

## Finding Aids and Guides

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## Archival & Manuscript Collections

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# Finding Aid for the Rabbi Isaac Klein Papers, 1925-1979

## MS 149

State University of New York at Buffalo. University Archives

420 Capen Hall  
Buffalo, NY 14260  
United States  
Phone: 716-645-2916  
Fax: 716-645-3714

Email: [lib-archives@buffalo.edu](mailto:lib-archives@buffalo.edu)

URI: <http://library.buffalo.edu/archives>

Finding aid prepared by staff of the State University of New York College at Buffalo (Buffalo State) Archives.

Finding aid encoded in EAD by Mark McGuire, December 2006.

Finding aid written in English.

Finding aid prepared using local best practices.

Please use the following URL when citing this document:

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## Collection Overview

**Title:** Rabbi Isaac Klein Papers, 1925-1979

**Collection Number:** MS 149

**Creator:** Klein, Isaac

**Extent:** 18 linear feet (13 cartons, 1 manuscript box, 1 custom box)

**Language of Material:** Collection material in English, Hebrew, and Yiddish.

**Repository:** State University of New York at Buffalo. University Archives

**Abstract:** Collection of Rabbi Isaac Klein includes school notebooks, correspondence, photographs, military service records, speeches, articles, manuscripts, and other writings relating to his life and teachings in conservative Judaism.

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## Administrative Information

### Preferred Citation

[Description and dates], Box/folder number, MS 149, Rabbi Isaac Klein Papers 1925-1979, University Archives, The State University of New York at Buffalo.

[See the Archives' preferred citations instructions for additional information.](#)

### Acquisition Information

The collection, as well as the larger Jewish Archives of Greater Buffalo Collection, was transferred from State University of New York College at Buffalo (Buffalo State) Archives in 2006 by the Jewish Federation of Western New York.

### Terms of Access

Rabbi Isaac Klein Papers, 1925-1979 are open for research.

### Copyright

Copyright of papers in the collection may be held by their authors, or the authors' heirs or assigns. Researchers must obtain the written permission of the holder(s) of copyright and the University Archives before publishing quotations from materials in the collection. Most papers may be copied in accordance with the library's usual procedures unless otherwise specified.

### Processing Information

Processed by staff of the State University of New York College at Buffalo (Buffalo State) Archives.

### Accruals and Additions

No further accruals are expected to this collection.

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## Biographical Note

Rabbi Isaac Klein was born in a village in Czechoslovakia on September 8, 1905. He migrated to the United States in 1920, determined to further his already considerable Judaic education. This brought him eventually to the Isaac Elchanan Yeshiva (now part of Yeshiva University). Meanwhile he completed high school and received his bachelor's degree from the City

College of New York. He earned his way through school by teaching part time.

As he was nearing ordination at the Yeshiva he transferred to the Jewish Theological Seminary of America where he was ordained in 1934. Previously, in 1932, he had married Henriette Levin and was blessed by three children: Hannah (Mrs. Paul Katz), Miriam (Mrs. Saul Shapiro), and Rivkah (Mrs. Gerald Berkowitz).

Rabbi Klein's first pulpit was Kodimoh Congregation, Springfield, Massachusetts, where he served until 1953 except for government service. He proved to be an outstanding chaplain and the story of those years is told in one of his many books. In 1950-1951, appointed by President Truman, he directed Jewish religious affairs in the American occupied sector of Germany. During his Springfield years, Rabbi Klein accomplished two outstanding feats. He received a Ph.D. in 1948 from Harvard University under the sponsorship of the late Professor Harry B. Wolfson. Even more difficult, Rabbi Klein was one of only two men in the century-old history of the Seminary to receive full ordination (S'micha).

In 1953 Rabbi Klein accepted the pulpit of Temple Emanuel in Buffalo, New York. In 1968 this synagogue merged with Temple Beth David to become Temple Shaarey Zedek. Rabbi Klein retired in 1972, spending his winters in California where he taught at the University of Judaism, lectured widely and, despite failing health, wrote many books and articles. His magnum opus, *A GUIDE TO JEWISH RELIGIOUS PRACTICE*, was published posthumously. A towering figure among the Conservative rabbis of his generation, Rabbi Klein leaned toward tradition both in personal practice and his influence on the movement.

Rabbi-Klein died in Los Angeles on January 23, 1979 and was buried in Buffalo, New York.

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## Scope and Content Note

The collection consists of extensive writings by Klein on traditional Jewish practice and law. This includes manuscript material for his books *Guide to Jewish Religious Practice* (1979), *The Ten Commandments in a Changing World* (1963), *The Anguish and the Ecstasy of a Jewish Chaplain* (1974), and his translation of *The Code of Maimonides (Mishneh Torah): Book 7, The Book of Agriculture* (1979). Also represented are speeches, sermons, articles, and remarks from the conservative Jewish viewpoint on subjects such as medical ethics, dietary laws, adoption, and marriage and divorce. Meeting minutes, annual reports, bulletins, and sermons relating to Klein's rabbinical vocations in Springfield, Massachusetts and Buffalo, New York are also included. The papers contain photographs, wartime letters, and military records of Klein documenting his service in World War II as a director of Jewish religious affairs in Germany.

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## Arrangement

While loosely organized into categories (biographical information, education, publications, Rabbinical Assembly, religious matters, and Temple Emanuel) within this finding aid, the physical arrangement of the collections' files has been maintained as processed by the staff of the State University of New York College at Buffalo (Buffalo State) Archives.

[I. Biographical Information](#)

[II. Education](#)

[III. Publications](#)

[IV. Rabbinical Assembly](#)

[V. Religious Matters](#)

[VI. Temple Emanuel](#)

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## Container List

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### I. Biographical information

Box-folder	Contents
1.1	Biographical information, 1925-1976
1.2	Undated biographical info
1.3-1.4	News clippings, 1950s-1979
1.5	Photographs, including family
1.6	Letters received after Klein's death (January 23, 1979)
1.7	Family material
1.8	Miscellaneous items
1.25	Offers of other positions - Jewish Theological Seminary, 1958
1.26	Rabbinical positions sought, including agreement with Kodimah, Springfield, 1934-1952
15.1	Photographs, Rabbi Klein
15.2	Photographs, Military
15.3-15.5	Photographs, Family
15.6	Photographs, World War II
15.7	Photographs, 1946-1949, War photos and later
15.8	Photographs, 1950-1959
15.9	Photographs, 1956-1959, Springfield, Massachusetts
15.10	Photographs, 1960-1969, Buffalo, New York
15.11	Photographs/Military, Mitchell Field, New York

## Guide to the Sidney Heitman Germans from Russia in Colorado Study Project Collection

Prepared by Colleen M. McCorkell  
Colorado State University Archives and Special Collections  
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Finding aid encoded in EAD Version 2002 by Alicia Conrardy, 2004.

### Collection Summary

**Creator:** Colorado State University. Germans from Russia in Colorado Study Project  
**Title:** Sidney Heitman Germans from Russia in Colorado Study Project Collection  
**Dates:** 1907-1997  
**Bulk Dates:** 1976-1978  
**Quantity:** 11.25+ linear feet  
**Identification:** UHSP  
**Abstract:** History professor Sidney Heitman established the Colorado State University Germans from Russia in Colorado Study Project in 1975. The study project focused on northern Colorado and conducted extensive interviews with Germans from Russia. The four-year project focused on the influence Germans from Russia had on Colorado, since they constituted the state's second largest ethnic group. The development of a comprehensive collection of material on Volga Germans in Colorado was a high priority of the project. The collection includes project files, oral history tapes and transcripts, conference papers, undergraduate student research, clippings, slides, and sound recordings. Personnel files and some oral histories are restricted.

**Contact Information:** Archives and Special Collections  
Morgan Library  
Colorado State University  
Fort Collins, Colorado 80523-1019 USA  
Phone: 970-491-1844  
Fax: 970-491-1195  
Email: [Archives and Special Collections](mailto:Archives and Special Collections)  
URL: <http://lib.colostate.edu/archives>

### Restrictions

#### Restrictions on Access

Personnel records which contain personal information are restricted until the person's death or fifty years, whichever comes first. Individuals may use their own file if requested.

#### Restrictions on Use

Some oral history tapes and correspondence permanently restrict the use of individual names. Not all of the material in the collection is in the public domain. Researchers are responsible for addressing copyright issues.

### Index Terms

This collection is indexed under the following headings in the Colorado State University Libraries online catalog. Researchers seeking materials about related subjects, persons, organizations, or places should search the catalog using these headings.

**Subjects:**

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- Russian Germans -- Colorado.

**Persons:**

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- Heitman, Sidney.

**Organizations:**

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- Colorado State University. Germans from Russia in Colorado Study Project.

**Places:**

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- Colorado.

**Special Document Types:**

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- Oral history.
- Audiocassettes.
- Slides (photographs).
- Photographs.

**History**

Germans from Russia, or Volga Germans, originally came from Germany. During the eighteenth century, Catherine the Great and her grandson Alexander I invited Germans to settle rich farm lands along Russia's Volga River. They enjoyed about one hundred years of prosperity and considerable autonomy in matters of language, law, religion and social customs. Political turmoil in Russia at the end of the nineteenth century motivated thousands of Volga Germans to immigrate to the United States, where they settled on the plains of Kansas, Colorado, and the Dakotas. In the late 1970s, Volga Germans were Colorado's second largest ethnic group.

Dr. Sidney Heitman established the Germans from Russia in Colorado Study Project in 1975 at Colorado State University. As a memorial to him, the collection was named The Sidney Heitman Germans from Russia Collection, in his honor in 1993. The development of a comprehensive collection of material on Volga Germans in Colorado and on the broader subject of Volga Germans was a high priority of the project. The project consisted of more than ten staff members ranging in responsibilities of researcher to archivist to consultant. Sidney Heitman, James Long, Kenneth Rock, John Newman, and Timothy Kloberdanz were the primary staff members during the project's four year existence. The study project consisted of five objectives: research, teaching and training, publication and dissemination of information, historic preservation, and public service.

The study project was part of the University's International and Intercultural Education programs in the 1970s. The University, the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, as well as public and private organizations jointly supported the project. Reduced funding for the 1979 academic year brought the end of the official work of the project. Many history professors involved in the project continued to contribute research and findings to the collection long after the official end of the study project.

Colorado State University's Archives and Special Collections were fairly new when the Germans from Russia in Colorado Study Project began. Archivist John Newman and project coordinator Sidney Heitman established the Germans from Russia Collection in the department as research was conducted and staff members collected materials. The department gained full ownership of the collection in 1996.

**Scope and Contents**

The Sidney Heitman Germans from Russia in Colorado Study Project consists of materials dating from 1907 to 1997 with the bulk of materials between 1976 and 1978 at the height of the study project's activities. The materials in the collection are directly related to the study project Sidney Heitman founded in 1975. Documentation of the study project's operations is enlightening and the foundation of the collection. The study project collected conference papers

presented by staff members as well as undergraduate research papers to exemplify research topics. The Larimer County Naturalization Petitions contain genealogical information on several of the people staff members later interviewed for oral histories. The largest portion of the collection is the oral histories of early immigrants to Colorado. There are also some photographs of funeral scenes, family portraits, and Germans from Russia architecture. A few phonographs and 8-track tapes are also in the collection, as examples of their music styles.

### Arrangement

The materials in the collection have been completely rearranged. The former Germans from Russia Collection consisted of the study project papers, clippings files, books, and other items. Over the summer of 2003, the collection was split into three parts. All books not specifically donated to the study project were cataloged and entered into the library's online catalog. The remaining materials were split into two collections. The Sidney Heitman Germans from Russia in Colorado Study Project contains files related directly to the study project, while the Germans from Russia Collection contains primary document research supporting the study project.

The collection consists of four series in 13 boxes and 6 oversize items:

- [Series 1: Project files, 1974-1997](#)
  - Subseries 1.1: Correspondence of project members, 1974-1997
  - Subseries 1.2: Finances, 1975-1979
  - Subseries 1.3: Miscellaneous, 1974-1992
- [Series 2: Printed materials, 1907-1983](#)
  - Subseries 2.1: Correspondence, 1918-1996
  - Subseries 2.2: Field reports, 1975-1976
  - Subseries 2.3: Information bulletins, 1976-1979
  - Subseries 2.4: Miscellaneous, 1907-1978
  - Subseries 2.5: Clippings, 1974-1978
  - Subseries 2.6: Research generated, 1971 -1983
- [Series 3: Community research conducted, 1926-1982](#)
  - Subseries 3.1: Slides, undated
  - Subseries 3.2: Miscellaneous, 1976
  - Subseries 3.3: Oral histories, 1968-1982
  - Subseries 3.4: Photographs, 1926-1978
- [Series 4: Oversize, 1908-1978](#)

### Information for Users

#### Preferred Citation

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Sidney Heitman Germans from Russia in Colorado Study Project Collection, Archives and Special Collections, Colorado State University.

#### Acquisition

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The Germans from Russia in Colorado Study Project directly placed items into the special collections department of Colorado State University Libraries throughout the project's existence. Formal ownership transferred to Colorado State University Archives and Special Collections in 1996.

#### Appraisal

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Not all items originally collected by the study project remain in the collection. Items removed were deemed illegible or unrelated to the collection. Illegible photocopies of A.C. Bauman's personal papers and sermons were discarded. Correspondence between members of the study project and Mr. Bauman are in Series 1, Subseries 1. David G. Rempel donated illegible photocopied documents from the Soviet Archives that were also discarded.

#### Processing

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Many people re-arranged the Germans from Russia Collection since the 1970s. In 2002 the collection underwent re-processing and only materials directly related to the study project remain in the Sidney Heitman Germans from Russia in Colorado Study Project Collection. The rest of the materials are in a separate Germans from Russia Collection. Processing of the collection was completed in December 2003. As the materials were being rearranged, they were inserted in acid-free folders. The majority of metal fasteners were removed and replaced with plastic clips as needed. All rubber bands and many self-stick notes were removed. Ditto sheets were removed when the duplicated pages existed. Newspaper clippings were inserted between sheets of acid-free paper. Loose photographs remain in individual folders of correspondence. All photographs and slides were inserted in archival sleeves, folders, or boxes. Duplicates of items beyond two were discarded.

### Separated Collections

Publications and papers not created by the study project were separated into the Germans from Russia Collection. Materials related to Germans from Russia across the United States and the world were placed in the manuscript collection while the study project is part of university archives. The Germans from Russia Collection contains separated materials including books, newspaper clippings, and maps of Germans from Russia in the United States, not just Colorado. Books which support both collections are also cataloged and can be found in the library's online catalog.

### Related Collections

Many Germans from Russia settled in Northern Colorado upon arrival in the United States. More information is available at the Greeley Museum, the Windsor Museum, and the Fort Collins Museum and Local History Archive.

### Other Formats

Colorado State University Libraries operates a website devoted to the influence of Germans from Russia on Colorado (<http://lib.colostate.edu/gfr/>). It contains selected audio files of oral histories, transcripts, scanned photographs, and the finding aid. All materials concerning Germans from Russia on the website are located in the Sidney Heitman Germans from Russia in Colorado Study Project Collection.

### Collection Details

*Note: Title information supplied by the archivist is bracketed. The majority of folder titles are followed by their contents indented below. Series 1 does not contain content listings. Two identical copies of the same item are indicated by the phrase "2 copies" at the end of the entry for printed materials and the phrase "2 sets available" for oral history tapes.*

#### Series 1: Project files, 1974-1997

This series consists of the internal files the study project kept. The majority of the items date to the late 1970s with some correspondence in the 1990s concerning transferring ownership to the University Archives. The materials are maintained in order found. Members of the project arranged materials topically and then chronologically.

Box	Folder	
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Subseries 1.1. Correspondence of project members 1974-1997.

Project members regularly corresponded concerning the study project and the collection. The majority of the correspondence occurred from 1975-1978. Members discussed a variety of topics and sometimes with donors to the project. Some materials arranged alphabetically and then chronologically.

