

# The Jane Addams Papers



*Jane  
Addams*



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# The Jane Addams Papers

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The Jane Addams Papers Project is still searching for Jane Addams materials. If you have knowledge of Addams correspondence, documents, or writings not listed in this microfilm edition, please notify the editor, Mary Lynn McCree Bryan, Box 24, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28302.

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## FOREWORD

During her lifetime, Jane Addams was one of America's most famous and influential women. Her ideas and actions, as well as those of her friends and associates, significantly affected social policy in this country and the attitudes, standards, and goals of thousands of people throughout the world. The number and variety of projects, movements, and concerns in which Addams was involved is astonishing.

Beginning in Chicago in 1889 when she cofounded the social settlement Hull-House with Ellen Gates Starr, Addams became a leader in the settlement movement and focused much of her energy on such reform issues as education, child and immigrant protection, suffrage, and improved working and living conditions for working men and women. During World War I, Jane Addams achieved reknown as a leader in the international peace movement. She was the principal founder of three peace organizations, those being the Woman's Peace Party, the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. She served as president and honorary president of the last-named organization until her death in 1935. Addams' steadfast commitment to world peace, her constant work to promote a new international order, and her advocacy of civil liberties earned her the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931.

It attests to Addams' energy that she had time to correspond with hundreds of people, to prepare the many articles and the eleven manuscripts that became her published books, and to write the texts of hundreds of speeches that she delivered throughout the country. The public Jane Addams and the private woman—friend to many and matriarchal figure to a large and dispersed family of siblings, nieces and nephews, and their children—are reflected in the materials that comprise The Jane Addams Papers.

This brief guide to the microfilm edition is intended to assist the researcher in gaining access to the contents of the work. It is not intended as a comprehensive explanation, assessment of, or description of Addams, her papers, or the edition itself.

Prepared primarily by the Editor and Nancy Slote, Associate Editor, the guide contains a brief chronology of the life of Addams, a note explaining the procedures and methodology used by the editorial group in preparing the work for publication, and a table of symbols and abbreviations. Information regarding the search, including a list of repositories and sources from which we received copies of Addams materials for the edition, the organization of the work, the editorial apparatus employed in presenting the edition, and the production of the microfilm is presented.

The contents of the edition appears in outline form as a Table of Contents for the work. It is followed by reel notes describing the content and arrangement of the five major segments of the microfilm edition. A brief reel list completes the guide.

It is with great pleasure that we present the microfilm edition of The Jane Addams Papers.

Mary Lynn McCree Bryan  
Editor  
October 1985

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The National Historical Publications and Records Commission  
The National Endowment for the Humanities  
The Ford Foundation  
The Rockefeller Foundation  
The MacArthur Foundation  
Chicago Community Trust  
Field Foundation of Illinois, Inc.  
Woods Charitable Fund, Inc.  
Mrs. Albert Pick, Jr.

From May 1975 until May 1983, the University of Illinois at Chicago (formerly the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle) served as the host institution for the project. It provided headquarters for the project in the restored Jane Addams' Hull-House, located on the campus of the university, where we worked immersed in the ambiance of the settlement, and surrounded by the treasures, artifacts, and memorabilia of Jane Addams and her colleagues. I am grateful to have had this experience and wish to thank the University of Illinois at Chicago for it. In addition, I wish to thank Duke University for its generosity in serving as the project's host institution since May 1983.

Members of the family of Jane Addams have been especially supportive of this undertaking. Not only have they given their blessings to the project, but they have provided materials for the edition as well as personal friendship, support, and encouragement as the work progressed. To the Swarthmore College Peace Collection, I owe particular thanks for making the core collection of the Jane Addams Papers available for the edition. Staff there has always been responsive to the needs of the project.

Hundreds of archivists, librarians, and curators from repositories throughout the world have provided able assistance during the search and collection phases of the work. Numerous scholars have assisted in searching various collections as well as providing necessary translations. Such efforts by these generous participants contributed to bringing the edition to fruition.

Friends and associates of Miss Addams, the Hull-House Association and individuals formerly associated with the settlement, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and so many others rate special recognition as well. I wish to say a special thank you to the staff of my publishers, especially to Howard McGinn, Pat Allen, Gerry Cook, Russell Gardner, and Gail McCann

who worked steadfastly to bring out the last edition to be produced by Microfilming Corporation of America in Sanford, North Carolina. To Sally Scarnecchia and her staff at Bell & Howell Information and Learning, who are now distributing the edition, I also extend my appreciation.

Last, but by no means least, my gratitude and love to my husband, Norwood Bryan, who has remained loyal and supportive of my efforts to complete this work.

Mary Lynn McCree Bryan  
October 1985

## EDITORIAL GROUP

The Jane Addams Papers is the result of an eight-year effort by a team of scholars. Names of the full-time editorial staff who served the project at various times as associate editors, assistant editors, editorial assistants, and assistants to the editor appear on the title page under Editorial Group. The microfilm edition has been the beneficiary of their experience, talent, and knowledge.

All staff have worked to prepare the Correspondence Section of the edition. I wish especially to recognize the efforts of Gail Miller, Frank Ninkovich, Beth Durham, Dorothy Johnson, Jane Colokathis, and Nancy Slote. While Peter Clark began the development of the Writings Section, Nancy Slote, now Associate Editor, assumed that task and is largely responsible for the product as it appears in the edition. Ann Gordon, who served during the early days as Associate Editor, played a major and vital role in the search for Addams material and in designing the editorial apparatus by which the edition is presented. Lynn Weiner had primary responsibility for selecting and organizing the materials for the Documents Section, while Jane Colokathis performed in a similar capacity for the Hull-House Association Records. Barbara Starr served ably and loyally as Assistant to the Editor, primarily managing the multitude of administrative details associated with an editorial project.

At the Swarthmore College Peace Collection, under the experienced guidance of Curator Bernice Nichols, the following individuals prepared the Clippings File for publication: Elizabeth Amann, Margaret Heidengren, Rose Marie Johnson, Wilma Mosholder, and Martha Shane.

Over the years, an important, albeit unheralded part of the Papers Project staff has been student assistants. I want to recognize the following students and their contributions, often performing necessary, although routine, and sometimes boring tasks associated with a major editorial undertaking: Melissa Bregenzer, Elizabeth Chiment, Petra Goldman, Deborah Landau, Rita Rhodes, Fred Schenck, and Sue Weiler.

I wish to thank the entire Editorial Group for their efforts and contributions. It was often fun, always challenging, and seldom dull. More than they will ever know, I appreciate their support and their commitment to the work at hand.

Mary Lynn McCree Bryan  
October 1985

## JANE ADDAMS, 1860-1935

### CHRONOLOGY

- 1860** Sep 6 Born Laura Jane Addams in Cedarville, IL, daughter of John Huy and Sarah Weber Addams.
- 1863** Jan Sarah Weber Addams, mother, dies.
- 1867** Mar Martha Addams, sister, dies.
- 1867-1877** Attends Cedarville Public School, Cedarville, IL.
- 1868** Nov John Huy Addams marries second wife, widow Anna Hostetter Haldeman.
- 1877-1881** Attends Rockford Female Seminary, Rockford, IL, where she meets Ellen Gates Starr.
- 1880-1881** Editor-in-Chief, Rockford Seminary Magazine.
- 1881** Jun Graduates as valedictorian from Rockford Female Seminary; senior essay titled "Cassandra."
- Aug John Huy Addams, father, dies.
- Fall Enters Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, PA.
- 1882** Leaves Woman's Medical College. Undergoes medical treatment with S. Weir Mitchell, Philadelphia, PA.
- Jun Receives one of the first A.B. degrees from Rockford Female Seminary.
- Fall Spinal operation performed by stepbrother (also her brother-in-law), Henry Haldeman, in Mitchellville, IA.
- 1883-1889** Lives with stepmother in Cedarville, IL, and Baltimore, MD.
- 1883-1885** Travels in Europe with stepmother, family, and friends.
- 1885** Baptized into Presbyterian Church in Cedarville, IL.
- 1887-1888** Travels in Europe with Ellen Gates Starr and Sarah Anderson.
- 1887-1908** Serves as trustee, Rockford College, Rockford, IL.

- 1888 Jun Visits Toynbee Hall, London, England.
- 1889 Sep Opens Hull-House, Chicago, IL, with Ellen Gates Starr. Initiates kindergarten, reading and social clubs, and educational programs for neighbors.
- 1889-1935 Head Resident, Hull-House, Chicago, IL.
- 1890s Develops Hull-House programs, lectures on social settlements, and establishes national reputation as reformer involved in child welfare, labor conditions, immigrant issues, education, and urban environment.
- 1890 Meets Mary Rozet Smith, lifelong friend and companion.
- 1891 Opens Butler Art Gallery, first addition to Hull-House.
- 1892 Jul Speaks on Hull-House and the settlement movement at Plymouth School of Ethics Conference, Plymouth, MA; identified as leader in the emerging American settlement movement.
- Oct-Nov Publishes speeches from Plymouth School of Ethics Conference as seminal articles on settlements in Forum: "Hull-House, Chicago: An Effort toward Social Democracy," and "A New Impulse to an Old Gospel."
- 1893-1895 Directs investigation of Hull-House neighborhood; publishes findings in Hull-House Maps and Papers.
- 1893 Lobbies for creation of Illinois Factory Inspector office.
- Adds building with coffeehouse and gymnasium to Hull-House.
- 1894 May Opens first public playground in Chicago.
- Jun Appointed member of Civic Federation of Chicago Arbitration Committee, Pullman Strike, Pullman, IL; writes "A Modern Tragedy" on Pullman experience, but not published until 1912.
- Jul Mary Addams Linn, sister, dies; becomes guardian for the three youngest Linn children, James Weber, Esther, and Stanley.
- 1895 Publishes Hull-House Maps and Papers.
- Mar Incorporates the settlement as Hull-House Association.

- Jun Appointed garbage inspector of 19th Ward, Chicago, IL.
- Sep Operated on for appendicitis.
- 1895-1900** Campaigns against Chicago Alderman Johnny Powers.
- 1896** Adds the Children's Building (or Smith Building) and a third story on the original Hull-House building to the settlement complex.
- Apr-Sep Travels in Europe with Mary Rozet Smith and her family; meets Tolstoi.
- 1897** Aug Appointed postmistress of substation located at Hull-House.
- 1898** Adds the Jane Club, living quarters for working women, to Hull-House.
- Apr Publishes "Ethical Survivals in Municipal Corruption" in International Journal of Ethics.
- 1899** Campaigns for establishment of Cook County, IL, Juvenile Court.
- Adds new building, including coffeehouse and theater, to settlement complex.
- Apr Speaks before Central Anti-Imperialist League, Chicago, IL.
- 1900** May-Aug Travels in Europe with Julia Lathrop and serves as vice-president of Jury of International Awards, Paris Exposition, France.
- 1901** Fall Defends Abraham Isaaks against attacks on anarchists.
- 1902** Publishes Democracy and Social Ethics.
- Adds an apartment building to Hull-House complex.
- 1903** Campaigns for passage of Illinois Child Labor Law.
- Apr Serves on Arbitration Committee for Ladies' Garment Workers Union in a dispute concerning membership.
- Jul Lectures at Chautauqua, NY, on "Newer Ideals of Peace."

- 1904** Adds Women's Club building to settlement complex.
- Jun Receives first honorary degree, an LL.D., from University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI.
- Jul Becomes member of the National Child Labor Committee.
- Dec First woman to deliver convocation address at the University of Chicago, Chicago, IL.
- 1905-1909** Serves as member of Chicago School Board; chairman of School Management Committee.
- 1905** Adds residents' dining hall to Hull-House complex.
- Jan Publishes "Recent Immigration: A Field Neglected by the Scholar," in University [of Chicago] Record.
- 1906** Adds Boys' Club building to Hull-House complex.
- 1907** Publishes Newer Ideals of Peace.
- Adds Mary Crane Nursery building to Hull-House complex.
- Apr Speaks on "New Ideals of Peace" and "The New Internationalism" at the 1st National Arbitration and Peace Congress, New York, NY.
- 1908** Mar Defends reputation and actions of Lazarus Averbuch, alleged anarchist assassin.
- Named America's foremost living woman by Ladies' Home Journal.
- 1909** Publishes The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets.
- May Speaks on "Woman's Special Training for Peacemaking" at 2d National Peace Congress, Chicago, IL.
- Jun Helps establish Juvenile Protective Association, Chicago, IL.
- 1909-1910** Serves as first woman president of National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

- 1910** Publishes Twenty Years at Hull-House.
- Apr First woman elected to Chicago Association of Commerce, Chicago, IL.
- Jun Receives honorary A.M.; first honorary degree awarded a woman by Yale University, New Haven, CT.
- Fall Serves as mediator in Hart, Shaffner & Marx Strike, Chicago, IL.
- Oct Receives honorary LL.D. from Smith College, Northampton, MA.
- 1911-1914** Serves as a vice-president of National American Woman Suffrage Association.
- 1912** Publishes A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil.
- Establishes Bowen Country Club, Hull-House summer camp at Waukegan, IL.
- Aug Seconds nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for president.
- Fall Appointed to Progressive National Committee, Illinois and Cook County Progressive committees.
- Nov Publishes "A Modern Lear" in Survey.
- Dec Appointed to Progressive Service; chairman, Social and Industrial Justice Department; serves on Legislative Reference Bureau.
- 1913** Feb-Jul Travels in Middle East and Europe with Mary Rozet Smith.
- Jun Speaks at 7th Conference and Congress of International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, Budapest, Hungary.
- 1914** Buys summer cottage with Mary Rozet Smith at Hull's Cove, ME.
- Jun Gives "devil baby" speech to 12th Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Chicago, IL.
- 1914-1918** Opposes U.S. entrance into World War I.

- 1915** Coauthors Women at The Hague.
- Jan Helps organize Woman's Peace Party, Washington, DC; elected chairman.
- Mar Coauthors "Towards the Peace That Shall Last," published in Survey.  
Alice Addams Haldeman, sister, dies.
- Apr-May Presides at International Congress of Women, The Hague, Netherlands; elected president of International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace.
- May-Jun Travels with Aletta Jacobs and Rosa Genoni to belligerent countries in Europe to present mediation plans.
- Jul Returns from Europe; gives "bayonet charge" speech at Carnegie Hall, New York, NY, on European experience.
- Dec Develops pleuropneumonia; unable to sail on Ford Peace Ship.
- 1916** Publishes The Long Road of Woman's Memory.
- Apr Contracts tuberculosis of the kidney with diabetic complications.
- 1917** Criticized for "Patriotism and Pacifism in War Time" speech.
- 1917-1918** Lectures nationwide for U.S. Food Administration.  
Opposes federal and local sedition and espionage legislation; opposes governmental policies regarding conscientious objectors and political prisoners.
- 1918** Mar John Weber Addams, brother, dies.
- 1919** Begins work on European relief efforts.
- Jan Listed on Archibald Stevenson's "traitor's list" presented to the Overman Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee.
- Apr Anna Haldeman Addams, stepmother, dies.

- May Presides at 2d International Congress of Women, Zurich, Switzerland; elected president of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.
- Jul Travels with Alice Hamilton through Germany under auspices of American Friends Service Committee.
- Dec Gives "Americanization" speech before 14th annual meeting of the American Sociological Society, Chicago, IL.
- 1919-1929** President, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.
- 1920** May Receives honorary LL.D. from Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, TN.
- Nov Publishes "Feed the World and Save the League" in New Republic.
- 1921** Jul Presides at 3d International Congress of Women, Vienna, Austria.
- 1922** Publishes Peace and Bread in Time of War.
- Dec Attends Women's International League for Peace and Freedom Conference for a New Peace, The Hague, Netherlands.
- 1923** Jan-Sep Travels with Mary Rozet Smith in India and Far East.
- Jun Mastectomy performed in Tokyo, Japan.
- 1924** May Presides at 4th International Congress of Women, Washington, DC.
- Fall Supports Robert La Follette's presidential campaign.
- 1925** Mar-Apr Travels in Mexico with Mary Rozet Smith.
- 1926** Mar Travels in West Indies with Mary Rozet Smith.
- Jul Receives honorary L.H.D. from Tufts University, Medford, MA.
- Presides at 5th International Congress of Women, Dublin, Ireland.
- Aug First attack of angina, Torquay, England.



- Nov Publishes "Social Deterrence of our National Self-Righteousness with Correctives Suggested by the Courageous Life of William Penn" in Friends Intelligencer.
- 1934**
- Feb Heart attack, Chicago, IL.  
Mary Rozet Smith dies of pneumonia, Chicago, IL.
- Apr Publishes "Exaggerated Nationalism and International Comity" in Survey Graphic.
- Jun Receives honorary LL.D. from Knox College, Galesburg, IL.
- 1935**
- My Friend Julia Lathrop published posthumously.  
Receives honorary LL.D. from Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, MA, posthumously.
- Mar Receives honorary LL.D. from University of California, Berkeley, CA.
- May Honored at Women's International League for Peace and Freedom 20th Anniversary Celebration, Washington, DC.
- May 18 Surgery for abdominal obstruction, Passavant Hospital, Chicago, IL.
- May 21 Dies from cancer, Passavant Hospital, Chicago, IL.
- May 24 Buried, family plot, Cedarville, IL.



**NOTE ON THE PREPARATION OF THE MICROFILM EDITION  
OF THE JANE ADDAMS PAPERS**

The microfilm edition of The Jane Addams Papers is the culmination of an eight-year process carried out by a group of editors working together between 1975 and 1984. The tasks we undertook in preparing the edition included conducting a national and an international search to identify the location of Jane Addams materials; acquiring copies of appropriate documents; selecting items to appear in the edition; describing, annotating, and arranging them in a system to provide reasonable access; and preparing them for presentation in a microfilm format.

From the beginning, we realized that there was no one comprehensive or complete collection of the papers of Addams. Our goal was to create a single collection by gathering materials from a variety of sources, reconstructing the papers of Jane Addams to the degree we were able, and issuing them in an integrated, logical sequence. We emphasized locating and presenting items that Addams wrote, or caused to be written on her behalf; materials collected by her; items sent, given, or presented to her during her lifetime; as well as the records of organizations of which she is considered the founder and director. Examples of what we offer in The Jane Addams Papers are

1. correspondence to and from Jane Addams;
2. documents, including calendars, diaries, and financial and legal records, contracts and royalty statements, awards, lists of friends and associates, school records, will and probate material;
3. the writings of Jane Addams, including manuscript and published versions of articles and speeches;
4. minutes, reports, and publications for organizations in which Addams participated;
5. clippings, articles, statements, journals, poetry, and essays selected by Addams as reference material and for personal use, all of which became part of the record of her life;
6. the records of Hull-House Association, founded by Addams and Ellen Gates Starr in 1889.

All of the papers Jane Addams personally deposited in the Swarthmore College Peace Collection during her lifetime have been included in this edition. The remainder of the correspondence and documents that comprise the work have been gathered from numerous public and private sources throughout the world.

Certain records and documents relating to Jane Addams were NOT included in this edition. Among materials not included are the following:

1. The records of two organizations of which Addams was a primary founder: the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) and the Woman's Peace Party (WPP). The records of these organizations are already available in microform editions. Microfilming

- Corporation of America issued The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom Papers 1915-1978 in 1983. A microfilm of the Woman's Peace Party records is available through the Swarthmore College Peace Collection, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.
2. The printed editions of the books Jane Addams authored. These are readily available in original and reprint editions in public, college, and university libraries.
  3. The thousands of letters, articles, reports, and memoranda mentioning or describing Addams and her activities. We chose not to search for, gather, and present these materials systematically. We have, however, included in the edition items of this sort if they were preserved by Addams herself.
  4. The correspondence and records of the Addams family.

## SEARCH

From 1975 through mid-May 1983, the headquarters for the Jane Addams Papers Project was located in a second floor office in the restored Jane Addams Hull-House, University of Illinois at Chicago. With grants from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and the National Endowment for the Humanities, project staff began the search for the papers of Jane Addams in 1975 by first evaluating Addams papers in the Swarthmore College Peace Collection (Document Group 1 (DG 1)). The core of those papers had been deposited by Jane Addams during her lifetime, primarily in the early 1930s. Since her death in 1935, the papers have been augmented from a variety of sources including Addams family and associates, with special deposits from the Library of Congress and Hull-House Association. The Swarthmore deposit remains the most comprehensive collection of Addams materials in one repository.

A review of the Addams materials at Swarthmore confirmed that only a portion of the papers sent to Jane Addams or generated by her, or on her behalf, during her life, was in that collection. It was composed primarily of materials written between 1915 and May 1935 and which related to her peace work. Most of it was correspondence, particularly letters, received by Jane Addams, with some documents, writings, and clippings. Where were the letters she wrote in response to the correspondence she received? Copies of only a few of her letters were found among her papers at Swarthmore. Where were the papers of her life as a young woman, as a reform leader in the settlement movement, as the creator and director of Hull-House, and as a central figure in the affairs of her family? Was there any private, personal correspondence?

Reviewing the correspondence in the Addams papers at Swarthmore, we compiled a list of her correspondents. Using the names on the correspondent list and "Addams" as key words, we carried out a comprehensive search through major published guides and indexes to manuscript collections and archives. Among works we used were the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, Guide to the National Archives of the United States, Directory of Archives and Manuscript Repositories, and Women's History Sources. We determined the names

of organizations with which Addams had been closely identified and sought their papers. We reviewed journal articles, dissertations, and monographs, searching bibliographies and footnotes for citations to Addams material and to collections which might contain Addams-related material.

We met with family, friends, and associates of Addams to solicit their support for our project and to encourage them to share with us any Addams correspondence, writings, or documents in their possession. Many provided us with access to materials previously unavailable to scholars. Our search among autograph dealers and the response we received from advertisements placed in various scholarly journals, in national newspapers, and in local papers in places where Addams, or her family, had lived was less successful. We were successful, however, in our search of the county records in Stephenson and Cook counties in Illinois. We also requested medical records from hospitals where Addams had been a patient and financial records from banks in which she had conducted business.

To further augment our Addams materials, we conducted a national and international repository search, concentrating particularly on Addams correspondence. We began our search before the National Historical Publications and Records Commission compiled and made available their Directory of Archives and Manuscript Repositories. As a consequence we developed our own repository list by using the American Library Association's American Library Directory 1972-1973, the American Association for State and Local History's Directory of Historical Societies and Agencies in the United States and Canada for 1975, and a listing of archives provided by the Society of American Archivists. For our survey, we selected institutions having at least twenty thousand volumes in their libraries, or with collections of manuscripts or archives. We sent an initial letter of inquiry to these institutions, following up where necessary with a second letter, or telephone inquiry.

Based on the responses and the data we had gathered from other sources, we initiated the collecting process. The estimated size of the potential Addams material in a repository, the degree of processing of the collections containing Addams material, as well as the possible significance of the documents were among criteria we used in determining our search methodology. Generally, where there were only one or two easily identified letters or documents, we asked the repository staff to make the best possible photocopy and send it to us. In cases where there were numerous collections in one repository or in repositories of close proximity, which contained significant amounts of Addams materials, we usually conducted searches in person. All staff participated in this phase of the preparation of the edition. We were fortunate to have the able assistance of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission search staff while we worked at the National Archives and the Library of Congress.

The editor conducted an extensive personal search of public and private repositories in England, relying heavily on the index and finding aids maintained in the search room of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, and consulting standard guides to American materials in Great Britain. Searches in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Canada, Australia, and Japan were conducted in three ways: by

correspondence, through the good offices of archivists and scholars living in those countries, or by American scholars who agreed to carry out searches for us while visiting a country to conduct their own research.

