

***Reclaiming the Past:
Women's History in Deerfield: An Interpretive Sourcebook***

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How to Use This Sourcebook

This finding aid to the manuscript collections of Deerfield's Memorial Libraries is intended to complement those finding aids already in place. It provides subject access to selected themes in women's history. **If you already know the family or individual in which you are interested**, please refer to the descriptions of family papers housed in a separate volume. **If you are interested in diaries in particular**, full descriptions of the diaries in this collection are contained in Robert Wilson's "Guide to the Manuscript Diary Collection," which is available at the Memorial Libraries.

This sourcebook is intended to direct researchers interested in the history of women to promising papers in the collections of Memorial Libraries. **It is not an exhaustive catalog of those resources.** Rather, it points up papers, documents and subject areas in which research may be especially fruitful.

Introduction

Since its founding in 1970, Deerfield's Memorial Libraries (housing and administering jointly the collections of both Historic Deerfield, Inc. and the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association) have gathered one of the area's most significant collections of published and unpublished research material. The Memorial Libraries' extensive holdings include papers representing more than 150 Deerfield and Massachusetts families; more than 500 account and day books; 200 diaries; town records; and the records of voluntary organizations from Deerfield and the surrounding area. From those collections have proceeded a wealth of scholarly research pertaining to the town, the state and the region. Despite the richness of the resources, a surprisingly small percentage of that work to date has explored questions pertaining to the history of women.

In part, that gap is the product of a problem endemic in the library sciences; existing finding aids, though oftentimes rich and detailed, often reflect longstanding biases that have conspired to keep women and women's history hidden from view. Though materials pertaining to women may be present throughout a library's holdings, those holdings are often identified in terms of standard library classifications, that is, via the (usually male) creator, or as products of governmental, educational, religious or other public institutions. The result is that important avenues toward understanding women's private and public lives, from the seventeenth century to the present, have been obscured.

This Sourcebook seeks to overturn that tendency by unsettling the standard categories of analysis in a new guide to the collections that reconfigures the ways in which users approach these materials. The Sourcebook, arranged thematically rather than by head of household (as in family papers), or by institutional origin (as in town records) directs researchers to rich materials not yet fully explored -- to discover new sources, and to see old sources in new ways -- and to encourage scholars of all kinds to pursue better and more interesting questions emerging from these materials. As a "Sourcebook," this is a practical guide that summarizes and describes, thematically, the contents and condition of various collections. It is "Interpretive" in that it is selective in its presentation and organization; it contains several short essays that review the history of each theme so far as it is known; and it suggests collections that hold special promise toward the further illumination of each theme.

There are, then, two general audiences for this guide. In many ways, the Sourcebook is geared first and foremost toward students and beginning researchers in that it offers possible and promising avenues of inquiry. For students in search of topics for seminar papers and theses, the thematic organization should prove a useful springboard toward the development of a successful research proposal. In addition, in both the thematic essays and in individual entries, the Sourcebook suggests possible approaches to selected topics, directs readers to related secondary sources, and explains how one might link the manuscript sources identified here to other types of sources and sources located elsewhere. More advanced scholars will be able to use the thematic chapters and indices to determine whether the Memorial Libraries hold materials relevant to their subjects.

Secondly, the guide may help the Memorial Libraries to identify possible gaps in the manuscript collections, information that could shape future acquisitions and research. For example, there appears to be almost no documentation among these family papers of the Polish community in Deerfield. Interestingly, the compilation of the Sourcebook has pointed out how rich the collections are in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century women's history. This fact may surprise many who assume that the collections would be strongest in the eighteenth century. Bringing this fact to the attention of the Five Colleges women's history community might attract greater use of these important resources.

Process and Principles of Selection and Organization

This sourcebook is the product of a six-week project funded by the Bay State Historical League and Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities Scholar-in-Residence Program. In the summer of 1998, four weeks were spent reviewing existing finding aids, surveying collections (with first priority given to those papers not yet described in existing finding aids), identifying significant themes, and developing the organization and format that the Sourcebook would take. A rough draft of the sourcebook was then circulated among staff members of both Historic Deerfield, Inc. (HDI) and the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association (PVMA). Their comments were used to guide further review of materials and revisions to the sourcebook, which were completed in the spring and summer of 1999.

Readers should bear in mind that this survey is by no means exhaustive. It is not an item-level catalog of all of the materials housed here that could prove useful to the study of women's history, a project far too large for almost any repository to contemplate. Instead, the Sourcebook highlights strong gatherings of material, and exceptional individual documents. In order to make the six-week survey manageable, documents created by and between women gained review priority as the likeliest places to find promising material. Here, I looked for large caches of letters and/or records, or those items, like household accounts or legal petitions, that may hold special interest. There are, however, many individual letters from and between female friends and relatives scattered throughout the papers identified with men; though these may well contain strong material on any number of subjects, they are uncatalogued herein, as the scope of the present survey did not permit a full annotation or indexing of all documents pertaining to women.

At the same time, given the scope of the project, which sought to survey a large amount of material in a relatively compact period of time, the Sourcebook is necessarily idiosyncratic, reflecting my own sense of what is exciting, significant, illuminating, or simply unusually moving. The materials highlighted also reflect both past and contemporary scholarly interests. I hope that it will also be of help to those future researchers whose questions are at present unanticipated.

Some caveats:

Researchers should be aware that, scattered throughout the family papers, are records more systematically filed elsewhere, specifically, deeds, and probate

materials. Though on occasion documents survive in family papers that are not extant elsewhere, records such as these, in general, are better consulted at the Franklin County Courthouse, the Hampshire County Hall of Records in Northampton, and the Hampden County Courthouse in Springfield. The Memorial Libraries hold microfilm of Hampshire County probate court records, 1660-1820 [M 974.423 H231]. Of the fair amount of deed and probate material dispersed through the collection, only those of special interest are noted here. 75

Researchers should also be aware that the guide considers only manuscript material, and only original manuscripts. The Memorial Libraries also hold the microfilm series "New England Women's Diaries," which contains several excellent sources for the study of women's history; for descriptions to those materials, researchers are referred to the series guide. The guide does not systematically consider public records such as newspapers, census or tax records. Occasionally, however, where these could help students flesh out a subject area discussed here, I have inserted for the benefit of newcomers to historical research some description of these kinds of sources and their use.