1	1	American Historical Society of Germans from Russia.
1	2	AHSGR Work Paper.
1	3	General Correspondence.
1	4	To: Newman, J. From: Heitman, S..

## Guide to the Cornell University Library Hip Hop Collection, circa 1975-1985.

Collection Number: 8021

Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections  
Cornell University Library

**Contact Information:**

Division of Rare and Manuscript  
Collections  
2B Carl A. Kroch Library  
Cornell University  
Ithaca, NY 14853  
(607) 255-3530  
Fax: (607) 255-9524  
[rareref@cornell.edu](mailto:rareref@cornell.edu)  
<http://rmc.library.cornell.edu>

**Compiled  
by:**

Gabriel  
McKee  
Sam Kilroy  
Kugelberg  
Alex Harlig

**Date**

**completed:**  
August 2008  
August 2008  
May 2010

**EAD encoding:**

Evan Fay Earle,  
February 2009, June  
2010

**Date**

**modified:**  
Jude Corina,  
October 2014

© 2009 Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library

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### DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY

**Title:**

Cornell University Library hip hop collection, circa 1975-1985.

**Collection Number:**

8021

**Creator:**

Quantity:

circa 25 cubic feet.

**Forms of Material:**

Audio Recordings, Memorabilia, Photographs, Printed Materials

**Repository:**

Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library

**Abstract:**

The collection documents the origins of hip-hop as music, culture and community in the Bronx, NY, and its influence on the history of music, art, performance, and activism in America during the final third of the 20th century and beyond.

**Language:**

Collection material in English

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### COLLECTION DESCRIPTION

Contains nearly 1,000 recordings (primarily LP records), the photographic archive of Bronx photographer Joe Conzo, Jr., textile art, books and magazines, and more than 500 original party and club flyers designed by Buddy Esquire and others. The collection documents the origins of hip-hop as music, culture and community in the Bronx, NY, and its

influence on the history of music, art, performance, and activism in America during the final third of the 20th century and beyond.

Also, t-shirts, tote bag, and other memorabilia documenting the 2008 Hip Hop Conference and Celebration at Cornell; and a poster for Spike Lee's motion picture *Do the right thing* (1989).

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## SUBJECTS

### Names:

Afrika Bambaataa, 1960-  
Conzo, Joe,  
Kugelberg, Johan, 1965-

### Subjects:

Hip-hop.  
Hip-hop--United States--History.  
Rap (Music)  
Hip-hop  
Rap (Music)  
Rap musicians.  
Hip-hop--New York (N.Y.)  
Rap (Music)--New York (N.Y.)  
Graffiti.  
Street art.  
Break dancing.  
Break dancing--History.  
Disc jockeys.

### Places:

Bronx (New York, N.Y.)  
Bronx (New York, N.Y.)--Social conditions--20th century.

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## INFORMATION FOR USERS

### Restrictions on Access:

By appointment only.

### Restrictions on Use:

Sound recordings on vinyl may be requested and viewed, but not played.

Rights to original photographs by Joe Conzo, Jr. held by the photographer.

### Cite As:

Cornell University Library hip hop collection, #8021. Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library.

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## NOTES

Spelling of artist names is, in most cases, as it appears on the album, this leads to some discrepancies.

Books and LPs associated with the collection are also cataloged individually in the library catalog.

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## SERIES LIST

**Series I. Sound Recordings**

Boxes 1-24, 46-47

[Box 1 - LPs - SR 19-63](#)

[Box 2 - LPs - SR 64-112](#)

[Box 3 - LPs - SR 113-154](#)

[Box 4 - LPs - SR 155-205](#)

[Box 5 - LPs - SR 206-259](#)

[Box 6 - LPs - SR 260-310](#)

[Box 7 - LPs - SR 311-357](#)

[Box 8 - LPs - SR 358-412](#)

[Box 9 - LPs - SR 413-465](#)

[Box 10 - LPs - SR 466-520](#)

[Box 11 - LPs - SR 521-573](#)

[Box 12 - LPs - SR 574-623](#)

[Box 13 - LPs - SR 624-676](#)

[Box 14 - LPs - SR 677-723](#)

[Box 15 - LPs - SR 724-775](#)

[Box 16 - LPs - SR 776-827](#)

[Box 17 - LPs - SR 828-851](#)

[Box 18 - LPs - Duplicates of some items from Box 1-17](#)

[Box 19 - 45s and 7" records - SR 852-922, includes duplicates](#)

[Box 20 - CDs - CD 360-398](#)

[Box 21 - CDs - CD 399-414, includes duplicates](#)

[Boxes 22-24 - Expansion space](#)

[Boxes 46-47 - CDs - CD 1470-1510 - Prints created by Cornell Library's digital reproduction lab in 2014 for Joe Conzo's exhibition at the Rock and Roll Hall of fame](#)

**Series II. Videos**

Shelved separately

**Series III. Joe Conzo Archive**

Boxes 25-31

[Subseries III.a. Large Format Prints - Cold Crush Brothers](#)

[Subseries III.b. Large Format Prints - Bronx, N.Y. Scenes](#)

[Subseries III.c. Large Format Prints - Duplicates](#)

[Subseries III.d. 8 x 10 Prints - Modern, Reprints](#)

[Subseries III.e. 8 x 10 Prints - Contemporary to original photo date](#)

[Subseries III.f. 4 x 6 Prints - Cold Crush Brothers](#)

[Subseries III.g. 4 x 6 Prints - Bronx, N.Y. Scenes](#)

**Series IV. Party and Club Fliers**

Boxes 32-37

[Subseries IV.a. Major Club Venues](#)

[Subseries IV.b. Other Clubs and Venues](#)

[Subseries IV.c. Oversized Fliers](#)

[Subseries IV.d. Original Flyer Art](#)

[Subseries IV.e. Buddy Esquire Flier Working Files](#)

**Series V. Textiles and Art**

Boxes 42, 45

**Series VI. Born in the Bronx**

Boxes 39-41

**CONTAINER LIST**

Date	Description	Container	
<b>Series I. Sound Recordings</b>			
These recordings have individual records in the library catalog. The individual record in the catalog contains additional information not included here.			
<b>LPs - SR 19-63</b>			
2006	<p><b>Big Apple rappin' Vol. 1, The early days of hip-hop culture in New York City, 1979-1982</b>  <u>Performed by:</u> Various performers</p> <p><u>Publisher:</u> Soul Jazz Records  <u>Track listing:</u> Spoonin' rap (Spoonie Gee) (6:58) -- Sure shot (Xanadu) (5:26) -- How we gonna make the black nation rise (Brother D with Collective Effort) (5:51) -- Rapping dub style (General Echo) (4:13) -- Catch the beat (I' Ski Valley) (8:33) -- Dancing heart (Universal 2) (7:52) -- Funkbox party (Masterdon Committee) (6:58) -- Weekend (Cold Crush Brothers) (5:35).</p>	Box 1	SR-19
2006	<p><b>Big Apple rappin' Vol. 2, The early days of hip-hop culture in New York City, 1979-1982</b>  <u>Performed by:</u> Various performers</p> <p><u>Publisher:</u> Soul Jazz Records  <u>Track listing:</u> Big Apple rappin' (Spyder D) (10:18) -- Mr. Q (DJ Style) (5:04) -- Fly Guys rap (The Fly Guys) (7:41) -- Get the party jumpin' (Solo Sound) (6:17) -- Rock the beat (The Jamaica Girls) (6:23) -- Standing on the top (Super 3) (6:52) -- Are you ready (I) Swann, Peewee Mel &amp; Barry B (7:31) -- The ultimate rap (Nice and Nasty 3) (9:17).</p>	Box 1	SR-20
1984	<p><b>Breakdancing / produced by Don Oriolo and Juergen Korduletsch</b>  <u>Performed by:</u> Various performers</p>	Box 1	SR-21

## Panama and the Canal at UF: Home

 Search

This guide discusses the Smather's Libraries holdings for the Panama Canal Zone, including digital collections.

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[Materials on West Indians in the Panama Canal Museum Collection](#)

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### Welcome

***Panama and the Canal*** is a joint project from the University of Florida George A. Smathers Libraries and the Panama Canal Museum. *Panama and the Canal* builds from the [Panama Canal Museum's](#) rich collection of Panama and Canal Zone materials and the extensive holdings on Panama and the whole of Latin America from the University of Florida George A. Smathers Libraries' [Latin American Collection](#), [Government Documents Collection](#), and the [Map & Imagery Library](#).

Upcoming plans include a Centennial Weekend Celebration and exhibits installed across the library system for the 100th anniversary of the Panama Canal in 2014, and the digitization of documents related to the U.S. Panama Canal Commission and Canal Zone newspapers currently only available on microfilm.

### From the Panama Canal Museum Collection

**S.S. Advance passing Point Cristobal**



*139-A. - S.S. Advance passing Point Cristobal.*

The transit of the S.S. Advance from Cristobal to Miraflores Locks on August 9, 1914, was among several trial runs made before the S.S. Ancon traversed the Atlantic to the Pacific in the first official transit of the Panama Canal on August 15, 1914.

#### Keep Up To Date

Follow the progress of the Panama Canal Museum Collection processing on the [Panama Collection Blog](#).

- [View of a Train Approaching](#)
- [Relocation of the P.R.R., 1910](#)
- [Front Street and Panama R.R. Yard. Colon, 1907](#)
- [Panama Railroad](#)
- [Cacti and shrubbery](#)

[Website](#) | [Feed](#)



Richard J. Daley Library Special  
Collections and University  
Archives

Bethlehem Howell Neighborhood Center collection  
MSBHNC70

An inventory of the collection at the University of Illinois at Chicago

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    Series II: Howell House  
    File List  
Oversized Material  
Glass Slides

**SUMMARY INFORMATION**

**Repository**

Richard J. Daley Library Special Collections and  
University Archives

**Creator**

Neighborhood Service Organization (Chicago, Ill.).

**Title**

Bethlehem Howell Neighborhood Center collection

**ID**

MSBHNC70

**Date [inclusive]**

1894-1969

**Extent**

25.5 Linear feet

**Language**

English

**Abstract:**

Bethlehem Center and Howell House were church-related neighborhood houses serving the Pilsen area on the Near West Side. They provided religious, social services, and personal welfare assistance to an immigrant community composed predominantly of Bohemians, Poles, and Czechs. The two centers cooperated throughout their history, merging in 1961 as the Neighborhood Service Organization. The Neighborhood Service Organization, popularly known as Casa Aztlan, continues to serve the Pilsen area.

**Preferred Citation**

Bethlehem Howell Neighborhood Center collection,  
Special Collections and University Archives,



University of Illinois at Chicago

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### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

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After nearly 50 years of separate settlement house existence, the Bethlehem Community Center and Howell Neighborhood House merged in 1965 to form the Neighborhood Service Organization. The consolidation occurred after both houses saw their operating budgets shrink, their once predominantly Czech, Croatian, and Serbian constituencies move out of the neighborhood, and the effectiveness of their settlement organizations dwindle. When both neighborhood houses joined, their charter stated the new Service Organization's goal as: "To be a neighbor to the neighbors in such a way that families are strengthened, lives are made more meaningful and purposeful and individuals see and understand the dignity and worth that is theirs as children of God."

In 1884, Congregational Church Union members created the "Bethlehem Mission" in the predominantly Bohemian Pilsen neighborhood. Located at 1853 South Loomis Street, the settlement hosted hundreds of events in its 80 years of existence that included dances, camps, theater programs, home shows, conferences, church services, and adult education classes. Bethlehem Center initiated some of its most far-reaching programs from the 1930s to the 1950s under the direction of H.W. Waltz, Jr. and later, Clifford Manshardt. In 1944, Manshardt wrote that the center "[stood] for all that is best in this community." He continued that out of Bethlehem came "a Man who challenged the idealism of the world, and it is our hope that out of this Bethlehem will come men and women who will challenge all that is mean and degrading in our community and city." During the 1940s, the Bethlehem Community Center participated in several war-related activities and received hundreds of letters from soldiers serving in the armed forces. After the war, the settlement house held membership in the Chicago Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, and the Southwest Central Community Council. By the 1950s, the increasing growth of the welfare state combined with the professionalization of social work and transformed the settlement movement. Bethlehem and Howell Houses, like other settlements, became a more structured social service provider and began working with government agencies.

The Women's Presbyterial Society established Howell Neighborhood House for Home Missions, otherwise known as the "Bohemian Settlement House" in 1905. The

mission's first initiative in the "Little Pilsen" neighborhood was a kindergarten in a small building on the corner of Nineteenth Place and May Street. "To stand on the corner of Blue Island Avenue and 18th Street [in those days]," Gertrude Ray later wrote, "was to stand in the heart of a Czech city with a population second only to Prague." The house expanded rapidly and by 1914, the board of management had created, among others, Boys and Girls Clubs, a Sunday school, a library, and an English Night School. C.D.B. Howell, for whom the settlement house was later renamed in 1919, taught Sunday school and brought in other teachers from the neighborhood in these formative years. Additionally, Howell led a fund-raising drive in 1913 that raised money for construction of a larger settlement building at 1831 South Center Street (now Racine). Gertrude Ray, one of the most significant figures of the Howell Neighborhood House, served as both worker and head resident from 1910 to 1945. After retiring briefly to Florida, she returned to Howell House in 1952 to serve on its board of directors. Ray remained one of the most revered and admired members in Howell House history. Just like Bethlehem House, the Howell Neighborhood Center succumbed to the changing demographics and needs of the Pilsen neighborhood. Howell House later became the main building housing the Neighborhood Service Organization.

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#### SCOPE AND CONTENTS

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This collection reflects the activities performed by both the Bethlehem and Howell Neighborhood Houses and their relationships with outside government bodies, community organizations, settlement houses, religious institutions and service agencies. The bulk of the work consists of correspondences, reports, and community activity from 1935 to 1955. The BHNC collection provides hundreds of documents depicting second-generation immigrant social and community life in the Chicago's Pilsen Neighborhood. Though Bethlehem and Howell House documents remain separate, both files contain Board reports, staff correspondences, newsletters, class schedules, church rosters, donation records, settlement publicity, newspaper clippings, individual club records, letters from World War II soldiers, and numerous photographs.

The Bethlehem House is divided into three series reflecting the administrative structure, house activities, and photographs. The first series, administrative records, is divided into newsletters, board minutes, board reports, and finance. The second series, programs, is divided into camp, church, classes, clubs, and community subseries. Both administrative records and programs illustrate how Bethlehem House extended its services and concern well

outside of its immediate community. Photographs depict neighborhood life in Pilsen and within Bethlehem House from the 1900s to the 1960s. The Howell House file remains significantly smaller than Bethlehem House and therefore has not been divided into series or subseries.

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#### ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

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##### Publication Information

Richard J. Daley Library Special Collections and University Archives 2004-04-19

801 S. Morgan Street  
Chicago, Illinois, 60607  
312.996.2742

##### Restrictions on Access

None

##### Custodial History

Materials in this collection were donated to the University of Illinois at Chicago Daley Library's Special Collections Department by the Neighborhood Service Organization on January 12, 1970. In 2004, the Bethlehem and Howell House accessions were arranged by the cataloger.

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#### CONTROLLED ACCESS HEADINGS

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##### Corporate Name(s)

- Bethlehem Center (Chicago, Ill.). -- Archives
- Howell House (Chicago, Ill.). -- Archives

##### Geographic Name(s)

- Pilsen (Chicago, Ill.).

##### Subject(s)

- Chicago Ethnic Groups.
- Chicago Neighborhoods.
- Community centers -- Illinois -- Chicago.
- Hull-House and Settlement House History.