The search process took place primarily during the period 1975 through 1978, although materials continued to trickle in to project headquarters through May 1983. Our search was as thorough and comprehensive as we could make it; however, we realize that we may have missed items we would have included had we known of them. In addition, new collections containing Addams materials may have been deposited in the holdings of repositories since we conducted our search. We believe that Addams materials will continue to be added to manuscript collections in repositories for some time to come. Often particularly conscientious archivists and manuscript librarians would send us new material as it was added to their collections. Researchers using this edition should remember that individuals who provided us with copies of Addams materials for the edition may have placed them in a repository since we used and cited them. We are confident that we searched all of the appropriate major collections open for research in repositories. Additionally, we sought to gain access to collections that had not been arranged or described and were not generally available to researchers. We were not always successful in our efforts. The following is a list of repositories and the names of individuals with private collections from which we selected Addams materials to present in this edition of The Jane Addams Papers:

#### Individuals:

Winthrop Allen, Maplewood, New Jersey  
Ruth Billingsley, Chicago, Illinois  
Virginia Benedict, Richmond, Virginia  
Mrs. Edward Busekros, Kewanee, Illinois  
Ruth Cavan, DeKalb, Illinois  
Glen E. Carlson, Lena, Illinois  
Alice DeLoach, Roswell, Georgia  
Paul E. Fry, Washington, D.C.  
Michael Gamboney, Cicero, Illinois  
Eugene Goodrich, York, Nebraska  
Mrs. S. T. Griff, Yonkers, New York  
Mrs. E. Haldeman-Julius, Pittsburg, Kansas  
Mrs. Philip Haring, Nantucket, Massachusetts  
Robert and Ada Hicks, Ojai, California  
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hocking, Madison, New Hampshire  
Mary Hulbert, Berkeley, California  
Katherine Joslin-Jeske, Evanston, Illinois  
Judith Kaplan, Hollis Station, New York  
Nicolette Malone, Chicago, Illinois  
Hans J. Schmidt, Chicago, Illinois  
Kay Schneider, Appleton, Wisconsin  
Robert W. Teeter, Berwyn, Illinois  
Dorothy Wiley, Portland, Oregon

## **Institutions:**

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama  
Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania  
American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters, New York, New York  
American Friends Service Committee, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
American Jewish Archives, Cincinnati, Ohio  
American Jewish Historical Society, Waltham, Massachusetts  
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts  
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia  
The Atlantic Monthly Company, Boston, Massachusetts  
Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana  
Barnard College, New York, New York  
Bradford University, Bradford, England  
Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts  
The British Library, London, England  
Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island  
Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania  
Cambridge University, Cambridge, England  
Cedarville Area Historical Society, Cedarville, Illinois  
Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, Pennsylvania  
Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Illinois  
City of London Polytechnic, London, England  
The City of New York Municipal Archives, New York, New York  
Claremont Colleges, Claremont, California  
College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Massachusetts  
Columbia University, New York, New York  
Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut  
Cook County Circuit Court, Probate Division, Chicago, Illinois  
Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa  
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York  
Cumbria County Record Office, Carlisle, England  
DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana  
Duke University, Durham, North Carolina  
Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois  
Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, New York  
Freeport Public Library, Freeport, Illinois  
Friends House, London, England  
Greater London Record Office, London, England  
Greenfield Village and Henry Ford Museum, Dearborn, Michigan  
Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa  
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts  
Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania  
Herbert Hoover Presidential Library, West Branch, Iowa  
Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford, California  
Howard University, Washington, D.C.  
The Huntington Library, San Marino, California  
Illinois State Archives, Springfield, Illinois  
Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois

Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois  
Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana  
Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana  
Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library, Indianapolis, Indiana  
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland  
Joint University Libraries, Nashville, Tennessee  
Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois  
Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.  
London School of Economics, London, England  
Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Massachusetts  
Meadville Theological School of Lombard College, Chicago, Illinois  
The Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan  
Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont  
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota  
Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts  
Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago, Illinois  
National Archives, Washington, D.C.  
National College of Education, Evanston, Illinois  
National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland  
National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland  
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D.C.  
National Woman's Party, Washington, D.C.  
Newberry Library, Chicago, Illinois  
New York Public Library, New York, New York  
New York State Archives, Albany, New York  
New York State Historical Association, Cooperstown, New York  
New York University, New York, New York  
Det Norske Nobelintitutt, Oslo, Norway  
Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois  
Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio  
Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio  
Oxford University, Oxford, England  
Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey  
Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Canada  
Public Record Office, London, England  
Putnam Museum, Davenport, Iowa  
Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts  
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Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois  
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Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida  
Rosary College, River Forest, Illinois  
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Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts  
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Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois  
Stanford University, Stanford, California  
State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa

State Historical Society of Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri  
 State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin  
 State Library of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia  
 Stephenson County Courthouse, Freeport, Illinois  
 Stephenson County Historical Society, Freeport, Illinois  
 Stichting Internationaal Archief voor de Vrouwenbeweging,  
 Amsterdam, Netherlands  
 The Stowe-Day Foundation, Hartford, Connecticut  
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania  
 Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York  
 Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
 Toledo-Lucas County Public Library, Toledo, Ohio  
 Tolstoy Foundation, Inc., Valley Cottage, New York  
 Tribune Company Archives, Chicago, Illinois  
 Unitarian Universalist Association, Boston, Massachusetts  
 United Nations Library, Geneva, Switzerland  
 University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada  
 University of California, Berkeley, California  
 University of California, Los Angeles, California  
 University of California, Santa Cruz, California  
 The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois  
 University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, Colorado  
 University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida  
 University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Illinois  
 University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, Illinois  
 University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa  
 University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky  
 University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky  
 University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts  
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan  
 University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota  
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri  
 University of Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri  
 University of Montana, Missoula, Montana  
 University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska  
 University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, North Carolina  
 University of Rochester, Rochester, New York  
 University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California  
 University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas  
 University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio  
 University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont  
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia  
 University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Canada  
 Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York  
 Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia  
 Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri  
 Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan  
 Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts  
 Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio  
 Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut

## **EDITORIAL CONTROLS AND APPARATUS**

The technique used to create the edition was to collect photoduplicated copies of material from repositories and private sources, and to bring them together for evaluation, annotation, and arrangement. The quality of those copies varied greatly. They were made over a period of eight years in hundreds of different repositories and copy shops throughout the world. Different operators, some trained and some not, used a variety of reprographic techniques on different equipment in various states of repair. Some copies were more legible than the original documents, while others were almost illegible. In all cases, we tried to get the best, clearest copy of the materials we wished to present. It was particularly difficult to obtain legible copies of items from microfilm and from letterpress copybooks. In some cases, we have presented line-for-line transcriptions of letters if we, or the micropublisher, thought the reader might find the microfilm copy of a letter illegible. In addition, a tag, or headnote, identifying the location of the original item is attached to, or associated with, each item so that, if necessary, the reader will be able to request a copy from the institution holding the original.

Copies of all materials selected by the editors from various collections were gathered in the project headquarters. Each item was identified and given an accession number associated with the official collection name and repository from which the copy was obtained. Material was filed in accession order as it was edited. For each item of correspondence, the author or recipient, the date it was created or published, and the place of authorship or publication was verified. Each item was given an appropriate physical description, including the type of document and number of pages. The content of all correspondence was summarized, and enclosures and attachments were identified, verified and described. Jane Addams writings, in manuscript and published formats, were verified by date and described bibliographically. All other documents were verified primarily only by date. All significant portions of this data appear on headnotes, or identification tags, that accompany items in the microfilm edition. Information added by the editors appears in brackets ([ ]).

When the final filing arrangement for the main body of the microfilm edition was determined, the editorial staff removed items from the accession files and integrated them in the order chosen, discarding duplicate copies, as well as those items that were considered inappropriate for presentation in this edition. We have divided the edition into five major sections, or record groups:

1. CORRESPONDENCE
2. DOCUMENTS
3. WRITINGS
4. HULL-HOUSE ASSOCIATION RECORDS
5. CLIPPINGS FILE

There are a number of filing sequences associated with each section. These sequences, together with the specific editorial apparatus we have applied, are described in the introduction to the reel notes of each section. Following this Note is a list of abbreviations used throughout the edition and this guide.

## **PRODUCTION OF THE MICROFILM EDITION AND ADDENDUM**

The comprehensive microfilm edition of The Jane Addams Papers was produced by two microfilm companies: Microfilming Corporation of America (MCA) and University Microfilms International (UMI). The main body of the microfilm edition, reels 1 - 71, was produced by MCA. (Reels 1 - 54 were produced in its headquarters in Sanford, North Carolina, between October and December 1983 and reels 55 - 71 were filmed at Swarthmore College during the fall of 1981.)

The addendum, reels 1A, 2 - 11, was produced by two micropublishers after the main body of the work was completed. Addendum reel 1A, produced by MCA in December 1983, contains Addams correspondence, 1906-1926, and documents that arrived too late to be interfiled into their proper sequence in the main body of the edition.

Addendum reels 2 - 10 were produced during the summer and fall of 1984, by UMI of Ann Arbor, Michigan, the company that acquired the rights to produce and market The Jane Addams Papers when the assets of MCA were sold in 1983 by its parent company, The New York Times Incorporated. These reels consist of original materials from the Hull-House Association Records located in the Jane Addams Memorial Collection at the University of Illinois at Chicago. These documents, too large to be duplicated and sent to MCA for microfilming with the main body of the work, were microfilmed at the university.

Addendum reel 11, produced by UMI in Ann Arbor at the end of 1984, consists primarily of reviews collected by Addams of the books she authored. The original clippings are part of the Addams papers at the Swarthmore College Peace Collection.

Throughout the work, a number of targets to assist the reader in using the edition appears at appropriate locations on the microfilm to identify the beginning of major record groups, series of papers, and documents. Most of these targets are listed in outline form as the Table of Contents of the work. (The Table of Contents of The Jane Addams Papers appears in this guide as well as in the front matter at the beginning of each reel of microfilm.) In the main body of the microfilm edition, reels 1 - 71, we have used several targets to assist the reader in understanding the physical condition of the material from which the microfilm was made. The primary targets used are the following:

1. "Fragments," to identify partial or torn items;
2. "Pages Missing," to indicate complete pages missing from items;
3. "Transcription Follows," to indicate that the next frame contains the editor's line-for-line transcription;
4. "Best Copy Available," meaning that the quality of the copy of the item from which the image on the frame was made was especially poor.

In addition, each item, or related group of items, appearing on the microfilm has a headnote, or identification tag, attached to the first page, or appearing on the frame immediately preceding it. On headnotes associated with letters, the left side of the tag contains a description of the item and its attachments or enclosures, or both. The right side of the tag, on letters in the correspondence section of the microfilm and on other documents, identifies the source of the original documents. The tags created for the Addams writings use a different format, but provide source information as well as bibliographic descriptions.

Each reel of microfilm in the main body of the work, as well as in the addendum, is preceded by the same explanatory front matter. It consists of the following: Acknowledgements, Editorial Group Recognition Note, Note on Organization and Arrangement, Table of Contents for the complete microfilm edition, and a contents target indicating the specific portion of the edition located on that reel.

In the main body of the work microfilmed by MCA, reels are numbered sequentially 1 - 71. Reel numbers appear at the beginning of each reel of microfilm. They also appear on reels 1 - 54 at the bottom center of each frame followed by a frame number. Reels 55 - 71 have only frame numbers on each frame. Each frame of microfilm on each reel is numbered sequentially, beginning with frame 0001 after the front matter has been presented. For example: reel 3--0301 designates frame 301 of the third reel of the main body of the work. Readers may want to locate and cite materials from the main body of the edition by using the reel and frame numbers in combination.

In the addendum, filmed primarily by UMI, reel numbers appear at the beginning of each reel of microfilm, with all reels numbered consecutively as addendum reel 1A, and addendum reels 2 through 11. Not all frames in the addendum are identified by reel and frame numbers. However, on addendum reel 1A only, reel and frame numbers are centered at the bottom of frames, and are further identified by the letter "A" for addendum (i.e., 1A).

In the remaining addendum reels 2 - 11, not all frames are identified by frame numbers. Instead, targets containing a reel and single frame number have been inserted before an item, or group of items. The frame numbers are consecutive starting with 0001 at the beginning of each addendum reel. In most instances when the items presented following the tags have page numbers, the micropublisher did not apply frame numbers. When locating or citing one of these items, the reader may want to use a combination of three designators: the addendum reel number, the introductory target frame number, and then the page number, given in the item itself; for example, addendum reel 2--0012--p.13.

In instances in the addendum where frame numbers have been given to related, unpaginated material, the reader may want to locate, or cite, the material by referring to the addendum reel number, the introductory target frame number, and by the specific frame number the publisher has assigned. For example, addendum reel 10--0030--0501 would refer to addendum reel 10, introductory target on frame 30, and frame 501 in the sequence of frames following target frame 30.

There are some multipaged items that appear in the addendum after introductory targets, which have neither page nor frame numbers. Unfortunately, when these items were microfilmed, the filmer did not use a frame count apparatus, and it was not possible to have the material re-photographed. In citing, or locating, these items, readers will need to rely on the addendum reel number coupled with the frame number of the introductory target appearing before them.

Introductory targets for individual items or groups of related items have been used throughout reels 1 - 11 to coordinate the contents of the addendum reels with the organization of the work described in the Table of Contents.

In several sections of the addendum, filming difficulties created some errors in the placement of identification tags which we were unable to correct. In two sections of the Hull-House Association Records (Auditor's Reports and Correspondence, 1909-1935, appearing on addendum reel 2, and Buildings and Physical Plant, Blueprints and Plans: Surveys, appearing on addendum reel 10), documents from more than one institution are presented following a target identifying only one institution. In these cases, all material, following the initial introductory target giving the location of originals, is from the collection and repository identified on the target except those items that are identified by their own attached headnotes.

### **CITING THE JANE ADDAMS PAPERS**

Readers wishing to cite material that appears in this microfilm edition will want to identify both the microfilm edition and the repository, or individual, holding the original item. Neither the Jane Addams Papers Project, its editorial staff and affiliates, nor the University of Illinois own the copyright for all of the manuscript, or printed items, included in this microfilm edition. It is the responsibility of an author to secure permission for publication from the holder of such rights. In matters involving publication, authors using this edition may wish to consult the repository, or individual, holding the original documents in which they are interested.

1985 October

**SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED  
IN EDITION AND GUIDE**

<b>JA</b>	<b>Jane Addams</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>autograph; written in author's hand with the numeral 1, used to designate addendum reel 1 (i.e., 1A)</b>
<b>A.B.</b>	<b>Artium Baccalaureus (Bachelor of Arts)</b>
<b>ACLU</b>	<b>American Civil Liberties Union</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>postcard</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>document</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>holograph, written by other than signator or purported author</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>initialed by author</b>
<b>ICWPP</b>	<b>International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace</b>
<b>Ir</b>	<b>representation; initialed by someone else in author's name</b>
<b>L</b>	<b>letter</b>
<b>L.H.D.</b>	<b>Litterarum Humaniorum Doctor (Doctor of Humanities)</b>
<b>LL.D.</b>	<b>Legum Doctor (Doctor of Laws)</b>
<b>M</b>	<b>manuscript</b>
<b>M.A.</b>	<b>Master of Arts</b>
<b>MCA</b>	<b>Microfilming Corporation of America</b>
<b>n.d.</b>	<b>no date</b>
<b>n.p.</b>	<b>no place</b>
<b>n.y.</b>	<b>no year</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>signature; signed by author</b>
<b>Sr</b>	<b>representation; signed by someone else or stamped in author's name</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>typed</b>
<b>UMI</b>	<b>University Microfilms International</b>

<b>US/U.S.</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>WILPF</b>	<b>Women's International League for Peace and Freedom</b>
<b>WPP</b>	<b>Woman's Peace Party</b>
<b>YMCA</b>	<b>Young Men's Christian Association</b>

Three letter symbols have been used for all months.

Standard United States Postal Service abbreviations have been used to identify states.



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## REEL NOTES

### CORRESPONDENCE

### REELS 1-26, ADDENDUM REEL 1A

The Jane Addams correspondence is comprised primarily of letters, including telegrams and postcards, to and from Jane Addams (JA), or persons serving as her secretary. It is arranged in chronological sequence by year, month, and day. Letters with no date are interfiled with those letters which have days or months, or both, but no year. They are found at the beginning of reel 1 in two alphabetical sequences: first, letters written by Jane Addams; second, letters written to Jane Addams.

Letters dated by year, but with no month or day, are filed at the beginning of the appropriate year. Letters dated by year and month, but with no day, are filed at the beginning of the appropriate month.

On any one filing date, letters for that date are arranged in the following sequence: first, letters by JA; second, letters written on behalf of JA (secretary letters); and third, letters to JA and third party letters. Letters are arranged alphabetically either by the surname of the correspondent other than JA, or, in the case of third party letters, by the surname of the letter writer. Question marks, brackets, "ca." and "post" are not considered for filing purposes. Abbreviations of corporate names are filed as though spelled out.

The filing of secretary letters requires a special note of explanation. All identified secretaries, either for JA, or for other correspondents, are filed under the name of the secretary. Unidentified secretaries to JA are filed under the term "secretary." Unidentified secretaries to persons other than JA are filed under the names of those persons, not under the term secretary. The following is a hypothetical example of our filing arrangement for a single date.

JA to KARSTEN  
JA to WHITE  
BRECKINRIDGE [for JA] to SCHWIMMER  
KARSTEN [for JA] to BRECKINRIDGE  
SECRETARY to JA to KELLOGG  
BALCH to JA  
KARSTEN to JA  
KARSTEN to THOMAS [for JA]  
[SECRETARY to THOMAS] to JA  
WHITE to THOMAS [for JA]

A tag, or headnote, identifies each piece of correspondence and is attached either to the top of the first page of the letter, or is placed on the frame preceding the letter.

The left side of each tag identifies the date, the correspondents, the place where the letter was written, and the type of document. The right side identifies the location of the original letter. For example:

1906 Sep 25  
COOLEY, Edwin Gilbert to JA  
Chicago, IL  
TLS

Chicago Board of Education  
Office of the Secretary  
Archives  
Board Reports

Enclosures and most attachments, including letters written by or sent to JA, third party letters, and documents, have been kept, or placed, with their covering letters. The enclosure/attachment information is listed on the tag in the order in which the material was filmed. For enclosed or attached correspondence, where the item is a JA letter (i.e. when JA is the recipient, correspondent, or when the letter is written on behalf of JA), cross references are provided at what would have been the filing date of the JA letter directing the reader to the actual physical location of the letter. Therefore, in a hypothetical case, a JA to KARSTEN letter of 1933 Aug 8 enclosed in a JA to POST letter of 1933 Aug 10 is filmed as an enclosure with the POST letter; but there is a cross reference in the proper chronological/alphabetical sequence at 1933 Aug 8 directing the reader to its physical location on the microfilm with the JA to POST letter of 1933 Aug 10.

Similar cross references are provided for JA letters when more than one JA letter appears on the same physical piece of paper. These letters can appear on the front, on the verso, or as a letter within a letter. For an example see the illustration on page forty-nine.

The cross reference for the MACMILLAN to JA telegram will appear in the appropriate chronological/alphabetical arrangement and takes the following form:

[1915] [ca. Aug 16]  
MACMILLAN, Chrystal to [JA]  
[Amsterdam, Netherlands?]  
Telegram Copy

appears in: 1915 Aug 16  
JA to BALCH, Emily Greene  
Bar Harbor, ME  
Telegram

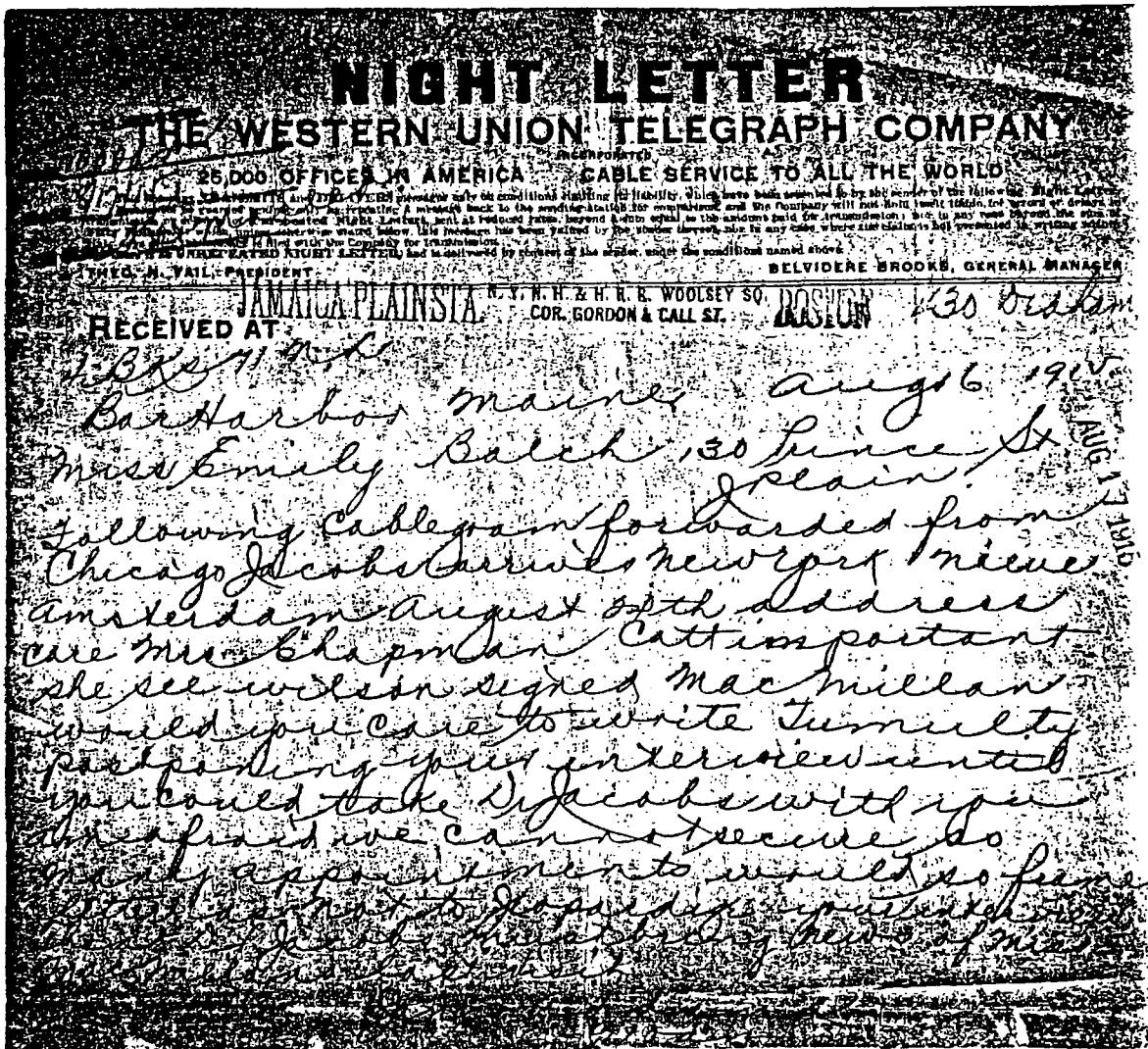
In cases where the date of the enclosed/attached JA letter was the same as the cover letter, a cross reference may not have been included, particularly if the cross reference would have appeared on the frame immediately preceding or following the cover letter.

The following notes are not meant as a comprehensive summary of the contents of each reel. The intent is merely to identify the primary themes of the correspondence. Subjects other than those mentioned may be found among the correspondence. At the end of each reel summary, some of the major correspondents appearing on the reel are listed. Generally, we chose from among people who are well known, or for whom there is a large amount of correspondence on the reel. Errata associated with each reel are indicated at the end of each reel note.

1915 Aug 16  
 JA to BALCH, Emily Greene  
 Bar Harbor, ME  
 Telegram

New York Public Library  
 Schwimmer-Lloyd Collection  
 Emily Greene Falch Papers

in telegram appears: [1915][ca. Aug 16]  
 MACMILLAN, Chrystal to [JA]  
 [Amsterdam, Netherlands?]  
 Telegram copy



REEL 1 CORRESPONDENCE: n.d., 1868 - 1884

Reel 1 begins with a collection of sixty-seven undated letters and fragments. Letters and fragments written by Addams appear first, followed by a series of letters and fragments written to her. All letters and fragments are arranged alphabetically by the correspondent other than Addams. The fragments included here lack sufficient context for positive identification.

The earliest dated letter is 1868 May 8. It was sent to Addams by her brother, Weber Addams, from college in Beloit, Wisconsin. Addams' earliest letters were written in 1869 to her sister Alice Addams, who was then attending college at Rockford Female Seminary, Rockford, Illinois. Only a few letters survive from these early years between 1869 and 1872, and almost all were directed to her sister Alice. In an 1870 January 15 letter, she proudly told her sister that it is her first script letter. There is one letter in 1873, from the poet and abolitionist John Whittier, responding to one sent by Addams that has not survived. The following year, Addams received a letter from her stepbrother Henry Haldeman, describing a collection of chemicals that he and his brother, George Haldeman, had made for her.

In 1876, the first Addams letters to nonfamily members appear, and were written to her childhood friend Vallie Beck. Among other subjects, she discussed books she had been reading. Louisa Alcott was a favorite as was Charles Dickens. She also told Beck of her promise to her father to read a certain amount of history before reading novels. During 1877, the amount of correspondence increases. She continued to discuss her reading matter with Beck. She also received a number of letters from her Pennsylvania relatives. One of her interests was phrenology. A letter from J. H. Parr and R. A. Edwards of Mt. Morris, Illinois, addressed Addams as "Her Excellency, the Honorable Secretary of the Capenic Phrenological Society of the North West."

In the fall of 1877, Addams left for Rockford Female Seminary, remaining there for four years and graduating in 1881. During the 1877-78 school year, Beck is again a major correspondent. In a November letter, Beck described a bout with homesickness while at school in Glendale, Ohio, and concluded that homesickness cannot be controlled by the will. The summer brought letters from school friends, including the first letters from Ellen Gates Starr explaining her plans to leave Rockford. There are no extant letters from Addams in her sophomore year at Rockford. During the summer, however, she again corresponded with friends, particularly with her roommate, Eva Campbell, and with Starr.

Addams' letters during her final two years at Rockford are more descriptive and more informative. There are several letters concerning her work on the Rockford Seminary Magazine. In letters to her family, she enthusiastically described her taxidermy work, and was particularly excited over a live hawk which had been sent to her as a specimen. In a more serious vein, she and Starr continued their discussions of religion, exploring their attitudes toward God, the divinity of Christ, and the relationship between faith and reason. Addams also admitted that a three-month experiment of not praying had left her feeling no worse. Other activities she described in her senior year include a trip to the

Interstate Oratorical Contest, the progress of her senior essay, her selection as valedictorian, and her plans for commencement.

During the summer following graduation, Addams' father, John Addams, died suddenly, and the August correspondence contains many letters of condolence. Despite her bereavement, Addams continued with plans to attend medical school, and began her studies at Philadelphia's Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in the fall. Unfortunately, there are no extant Addams letters describing her medical studies, or her subsequent decision to leave. The 1882 letters are primarily from college friends and describe the varied paths which each followed. Mary Ellwood wrote from Smith College; Eleanor Frothingham described her teaching position in Iowa; and Ellen Starr gave accounts of life in Chicago. Letters from Sarah Anderson, Addams' Rockford teacher and mentor, also reflect the deepening friendship between the two women.

During the fall of 1882, Addams underwent spinal surgery, and returned to her home in Cedarville, Illinois, to recuperate. Addams' 1883 letters are quite detailed about life in Cedarville, and, among other topics, discuss the commitment of her brother, Weber Addams, to a state asylum in the spring and plans for her upcoming European trip. The major correspondents are Alice Addams Haldeman and Starr.

Addams left for Europe in August of 1883, and the remaining letters on this reel are almost all travel letters. She wrote frequently enough so that her correspondence provides a detailed itinerary of her activities and a record of her reactions. Her letters also reflect the seriousness with which she undertook her study of European culture. Despite this serious undertone, the letters also reveal her sense of humor and ability to enjoy herself.

Some major correspondents: Anna Addams, John Addams, Sarah Anderson, Vallie Beck, Eva Campbell, Alice Addams Haldeman, George Haldeman, Mary Addams Linn, Ellen Gates Starr.

Erratum: Frame 1096: Authors should be SIDWELL, Annie Wilkinson and FROTHINGHAM, Eleanor. Document description should be ALS & Sr.

## REEL 2 CORRESPONDENCE: 1885 - 1895

Addams remained in Europe until May 1885, spending that spring in Paris. For the following two and a half years after her return, she lived alternately in Cedarville and Baltimore, where her stepbrother, George Haldeman, was attending medical school at Johns Hopkins University. Addams' three primary correspondents during this time were Alice Haldeman, Ellen Gates Starr, and her sister-in-law, Laura Addams. Addams' letters are replete with the details of her activities in Baltimore, including lectures and club meetings attended, charities and missions visited, languages studied, and social calls made. Addams' letters also reveal her close involvement with the affairs of her immediate family. The

health of her brother, Weber Addams, and stepbrother George Haldeman, were of particular concern. Other subjects discussed were the management of family properties, the pregnancy of her sister Alice Haldeman and the Linn family. While in Baltimore, she also made several trips to visit the Addams' Pennsylvania relatives, and she wrote Alice Haldeman with news of these family members.