The sourcebook also does not consider forms of evidence other than manuscripts, e.g., images, objects, or architecture, though these can be enormously fruitful avenues of research as well. The PVMA holds an extensive archive of photographs. Most notable are the c. 1885-1920 photographs of Mary and Frances Allen, which document Deerfield and its inhabitants as well as the Colonial Revival and Arts and Crafts Movements as they were experienced and envisioned in the village. The Allen photographs are catalogued and available through the Curatorial Department at Memorial Hall. Other photographic collections at Memorial Hall include those of Emma Lewis Coleman and Mary Childs Fenno. Photos throughout the manuscript collections also document women in a variety of settings, e.g., regarding "Women and Education," Deerfield Academy class portraits; regarding "Women and Work," see the nurses and women physicians in the Lawrence Dane collection or the Allen sisters photograph of Polish immigrants laboring in onion fields, and so forth. Perhaps in the future a companion volume to this Sourcebook will survey the collections of images and objects throughout the village, noting where they shed additional light on the categories of analysis identified herein, and where those images and objects suggest new categories of analysis not represented in the manuscript collection.

There is one set of family papers that merits special mention here, those of the Higginson and Fuller families. These voluminous family papers, which stretch over most of the nineteenth century, are notable both for their general extent and scholarly potential, particularly in the field of women's history, since the collection, like many collections of family papers, contains a disproportionate amount of material generated by women. However, the scope and depth of these papers, which account for nearly a third of the Memorial Libraries' total linear footage of family papers, made them problematic for a survey like this one, which seeks to bring out and link together gems in smaller family collections. Surveying the many boxes of extended correspondence between Higginson and Fuller family members could have consumed the entire research period available in this project. That being the case, the references to these papers that appear herein alerted were either readily apparent or already identified by others. There

is still a good deal of discovery to be done regarding women's history sources in these papers.

Finally, this Sourcebook is designed to be used in tandem with the extensive finding aids which already describe the manuscript collections; researchers who find here a set of papers they wish to examine are directed to the shelf of finding aids to the family papers, diaries, account books and town papers for additional description, genealogical information, and box and folder citations.

Organization of Contents

Since the purpose of this Sourcebook was to move beyond established categories and to encourage research based on the strengths of these collections, subject categories are not imposed from the Library of Congress authority lists. Rather, they arise from the materials themselves, from clusters of significant documentation. That being the case, subjects obviously of import to the history of women -- e.g. birth control and abortion, or women's athletics -- but not reflected in the Memorial Libraries' holdings, do not appear.

The Sourcebook, then, is arranged by subject. Each subject category is further broken down into the genre of materials listed; within each genre, entries are alphabetical by the last name of the woman whose manuscripts are the subject of the entry. Following is the name of the collection (e.g., the family papers) in which the document is found, if that name is different from that of the creator of the materials described. Not all genres of materials are represented under all subject headings.

Because the Sourcebook is arranged thematically, some women and/or organizations appear more than once. Entries usually describe only that portion of her papers that pertain to the subject in question. Researchers may wish to consult the index appended to the guide for a complete record of references.

Unpublished papers cited herein, largely produced by students participating in the Historic Deerfield Summer Fellowship Program (cited as SFP) and students of the Five Colleges, are intended to direct researchers, through their notes and bibliographies, to additional primary sources perhaps related to their area of interest.

Finally, certain collections, like the Higginson and Fuller papers discussed above, were too large to examine closely, though their very size and strength suggests that information regarding any number of subjects of interest to historians of women may well be contained there. Following the subject headings is an appendix listing family papers especially strong in correspondence to and from women.

ARTS & ARTISTS

Deerfield has long attracted and encouraged artistic sensibilities. From the last quarter of the nineteenth century especially, women in Deerfield, both permanent residents and summer visitors, were affected by a national trend that drew women of all classes into art programs, looking for ways to participate in that movement. For some, the art movement offered women new ways in which to express themselves. With pigment, thread, lace, or copper, other women found new occupations.

Several collections document the work and interests of women involved in the visual and decorative arts, as both professionals and amateurs. Deerfield at the turn of the nineteenth century became a nationally-acclaimed center of arts and crafts production, home to two especially successful organizations, the Deerfield Society of Blue and White Needlework, and Deerfield Industries, which at one time or another drew numerous women into their orbit. Consequently, more material in the Memorial Libraries documents women's participation in the decorative than the fine arts. However, many women in Deerfield attended visual art classes in Boston, New York, and elsewhere, while others came to Deerfield to participate in such classes. No single cache of papers documents the latter phenomenon, but scattered references to such activities do appear in the papers of comparatively privileged women, and could be identified by the diligent researcher.

Research already undertaken in collections pertaining to women and the arts includes Maribeth Bernardy, "Crafting a Life: A Biography of Madeline Yale Wynne," (SFP, 1989); Michael P. Douglass, "Deerfield Baskets and Basketmakers" (SFP, 1977); and Catherine Zusy, "Against Overwork and Sweating, Against the Apotheosis of Cheap and Shoddy: Als ik Kan, the Arts and Crafts Movement in Deerfield, 1896-1941 (SFP, 1981). Researchers interested in women's participation in the arts may wish to consult Diane Korzenik, Drawn to Art (Hanover, NH, 1985).

Diaries

Arms, Eleanor Maria (1864-1937): Arms' extensive diaries document several aspects of her longing to participate in the artistic sensibilities that shaped American women's lives and aspirations in the last half of the nineteenth century. Earlier volumes record her desperate desire to find a place in the arts, her efforts to learn to draw and paint, and to write. This effort occasionally took Arms to the Maine shore, and to Boston; some additional commentary on Arms' aspirations can be found in the papers of C. Alice Baker, the cousin with whom she stayed in the city. Later volumes track Arms' increasing involvement in Deerfield's Arts and Crafts community; early dabbling in the Society of Blue and White Needlework gave way to basketry, which itself was eventually supplanted by a thriving business in the weaving of rugs. Arms' related papers contain correspondence and accounts that together paint a full portrait of this aspiring, but often frustrated, artist. For a full description of Arms' diaries, see Robert Wilson, "Guide to the Manuscript Diary Collection." *Arms Family Papers, Box 8 & 9*.

Cochran, Martha(1808-1872):Her papers, contained in the Fuller-Higginson family papers, include a box of 62 small (ca. 5x6 in. and smaller) sketches drawn by Martha, Agnes, Mary Ann and Elizabeth Cochran. *Fuller-Higginson Family Papers, Box 116, Box within.*

Fuller-Higginson Family Papers (1703-1941):Though pertaining mostly to the artistic careers of the men in the family, the papers of Agnes Gordon Higginson Fuller describes the difficulties she encountered as the wife of a struggling artist, as well as her later delight when George Fuller's career blossomed. Correspondence housed here also sheds light on the activities of the Deerfield Summer School for History and Romance (see below).

