

I. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD

1. Family & its Neighborhood

Letters written: Saad, 431 S. 1st,
Letters Read: Saad, 431 S. 1st; Rosenthal, 431 S. 1st
Telephone Calls: Gallo, 423 S 1st. Rosenthal; 431 S. 1st. Keuffner,
438 S. 1st. Abraham, 105 W. Jeff. Jaha, 105 W. Jeff.
Messina, 438 S. 1st. Polley, 103 E. Wal. etc. etc.
Information given to School Children for papers
Sanders Sabin, 426 S. Preston
Clara Brownstein, 233 E. Madison.

Personal Service in case of illness:

Baker, 115 W. walnut
Wilson, 234 W. Jeff
Abraham, 105 W. Jeff
Defelici, 115 W. Walnut
Leo, 438 S. 1st
Polley, 103 E. Walnut
Haick, 105 W. Walnut
Messina, 437 S 1st

Inter-family feud

Robertaccio, # 318 S. 1st.
&
Pitassi, 309 E. Madison.

2. Promotion of Neighborliness

Bringing different nationalities together: Scouts, Athletic clubs etc.
Scout camp- contacts and friendships developed with girls in other parts of city.
Neighborly spirit between residents and neighborhood -- invitations to take part in family festivals, partys etc.
Farris, 522 E. Clay
Bowers, 739 E. Chest.

3. The Reinforcing of Home and Family Life & Building Up of etc.

Introducing or encouraging contacts with other helpful agencies or groups.
Yates, 104 E. Grey
Several families referred to U.G.M. etc.
Clubs assuming responsibility in Community projects.
Girl Scouts : Armistice Day Parade
Helped decorate City Hospital for Christmas,
Deliver gifts at City Hospital on Christmas eve.

II. Interaction of Settlement & its Community with the Larger Community.

1. Cooperation with Public Officials.

- 1 Health officer; Pressman dairy- Preston Street
2. Sanitation Dept. Dirty Street reported.
3. Police Dept. Drunkenness on "1st Street reported
Soliciting on first Street Reported.
4. Housing Commission : 105 W. Jeff.
104 E. Grey.
5. School Attendance:
Giving adresses of children.

Talks on Recreation and Social work.

1. Y.M.H. A. Clubs
2. Y.W.C.A. Clubs.
3. Parent Teacher Ass. Emmet Field School etc.
4. Altrusa Club
5. Womens Auxilliary. Dr. of Pharmacy Ass.
6. Christian Endeavor society
7. Sunday School Groups
8. Weeks course in playground work to institute for colored people at Lincoln Ridge.
9. Play demonstration--Plymouth Settlement.
10. Girls Basketball Forum- Y.W.C.A.
11. Series of talks and demonstration recreation. Junior Sisterhood --Temple Adath Israel.

Information and suggestions sent to a number of people interested in starting new community work. (Have kept no record)

V. Paschal.

The Filson Historical Society

1551

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SELF-SURVEY OF SETTLEMENTS, COMMUNITY HOUSES AND OTHER CHARACTER BUILDING AGENCIES.

1. Name of organization.

a. Official or legal name ..Neighborhood House.....

b. Popular name, if different .."Neighboring House".....

2. Year Organized ..1896.....

3. If incorporated, year of incorporation ?...1902.....

4. Fiscal year ..January 1. thru December 31st.....

5. Address.

a. Main office building ... 428 S. First Street.....

b. Branches .. 416 S. First Street, Young Men's Club Room.....

6. Office hours of office and branches Main building open at all hours.. Young Men's Club Room open every afternoon and evening from 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. and from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. during winter season.....

7. Purpose or object of organization.

a. Define briefly the general purpose or function of your organization. ✓

See supplementary sheet 1 a. - 7a.

b. Itemize the particular forms of service for which your organization assumes responsibility. ✓

See supplementary sheet 1a.- 7b.

c. Distinguish between the forms of service which you are conducting only for experimental or demonstrable purposes and those which you consider permanent forms of service by checking those which you consider permanent. See supplementary sheet 1a.- 7c.

d. What services do you think your organization should perform, which are not at present a part of your program.

See supplementary sheet 1a.- 7d.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

7. Purpose or object of organization.

a. Define briefly the general purpose or function of your organization.

The Settlement has two main purposes- " one to influence personal character by furnishing through its clubs, classes, and other activities, a social and intellectual center for the neighborhood and by a close personal touch with the neighbors through visiting and performing any neighborly office for which there is need. The other is to improve the environment, which it does by allying itself with organizations for civic betterment, whose benefits react on the neighborhood. For instance, in the matter of child labor, tenement house and other reforms, the Settlement is in a position to see the need of legislation and is therefore committed to the public work for the benefit of the whole community." Neighborhood House Annual Report, 1910.

b. Itemize the particular forms of service for which your organization assumes responsibility.

1. Serves as a non-sectarian meeting place for neighborhood.
2. Maintains playground, recreational and educational activities (see sheet for classification) including citizenship classes for men and women.
3. Co-operates with local, state and national agencies for reform and protective measures.

c. Distinguish between the forms of service which you are conducting only for experimental or demonstrable purpose and those which you consider permanent forms of service by checking those which you consider permanent.

At the present time practically all activities carried on are of a permanent nature although the forms may change or functions be enlarged according to need. At other times the Settlement has carried on purely emergency and experimental activities, for example: Kindergarten, Community Kitchen, and Public Dance Hall for soldiers.

d. What services do you think your organization should perform which are not at present a part of your program.

At present the need seems not to be for new forms of service, but for enlarging the scope of those already established-- such as additional space for boys' work, a girl's club room, a special room for arts and crafts work and two additional workers.

7. d. (Continued)

8. Do you do a city-wide work or is your work restricted to one community?

..... See supplementary sheet 2.a. question 8.....

9. If not city-wide, what are the boundaries of the territory for which your agency considers itself responsible?

..... In terms of majority of attendance, in house activities, our boundaries extend from Shelby west to 8th Street and from Market

South to Gray St.

10. What are the characteristics of your territory according to:

a. Race .. Altho our territory as a whole is 78% white & 22% colored Our immediately vicinity is 36% white & 64% colored.....

b. Religion .. See supplementary sheet 2.a. question 10.b.

c. Nationalities - List in order of predominance. Americans, Russian Jews Italians, Germans, Syrians, Austrians, Swiss, Greeks, Hungarians Poles, Danes, French Cuban, Bohemian, Spaniard and Bavarian..

d. Housing conditions See supplementary sheet 2.b. question 10.d.

11. What constructive forces are in your neighborhood (schools, churches, playgrounds, etc.)

..... See supplementary sheets 2.c. - 2.c1. - 2.c2 question 11.....

12. What are the destructive or harmful forces or agencies adversely affecting life in your neighborhood? (List number of dance halls, pool rooms, houses of prostitution, etc.)

..... See supplementary sheets 2d. = 2d.1 Question 12.....

13. What other settlements, community centers or agencies for neighborhood work are serving all or part of your territory?

a. Give names and addresses..... See supplementary sheet 20.....

..... Question 13.....

5540

8. Do you do a city-wide work or is your work restricted to one community?

Our attendance in activities is more or less concentrated on our immediate neighborhood, tho we have many participants from all over the city. Old friends who have moved away continue to come back. Foreigners come from a distance to attend the citizenship classes. Wide spread athletic groups who have no other gym facilities use the Neighborhood House gym. Using our neighborhood contacts as a basis of knowledge and experience, we serve the neighborhood and the larger community by working with city-wide, state and national agencies- notable among which, are

Board of Workers of Welfare League
 Louisville Fresh Air Home
 Louisville Conference of Social Workers
 Woman's Club
 Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home
 Kentucky Conference of Social Work
 Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs
 Kentucky Child Labor Association
 Kentucky Child Welfare Commission
 National Child Labor Committee
 National Conference of Social Work
 National Federation of Settlements
 National Probation Association

10. What are the characteristics of your territory according to:

B. Religion.

Considering only the residential district the section east of First is mainly Roman Catholic with a large proportion of Orthodox Jews, Baptists come next, then a sprinkling of Protestants' denominations. Although there is no Greek Catholic Church in Louisville, the Syrians in this district are mostly Greek Catholics, who in lieu of their own church, attend either the Episcopal or Roman Catholic Church. The district west of First exclusive of the shopping section is represented by an even distribution of Protestants, Jews and Catholics.

The negroes throughout our territory are mainly Baptists.

10.

d. Housing conditions

Housing conditions in our territory vary considerably. In the district immediately surrounding Neighborhood House on Jefferson, Walnut and Chestnut, particularly, are many old homes remnants of what once composed the fashionable district of the city. Most of these have been converted into tenement and rooming houses. Not immediately surrounding our settlement but encroaching upon all sides is the chief retail business section of the city. This business section beginning on Market St. runs to Chestnut and sometimes Broadway and extends in our district east and west from Second to Eighth. On Fourth St. from Market ^{to 13th Ave} are the leading hotels, department stores, and theaters, of the city.

On the outskirts of our territory we have a district of private homes, which are very comfortable so far as buildings are concerned. On the other hand on First St., we have a large number of lodging houses and on Chestnut and Walnut many rooming houses, in both of which conditions are bad. Many of these are ill ventilated and unhealthy, as well as having a questionable reputation. Also those on Jefferson between First and Preston are very unsatisfactory for homes, while among the colored people Walnut, Pearl and Liberty Sts. between Second and Preston are the worst sections.

The problem of housing is to a great degree a problem of congestion, that is, houses that were erected for one family are being used by from 2-10 families. On Walnut St., for instance, between First and Second there are 7 colored rooming houses and one white rooming house, the majority of which are occupied by five families with some even containing as many as twelve families. The population by families on this block we find to be 76 Negro, 13 white.

94855

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

11. What constructive forces are in your neighborhood (schools, churches, playgrounds, etc.)

The following are the constructive forces in our neighborhood:

Board of Education:-

Public Schools:

Hiram Roberts School	615 E. Market St.
Thomas Jefferson School	524 E. Walnut
George W. Morris School	308 E. Chestnut
Special School	2nd & Gray Sts
Audubon Open Air School	2nd & Gray Sts.
Vocational School	First & Chestnut Sts.
Continuation School for Girls	First & Cheatnut Sts.

Douglas Frederick School (c)	314 Pearl Street
------------------------------	------------------

Parochial Schools:

St. Michaels	212 S. Brook
St. John's (Boys)	511 S. Glay
Cathedral School	431 S. Fifth St.
Church of Immaculate Conception Schol	428 S. 8th St.
St. Boniface Franciscan Monastery	501 Fehr
St. Boniface School	517 Fehr
St. John's Girls School	708 E. Walnut

Hebrew School	206 E. Walnut
---------------	---------------

University of Louisville Medical School	1st & Chestnut Sts.
Louisville College of Pharmacy	1st & Chestnut Sts.

Correctional

Convent of Good Shepherd Home for Colored girls	518 S. 8th St.
--	----------------

Kentucky Humane Society	City Hall
-------------------------	-----------

International Correspondence School	419 W. Market
Tri City Barber College	109 E. Market
Spencerian Commercial School	321 Speed Bldg.

CHURCHES

Roman Catholic:

# St. Martin's	635 Gray St.
St. Michaels	212 S. Brook
Cathedral of the Assumption	435 S. 5th St.
Church of the Immaculate Conception	416 S. 8th St.
# St. John's	700 E. Walnut
# St. Boniface	511 Fehr Ave.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE*31 churches*

11. (con.)

CHURCHES (con.)

<u>Baptist:</u> Weaver Memorial Baptist	631 W. Chestnut
# Bethel Baptist	612 W. Jefferson
East Baptist	414 E. Chestnut
<u>Colored:</u>	
Mt. Olive	617 S. Clay St.
Loving Union Church	423 S. 8th St.
Lampton Baptist	538 S. Hancock
5th Ave. Baptist	532 S. 5th St.
Hewn Stone Baptist	613 S. 7th St.
Green Street Baptist	329 E. Liberty
Hebrew Zion Baptist	108 W. Liberty
Rose Sharon Baptist	233 Pearl
<u>Presbyterian:</u>	
<u>Colored:</u>	
Hope Presbyterian	312 S. Hancock
<u>Christian</u>	
<u>Colored:</u>	
Hancock Street Christian	427 S. Hancock
<u>Jewish</u>	
Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol	326 S. Preston
Anshei S'Farad	509 S. First
B'nai Jacob	432 E. Jefferson
<u>Methodist Episcopal</u>	
Jackson St. M.E.	318 S. Jackson
Market St. M.E.	600 E. Market
# Trinity M.E.	3rd & Guthrie
<u>Colored:</u>	
# R.E. Jones Temple	6th near Walnut.
<u>Episcopalian</u>	
# Christ Church Cathedral	415 S. 2nd
Grace Episcopal	321 E. Gray
<u>Miscellaneous:</u>	
# St. John's Evangelical	629 E. Market
Cadle Memorial United Bretheren	220 W. Walnut
<u>Colored:</u>	
Church of the Living God	423 S. 8th St.

Note: The churches marked (#) above have halls which are given over to social activities for the church.

Kentucky Sunday School Association 712 Lou. Trust Bldg.

MISSIONS

Holy Bible Mission Worker	711 E. Jefferson
Union Sisters Mission	423 S. Brook
Eighth Street Baptist Mission (c)	431 S. 8th St.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

11. (con.)

PLAYGROUNDS

Good Will Center	524 E. Madison
Union Gospel Mission	114 E. Jefferson
Presbyterian Colored Mission	314 S. Hancock

Courts, Probation Office, and Detention Home.

The Filson Historical Society

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

12. What are the destructive or harmful forces or agencies adversely affecting life in your neighborhood? (List number of dance halls, pool rooms, houses of prostitution, etc.)

See below for list of pool rooms, book makers and dance halls in the territory of Neighborhood House:

Pool Rooms

Name	Address
J.F.Barker	306 S. Preston
Student Pool Parlor	546 S. Second
Union Pool Parlor	213 S. Third
G.J. Copperthwaite	408 E. Market
Peter Sani	233 W. Jefferson
Marnes & Gargotto	232 W. Jefferson
Kelly & Covatta	236 W. Jefferson
Empire Pool	307 W. Jefferson
Jas. Grundy (c)	102 E. Liberty
J. G. Baxter	631 W. Jefferson
C.V. Ran	256 E. Liberty
McCampbell & Evans	122 W. Liberty
Wm. Bridges (c)	703 W. Liberty
P.C. Broyles	542 E. Walnut
Hickey, M.J.	422 W. Walnut
Haagers	Hancock & Madison
Haagers	Preston & Jefferson

Book Makers

Jacob Daub	123 W. Jefferson
Pete Sani	233 W. Jefferson
McDeritt	Antler Hotel
B. Elliott	Antler Hotel
John Weisenstein	118 E. Jefferson
Hagers Bowling Alley	327 W. Market
Ike Griffen	
Edward Alvey	Watterson Hotel

Dance Clubs and Dance Halls

Armory , Lodge of Elks Clubhouse, Tyler Hotel, Brown Hotel, and Seelbach.

Since the cost of a license for a dance hall in Louisville is so great, most of the halls which formerly functioned as dance halls have been converted into use by dance clubs, thereby escaping the cost of the license. In the boundaries of our territory there are only two real dance halls, those conducted by the Brown and Seelbach hotels. The above mentioned halls are used by various dance clubs who send out invitations to their dances.

Besides the dance clubs listed above, there are only two dance halls which are visited to any large extent by the young people of our neighborhood, and these are the Banner Hall and Eagles' Hall. Both of these however, lie just outside of our district.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

12. (con)

In the immediate neighborhood of the settlement there have been several raids by the Federal authorities both for moonshine and for dope. One of the centers of the dope traffic in the city was located at First and Jeffersons Streets, until a few months ago when Federal authorities visited the place, while the other center was located at Seventh and Walnut Streets. These raids have been upon both tenement and rooming houses.

There are a great many rooming and lodginghouses in the vicinity of Neighborhood House, and in fact scattered all thru our territory. The settlement feels that these houses are a distinctly evil factor in the community. Altho there are no licensed houses of prostitution in the city, since the segregated districts were removed, both the lodging and rooming houses contain the worst characters in the city. Since the residents are constantly changing it is very difficult to bring any definite charges against any one of these houses. But they wield a decidedly bad influence upon the young men and women of the neighborhood.

There are several moving picture houses in the territory of our settlement which make a strong appeal to the young people by lurid and sensational pictures. The influence of these houses is not as evil, however as that of two theaters which show a very low and vulgar type of vaudeville. The Savoy and the Gayety theaters are both a menace to the community.

The Filson Historical Society

5726

13. What other settlements, community centers or agencies for neighborhood work are serving all or part of your territory?

Agenies for neighborhood work serving our territory,

Christ Church Cathedral House	421 South Second St.
Baptist Goodwill Center	524 East Madison St.
Union Gospel Mission & Day Nursery	114 E. Jefferson
Presbyterian Colored Mission	314 Hancock St.
East End Baptist Settlement House for Colored	501 S. Hancock St.

Boarding Homes affording a type of protected social life.

Louisville Conservatory of Music Dormitory	233 E. Gray
Girls Friendly Inn	219 E. Chestnut
Union Gospel Mission Home for Working Girls	102 E. Jefferson
Business Women's Club	425 W. Walnut
Salvation Army Industrial Home & Hotel for Men	328 E. Chestnut
Home of the Aged of the Green St. Baptist Church	325 E. Liberty

A Club organized for the promotion of professional boxing

Southern Athletic Club	222½ West Liberty
------------------------	-------------------

The Filson Historical Society

14. Why was your agency established in this territory? Organized to bring opportunity to the residents of a neighborhood where there were few opportunities.- the most congested neighborhood in the city.

See supplementary sheet 3a, 14a.

- a. Do you think these reasons are still valid?
- b. If not, why not?

15. What limitations are placed upon your work by your constitution as to services which may be rendered?

- a. Time of day, season of year, days of week
- b. Race or nationality
- c. Creed
- d. Age
- e. Sex
- f. Geographic
- g. Class
- h. Color
- i. Income
- j. Any other

N O N E

16. What limitations have developed in actual practice if different from above? On account of the different beliefs of the four main national groups coming to Neighborhood House it is necessary to take into careful consideration their religious holidays in planning a program.

17. What understandings have you, if any, with other social agencies, which help to define the relative responsibility of your own and other agencies in specific cases? We feel that there is a definite understanding between the agencies, and we have always made a great effort to see that all cases were reported to the proper ones, such as: all relief cases to the Family Service Organization, all health questions to the P.H.N.A., Juvenile to the C.P.A., Jewish to the J.W.B.B., etc.

13-24

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

14. Why was your agency established in this territory?

a. Do you think these reasons are still valid?

We shall quote from the 1899 Neighborhood House Report for our answer:

"In our last annual report, we made a statement of the principles which underlie our work. These may be briefly stated as follows:

First. Study of the field to find the real needs and then the adaptation of the work to meet these needs.

Second. Believing in the power of environment for good or evil, we limit our work to our immediate neighborhood.

Third. Believing that a multiplicity of institutions in a neighborhood tends to divide rather than unify, we undertake to do nothing that is done by any others in our neighborhood, but rather to cooperate with them in building up their own work.

Fourth. Our work is not a charity. We are not here to dole out old clothes; but, on the contrary, to place men and women in such a position in life that their own efforts do away with the necessity of receiving such help.

Lastly. Anyone who has a real desire to better the conditions of our neighborhood, will find with us a warm welcome and a hearty God-speed.

Another year's trial of these principles has convinced us of their validity, and has shown that their operation is practical. We hereby reaffirm them and state that it is our earnest intention to execute them in the broadest spirit possible to us. "We believe that a reading of this report will show how far in the past we have been successful in putting these principles into practical operation."

18. With what public and private agencies have you cooperated in the treatment of individual problems in the past year?

See supplementary sheet 4.a. question 18.

.....
.....
.....

19. What in your experience, are the greatest obstacles to such work as you would like to see your organization do?

See supplementary sheet 4.b.

.....question 19.....
.....
.....

20. Do you believe that a requirement of certain standards should be requisite for membership in a federation or Community Chest?

Agencies should meet acceptably an acknowledged need not already covered by some other agency and should maintain a high sense of cooperation. Also they should have at least the minimum standard of the National organization of which they are a part.

The Filson Historical Society

1124

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

18. With what public and private agencies have you cooperated in the treatment of individual problems in the past year?

The following is a list of public and private agencies with which Neighborhood House has cooperated in the past year:

SCHOOLS

Board of Education
Boys High School
Girls High School
Vocational
Special
Normal
Normal Summer School
Goerge W. Morris
Prentice
Emmet Field
St. Boniface
Cathedral School
Hebrew School
Louisville and Jefferson County
Children's Home
Louisville Conservatory of Music
University of Louisville
Louisville School of Social Work

CHURCHES

St. Boniface
Christ Church Cathedral
Trinity Methodist Church
Anshei S'Fard

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

Daughters of Isabelle
St. Helena's Cooperative Club
Queens Daughters
Adath Isreal Sisterhood
Kentucky Sunday School Association
Church Women's Federation
Men's Federation
Presbyterian Synod
Plymouth Settlement

PATRIOTIC AGENCIES

American Legion
Sons of the American Revolution
Daughters of the American Revolution
Colonial Dames

SOCIAL AGENCIES

Family Service Organization
Jewish Welfare Federation
Louisville Fresh Air Home
Public Health Nursing Association
Psychological Clinic
Kentucky Child Labor Association
Children's Protective Association
Plymouth Settlement
Y.W.C.A.
Y.M.H.A.
Red Cross
Near East Relief
Little Sisters of the Poor
House of the Good Shepherd
Salvation Army Industrial Home
Salvation Army Citadel
Legal Aid Society *Police Department*
Detention Home
Juvenile Court
Grand Jury
Federal Court *Circuit Court*
Criminal Court

~~HOSPITALS~~ *Health Agencies*
State Board of Health *City Board of Health*
Children's Free Hospital
City Hospital
Dental Clinic

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

Board of Park Commissioners
Library Board
Board of Public Safety
State Employment Bureau
State Labor Inspectors
Woman's Club
Woman's City Club
Council of Jewish Women
Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs
Junior League
Lions Club

OTHER AGENCIES

Italian American Club. Girl Scouts.
Safety Council. Liberty Insurance Bank
Keith's Theatre in Americanization
Week.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

19. What in your experience, are the greatest obstacles to such work as you would like to see your organization do?

- (a) The need of a larger staff
1. An assistant to the Head, a person of training and experience
 2. A boys worker
 3. A friendly visitor to supplement the work of other agencies, to follow up where their work leaves off and bring the message of the settlement into the home.

Three such workers would enable the present staff to meet the needs of the situation adequately. The appropriation for this increase in staff should be sufficient to secure workers of experience and better training.

- (b) Inadequate space
1. Larger quarters for boys
 2. A girls club room
 3. A room for arts and crafts work
- (c) A need of more equipment-- the outstanding needs being:
1. Two pianos for music school
 2. Jungle gym
 3. A curtain and proper stage setting.
- (d) A new coat of paint on the gym.
- (e) A more intimate knowledge on the part of the Board of Trustees of Neighborhood House of the activities of the Settlement.

FINANCES.

1. How is your agency supported?
- a. Public Funds ... **No**
- b. Private Funds ... **Thru Welfare League**
- c. Endowment ... **Yes**
- d. Church ... **No**
- e. Dues ... **No. House or membership dues**
2. Total income for preceding year? ... **\$ 29686.58**
- a. Amount received from beneficiaries? ... **\$ 422.39**
- b. Amount received from other sources? ... **\$ 3737.39**
- c. Amount received from Welfare League, if member of Welfare League ...
... **\$ 25,526.80**
- d. Budget granted by Welfare League, if member of Welfare League ...
... **\$ 25,596.92**
3. Total disbursements for preceding year? ... **\$ 29,675.96**
4. Amount of capital stock, if any? ... **None**
5. By whom are the expenditures authorized? ... **Board of Trustees of Neighborhood House.**
6. Are all bills paid by check? ... **Yes, with the exception of wages and a few small petty cash bills.**
7. Do you use a voucher system? ... **Yes**
8. Give name and address of public accountant auditing your books
- ... **Meldrum & Meldrum**
- ... **Keller Bldg.**

1. Name of the board governing your organization.....

2. Board of directors or governing body.

a. How elected? ..Originally those interested in establishing a Settlement organized the work and became the board, which has been self perpetuating.

b Lay or clerical?.....Lay.....

c. To what one denomination, if any, do all or a majority belong?.....

d. List members of board, trustees or directors. (On separate sheet)

- Name
- Address
- Office
- Salary
- Profession
- Religion

e. How often does your board meet? ^{Once a month.}.....
 The 5th of each month, unless the 5th falls on

f. Date of meetings ~~Saturday or Sunday~~, in which case the meeting is held the following Monday.

3. By whom is the policy and program of your organization determined?

.....Board of Trustees.....

4. What is the name of your national organization?

.....National Federation of Settlements.....

a. Are you a member of it? ^{Yes}.....

b. What value do you consider is to be derived from membership in your national organization. Most helpful. It is an inspiration to a constantly changing progressive program and standardization of policies. It is a channel also, of information both National and International.

c. If affiliated with a national organization, please enclose a statement, on a separate sheet, of the details of affiliation as to control of administration, appointing of executive, funds contributed or received, etc. See supplementary sheet, 6a, 4c.

5. Are you directly affiliated with any religious denominations? Explain.

.....No, we are non-sectarian.....

55744

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

4. c. If affiliated with a National organization, please enclose a statement, on a separate sheet, of the details of affiliation as to control of administration, appointing of executive, funds contributed or received, etc.

The National Federation of Settlements in no way directs the policies of the local settlements but acts in an advisory capacity and as a medium of exchange. Thruout the year, it furnishes its member organizations, literature and studies covering the entire settlement field.

The following resolution pertaining to finance was passed at the business meeting of the Federation at Washington, D. C. May 16, 1923:

"In order that the National Federation of Settlements may function better and more fully in ways recognized by its membership as essential to its continuance and normal growth, and with the belief that the larger budget should be met directly or indirectly by the member houses, be it

RESOLVED, that the pro rata plan of assessment of dues be re-affirmed and continued; but beginning with the fiscal and calendar year, 1924, the rate shall be three dollars per thousand calculated on the annual budget of the member houses. While it is hoped and expected that all houses will assess themselves on this basis, there is no desire to exclude settlement from membership. Lesser amounts may, therefore be tendered but is is further

RESOLVED, that the minimum dues shall be the sum of ten dollars.