In December 1887, Addams returned to Europe, traveling with her two friends, Ellen Gates Starr and Sarah Anderson. This trip probably served as a catalyst for Addams; her ideas concerning settlement work most likely are based on experiences at this time. She was most impressed with her visit to Toynbee Hall in London, and she wrote home that it seemed to be an ideal in that it was free from "professional doing good." Unfortunately, there is no further correspondence from her after her return from Europe describing the evolution of her settlement plan. By late January 1889, however, she was living in Chicago with Starr, publicizing her project, and searching for a suitable building. On 1889 September 18, Starr and Addams opened the doors of Hull-House, and the letters written to their respective families present a vivid picture of life in the settlement and a statement of their hopes for its future.

The correspondence during the early years of the settlement introduces some of the people with whom Addams developed long-term friendships and professional relationships. The first letter to Mary Rozet Smith, for example, appears in 1890, and over the next few years, Addams' letters to her friend show how the relationship developed and how important their friendship was to Addams. These letters also provide the most detail about day-to-day activities at the settlement. Other professional relationships revealed in the correspondence initiated in the early 1890s include those with Henry Demarest Lloyd, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Richard Ely, and John Dewey. During these initial years, there was substantial discussion among settlement leaders about the philosophy, as well as the practical applications, of the settlement movement. Addams, for example, discussed the role of religion with Katherine Coman in 1891, and with William Harper in 1895 the need for the settlement to remain independent and unaffiliated. She also received a number of thoughtful letters from other settlement leaders, such as Samuel Barnett and Robert Woods, articulating their views of Hull-House and settlement theory.

Hull-House worked directly to ameliorate the immediate living conditions of residents of Chicago's 19th Ward. However, residents of Hull-House also sought to identify the more complex structural problems created by industrialization. One of the prominent elements of Addams' correspondence during this time was the rapport she established with other reformers. These ties expanded her own notion of the appropriate sphere of settlement work. Between 1893 and 1895, for example, the Hull-House residents worked on Hull-House Maps and Papers, a sociological study of the 19th Ward. The book was discussed in the Ely correspondence and in letters from Thomas Y. Crowell, the book's publisher. Addams also quickly developed ties with the labor movement. In 1891, she asked Jenkin Lloyd Jones to speak to an organizing meeting of Chicago shirtmakers held at Hull-House. She also corresponded with Henry Demarest Lloyd in 1893 about raising money for a cooperative sewing business.

In addition to her Hull-House responsibilities, Addams took care of family matters. A major crisis for the family occurred in 1894 with the terminal illness of Mary Addams Linn. Addams assumed the financial obligations of Linn's nursing care and discussed the problem of the Linn children in many letters to Alice Haldeman.

Some major correspondents: Laura Addams, Susan B. Anthony, Samuel Barnett, Richard Ely, Alice Addams Haldeman, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Henry Demarest Lloyd, Mary Rozet Smith, Ellen Gates Starr.

Errata: Frames 0932-0933: Letter is out of order. Page on frame 932 should appear on frame 933; page on frame 933 should appear on frame 932.  
Frame 1305: Letter is out of order. Date should be [1897] Mar 28. Letter should appear on reel 3 between frames 0623 and 0624.

#### REEL 3 CORRESPONDENCE: 1896 - 1900

The disposition of the Linn estate continued to be a major responsibility in the years following Mary Addams Linn's death in 1894. As executrix, Addams made various financial decisions about the estate, including the sale of property and the payment of debts. As guardian of the younger Linn children, she accepted responsibility for their well-being and became directly involved with their upbringing. She contacted Lillian Wald, for example, concerning a position for James Weber Linn at the Henry Street settlement, and she corresponded regularly with Phebe Sutliff, president of Rockford College, concerning Esther Linn's education. Addams discussed Linn family affairs at length in her correspondence with Alice Haldeman, which at times led to disagreements and misunderstandings between the two sisters.

Addams made two trips to Europe during the five years between 1896 and 1900. In 1896, she spent nearly six months abroad, primarily in England, where she met many reformers and talked with a wide variety of people including settlement workers, socialists, and labor leaders. The high point of her trip, however, was a visit to Russia where she met with Tolstoi. She wrote Aylmer Maude afterwards that Tolstoi had had a "profound impression" upon her. Addams' second European trip was made in 1900, when she was appointed to the Jury of International Awards of the Paris Exposition. In a July letter to Florence Kelley, she reported: "I fought and bled and died for a gold medal for the Consumer's League yesterday and it was finally granted."

With Hull-House firmly established, Addams' reputation was further enhanced by her public speaking and writing. Often, many of her speeches were the source of published articles. One such speech concerned the Pullman Strike, in which she discussed the relations between employer and worker, using the analogy of Shakespeare's King Lear. The 1896 correspondence contains a number of reactions to this speech, as well as rejections of the resulting article from

publishers, including the Review of Reviews, Forum, North American Review, and Atlantic Monthly. The Pullman article was finally published in 1912 in Survey as "A Modern Lear." Another speech that created controversy was delivered by Addams in 1898 on the subject of the ward boss. This speech, however, was published promptly by the International Journal of Ethics under the title, "Ethical Survivals in Municipal Corruption." During 1899 and 1900, Addams also began to plan her first book, Democracy and Social Ethics. The Richard Ely correspondence reveals his support and encouragement as her editor.

During the 1890s when the settlement movement was still in its infancy, Hull-House was a showcase. Consequently, Addams received a continuous stream of requests for information about Hull-House, as well as requests for recommendations of candidates for positions in settlements in other cities. Other correspondence on this reel concerns arrangements for the many visitors who came to Hull-House to observe its operation and to talk to its residents.

Some major correspondents: John Altgeld, Anita Blaine, Richard Ely, Samuel Jones, Florence Kelley, William MacKenzie King, J. Ramsay MacDonald, Aylmer Maude, Mary Rozet Smith, Charlotte Perkins Stetson, Phebe Sutliff, Robert Woods.

Errata: Frames 0623-0624: Letter dated [1897] Mar 28, now found on reel 2, frame 1305, should appear between these frames.  
Frame 1639: Recipient should be HALDEMAN, Sarah Alice Addams.

#### REEL 4 CORRESPONDENCE: 1901 - 1906

The correspondence on reel 4 shows the expansion of Addams' public career while also exposing more of her private self. During the years 1901-1906, she was constantly traveling, attending meetings, speaking, and visiting friends and associates. Addams considered her lecture tours to be an important part of her work, as evidenced by her comment to Mary Rozet Smith that a 1902 lecture trip had been successful, both financially and professionally. The correspondence for these years contains many letters concerning arrangements for her various trips. One persistent host was the president of Oberlin College, Henry Churchill. The difficulty he had in arranging specific speaking dates was typical of her busy schedule.

In addition to lecturing, Addams publicized her ideas and work through writing. Macmillan Company published her first two books, Democracy and Social Ethics, and Newer Ideals of Peace, in 1902 and 1906 respectively. There is a substantial amount of correspondence on this reel concerning the publication of these two books. The Macmillan Company correspondence, for example, contains information on contracts, royalties, and publication dates. Richard Ely also continued to work closely with Addams, even admonishing her in 1902 to correct her split infinitives. Addams received many positive reactions to her two books, including the couched praise from the economist, Edwin Seligman, who wrote

about Democracy and Social Ethics that "no . . . other book by a woman shows such virility—such masculinity of mental grasp and surefootedness."

Addams became more involved with several reform causes between 1901 and 1906. The regulation of child labor was of particular importance to her, and she lobbied in Illinois for child labor legislation, wrote an exposé of newsboy conditions in Chicago, supported efforts of the newly-created National Child Labor Committee, and, in 1906 urged the federal government to fund a study of women and child workers. (Investigation of Woman and Child Wage Earners begun in 1907 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics was published in nineteen volumes.) A closely related interest was the juvenile court system. In her correspondence with Ben Lindsey, for example, she discussed the desirability of a federation of children's betterment leagues. Another important activity for Addams involved the Chicago School Board and her position as chairman of the board's School Management Committee. She discussed this work in correspondence with Anita Blaine and Margaret Robins. Other reform causes that Addams became involved with and that are briefly mentioned include the arrest of anarchists after President McKinley's assassination in 1901, Philippine independence, the Chicago Stockyard Strike in 1904, and immigration restriction legislation in 1906.

Information about Addams' private life and her relationships with relatives and friends can also be gleaned from the correspondence. She was particularly involved with the affairs of her nieces and nephews. The Linn children kept her informed of their whereabouts, and she intervened directly at the University of Chicago after Esther Linn's secret marriage to Charles Hulbert. The correspondence also reveals the nature of her other friendships. Florence Kelley's children, for example, lived at Hull-House, and Addams corresponded regularly with Kelley concerning their upbringing. Whether they be family or friends, marriages, births, and death are common subjects of her correspondence. These include the marriages of James Weber and Mary Linn (nee Howland), Girard and Mary Swope (nee Hill), the birth of Esther Linn Hulbert's children, and the unexpected deaths of Margaret Kelley and Gordon Dewey.

Some major correspondents: Louise Bowen, Clarence Darrow, Richard Ely, Emma Goldman, Samuel Gompers, Alice Addams Haldeman, Ben Lindsey, Upton Sinclair, Theodore Roosevelt.

Errata: Frames 0254-0255: Letter dated [1902 Jan?], now found on frame 0316, should appear between these frames.  
Frame 0316: Letter is out of order. Date should be [1902 Jan?]. Recipient should be UNKNOWN (Re: invitation to Mrs. Coonley's). Letter should appear between frames 0254 and 0255.  
Frame 0636: Recipient should be BARTLETT, Jessie.  
Frame 0874: Letter is out of order. Date should be [1908] Jul 12. Letter should appear on reel 5 between frames 0492 and 0493.

REEL 5 CORRESPONDENCE: 1907 - 1910

Addams' books and articles are the main topic of the correspondence on reel 5. At the beginning of 1907, she continued to receive many favorable reactions to Newer Ideals of Peace. The following year, Charities and the Commons published her article, "Chicago Settlements and Social Unrest," in which Addams analyzed the xenophobia surrounding the death of the Russian anarchist, Lazarus Averbuch. Most of the letters she received in May suggested that she had presented an exceptionally temperate analysis of a highly charged situation. In 1909 and 1910, Addams published two other books with Macmillan Company, The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets and her autobiography, Twenty Years at Hull-House. As with her other books, chapters of each of these were serialized in popular magazines, thereby expanding her audience. Addams did not generally discuss the actual process of writing with her friends, but in the summer of 1910, she did give periodic progress reports to Mary Rozet Smith, Alice Haldeman, and Clara Landsberg about Twenty Years at Hull-House. Other correspondence in 1909 and 1910 concerned routine matters of publication with George Brett and Edward Marsh at Macmillan, as well as arrangements with editors at the Ladies' Home Journal and American Magazine for serialization of The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets and Twenty Years at Hull-House respectively.

Addams received many reactions to her books from friends and associates. One particularly perceptive review of Spirit of Youth . . . came from William James who wrote, "The fact is, Madam, that you are not like the rest of us, who seek the truth and try to express it. You inhabit reality; and when you open your mouth truth can't help being uttered." Furthermore, Twenty Years at Hull-House, more than her other books, reached a nonprofessional audience; many readers wrote describing the book's influence on their lives and its moral impact on them.

In addition to her writings, the correspondence between 1907 and 1910 covers Addams' reform activities. She continued her campaign to regulate child labor, helping to organize the Illinois branch of the National Child Labor Committee in 1909, and lobbying for the creation of the federal department of health and a children's bureau. Another reform effort well-represented in the correspondence is suffrage. Addams worked actively to include municipal suffrage in Chicago's new city charter, and, in 1908 she gave a series of major suffrage lectures in East Coast colleges. The M. Carey Thomas correspondence demonstrates the respect accorded Addams and her popularity as a speaker on the subject.

Other subjects briefly mentioned in the correspondence include the 1910 Hart Schaffner & Marx Strike. In November, she wrote Mary Rozet Smith reports of the relief situation, and also predicted that arbitration would not be mutually acceptable and that the strikers would lose. She also expressed her concern for Ellen Gates Starr, describing her overwrought state. Finally, there is correspondence concerning the two honorary degrees Addams received in 1910 from Smith College and Yale University. Yale's honorary M.A. was the first it ever awarded to a woman.

Some major correspondents: Edward Bok, George Brett, W. E. B. DuBois, Alice Addams Haldeman, William James, Clara Landsberg, Edward Marsh, Irene Osgood, Mary Rozet Smith, M. Carey Thomas, Lillian Wald.

Errata: Frame 0148: Document description should be Printed L.  
Frame 0344: Letter is the enclosure for the letter on frame 0357.  
Frame 0357: Enclosure for this letter appears on frame 0344.  
Frames 0492-0493: Letter dated [1908] Jul 12, now found on reel 4, frame 0874, should appear between these frames.  
Frame 1417: Author should be REISNER, Edward Hartman.

#### REEL 6 CORRESPONDENCE: 1911 - 1912 August

Three major subjects treated by the correspondence on this reel are child labor, suffrage, and the progressive movement.

During the spring of 1911, Addams actively lobbied for the passage of child labor legislation in Illinois, testifying at committee hearings in Springfield and planning strategies with other proponents of protective legislation. Addams and her associates successfully prevented the passage of a bill excluding stage children from the general provisions of the Illinois child labor law, but they were not able to prod the state to pass a street trades bill.

Addams lectured extensively in 1911 and 1912 for suffrage, concentrating her efforts in the western states. The correspondence contains a number of letters concerning arrangements for lectures such as those from Ada James about a lecture tour for the Political Equality League in Wisconsin in early 1912. Addams also discussed several important strategy issues with leaders of the suffrage movement. She and Belle La Follette, for example, agreed in their criticism of the National American Woman Suffrage Association Board for its failing to endorse the direct election of senators, one of the key demands of the Progressive movement. A second suffrage issue treated by the correspondence was the inclusion of a suffrage plank in the national party platforms. The Ben Lindsey correspondence provides details about Addams' intent to lobby the Progressive party on this issue.

Addams' endorsement of Theodore Roosevelt brought many letters of reaction, particularly from suffragists who were elated over the Progressive party's suffrage plank. Most of Addams' correspondents viewed the Progressive party as an alternative to the two traditional parties. However, she did receive a number of letters highly critical of the party, particularly of its treatment of southern black delegations at the convention. Other correspondents, from a socialist perspective, regarded Roosevelt as a charlatan and "double-dealer." Lillian Wald described the dilemma of many progressives who had to choose between Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. Viewing Wilson as "full of lofty evasion," Wald expressed chagrin over the Democratic party's exclusion of a suffrage plank.

Addams continued to be a prolific writer during these two years, publishing her fifth book, A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil, in 1912. Her study of prostitution began as a series of articles for McClure's Magazine, which, as she put it, seemed to grow larger. She corresponded throughout 1911 and 1912 with McClure's and Macmillan Company, negotiating publication of the articles and the book, and she received many reactions from readers. Although most responses were favorable, one persistent criticism was over the use of the term "cadet" for pimp. Addams had the opportunity to revise the language in the published book.

Some major correspondents: Anita Blaine, Sophonisba Breckinridge, Ada James, Owen Lovejoy, Harriet Monroe, Walter Rauschenbusch, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, Lillian Wald.

Errata: Frame 0168: Author should be [DAVIES, Edgar T].  
Frame 0839: Recipient should be [SMITH, Mary Rozet].  
Frame 1547: In telegram appears: [1912] [ca. Aug 29], [GIBSON, Mary S.] to [JA], [Southern CA], Telegram copy.

#### REEL 7 CORRESPONDENCE: 1912 September - 1914

The fall 1912 correspondence deals almost exclusively with Progressive party affairs. Following the euphoria of the convention, the Progressive party leadership worked to develop the party's planks and to organize the upcoming presidential campaign. Frances Kellor, and to a lesser extent, Paul Kellogg, discussed the platform in their correspondence with Addams, while Margaret Robins provided Addams with a detailed account of the activities of the Illinois Progressive party. One of the subjects that appears regularly in the fall letters was the relationship between the suffrage movement and the Progressive party. Several correspondents, including Ida Harper and Ada James, argued that it was a mistake for the suffrage movement to mix with partisan politics. Addams agreed, writing James that the suffrage movement should not endorse a particular party, but, at the same time, Progressive party speakers ought to publicize the party's suffrage plank. A second topic addressed frankly by Addams' correspondents was the issue of Roosevelt's militarism. Bertha von Suttner, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, and Charles Beals, among others, found Roosevelt's bellicosity alarming.

One of Addams' primary functions within the Progressive party seemed to be as publicist. During the fall, she worked on two series of articles explaining the Progressive party platform, and corresponded regularly with Edward Bok and Virgil McNitt concerning the series in the Ladies' Home Journal and for the Central Press Association, respectively. She also traveled extensively in the Midwest and West, speaking on behalf of the party. Her importance to the movement was recognized by a number of correspondents. Theodore Roosevelt and Albert Beveridge repeatedly thanked her for her support. Ben Lindsey believed that she was the most important person in the movement, second only to Roosevelt.

Following Roosevelt's electoral defeat, the Progressive party sought to redefine its goals. Some of its national leaders were concerned that the party, under the influence of George Perkins, had turned to defending business interests. Amos and Gifford Pinchot were especially frank with Addams on this matter. John Kingsbury presented a similar assessment, arguing that Roosevelt had moved to the right, and trusted only Addams amongst the social worker group. Despite these internal strains, the Progressive party, in a positive and creative move, organized the Progressive Service. As a member of the Legislative Reference Bureau and as chairman of the Committee on Social and Industrial Justice, Addams corresponded regularly with other members of the Service including Kellor and Charles McCarthy.

After Addams resigned from the Progressive Service in July 1913, the Progressive party correspondence becomes negligible. Other topics covered in the 1913 correspondence include Addams' spring trip to the Near East and Europe. One theme found in these letters is the beneficial effects of British imperialism as demonstrated by conditions in Egypt. Another significant topic which appears in the August 1913 letters is the U.S. government's segregation policies. Oswald Villard alerted her to the effects of Wilson's policies, and she discussed the matter with Sophonisba Breckinridge.

Correspondence at the end of 1914 reflects Addams' growing involvement with the peace movement. In September and October, Addams participated in the Henry Street Round Table Conference on the War, and the drafting of the social worker's statement on the effect of war, which Survey later published in March 1915 as "Towards the Peace That Shall Last." In November and December, Addams explored the possibilities of a woman's peace movement. In correspondence with Carrie Catt, Rosika Schwimmer, Sophonisba Breckinridge, and Lucia Mead, she expressed doubts about the viability of a separate woman's peace movement. Nonetheless, she decided to issue a call for an organizing meeting with Carrie Catt because she believed it to be a moral obligation to pursue all avenues towards peace.

Some major correspondents: Albert Beveridge, Edward Bok, Carrie Catt, Helena Dudley, Ida Harper, Ada James, Paul Kellogg, Frances Kellor, William Lighty, Charles McCarthy, Amos Pinchot, Gifford Pinchot, Theodore Roosevelt, Rosika Schwimmer.

Erratum: Frame 1146: Recipient should be PANKHURST, Emmeline.

## REEL 8 CORRESPONDENCE: 1915 January - September

The correspondence on reel 8 is almost exclusively concerned with the issues of peace and war. Beginning in January, with the organization of the Woman's Peace Party (WPP), the correspondence covers a full range of issues associated with the formation of a new organization, including invitations, appointment of officers, opening of a central office and local branches, membership, and literature requests. Major correspondents are Anna Spencer,

Lucia Mead, Alice Post, Nina Allender, Rosika Schwimmer, and Carrie Catt. Catt's correspondence is noteworthy for its discussion of the role of "militant suffragists" in the new party—an issue which later proved to be a divisive one.

During February and March, Addams prepared for her April trip to The Hague to preside over the International Congress of Women. She corresponded with Julia Wales, Emily Balch, Fannie Andrews, and Lillian Wald over the makeup of the American delegation. As chairman of the WPP, Addams was also closely involved with the organization's development, particularly as a speaker and fund-raiser, and she was successful in obtaining a \$5000 gift from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for a production of The Trojan Women. Correspondence with the play's director, Maurice Brown, revealed the use of child actors, an ironic twist given Addams' long fight to restrict child labor. During this time, Addams suffered the loss of her sister, Alice Haldeman, and her correspondence with her niece Marcet Haldeman reveals some of her feeling concerning the death.

On April 13, Addams sailed on the SS Noordam, heading the U.S. delegation to The Hague Congress. Stopped by the British authorities off the Dover coast, Addams wrote to British authorities, including J. Ramsay MacDonald and James Bryce, requesting the release of the ship. In May and June, following the congress, Addams traveled to the capitals of the belligerent nations to present the resolutions of the congress and to discuss mediation plans. Her correspondence described her visits to England, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, and Italy, and her meetings with officials, including Sir Edward Grey, Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, and Pope Benedict XV. On a personal note, she wrote Mary Rozet Smith asking her to reconcile Addams to Louise deKoven Bowen with whom she was never able to see eye to eye on the peace issue. The friendship, fortunately, withstood their disagreement.

Returning to the U.S. in July, Addams spoke at a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, and the July correspondence is filled with reactions to her "bayonet charge" speech. During the rest of the summer, Addams concentrated on arranging a meeting with Woodrow Wilson to discuss mediation initiatives. By fall, one of the most important topics for the peace movement was the formulation of specific mediation proposals. Addams explored this subject with members of other peace organizations, such as Louis Lochner of the Chicago Peace Society and Paul Kellogg of the Henry Street Round Table Conference on the War. In addition, she corresponded with European women such as Aletta Jacobs, Chrystal Macmillan, and Rosika Schwimmer, who were visiting the U.S. to press for a Wilson peace initiative.

Some major correspondents: Nina Allender, Fannie Andrews, Emily Balch, Carrie Catt, Marcet Haldeman, Aletta Jacobs, Paul Kellogg, Louis Lochner, Chrystal Macmillan, Lucia Mead, Alice Post, Rosika Schwimmer, Anna Spencer, Lillian Wald, Julia Wales.

Erratum: Frame 1033: Letter is RECEIVED BY JA. Recipient should be [HAMILTON, Alice?].

REEL 9 CORRESPONDENCE: 1915 October - 1916 August

Throughout the remainder of 1915 and all of 1916, the peace movement continued its optimistic search for the means to end the war. Addams was not only actively involved in the articulation of several of the mediation plans developed during this period, but also served as a sounding board for many other proposals and individual initiatives. During October 1915, for example, she worked closely with Julia Wales to revise and publish a new edition of Continuous Mediation without Armistice. She supported David Jordan's efforts to convince Woodrow Wilson to begin a peace initiative. As chairman of the Woman's Peace Party (WPP), Addams also received a large number of peace plans, written mostly by women throughout the U.S.

The most publicized peace initiative at this time was the Ford Peace Ship, which sailed in December 1915. Although ill health prevented her from sailing, Addams intended to join the group in Europe as an American delegate to the Neutral Conference on Continuous Mediation. She received information about the conference from a number of participants including Henry Ford, Rosika Schwimmer, Louis Lochner, Lola Lloyd, and Emily Balch—all of whom outlined the great difficulties which the conference encountered—and received advice from friends in the U.S. such as David Jordan, Crystal Eastman, and Anna Spencer to disassociate herself completely from the undertaking.

At the same time, Addams had to untangle the relationship between the Neutral Conference and the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace (ICWPP). The latter organization, created by the April 1915 meeting of the International Congress of Women, was itself preoccupied with establishing a viable structure. It faced the typical office problems as well as difficulties peculiar to being an international organization during war. Mail censorship and travel restrictions made it difficult to communicate with the membership and to arrange a meeting of the executive committee, which headquarters felt was crucial in order to define the ICWPP's relationship to the Neutral Conference. Addams corresponded with Rosa Manus, Aletta Jacobs, Emily Hobhouse, and Chrystal Macmillan over all these matters.

The correspondence on reel 9 also covers matters pertaining to the WPP, including continued organizational growth and policy issues. In November 1915, headquarters arranged for a telegram blitz to President Wilson to support Ethel Snowden and Rosika Schwimmer's mediation appeal to him. During December and January, Addams was involved in arrangements for the first annual meeting of the WPP held 1916 January 8-10. Finally, in June 1916, the WPP mobilized over the Mexican crisis, appealing both to Wilson and to William Jennings Bryan to accept mediation.

Addams also found the time for family matters. Typical of her involvement is the anecdote concerning the marriage of her niece, Marcet Haldeman, to Emanuel Julius, 1916 June 1. Both Emanuel and Marcet corresponded with Addams detailing the nature of their relationship. One practical matter which arose was the question of a surname. Addams at first suggested the use of a

hyphenated name or the use of Marcet's surname, "Haldeman," but the next day retracted her "wild suggestion" after discovering that Mary Rozet Smith was shocked by the suggestion.

Some major correspondents: Emily Balch, Crystal Eastman, Henry Ford, Marcet Haldeman, Emily Hobhouse, Aletta Jacobs, Lola Lloyd, Louis Lochner, Chrystal Macmillan, Rosika Schwimmer, Julia Wales.

Errata: Frame 0491: Document description should be Duplicated LS.  
Frame 0769: Author should be DAHLINGER, Ray.  
Frame 0830: Recipient should be HARRISON, Eulalia.  
Frame 1364: Letter is out of order and should appear on reel 10  
between frames 1188 and 1189.

#### REEL 10 CORRESPONDENCE: 1916 September - 1917 July

The correspondence on reel 10 documents the continuing efforts of the American peace movement to establish some mechanism for mediation of the war. Addams and her fellow pacifists explored a variety of plans ranging from formal government negotiations to privately organized conferences. In the September correspondence alone, for example, the peace initiatives of a number of organizations—the American Neutral Conference Committee, the American Union against Militarism, the Church Peace Union, the Central Organization for a Durable Peace, and the Neutral Conference on Continuous Mediation—are discussed. Efforts to influence Woodrow Wilson were also given top priority by the peace movement. Addams endorsed his presidential campaign in October 1916, and, in a November letter to Edward House, she outlined the advantages of a conference of neutrals as a means to vent popular sentiment. She was particularly encouraged by Wilson's "peace without victory" speech, and, in February, reacting to the resumption of submarine warfare, she appealed to Wilson for a popular referendum on the war.

Between February and April 1917, as American entry into the war became imminent, the correspondence reflects the growing sense of urgency under which the peace movement labored. Once again, the peace movement began a massive campaign to influence public opinion through, for example, the creation of the Emergency Peace Federation in New York. Other organizations were concerned with attacks on civil liberties. In February, the Woman's Peace Party (WPP) protested the Overman espionage bill; in April, the American Union against Militarism suggested guidelines to Secretary of War Newton Baker concerning treatment of political conscientious objectors. Roger Baldwin corresponded with Addams during April and May to discuss the initiation of a conscription test case.

WPP affairs also figure prominently in this reel, particularly office matters which were handled by Eleanor Karsten and Harriet Thomas. Other WPP events receiving attention include the December Conference on Dependent Nationalities, the opening of its Washington headquarters, and the organization of its New York State branch. During this period, Addams had relatively little contact with

members of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace (ICWPP). A dispute did surface, however, over the authority of Addams as international president and over the handling of the international office by Aletta Jacobs and Rosa Manus.

