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*Carola Woerishoffer (), social work and philanthropist was born to a wealthy New York family. From her father who died the year after her birth, she inherited well over a million dollars. She attended Bryn Mawr determined to pursue a career in social work.*

Women in World History: Woerishoffer, Carola “ American social activist and philanthropist who worked for the betterment of labor conditions. Carola went to private schools, including the Brearley School, and then moved to Pennsylvania to attend Bryn Mawr College. There she excelled in both academics and athletics, studying economics, philosophy, languages, and political science. She graduated in , and returned to New York City. Although she did not need to work, Woerishoffer followed the example of her mother and became active as a social reformer. She served as its treasurer and worked in the union label shop as well. Her efforts on behalf of women expanded to include non-union work when she became a district leader for the New York Woman Suffrage Party. The following year, Woerishoffer wanted to investigate the working conditions in the laundry industry herself, believing that social reform movements needed to be grounded in empirical evidence in order to effect change. As part of her desire to unite compassion with scientific research, for four months Woerishoffer took jobs under an assumed name in a dozen laundries. To be able to understand the lives of the workers better, she lived off her laundry pay and worked hour days, six and seven days a week, in dangerous and unhealthy conditions. Woerishoffer believed that the changing of public perceptions was important, and governmental regulation of labor conditions and wages was required. She saw her research and that of others, gathering evidence and statistical data, as vital to proving to the government the need for federal intervention. Her work involved traveling across the state investigating immigrant labor camps and reporting her findings to the bureau. As a volunteer in her many organizations, Woerishoffer worked in menial tasks, refusing privileges for herself because of her wealth and status. Yet she enthusiastically devoted her personal wealth to her causes as well. Carola Woerishoffer died in a car accident near Cannonsville, New York, in September , while she was driving home from a labor camp investigation. She was 26 years old. The college created an endowment fund and, in , founded a new school in her honor. The Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department of Social Economy and Social Research was the first professional school of social work in the world, and the first American school to offer a doctoral degree in social work. Oxford University Press, Laura York , M.

Chapter 2 : Anna Ottendorfer - Wikipedia

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His ancestors had been ennobled after successful involvement with the Pragmatic Sanction of His mother died five days after he was born. Seilern, like his older brothers, grew up with a passion for horse-racing and shooting. However, despite this, he graduated in from the Realgymnasium in Vienna before attending the Wiener Handelsakademie " and then, at the start of , he enrolled at the Technische Hochschule in order to study for an engineering certificate until He then worked briefly for a Yugoslavian lumber company, and in Vienna in finance. During the years to he travelled widely, particularly in Africa, in search of big-game as the trophies that could be seen at his house at Princes Gate after the war testified though his bags were reputedly always packed with art books. However, in , Count Karl Wilczek, another family friend who was also an art historian, recommended Seilern take private lessons with the great Hungarian art historian Johannes Wilde , very soon a mentor who was to become a lifelong friend. Unusually, perhaps, his subsidiary subject at university was Kinderpsychologie Child Psychology , taught by a lady who was a pupil of Sigmund Freud and who was vouched for by his friend Jan van Gelder. Seilern wrote his doctoral dissertation on the Venetian influences on the ceiling paintings of Sir Peter Paul Rubens Die venezianischen Voraussetzungen der Denkmalei des Peter Paul Rubens which he completed in Rubens remained a lifelong passion and he later remarked, "Everything connected with Rubens interests me. Between the wars and whilst studying in Vienna he had kept his art collection in an apartment at Brahmsplatz 1. The Second World War[ edit ] Portrait of William Feilding, 1st Earl of Denbigh , oil on canvas, painted or by Anthony van Dyck " , donated by Antoine Seilern to the National Gallery in At the annexation of Austria by Nazi Germany in , and because of his British citizenship he had apparently hung the Union Jack from his house in Vienna , [2] Seilern decided in to return to England, bringing with him his already large art collection and his library. Seilern then enlisted in the ranks of the British army though aged thirty-eight , serving in the Royal Artillery , and in immediately volunteered for the disastrous Russo-Finnish campaign, only escaping from occupied Norway. Collecting and cataloguing art "[ edit ] Bernardo Daddi , Triptych: The Virgin and Child Enthroned with Saints, tempera and gold leaf on panel, dated ; Courtauld Gallery shown both closed and open Seilern returned to London at the end of the war to live in a great gloomy house he had acquired at 56 Princes Gate , South Kensington , where he rarely opened the blinds and electric light was largely eschewed as he said it distorted colours in pictures. At Princes Gate the ground floor was devoted to his enormous art library, and therefore pictures were hung mainly on the first floor, well-spaced, as in a museum. Other rooms in the house, of course, also held pictures: He devoted time to studying them in depth and cataloguing them accurately, though he was also a generous anonymous benefactor of public collections; for example, he lent to exhibitions held at the British Museum he lent his Michelangelo drawings to the exhibition there - which he would otherwise not have done except that it was being held in honour of his friend Johannes Wilde , and in he gave the National Gallery anonymously a very fine full-length portrait of William Feilding, 1st Earl of Denbigh by Sir Anthony van Dyck [NG] as well presenting anonymously to the British Museum in the majority of the important collection of Old Master drawings some in number belonging to Mr. Popham of the museum in [3] and bought by Seilern en bloc Seilern retained about two dozen drawings. The proceeds of the sale of the catalogue of his own collection, when it appeared, would be given to the National Art-Collections Fund now The Art Fund and the National Trust. Surprisingly perhaps, he commissioned a ceiling painting in triptych form of The Myth of Prometheus for the entrance hall of his home in Princes Gate by his friend Oskar Kokoschka. He also possessed fine Chinese bronzes, Greek vases, Limbourg brothers manuscripts, Holbein manuscripts, and German and Austrian paintings. Starting in Seilern began the publication of a catalogue in seven volumes assisted by Fritz Grossmann of the most important parts of the collection, though he waited in vain for Wilde to produce catalogue entries on his important Michelangelo drawings. Death[ edit ] Seilern died in hospital in London in the early hours of 6 July ; he was He was buried on 13 July in the churchyard in Frensham , Surrey. Bequest to the Courtauld Gallery[ edit ] Whilst he lived he was persuaded by Johannes Wilde, who