Hawks, Rachel (1887-1977):A participant in Deerfield's Arts and Crafts Movement, the papers of this well-known Deerfield lace maker include a letter, dated 4 October 1969, and application for membership in the National Old Lacers, as well as photographs of her hands at work, and newspapers clippings. Also included are materials related to her booklet, "Netted Testers for High Post Beds." *Hawks Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 6.*

Hildreth, Caroline Negus (1814-1865):Papers include correspondence, including a letter describing her future husband, Richard Hildreth. Also included is Mary Fuller's reminiscence of Hildreth. *Negus Family Papers, Box 1, Folders 10 and 11.* Additional correspondence can be found in the *Fuller-Higginson Family Papers, Box 7 folder 4.*

Sherman, Clara Alquist (1877-1944): Papers of this Deerfield artist, including letters and memorandums, 1935-37, document her participation in the Works Progress Administration's Federal Art Project, where she gained an appointment as an easel painter. Materials here, which include an expense account and records of her hours and activities, document the logistics and income of this federal relief project, as well as this woman's experience as a participant in one of the New Deal efforts to help Americans weather the Great Depression. Correspondence is largely replies to her letters to various federal offices; researchers may be able to obtain her correspondence from the National Archives. A large folder of printed material from the W.P.A., dated 1936-39, illuminates the general mission and operation of the WPA FAP. Clara Alquist married Ernest Sherman (1869-1934), also an artist, though, according to Deerfield artist Steve Maniatty, unlike his wife, Ernest's work was not considered of sufficient quality to merit membership in the Deerfield Valley Arts. Examples of each of their artwork can be found in the collections of both the PVMA and HDI. A folder labeled "Ernest Sherman's Miscellany" includes a program from Clara's 1928 exhibition. Her two diaries covering the period 1931-39, discuss local events and citizens, and provide an artist's impressions of the local landscape. *Alquist-Sherman Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 1.*

Wynne, Madeline Yale (1847-1918):The papers of Isadore Taylor (1850-1943) contain 82 letters dating from the 1870s to ca. 1915, to Taylor from author, artist and metalworker Madeline Yale Wynne, writing from Deerfield, Boston, Chicago, and Tryon, North Carolina, where she retired. Subjects contained in these breezy, lifting letters to one of Wynne's dearest friends include the Deerfield Arts

& Crafts groups, life in Deerfield, her artwork, and general news of family and friends. There are also references to Taylor's own sketches, paintings, and charcoals, shedding light on both the professional artist and the devoted amateur. *Taylor Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 10.*

Yale, Catherine B. (1818-1900): The papers of Isadore Taylor (1850-1943), contain letters from Catherine Yale, written between 1883 and 1897, when the older woman was in her seventies. Some are written from Deerfield, and others from Chicago, where Yale wintered. Yale's correspondence is lively and urbane, and includes references to current events, trends among intellectuals, authors and literature, and art, artists and artistic endeavor most generally. The latter discussion is often in reference to the activities of her daughter, artist and author Madeline Yale Wynne, and Wynne's partner, Annie Putnam, as well as the work of artists associated with Deerfield, such as J. Wells Champney and George Fuller. Other discussion sheds light on household affairs, such as the supply of domestic servants, her own participation in housework, and the demands on Taylor as a wife and mother, which draw attention to the difficulties of pursuing an interest in the arts while fulfilling the traditional roles of wife and mother. *Taylor Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 9.*

Town Papers

Deerfield Society for Blue and White Needlework: The organization's papers include clippings, correspondence, patterns, and texts of talks by founder Margaret Whiting. Of special interest are the time studies conducted so that both the organizers and workers could estimate the amount of money a piece of work might command. *Deerfield Town Papers, Business & Commerce, 2-III, Blue & White Society, Box 4.*

Deerfield Industries: Papers of this organization include a copy of the DI's constitution, more than 100 pieces of correspondence dating from 1903 to 1949, membership lists, directories of craft shops, treasurer's reports from 1901 to 1920, price lists, articles and clippings, 1901-77, and correspondence with national organizations such as the American Federation of Arts and the National League of Handicrafts. Four bound volumes contain minutes and treasurer's reports, 1901-44. Housed separately among the papers pertaining to "Deerfield Business and Commerce" is a box [5 2-III] of "miscellaneous catalogs, tags, brochures, and articles and magazines." *Deerfield Town Papers, Business & Commerce, 2-I, Deerfield Industries, Box 1.*

Deerfield Basketmakers: Filed under "Individual Arts and Crafts" are papers pertaining to Deerfield's basketry, craftwork embraced by a large number of Deerfield women. Papers here include correspondence, 1912-29, price lists, patterns, notebooks with patterns and instructions, and a file of various magazine and newspaper articles, 1901-58. *Deerfield Town Papers, Business & Commerce, 2-II, Individual Arts & Crafts, Basketry, Box 3.*

Deerfield Summer School of History and Romance (1886-91): The audience for this annual summer lecture was primarily female, and many of the speakers were regionally-prominent women as well. Papers pertaining to the Summer School include mainly programs listing lectures and lecturers, including author Elizabeth

W. Champney, historian Martha J. Lamb, author and ethnologist Alice C. Fletcher, and writer Grace Greenwood. See also R. Maxwell Grant, "Appropriating the Ideal: Myth, Community, and the Deerfield Summer School of History and Romance," SFP, 1991. *Deerfield Town Papers, Schools, 3-XV, Summer School of History and Romance, Box 7b.*

ASSOCIATIONS, CLUBS AND VOLUNTARISM

Women's organizations have been a prime locus of social, cultural and political influence since the early nineteenth century. Whatever the groups' mission, such institutions have offered women a sphere of activity in which they gained both practical skills and personal confidence; often such organizations became springboards for projects much more ambitious than those originally conceived. Women met initially to address local charitable needs or simply to improve their minds undertook social reform efforts; in some cases, this activity led to agitation for larger political rights and influence. Women's organizations of all sorts were critical avenues of entrance into the public sphere.

The Memorial Libraries' collections on this subject are especially rich, and to date, largely untapped. No sustained studies have been undertaken on women's clubs in Deerfield, South Deerfield and Greenfield, or on women's activism toward suffrage, while very little research has examined women and social reform (an exception is William Nor wood Lyre, III, "The Temperance Movement in Deerfield, Massachusetts, 1834-40," SFP, 1971). The papers described below brim with opportunity.

See also the Sourcebook discussion of Religious Life, for other organizations, grounded in churches, which undertook social work in their communities.