American entry into the war was an emotional event for many American pacifists, and their correspondence reflects their anguish and anger. Addams articulated some of her feeling in a speech, "Patriotism and Pacifists in War Time," in which she outlined the moral obligation of the pacifist and defended herself against charges of being unpatriotic. Reactions to this speech will be found in the June-July correspondence.

Although the question of the war occupied most of Addams' time, she did attend to some family matters, corresponding with her nephew Stanley Linn's wife, Myra, over the health and finances of the Linn family. She even advised her on the use of goat's milk for her children. The birth of Marcet Haldeman-Julius' daughter, Alice, also occurred in May 1917. Only a small amount of Hull-House correspondence is represented on this reel; yet, it shows Addams' involvement in all phases of the settlement from fund-raising to resident room assignments.

Some major correspondents: Roger Baldwin, Crystal Eastman, Aletta Jacobs, David Jordan, Eleanor Karsten, Paul Kellogg, Myra Linn, Rosa Manus, Rebecca Shelley, Harriet Thomas, Lillian Wald, Woodrow Wilson.

Erratum: Frames 1188-1189: Letter dated 1917 May 5, now found on reel 9, frame 1364, should appear between these frames.

#### REEL 11 CORRESPONDENCE: 1917 August - 1918 December

During the fall and winter of 1917, Addams traveled nationwide for the U.S. Food Administration, speaking to women's groups, civic associations, and professional organizations concerning food conservation. Consequently, a significant amount of correspondence during these months involved scheduling her speaking engagements with Mina VanWinkle of the Food Administration. Addams' commitment to food conservation reflected a personal concern to seek to alleviate the suffering caused by the war.

As other American pacifists made their own private responses to the war, conflicts inevitably arose within the peace organizations. Within the Woman's Peace Party (WPP), for example, a conflict developed between the New York branch and the more moderate Massachusetts branch over public criticism of government policies. The correspondence between the national officers, including Anna Spencer, Sophonisba Breckinridge, Lucia Mead, and Alice Post, shows how a compromise was reached in giving autonomy to local branches in deciding their responses to the war. The American Union against Militarism also faced a split

between radicals and moderates. Correspondence with Lillian Wald and Crystal Eastman reveals the break up of the organization in November 1917 and the creation of Roger Baldwin's National Civil Liberties Bureau.

Other peace issues found in the 1918 correspondence include a conflict in the WPP between the New York City branch and New York State branch chairman, Ruth Williams. The disagreement ultimately required the intervention of the National Board, and the January-February correspondence demonstrates the mediation efforts of that board.

At the end of the year, the armistice occupied Addams' attention. During November, she received an appeal from German women to ease the terms of the armistice. The November correspondence contains favorable and unfavorable reactions to this appeal. The International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace also became quite active, arranging for the Congress after the War—a conference mandated by the 1915 International Congress of Women at The Hague. Addams was involved with polling international sections to determine the date and place of the congress, its funding, selecting U.S. delegates, and securing required passports.

Significant non-peace topics covered on this reel include the publication of Addams' New Republic article, "Tolstoy and the Russian Soldiers" in September 1917, and Anne Martin's senatorial campaign in Nevada. The activities of the Linn family and the Haldeman-Julius family also engaged her time. She counseled Stanley Linn, for example, on his decision to do European war work for the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA). From Marcet Haldeman-Julius, she received explicit letters discussing the relationship between the Addams and Fry families in Cedarville, Illinois, and general descriptions of life in Girard, Kansas. Two deaths occurred in the family: Addams' brother, John Weber Addams, died in March 1918, and her nephew, John Addams Linn, was killed in Europe in October 1918 while serving as a chaplain for the YMCA.

Some major correspondents: Roger Baldwin, Crystal Eastman, Anne Martin, Lucia Mead, Alice Post, Ellery Sedgwick, Anna Spencer, Norman Thomas, Mina VanWinkle, Lillian Wald, Ruth Williams.

#### REEL 12 CORRESPONDENCE: 1919 - 1920 April

The major focus of the 1919-1920 correspondence is on the affairs of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF). Preparations were proceeding for the Congress after the War, with Addams finally calling the meeting for May in Switzerland. At the same time, she argued that International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace (ICWPP) representatives should be present at the Paris Peace Conference to articulate their program. European pacifists such as Clara Ragaz and Helena Swanwick also urged Addams to travel to Europe immediately to join the ICWPP members already gathered in Paris. The correspondence describing the Zurich congress is vivid and detailed. In letters to Mary Rozet Smith, Stanley and Myra Linn, and Emily Balch, Addams

revealed her deep commitment to the newly created WILPF, and her hopes for the possibilities created by a new spirit of internationalism. The Alice Hamilton and Florence Kelley letters are noteworthy for their evaluation of Addams' role at the congress and their descriptions of other WILPF personalities. However, some reaction in the U.S. reflected a different perspective on the congress. The anonymous letter, whose author signed himself "An American Citizen not in favor with your high-handed tactics," is indicative of the kind of criticism Addams faced.

Following the congress, Addams traveled with Alice Hamilton through Germany under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee, and it was here that she saw the extensive devastation and food shortages. Returning to the U.S., she devoted herself to relief efforts, working primarily through the American Friends Service Committee. Her relationship with the organization can be traced through the Wilbur Thomas correspondence. She also publicized conditions in Europe through such articles as "After the Lean Years." Its Survey publication was discussed in the Paul Kellogg correspondence in August. Addams continued to receive information about conditions in Europe and relief efforts there through a number of European correspondents such as Mary Sheepshanks, Emily Hobhouse, and Kathleen Royds.

The correspondence for 1919-1920 also covers other aspects of postwar reconstruction. Emily Balch's letters are of particular value in this regard. As international secretary to WILPF and living in Geneva, Balch had widespread knowledge of European conditions gathered from contacts with members of other international bodies located in Geneva. Her letters to Addams not only covered WILPF business, but also addressed subjects such as the economic crisis, political repression, and repatriation of prisoners of war. The latter topic was also of concern to correspondents such as Yella Hertzka, who described the plight of Austrian prisoners, and to Frederick Pethick-Lawrence and Frederick Keppel, both of whom worked for repatriation of German prisoners in Siberia.

At home, Addams faced the Red Scare mentality. Her stumping for the League of Nations seemed to be the final straw for those already critical of pacifism; she found herself listed, for example, on Archibald Stevenson's "traitor's list" submitted to the Overman Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee investigating German and Bolshevik propaganda. Another example of the type of attack she faced can be found in the R. A. Gunn correspondence in February 1920. Addams was distressed by widespread abuses of civil liberties which occurred in the postwar period. To assist in the response to these abuses, she consented to serve on the National Committee of the newly formed American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). Her correspondence with L. Hollingsworth Wood early in 1920 expressed her doubts about the ability of national bodies to operate in a crisis and reflected her ambivalence toward participating on the National Committee. The periodic reports that she received from the ACLU are an excellent overview of the state of civil liberties in the U.S. during the postwar period.

Some major correspondents: Emily Balch, Henrietta Barnett, Alice Hamilton, Emily Hobhouse, Paul Kellogg, William Maddox, Romain Rolland, Kathleen Royds, Mary Sheepshanks, Mary Rozet Smith, Wilbur Thomas.

Errata: Frame 0343: Attachment is verso of postcard.  
Frame 1410: Letter is out of order and should appear on frame 1413.  
Frame 1413: Letter is out of order and should appear on frame 1410.  
Frame 1624: Recipient on second enclosure should be [HEYMANN, Lida Gustava].  
Frame 1693: Pages three and four of this letter were not microfilmed.

### REEL 13 CORRESPONDENCE: 1920 May - 1921 July

International affairs are the main topic of the correspondence on this reel. Addams continued to work on European relief, receiving numerous fund-raising appeals from organizations such as the American Relief for Austrian War Prisoners in Siberia and the American Society for Emergency Aid to German and Austrian Science and Art. During May 1920, she was in direct contact with Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby concerning travel arrangements for relief workers sent by the American Relief for Russian Women and Children.

Another topic covered by the 1920-1921 correspondence was Ireland. As a member of the American Commission on Ireland, Addams received a number of reports on the deteriorating political situation and on the efficacy of the commission. Various perspectives on the Irish political crisis can be found in the correspondence of Manley Hudson, Oswald Villard, Henrietta Barnett, and in the correspondence of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) members Louie Bennett, Helena Swanwick, and Emily Balch.

In addition to the Irish crisis, the WILPF worked to amend the Covenant of the League of Nations. Letters from Emily Balch to the executive committee and national sections describe the efforts to present WILPF's recommendations to members of the League of Nations. Other WILPF correspondence involves internal matters such as the rewording of the league's "object," arrangements for the 1921 congress and organizing efforts. The letters of Callirrhoé Parren, for example, described her efforts to organize a Greek section and the fight to obtain more rights for Greek women.

The activities of the U.S. section are also represented in correspondence on this reel, particularly in the letters of Anna Spencer and Mabel Kittridge. Their letters addressed the question of whether the U.S. section should affiliate with other women's organizations. The issue arose over plans for a disarmament campaign and affiliation with the suffrage movement. Spencer cautioned that if the U.S. section chose to work with the suffrage movement it would have to remain bipartisan and work with both wings of the movement, i.e. the National Woman's Party and the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Reel 13 contains some correspondence relating to Hull-House. The Adena Rich correspondence concerns primarily routine and household matters. Addams also corresponded with Julius Rosenwald about boys' accommodations at the Bowen Country Club. In addition, Helen Culver discusses her financial plans for Hull-House.

Some major correspondents: Emily Balch, Henrietta Barnett, Paul Kellogg, Mabel Kittridge, Adena Rich, Julius Rosenwald.

Errata: Frame 0048: Author should be PATRICK, Abbot  
Frame 1467: Document description on first enclosure should be Duplicated L [draft?].

#### REEL 14 CORRESPONDENCE: 1921 August - 1922 August

The correspondence on reel 14, as on reel 13, focuses on European affairs. During the fall of 1921, Addams participated in planning to coordinate relief efforts in Russia among such groups as the English Society of Friends and the International Red Cross. Correspondence with Catherine Marshall, Edith Pye, Ruth Fry, Brent Allinson, and Emily Balch illustrates this massive relief campaign and, in particular, the relationship between the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) and Fridjof Nansen's relief organization, Comité International de Secours à la Russie. A second international event covered by the correspondence is the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, meeting between November 1921 and February 1922. The Lucia Mead letters discuss WILPF representation on the advisory committee to the conference, while Samuel Gompers wrote to indicate his desire to cooperate with organizations demonstrating in favor of disarmament.

The League of Nations is also a major subject of the 1921-1922 correspondence. Emily Balch's letters, in particular, provide a thorough statement of WILPF's criticisms of the League of Nations and the league's recommendations for amendments to the charter. Other perspectives on the League of Nations can be found in the letters of Raymond Unwin and Manley Hudson. Addams expressed her views on the League of Nations primarily in articles and speeches, arguing that the league failed egregiously in its inability to ameliorate continuing European food shortages. The February 1922 correspondence contains reactions to one of her league speeches, "Why the League Limp."

At the beginning of 1922, Addams' eighth book, Peace and Bread in Time of War, was published simultaneously by Macmillan Company and Survey. The Paul Kellogg correspondence narrates the difficult task of editing the book's chapters into articles, proofreading, and coordinating publication dates of the articles and book. Reactions to Peace and Bread . . . will be found in the spring 1922 correspondence.

Other subjects discussed on this reel include Salmon Levinson's "outlawry of war" plan and several settlement-related topics. During June 1922, for example, a number of settlement figures, including Alice Hamilton, Grace Abbott, Julia Lathrop, and Graham Taylor, urged Addams to run for the presidency of the National Conference of Social Work. Addams also corresponded with Albert Kennedy about the first meeting of the International Federation of Settlements held in London in July 1922.

Some major correspondents: Brent Allinson, Emily Balch, Samuel Gompers, Paul Kellogg, Albert Kennedy, Salmon Levinson, Catherine Marshall, Lucia Mead, Maude Odell.

Errata: Frames 331-332: Letter dated 1921 Oct 20, now found on reel 16, frames 1311-1312, should appear between these frames.

Frames 0884-0885: Duplicate. Letter should not have been filmed here. It will be found on frames 1124-1125.

Frame 1111: Recipient should be UNKNOWN (Re: anti-war demonstration).  
Author on first attachment should be CHIARAVIGLIO-GIOLITTI, E.  
Recipient on first attachment should be UNKNOWN (Re: Italian peace movement).  
Recipient on second attachment should be [BALCH, Emily Greene?].

Frame 1381A: Author and recipient on second letter should be WÖSSNER, Annie [for BALCH, Emily Greene] to JA.

Frame 1528: Author should be SCHWARTZ, Charles P.

#### REEL 15 CORRESPONDENCE: 1922 September - 1923 December

During the final months of 1922, Addams was occupied with the planning for the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)'s Congress for a New Peace to be held in December at The Hague. Addams presided over the congress, the agenda of which was the economic, political, military, and psychological aspects of the European crisis. As with other WILPF events, Addams devoted substantial effort toward fund-raising. The October correspondence, for example, documents how closely she worked with Amy Woods, the newly selected U.S. section executive secretary who coordinated U.S. fund-raising efforts. Addams described her experiences at the Congress for a New Peace and at the Peace Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions in a number of letters written in December to friends, including Sophonisba Breckinridge, Lillian Wald, Ida Lovett, Mary Ewing, and Henrietta Barnett. She also wrote to such critics of the WILPF congress as Manley Hudson.

Following the congresses, Addams left on an extended tour of India, China, Japan, and other parts of the Orient. As a result, the content of the correspondence changes. During the months she traveled, between January and September 1923, the correspondence is filled with invitations and letters of introduction from social service, peace, university, civic, and women's organizations. In addition, Addams wrote a number of interesting travel letters which provide a partial itinerary of her activities and record her observations on subjects including the development of social services, the condition of women, religion, and politics. In India, she was most interested in Gandhi's work and spent time with his followers, although she was unable to meet Gandhi himself. Addams also cultivated contacts among pacifists, and, in letters to Emily Balch, urged her to travel to China and India to help organize a peace movement. News from Europe reached Addams from correspondents such as Cor Ramondt-Hirschmann and Gertrud Baer, both of whom described the new crisis brewing over the Ruhr and the German putsch.

At the end of June, Addams was hospitalized and underwent a mastectomy at St. Luke's Hospital in Tokyo, and the summer correspondence primarily contains the sentiments of well-wishers. Similarly, in September and October, the correspondence contains many letters welcoming her home. In addition, it describes the Tokyo earthquake and the relief efforts which followed.

Other subjects which briefly appear in the correspondence on this reel include the Barnett Fellowship (see the correspondence of James Mallon and Robert Woods), the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (see correspondence of Harold Ickes), and an effort to secure the Nobel Peace Prize for Addams (see the correspondence of Robert Morss Lovett).

Some major correspondents: Gertrud Baer, Emily Balch, Vilma Glücklich, Esther Kohn, Clara Landsberg, Ida Lovett, Cor Ramondt-Hirschmann, Helena Swanwick, Tomi Wada, Amy Woods.

Errata: Frame 0049: Author should be HOLT, Lillian S.  
Frame 0736A: Recipient on second letter should be [RAY, Sarala].  
Frame 0737: Recipient should be MUKERJEE, C. Recipient on second letter should be [RAY, Sarala].  
Frame 0737A: Recipient should be [RAY, Sarala]. Recipient on second attachment should be MUKERJEE, C.  
Frame 1136: Recipient on seventh and ninth enclosures should be SHIBATA, Yoshikatsu.  
Frame 1416: Author should be KNIGHT, William.  
Frame 1441: Recipient should be [JA].  
Frame 1716: Document description should be Printed & ALS.

REEL 16 CORRESPONDENCE: 1924 - 1925 January

The fourth Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) Congress, held in Washington, DC, in May 1924, is the main topic of the 1924 correspondence. The Amy Woods letters, in particular, document the plans for the congress and demonstrate Addams' involvement with completing arrangements for the event. One particular problem was the expenses incurred by foreign members. Addams, therefore, actively campaigned to raise extra money for travel expenses, and maintained close contact with Cor Ramondt-Hirschmann, the WILPF treasurer, concerning disbursement of these funds. The U.S. section also tried to arrange as many speaking engagements as possible for foreign delegates, and successfully organized a lecture tour for three of the German delegates: Lida Heymann, Gertrud Baer, and Anita Augspurg. In addition, Pax Special, the train that carried the delegates to a summer school in Chicago, stopped in cities throughout the Midwest and provided a forum for WILPF speakers. The May correspondence contains descriptive accounts of the Pax Special's reception, and attacks on it by a variety of patriotic organizations.

The 1924 congress was the first WILPF congress at which national sections were unable to reach compromises on their disagreements. Writing in June, Ramondt-Hirschmann believed a schism had developed within the league between moderate and radical groups. The British section, in particular, found the new league "object," (its declaration of principles), to be unacceptable. Kathleen Courtney, in a November letter, complained that the wording of the "object" was too absolutist. Addams responded directly and openly, agreeing with the charge, but remaining sympathetic with the motives of those who supported the new "object." A second source of conflict developed over the French "Cahier de la Paix," a report which outlined the principles for a new international order. The British section, unable to subscribe to it, removed the offending report from its edition of the congress Proceedings. In addition to the divisions over the "object" and the "cahier," the postcongress correspondence contains letters from the British section which were highly critical of Vilma Glücklich's work as international secretary.

Toward the end of the year, a disagreement arose in the U.S. section over its membership in the National Council of Women. Following the complaints of several other participating organizations, the U.S. section had to decide whether to resign, or stay, on principle. Alice Hamilton and Hannah Hull kept Addams fully informed on the debate which ensued.

Other topics which appear on reel 16 include Carrie Catt's Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, held in December 1924, the 1924 Immigration Act and Japanese Exclusion Bill, and the Child Labor Amendment.

Some major correspondents: Kathleen Courtney, Sidney Gulick, Hannah Hull, Florence Kelley, Paul Kellogg, Albert Kennedy, Cor Ramondt-Hirschmann, Amy Woods.

Errata: Frame 0049: Letter is out of order. Date should be [1925] Jan 7. Letter should appear between frames 1655 and 1666.

Frame 0471: Place should be [Washington, DC].  
 Frames 1311-1312: Letter is out of order and should appear on reel 14, between 0331 and 0332. Description should be TL copy.  
 Frame 1573: Publication date should be [1924?].  
 Frame 1631: Author should be DAHLEM, Mrs. L. R.  
 Frame 1645: Repository should be New York Public Library.  
 Frames 1665-1666: Letter dated [1925] Jan 7, now found on frame 0049 should appear between these frames.

#### REEL 17 CORRESPONDENCE: 1925 February - 1926 April

The correspondence on reel 17 covers a variety of peace and non-peace topics, and reflects the wide range of Addams' activities. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) affairs continued to occupy a significant amount of Addams' time. Vilma Glücklich's letters from Geneva provide a detailed account of events at WILPF headquarters and describe the difficulties she encountered as international secretary. Madeleine Doty, succeeding Glucklich in the fall of 1925, also corresponded regularly with Addams. Doty's October letters, in particular, reflect her impressions of headquarters and her insights into the sources of friction within the league. By the end of 1925, Doty was primarily occupied with plans for the 1926 congress and the publication of the new WILPF organ, Pax International. The dispute over the league "object" remained unresolved and was discussed by a number of correspondents such as Lida Heymann, Matilda Widegren, Kathleen Courtney, and Emily Balch. Catherine Marshall and Vilma Glücklich also sent extensive accounts of attempts to reach an agreement at the executive committee meeting in February 1926. A second problem that occupied Addams' attention was bookkeeping procedures. She and Flora Surles, the U.S. section's office secretary, corresponded regularly on the system for recording international dues paid by U.S. section members and the U.S. section's financial obligations to the international headquarters.

Reel 17 contains a large amount of non-WILPF related correspondence, a good portion of which is concerned with the Barnett Fellowship. As the Louis Affelder and Albert Kennedy correspondence reveals, Addams was an important link in fund-raising efforts, contacting potential contributors and planning fund-raising strategies. Another series of letters is devoted to Addams' spring trip to Mexico, and includes letters of introduction, travel letters, and invitations. During the spring, Addams also worried about the health of Marcet Haldeman-Julius and of Lillian Wald.

During the 1920s, one of the more noticeable aspects of the Addams' correspondence is the number of requests for articles, speeches, and interviews, the use of her signature, and invitations to memberships in organizations. The October 1925 correspondence is typical of the requests with which she was deluged. The William Jennings Bryan Memorial Association invited her to be one of its vice-presidents and she accepted. The American Civil Liberties Union asked her to sign a petition to release Charlotte Anita Whitney, the California

social worker convicted under the state syndicalist laws, and again she agreed. In another matter, she also agreed to sign the forward to Winthrop Lane's pamphlet, Military Training in Schools and Colleges of the United States.

Some major correspondents: Louis Affelder, Kathleen Courtney, Dorothy Detzer, Madeleine Doty, Vilma Glücklich, Hannah Hull, Albert Kennedy, Catherine Marshall, Rosika Schwimmer, Mary Rozet Smith, Flora Surles, Lillian Wald.

Errata: Frame 0145: Document description should be TLS.  
Frame 0482: Date on enclosure should be 1925 Apr 20.  
Frame 0797: Author on cover letter and attachment should be WELLER, Charles Frederick.  
Frame 0812: Author on cover letter and attachment should be WELLER, Charles Frederick.  
Frame 0975: Author should be HERRING, Hubert C., Jr.  
Frame 1275: Duplicate. Letter should not have been filmed here. It will be found on frame 1250.

#### REEL 18 CORRESPONDENCE: 1926 May - 1927 May

During late spring and summer 1926, Addams was involved primarily with the fifth Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) Congress held in Dublin in July. She corresponded with the international secretary, Madeleine Doty, over arrangements for the congress, including fund-raising, appointment of delegates, and travel stipends. Arrangements for speakers also proved to be problematic because of Irish religious sensitivities. In August, Addams suffered a heart attack, which caused her to cancel many of her speaking engagements and her visits to peace compatriots in Switzerland and Germany, such as Gertrud Baer, Aletta Jacobs, Auguste Kirchoff, Ludwig Quidde, and Clara Ragaz.

At home, Addams faced a number of attacks on her patriotism. C. E. Hopkins, for example, attacked her and other members of the American Civil Liberties Union National Committee in June 1926, and she corresponded with Forrest Bailey over a possible libel suit. In November 1926, Ferre Watkins, commander of the Illinois American Legion, asserted that Hull-House was at the center of Chicago's radical-communist movement, and, in May 1927, Charles Fay submitted to the Boston Herald an exposé of Addams' purported bolshevism. WILPF also faced a number of attacks. Dorothy Detzer complained in November 1926, of false information being circulated about the U.S. section, thereby creating difficulties with the office lease, while Mildred Olmsted described an incident in March 1927 in which a WILPF speaker purportedly refused to salute the American flag.

Largely to counteract these attacks, a Citizen's Dinner in Honor of Jane Addams was held in Chicago on January 20, 1927. A substantial portion of the January correspondence contains invitations to this dinner and telegrams of best

wishes. In May 1927, Carrie Catt also decided to respond personally to some of the innuendo circulated by the Daughters of the American Revolution and, requested Addams to answer a detailed questionnaire about her beliefs and activities.

Other significant topics which appear in the correspondence on the reel include the Barnett Fellowship (see correspondence with Louis Affelder, Henrietta Barnett, and Albert Kennedy); an appeal in April 1927 on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti (see correspondence with Alvan Fuller); and the establishment of a National Conference of Social Work Committee of 50 in May 1927 to help Anita Whitney, a California social worker convicted under the state syndicalist laws (see correspondence with Anne Martin). Important issues discussed in the WILPF correspondence include the appointment of Mary Sheepshanks as international secretary, Madeleine Doty's retention as editor of Pax International, the WILPF delegation to China, and plans to incorporate in order to receive the substantial Lauterbach legacy (see correspondence of Cor Ramondt-Hirschmann, Emily Balch, and Alexander and Keenan).

Some major correspondents: Louis Affelder, Emily Balch, Henrietta Barnett, Carrie Catt, Dorothy Detzer, Madeleine Doty, Alvan Fuller, Albert Kennedy, Anne Martin, Cor Ramondt-Hirschmann.

Errata:     Frame 0938: Author on second letter should be COLE, George E.  
              Frame 1036: Letter is out of order. Date should be [1928] Jan 13.  
                          Letter should appear on reel 19 between frames 1176  
                          and 1177.

#### REEL 19 CORRESPONDENCE: 1927 June - 1928 May

The correspondence on reel 19 covers a variety of domestic topics. Hull-House figures prominently in a series of requests for residency, in addition to annual Christmas fund-raising appeals to Salmon Levinson, Charles Ewing, Julius Rosenwald, and Anita Blaine. The July 1927 correspondence features reactions to an Addams speech before the American Crime Study Commission in which she outlined the numerous failures of the criminal justice system ranging from confusion over its purposes to corruption in its law enforcement agencies. In August 1927, the main focus turns to Sacco and Vanzetti, and includes correspondence with Calvin Coolidge, Alvan Fuller, Paul Kellogg, Norman Thomas, and William Borah. Personal reactions to the execution can be found in the letters of Ellen Gates Starr and Alice Hamilton.

In the fall, Addams turned her attention to Rosika Schwimmer's naturalization fight. First surfacing in October 1927, her fund-raising efforts on Schwimmer's behalf can be traced through the Olive Rabe correspondence. Addams also served as a conduit for other groups interested in the Schwimmer case, such as the Society of Friends (see correspondence with Harold Evans). A second protest, which interested Addams, was Helen Tufts Bailie's 1928 fight

against the tactics of the Daughters of the American Revolution's Washington leadership.

The main issue facing the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom was the rift between the British section and the French and German sections. Between September 1927 and March 1928, the arena for the conflict was representation on the executive committee. Ella Boynton, Madeleine Doty, Lida Heymann, and Mary Sheepshanks provided Addams with their perspectives on the situation. Addams also received reports on the potentially explosive March executive committee meeting in Liège from Cor Ramondt-Hirschmann, Kathleen Courtney, and Matilda Widegren. Although the Liège meeting succeeded in temporarily repairing the breach, the conflict was redefined and became more divisive in the years to come.

Some major correspondents: William Borah, Calvin Coolidge, Kathleen Courtney, Harold Evans, Alvan Fuller, Lida Heymann, Paul Kellogg, Olive Rabe, Mary Sheepshanks, Norman Thomas.

