big rear gate was rebuilt. Playground equipment was searched for and recovered. The gymnasium floor was scrubbed and waxed, and the hard wear of kitchen usage removed by expert cleaners. Carpenters and plumbers inspected and repaired all damage, and we snapped back into place. Now we have plenty of clean water to use and current runs through our electric wires. The lanterns are assembled and ready to be taken away. We eat in our own dining room; our servants have counted and put back into place our household goods, and we are ready to receive our old friends again. Ours was a cheerful job compared with the experience of those who housed refugees or were housed in refugee centers.

#### OUR PRESENT TASK, FEBRUARY 1 --

While Neighborhood House was so busy answering city-wide demand, we did not know how our neighbors had fared. Our staff workers (some of them marooned, others cut off by high water but active in relief work wherever they were) have all made a safe return. They are visiting our settlement friends as fast as possible. Many families have had more than one removal, and a lot of the damaged areas are threaded with difficulty. An explosion in our neighborhood killed one of our former club members, and several houses nearby in which we had people who came to the settlement, were condemned, so the chance information from grocers and children forms a rather indefinite map of travel.

We find that the families of our Mothers' Club members were hardest hit. The shocking suddenness of the water's rise and the freakish spottiness of its behavior made it impossible to tell that houses in the same block would differ many feet in water level. There are ridges of contrast everywhere. Houses and little businesses very close together enjoyed dry grounds and prosperity while their nearest neighbors lost everything but their lives in the swirling water which

seemed to select them for the lashing. The return from refugee wandering reveals many tragedies. Some do not smile at all, but most everyone has a come-back spirit and is pleased with the efforts to help them.

This after-the-flood visiting is like a pilgrimage right across our social system. As we examine the encouraging evidence of recovery, we cannot overlook the lingering traces of the disappointment "jinx". The emphasis is still on dangers rather than on securities. Little girls with arms round each other's waists come drifting into our library and playrooms, but the pleasures of ordinary days are not noticed; for them, too, life has come to a deadening full stop. But for them, unlike their parents, life will soon begin again. They will have friendships, amusements, journeys, sports, holidays, books, homes, and families of their own. This act of nature brought many interesting things for them to look at: soldiers, boats, airplanes, pontoon bridge, and freight-cars with passengers standing in them, but taking trips, nevertheless. The big holes in the streets do not worry them. They believe in that symbol of repair and defense, the City.

Some of our settlement friends have sent us money. We are rapidly spending it for the immediate needs of those who cannot make a start without help. A few of the scenes and lives of our flood sufferers make ironic stories which we should like to share with those who have helped us so much.

The good name of Neighborhood House was a password to many quick moves for human comfort during the congestion of traffic and the rapid changes in organization during the flood, but one touching use made of our trustworthiness was the sending of eight canaries in two cages wrapped in bath towels. The pets couldn't be cared for where their people were refugees, so the boatman who took food was trusted to ask Neighborhood House to care for the birds. Two weeks later, when the canaries were called for, two had died, -- from the crowding and rough travel, perhaps.

One of our mothers plays a piano well. She is a sort of cheer leader for her neighbors. She possessed a piano, from her better days; she also had a radio with 7 tubes which got all stations; a bicycle bought for \$3.00 and a wagon bought for \$4.00. Everyone regards this woman as a good manager. But now she has nothing to manage. During one remove, her coal was stolen from the shed; the house she left has warped floors, and soggy plaster, and the furniture is no better than kindling now. But she has had a big experience. She has always kept out of debt and she can do it again. Her boys and her girls know how to do more than one thing, and "they know how to neighbor", too. There will be another piano which some one doesn't play, and her friends at Neighborhood House will find out about it for her, -- and she still has that radio!

Five lively girls and their brother live with their father and grandmother. The girls had begun to have dates. The only reception room they had was father's bed-room. It was hard on their father to sit up late, so the brother, being skillful in repair work, had erected a partition and plastered it to provide a place for father to sleep. This was lost labor before the flood. It will all be to do over now.

One friend had a player piano and many rolls of records which floated down her street when the back waters got there. Her daughter works in a laundry for \$6.00 or \$7.00 a week. Her son is crippled, so there are very few things he can do. This mother's working days are over. Her hands are gnarled from washing for a living. Her sense of injustice that an orderly, honest life should have such an interruption is too deep-rooted to be explained away just now.

Mrs. Leo had barely got home from taking her typhoid "shots" at the hospital Sunday night, when she found the water almost all around, "just a little path out". A Red Cross nurse came to investigate her needs. Mrs. Leo had "four loaves of bread and some things which didn't spoil quick", so she made no demands. Instead, she took her mattresses and linen to the attic and put her small children to bed there. She was "afraid the end of the world was then", but if it wasn't, she knew that "somebody was praying for her that the water would not come through." All night she sat in her rocker by the window on the floor below the attic seeing the boats rock and hearing the trucks come and go. Her heart was broken when the lights went out. Neighborhood House would not forget about her, she knew. Mrs. Leo is the life at the centre of a little group of good neighbors, -- one German-Swedish, one Jewish, and she herself Italian. It is she who has the bright new dress made for the homecoming of a neighbor from the hospital; it is she who is the best cook; it is she who shakes off the gloom now.

Another family got scared and went to the country with their children. From the children themselves we heard the preference they had for living "where folks had everything right there".

One very cheering discovery is that, almost without exception, the men and boys in our settlement families are taking hold of every obligation they have or have shirked in the past. They are showing more family affection than they knew they had, perhaps. The same jobs, and better ones, seem to be open for them. Perhaps it is only a shrewd surmise, but I do somehow believe it, -- this fear-haunted, bickering, suspicious way of living with our fellow human beings has had a sneer cast upon it by this thing we have gone through together. We have started to "unshrivel ourselves".

February 25, 1937

The Story of the Neighborhood House Canteen  
January 22 - January 31

F.I.S. - Flood  
Story

The flood was becoming more alarming every hour.

A call came from the Welfare Department of the City of Louisville asking if Neighborhood House facilities would be available for flood relief. The answer was, "Of course, they would." That night a W.P.A. representative of the Welfare Department came in to talk the matter over. On that Friday night, January 22, a kitchen was gotten ready in the locker room of the gymnasium and tables were set up on horses for feeding the hungry. Two days later this kitchen was transferred to the stage of the gymnasium and still later all kitchens of Neighborhood House were turned over for canteen service. On Saturday, January 23, the canteen service was launched. 220 meals were served in the gymnasium and 900 meals were sent out to marooned families in their homes, to groups marooned in high schools and other temporary quarters, to builders of the pontoon bridge and to the workers at the City Hall where four meals a day were served to 500 to 600 individuals.

service to  
the organized

The canteen service mounted with the flood. The peak was reached in our service on Wednesday, January 27. 1000 meals were served in the gymnasium and 8100 sent out to workers and refugees. On this day the Salvation Army stepped into the breach and restaurants began to open up. Our service began to dwindle until on Sunday, January 31, we served only 250 meals in the gymnasium and sent out 3600 meals to the outside. All in all, it is estimated that the canteen served 45,000 meals.

10100

Probably many more were served but with the surge of the job along with the surge of the flood and the sweep of the many new workers - over 100 helped with the canteen service - it was difficult to accurately tabulate the exact amount.

At the first alarm the help of the personnel of the N.Y.A. Project sponsored by Neighborhood House was enlisted. The Public Welfare Department sent in many W.P.A. workers who served valiantly as cooks and their assistants. The call over the radio brought in many volunteers. Miller's Restaurant, Christ Church Cathedral, and put a shoulder to the wheel when the Neighborhood House job began to get unwieldy. All in all, over 100 served the Neighborhood House canteen in this emergency, including the Neighborhood House staff. The Liason Officers, representing the City Hall, were Messrs. Ray and James Moss. Mr. John Kahn, superintendent of the N.Y.A. Project sponsored by Neighborhood House served as director of the canteen. The City Hall put volunteers, trucks and cars at the disposal of the canteen.

Just one item indicating the chaotic state of affairs of the whole situation was when a call went out for meat for soup, three cows were sent in. It was at this stage that the Miller Restaurant stepped in, cut up the cows, cooked them and helped distribute them. On this same day, there was not a loaf of bread to be had in Louisville. It was at this time, too, that the kitchens of the Lucy Belknap Building and the Neighborhood House were given over to biscuit making.

F. J. Flood  
Story

The Story of the Neighborhood House Canteen  
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1927

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# Damaged

IN A PRINTING PLANT AND BINDER  
AS A RESULT OF THE  
GREAT OHIO VALLEY FLOOD, 1937



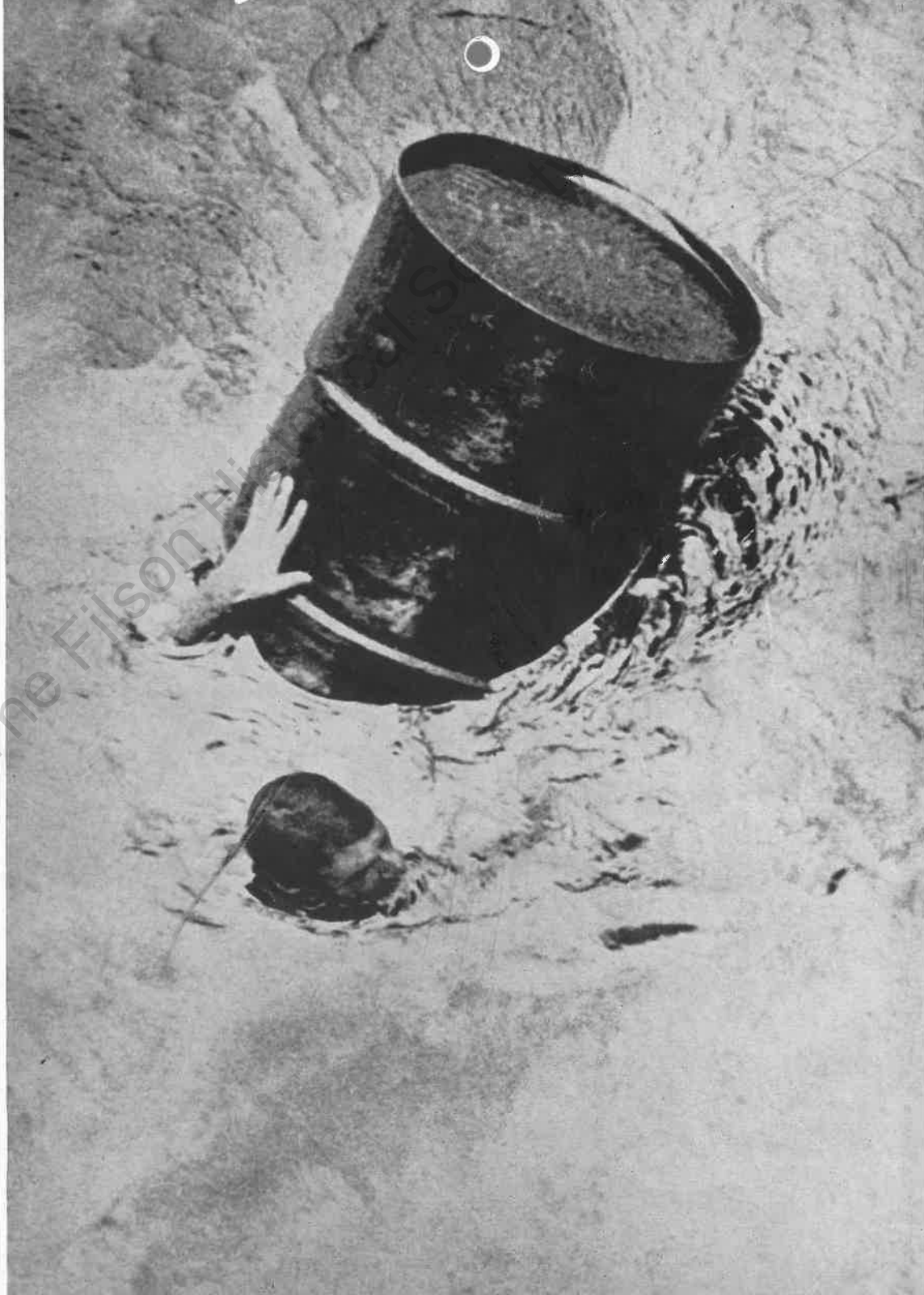
THE STANDARD PRINTING COMPANY  
INCORPORATED  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, U.S.A.

*The*

**FLOOD**

**FLOOD**

*The Great 1937 Disaster*



NOTICE!!!!!!!