To supplement the dues received direct from the member houses, annual dues and subscriptions may be received from board-members and other friends of the settlements, it being recommended that every head-resident be requested and urged to interest such members or subscribers and obtain funds from them annually.

Under this plan the executive committee shall have the authority to recommend to the member houses, direct or thru city federations, the supplementary amount needed or desired, pro rating, as it were, the amount required annually by the Federation.

RESOLVED, further, that head-residents and other workers in settlements be invited to become annual subscribers or members, the minimum amount of such contribution being one dollar, with the hope however, that larger sums will be subscribed.

RESOLVED, also, that beginning with the next annual conference, all persons attending the sessions shall pay a registration fee of two dollars."

In former years a resolution on finance used the term "annual income of the House" instead of "annual budget of the House" and construed the income of a House as follows:

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

4. c. (con)

"The income of a House is that portion of its receipts devoted to neighborhood work. Moneys raised for the payment of land and buildings or of mortgages on land and buildings, together with interest on indebtedness; for extraordinary repairs on additions to plant and equipment, which would not be counted as ordinary up-keep; for that part of specialized service which extends beyond the neighborhood in which the settlement is located, such as district nursing and executive work for city organized agencies; receipts for articles manufactured under settlement auspices which do not represent profit on the investment; partial payments by those for whom such activities as summer outings, etc., are carried on--moneys thus raised need not be included in the "income" subject to assessment. It is the regular income for neighborhood work, including the salaries of workers and up-keep of buildings, etc. that should be assessed.

The Head Resident of Neighborhood House has been a member of the executive committee of the National Federation of Settlements since the organization of that Federation with the exception of one year.

The Filson Historical Society

88-116

5. (continued)

a. What control has it over the policy of your organization?

.....
.....

b. To what extent is your work financed by your denomination?

.....
.....

The Filson Historical Society

5746

NAME	ADDRESS	OFFICE	SALARY	PROFESSION	RELIGION
E.S. Tachau	Speed Bldg.	President	None	Insurance	Jewish
Percy N. Booth	Lincoln Bldg.	Treasurer	"	Lawyer	Unitarian
Walter Belknap	R.R.#1, Box 131	"	"		Presbyterian
Mrs. Alex Barret	431 Park Ave	"	"		Episcopalian
Leon P. Lewis	Inter-Southern Bldg.	"	"	Lawyer	Presbyterian
Mrs. Sam McMeekin	Spring Drive	"	"		Presbyterian
J.V. Norman	Inter-Southern Bldg.	"	"	Lawyer	Presbyterian
Mrs. Harrison Robertson	2623 Cherokee Pkwy.	"	"		
Edward Sachs	Marion E. Taylor Bldg.	"	"	Lawyer	Jewish
Lafon Allan	Inter-Southern Bldg.	"	"	Lawyer	Episcopalian
Alfred Brandeis	Board of Trade Bldg.	"	"		Jewish

Public File of Historical Society

STAFF.

1. List names of members of staff on a separate sheet, giving the following information for each member -

- a. Name
- b. Address
- c. Position
- d. Salary
- e. Training and experience
- f. Number of hours of service given per week.

2. How many resident social workers have you? ..9.....

- a. Number of residents paid (money, room or board) ..7.....
- b. Number of residents volunteer ..0 (at present).....

3. How many non-resident social workers?

- a. Number of non-residents paid13.....
- b. Number of non-residents volunteer ..52..(for 1922-23).....

4. Number of stenographers and other clerical workers, if any ...2.....

5. What are the standards of training required for appointment on your staff? Classify according to type of position. (Do not include clerical workers)

...As good an educational background as possible ..and as much technical or specialized training as can be secured...Or... in lieu of these, experience.....

6. What training does your organization give the new members of its staff

a. By required courses in the School of Social Work? ..Workers are..... strongly urged to take courses in the School, and wherever else work may be offered that is helpful along their particular line

b. By carefully selected experience under supervision? ..Neighborhood contacts, knowledge of neighborhood forces-constructive and destructive, cooperation with other social agencies, public and private, a knowledge of all city facilities including courts, grand jury, Detention Home, Jail, Also leadership of clubs, classes, and like activities.

c. Through meetings which offer opportunity to secure training outside your organization. Please give examples...Louisville Conference of Social Work, State Conference of Social Work, Settlement Conferences, courses in Scout work, etc.

Note: We urge attendance at many such meetings.

5732

7. If provision is made for outside training in the School of Social Work, is training given at your organization's or the worker's expense and time? ~~Workers expense and sometimes on their time.~~
 Sometimes it is on the time of the organization.
8. What is the source of your volunteers? .. Junior League, School of Social Work, Colonial Dames, Louisville Conservatory of Music, Daughters of Amer. Revol., and friends from the city at large.
- a. What training do you give them? (Check with 6a, b, c,)
 In special branches, such as library, folk dancing, etc
 They are given special training under those in charge. (check 6c)
- ~~Note: We urge attendance at many such meetings.~~
9. What value do you consider is to be derived from the attendance of members of your staff at the School of Social Work? .. Attendance at the school besides making for a more intelligent approach, develops a technique which makes possible the carrying on of a progressive and well organized program without waste of time and effort.
10. Please outline duties of the individual members of your staff -
- Miss Frances Ingram, Head Resident, .. Active director of Settlement, also does active work in connection with city, state, and National social organizations.
- Miss Josephine Peak, Director of Music school, and is responsible for its entire organization and growth.
- Miss Henrietta Rogers Club and Class Leader, Playground worker.
- Miss Vera Paschal Club and Class Leader, Playground worker.
- Miss Ella Brown Family visitor, Court Worker, Supervisor of Library, Club and Class Leader, Playground worker.
- Thomas Boscoe Visitor and interpreter in Italian families, Playground and Game room worker.
- Timothy Tinsley Playground and Game room worker and athletic Coach.
- Miss Chastine Sprague Asst. on Playground and in office, Handicraft worker.
- Miss Hazel Dhl .. Office Director.. and General Settlement Worker.
- Miss Elizabeth Wilson Asst. on playground and in dramatics.
- Miss on the Playground.

NAME ADDRESS POSITION SALARY TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE NO. HOURS OF SERVICE PER WEEK

Josephine Peak	Neighborhood House	Director of Music School	Per Mo. \$130.	Graduate of Louisville Conservatory of Music. Three and one half years in music department of Neighborhood House.	48
Ella Brown	"	Social Service Worker.	\$125.	Graduate of University of Kentucky, 1 semester in Louisville School of Social Work, summer course at Chicago School of Recreation. 6 months teaching experience in public schools of Lexington 1 year as Girl's worker at Neighborhood House.	48
Vera Paschal	"	Girl's Club Worker	\$125.	Graduate of North Carolina College. Summer school at New York School of Social Work Social worker at N.C. State Industrial for Girls. Teacher of Sociology and Community worker at Alabama Technical Institute and College, 1 year. Head of Recreation Department of Louisville School of Social Work, and club and class director at Neighborhood House for 1 year.	48
Henrietta Rogers	"	Assistant Girl's Club Worker. Part time for Neighborhood House.	\$50.	Graduate of University of Ky. 1 semester Louisville School of Social Work, summer course at Chicago School of Recreation. 3 months teaching experience in Louisville public schools. 11 months at Neighborhood House.	24
Chastine Sprague	1216 S. Brook St.	Assistant recreation worker, and Assistant handicraft worker.	\$65.	Newcomb College, School of Art. Louisville School of Social Work. 1 semester, Louisville Normal School. 11 months at Neighborhood House.	44
Elizabeth Wilson	Charmant Apts.	Assistant on playground and in dramatics.	\$30.	Senior in University of Louisville. One year teaching experience in Miss Brown's Private School. 2 years at Neighborhood House.	20

NAME ADDRESS POSITION SALARY NO. HOURS OF SERVICE PER WEEK TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE

NAME	ADDRESS	POSITION	SALARY	NO. HOURS OF SERVICE PER WEEK	TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE
Timothy Tinsley	Neighborhood House	Boy's Club Worker	Per Mo. \$125.00	48	Graduate of Transylvania University Attending Louisville School of Social Work, at present. 1 year's teaching experience and athletic director at Massie School Lexington. 6 months at Neighborhood House.
Thomas Boscoe	"	Boy's Club Worker	3 Mo. @ \$30.00 2 Mo. @ \$75.00 7 Mo. @ \$150.00	24 6 48	Southern Y.M.C.A. College 2 years recreation training, academic work at Vanderbilt and University of Louisville. 6 months Naval training. 2 summers at Louisville Fresh Air Home and 7 year's playground and boy's work at Neighborhood House. 1 summer as city field worker for Louisville Fresh Air Home.
Anna Parrish	332 Winton	Office Asst	\$82.00	36	Stenographic Course at Spencerian 7 yrs. Stenographic experience.
Frances Ingram	428 S. First	Head Res.	\$250.00		Normal, kindergarten, University courses; Summer New York School of Philanthropy. 16 yrs. at Neighborhood House. Service on many boards and commissions.
Hazel Uhl	821 Preston	Office director and Settlement Worker.	\$125.00	46	Graduate Chicago Normal of Phys. Ed. 7 yrs. at Neighborhood House.

ACTIVITIES.

1. How many buildings have you? .. Two bldgs... a roof garden.. and a play-ground - the largest in this section of the city.....
2. Total number of rooms? Main bldg.. 24.. Branch 2.. Gym.. with 2 shower rooms- 2 locker rooms - 2 cloak rooms - and a moving picture booth.
 - a. Number of rooms occupied by Residents? ...9.....
 - b. Number of rooms used by clubs and classes? .9. and gym, showers & Lockers.
 - c. Number of rooms used for administrative purposes? 6
 - d. Number of rooms for maintenance department? ...4.....
3. Please list outside agencies who are using your rooms each week ..Child welfare Commission, Kentucky Child Labor Asso., Louisville School of Social Work, Board of Education, Public Health Nursing Asso., Louisville Fresh Air Home, Louisville Post Basketball Team, Famous Club basketball team, Louisville School of Pharmacy basketball team, and Blue Moon basketball team.

.....
4. How many rooms are used per week by outside agencies? 5
 - a. During what hours are these rooms used by outside agencies?

..... See supplementary sheet... page 13^a/₄ a.....

.....
5. Annual amount received in rent from these out-side agencies? \$ 165.00
6. What activities do you conduct? Please list all classes, clubs, etc., on separate sheets enclosed, giving so far as possible the following information for each activity.
 - a. Name of activity
 - b. Number enrolled
 - c. Sex
 - d. Ages
 - e. Average attendance
 - f. Frequency of meetings
 - g. Amount of fee, if any
 - h. Place of meeting
7. Please enclose a copy of your program covering one week.
8. Do you keep an attendance chart or form sheet? Yes
 - a. If so, please enclose a copy. See attached form sheet.
9. Does the club and class membership of your organization have any voice in the planning or management of these activities through a House Council or by some other means? We had a House Council last year and are.... looking toward its reorganization.

53-141

4

a. During what hours are these rooms used by outside agencies?

These rooms are used from 9 a.m. to 9 or 10 p.m. as follows;
 The Child Welfare Commission 9-5 regularly but often much later.
 Kentucky Child Labor Association - irregularly
 Louisville School of Social Work, Recreational Department, two
 afternoons 2:30- 4:30. One morning 9-11 a.m.
 Board of Education - three evenings a week 7:30 p.m.- 9:30 p.m.
 Public Health Nursing Association- Two mornings per week
 10 a.m. - 12 m.
 Louisville Fresh Air Home - Summer-on call any time.

The outside gymnasium teams have used our gym. irregularly before our teams were organized and when our gym. was not in use by the Neighborhood House teams.

The Filson Historical Society

1920

9. (Continued)

a. If so, to what extent? Explain fully ... As it was a new venture with us last year we did not get far, but we hope for a more helpful development in the future.

10. Do you have an employment bureau? ... No, but some years we find a good many jobs for people.

a. Number applying in last year? Men ... Women ... Boys 4

b. Jobs supplied? 6 last year Men 1 ... Women ... Girls ... 1

11. Do you specialize in any branch of Americanization work? ... We specialize in English and citizenship class, cooperating with the Board of Education, giving very definite training which prepares for Federal examinations. Also get together meetings for the various members of the nationalities represented in our territory.

✓ 12. Do you use the Social Service Exchange? ... Yes

a. If so, for what cases? We register all participants in every activity.

b. What value do you consider is to be derived from registration with the Social Service Exchange? ... Of value only when family becomes a case.

13. Do you do home visiting? ... Yes

14. Do you undertake the complete handling of a family situation? ... No

a. If not, what types of family situations do you handle? Keeping in touch with the work of the various agencies and supplementing the work they can do.

b. Outline your treatment of a family situation. Give illustration if possible.

See supplementary sheet 14-A14, 2

5544U

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

14.

- b. Outline your treatment of a family situation. Give illustration if possible.

Mrs. Pitassi, an Italian mother of a fourteen year old girl with whom Neighborhood House had been well acquainted for years thru class and playground work, appeared at Neighborhood House and asked that we help in locating her daughter who had quarreled with her family and disappeared from home several days before. The child was located in the Detention Home, where she had been taken when found by the police in the company of a very notorious woman.

As we had known the girl to be a very good, helpful sort of a child, who had had a lot to contend with, with an ignorant, erratic mother and father, we felt that the thing for us to do was to attempt to bring about a better feeling of understanding between them, and restore the girl to her home, working out if possible, a more tolerant attitude between the product of new America and old Italy.

The Social Service Exchange record was consulted, and the Family Service and Children's Protective Association were conferred with. Also admission to the County Jail was obtained and the girl with whom she had been found was interviewed. The City Hospital was asked to make a Physical Examination and give a Wasserman test, which was negative. In our judgement the girl was innocent of wrong doing; the other agencies did not know her personally, only her family, and agreed that it was our responsibility.

The Detention Home was asked to cooperate and they arranged for a number of interviews between father and daughter with the worker, and when a mutual agreement was reached the Juvenile Court was asked to release her, on probation to the Neighborhood House worker. The Psychological Clinic was asked to make an examination, and offered many suggestions in regard to the treatment of the case.

The girl was put in school at the Cathedral School, and her teacher conferred with regularly as to her progress. She and her family were kept in touch with thru almost daily contacts. She was urged to attend several activities at Neighborhood House in which she showed quite an interest and the family were brought in as often as possible to picture shows, entertainments etc. Also it was insisted upon that she help with the work at home.

Whenever any difficulty arose in the home, the worker was called in and an adjustment effected thru her.

After several months the young man whom her family had selected as a husband for her came from Chicago to claim his bride. As the marriage seemed to meet with the utmost approval of all concerned it was solemnized in the Catholic Church and the couple went back to Chicago to live.

14. (continued)

c. What types of family situations do you refer to case work agencies, such as the Family Service Organization, the Children's Protective Association, etc.?

.....Refer to question 17, page 3.....

15. Do you give material relief? ..No.....

a. If so, what is the nature of the relief? ..-.....

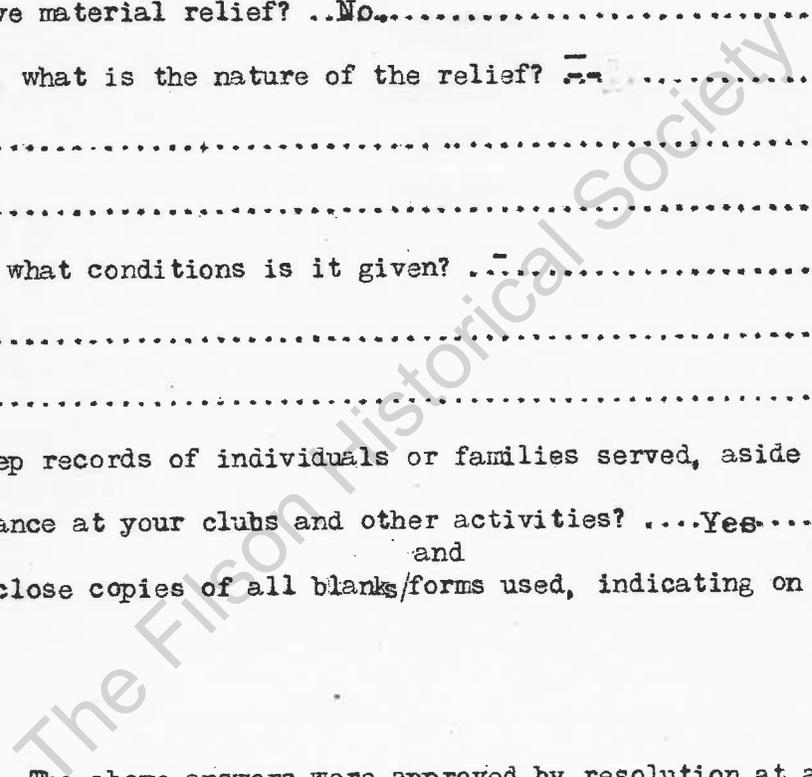
b. Under what conditions is it given? ..-.....

16. Do you keep records of individuals or families served, aside from records of attendance at your clubs and other activities?Yes..... and

17. Please enclose copies of all blanks/forms used, indicating on each its use.

The above answers were approved by resolution at a meeting of the ~~executive committee~~ (or board) of the Neighborhood House. on December 5, 1923. (Date)

..... E.S. Tachau, President,
Executive Officer



12452

NAME OF ACTIVITY	NUMBER ENROLLED	SEX	AGES	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE	FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS	AMOUNT OF FEE	PLACE OF MEETING
Playground	1600	Mixed	-1-70	140	per period Summer .3 per day thruout year		N. H. Playgroud
N.H. Game Room	241	Boys & Girls	1-15 day 12-15 night	86	2 periods a day when weather was cold		Main Bldg.
Young Men's Cl. Room	206	Boys	15-25	27	Monday & wednesday Clubs 4 days - 2 periods		Young Mens Club room
Library	176	Mixed	7-50	19	Oct. & June two meetings a week		Main Bldg.
Amer. Mothers Club	25	Women		10	Twice a month	\$.20 mo.	Main Bldg.
" " parties		Mixed		129	3 parties per year		Gymnasium
Jewish Mothers Club	22	Women		10	Once per month	\$10. Extra	Main Bldg.
" " patties		mixed	6-70	119	3 parties per year	\$.25 mo.	Gymnasium
Jr. Club & Gym	23	Boys	14-16	12	once a week meetings numerous classes and games in gym.	.02	Y.M. Game Room and Gym.
Pastime Cl. & Gym.	17	Boys	12-15	11	2 a week - one gym. and 1 club.	" "	" "
Midgets Cl. Meetings	26	Boys	15-17	16	Twice per week.		Y.M. Game Room
" Gym. & Games	26	Boys	15-17	30	Three per week.		Gymnasium.
Young Men's Club or Central A. Club or meetings & gym.	33	Men	18-30	13	Once per week.	.05 per member	Young mens room Gym. & Player.
Leaders Club	2	Boys	16	2	" "		Y.M. Game Room
L.I.P. Club	18	Boys	8-11	9	Once per week.	.02	Main bldg.
Hiking Club	11	Boys	12-14	7	" "	"	Y.M. Club Room
Boys Libr. Club.	11	Boys	14-15	8	" "	"	Main Bldg.
Girl Scouts	10	Girls	10-18	8	" "	.20 per month	Main bldg.
N.H. Council	9	Adults	16-	9	Once per Month	" "	" "

NAME OF ACTIVITY NUMBER ENROLLED SEX AGES AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS AMOUNT OF FEE PLACE OF MEETING

Hand Sew. Class	39	Girls	7-12	9	Once per week	Initiation .05	Main bldg.
Jr. Machine Sewing	8	Girls	10-13	5	Both classes once per week.	"	"
Sr. " "	12	"	12-14	6	"	"	"
Syrian Machine sewing	8	Women	14-23	6	Once a week.	.05	"
Jr. & Sr. Folk Dancing Class	118	Girls	7-15	16	Both classes once a week.		Gymnasium
Basketry Class	11	Girls & women	10-	8	Once a week	.10 adult .05 Child	main bldg.
Drawing Class	13	Boys	13-15	9	"	"	"
Social Group		Boys & Girls	14-17	16	"	"	Gymnasium
Handicraft Class	6	Boys	12-15	6	Once a week.		Y.M. Game Room
English Class	48	Adults		13	Three Nights week.		main bldg.
Citizenship Class	54	"		10	"	"	"
Baby Clinic	8	Mixed	-1-6	46	Two Mornings week		"
Recreation Class	17	adults	18-	11	three periods week		Gymnasium
Picture shows in gym. during winter		mixed	-1-70	108	Every Friday Night	Adult .05 Child .02	"
Girls Club	8	girls	10-12	8	Once a week		main bldg.
Sr. Girls Gym.	20	"	13-21	10	Once a week	.03 per member	Gymnasium
Printshop Girls	11	"		8	"	"	"
Rehersals & Plays		Mixed		15	Various times		Any vacant room & Gymnasium
Industrial Art	28	"	6-16	12	2 class meetings a week during July & Aug. once a week		Roof Garden
Make Believe		"	4-13	33	Once a week during July & Aug.		"

dues to Home
 Club dues
 Total \$11.00

NAME OF ACTIVITY	NUMBER ENROLLED	SEX	AGES	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE	FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS	AMOUNT OF FEE	PLACE OF MEETINGS
Music Lessons	96	Boys & girls	7-20	7	Lessons per day from Sept. 10 to June 12	.35 per lesson	main bldg.
Piano Class	6	"	7-10	3	Twice a week for four months	.02	" "
Rhythm Class	6	"	8-12	3	Once a week for two months	.05	" "
Voice Lessons	5	"	16-19	3	Once a week	.35 per lesson	" "
Violin "	12	"	8-13	3	Two days a week	" "	" "
Piano practice	7	"	8-13	3	Every day	" "	" "
Etude Music Club	40	"	7-14	14	Once a month	" "	" "
Jolly Jingles Club	20	Girls	7-12	8	Once a week	" "	" "
Sioux Club	13	Boys	8-13	11	" "	" "	" "
Glee Club	18	Adults	16-25	8	" "	" "	" "
Ukelele Club	5	Women	19-29	5	" "	" "	" "
Societa di Canto	32	Girls	7-15	14	Twice a week	" "	" "
Kinder gym	28	Boys	9-12	13	Every Sat. Aft.	.02	Gym.
Senior gym Meeting	10	adults		10	Twice a week	.05	Y.M. Club room. Gym
Senior Games		"		43	Two games per week		Gymnasium
Choral Class	43	Boys & girls	7-15	25	Once a week for three months.		main bldg
Basketball Games		Boys	12-30	65	39 occasions		Gymnasium
Parties and entertainments		mixed	4-70	100	On holidays & high days 7&8		Generally gym other times main bldg
Outside Occasions		Groups to Concerts etc		18	22 meetings		Conservatory of music

SCHEDULE OF DAILY ACTIVITIES

MONDAY

11:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. Music Lessons - Piano
 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 m. Baby Clinic
 11:00 a.m. Staff Meeting
 2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. Game Room - Children under 10.
 2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. Young Men's Game Room
 1:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. Music Lessons - Piano, Violin
 2:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Snow White Rehearsal
 3:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Sunshine Patrol of Girl Scouts
 3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Societa di Canto
 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. English Class for Adult Foreigners
 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Citizenship Class for Adult Foreigners
 7:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. American Mother's Club (2nd & 4th)
 7:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m. Central Athletic Club
 6:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. Boys Gym. -14-16
 7:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Boys Gym. -16-20

TUESDAY

10:00 a.m. - 12:00 m. Baby Clinic
 9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. Settlement Conference (every other week)
 2:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Young Men's Club Room - over 10.
 2:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Library
 3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Music Lessons - Piano
 3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. Folk Games
 3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. Sioux Club
 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. English Class for Adult Foreigners
 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Citizenship Class for Adult Foreigners
 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Junior Athletic Club
 7:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Girl Scouts
 7:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Jewish Mother's Club - third Tuesday
 6:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Basketball Practice.

WEDNESDAY

2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. Game Room - Children under 10
 1:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. Music Lessons - Piano, Violin
 3:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. Domestic Science
 3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. Hebrew Singing Class
 2:00 P.M. - 4:30 P.M. Young Men's Club Room - Boys over 10
 3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Etude Music Club (second Wednesday)
 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. English Class for Adult Foreigners
 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Citizenship Class for Adult Foreigners
 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Girl's Gym.

THURSDAY

11:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. Music Lessons - Piano
 2:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Young Men's Club Room
 3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. Hawk Eyes Club
 3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. Folk Dancing
 1:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. Music Lessons - Piano, Violin
 2:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Operetta Rehearsal
 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Young Men's Club Room
 7:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m. Girls Gym.
 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Syrian Women's Club.

FRIDAY

2:15 p.m. - 3:45 p.m. Game Room - Boys under 10
2:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Young Men's Club Room
2:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Library
7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Picture Show
6:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. Saxophone Lessons

SATURDAY

2:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Young Men's Club Room
7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Young Men's Club Room

9:00 - 12:00 A.M.

The Filson Historical Society

TENTATIVE STATEMENT
OF AIMS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SETTLEMENT.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD

1. General headquarters for meeting emergencies in the neighborhood, personal and general.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
428 South First Street,
Louisville, Kentucky.

"Established September 1, 1897, by Archibald A. Hill and Lucy Belknap as the outgrowth of a boys' club begun in September, 1896, and carried on in two rooms in an old saloon building, "to better the conditions of the neighborhood by studying the real needs, adapting the work to meet those needs and by co-operating with all institutions in the neighborhood in building up their own work." The settlement aims "to influence personal character by furnishing through its clubs, classes and other activities, a social and intellectual center for the neighborhood, and by a close personal touch with the neighbors through visiting and performing any neighborly office for which there is need; to improve the environment by allying itself with organizations for civic improvement, whose benefits react on the neighborhood; In the matter of child labor, tenement house and other reforms, the settlement is in a position to see the need of legislation and is therefore committed to this public work for the benefit of the whole community.