Errata: Frame 0003: Enclosure should be an "Appears with." Attachment should be 1927 Jun, HANAVSKOVA, Otilie; ILLOVA, Milena; AULL, Maria & [NEUSTADL, Martha?] to [DOTY, Madeleine Z.], Prague, Czechoslovakia, TL copy.

Frame 0160: Document description on second enclosure should be TLS carbon.

Frames 1176-1177: Letter dated [1928] Jan 13, now found on reel 18, frame 1036, should appear between these frames.

#### REEL 20 CORRESPONDENCE: 1928 June - 1929

During the second half of 1928 and throughout 1929, conflict within the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) appeared to lessen. At the sixth International Congress of Women, held in Prague in August 1929, no new eruptions occurred between moderate and radical groups within the league. The executive committee had, in fact, worked hard to reach compromises before the congress convened on issues such as constitutional amendments. Addams had received reports of executive committee sessions in which these issues were discussed from a number of participants including Mary Sheepshanks, Lida Heymann, and Madeleine Doty.

WILPF sponsored two other conferences during this period. These were the Eastern European Conference (March 1929) and the Conference on Modern Methods of Warfare (January 1929). Although Addams did not attend, Mary Sheepshanks' letters from headquarters kept her fully informed about these events. Other international issues discussed in the Sheepshanks reports include the admission of the Soviet Union to the Kellogg Pact and the Austrian political crisis.

Addams kept involved, at least peripherally, with the affairs of the U.S. section. As she explained to Anne Martin in December 1929, "I have always been quite scrupulous in not interfering in national affairs." This attitude most likely accounts for the paucity of U.S. section correspondence beginning in the mid-1920s. There is, however, a considerable amount of correspondence over two important peace events. The first was the signing of the Kellogg Pact and the other involved senate debate over the World Court. Correspondents include the proponents of these two causes: Esther Lape of the American Foundation and Salmon Levinson, advocate of the "outlawry of war."

Addams spent a large amount of time away from Hull-House during the year and a half covered by this reel. In the summer of 1928, she presided at Pan-Pacific Women's Conference in Honolulu. In 1929, she wintered in Arizona, summered in Maine, and in the late summer, traveled to Europe to attend the WILPF congress. During these times, she asked two of her associates, Adena Rich and Ida Lovett, to look after Hull-House business for her. Other Hull-House topics addressed by Addams were Walter Pietsch's claim that the Hull-House Players had not given him due recognition for his role in founding that group, and the ever present problem of finances. The depression had placed even greater strains on the Hull-House budget, and Addams wrote Julius Rosenwald requesting that he hold to a promise to pay the difference in income from recently sold bonds and newly acquired Sears Roebuck stock.

During 1928, one of the more interesting series of letters concerns the presidential campaign. The progressives divided their support between Alfred Smith and Herbert Hoover. Most of Addams' colleagues supported Smith, and friends such as Paul Kellogg, Lillian Wald, and Harold Ickes wrote explaining their choice. Addams, however, remained steadfast in her support for Hoover. While somewhat apologetic for that support, Hoover's relief efforts during World War I remained the focal point for her staunch humanitarianism.

In addition to Addams' travels in 1929, she worked on The Second Twenty Years at Hull-House, published by Macmillan Company in 1930 and serialized in Survey beginning in late 1929. There is a significant amount of correspondence with Paul Kellogg concerning the cutting of chapters and publication dates. Other subjects which are discussed in the 1929 correspondence include an American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) campaign to secure blanket amnesty for political prisoners convicted under the espionage laws passed during World War I. Roger Baldwin induced Addams to intercede personally with Hoover on this issue. A second ACLU campaign concerned Rosika Schwimmer who had been denied citizenship in 1929 by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Some major correspondents: Dorothy Detzer, Alexander Ford, Eleanor Hinder, Herbert Hoover, Paul Kellogg, Salmon Levinson, Olive Rabe, Mary Sheepshanks.

REEL 21 CORRESPONDENCE: 1930

The correspondence on reel 21 covers a mixture of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), Hull-House, and personal and family affairs. Mary Sheepshanks' letters from Geneva, more so than letters from other international secretaries, outlined recent decisions and summarized topics being discussed. During 1930, WILPF acted on its long-term commitment to counter the spread of narcotics, and organized the International Opium Conference in April. The league also seriously discussed the appointment of two delegations to the Soviet Union and Palestine. In previous years, the league had often used delegations as successful fact-finding missions. In this case, the executive committee hoped that Addams would lead the Palestine delegation, but she declined for reasons of health and concern over the value of a limited visit.

The most important event for the WILPF during the year was the London Naval Conference. Madeleine Doty was a WILPF observer, and she sent first-hand reports of the progress of the conference. At the end of February when the conference seemed stalled, the league organized an international radio broadcast, with Addams contributing a statement from Arizona.

In 1930 Mary Sheepshanks resigned as international secretary. The executive committee, once again, found itself in the difficult position of choosing a successor and evaluating the role of the international secretary. Emily Balch and Gertrud Baer corresponded on the subject, with Balch suggesting that the responsibility of the office be divided between two positions: an office secretary and a parliamentary secretary. More fundamental changes were suggested by Kathleen Courtney who thought that the international should be abolished. Mildred Olmsted, executive secretary of the Pennsylvania branch, argued just the reverse, believing that the way to avoid the past problems was by the strengthening of the international through increased contacts among the sections and with the international office.

Hull-House correspondence on reel 21 is limited. During the spring, Hull-House prepared for its fortieth anniversary celebration to be held in May, and the correspondence contains invitations and congratulatory letters. Other miscellaneous Hull-House topics are mentioned in correspondence with Adena Rich, Ida Lovett, Ada Hicks, and Esther Kohn, particularly during Addams' winter trip to Arizona. As the correspondence indicates, Addams relied on these colleagues and friends to administer Hull-House affairs. Several close Hull-House friends also appear in the 1930 correspondence. Ellen Gates Starr underwent exploratory spinal surgery in the winter, and Grace Abbott was considered for an appointment as U.S. Secretary of Labor. Addams discussed lobbying efforts for Abbott with Mary Robins, Julian Mack, and Julia Lathrop.

In September, Addams celebrated her seventieth birthday, with a fete organized by Henry, Sr., and Josephine Morgenthau. Over one hundred letters and telegrams were received from well-wishers from all over the world. Many letters contained personal and emotional statements on Addams' influence, such as the one from Emily Balch who wrote, "I do not believe you have any idea how much of the sunshine of my life comes through the fact of you being you."

Taken as a whole, these letters reveal the depth of feeling, respect, and admiration for Addams.

Some major correspondents: Madeleine Doty, Ada Hicks, Paul Kellogg, Esther Kohn, Myra Linn, Stanley Linn, Ida Lovett, Henry Morgenthau, Sr., Josephine Morgenthau, Adena Rich, Mary Rozet Smith, Sidney Webb, Thornton Wilder.

Errata: Frame 0784: Recipients should be MORGENTHAU, Henry, Sr., and MORGENTHAU, Josephine S.  
Frame 0850: Author should be TOLSTOI, Alexandra.  
Frame 0926: Authors should be EWING, Charles Hull; EWING, Katherine Everts; EWING, Mary Everts & EWING, Helen Culver.

#### REEL 22 CORRESPONDENCE: 1931 - 1931 December 15

More than half of the correspondence on this reel concerns three awards Addams received during the year: the M. Carey Thomas Award from Bryn Mawr College in May, the Pictorial Review Award in October, and the Nobel Peace Prize in December. Addams received hundreds of congratulatory letters and telegrams, particularly in regard to the Nobel Peace Prize, which she shared with Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University. Addams gave her share of the prize money to the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) as an endowment.

In the remaining 1931 correspondence, the depression figures prominently. Addams worked for the American Association for Old Age Security, lobbying for the passage of pension legislation in Illinois. As the effects of the depression in Chicago became more severe, Hull-House was forced to make special fund-raising appeals from long-time contributors such as Julius Rosenwald, Charles Ewing, and Anita Blaine. Descriptive accounts of conditions in the Hull-House neighborhood can also be found in the letters of Hull-House resident Jessie Binford. Addams believed that the depression had precipitated an enormous social crisis, and she felt compelled to respond. In Arizona for health reasons, she expressed her concern in a letter to Ida Lovett, "I feel like a horrid quitter to leave it [Hull-House] during this winter of unemployment." She also gave a number of radio broadcasts, and received many other requests for her time.

The WILPF correspondence decreases significantly in 1931. Addams received miscellaneous reports from foreign correspondents about a variety of subjects. Cor Ramondt-Hirschmann, for example, discussed the 1932 WILPF Grenoble Congress with her, but Addams was involved in the planning only in a limited way. The most important WILPF activity during the year, however, was its disarmament campaign, planned in conjunction with the League of Nation's Disarmament Conference scheduled for 1932. Addams followed the progress of the campaign, particularly the U.S. section's Disarmament Caravan, which traveled from coast to coast seeking signatures for a worldwide disarmament petition. In October, she personally presented a petition with U.S. signatures to

Herbert Hoover in Washington. Discussions of the disarmament campaign will be found, primarily, in the Mildred Olmsted and Anne Martin correspondence.

Some major correspondents: Charles Beard, Jessie Binford, William Durant, Abraham Epstein, Charles Ewing, Felix Frankfurter, Mohandas Gandhi, Helen Keller, Frederick Keppel, Mildred Olmsted, Albert Schweitzer, Alexandra Tolstoi.

Errata: Frame 0673: Author should be HERRING, Hubert C., Jr.  
Frame 0965: Recipient should be NOBEL PRIZE COMMITTEE.

#### REEL 23 CORRESPONDENCE: 1931 December 16 - 1932 July

The correspondence on the first part of this reel continues with more congratulatory letters regarding Addams' Nobel Peace Prize, which was announced on December 10. Later in the month, Addams also underwent surgery for the removal of an ovarian cyst at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, and throughout January and February, while she convalesced, she received many letters of concern and congratulations. One Hull-House event with which she became involved while convalescing was the proposed eviction of the West Side Sportmen's Club from its quarters at the Hull-House Boys' Club. Jessie Binford, in particular, discussed the matter with Addams. Louise Bowen, Adena Rich and Robert Cairo, Director of the Boys' Club, also were involved in the controversy.

Two of Addams' closest friends died in 1932: Florence Kelley in February and Julia Lathrop in April. Addams received many letters of condolence, and she participated in plans to hold memorial meetings. Although her health prevented her from attending the meetings held in New York and Washington for Kelley, Hull-House did organize a joint memorial for both in May. During 1932, Addams published The Excellent Becomes the Permanent, a series of tributes to close friends and people she admired.

The correspondence during the spring contains many letters relating to the book. In a series of letters with H. S. Latham at Macmillan Company, Addams complained about the advertising that depicted The Excellent Becomes the Permanent as a religious book. This approach apparently adversely affected its sales.

The most pressing international issue, during the first half of 1932, was the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. A number of correspondents urged an economic boycott of Japan, but the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) rejected this course, fearing that it would help arouse militaristic attitudes. Individual members, however, supported the boycott. Emily Balch, for example, reluctantly came to endorse an economic boycott after determining that other available alternatives were unacceptable.

The WILPF convened its seventh International Congress in Grenoble in May. This was the first congress which Addams was unable to attend. Among other resolutions, the congress endorsed a disarmament manifesto that was presented to the League of Nation's Disarmament Conference then in session. The manifesto's wording was the greatest source of conflict at the congress, and Addams received reports from a number of correspondents describing it and other differences between left and right factions within the league. Kathleen Courtney, in fact, was so discouraged that she felt compelled to resign from the league. She believed that the real schism was between those advocating social revolution and those advocating more evolutionary approaches to change. Not only was the disarmament manifesto unacceptable to the British section, but so too were the communist connections of WILPF executive members such as Camille Drevet. Other perspectives on the situation were sent by Balch, Cor Ramondt-Hirschmann, and Edith Pye.

Some major correspondents: Louise Bowen, John Dewey, Charles Ewing, Herbert Hoover, Adena Rich, Margaret Robins, Mary Rozet Smith, Lillian Wald.

Errata: Frames 0218-0219: Letter dated 1931 Dec 24, now found on frame 0223A, should appear between these frames.  
Frame 0223A: Letter is out of order and should appear between frames 0218 and 0219.

#### REEL 24 CORRESPONDENCE: 1932 August - 1933 July

International events and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) affairs are the focus of the 1932-1933 correspondence. Internal conflict within the WILPF continued to be unresolved, and some members of the British section, particularly Kathleen Courtney, concluded that the section must resign from the league unless the league restructured the relationship between the international and the sections. During the summer of 1932, Addams tried to mediate, responding to Courtney's concerns and enlisting the help of the British section's Edith Pye to influence and moderate the decisions of the international. In the fall, the British section's executive committee discussed pending resignations, and both Courtney and Pye corresponded with Addams, presenting conflicting reports of the results of those discussions.

The most disturbing international event during this time was the rise of fascism in Germany. In March, the WILPF officers met in emergency session and requested that Addams formulate a statement condemning terrorism. Addams also received first-hand reports of the German situation from WILPF members such as Lida Heymann and Alice Hamilton. In the United States, a number of groups enlisted her support such as Julius Rosenthal's American Committee against Oppression in Germany and an ad hoc committee organized by Carrie Catt.

Other peace-related events appearing in the correspondence include the campaign to secure the Nobel Peace Prize for Norman Angell. Addams supported his candidacy and agreed to nominate him in January 1933, although, as the correspondence with Gertrude Winslow and Harold Wright indicates, she was not responsible for collecting the necessary documentation. Another subject discussed was the Peace Exhibit at Chicago's Century of Progress Exposition and the funding of the exhibit by the Carnegie Corporation. Although the exhibit was sponsored by a coalition of peace groups, WILPF's U.S. section was primarily responsible for its content, and Addams corresponded frequently with Mildred Olmsted, Hannah Hull, and Dorothy Detzer of the U.S. section and Helen Bennett, head of the fair's Social Science Building. During 1932-1933, Addams also became an active participant in the Rebecca Shelley Repatriation Committee. Shelley, an American citizen who had lost her citizenship after marriage to an alien, was later denied naturalization because of her refusal to bear arms. Addams lent her name to the Repatriation Committee and testified on Shelley's behalf at a federal court hearing in June 1933.

During the year, Hull-House continued to face great financial hardship. The correspondence contains more fund-raising appeals and documents negotiations with the Rosenwald family over losses from Sears Roebuck stock. A settlement was finally reached whereby Hull-House was given Century of Progress bonds as security against losses from Sears stock. Charles Ewing, Hull-House trustee, negotiated this settlement, and he corresponded frequently with Addams, urging her to accept the final offer. Addams continued to communicate her alarm about the social costs of the depression, finding a new medium of communication in the radio. She gave speeches on welfare, relief, and unemployment. Other topics covered in her broadcasts were the impact of movies, the need for religious tolerance, and the importance of black education. Arrangements for all of these speeches are to be found throughout the 1932-1933 correspondence.

Some major correspondents: Emily Balch, Helen Bennett, Catherine Breshkovsky, W. W. Denton, Dorothy Detzer, Charles Ewing, Mohandas Gandhi, Marcet Haldeman-Julius, Hannah Hull, Paul Kellogg, Myra Linn, Stanley Linn, Mildred Olmsted, E. Sylvia Pankhurst, Edith Pye, Cora Stewart.

#### REEL 25 CORRESPONDENCE: 1933 August - 1934 June

Addams suffered a great personal loss in February 1934 when Mary Rozet Smith died. She received hundreds of sympathy letters in the following months. Addams did not often reveal her emotional state, and there is no extant correspondence in which she writes about Smith's death. Perhaps the closest personal statement to be found is in a June letter to Ida Lovett in which she wrote, "I am settled down in a very delightful room here [Hadlyme, Connecticut] and my heart is doing very well I think, although a bruised spirit heals slowly."

Other personal matters which concerned Addams were the affairs of the Linn family. Financial hardship forced Myra Linn to leave Stanley Linn in California and to accept a teaching position at a school in Connecticut. Both

Linn turned to Addams for advice, and she recommended that there was no alternative but for Myra Linn to move east. She was particularly worried about Stanley Linn's well-being, and offered to pay expenses for a Christmas trip to the East Coast. On a more happy note, she also offered to help Myra Linn buy a car, making recommendations and sending Ford Company catalogs.

German fascism continues to be a major theme discussed in the correspondence. Addams received appeals from a number of members of the American Jewish Congress, such as Louise and Rabbi Stephen Wise, to lend her name to appeals, participate in rallies, or write statements condemning events in Germany. Other correspondents, such as Jacob Billikopf and Carrie Catt, concentrated on the German refugee problem and worked to revise the immigration codes. In addition, Addams received special appeals, such as those from Julius Rosenthal and Klara Deppe concerning the Reichstag trial.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) was also especially concerned about the spread of European fascism as well as the safety and well-being of its members, particularly those in Germany. Gertrud Baer, for example, had already left Germany, and the league helped her financially by giving her a temporary position as a league organizer. Addams and Emily Balch also invited Baer to the U.S. for a lecture tour, agreeing to act as her sponsor to satisfy the requirements of the immigration service. The critical question of British withdrawal from WILPF seemed to be at a standstill and was not frequently discussed in the correspondence. As Balch indicated, however, the question would be resolved at the 1934 congress to be held in September.

Other subjects, which appear briefly in the correspondence, are the appointment of Grace Abbott as Head Resident of Hull-House, public housing in Chicago, and the Century of Progress Exposition Peace Exhibit.

Some major correspondents: Emily Balch, Franz Boaz, Abraham Epstein, Alice Hamilton, Harold Ickes, Myra Linn, Stanley Linn, Eleanor Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt.

Errata: Frame 0740: Letter dated 1935 Feb 8, CASE to JA, is out of order and should appear on reel 26 between frames 0993 and 0994.

Frame 0810: Recipient should be [JA].

## REEL 26 CORRESPONDENCE: 1934 July - 1935 May

Family matters are the major concern of the correspondence on this last reel of correspondence. The Linn family continued to seek Addams' advice. Myra Linn returned east to resume teaching in Connecticut for the 1934-35 school year, and she wrote Addams about the strains on her and Stanley's marriage. Jane Linn, attending Pomona College, also suffered from health problems, and Addams and Myra Linn consulted on her treatment.

Addams corresponded frequently with her nephew James Weber Linn concerning the Linn family as well as his biography of Addams. In January 1934, he began to send parts of his manuscript to her for review, and she returned them with her comments. Throughout the spring, she also sent him batches of letters to be used for the biography, explaining that she had discarded many letters because they were too intimate, and requested that he do the same with the remainder. Addams, herself, began work in the summer on the biography of Julia Lathrop which she planned to coauthor with Grace Abbott. She corresponded with many of Lathrop's associates and friends, soliciting letters and reminiscences, and checking factual information. Anna Case, Lathrop's sister, encouraged the project and sent money to cover costs.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) affairs are mentioned only briefly. The Zurich congress, held in September, had successfully diffused the rancor between the league's two factions, and, in February 1935, the British section voted to stay in the international. Germany continued to be of grave concern, the newest threat arising over the Saar plebiscite. Many of Addams' European correspondents believed that the events occurring in Europe were ominous. As Gertrud Baer wrote in February, "It is one great lie what is being negotiated behind closed doors just now." One of the happier moments for the WILPF, however, was its twentieth anniversary celebration held in May 1935 in Washington, DC. Much of the spring correspondence concerns arrangements for the celebration, including invitations, a film, and a possible Congressional Award for Addams—the latter being adamantly vetoed by Addams because she thought it inappropriate. The May correspondence also contains many letters of congratulations.

On May 18, Addams underwent her final operation, and on May 21 died from cancer in Chicago. This reel of correspondence contains relatively few letters and telegrams about her last illness. Most of the material relating to her death will be found in the Personal Documents section of the microfilm edition of The Jane Addams Papers.

Some major correspondents: Grace Abbott, Alma Birmingham, William McCormick Blair, Jr., Anna Case, Albert Einstein, Hannah Hull, Harold Ickes, Nicholas Kelley, Maud Lavery, Myra Linn, Stanley Linn, Lillian Wald.

Erratum: Frames 0993-0994: Letter dated 1935 Feb 8, now found on reel 25, frame 0740, should appear between these frames.

## DOCUMENTS

REEL 27-45,  
ADDENDUM REELS 1A, 11

This section of The Jane Addams Papers has been defined to include the miscellany of items—except correspondence—often found in an individual's papers. Collected from a variety of sources, these items have been arranged in groups primarily by document type or function. Within each document group, materials have been given an alphabetical or chronological sequence, or a combination of both, or their original arrangement has been maintained.

Reference files were arranged by subject in an alphabetical/chronological sequence. Calling cards, wills, and documents relating to Jane Addams' books were arranged by name or by title, and given an alphabetical/chronological sequence. Legal and financial records, as well as a group of documents labeled "Other Personal Documents," were presented by document type in a chronological scheme. Most other groups of documents were arranged chronologically.

With one exception—the Jane Addams Reference Files (IV.A. in the Table of Contents and on reels 31-37)—identification tags attached to or associated with the first page of each item indicate the repository or individual holding the original material. All of the items in the section identified as the "Jane Addams Reference Files" may be found in Series 14 of the Jane Addams Papers, Swarthmore College Peace Collection. These items are presented on microfilm in the order and under the subject headings in which they are maintained at Swarthmore. Targets indicating the subject classifications assigned by Swarthmore precede each group of documents. Some documents of over fifty pages were not filmed in their entirety if they lacked Jane Addams annotations and were deemed to be easily available. In these cases, we filmed the title page, or other appropriate identification page, and indicated "Remainder of document not filmed," or "Complete document not filmed."

In the Documents Section of the microfilm, items with no date are interfiled with those items which had days or months, or both, but no year. They are found at the beginning of each chronological sequence. Items dated by year but with no month or day are filed at the beginning of the appropriate year. Items dated by year and month but with no day are filed at the beginning of the appropriate month. Question marks, brackets, "ca.," and "post" are not considered for filing purposes. Abbreviations of corporate names are filed as though spelled out.

In some cases it was not possible to place materials on the microfilm in the order originally designated in the Table of Contents. Usually, cross reference targets were inserted directing the reader to consult this guide for the location of those items on addendum reels 1A, 2 through 11.

REEL 27 DOCUMENTS

- I. PERSONAL DOCUMENTS, 1873-1935
  - A. CHILDHOOD JOTTINGS, n.d., 1873-1876
  - B. EDUCATIONAL RECORDS AND PAPERS, 1870-1883
    - 1. Cedarville, IL, School, 1870-1877
    - 2. Rockford Female Seminary, IL, 1877-1882
    - 3. Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1881-1882
  - C. LEGAL RECORDS, 1883-1935
    - 1. Birth Deposition, 1919
    - 2. Passports and Travel Documents, 1883-1929
    - 3. Real Estate Documents, 1883-1919
    - 4. Wills, Probate, and Guardianship Papers, 1881-1935
      - a. Jane Addams
      - b. Anna Haldeman Addams
      - c. John Huy Addams
      - d. [Frederick Greeley?]
      - e. S. Alice Haldeman
      - f. Cynthia Matilda Jones
      - g. Mary C. Addams Linn
      - h. Annie W. Sidwell
      - i. Mary Rozet Smith
      - j. James W. Tooley
    - 5. Other Legal Documents, 1885-1914
      - a. Commitment Papers for John Weber Addams
      - b. Election Material
    - 6. Death Certificate, 1935
  - D. FINANCIAL RECORDS, 1881-1935
    - 1. Banking Records
    - 2. Accounts
      - a. Jane Addams' "Total Earnings" Document
      - b. Other Accounts
    - 3. Receipts
    - 4. Miscellaneous Financial Documents
  - E. NAME AND ADDRESS FILE, 1883-1935
    - 1. Address Book, 1883-1898
    - 2. Calling and Gift Cards, 1889-1935

Errata: Frame 0011: Target should read, "Cedarville, IL, School, 1870-1877."  
Frame 0465: Target should read, "Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia."

REEL 28 DOCUMENTS

- I. PERSONAL DOCUMENTS, 1873-1935 (cont.)
  - E. NAME AND ADDRESS FILE, 1883-1935 (cont.)
    - 3. Miscellaneous Notes and Lists, n.d., 1896-1935
    - 4. Topical Files
      - a. Hamburg, Germany, 1896
      - b. International Congress of Women, The Hague, Netherlands, 1915
      - c. WILPF—Summer School, Salzburg, Austria, 1921
      - d. World Tour, 1923
      - e. Mexico, 1925
      - f. WILPF—6th Congress, Prague, Czechoslovakia, 1929
      - g. Nobel Peace Prize and Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1931 Dec
  - F. OTHER PERSONAL DOCUMENTS, 1876-1935
    - 1. Church Records, 1888-1895
    - 2. Phrenology File, 1876
    - 3. Weight Diary, 1922-1935
    - 4. Telephone Transcripts and Messages, n.d., 1906-1935
    - 5. Credentials, 1887-1935
    - 6. Reading and Library Lists, 1847-1935
  - G. MISCELLANEOUS, 1889-1935
    - 1. Documents
    - 2. Notes
    - 3. Filing Envelopes
    - 4. Clippings
- II. DIARIES AND CALENDARS, 1875-1934
  - A. DIARIES
    - 1. 1875 - [1881?]
    - 2. 1883 Aug 29 - Nov 1

REEL 29 DOCUMENTS

- II. DIARIES AND CALENDARS, 1875-1934 (cont.)
  - A. DIARIES (cont.)
    - 3. 1883 - 1885
    - 4. 1889 - 1890
    - 5. 1894 - 1895
    - 6. 1896
    - 7. 1896 Nov - 1898
    - 8. 1897
    - 9. [1897] Feb 10 - 18
    - 10. 1898
    - 11. 1899
    - 12. 1900
    - 13. 1900 Jun - Aug (Paris)
    - 14. 1901
    - 15. 1902

16. 1903
17. 1904
18. 1905
19. 1905 (Chicago Board of Education)
20. 1906
21. 1907
22. 1908
23. 1909
24. 1910
25. 1911
26. 1912
27. 1913
28. 1914
29. 1915

REEL 30 DOCUMENTS

II. DIARIES AND CALENDARS, 1875-1934 (cont.)

A. DIARIES (cont.)

30. 1916
31. 1917
32. 1918
33. 1919
34. 1920
35. 1921
36. 1922
37. 1922 Dec 16 - 24
38. 1923
39. 1925 Mar 6 - Apr 8 (Mexican Trip)

B. CALENDARS

1. 1914
2. 1915
3. 1918
4. 1919
5. 1920
6. 1921
7. 1922
8. 1923
9. 1924
10. 1925
11. 1927
12. 1928
13. 1929
14. 1930
15. 1931
16. 1932
17. 1934

III. WRITINGS SUPPLEMENT, 1896-1935

A. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO JANE ADDAMS BOOKS, n.d., 1898-1935

1. Democracy and Social Ethics (1902)
  - a. Related Material, 1899-1906
2. Newer Ideals of Peace (1907)
  - a. Related Material, 1903-1907
3. The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets (1909)
  - a. Related Material, 1909-1911
4. Twenty Years at Hull-House (1910)
  - a. Related Material, 1909-1927
5. A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil, (1912)
  - a. Related Material, 1911-1914
6. Women at The Hague (1915)
  - a. Related Material, 1915-1916
7. The Long Road of Woman's Memory (1916)
  - a. Related Material, 1916
8. Peace and Bread in Time of War (1922)
  - a. Related Material, 1921-1935
9. The Second Twenty Years at Hull-House, (1930)
  - a. Related Material, 1929-1931
10. The Excellent Becomes the Permanent (1931)
  - a. Related Material, 1931-1932
11. My Friend Julia Lathrop (1935)
  - a. Book Preparation Material
  - b. Manuscript Drafts
  - c. Related Material, 1935
12. Additional Royalty Statements, 1907-1933
13. Proposal for New Book

B. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO JANE ADDAMS ARTICLES AND CHAPTERS IN BOOKS, 1896-1935.