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#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Notice" for the Bethlehem Community Center. Written by Clifford Manshardt, October 9, 1944. Box 9, Folder 59.  
 "Preamble" for the Bethlehem Community Center. 1937. Box 10, Folder 67. "Bohemian Settlement House By-Laws. Effective Jan. 1, 1914." Box 35, Folder 240. "Plan of Consolidation" for the Neighborhood Services Organization, 1965. Box 37, Folder 255. "Howell Neighborhood House: Its Forty Years, 1905-1945" by Gertrude Ray: also, "Miss Ray's Book of Memories and Howell House Today. 1955." Box 39, Folder 270.

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#### COLLECTION INVENTORY


##### Series I: Bethlehem House File List

**Sub-series I: Administration Records** Sub-series contains all administrative records relating to the administrative structure of Bethlehem House from 1884 to 1969. This series includes newsletters, board meeting minutes, board reports and financial records of the settlement. Sub-series comprises 6.75 linear feet of textual material (13.5 boxes).

Sub-sub series A: Newsletters Bethlehem staff and volunteers composed newsletters in order to publicize the center's neighborhood involvement. The newsletters cover the years 1938 through 1950 and include published articles about meeting schedules, club reports, community events, and neighborhood activities. Additionally, the newsletters contain local advertisements and letters from local residents. Sub-sub-series comprises .75 linear feet of textual material (1.5 boxes).

	Box	FOLDER
Newsletters, 1938-1941	1	1
Newsletters, 1943-1948	1	2
Newsletters, 1943-1944	1	3
Newsletters, 1944-1945	1	4
Newsletters, 1945-1948	1	5
Newsletters, 1948-1949	2	6

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Collection Overview

Biographical Note

Content Description

Administrative Information

Detailed Description of the Collection

HISTORY

ADMINISTRATION

ACTIVITIES

ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVISM

SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

SPANISH-SPEAKING ELDERLY PROGRAM (SSEP)

STATE AND NATIONAL LULAC REPORTS

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

PHOTOGRAPHS

NEWSLETTERS

Subjects

## Guide to the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) Council 10 (Davenport, Iowa) records

Print this Collection Guide | Email this Collection Guide

### Collection Overview

**Date Span:** 1959-2009  
**Creator:** League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) Council 10 (Davenport, Iowa)  
**Extent:** 5.75 linear feet.  
**Collection Number:** IWA0733  
**Repository:** Iowa Women's Archives  
**Summary:** The members of Davenport LULAC Council 10 engaged in a wide range of social and political activities including annual fiestas, civil rights and fair housing.

**View Selected Items Online:** [Mujeres Latinas Digital Collection](#)

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#### Administrative Information [ +/- ]

**Alternate Extent Statement:** Photographs in boxes 8 & 15  
1 videocassette [V429]  
1 DVD [d0051]

**Access:** The records are open for research.

**Use:** Copyright held by the donor has been transferred to the University of Iowa.

**Acquisition:** The records (donor no. 995) were donated by LULAC Council 10 in 2006 and subsequent years.

**Preferred Citation:** LULAC Council 10 records, Iowa Women's Archives, The University of Iowa Libraries, Iowa City.

**Repository:** Iowa Women's Archives  
**Address:** 100 Main Library  
University of Iowa Libraries  
Iowa City, IA 52242  
**Phone:** 319-335-5068  
**Curator:** Karen Mason  
**Email:** [lib-women@uiowa.edu](mailto:lib-women@uiowa.edu)  
**Website:** <http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/iwa>

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#### Biographical Note [ +/- ]

LULAC Council 10 received its charter in Davenport on February 16, 1959. It was the fifth LULAC council to be formed in Iowa and its officers were sworn in at the second annual Iowa state LULAC convention, held in Fort Madison on May 30, 1959. The national LULAC organization was founded in Texas in 1929 to promote the rights of Mexican American citizens of the United States and to preserve the rich traditions and cultural heritage of its members. LULAC expanded into the Midwest during the late 1950s under the leadership of Felix Tijerina who served as president of the national organization from 1956 to 1960. Prior to the formation of LULAC Council 10, four other councils were formed in Iowa: LULAC Council 304 (Fort Madison, 1957); LULAC Council 306 (Des Moines, 1957); Des Moines Ladies Council 308 (1957); LULAC Council 319 (Mason City, 1958).

The members of Davenport LULAC Council 10 engaged in a wide range of social and political activities. They held annual fiestas and queen competitions and participated in the national LULAC scholarship program to fund educational opportunities for Mexican American students to pursue college education. The council maintained a rigorous civil rights agenda and, during the 1960s, collaborated with other activists to secure fair housing legislation and the appointment of a full-time director to the Davenport Human Relations Commission in 1970. Council 10 actively supported the boycott of California table grapes during the late 1960s when they formed the Quad City Grape Boycott Committee. They promoted bilingual education in Iowa schools and successfully lobbied the state legislature to form the Iowa Spanish Speaking Peoples Commission, which was signed into law by Governor Ray in 1976.

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#### Content Description [ +/- ]

The records of LULAC Council 10 date from 1959 to 2009 and measure 5.75 linear feet. The records are organized in the following series: History, Administration, Activities, Organizations and activism, Scholarship Program, Spanish-Speaking Elderly Program, State and national LULAC, Newspaper clippings, Photographs, and Newsletters.

The **History** series (1959-1979) includes a copy of LULAC Council 10's charter, newspaper articles, histories of the council, and a video-taped interview with Henry Vargas, a founding member of the council. Also included is raw footage of interviews with five World War II veterans who were members of Council 10: Anthony Navarro, Samuel Vasquez, Maurice Vasquez, Michael Cervantes, and Vincent Martinez. The interviews were recorded in 2007 at the LULAC club in Davenport by Iowa Public Television for "The War: A Ken Burns Film."

The **Administration** series (1969-2004) includes membership packets and brochures, member lists and minutes of meetings, as well as financial records and correspondence. The **Activities** series (1969-2009) reflects the range of activities that Council 10 members participated in. It contains the council's annual fiesta programs, the 1971 Women's International Bowling Congress championship certificate won by Council 10's women's team, and accounts of Cesar Chavez's 1992 visit to Davenport to receive the prestigious Pacem in Terris Peace and Freedom award of the Roman

Catholic Diocese of Davenport.

The **Organizations and activism series (1967-1982)** provides insight into organizations that Council 10 members led or participated in. In 1968, Council 10 formed the Quad City Grape Boycott Committee under the leadership of Davenport's John Terronez, who served concurrently as Iowa state LULAC director. The grape boycott committee folders contain newsletters, newspaper articles, flyers and brochures about the committee's activities. Also included are materials from the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC). A substantial run of the UFWOC newsletter *El Malcriado*, published in Delano, California, can be found in the Newsletters series. The Area Board for Migrants (ABFM) folders explain the formation, funding, and programs of the ABFM under the leadership of Ernest Rodriguez, a founding member of LULAC Council 10.A. These folders contain information about a job placement program initiated by the ABFM known as Trabajo that was coordinated by Council 10 member Mary Terronez. The Immigration and employment folder includes the 1976 response from the U.S. Department of Defense to a complaint against International Harvester Corporation filed by LULAC Council 10 president Henry Vargas. Also included in the immigration and employment folder are the minutes of a 1982 meeting called by Council 10 in response to "Operation Jobs Sweep."

The **Scholarship program series (1970-1989)** illustrates the organization and planning behind the highly successful LULAC scholarship program undertaken by Council 10 members to provide scholarships for Mexican American students to pursue college education. The **Spanish-Speaking Elderly Program (SSEP)** series (1973-1975) details the program initiated by Council 10 to meet the needs of elderly Spanish-speaking residents of the Davenport area. The records of the SSEP include board minutes, meetings and newsletters that reflect the activities of the many members of Council 10 who supported the program.

The **State and national LULAC series (1962-2001)** comprises convention programs and related materials, including the 1968-1970 correspondence of state LULAC director John Terronez. The bulk of the **Reports (1968-1978)** are government publications relating to the history and social and economic circumstances of Mexican Americans living in Iowa. The **Photographs series (1959-1969)** includes the exhibit boards from the LULAC club in Davenport, which contain several photos from the 1967 and 1968 state LULAC conventions. These boards have been digitized and can be viewed on the Iowa Digital Libraries site. Many of the individuals in the photographs have been identified by members of LULAC Council 10.

The final and largest series in the collection is the **Newsletters (1961-2005)**. It is divided into subseries for LULAC, Iowa, and individual states. There is a fairly complete run of the newsletters of LULAC Council 10 from 1994, but only one partial newsletter (1961) exists for the earlier period. There is a brief run of the Iowa state LULAC newsletter, *LULAC Glances*, and a few newsletters of the national organization, *LULAC News*, including the 1963 memorial edition published following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Many of the newsletters are local Chicano publications from the Southwest and Midwest, dating from the 1960s to the early 1970s. *El Malcriado*, the bi-monthly publication of the United Farm Workers, during and after the Delano, California, grape strike is contained in this series as well as newsletters of the American G.I. Forum, *The Forumer*.

#### Related Materials

[+]

Ernest Rodriguez papers (IWA)  
Mujeres Latinas Project oral history interviews (IWA)  
Muscatine Migrant Committee Records (unprocessed)

#### Detailed Description of the Collection

[+]

##### Browse by Series:

Series 1: HISTORY  
Series 2: ADMINISTRATION  
Series 3: ACTIVITIES  
Series 4: ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVISM  
Series 5: SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM  
Series 6: SPANISH-SPEAKING ELDERLY PROGRAM (SSEP)  
Series 7: STATE AND NATIONAL LULAC  
Series 8: REPORTS  
Series 9: NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS  
Series 10: PHOTOGRAPHS  
Series 11: NEWSLETTERS

##### Series 1: HISTORY

###### Box 1:

General - 1959-1979  
*All for One & One For All*, 75 year history of LULAC - 2004  
Henry Vargas interview, Davenport, undated: [V429]  
"The War: Interviews with WWII Veterans," IPTV: [d0051] - 2007

##### Series 2: ADMINISTRATION

###### Box 1:

Constitution and by-laws - 1981, 1966  
Committees - 1973-1974  
Correspondence - 1969-1982  
Correspondence - 1995-2001  
Correspondence - 2002-2004  
Membership - 1969-1990  
Membership - 1973  
Membership meetings and minutes - 1960-1969  
Membership meetings and minutes - 1973-1976  
Membership meetings and minutes - 1980-1999  
Membership meetings and minutes - 2000

###### Box 2:

Membership meetings and minutes - 2001-2003  
Financial records (7 folders) - 1961-2003

##### Series 3: ACTIVITIES

###### Box 3:

50th anniversary celebration - 2009  
Bettendorf International Folk Festival - 1975  
Bowling and bingo - 1971-2004  
Dances - 1965-1990

Ephemera - 1963-1969  
Fiestas - 1960-1988  
Fiestas - 1990-2006  
LULAC Man and Woman of the Year - 1972  
"LULAC Week," - 1969-1999  
Pacem in Terris Award [Cesar Chavez] - 1992  
Scott County Veterans Memorial - 1993

Series 4: **ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVISM**

**Box 3:**

General - 1967-2002  
Area Board for Migrants (ABFM) - 1970-1974  
ABFM, printed materials - 1971-1974  
ABFM, Trabajo (folder 1) - 1973-1974

**Box 4:**

ABFM, Trabajo (folder 2) - 1973-1974  
Illinois LULAC Education Service Center - 1974  
Immigration and employment - 1975-1982  
La Raza - 1972-1974  
Minority Coalition (MIN-CO) - 1970  
Quad City Grape Boycott Committee - 1969  
Quad City Grape Boycott Committee - 1970-1972  
Quad City Grape Boycott Committee, newspaper clippings [shelved in map case] - 1969

Series 5: **SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM**

**Box 4:**

Reports - 1970-1989  
Scholarship program binder - 1979

Series 6: **SPANISH-SPEAKING ELDERLY PROGRAM (SSEP)**

**Box 5:**

Project narratives - 1973-1974  
Area IX Agency on Aging - 1974-1975  
Board meetings/reports - 1973-1974  
Board meetings/reports - 1974-1975  
Conferences on aging - 1974-1975  
Conferences on aging, Topeka, Kansas - 1973  
Correspondence - 1973-1975  
Correspondence, insurance - 1974  
Employment, policies - 1971-1973  
Employment, job descriptions, undated  
Employment, volunteers - 1973-1974  
Financial records - 1973-1974  
Financial records, reports - 1974-1975

**Box 6:**

Financial records, food receipts - 1973  
Financial records, time sheets - 1974-1975  
Newsletters, LULAC Spanish Speaking Elderly Program - 1974  
Participants and activities - 1974

Series 7: **STATE AND NATIONAL LULAC**

**Box 6:**

State convention programs - 1962 -1976  
State convention programs - 1980-2001  
State conventions - 1969  
State conventions - 1974  
State conventions - 1985  
State conventions - 1992-1999  
State director, reports and correspondence - 1969-1974  
National conventions - 1979, 1983, 1999

Series 8: **REPORTS**

**Box 7:**

"Spanish-Surnamed American College Graduates," Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican American Affairs, Washington D.C. - 1968  
"Cabinet Committee on Opportunity for the Spanish Speaking," Washington D.C. - 1970-1971  
*¿A donde vamos ahora? (Where are we going now?) A Report on the Problems of the Spanish Surnamed and Migrant Population in Iowa prepared by the Iowa State Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights* [photocopy] - 1970  
[original shelved in printed works collection]  
*Conoceme en Iowa* [photocopy] - 1976  
[original shelved in printed works collection]

Series 9: **NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS**

**Box 7:**

General - 1969-2004  
General - 1963-1979  
[shelved in map case]  
Press releases - 2003-2005

Series 10: **PHOTOGRAPHS**

**Box 8:**

General - 1920-1960  
[shelved in map case]  
General - 1960-1980

**Box 15:**

LULAC exhibit boards - 1967-1969

Series 11: **NEWSLETTERS**

Sub-Series: **LULAC, Davenport**

**Box 8:**

*LULAC Council 10* - 1961  
[one issue, partial]  
*LULAC Council 10* - 1994-1996  
*LULAC Council 10* - 1996-1997  
*LULAC Council 10* - 1997-1998  
*LULAC Council 10* - 1999  
*LULAC Council 10* - 2000  
*LULAC Council 10* - 2001  
*LULAC Council 10* - 2002-2005  
*LULAC Council 10* - 2006-2010

Sub-Series:

**Box 8: Iowa State LULAC**

*LULAC Glances* - 1969-1970

Sub-Series: **National LULAC**

**Box 9:**

*LULAC News*, JFK memorial edition [shelved in map case] - 1963  
*LULAC News* - 1967-1968  
*LULAC News* - 1969-1992

Sub-Series: **Iowa**

**Box 9:**

*The Activator*, Des Moines - 1970-1971  
*Antorcha Chicana*, Muscatine - 1971  
*Challenge*, Quad Cities - 1971-1972  
*The Eastside Story*, Neighborhood Assembly, Davenport - 1971  
*Friendly News*, United Community Services, Friendly House, Davenport - 1970  
*Iowa AFL-CIO News*, Des Moines - 1971-1972  
*El Laberinto*, Chicano-Indian Cultural Center, University of Iowa - 1972  
[one issue]  
*Nahuatzen*, Centro Cultural Chicano, University of Iowa - 1972  
*Penal Digest International*, Iowa City - 1971

Sub-Series: **California**

**Box 9:**

General - 1971-1972

**Box 10:**

*El Chicano*, San Bernardino (4 folders) - 1971-1972

**Box 11:**

*The Forumeer*, San Jose - 1968-1970, 1974  
*El Grito de Aztlan*, undated  
*Ideal*, Coachella - 1970-1974  
*El Malcriado*, Delano - 1968-1969  
*El Malcriado*, Delano - 1971  
*El Malcriado*, Delano - 1972-1973  
*El Malcriado*, Delano - 1973-1974  
*National Chicano Health Organization Newsletter*, Los Angeles - 1973-1974

Sub-Series:

**Box 11: Colorado**

*Ahora*, Central - 1971-1972  
*El Gallo*, Denver - 1971-1974

Sub-Series: **Illinois**

**Box 12:**

*Chà Noticias*, Aurora - 1970  
*El Informador*, Chicago - 1968-1971  
*El Informador*, Chicago - 1971  
*El Manana*, Chicago - 1972  
*Mi Sangre*, Chicago - 1972  
*The People of the Sun*, Chicago, undated  
*El Puertorriqueño*, Chicago - 1971  
*Rising Up Angry*, Chicago - 1971  
*El Tiempo*, Chicago - 1972, 1974  
Miscellaneous, Chicago - 1971-1972

Sub-Series: **Indiana**

**Box 12:**

*Joaquín*, Fort Wayne - 1972  
*Los Desarraigados*, Notre Dame - 1973, 1977

**Box 13:**

*Latin Times*, East Chicago (4 folders) - 1971-1974

Sub-Series: **Michigan**

**Box 13:**



*La Causa*, Iona - 1972  
[single issue]

Sub-Series:

**Box 13: Other states**

*entrelíneas*, Kansas City, MO - 1974  
*Grito del Barrio!*, Kansas City, KS - 1970  
*The People's Voice*, Kansas City, KS - 1971  
*El Grito del Norte, Espanola*, NM (2 folders) - 1971-1973

**Box 14:**

*La Voz de La Alianza*, Albuquerque, NM - 1971  
Miscellaneous, New York (2 folders) - 1971-1974  
*Echo*, TX - 1971-1972  
*El Encuentro*, TX - 1972-1974  
*Images*, TX - 1971  
Miscellaneous, TX - 1970-1972  
*Ada World*, Washington D.C., 1972  
*Hoy*, Washington D.C. - 1972-1974  
*National Spanish Speaking Management Association Informe*, Washington D.C. - 1972  
*Rassa Lobbyist*, Washington D.C. - 1973  
Miscellaneous, Washington D.C. - 1972  
*Adelanta Plaza*, WI - 1972-1974

**Subjects**

[+/-]

This collection is indexed under the following subject terms.