Family Papers

Ball, Mary (1890-1991): Ball's papers include correspondence, time sheets and printed materials pertaining to her volunteer work as a Red Cross nurse's aid and for other civilian service organizations, 1942-46. *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Ball, Folder 2.*

Birks, Florence Elliot (1883-1978): Her papers include correspondence and other materials, ca. 1940-41, regarding speakers (including Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish and Deerfield Academy headmaster Frank Hoyden) at the Western Massachusetts Library Club. *Birks Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 4.*

Cochran, Martha (1808-1872.): Cochran's papers include correspondence she received in appreciation of her work with the Ladies of the Army Aid Society of Northampton during the Civil War. *Fuller-Higginson Family Papers, Box 116, Folders 2 and 3.*

Delano, Edith Barnard (1874-1946): Delano's papers, housed with the Barnard family papers, include two letters, ca. 15 November 1920, describing her attendance at a meeting of the Greenfield Woman's Club. *Barnard Family Papers, Box 3, Folder 12.*

Phillips, Julia Alexander (nod.): Phillips papers, filed together with those of her husband, Henry Moses Phillips in the Brown family papers, contain two pieces of writing for "The Club," a woman's club in Springfield. Housed separately, in the *Brown Family Papers (Box 7 Folder 1)*, is a clipping describing the club, its history, and the celebration of their 400th meeting, held at the Phillips' Springfield home, Linden Hall. Both the Alexanders and the Phillips es were socially

important in Springfield (Moses was mayor of Springfield in the 1880s), and Julia a founder of this, Springfield's first women's club. At this gala she was presented with a special book acknowledging fifty years of service; the book is housed with Moses' papers. *Brown Family Papers, Box 4, Folder 3.*

Deerfield Societies and Organizations

American Association of University Women, Franklin County, 1935-78: One box of volumes plus an oversize volume (nine in all) document the activities of the local AAUW chapter from its 1935 founding to 1978. Records include Treasurer's Reports, 1935-65 and 1967-76; a scrapbook of newspapers clippings, 1955-78, containing largely information regarding annual book sales; a notebook containing a list of attendees at the 1959 state meeting in Greenfield, as well as clippings from 1961-69; Secretaries Minutes, 1935-49, 1950-46, 1965-71, and 1971-78. See also the scrapbooks of Gladys Brown, described in Appendix B. *Association/Scrapbook case.*

Deerfield Temperance Society, 1834-40: Deerfield's earliest known temperance organization, the Franklin County Temperance Society, formed in 1829, an auxiliary to the American Temperance Society. Surviving minutes suggest that this organization was primarily male, though without membership lists, all one can conclude with certainty is that the group's officers were men. More complete records survive of the Deerfield Temperance Society, formed just a few years later, in 1834, and it was clearly predominantly female. Active through the 1830s, membership lists indicate that the Society -- over three hundred men and women -- was just under 60% female. Other records include the 1834 constitution, an annual report from 1836, the membership lists, and scattered correspondence. On the latter organization, see William Norwood Myre, III, "The Temperance Movement in Deerfield, Massachusetts," SFP 1971. *Deerfield Town Papers, Societies & Associations, 5-II, Temperance Societies, Box 2, Folders 1 & 2.*

Deerfield Women's Club, 1920s-1990s: This extraordinarily complete record of the activities of one of Deerfield's longest-running women's groups comprises four boxes of materials plus one oversized scrapbook. The materials document the activities of the Women's Club from the 1920s to the 1990s (the records appear to have arrived in separate accessions, and are not housed together: three boxes are labeled Deerfield Women's Club, and are housed with other local organizations; several additional folders are found in a fourth box, in "Deerfield Societies and Organizations.") The Club was organized in January, 1925 and joined the State Federation of Clubs in that year; it resigned from the Federation in 1970, though it continued to meet until at least 1991. Records include nearly a full run of annual directories listing officers, committees, programs and membership (researchers may wish to cross-check the family papers of participants for additional references to club activities). Also housed here are the "Constitution and Records" of an earlier club, founded in 1870. The 1925 Constitution and by-laws are foldered here, as well as correspondence pertaining to club finances; club newsletters from the 1960s-1990s; annual reports from the 1970s and 80s; and clippings, flyers and other materials reporting club activities; a scrapbook of clippings kept in the 1950s; the recording secretary's reports, 1925-31; 1931-49; 1949-60; and 1961-71; a binder of minutes, newsletters,

programs and other material from 1971 to 1990; three scrapbooks of "newsletters, programs, letters to the club, tickets, etc.," "1944-45, 1946-50, and 1953-62;" and an oversize scrapbook of similar materials kept between 1961 and 1974. See also the scrapbooks of Gladys Brown, described in Appendix B. Deerfield Town Papers, Societies and Associations, 5-VII, Civic Organizations, Box 8 plus 2 over-size scrapbooks in Association/Scrapbook case.

Dorcas Society, Greenfield, 1828-1949: Founded in 1828 "by a group of benevolent women of Greenfield," the aim of the Dorcas Society was "to render assistance to families in sickness and extreme indigence." Greenfield's Dorcas Society remained active until 1950, when it deposited its remaining funds into "The Frances Dickinson Fund of the Dorcas Society," to be used by the Free Bed Service of the Franklin County Public Hospital. Records here include four volumes containing minutes, lists of members, treasurer's accounts and "articles on hand" for 1828-1863 (includes constitution and membership list); 1829-1858; 1857-1861; 1864-1880; 1889-1929; 1930-1949. Some scattered correspondence- and other miscellaneous materials are inserted throughout. As a record of women's voluntarism, they document the names of the members and leadership, and include discussion regarding the society's objectives and motives. *Greenfield Town Papers, Box 7.*

Freedman's Aid Society, Deerfield, ca. 1860s: The records of Deerfield's Freedman's Aid Society, which had counterparts in communities throughout the Northeast, are regrettably slim; they consist of four lists of monthly subscriptions, together with the names of the women serving as collectors, "from District Nos. 1-3 and South Deerfield, the Bars, Wisdom and Cheapside." Researchers may wish to consult the *Hampshire Gazette* and/or the *Greenfield Gazette and Courier* for possible notices regarding Society activities. *Deerfield Town Papers, Societies and Associations, 5-VI, Veteran's Organizations, Box 7, Folder 1.*

Greenfield Garden Club, 1946-78: These perhaps surprisingly rich records include five notebook volumes documenting club activities: two volumes of secretaries' minutes, 1946-51 and 1951-59; and three volumes of "Publicity and Programs," 1929-49; 1950-63; 1964-78. Clippings trace the activities of the club over six decades, and include news of elections, flower shows, and various public programs. Of particular interest are materials pertaining to the club's efforts to beautify Greenfield. These include ca. 1960 photographs of club plantings on the Greenfield Town Common; plans, photographs, financial records and other materials pertaining to their ca. 1962-63 effort to improve Shattuck Park; and proposals, photographs, architectural drawings and correspondence regarding a 1964 effort to create a Memorial Park on the former site of the Town Hall, razed in 1963. Association/Scrapbook case.