In 1899 an advisory board of ten men and women, among whom were no distinctions of race or creed, was formed to act with the head resident. In 1902 the house was incorporated, and the advisory board became a board of trustees.

NEIGHBORHOOD. The house is located in a thickly populated downtown district. Many houses formerly occupied by the well-to-do have become lodging houses; and the portion of the neighborhood is inhabited by Jewish immigrants (Russian, German, Roumanian), though there are some Italians and backward American whites." (Report of 1896) Neighborhood population is now largely American, Russian, German, Italian and Syrian. (1923)

2. Examples of Emergency Needs Met through Settlement Endeavor.

- (a) Congestion of district with no play space led to the opening of a neighborhood playground owned, equipped, and supervised by Neighborhood House.
- (b) Numbers of children on street during school hours led to investigation of home conditions and schools, which eventually brought about ~~higher standards in the schools, and~~ a compulsory education law.
- (c) Seeing on every hand the exploitation of children, a local study was made of children in industry, messenger service, street trades, and agriculture. This study was used as a basis for legislative action.
- (d) The Settlement has helped to do away with the unscientific "old wives", method of caring for the sick with their too often fatal results, first through employing a visiting nurse, later through helping the neighborhood to take advantage of the city-wide nursing service and health agencies.

Good working
Copy

Trans
attached with
to Bureau
12/10/23

5x26

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

(1) In addition to general emergency help given to the neighborhood at large, other agencies and local organizations, the settlement has always put especial emphasis on its availability to any one needing personal help.

under (1) For example: An Italian man facing deportation for crime of which he had not been guilty, came to the settlement for aid. The settlement knowing the doubtful character of the man or men bringing the charge against him were convinced that the case should be more carefully investigated. This was done, and the evidence presented to the Court brought about an acquittal.

(2) Again: In several cases of crimes against children the settlement has secured the conviction for the criminals in the face of political and other strong influences by its knowledge of the neighborhood and its forces and its intimate personal acquaintance with neighborhood families. This background has given the settlement its basis upon which to collect and present convincing evidence to the courts.

(3) In this particular neighborhood exploitation in many forms is prevalent. For example: An Italian woman bought a stove of a "second-hand" dealer. The stove gave every appearance of being a good one, but upon trial was found not to be lined. The woman tried unsuccessfully to return the stove, but the dealer refused since she had paid for it, and in desperation she came to the settlement. The settlement had finally to take the case into court to secure the refund.

(4) An Italian family sublet a room in a top floor apartment which they rented. A rain-storm came, and due to a leaky roof the household effects belonging to the lodger were ruined. The lodger demanded payment from the family from whom she rented the room, and naturally they refused but in turn demanded that the landlord make good her loss. The landlord refused, and a quarrel developed after which the landlord threatened to "throw them all out." The then enraged and excited family and lodger came to the settlement for help. One of the members of the Board, (a well-known lawyer) was taken to call upon the landlord who promptly thereupon decided to do the square thing by all concerned and then drop the matter.

f. During the war, the House was used by Federal Authorities for issuing naturalization papers to foreigners.

g. During flu epidemic, House used by Red Cross for meeting of social workers representing the entire state to discuss handling the problem.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

2. Prompting neighborliness.

- a. The settlement provides a common meeting place and opportunities for participation to groups of all ages, having varied interests and social experiences.
- b. It promotes through friendly contacts and group activities a sense of responsibility and interest in its neighbors, one toward another regardless of racial differences, thus building a mutual respect.
- c. It helps to destroy a sense of individual or group isolation and brings joy into the lives of those otherwise desolate and friendless. For instance, the settlement found an old German couple who were absolutely friendless and in dire poverty but too proud to ask for aid. The woman was getting up at 4 O'clock and doing cooking at one of the public markets for ten cents a day. The settlement residents not only saw to it that this old couple were provided for, but befriended as well, and the last years of their lives were really happy. After the old man's death the settlement arranged for his funeral and recruited the necessary pall bearers from among the neighborhood and residents of the settlement, numbering a Presbyterian minister, a cobbler, a bucket shop man, and the Superintendent of Education in the Public Schools!
- d. Encourages friendly neighborhood competition in games, athletics, gardens, etc.
- e. The settlement is represented in outside neighborhood gatherings where factions develop and serving as an impartial friend, helps to bring about united action.
- f. Employment service.
- g. Maintains a Fresh Air Home where neighborhood families are given intensive group life for periods of two weeks at a time.
- h. During war time it was discovered that the foreign mothers were having difficulty in using the food substitutes, so the settlement arranged demonstrations of the use of substitutes in the preparation of the favorite dishes of the various nationalities. This led to the exchange of recipes among neighbors and also gave a point of friendly contact with American born women anxious to share and also to add new dishes to their lists and those of others.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

3. Reinforcing home and family life and building up family standards, enlarging family outlook, broader point of view on life.

- a. Ideal family life has been presented through play in the kindergarten, with "little mothers" on playground, and housekeeping classes, with stress placed on the share of responsibility each member of the family must take in the home life.
- b. Classes for women and children in home-making, cooking and sewing.
- c. An individual sense of responsibility and relationship to the whole group is often awakened through club activities and membership, as well as through participation in other activities, and is then applied to the home.
- d. The settlement helps to bring about a better understanding between parents and children, often through the offices of the friendly visitor or club leader or again through bringing whole families together for social occasions.
- e. The settlement helps to develop a pride in the contributions which each member of the family is able to make in the range of settlement activities. For instance: At a neighborhood reception given at the settlement for a new Italian consul, the little Italian children in the settlement music school gave a group of Italian folk songs and did a folk game to the great pride of their parents and older brothers and sisters. A group of students from the Louisville Conservatory of Music were on the program. A speech of welcome by the President of the Italian American Club was then followed by a talk by the Consul. After the program was over, fathers, mothers, and children were introduced to the Consul and his wife, and while the children applauded the fathers and mothers and settlement staff danced the old Italian Quadrille together.
- f. The settlement arranges frequent talks on current topics, civics and the like, for excursions to places of interest, and thus helps to form a taste for better recreation, and a desire for cleaner, more harmonious, surroundings.
- g. The settlement also makes a continuous effort to arouse a sense of responsibility in each member of a family for his share in helping to promote neighborhood welfare, such as active participation in Red Cross drives, the support of the Welfare League, Fresh Air Homes, etc., if not in terms of money then in work or propaganda. Also in reporting untoward conditions which effect the well being of the neighborhood morally or physically, and working toward betterment.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

4. Sympathetic appreciation and support of all indigenous local institutions and loyalties whether public, semi-public, or private, including every grade of cooperation from participation in the institutional scheme of other agencies, to the most complete and careful policy of laissez-faire, the latter being quite as important as the former.

1. Neighborhood House as one of the pioneer social agencies in Louisville has endeavored to cooperate with all other agencies both as a promoting and sustaining force. Outstanding examples are as follows:

- a. Cooperation with the Board of Education in opening a Kindergarten (later turned over to public school) and in coaching backward children.
- b. Administers small branch of the Public Library
- c. Assumed temporary charge of the Newsboys' Home as emergency need arose.
- d. Cooperates with other agencies such as churches, social centers, schools, clubs, etc., in giving them the use of meeting rooms and gym. until they are better equipped.
- e. Cooperates with the Public Health Nursing Association in giving use of rooms for Baby Clinic, and cooperated for a time with the Babies Milk Fund Association by giving that organization the use of the House as a Station.
- f. Cooperates with the Italian American Club, meeting in the neighborhood by giving them trained leadership for their recreational activities, and in helping them plan their programs; also gives them use of rooms that they may carry on athletics.
- g. Cooperates with district case working agencies, courts, etc., in sharing settlement knowledge and contacts.
- h. Helped to secure interest and support in the establishment of a local branch of the Y.W.C.A.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

5. Creating new services for health, recreation, education, etc.

HEALTH

- a. Secured Public Bath.
- b. Employed district nurse before general nursing service was ^{well} established.
- c. ~~Organized~~ First Anti-tuberculosis Society in Louisville ^{was organized at neighborhood house.}

RECREATION

- a. Opened first public playground in the neighborhood.
- b. Maintained public dance hall for soldiers during the war.
- c. Organized ^{Girls} Basket Ball League of Louisville.

d. Conducted the first Institute of Play in a series of Institutes given under the auspices of the National Federation of Settlements.

EDUCATION

~~Secured additional classes (for adults) at Vocational School during war time.~~

Maintained evening classes in English for foreigners and

a. b. Opened school of citizenship for men and women which prepares for Federal Examinations.

b. c. Opened music school in cooperation with the Louisville Conservatory of Music, and secures scholarships for needy children.

d. Conducted institutes in the summer in arts and crafts.

d. Arabic School ~~is~~ conducted ^{at N.H.} by Syrian teacher for Syrian children.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

6. Coordinating, distributing and interpreting center for all other agencies of social work. Importance of the settlement follow-up even after local institutional centres have been established. Promoting the right general relation between neighborhood and social agencies.
 - a. Made survey for Kentucky Child Welfare Exhibit of every institution in Louisville touching the life of the dependent child, including relief giving agencies, home finding societies and orphanages.
 - b. Gave volunteer service in helping to establish and maintain Free Dental Clinic.
 - c. Conducts city-wide registration bureau for Fresh Air Home.
 - d. Headquarters of Kentucky Children's Code Commission *and later of Kentucky Child Welfare Commission.*
 - e. Gives opportunity for supervised field work to students of various schools, and workers in other agencies.
 - f. Offers use of rooms to agencies about to open district centers, and brings together outside and district agencies for discussions and action upon various problems of the work.
 - g. Represented on the original committee to consider the establishment of a Welfare League of Social Agencies of Louisville, and is now represented on ~~the~~ Executive Committee *of its board of workers.*
 - h. Arranges neighborhood meetings and exhibits for other agencies wishing to do educational work along health, civic and other lines.

The Filson Historical Society



1. SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

7. Improving the physical environment.

a. Planted trees and shrubbery around settlement grounds.

b. Made study of garbage disposal and dumps (in cooperation with the Woman's Civic Association) which has helped to better sanitary conditions. *g club*

c. Promoted work of Tenement House Commission and after law was passed

~~b.~~ Reported unsanitary houses, toilets, and other violations of sanitary code and secured better enforcement of same.

d. At one time the Park Board decided that all trees should be cut down in the business district. Neighborhood House made house to house visits, urging that protest ~~made~~ and used every means to arouse public opinion, thus helping to defeat the measure.

(put c on line with other letters)

The Filson Historical Society

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

8. The settlement is an essay in the study and development of community culture. A primary motive is that of increasing the number of citizens interested in the welfare of the community on the side of their temperamental interests.

(The residents of Hull House feel increasingly that the educational efforts of the settlement should not be directed primarily to reproduce the college type of culture, but to work out a method and ideal adapted to the immediate situation. They feel that they should promote a culture which will not set its possessor aside in a class with others like himself, but which will, on the contrary, connect him with all sorts of people by his ability to understand them as well as by his power to supplement their present surroundings with the historic background.)

- Q. National groups use the House as a place where they can celebrate their holidays religious and national, and are made to feel that the preservation of old-world customs and folk lore is of cultural value to the community at large.
- b. Music and dramatics are used as a means of expression and also of acquainting children and adults with the contributions made by their own and other nationalities. This has helped to give the children a greater respect for the older generation.
- c. Provides opportunities for a larger social life, where for instance, the Italians may meet and do honor to their Consul, the Jewish groups their Rabbi, or again come in contact with men and women of note in other fields. At these times, if a program is given, the neighborhood groups and guests share in making it of interest, and always there is opportunity given for making new friendly contacts.
- d. The settlement has maintained picture loans.
- e. Classes in French and other languages.
- f. Arts and crafts classes.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

9. The organization of local "society" in the restricted sense of that term. Suggestion, guidance, resource in the courtship process, the reinforcement of neighborhood "chivalry".

has
4 Neighborhood House arranged for frequent gatherings and helps neighborhood groups to organize and run their social activities. At such times attempts are made to have correct or at least acceptable social form. The settlement has found that social dancing classes help to develop a sense of social obligation and chivalry among the younger groups, and that the dances given at the settlement are a direct means of proper introductions between girls and boys, and many happy marriages have resulted. Several of the settlement neighbors take pride in saying, "Yes, I was married at Neighborhood House ten years ago. We met each other there."

The Filson Historical Society

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

10. Development of neighborhood morale.

- a. Encourages and cooperates with any attempt made on the part of the neighborhood itself to raise its standards of living or conduct.
- b. Helps to develop a sense of personal and group responsibility for neighborhood morale through the various activities carried on by the House where higher ethical standards are discussed and maintained. For example: Citizenship classes, civic groups, Scouts' clubs, the playground, etc.
- c. Sex instruction given to boys and girls.
- d. Clean sportsmanship developed through athletics.
- e. Wholesome recreational activities provided for every age.
- f. Participation in larger programs for betterment develops pride and sense of responsibility toward improvement of neighborhood conditions.
- g. Since the district is a lodging-house district, the finer home element is lacking, and the settlement endeavors through home making classes and family gatherings to build up a higher sense of home, and also to supply recreation activities.

For example: A family moved from their home in a down state mining town where there was a strike, to one room in a lodging house near the Settlement.

The mother came to the settlement after a time to express her appreciation of what it meant to her children to have a place to play, saying, "My children are used to having all out doors to play in, and then for them to be cooped up in one room was mighty hard, but now they can go to your playground, they are all right."

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

10 ~~11~~

I. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD

II. An all round training school in associated action, as the fundamental process of democratic production and citizenship. Neighborhood participation in many grades and degrees.

Like that
(The majority of residents hold that their chief service is to prepare people and particularly the young for greater and more responsible participation in industry, government, and higher leisure time interests. The settlement is to be "the yeast that starts the social rising." Their point of view reaches widely enough to include those who may look to a comprehensive reorganization of society. Crudities, mistakes, or even hoodlumism are tolerated with patience, because only through enduring the pains as well as enjoying the fruits of democracy can citizens learn how to govern themselves and how to unite for cooperative production. The business of the neighborhood organizer is hopefully to urge forward such work among the foundations, and to assure those groups which show themselves capable of collective self management ever increasing opportunities of expansion and fulfillment.)

Adult Activities.

Constructive work has been done with the adult foreign born and American groups throughout the history of Neighborhood House through clubs, Americanization classes, informal gatherings, and friendly contacts in the home and settlement.

The Jewish Mothers' Club organized early in the history of the House, has met regularly year after year, having programs of civics, home economics, and recreation. That these meetings have been educational and have developed an interest in the local and larger community is shown by the active work done by the members in school elections, Welfare Drives, Child Welfare programs, etc.

A group of American women of the neighborhood organized in 1919 as an Americanization Committee to help their foreign sisters to adjust to new conditions, organized a club which has pledged itself to assist in neighborhood betterment, through friendly visiting and reporting of needy cases to the settlement for aid. Also in maintaining a scholarship fund for a music pupil at the settlement music school.

A Syrian Mothers' Club organized, but has had an up and down time as to attendance, as many of the women are peddlers and all have large families. At present, a Syrian Men's Club meeting in the neighborhood is anxious to take over this organized group as an Auxilliary of their Club. One of the settlement staff is leader of the club and she feels it wise not to take any part in the discussion as to whether the club shall remain a settlement Mothers' Club, or join the men's group, feeling that if the experiment works out well, a strong neighborhood organization of men and women might be built up which would be capable of self-management. If it fails, both men and women can again seek leadership and shelter at the Settlement.

17-5

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD

Citizenship classes are productive of both learning and social life. The old time neighbors of the settlement bring in the newcomers to the beginners' class in English. The School of Citizenship prepares its scholars for the final examination given by the Federal Bureau.

The class work is supplemented by many social gatherings, and by opportunity given to take part in the general settlement group life. Participation in all these varied activities enables these foreign men and women to feel a part of and take their place in an American group life.

Work with Older Boys and Girls and Children

One of the first neighborhood needs met by the settlement was the opening of a playground, and after twenty-five years or more, it continues its function, that of providing play space, organized play activities, leadership and instruction in athletics for both boys and girls. Fair play and high standards of cooperation are developed, and neighborhood relationships are strengthened through the coming together of young and old in this play space dedicated to wholesome recreation.

Wherever possible, a sense of group responsibility is aroused as, for instance, in the opening of a new boys' club room. The boys painted the furniture, dyed the curtains, painted and decorated pottery, waste baskets, etc., making the room most attractive. Naturally it gave them great pride, and helped to make the groups orderly ones.

Through clubs and classes and other group activities such as table games, the gymnasium, dramatics, orchestra practice, etc., in fact in all the opportunities offered by the settlement, citizenship is the goal and the activity but the means to this end.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

12. Relations to law and justice, improvement of moral conditions.

- a. Reported on houses of prostitution for Vice Commission and city administration and was instrumental in having these houses closed in the district.
- b. Helped to secure appointment of first truant officer, also helped to work out a plan for the establishment and enforcement of the compulsory education law in Louisville.
- c. Secured better enforcement of the tenement house law.
- d. From time to time has investigated and reported on lodging houses indistrict.
- e. Made investigation of local dance halls the results of which were the closing of many of the worst, and a general "cleaning up" on the part of the others.
- f. The President of the Board of Trustees of Neighborhood House was instrumental in having a recommendation made by the Vice Commission in their report for an all year round recreation system in Louisville.
- g. Residents act as volunteer probation officers for district cases and Head Resident is Secretary of Kentucky Probation Association.
- h. The settlement constantly reports any questionable enterprise to the police or other authorities, and does follow up work on law enforcement.
- i. Investigates cases of disputed justice and brings evidence to bear upon such cases.
- j. The settlement acts as an interpreter of the law to foreign neighbors, and secures free legal aid when needed.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

13
15
18

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD

13. Building of the materials for a distinctly local political platform. Special significance in relation to women suffrage. Are the women of the working classes simply going to be dragooned by the machine or shall they have vital appealing issues of their own.

The settlement has kept its neighbors informed as to political platforms, and has organized them for work for Welfare measures, and encouraged general discussion in club meetings.

The Filson Historical Society

16
14e

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD

14. Promotion of tolerance locally through understanding between economic, cultural, racial and religious groups.

a Brings together groups for mutual help and service; i.e. enlisted the help of the Colonial Dames and D.A.R. in Americanization work, Junior League in club and class work, Council of Jewish Women in many activities, Women's clubs and students in general volunteer service. The American Legion has carried on its Americanization program at the Settlement and has in every way cooperated with other Settlement activities.

b Has cooperated in helping to make the annual Americanization Day of value to all national groups by group representation on such programs, and by giving publicity throughout the neighborhood.

The Filson Historical Society

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

11. INTERACTION OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS COMMUNITY WITH THE LARGER COMMUNITY.

L. Application of settlement experience to legislation.

b. Head Resident served on Volunteer Commission to investigate conditions of working women in Kentucky. Ten years later this was followed by another survey of conditions affecting working women in Kentucky, under the Welfare Department of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs of which the Head Resident was Chairman. This survey was made at the request of the Consumers League.

c. Settlement helped to organize Kentucky Child Labor Association.

d. The Settlement has helped to conduct legislative campaigns for the National Child Labor Commission and the Kentucky Child Labor Association has also cooperated in a survey of conditions affecting Child Welfare in Kentucky. This survey was issued as a National State Bulletin, and upon it was based much of the constructive health, education, and other legislative measures of the 1920 General Assembly. Another outcome of this Bulletin was the appointment by the Governor of a Children's Code Commission. The Head Resident of the Neighborhood House was one of the five members appointed, and in this capacity still serves.

e. Cooperated with Women's Clubs of Kentucky in conducting legislative campaign for better care of the feeble-minded of the state.

f. Helped to reorganize the State Conference of Social Work, the Head Resident of Neighborhood House serving for two years as President of the Conference.

g. In cooperation with State Agencies helped to secure a Physical Education clause in the State Board of Health laws enabling the public schools throughout the state to open School Social Centers.

a. Head Resident in co-operation with Woman's Club helped organize Consumers League of Kentucky.

16 #11
NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

11. INTERACTION OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS COMMUNITY WITH THE LARGER COMMUNITY.

2. Cooperation with Public Officials.

- a. From time to time the settlement has been asked to conduct investigations, make surveys, and reports for the Governor of the State, Mayor of the City, Court Judges, and other state and city officials. These requests have been for material on conditions affecting women and children in industry, health measures, law enforcement, moral conditions, etc.
 - b. Has cooperated closely with Aldermen, the City Council, the Chief of Police in working for city-wide betterment measures.
 - c. Cooperates with the Italian consul in work with Italians.
- The Filson Historical Society

17 ~~19~~

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

11. INTERACTION OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS COMMUNITY WITH THE LARGER COMMUNITY.

3. PROJECTION of Settlement Local Experience into the Problems of Local Communities in General.
 - a. Former Head Resident helped to organize and served on first National Playground Association Committee.
 - b. Secured cooperation of the Women's Club of Louisville in forming a Recreation League which organized and financed playgrounds until taken over by the city.
 - c. Present Head Resident served as Vice President of the Recreation League and kept closely in touch with the administration of Playgrounds until they went under city control.
 - d. Made survey for Kentucky Child Welfare Exhibit of every institution in Louisville touching the life of the dependent child, including relief giving agencies, day nurseries, home finding societies and orphanages.
 - e. Made study of scholarship of school children engaged in street trades for Council of Jewish Women.
 - f. Served on local Moving Picture Censorship Board
 - g. After the Kentucky tornado of 1917 the Head Resident was asked by the Emergency Committee of the American Red Cross Society to take charge of the family visitation and relief work done in connection with Fulton County.
 - g. Cooperated with Recreation Committee of Louisville in making several city wide recreational surveys.
 - h. After the settlement investigation of Neighborhood dance halls, a city wide survey was made in cooperation with the War Camp Community Service. Better conditions resulted which in turn drove the dance hall managers catering to young people who wished to dance the more vicious forms of dances to open dance halls in Jeffersonville, Indiana, (across the river from Louisville.) The Jeffersonville city authorities were appealed to, also the Women's Clubs, and later the matter was taken up with the Jeffersonville Board of Trade by the Louisville Board of Trade,-- resulting in joint action which closed the bad halls for all time in both cities.
 - i. Settlement helped meet war emergency by two of its members and the Head Resident serving on the executive Committee of the War Recreation Board afterwards known as the War Camp Community Service Board. As Chairman of the Welfare Committee of that Board the Head Resident was in charge of the work for girls in Louisville.

II. INTERACTION OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS COMMUNITY WITH THE LARGER COMMUNITY.

4. A reconciling influence among separated groups and classes in the larger general community, promotion of tolerance through understanding.

a Neighborhood House has had since its organization an active Board of Trustees who represent different creeds and races. This is also true of the settlement staff.

b The settlement has brought together Jews and Gentiles, Roman Catholics and Protestants for joint action on neighborhood and national betterment measures, and has been able to act as an interpreter and an adjusting force through its knowledge of racial characteristics.

3. It enlists the active cooperation of the other organizations such as the Junior League, Council of Jewish Women, Women's Clubs, Church groups, etc. and gives them opportunity to get together on providing social and civic activities for the neighborhood.

The Filson Historical Society

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

291

19. INTERACTION OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS COMMUNITY WITH THE LARGER COMMUNITY.

5. Reflex Influence on Education, the Professions and the Church.

- a. The Settlement has stood behind every movement for higher standards both as regards the personnel and curriculum of the local schools and has helped to secure many needed reforms.
- b. Has cooperated in making surveys and studies of the school child which have been the basis of legislative action on educational measures.
- c. ~~Helped to organize~~ Wellesley Club of Louisville. *Kentucky was organized at Neighborhood House.*
- d. ~~Helped to organize~~ University Friendship Club *held its meetings at Neighborhood House*
- e. Helped to organize Women's City Club of Louisville
- f. Has interested the most progressive professional men and women in the city in giving volunteer service in the neighborhood, (lawyers, physicians, teachers, etc.) thereby helping toward a better understanding of another field of service, and also helping to set higher professional standards in the neighborhood.
- g. Has given helpful cooperation to various religious bodies in their mission centers and has helped to bring about a better understanding, or at least a more tolerant attitude between religious groups in the neighborhood and city. Has helped whenever possible, to strengthen religious ties and encouraged loyalty to church affiliations. This attitude of respectful recognition of the value of religious life has helped to break down the prejudice the church has shown many times against a purely recreational and educational program.
- h. For instance, Jewish children were at one time advised against going to Neighborhood House by a local Rabbi, his reasons being that tho they were practically compelled to be educated and to work with Gentiles it was not necessary to depend upon them or be united with them for recreation. The children dropped out in great numbers, telling other children, "it is not a good place to go." This of course, set the non-Jewish people thinking about whether their children should attend a "not good place" and they began to drop out also. Finally all this being uncovered to the wondering Settlement group, one of the Board members who was Jewish, talked to the Rabbi who consented to allow the children to again go to the settlement.

The adjustment was not absolutely made however, until during the war, when food substitutes were being used, the Settlement secured the cooperation of the Council of Jewish Women to help in opening cooking classes for Jewish mothers where they were taught how to use substitutes in the preparation of Kosher dishes. Then the Rabbi from the pulpit, urged attendance in one type of activity or another upon his entire congregation.

55x26

II. INTERACTION OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS COMMUNITY WITH THE LARGER COMMUNITY.

6. Settlement service on voluntary boards, committees and in public positions.

The Head Residents of the Neighborhood House and Staff have always served on many committees and Boards both local, state, and national, of which the following are representative:

Head Resident

President, Louisville Fresh Air Home Association; President, State Conference of Social Workers; Member, Council of Louisville Associated Charities; Executive Committee of Community Council; Civics Committee of Woman's Club; Staff Member, Social Service Department; University of Louisville; Board Member, Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home; Chairman, recreation committee, Kentucky Conference of Social Work; Member, Industrial and Social Conditions Committee, Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs; Secretary, Kentucky Child Labor Association; President, Kentucky Children's Code Commission; Member, Child Welfare Survey Committee; Chairman Local Community Committee, National Conference of Social Work; Member, Ex. Board and member of Publicity committee, National Federation of Settlements; Secretary for Kentucky, National Probation Association.