**Personal Names:**  
Vargas, Henry, 1929-

**Corporate Names:**  
League of United Latin American Citizens, Council 10 (Davenport, Iowa)  
League of United Latin American Citizens

**Dates:**  
20th century  
2000-2009

**Topics:**  
Social participation  
Mexican American women  
Mexican Americans  
Emigration and immigration  
Equality before the law

**Occupations:**  
Mexican American college students

**Geographic Names:**  
United States -- Iowa -- Davenport  
United States -- Iowa

**Genre/Form of Materials:**  
Administrative records  
Archives  
Photographs  
Video recordings  
Oral histories (Document genres)

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## NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

ARCHIVAL AND MANUSCRIPT  
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## Guide to the Northwestern University Settlement Association Clubs and Classes Attendance and Registration Cards

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**Collection Title:** Northwestern University Settlement Association Clubs and Classes Attendance and Registration Cards

**Dates:** 1886-1953

**Identification:** 41/5

**Creator:** Northwestern University Settlement (Chicago, Ill.)

**Extent:** 25 Boxes

**Language of Materials:** English

**Abstract:** This series comprises boxes of Attendance Cards for Northwestern University Settlement clubs and classes, and boxes of three-by-five individual Registration Cards.

**Note:** Other Information: Over the course of its existence, the Settlement has sponsored a wide variety of clubs, classes, and programs for both children and adults. Activities for boys included Boy Scouts, gym, woodworking, chorus, dramatics, photography, gardening, and art. Activities for girls included Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, cooking, chorus, dancing, gardening, interior decorating, gym, dramatics, typing and sewing. There were many programs to help adults enhance their job skills, such as the Electricity Club, Bookkeeping Class, Dressmaking Class, and Typing. English and Citizenship classes were geared towards aiding new immigrants. Other adult programs included Fathers' Club, Mothers' Club, Pre-natal Care, and other special interest clubs such as the Oldtimers, Cooking, Good Neighbors, Work and Play, and Recreation.

**Acquisition Information:** The main body of these records as well as the addition were separated from Accession #90-160, donated to the University Archives by Northwestern University Settlement's Executive Director Ron Manderschied and Doris Overboe on October 15, 1990.

**Processing Information:** Processed by Rachel Erlich, July 1996. Addition processed by Kaia L. Densch, June 11, 1997.

**Separated Materials:** None.

**Conditions Governing Access:** These records can only be consulted with the permission of the University Archivist.

**Related Materials:** The records' original arrangement, in alphabetical order by subject, was retained, but several large, coherent categories were separated from the General Administrative Files, organized separately, and assigned their own series numbers. 41/1: General Administrative Files, 1891-1995 (73 boxes) 41/2: Case files, 1908-1976 (79 boxes) 41/4: Financial Records, 1918-1971 41/5: Clubs and Classes Attendance and Registration Cards, 1936-1953 (25 boxes) 41/6: Photographs, 1890-1991 (8 boxes) 41/7: Scrapbooks, 1892-1984 (20 boxes) 41/8: Evanston Woman's Board, 1911-1990 (7 boxes) 41/9: North Shore Junior League, 1937-1992 (14 boxes) 41/10: Lenora E. Clare Diary, 1906-1910 (1 box) 41/11: Food Client Records, 1985-1986 (3 boxes)

**Repository:** Northwestern University Archives  
 Deering Library, Room 110  
 1970 Campus Dr.  
 Evanston, IL, 60208-2300  
 URL: <http://www.library.northwestern.edu/archives>  
 Email: [archives@northwestern.edu](mailto:archives@northwestern.edu)  
 Phone: 847-491-3354

**Biographical/Historical Information**

The Northwestern University Settlement Association was founded in 1891 by a group of administrators and faculty from Northwestern University in order to provide social services, educational programs, referrals, and emergency relief to a poor immigrant neighborhood on Chicago's near northwest side. In 1901, after three moves, the Settlement was established in the building at 1400 West Augusta where it continues to operate as a community center.

Early Settlement activities centered around acculturating the largely immigrant population of the 16th Ward and included a picture loan service, a small library, and dance and music classes. Shortly after its founding, though, the Settlement began to offer additional eleemosynary services relating to public health and hygiene. During the Great Depression, the Settlement suspended many of its regular programs in order to dispense food, fuel, clothing and medicine to needy families. During World War II, the Settlement became a draft registration center and played an active role in various home front activities. In the 1950s and 1960s the Settlement greatly expanded its network to civic, service, social, fraternal, veteran and church organizations and offered many more citizenship and English classes. In the early 1980's, a project to establish an online database for the Settlement program records was initiated. Prior to that time, all program records had been handwritten on index cards and filed in thousands of family files.

For additional historical background on the Settlement, see the historical summary which forms a part of the descriptive inventory for Series 41/1, the General Administrative Records. See also the informal history prepared for the Settlement's centennial, *The Worn Doorstep*, by Mark Wukas (Chicago: Northwestern University Settlement Association, 1991).

**Scope and Content**

The Clubs and Classes Attendance Cards date from 1928 to 1935. The following information is included on each card:

department (girls, boys, little children, adult education, men, and women), club or class name, day and time of meeting, meeting place, the name, address, and phone number of the leader, year of card, and a list of the names, addresses, phone numbers, and ages of the participants with a record of their attendance.

The Registration Cards, 1886-1941, also include cards from 1949. The Registration Cards include the following information: department, family and relief file number, last name, first name, father's name, mother's name, address, telephone number, date of health examination, year of participation, age or birth date, and club or class, as well as school, grade, room, or type and place of work. Box 17 includes Employment Income Status cards. These cards contain information about the type of work, wages, hours, and living conditions of individual Settlement families.

The addition to the Northwestern University Settlement Records, Clubs and Classes Attendance and Registration Cards fills one archival box and spans the years 1895 to 1905 and 1951 to 1953. The records from 1895 to 1905 are in a record book titled "Attendance," and include name and date of class as well as number of attendees. The records from 1951 to 1953 are arranged alphabetically by club or class card and chronologically by date within each folder. Information on cards typically includes the department, class name, leader name, day and time of meeting, name, address and telephone number of attendees, and the dates of attendance.

**Arrangement of Materials**

The Clubs and Classes Attendance Cards are arranged by year; within each year the cards are divided by department; within each department the clubs are arranged alphabetically by name. Undated cards are filed separately but are labeled with an approximate date based on their original placement. The Registration Cards are arranged chronologically by year. Within each year the cards are grouped either by department, by club or class, or in a few instances, by streets. Some of the cards are arranged alphabetically by family name. The Registration Cards in Box 18 are not arranged in any systematic order.

**Subjects**

Corporate Name


National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers  
Northwestern University Settlement (Chicago, Ill.)

Subjects

Adult education--Illinois--Chicago  
Boys--Societies and clubs  
Girls--Societies and clubs

**Container List / Contents**

+ Attendance Cards
+ Registration Cards
+ Addition

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## Guide to the PCUN Records 1962-2012

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### Overview of the Collection

**Creator:** PCUN.

**Title:** PCUN records

**Dates:** 1962-2012 ( inclusive )

**Quantity:** 18.5 linear feet (10 record storage boxes, 3 archives boxes)

**Collection Number:** Coll 335

**Summary:** Pineros y Campesinos Unidos del Noroeste (Northwest Treeplanters and Farmworkers United), also known as PCUN, was established in 1985 in Woodburn, Oregon, as a way of uniting and organizing treeplanters and farmworkers to improve their working conditions. The PCUN records consists of correspondence, newsletters, publications, photographs, newspaper clippings, audio recordings, and other documents that provide a view of the history of the largest labor union and Latino organization in the State of Oregon.

**Repository:** [University of Oregon Libraries, Special Collections and University Archives.](#)

**Contact Information:** UO Libraries--SPC, 1299

University of Oregon

Eugene OR

97403-1299

Telephone: 541-346-3068

Fax: 541-346-3485

[spcaref@uoregon.edu](mailto:spcaref@uoregon.edu)

**Languages:** Collection materials are in English.

**Sponsor:** Funding to acquire, process and produce this finding aid has been provided through Special Collection and University Archives, and the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Oregon.

### Historical Note

Formed in 1985, the Pineros y Campesinos Unidos del Noroeste, commonly known and abbreviated as PCUN, is the first farmworkers union in the state of Oregon and is located in the city of Woodburn, OR. PCUN grew out of the Willamette Valley Immigration Project (WVIP), an organization that provided legal advice and representation to undocumented workers, particularly as a response to Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS) raids in the state.

The Willamette Valley Immigration Project was key to building trust in the farmworker and treeplanter communities in Oregon. The community-building they fostered over the 8-years of their existence allowed farmworkers and treeplanters the opportunity for openly discussing the formation of a union. Consequently, between 1984 and 1985, a series of strategic meetings were held among the WVIP's staff, reforestation workers, and farmworkers to discuss the development of a labor union.

As a result of these meetings, in April of 1985 the Pineros y Campesinos Unidos del Noroeste (PCUN) was formed with 80 initial farmworkers. That same year the WVIP was dissolved, however, its staff continued to provide its immigration services through a PCUN created center called Centro de Servicios para Campesinos (Service Center for Farmworkers).

PCUN is headquartered in the city of Woodburn, Oregon. This area stretches throughout the mid-Willamette Valley, an area considered to be the center of Oregon's agricultural industry. Currently, Woodburn has over 20,000 inhabitants, and a majority of this population are of Latino descent. In fact, Latinos account for just over 50% of the Woodburn populous, making it the largest municipality in Oregon with a Latino majority or a majority of people of color.

PCUN's initial goal was to unite and organize treeplanters and farmworkers in order to improve their working conditions. The organization strives to empower farmworkers to understand and take action against systematic exploitation and all of its effects. To achieve this end, PCUN has been involved in a number of community and workplace organizing efforts. Some examples include the 1987-1988 assistance to 1,300 immigrants as they filed applications for amnesty under the Immigration and Reform and Control Act; the 1988 creation of the Project to Stop Pesticide Poisoning with the goal of educating farmworkers about and identifying pesticides use and exposures; the promotion of legislation to help give farmworkers collective bargaining rights; the 1991 the first ever farmworker strike in Oregon and co-founding of the Farmworker Housing Development Corporation to build and manage affordable housing in towns with farmworker presence, among many other initiatives.

PCUN actively continues its outreach and organizing efforts through the work of its Collective Bargaining Committee and its Service Center for Farmworkers. It is also part of a number of collaborative efforts with a variety of local organizations, such as the Farmworkers Housing Corporation, the Voz Hispana Causa Chavista, Mujeres Luchadoras Progresistas, Oregon's Statewide immigrant rights coalition CAUSA, Latinos Unidos Siempre (LUS), Mano a Mano Family Center, and the Salem-Keizer Coalition for Equality, among others, brought together under the umbrella of the CAPACES Leadership Institute. CAPACES is a movement-building collaborative fostering relationships, cross-training, plus a deeper shared sense of vision and scale for Oregon's Latino population. Since its genesis, PCUN has registered more than 5,000 members. Today, it is Oregon's largest union for farmworkers, nursery, and reforestation workers, and Oregon's largest Latino organization.

El sindicato laboral Pineros y Campesinos Unidos del Noroeste, comúnmente conocido y abreviado como PCUN, fué formado en 1985

en Woodburn, Oregon, y es el primer sindicato de trabajadores agrícolas en el estado.

PCUN inició a través de el Willamette Valley Immigration Project (WVIP), una organización que proporciona asesoramiento legal y representación a los trabajadores indocumentados, particularmente como una respuesta a las redadas hechas por la oficina de Servicios de Inmigración y Naturalización (INS) en el estado de Oregon. El trabajo realizado por el WVIP fue clave para generar confianza en las comunidades campesinas y los trabajadores de reforestación de Oregon.

Durante 8 años, el trabajo comunitario del WVIP permitió que trabajadores pudieran discutir abiertamente la formación de un sindicato. Y así, entre 1984 y 1985, después de una serie de reuniones estratégicas entre el personal del WVIP, los trabajadores de reforestación y campesinos, se formó el sindicato de los Píneros y Campesinos Unidos del Noroeste (PCUN).

PCUN fue establecido en el mes de abril de 1985 con la participación de 80 campesinos. Ese mismo año fue disuelto el WVIP, sin embargo, los servicios de inmigración que proporcionaban a la comunidad fueron trasladados a el Centro de Servicios para Campesinos que ahora es parte de PCUN.

La ciudad de Woodburn, Oregon, donde se encuentran las oficinas del sindicato, esta situado en medio del Valle de Willamette, una zona que es considerada el centro de la industria agrícola de Oregon. En la actualidad, Woodburn tiene más de 20,000 habitantes, y la mayoría de esta población es de descendencia Latina. De hecho, los Latinos representan poco más del 50% del poblado de Woodburn, y por esa razón es el municipio con una mayoría de Latinos ó personas de color.

La meta inicial de PCUN fue unir y organizar a los pineros y campesinos con el fin de mejorar sus condiciones de trabajo. La organización se esfuerza en capacitar a los trabajadores agrícolas y tomar medidas contra la explotación sistemática de trabajadores. Con ese fin, PCUN ha estado involucrado en un número de esfuerzos para ayudar a la comunidad Latina y organizar a los trabajadores.

Algunos ejemplos del trabajo que PCUN ha logrado a través de los años incluye la asistencia de 1,300 inmigrantes que presentaron solicitudes de amnistía bajo la reforma de inmigración y la ley de Control entre 1987 y 1988; la creación de un proyecto para educar a los trabajadores agrícolas sobre pesticidas; la promoción de legislación para ayudar que los trabajadores agrícolas tengan derechos para negociar un contrato laboral en forma colectiva; y la co-fundación de la corporación de desarrollo y vivienda para los trabajadores agrícolas, entre muchas otras cosas. PCUN continúa sus esfuerzos organizativos a través del comité de negociación colectiva y su centro de servicios para los trabajadores agrícolas. También a colaborado con una variedad de organizaciones locales, tales como campesinos Housing Corporation, la Voz Hispana Causa Chavista, Mujeres Luchadoras Progresistas de Oregon, coalición de derechos de inmigrantes del estado CAUSA, Latinos Unidos Siempre (LUS), Mano a Mano Family Center y la coalición de Salem-Keizer por la igualdad, entre otros. Estas organizaciones también forman parte del instituto de liderazo de PCUN que se llama CAPACES.