Ladies Book Club Deerfield, (n.d.): Records of this reading group are fairly slight. They include a list of the twenty-two members, as well as a list of twenty-eight books in circulation. *Deerfield Town Papers, Societies & Associations, 5-III, Town Libraries, Box 3, Folder 7.*

Monday Club, Deerfield, 1919-1957: A "social club with philanthropic purpose," the club was founded ca. 1919 and persisted until at least 1957. Records include four folders of material, including two bound volumes. One folder contains

several speeches delivered before the club, on topics such as "shawls," "lilacs," and women in the fiction of Charles Dickens. Other folders contain scattered clippings and correspondence, but the richest material is contained in the bound volumes. The "Secretary's Book," dated 1919-1926, includes a draft of the constitution, and minutes of meetings describing club activities. A second volume again holds the group's constitution and by-laws, as well as secretaries' reports, 1926-57, and several years' membership lists. Social activities included card playing and general entertainment, birthday celebrations, and so forth; community work included volunteering for the Red Cross, collection of food and clothing for needy families, and donating funds to the Village Improvement Society, the "canning team of the Farm Bureau," the Girls Club, and other local organizations. *Deerfield Town Papers, Societies & Associations, 5-VII, Civic Organizations, Box 7, Folders 1-4 and loose volumes.*

Olive Branch Temple, ca. 1886-1887: Though temperance was an issue of great importance in Greenfield and throughout the nation, records of this temperance organization are fairly slim, consisting of an undated ledger listing members and dues. Inserted within are a few applications for membership, ca. 1886-87. Researchers interested in the Olive Branch Temple may wish to consult the *Greenfield Gazette and Courier* for possible notices of club activities. *Greenfield Town Papers, Box 7.*

South Deerfield Women's Club, 1897-1960: The Club was organized in 1897 and joined the State Federation of Clubs in 1906. The group met in Deerfield's Martha Goulding Pratt Memorial Village Room (see below), and so researchers should check those records as well for evidence of club activities. Records here, which are especially strong from the 1920s through the 1950s, include nearly a full run of annual directories listing officers, committees, programs and membership (researchers may wish to cross-check the family papers of participants for additional references to club activities). Also housed here are three volumes. The first contains the "Constitution, By-Laws and Signatures of Members," 1908, and continues to list members until 1930. Inserted in these pages is the text of a talk outlining the club's 1897 founding. A second volume is largely empty, but contains some additional information regarding members in the 1930s and 40s. A third volume contains financial records from 1936 to 1956. Two folders of miscellaneous materials shed additional light on club activities. *Deerfield Town Papers, Societies & Associations, 5-VII, Civic Organizations, Box 10.*

Martha Goulding Pratt Memorial Village Room, Deerfield, 1897-1950: This box of materials largely contains financial records. Housed here are an "Engagement Book," 1913-55, on which is inscribed the "Rules for Use;" records use of the facility women's clubs, dancing and singing classes, civic groups, and church groups. The room was also used for social activities, as a library, and as the home of the Deerfield craft societies during summer exhibitions. Other volumes here include an undated volume pertaining to the Village Room founders and donors; treasurer's records, pertaining to the room's founding; expense account books, 1898-1909 and 1910-26; a cash book, 1897-29; a book of minutes, 1904-44; a volume listing usage rental, expenses and receipts, 1926-35; check books, 1931-38, 1943-46, and 1946-49; and two packets of miscellaneous financial records, 1949 and 1950. *Deerfield Town Papers, Societies & Associations, 5-VII, Civic Organizations, Village Room, Box 11 plus 1 Box in Association/Scrapbook*

case under Village Room.

WOMEN AND EDUCATION:

Since the late eighteenth century, education has become an arena in which women have participated with vigor, as both students and instructors. Schools have served as both a conservative and a radicalizing force among American women. For some, education served to inculcate social and cultural norms already in place; for others, education challenged those norms and provided new opportunities. Indeed, education was among the earliest professions to become open to women in this region; in the decades between 1820 and the Civil War, New England women came to dominate the teaching profession, at least at the elementary and high school levels. At the end of the nineteenth century, larger numbers of women entered higher education as well, completing graduate work.

Deerfield's manuscript collections are especially strong in the history of women and education, from the points of view of both students and teachers. Several collections contain materials related to pioneering educator Mary Lyon, founder of Mt. Holyoke College. Others document the day-to-day lives of women who entered the teaching profession in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Papers kept by students reflect the pedagogical theory of their instructors, and hint at the ways in which that theory was received in practice.

Some unpublished work in this area includes Betty Harris Hollingsworth, "Remembering Deerfield High School" (oral histories of the Class of 1946, collected in 1997); *HDI open stacks*, 371.0974 H741r. Amy Elizabeth Price, "A Mirror of Domesticity: Elite Female Education in Antebellum Franklin County," (SFP, 1992); and Kyle Roberts, "Miss Ruth Pease: The Life and Art of a New England School Girl" (SFP, 1994). A number of papers about female students and teachers at Deerfield Academy can be found in the Library's on-line catalog under the subject heading Deerfield Academy--History.

Education has a direct relationship with political action as well. Toward the end of the nineteenth century, across the U.S., women gained the right to vote in school committee elections, though the advance was not made without controversy. Information on women and Deerfield's school committee can be found below, in the section titled "Politics."

Teachers

Diaries

Arms, Eleanor Maria (1864-1937): For several years in the late 1890s, Arms taught in the Rogers School in Lowell, Massachusetts. Before that time, in the early part of the decade, she had, along with her brother, taught school in Nyack, New York. Her diaries, as well as her correspondence from this period, illuminate her struggle to adjust to teaching as a means of support. Teaching was a career she didn't particularly care for, but one of the very few available to

her as a woman. When she perceived it possible to earn a living from the Arts and Crafts community that sprung up in late nineteenth-century Deerfield, she abandoned teaching permanently. In addition to the diaries, her papers contain materials pertaining to her years as a teacher: a prospectus for and reproduction of the Arms School in Nyack, NY 1892-93; a prospectus, 1899-1900, for the Rogers School in Lowell, MA, where she taught; bills and receipts from the 1890s; and a class roll and grade book. For a full description of Arms' extensive diaries, see Robert Wilson, "Guide to the Manuscript Diary Collection." Diaries: *Arms Family Papers, Box 8*; Correspondence: *Arms Family Papers, Box 11, Folders 6 and 7*; Teacher materials: *Arms Family Papers, Box 12*.