Staff

Neighborhood House Workers and Family Case Work Committee of Community Council; Child Welfare Committee of Community Council; Big Sisters of the Council of Jewish Women; Y. W. C. A. Board of Louisville; Secretary Kentucky Child Labor Association; Member, Local Scout Board.

Board Members

The Board Members have been active on various Boards promoting civic welfare, notably the President of the Settlement Board, who was instrumental in establishing the Jewish Welfare League and later the Welfare League of which the Jewish Welfare League is now a part and he is now President of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

23.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE , KENTUCKY.

11. INTERACTION OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS COMMUNITY WITH THE LARGER COMMUNITY.

7. Public Services of Former Settlement Constituents.

- a. A settlement boy became Head of the Y.M.H.A.
- b. Head of the Federation of Jewish Charities was formerly a neighborhood boy and later a Settlement resident.
- c. Several neighborhood young people have gone into playground work. The present Head of Playgrounds in Louisville had his experience and training at Neighborhood House. (Not a neighborhood boy.)
- d. Another neighborhood boy is now in a Columbus, Ohio, settlement doing boys work.
- e. The present boys worker at Neighborhood House was sent to the Fresh Air Home as a young boy. He showed great genius in helping to handle boys and the House helped him to secure an education. Later he served as Registrar of the Fresh Air Home for the city and is now boys worker at the Settlement.

double space Among the positions held by former residents are the following:

- President, Swathmore College, Swathmore, Pa.
- Superintendent of Public Schools, Youngstown, Ohio.
- Superintendent of Public Schools, Somerset, Ky.
- Principal, High School, Somerset, Ky.
- Head of Louisville Free Kindergarten Association, Louisville.
- Probation Officer, Cleveland.
- First Visiting Teacher, New York City.
- Associate Head of Settlement, Columbus, O.
- Women's Worker at Northwestern University Settlement, Chicago, Ill.
- Assistant, Bessemer Playground, South Park, Chicago, Ill.
- Head, Davis Square, Playground, South Park, Chicago, Ill.
- Director, Community Chest, St. Louis, Mo.

For years, the new heads of the various social agencies in Louisville, lived at Neighborhood House to become acquainted with social conditions.

II. INTERACTION OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS COMMUNITY WITH THE LARGER COMMUNITY.

8. Influence of Experience in settlement on staff, volunteer workers, resident and non-resident, and board members and contributors.

a.

Staff

The settlement has arranged for definite technical training for staff members along various lines, such as sewing, arts and crafts work, as well as institutes and course in recreation, thereby fitting them for broader leadership.

The daily human contacts and adjustments made through an endless variety of experiences of neighborhood life have proved of great value to the staff and have enabled them to do valuable research and interpretive work in both local and larger community life, in fields such as--

1. Training school work
2. Park & Playground Directorship and work
3. Public School Work
4. Workers in other settlements and social agencies
5. Welfare Work
6. Hospital Work

and work with other organizations; such as, Consumers League Community Service, Red Cross, service on Boards of Managers.

Volunteer Workers

b. The same may be said of volunteer workers.

Board Members

c. Board members have taken definite responsibility financially, and in the growth and development of the work. They have also been led from service on the Settlement Board to service on other Social Agency Boards where their settlement experience is of value.

They have also identified themselves with the neighborhood by giving time and professional help when needed, and by securing the cooperation of others.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

25

11. INTERACTION OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS COMMUNITY WITH THE LARGER COMMUNITY.

9. Settlement Federation. Working up into City, State and Nation from Organized Neighborhood Unit.

Since Neighborhood House is the only non-sectarian settlement in Louisville, and one of the two largest settlements in the South, it has been practically alone in its active connection with the National Federation. It has, however, helped to organize a Louisville Federation of Settlements. (1923) It cooperates with Kentucky Mountain settlements by taking care of children who are brought to Louisville for tonsil, adenoid, and teeth operations during their convalescence.

The Filson Historical Society

5225

II. INTERACTION OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS COMMUNITY WITH THE LARGER COMMUNITY.

10. Place of the settlement in a comprehensive national scheme of "local community organization". Importance of this consideration in the light of the development of six or eight nationally organized systems for this purpose, all at a very much earlier stage of development than the settlement.

- a. As an experimental agency whose records may be consulted and experiences used, whose very equipment may be borrowed by any other agency coming into the field should the need arise, until the work is ready to be taken over.
- b. A flexibility of program, and a due consideration for "exceptions" make it a necessary "supplementary agency", if for no other use.
- c. As a neighborhood force which makes discoveries through its manifold contacts not only of neighborhood needs but of neighborhood resources, and helps these to individual and group expression.
- d. An agency which however well established its program may be, can at a moment's notice become a purely emergency force.
- e. Non-sectarian in character, allied with no one political party, its free lance efforts are still needed to crystalize and reinforce the efforts for a new and better State.
- f. As an agency which trains for leadership.

Do not copy

- Nat Child Labor Comm.
- Nat Probation Assn.
- Amer. Assn. of So. Workers
- Nat Consumers League
- Children's Bureau
- Child Welfare League of Amer.
- Russell Sage
- Nat. Con. of So. Work

II. INTERACTION OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS COMMUNITY WITH THE LARGER COMMUNITY.

11. Spread and Persistence in the Larger Community of the Results of Settlement Training in Cooperative Action.

Definite help given in the procuring of better laws for the protection of Women and Children, the establishment of permanent organizations:- Kentucky Child Welfare Commission, Family Service Organization, the Welfare League, Recreation League of Louisville, etc.

The Filson Historical Society

III. RESEARCH, TRAINING, EXPERIMENT AND INTERPRETATION.

1. The study of local areas for the purpose of working out a technique for keeping track of the conditions, first for the sake of the specific enterprises carried on by the settlement and hardly less as a contribution to the art and science of local community organization and for training.
 - a. Determining the destructive forces or agencies in community.
 - b. Listing constructive agencies.
 - c. Characteristics of neighborhood, according to race, religion, nationality and housing conditions, etc.
 - d. Types of jobs available.

The Filson Historical Society

III. RESEARCH, TRAINING, EXPERIMENT AND INTERPRETATION.

2. The endeavour to discover the more broadly significant facts about organization of local communities and to express them to the public and particularly to other social workers, practical and theoretical, is a motive of the most advanced group of settlements.

One of the conclusions forced upon the minds of the Neighborhood House group after twenty-eight years of work in their neighborhood, is the absolute lack of any local community organization. A story told by an early resident is still significant. Happening upon a lusty fist fight between two boys who were continually fighting, one an Italian and the other a Russian Jew, he separated the two and holding them apart, said, "Say, isn't there anything you two fellows can agree on?" "Sure," said they, "fighting niggers." since this is rather typical of the attitude of the various national groups which go to make up the community, it has been one of the functions of the settlement to emphasize the need of an educational system, recreational opportunities and civic responsibilities which shall unite these splendid forces for community functional service. These and related facts are presented at every opportunity hoping to build enlightened public opinion, and also to secure the helpful cooperation of other social agencies.

The Filson Historical Society

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

III. RESEARCH, TRAINING, EXPERIMENT AND INTERPRETATION.

3. The Discovery of Significant Facts of Life and Interpretation of them to the Public and Particularly to Other Social Workers, Settlement Publications

1. The following studies have been made in cooperation with the National Federation of Settlements by Head Resident and Staff members:

- a. Pre-Adolescent Boy Study
- b. Pre-Adolescent Girl Study

2. Studies made in cooperation with other organizations and reports embodied in special studies.

An Experience in a Nut Factory-- by Ruth Sapinsky
(Compiled with report of Commission to Investigate conditions of working women in Kentucky)

Housing Report
Articles on phases of Community work in The Community, -- by Frances Ingram.

Published as Separate Studies:
A Community Kitchen in a Neighborhood House-
by Frances Ingram.
The Public Dance Hall
by Frances Ingram.

Annual Reports, 1906, 1910-1920.

The Filson Historical Society

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

111. RESEARCH, TRAINING, EXPERIMENT AND INTERPRETATION.

4. The function of the Settlement in this field in the light of new agencies for social research, special significance of neighborhood approach in social research.

The Settlement has not done any special work in the social research field.

The Filson Historical Society

III. RESEARCH, TRAINING, EXPERIMENT AND INTERPRETATION.

5. Direct education of staff, volunteer workers, board members, and contributors.

Staff and Volunteer Workers

Through helpful supervision by trained leaders who are staff members.
staff meetings and through)

Through short courses/institutes, given by Head Resident or specialists in various lines, and

Through opportunity to take responsibility along lines of work for which they are fitted, or in which they are interested; i. e, club and class leadership, neighborhood visiting, playground work, etc.

Board Members

Through intimate knowledge of neighborhood conditions and problems gained both by personal contacts in cases where professional and friendly help is needed, and in social and group contacts in the settlement itself.

Through careful reports, gotten out monthly by the staff, and through meetings of the Board Members, and workers where the work is discussed in detail.

Through service on allied Boards.

Contributors

Through reports, cooperation with various departments of work, volunteer service, assuming definite responsibility for certain activities.

III. RESEARCH, TRAINING, EXPERIMENT AND INTERPRETATION.

6. Promotion of Experiment, ~~And~~ Transfer of Results of Experiments.

a. ~~Give~~ services of a Social Worker for a year for the Free Dental Clinic opened under the Public School. After a time this clinic was put under Hospital Service.

b. The Head Resident as Chairman of the Scholarship Committee of the Kentucky Child Labor Association investigated and organized the giving out of scholarships to needy children.

This service led to the establishment of an Advisory Council in the Associated Charities, and later on the ~~forming of the Family Service Committee which then took over the Scholarship work.~~

which eventually was instrumental in building up that organization.

The Filson Historical Society

III. RESEARCH, TRAINING, EXPERIMENT AND INTERPRETATION.

7. Relation to colleges and schools of social work.

The Head Resident, and from time to time, staff members, are represented on lecture staff of various colleges throughout the South. The Head Resident worked for the establishment of a School of Social Work in connection with the University of Louisville, and from the time of its opening the students have been given opportunity for field work at Neighborhood House.

Neighborhood data, collected by the settlement is shared with the Social Science departments of various schools.

The Filson Historical Society

TENTATIVE STATEMENT
OF AIMS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SETTLEMENT.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD

1. General headquarters for meeting emergencies in the neighborhood, personal and general.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
428 South First Street,
Louisville, Kentucky.

"Established September 1, 1897, by Archibald A. Hill and Lucy Belknap as the outgrowth of a boys' club begun in September, 1896, and carried on in two rooms in an old saloon building, "to better the conditions of the neighborhood by studying the real needs, adapting the work to meet those needs and by co-operating with all institutions in the neighborhood in building up their own work." The settlement aims "to influence personal character by furnishing through its clubs, classes and other activities, a social and intellectual center for the neighborhood, and by a close personal touch with the neighbors through visiting and performing any neighborly office for which there is need; to improve the environment by allying itself with organizations for civic improvement, whose benefits react on the neighborhood; in the matter of child labor, tenement house and other reforms, the settlement is in a position to see the need of legislation and is therefore committed to this public work for the benefit of the whole community.

In 1899 an advisory board of ten men and women, among whom were no distinctions of race or creed, was formed to act with the head resident. In 1902 the house was incorporated, and the advisory board became a board of trustees.

NEIGHBORHOOD. The house is located in a thickly populated downtown district. Many houses formerly occupied by the well-to-do have become lodging houses; and the portion of the neighborhood is inhabited by Jewish immigrants (Russian, German, Roumanian), though there are some Italians and backward American whites." (Report of 1896) Neighborhood population is now largely American, Russian, German, Italian and Syrian. (1923)

2. Examples of Emergency Needs Met through Settlement Endeavor.

- (1) Congestion of district with no play space led to the opening of a neighborhood playground owned, equipped, and supervised by the Neighborhood House.
- (2) Numbers of children on street during school hours led to investigation of home conditions and schools, which eventually brought about higher standards in the schools, and a compulsory education law.
- (3) Seeing on every hand the exploitation of children, a local study was made of children in industry, messenger service, street trades, and agriculture. This study was used as a basis for legislative action.
- (4) The Settlement has helped to do away with the unscientific "old wives", method of caring for the sick with their too often fatal results, first through employing a visiting nurse, later through helping the neighborhood to take advantage of the city-wide nursing service and health agencies.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

2. Prompting neighborliness.

1. The settlement provides a common meeting place and opportunities for participation to groups of all ages, having varied interests and social experiences.
2. It promotes through friendly contacts and group activities a sense of responsibility and interest in its neighbors, one toward another regardless of racial differences, thus building a mutual respect.
3. It helps to destroy a sense of individual or group isolation and brings joy into the lives of those otherwise desolate and friendless. For instance, the settlement found an old German couple who were absolutely friendless and in dire poverty but too proud to ask for aid. The woman was getting up at 4 O'clock and doing cooking at one of the public markets for ten cents a day. The settlement residents not only saw to it that this old couple were provided for, but befriended as well, and the last years of their lives were really happy. After the old man's death the settlement arranged for his funeral and recruited the necessary pall bearers from among the neighborhood and residents of the settlement, numbering a Presbyterian minister, a cobbler, a bucket shop man, and the Superintendent of Education in the Public Schools!
4. Encourages friendly neighborhood competition in games, athletics, gardens, etc.
5. The settlement is represented in outside neighborhood gatherings where factions develop and serving as an impartial friend, helps to bring about united action.
6. Employment service.
7. Maintains a Fresh Air Home where neighborhood families are given intensive group life for periods of two weeks at a time.
8. During war time it was discovered that the foreign mothers were having difficulty in using the food substitutes, so the settlement arranged demonstrations of the use of substitutes in the preparation of the favorite dishes of the various nationalities. This led to the exchange of recipes among neighbors and also gave a point of friendly contact with American born women anxious to share and also to add new dishes to their lists and those of others.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

7. ✓ Purpose or object of organization.

✓ a. Define briefly the general purpose or function of your organization.

The Settlement has two main purposes- " one to influence personal character by furnishing through its clubs, classes, and other activities, a social and intellectual center for the neighborhood and by a close personal touch with the neighbors through visiting and performing any neighborly office for which there is need. The other is to improve the environment, which it does by allying itself with organizations for civic betterment, whose benefits react on the neighborhood. For instance, in the matter of child labor, tenement house and other reforms, the Settlement is in a position to see the need of legislation and is therefore committed to the public work for the benefit of the whole community." Neighborhood House Annual Report, 1910.

b. Itemize the particular forms of service for which your organization assumes responsibility.

1. Serves as a non-sectarian meeting place for neighborhood.
2. Maintains playground, recreational and educational activities (see sheet for classification) including citizenship classes for men and women.
3. Co-operates with local, state and national agencies for reform and protective measures.

c. Distinguish between the forms of service which you are conducting only for experimental or demonstrable purpose and which you consider permanent forms of service by checking those which you consider permanent.

At the present time practically all activities carried on are of a permanent nature although the forms may change or functions be enlarged according to need. At other times the Settlement has carried on purely emergency and experimental activities, for example: Kindergarten, Community Kitchen, and Public Dance Hall for soldiers.

d. What services do you think your organization should perform which are not at present a part of your program.

At present the need seems not to be for new forms of service, but for enlarging the scope of those already established-- such as additional space for boys' work, a girl's club room, a special room for arts and crafts work and two additional workers.

8. Do you do a city-wide work or is your work restricted to one community?

Our attendance in activities is more or less concentrated on our immediate neighborhood, tho we have many participants from all over the city. Old friends who have moved away continue to come back. Foreigners come from a distance to attend the citizenship classes. Wide spread athletic groups who have no other gym facilities use the Neighborhood House gym. Using our neighborhood contacts as a basis of knowledge and experience, we serve the neighborhood and the larger community by working with city-wide, state and national agencies--notable among which are:

Board of Workers of Welfare League
 Louisville Fresh Air Home
 Louisville Conference of Social Workers
 Woman's Club
 Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home
 Kentucky Conference of Social Work
 Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs
 Kentucky Child Labor Association
 Kentucky Child Care Commission
 National Child Labor Committee
 National Conference of Social Work
 National Federation of Settlements
 National Probation Association.

10. What are the characteristics of your territory according to:
 b. Religion.

Considering only the residential district, the section east of First Street is mainly Roman Catholic with a large proportion of Orthodox Jews, Baptists come next, then a sprinkling of Protestants' denominations. Altho there is no Greek Catholic Church in Louisville, the Syrians in this district are mostly Greek Catholics, who in lieu of their own church, attend either the Episcopal or Roman Catholic Church. The district west of First street, exclusive of the shopping section, is represented by an even distribution of Protestants, Jews and Catholics.

The negroes thruout our territory are mainly Baptists.

10.

d. Housing conditions

Housing conditions in our territory vary considerably. In the district immediately surrounding Neighborhood House on Jefferson, Walnut and Chestnut, particularly, are many old homes, remnants of what once composed the fashionable district of the city. Most of these have been converted into tenement and rooming houses. Not immediately surrounding our settlement but encroaching upon all sides is the chief retail business section of the city. This business section beginning on Market Street runs to Chestnut and sometimes Broadway and extends in our district east and west from Second to Eighth. On Fourth Street from Market to Broadway are the leading hotels, department stores, and theaters, of the city.

On the outskirts of our territory we have a district of private homes, which are very comfortable so far as buildings are concerned. On the other hand on First Street we have a large number of lodging houses and on Chestnut and Walnut streets many rooming houses, in both of which conditions are bad. Many of these are ill ventilated and unhealthy, as well as having a questionable reputation. Also those on Jefferson Street between First and Preston are very unsatisfactory for homes, while among the colored people Walnut, Pearl and Liberty Streets between Second and Preston are the worst sections.

The problem of housing is to a great degree a problem of congestion, that is, houses that were erected for one family are being used by from two to ten families. On Walnut Street for instance, between First and Second, there are seven colored rooming houses and one white rooming house, the majority of which are occupied by five families with some even containing as many as twelve families. The population by families on this block we find to be 76% negro, and 13 % white.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

11. What constructive forces are in your neighborhood (schools, churches, playgrounds, etc.)

The following are the constructive forces in our neighborhood:

Board of Education:-Public Schools:

Hiram Roberts School	615 E. Market St.
Thomas Jefferson School	524 E. Walnut St.
George W. Morris School	308 E. Chestnut St.
Special School	2nd & Gray Sts.
Audubon Open Air School	2nd & Gray Sts.
Vocational School	First & Chestnut Sts.
Continuation School for Girls	First & Chestnut Sts.
Douglas Frederick School (c)	314 Pearl Sts.

Parochial Schools:

St. Michaels	212 S. Brook
St. John's (Boys)	511 S. Clay
Cathedral School	431 S. Fifth St.
Church of Immaculate Conception School	428 S. 8th St.
St. Boniface Franciscan Monastery	501 Fehr
St. Boniface School	517 Fehr
St. John's Girls School	708 E. Walnut

Hebrew School

206 E. Walnut

University of Louisville Medical School
Louisville College of Pharmacy

1st & Chestnut Sts.
1st & Chestnut Sts.

Correctional

Convent of Good Shepherd
Home for Colored Girls

518 S. 8th St.

Kentucky Humane Society

City Hall

International Correspondence School
Tri City Barber College
Spencerian Commercial School

419 W. Market
109 E. Market
321 Speed Bldg.

CHURCHESRoman Catholic:

# St. Martin's	635 Gray St.
St. Michaels	212 S. Brook
Cathedral of the Assumption	435 S. 5th St.
Church of the Immaculate Conception	416 S. 8th St.
# St. John's	700 E. Walnut
# St. Boniface	511 Fehr Ave.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

11. (con)

CHURCHES (con)Baptist:

Weaver Memorial Baptist	631 W. Chestnut
# Bethel Baptist	612 W. Jefferson
East Baptist	414 E. Chestnut

Colored:

Mt. Olive	617 E. Clay
Leving Union Church	423 S. 8th St.
Lampton Baptist	538 S. Hancock
5th Ave. Baptist	532 S. 5th St.
Hewn Stone Baptist	613 S. 7th St.
Green Street Baptist	329 E. Liberty
Hebrew Zion Baptist	108 W. Liberty
Rose Sharon Baptist	235 Pearl

Presbyterian:

Hope Presbyterian (c)	312 S. Hancock
-----------------------	----------------

Christian

Hancock Street Christian (c)	427 S. Hancock
------------------------------	----------------

Jewish

Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol	326 S. Preston
Anshei S'Fard	509 S. First
B'nai Jacob	432 E. Jefferson

Methodist Episcopal

Jackson St. M.E.	318 S. Jackson
Market St. M.E.	600 E. Market
# Trinity M.E.	3rd & Guthrie
<u>Colored:</u>	
# R. E. Jones Temple	6th near Walnut

Episcopal

* Christ Church Cathedral	415 S. 2nd
Grace Episcopal	321 E. Gray

Miscellaneous:

# St. John's Evangelical	629 E. Market
Cadle Memorial United Brethren	220 W. Walnut
<u>Colored:</u>	
Church of the Living God	423 S. 8th St.

Note: The churches marked (#) above have halls which are given over to social activities for the church.

KENTUCKY Sunday School Association

712 Lou.Trust Bldg.

MISSIONS

Holy Bible Mission Worker	711 E. Jefferson
Union Sisters Mission	425 S. Brook
Eighth Street Baptist Mission (c)	431 S. 8th

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

12. What are the destructive or harmful forces or agencies adversely affecting life in your neighborhood? (List number of dance halls, pool rooms, houses of prostitution, etc.)

See below for list of pool rooms, book makers and dance halls in the territory of Neighborhood House:

POOL ROOMS

Name	Address
J.F.Barker	306 S. Preston
Student Pool Parlor	546 S. Second
Union Pool Parlor	213 S. Third
G.J.Coppertwaite	408 E. Market
Peter Sani	233 W. Jefferson
Harnes and Gargotto	252 W. Jefferson
Kelly and Covatta	236 W. Jefferson
Empire Pool	307 W. Jefferson
Jas. Grundy (c)	102 E. Liberty
J.G. Baxter	631 W. Jefferson
C.V. Rau	256 E. Liberty
McCampbell and Evans	122 W. Liberty
Wm. Bridges (c)	703 W. Liberty
P.C. Broyles	542 E. Walnut
H.J.Hickey	422 W. Walnut
Haagers	Hancock & Madison
Haagers	Eraston & Jefferson

BOOK MAKERS

Jacob Daub	123 W. Jefferson
Pete Sani	233 W. Jefferson
McDeritt	Antler Hotel
B. Elliott	Antler Hotel
John Weisenstein	118 E. Jefferson
Hagers Bowling Alley	327 W. Market
Ike Griffen	
Edward Alvey	Watterson Hotel

DANCE CLUBS AND DANCE HALLS

Armory, Lodge of Elks Clubhouse, Tyler Hotel, Brown Hotel, and Seelbach.

Since the cost of a license for a dance hall in Louisville is so great, most of the halls which formerly functioned as dance halls have been converted into use by dance clubs, thereby escaping the cost of the license. In the boundaries of our territory there are only two real dance halls, those conducted by the Brown and Seelbach hotels. The above mentioned halls are used by various dance clubs who send out invitations to their dances.

Besides the dance clubs listed above, there are only

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

12. (con)

two dance halls which are visited to any large extent by the young people of our neighborhood, and these are the Banner Hall and Eagles' Hall. Both of these, however, lie just outside of our district.

In the immediate neighborhood of the settlement there have been several raids by the Federal authorities both for moonshine and for dope. One of the centers of the dope traffic in the city was located at First and Jefferson Streets, until a few months ago when Federal authorities visited the place, while the other center was located at Seventh and Walnut Streets. These raids have been upon both tenement and rooming houses.

There are a great many rooming and lodging houses in the vicinity of Neighborhood House, and in fact scattered all thru our territory. The settlement feels that these houses are a distinctly evil factor in the community. Altho there are no licensed houses of prostitution in the city, since the segregated districts were removed, both the lodging and rooming houses contain the worst characters in the city. Since the residents are constantly changing it is very difficult to bring any definite charges against any one of these houses. But they wield a decidedly bad influence upon the young men and women of the neighborhood.

There are several moving picture houses in the territory of our settlement which make a strong appeal to the young people by lurid and sensational pictures. The influence of these houses is not as evil, however, as that of two theaters which show a very low and vulgar type of vaudeville. The Savoy and the Gayety theaters are both a menace to the community.

7226

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

11. (con)

PLAYGROUNDS

Good Will Center
Union Gospel Mission
Presbyterian Colored Mission

524 E. Madison
114 E. Jefferson
314 S. Hancock

Courts, Probation Office and Detention Home

The Filson Historical Society

13. What other settlements, community centers or agencies for neighborhood work are serving all or part of your territory?

Agencies for neighborhood work serving our territory,

Christ Church Cathedral House	421 South Second St.
Baptist Goodwill Center	524 East Madison St.
Union Gospel Mission and Day Nursery	114 East Jefferson
Presbyterian Colored Mission	314 Hancock St.
East End Baptist Settlement House for Colored	501 South Hancock St.