KEEP TOILET TOPS CLOSED --- USE CHLORINATED  
LIME AND FLUSH WHEN WATER IS TURNED ON.....

ALL PERSONS OVER TWO YEARS OLD MUST TAKE  
TYPHOID SERUM.....

BOIL ALL DRINKING WATER.....

WATER SUPPLIES MUST BE GUARDED CAREFULLY.  
DO NOT OPEN FAUCETS BEFORE 8 A.M. NOR AFTER  
5 P.M.....

DO NOT USE TELEPHONES EXCEPT FOR IMPORTANT  
MESSAGES.....

NO CHURCH SERVICES WILL BE HELD TO-MORROW..

GUARD FOOD SUPPLIES, GASOLINE, COAL, AND  
ELECTRICITY.....

Salvation Army  
Kitchens

Jan. 27 - Feb. 2

white Thompson's - 312 N. Jefferson

white Red Wheel - 324 N. Jefferson

negro Morgans 417 S. 7<sup>th</sup>

white Gymnasium Restaurant - 212 E. Jefferson

Fifth feeding station 300 E. Liberty

Cole

41,792 Meals Served



# Report of Disaster Relief Committee

LOUISVILLE CHAPTER      AMERICAN RED CROSS

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55-46

## REPORT OF DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE

### FOREWORD

This *Summary* Report on the 1937 Flood is submitted to the Executive Committee (and perhaps to Red Cross members\* and friends) in the hope of preserving a record that may be helpful or suggestive in other disasters.

*Detailed* Reports of Vice-Chairmen and others are filed in the Executive Office of the Louisville Chapter, but as these Reports cover over two hundred pages and mention names of some 1600 workers to whom acknowledgment should be given, it has been decided that as far as possible this Summary Report omit special mention of individuals except to file herewith a chart of the Disaster Relief Committee as revised in March, 1936.

This Committee then had enrolled, including its Sub-Committees, about 160 representative citizens. In four days of emergency it expanded to ten times that number, with many thousands of others coöperating. The necessity for omitting names in this Summary Report is obvious.

Louisville has had many so-called "floods" in the East and West ends in which the City and County Welfare Departments have handled the situation and only occasionally with local Red Cross aid.

### SUMMARY

On Tuesday evening, January 19th, the prediction and indications were that this flood might be more than usual and might go to "10 feet over flood stage by Friday."

On Wednesday, January 20th, before 10:00 A. M., the Red Cross officially tendered its coöperation to the then Acting Mayor, Director of Welfare and Director of Safety, of the City of Louisville, and to the Jefferson County Judge, the County Welfare Director and County Health Director. Each of these expressed appreciation and said he would call for aid as needed.

On Thursday, January 21st, the river gauge was 39 feet† (about 11 feet above flood stage). Twenty key members of the Red Cross Disaster Relief Committee met to discuss plans and it was *Resolved*:

\*The Louisville Chapter is a Unit of the American National Red Cross and for years has had over 20,000 active members, and 30,000 Junior members, 3,000 graduates in First-Aid, 4,000 graduates in Life-saving, and 7,000 graduates in Home Nursing.

†The river gauge rose Friday to 46.7 feet; Saturday to 52 feet; Sunday to 54 feet; Monday to 55 feet; Tuesday to 56 feet; and Wednesday to 57.1 feet; with the result that though it was anticipated that the probable area to be flooded would be 10 per cent of Louisville, it turned out to be approximately 70 per cent.

## F. COMMITTEE

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## REPORT OF DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE

- (1) That the American National Red Cross Headquarters be notified by telephone of the situation with a request for experienced personnel and be asked for instructions as to the Louisville Chapter coöperating with nearby Chapters asking aid;
- (2) That the enrolled Red Cross, Doctors and Nurses be requested to coöperate with the City Health Director and County Health Director;
- (3) That the American Legion ALERTS affiliated with the Red Cross be requested to coöperate with the City Director of Safety;
- (4) That the Chairman of this Committee take charge of local Red Cross Headquarters, and that the Vice-Chairman and two or more members of this Committee be stationed in the City Hall and County offices for liaison and coöperation between the different units.

The above plan was adopted partly by judgment and partly imposed by the necessity of the situation. The City and County had available for immediate service the acting and selected personnel in the Departments of Welfare, Health and Police, and available space for expansion in public buildings. The local Red Cross had trained members of its Committee and many volunteers in different departments, and had the right to call upon American National Red Cross Headquarters for assistance in personnel and relief funds.

Hence the pledge of coöperation with the City and County authorities was given, and we feel this confidence was not misplaced. The Red Cross membership *performed* its pledge as follows:

I. LOCAL HEADQUARTERS were at once opened under the Chairman and Executive Secretary with 22 experienced assistants. In general, these activities included:

A. Consultation with Vice-Chairman in charge of Departments of: Canteens, Warehouses, Distribution of Supplies, Rescue by Boats and Trucks, etc. The advice was to "carry on" and to select their own workers, substitutes and volunteers; to read and pass on the American Red Cross pamphlet "When Disaster Strikes"; *to permit no confiscations*; that, as far as possible, needed supplies of food, medicine, blankets, cots, rubber boots, gasoline, coal oil, lamps, lanterns and flashlights should be obtained from Red Cross depots, or whenever necessary purchased and as far as possible definite records thereof kept.



## REPORT OF DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE

B. A gratifying experience of this office was responding to offers of assistance from Sister Chapters to send by plane, truck, boat or rail whatever was needed, and to arrange to receive and provide for refugees. For four days and nights these offers were accepted. Specifications for supplies, transportation, receipt and delivery were aided as far as possible.

C. It was also a gratifying experience of this office to receive from the Telephone and Telegraph Companies superb service in handling emergency messages and installing special wires. Thousands of messages concerning supplies, the placing of refugees, and from relatives anxious as to the safety of their loved ones were sent and received with efficiency and dispatch.

On January 23d the President by Proclamation designated the Red Cross as the official relief agency and instructed *all agencies* of the United States to coöperate with it\* and appealed to the American Public to contribute to it. The Mayor of Louisville also appealed for aid, and the Radio Stations were doing outstanding service† in both local relief and National publicity. Unavoidably there was some overlapping of activities and confusion in the public mind that these Headquarters endeavored to harmonize in accordance with the coöperation plan.

D. From January 23d and on, in response to our request, the National Red Cross' experienced executive and trained workers began to arrive three a day, six a day, nine a day, and thereafter, until a total of 150 were here. They were located, introduced, new offices were opened, and local aids in social welfare, auditors, bookkeepers, stenographers, etc., numbering about 500 were secured.

E. January 21st-22d and thereafter were largely devoted to coöperation with the Mayor's Committee keeping in contact with the ALERTS of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, various Welfare Organizations under the Community Chest, the Boy Scouts, the Junior League, the Woman's Club, and innumerable church societies. Under authority from National Headquarters emergency relief was rendered to Jeffersonville, Indiana; Shepherdsville in Bullitt County; West Point in Hardin

\*The U. S. Coast Guard, about 800 men and 200 boats, reported to the Red Cross Boat Section for rescue work, the W.P.A. and C.C.C. workers, about 12,000 men, reported to the Mayor's Committee's Departments for municipal aid, and the Army coöperated with the Police Department.

†Probably as a result of this experience the Signal Officer of the Fifth Corps Area of the U. S. Army Headquarters, has placed at the service of all Red Cross Chapters the full facilities of the Army Amateur Radio System for emergency communications.

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Officer of the Fifth Corps service of all Red Cross stem for emergency com-

County; Taylorsville in Spencer County; and Lockport in Henry County.

Now arises a hard choice as to what next to report. Should it be the public coöperation, the contact with the splendid work done at the City Hall and County, the Canteen Service, the Boat and Life-saving Sections of the Red Cross, the Welfare and Doctors and Nurses, or the coöperation with the National Red Cross organization? All will be included in this Summary Report, so the order in which these are mentioned is not important.

II. CANTEEN SERVICE under members of the Disaster Relief Committee.

A. January 23d, 1:00 A. M., five experienced workers opened a Canteen at the Brown-Williamson (British-American) Plant at 16th and Hill. All facilities of the cafeteria were turned over to them, and with ten volunteer workers and many employees of the plant, they served at the plant from January 23d to January 29th 17,800 hot meals, and from this Canteen food was sent out to marooned persons in ten churches, some filled with white and some with colored refugees; to train crews and to relief workers. During the flood it supplied provisions to 425 families who did not move (with an average of seven in the house), and food supplies were distributed to 327 families who were able to return to their homes early. Crews of men carried drinking water day and night. This Canteen maintained an able medical staff that took care of every one ill or in need of "shots." Sanitary conditions were taken care of splendidly under great difficulties.

B. January 24th, under a member of the Committee there was opened a Relay Canteen at Baxter and Breckinridge. For approximately a week 2,000 persons per day were fed, many clothed and furnished sleeping quarters. Transportation was afforded to many who desired to be moved to other places. Every three hours, day and night, coffee and sandwiches were sent to 450 rescue workers in the neighborhood. It gave complete hospitalization, typhoid vaccine and first-aid through Red Cross Doctors and Nurses to 150 to 450 persons per day. A record was kept of all persons passing through this station as to their home address and destination, and this record was sent to the Bureau of Relocation (hereafter mentioned). Sanitary conditions were well taken care of.

C. January 25th a member of this Committee (and its Treasurer) was requested to organize a Welfare Department in the Highland District to receive refugees from other stations or

## REPORT OF DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE

from their homes. With the aid of some thirty workers and many assistants, food, blankets, cots, coal and gasoline were procured by wholesale and distributed to other districts. St. Paul's Church, the Red Cross warehouse at Bowman Field Airport, and the Highland carbarn, were used as supply concentration points. About 76,000 people were fed and cleared through this station and supplies sent to those harboring refugees.

D. A member of the Committee (who had formerly been Chairman and Treasurer of the Louisville Chapter) opened headquarters in Crescent Hill and had approximately 200 active workers. This unit was at the terminus of the shuttle train from Louisville. It supplied "cheerfully" private homes for approximately 300 refugees and also had in schools and churches 1,000 people and was prepared to take care of 1200 or 1300 more persons. This station supplied food, clothing and meals to refugees and at one time was housing over 1,000 white and colored persons. In the early days a group of women in this section made about 800 Red Cross banners and arm bands. Medical attention was supplied to every one needing it and information furnished in locating missing and separated families; also sanitary conditions were well taken care of.

E. The foregoing synopsis of Reports filed must not be considered as minimizing the many other canteens opened, to a total of 41, and ably conducted by persons not on the original Committee, but who volunteered and served during the emergency. Again, without any intention of discriminating, but having no reports, it may be mentioned that the branches opened at the Cabbage Patch, the Woman's Club, St. Paul's Church, and churches and lodges in the West, South and East ends of Louisville, rendered similar and invaluable services.

III. LIFE-SAVING AND BOAT COMMITTEES. These two Committees worked together so closely that their activities can best be reported jointly.

A. January 22d-26th. The first call for boats was received at 1:00 A. M. on January 22d, and by the end of that day owners of over two hundred boats had been contacted by telephone or messenger, and arrangements made for transporting, equipping, commissioning and launching a large number of boats; headquarters had been opened at 210 S. Second St., and over 100 Life-savers and boat-owners called in to man the boats. From noon of January 22d until January 26th approximately 100 rowboats were located and brought in, equipped with oars, lanterns, and other

## COMMITTEE

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of Louisville, rendered

COMMITTEES. These  
that their activities can

call for boats was re-  
by the end of that day  
contacted by telephone  
ransporting, equipping,  
ber of boats; headquar-  
nd over 100 Life-savers  
s. From noon of Janu-  
r 100 rowboats were lo-  
rs, lanterns, and other

## REPORT OF DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE

equipment, manned, largely by graduate Red Cross life-savers, put into service, and operated in moving refugees and supplies. About twenty outboard motors, with operators, were secured for these boats, and served with them, and a repair shop opened in which many boats and motors were repaired and restored to operating condition. Some eighteen privately owned power boats, with an average of three operators for each, were put into operation and based upon the U. S. Coast Guard station, where the Vice-Chairman of the Committee spent five days as contact man and dispatcher. Obtaining and delivering boats, supplies, and men, required five trucks, nine or more passenger cars, and three boat trailers, in almost constant service during this period, all of which were volunteered in answer to requests. Headquarters remained open 24 hours a day from January 22d until February 6th, with many of the workers actually working twenty or more hours per day during the first week.

B. January 26th-February 2d. From January 26th to February 2d personnel of both Committees, numbering over 100, continued to operate rowboats and motor boats and to obtain and deliver supplies to the boat operators, and to the Coast Guard and others for delivery to refugee concentration stations that could be best reached by water, keeping three trucks and five or more passenger cars in operation.