had quickly been appointed by Anthony Blunt deputy director of The Courtauld Institute of Art, London, to leave the majority of the paintings and drawings in his collections to the Courtauld Institute Galleries, which already had bequests given by Samuel Courtauld , Viscount Lee of Fareham , Roger Fry , Mark Gambier-Parry and other benefactors. This bequest was made after his death with the condition that it be made anonymously, and be called The Princes Gate Collection. His friend Michael Kitson , another art historian, was given the responsibility under his will of ensuring that the collection was moved to the Courtauld and appropriately displayed. The Courtauld also received his papers relating to the collection. Not everything at Princes Gate was bequeathed to the Courtauld as the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna was bequeathed two paintings: After the war he also acquired Hog Lane Farm close to Chesham, Buckinghamshire, where he bred pigs Courtauld Institute students of the s sometimes alleged to have seen him outside 20 Portman Square in a sports car with a pet pig beside him [4] and grew orchids and fruit which he enjoyed giving to his friends. For convenience he often rode a moped when in London. He was a large man with quite a booming voice, and according to James Byam Shaw possessed something of a dual character, being business-like and intellectual with his male friends, but with women of all ages had all the charm and manners of an aristocrat from the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. The first portrait was in a group portrait with his two brothers which was certainly painted in London in the summer of and was exhibited at Knoedler in New York in December that year. The boys are about 4, 6, and 7 years in age, and they have been painted out of doors. A head and shoulders of Antoine peeping out from behind a red curtain and dated was in his possession at Princes Gate at his death in and is now in a private collection in Austria; what appears to be a reduced version of the full-length portrait survives in a private collection in Lucerne , Switzerland; the group portrait is only known through photographs. Muller-Ury also painted portraits [all lost] of his mother in , two of his aunt Carola Woerishoffer aged 13 in and posthumously as an adult like her sister she died young, but in a car crash , and his much beloved grandmother, Mrs Charles Woerishoffer, seated in a lakeland, around Publications[ edit ] Between and Antoine Seilern published an illustrated catalogue of his collection in seven parts; he was assisted by Fritz Grossmann. He dedicated the catalogue to his grandmother, Mrs Charles Woerishoffer. The catalogue consists of: Oxford Dictionary of National Biography. Oxford University Press, The Antique Collector 62 1: Always Almost, Never Quite: The artist, two dealers, four counts and the Kaiser: Never Quite, An Autobiography London, , pp. Prints from the Collection of the late Count Antoine Seilern.

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### Chapter 4 : life as carola | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

*Emma Carola Woerishoffer was born in New York City, the daughter of German-born banker Charles Frederick Woerishoffer and Anna Uhl Woerishoffer. Her grandmother was journalist and philanthropist Anna Ottendorfer.*

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