Stowell, Juliette F. (b. 1847): Stowell was employed by the American Missionary Association to educate freed slaves in the South. After sailing from Brooklyn to Savannah, she took a train to Macon where she and 10 other teachers lived together. Stowell taught children during the day and adults at night, and was also responsible for Sunday school lessons. She describes church services, meals, the wedding of two freed slaves, a Christmas celebration, and a visit to nearby Andersonville prison. Stowell also recorded the lyrics of a number of songs she heard sung by former slaves. Diary was kept between Oct.-Dec. 1868. *Stowell Family Papers*

Family Papers

Baker, C. Alice (1833-1909): Baker is remembered in Deerfield largely for her work toward the restoration of Frary House and the advance of the local Colonial Revival, but the career that sustained and supported her was education. Baker, together with her partner Susan Minot Lane, in 1856 established the Chicago Academy (a school for girls promoting, in addition to English, Latin, painting and penmanship, a "self-reliance which will enable us to endure disappointment"), and in 1865 returned to Cambridge where the two women for many years operated a private school. Later they relocated the school to Brookline, MA. Baker's skill as an educator and orator was widely known, and in the 1870s she was recruited by Mary Hemenway to lead a series of lectures designed to enchant Boston's schoolchildren with the love of history, and enchant them she did. Hundreds attended her public lectures. "She can make a cobblestone live!" exclaimed one listener. Baker's papers include her manuscript "Deerfield Academy Reminiscences" on her life as a student. Her correspondence (some of which is found in the papers of her cousins, George Sheldon and his wife Jenny Arms Sheldon, and Winthrop and Eleanor Arms) illuminates her cares and concerns, from the quality of her students to the quality of her clothing. See also Emma L. Coleman's "Notebook Compiled on the Life of C. Alice Baker" and "From the Letters of Two New England School Teachers," both of which contain additional pieces of correspondence, pasted in. Secondary works include Vicki Giles, "C. Alice Baker: Driven by the Two-Edged Sword of Poverty and Ambition"

(SFP, 1976); and Anne Woodard Salladin, "C. Alice Baker of Deerfield: The Life and Times of a Nineteenth Century Woman,"

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(Thesis, Williams College, 1979). *C. Alice Baker Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 2; Box 2, Box 17, Box 14.*

Barnard, Sarah J. (1812-1864): Her papers include a printed prospectus for her "Family School for Young Ladies" in Deerfield, before 1864, which her obituary calls "among the more creditable institutions in our village." Barnard was a member of Deerfield's school committee as well. In the spring of 1864, Barnard was sent by the Unitarian Societies of Greenfield and Deerfield to Port Royal, SC, as a teacher and missionary to the freedmen. Summoned home by a "domestic sorrow," she died in Deerfield in November. This folder includes a photograph, as well as miscellaneous receipts and financial records. *Barnard Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 10.*

Bartlett, Julia Elma (1814-1879): The papers of Julia Elms Bartlett Wilcox include a printed leaflet pertaining to the private school in Philadelphia that her daughter co-owned. Bartlett Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 9. A folder labeled "Pierce Family Miscellany, ca. 1849-55 and undated" includes Sarah Pierce's 1849 certificate to teach in Greenfield schools. Bartlett Family Papers Box 4, Folder 1.

Brown, Ada Mason (1850s-1920s): Her papers include almost forty school compositions by students at Deerfield Academy, 1865-66. *Brown Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 1.*

Brown, Gladys (1890-1961): Brown's papers include school exercise books from her tenure as an instructor in Flushing, New York. *Brown Family Papers, Box 7, Folder 6.* Filed with the papers of her mother, Emma Phillips Brown (1854-1932), are six folders containing almost two hundred letters, ca. 1908-24, which Gladys wrote both while working and attending school. Together, they paint a rich portrait of the life of a young, single teacher in the early twentieth century. Letters on her life as a student are especially detailed; they describe social and athletic activities, "initiation stunts," and student teaching. Later letters contain more family news, but continue to document her activities and concerns, from clothing and dress to household expenses, as well as the routines of her work. *Brown Family Papers, Box 5, Folders 1-4 and Box 6, Folders 1-2.* Both of Gladys' sisters (see below) also pursued careers in education; taken together, the lives of the Brown sisters would surely provide an unusual opportunity to explore the expansion of women's occupational choices in this period.

Brown, Julia (1881-1846): The oldest of Cyrus and Emma Phillips Brown's three daughters, Julia like her sisters Gladys and Mabel found a career in education, working for many years as a secretary at Miss Porter's School in Farmington, Connecticut. Like her sisters, she carried on an extensive correspondence with her mother, whose papers today include some forty-four letters written by Julia between 1908 and 1922. Between 1908 and 1917, she taught and worked in

New York City and West Bridgewater, MA. Letters discuss her clothing and other material concerns, as well as her work and wages and general routines. Letters after 1917 describe life and work at the Farmington School, beginning when Julia was about thirty-six years old. *Brown Family Papers, Box 6, Folder 4.*

Brown, Mabel (1883-1959): The middle daughter of Cyrus and Emma Phillips Brown, Mabel Brown attended Smith College, and, like her siblings, found a career in education, as a secretary at the State Normal School in Keene, New Hampshire. Her own papers include some materials pertaining to her time at Smith, as well as some 60 letters she received from friends between 1898 and 1925. Brown Family Papers, Box 7, Folders 2-3. However, filed with the papers of her mother, Emma Phillips Brown (1854-1932) is a folder containing twenty-four letters, ca. 1917-23, that Mabel wrote while working. Most describe her effort to acquire secretarial training and her subsequent work in Keene. Brown Family Papers Box 6, Folder 3.

Childs, Alice E. (1875-1960): In the "Miscellaneous Childs" folder there is a note from the City of Springfield, dated 6 May 1907, notifying Alice Childs that she would receive the "special maximum salary," \$700/year. *Child Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 15.*

Cooley, Phila (1778-1848): Cooley family papers include the correspondence, 1800-10, of Phila Cooley, a teacher in the "South District of Deerfield," appointed in 1800. Filed with her correspondence are two small sewn gatherings, one containing grammar exercises and another containing a list of students, for the twenty-six week term. Letters received by Cooley do not really reflect her work, however; instead, they discuss other women friends, prospects of marriage, potential partners. An interesting letter, from Hannah Porter, dated 9 April 1810, contains Porters' answers to Cooley's questions, e.g., "When is the mind most vigorous -- when in trouble or free?" and "When are we most capable of observation, reflection, meditation and improvement?" *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Cooley* - letters in green binder.