As soon as the City had established a working organization for the handling and directing of boat work, the boat operators were instructed to report to the City offices for orders, and the City was furnished with lists of the facilities so turned over.

Many life-savers reported directly to the City and manned boats obtained from outside sources, and during this period members of both Committees, working at Boat Headquarters, in boats, and in automobiles, were called upon to perform emergency work of all kinds, including, in addition to moving by boat persons estimated to number over 3,700, and many tons of foodstuffs and supplies, such varied activities as pumping gasoline, purifying water, filling sandbags, assisting in establishing and operating 15 short-wave radio stations, giving typhoid shots, transporting invalids to hospitals, moving business records, and relaying calls of all sorts.

C. February 2d-7th. From February 2d until February 7th members of both Committees and volunteer workers numbering never less than ten continued in this work, and, in addition, returned some 40 boats to their owners and assisted the City in establishing its organization for collecting and returning to owners

## REPORT OF DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE

the remainder of the boats (over 800) that were scattered all over Jefferson County as the water receded.

Since February 12th much time has been spent in working with the City and with National Red Cross officials in returning boats to their owners and in adjusting claims in connection therewith.

D. Preparedness for Future Disasters. During April the Chairman of the Committees on Life-saving and Boats have worked out with the Louisville Chapter, the National Red Cross, and several Agencies such as the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Y. M. H. A., Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts, a plan whereby a reserve of boats and operators and equipment will be available for future emergencies. One hundred and twenty-five steel rowboats, over 500 cots, mattresses and blankets, and certain other durable equipment, have been turned over by the National Red Cross to the Louisville Chapter, which has lent them to the Agencies for their use, the Agencies agreeing to maintain them subject to call at all times, and to furnish lists of trained operators and other facilities available for use by the Red Cross in any future emergency. In addition, one hundred and sixty home-made wooden rowboats, which were unclaimed after the flood, have been put into storage (furnished without charge by a member of the Louisville Chapter), and with small repairs most of these can also be made serviceable on short notice for emergency use. Plans are now being prepared for organizing units of operators for all these boats from the personnel of the cooperating Agencies.

IV. CLOTHING AND SEWING SECTION. Under the supervision of the wife of the Vice-Chairman of this Committee headquarters were opened at 608 S. Third St., and continued for eight weeks from 9:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M., with eight or ten assistants always in attendance. In cooperation with the Sewing Societies of 38 Churches, 10 Clubs, Kings' Daughters' Circles, Queen's Daughters' Circles and various Institutions, approximately 3,000 women made for flood sufferers the following:

- 210 layettes—baby supplies consisting of more than 32 articles each,
- 3,242 garments—women's dresses, smocks, nightgowns, men's and boys' pajamas and shirts, play-suits and rompers for children, etc.,
- 2,287 sheets,
- 3,102 pillow-cases,
- 3,616 towels,

approximately 19,067 articles.

## COMMITTEE

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## REPORT OF DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE

V. MOTOR CORPS. This established Committee supple-  
mented the employed and volunteered trucks and busses. Through  
coöperation with the Junior League, the American Legion Auxil-  
iary, Jefferson County Medical Auxiliary, the Queens' Daughters,  
Sisterhood of the Temple, Louisville Council of Churches, Catholic  
Churches, friends and neighbors, approximately fifty women were  
in constant attendance representing more than 800 private auto-  
mobiles. They not only transported refugees, but delivered food  
to persons marooned. When the electric power failed, which  
meant loss of telephones and radios, the corps of 25 or more were  
kept constantly at the edge of the rising waters to relay through  
their radios and megaphones advice and instructions to marooned  
persons and to boat workers. For weeks after the flood subsided  
this Committee's volunteers kept in constant service to transport  
and introduce in this territory the case workers of the American  
National Red Cross.

VI. WAREHOUSES AND DEPOTS. Under a volunteer  
Executive eight supply depots were opened. The first of these  
were in the West End and central part of the City, but as the flood  
extended, new locations became necessary and were established  
as far out as Crescent Hill, Bowman Field and St. Matthews. This  
Committee also opened retail centers for distribution of supplies  
and issued "ration cards" for food and milk to those in need of  
immediate relief.

It is estimated that these depots handled about—

2,500 tons of food,  
300 tons of bedding,  
23 tons of clothing, and  
\$25,000 of medical supplies.

VII. CITY AND COUNTY. About one-third of the Mayor's  
Committee originally appointed were members of the Disaster  
Relief Committee. At all times, day and night, for ten days, from  
three to ten members of this Committee, including the Chairman  
of the Executive Committee, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Dis-  
aster Relief, and the Vice-Chairman of other Departments, were  
in constant attendance as liaison officers and for coöperation.

From two to three members of the Committee were also in  
contact with the County Welfare and Health Officers.

The able and efficient work of the Mayor's Committee is well  
known, but the work in Jefferson County is not so well known and  
justifies this summary.

## REPORT OF DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE

As refugees left the City, many of them were located in the County, in which—

46 refugee centers were opened, 25 of which carried on medical treatment where 2,846 people were given medical attention.

The stations handled approximately 150,000 refugees and administered 125,618 typhoid immunizations.

From these stations food, clothing and household effects were distributed.

Over 2,000 houses were inspected and 1,672 condemned.

14,119 animals were buried or disposed of.

The supplies of water and meat were inspected and details looking to preservation of health were investigated and passed upon "to the number of several thousands."

VIII. CITIZENS' CO-OPERATION. As the flood increased from hour to hour, and day to day, and the normal necessities of light, heat, food, telephones, drinking-water and every kind of transportation became largely or altogether unavailable, an estimated 250,000 inhabitants out of the approximately 400,000 in the City and County moved or were moved by automobiles, trucks and boats.

The citizens generally manifested the will, self-reliance and common-sense of the pioneer, and the spirit of the good Samaritan.

In the early stages, over 80 per cent of those moving found new locations, and even second and third locations, with relatives, friends or with strangers.

The extent to which the citizens threw open their homes and offices and gave of their supplies of food, clothing and equipment can never be estimated. Houses equipped for families of only two to four expanded to take care of ten or fifteen. In many instances this Kentucky hospitality continued for three or four weeks.

Many of the most efficient workers in the Canteens, Warehouses, Relief Stations, and some of the Doctors and Nurses and those doing clerical work and assisting in transportation were, themselves, "refugees."

The Ministers, Rabbis and Priests opened their Churches and Temples for every kind of helpful work, as shelters and for distribution of food and clothing. Many of them conducted religious services in the established centers, to the comfort of the distressed.

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The men who drove the trucks over flooded and sunken streets to make rescues and deliver essentials; the men who manned the boats at the risk of their lives in swift currents; the railroad men who moved cars of supplies frequently into unknown territory and in knee-deep icy water handled switches and derailleurs to reach the nearest delivery point; the 138th Field Artillery of the National Guards under their Colonel and Lt. Colonel, rendered efficient coöperation to the Red Cross and the Mayor's Committee; the Board of Trade and business men who stood together and coöperated to the fullest extent; the ALERTS of the American Legion; the Veterans of Foreign Wars; the Salvation Army; the Red Cross Members; and many others; "carried on and coöperated" to the fullest extent possible. All pulled together for the welfare of their fellow-citizen and a *better community*.

IX. AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS. The Louisville Red Cross Chapter greatly appreciates the coöperation of the National organization of the Red Cross; in both the emergency and rehabilitation periods of the disaster work.

(1) After the call for help—as indicated above—trained National workers, supplies and money were sent to Louisville. They continued to arrive thereafter over a period of 30 days. The Louisville Chapter received \$160,000.00, a part of which was received from Sister Chapters and for which they are entitled to credit. Trained disaster workers and nurses to the number of 528 began coming in as early as January 22d and arrived continuously thereafter for a number of days, being assigned to Red Cross stations, City Health Department, County Welfare and Health Departments and to the Depots and the Canteens.

(2) When the first excitement of the emergency was over and the enthusiasm of volunteer workers was suspended from exhaustion or the necessities of their own affairs, the trained National personnel carried on the work of rehabilitation.

(3) Statistics, though not as interesting as personal experience, indicate the help received from the National Red Cross organization as follows:

Red Cross Executives sent to Louisville.....	14
Nurses on Red Cross payroll.....	306
Red Cross family case workers.....	200
Red Cross auditors . . . . .	6
Local citizens put on National Red Cross payroll to speed up relief and rehabilitation work.....	350

## REPORT OF DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE

(4) On May 21, 1937, the Red Cross had spent in Jefferson County \$1,590,264.17 in bills for the emergency period.

(5) Families registered for Red Cross assistance  
in Jefferson County . . . . . 39,133

Of these cases there were closed as of May  
21, 1937 . . . . . 19,975

Of this number approximately 90% have  
received assistance *in rehabilitation*,  
and authorizations for payments in  
their behalf amounted to . . . . . \$955,951.72

(6) These emergency and rehabilitation expenditures have been made chiefly through 7,120 local merchants and contractors in Jefferson County, totaling to this time \$2,546,215.89.

(7) Louisville was divided into 12 administrative districts and the remainder of the County into 2 districts. Each of these districts, under adequate personnel, carried on the work of investigating the needs of flooded families, and their recommendations for assistance were passed upon by local advisory committees in each of these districts, comprised of from 7 to 15 prominent local citizens selected by the Louisville Chapter to act in an advisory capacity.

(8) Among the several other departments opened with the coöperation of the Louisville Red Cross organization to facilitate the work of emergency and rehabilitation work was the Bureau of Relocation operated from the Highland Library with a staff of over 100 workers who answered more than 100,000 inquiries from all parts of the country concerning missing or unheard-from persons in Louisville and Jefferson County.

(9) It is estimated that family case work in Jefferson County will be completed about June 15th and that by that time all of the families registered for Red Cross assistance in this area will have had their needs investigated by the Red Cross and have received whatever assistance is *needed* in the form of rehabilitation award.

Respectfully submitted,

T. KENNEDY HELM, *Chairman,*

*Disaster Relief Committee*

May 22, 1937.

# OMMITTEE

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as of May  
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HELM, Chairman,  
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## REPORT OF DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE

### DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE Louisville Chapter, American Red Cross 618 S. Fourth Street LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

March , 1936.

For brevity, names of members of Committees are omitted and only the names of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Sub-Committees are listed.

		—Telephone—	
		Office	Residence
I.	T. K. Helm, Chairman.....	Ja 5258	Ma 0584
	A. B. Sawyer, Ex-Officio Member.....	Ja 5301	Be 1690
	Lewis Y. Johnson, Vice-Chairman.....	Wa 5271	Hi 0115
	Miss Elsie K. Mantle, Secretary.....	Wa 1271	Be 2074

#### II. ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

The above named, and			
	Wm. B. Harrison .....	Ja 5736	Ma 0890
	Neville Miller .....	Ja 6753	Hi 5884-J
	Wm. A. Stoll.....	Ja 6311	Be 2901-J
	Wm. E. Morrow .....	Ja 7141	Hi 1055
	Wallace M. Davis .....	Wa 1161	Hi 6317
	Col. Gilbert A. Wilkes.....	Ja 1871	Hi 5755
	Col. F. D. Griffith.....	Ja 1361	Hi 6132
	Lt. Col. D. K. Mitchell.....	Jeffersonville 1380	
	Rabbi Joseph Rauch.....	Ja 5024	Hi 6530-W
	Judge Huston Quin .....	Ja 6226	Be 2228
	Mrs. F. L. Almstedt.....		Hi 4485
	Mrs. John B. McFerran, Jr.....		Ma 0151
	John D. Otter .....	Ja 1917	Ma 8127
	Nelson Helm .....	Ja 5258	Hi 5744-J
	E. Whitney Craik .....	Wa 4131	Be 1739
	E. S. Jeunett .....	Wa 1121	Hi 2864
	J. Colgan Norman .....	Ja 1183	Hi 1934
	Dr. Louis Frank .....	Ja 2341	Ma 8103

#### SUB-COMMITTEES:

#### III. COMMITTEE ON FINANCE:

Wallace M. Davis, Chairman.....	Wa 1161	Hi 6317
Wm. E. Morrow, Vice-Chairman.....	Ja 7141	Hi 1055

#### IV. COMMITTEES ON SERVICE:

##### (1) Public Agencies:

##### (a) For City:

Neville Miller, Chairman .....	Ja 6753	Hi 5884-J
Dunlap Wakefield, Vice-Chairman .....	Wa 3915	Ja 2476
Dr. Hugh R. Leavell, Vice-Chairman.....	Ja 1543	Hi 4420
John F. Richardson, Jr., V-Chrmn.....	Wa 2251	Ma 3135-W