Errata: Frames 0865-0866: Document which now is found on frame 0869 should appear between these frames.  
Frame 0866: Document is out of order and should appear between frames 0868 and 0869.  
Frames 0868-0869: Document which now is found on frame 0866 should appear between these frames.  
Frame 0869: Document is out of order and should appear between frames 0865 and 0866.

REEL 31 DOCUMENTS

III. WRITINGS SUPPLEMENT, 1896-1935 (cont.)

C. GROUP WRITINGS

#### IV. REFERENCE MATERIAL, 1889-1935

##### A. JANE ADDAMS' REFERENCE FILES

###### 1. People

- a. Barnett, Samuel A., 1913-1931
- b. Davis, Ozora, 1931
- c. Eddy, Sherwood, 1921
- d. Ford, Henry, n.d., 1915-1919
- e. Gandhi, Mohandas K., n.d., 1930-1932
- f. Hamilton, Alice, 1926
- g. Hull, William I., n.d., 1929-1934
- h. Jordan, David Starr, n.d., 1924-1931
- i. Kelley, Florence, 1924-1932
- j. Mead, Lucia Ames and Edwin D., 1921-1927
- k. Sacco, Nicola and Vanzetti, Bartolomeo, n.d., 1920-1927
- l. Southcott, Joanna, 1913-1915
- m. Tolstoi, Lev Nikolaevich, n.d., 1905-1931

###### 2. Subjects

- a. Anarchism, 1898-1903
- b. Armenia, n.d., 1919-1921
- c. Balkans, 1929
- d. Capital Punishment, n.d., 1926-1930
- e. Child Labor: Juvenile Courts, 1925-1933
- f. China, n.d., 1921-1929
- g. Conscientious Objection, 1916
- h. Daughters of the American Revolution, 1927-1928
- i. Disarmament, n.d., 1921-1932
- j. Education, n.d., 1903-1932
- k. Famine
  1. n.d.

- Errata:** Frames 0068-1553: Correct dates for internal introductory targets in the Jane Addams' Reference Files are in the reel notes.
- Frames 0578-0579: "Child Labor: Juvenile Courts, n.d., 1906-1925" now found on reel 35, frames 0974-1173, should appear between these frames.
- Frames 1146-1147: "Civil Liberties and Free Speech, n.d., 1917-1931," now found on reel 35, frames 1174-1249, should appear between these frames.
- Frames 1152-1195: "Daughters of the American Revolution, 1927-1928," is out of order and should appear on reel 35 between frames 1173 and 1174.

REEL 32 DOCUMENTS

IV. REFERENCE MATERIAL, 1889-1935 (cont.)

A. JANE ADDAMS' REFERENCE FILES (cont.)

2. Subjects (cont.)

k. Famine (cont.)

2. 1917-1923

l. Germany, n.d., 1920-1934

m. The Hague, 1915-1916

n. "Horror on the Rhine," n.d., 1919-1922

o. Immigration, n.d., 1904-1935

p. India, n.d., 1916-1935

q. Industry and Industrial Relations, n.d., 1898-1933

r. Ireland, n.d., 1915-1926

Erratum: Correct dates for internal introductory targets in the Jane Addams' Reference Files are in the reel notes.

REEL 33 DOCUMENTS

IV. REFERENCE MATERIAL, 1889-1935 (cont.)

A. JANE ADDAMS' REFERENCE FILES (cont.)

2. Subjects (cont.)

s. Japan, n.d., 1919-1933

t. Judaism and Zionism, 1921

u. Latin America, n.d., 1922-1931

v. League of Nations, n.d., 1915-1932

w. Mexico, n.d., 1921-1927

x. Militarism, 1912-1931

y. Movies, n.d., 1933-1934

z. National Peace Federation, n.d.

aa. Nobel Peace Prize, 1901-1935

bb. Old Age Security, n.d., 1929-1934

cc. Pan-Pacific Conference, n.d., 1928

dd. Philosophical Works, n.d., 1892-1902

ee. Population, 1933

ff. Prisoners of War, n.d., 1919-1920

Errata: Correct dates for internal introductory targets in the Jane Addams' Reference Files are in the reel notes.

Frames 0389-0390: Page 648 of item, which begins on frame 0389 was not microfilmed.

Frames 0426-1034: "League of Nations, 1915-1932" is out of order and should appear on reel 36 between frames 0099 and 0099A.

Frames 1272-1277: "National Peace Federation, n.d.," is out of order and should appear on reel 36 between frames 0571 and 0572. Target should read, "National Peace Federation, n.d."

Frames 1403-1446: "Pan-Pacific Conference, n.d., 1928," is out of order and should appear on reel 36 between frames 0706 and 0707.

## REEL 34 DOCUMENTS

### IV. REFERENCE MATERIAL, 1889-1935 (cont.)

#### A. JANE ADDAMS' REFERENCE FILES (cont.)

##### 2. Subjects (cont.)

gg. Progressivism, n.d., 1912-1928

hh. Prohibition, n.d., 1927-1932

ii. Public Housing, n.d., 1932-1935

jj. Race Relations, n.d., 1919-1934

kk. Religious Material (by organization name)

1. A - N

2. O - World Alliance

3. World Conference - Y, Miscellaneous

ll. Russia, n.d., 1919-1921

mm. Social Work and Settlements, n.d., 1897-1935

nn. Student Peace Activities, 1932-1933

oo. Unemployment, n.d., 1921-1935

Erratum: Correct dates for internal introductory targets in the Jane Addams' Reference Files are in the reel notes.

## REEL 35 DOCUMENTS

### IV. REFERENCE MATERIAL, 1889-1935 (cont.)

#### A. JANE ADDAMS' REFERENCE FILES (cont.)

##### 2. Subjects (cont.)

pp. U.S. Foreign Policy, n.d., 1916-1931

qq. Woman Suffrage, 1911-1932

rr. World Court, International Law and Arbitration, n.d., 1913-1930

### 3. Organizations

- a. American Citizenship Foundation, n.d., 1927
- b. American Friends Service Committee, n.d., 1920-1929
- c. American Peace Society, 1906-1928
- d. American Union against Militarism, n.d., 1916-1922
- e. Bureau International Permanent de la Paix, 1899-1930
- f. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1914-1935
- g. Central Organization for a Durable Peace, 1915-1917
- h. Child Labor: Juvenile Courts, n.d., 1906-1925
- i. Civil Liberties and Free Speech, n.d., 1917-1931
- j. Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 1921-1924
- k. Fellowship of Reconciliation, n.d., 1923-1935
- l. Foreign Policy Association, n.d., 1919-1934
- m. French League for the Defense of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, n.d., 1922
- n. Society of Friends, n.d., 1920-1926
- o. General Committee on the Limitation of Armament, n.d., 1921-1922

Errata: Correct dates for internal introductory targets in the Jane Addams' Reference Files are in the reel notes.

- Frames 0974-1173: "Child Labor: Juvenile Courts, n.d., 1906-1925," is out of order and should appear on reel 31 between frames 0578 and 0579.
- Frames 1174-1249: "Civil Liberties and Free Speech, n.d., 1917-1931," is out of order and should appear on reel 31 between frames 1146 and 1147.
- Frames 1599-1706: "Society of Friends, 1920-1926," is out of order and should appear on reel 36 between frames 0809 and 0810.
- Frames 1173-1174: "Daughters of the American Revolution, 1927-1928," now found on reel 31, frames 1152-1195, should appear between these frames.

## REEL 36 DOCUMENTS

### IV. REFERENCE MATERIAL, 1889-1935 (cont.)

#### A. JANE ADDAMS' REFERENCE FILES (cont.)

##### 3. Organizations (cont.)

- p. Hull-House, n.d., 1902-1935
- q. International Anti-Militarist Union, n.d., 1920
- r. International Peace Press Bureau, 1933
- s. National Council for Prevention of War, Washington, DC
  - 1. Correspondence, n.d., 1922-1930
  - 2. Minutes and News Releases, n.d., 1921-1930
  - 3. Bulletins, Leaflets and Literature, n.d., 1921-1930

- t. National Council for Prevention of War, London, England, n.d., 1915-1928
- u. National League of Women Voters, 1920-1924
- v. Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation, n.d., 1915-1916
- w. No More War Movement, 1932-1933
- x. Pan-Pacific Union, n.d., 1920-1933
- y. Theistic Endeavor Society, 1915-1925
- z. Women's Union for Peace, n.d.
- aa. World Peace Foundation: Publications, 1914-1933
- 4. Miscellaneous Material
  - a. n.d.
  - b. 1894-1925

**Errata:** Correct dates for internal introductory targets in the Jane Addams' Reference Files are in the reel notes.

- Frames 0099A-0144: "National League of Women Voters, 1920-1924," is out of order and should appear between frames 0571 and 0571a. Target should read, "National League of Women Voters, 1920-1924."
- Frames 0571-0571a: "National League of Women Voters, 1920-1924," now found on frames 0099A-0144 should appear between these frames.
- Frames 0099-0099A: "League of Nations, n.d., 1915-1932" now found on reel 33, frames 0426-1034, should appear between these frames.
- Frame 0571a: "National Peace Federation, n.d.," now found on reel 33, frames 1272-1277, should appear at frame 0571a. Cross reference target should read, "National Peace Federation, n.d."
- Frames 0706-0707: "Pan-Pacific Conference, n.d., 1928" now found on reel 33, frames 1403-1446, should appear between these frames.
- Frames 0809-0810: "Society of Friends, 1920-1926," now found on reel 35, frames 1599-1706, should appear between these frames.
- Frame 1025: Should be blank.
- Frame 1042: Should be blank.
- Frame 1046: Should be blank.

## REEL 37 DOCUMENTS

- IV. REFERENCE MATERIAL, 1889-1935 (cont.)
  - A. JANE ADDAMS' REFERENCE FILES (cont.)
    - 4. Miscellaneous Material (cont.)
      - c. 1926-1929
      - d. 1930-1935
      - e. Magazines and Pamphlets, 1890-1908

- f. Magazines and Pamphlets, 1909-1919
- g. Magazines and Pamphlets, 1920-1935
- h. Maps, n.d.
- i. Peace, n.d., 1892-1925
- j. Peace, 1926-1935
- k. War, n.d., 1900-1932

**B. REFERENCE SUPPLEMENT**

- 1. Abbott, Grace, 1917, 1923, 1934
- 2. Addams, Jane, 1912-1931
- 3. Addams, John, n.d.
- 4. Adduci, James, 1931
- 5. America—Notes on, 1918
- 6. Anarchists, Chicago and New York, 1904-1908
- 7. Barnett, Henrietta O., 1920
- 8. Barnett, Samuel A., 1913-1914, 1919-1921
- 9. Barnett Fellowship, 1914-1928
- 10. Bowen, Louise deKoven, 1912
- 11. Boyle, Helen A., 1905, 1909
- 12. Boynton, Ella Morris, 1928
- 13. Breckinridge, Mary Curry, 1918
- 14. Burrows, Herbert, 1895
- 15. Capital Punishment, IL, 1912
- 16. Capy, Marcelle, 1921-1924
- 17. Child Welfare—General, 1904-1913

**Errata:** Frames 0001-1501: Correct dates for internal introductory targets in the Jane Addams' Reference Files are in the reel notes.

Frame 0266: Should have "fragment" target.

**REEL 38 DOCUMENTS**

**IV. REFERENCE MATERIAL, 1889-1935 (cont.)**

**B. REFERENCE SUPPLEMENT (cont.)**

- 18. Child Welfare—Stage Children, n.d., 1910-1911
- 19. Child Welfare—Street Trades, n.d., 1903-1911
- 20. Coal Mining, West Virginia Strike, 1921
- 21. Doty, Madeleine Z., 1927
- 22. Elections, US, 1912
- 23. El Salvador Treaty, 1913
- 24. Garden Suburbs and Tenant Cooperatives, England, n.d., 1913-1919
- 25. Hainisch, Marianne, 1930
- 26. Hamilton, Alice, 1912-1934
- 27. Immigrants, 1907-1930
- 28. Kelley, Florence, 1893-1934

29. Keyser, Mary, 1897
30. Landazuri, Elena, 1925-1926
31. Lathrop, Julia, 1932
32. Levinson, Salmon O., 1926
33. Lindsey, Ben B., 1927
34. Linn Family, 1916, 1928
35. Lloyd, Jessie Bross, 1904
36. London Naval Conference, 1930
37. Masaryk, Alice, 1916
38. Mexico, n.d., 1914-1916
39. Old Age Pensions, 1933
40. Peace Movement—Miscellaneous, n.d., 1915-1934
41. Pelham, Laura Dainty, 1926
42. People's Lobby, 1912
43. Poetry Received by Jane Addams, 1899-1935
44. Poor—Law Reform, England, 1911
45. Preparedness—World War I, 1914-1916, 1930
46. Prohibition, 1926
47. Prostitution, 1912
48. Public Playgrounds, Chicago, 1907
49. Pye, Edith—Letters from China, 1928
50. Relief Stations, Chicago Incident, 1933
51. Roosevelt, Theodore, 1919
52. Settlements, 1896-1935
53. Smith, Mary Rozet, 1934
54. Stevens, Alzina P., 1900
55. Taylor, Graham, 1913
56. Toynbee, Arnold, 1883
57. Unemployment, Germany, 1933
58. Wald, Lillian D., 1927
59. Webb, Beatrice, 1926
60. Wilmarth, Mary, 1919
61. Woman Suffrage, 1912
62. Women in Industry, n.d., 1910-1913
63. Woods, Robert A., 1923
64. Workers' Education, 1921
65. Workmen's Compensation, 1911
66. World War I—Mediation, 1915
67. World War I—Postwar Conditions, Austria, 1920
68. World War I—Postwar Conditions, Germany, 1920
69. World War I—Postwar Conditions, Poland, 1920
70. World War I—Postwar Conditions, Russia, 1919-1923
71. World War I—Postwar Conditions, Ukraine, 1919-1922
72. World War I—Miscellaneous, n.d., 1915
73. Youth Movement, Holland, 1923

V. ORGANIZATION FILES, 1889-1935

A. ORGANIZATIONS

1. Abraham Lincoln Center, Chicago, 1908
2. All-Russian Union of Peasants, 1918
3. All Souls Church, Chicago, 1895-1900
4. American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1898
5. American Association for Labor Legislation, 1907-1935
6. American Association for Old Age Security, 1931
7. American Association for the Advancement of Science—Committee to Consider the Establishment of a National Department of Health, 1907
8. American Association of Social Workers, Chicago Chapter, 1924-1927
9. American Civil Liberties Union, 1932
10. American Commission on Conditions in Ireland, 1920-1921
11. American Friends Service Committee, 1919-1931
12. American Institute of Criminal Laws and Criminology, 1912
13. American League to Limit Armaments, 1915
14. American Neutral Conference Committee, [1916?]
15. American Peace Society, n.d.
16. American Relief for Russian Women and Children, 1921
17. American Social Workers Hospitality Committee (Hospites), 1933
18. American Union against Militarism, 1914-1917
19. American Vigilance Association, 1911-1913
20. Anti-Imperialist League, 1912
21. Area Project: Program of Action for the Prevention of Delinquency, 1932
22. Arlington Street Church, Boston, MA, 1931
23. Armenia America Society, 1922
24. Barnett House, Oxford, England, 1916-1927
25. Bryn Mawr College, PA, 1933
26. Central Organization for a Durable Peace, [1915-1919?]
27. Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago, 1933-1934
28. Charities Publication Committee, 1907-1908
29. Chicago Board of Education, 1897 - 1906 Sep 12

Errata: Frame 0147: Date should be 1933.  
Frame 0153: Target should read, "American Union against Militarism, 1914-1917."  
Frame 0199: Target should read, "American Vigilance Association, 1911-1913."

REEL 40 DOCUMENTS

V. ORGANIZATION FILES, 1889-1935 (cont.)

A. ORGANIZATIONS (cont.)

29. Chicago Board of Education, 1906 Sep 26 - 1907 Jun 5

Erratum: Frames 0652-0653: Page 7 is missing. "Page(s) missing" target should appear.

REEL 41 DOCUMENTS

V. ORGANIZATION FILES, 1889-1935 (cont.)

A. ORGANIZATIONS (cont.)

29. Chicago Board of Education, 1907 Jun 26 - 1908
30. Chicago Commons, 1895-1935
31. Chicago Community Trust, 1930
32. Chicago Council of Social Agencies, 1928-1930
33. Chicago Ethical Culture Society, 1898-1911
34. Chicago Federation of Labor, 1921
35. Chicago Federation of Settlements, 1894-1934
36. Chicago Institute for Instruction in Letters, Morals, and Religion, [1888-1898?]
37. Chicago League of Women Voters, 1925
38. Chicago Literary Club, 1892-1893
39. Chicago Peace Society, 1910-1917
40. Chicago Urban League, 1917-1926
41. Chicago Woman's Aid Society, 1924
42. Chicago Woman's Club, n.d.
43. Chicago World Court Meeting Committee, 1925
44. China Society of America, 1922
45. Chinese Library Association, [1924?]
46. Christian Church, Girard, KS, 1912
47. City Club of Chicago, 1914, 1925
48. City Homes Association of Chicago, 1901, 1905
49. Civic Federation of Chicago, 1895
50. Columbia School of Oratory, Chicago, 1896-1897
51. Commercial Club of Chicago, 1908
52. Committee to Inquire into the Status of Democracy, 1910
53. Community Church, Shanghai, China, 1923
54. Congress of Social Settlements, Chicago, 1893
55. Congressional Club, Washington, DC, n.d.
56. Cook County Normal School, IL, 1894
57. Cordon Club, Chicago, 1923
58. Daughters of the American Revolution, 1902-1905
59. Detroit Labor Forum, MI, 1920
60. Emergency Circle for Negro War Relief, New York, NY, 1917
61. Emergency Federation of Peace Forces, Chicago, 1914

62. Emergency Foreign Policy Conference, New York, NY, 1924
63. Emergency Peace Committee, 1932
64. Federation of Children's Betterment Leagues, 1906-1907
65. Federation of Residential Settlements, England, 1921
66. Fellowship of Reconciliation, 1917-1929
67. Fortnightly Club of Chicago, 1910-1924
68. Friends of Russian Freedom, [ca. 1905]
69. Hoben Non-Partisan Campaign Committee, Chicago, 1914
70. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1903
71. Great Britain, Ministry of Health, 1921
72. Helen Castle Mead Fund, Chicago, [1929?]
73. Illinois Committee on Old Age Pensions, 1934
74. Illinois Conference on International Good Will, 1925
75. Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, 1909
76. Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, 1896
77. Illinois Social Hygiene League, 1928-1931
78. Illinois State School for Boys, St. Charles, 1928
79. Immigrants' Protective League, Chicago, 1908-1929
80. Imperial and Royal Women's Industrial School, [Great Britain?], 1912
81. International Abolitionist Federation, 1928
82. International Conference of Settlements, 1922-1926
83. International Congress of Spanish and Spanish-American Women, 1925
84. International Council of Religious Education, 1932
85. International Council of Women of the Darker Races, 1929
86. International Friendly Association, Seoul, Korea, 1923
87. International People's College, Denmark, [1917?], [1931?]
88. International School, Geneva, Switzerland, 1925-1930
89. International Woman Suffrage Alliance, 1915-1920
90. John P. Altgeld Memorial Association, Chicago, 1907
91. Joint Committee of the Friends' Council for International Service and the Howard League for Penal Reform, 1926
92. Joint Committee on Care and Training of Women Offenders, Chicago, 1925
93. Juvenile Protective Association, Chicago, 1908-1933

- Errata:**
- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Frame 1020:       | Target should read, "Federation of Children's Betterment Leagues, 1906-1907."  |
| Frames 1058-1059: | "69. Hoben Non-Partisan Campaign Committee, Chicago, 1914" is out of order and should appear between frames 1071 and 1072. Target should read, "72. Hoben Non-Partisan Campaign Committee, Chicago, 1914." |
| Frame 1060:       | Target should read, "69. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1903."   |
| Frame 1063:       | Target should read, "70. Great Britain, Ministry of Health, 1921."   |
| Frame 1070:       | Target should read, "71. Helen Castle Mead Fund, Chicago, [1929?]."  |

Frames 1071-1072: "69. Hoben Non-Partisan Campaign Committee, Chicago, 1914" now found on frames 1058-1059 should appear between these frames. Target should read, "72. Hoben Non-Partisan Campaign Committee, Chicago, 1914."

## REEL 42 DOCUMENTS

### V. ORGANIZATION FILES, 1889-1935 (cont.)

#### A. ORGANIZATIONS (cont.)

94. Kingsley Association, Pittsburgh, PA, 1929
95. Knox College, Galesburg, IL, 1893-1895
96. Kobe College, Japan, [1925?]
97. La Follette-Wheeler National Committee, 1924
98. Lawrence Memorial Association, Baltimore, MD, 1900
99. League for Industrial Democracy, 1927, 1934
100. League for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, 1926
101. League of Nations Association, Midwest Office, 1932
102. League of Nations Non-Partisan Association of Illinois, 1925
103. League of Nations—[Other related groups], 1918-1929
104. Lettish Petrograd Cooperatives, Chicago Branch, 1922
105. Mexican Humane Association, 1922
106. Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, MA, 1907
107. Municipal Order League, Chicago, n.d.
108. Musical Guild, Chicago, 1932
109. National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1906-1916
110. National Armenia and India Relief Association, 1921
111. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1911-1932
112. National Child Labor Committee, 1904-1933
113. National Child Welfare Association, 1917
114. National Committee on American-Japanese Relations, 1921
115. National Conference of Charities and Corrections, 1897-1911
116. National Conference of Social Work, 1917-1932
117. National Conference on Foreign Relations of the United States, 1917
118. National Consumers' League, 1924
119. National Convention of Employers and Employees, Minneapolis, MN, 1902
120. National Council for the Prevention of War, 1922-1932
121. National Council of Women, 1933
122. National Council of Women, Canada, 1910
123. National Council on Limitation of Armaments, 1921-1922
124. National Economic League, 1926
125. National Federation of Settlements, 1899-1931
126. National Federation of Settlements, Midwestern Office, 1922
127. National Peace Congress, Chicago, 1909
128. National Woman's Party, 1920

129. New School for Social Research, New York, NY, 1920-1921
130. No More War Movement, London, England, [1925?]
131. Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, 1923-1924
132. Pacific-Western Broadcasting Federation, Ltd., 1931
133. Pan-American Conference, 1924
134. Pan-Pacific Women's Association, 1925-1934
135. Playground Association of America, 1911
136. Progressive Party, 1912-1914
137. Progressive Party—Progressive Service Committee, 1912-1914
138. Railway Employees Central Body, Louisville, KY, 1919
139. Rockford Female Seminary and College, IL, 1882-1908
140. Rotary Club, Shanghai, China, 1923
141. St. Louis Exposition, MO, 1904
142. Save the Children Fund, 1920
143. Schloss Richelsdorf, Germany, 1921
144. School of Political Education for Women, Chicago, 1920
145. Social Service Club, Chicago, 1914
146. Social Service Independent Committee [for A. J. Cermak for Mayor], Chicago, 1931
147. Social Workers Country Club, Chicago, 1912-1931
148. Socialist Labor Party, San Francisco, CA, 1894
149. Society for Improved Housing, Chicago, [1897?]
150. Society of Friends—Emergency and War Victims Relief Committee, 1920-1922
151. Society of Midland Authors, Chicago, 1922
152. Southern Sociological Congress, 1918
153. Starr Centre, Philadelphia, PA, 1901
154. Survey, 1912
155. Theodore Parker Anniversary Committee, Chicago, 1910
156. Twentieth Century Club, Chicago, n.d., 1895-1899
157. Universal Races Congress, 1909
158. The University of Chicago, 1897-[1906?]
159. University of West Virginia, Morgantown, 1898
160. University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1894-1895
161. Visiting Nurse Association—Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Chicago, 1903-1904
162. Wendell Phillips Settlement, Chicago, 1913
163. Woman's City Club of Chicago, 1910-1919
164. Woman's City Club of Chicago—Municipal Citizenship Committee, 1916-1920
165. Woman's Peace Party, 1915-1916

Errata: Frame 1462: Target should read, "The University of Chicago, 1897-[1906?]."

Frames 1508-1509: "165. Woman's First Aid to the Depression, [1935?]" now found on reel 43, frames 0381-0383, should appear between these frames.

Frame 1509: Target should read, "166. Woman's Peace Party, 1915-1919."

REEL 43 DOCUMENTS

V. ORGANIZATION FILES, 1889-1935 (cont.)

A. ORGANIZATIONS (cont.)

- 165. Woman's Peace Party, 1916-1919
- 166. Woman's Trade Union League, 1904-1905
- 167. Woman's First Aid to the Depression, [1935?]
- 168. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 1915-1923

Errata: Frame 0354: Target should read, "167. Woman's Trade Union League."

Frames 0381-0383: "167. Woman's First Aid to the Depression, [1935?] is out of order and should appear on reel 42, between frames 1508 and 1509. Target should read "165. Woman's First Aid to the Depression, [1935?]."

REEL 44 DOCUMENTS

V. ORGANIZATION FILES, 1889-1935 (cont.)

A. ORGANIZATIONS (cont.)

- 168. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 1924-1932

Erratum: Frame 1042: Date should be [1929 Jan-Feb?].