CAPACES es un movimiento colectivo que trata de fomentar colaboración y entrenamiento dentro de la comunidad Latina de Oregon.

Hoy en día, PCUN ha registrado a más de 5,000 miembros dentro del sindicato. PCUN es la organización más grande de trabajadores agrícolas y reforestación en el estado de Oregon, y es la organización Hispana más grande del estado.

#### Content Description

The Píneros y Campesinos Unidos del Noroeste (PCUN) records contains information about the history of Oregon's union for farmworkers and treepplanters. The materials include a number of Spanish and English correspondence, newsletters, publications, documents, and an extensive assortment of newspaper articles from different print publications that chronicle some of the struggles and fights for justice of the union. This includes addressing issues related to the living and working conditions of farmworkers, such as, housing, immigration, minimum wage, pesticides, etc.

The collection also contains a number of posters and photographs that depict various union activities, and many bilingual audio recordings that document the union's annual conventions, press conferences, educational and forums. All audio recordings are in cassette format. No digital files are available at this time.

La colección de los Píneros y Campesinos Unidos del Noroeste (PCUN), contiene información sobre la historia del sindicato laboral de pineros y trabajadores agrícolas que tiene su sede en Woodburn, Oregon. Los materiales en Español e Inglés que se encuentran en esta colección incluyen una serie de correspondencia, boletines, publicaciones, documentos variados, y un amplio surtido de artículos de periódico de diferentes publicaciones que relatan algunas de las principales luchas por justicia con los que el sindicato ha estado involucrado. Esto incluye asuntos ligados con la vida y condiciones laborales de los trabajadores del campo. Por ejemplo, vivienda, inmigración, salario mínimo, pesticidas, etc.

La colección también incluye una serie de posters y fotografías que muestran diversas actividades de la unión, y grabaciones de audio bilingües que documentan las convenciones anuales del sindicato, conferencias de prensa y foros educativos. En este momento, no hay copias mp3 ó archivos digitales de las grabaciones, todas están en formato de cassette.

#### Use of the Collection

##### Restrictions on Access :

Collection is open to the public.

Collection must be used in Special Collections & University Archives Reading Room.

##### Restrictions on Use :

Property rights reside with Special Collections & University Archives, University of Oregon Libraries. Copyright resides with the creators of the documents or their heirs. All requests for permission to publish collection materials must be submitted to Special Collections & University Archives. The reader must also obtain permission of the copyright holder.

##### Preferred Citation :

[Identification of item], PCUN records, Coll 335, Special Collections & University Archives, University of Oregon Libraries, Eugene, Oregon.

#### Administrative Information


#### Detailed Description of the Collection

##### Series I: Farmworker Issues, 1976-2000

This series consists of a number of a variety of documents that relate to immigration issues, particularly, in relationship to farmworker rights and legislation.

Esta serie consiste de una variedad de documentos relacionados a temas the inmigracion, particularmente, en cuanto a los derechos de campesinos y legislaciones de trabajadores.

Container(s)	Description	Dates
Box	Folder	
	<b>Subseries A: Immigration: bills, programs and hearings</b>	<b>1976-2005</b>
Box	Folder	
1	1	HR 14535
1	2	S 3074
1	3	H-2A
1	4	Bracero
1	5	S.B. 335
1	6	H.B. 2376
1	7	S.B. 553
1	8	H.B. 2867
1	9	Oregon leg (bills)
1	10	S.B. 16
1	11	H.B. 2933
1	12	Wyden: Contributor data
1	13	S.B. 1205
1	63	S.B. 1250
1	14	H-2A Study
1	15	H-2A strategy
1	16	H-2A campaign letter and correspondence
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1	18	Economic articles for H-2A fight
1	19	H-2A
1	20	H.B. 2405
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1	22	S.B. 531
1	62	Senate Hearing
1	23	H-2A documents
1	24	Guestworker article updates
1	65	Guestworker article updates
1	25	H-2B
1	26	Immigration report
1	27	Guestworker packet originals
1	28	Idaho H-2B application
1	29	Smith/Wyden Guestworker bill
1	30	H-2A articles news print
1	31	L and B re-orientation /H-2B application
1	32	S.B. 38
1	33	S 1563
1	34	H.B. 2430
1	35	Wyden/Smith bill
1	36	1998 JF Schmidt, H-2A order
1	37	S 2260
1	38	H-2A Blumenauer
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1	40	S.B. 1115
1	64	S.B. 1115
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1	45	Smith/Graham Biel, SB 1814, 1815
1	46	Guestworker bill debate
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1	48	House/Senate bills 99, 675-s, 588, 983, 529, 617, 890-s, 3015, 2633, 2793, 3220-h



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Women's archives


This Guide ▾

### Overview

The "Women's Archives" area consists of various archival fonds and collections related to the women's history in Canada and more closely to the feminist movement since the 1960s.

They comprise many non-governmental organizations and individuals archival fonds who worked for the improvement of the political, social and economical condition of Canadian women. The *Canadian Women's Movement Archives (CWMA) Collection* and the *Canadian Women's Movement Archives (CWMA)* fonds are two major resources for research on contemporary women's movement in Canada.

### Related Research Guides

- Canadian Studies
- History
- Human Rights
- Feminist and Gender Studies

### Useful Links

- Catalogue
- Classic Catalogue
- Joint Chair in Women's Studies, University of Ottawa and Carleton University
- Pauline Jewett Institute of Women's and Gender Studies
- Institute of Feminist and Gender Studies

### Women's Archives-Finding Aids

When an archival fonds has been processed and described, a detailed finding aid is available and provides specific information on the documents and the context.

Some archival fonds and collection are not fully described yet. In some cases a preliminary inventory is available and provides a general overview of the content.

- Andrews, Pamela (X10-67) - objects
- Andrews, Pamela (X10-67) - textual documents
- Backhouse, Constance (X10-107) - textual records
- Bold Print (X10-19) - Textual documents
- Business and Professional Women's Club of Ottawa (X10-28) - textual documents
- Canadian Journal of Women and the Law (X10-74) - textual documents
- Canadian Women's Movement Archives (X10-1) - photographs
- Canadian Women's Movement Archives (X10-1) - textual documents
- Collection of Documents on the Canadian Women's Movement (10-2) - objects
- Collection of Documents on the Canadian Women's Movement (X10-2) - fabric
- Dewolf, Theresa (X10-83) - graphic material
- Dewolf, Theresa (X10-83) - textual documents
- Durham International Women's Day Committee (X10-79) - textual documents and Graphic material
- Healthsharing Magazine and Collective (X10-3) - textual documents
- Midwifery Task Force of Ontario (MTF) : Mothers Are Women (MAW) (X10-13) - textual documents
- Montréal Women's Network (X10-5) - textual documents
- National Action Committee on the Status of Women (X10-24) - textual documents
- National Association of Women and the Law (X10-36) - textual documents
- Nelson, Lou (X10-34) - graphic material
- Nelson, Lou (X10-34) - objects
- Nelson, Lou (X10-34) - textual documents
- Ottawa Women's Place (X10-20) - textual documents
- Recovered Memory Task Group (X10-101) - graphic material
- Recovered Memory Task Group (X10-101) - object
- Recovered Memory Task Group (X10-101) - textual documents
- Royal Commission on the Status of Women (X10-108) - textual records
- Table féministe francophone de concertation provinciale de l'Ontario - graphic material
- Table féministe francophone de concertation provinciale de l'Ontario - textual documents
- Wages for Housework, Wages Due Lesbians, Lesbian Mother Defense Fund (X10-8) - graphic material
- Wages for Housework, Wages Due Lesbians, Lesbian Mother Defense Fund (X10-8) - textual documents
- Women's Resource Centre of the University of Ottawa (X10-7) - textual documents
- Wood, Myrna (X10-17) - textual documents


### Thematic Guides

These guides were primarily conceived to index approximately 2,000 women's groups and events that are part of the *Canadian Women's Movement Archives Collection (X10-01)*. However, they also cross reference other fonds relating to the theme.

- Abortion
- Arts
- Business
- Child Care
- Color
- Conferences
- Demonstrations
- Education
- Ethnic Groups
- Feminist Press
- Health
- Housing
- Immigrant Women
- IWD
- Labour
- Law
- Lesbians
- Medias
- Music
- Native Women
- Politic
- Pornography
- Poverty
- Prostitution
- Rural Women
- Self Defence
- Sexual Assault
- Spirituality
- Sport
- Violence

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### American Musicological Society records

#### Ms. COLL. 221

*This is a finding aid. It is a description of archival material held at the University of Pennsylvania. Unless otherwise noted, the materials described below are physically available in our reading room, and not digitally available through the web.*

**▼ SUMMARY INFORMATION**

**Repository:** University of Pennsylvania: Kislak Center for Special Collections, Rare Books and Manuscripts

**Creator:** American Musicological Society.

**Title:** American Musicological Society records

**Date [inclusive]:** 1934-1992

**Call Number:** Ms. Coll. 221


**Extent:** 122 boxes

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This collection comprises the administrative records of the Society, reflecting trends in musicological scholarship and academic training through the course of the twentieth century. Included is correspondence with individuals and institutions related to music research, as well as correspondence among officers of the Society and among committees. Also included are minutes, membership records and directories, records of annual meetings, events and chapters, financial and tax records, and miscellaneous administrative records. Publication series contains substantial correspondence with authors and editorial staff regarding scholarly works, including Tischler's Earliest Motets, the Works of William Billings, Ockeghem's Works, and the New Josquin Edition. Administrative correspondents include Presidents Charles Seeger, Curt Sachs, Gustave Reese, Donald Grout, William Mitchell, William S. Newman, Oliver Strunk, Jan LaRue, James Haar, Claude Palisca, Margaret Bent, H. Wiley Hitchcock, Janet Knapp, and Lewis Lockwood; Treasurers Otto Albrecht and Paul Henry Lang; Executive Director Alvin Johnson; Secretary Rita Benton; and Members of the Board Nino Pirrotta, Manfred Bukofzer, Alfred Einstein, Arthur Mendel, and Edward Lowinsky.

**Cite as:** American Musicological records, Kislak Center for Special Collections, Rare Books and Manuscripts, University of Pennsylvania

**Finding Aid's Permanent URL:** [http://hdl.library.upenn.edu/1017/d/ead/upenn\\_rbml\\_MsColl221](http://hdl.library.upenn.edu/1017/d/ead/upenn_rbml_MsColl221)

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Musicology was a young and relatively unacknowledged field of scholarship in the United States in the 1920s and early 30s, on the eve of the founding of the American Musicological Society. Though music was highly valued in this country as both high culture and popular entertainment, the systematic study of music was only beginning to gain recognition as a serious scholarly pursuit. Music programs in American universities offered primarily vocational training for such careers as performer and music instructor. It was not until 1930, with the appointment of Otto Kinkeldey at Cornell, that an American university offered a faculty position for musicology. Cornell also awarded the first American doctoral degree in Musicology in 1932 to J. Murray Barbour, later a President of the AMS. Over the next sixty years the field of musicological research burgeoned in American University programs, as music scholars gained influence and professional stature. A small group of American musicologists, passionate about their own research and devoted to the expansion of the field, formed the nexus of the movement which would transform the role of music study in American higher education for later generations of scholars. Among these ground breaking scholars were the founders of the American Musicological Society: Helen Roberts, George S. Dickinson, Carl Engel, Joseph Schillinger, Charles Seeger, Harold Spivacke, Oliver Strunk, Joseph Yasser, and Gustave Reese.

In the early decades of the twentieth century, American musicologists depended on European resources, both financial and institutional, for the support of their scholarship. The *Internationale Musik-Gesellschaft* served as the international society of the field and produced its primary scholarly journals. The U.S. branch of the IMG functioned as the center for American scholarly debate on music between 1907 and 1914. When World War One brought the dissolution of the European IMG, however, its American offspring could not survive independently, and all formal organization of musicologists temporarily died out. The International Musicological Society, founded in Basel in 1927, filled the gap left by the IMG in Europe, but an attempt to establish an American branch of the IMS in 1928 was largely unsuccessful. Though the Music Teachers' International Association, founded in 1876, served as a forum for the exchange of debate on music, the MTNA increasingly attracted those interested in practical musical instruction. The music community felt a growing need for an organization devoted specifically to musicological research.

#### **New York Musicological Society, 1930-1934**

By the early 1930s musicology had gained a place in American academics; universities began to offer faculty positions in musicology and to institute programs of musicological training for their students. The scholarly world was ready for the revival of an American society of musicologists. "[I]n New York City, a small group of men interested in the rapprochement of science and music met on the evening of January 20, 1930 with the purpose of organizing a purely local society." [1] This group of men and women, calling themselves the "New York Musicological Society" envisioned a select membership of active scholars, meeting once or twice a month to read papers and engaging in organized debate on scholarly topics. "The interest of the group is, it is true, avowedly systematic rather than historical, stressing speculative and experimental methods in close liaison with the vanguard of the liaison with the vanguard of the living art of music." [2] Over the course of its brief existence the NYMS held thirty-five meetings and had published three volumes of its Bulletin.

Even at the time of their founding the New York Musicological Society foresaw the dissolution of their local group when the interest and resources were found to organize a society of broader scope: "It is hoped that this will form the nucleus for a National Society." [3] On June 3, 1934, a handful of members of the New York Musicological Society met to discuss the organization of such a society, dedicated to advancing "research in the various fields of music as a branch of learning." They passed the following resolution:

The New York Musicological Society has flourished during the past five years as a small group interested chiefly in the systematic approach to Musicology. At a meeting of the executive committee it was



unanimously decided: 1) that a broadening of scope to include all subjects of musicological interest is imperative; 2) that to accomplish this it will be necessary to reorganize on a national scale.

The group approached Otto Kinkeldey to serve as their first president, and named the organization the American Musicological Society (it was briefly an Association rather than a Society). By the spring of 1935 the AMS comprised three chapters: Greater New York, Western New York, and Washington Baltimore. The AMS held their first annual meeting that year in Philadelphia, in cooperation with the Music Teacher's National Association.

#### International Congress, 1939

As the second World War sapped the European intellectual sphere of its financial resources and intellectual energies, and as some of the finest European scholars fled to the United States; the time was ripe for American musicologists to step into a leadership role worldwide. As German-born Alfred Einstein wrote of German scholarship in 1939, "since [1933] there has not been any more unhampered research in the field of musical science." [4] Unlike European nations, "America ha[d] the liberty to be creative in the field of musicology and to select her methods from Europe." As Einstein pointed out, no European country was at liberty to organize a gathering in that year, and European scholars looked to America for the sustenance of free scholarship. Indeed, the American group took up the banner with grace. Mere weeks after Hitler's invasion of Poland, the AMS played host to some of the world's finest music scholars at the International Congress held in New York City. The first such gathering of international scholars of music in America, this congress defined the central role the AMS would play in the decades ahead for musicology worldwide.

By all accounts, the congress was a tremendous success, and in fact drew more attention in the national press than musicology conferences today. Among the speakers were such eminent scholars as Dragan Plamenac (Yugoslavia), Manfred Bukofzer, Knud Jeppesen (Denmark), Otto Gombosi, (Hungary), Fernando Liuzzi (Italy), Alfred Einstein and Curt Sachs. George Herzog's presentation on the Anglo-American folk origins of Negro spirituals created a stir among the press. Not only did the congress provide the AMS with international recognition as a leading organization in the field of music scholarship, it also established the validity of the study of New World musical traditions. As Arthur Mendel wrote in the *Musical Times* (November 1939), "The keynote of the Congress was undoubtedly the aim to demonstrate that America has . . . a musical past, as well as a present and a future." American musicology had come into its own.