Boarding Homes affording a type of protected social life,

Louisville Conservatory of Music Dormitory	233 East Gray
Girls Friendly Inn	219 East Chestnut
Union Gospel Mission Home for Working Girls	102 East Jefferson
Business Women's Club	425 West Walnut
Salvation Army Industrial Home and Hotel for Men	328 East Chestnut
Home of the Aged of the Green St. Baptist Church	325 East Liberty

A club organized for the promotion of professional boxing

Southern Athletic Club	222½ West Liberty
------------------------	-------------------

The Filson Historical Society

18. With what public and private agencies have you cooperated in the treatment of individual problems in the past year?

The following is a list of public and private agencies with which Neighborhood House has cooperated in the past year:

SCHOOLS

Board of Education
Boys High School
Girls High School
Vocational
Special
Normal
Normal Summer School
George W. Morris
Prentice
Emmet Field
St. Boniface
Cathedral School
Hebrew School
Louisville and Jefferson County
Children's Home
University of Louisville
Louisville School of Social Work
Louisville Conservatory of Music

CHURCHES

St. Boniface
Christ Church Cathedral
Trinity Methodist Church
Anshei S'Fard

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

Daughters of Isabelle
St. Helena's Cooperative Club
Queens Daughters
Adath Isreal Sisterhood
Kentucky Sunday School Ass.
Church Women's Federation
Men's Federation
Presbyterian Synod
Plymouth Settlement

HEALTH AGENCIES

State Board of Health
City Board of Health
Children's Free Hospital
City Hospital
Dental Clinic

OTHER AGENCIES

Italian American Club
Safety Council
Girls Scouts
Liberty Insurance Bank
Keith's Theatre in Americanization Week

SOCIAL AGENCIES

Family Service Organization
Jewish Welfare Federation
Louisville Fresh Air Home
Public Health Nursing Association
Psychological Clinic
Kentucky Child Labor Association
Children's Protective Association
Plymouth Settlement
Y.W.C.A.
Y.M.H.A.
Red Cross
Near East Relief
Little Sisters of the Poor
Salvation Army Industrial Home
Salvation Army Citadel
Legal Aid Society
Police Department
Detention Home
Juvenile Court
Grand Jury
Federal Court
Circuit Court
Criminal Court
House of the Good Shepherd

PATRIOTIC AGENCIES

American Legion
Sons of the American Revolution
Daughters of American Revolution
Colonial Dames

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

Board of Park Commissioners
Library Board
Board of Public Safety
State Employment Bureau
State Labor Inspectors
Woman's City Club
Woman's Club
Council of Jewish Women
Kentucky Fed. of Women's Clubs
Junior League
Lions Club

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

19. What in your experience, are the greatest obstacles to such work as you would like to see your organization do?

(a) The need of a larger staff

1. An assistant to the Head, a person of training and experience
2. A boys Worker
3. A friendly visitor to supplement the work of other agencies, to follow up where their work leaves off and bring the message of the settlement into the home.

Three such workers would enable the present staff to meet the needs of the situation adequately. The appropriation for this increase in staff should be sufficient to secure workers of experience and better training.

(b) Inadequate space

1. Larger quarters for boys
2. A girls club room
3. A room for arts and crafts work

(c) A need of more equipment-- the outstanding needs being:

1. Two pianos for music school
2. Jungle gym
3. A curtain and proper stage setting

(d) A new coat of paint on the gym.

(e) A more intimate knowledge on the part of the Board of Trustees of Neighborhood House of the activities of the Settlement.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

4. c.

If affiliated with an National organization, please enclose a statement on a separate sheet, of the details of affiliation as to control of administration, appointing of executive, funds contributed or received, etc.

The National Federation of Settlements in no way directs the policies of the local settlement but acts in an advisory capacity and as a medium of exchange. Throught the year it furnishes its member organizations, literature and studies covering the entire settlement field.

The following resolution pertaining to finance was passed at the business meeting of the Federation at Washington, D. C. May 16, 1923:

" In order that the National Federation of Settlements may function better and more fully in ways recognized by its membership as essential to its continuance and normal growth, and with the belief that the larger budget should be met directly or indirectly by the member houses, be it

RESOLVED, that the pro rata plan of assessment of dues be re-affirmed and continued; but beginning with the fiscal and calendar year 1924, the rate shall be three dollars per thousand calculated on the annual budget of the member houses. While it is hoped and expected that all houses will assess themselves on this basis, there is no desire to exclude settlements from membership. Lesser amounts may, therefore, be tendered but it is further

RESOLVED, that the minimum dues shall be the sum of ten dollars.

To supplement the dues received direct from the member houses, annual dues and subscriptions may be received from board members and other friends of the settlements, it being recommended that every head-resident be requested and urged to interest such members or subscribers and obtain funds from them annually.

Under this plan the executive committee shall have the authority to recommend to the member houses, direct or thru city federations, the supplementary amount needed or desired, pro rating, as it were, the amount required annually by the Federation.

RESOLVED, further, that head-residents and other workers in settlements be invited to become annual subscribers or members, the minimum amount of such contribution being one dollar, with the hope however, that larger sums will be subscribed.

RESOLVED, also, that beginning with the next annual conference, all persons attending the sessions shall pay a registration fee of two dollars."

In former years a resolution on finance used the term "annual income of the House" instead of "annual budget of the House" and construed the income of the House as follows:

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

4. c. (con)

" The income of a House is that portion of its receipts devoted to neighborhood work. Moneys raised for the payment of land and buildings or of mortgages on land and buildings, together with interest on indebtedness; for extraordinary repairs on additions to plant and equipment, which would not be counted as ordinary up-keep; for that part of specialized service which extends beyond the neighborhood in which the settlement is located, such as district nursing and executive work for city organized agencies; receipts for articles manufactured under settlement auspices which do not represent profit on the investment; partial payments by those for whom such activities as summer outings, etc., are carried on--- moneys thus raised need not be included in the "income" subject to assessment. It is the regular income for neighborly work, including the salaries of workers and the up-keep of buildings, etc. that should be assessed.

The Head Resident of Neighborhood House has been a member of the executive committee of the National Federation of Settlements since the organization of that Federation, with the exception of one year.

4.a.

During what hours are these rooms used by outside agencies?

These rooms are used from 9 a. m. to 9 or 10 p.m. as follows:

Kentucky Child Welfare Commission-9 to 5 regularly, often much later.

Kentucky Child Labor Association--irregularly.

Louisville School of Social Work, Recreational Department--two after-
noons 2:30 to 4:30 One morning 9 to 11.

Board of Education--three evenings a week 7:30 to 9:00

Public Health Nursing Association--two mornings a week 10:00 to 12:00

Louisville Fresh Air Home--Summer; on call any time.

The outside gymnasium teams have used our gym irregularly before our
teams were organized, and when our gym. was not in use by
the Neighborhood House teams.

The Filson Historical Society

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

14.

- b. Outline your treatment of a family situation. Give illustration if possible.

Mrs. Pitassi, an Italian mother of a fourteen year old girl with whom Neighborhood House had been well acquainted for years thru class and playground work, appeared at Neighborhood House and asked that we help in locating her daughter who had quarreled with her family and disappeared from home several days before. The child was located in the Detention Home where she had been taken when found by the police in the company of a very notorious woman.

As we had known the girl to be a very good, helpful sort of a child, who had had a lot to contend with, with an ignorant, erratic mother and father, we felt that the thing for us to do was to attempt to bring about a better feeling of understanding between them, and restore the girl to her home, working out if possible, a more tolerant attitude between the product of New America and Old Italy.

The Social Service Exchange record was consulted, and the Family Service and Children's Protective Association were conferred with. Also admission to the County Jail was obtained and the girl with whom she had been found was interviewed. The City Hospital was asked to make a Physical Examination and give a Wasserman test, which was negative. In our judgment the girl was innocent of wrong doing; the other agencies did not know her personally, only her family, and agreed that it was our responsibility.

The Detention Home was asked to cooperate and they arranged for a number of interviews between father and daughter with the worker, and when a mutual agreement was reached the Juvenile Court was asked to release her on probation to the Neighborhood House worker. The Psychological Clinic was asked to make an examination, and offered many suggestions in regard to the treatment of the case.

The girl was put in school at the Cathedral School, and her teacher conferred with regularly as to her progress. She and her family were kept in touch with thru almost daily contacts. She was urged to attend several activities at Neighborhood House in which she showed quite an interest and the family were brought in as often as possible to picture shows, entertainments, etc. Also it was insisted upon that she help with the work at home.

Whenever any difficulty arose in the home, the worker was called in and an adjustment effected thru her.

After several months the young man whom her family had selected as a husband for her came from Chicago to claim his bride. As the marriage seemed to meet with the utmost approval of all concerned it was solemnized in the Catholic Church and the couple went back to Chicago to live.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

This schedule represents the activities carried on by Neighborhood House, at the present. Whenever the weather permits, instead of Young Men's Club Room and the game room, the playground is opened. Very soon however, that will not be possible and all activities will be held in doors.

MONDAY

- 11:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. Music Lessons - Piano
- 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 m. Baby Clinic
- 11:00 a.m. Staff Meeting
- 2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. Game Room - Children under 10
- 2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. Young Men's Game Room
- 2:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Recreation Class
- 1:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Music Lessons- Piano, Violin
- 2:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Snow White Rehearsal
- 3:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Sunshine Patrol of Girl Scouts
- 3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Societa di Sante
- 7:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. English Class for Adult Foreigners
- 7:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Citizenship Class for Adult Foreigners
- 7:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. American Mothers Club (2nd & 4th)
- 7:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m. Central Athletic Club
- 6:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. Boys Gym 14-16
- 7:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Boys Gym. 16-20

TUESDAY

- 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 m. Baby Clinic
- 9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. Settlement Conference (every other week)
- 2:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Young Men's Club Room-over 10.
- 2:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Library
- 3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Music Lessons - Piano
- 3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. Folk Games
- 3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. Sioux Club
- 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. English Class for Adult Foreigners
- 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Citizenship Class for Adult Foreigners
- 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Junior Athletic Club
- 7:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Girl Scouts
- 7:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Jewish Mother's Club - Third Tuesday
- 6:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Basketball Practice

WEDNESDAY

- 2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. Game Room - Children under 10
- 1:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. Music Lessons - Piano, Violin
- 2:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Recreation Class
- 3:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. Domestic Science
- 3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. Hebrew Singing Class
- 2:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Young Men's Club Room - Boys over 10
- 3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Etude Music Club (second Wednesday)
- 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. English Class for Adult Foreigners
- 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Citizenship Class for adult foreigners
- 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Girls' gym.

274

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

14. Promotion of tolerance locally through understanding between economic, cultural, **racial** and religious groups.

1. Brings together groups for mutual help and service; i. e., enlisted the help of the Colonial Dames and D. A. R. in Americanization work, Junior League in club and class work, Council of Jewish Women in many activities, and *Womens Clubs and Students in general* *Volunteer service.*
2. Has cooperated in helping to make the Annual Americanization Day of value to all national groups by group representation on such programs, and by giving publicity throughout the neighborhood.

The Filson Historical Society

1923

II. INTERACTION OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS COMMUNITY WITH THE LARGER COMMUNITY.

1. Application of settlement experience to legislation.

1. Head Resident served on Volunteer Commission to investigate conditions of working women in Kentucky.
2. Settlement helped to organize Kentucky Child Labor Association.
3. The settlement has helped to conduct legislative campaigns for the National Child Labor Commission and the Kentucky Child Labor Association has also cooperated in a survey of conditions affecting Child Welfare in Kentucky. This survey was issued as a National State Bulletin, and upon it was based much of the constructive health, education, and other legislative measures of the 1920 General State Assembly.

Another outcome of this Bulletin was the appointment by the Governor of a Children's Code Commission. The Head Resident of the Neighborhood House was one of the five members appointed, and in this capacity still serves.

4. Cooperated with Women's Clubs of Kentucky in conducting legislative campaigning for better care of the feeble-minded of the state.
5. Helped to reorganize the State Conference of Social Work, the Head Resident of Neighborhood House serving for two years as President of the Conference.
6. In cooperation with State Agencies helped to secure Physical Education Law enabling the public schools throughout the state to open School Social Centers.

The First Historical Society

122

II. INTERACTION OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS COMMUNITY WITH THE LARGER COMMUNITY.

2. Cooperation with public officials.

1. From time to time the settlement has been asked to conduct investigations, make surveys, and reports for the Governor of the State, Mayor of the City and other state and city officials. These requests have been for material on conditions affecting women and children in industry, health measures, law enforcement, moral conditions, etc.
2. Has cooperated closely with Aldermen, the City Council, the Chief of Police in working for city-wide betterment measures.
3. Cooperates with various consulates in work with foreign groups.

The Filson Historical Society

II. INTERACTION OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS COMMUNITY WITH THE LARGER COMMUNITY.

3. Projecting of settlement local experience into the problems of local communities in general.
 1. Former Head Resident helped to organize and served on first National Playground Association Committee.
 2. Secured cooperation of the Women's Club of Louisville in forming a Recreation League which organized and financed playgrounds until taken over by the City.
 3. Present Head Resident served as Supervisor of playgrounds until they went under city control.
 4. Made survey for Kentucky Child Welfare Exhibit of every institution in Louisville touching the life of the dependent child, including relief giving agencies, day nurseries, home finding societies and orphanages.
 5. Made study of scholarship of school children engaged in street trades for Council of Jewish Women.
 6. Served on local local Moving Picture Censorship Board.
 7. After the Kentucky tornado of 1917 the Head Resident was asked by the American Red Cross Society to take charge of the family visitation and relief work done in Fulton County.
 8. Cooperated with Recreation Committee of Louisville in making city-wide recreational survey.
 9. After the settlement investigation of neighborhood dance halls, a city wide survey was made in cooperation with the War Camp Community Service. Better conditions resulted which in turn drove the dance hall managers catering to young people who wished to dance the more vicious forms of dances, to open dance halls in Jeffersonville, Indiana, (across the river from Louisville.) The Jeffersonville city authorities were appealed to, also the Women's Clubs, and later the matter was taken up with the Jeffersonville Board of Trade by the Louisville Board of Trade,--resulting in joint action which closed the bad halls for all time in both cities.

7. Public services of former settlement constituents.

1. A Settlement boy became head of Y. M. H. A.
2. Head of the Federation of ^{Detroit} Charities was formerly a neighborhood boy and later a settlement resident.
3. Several neighborhood ^{young} people have gone into Playground work. The present Head of Playgrounds in Trineville had his experience and training at Neighborhood House. (Not a neighborhood boy.)
4. Another neighborhood boy is now in a Cleveland Columbus Ohio, settlement doing Boys Work.
5. The present Boys Worker at Neighborhood House, ~~was sent to the Fresh Air Home as a young boy, the Home~~ ^{was sent to the Fresh Air Home as a young boy, the Home} ~~has been Registrar at the Fresh Air Home~~ ^{great assistance in helping to handle boys, and the House ~~has~~ helped to him to secure an education, and he ~~has~~ served as Registrar of the Fresh Air Home for the city, and ^{is now} Boys Worker at the settlement}

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE , KENTUCKY.

19. INTERACTION OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS COMMUNITY WITH THE LARGER COMMUNITY.

5. Reflex influence on education, the professions and the church.

1. The Settlement has greatly raised the standards of local schools, taking just complaints against teachers to the authorities, and has helped to secure many needed reforms and additions to the curriculum.
2. Has made surveys and studies of the school child which have been the basis of legislative action on education measures.
3. Helped to organize Wellesley Club of Louisville
4. Helped to organize University of Friendship Club
5. Helped to organize Women's City Club of Louisville
6. Has interested the most progressive professional men and women in giving volunteer service in the neighborhood, (Lawyers, physicians, teachers, etc.) thereby helping toward a better understanding of another field of service, and also helping to set higher professional standards in the neighborhood.
7. Has given helpful cooperation to various religious bodies about to open mission centers and has helped to bring about a better understanding, or at least a more tolerant attitude between religious groups in the neighborhood and city.

Has helped whenever possible, to strengthen religious ties and encouraged loyalty to church affiliations. This attitude of respectful recognition of the value of religious life has helped to break down the prejudice the church has shown many times against a purely recreational and educational program

For instance, Jewish children were at one time advised against going to Neighborhood House by a local Rabbi, his reasons being that tho they were practically compelled to be educated and to work with Gentiles it was not necessary to depend upon them or be united with them for recreation. The children dropped out in great numbers, telling other children, "it is not a good place to go." This of course, set the non-Jewish people thinking about whether their children should attend a "not good place" and they began to drop out also. Finally all this being uncovered to the wondering Settlement group, one of the Board members who was Jewish, talked to the Rabbi who consented to allow the children to again go to the Settlement.

The adjustment was not absolutely made however, until during the war, when food substitutes were being used, the Settlement secured the cooperation of the Council of Jewish Women to help in opening cooking classes for Jewish mothers where they were taught how to use substitutes in the preparation of Kosher dishes. Then the Rabbi from the pulpit urged attendance in one type of activity or another upon his entire congregation.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

2. Prompting neighborliness.

1. The settlement provides a common meeting place and opportunities for participation to groups of all ages, having varied interests and social experiences.
2. It promotes through friendly contacts and group activities a sense of responsibility and interest in its neighbors, one toward another regardless of racial differences, thus building a mutual respect.
3. It helps to destroy a sense of individual or group isolation.
4. Encourages friendly neighborhood competition in games, athletics, gardens, etc.
5. The settlement is represented in outside neighborhood gatherings where factions develop and serving as an impartial friend, helps to bring about united action.
6. Employment service.
7. Maintains a Fresh Air Home where neighborhood families are given intensive group life for periods of two weeks at a time.
8. During war time it was discovered that the foreign mothers were having difficulty in using the food substitutes, so the settlement arranged demonstrations of the use of substitutes in the preparation of the favorite dishes of the various nationalities. This led to the exchange of recipes among neighbors and also gave a point of friendly contact with American born women anxious to share and also to add new dishes to their lists and those of others.

I. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

11. An all-round training school in associated action, as the fundamental process of democratic production and citizenship. Neighborhood participation in many grades and degrees.

(The majority of residents hold that their chief service is to prepare people and particularly the young for greater and more responsible participation in industry, government, and higher leisure time interests. The settlement is to be "the yeast that starts the social rising." Their point of view reaches widely enough to include those who may look to a comprehensive reorganization of society. Crudities, mistakes, or even hoodlumism are tolerated with patience, because only through enduring the pains as well as enjoying the fruits of democracy can citizens learn how to govern themselves and how to unite for cooperative production. The business of the neighborhood organizer is hopefully to urge forward such work among the foundations, and to assure those groups which show themselves capable of collective self-management ever increasing opportunities of expansion and fulfillment.)

Adult Activities.

Constructive work has been done with the adult foreign born and American groups throughout the history of Neighborhood House through clubs, Americanization classes, informal gatherings, and friendly contacts in the home and settlement.

The Jewish Mothers' Club, organized in , has met regularly year after year, having programs of civics, home economics, and recreation. That these meetings have been educational and have developed an interest in the local and larger community is shown by the active work done by the members in school elections, Welfare Drives, Child Welfare programs, etc.

A group of American women of the neighborhood organized in 1919 as an Americanization Committee to help their foreign sisters to adjust to new conditions, organized a club which has pledged itself to assist in neighborhood betterment, through friendly visiting and reporting of needy cases to the settlement for aid. Also in maintaining a scholarship fund for a music pupil at the settlement music school.

The Italians Mothers' Club, organized in , discusses house problems, health, and has much social life, contributing folk songs and dances to their programs.

A Syrian Mothers' Club, organized, ^{is} has had an up and down time, ^{was to} as many of the women are peddlers and all have large families. At present, a Syrian Men's Club ^{is anxious to take over this organized} group as an Auxilliary of their Club. One of the settlement staff is leader of the club and she feels it wise not to take any part in the discussion as to whether the club shall remain a settlement Mothers' Club or join the men's group, feeling that if the experiment ^{works out} well a strong neighborhood organization of men and women might be built up which would be capable of self-management. If it fails both men and women can again seek leadership and shelter at the settlement.

I. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

Citizen ship classes are productive of both learning and social life. The old time neighbors of the settlement bring in the newcomers and from the beginners' class in English they are carried on through the School of Citizenship until they are ready for the final examination given by the Federal Bureau.

The class work is supplemented by many social gatherings, and by opportunity given to take part in the general settlement group life. Participation in all these varied activities enables these foreign men and women to feel a part of and take their place in an American group life.

Work with Older Boys and Girls and Children

One of the first neighborhood needs met by the settlement was the opening of a playground, and after twenty-five years or more, it continues its function, that of providing play space, organized play activities, leadership and instruction in athletics for both boys and girls.

Fair play and high standards of cooperation are developed, and neighborhood relationships are strengthened through the coming together of young and old in the play spaces dedicated to wholesome recreation.

Wherever possible, a sense of group responsibility is aroused as, for instance, in the opening of a new boys' club room. They boys painted the furniture, dyed the curtains, painted and decorated pottery, waste baskets, etc., making the room most attractive. Naturally it gave them great pride, and helped to make the groups orderly ones.

Through clubs and classes and other group activities such as table games, the gymnasium, dramatics, orchestra practice, etc., in fact in all the opportunities offered by the settlement, citizenship is the goal and the activity but the means to this end.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

12. Relations to law and justice, improvement of moral conditions.

1. Made investigation of houses of prostitution for Vice Commission and city administration and was instrumental in having these houses closed in the district.
2. Secured appointment of first probation officer.
3. Secured better enforcement of tenement house law.
4. Investigated and reported on lodging houses in district.
5. Made investigation of local dance halls the results of which were the closing of many of the worst, and a general "cleaning up" on the part of the others.
6. Residents act as volunteer probation officers for district cases. Head resident is Secretary of Kentucky Probation Association.
7. The settlement constantly reports any questionable enterprise to the police or other authorities, and does follow up work on law enforcement.
8. Investigates cases of disputed justice and brings evidence to bear upon such cases.
9. The settlement acts as an interpreter of the law to foreign neighbors, and secures free legal aid when needed.

The Filson Historical Society

786

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

19. INTERACTION OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS COMMUNITY WITH THE LARGER COMMUNITY.

5. Reflex Influence on Education, the Professions and the Church.

- a. The Settlement has stood behind every movement for higher standards both as regards the personnel and curriculum of the local schools and has helped to secure many needed reforms.
- b. Has cooperated in making surveys and studies of the school child which have been the basis of legislative action on educational measures.
- c. Helped to organize Wellesley Club of Louisville.
- d. Helped to organize University Friendship Club
- e. Helped to organize Women's City Club of Louisville
- f. Has interested the most progressive professional men and women in the city in giving volunteer service in the neighborhood, (lawyers, physicians, teachers, etc.) thereby helping toward a better understanding of another field of service, and also helping to set higher professional standards in the neighborhood.
- g. Has given helpful cooperation to various religious bodies in their mission centers and has helped to bring about a better understanding, or at least a more tolerant attitude between religious groups in the neighborhood and city. Has helped whenever possible, to strengthen religious ties and encouraged loyalty to church affiliations. This attitude of respectful recognition of the value of religious life has helped to break down the prejudice the church has shown many times against a purely recreational and educational program.
- h. For instance, Jewish children were at one time advised against going to Neighborhood House by a local Rabbi, his reasons being that the they were practically compelled to be educated and to work with Gentiles it was not necessary to depend upon them or be united with them for recreation. The children dropped out in great numbers, telling other children, "it is not a good place to go." This of course, set the non-Jewish people thinking about whether their children should attend a "not good place" and they began to drop out also. Finally all this being uncovered to the wondering Settlement group, one of the Board members who was Jewish, talked to the Rabbi who consented to allow the children to again go to the settlement.

The adjustment was not absolutely made however, until during the war, when food substitutes were being used, the Settlement secured the cooperation of the Council of Jewish Women to help in opening cooking classes for Jewish mothers where they were taught how to use substitutes in the preparation of Kosher dishes. Then the Rabbi from the pulpit, urged attendance in one type of activity or another upon his entire congregation.

TENTATIVE STATEMENT
OF AIMS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Sent to Mr. Allen
T. Burns
12/10/1923

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

1. General headquarters for meeting emergencies in the neighborhood, personal and general.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
428 South First Street
Louisville, Kentucky.

"Established September 1, 1897, by Archibald A. Hill and Lucy Belknap as the outgrowth of a boys' club begun in September, 1896, and carried on in two rooms in an old saloon building, " to better the conditions of the neighborhood by studying the real needs, adapting the work to meet those needs and by co-operating with all institutions in the neighborhood in building up their own work." The settlement aims " to influence personal character by furnishing through its clubs, classes and other activities, a social and intellectual center for the neighborhood, and by a close personal touch with the neighbors through visiting and performing any neighborly office for which there is need; to improve the environment by allying itself with organizations for civic improvement, whose benefits react on the neighborhood; for instance, in the matter of child labor, tenement house and other reforms, the settlement is in a position to see the need of legislation and is therefore committed to this public work for the benefit of the whole community."

In 1899 an advisory board of ten men and women, among whom were no distinctions of race or creed, was formed to act with the head resident. In 1902 the house was incorporated, and the advisory board became a Board of Trustees.