REEL 45 DOCUMENTS

V. ORGANIZATION FILES, 1889-1935 (cont.)

A. ORGANIZATIONS (cont.)

- 168. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 1933-1935
- 169. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom—US Section, 1919-1935
- 170. Women's Joint Congressional Committee, 1921
- 171. World Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi Council to Champion Human Rights, London, England, [1933-1935?]
- 172. Young Men's Christian Association, Madras, India, 1923
- 173. Young Women's Christian Association, 1929

B. MISCELLANEOUS MEETINGS

- VI. TRIBUTES, 1900-1935
  - A. HONORARY DEGREE DIPLOMAS
  - B. CIVIC DINNER, 1927
  - C. M. CAREY THOMAS AWARD, 1931
  - D. NOBEL PRIZE, 1931
  - E. WILPF ANNIVERSARY DINNER, 1935
  - F. MISCELLANEOUS AWARDS AND HONORS
  - G. TRIBUTE POEMS

- VII. DEATH FILE, 1935-1936
  - A. FAMILY CORRESPONDENCE
  - B. CONDOLENCE TELEGRAMS
  - C. CONDOLENCE LETTERS
  - D. LOCAL NEWS ACCOUNTS
  - F. PROBATE MATERIAL

Erratum: Frames 1361-1484: Condolence letters are not in alphabetical order.



The writings of Jane Addams contain approximately nine hundred items and date from her earliest college essays, composed in 1877, to several posthumously published articles, the last appearing in 1938. Articles and speeches make up the bulk of the writings, but letters-to-the-editor, interviews, statements, newspaper by-lines, poems, testimony, book reviews, tributes, and radio broadcasts are also included. The unpublished material presented is primarily manuscripts annotated by Addams, her editors, and other readers, as well as galley and page proofs, and stenographic transcriptions. Although her articles and speeches were often reprinted in full, or in truncated form, the versions presented in this section are what the editors deemed to be significant texts. A significant text is the first complete published version of a text as well as other versions—published or unpublished—which have textual revisions traced to Addams or to her editors.

The writings are arranged in two parts. The first part contains identified texts, arranged chronologically, with material not dated appearing first. Texts with identical dates are arranged alphabetically by title. Items with the same date and title are arranged from earliest to latest version of that text. As with the correspondence, question marks, brackets, "ca.," and "post" are not considered for filing purposes. A tag identifies each text and appears on the frame preceding the first page of each text presented. It contains date and bibliographic information, as well as the location of the original, except where published items were found in the general library stacks.

The second part of the writings contains unidentified fragments, arranged in chronological order, with material not dated appearing first. A tag also identifies each text and contains date and location information only.

REEL 45 (cont.) WRITINGS: n.d., 1877 - 1879 February 26

The writings begin with nine undated items at frame 1572, including several poems to Mary Rozet Smith and to Addams' niece Elizabeth Linn. Addams enjoyed writing poems to her closest friends on birthdays and other special occasions. One notable item is the manuscript "[Remarks on financial advice for working women]" in which Addams treats the topic of women's difficulties in securing accurate financial information.

The remainder of reel 45 contains college essays written as early as 1877 at Rockford Female Seminary, Rockford, Illinois. Many of the essays are annotated with teacher's marks, particularly citations for spelling errors, and, some have lengthy comments. A science essay entitled, "Teeth" ([1877-81]) warranted the remark, "Speak to me of this paper." In an essay on "Tramps" (1878 Apr 10), written in her freshman year, the seventeen-year-old Addams is not yet aware of the humanitarian values she came to espouse. She argues that tramps merit "universal contempt" and that their movement is "contrary to the laws of nature."

Addams' first published article, "Plated Ware," is found on this reel. It appeared in the April 1878 issue of the Rockford Seminary Magazine. Originally a class essay written in January 1878, two manuscript versions survive, of which the first is complete and the second is a partial revision. Addams articulates the theme of conformity of thought pervasive in each age, demonstrating that the god of the eighteenth century was progress, while her own age was characterized by a "rebound of the hard, austere religious ages."

REEL 46 WRITINGS: 1879 March 24 - 1910 May 19

Reel 46 continues the college essays from Addams' sophomore year to her graduation. Topics range from philosophical accounts of creation, "The Nebular Hypothesis" (1880 Jan 28), to discussions of literary and historical characters including Macbeth, Cicero, and Caesar. In her final senior essay, Addams chose the figure of Cassandra to portray the power of woman's intuitive perception, and concludes, sadly, that a nineteenth century imbued with the pursuit of knowledge had no room for such perception. The surviving manuscript versions indicate how carefully she worked on the essay. Between 1879 and 1881, Addams served in various editorial capacities on the Rockford Seminary Magazine, editing the departments of "Home Items," "Clippings and Exchanges," and "Literary Notes." In November 1880, she assumed the position of chief editor and wrote an editorial for each issue of the magazine until July 1881.

Between her graduation and the opening of Hull-House in 1889, a period of eight and a half years, only a few articles that appeared in the Rockford Seminary Magazine and unpublished manuscripts have been identified. During these years, Addams traveled to Europe twice. In January 1886, she published "Three Days on the Mediterranean Subjectively Related," a dream-fantasy about her European experiences. The drafts of the article were entitled "Mal de Mer—une étude," belying the physical state which, unfortunately, plagued her throughout her many ocean voyages.

As Addams established herself in the 1890s as a leader of the settlement and reform movement, her material began to be published in national publications. Initially she wrote and spoke on the theory and applications of the social settlement movement. Two of her most widely known articles, "Hull-House, Chicago: An Effort toward Social Democracy" and "A New Impulse to an Old Gospel," were first published in Forum in October and November 1892, and later reworked and published in Philanthropy and Social Progress (1893) as "The Objective Value of a Social Settlement" and "The Subjective Necessity for Social Settlements."

Addams' writing began to reflect her expanding interests as she reacted to and participated in the events of her time. Writing from personal experience as a mediator in the 1894 Pullman Strike, for example, Addams analyzed the nature of employee-employer relations. The resulting critique of Pullman, which

she titled "A Modern Tragedy," found no publisher until November 2, 1912, when Survey published the article as "A Modern Lear." This period also found Addams and the Hull-House residents delving into local politics, and she described the failure of a reform campaign against the 19th Ward Alderman, Johnny Powers, in "Ethical Survivals in Municipal Corruption" (International Journal of Ethics, 1898 Apr).

As the American reform movement grew more inclusive after 1900, so too did Addams' writings. A dominant theme in her articles and speeches was that of child labor, which she approached from legal, educational, moral, and social perspectives. Closely related are her concerns over immigration, urban recreation, vocational education, urban housing, and neighborhoods. Addams typically worked much of this material into her books, three of which were published in this period: Democracy and Social Ethics (1902), Newer Ideals of Peace (1907), and The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets (1909).

Two of Addams' classic woman suffrage articles also appear on reel 46: "The Modern City and the Municipal Franchise for Women" (pamphlet, 1906?) and "Why Women Should Vote" (Ladies' Home Journal, 1910 Jan). Both articles were widely reprinted in pamphlets, magazines, and newspapers. Women, she argued, have unique qualities which should be used to solve the increasingly complex problems of a modern industrial society. Furthermore, these same qualities should be applied to the sphere of international relations. Two speeches, in particular, articulated this theme: "[The Responsibilities and Duties of Women toward the Peace Movement]," (Universal Peace Congress, Official Report, 1904) and "Woman's Special Training for Peace Making" (National Peace Congress, Proceedings, 1909). Over the years, Addams would develop this subject more completely.

#### REEL 47 WRITINGS: [1910 May 19-26] - [1919 February 11]

The writings on reel 47 run the gamut from the comic 1911 "[Statement on Santa Claus]" (Brooklyn Times, 1911 Dec 9) to the sensitive descriptions of starvation in Europe after the war. Prior to World War I, Addams continued to be primarily interested in domestic reform issues. In 1910, American Magazine serialized portions of her autobiography, Twenty Years at Hull-House, and McClure's Magazine presented portions of A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil in 1912. During the 1912 Progressive party campaign, Addams wrote prolifically on the platform of the Progressive party, advancing its significance and promoting the guiding forces behind progressive reform and its impact on various constituencies. A "Jane Addams Page," published monthly between March and December 1912 in the Ladies' Home Journal, succinctly summarized Addams' position on a variety of reform issues including prison and unemployment.

With the beginning of World War I, Addams focused her attention on issues which preoccupied her for the remainder of her life. During 1915, she began to define the nature of her pacifism in her address at the organizing meeting of the Woman's Peace Party "[Address at the WPP Conference, Washington, 1915]"

(Addresses Given at the Organization Conference of the Woman's Peace Party, Washington, D. C., January 10, 1915) from the perspective of a woman, and in "Towards the Peace That Shall Last" (Survey, 1915 Mar) from the point of view of a social reformer. As Addams developed ties with the European peace movement, she experienced first-hand the physical and moral devastation wrought by the war. Returning from an unofficial tour of European capitals in July 1915, she spoke at Carnegie Hall and described how soldiers needed to be doped to fight ("The Revolt against War," Survey, 1915 Jul 17). The "bayonet charge" speech, as it became known, exposed Addams to vitriolic attack, although her intent was not to vilify the military, but rather, to show how war destroys man's moral sensibilities. In two articles also published in 1915, "Peace and the Press" (Independent, 1915 Oct 11) and "The Food of War" (Independent, 1915 Dec 13), Addams explored how censorship prevented the free flow of information which was necessary for international cooperation and understanding.

Throughout 1916, Addams suffered ill health and wrote at a slower pace. Still, she was able to fight the developing preparedness movement and to help publicize the mediation plans of the woman's peace movement ("A Conference of Neutrals," Survey, 1916 Jan 22; testimony before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and House Committee on Military Affairs, 1916). In addition, she completed The Long Road of Woman's Memory. One of its chapters was widely reprinted, first appearing in the Atlantic Monthly (1916 Oct) as "The Devil Baby at Hull-House." The primal power of myth is its central thesis.

Following America's entry into World War I, Addams addressed new domestic concerns, such as conscription, the rights of political dissenters, and current espionage and sedition laws (testimony before the House Committee on Military Affairs and House Committee on the Judiciary, 1917). She also elaborated on the nature of the international community, which she envisioned after the fighting ended, in speeches such as "Labor as a Factor in the Newer Conception of International Relationships," given at the National Conference on Foreign Relations of the United States (Academy of Political Science, Proceedings, 1917 Jul). On a more personal level, she recounted her experiences as a pacifist in "Patriotism and Pacifism in War Time" (City Club [of Chicago] Bulletin, 1917 Jun 16). Always the activist, she also lectured on food conservation for the U.S. Food Administration. A number of manuscripts of the speeches survive, as well as two published articles: "The World's Food and World Politics" (National Conference of Social Work, Proceedings, 1918) and "The World's Food Supply and Woman's Obligation" (General Federation of Women's Clubs, Biennial Convention Official Report, 1918).

Erratum: Frame 0706: Title should be "Why Women Are . . . ."

REEL 48 WRITINGS: 1919 February 13 - 1932 October 22

During 1919, Addams invested substantial time in publicizing the effects of the European food shortage. One of her most powerful indictments against postwar conditions was the report she coauthored with Alice Hamilton for the

American Friends Service Committee. This report reached a wide audience when it was published by Survey (1919 Sep 6) as "After the Lean Years: Impressions of Food Conditions in Germany When Peace Was Signed." Addams also believed the League of Nations was the logical agency to coordinate relief efforts, and wrote critically of its failure in this respect in articles such as "The League of Nations and Our Moral Obligation to Feed the Starving" (International Congregational Council, Proceedings, 1920) and "Feed the World and Save the League" (New Republic, 1920 Nov 24).

For Addams, the war created not only physical devastation in Europe but a spiritual malaise in the United States. Throughout the postwar period and the 1920s, she argued that the war mentality had engendered an unhealthy nationalistic spirit that fostered a reliance on conformity. "Has Nationalism Become a Dogma?" ([1920s]) she asked. Addams found evidence of a growing intolerance in a variety of areas, most noticeably in the treatment of immigrants. She maintained before the American Sociological Society that the spirit behind Americanization efforts had become, in effect, racist. ("Americanization" manuscripts, 1919 Dec, and published version, American Sociological Society, Publications, 1919). She repeatedly returned to this theme in, for example, "The Immigrant and Social Unrest" (National Conference of Social Work, Proceedings, 1920) and "Social Consequences of the Immigration Law" (National Conference of Social Work, Proceedings, 1927).

The subject of internationalism was never far from Addams' thoughts in the 1920s. She publicized a variety of arbitration proposals ("The World Court," Republican Woman, 1926 Feb), as well as spoke out on disarmament ("Disarmament and Life," Church Militant, 1921 Oct; "New Methods of Procedure," WILPF [Congress] Report, 1926). Addams also explored the mechanics of the postwar international community in articles such as "The Potential Advantages of the Mandate System" (American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals, 1921 Jul). As an important personal statement of her pacifism, she wrote "Tolstoy and Gandhi" (Christian Century, 1931 Nov 25).

Addams' other writings in the 1920s reflect the full range of interests which she had developed over her lifetime. She returned to old themes, such as child labor ("After Child Labor," [1928 ca. Jul 7]), and recognized new issues, such as capital punishment ("Miss Addams' Views on Capital Punishment," Chicago Tribune, 1920 Dec 6) and the effects of prohibition ("Prohibition As Jane Addams Sees It," Union Signal, 1928 Feb 25). Numerous introductions to books and an increasing number of tributes are further evidence of her reputation. Parts of two new books were published in magazines. Survey serialized Peace and Bread in Time of War in 1922, and The Second Twenty Years at Hull-House in 1929-1930.

By the early 1930s, Addams was also speaking out on the depression, in speeches such as "Social Consequences of Business Depressions" (The University of Chicago Press, 1931 Oct), and in an interview in the Freeport Journal Standard, "Insurance against Unemployment and Old Age: America's Great Need." (1930 Dec 6).

REEL 49 WRITINGS: 1932 October 30 - 1938; fragments, n.d., 1894 - 1934

The final reel of Addams' writings reflects a wide range of interests. Nationally, she explored the social impact of the Great Depression, giving her support to specific New Deal programs in, for example, a radio broadcast on the National Recovery Administration (1933 Sep) and in an unidentified manuscript on the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration ([1934-35]). Reel 49 also includes a newsreel script on public assistance (1932 Nov 9).

Internationally, Addams continued to promote an alternative to isolationism and nationalism. In her final years, she drew together the many strands of her pacifism and her internationalist commitments in such radio broadcasts as "How Build a Peace Program?" (Survey Graphic, 1932 Nov). Further, in a chapter in Why Wars Must Cease (National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, 1935), Addams asserted that war's cessation was necessary "Because Wars Interfere with the Normal Growth of Civilization." Addams also explored the subject of nationalism in "The Social Deterrent of Our National Self-Righteousness: With Correctives Suggested by the Courageous Life of William Penn" (Friends Intelligencer, 1932 Nov 5), and, "Exaggerated Nationalism and International Comity" (Survey Graphic, 1934 Apr).

Early in 1935, Addams completed her last book, My Friend Julia Lathrop; portions appeared in the Social Service Review in March and June 1935, while other sections were serialized by Survey in the months following her death in May 1935. The final article included in this part of her writings is, fittingly, a statement on "The Profession of Social Service" that later appeared in My Vocation by Eminent Americans (1938).

Beginning with frame 0649, writings include unidentified fragments which could not be matched with any certainty to the identified texts in Part 1. The editors found this material pinned and clipped together, and made no attempt to reorder the individual pages.

## HULL-HOUSE ASSOCIATION RECORDS

REELS 49-54,  
ADDENDUM REELS 1A, 2-10

Unfortunately by 1963, most of the Hull-House Association records had been discarded. This section of the microfilm edition of The Jane Addams Papers contains a collection of documents selected from a variety of sources, including Hull-House Association, which might have been among the records had they survived.

The records in this section consist of articles of incorporation; bylaws; minutes; correspondence; memoranda; publications including yearbooks, bulletins, pamphlets, flyers, and programs; clippings; scrapbooks; calendars; reports; plans and surveys; and inventories, relating to the history of the settlement from its founding in September 1889 through May 1935 when Addams died. All of these materials are arranged in record series as follows: I. Administrative Records, II. Hull-House Activities and Events, III. Hull-House Investigations, Publications and Documentation.

Material included relates to the following topics: the administration and operation of the settlement; its financial organization; its plant and buildings; its programs, including lectures, social clubs, educational activities, investigations, art, theatre, and music; the labor museum; the Woman's Club, the Boys' Club, Mary Crane Nursery, and Bowen Country Club summer camp; and the settlement's relationship with other philanthropic organizations.

A tag, or headnote, identifies each item and is attached either to the top of the first page, or appears on the frame preceding the item. The information presented on the right side of the tag identifies the location of the original item.

Groups of records in which items are arranged by surname, organization name, or program title have been given an alphabetical/chronological sequence. All other record groups are arranged chronologically. Items with no date are interfiled with those items which had days and/or months, but no year. They are found at the beginning of each chronological sequence. Items dated by year, but with no month or day, are filed at the beginning of the appropriate year. Items dated by year and month, but with no day are filed at the beginning of the appropriate month. Question marks, brackets, "ca.," and "post" are not considered for filing purposes. Abbreviations of corporate names are filed as though spelled out.

In some cases it was not possible to place materials on the microfilm in the order originally designated in the Table of Contents. In those few cases, cross reference targets have been inserted directing the reader to the location of those items. Most appear on addendum reels 1A, 2 through 10.

REEL 49 (cont.) HULL-HOUSE ASSOCIATION RECORDS

- I. ADMINISTRATION OF HULL-HOUSE
  - A. CHARTERS, BYLAWS, ANNUAL, AND CORPORATE REPORTS, 1895-1930
  - B. BOARD OF TRUSTEES RECORDS
    - 1. Notices of Meetings, 1929-1935
    - 2. Proxie Statement, 1929
    - 3. Minutes of Meetings, 1895 Mar-1935 May
    - 4. Miscellaneous, 1908-1934
  - C. REAL ESTATE RECORDS
    - 1. Leases, 1889-1900
    - 2. Deeds and Contracts, 1900-1907
    - 3. Abstracts of Titles, 1891-1906
    - 4. Tax Records, 1895
  - D. FINANCIAL RECORDS
    - 2. Miscellaneous Financial Records, 1896-1935
    - 3. Bequests
      - a. Mr. Baney
      - b. George E. P. Dodge
      - c. Charles D. Ettinger
      - d. [Frederick Greeley?]
      - e. Cynthia Matilda Jones
      - f. Charles F. Kimball
      - g. Clara Landsberg
      - h. Cora B. Myers
      - i. Mr. Schwabacher
      - j. James W. Tooley
      - k. Katherine E. Tuley
    - 4. Contributions and Donations
      - a. Lists and Accounts, 1895-1935

REEL 50 HULL-HOUSE ASSOCIATION RECORDS

- I. ADMINISTRATION OF HULL-HOUSE (cont.)
  - D. FINANCIAL RECORDS (cont.)
    - 4. Contributions and Donations (cont.)
      - b. Individuals
        - 1. Mrs. Cyrus Bentley
        - 2. Mrs. Emmons Blaine
        - 2a. Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Block
        - 2b. John Blocki & Son
        - 3. Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen
        - 4. Rebecca Church
        - 5. Helen Culver
        - 6. William M. Ellis
        - 7. Charles Hull Ewing

8. Mrs. Max Hart
  9. Florence M. Kranz
  10. F. S. Kretsinger
  11. S. O. Levinson
  12. Wright S. Ludington
  13. Harry B. Lusch Fund
  14. Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr.
  15. Mrs. Levy Mayer
  16. Mrs. Francis Neilson
  17. Alice and Sarah C. Robson
  18. Julius Rosenwald
  19. Mary Rozet Smith
  20. Mrs. F. D. Stout
  21. L. L. Valentine
- c. Fund Raising Correspondence and Literature, 1910-1935
5. Miscellaneous Correspondence, Receipts, and Memoranda, n.d., 1895-1932
- E. RESIDENTS
1. Lists and Applicants, n.d., 1895-1930
  2. Minutes of Meetings, 1893-1896
  3. Events and Activities, 1901-1935
- F. BUILDINGS AND PHYSICAL PLANT
1. Reports and Memoranda
    - a. Hull-House Steam Plant, 1900-1906, 1916-1917
    - b. Miscellaneous, n.d., 1899-1920
- II. HULL-HOUSE ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS
- A. GENERAL EVENTS, GATHERINGS, AND CELEBRATIONS, n.d., 1895-1934
- B. CLASSES AND LECTURES
1. Schedules, Announcements, and Invitations, n.d., 1890-1923
  2. College Extension and Summer School, 1890-1900
  3. Potential Hull-House lectures, [ca. 1890-1900]
- C. CLUBS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND ENDEAVORS
1. Alcott Club, 1896
  2. Arnold Toynbee Club, n.d., 1893
  3. Bowen Country Club and Summer Outings, n.d., 1907-1934
  4. Chicago Question Club, 1892
  5. Congress of Hull-House Clubs, 1895-1896
  6. El Dorado Club, 1895-1896
  7. Granat Club, 1894
  8. Henry Learned Club, 1894
  9. Hull-House Boys' Club, 1907-1929
  10. Hull-House Boys' Club Band, 1916-1929
  11. Hull-House Campaign Committee, 1898
  12. Hull-House Cooperative Association, 1893-1895, 1918
  13. Hull-House Cycling Club, 1895
  14. Hull-House Girls' Club, 1895
  15. Hull-House Gymnasium, 1897-1904
  16. Hull-House Harmony Club, 1895-1896
  17. Hull-House Kitchen, Coffee House, Dining Hall, and Restaurant, n.d., 1891-1916

18. Hull-House Men's Club, 1893-1896
19. Hull-House Playground, 1894-1897
20. Hull-House School of Citizenship, n.d., 1924-1925
21. Hull-House Shakespeare Society, 1894-1896
22. Hull-House Social Club, 1894
23. Hull-House Students' Association, 1894-1895
24. Hull-House Trade School, 1914-1916

Errata: Frame 1005: Date should be [ca. 1890-1900].  
 Frame 1680: Target should read, "Hull-House Girls' Club, 1895."  
 Frame 1755: Date should be n.d., 1924-1925.  
 Frame 1791: Date should be 1914-1916.

## Reel 51 HULL-HOUSE ASSOCIATION RECORDS

### II. HULL-HOUSE ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS (cont.)

#### C. CLUBS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND ENDEAVORS (cont.)

25. Hull-House Woman's Club, 1892-1935
26. Hull-House Woman's Club, Old Settlers Party, 1905
27. Italian Committee and Circolo, 1916
28. Italo-American Fencing and Athletic Club, 1896
29. Jane Club, n.d., 1893-1898, 1917
30. Labor Museum, n.d., 1900-1935
31. Lakeside Club, 1896
32. Mary Crane Nursery and League, n.d., 1908-1935
33. Nineteenth Ward Improvement Club, 1893
34. Paderewski Club, 1893
35. Phalanx Club, 1895
36. Practical Housekeeping Center, 1909
37. Visiting Kindergarten, 1906
38. Working People's Social Science Club, 1890-1895
39. Miscellaneous, 1917-[1931]

#### D. HULL-HOUSE AND THE ARTS

1. Theatre at Hull-house
  - a. Playbills, Programs, Circulars, and Announcements, 1895-1935
  - b. Calendars, 1916-1919, 1924
  - c. Miscellaneous, n.d., 1880-1930
2. Music at Hull-House
  - a. Concert Programs and Schedules, n.d., 1891-1935
  - b. Cantata Programs, 1905-1931
  - c. Sheet Music, Lyrics, Scores, and Librettos, n.d., 1892-1928

Erratum: Frame 0639: Target should read, "Paderewski Club, 1893."

REEL 52 HULL-HOUSE ASSOCIATION RECORDS

II. HULL-HOUSE ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS (cont.)

D. HULL-HOUSE AND THE ARTS (cont.)

2. Music at Hull-House (cont.)
  - d. Dance, n.d., 1934
  - e. Miscellaneous, n.d., 1893-1935
3. Art at Hull-House
  - a. Early Exhibitions, 1891-1896
  - b. Hull-House Art School, 1892-1935
  - c. Hull-House Press, n.d., 1920-1935

E. HULL-HOUSE AS MEETING PLACE AND HEADQUARTERS

1. Bindery Girls' Protective Union, 1894
2. Chicago Arts and Crafts Society, 1899
3. Chicago Federation of Settlements, 1894-1934
4. Chicago Froebel Association/Training School for Kindergartners, 1895
5. Chicago Industrial Exhibit, 1907
6. Chicago Public Library, 1925
7. Chicago Public School Art Society, 1895-1896
8. Civic Federation of Chicago, 1894-1895
9. Cloakmakers Union, 1892-1893
10. Committee on Workers' Education, 1922
11. Communist Party, 1932
12. Dorcas Federal Labor Union, 1897
13. Elizabeth McCormick Open Air School, 1910-1917
14. Ethical Humanist Society, 1900-1905
15. Ewing Street Church, 1894-1895
16. Immigrants' Protective League, n.d., 1909-1928
17. Industrial Education of Women, 1895
18. Italian Institute of Chicago, 1895
19. Juvenile Court, 1906, 1929
20. Juvenile Court Committee and Juvenile Protective Association
  - a. Miscellaneous Records, n.d., 1901-1931
  - b. Annual Reports, 1905-1930
  - c. Special Reports and Investigations, 1911-1916

Erratum: Frame 0502: Target should read, "Chicago Froebel Association/Training School for Kindergartners, 1895."

REEL 53 HULL-HOUSE ASSOCIATION RECORDS

II. HULL-HOUSE ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS (cont.)

E. HULL-HOUSE AS MEETING PLACE AND HEADQUARTERS (cont.)

20. Juvenile Court Committee and Juvenile Protective Association (cont.)
  - c. Special Reports and Investigations, 1916-1951
21. LaSalle Political and Educational Club, 1895
22. Legal Aid Society of Chicago, 1906
23. Libertarian Group of Chicago, [1890s?]
24. Lincoln Club/Lyceum League of America, 1894-1895
25. Montessori School, 1917-1918
26. National Advisory Board of the Russian Reconstruction Farms, [ca. 1920]
27. National Association of Social Workers, 1925
28. National Federation of Settlements, 1903
29. National Research League, 1933
30. Recreation Training School of Chicago, 1917-1932
31. Theodore Parker, Anniversaries of Birth and Death, 1910
32. Unemployed League, 1915
33. United Garment Workers of America, 1895-1910
34. Woman's Physiological Society of Chicago, 1892-1893

III. HULL-HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS, PUBLICATIONS, AND DOCUMENTATION

C. HULL-HOUSE BULLETINS, 1896-1906

D. HULL-HOUSE YEAR BOOKS

1. 1906-1907
2. 1910
3. 1913
4. 1916
5. 1921
6. 1925
7. 1929
8. 1931
9. 1935

E. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

1. Works by Founders about the Settlement, 1894-1896, 1909
2. Bibliographies and Miscellaneous Articles about the Settlement, n.d., 1890-1930

Errata: Frame 0292: Date should be [1890s?].  
Frame 0304: Date should be [ca. 1920].