#### Growth and Recognition

Over the next decade the Society grew steadily. During the war years, this growth was in part due to the stream of European musicologists who made the United States their home and established themselves in American universities. This wave of immigrations invigorated the scholarly community in the United States and broadened the scope of American resources and scholarship. Some of these immigrants were among the most prominent members of the AMS, both in their personal scholarship and in the scope of their vision for the future of musicology as a profession. Edward Lowinsky involved himself with almost every aspect of the society, most significantly the Josquin Festival, but also including the establishment of various awards and the planning of the Kennedy Center Conferences. Manfred Bukofzer was a longtime board member, and his legacy lives on in AMS publications which continue to be funded by his bequest. Dragan Plamenac was also a board member and spent many years working on an AMS publication project, the Ockeghem Volumes.

Despite the rapid influx of immigrants, the growth of the Society was limited by the careful restriction of the membership and hence the lack of substantial income from dues. The founders of the AMS had initially imagined themselves as a very select group of scholars who had proven themselves through their publications and their reputation in the field. The rather rigorous membership process required perspective



members to be nominated by a current member (whose nomination was then seconded) and then subjected to a vote by the Board. One negative vote was enough to keep a nominee out of membership. By 1944, having realized the limitations this membership policy imposed, the Board established the category of Associate member for those who shared the interests of the society, but did not qualify professionally for membership. Along with this new category of members, the AMS also began a campaign to recruit new members. By 1947 the membership had grown to 549, and in 1948 the distinction between active and associate members was abolished. By 1997 the membership had reached more than 3,000.

By 1942 the total number of chapters had grown to eight, including New England, Philadelphia, Southern California, and Northwestern Chapters. In 1951 the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) admitted the AMS as a constituent member, giving them their final validation as a scholarly organization.

#### ***Journal of the American Musicological Society***

One of the most decisive steps for the AMS in the effort to gain legitimacy was the founding of the *Journal* in 1948. From the time of the founding of the Society, papers read at annual meetings were published in the Society's Papers. Abstracts of papers read at Chapters were published in the Bulletin. Other news and information was published in the Newsletter, begun in 1944. In 1946, George Dickinson proposed that the Society establish a *Journal* to supersede these various publications, and by 1948 the *Journal of the American Musicological Society* had been founded. Oliver Strunk served as its first editor.

Though the *Journal* editors were not always effective administrators, they were almost always among the most prominent scholars in the field. Following Strunk's high standard were such respected names as Donald Grout, Gustave Reese, Lewis Lockwood, and James Haar. The job of editor was both a great honor and an administrative nightmare. Though the *Journal* brought the Society an influx of institutional memberships, and increased its legitimacy as a scholarly organization, the publication was very expensive and continually plagued with deadline problems. In order to finance the publication the Society was forced to more than double the membership dues. The Executive Board constantly struggled with editors, authors, and the William Byrd Press, who published the *Journal*, to make sure the *Journal* came out on time. In fact, the *Journal* quickly gained a reputation for being late (sometimes up to a year behind schedule) and was a source of embarrassment to some officers. Complaints from the membership flooded in during the 1950s. In several instances an editor left office under unpleasant circumstances. Despite these early problems, *JAMS* is currently received around the world and is recognized as one of the most prestigious journals of music scholarship.

#### **Trends in Higher Education**

Over the years changes in the climate of American higher education have been reflected in the operations of the AMS. During the 1940s the influx of European scholars and the resulting increase in the number and variety of doctorates awarded in the U.S. are reflected in the expanding membership roles of the society, dominated by those who had their training abroad, but had now entered the ranks of American educators. At the same time, this rapid growth meant that the parameters of the field and the professional status of its members were in transition. By establishing committees to provide guidelines for doctoral programs and to set standards for the profession, the AMS continued to have input in the development of the field.

From an early date the AMS realized its responsibility to set high educational standards for students, and to ensure that young graduates found the job opportunities they deserved. Caught between roles as scholars and musicians, musicologists often continued to struggle to find their place in academic communities. Claude Palisca pointed out the prejudice against musicologists "from the side of the academic community, which failed to recognize the musician as a full-fledged colleague, and from the members of music departments, who insisted on judging the scholar strictly by standards of practical musicianship." [5] While



musicologists faced such difficulties in the larger academic community, an organization specifically devoted to music research became an important vehicle for providing support (both moral and financial) to music scholars. The AMS constantly discussed and redefined the parameters of the field, and looked towards the future of the profession. Also in the 1970s the ever-tightening job market for academics forced the AMS to rethink their role in providing guidance for young Ph.D.s. This situation led to the establishment of the Placement Service, a joint service with the College Music Society which served as a clearing house for jobs and candidates. The AMS also established committees on job placement and careers, and published several guides to careers in musicology, in and out of academics. Outside the field of musicology, the AMS played a larger role in monitoring trends in intellectual life in general, and in implementing change in the American University system.

In the 1960s as government played a more and more substantial role in funding for the arts and humanities, the AMS was concerned with the establishment and management of such organizations as the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Council for the Arts in Education. It fell to scholarly organizations such as the AMS to monitor the methods and means of the NEH and NCAE for supporting music scholarship, both by advising and protesting the actions of these groups. In the 1970s and 80s the AMS took a serious step for the advancement of research on American composers with the establishment of their Committee on the Publication of American Music, and the resulting monographic series on American studies in music.

In the 1980s and 90s trends in American intellectual life led to changing concerns for the AMS as well. Rising awareness of minorities and women's issues, multi-culturalism, gay and lesbian issues, and interdisciplinary studies influenced the formation of committees to address the concerns of the membership, and sparked ongoing discussion. Throughout its history, the choices the AMS made in focusing their creative energies and their financial resources helped to shape the development of American musicological publication and research through the twentieth century.

#### Endnotes

[1] *Bulletin of the New York Musicological Society*, No. 1, November, 1931.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Einstein, Alfred, "The New Outlook of Musical Scholarship in Europe and America," in *Musical America*, September 1939.

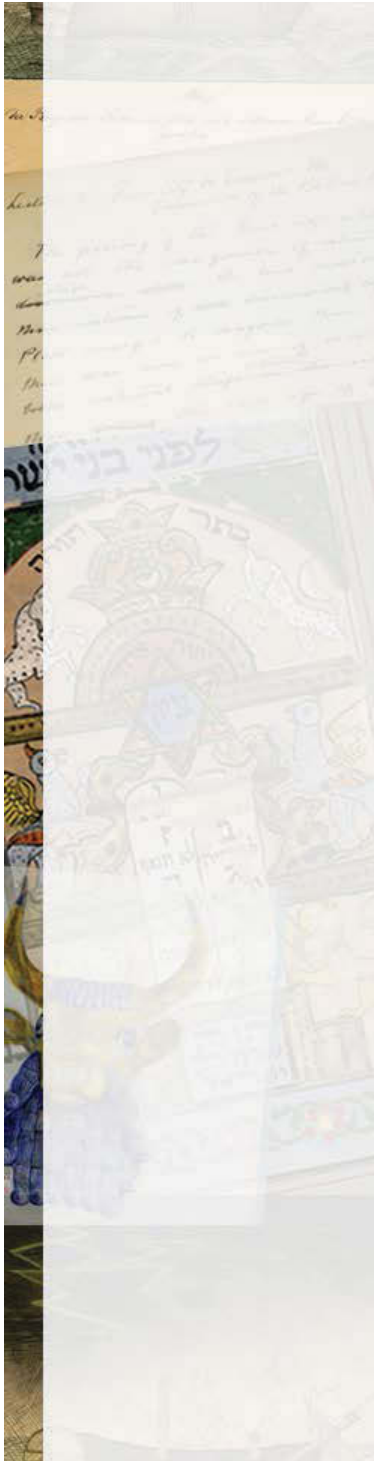
[5] Palisca, Claude, "A Brief History," in *Musicology*, ed. Harrison et al.

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#### ▼ SCOPE AND CONTENTS

The records of the American Musicological Society were donated to the University of Pennsylvania in 1989, with the understanding that the processing and maintenance of the collection would be the shared responsibility of the Curator of the Music Library and the Curator of Manuscripts. While much of the material has a purely administrative interest, the collection as a whole reflects the history of musicology in America through the course of the twentieth century. The names which run through the collection are the eminent music scholars of our age; it was these individuals who shaped the course of musicology in America, both through their scholarship and also through their administrative vision within the AMS. Some of the most significant figures in this collection are Presidents Charles Seeger, Curt Sachs, Gustave Reese, Donald Grout, William Mitchell, William S. Newman, Oliver Strunk, Jan LaRue, James Haar, Claude Palisca, Margaret Bent, H. Wiley Hitchcock, Janet Knapp, and Lewis Lockwood. Otto Albrecht was Treasurer and Business Manager. Rita Benton served as secretary, and Alvin Johnson was long-time Executive Director. Paul Henry Lang served as Treasurer. Nino Pirrotta, Manfred Bukofzer, Alfred Einstein, Arthur Mendel,





and Edward Lowinsky were Members of the Board.

Because officers of the AMS usually only saw each other twice a year, at the spring board meeting and at the annual meeting, the administration of the AMS took place primarily through correspondence. As a result, AMS correspondence records often provide an incredibly rich and detailed account of the decision-making that went on behind any given course of action in the AMS. On the other hand, because it was left up to the individual officers to send their files to the archives, there are often tremendous gaps in the records. Some officers weeded their files significantly before passing them on to a successor. Others discarded the outdated files of a predecessor.

It was not until the early 70s that the AMS gave some thought to an ordered preservation of their records. In 1972 Louise Cuyler made a microfilm copy of the Society's minute books from 1934-1971, and deposited the originals at the New York Public Library. As of 1987 the minute books themselves were considered a permanent part of the NYPL collection. The microfilm remains a part of the Penn collection. In about 1970, Clayton Henderson of Beloit College and later of St. Mary's was appointed archivist, and he began to collect material there with the intention of writing a history of the society. By 1981, Henderson writes that he suspected missing records might be in the Library of Congress, in the Virginia Bonded Warehouse, among the effects of Gustave Reese, and in the New York Public Library of Performing Arts. Certainly some of the material remained in university files of the individual officers.

In 1987 the Society resolved to move all of the records to a central location. Because the Business Office of the Society had been located at the University of Pennsylvania for many years, Philadelphia seemed a logical site for the archive. As John Roberts of Penn's Van Pelt Library wrote at the time, "Because of the long association between the AMS and the University of Pennsylvania, we believe it is highly appropriate that the society's archives be located here." [1] The archives were transferred as a gift to the University of Pennsylvania in January of 1989. Since then various officers and committee chairs have added their files to the collection. Currently the bulk of the material begins with the first meeting of the AMA in June of 1934, and ends with the end of H. Wiley Hitchcock's presidential term in 1992. The most significant gap occurs from 1950-1958; the presidential files of Gustave Reese, Donald Grout (1953-54), Karl Geiringer, and J. Murray Barbour do not appear to have been included.

Some material has been removed from the collection, including personal papers of Otto Albrecht and Alvin Johnson, as well as form letters, publications of societies other than the AMS, tourism brochures, triplicate copies, and ephemera unrelated to the AMS.

#### **General Correspondence**

Over the course of its history the AMS had occasion to correspond with many of the principal figures in the field of music research, including professional and scholarly organizations, academic institutions, publishing houses and individuals. This correspondence series consists of letters addressed to officers of the society by outside individuals or organizations. This includes letters from members of the society, and even officers of the society at times before or after their term of office. Letters from these individuals and institutions are filed alphabetically to provide name access to some of the most prominent members of the field of musical research. In contrast, the outgoing correspondence is arranged chronologically in order to allow research on a given time period. This dual arrangement allows a researcher both easy access to individual correspondence and also an overview of the activities and concerns of the society over time. The bulk of the correspondence dates from the late 1930s through the mid-1980s.

The earliest correspondents include some of the Society's founding members, including Charles Seeger and Curt Sachs. Paul Henry Lang, one of the founding members of the Society, periodically wrote to clarify his views on the future of the Society. William Newman, onetime president of the AMS often offered his opinions as



well. Isabel Pope was one of the only prominent female members of the AMS in the 1940s, along with Helen Hewitt and Helen Heffron Roberts. Helen Roberts wrote to Secretary Gustave Reese in 1934 to propose that the American Society for Comparative Musicology, of which she was Secretary, merge with the AMS as a recognized branch. Alfred Einstein was one of the most prominent immigrant members of the young society. His daughter Eva established an award in his honor after his death.

Some of the earliest correspondence relates to the 1939 International Congress in New York. Noah Greenberg of New York's Pro Musica also wrote about performances for the Congress. Knud Jeppesen first had contact with the AMS in 1939 when he came to New York as a delegate. He was later elected to Corresponding membership in the society. Romain Rolland, French novelist and musicologist, was forced to decline an invitation. His letter of regret was presented at the opening of the Congress and was quoted widely in daily newspapers. Albert Schweitzer also sent a letter of regret. Other eminent musicologists who wrote regarding their attendance at the Congress were Johannes Wolf, Albert Smijers, Francisco Curt Lange and Otto Gombosi. The 1961 Congress was also a stimulus for correspondence, including Boris Goldovsky, who wrote to discuss a performance of Paisiello's King Theodore, as did Arthur Schoep. Mantle Hood, also active on AMS committees, was a key figure in the organization of the Congress, as well as a prominent ethnomusicologist. Emanuel Winternitz, of the Metropolitan Museum, worked on performance arrangements for the Congress and was also a Council member.

Often individuals who served on the Council or had completed terms as officers or Board members wrote to advise or to offer constructive criticism. Margaret Bent and Larry Bernstein, both active members and administrators of the AMS, wrote with various proposals for the goals and organization of AMS. Additional correspondence from them, as well as from David Boyden, may be found throughout the collection. H. Wiley Hitchcock, later AMS president, writes in 1970 with a brief bibliography on early American music. Harold Spivacke was a member of the board and council, and occasionally communicated on library issues. Denis Stevens, musicologist and conductor, as well as AMS council member, wrote to comment on the 1968 Annual Meeting. Though he never served as its president, Edward Lowinsky served on many of the Society's committees and was especially involved in the establishment of prizes and awards, and had a clear concept of the importance of the AMS in national educational issues. Dragan Plamenac, a member of the board and honorary member, was until his death the editor of the Ockeghem Volumes, a long term AMS publications project (see also Publications, Ockeghem).

Other members, even if they never served as officers, made a career-long commitment to the AMS through their service on committees and their work on special projects. Martin Picker was primarily involved in publications and also served as editor of the Journal. He writes to comment on the feasibility of a library research center in Italy. Manfred Bukofzer was active on many committees in the Society and eventually gave a substantial bequest to the Society's publications endowment (see Treasurer, Funds and Bequests). Helen Hewitt, a board member of the AMS and compiler of the early versions of the Doctoral Dissertations in Musicology, wrote primarily concerning her professional projects (see also Board Correspondence and Publications, Special Projects, DDM). Cynthia Hoover, a librarian at the Smithsonian Institute, was active member of the U.S. Bicentennial Committee and the Committee on the Publication of American Music, in particular the Billings project (see also Publications). Irving Lowens, a notable music critic, was involved in such AMS projects as the Kennedy Center Festivals and in 1975 wrote to explain his position on AMS involvement in the events.