NEIGHBORHOOD. The house is located in a thickly populated downtown district. Many houses formerly occupied by the well-to-do have become lodging houses, and the portion of the neighborhood is inhabited by Jewish immigrants (Russian, German, Roumanian) though there are some Italians and backward American whites. (Report of 1986) Neighborhood population is now largely American, Russian, German, Italian and Syrian (1923)

2. Examples of Emergency Needs Met through Settlement Endeavour.

- (a) Congestion of district with no play space led to the opening of a neighborhood playground, owned, equipped and supervised by Neighborhood House.
- (b) Numbers of children on street during school hours led to investigation of home conditions and schools, which eventually brought about a compulsory education law.
- (c) Seeing on every hand the exploitation of children, a local study was made of children in industry, messenger service, street trades and agriculture. This study was used as a basis for legislative action.
- (d) The Settlement has helped to do away with the unscientific "old wives" method of caring for the sick with their too often fatal results; first through employing a visiting nurse, later through helping the neighborhood to take advantage of the city-wide nursing service and health agencies.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

- (e) In addition to general emergency help given to the neighborhood at large, other agencies and local organizations, the settlement has always put especial emphasis on its availability to any one needing personal help.
- (1) For example: An Italian man facing deportation for crime of which he had not been guilty, came to the settlement for aid. The settlement knowing the doubtful character of the man or men bringing the charge against him were convinced that the case should be more carefully investigated. This was done, and the evidence presented to the Court brought about an acquittal.
 - (2) Again: In several cases of crimes against children the settlement has secured the conviction of the criminals in the face of political and other strong influences by its knowledge of the neighborhood and its forces and its intimate personal acquaintance with neighborhood families. This background has given the settlement its basis upon which to collect and present convincing evidence to the courts.
 - (3) In this particular neighborhood exploitation in many forms is prevalent. For example: An Italian woman bought a stove of a "second-hand" dealer. The stove gave every appearance of being a good one, but upon trial was found not to be lined. The woman tried unsuccessfully to return the stove, but the dealer refused since she had paid for it, and in desperation she came to the settlement. The settlement had finally to take the case into court to secure the refund.
 - (4) An Italian family sublet a room in a top floor apartment which they rented. A rain-storm came and due to a leaky roof the household effects belonging to the lodger were ruined. The lodger demanded payment from the family from whom she rented the room, and naturally they refused but in turn demanded that the landlord make good her loss. The landlord refused, and a quarrel developed after which the landlord threatened to "throw them all out" The then enraged and excited family and lodger came to the settlement for help. One of the members of the Board, (a well-known lawyer) was taken to call upon the landlord who promptly thereupon decided to do the square thing by all concerned and then drop the matter.
- (f) During the War, the House was used by Federal Authorities for issuing naturalization papers to foreigners.
- (g) During flu epidemic, House was used by Red Cross for meeting of social workers representing the entire state to discuss handling the problem.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

2. Prompting Neighborliness.

- a. The settlement provides a common meeting place and opportunities for participation in groups of all ages, having varied interests and social experiences.
- b. It promotes through ^{friendly} family contacts and group activities a sense of responsibility and interest in its neighbors, one toward another regardless of racial differences, thus building a mutual respect.
- c. It helps to destroy a sense of individual or group isolation and brings joy into the lives of those otherwise desolate and friendless. For instance, the settlement found an old German couple who were absolutely friendless and in dire poverty but too proud to ask for aid. The woman was getting up at 4 o'clock and doing cooking at one of the public markets for ten cents a day. The settlement residents not only saw to it that this old couple were provided for, but befriended as well, and the last years of their lives were really happy. After the old man's death the settlement arranged for his funeral and recruited the necessary pall bearers from among the neighborhood and residents of the settlement, numbering a Presbyterian minister, a cobbler, a bucket shop man, and the Superintendent of Education in the Public Schools.
- d. Encourages friendly neighborhood competition in games, athletics, gardens, etc.
- e. The settlement is represented in outside neighborhood gatherings where factions develop and serving as an impartial friend, helps to bring about united action.
- f. Employment service.
- g. Maintains a Fresh Air Home where neighborhood families are given intensive group life for periods of two weeks at a time.
- h. During the war it was discovered that the foreign mothers were having difficulty in using the food substitutes, so the settlement arranged demonstrations of the use of substitutes in the preparation of the favorite dishes of the various nationalities. This led to the exchange of recipes among neighbors and also gave a point of friendly contact with American born women anxious to share and also to add new dishes to their lists and those of others.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

3. Reinforcing home and family life and building up family standards, enlarging family outlook, broader point of view on life.
- a. Ideal family life has been presented through play in the kindergarten with "little mothers" on playground, and housekeeping classes, with stress placed on the share of responsibility each member of the family must take in the home life.
 - b. Classes for women and children in home-making, cooking and sewing.
 - c. An individual sense of responsibility and relationship to the whole group is often awakened through club activities and membership, as well as through participation in other activities, and is then applied to the home.
 - d. The settlement helps to bring about a better understanding between parents and children, often through the offices of a friendly visitor or club leader or again through bringing whole families together for social occasions.
 - e. The settlement helps to develop a pride in the contributions which each member of the family is able to make in the range of settlement activities. For instance: At a neighborhood reception given at the settlement for a new Italian consul, the little Italian children in the settlement music school gave a group of Italian folk songs and did a folk game to the great pride of their parents and older brothers and sisters. A group of students from the Louisville Conservatory of Music were on the program. A speech of welcome by the President of the Italian American Club was then followed by a talk by the consul. After the program was over, fathers, mothers, and children were introduced to the consul and his wife, and while the children applauded the fathers and mothers and settlement staff danced the old Italian Quadrille together.
 - f. The settlement arranged frequent talks on current topics, civics and the like, for excursions to places of interest, and thus helps to form a taste for better recreation, and a desire for cleaner, more harmonious surroundings.
 - g. The settlement also makes a continuous effort to arouse a sense of responsibility in each member of a family for his share in helping to promote neighborhood welfare, such as active participation in Red Cross Drives, the support of the Welfare League, Fresh Air Homes, etc., if not in terms of money then in work or propaganda. Also in reporting untoward conditions which effect the well being of the neighborhood morally or physically, and working toward betterment.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

4. Sympathetic appreciation and support of all indigenous local institutions and loyalties, whether public, semi-public, or private, including every grade of cooperation from participation in the institutional scheme of other agencies, to the most complete and careful policy of laissez-faire, the latter being quite as important as the former.

1. Neighborhood House as one of the pioneer social agencies in Louisville has endeavored to cooperate with all other agencies both as a promoting and sustaining force. Outstanding examples are as follows:

- a. Cooperation with the Board of Education in opening a Kindergarten (later turned over to public school) and in coaching backward children.
- b. Administers small branch of the Public Library.
- c. Assumed temporary charge of the Newsboys Home as emergency need arose.
- d. cooperates with other agencies such as churches, social centers, schools, clubs, etc., in giving them the use of meeting rooms and gym. until they are better equipped.
- e. Cooperates with the Public Health Nursing Association in giving use of rooms for Baby Clinic, and cooperated for a time with the Babies Milk Fund Association by giving that organization the use of the House as a Station.
- f. Cooperates with Italian American Club, meeting in the neighborhood by giving them trained leadership for their recreational activities, and in helping them plan their programs; also gives them use of rooms that they may carry on athletics.
- g. Cooperates with district case working agencies, courts, etc., in sharing settlement knowledge and contacts.
- h. Helped to secure interest and support in the establishment of a local branch of the Y.W.C.A.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

5. Creating new services for health, recreation, education, etc.

HEALTH

- a. Secured Public Bath
- b. Employed district nurse before general nursing service was well established.
- c. First Anti-tuberculosis Society in Louisville was organized at Neighborhood House.

RECREATION

- a. Opened first public playground in the neighborhood.
- b. Maintained public dance hall for soldiers during the war
- c. Organized Girls Basket Ball League of Louisville.
- d. Conducted the first institute of Play in a series of Institutes given under the auspices of the National Federation of Settlements.

EDUCATION

- a. Maintained evening classes in English for foreigners and opened school of citizenship for men and women which prepares for Federal Examination.
- b. Opened music school in cooperation with the Louisville Conservatory of Music, and secures scholarships for needy children.
- c. Conducted institutes in the summer in arts and crafts
- d. Arabic school conducted at Neighborhood House by Syrian teacher for Syrian children.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

6. Coordinating, distributing and interpreting center for all other agencies of social work. Importance of the settlement follow-up even after local institutional centers have been established. Promoting the right general relation between neighborhood and social agencies.

- a. Made survey for Kentucky Child Welfare Exhibit of every institution in Louisville touching the life of the dependent child, including relief giving agencies, home finding societies and orphanages.
- b. Gave volunteer service in helping to establish and maintain Free Dental Clinic.
- c. Conducts city-wide registration bureau for Fresh Air Home.
- d. Headquarters of Kentucky Children's Code Commission and later of Kentucky Child Welfare Commission.
- e. Gives opportunities for supervised field work to students of various schools, and workers in other agencies.
- f. Offers use of rooms to agencies about to open district centers and brings together outside and district agencies for discussion and action upon various problems of the work.
- g. Represented on the original committee to consider an establishment of a Welfare League of Social Agencies of Louisville, and is now represented on the Executive Committee of its Board of Workers.
- h. Arranges neighborhood meetings and exhibits for other agencies wishing to do educational work along, health, civic and other lines.

7. Improving the physical environment.

- a. Planted trees and shrubbery around settlement grounds.
- b. Made study of garbage disposal and dumps (in cooperation with the Woman's City Club) which has helped to better sanitary conditions.
- c. Promoted work of Tenement House Commission and after law was passed reported unsanitary houses, toilet, and other violations of sanitary code and secured better enforcement of same.
- d. At one time the Park Board decided that all trees be cut down in the business district. Neighborhood House made house to house visits, urging that protest be made, and used every means to arouse public opinion, thus helping to defeat the measure.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

8. The settlement is an essay in the study and development of community culture. A primary motive is that of increasing the number of citizens interested in the welfare of the community of the side of their temperamental interests.

(The residents of Hull House feel increasingly that the educational efforts of the settlement should not be directed primarily to reproduce the college type of culture, but to work out a method and ideal adapted to the immediate situation. They feel that they should promote a culture which will not set its possessor aside in a class with others like himself, but which will, on the contrary, connect him with all sorts of people by his ability to understand them as well as by his power to supplement present surroundings with the historic background)

- a. National groups use the House as a place where they can celebrate their holidays, religious and national, and are made to feel that the preservation of old-world customs and folk lore is of cultural value to the community at large.
- b. Music and dramatics are used as a means of expression and also of acquainting children and adults with the contributions made by their own and other nationalities. This has helped to give the children a greater respect for the older generation.
- c. Provided opportunities for a larger social life, where for instance, the Italians may meet and do honor to their consul, the Jewish groups their Rabbi, or again come in contact with men and women of note in other fields. At these time, if a program is given, the neighborhood groups and guests share in making it of interest, and always there is opportunity to make new friendly contacts.
- d. The settlement has maintained picture loans.
- e. Classes in French and other languages.
- f. Arts and crafts classes

-
9. The organization of local " society" in the restricted sense of that term. Suggestion, guidance, resource in the courtship process, the reinforcement of neighborhood "chivalry"

Neighborhood House has arranged for frequent gatherings and helps neighborhood groups to organize and run their social activities. At such times attempts are made to have correct or at least acceptable social form. The settlement has found that social dancing classes help to develop a sense of social obligation and chivalry among the younger groups, and that the dances are given at the settlement are a direct means of proper introductions between girls and boys, and happy marriages have resulted.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

10. Development of neighborhood morale.

- a. Encourages and cooperates with any attempt made on the part of the neighborhood itself to raise its standards of living or conduct.
- b. Helps to develop a sense of personal and group responsibility for neighborhood morale through the various activities carried on by the House where higher standards are discussed and maintained. For example: Citizenship classes, civic groups, Scouts' Clubs, the playground, etc.
- c. Sex instruction given to boys and girls.
- d. Clean sportsmanship developed through athletics.
- e. Wholesome recreational activities provided for every age.
- f. Participation in larger programs for betterment develops pride and sense of responsibility toward improvement of neighborhood conditions.
- g. Since the district is a lodging house district, the finer home element is lacking, and the settlement endeavours through home-making classes and family gatherings to build up a higher sense of home, and also to supply recreational activities. For example: A family moved from their home in a down state mining town where there was a strike, to one room in a lodging house near the settlement. The mother came to the settlement after a time to express her appreciation of what it meant to her children to have a place to play saying " My children are used to having all outdoors to play in, and then for them to be cooped up in one room was mighty hard, but now they can go to your playground, they are all right."

3546

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

11. An all round training school in associated action, as the fundamental process of democratic production and citizenship. Neighborhood participation in many grades and degrees.

(The majority of residents hold that their chief service is to prepare people, and particularly the young for greater and more responsible participation in industry, government, and higher leisure time interests. The settlement is to be " the yeast that starts the social rising". Their point of view reaches widely enough to include those who may look to a comprehensive reorganization of society. Crudities, mistakes, or even hoodlumism are tolerated with patience, because only through enduring the pains as well as enjoying the fruits of democracy can citizens learn how to govern themselves and how to unite for cooperative production. The business of the neighborhood organizer is hopefully to urge forward such work among the foundations, and to assure those groups which show themselves capable of collective self management ever increasing opportunities of expansion and fulfillment.)

Adult Activities.

Constructive work has been done with the adult foreign born and American groups throughout the history of Neighborhood House through clubs, Americanization classes, informal gatherings, and friendly contacts in the home and settlement.

The Jewish Mothers' Club organized early in the history of the House, has met regularly year after year, having programs of civics, home economics, and recreation. That these meetings have been educational and have developed an interest in the local and larger community is shown by the active work done by the members in school elections, Welfare Drives, Child Welfare programs, etc.

A group of American women in the neighborhood organized in 1919 as an Americanization Committee to help their foreign sisters to adjust to new conditions, organized a club which has pledged itself to assist in neighborhood betterment, through friendly visiting and reporting of needy cases to the settlement for aid. Also in maintaining a scholarship fund for a music pupil at the settlement music school.

A Syrian Mothers' Club organized, but has had an up and down time as to attendance, as many of the women are peddlers and all have large families. At present a Syrian Men's Club meeting in the neighborhood is anxious to take over this organized group as an Auxilliary of their Club. One of the settlement staff is leader of the club, and she feels it wise not to take any part in the discussion as to whether the club shall remain a settlement Mothers' Club, or join the men's group, feeling that if the experiment works out well, a strong neighborhood organization of men and women might be built up which would be capable of self-management. If it fails both men and women can again seek leadership and shelter at the settlement.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

Citizenship classes are productive of both learning and social life. The old time neighbors of the settlement bring in the newcomers to the beginners class in English. The School of Citizenship prepares its scholars for the final examination given by the Federal Bureau.

The class work is supplemented by many social gatherings, and by opportunity given to take part in the general settlement group life. Participation in all these varied activities enables these foreign men and women to feel a part of and take their place in an American group life.

Work with Older Boys and Girls and Children.

One of the first neighborhood needs met by the settlement was the opening of a playground, and after twenty-five years or more, it continues its function, that of providing playspace, organized play activities, leadership and instruction in athletics for both boys and girls. Fair play and high standards of cooperation are developed, and neighborhood relationships are strengthened through the coming together of young and old in this play space dedicated to wholesome recreation.

Wherever possible, a sense of group responsibility is aroused as, for instance, in the opening of a new boys club room. The boys painted the furniture, dyed the curtains, painted and decorated pottery, waste baskets, etc., making the room most attractive. Naturally it gave them great pride, and helped to make the groups orderly ones.

Through clubs and classes and other group activities such as table games, the gymnasium, orchestra practise, etc. in fact in all the opportunities offered by the settlement, citizenship is the goal and the activity but the means to this end.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

12. Relations to law and justice, improvement of moral conditions.

- a. Reported on houses of prostitution for Vice Commission and City administration and was instrumental in having these houses closed in the district.
- b. Helped to secure appointment of first truant officer, also helped to work out a plan for the establishment and enforcement of the compulsory education law in Louisville.
- c. Secured better enforcement of the tenement house law.
- d. From time to time has investigated and reported on lodging houses in district.
- e. Made investigation of local dance halls the results of which were the closing up of many of the worst, and a general "cleaning up" on the part of the others.
- f. The President of the Board of Trustees of Neighborhood House was instrumental in having a recommendation made by the Vice Commission in their report for an all year round recreation system in Louisville.
- g. Residents act as volunteer probation officers for district cases and Head Resident is Secretary of Kentucky Probation Association.
- h. The settlement constantly reports any questionable enterprise to the police or other authorities, and does follow up work on law enforcement.
- i. Investigates cases of disputed justice and brings evidence to bear upon such cases.
- J. The settlement acts as an interpreter of the law to foreign neighbors, and secures free legal aid when needed.

13. Building of the materials for a distinctly local political platform. Special significance in relation to women suffrage. Are the women of the working classes simply going to be dragooned by the machine or shall they have vital appealing issues of their own.

The Settlement has kept its neighbors informed as to political platforms, and has organized them for work for Welfare measures, and encouraged general discussion in club meetings.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

1. THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD

14. Promotion of tolerance locally through understanding between economic, cultural, racial and religious groups.
- a. Brings together groups for mutual help and service: i.e. enlisted the help of the Colonial Dames and D.A.R. in Americanization work; Junior League, in club and class work, Council of Jewish Women in many activities, Women's Clubs and students in general volunteer service. The American Legion has carried on its Americanization program at the Settlement and has in every way cooperated with other settlement activities.
 - b. Has cooperated in helping to make the annual Americanization Day of value to all national groups by group representation on such programs, and by giving publicity throughout the neighborhood.

The Filson Historical Society

5076

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

11. INTERACTION OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS COMMUNITY WITH THE LARGER COMMUNITY.
 1. Application of settlement experience to legislation.
 - a. Former Head Resident in cooperation with Women's Club helped organize Consumers League of Kentucky.
 - b. Head Resident served on volunteer Commission to investigate conditions of working women in Kentucky. Ten years later this was followed by another survey of conditions affecting working women in Kentucky, under the Welfare Department of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs of which the Head Resident was Chairman. This survey was made at the request of the Consumers League.
 - c. Settlement helped to organize Kentucky Child Labor Association.
 - d. The settlement helped to conduct legislative campaign for the National Child Labor Commission and the Kentucky Child Labor Association has also cooperated in a survey of conditions affecting Child Welfare in Kentucky. This survey was issued as a National State Bulletin, and upon it was based much of the constructive health, education, and other legislative measures of the 1920 General Assembly. Another outcome of this bulletin was the appointment by the Governor of a Children's Code Commission. The Head Resident of Neighborhood House was one of the five members appointed and in this capacity still serves.
 - e. Cooperated with Women's Clubs of Kentucky in conducting Legislative campaign for better care of the feeble-minded of the state.
 - f. Helped to reorganize the State Conference of Social Work, the Head Resident of Neighborhood House serving two years as President of the Conference.
 - g. In cooperation with State Agencies helped to secure a physical Education clause in the State Board of Health laws enabling the public schools throughout the state to open School Social Centers.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

11. INTERACTION OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS COMMUNITY WITH THE LARGER COMMUNITY.

2. Cooperation with Public Officials.

- a. From time to time the settlement has been asked to conduct investigations, make surveys and reports for the Governor of the State, Mayor of the City, Court Judges, and other state and city officials. These requests have been for material on conditions affecting women and children in industry, health measures, law enforcement, moral conditions, etc.
- b. Has cooperated closely with Aldermen, the City Council, the Chief of Police in working for city-wide betterment measures.
- c. Cooperates with Italian consul in work for Italians.

3. Projection of Settlement Local Experience into the Problems of Local Communities in General.

- a. Former Head Resident helped to organize and serve on first National Playground Association Committee.
- b. Secured cooperation of Women's Club of Louisville in forming a Recreation League which organized and financed playgrounds until taken over by the city.
- c. Present Head Resident served as Vice President of the Recreation League and kept closely in touch with the administration of Playgrounds until they went under city control.
- d. Made survey for Kentucky Child Welfare Exhibit of every institution in Louisville touching the life of the dependent child including relief giving agencies, day nurseries, home finding societies and orphanages.
- e. Made study of scholarship of school children engaged in street trades for Council of Jewish Women.
- f. Served on local moving picture censorship board.
- g. After the Kentucky tornado of 1917 the Head Resident was asked by the ~~Kentucky~~ Committee of the American Red Cross Society to take charge of the family visitation and relief work done in connection with Fulton County.
- h. After the Settlement investigation of Neighborhood dance halls, a city wide survey was made in cooperation with the War Camp Community Service. Better conditions resulted which in turn drove the dance hall managers catering to the young people who wished to dance the more vicious forms of dances to open dance halls in Jeffersonville, Indiana (across the river from Louisville). The Jeffersonville city authorities were appealed to, also the Women's Clubs, and later the matter was taken up with the Jeffersonville Board of Trade by the Louisville Board of Trade --- resulting in joint action which closed the bad halls for all time in both cities.

5126

3. Projection of Settlement Local Experience into the Problems of Local Communities in General (continued)

Settlement helped meet war emergency by two of its board members the Head Resident serving on the Executive Committee of the War Recreation Board afterwards known as the War Camp Community Service Board. As Chairman of the Welfare Committee of that Board the Head Resident was in charge of the work for girls in Louisville.

4. A reconciling influence among separated groups and classes in the larger general community, promotion of tolerance through understanding.
- a. Neighborhood House has had since its organization an active Board of Trustees who represent different creeds and races. This is also true of the settlement staff.
 - b. The settlement has brought together Jews and Gentiles, Roman Catholics and Protestants for joint action on neighborhood and national betterment measures, and has been able to act as an interpreter and an adjusting force through its knowledge of racial characteristics.
 - c. It enlists the active cooperation of the other organizations such as the Junior League, Council of Jewish Women, Women's Clubs, Church groups, etc. and gives them opportunity to get together on providing social and civic activities for the neighborhood.
-

5. Reflex influence on education, the Professions and the Church.

- a. The settlement has stood behind every movement for higher standard both as regards the personnel and curriculum of the local schools and has helped to secure many needed reforms.
- b. Has cooperated in making surveys and studies of the school child which have been the basis of legislative action on educational measures.
- c. Wellesley Club of Kentucky was organized at Neighborhood House.
- d. University Friendship Club held its meetings at Neighborhoods House.
- e. Helped to organize Women's City Club of Louisville.
- f. Has interested the most progressive professional men and women in the city giving volunteer service in the neighborhood, (lawyers, physicians, teachers, etc.) thereby helping toward a better understanding of another field of service, and also helping to set higher professional standards in the neighborhood.
- g. Has given helpful cooperation to various religious bodies in their mission centers and has helped to bring about a better understanding, or at least a more tolerant attitude between religious groups in the neighborhood and city. Has helped whenever possible to strengthen religious ties and encouraged loyalty to church affiliations. This attitude of respectful recognition of the value of religious life has helped to break down the prejudice the church

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

5. Reflex Influence on Education, The Professions and the Church
(continued)

has shown many times a purely recreational and educational program.

- h/ For instance, Jewish children were at one time advised against going to Neighborhood House by a local Rabbi, his reason being that they were practically compelled to be educated and to work with Gentiles it was not necessary to depend upon them or be united with them for recreation. The children dropped out in great numbers, telling other children, " it is not a good place to go." This of course set the non-Jewish people thinking about whether their children should attend a "not good place" and they began to drop out in numbers also. Finally all this being uncovered to the wondering settlement group, one of the Board Members who was Jewish, talked to the Rabbi who consented to allow the children to go again to the settlement.

The adjustment was not absolutely made however, until during the war, when food substitutes were being used, the Settlement secured the cooperation of the Council of Jewish Women to help in opening cooking classes for Jewish mothers where they were taught how to use substitutes in the preparation of Kosher dishes. Then the Rabbi from the pulpit urged attendance in one type of activity or another upon his entire congregation.

6. Settlement service on boards (voluntary) committees, and in public positions.

The Head Resident of the Neighborhood House and Staff have always served on many committees and Boards, both local, state and national, of which the following are representative:

Head Resident

President, Louisville Fresh Air Home Association: President, State Conference of Social Workers: Member, Council of Louisville Associated Charities: Executive Committee of Community Council: Civics Committee of Woman's Club: Board Member Louisville and Jeffersonville County Children's Home: Chairman, recreation committee, Kentucky Conference of Social Works: Member, Industrial and Social Conditions Committee, Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs: Secretary, Kentucky Child Labor Association: President, Kentucky Children's Code Commission: Member, Child Welfare Survey Committee: Chairman, Local Community Committee, National Conference of Social Work: Member Ex. Board and member of Publicity Committee, National Federation of Settlements Secretary for Kentucky National Probation Association.

Staff

Neighborhood House Workers and Family Case Work Committee of Community Council: Child Welfare Committee of Community Council: Big Sisters of the Council of Jewish Women: Y.W.C.A. Board of Louisville: Secretary Kentucky Child Labor Association, Member Local Scout Board.

Board Members

The Board Members have been active on various Boards promoting civic welfare, notably the President of the Settlement Board, who was

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

6. Settlement service on voluntary boards, committees, and in public positions (continued)

instrumental in establishing the Jewish Welfare League and later the Welfare League of which the Jewish Welfare League is now a part, and he is now President of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

7. Public Services of former Settlement Constituents.

- a. A settlement boy became Head of the Y.M.H.A.
- b. Head of the Federation of Jewish Charities was formerly a neighborhood boy and later a settlement resident.
- c. Several neighborhood young people have gone into playground work. The present Head of Playgrounds in Louisville had his experience and training at Neighborhood House. (Not a neighborhood boy.)
- d. Another neighborhood boy is now in a Columbus, Ohio, settlement doing boys work.
- e. The present boys worker at Neighborhood House was sent to the Fresh Air Home as a young boy. He showed great genius in helping to handle boys and the House helped him to secure an education. Later he served as Registrar of the Fresh Air Home for the city and is now boys worker at the Settlement.

Among the positions held by former residents are the following:

President Swathmore College, Swathmore, Pa.
 Superintendent of Public Schools, Youngstown, Ohio.
 Superintendent of Public Schools, Somerset, Ky.
 Principal, High School, Somerset, Ky.
 Head of Louisville Free Kindergarten Association, Louisville.
 Probation Officer, Cleveland.
 First Visiting Teacher, New York City.
 Associate Head of Settlement, Columbus, Ohio.
 Women's Worker at Northwestern University Settlement, Chicago, Ill.
 Assistant, Bessemer Playground, South Park System, Chicago, Ill.
 Head, Davis Square Playground, South Park System, Chicago, Ill.
 Director, Community Chest, St. Louis, Mo.

For years, the new heads of the various social agencies in Louisville lived at Neighborhood House to become acquainted with social conditions.

3420

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

11. INTERACTION OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS COMMUNITY WITH THE LARGER COMMUNITY.

8. Influence of experience in settlement on staff, volunteer workers, resident and non resident, and board members and contributors.

Staff.

- a. The settlement has arranged for definite technical training for staff members along various lines, such as sewing, arts, and crafts work, as well as institutes and courses in recreation thereby fitting them for broader leadership.

The daily human contacts and adjustments made through an endless variety of experiences of neighborhood life have proved of great value to the staff, and have enabled them to do valuable research and interpretive work in both local and larger community life, in fields such as:--

1. Training School Work
2. Park and Playground Directorship and work
3. Public School Work
4. Workers in other settlements and social agencies
5. Welfare Work
6. Hospital Work,

and work with other organizations such as Consumers League, Community Service, Red Cross, service on Boards of Managers.

Volunteer Workers

- b. The same may be said of volunteer workers.

Board Members.

- c. Board Members have taken definite responsibility financially, and in the growth and development of the work. They have also been led from service on the Settlement Board to service on other social agency boards where their settlement experience is of value.

They have also identified themselves with the ~~neighborhood~~ neighborhood by giving time and professional help when needed, and by securing the cooperation of others.