REEL 54 HULL-HOUSE ASSOCIATION RECORDS

III. HULL-HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS, PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTATION  
(cont.)

F. INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH: SELECTED MATERIALS

1. Tramps, n.d.
2. School Conditions, 1892
3. Neighborhood Relief, 1892-1893
4. Hull-House Maps and Papers, 1893-1895
5. Factory Conditions and Child Labor, 1893-1896
6. Dietary Studies in Chicago, 1893-1896
7. The Italians in Chicago, 1897
8. Neighborhood Saloons, 1897
9. A Study of the Milk Supply of Chicago, 1898
10. Housing Conditions in Chicago, 1900-1901
11. Tuberculosis Investigation, 1900-1908
12. Lodging House Investigation, 1902-1903
13. Typhoid Fever Investigation, 1902-1905
14. Traction Study, 1903
15. Newsboy Investigation, 1903-1905
16. Cocaine Investigation, 1904-1906
17. Truancy Investigation, 1906
18. Hull-House Recreation Guide, 1906
19. Midwives Investigation, 1907-1908
20. Greeks in Chicago, 1908
21. Infant Mortality Study, 1909
22. Housing in Chicago, 1910-1915
23. Intelligence and Poverty Investigation, 1933



## **CLIPPINGS FILE**

**REELS 55-71**

Series 11 of the Jane Addams Papers in the Swarthmore College Peace Collection contains the file of Addams-related newspaper and periodical clippings (1892-1960) which she, her family, and associates maintained. Primarily, it is a record, beginning in 1892, of the activities, causes, speeches, pronouncements, and influence of Jane Addams in America; also there are clippings about her international activities, some of which are from foreign sources.

We present Series 11 in its entirety and in the sequence and organization in which it appears in the Jane Addams Papers at the Swarthmore College Peace Collection where it was microfilmed by staff of Microfilming Corporation of America. It is divided into two parts: standard-size items and oversize items. The basic arrangement of both parts is chronological by year, month, and day of publication. Articles from monthly publications are filed at the end of the appropriate month, followed by items of uncertain date. Items for which only the year is known will be found at the end of the chronological sequence for that year.

When there are numerous clippings on a specific date, the arrangement follows a geographic designation: first, states of the United States in alphabetical order; second, Alaska, Hawaii, Canada; third, other countries in alphabetical order. Cities are found in alphabetical order under each state or country. Finally, publications from the same city are filed in alphabetical order by title of publication.

For some years before the arrangement described above was devised, items in the clippings file were preserved by mounting several to a page, creating an imprecise chronological order. Those pages of multiple clippings have been filed as close as possible to their correct physical location according to the chronological and geographical/alphabetical scheme.

Clippings may also be found in other segments of the microfilm edition. Some items appear as enclosures or attachments, or both, in the Jane Addams CORRESPONDENCE (reels 1 through 26). The HULL-HOUSE ASSOCIATION RECORDS contain several groups of clippings, most notably those in five scrapbooks appearing on addendum reels 1A and 10. Addendum reel 11 contains clippings of reviews of the books written by Jane Addams.

REEL 55 STANDARD-SIZED CLIPPINGS: 1892 Nov 1 - 1905 Aug

REEL 56 STANDARD-SIZED CLIPPINGS: 1905 Sep - 1908 Apr

REEL 57 STANDARD-SIZED CLIPPINGS: 1908 May - 1910 Sep

REEL 58 STANDARD-SIZED CLIPPINGS: 1910 Oct - 1912 Aug 8

REEL 59 STANDARD-SIZED CLIPPINGS: 1912 Aug 9 - 1913 Mar 8  
REEL 60 STANDARD-SIZED CLIPPINGS: 1913 Mar 9 - 1913 Nov 22  
REEL 61 STANDARD-SIZED CLIPPINGS: 1913 Nov 23 - 1914 May 15  
REEL 62 STANDARD-SIZED CLIPPINGS: 1914 May 16 - 1915 Apr 12  
REEL 63 STANDARD-SIZED CLIPPINGS: 1915 Apr 13 - 1915 Oct 31  
REEL 64 STANDARD-SIZED CLIPPINGS: 1915 Nov 1 - 1921 Apr 12  
REEL 65 STANDARD-SIZED CLIPPINGS: 1921 Apr 13 - 1923 Jun 27  
REEL 66 STANDARD-SIZED CLIPPINGS: 1923 Jun 28 - 1926 Feb 28  
REEL 67 STANDARD-SIZED CLIPPINGS: 1926 Mar 1 - 1928 Oct 31  
REEL 68 STANDARD-SIZED CLIPPINGS: 1928 Nov 1 - 1930 Nov 23  
REEL 69 STANDARD-SIZED CLIPPINGS: 1930 Nov 24 - 1931 Dec 12 (AL-GA)  
REEL 70 STANDARD-SIZED CLIPPINGS: 1931 Dec 12 (IL-IA) - 1933 Sep 30  
REEL 71 STANDARD-SIZED CLIPPINGS: 1933 Oct 1 - 1960, n.d.  
OVERSIZED CLIPPINGS: 1892 - 1960, n.d.

## ADDENDUM

## REELS 1A, 2-11

The eleven reels that comprise the addendum to The Jane Addams Papers, contain materials which either had to be microfilmed from original documents, or arrived too late to be filed in the sequence selected for the work. Materials on the addendum reels include correspondence, documents and Hull-House Association records. Correspondence appears on reel 1A. Documents appear on reels 1A and 11. Hull-House Association records appear on reels 1A, 2 - 10.

By employing the same descriptive categories presented in the Table of Contents outline to identify materials in the addendum reels and the main body of the edition, we have attempted to integrate the materials in both segments of the work. In some cases, items that can be identified by the same descriptive title appear in the main body of the work and in the addendum reels. Letters to and from Jane Addams, for example, appear in CORRESPONDENCE in the main body of the work and in the addendum reels.

Some items described in the Table of Contents outline only appear either in the main body of the work, or in the addendum. For example, materials about Addams' books are arranged in this manner:

### III. WRITINGS SUPPLEMENT, 1896-1935

#### A. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO JANE ADDAMS BOOKS, 1898-1935

##### 1. Democracy and Social Ethics (1902)

- a. Related Material, 1899-1906
- b. Book Reviews, n.d., 1898-1904

Items in the category identified as "Related Material," are presented in the main body of the microfilm edition, while items identified in the category "Book Reviews" are presented in the addendum reels.

Each reel of the addendum begins with front matter followed by a reel contents target. As in the main body of the work, targets are placed throughout the addendum reels to identify each separate section of the material.

Cross reference targets appear in the main body of the edition where we had planned to place material now presented in the addendum reels. They direct the researcher to the guide which indicates the location of the material in the addendum.

The same editorial apparatus that is described in introductions to the CORRESPONDENCE, DOCUMENTS, and HULL-HOUSE ASSOCIATION RECORDS reel notes, applies to items associated with those record groups and presented on the addendum reels. For information on the reel, frame, and page numbering system that may be used to cite material in the addendum reels, please consult Note on the Preparation of the Microfilm Edition of The Jane Addams Papers that appears in this guide beginning on page eleven.

**ADDENDUM REEL 1A CORRESPONDENCE, DOCUMENTS, AND HULL-HOUSE  
ASSOCIATION RECORDS**

**CORRESPONDENCE, 1906-1923**

**DOCUMENTS**

**I. PERSONAL DOCUMENTS**

**A. EDUCATIONAL RECORDS AND PAPERS, 1870-1883**

2. Rockford Female Seminary, 1877-1882  
Herbarium, [ca. 1878-1883]

**V. ORGANIZATION FILES**

**A. ORGANIZATIONS**

30. Chicago Commons, 1895-1935
139. Rockford Female Seminary and College, IL, 1882-1908

**VII. DEATH FILE**

**E. AUTOPSY REPORT**

**HULL-HOUSE ASSOCIATION RECORDS**

**III. HULL-HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS, PUBLICATIONS, AND DOCUMENTATION**

**A. HULL-HOUSE SCRAPBOOKS, 1889-1897, 1907-1910**

4. 1907-1910

**Errata:** Frame 0011: Duplicate. Letter should not have been filmed here. It appears on reel 13, frame 0061, in the main body of the edition.

Frame 0151: Item is out of order and should appear between frames 0155 and 0156.

Frames 0155-0156: Item now found on frame 0151 should appear between these frames.

**ADDENDUM REEL 2 HULL-HOUSE ASSOCIATION RECORDS**

**I. ADMINISTRATION OF HULL-HOUSE**

**D. FINANCIAL RECORDS**

1. Auditor's Reports and Correspondence, 1909-1935
4. Contributions and Donations
  - a. Lists and Accounts, 1895-1935  
"Donations," 1893-1895

**Errata:** Frame 0035: Should be blank.  
Frame 0238: Document description should be Duplicated LS.

**ADDENDUM REEL 3 HULL-HOUSE ASSOCIATION RECORDS**

**I. ADMINISTRATION OF HULL-HOUSE**

**D. FINANCIAL RECORDS**

- 6. Accounts Books, 1891-1905**
  - a. 1891 Oct - 1893 Oct
  - b. 1893 Oct - 1895 Jun
  - c. 1894 Jan - 1895 Jul
  - d. 1894 Oct - 1895 May
  - e. 1895 Jun - 1901 Apr
  - f. 1901 May - 1903 Aug
  - g. 1903 Aug - 1905 Sep
- 7. Account Books, 1910-1935**
  - a. Cashbooks
    1. 1910 Jan - 1913 Dec
    2. 1914 Jan - 1917 Jun

**Erratum: Frame 0006, pp. 4-5: Duplicate. Documents should not have been filmed here. They appear on reel 50, frames 0538-0544.**

**ADDENDUM REEL 4 HULL-HOUSE ASSOCIATION RECORDS**

**I. ADMINISTRATION OF HULL-HOUSE (cont.)**

**D. FINANCIAL RECORDS (cont.)**

- 7. Account Books, 1910-1935 (cont.)**
  - a. Cashbooks (cont.)
    3. 1917 Jul - 1922 May
    4. 1922 Jun - 1935 Dec
  - b. Check Registers
    1. 1910 Jan - 1913 Apr
    2. 1913 May - 1916 Dec
    3. 1917 Jan - 1920 Dec
    4. 1921 Jan - 1923 May

ADDENDUM REEL 5 HULL-HOUSE ASSOCIATION RECORDS

I. ADMINISTRATION OF HULL-HOUSE (cont.)

D. FINANCIAL RECORDS (cont.)

7. Account Books, 1910-1935 (cont.)

b. Check Registers (cont.)

5. 1923 Jun - 1928 Apr
6. 1928 May - 1932 Sep
7. 1932 Oct - 1935 Dec

c. Petty Cash

1. 1910 Jan - 1911 Oct
2. 1911 Nov - 1913 Apr
3. 1913 May - 1915 May
4. 1915 Jun - 1918 Sep

d. Journals

1. 1910 Jan - 1912 Apr
2. 1912 May - 1914 Mar
3. 1914 Apr - 1915 Apr
4. 1915 May - 1916 Dec
5. 1916 Dec - 1918 Nov

Erratum: Frame 0007: Date should be 1913 May - 1915 May.

ADDENDUM REEL 6 HULL-HOUSE ASSOCIATION RECORDS

I. ADMINISTRATION OF HULL-HOUSE (cont.)

D. FINANCIAL RECORDS (cont.)

7. Account Books, 1910-1935 (cont.)

d. Journals (cont.)

6. 1918 Dec - 1921 May
7. 1921 Jun - 1923 Apr
8. 1923 May - 1925 May
9. 1925 May - 1927 Jun
10. 1927 Jun - 1929 Apr
11. 1929 Apr - 1931 Nov
12. 1931 Dec - 1934 Sep
13. 1934 Sep - 1935 Dec

ADDENDUM REEL 7 HULL-HOUSE ASSOCIATION RECORDS

- I. ADMINISTRATION OF HULL-HOUSE (cont.)
  - D. FINANCIAL RECORDS (cont.)
    - 7. Account Books, 1910-1935 (cont.)
      - e. Ledgers
        - 1. 1910 Jan - 1912 Dec
        - 2. 1913 Jan - 1913 Dec
        - 3. 1914 Jan - 1921 Dec

ADDENDUM REEL 8 HULL-HOUSE ASSOCIATION RECORDS

- I. ADMINISTRATION OF HULL-HOUSE (cont.)
  - D. FINANCIAL RECORDS (cont.)
    - 7. Account Books, 1910-1935 (cont.)
      - e. Ledgers (cont.)
        - 4. 1922 Jan - 1935 Dec

ADDENDUM REEL 9 HULL-HOUSE ASSOCIATION RECORDS

- I. ADMINISTRATION OF HULL-HOUSE (cont.)
  - D. FINANCIAL RECORDS (cont.)
    - 8. Special Accounts, 1895-1929
      - a. Coffee House Accounts
        - 1. 1895 Feb - 1896 Feb
        - 2. 1896 Feb - 1897 Feb
        - 3. 1914 Jan - 1916 Jan
        - 4. 1916 Feb - 1920 Dec
        - 5. 1921 Jan - 1924 Jan
        - 6. 1924 Jan - 1926 Sep
        - 7. 1924 Jan - 1929 Aug
        - 8. 1924 Jan - 1929 Dec
      - b. Kitchen Accounts, 1914 Jun - 1918 Jun

Errata: Frame 0006: Date should be 1924 Jan - 1926 Sep.  
Frame 0008: Date should be 1924 Jan - 1929 Dec.

ADDENDUM REEL 10 HULL-HOUSE ASSOCIATION RECORDS

- I. ADMINISTRATION OF HULL-HOUSE (cont.)
  - F. BUILDINGS AND PHYSICAL PLANT
    - 2. Blueprints and Plans

- a. Surveys
- b. Hull-House Block Plans
- c. Individual Building Plans
  - 1. Cafeteria and Kitchen, n.d.
  - 2. Boiler Room, n.d.
  - 3. Children's Building, 1895
  - 4. Jane Club, 1898
  - 5. Coffee House/Auditorium, 1898-1899, 1917
  - 6. Woman's Club, 1904
  - 7. Boys' Club, [ca. 1906]
  - 8. Mary Crane Nursery, n.d., 1906
  - 9. Boiler House, 1907
- d. Bowen Country Club

II. HULL-HOUSE ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

- A. GENERAL EVENTS, GATHERINGS, AND CELEBRATIONS, n.d., 1895-1934  
 "40th Anniversary Celebration Scrapbook of Clippings"

III. HULL-HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS, PUBLICATIONS, AND DOCUMENTATION

- A. HULL-HOUSE SCRAPBOOKS, 1889-1897, 1907-1910
  - 1. 1889-1894 (Clippings)
  - 2. 1889-1894 (Publications)
  - 3. 1894-1897
- B. HULL-HOUSE SCRAPBOOKS, ADDENDUM, 1890-1906

Erratum: Frames: 0003-0004: Individual Building Plans, presented between these frames, should have been microfilmed in the order in which the buildings were constructed.

- 1. Cafeteria and Kitchen, n.d.
  - 2. Children's Building, 1895
  - 3. Jane Club, 1898
  - 4. Coffee House/Auditorium, 1898-1899, 1917
  - 5. Woman's Club, 1904
  - 6. Boy's Club, [ca. 1906]
  - 7. Mary Crane Nursery, n.d., 1906
  - 8. Boiler House, n.d., 1907
- Target should read, "6. Boy's Club, [ca.1906]."

ADDENDUM REEL 11      DOCUMENTS: WRITINGS SUPPLEMENT,  
 1896 - 1935

The material presented on addendum reel 11 is comprised of the reviews of books Jane Addams authored. We present them in the order in which they are filed as Series 12, the Jane Addams Papers, Swarthmore College Peace Collection. Groups of reviews are arranged chronologically by the publication date of the book title and thereunder in two separate chronological sequences: clippings pasted on sheets of paper, and loose clippings. In many cases, clippings

of several different dates are mounted together on one sheet. These sheets have been filed according to the date with which most of the clippings are associated or by the date of the earliest clipping. Most n.d., and partial n.d. items are located at the beginning of the filing sequence of reviews for each book.

## DOCUMENTS

### III. WRITINGS SUPPLEMENT, 1896-1935

#### A. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO JANE ADDAMS' BOOKS, n.d., 1898-1935 (cont.)

1. Democracy and Social Ethics (1902)
  - b. Book Reviews, n.d., 1898-1904
2. Newer Ideals of Peace (1907)
  - b. Book Reviews, 1907, 1914
3. The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets (1909)
  - b. Book Reviews, n.d., 1909-1916
4. Twenty Years at Hull-House (1910)
  - b. Reviews, 1910, "Autobiographical Notes"
  - c. Book Reviews, 1910-1915
5. A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil (1912)
  - b. Book Reviews, n.d., 1911-1918
6. Women at The Hague (1915)
  - b. Book Reviews, 1915-1916
7. The Long Road of Woman's Memory (1916)
  - b. Book Reviews, 1916-1917
  - c. Book Reviews, 1916-1918, "Devil Baby at Hull-House"
8. Peace and Bread in Time of War (1922)
  - b. Book Reviews, 1922
9. The Second Twenty Years at Hull-House (1930)
  - b. Book Reviews, 1930-1932
  - c. Book Reviews, 1930-1932, "Decade of Prohibition"
10. The Excellent Becomes the Permanent (1931)
  - b. Book Reviews, 1932

#### B. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO JANE ADDAMS' ARTICLES AND CHAPTERS IN BOC 1896-1935



## BRIEF REEL LIST

### CORRESPONDENCE

Reel 1	n.d., 1868 - 1884
Reel 2	1885 - 1895
Reel 3	1896 - 1900
Reel 4	1901 - 1906
Reel 5	1907 - 1910
Reel 6	1911 - 1912 Aug
Reel 7	1912 Sep - 1914 Dec
Reel 8	1915 - 1915 Sep 30
Reel 9	1915 Oct - 1916 Aug
Reel 10	1916 Sep - 1917 Jul
Reel 11	1917 Aug - 1918 Dec
Reel 12	1919 - 1920 Apr
Reel 13	1920 May - 1921 Jul
Reel 14	1921 Aug - 1922 Aug
Reel 15	1922 Sep - 1923 Dec
Reel 16	1924 - 1925 Jan
Reel 17	1925 Feb - 1926 Apr
Reel 18	1926 May - 1927 May
Reel 19	1927 Jun - 1928 May
Reel 20	1928 Jun - 1929
Reel 21	1930
Reel 22	1931 - 1931 Dec 15
Reel 23	1931 Dec 16 - 1932 Jul
Reel 24	1932 Aug - 1933 Jul
Reel 25	1933 Aug - 1934 Jun
Reel 26	1934 Jul - 1935 May

### DOCUMENTS

Reel 27	I. PERSONAL DOCUMENTS, 1873 - 1935 Childhood Jottings, n.d., 1873 - 1976 Educational Records and Papers, 1870-1883 Legal Records, 1883-1935 Financial Records, 1881-1935 Name and Address File (Address Book, 1883-1898, Calling and Gift Cards, 1889-1935)
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- Reel 28 (Miscellaneous Notes and Lists,  
n.d., 1896-1935, Topical Files,  
1896-1931 Dec)  
Other Personal Documents, 1876-1935  
Miscellaneous, 1889-1935
- II. DIARIES & CALENDARS, 1875 - 1934
- Reel 28 Diaries, 1875 - 1883  
Reel 29 Diaries, 1883 - 1915  
Reel 30 Diaries, 1916 - 1925  
Calendars, 1914 - 1934
- III. WRITINGS SUPPLEMENT, 1896 - 1935
- Reel 30 Documents Relating to Jane Addams' Books,  
n.d., 1898 - 1935  
Documents Relating to Jane Addams' Articles and  
Chapters in Books, 1896-1935  
Reel 31 Group Writings
- IV. REFERENCE MATERIAL, 1889 - 1935
- Reel 31 Jane Addams' Reference Files (People -  
Subjects, Famine, n.d.)  
Reel 32 Jane Addams' Reference Files (Famine,  
1917 - Ireland, 1926)  
Reel 33 Jane Addams' Reference Files (Japan, n.d. -  
Prisoners of War, 1920)  
Reel 34 Jane Addams' Reference Files  
(Progressivism, n.d. - Unemployment  
1935)  
Reel 35 Jane Addams' Reference Files (U.S.  
Foreign Policy, n.d. - Organizations,  
General Committee on the Limitation of  
Armament, 1922)  
Reel 36 Jane Addams' Reference Files (Hull-House,  
n.d. - Miscellaneous Material, 1925)  
Reel 37 Jane Addams' Reference Files (Miscellaneous  
Material, 1926 - 1929)  
Reference Supplement (Abbott, Grace,  
1917 - Child Welfare—General, 1913)  
Reel 38 Reference Supplement (Child Welfare—Stage  
Children, n.d. - Youth Movement,  
Holland, 1923)
- V. ORGANIZATION FILES, 1889 - 1935
- Reel 39 Organizations (Abraham Lincoln  
Center, Chicago, 1908 - Chicago Board  
of Education, 1906 Sep 12)  
Reel 40 Organizations (Chicago Board of Education,  
1906 Sep 26 - 1907 Jun 5)



## II. HULL-HOUSE ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

- Reel 50      General Events, Gatherings, and Celebrations, n.d.,  
              1895-1934  
              Classes and Lectures, 1890-1923  
              Clubs, Organizations, and Endeavors (Alcott  
              Club, 1896 - Hull-House Trade School,  
              1916)
- Reel 51      Clubs, Organizations, and Endeavors  
              (Hull-House Woman's Club, 1892 -  
              Miscellaneous, [1931])  
              Hull-House and the Arts  
              Theatre at Hull-House, n.d., 1890-1935  
              Music at Hull-House (Concert Programs  
              and Schedules, n.d. - Librettos,  
              1928)
- Reel 52      Music at Hull-House (Dance, n.d. -  
              Miscellaneous, 1935)  
              Art at Hull-House, 1891-1935  
              Hull-House as Meeting Place and Headquarters  
              (Bindery Girls' Protective Union, 1894 -  
              Juvenile Court Committee and Juvenile  
              Protective Association, 1916)
- Reel 53      Hull-House as Meeting Place and Headquarters  
              (Juvenile Court Committee and Juvenile  
              Protective Association, 1916 - Woman's  
              Physiological Society of Chicago, 1893)

## III. HULL-HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS, PUBLICATIONS, AND DOCUMENTATION

- Reel 53      Hull-House Bulletins, 1896-1906  
              Hull-House Year Books, 1906-1935  
              Miscellaneous Publications, n.d., 1890-1930
- Reel 54      Investigation and Research: Selected Materials,  
              n.d., 1892-1933

## CLIPPINGS FILE

- Reel 55      1892 Nov 2 - 1905 Aug  
Reel 56      1905 Sep - 1908 Apr  
Reel 57      1908 May - 1910 Sep  
Reel 58      1910 Oct - 1912 Aug 8  
Reel 59      1912 Aug 9 - 1913 Mar 8  
Reel 60      1913 Mar 9 - 1913 Nov 22  
Reel 61      1913 Nov 23 - 1914 May 15  
Reel 62      1914 May 16 - 1915 Apr 12  
Reel 63      1915 Apr 13 - 1915 Oct 31  
Reel 64      1915 Nov 1 - 1921 Apr 12  
Reel 65      1921 Apr 13 - 1923 Jun 27

Reel 66                    1923 Jun 28 - 1926 Feb 28  
Reel 67                    1926 Mar 1 - 1928 Oct 31  
Reel 68                    1928 Nov 1 - 1930 Nov 23  
Reel 69                    1930 Nov 24 - 1931 Dec 12 (AL - GA)  
Reel 70                    1931 Dec 12 (IL - IA) - 1933 Sep 30  
Reel 71                    1933 Oct 1 - Oversized Clippings,  
                                 1892-1960, n.d.

## **ADDENDUM**

### **CORRESPONDENCE**

Reel 1A                    1906-1923

### **DOCUMENTS**

Reel 1A                    I. PERSONAL DOCUMENTS, 1873-1935  
                                 Rockford Female Seminary, IL, 1877-1882  
                                 (Herbarium, [ca. 1877-1883])

                                 V. ORGANIZATION FILES, 1889-1935  
                                 Chicago Commons, 1895-1935  
                                 Rockford Female Seminary and College, IL,  
                                 1882-1908

                                 VII. DEATH FILE, 1935-1936  
                                 Autopsy Report

### **HULL-HOUSE ASSOCIATION RECORDS**

Reel 1A                    III. HULL-HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS,  
                                 PUBLICATIONS, AND DOCUMENTATION  
                                 Hull-House Scrapbook, 1907-1910

- Reel 2            I.    ADMINISTRATION OF HULL-HOUSE  
                      Financial Records  
                          Auditor's Reports and Correspondence,  
                          1909-1935  
                          Contributions and Donations, Lists and  
                          Accounts, 1895-1935
- Reel 3            Account Books, 1891-1905  
                      Account Books, 1910-1935 (Cashbooks,  
                          1910 Jan - 1917 Jun)
- Reel 4            Account Books, 1910-1935 (Cashbooks,  
                          1917 Jul - Check Registers,  
                          1923 May)
- Reel 5            Account Books, 1910-1935 (Check  
                          Registers, 1923 Jun - Journals,  
                          1918 Nov)
- Reel 6            Account Books, 1910-1935 (Journals,  
                          1918 Dec - 1935 Dec)
- Reel 7            Account Books, 1910-1935 (Ledgers,  
                          1910 Jan - 1921 Dec)
- Reel 8            Account Books, 1910-1935 (Ledger,  
                          1922 Jan - 1935 Dec)
- Reel 9            Special Accounts, 1895-1929
- Reel 10          Buildings and Physical Plant  
                      Blueprints and Plans, n.d., 1895-1917
- Reel 10          II.    HULL-HOUSE ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS  
                      General Events, Gatherings, and  
                      Celebrations, n.d., 1895-1934 (40th  
                      Anniversary Celebration)
- III.    HULL-HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS,  
                      PUBLICATIONS, AND DOCUMENTATION  
                          Hull-House Scrapbooks, 1889-1897  
                          Hull-House Scrapbooks, Addendum,  
                          1890-1906

## **DOCUMENTS**

- Reel 11          III.    WRITINGS SUPPLEMENT, 1896-1935  
                      Documents Relating to Jane Addams'  
                      Books, n.d., 1898-1932  
                      Documents Relating to Jane Addams'  
                      Articles and Chapters in Books,  
                      1896-1935



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