##### (b) For County:

Judge Ben F. Ewing, Chairman.....	Ja 2021	Ma 7071
Dr. John D. Trawick, Vice-Chairman.....	Wa 5173	Ma 0740
Solon F. Russell, Vice-Chairman.....	Ja 2378	Be 2152

## REPORT OF DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE

(2) Private Agencies:	—Telephone—	
	Office	Residence
Wm. B. Harrison, Chairman.....	Ja 5736	Ma 0890
F. W. Drybrough, Vice-Chairman.....	Ja 8137	Be 2357
Walter E. Hughes, Vice-Chairman.....	Ja 7141	Hi 0387-R

(3) Industrial Agencies:		
Wm. A. Stoll, Chairman.....	Ja 6311	Be 2901-J
Geo. O. Boomer, Vice-Chairman.....	Wa 2131	Hi 4976
Joseph P. Dumesnil, Vice-Chairman.....	Ja 8311	Hi 4469

### V. COMMITTEES ON RESCUE:

(1) Cruisers and Boats:		
Nelson Helm, Chairman .....	Ja 5258	Hi 5744-J
Foster H. Embry, Vice-Chairman.....	Wa 2351	Harrods Cr. 21
C. D. Shea, Vice-Chairman .....	Wa 3351	

(2) Life-Saving:		
E. Whitney Craik, Chairman.....	Wa 4197	Be 1739

### VI. COMMITTEE ON DOCTORS:

Dr. Louis Frank, Chairman.....	Ja 2341	Ma 8103
Dr. Chas. Hibbitt, Vice-Chairman.....	Wa 3127	Hi 2064

### VII. COMMITTEE ON NURSES:

Miss Elsie Pearson, Chairman.....	Ja 4808	
Miss Mary K. Coady, Vice-Chairman.....	Wa 1241	Ja 8049

### VIII. COMMITTEE ON CANTEENS AND CLOTHING:

Mrs. F. L. Almstedt, Chairman.....	Hi 4485	
Mrs. C. Edwin Gheens, Vice-Chairman.....	Hi 4964	
Mrs. Chas. W. Allen, Vice-Chairman.....	Be 2772	
Mrs. John B. McFerran, Jr., Vice-Chairman.....	Ma 0151	

### IX. COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES:

(1) Army:		
Lt. Col. D. K. Mitchell, C'man..	Jeffersonville	1380

(2) General:		
Judge Huston Quin, Chairman.....	Ja 6226	Be 2228
John D. Otter, Vice-Chairman.....	Ja 1917	Ma 8127
James N. Veech, Vice-Chairman.....	Be 1136	Hi 6392-J
Jos. D. Scholtz, Vice-Chairman.....	Ja 4131	Be 1976

### X. COMMITTEE ON CONTACTS AND PUBLICITY:

Rabbi Joseph Rauch, Chairman.....	Ja 5024	Hi 6530-W
Credo Harris, Vice-Chairman .....	Wa 2211	Ma 8166
Walter H. Girdler, Vice-Chairman.....	Ja 1341	Ma 8240
Barry Bingham, Vice-Chairman .....	Wa 2211	Be 2737

## COMMITTEE

—Telephone—	
Office	Residence
Ja 5736	Ma 0890
Ja 8137	Be 2357
Ja 7141	Hi 0387-R

Ja 6311	Be 2901-J
Va 2131	Hi 4976
Ja 8311	Hi 4469

Ja 5258	Hi 5744-J
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Va 3127	Hi 2064

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Ja 1917	Ma 8127
Be 1136	Hi 6392-J
Ja 4131	Be 1976

Ja 5024	Hi 6530-W
Va 2211	Ma 8166
Ja 1341	Ma 8240
Wa 2211	Be 2737

## REPORT OF DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE

### XI. COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION:

#### (1) Railroads:

—Telephone—	
Office	Residence
E. S. Jouett, Chairman	Wa 1121 Hi 2864
W. S. Campbell, Vice-Chairman	Ja 1311
B. T. Breckenridge, Vice-Chairman	Ja 0211 Anchorage 62

#### (2) Local Transportation:

##### (a) Busses and Trucks:

Lee L. Miles, Chairman	Ja 2121 Hi 0249
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##### (b) Private Cars:

Mrs. E. Fulton Mandeville, Chairman	Ma 7582-W
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### XII. COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS:

#### (1) Public:

M. A. Erskine, Chairman	Ja 9011 Hi 0011
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#### (2) Boy Scouts:

C. C. Goings, Chairman	Ja 3231 Ma 2027-J
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### XIII. COMMITTEE ON MILITARY, Etc.:

#### (1) Regular Army:

Col. F. D. Griffith, Chairman	Ja 1361 Hi 6132
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#### (2) ALERTS, American Legion:

J. Colgan Norman, Chairman	Ja 1183 Hi 1934
Frank A. Ropke, Vice-Chairman	Ja 6353 Hi 5571

### XIV. COMMITTEE ON AVIATION:

Addison Lee, Jr., Chairman	Ja 3231 Be 1533-W
A. H. Bowman, Vice-Chairman	Ja 8141 Be 1387

RED CROSS DISTRICT OFFICES

March 15, 1937.

Area List with Designated boundaries

\*\*\*\*\*

POINT

1303 Story Avenue  
JA 8415-1449\*

Miss Mary Beardsley,  
Supervisor.

NORTH River  
EAST Shiloh (inclusive) to Mellwood to City Limits - City  
Limits to Vernon Avenue - Vernon to Payne  
SOUTH Payne (inclusive) and Eastern Cemetery - ALSO Broadway  
(not inclusive) Eastern Cemetery to Railroad Tracks  
WEST Beargrass Creek - Wenzel (not inclusive) - Railroad

---

WALNUT

225 East Walnut Street  
JA 7415\*-7466 $\frac{1}{2}$

Miss Annabelle Kahn,  
Supervisor

NORTH River  
EAST Wenzel and Baxter (inclusive) Beargrass Creek to Broadway  
SOUTH Broadway (not inclusive) from Beargrass Creek to Third  
WEST Third Street (not inclusive) from Broadway to River

---

CENTRAL

450 South Fifth Street  
JA 6821 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6954\*-4748-4484

Miss Ruth Kernodle,  
Supervisor

NORTH River  
EAST Third Street (inclusive) to Kentucky  
SOUTH Kentucky (not inclusive) Third Street to 14th  
WEST Fourteenth (inclusive) Kentucky to River

---

PORTLAND

26th & Slevin Street  
SH 6577\*-0266-0376

Mrs. Frances Smith,  
Supervisor.

NORTH River  
EAST Fourteenth (not inclusive) River to Market  
SOUTH Market (inclusive) 14th to River  
WEST River

---

PARKLAND

28th & Dumesnil (2nd floor )  
SH 2737-3772 (Masonic Building)

Miss Mary Jones,  
Supervisor.

NORTH Broadway (inclusive) River to 28th  
EAST Twenty-eighth (inclusive) Broadway to City Limits  
SOUTH City Limits  
WEST River

---

VIRGINIA

(Colored)

36th & Virginia Avenue  
SH 2538\*-4851-1456-0297

Mrs. Lina Cameron,  
Supervisor.

This office serves only colored clients and has same boundaries  
as Parkland Office.

KENTUCKY

2127 West Kentucky  
SH 7959\*-6770-1647v

Mr. Sam Welch,  
Supervisor.

NORTH Broadway (inclusive) 28th to 14th  
ALSO Kentucky (inclusive) 14th to 6th (inclusive)  
EAST 14th (not inclusive) Broadway to Kentucky  
ALSO 6th St. (inclusive) Kentucky to Ormsby  
ALSO 7th St. (inclusive) Ormsby to Algonquin Parkway  
SOUTH City Limits - 7th St. Road to 28th  
WEST 28th St. (not inclusive) City Limits to Broadway

---

CABBAGE PATCH

6th & Magnolia  
Cabbage Patch Settlement  
MA 7321\*-7571

Mrs. Gertrude Beebe,  
Supervisor.

No new registrations will be taken at this office;  
however all cases now open will be completed at  
this station.

---

BROADWAY

112 East Broadway  
JA 5027\*-6811-6038-4563

Miss Helen Bradley,  
Supervisor.

NORTH Kentucky (inclusive) 6th to 3d  
ALSO Broadway (inclusive) Third to Barret  
EAST Barret (inclusive) to Winter  
ALSO Winter to Oak St. at angle  
SOUTH Oak (not inclusive) Swan to 6th  
WEST 6th (not inclusive) Oak to Kentucky  
ALSO Third (not inclusive) Kentucky to Broadway

---

BURNETT

106 West Burnett  
MA 7140\*-7096-1/2

Miss Ruth Kernodle,  
Supervisor.

NORTH Oak St. (inclusive) 6th to Winter  
EAST Barret (inclusive) Winter to City Limits  
SOUTH Eastern Parkway (inclusive) Preston to City Limits to  
WEST 6th St. (not inclusive) to Ormsby to 7th (Barret  
ALSO 7th to L&N R. R.

---

SOUTH LOUISVILLE

3010 South Fourth  
MA 0734-6409\*

Supervisor.

NORTH L&N R. R. and 7th  
EAST L&N R. R. to Evelyn Ave. - Evelyn Ave. to Douglas Park  
SOUTH Bluegrass Ave. - Douglas Park to City Limits  
WEST City Limits - Bluegrass Avenue to Bernheim

---

MARKET

2506 West Market  
SH 4352\*-4154-4354

Miss Bertha Kline,  
Supervisor.

NORTH Market St. (not inclusive) River to 14th  
EAST 14th (not inclusive) Market to Broadway  
SOUTH Broadway (not inclusive) River to 14th  
WEST River

---



CAMPS

Algonquin Camp (White)  
Algonquin Parkway & Cypress  
SH 4350-5836\*

Mrs. Pearl Jones,  
Supervisor

James Bond Memorial Camp (Colored)  
Poplar Level Road & Clark's Lane  
No Phone

Mrs. Pearl Jones,  
Supervisor.

---

JEFFERSON COUNTY (Outside of Louisville)

VALLEY LODGE

Valley Station, Kentucky.

Mrs. Vera Dunham,  
Supervisor.

Pleasure Ridge 175 Mrs. Foster  
172 Mrs. Dunham  
173-174 Registration

All county WEST of Poplar Level Road - Shepherdsville Road -  
Preston Street Road

---

ST. MATTHEWS

Ray Building, 3812 Frankfort Avenue  
BE 3100

Mrs. Carlos Bell,  
Supervisor.

All county EAST of Poplar Level Road - Shepherdsville Road -  
Preston Street Road

---

\*Telephones nearest Supervisor's Desk

#Registrar's Phone

vBuilding Advisor

# CITIZENS SELF-HELP LEAGUE OF LOUISVILLE

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Atilla Cox  
G Leonard Fels  
Huston Quin  
Grover G. Sales  
Joseph Rauch  
Luther R. Stein  
Harold F Bingham

Jackson 3927

735 W. Jefferson Street

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

John N. Kahn

Police Aid sent by Boston & Philadelphia  
Mayors ~~Smith~~ <sup>Smith</sup> ~~Wells~~ <sup>Wells</sup>  
pleaded with other cities  
to send 500 policemen to  
Albany, his own exhausting &  
continuous duty  
Mayor Wilson of Phil.

Kahn  
Kennon

Stivers 8 A.M. 8:00

Gordon 8 P.M. - 8 P.M.

Darry Cohn

King

Markovitz - outside man

Russek - outside man

The duties: City 10:00 5:00 People

Stivers responsible for noon + Supper  
Feed workers

duty (Secondary)

Help Morgan + Thompson + Armory  
as much as possible

Third: Fill all small orders if  
possible

Feed Transients for work only  
Use judgement for others

53726

District Offices of American Red Cross  
for food and clothing.

District 1, to be served from District 2 temporarily, comprising the area bounded by the Ohio River, Shiloh, Mellwood, city limits, Vernon, Payne, Beargrass Creek and Wenzel.

District 2, office at Northeast corner of Shelby and Fehr, bounded by the Ohio River, Wenzel, Baxter, Beargrass Creek, Broadway and 3rd.

District 3, office at 450 S. 5th, bounded by the river, 3rd, Kentucky and 14th.

District 4, office at 2609 Bank, bounded by the river, 14th, Broadway and 28th.

District 5, office at 28th and Dumesnil, bounded by Market, 28th and city limits.