9. Settlement Federation. Working up into city, state and nation from organized neighborhood unit.

Since Neighborhood House is the only non-sectarian settlement in Louisville, and one of the two largest settlements in the South, it has been practically alone in its active connection with the National Federation. It has, however, helped to organize a Louisville Federation of Settlements. (1923) It cooperates with Kentucky Mountain Settlements by taking care of children who are brought to Louisville for tonsil, adenoid and teeth operations during their convalescence.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

II. INTERACTION OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS COMMUNITY WITH THE LARGER COMMUNITY.

10. Place of the settlement in a comprehensive national scheme of "local community organization." Importance of this consideration in the light of the development of six or eight nationally organized systems for this purpose, all at a very much earlier stage of development than the settlement.
- a. As an experimental agency whose records may be consulted and experiences used, whose very equipment may be borrowed by any other agency coming into the field should the need arise, until the work is ready to be taken over.
 - b. A flexibility of program, and a due consideration for "exceptions" make it a necessary "supplementary agency" if for no other use.
 - c. As a neighborhood force which makes discoveries through its manifold contacts not only of neighborhood needs but of neighborhood resources, and helps these to individual and group expression.
 - d. An agency which, however well established, its program may be, can at a moment's notice become a purely emergency force.
 - e. Non-sectarian in character, allied with no one political party, its free lance efforts are still needed to crystalize and reinforce the efforts for a new and better state.
 - f. As an agency which trains for leadership.
-

II. Spread and Persistence in the Larger Community of the Results of Settlement Training in Cooperative Action.

Definite help given in procuring better laws for the protection of women and children, the establishment of permanent organizations:- Kentucky Child Welfare Commission, Family Service Organization, the Welfare League, Recreation League of Louisville, etc.

33720

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

111. RESEARCH, TRAINING, EXPERIMENT, AND INTERPRETATION.

1. The study of local areas for the purpose of working out a technique for keeping track of the conditions, first for the sake of the specific enterprises carried on by the settlement, and hardly less as a contribution to the art and science of local community organization and for training.
 - a. Determining the destructive forces or agencies in community.
 - b. Listing constructive agencies.
 - c. Characteristics of neighborhood, according to race, religion, nationality, and housing conditions, etc.
 - d. Type of jobs available.

-
2. The endeavour to discover the more broadly significant ~~points of~~ facts about organizations of local communities and to express them to the public and particularly to other social workers, practical and theoretical, is a motive of the most advanced group of settlements.

One of the conclusions forced upon the minds of the Neighborhood House group after twenty-eight years of work in their neighborhood is the absolute lack of any local community organization. A story told by an early resident is still significant. Happening upon a lusty fist fight between two boys who were continually fighting, one an Italian, and the other a Russian Jew, he separated the two and holding them apart, said " Say, isn't there anything you two fellows can agree on " Sure, " said they, " fighting niggers." Since this is rather typical of the attitude of the various national groups which go to make up the community, it has been one of the functions of the settlement to emphasize the need of an educational system, recreational opportunities and civics responsibilities which shall unite these splendid forces for community service. These and related facts are presented at every opportunity to build enlightened public opinions, and also to secure the helpful co-operation of other social agencies.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

111. RESEARCH, TRAINING, EXPERIMENT, AND INTERPRETATION.

3. The Discovery of Significant Facts of Life and Interpretation of them to the Public and Particularly to other Social Workers, Settlement Publications.

1. The following studies have been made in cooperation with the National Federation of Settlements by Head Resident and Staff Members:

- a. Pre-Adolescent Boy Study
- b. Pre-Adolescent Girl Study.

2. Studies made in cooperation with other organizations and reports embodied in special studies.

An experience in a Nut Factory --- by Ruth Shapinsky
(compiled with report of Commission to investigate conditions of working women in Kentucky).

Housing report

Articles on phases of Community work in
The Community --- by Frances Ingram

Published as Separate Studies

A Community Kitchen in a Neighborhood House-
by Frances Ingram

The Public Dance Hall

by Frances Ingram

Annual Reports, 1906, 1910-1920.

4. The function of the Settlement in this field in the light of new agencies for social research, special significance of neighborhood approach in social research.

The settlement has not done any special work in the social research field.

35411

III. RESEARCH, TRAINING, EXPERIMENT AND INTERPRETATION

5. Direct education of staff, volunteer workers, board members and contributors.

Staff and Volunteer Workers

Through helpful supervision by trained leaders who are staff members.

Through staff meetings and through short courses and institutes given by the Head Resident or specialists in various lines.

Through opportunity to take responsibility along these lines of work for which they are fitted, or in which they are interested: i.e. club and class leadership, neighborhood visiting, playground work, etc.

Board Members

Through intimate knowledge of neighborhood conditions and problems gained both by personal contacts in cases where professional and friendly help is needed, and in social and group contacts in the settlement itself.

Through careful reports, gotten out monthly by the staff and through meetings of the Board Members and workers where the work is discussed in detail.

Through service on allied Boards.

Contributors.

Through reports, cooperation with various departments of work, volunteer service, assuming definite responsibility for certain activities.

6. Promotion of experiment, and Transfer of Results of Experience.

- a. Gave services of a social worker for a year for the Free Dental Clinic opened under the public school. After a time this Clinic was put under Hospital Service.

The Head Resident as Chairman of the Scholarship Committee of the Kentucky Child Labor Association investigated and organized the giving of scholarships to needy children.

This service led to the establishment of an Advisory Council in the Associated Charities, which eventually was instrumental in the building up of that organization.

7. Relation to colleges and schools of social work.

The Head Resident and from time to time, staff members, are represented on lecture staffs of various colleges of the South. The Head Resident worked for the establishment of a School of Social Work in connection with the University of Louisville, and from the time of the opening, the students have been given opportunity for field work at Neighborhood House.

Neighborhood data, collected by the settlement, is shared with the Social Science departments of various schools.

Articles of Incorporation and By-laws from May 31, 1901
to May 16, 1919.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Neighborhood House held at Neighborhood House November 14, 1916, it was moved and carried that the Articles of Incorporation of Neighborhood House be amended so as to enlarge the Board by providing that it should consist of not less than nine nor more than seventeen trustees, the exact number to be fixed from time to time by action of the Board.

Is this amended within further action

No further action was taken on this motion.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of Neighborhood House held at 12:30 P. M. January 10, 1919, at a luncheon meeting at the House.

It was moved, and seconded, and carried, that a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of Neighborhood House shall be held on the fifth day of each calendar month at 12:15 P.M. provided however, that if the fifth day of the month falls on a Saturday or a Sunday, then the meeting shall be held on the succeeding Monday; and at any such regular meeting three members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of,

(1) approving the payment of bills, salaries, and petty cash which may be brought before the meeting;

(2) making requisitions on the Welfare League;

(3) authorizing disbursements by the Treasurer; and

(4) adjourning a meeting to a subsequent day if it be

deemed wise;

but for all other purposes a majority of the membership of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

The Filson Historical Society

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of Neighborhood House held at 530 First Street on October 19th., 1904, Mr. Booth presented a draft of rules which had been prepared by a committee previously appointed for the purpose. They were adopted as follows:-

RULES OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

Trustees

Passed by the Board Oct 19, 1904.

- 1.--This Board shall be called the Board of Managers of Neighborhood House.
- 2.--The purpose of the Board is to promote and protect the interests of Neighborhood House in this community; to select the head-resident and associate resident and such assistants as may be deemed proper and to fix their salaries; to select and lease or otherwise acquire and hold in trust the quarters for Neighborhood House and to assist the work by advice and personal service.
- 3.--The officers of the Corporation and the Board shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer who shall be elected by ballot without nomination at the first meeting after the filing of Articles of Incorporation and every year thereafter at the first meeting after January 1st. Their dues shall be those usually devolving upon like officers. All of the members of the Board shall, under supervision of the President, solicit the needful contributions.
- 4.--The Board shall consist of not less than ten and not more than thirteen men and women. Vacancies shall be filled on the recommendation of the head resident or a special sub-committee by a unanimous vote by ballot of those present and such election shall constitute such person a member of both the Corporation and of the Board. If any member be absent from any three consecutive meetings and if such absence be not due to illness or absence from the City the President shall, at a meeting, declare the place of said member vacant and shall direct the fact to be noted on the minutes. Until such declaration and direction, the vacancy shall not exist. Those ceasing to be members of the Board shall cease to be members of the Corporation.
- 5.--Meetings of the Board shall be called at least once in two months by the Head-resident or in her absence or failure to do so, by the President.
- 6.--A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.
- 7.--The management of the Neighborhood House is left in the hands of the Head Resident subject to the disapproval of the Board.

Amended by the following Jan 10, 1919.
Helen Allen
Secretary.

Following the action of the Board on October 19, 1904 in drafting the rules of the Board of Managers of Neighborhood House, Mr. Allen used the term "Board of Managers" only one time. Throughout all the years he used the term Board of Trustees. Mr. Booth on several different occasions when acting as Secretary pro tem, used the expression "Board of Managers".

At a meeting of the Incorporators of Neighborhood House held in Room 34 Kenyon Bldg., on Friday May 16th., 1902, there were present Mr. Goldsmith, presiding, Miss Belknap, Mr. Dembitz, Mr. Booth, Mr. Klauber and Mr. Allen.

Moved and voted that the By-Laws of the Association known as "Neighborhood House", as far as applicable, be adopted as the By-Laws of the Corporation.

Moved and carried that Messrs. Booth & Allen be made a committee to draft By-Laws.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of Neighborhood House held on April 15th., 1903 at 530 S. First Street, the following action was taken:

On motion of Mr. Dembitz duly seconded Article 4 of the "Rules" of the house was amended by striking out the first sentence and substituting therefor the following: "The Board shall consist of thirteen men and women."

In minutes of meeting October 13, 1903, Mr. Allen for first time used term "Board of Trustees of Neighborhood House".

The Filson Historical Society

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Neighborhood House ^{Jan} 15, 1912 it was moved and unanimously carried that the Articles of Incorporation of Neighborhood House be amended so as to authorize the borrowing of money and the mortgaging of its property to secure the payment of borrowed money.

AMENDED ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

January 18, 1912.

The undersigned, Lucy Belknap, Nelchen B. Barret, Bertha K. Sachs, Emily H. Minnegerode, Emil S. Tachau, Henry Klauber, Lafon Allen, Edward Sachs, Bernard Flexner, Leon P. Lewis, Bernard Selligman and Percy H. Booth, being all of the members of the Board of Trustees or Managers of "Neighborhood House", a corporation heretofore established in conformity to section 879 of the Kentucky Statutes, do hereby amend their articles of incorporation which have been filed in the office of the County Clerk of Jefferson County and in the office of the Secretary of State of Kentucky by adding thereto the following provisions and by giving said corporation the additional powers hereinafter enumerated.

Said Corporate body shall have power to borrow money with which to pay for property obtained by purchase or with which to carry on its purposes generally and shall have power to pledge or mortgage its property, real or personal, to secure the payment of the money so borrowed or to secure the fulfillment of any of its contracts. No pledgee or mortgagee or other creditor of said corporation shall be bound to look to the application of the proceeds of any loan made to said corporation. The corporators above named and their associates and successors shall be and remain the Board of Trustees of Neighborhood House.

In Witness of these purposes we have affixed our signatures to these articles of incorporation in duplicate on this 18th day of January, 1912, that they may be filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Kentucky and recorded in the offices of the County Clerk of Jefferson County.

Lucy Belknap
Nelchen B. Barret
Bertha K. Sachs
Emily H. Minnegerode,
Emil S. Tachau
Henry Klauber
Lafon Allen
Edward Sachs
Bernard Flexner
Leon P. Lewis
Bernard Selligman
Percy H. Booth.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
April 23, 1902.

The undersigned, Lucy Belknap, Zara Dupont, Patty B. Semple, Rebecca R. Judah, Patty S. Hill, Charles Goldsmith, Lewis N. Dembitz, Henry Klauber, Lafon Allen, and Percy H. Booth, do hereby in conformity to section 879 of the Kentucky Statutes, associate ourselves to form a corporation for charitable and educational purposes, from which no private pecuniary profit is to be derived. The corporation is to bear the name of "Neighborhood House," its work will be to conduct the "Settlement" founded at Louisville in the year 1897 by Miss Lucy Belknap and to do work generally known as Settlement work, and which is done by institutions generally known as Social Settlements". The main work shall be done in the city of Louisville in which the house now is and shall hereafter remain. The corporate body hereby formed may receive further associates and have perpetual succession, and by the above name may sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, have and use a common seal and alter the name at pleasure; it may secure and hold such property, real or personal, whether obtained by purchase, gift or devise, as may be necessary to carry on its purposes, and may sell or dispose of the same; the proceeds of sale or disposition shall be held for the same purpose. The incorporators above named shall be and remain the board of managers of "Neighborhood House". Vacancies in the Board arising from death, removal from the City of Louisville, incapacity, resignation or otherwise shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board, unless the Board should enact a by-law for the filling of such vacancies in a different manner. The Board may also by a By-Law extend its number to not exceeding thirteen members. In witness of these purposes we have subscribed these articles in duplicate on the 23rd day of April, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, that they may be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and recorded in the County Clerk's Office of Jefferson County.

Lucy Belknap
Zara du Pont
Patty B. Semple
Rebecca R. Judah
Chas. Goldsmith
Lewis N. Dembitz
Henry Klauber
Lafon Allen
Percy H. Booth
Patty S. Hill

55x26

At a meeting of the Advisory Committee of Neighborhood House, held Friday evening, May 31, 1901, the draft of a new set of by-laws was read by the Chairman, and after being amended in part, was adopted unanimously section by section as follows:-

RULES FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE .

- 1.--This Committee shall be called the Advisory Committee of Neighborhood House.
- 2.--The purpose of the Committee is to promote and protect the interests of Neighborhood House in this community; to select the Head Resident and assistant and to fix their salaries; to select and lease the quarters for Neighborhood House and to assist the work by advice and personal service.
- 3.--The officers of the Committee shall be a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer who shall be selected by ballot, without nomination every year at the first meeting after January 1st. Their duties shall be those usually devolving upon like officers excepting that the Treasurer shall receive the subscriptions and turn them over to the Head Resident for disbursement. All of the members of the Committee shall, under the supervision of the Chairman, solicit the needful contributions.
- 4.--The Committee shall consist of eleven men and women. Vacancies shall be filled, on the recommendation of the Head Resident or a special sub-committee by the unanimous vote by ballot, of those present. Absence of any member from three consecutive meetings, unless due to illness or absence from the City shall be construed as the resignation of such member and the Chairman shall declare the place of said member vacant.
- 5.--Meetings of the Committee shall be called at least once in two months by the Head Resident or in the event of her absence or failure to do so, by the Chairman.
- 6.--A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.
- 7.--The management of Neighborhood House is left in the hands of the Head Resident, subject to the disapproval of the Committee.

Percy N. Booth.
Sec. pro tem.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF
NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
A SOCIAL SETTLEMENT
428 South First St., Louisville, Kentucky
TO
THE FEDERATION OF JEWISH CHARITIES OF WHICH
NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE BECAME A CONSTITUENT SOCIETY JANUARY 1, 1909

January, 1910

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

- * Mr. E. S. Tachau, President.
Miss Lucy Belknap, Vice-President.
Mr. Lafon Allen, Secretary.
Mr. Percy H. Booth, Treasurer.
Mr. Henry Klauber.
Mr. Albert S. Brandeis.
Mr. Fred W. Keisker.
Mrs. Morris D. Sachs.
Mr. Edward Sachs.
Miss Emily P. Hussey.
Mr. Bernard Selligman.
Mrs. Alex. Barret.

* Representatives of Board of Trustees of Neighborhood House on Board of Federation of Jewish Charities.

RESIDENTS.

Miss Frances Ingram
Miss Helen Solomon
Miss Charlotte Cromie
Miss Frances Hall
Miss Ethel Troy
Miss Marybell Thomas
Miss Alice Ware
Miss Cornelia Shoemaker

History of Neighborhood House

For those who are not familiar with the history of Neighborhood House, the following extract is quoted from a former report of the House.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

"The settlement idea, that a group of educated men and women should choose to live in the less favored districts of our cities in order that they and their neighbors might share what was best in each other's lives, was a generation old when it took form in Louisville. From Cambridge and Oxford it had spread to East

London, thence to New York and Chicago, and there were already about seventy-five social settlements in the United States.

In the winter of 1895, Prof. Graham Taylor, of Chicago Commons, was invited by Archibald A. Hill and W. E. Wilkins, two theological students, to come here and speak on the subject. He aroused much interest among a few persons, and an old saloon building at the corner of Preston and Jefferson Streets, was rented, and work was begun there in September 1896. This was made possible by the financial backing of Miss Lucy Belknap, and was under the personal directions of Mr. A. A. Hill, who started several boys' clubs, notably one for the study of American history. Soon there were added classes in sewing and singing, story-telling for small children and a literary club for young women. The numbers of those who came grew rapidly, the two rooms were overtaxed, and before long, in September 1897, a house was secured in the same locality-- 324 East Jefferson Street -- and was named Neighborhood House.

This became a model home in our congested district; many new clubs and classes were formed; a library was opened for circulation, and the work developed along various lines, until in time it reached the proportions shown in our schedule.

In 1899 an Advisory Board of ten men and women, among whom were no distinctions of race or creed, was formed to act with the Head Resident. Early in 1902, the house at present occupied-- 428 First Street--was donated by Mrs. W. B. Belknap. The old house on Jefferson Street had no yard, and a great advantage of the new location is that it has a large open space which may be used for a play-ground. Neighborhood House was then incorporated, and the Advisory Board became a Board of Managers, in order to legally hold the property."

In spite of the fact that there was a conviction on the part of those who launched the work that it was a wise venture and that its permanence ought to be insured, there was a sad struggle for funds to maintain it. The Jewish members of the Board keenly felt the situation, since only about one third of the funds came from the Jews of the city, while about three-fourths of the beneficiaries of the House were Jewish people. Just about this time, the Jews of the Community had come to the conclusion that Federation was the wisest method of handling their charities. Some of the men most actively connected with the Federation movement were members of the Board of Trustees of Neighborhood House. Through the efforts of these members and others such a Federation was brought about with Neighborhood House, then in its fourteenth year, a constituent member. Now the House receives from the Federation approximately \$2500.00, about one-half of its total income.

Personnel of House

This last year brought almost a complete change in the personnel of Neighborhood House. Mrs. Edwin H. Wehle, who had served the Settlement well for seven years, resigned her position as Associate Resident. Mrs. Wehle was succeeded by Miss Helen Solomon, who was well known in the neighborhood through her work at the Temple Free Kindergarten. Her success as a kindergartener insured her value to the Settlement. Miss Esther Rosenberg, resigning her position as kindergartener to be married, was succeeded by Miss Charlotte Cromie. Miss Shilling who served the Settlement last year as housekeeper in exchange for the scholarship which the House gives each year to fit a young woman for Settlement work, was followed by Miss Frances Hall, who is studying settlement work with a view to introducing it in Birmingham, Alabama. The above mentioned workers, with the Head Resident, give their entire time to the Settlement. The remaining residents, each give two periods a week, serving more time if necessary. Three of the residents have come to Louisville from other States to take Kindergarten training. They are living at Neighborhood House upon the recommendation of Miss Mary D. Hill, Supervisor of the Louisville Kindergarten Training Class, who believes that, as teaching is social work, the outlook gained in the Settlement will increase their efficiency.

Two Main Ideas In Settlement Work.

The Settlement follows two main ideas in its plan of work, one to influence personal character through the activities of the House and by being a good neighbor; the other, to improve the environment which it does by allying itself with civic movements whose benefits react on the neighborhood.

Neighborliness

The regular activities of the House are easily described, but the real character of the work is of such a subtle nature, that it is necessary to know the people with whom Neighborhood House comes in touch, to appreciate the real value of the Settlement. The Residents are ever ready to perform any neighborly office; a nurse is called for a sick child; a disheartened mother is encouraged; children are taken to the physician and relieved of adenoids, which, causing dullness, may lead finally to truancy; business letters are written for young men struggling with the English language, boys are received from the Juvenile Court on probation and their problems carefully studied; boys and girls are taught handicraft, giving them power to fill their leisure hours with pleasant, legitimate occupation; boys and girls are taught to play; girls to cook and sew; advice is given; a deserted family is shown the way of self-support; and so the list might be continued indefinitely.

The present economic crisis has intensified the need of the settlement. Unemployment, affecting as it has the day laborer, has been the cause of many broken homes in the districts of the city's poor. In its trail has come discouragement and dangerous ideas. The boys from these ^{jobless} homes, poorly-clad and often hungry, ~~and~~ an easy prey to the temptations that come to the gangs. They are becoming anti-social, oftentimes criminal, running the gamut from rowdyism to robbery. They cannot understand what is wrong. They feel helpless in the midst of the misery that surrounds them. It is the work of the settlement to help these boys change their attitude and help them bridge over this crisis and right about face. Within ~~its~~ ^{the settlement} walls they find new interests, change their ideals and are better fitted to combat the dreary world outside. Just as → the physician is needed in time of plague, so the settlement is → needed in these dark days. (Lit too size - make words come to add)

The settlement offers to the individual a chance to meet others of like tastes in wholesome surroundings. He is given the opportunity to express himself in activities that are essentially recreative, but which build character and formulate ideals. To the gang it gives welcome supervision and endeavors to lead it into fields of greater activity - socializing and combating the evil influences of a vice-ridden neighborhood. It cultivates and advises those to whom good conduct is seldom attributed, and educates them for complete manhood and citizenship.

55x26

Recreation in Louisville thru the Neighborhood:
The Settlement, The School Center, The Community Chest.

The Settlement: The playground movement in Louisville had its beginning under the auspices of Neighborhood House, the Women's Club and the Board of Park Commissioners. The recreational program of the settlements is based on the age long process of family and neighborhood guardianship. The six settlements of this city thru their various activities, furnish wholesome recreation to more than 5,000 people, one-third of whom are adults.

The School Center: At present there is no community center work being carried on in the Louisville Schools, despite the fact that from 1911-1918 there was a wonderful demonstration of this type of work.

The Community Club: From the standpoint of the neighborhood there is little recreation in Louisville thru the Community Club except for boys and young men.

The Filson Historical Society

Questionnaire for Directory of Social Agencies

Name of Agency Neighborhood House

Address 428 South First Street

Telephone Jackson 5234

Office Hours: 8:30 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. 6:30 P.M. - 9:00 P.M.

General Purpose: Character building and delinquency prevention through personal service and neighborhood organization. Work with the foreign born. Specialized education.

Specific Activities: School for naturalization; clubs and classes for boys, girls, and mothers; boy scouts; library; picture show; music; dramatics; handicraft; gymnasium; game room; playroom; playground; social, folk, and tap dancing; and personal service.

List your different departments and location:
Departments - Children under 10 years
Girls - over 10 years
Boys - over 10 years
Adults- over 18 years

Neighborhood House (main building), 428 South First St.
Gymnasium, 428 South First St.
Lucy Belknap Memorial Building, 418 South First St.

List names of officers: Mr. E. S. Tachau, President
Mrs. Alex G. Barret, Vice President
Mr. Percy N. Booth, Treasurer
Miss Frances Ingram, Head Resident

Support: Chiefly Community Chest. Also residents' board.

(For Institutions): p- Please fill in your admission requirements and age groups: Interest in activities. All ages.

Return to: Council of Social Agencies
424 West Jefferson Street
Louisville, Ky.

Got them out for N.Y.A.

N. House

Yearly Report
1929 -- 1930
Elizabeth Wilson

The Filson Historical Society

55726

This year there has been more dramatic endeavor at Neighborhood House than in any of the other years that I have been at the settlement. To put one's finger on any one thing and say "this was done by the Dramatic Department" cannot be done because dramatics has become so closely interwoven in all of the House activities - clubs have used the writing and producing plays as their program for the year, the music department by its very nature links up with all things dramatic, House programs use short sketches and plays to portray its program to the public, -so that a mere recital of the plays given alone by the Dramatic Department would be irrelevant. It becomes necessary though at the end of each year to give an accounting of how the time has been spent - to find out our accomplishments, our failures, and to re-define our aims, so for that reason I will set down a few facts that will show in a little way what I have tried to do.

The ~~main outstanding~~ plays done entirely by the Dramatic Department were the three one act plays given by the Community Players, namely, The Florist Shop, On A Park Bench, and In the Heart Of A Clown. The first two were repeated at Wesley House for the benefit of their club groups. Up to this time there had never been a real play given at that settlement..that is one in which scenery had been used on the very large stage. By using our gray curtains, and masking in the high arch, we were able to show Wesley House what could be done on their own stage. Not only did it show them what could be done, but it was a very excellent lesson for our group, to show them what advantages they had been allowed to enjoy. Every member of the cast who made the trip remarked upon the fact that they didnt know how much they really appreciated their own Neighborhood House til they saw Wesley House. One fact came out of the trip. The script to On The Park Bench had been left at home. Without a hitch the play went over; not a prompt had to be made. The last named play was repeated for the program given for the Volunteers^{at the} and also it was given with a few changes in cast twice at the local Y.M.H.A. During the year, the Community Players had talks upon scenery by Mr Edd Gregg prominent in Arts Club dramatics, and on makeup and play selection by Mr Embert Rice of the Alumni Players of the University of Louisville. The Community Players had planned to give a three act comedy at the end of the season, but due to pressure of other entertainments and lack of time to adequately prepare it, the play was postponed until next fall. The scenery for The Florist Shop was built entirely by a member of the Players, and the lighting for all three plays was worked out jointly by two Players and Mr. Halloran. The lighting for In The Heart of a Clown was indeed an experiment, and although we lacked a spotlight, a very creditable set of lights were made from discarded playground reflectors, tin cans, and bushel baskets, masked with gelatine slides. When the same scenery was used for one of the childrens plays the effect was greatly added to by the use of a baby spot light loaned to us by the University of Louisville Players. At all times the University has been of the greatest of assistance, giving us the privilege of using a great deal of their equipment, and plays. The Community Players bought and gave to the House a full set of blue lights which were used in many successive plays given by other House groups. The scenery for the three one act plays was very inexpensive and at the same time a good deal of effect was obtained

enjoyment

by the use of cambric, mosquito netting, and lights. The same scenery was used in many successive plays and operettas.

The various clubs in the Girls Department have done some very good work along dramatic lines, in writing their own plays and producing them. The most pretentious was "Where Fairies Fail" given by the P.W.C. Club. In this play, the costumes were designed, material dyed, and costumes fashioned from original designs, and considering the group as a whole was more of a dramatic feat than was visible to the eye. A Dream, The Magic Pot, and The Kings Inviatation were three of the plays written by groups under Mrs Krupp's direction. I helped in the costuming and staging of them.