Other members wrote to promote issues in which they had an vested interest, to ask the AMS to endorse their projects, or to incite political action by the AMS. Barry Brook was a frequent correspondent regarding his inventory projects (see also Affiliations, RILM). Malcolm Brown had close ties with Soviet Musicologists as well as IREX and wrote to sponsor various exchange trips (see also Affiliations, IREX). Vincent Duckles of the Music Library Association was concerned with the research



library element of the field; he devoted considerable energy to the proposed establishment of an American Library Center for Musicological Research in Rome (see also Music Library Association and Special Topics, American Library Center in Italy). Richard S. Hill, the editor of MLA's NOTES, was also active in the AMS, especially in the committee on RISM. In 1975 Don Krummel applied to the AMS to endorse his NEH Grant application for a Directory of Source Materials in Early American Music. Arthur Mendel served on AMS committees and frequently applied to the board for political action or reform, including appointments to NEH and the cutback on hours at the Library of Congress. James Pruett of the Library of Congress wrote in 1990 to draw the attention of the AMS to the copyright legislation which he believed threatened musical scholarship. In 1954 Alex Ringer wrote to express his feelings about the Howell Bill, then under consideration.

There were of course those members who brought problems and complaints to the attention of the Board. Tim McGee offered the Canadian viewpoint to the Society, and incited debates on the treatment of Canadian members by the AMS and on the possibility of establishing a Canadian chapter. Alex Main, for some time a member of the Chapter Fund Committee, wrote several letters in 1990 to enquire about the AMS policies for selecting papers to be read at annual meetings; many prominent scholars, he argued, were rejected time and again in favor of less qualified presenters.

In the years after its founding the AMS was forced to define the parameters of its intellectual projects. This effort at self-definition necessarily excluded some members and, as a result, splinter groups often formed. Some groups were formed to provide an alternative to the AMS. As the head of the American Institute of Musicology in Rome, Armen Carpetyan was a difficult correspondent for many decades. On several occasions the AMS tried to form a lasting affiliation with the AIM, but with limited success. While the AIM and the AMS did collaborate on the publication of the *Arcadelt* volume, Carapetyan remained distrustful of the Society and often accused them of exclusionary practices (see also in Correspondence, AIM, in Publications, *Arcadelt*; Committees, AIM; and Affiliations, AIM). Gilbert Chase was an early member who was heavily involved in Latin American Musicology. He too was sometimes disappointed by the AMS's willingness to support ties with other Musicological organizations. The American Musical Instrument Society was another interest group organized out of the AMS. Its members, notably former AMS registrar Cecil Adkins, were often sensitive about what they saw as the AMS's exclusion of their interests. The Society of Ethnomusicology and the Society of Music Theory were both created out of AMS membership pool, and often the societies met jointly. Charles Seeger was a prominent figure in the early years of the AMS, but as time wore on he began to associate himself more firmly with the SEM, which he had founded; in the 1960s Seeger and Strunk corresponded on the possibility of a merger between the AMS and SEM. Of course the AMS looked warily at first on what might seem to be a fragmenting of their unified organization. As time went on, however, they welcomed the new perspectives afforded by these younger societies.

Throughout its history the AMS constantly renegotiated its ties to various professional and scholarly organizations; they both depended on the support and resources of these organizations, and also wished to maintain their own separate group identity. The American Council of Learned Societies elected the AMS a constituent member in 1951. It is through the ACLS that the AMS expresses its views on arts and education in America. The ACLS also offers funding to the Society (see also, Affiliations, ACLS). The International Musicological Society was another important affiliation for the AMS. They occasionally held their annual meetings in conjunction with the IMS Congress, and AMS officers often served on the board of the IMS. In addition to correspondence relating to their joint meetings, the IMS also wrote regarding projects they helped to fund, including the Doctoral Dissertations in Musicology Series. For many years the AMS was a member of the National Music Council, until they resigned their membership in 1969. Through its contact with the American Association of University Professors, the AMS maintained its interest in the professional lives of its members.



In addition to the memberships it held in umbrella organizations, the AMS also had affiliations to societies with which they formed joint committees or planned joint meetings. The College Music Society often held joint meetings with the AMS and collaborated on such projects as the Placement Service (see also Annual Meetings and Publications, Special Projects, Placement Service). The Music Teacher's National Association was a forerunner of the AMS, and for the first several years the AMS participated jointly in the MTNA annual meeting. Karl Gehrken of the MTNA wrote in 1937 to negotiate an affiliation between the two organizations. For a period in the 1940s the AMS offered free memberships to the winners of the Mu Phi Epsilon award. The Music Library Association shared many members with the AMS and was involved in many joint projects, including joint annual meetings, the translations center, and the reprints committee. For a brief period in the 1970s the AMS worked with the Kennedy Center to plan a series of Festival-Conferences featuring individual composers. While the Haydn and Mozart Festivals were a success, other events were canceled, and the project was eventually abandoned (see also Committees, Kennedy Center, and Events). The International Research and Exchanges Board organized Soviet-American exchanges in the 1980s. The Modern Language Association provided the AMS with use of their computer system to process their mailing list. Other related societies include the International Association of Music Libraries and the Music Educator's National Conference.

Among other correspondents are the following prominent musicologists: Karl Geiringer, Donald Jay Grout, Charles Hamm, Glen Haydon, Daniel Hertz, George Herzog, Lloyd Hibberd, Joseph Kerman, Otto Kinkeldey, Jan La Rue, Alfred Mann, Dayton Miller, Hans Nathan, Otto Ortmann, Carl Parrish, Nino Pirrotta, Curt Sachs, Egon Wellesz, Anselm Hughes, and Eric Werner. Erich Hertzmann wrote personal letters to Oliver Strunk and his wife over several decades. In 1974 Paul Pisk wrote to communicate his intention of leaving \$20,000 to the AMS in his will. As a result of its early connection with New York City, the AMS has reason to correspond with the New York Public Library, where they frequently held board meetings and later stored their records. The law firm of Rodwin & Rodwin provided legal advice for the AMS, especially in their publications contracts and constitution.

#### **Board and Council Correspondence**

Sometimes called Members at Large, Executive Committee, Executive Board, or Board of Directors, this group included the officers of the society and four elected representatives (six in the earlier years). Each board member served two years, with staggered terms. The correspondence of the Board generally reflects the debates and discussions of the administration over the years. Often this includes circular letters soliciting opinions of board members, or even ballots requiring a vote. Council Correspondence includes only circular letters to the council members; letters from the Council are filed under the member's name in general correspondence. Names of Officers, Board, and Council Members can be found in Administrative Records, List of Officers.

Other Correspondence includes Inquiries and Solicitations, which consists of form letters, requests for address lists, and requests for information. Invitations are primarily for inaugural events, to which the AMS was expected to send a representative.

Correspondence filed elsewhere in the collection includes: letters from members relating simply to issues of membership (Membership); correspondence among committee members, or between committees and outside organizations (Committees); correspondence among the publications committee, between editors and the officers, and between the publications committee and authors and publishers (Publications); correspondence among arrangements committees, or between arrangements committees and hotels, insurance brokers, exhibitors, etc. (Annual Meetings); correspondence between chapter officers and the Society (Chapters).

#### **Minutes**

The decision-making of the Society is made primarily by the Board, at their Biannual





Meetings. The Board met once in the spring, often at the site of that year's coming annual meeting; in early years meetings of the Board were held at the New York Public Library. A second meeting of the Board was held in the fall or winter at the Annual Meeting itself. At the annual meeting, two board meetings were held: one for the outgoing board and one for the incoming board. In all cases the president collected items for the agenda throughout the year, sometimes at the request of members, and sometimes on his own initiative. This included periodical reports from the chairs of various committees. An agenda for the meetings was filed with the secretary and sent out ahead of time to board members. The secretary took notes at the meetings and sent a draft to the president and executive director for corrections. A final version of the minutes was supplied to the Board for approval at the beginning of the next meeting. Other regular meetings include meetings of the Council and Business Meetings. Meetings of the General Membership were eventually abandoned.

This series includes minutes of the Society from the time it was established to the present day. This includes agendas, drafts of minutes and final versions of minutes. When attachments were included they are filed with the minutes. Microfilm of early records are available. Minutes from the years 1983-1988 are bound in notebooks along with relevant documents. An index of the minutes records topics discussed in meeting from 1954 to 1962. Also included is a list of missing minutes.

#### **Membership**

In the first years of the Society, acquiring membership was an arduous task. A member must first have been nominated by a current member, which nomination was then seconded. A lengthy application was then filed, including recommendations, and then was subject to approval of the board. When a hierarchized membership was created in 1948 (by the Committee on Instituting a New Class of Members), the Board had to first decide whether the candidate merited Active or only Associate Membership and then had to review these memberships annually. In the late 1930s and early 40s Gustave Reese kept member files alphabetically by the name of the member. These files include nominations, applications, recommendations, ballots from the Board and incidental correspondence with the applicant. William Mitchell continued much the same practice in the late 1940s and early 50s. By the mid-fifties, however, when Louise Cuyler took over as secretary, the membership process had been much simplified. By this point anyone could be accepted as a member, as long as dues were paid. For this reason it was simpler for Cuyler to file applications chronologically by year and then alphabetically by member name.

In early years the Society had a Membership Committee, first charged with organizing applications and later with recruiting members. The correspondence of this committee spans the years 1935-1962 and includes promotional membership material. The committee on Honorary and Corresponding Members proposed individuals to receive Honorary Memberships, and foreign individuals to be honored with Corresponding memberships. The list of proposed names was then revised and approved by the Board and voted on by the Council.

After the dissolution of the Membership Committee, the position of Membership secretary (later Registrar) was established. Cecil Adkins served as Registrar from about 1969 to 1978 and ran the membership office out of the North Texas State University. Adkins was responsible for processing new members, collecting dues, and maintaining the membership list, which he eventually computerized. Mailing labels came from this office as well. This correspondence is primarily between Cecil Adkins and the Treasurer and Business Manager, first Otto Albrecht and later Alvin Johnson, regarding membership accounts. Member letters are mainly letters between the members and the secretary, regarding the status of their membership or posing a question. Also included are forms and form letters, membership cards, and other materials relating the membership. Directories were published periodically in the Journal, and eventually brought out annually as a separate publication.

#### **Committees**



**AMS-50:** In honor of the Society's fiftieth anniversary the AMS resolved to establish a dissertation fellowship for doctoral students in musicology. This began a long-term fund raising efforts, in which the campaign committee, with the help of an NEH matching grant raised over \$500,000. For most of this period D. Kern Holoman was the energetic chair of the committee, generating a great volume of correspondence with prospective donors as well as organizing fund raising events and publicity mailings. By 1986 the AMS-50 Fellowship Committee was able to consider their first batch of applicants. This correspondence primarily includes correspondence between committee members and between officers and committee members, as well as correspondence with recipients. In addition, submissions from candidates for the 1990 year are also included, giving an idea of the committee's work of evaluating and eliminating prospective dissertations. Controversy over gender bias in the appointment of committee members and in the awarding of fellowships troubled this committee for several years. A Scrapbook of clippings and photos related to the AMS-50 benefit at the Annual Meeting in Cleveland in 1986 has been removed to the Memorabilia Series.

**Awards:** Over the years several generous gifts and bequests allowed the AMS to establish annual awards. The Einstein Award, established in 1967, was made possible by Eva Einstein in honor of her father Alfred Einstein, to be awarded annually to the best article published by a young scholar. This award suffered much criticism over the vague terms of its requirements (this criticism included allegations of sexism), and underwent several revisions. The Noah Greenberg Award was established anonymously in 1976 in honor of Noah Greenberg, to be awarded annually to a performance group. The Kinkeldey Award was endowed with a bequest from Otto Kinkeldey to be awarded annually to a book published on a musicological topic. The Paul A. Pisk Prize was first awarded in 1991, for the best scholarly paper by a graduate student. Though the committees in charge of awarding these awards were sometimes appointed a year or two in advance, this material is all filed chronologically by the year in which the award was granted. Correspondence includes the establishment and revision of guidelines for the awards, discussion of the candidates by the committees, complaints directed to the committees, correspondence with donors and recipients. Also included are copies of award citations, blank samples of awards certificates, and historical lists of awards recipients. Recordings by two winners of the Greenberg award can be found in Box 119 with Memorabilia.

**Nominating:** The nominating committee was appointed to nominate candidates for officers of the society and for council members. The list of nominees was submitted to the Board for approval, and then voted on by the membership as a whole. This committee influenced the direction the society headed from year to year in its choice of candidates. In compiling a list of nominees, the committee hoped to find the most distinguished scholars in their field, while also presenting slates balanced between men and women, with a representation of diverse specializations, institutional affiliations, and regional distribution. The relative success or failure of the committee to achieve this goal was constantly under debate. The records of the nominating committee include discussion of candidates, sample ballots, candidate biographies, election counts, and miscellaneous election material.

**Special Committees:** In addition to permanent committees with long-standing functions, presidents occasionally appointed ad hoc or supervisory committees. While some of these committees served only a brief period, others significantly influenced the policies of the Society. As a scholarly organization the AMS was of course concerned to monitor the development of the field of music education, especially to ensure that graduate programs instituted and maintained high standards for their training. Committees related to music education include: Curriculum and Accreditation, GRE Committee, Graduate Studies, Graduate Standards, Interdisciplinary Studies, Music Education in Secondary Schools, and Musicology.

The various committees relating to careers reflect the job shortage beginning in the late 1970s and demonstrate the growing awareness on the part of the AMS of their



responsibility to guide young Ph.D.'s into the professional world. These committees include Academic and Non-Academic Employment, Career Options, Career Related Issues, and Hiring Procedures. The Committee on Academic and Non-Academic Employment undertook a project of publishing a handbook of career guidelines, under the supervision of Cynthia Verba.

Some committees arose from concern over discrimination on the job market, and a heightened sensitivity to under-represented groups. The Committees on Cultural Diversity, on Outreach, on the Status of Women, and on Minorities, were all extremely vocal. While at times they may have encouraged a kind of hysterical paranoia among some committee members, in general these committees promoted a more balanced representation of interests among officers and awardees. The Committee on Committees was responsible for drawing up an explanation of the functions of each committee, and describing rules of appointment and rotation. The U.S. Bicentennial Committee designed a project in honor of the American Bicentennial in 1976. The Committee's project, the publication of the *Complete Works of William Billings*, later blossomed into the Committee on the Publication of American Music (see Publications). Other miscellaneous committees include the Committees on the American Institute in Rome, on Automated Bibliography, on a Central Business Office, the Collegium Committee, the Committee on Editorial Policy, on the Encyclopedia Project, on the Kennedy Center Festival Conferences, the Ad Hoc Committee on Local Arrangements, the Committees on Reorganization, on Reorganization of the Council, on Reprints, on Technology, and on the Translations Center.

In addition to correspondence among individual committees and reports of those committees are lists of committee appointments, form letters to committee chairs, and other miscellaneous material.

#### Publications

The Publications projects of the AMS are perhaps the most concrete way the Society exerted its influence in musicological scholarship. The Publications Committee met to formulate projects, give editorial input, or select projects for their financial support. This committee initially took on Publications projects of their own, in which committee members served as a virtual editorial staff. These projects often took decades and outlived individual editors. Several of the works published by the AMS are invaluable additions to the field of scholarship, including the *Collected works of Ockeghem*, edited by Dragan Plamenac, *The Complete Works of John Dunstable*, edited by Manfred Bukofzer, and Joseph Kerman's Elizabethan Madrigal. *The New Josquin Edition* was jointly undertaken with a Dutch Press (the VNM). Hans Tischler's *Earliest Motets* was another project that spanned the terms of several different committee chairs. The records of the Publications Committee include correspondence among committee members, editorial comments from the members to authors, submissions, contracts, and drafts. Page proofs of the Ockeghem work have been removed to Oversize in Box 120.