District 6, office at 1025 S. Dixie Highway, bounded by Broadway, 6th and city limits.

District 7, office at southeast corner of 1st and Oak, bounded by Kentucky, Preston, Eastern Pkwy., and L & N.

District 8, office at 3010 S. 4th., bounded by Algonquin Pkwy., Evelyn, Bluegrass, city limits and Bernheim Lane.

Stations also have been established at St. Thomas' Church, Bardstown Rd. and Richmond Dr; Beechmont School, 2317 Frankfort and 1481 rear S. Shelby.

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY

## NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE RELIEF CANTEN

<u>Saturday</u> January 23	220 meals served in gymnasium 900 lunches sent out 17 people slept in the House at night (outside Resident Staff)
<u>Sunday</u> January 24	300 meals served in gymnasium 4000 lunches sent out 26 people slept in House at night
<u>Monday</u> January 25	550 meals served in gymnasium 4500 lunches sent out 34 slept in House at night 15 slept in House during day
<u>Tuesday</u> January 26	750 meals served in gymnasium & L.B.M.B. 7200 lunches sent out 39 slept in House at night 15 slept in House during day.
<u>Wednesday</u> January 27	1000 meals served in gymnasium & L.B.M.B. 8100 lunches sent out 34 slept in House at night 15 slept in House during day
<u>Thursday</u> January 28	800 meals served in gymnasium & L.B.M.B. 6750 lunches sent out 34 slept in House at night 15 slept in House during day
<u>Friday</u> January 28	600 meals served in gymnasium & L.B.M.B. 5400 lunches sent out 34 slept in House at night 12 slept in House during day.
<u>Saturday</u> January 30	450 meals served in gymnasium & L.B.M.B. 4500 lunches sent out 34 slept in House at night 8 slept in House during day
<u>Sunday</u> January 31	250 meals served in gymnasium and L.B.M.B. 3600 lunches sent out 7 slept in House at night

Filled

1/30/37

Texaco Station - 1:05

1 Gal. Coffee - 10 Sandwiches  
Sugar - Milk

Brook & Broadway -- Ervin Webb  
2516 W. Jeff.  
Food for 4 -- 1:40

2:15  
Wm Deely - Food for 4  
10th & Broadway - 2:35  
20 Gal. Coffee - 120 Sandwiches

1/29/37

Food for 4 People  
815 S. 3rd St. - 9:30  
Food for 4 People  
217 E. Jacob - 9:40

City Hall - 10:05 P.M.

300 Sandwiches - Cookies  
1/30/37

City Hall - 12:50 A.M.  
700 Sandwiches - 40 Gal. Coffee  
1/30/37  
Sent out - 12:50 A.M.

Grapefruit - Apples  
Cheese - Bread

City Hall - 6 A.M.

350 Sandwiches - Cookies  
15 Gal. Coffee

City Hall -- 11 A.M.

Phil. Cream Cheese  
Sugar - 831 Sandwiches

Cecil Grant -- 11:15  
Bacon

City Hall -- 11:15  
Bread

For Kitchen  
Can Syrup

11:25 for Kitchen  
Tomatoes - Potatoes - Onions  
Cheese - Pineapple  
Bates - 1524 1/2 W. Walnut

Meat - Sugar - Coffee - Milk  
Oatmeal - Bread - Cheese

Moll Co. (Pontoon Crew)  
11:45

Cakes - 30 Sandwiches - Milk  
3 Gal. Coffee - 5 Gal. Soup  
Sugar

Armory - 1:05  
Cooked Beef

1/28/37  
11 people - 330 Market  
Food sent -- 8:20

8 people 213 S. Preston  
Food sent - 8:20 P.M.

Family - Brook & Broadway  
Food sent - 10:30

City Hall - 11:30

550 Sandwiches - 40 Gal. Coffee

FINIS

#### SUMMARY:

17350 Sandwiches  
1225 Gal. Coffee  
2400 lbs. of Pork Chops prepared  
45000 meals prepared (estimate)  
4920 meals served at N.H.  
gym in 9 days.  
1300 lbs. of spare ribs & kraut  
1180 gal. of soup & stew  
215 fowl cooked (Pendennis)

The above figures are derived  
from such records as we were able  
to keep. We estimate that on an  
additional twenty-five percent  
of this total, no record was kept.

Watchmen, Helpers, Truck Drivers etc.

Jack Miller - U.of L. - NYA	Henry Bilger - NYA
Phil Goldstein - U. of L.	Arthur Emtzberger
Stanley Denny - NYA	George Kelly
Henry Lockett - NYA	Lloyd Painter
Wm. Jones - NYA	John Deely
Philip Sullivan	Edward Pety
Joan Garritz	Alex Aldi
James Green	Stanley Smith
Wm McNeal	George Norton
Wm. Deely	Wm. Needy
R. E. White - U.of L.	Mike Ragon
Clifford Hale - NYA	Lilly Belle Pate
Justin Sharpenstein	Mae Redcliffe
Christopher Anderson	Mrs. Pate
W. C. Lewis	Thomas Mumford
Walter Hickman	Harold Smith
Philip Hoffman - NYA	Herman Garner
Foster Mainyard	J. W. Davis
H. E. Livesay	Delly White
Thomas Deely	S. Wiggins
Henry Bevill WPA	Robert Downs
Herbert Wighan WPA	Leonard Bankston
Alonzo Coleman	Veda Burton
Wm. Stone	W. H. Hardy
Gilman Kellis	J. W. Caon
Geo. W. McDonald	Elzy Parker
Eugene Wright	

Most of these workers, including some listed as NYA or WPA workers, were volunteers and did not or will not receive any remuneration for their services.

The above list of workers is not complete. At least thirty workers were not recorded.



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Saturday  
January 23

220 meals served in gymnasium  
900 lunches sent out  
17 people slept in the House at night  
(outside Resident Staff)

Sunday  
January 24

300 meals served in gymnasium  
4000 lunches sent out  
26 people slept in House at night

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January 25

550 meals served in gymnasium  
4500 lunches sent out  
34 slept in House at night  
15 slept in House during day

Tuesday  
January 26

750 meals served in gymnasium & L.B.M.B.  
7200 lunches sent out  
39 slept in House at night  
15 slept in House during day.

Wednesday  
January 27

1000 meals served in gymnasium & L.B.M.B.  
8100 lunches sent out  
34 slept in House at night  
15 slept in House during day

Thursday  
January 28

800 meals served in gymnasium & L.B.M.B.  
6750 lunches sent out  
34 slept in House at night  
15 slept in House during day

Friday  
January 28

600 meals served in gymnasium & L.B.M.B.  
5400 lunches sent out  
34 slept in House at night  
12 slept in House during day.

Saturday  
January 30

450 meals served in gymnasium & L.B.M.B.  
4500 lunches sent out  
34 slept in House at night  
8 slept in House during day

Sunday  
January 31

250 meals served in gymnasium and L.B.M.B.  
3600 lunches sent out  
7 slept in House at night

REPORT OF FOOD SENT OUT

JANUARY 24 1937

Jackson Jr. H. S.

Oatmeal Prunes  
Milk Macaroni  
2½ Gal. Coffee  
2½ Gal. Cocoa  
Bread Beans

Distributed

Soup Coffee  
Sugar bread

Distributed

Vegetable Soup Bread  
Bean Soup

Distributed

Soup Coffee  
Bread Sugar

Unused bread returned from  
last trip: Soup for 30  
carpenters on crew building  
boats.

Methodist Temple:  
6th & B'way

Coffee Sugar Soup

Male High - 100 People

Bread Sugar Soup  
Coffee Milk

Third and Guthrie

Sugar Milk Soup Bread  
Coffee

9th & Magazine - 300 people

Bread Milk Sugar  
10 Gal. Coffee  
30 Gal. Soup

209 Chestnut - 18 People

Soup Meat Coffee Milk  
Sugar Bread

Welfare Dept. City Hall

50 Sandwiches Milk-Sugar  
5 Gal. Coffee

Baxter and Jeff.

4 Gal. Coffee Bread  
4 Gal. Soup Cream Sugar

City Attorney's Office  
38 People

45 Sandwiches 2 Gal. Coffee  
Milk

30 Men on sandbag detail

Bread 5 Gal. Soup  
3 Gal. Coffee

JANUARY 25 1937

Welfare Headquarters

18 Sandwiches - 2 Gal. Coffee

Attorney's Office

20 Sandwiches - 1½ gal. coffee

23rd & Cedar-100 people

Coffee Cocoa Soap  
Sugar Milk Bread Fish

70 People- Baker's  
Wenzel and Market

Coffee Soap Bread  
Sugar Milk

26th & Virginia (100 People)

Soup Bread 10 Gal. Coffee

4 Families & Relief Workers  
Floyd and Broadway

Bread - 1 Gal. Soup

7 Persons - W. Jefferson

Soup Bread

Mamouth Bldg. 422 S. 6th  
143 people - 29 babies

Milk - Bread - 10 gal. Soup  
5 gal. coffee

12 Men in Rosenberg's Office

3 doz. sandwiches  
Coffee - milk - sugar

Man wife & 2 children

Bread - 2 gal. soup

Union Gospel Mission  
16 people

10 Gal. soup - prunes  
Bread - milk

Henry Lynch - 110 E. Chestnut

Potatoes - Oatmeal - Milk  
Bread - Cabbage - Salt Pork  
Coffee - Sugar - Beans

Nurses Division (City Hall)

6 P.M. 1:30 P.M.  
60 Sandwiches Milk  
2 1/2 Gal. Coffee Sugar

City Hall 8:15 P.M. 8th

1,130 Sandwiches

10 Gal. Coffee 10 Gal. Soup

City Hall Personnel (60 Men)

80 Sandwiches - 2 1/2 Gal. Coffee  
8 Gal. Soup - Milk - Sugar

200 Men Y.M.C.A.

200 Sandwiches - 8 Gal. Coffee  
16 Gal. Soup - Milk - Sugar

60 Men (Lumber Yard) 10 P.M.

70 Sandwiches - 8 Gal. Soup  
2 Gal. Coffee - Milk - Sugar

City Hall 11 P.M.

400 Sandwiches

Madrid (Night Club) 11:15 P.M.

35 Gal. Soup

City Hall 11:20 P.M.

10 Gal. Coffee - 3 Gal. Soup

TUESDAY JAN. 26 1937

Workers' Div. City Hall - 12:20 AM

10 Gal. Coffee - 3 Gal. Soup

60 Men - 6th & York - 3:15 A.M.

600 Sandwiches (Unable to deliver)  
Returned

200 Men Y.M.C.A.

Truck Drivers - 1:30 A.M.

200 Sandwiches - 2 Gal. Coffee  
10 Gal. Coffee - Milk - Sugar

Boat Crew - 8 Men (Jackson &  
Chestnut - 2:55 A.M.)

70 Sandwiches - 2 Gal. Soup  
20 Sandwiches - 2 Gal. Soup  
1 Gal. Coffee - Sugar - Milk

901 Fairy Ave. (Moll Co. - 40 men)

5 Gal. Coffee - 600 Sandwiches  
10 Gal. Soup - 4:30 A.M.

Church - 1000 Blk. E. Burnet  
5:05 A.M.

5 Gal. Coffee - 600 Sandwiches  
10 Gal. Soup

City Hall - 6:40 A.M.

15 Gal. Coffee

Man, Wife & 2 Children

8:15 A. M.

Lobster - Beans - Coffee

Fish - Sugar - Salt - Milk

Moll Co. (Pontoon Co.)

50 People

10 Gal. Coffee - 5 Gal. Soup

100 Sandwiches - Milk

9:35 A.M.

City Hall Nurses' Division

(30 People - 9:45 A.M.)

5 Gal. Coffee - Sugar

Milk - 60 Sandwiches

City Hall - 9:48 A.M.

10 Gal. Coffee - Milk

Sugar

Red Cross Driver - 10:05 A.M.

24 Gal. Coffee -

300 Sandwiches

Red Cross Driver - 10:25 A.M.

10 Sandwiches

Room 301 - City Hall

11:05 A. M.

24 Gal. Coffee

300 Sandwiches

Highland Park - 10:50 A.M.

Corn - Salmon - Coffee

Cream - Cabbage - Sugar

(Returned)

West End Station for 17th &  
B'way - 17th and Jeff.

50 Gal. Soup - 11:35 A.M.

18th & Jeff. 11:45 A.M.

100 Sandwiches

18th & B'way - 11:45 A.M.

100 Sandwiches

Y. M. C. A. - 11:55 A.M.

10 Gal. Soup - 7 Gal. Coffee

50 Sandwiches

City Hall - 11:57 A. M.