With the operettas, The Indian Princess, Lets Go Travelling, The Quest of The Adventures of a Doll Child, The Little Gypsy, and Snow White given by the Music School, the Department hekped in the coaching of the lines, the costuming and scenery.

The Mystery of The Third Gable given by the I Beta Pi Club, and The Funny Paper Wedding given by the Mothers Club, were produced under the direction of Mrs W.F. Coslow. The I Beta Pis worked very hard and very faithfully on thier mystery thriller. Much harder I am sure than ^{if they had been} under my direction. The I Beta Pis are planning another play for the coming year. There is a great deal of talent inthis group and it is very fertile ground for some original plays.

During the year we have taken a group to the Younger Womens Club for a program, and have supplied the Players Club of Louisville with needed characters for one of their plays. Straight through the year costumes and properties have been loaned to the Players Club, the Arts Club, the University of Louisville Players, the Y.M.H.A., several Parent Teacher Organizations, several schools, the Public Health Nursing Assocation, the Recreation Council, and many individuals. In turn we have received some very valuable additions to our costume closet from interested Board Members, the George W. Morris School and friends of the House.

This year has not been an easy one. Whether it was due to an insufficiently planned program, or whether it was due to the many upsets that came for one reason or another I do not know, but I do feel that with a more balanced program, one flexible enough to allow for any emergencies that may arise, more reading on my part of plays, that a more peaceful state of mind can be maintained and that is most necessary for all concerned, I am sure. This year has taught me a great deal and I hope that I can put what I have learned to the best advantage.

During the year, a program was planned and given for the Federation of Settlements and a short manual written for the use of the Federation members on Informal Dramatics, also for the Federation, some time was spent in research for material and an outline made for the Inter Settlement Pageant which was written by Miss Marguerite Nicklies. A good deal of time was spent during the summer on costume designs for this same pageant.

From time to time plays have been suggested on request to other settlement groups, in some cases plays have been loaned and suggestions made for scenery and costumes.

I have done more costuming and staging than actual coaching this year. With the exception of The Mystery of The Third Gable, The Little Gipsy, and The Florist Shop all the plays given at Neighborhood House this year have been costume affairs.

This year through the courtesy and generosity of the Colonial Dames Neighborhood House has again been able to have its weekly picture show. In addition to the comedies shown each week, through Mrs William Heyburn, we have shown three of the Yale Chronicle of America Photoplays. These pictures are a little too far above our audiences heads. Not that History is ever too far above their comprehension, but these pictures employ a great deal of fine print, facsimiles of documents, etc, that are far too hard for the average small person to comprehend. Our picture machine is in very bad shape and according to several motion picture mechanics cannot be repaired. The picture show still remains one of the most popular activities. The Colonial Dames paid several visits to the shows on Friday nights. The films have not been what we would like to show and I hope this year that we will be able to work out some plan whereby we can secure more suitable films. Through the Department of Extension of the State University we have obtained several free films, but they were not of a very interesting nature. Something will have to be done else we will certainly all meet a terrible fate for there are not any more Felixes..... Felix has gone talkie and we haven't so unless some thing is done to relieve the situation we will be facing a dire fate.

The Library, this year has not done so well. The Younger Womens Club sent us some Volunteers to take charge of the distribution of the books, the Public Library sent us 200 books for distribution, but due to the lack of adequate supervision the Library was not used to the best advantage. It is true that many reference topics were looked up, and many books were distributed to ^{the attendance is being} ~~to~~ ^{persons}, but no real intelligent library education was done. Due to the pressure of other things, the Library was treated almost like a step child. If a Volunteer did not come, which happened more in the late spring than any other time, then the Library was supervised only intermittently. There are many books on the shelves that should not be there, and still many more that the Librarian does not know the content of. If the Library is to mean anything it should be supervised by some one who knows both the books and the children. I would suggest that some one else head up the Library than the present one.

Through the Volunteers Bureau of the Recreation Council we have obtained a great many volunteers who have helped us with handcraft, game rooms, clubs, parties, and clerical work. To show our appreciation of their services a tea and reception was given on March 13, 1930 when a program of music, and a one act play was given. Another program given on _____ for the Board Members and the War Mothers of America served to show what we had been doing with some of our groups.

At this last program several plays and excerpts from operettas were repeated for the pleasure of the audience.

Again the Board of Education has conducted its Citizenship Class for Adult Foreign born at Neighborhood House. There was an attempt made to reorganize the Citizenship Alumni, but not very successfully. Whether it was due to the program not being very successfully carried out, or whether there was not the same interest, I do not know, but I do know that fewer and fewer of the older members came back to the meetings, and it got so that only the present class and those who had just graduated were the only ones who were in attendance.

Straight through the year the National Parties were given for the four main nationality groups coming to Neighborhood House. ..namely the American, the Syrian, the Jewish, and the Italian. At each of these gatherings programs carrying out that nationalities songs talks by leaders of that national group, and other features were given..

On the appended sheet will be found a list of plays given at Neighborhood House this past year, while all were not given by the Dramatic Department, it is as I said in the begining, hard to definitely point out where the line starts at each department. If anything has been accomplished it has been done only through the "everlasting ^{ream} work of every blooming soul"

Report writing is sort of like house cleaning. For in both we take out all the packages we have tied up, untie them, examine the contents discard the useless, keep the good hoping to use it again during the next season, and in general tidy up our mental house for the next ~~season~~ years work. So having taken out all of the packages from my mental store house, examined them and swept my mind of all that is past, and useless, I hope to start the new year with a keener viewpoint, a bigger and better planned program, more plays read, than I had during this past year.

Elizabeth A. Wilson.

August 17, 1930.

Play Given	Times Presented	Place	No. Taking Part
The Florist Shop	2	N.H. Wesley House	5-1
On A Park Bench	5	N.H. Wesley House Volunteers Party Y.M.H.A. (Twice)	6-1
In The Heart Of A Clown	1	N.H.	4-4
Where Fairies Fail	2	N.H. Board Members Entertainment	12-12
A Dream	1	N.H.	6-4
The Mystery of the Third Gable	2	N.H. St Boniface Church	10
Funny Paper Wedding	1	N.H.	25
The Kings Invitation	2	N.H. Syrian Entertainment	8
The Magic Pot	1	American Entertainment	6

190 Costumes were made or remade for the above plays and the following Operettas, and over 75 for miscellaneous uses - loaned out, etc = 265

The Indian Princess		25	25
Lets Go Travelling (2)		28	6
Snow White (2)		27	27
Adventures of a Doll Child		28	15
The Quest of a Pink Parasol		12	12
The Little Gypsy		58	2
The Feast of Belshazaar (2)		10	10
Way Down Upon the Swanee River		5	5
Minuet - Women's Club		4	4
Romance with Song		12	13
Dances		10	10

This does not count when costumes were used in the same show when given over again.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE REPORT 1931-32

There is a handicraft department at Neighborhood House where boys and girls, abounding with energy and enthusiasm, are given the opportunity to create with their hands.

They come, full of the urge to do something, to make something. They demand a period in which to work, and plead for more time and a longer period in which to do their cherished bit. Their joy and satisfaction are indescribable.

There are woodwork classes for the younger boys and girls. They bring their own boxes, making them into all sort of things. Most of all into animals—every kind—elephants with brightly colored blankets, tigers and leopards with stripes and spots; other animals not so wild—those having more domesticated look—as the cat (perhaps it is the one which walked by itself) Dogs with that protective air, or dogs wearing the Red Cross. Chickens with yellow feathers, Ducks which one boy describes as "yaller ducks swimmin' on blue water." Such are some of the products of these woodwork boys and girls.

The aeroplane class provides the boy who has outgrown the woodwork classes an outlet for his energy. Here patience is developed. The most intricate parts of the aeroplane must be assembled by fingers which are sure and steady—by the boy who has the endurance and the persistence. He is the one who succeeds in making a real plane—a plane which will fly. After all, this is the goal of the model aeroplane builder—will it fly?

Besides the woodwork classes, which are for both the boys and girls, there are classes especially for girls. Sewing groups—where they have genuinely good times, where they come enthusiastically, not because they are urged to come but because they really are happy there. Little girls six and seven years old, try for the first time to handle a needle—try to make a doll dress or to stuff cotton into a soft cuddly animal which their own fingers have fashioned.

The older girls also make doll dresses and stuffed elephants, cats, and dogs—but with more skill than their younger sisters. Aprons are cut and sewed, and lovely purses are embroidered with wool of gay color. The eagerness with which these children work has never waned. They are an inspiration.

In other groups only handicraft is done. Here all ages work, the little ones at afternoon hours and the older ones at night. They work out many different projects. Materials are used which are inexpensive. Cigar boxes are made quite alive with color. Paper is made more decorative by the starch paper method. Old pieces of glass, from broken window panes, are cut into squares and painted with black silhouettes; tinfoil for the background forming attractive pictures.

The outstanding feature of the year is the Christmas Toy Shop. It opens several weeks before the holidays ;the purpose being the making over of old toys. for the children of Louisville at Christmas.

The Community Christmas Committee sends hundreds of toys- some are in good condition, some need paint and mending, others are totally disabled. Dozens of boys and girls, men and women work each afternoon and evening putting these playthings in repair. They are certainly happy in this, the Toy Shop is one of the most popular activities of the year. From a small beginning four years ago it has grown and grown until this year more than 750 toys were reconditioned.

Classes in handicraft

	Enrolled	Attendance	Number of meetings
WOODWORK(boys)	124	798	94
WOODWORK(girls)	54	269	48
AEROPLANE	11	109	14
CHILDREN	70	194	16
LITTLE GIRLS (handicraft)	25	123	13
SEWING	41	202	21
OLDER GIRLS (handicraft)	19	171	24
TOY SHOP	59	183	20
	<u>403</u>	<u>2049</u>	<u>250</u>

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

428 SOUTH FIRST STREET

SPECIAL SERVICE CARD

Date _____ Name of Settlement Worker in Charge _____

Name of Family _____ (Check Religion) C-P-J _____

Members Occasioning Special Service } _____ Year first known to House
 _____ How long resident in neighborhood

Occasions of special service _____
 (If referred by another Agency mention Agency and date referred)

Addresses and Dates _____

Agencies or Individuals interested _____

Check Activity or Agency thru which family became known to House

(a) Baby Clinic _____ (b) Boys' Club _____ (c) Class _____ (d) Girls' Club _____
Name of Club Name of Class Name of Club
 (e) Library _____ (f) Men's Club _____ (g) Music School _____ (h) Playground _____ (i) School for
 Adult Foreigners _____ (l) Beginners' Class _____ (2) Citizenship Class _____ (j) Visitor _____
 (k) Women's Club _____ (l) _____ (m) Other Social Agency _____
Name of Club

MEMBERS OF FAMILY	DATE OF BIRTH	AGE	PLACE OF BIRTH	OCCUPATION OR SCHOOL WITH GRADE	EARNS	CITIZEN WHEN	MEMBERS OF SETTLEMENT STAFF WHO KNOW FAMILY			MENTAL OR PHYSICAL DISABILITIES AND ILLITERACY
							HEAD RESIDENT	DIRECTOR OR TEACHER	CLUB LEADER	
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										

Plan stated briefly _____

DIRECTIONS FOR DEVELOPING PLAN: Give a brief statement of the type of neighborhood as a background for understanding the family. This should include housing, nationality of district, industries, working conditions, and such positive and negative influence as you think have a bearing on the family.

The development of the family may be traced, under the following general headings, by stating what the standards are in the beginning, results obtained and how accomplished, points of contact, agencies used and motives appealed to:

- a Improvement of family standards of conduct; change in attitude of members of the family toward each other.
- b Educational training with reference to work; age of leaving school, grade completed and position secured.
- c Health and recreational service rendered by Louisville Fresh Air Home and its effect on family.
- d Improvement in the household technique, such as preparation of the food, buying and caring for clothing, tastes and serviceability in buying of household furnishings, budget, labor saving devices, thrift, etc.
- e Health service rendered by the settlement in helping the family through teaching, feeding and cleanliness and care and development of the children; through economies, home nursing.
- f Educational and cultural services rendered by the settlement and its effect on the family.
- g Recreational service rendered by the settlement as contrasted with the other available recreational resources of the district.
- h Creation of higher ethical standards; improvement of manners and conduct.
- i Training in group relationships through the settlement; help given toward introducing members of the family to unions, civic and neighborhood associations, and occupational groups.
- j Local improvements brought about through the settlement and directly affecting the family standards. The family's participation in the community program and its effect upon the standards.

September 7, 1939

Dear Friend:

I am sure you will enjoy the settlement flavor of this report, written by Miss Edith Farrell, my assistant for the past year. Our neighbors are individuals, we know them by their "ways".

With cordial friendship,

Frances Ingram

Frances Ingram,
Head Resident, Neighborhood House

55726

The Filson Historical Society

ANNUAL REPORT OF NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

October 1938 - October 1939

As I begin this report in the small office overlooking First Street, the always interesting neighborhood life and its interaction with the settlement impresses me anew. Mrs. Block, with arms full of market bags, stops at the gate to peep in at her children on the playground. White-haired "Aunt Bell" is coming in to watch her young charge, Dorothy Joseph, at play. Dorothy is a child who needs special care. A rickety automobile discharges a group of small girls for the tap-dance class, which isn't tap dancing at all this hot weather but having out-door games and picnics instead. Rosemonda and Raymonda Schulten perch on the fountain to wait for their teacher. They are seven year old twins. Here comes "Red" on the run, with Joe Luzon and Salvadore Tanzilla and I catch enough to know they are hurrying in to play ball. Two neighbors are unloading baskets of vegetables which they had left over. A small son of one of them runs out from the playground to help. One tells the other of how cheaply he sold. The other gives him some good advice. Here comes Mr. Douglas, doubtless to use the telephone. He tries nearly every day to locate a job. The Zena girls are bringing their pretty cousins from Cleveland to the playground. Their faces are all smiles.

From inside I hear sounds of activity and I get interrupted. One cannot be isolated to write an annual report. Goodness! The whole rooming-house group from across the street just came to sit by the fountain. Their own front steps are sunny at this hour. The mothers and babies are beginning to go home from the baby clinic. I am called to speak to the doctor in charge regarding some additional equipment needed. This clinic is a teaching center for students. Miss Crews, our fine librarian who has just been dropped by W.P.A. for a thirty day period, has come down to volunteer her services for a story hour. We have a talk before she goes away, expressing mutual hope that she will soon return permanently. Here is Martha Thomas asking me to come to the playground where the little girls working with Miss Jacob are planning a picnic. It is soon approved and my part is to arrange transportation. "Big Rock" is the chosen goal. As I come in, some of the tiny children run to me for the jacks and ball. They ask for Miss Boyle, whom the W.P.A. lay-off also affects. But did I say this would be an annual report? There's my buzzer. A long talk with Miss T. of the Courier who wants to write a story about the Syrian people living in Louisville. We can tell her much about them. A year is made up of many days with hours not just like this but just as full for every worker on the staff. When we come to write about it, it is almost like writing up how we live because after all, a settlement is a way of living.

It has been forty-three years since the founding of Neighborhood House. For thirty-four of those years Miss Frances Ingram, our beloved Head Resident, has lived the settlement way and has guided others in that way. This year marks a period of change in that she gives up her active leadership and becomes Head Resident Emeritus. She leaves us to join her family in the East, to rest and regain her health. The year has been somewhat overshadowed by her illness and impending retirement, but it has been rich too for those of us close to her in the work. Miss Ingram's place in the community has been unique. Her name and that of Neighborhood House have been synonymous in the minds of many people, so truly has she represented the settlement principles and ideals. Her neighborhood has been the whole state and she has served all of its children through her untiring efforts in the Child Welfare field. An old saying goes, "If wishes were horses, beggars would ride." In Miss Ingram's case we hope the good wishes of the Neighborhood House staff and her many friends in the community as a whole will help her to ride straight to good health and further opportunities to participate in the work she loves.

The year, like other years, has had its ups and downs and middles, its struggles and accomplishments. On the whole much has been gained. We can look to-day upon boys and girls who join in play with eagerness and satisfaction, who "fall in" with others willingly, yet whose struggles to grow up have been expressed in behavior that caused the staff many anxious moments during the year. So it is always apt to be.

Perhaps no one project has brought out more clearly than the Health Studies undertaken for the National Federation of Settlements the meaning which the House has to many people and the confidence that is placed in it. The studies were intended to follow up the publication of the book, "Health Insurance with Medical Care: The British Experience", by Douglas Orr and Jean Walker Orr. This was a settlement study of how the British plan is working from the point of view of all concerned. Our studies were for the purpose of adding something to public understanding of what illness means in American families of low income without health insurance. They were made at a time when the importance of a National Health Program was being widely discussed and were used in senate hearings of the Wagner Health Bill. Members of the American Women's Club made the chief contribution to these studies. Theirs is the oldest club in the House.

An outstanding event of the year was a survey conducted by the Community Chest of all Louisville agencies. Neighborhood House staff members participated in gathering the information needed for the study and in welcoming observers of activities. Some very constructive recommendations came out of it.

This brings us to "Activities".

The prettiest event of the year was the Style Show given by the Knitting Class which Miss Vreeland conducts. The Lucy Belknap Building presented a picture of flowers banked behind a graceful garden fence, of Syrian, Italian, and Jewish girls with their rich dark coloring and no less vivid girls with blonde or auburn hair, all tripping down a path under softly colored lights to show the pretty sweaters, caps and bags knitted during the year. The girls themselves might vote for their play, "The Tenth Work" as prettier. It would be hard to choose.

An event that made us all look upon Miss Morris and the older boys with added pride was the exhibit of pewter and copper articles made in the metal class. After a showing at Neighborhood House, this exhibit was in Kaufman Straus's window where the general public could see the beauty of the patterns and the fine details of workmanship. The sale of these articles for boys who needed the money more was our only commercial endeavor. This spring a weaving institute was held at the House and taught by Miss Lou Tate. It was well attended and much appreciated.

The Purim celebration given under the auspices of the Jewish Mothers' Club was perhaps our most impressive event. A large group of Jewish people, many whose hearts were heavy because of conditions affecting friends and relatives in Europe, gathered to hear the beautiful folk songs of their race sung by Mrs. Charles Baer and Mrs. Charles Lorber, to sit under the spell of Rabbi Bleiberg, and to watch their own young daughters in the old but always beautiful story of Queen Esther.

Miss Elizabeth Wilson, for long the house leader in anything dramatic, coached both plays mentioned, and the girls gave fine performances. We might call the regular Friday night Folk Dance groups, also led by Miss Wilson with the able help of Mr. Hollenbeck, the happiest events of the year, partly because of the "flavor" added to each occasion by the leaders and partly because so many enjoyed the freedom

and gay rhythm of the dancing. The social dances on Wednesday nights were happy occasions too. Miss Sarah Landau introduced a number of volunteers to teach the steps and help the beginners overcome their first shyness. Many of the girls and boys helped in teaching their friends.

The most popular class of the season, if one may judge by numbers and enthusiasm, was the tap-dancing class, at first led by volunteers, taken over later by Miss Annie Jacob as part of her W.P.A. work. Miss Jacob is one of our own girls and we are proud of her qualities of leadership.

Perhaps the most enjoyable athletic features of the year were the league games in basket ball, volley ball, and soft ball. Mr. Boscoe, who has a way with boys, a friendly way but one of complete independence, ironed out the wrinkles in many situations that seemed to promise difficulties. His "Senior" basket ball team was a dignified group much respected by the younger boys. While not winning trophies, the Neighborhood House boys' teams were runners up and showed a fine spirit of sportsmanship. A volley ball trophy was won at the Armory Meet. Miss Angela Melchior, volunteer coach of the girls' basketball team, had a younger group to work with this year than usual but they also gave a very good account of themselves. Their quickness made up for some lacks in skill and strength. Nabeha Zena was a good captain, -had lots of pep.

Closer cooperation, with very fine results for the House, has developed with the Louisville Free Public Library through the initiative and interest of Miss Myrtle Crews, assigned to Neighborhood House early in the fall from the W.P.A. Library Project. Miss Crews has charmed younger children with her stories and given splendid help to students coming here to prepare themes and search for reference material. The children learned much from her and gained in their habits of caring for books and bringing them back on time as well as in their ability to select good books. The circulation showed a distinct gain over last year.

The youngest group that insisted on being a club and went around wearing large badges was led by Mrs. Seay as a part time piece of work. The members were six and seven year old boys, a thoroughly delightful group, equally happy making strange looking circus animals inside on bad days or going forth in good weather for adventurous trips with their leader.

Scout Troop #9, the Neighborhood House troop, was composed almost entirely of peppy young Syrian boys who kept Mr. Hollenbeck and the Scout officials "on their toes" at every meeting. These boys have been great favorites because they are so full of life. They greatly enjoyed their stay at the Fresh Air Home this summer and became very fond of "Doc" Berting. "Doc" is a medical student who came to live at the House this winter with "Oscar", his pet alligator. It is hard to say whether he or the alligator is most popular. "Doc" has been in charge of the Indian Village at the Fresh Air Home this summer. But about those scouts, they took part in the big circus at the Armory and had many other good times. The Business Mens' Club gave the troop a beautiful flag.

The other day Neff Johns, in full uniform, was on the playground when a baby girl came alone to the fountain for a drink. Vince Leo teased Neff to lift her up for it because he was a scout. Neff was too shy at first and Vince played the good scout himself. Neff will have other chances. Speaking of "service", anyone who needs good helpers will find them in "Bossy" and "Junie". We thank them for many good deeds though they are not scouts. Bossy, Thomas Durbin, and Richard Dunn all had a vacation at Otter-Creek, while Mary Lou Jacob, Lillian and Sylvia Watkins went to Camp Chelon. All had a fine time.

Joanna Block, age two, is one of our biggest playground enthusiasts. Anyone can hear her crying a "block" away whenever the gates close before she is ready to quit the sand-pile. Speaking of the "biggest", Icie Joseph has developed into a good story teller. His tales are chiefly of the "scary" type. He keeps up his interest in building airplanes and likes so well "to go up in a swing" that we are not sure the ropes will last out the season. The jungle jim, so loved by the little children, is dwindling to nothing as the weak parts get sawed off. The wading pool has given a great deal of pleasure. While the attendance has not been heavy this summer except for special events, the playground season has been a good one. Mr. "Ned" Barra, employed by the House, has given excellent service and "the boys" as well as the staff have liked him. He introduced "synthetic amber" into the handicraft program and one of his bracelets can be admired on the arm of almost any staff member. Mr. Hanson Mynes, whose pleasantness and good nature have won the love of all the children, has been at Neighborhood House as a W.P.A. worker for three years. He was the last one to receive his form announcing a "lay-off" and leaves us at the end of this month. We hope he will find a good job and failing that, will soon return to Neighborhood House as re-instated. Mr. Snawder, a more recent W. P. A. leader, is also dropped. Several of our older boys were interested in trying to help him find another job and we wish them luck. The W.P.A. workers have all been very faithful in their work here. Mrs. Hunt has had sixty little piano pupils, several of whom show unusual talent. Helen Laymen's sweet voice attracted the interest of many who heard her and Mrs. Hunt was successful in gaining an audition for her at the Catherine Goodman Hammack Studio, where she was immediately granted a voice scholarship. Other W.P.A. workers were Mrs. McDowell and Miss Boyle, both of whom were valuable in handicraft programs of the whole year. Dozens of little girls are running around the playground in "Tavies", a flat wooden shoe with decorative designs painted on them and soft straps to hold them on the feet. The pattern came from Honolulu and Mrs. McDowell taught the children how to make them.

The Citizenship Class has met regularly and three groups have graduated into citizens during the year. A new class started this summer and Miss Tunstall deserves a special vote of thanks for teaching on when she, too, has been temporarily dropped from W.P.A. The House appreciates her service. The Daughters of the American Revolution and the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion presented flags to all the new citizens when they were sworn in.

A number of interesting groups not directly affiliated with the House have held meetings here, among them the Spanish Group, the Youth Group of the League for Peace and Freedom, and the Women's International League for Freedom and Democracy. Mrs. Weeter and Mrs. Rebecca Krupp were active in the latter. Both, as former workers of the House, contributed many and varied services. Mrs. Krupp became a familiar figure and could be found almost any day digging into old files for Child Welfare material for her thesis. Mrs. Weeter came back on the staff for a short period to assist with the Boys' work. With a group of her friends from the College Club, she brought an attractive play, "Just Another Saturday" to the House for the benefit of the soft ball team. The money bought the first supplies of balls and bats.

A sad and yet not sad event of the year was the passing of our friend, Dinnie Thompson. Dinnie was a faithful servant of the House for many years. At the time of her death, March 8, 1939, she was a patient at the Red Cross Hospital, not sick as she herself would have said, but "just gin out." Miss Ingram has a picture of

Dinnie in her lodge uniform that she loved to wear. In death almost the same twinkle could be detected on her face. The whole Neighborhood House staff, white and colored, attended the funeral of this "good soldier passed on."

The year has seen so many changes. Even Edward, who had been here almost as long as Miss Ingram, left us, but in his case to take a more profitable job. All have missed him. Evelyn and William are still faithful and good "stand-bys." Miss Fitzhugh, at the Fresh Air Home, says that Will "knows everything," and just let anybody try to beat Evelyn's Cheese balls or Italian Spaghetti!

The report would not be complete without announcement of the new Head Resident, Mr. Harold L. Brigham and his Associate, Mrs. Ann Gordon Brigham. Mr. and Mrs. Brigham will assume their duties officially on October first. They will live at the House with their two children, Nancy and Gordon. We feel sure the neighborhood groups will welcome them to the settlement and help them to make a place of their own among them.

Before closing this section of the report, we must also announce that Miss Cornelia Shoemaker, retired some years ago from active nursing, and a resident of this House, will go to Ohio the first part of the month to visit her sister and to remain for several months. On her return to Louisville she plans to live elsewhere and so the settlement loses another good friend from its immediate family group.

And now, may I speak for myself? I have enjoyed the year here in many ways. It has been a privilege to belong to the staff group.

Respectfully submitted,

Edith E. Farrell