Dickinson, Esther (1790-1875): Her papers include a manuscript and printed copy of her 1875 will, in which she bequests funds for "the establishment and maintenance of a High School and Library and Reading Room, which shall be located on my Home Lot, on Deerfield Street." Dickinson Family Papers, Box 3, Folder 11. See also "Deerfield Schools-- for additional copies of the will, as well as a typescript by Dr. R.N. Porter, "The Events Preceding the Writing of Mrs. Esther Dickinson's Will," a document remarkably comparable to J.M. Greene's discussions of his role in the bequest of Sophia Smith that resulted in Smith College. Housed among "Deerfield Schools" is an unpublished student thesis on the building erected from these funds. *Deerfield Town Papers, Schools, 3-III, Dickinson Academy, Box 6, Folders 1 & 3.* Also available are Deerfield Academy and Dickinson High School Catalogs, which encompass the years 1880-89;1894.

PVMA: O-d 312 G2D312 [1880-89;1894].

Town Papers--Deerfield Schools

Catalog of the Teachers Institute, 1852: Filed under "General School Papers--Miscellaneous," this catalog, from an Institute held in Deerfield in April 1852, lists dozens of teachers in attendance from Deerfield, Hadley, Hatfield, Amherst, Greenfield, and environs. *Deerfield Town Papers, Schools, 3-XX, General School Papers, Box 8, Folder 5.*

Records of the General School Committee of the Town of Deerfield, 1860-67: This single volume contains the exam results of high school students from 1860 to 1867, including their scores in geography, grammar, arithmetic, reading and spelling. Following these are similar results from the exams of teachers, 1867-74, in those same subject areas. While the former lists is a mix of girls and boys, the latter list is all women, documenting in part the complete transition from male to female instructors in high school teaching.

[**note**: page one of this volume notes that the records of the "doings of the General School Committee begin on p. 61 They extend back to 1843, the first pages, viz., from 60-83, being copies from an old book of records." These pages, however, have been ripped out.]

Deerfield Town Papers, Schools, 3-XX, General School Papers, Box 8, Folder 4.

Records of the Prudential [School] Committee of Wapping School District, 1855, 1808-68: These records begin in March 1855, and include notations regarding the hiring of women teachers, as well as other expenses regarding the keeping of the school, like the cleaning of the school house, and so forth. Another volume pertaining to the Wapping School District documents the period 1808-68. For similar records from another small rural district, consult the "Records of the Doings and Concerns of the Wisdom South School District." *Deerfield Town Papers, Schools, 3-XVI, Box 8, Wapping School Folder.*

Town Records

Deerfield's annual town reports contain a wealth of information on conditions in the community's schools. Beginning in 1896, the Town Report also contained the Annual Reports of the School Committee as well as the Superintendent of Schools (an Annual Report of the School Committee of the Town of Deerfield for 1977-78 is filed in *Deerfield Town Papers, Schools, 3-XX, General School Papers, Box 8, Folder 5-Miscellaneous*). These describe the physical condition of the schools, number of pupils, curriculum changes, and other matters that shed light on the world of the women teachers. Before 1910, these reports also list the names of teachers engaged in the various Deerfield schools, as well as their wages paid. *PVMA, O-d 312 A1 (year).*

Newspapers

For more contemporary accounts of activities of local teachers, students and administrators, see the Newspaper Clippings File, "Deerfield Academy." *HDI, Clippings File, Deerfield Academy Box.*

Students

Diaries

Hyde, Harriet (1798-1825): Harriet kept this journal, housed among the Pease-Hyde Papers, between 1813 and 1817, while she attended Miss Pierce's school. The contents are largely religious meditations and accounts of school activities. *Pease-Hyde Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 18.*

Family Papers

Allen, Harriet Dickinson (b. ca. 1795): Her papers, filed among the Dickinson family papers, contain letters she received from her cousin, Mary Allen, ca. 1840, from the Somerset Young Ladies Institute in Somerville NJ, and her friend Julia C. Kelley, ca. 1852-55, attending the Troy Female Seminary. *Dickinson Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 13.*

Arms, Ellen Louisa Sheldon (1847-1913): This diary, kept between 1859 and 1860, records the daily life of a twelve-year-old girl in Greenfield, her social world, religious musings, and domestic life, particularly clothing acquisition. It provides an especially good view of elementary education and recreation, and literature. Also of interest is the volume itself, the "School Journal, designed for the use of scholars by a teacher," containing introductory essays "to school committees" and "To teachers," as well as model entries. *Diary Collection.*

Baker, C. Alice (1833-1909): Though Baker, as described above, forged a career as an educator, her papers also describe in some detail her early education. Baker attended Deerfield Academy in the 1840s, as well as the Almy Ellery Stone School in Greenfield, and Dr. Carter's school in Charlestown, MA. Her experiences as a student in these institutions are described in Emma L. Coleman's "Notebook Compiled on the Life of C. Alice Baker" which contains text by Coleman as well as correspondence and writings by Baker. *C. Alice Baker Family Papers, Box 17.*

Bartlett Family Papers: A folder labeled "Pierce Family Miscellany, ca. 1849-55 and undated" contains school exercises by Sarah Lyon Pierce and Jane

Elizabeth Pierce (daughters of Dexter and Mary Ann Pierce). Topics include "Friendship," Home," "The Discovery of America," "Astronomy," "The Bones," "The Muscles," etc; and a ca. 1835 "Autograph album of Betsy Pierce" of Grafton, VT, containing poems, signatures, and a braided lock of hair. Bartlett Family Papers, Box 4, Folder 1.