Milk

Moll Co. 18th & B'way

12:45 P.M. (Pontoon Br.)

10 Gal. Coffee - 10 Gal. Soup

150 Peanut Butter Sandwiches

Milk

1 Family 12:50 P. M.

Salmon - Crackers - Prunes

3 Families - Preston & Madison

1:15 P.M.

Peanut Butter & Crackers

Bologna - 1 Gal. Soup

1 Gal. Coffee - Milk

Welfare Dept. - 1:55 P.M.

30 Gal. Soup - 100 Cr. Sandwiches

6 Families - Chestnut & Hancock

2:15 P.M.

Green Beans - Salmon

Cabbage - Corn

4 People - 2:18 P.M.

Salmon - Corn - Cabbage - Beans

Christ Church Cathedral

2:20 P.M.

Candles - Coal Oil

Clay - Market Church

20 Sandwiches

City Hall - 2:30 P.M.

175 Sandwiches - 100 Crackers

10 Gal. Coffee

12 People - 2:40 P.M.

Salmon-Corn-Beans-1 Gal. Cocoa

Mother & Baby - 424 S. Jackson  
2:42 P.M.

Milk - Prunes - Oatmeal

11 People - 611 E. Walnut  
2:13 P.M.

Beans - Corn - Cornmeal  
Salmon

Welfare Dept. 18th & B'way  
4:45 P.M.

40 Gal. Soup - Milk - Sugar  
35 Gal. Coffee

7 People - 213 S. Preston  
(Relief Worker - 5:05 P.M.)  
Greens - Onions - Prunes  
Celery - Potatoes - Corn  
Tomatoes - Coffee - Milk  
Sugar - Beans

4 Persons - 5:05 P.M.

Prunes - Boloney - Crackers  
Coffee - Sugar - Corn - Beans

City Hall - 5:30 P.M.

40 Gal. Coffee - Cakes

Moll Co. (Pontoon Br. )  
6:00 P.M.

Crackers - 7½ Gal Soup  
Beef Stew

Mayor's Office (City Hall  
10 Men - 8:00 P.M.)  
2 Gal. Soup - 1 Gal. Coffee  
Crackers - Assorted Meats

City Hall - 309 - 8:07 P.M.

10 Gal. Coffee

Welfare Dept. - 8:30 P.M.

34 Gal. Soup - Crackers  
Ginger snaps

10 Relief Workers

Salmon - Vegetables - Crax  
Cheese - Steaks - Crackers  
Oatmeal grits

Food for 10 - 11:10 P.M.

Food for 7 - 11:10 P.M.

City Hall - 12:00 Midnight

300 Sandwiches - 45 Gal. Coffee

JANUARY 27, 1937

32 People at Selman's - 4th &  
Walnut.

Salt - Onions - Bacon - Cream  
Kraut - P. & R. - Syrup - Sugar  
Beans - Oats - Salmon - Coffee  
Crackers - Cocoa - Cabbage  
Cornmeal - 1 Gal. Beans - Hominy  
1 Gal Soup - Oatmeal

Ditto above for Cortland Hotel

Jackson & Chestnut - 20 Men.

4 Gal. Soup - Crackers

17th and Jeff. - for boats

27 Gal. Soup - 7 Gal. Coffee

City Hall - 6:30 A.M.

300 Sandwiches - 40 Gal. Coffee  
Cakes

Clay and Market (Worker's Family)

Graham Crackers - Soda Crackers  
Prunes - Cakes - Peanut Butter  
Cold Cuts

Relief Worker's Family - 6:45 A.M.

Sugar - Celery - Greens - Milk  
Beans - Peas - Coffee - Prunes

235 S. Preston

Celery - Graham Crackers - Salmon  
Peas - Carrots - Corn - Crackers

Cortland Hotel - 16 People  
9:15 A.M.  
Milk - Coffee - Peas - Corn  
Pork & Beans - Spagetti  
Cabbage - Meat Loaf - Sugar

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Mumford - 619 E. Walnut

Prunes - Spagetti - Milk  
Sandwiches - Crackers  
Pork & Beans

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Leah Rooe - 431 S. First

3 in Family

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Mady Martin - 431 S. First  
2 in Family

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Pearl Martin - 431 S. First  
2 in Family

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20 People - 117 W. Chestnut  
2:30 P.M.  
3 Gal. Soup - 2 Gal. Coffee  
Biscuits

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2 People - 2:30 P.M.

1 Gal. Soup - Biscuits

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City Hall - 12:00 Noon

50 Gal. Soup

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City Hall - 2:30 P.M.

55 Gal. Soup

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City Hall :

2 Gal. Coffee - Sugar - Cream

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Family of Cook - 3:25 P.M.

Crackers - Milk - Beans  
Tapioca - Salmon - Sugar

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Y.M.C.A. - 4:20 P.M.

20 Gal. Coffee

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City Hall -

Fig Newtons - 27 Gal. Can Pork Chops  
Sugar - 800 Biscuits - Crackers  
40 Gal. Coffee

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Clay and Market - 7:10 P.M.

Sliced Meat - Crackers

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City Hall - 7:30 P.M.

20 Gal. Coffee - Crackers

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Holl Co. (Pontoon Workers)  
7:20 P.M.  
10 Gal. Coffee - 250 Biscuits  
100 Pork Chops - 10 Gal. Beef Stew

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Armory - 7:25 P.M.

50 Gal. Beef Stew - Crackers

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8 Boys - Filling Station  
2nd & Main  
25 Sandwiches - 1 Gal. Coffee  
Cream

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305 S. First St.

10 Sandwiches - Sugar - 1 Gal. Coffee

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1 Box Graham Crackers - 8:35 P.M.

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Worker's Family - 8:35 P.M.

Milk - 20 Sandwiches

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Ernest Vogt - 1st & Breck.

5 Gal. Soup - Not Delivered.

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125 Sandwiches - 75 people at boat  
station No. 11 at Jackson & Oak  
8:45 P.M. -- NOT DELIVERED

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City Hall - 9:00 P.M.

200 Sandwiches  
5 Gal. Coffee

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Armory - 11:05 P.M.

27 Gal. Stew - 45 Gal. Soup  
15 Gal. Coffee - Ham  
Roast Beef

City Hall

90 Sandwiches - Crackers  
10 Gal. Distilled Water  
40 Gal. Coffee

JANUARY 28 1937

Doll Lumber Co. 1112 Lex.  
6 A. M.  
20 Gal. Coffee - 230 Sandwiches

City Hall - Room 306  
6:30 A.M.  
35 Gal. Coffee - 600 Sandwiches

Cortland Hotel - 9:02 A.M.

18 Gal. Soup - Crackers

Worker's Family - 9:08 A.M.

Bread

Luckett - 10:05 A.M.

Corn - Milk - Pork & Beans  
Bread - Cabbage - Sausage  
Diced Carrots - Beans

Thad Waddell - 10:06

Head Cabbage - Corn - Coffee  
Bread - Cheese

Stanley Denny - 10:07 A. M.

Corn

Phil Hoffman - 10:20 A. M.

Corn - Macaroni - Tomatoes  
Soup Meat

Harry Weinberg - 10:20 A.M.  
Baking Powder

City Hall

10 Gal. Coffee - 740 Sandwiches

Markowitz - 10:55

Milk - Soup - Bread - Coffee  
Steak

Workers --- 2nd & Main -  
11:10 A. M.

6 Gal. Soup - 5 Gal. Coffee  
60 Sandwiches - Milk - Sugar

Y. M. C. A. - 11:50 A.M.

20 Gal. Coffee

Y. M. C. A. - 12:05 P.M.

5 Gal. Coffee - 60 Sandwiches  
Sugar - Milk

Family - 12:30 P.M.

Milk - Oatmeal - Coffee  
Sugar - Stringless Beans

18 Men - 12:35 P.M.

5 Gal. Soup - Crackers  
5 Gal. Coffee - Milk - Sugar

Moll Co. (Pontoon Workers)  
(30 Men - 12:35 P.M.)  
40 Sandwiches - 4 Gal. Coffee  
Sugar - Milk

18th and Broadway - 60 Men  
12:60 P.M.

10 Gal. Soup - 10 Gal. Coffee  
120 Sandwiches - Sugar - Milk

Filling Station 11:15 A. M.  
(8 Men)

1 Gal. Coffee - 10 Sandwiches  
Sugar

City Hall - 1:50 P.M.

27 Gal. Can Pork Chops  
Light Bread - 20 Gal. Coffee



Red Cross Distribution  
2:05 P.M.  
10 Gal. Coffee

Jeff. Co. Armory

27 Gr 1. Beef Stew

City Hall

Moose Sandwiches  
Phil. Cream Cheese

Armory --- 90 G-1, Stew.

Thompson 's-Morgan 7th St.

40 Gal. Stew - 30 Gal. Soup

1009 S. Third - 17 People

120 Sandwiches - 4 P. M.

23 Children - Chelsea Hotel  
4:05 P. M.

Milk - Karo - Graham Crackers

124 W. Chestnut - 14 People  
4:10 P.M.

Pork Chops - Bread - Cheese

City H-11

600 Sandwiches - 40 Gal. Coffee  
27 Gal. Pork Chops

Boat Station - Brook and B'way  
7 people - 4:10 P. M.

Bread - Roast Pork - Sugar  
Boiled Ham - Milk - 2 Gal.  
Coffee

Miss Uhl - 4:16 P. M.

Bread - Milk

11 People - 350 Market  
8:18 P. M.

Food supply

8 People - 213 Preston  
Worker's Family - Food supply

Food for Family- Brook & B'way  
10:34 P.M.

City Hall - 11:30 P. M.

40 Gal. Coffee - 550 Sandwiches

JANUARY 29, 1937

City Hall - 6:20 A. M.

40 Gal. Coffee - 500 Sandwiches

The Moll Co. (Pontoon Br.)  
7:20 A. M.

5 Gall. Coffee - 40 Sandwiches  
Graham Crackers - Milk - Sugar

25 Babies - 1st & Chestnut  
8:42 A. M. Food

Engine House # 5  
Bread

City Hall -- 6:20 A. M.

40 Gal. Coffee - 500 Sandwiches

Moll Co. (Pontoon Br. - 7:20 A.M.)

5 Gal. Coffee - 40 Sandwiches  
Milk - Sugar - Crackers

25 babies - 1st & Chestnut  
8:42 A. M. (Food)

15 Loaves bread - Engine House  
#5

Food for 4-1st and B'way  
Sausage - bread - coffee  
Sugar - Cream

Malone - 4 Adults, 1 child

Andy Warfield - Food for 8

209 E. Chestnut - Food for 7  
11 A. M.

2nd & Main - Filling Sta.  
11 A. M.  
1 Doz. Sandwiches  
1 Gal. Coffee (12 Men)

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Welfare Dept. 11:15 A. M.

20 Sandwiches

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City Hall -

500 Sandwiches - Cookies  
20 Gal. Coffee

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6 People - 551 S. Preston  
1 load food 11:25 A. M.

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20 men at Campbell & Jeff.  
410 W. Market also  
12:00 Noon

120 Sandwiches - 10 Gal. Soup

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Moll Co. (Poontoon Br.)  
12:10 P. M.

5 Gal. Soup - 40 Sandwiches

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J. M. Morris - 12:55 P. M.  
Food for 4 People

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8 People 1:05 McGlasson  
Food

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338 E. Liberty - 1:20 P. M.  
Milk for baby

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Rev. Chadwick - 1:40 P. M.  
Phil. Cream Cheese

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1:50 P. M.  
Worker's family --- Bread

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2:10 P. M.  
Miss Nigley - 815 S. 3rd  
Food for 13 People

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4 People - 815 S. Third  
Food at 2:10 P. M.

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Worker's Family - 7 People  
Food --- 2:12 P. M.

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Wm. Jones Jr. 2:23 P. M.  
8 People --- Food given.

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N. Y. A. Workers - 7 People  
Food given - 3:15 P. M.

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H. Cohen's Family - 3:15 P. M.  
Food sent - 10 people

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Teeter's Family - 4 people  
Food sent - 5:56 P. M.

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3:15 P. M.  
Alfred Meeks - 200 families at  
Hancock & Madison  
40 Gal. Soup - 20 Gal. Coffee  
150 Sandwiches

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Mrs. Harper - 4 People 4:24 P. M.  
Food sent

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Mrs. Baker - 17 people  
Food sent - 4:24 P. M.