The *Works of William Billings* was undertaken by the U.S. Bicentennial Committee. It was out of this project that the Committee on the Publication of American Music was born in 1981. This committee included such prominent Americanists as Richard Crawford and H. Wiley Hitchcock. Cynthia Hoover of the Smithsonian was another dedicated member. This committee made grant application to the NEH for a long-term project to publish monographic studies on American music. The records of COPAM contain correspondence, proposals, NEH grant applications, and contracts. Though the *Journal of the American Musicological Society* often functioned as a separate body, and though its records are contained in a separate collection, the AMS Board did make some basic organizational decisions, including the appointment and dismissal of Editors and the Editorial Board. This sub-series contains correspondence between the president of the Society and the Journal Editor and Editorial Board, Reports on the Journal, and papers relating to producing the Journal's Index. The Society sent out a Newsletter from as early as 1944 to circulate news and information to its members. It was initially thought that the Journal would replace the Newsletter, but it soon became clear that there was material enough for



both publications. While the Journal printed scholarly articles and reviews, the Newsletter printed messages from the President, reports of committees, schedules of annual meetings, budgets, obituaries, and other news. The Newsletter editor collected material from officers and committees and published two issues each year. This subseries contains correspondence between officers and the Newsletter editor, drafts, undated submissions, and a mailing list. Material generated by the Journal editor and editorial board can be found in Ms. Coll. 222.

The Society also undertook publications projects for the interests of its own members, such as the Abstracts of Papers and Bulletins, which preceded the Journal, and also the AMS Anniversary Booklet written by Richard Crawford. In addition, they released non-scholarly reference pamphlets, usually funded by the Publications Committee Budget. Included in these were the long-running *Doctoral Dissertations in Musicology*, first compiled by Helen Hewitt, and later by Cecil Adkins, *The Report of the International Musicological Society Congress in 1977*, and the listing of placement opportunities. Other general publications material includes lists of publications, budgets, copyright certificates, publications orders, permissions, and order books.

#### Annual Meetings and Events

The central event on the AMS calendar was the Annual Meeting. These meetings included the presentation of scholarly papers, concerts, banquets, meetings of the board and council, and the presentation of awards. The AMS held its first Annual Meeting in Philadelphia in 1935. This meeting was held jointly with the MTNA. Throughout its history the AMS met with other societies, both to defray costs and to encourage an interchange of ideas. The AMS frequently met with the College Music Society, the Society for Ethnomusicology and the Society for Music Theory. On several occasions the AMS combined their annual meeting with a meeting of the IMS, for which they played host. This collection contains substantial records for three IMS congresses: the New York Congress in 1939; the New York Congress in 1961; and the Berkeley Congress in 1977. A videotape of the performance of "Apollo and the Nine Muses" can be found with the box of memorabilia. While for the first decade of its existence the Society held most of their conferences on the East Coast, they soon instituted a policy of rotating the meetings among different regions of the country.

As the size of the membership grew, these annual events became more and more difficult to organize. Though the first annual meetings were planned only months before they happened, in later years the planning began as early as six or seven years ahead of schedule. The planning for an annual meeting was undertaken by a group of committees, in conjunction with the officers and Board: the Program Committee, and the Local Committee, and the Performance Committee, each appointed by the President. The Program Committee was made up of members from across the country, including the chair of the Committee for the previous years, and the chair of the Committee for the following year. This committee was responsible for reading and selecting abstracts of the papers to be presented. The Performance Committee was responsible for scheduling concerts during the conference. The Local Committee bore the brunt of the work; this committee comprised regionally based members, whose responsibility it was to coordinate hotel accommodations, collect registrations, and take care of practical matters.

Material available for a given annual meeting varies in quantity from a single program to three boxes of papers regarding every aspect of the meeting. This material includes correspondence between officers and program committee members, arrangements with hotels and exhibitors, programs and drafts, insurance forms, registration forms, and proposed abstracts.

#### Chapters

As the Society grew from a relatively local organization to a body of more than 3,000 individuals across the U.S. and Canada, it formed into smaller regional organizations or chapters. These individual chapters held events and conferences of their own on a more frequent basis, perhaps once or twice a month. Chapters were





better equipped to recruit members locally, and to address the concerns of individual members. While members continued to pay dues directly to the AMS, some chapters collected supplementary dues. Additionally, the AMS paid chapters a per capita allotment to finance events and administration. To monitor the size and activities of chapters, the secretary collected reports from each chapter once a year, detailing financial records, membership, officers, and organized events. For additional monetary support, chapters might apply to the Chapter Fund Committee, whose job it was to evaluate proposals and award money.

Many of these chapters grew up spontaneously around a city or university, as a result of an individual member's initiative. In consequence, the system of regional division lacked order; the Midwest Chapter spanned a thousand miles and drew hundreds of members, while other Chapters had difficulty gathering any members at all. In 1969, President William S. Newman formed The Chapters and Regions Committee to address this problem. This committee surveyed all existing chapters and proposed a plan to redraw the geographical Chapter divisions. Unfortunately, many chapters were resistant to change, and while some reforms were adapted, many members were offended; other chapters virtually ignored the changes.

Material in this series includes correspondence between the AMS and chapter officers, chapter reports, programs of chapter events, and lists of chapter officers. Additionally, records of the Chapters and Regions Committee include correspondence, questionnaires distributed to chapters, and the final report of the committee. The records of the Chapter Fund committee include correspondence between the committee and chapter officers, as well as between the committee chair and the treasurer.

#### **Financial**

The Society depended on member dues for its basic operating expenses. Additional sources of income include gifts and bequests by members, some of which funded particular projects; others supported annual prizes. Additionally the Society received grant support from the ACLS and the NEH. The financial aspects of the Society were managed in early years by the Treasurer; Alvin Johnson later took on this role in combination with that of Executive Director. It was his job to prepare budgets, file tax reports, pay bills, distribute reimbursements, fill publications orders and manage the endowment fund. This series includes financial statements, audits, tax reports, treasurer's reports, and receipts.

#### **Administrative**

This series includes the Society's certificate of incorporation, along with its revision in 1942. Also included are copies of the constitution and drafts of amendments, together with correspondence regarding these amendments. Miscellaneous papers belonging to the secretary are also included, along with descriptions of the duties of various officers, and historical lists of the terms of officers, board members and council members.

The archive was established around 1970, when Clayton Henderson was appointed Archivist. This subseries contains correspondence with Henderson regarding the archive and the history of the Society that Henderson intended to write. Also included are notes regarding the papers, notes on interviews with senior members, copies of printed histories of the Society, and photocopies of early papers. From the late 1980s, when the collection was moved to the University of Pennsylvania, there are letters of negotiation and legal documents, as well as reports on the status of the collection.

#### **Endnotes**

[1] Letter from John Roberts to Jane Stevens, June 1, 1987.

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#### **▼ ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**

#### **Publication Information**



University of Pennsylvania: Kislak Center for Special Collections, Rare Books and Manuscripts, 2009

**Finding Aid Author**

Finding aid prepared by Rebecca C. Smith, Leah Germer

**Access Restrictions**

To consult this collection, readers must obtain written permission of either the current President or Executive Director of the American Musicological Society.

**Use Restrictions**

Copyright restrictions may exist. For most library holdings, the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania do not hold copyright. It is the responsibility of the requester to seek permission from the holder of the copyright to reproduce material from the Kislak Center for Special Collections, Rare Books and Manuscripts.

**Source of Acquisition**

Gift of American Musicological Society, 1989-2009.

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▼ **OTHER FINDING AIDS**

For a complete listing of correspondents, do the following title search in [Franklin: American Musicological Society Records](#).

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▼ **COLLECTION INVENTORY**

**I. Correspondence.**

**A. General correspondence.**

**Description & Arrangement**

Correspondence between representatives of the Society and outside individuals or organizations. These representatives are primarily officers of the Society, in most cases the President, Secretary or Executive Director. Incoming correspondence is arranged alphabetically by correspondent, and then chronologically. Outgoing correspondence follows and is arranged chronologically.

**1. Incoming.**

	Box	FOLDER
A-R-Boyden.	1	1-65
Brigham-Cyr.	2	66-126
Daniel-Haydon.	3	127-211
Heartz-Julliard.	4	212-274
Kaczynski-Masson.	5	275-346
Mead-Nugent.	6	347-411
Oberlander-Rutgers.	7	412-483
Saari-Swartz.	8	484-559
Taylor-Zimmerman.	9	560-645

**2. Outgoing.**

	Box	FOLDER
1934-1958.	10	646-680
1959-1960.	11	681-715

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Eighth Air Force archive, 1939-2009

HCLA 1538

**COLLECTION OVERVIEW**

**Title:** Eighth Air Force archive  
**Dates (Inclusive):** 1939-2009  
**Creator:** Eighth Air Force Memorial Museum Foundation  
**Abstract:** The Eighth Air Force archive documents both the fighter and bomber groups that served in Europe and Africa during World War II and the Eighth Air Force veterans organizations nationwide. It contains books, photographs, audio-visual materials, oversize graphic materials, artifacts, memorabilia, microfilm, and organizational records donated by veterans and their families.  
**Collection Number:** HCLA 1538  
**Size:** 127.86 Cubic Feet  
**Size:** 670 items  
**Location:** For current information on the location of these materials, please consult the [library catalog](#).  
**Repository:** [Special Collections Library, Pennsylvania State University](#).  
**Languages:** English

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

The Eighth Air Force was organized January 28, 1942. Dedicated to the strategic bombing of Germany, the Eighth Air Force's daylight strikes and the Royal Air Force's night bombardment led to the dislocation and destruction of Germany's infrastructure and economy. The Eighth Air Force archive is the result of the efforts of James Hill, the editor of the 8th AF News. In 1990, Mr. Hill began collecting papers, audiovisual materials, and memorabilia from members of the 8th Air Force. Mr. Hill passed away in 1998, and the 8th Air Force Memorial Museum Foundation (8AFMMF) currently coordinates the acquisition and transfer of historical materials from veterans of the 8th Air Force to the archive at Penn State. In 1998, donors Sherry Petska Middlemas and George Middlemas Jr. established the Albert M. Petska Libraries Endowment to honor the memory of their fathers, both Air Force veterans. Albert M. Petska served in the 8th Air Force, and George M. Middlemas Sr. served in the 15th Air Force. This endowment provides for acquisitions and preservation.

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**COLLECTION ARRANGEMENT**

This collection is arranged in eight series: Veterans' papers; veterans groups and memorial societies; photographs; books; audio-visual; newsletters; images and exhibit.

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**ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**

**Physical Restrictions**

Some materials in this collection are stored offsite, please allow three days for retrieval before use.

**Access Restrictions**

Collection is open for research.

**Copyright Notice**

Copyright is retained by the creators of items in these papers, or their descendants, as stipulated by United States copyright law.

**Preferred Citation**

[Identification of item], Eighth Air Force archives, HCLA 1538, Special Collections Library, Pennsylvania State University.

**Processing Information**

Processed by Special Collections staff.

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**GENERAL NOTE**

The Eighth Air Force archive acquires and preserves original primary source documentation and reference materials devoted to the history of this strategic bombing group and the role its veterans played in defeating the Axis powers. The archive also collects records of the Eighth Air Force Historical Society and other World War II era combat, aviation and support organizations active in preserving the historical legacy of "The Mighty Eighth." Through donations and gifts provided by veterans and their families, state and local Eighth Air Force veteran's associations, private collectors and independent researchers, the Eighth Air Force archive collects a wide variety of materials, including: original documents and manuscripts; veteran's correspondence, diaries, scrapbooks and oral histories; filmed combat sorties; maps, photographs and original graphic art and ephemera; newspaper clippings, books and periodicals; as well as veteran's organization newsletters and publications. The Eighth Air Force Archive consists of approximately 130 cubic feet of records, more than 500 audio and videotapes, and hundreds of artifacts. It is organized into eight series: Individual collections; veterans groups and memorial societies; photographs; books; audio-visual; newsletters; images and exhibit. Photographs document personnel, aircraft, base life and combat missions, as well as reunions, symposiums, and air shows attended by veterans in the years after the war. All books are individually cataloged and bibliographies may be found online with the University Libraries' catalog search. The audio-visual series contains over five hundred titles, including gun camera footage, home movies of base life in England, reunions, symposiums, and documentaries. The newsletter series is organized by organization and group numbers. The organizations include headquarters, ground crews, fighter groups, bomber groups, state chapters, and related veteran's groups. Many of the bomber and fighter groups, along with their various support groups, are represented in this series.

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**COLLECTION INVENTORY**

Click associated checkboxes to select items to request. When you have finished, click the Submit Request button.

<input type="checkbox"/> Series 1: Veterans' papers,		
<input type="checkbox"/> Subseries 1: James Hill papers,		
<input type="checkbox"/> Series 1: 8AF News,		
	<b>BOX</b>	<b>FOLDER</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Castles in the Air-Book Manuscript for Review, undated	16	1-3
<input type="checkbox"/> Contrails-Book Manuscript for Review, undated	16	4-6
<input type="checkbox"/> Flak Dodger-Book Manuscript for Review, undated	16	7-8
<input type="checkbox"/> General Carl A. Spaatz and the Emergence of Independent Airpower-Book Manuscript for Review, undated	16	9-10
<input type="checkbox"/> Screwball Express- Book Manuscript for Review, undated	16	11
<input type="checkbox"/> Stalag Luft III: A Collection of German Prison Camp Sketches-Book Manuscript for Review, undated	16	12
<input type="checkbox"/> U.S.A.: The Hard Way-Book Manuscript for Review, undated	16	13-14
<input type="checkbox"/> 3ADHQ-Submitted Short Stories, undated	16	15
<input type="checkbox"/> 7PRG-Submitted Short Stories, undated	16	16





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**Title:** California Social Welfare Archives records

**Collection number:** 0412

**Contributing Institution:** USC Libraries Special Collections

**Language of Material:** English

**Physical Description:** 5.0 Linear feet 5 boxes

**Date:** 1979 -

**Abstract:** The records of the California Social Welfare Archives include letters, fundraising documents, event planning materials and programs, and other materials relevant to the organization and functioning of the Archives as an organization. The initial collection covers the period from the CSWA's foundation in 1979 as the California Social Welfare Heritage through the beginning of the 21st century.

**creator:** California Social Welfare Archives

**Publication Rights**

Property rights reside with the California Social Welfare Archives. Some literary rights may be retained by the creators of the records or their heirs. For permissions to reproduce or to publish, please contact the

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**SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY**  
*PAN AM FLIGHT 103*  
Lockerbie Air Disaster Archives

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### Scott Marsh Cory Collection

An inventory of his collection at the Pan Am Flight 103/Lockerbie Air Disaster Archives at Syracuse University



#### Summary

**Creator:** Cory, Scott Marsh.  
**Title:** Scott Marsh Cory Collection  
**Dates:** 1968-2011; Undated  
**Size:** 1 box; 0.5 linear foot  
**Abstract:** The Scott Marsh Cory Collection contains photographs, albums, clippings, correspondence, and other materials related to Scott Marsh Cory, one of 35 Syracuse University students killed in the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103.  
**Language:** English  
**Repository:** Pan Am Flight 103/Lockerbie Air Disaster Archives  
Syracuse University Libraries  
222 Waverly Ave., Suite 600  
Syracuse, NY 13244-2010  
<http://archives.syr.edu/panam/>


#### Biography

Born September 27, 1968, Scott Cory was from Old Lyme, Connecticut. He was a junior in Syracuse University's School of Management, and was studying abroad in London through the Division of International Programs Abroad (DIPA). Scott was survived by his parents, John and Dorris Cory; and two brothers, John Jr. and James.

Scott was described by his parents as having "an infectious exuberance for life...and irrepressible sense of humor, and brought joy to those around him."

A memorial scholarship was established in Scott's name at Old Lyme High School.

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#### Scope and Content Note

The Scott Marsh Cory Collection contains photographs, albums, clippings, correspondence, and other materials related to Scott Marsh Cory, one of 35 Syracuse University students killed in the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103. It is divided into two series: the **Cory Donation**, and the **Habbe Donation**. The former contains subseries for **Clippings**, **Correspondence**, **Photographs**, **Subject Files**, and **Vital Records**. The latter contains subseries of **Clippings**, **Correspondence**, and **Subject Files**.

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#### Restrictions