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Armory

40 Gal. Soup Kraut - 80 Gal. Spare  
ribs - 40 Gal. Soup

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W. R. H. Sherman - 9th & B'way  
(15 Men - 4:45 P. M.)  
Potatoes

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Colonel Griffin - Gulf Sta.  
7 men

Assorted supply -  
2 Gal. Soup - 1 Gal. Coffee

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J. M. Norris - 4:50  
Food for 4 - at Y. M. C. A.

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200 E. Liberty - Col. Relief Sta.  
54 Gal. Soup - 4:55 P. M.

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35 babies - Chelsea Hotel  
5:12 P. M.  
Milk - Bread

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City Hall - 400 People  
5:40 P. M.  
600 Sandwiches - Choc. Cakes  
40 Gal. Coffee

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Robt. Downs (Worker's Family)  
4 people - Food given; 6:10 P.M.

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Moll Co. (Pontoon crew)

3 Gal. Coffee - 40 Sandwiches  
Milk - sugar

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City Hall - Room 306

Crackers - 400 Sandwiches

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JANUARY 30 1937

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City Hall - 5:30 A. M.

40 Gal. Coffee - 1000 Sandwiches

Mrs. Pate (Relief Worker)  
213 S. Preston  
Food - 5:00 P. M.

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Thomas Mumford - 619 E. Wal.  
Food for 7 people 5:20 P. M.

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Mrs. Harper (Relief Worker)  
221 S. Brook  
Food for 9 people - 5:10 P. M.

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Wigham - 610 E. Market  
Food for 4 people - 5:30 P.M.

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Wm. Jones - 636 E. Jacob  
Food for 8 People - 5:30 P.M.

---

Dr. Pickett - Preston & Lib.

10 Sandwiches - Crackers  
Cheese - 5:35 P.M.

---

City Hall - Mr. Murphy  
10:50 P.M.  
Cakes - 10 Gal. Coffee

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City Hall - 306 - 6:35 P.M.

300 Sandwiches - 20 Gal. Coffee

---

January 31 1937

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Ford Motor Detail - 150 Men  
11:25 A. M.  
10 Gal. Coffee - 20 Onions  
300 Sandwiches

---

Miss Uhl - 11:26 A. M.  
Food for 3 People

---

Moll Co. - 15 Men 11:45 A.M.

45 Sandwiches - 3 Gal. Coffee  
Cakes - 4 Gal. Stew  
11:45 A. M.

---

Bob Hoskinson (Relief Worker)  
Food for 3 People

---

City Hall - 12:10 P. M.

30 Gal. Coffee - Bread  
Hot Wienies

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700 Blk. on Brook - 5 Men  
12:50 P.M.  
2 Gal. Coffee - 20 Sandwiches  
Tomato Soup

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30th & Market - 12:55 P.M.

5 Gal. Coffee - 200 Sandwiches

Cecil Grant (Worker) 1:05 P.M.  
Food for 3 People

---

5 People - Allen Dakons-  
Food - 1:05 P. M.

---

821 S. First - 1:15 P. M.  
25 People  
Food sent

---

Filed

1/30/37

Texaco Station - 1:05

1 Gal. Coffee - 10 Sandwiches  
Sugar - Milk

Brook & Broadway -- Ervin Webb  
2516 W. Jeff.

Food for 4 -- 1:40  
2:15

Wm Deely - Food for 4  
10th & Broadway - 2:35  
20 Gal. Coffee - 120 Sandwiches

1/29/37

Food for 4 People  
815 S. 3rd St. - 9:30  
Food for 4 People  
217 E. Jacob - 9:40

City Hall - 10:05 P.M.

300 Sandwiches - Cookies  
1/30/37

City Hall - 12:50 A.M.  
700 Sandwiches - 40 Gal. Coffee  
1/30/37

Sent out - 12:50 A.M.

Grapefruit - Apples  
Cheese - Bread

City Hall - 6 A.M.

350 Sandwiches - Cookies  
15 Gal. Coffee

City Hall -- 11 A.M.

Phil. Cream Cheese  
Sugar - 831 Sandwiches

Cecil Grant -- 11:15  
Bacon

City Hall -- 11:15  
Bread

For Kitchen  
Can Syrup

11:25 for Kitchen  
Tomatoes - Potatoes - Onions  
Cheese - Pineapple  
Bates - 1024 1/2 W. Walnut

Meat - Sugar - Coffee - Milk  
Oatmeal - Bread - Cheese

Moll Co. (Pontoon Crew)  
11:45

Cakes - 30 Sandwiches - Milk  
3 Gal. Coffee - 5 Gal. Soup  
Sugar

Armory - 1:05  
Cooked Beef  
1/28/37

11 people - 330 Market  
Food sent - 8:20

8 people 213 S. Preston  
Food sent - 8:20 P.M.

Family - Brook & Broadway  
Food sent - 10:30

City Hall - 11:30

550 Sandwiches - 40 Gal. Coffee

FINIS

SUMMARY:

17350 Sandwiches  
1225 Gal. Coffee  
2400 lbs. of Pork Chops prepared  
45000 meals prepared (estimate)  
4920 meals served at N.H.  
gym in 9 days.  
1300 lbs. of spare ribs & kraut  
1180 gal. of soup & stew  
215 fowl cooked (Pendennis)

The above figures are derived  
from such records as we were able  
to keep. We estimate that on an  
additional twenty-five percent  
of this total, no record was kept.

PERSONNEL OF FLOOD RELIEF  
CANTEEN

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

STAFF:

Ray Moss - Liason Officer  
James Moss - Liason Officer

*City Hall*

Miss Frances Ingram - Head Resident of Neighborhood House  
John Kahn - Director of Canteen - NYA Supt.  
Roy Kennon - Assistant Director - N. H. - U. of L.  
Raymond Stivers - Day Superintendant - NYA Supt.  
Harry Cohen - Assistant Day Superintendant - Male Hi.  
Sam Markowitz - Day Supply Man - U. of L. - NYA  
Hill Gordon - Night Superintendant - N. H. - U. of L.  
Joe King - Assistant Night Superintendant - U. of L.  
Bill Ruck - Night Supply Man - U. of L. - N. H.  
Gretchen Bower - Registered Nurse - N. H.  
Mary Dodge - Secretary - N. H.  
Bob Hoskinson - Office Clerk -  
Miss Cornelia Shoemaker - Office Clerk - Registered Nurse. - N.H.  
Clarence Elzy - Records NYA  
Cecil Grant - Chief Cook - WPA

Cooks and Assistants

Roy Needy WPA  
Mrs. Pearl Baker  
Frank Murphy  
Allon Deakons  
R. O. Johnson U. of L. NYA  
John W. Teeters U. of L.  
Mr. McCreary  
Eddie Cravens WPA  
Mrs. Mary Grant  
Charles Coleman (Col)  
Evelyn Tryce (Col)  
Connie

Stoves  
Thomas Gribbins

MILLER'S RESTAURANT  
PERSONNEL

429 S. Second St.  
Rudy Miller - Prop. Vol.  
Delphine Axe - 429 S. 2nd  
Vincent Napier - 544 Fehr  
Mr. Morgan - Volunteer  
U.S. Treasury Dept.  
9th & B'way  
Robert Zwigard - 224 W Jeff.  
Walter Zwigard - 224 W. Jeff.  
P. L. Spincer - WPA  
9th & B'way  
Wm. Eiler - 1220 Bardstown Rd.

Watchmen, Helper, Truck Drivers etc.

Cabell W. Chadwick-WPA	Clifford Traylor - NYA
Charles Claybon - U. of L. NYA	Ed Lewis
Albert Kenwood NYA - U. of L.	Al Langley
Eli Brody - U. of L. NYA	Wm. Costigan
Thad Waddell - NYA	Seymour Horwitz U. of L. NYA

Watchmen, Helpers, Truck Drivers etc.

Jack Miller - U.of L. - NYA	Henry Bilger - NYA
Phil Goldstein - U. of L.	Arthur Emtzberger
Stanley Denny - NYA	George Kelly
Henry Luckett - NYA	Lloyd Painter
Wm. Jones - NYA	John Deely
Philip Sullivan	Edward Pety
Joan Garritz	Alex Aldi
James Green	Stanley Smith
Wm McNeal	George Norton
Wm. Deely	Wm. Needy
R. E. White - U.of L.	Mike Ragon
Clifford Hale - NYA	Lilly Belle Pate
Justin Sharpenstein	Mae Redcliffe
Christopher Anderson	Mrs. Pate
W. C. Lewis	Thomas Mumford
Walter Hickman	Harold Smith
Philip Hoffman - NYA	Herman Garner
Foster Mainyard	J. W. Davis
M. E. Livesay	Delly White
Thomas Deely	S. Wiggins
Henry Bevill WPA	Robert Downs
Herbert Wighan WPA	Leonard Bankston
Alonzo Coleman	Veda Burton
Wm. Stone	W. L. Hardy
Gilman Kellis	J. W. Caon
Geo. W. McDonald	Elzy Parker
Eugene Wright	

Most of these workers, including some listed as NYA or WPA workers, were volunteers and did not or will not receive any remuneration for their services.

The above list of workers is not complete. At least thirty workers were not recorded.

Staff: Atlantic, F. J.

MEMO  
February 5, 1937

## AREA LIST WITH DESIGNATED BOUNDARIES

### DISTRICT 1 (The Point)

This area possibly will not be rehabilitated for sometime, according to health authorities. We do not plan a District Office in this area at the present time. This section will be served from the office of District 2.

NORTH -- River

EAST - Shiloh to Mellwood to City Limits - City Limits to Vernon Avenue - Vernon to Payne

SOUTH - Payne and Eastern Cemetery

WEST - Beargrass Creek - Wenzel - Railroad

### DISTRICT 2

✓ District Office - S.E. Corner Shelby & Fehr.

NORTH - River

EAST - Wenzel (inc.) - Baxter - Beargrass Creek to Broadway

SOUTH - By Broadway (inc.) from Beargrass Creek to Third Street

WEST - Third Street (not inc.) from Broadway to River

### DISTRICT 3

District - 450 So. 5th Street.

NORTH - River

EAST - By Third Street (inc.) to Kentucky

SOUTH - By Kentucky (not inc.) Third Street to Fourteenth Street

WEST - Fourteenth and Kentucky to River

### DISTRICT 4

District Office - 2609 Bank Street, Second Floor, Locker Hall.

NORTH - River

EAST - Fourteenth to Broadway

SOUTH - Broadway (not inc.) Fourteenth to Twenty-eighth Street

--ALSO--

Market (inc.) Twenty-eighth to River

WEST - River

### DISTRICT 5

District Office - S.W. Corner 28th & Dumesnil

NORTH - Market (inc.) River to Twenty-eighth

EAST - Twenty-eighth (inc.) Market to City Limits

N. B. - We recommend a separate application point for colored in this district to be known as District 5-A, to serve the small colored people in this section. It is not practical to establish an office at this time because of the wet condition of the section. Temporarily this section will be served at the main office as designated above.

### DISTRICT 6

District Office - 1025 S. Dixie Highway

The area is described as follows:

NORTH - Broadway (inc.) Twenty-Eighth Street





AMERICAN RED CROSS  
OHIO-MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLOOD-1937  
JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

July 26, 1937

PROGRESS REPORT NUMBER NINE (FINAL) - LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY

The case work of the American Red Cross in connection with the flood relief program has now been completed. The final registration for Jefferson County, after eliminating duplicate registrations and transfers to other counties, was 40,653 families (this is approximately 182,900 people). For the whole State of Kentucky the final registration was 88,041 families (or 396,184 people). In Jefferson County assistance in varying degrees was given to 32,908 families (or 148,086 people). This assistance ranged from relatively little assistance to substantial awards. In Jefferson County 2,087 awards were made for food, clothing and maintenance; 5,043 awards were made for building and repair of homes; 12,950 awards were made for household goods; 94 awards were made for medical needs; 341 awards were made for strictly agricultural relief; 455 awards were made for occupational rehabilitation; 30 awards were made for other classifications.

\* \* \* \* \*

Our expenditures in Jefferson County up to and including July 14 have amounted to \$4,883,352. Of this amount approximately 7.4% was expended for case work and general administrative purposes. For the whole State of Kentucky our expenditures up to and including July 14 were \$8,841,890. There is no doubt that the final expenditure will be in excess of \$9,000,000.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the entire State we have made 2,573 awards for food, clothing and maintenance; 10,006 awards have been made for the building and repair of homes; 22,670 awards have been made for household goods; 306 awards were made for medical purposes; 1,813 awards were made for strictly agricultural purposes; 1,012 awards were made for occupational relief; 73 awards were made for other classifications.

\* \* \* \* \*

You are doubtless familiar with the fact that the American people gave approximately \$25,300,000 for disaster relief work. In all of the states affected by the disaster 260,000 families or approximately 1,170,000 people registered with the Red Cross for rehabilitation relief. It now seems definitely established that at least this total amount of money will be expended before our relief work is completed. You are familiar with the fact that the Red Cross gives relief solely on the basis of need as revealed by facts after careful investigation. Although a person may have suffered heavily in a disaster, if his condition is such that he can recover without assistance, he is not considered eligible for relief. The relief fund was contributed by the American people not to assume the place of insurance and to replace losses, but to meet actual needs, and the Red Cross policies built up over a period of years of experience in disasters require that relief be given only to meet those basic needs which the sufferers themselves cannot meet without undue hardship from their own resources of cash, credit or earning power. It is interesting to note that an extraordinarily high percentage of our total registration in the State was of families who owned their homes. Families who have struggled for years in the face of great odds to own and maintain their homes were suddenly faced with the possibility of losing their homes because they did not have any resources which they could use in meeting their minimum needs created by the flood. Stories of courage and self-denial are told throughout our case records. It is hoped that with the help which the American people made possible by their generous contributions that these many thousand families have been placed in a position where they can resume their normal lives.

\* \* \* \* \*

The American Red Cross wishes to express its appreciation for the fine co-operation which we have had from the families registered with us, from the many men and women who gave of their valuable time to advise with us on the giving of relief, and of the Governmental, Federal, State, County, and City authorities, as well as all of the private agencies operating within the State. It is only because of this fine cooperation that we have been able to accomplish such a tremendous task in the six months following the flood.

RICHARD F. ALLEN,  
REGIONAL DIRECTOR.

HENRY M. BAKER,  
ASSISTANT REGIONAL DIRECTOR.

RED CROSS DISTRICT OFFICES

March 15, 1937.

Area List with Designated boundaries  
\*\*\*\*\*

POINT

1303 Story Avenue  
JA 8415-1449\*

Miss Mary Beardsley,  
Supervisor.

NORTH River  
EAST Shiloh (inclusive) to Mellwood to City Limits - City  
Limits to Vernon Avenue - Vernon to Payne  
SOUTH Payne (inclusive) and Eastern Cemetery - ALSC Broadway  
(not inclusive) Eastern Cemetery to Railroad Tracks  
WEST Beargrass Creek - Wenzel (not inclusive) - Railroad

---

WALNUT

225 East Walnut Street  
JA 7415\*-7466<sup>11</sup>/<sub>12</sub>

Miss Annabelle Kahn,  
Supervisor

NORTH River  
EAST Wenzel and Baxter (inclusive) Beargrass Creek to Broadway  
SOUTH Broadway (not inclusive) from Beargrass Creek to Third  
WEST Third Street (not inclusive) from Broadway to River

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CENTRAL

450 South Fifth Street  
JA 6821<sup>11</sup>/<sub>12</sub>-6954\*-4748-4484

Miss Ruth Kernodle,  
Supervisor

NORTH River  
EAST Third Street (inclusive) to Kentucky  
SOUTH Kentucky (not inclusive) Third Street to 14th  
WEST Fourteenth (inclusive) Kentucky to River

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PORTLAND

26th & Slevin Street  
SH 6577\*-0266-0376

Mrs. Frances Smith,  
Supervisor.

NORTH River  
EAST Fourteenth (not inclusive) River to Market  
SOUTH Market (inclusive) 14th to River  
WEST River

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✓ PARKLAND

28th & Dumesnil (2nd floor )  
SH 2737-3772 (Masonic Building)

Miss Mary Jones,  
Supervisor.

NORTH Broadway (inclusive) River to 28th  
EAST Twenty-eighth (inclusive) Broadway to City Limits  
SOUTH City Limits  
WEST River

---

VIRGINIA

(Colored)

36th & Virginia Avenue  
SH 2538\*-4851-1456-0297

Mrs. Lina Cameron,  
Supervisor.

This office serves only colored clients and has same boundaries  
as Parkland Office.

KENTUCKY

2127 West Kentucky  
SH 7959\*-6770-1647v

Mr. Sam Welch,  
Supervisor.

NORTH Broadway (inclusive) 28th to 14th  
ALSO Kentucky (inclusive) 14th to 6th (inclusive)  
EAST 14th (not inclusive) Broadway to Kentucky  
ALSO 6th St. (inclusive) Kentucky to Ormsby  
ALSO 7th St. (inclusive) Ormsby to Algonquin Parkway  
SOUTH City Limits - 7th St. Road to 28th  
WEST 28th St. (not inclusive) City Limits to Broadway

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CABBAGE PATCH

6th & Magnolia  
Cabbage Patch Settlement  
MA 7321\*-7571

Mrs. Gertrude Beebe,  
Supervisor.

No new registrations will be taken at this office;  
however all cases now open will be completed at  
this station.

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BROADWAY

112 East Broadway  
JA 5027\*-6811-#-6038-4563

Miss Helen Bradley,  
Supervisor.

NORTH Kentucky (inclusive) 6th to 3d  
ALSO Broadway (inclusive) Third to Barret  
EAST Barret (inclusive) to Winter  
ALSO Winter to Oak St. at angle  
SOUTH Oak (not inclusive) Swan to 6th  
WEST 6th (not inclusive) Oak to Kentucky  
ALSO Third (not inclusive) Kentucky to Broadway

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BURNETT

106 West Burnett  
MA 7140\*-7096-#

Miss Ruth Kernodle,  
Supervisor.

NORTH Oak St. (inclusive) 6th to Winter  
EAST Barret (inclusive) Winter to City Limits  
SOUTH Eastern Parkway (inclusive) Preston to City Limits to  
WEST 6th St. (not inclusive) to Ormsby to 7th (Barret  
ALSO 7th to L&N R. R.

---

SOUTH LOUISVILLE

3010 South Fourth  
MA 0734-6409\*

Supervisor.

NORTH L&N R. R. and 7th  
EAST L&N R. R. to Evelyn Ave. - Evelyn Ave. to Douglas Park  
SOUTH Bluegrass Ave. - Douglas Park to City Limits  
WEST City Limits - Bluegrass Avenue to Bernheim

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MARKET

2506 West Market  
SH 4352\*-4154-4354

Miss Bertha Kline,  
Supervisor.

NORTH Market St. (not inclusive) River to 14th  
EAST 14th (not inclusive) Market to Broadway  
SOUTH Broadway (not inclusive) River to 14th  
WEST River

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CAMPS

Algonquin Camp (White)  
Algonquin Parkway & Cypress  
SH 4350-5836\*

Mrs. Pearl Jones,  
Supervisor

James Bond Memorial Camp (Colored)  
Poplar Level Road & Clark's Lane  
No Phone

Mrs. Pearl Jones,  
Supervisor.

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JEFFERSON COUNTY (Outside of Louisville)

VALLEY LODGE Valley Station, Kentucky.

Mrs. Vera Dunham,  
Supervisor.

Pleasure Ridge 175 Mrs. Foster  
172 Mrs. Dunham  
173-174 Registration

All county WEST of Poplar Level Road - Shepherdsville Road -  
Preston Street Road

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ST. MATTHEWS Ray Building, 3812 Frankfort Avenue  
BE 3100

Mrs. Carlos Bell,  
Supervisor.

All county EAST of Poplar Level Road - Shepherdsville Road -  
Preston Street Road

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\*Telephones nearest Supervisor's Desk  
#Registrar's Phone  
vBuilding Advisor

BEFORE YOUR APPLICATION FOR LATE REGISTRATION CAN BE  
CONSIDERED, IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR YOU TO FILL UP  
AND RETURN THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE WITHIN 7 DAYS

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

To: American Red Cross

I hereby wish to make application for assistance to help me  
recover from my flood losses. I did not register within the required  
time for the following reasons:

The following questions are answered for your information:

1. Give the name and age of each member of your household.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Where did you live at the time of flood? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Where do you live now? \_\_\_\_\_

4. DO YOU OWN YOUR HOME? \_\_\_\_\_

5. How deep was the water in your home? \_\_\_\_\_

6. What was the nature of the damage to your home? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. What was the value of your Real Estate before the flood? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Is your Real Estate mortgaged? \_\_\_\_\_
9. If so, for how much? \_\_\_\_\_ And to whom? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Have you tried to procure a loan from the Disaster Loan Corporation or other type of loan to help make the needed repairs? \_\_\_\_\_
11. If not, why? \_\_\_\_\_
12. If so, was it granted? \_\_\_\_\_ If not, why? \_\_\_\_\_
13. What other property do you own? \_\_\_\_\_
14. Is it incumbered? \_\_\_\_\_ If so, in what amount? \_\_\_\_\_
15. Do you have any bank or savings accounts? \_\_\_\_\_
16. Where are these deposited? \_\_\_\_\_
17. Give names of all persons in your family who are working, the salary of each and state where employed. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
18. List household furnishings lost by you. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
19. What household furnishings were saved? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
20. What other losses were sustained by you? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

21. Give names and addresses of two business or professional men for references. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

22. What are you asking of Red Cross? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

The Filson Historical Society

# The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company

ESTABLISHED 1846  
HARTFORD

W. RAY MOSS  
JAMES L. MOSS

KENTUCKY AGENCY  
MOSS & MOSS, General Agents  
Suite 418, Starks Building

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Mar. 2, 1937.

Miss Frances M. Ingram,  
428 South 1st Street,  
Louisville, Kentucky.

Dear Miss Ingram:

We appreciate very much the flood story that you sent to each of us. It was really a remarkable experience and some records of it should be kept.

I am leaving the city this morning and have been so busy in the last two weeks that I could not get a chance to do anything that I wanted to do, but sometime in the next two weeks I want to write you a letter which you can give to your board.

I want to tell you how much I enjoyed being at the Neighborhood House and getting to know you, and with kindest regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

*James L. Moss.*  
JAMES L. MOSS.

jlm;mel.



# AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

FORM 615 A  
REV. 6-2-36

## EMPLOYMENT APPLICATION

All Questions

**MUST BE ANSWERED**

Position applied for .....

Minimum salary expected .....

Date available .....

### 1. PERSONNEL INFORMATION:

Name in full ..... Race ..... Religion .....

Present address ..... Telephone No. ....

Name and address of nearest relative or friend .....

Date of Birth ..... Place of birth ..... Citizenship .....

MONTH DAY YEAR

Are you single, married, widowed, separated or divorced? .....

What family responsibilities have you? .....

Have you any physical handicaps? ..... If so, what are they? .....

Are you free to accept a position in any part of the U. S.? ..... If not,

state your limitations as to locality .....

Are you able to undertake field work involving travel, if necessary? .....

### 2. EDUCATION:

How far did you go through school? .....

Give names and dates of schools attended and degrees received, if any:

High or preparatory school .....

Business .....

Technical .....

College .....

Graduate or special work .....

In what foreign languages, if any, can you read or converse? .....

Give any additional school courses or training you have had .....

(Over)

3. EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE:

State previous occupations consecutively, including military service.

Dates		Position	Employer's name and address	Salary
From	To			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

If at present employed give reason for desiring change .....

May we approach your present employer concerning this application? .....

If member of any professional organization, specify .....

4. REFERENCES:

Give names and addresses of five persons, preferably employers, who can furnish information as to your ability, experience and character.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

NOTE CAREFULLY

PARTICIPATION IN THE AMERICAN RED CROSS RETIREMENT SYSTEM IS COMPULSORY FOR ALL REGULAR PERMANENT EMPLOYEES OF THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION. ALL SALARIES ARE SUBJECT TO A SEMI-MONTHLY DEDUCTION OF A FIXED PERCENTAGE DEPENDING UPON AGE AT TIME OF EMPLOYMENT.

Date ..... Signature .....

This form should be filled in by the applicant, supplemented where desired by a written statement giving additional information as to personal qualifications, education and experience.

*attendance of 175  
has been written up.*

February 20, 1937

THE COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES  
and  
THE HEALTH COUNCIL

invite you and your staff to a joint meeting to be held at  
4 P. M. on Thursday afternoon, February 25th, in the Gymnasium  
of Neighborhood House, 428 South First Street.

The relief and rehabilitation program now under  
way in Louisville will be explained by:

Miss Helen Colwell, Case Work Supervisor of the American Red Cross

Mrs. Charlotte Heilman, Regional Director of Red Cross Nursing

Mr. Pleasant Brooks, Director of the Jefferson County W. P. A.

and representatives of the local social and health agencies.

*Louise R. Wood*

Mrs. Louise R. Wood, Secretary  
Council of Social Agencies

*Anna J. Haines*

Miss Anna J. Haines, Secretary  
Health Council