Blanchard, Glee (n.d.): Her papers include school exercises, ca. 1904, including a composition, "The British Expedition to Concord and Lexington." *Gale Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 3.*

Cochran, Martha (1808-1872): Her papers include correspondence she received while a student at the Boston Lyceum, ca. 1818. *Fuller-Higginson Family Papers, Box 115, Folder 4.*

Cooley, Cora (n.d.): In the Cooley family papers is young Cora's Latin book, kept while she attended school in South Deerfield, 1881 & 1885. The book includes also an essay on the "Doom of the Indians." *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Cooley, Folder 2.*

Fuller, Elizabeth (1896-1979): Her papers include a bill from the Fiske School in Worcester, Mass. *Fuller-Higginson Family Papers, Box 5, Folder 7.*

Fuller, Harriet (1832-1879): Fuller's papers include school compositions, letters she received while in school, and a small diary for January 1877. Her papers are listed under her married name, Harriet Fuller Damers. *Fuller-Higginson Family Papers, Box 6, Folder 8.*

Higginson, Agnes Gordon Cochran (1810-1888): Her papers include school exercises and reports from the Boston Lyceum, 1823-25. *Fuller-Higginson Family Papers, Box 69, Folder 1.*

Hitchcock, Betsy (ca. 1788-1878): Hitchcock's papers include a commonplace book, apparently begun about 1805 when she was a schoolgirl. *Hitchcock Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 13.*

Hitchcock, Mary (b. 1824): Her papers consist of a single letter, dated 20 March 1842, from her father, Edward Hitchcock, while Mary was attending Mount Holyoke Seminary, containing instructions and advice. *Hitchcock Family Papers, Box 3, Folder 4.*

Hubbard Family Papers: These family papers contain an account book of a schoolgirl who traveled from Northampton to Petersburg, VA in 1849. Accounts, which continue to 1854, include her subscription to *Godey's Lady's Book* as well as monies spent on toiletries, post office accounts, travel expenses, dressmakers, and so forth. Small bits of fabric are pasted into the 1849 account. *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Hubbard, Folder 6.*

Russell, Louisa (b. 1845): The papers of her father, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney Russell, include a letter from his daughter Louisa, dated November 1862, describing her schoolwork in Greenfield, as well as some interesting commentary on local politics. *Russell Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 5.*

Sheldon, Arabella (1812-1874): The papers of Arabella contain a copybook, beautifully kept by the young schoolgirl. Arabella made her own cover for the book and filled it with mathematical exercises and handsome calligraphy. *Sheldon Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 13.* Another copybook of Persis and Arabella Sheldon is on display in Memorial Hall Museum's schoolroom.

Wells, Caroline (1850-1876): Her papers include a number of school exercises of the 1860s, largely pertaining to her study of botany. Other titles include "The North American Indian," "Pompeii," and "History of the Blue Cotton Umbrella;" also here is her 1868 graduating composition from Greenfield High School, "God in Nature." *Wells Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 5.*

Scrapbooks

Greene, Elizabeth and Lydian: Three remarkable and beautifully-kept scrapbooks, kept by the Greene sisters ca. 1904-1912, preserve an extraordinarily loving glimpse into the life of high school girls in the early twentieth century. Though light on curriculum and pedagogy, these scrapbooks, which contain programs, photographs, dance cards, pressed flowers, printed napkins and many other forms of memorabilia, enriched by the commentary of the books' compilers, are remarkable records of student life in Franklin County in the early twentieth century. For additional description, see Appendix B. Association/Scrapbook case.

Peabody, Mary (1831-1897): Her scrapbook contains newspaper clippings tracing her family's history in Bridgton, ME. Some Peabody family papers, include published and manuscript poems from the late 18th century, early 19th century, an 1810 deed, 2 pieces of 1810 correspondence, rewards and certificates of merit from elementary school and keepsakes largely from Mary's schooling. *Association/Scrapbook case.*

Town Papers

Deerfield Schools--Deerfield Academy: A large collection of materials pertains to Deerfield Academy, which admitted women from its founding until the mid-twentieth century. Records include a card file of students compiled by Amelia Miller, student rosters from 1799, 1800, 1965-70 and 1980, letters written by students, and other materials. *Deerfield Town Papers, Schools, Deerfield Academy, 3-II, Students, Box 3, Folders 1 and 3, and card file.*

Deerfield Schools--Deerfield Street School: Records of the Deerfield Street School, 1760-1872, include minutes of meetings, financial reports, records of faculty salaries, lists of students from 1819, 1826 and 1844, and bound volume, "Records of the Town Street School," 1846-72. *Deerfield Town Papers, Schools, 3-IV, Deerfield Street School, Box 6, Folders 1-7 and loose volume.*

Deerfield Schools--Dickinson Academy: Among these materials are a small amount of materials document the activities, ca. 1908, of the "Girls Club." *Deerfield Town Papers, Schools, 3-III, Dickinson Academy (High School) Box 6, Student Miscellany, Folder 2.*

Buckland: This box of materials pertaining to the town of Buckland, MA, contains a "Catalogue of the Teachers and Pupils of the Buckland Female School," 1830, of which Mary Lyon (1797-1849) was principal before founding Mt. Holyoke College in 1834-37. The booklet lists the names and hometowns of the teachers, "Assistant Pupils," and ninety-nine students. The frontispiece is an engraving of Lyon's birthplace (for other material regarding Lyon, see the papers of Edward Hitchcock, 1793-1864). *Buckland Town Papers, Folder 4.*

FAMILY LIFE

It goes almost without saying that, historically, women's largest sphere of activity has been the home. Not surprisingly, then, manuscript materials are abundantly in evidence of home life and concerns surrounding it, from girlhood through courtship and marriage, and into widowhood. Evidence of family life in women's papers is so ubiquitous that it is almost impossible to categorize. The papers listed below are those which contain exceptionally rich portraits or vivid insight into family life at various stages in women's life cycles.

All of the family papers in the Memorial Libraries document, in one way or another, aspects of "family life" in Massachusetts, from the end of the seventeenth century to the present. The materials listed below are those that seem especially promising sources for the further study of the day to day worlds of women in their family roles. These collections, it should be noted, are biased in favor of the middling and upper classes who tend to generate manuscript sources and whose papers are more likely to find their way into manuscript collections; there is very little information here on women whose families are economically marginal. There is very little information on women whose families emigrated from Ireland or Poland. Also no collections here illuminate the home life of women of color.

Unpublished research from this collection exploring issues related to women, family life and life cycle, which may contain citations to additional primary material not listed here, include: Mary A. Pike, "Duties and Pleasures: Spinsters in Deerfield, Massachusetts, 1864-1920" (SFP, 1981); Joan Seidle, "The Family Life of David and Jonathan Hoyt" (SFP, 1973); Jan Seidler, "The Role of Wife and Mother in 18th Century Deerfield, 1750-1800" (SFP, 1972); Laurel A. Spencer, "Victorian Domesticity in Deerfield: A Case Study; Agnes Gordon Higginson Fuller, (1838-1924)," (SFP, 1987); and Melinda Grace Talbot, "The Silken Cord Has Bound Two Willing Hearts: Marriage Customs in the Connecticut Valley of Massachusetts, 1650-1850" (SFP, 1995).

Papers examining the material world of local women include: Janie L. Brown, "Miss Louisa Hubbard Billings: Her Biography and Estate" (SFP, 1975); Alexandra Deutsch, "In Search of the Connecticut River Goddess: An Investigation of Clothing and Status in 18th-Century Hampshire County," (SFP, 1992); Linda D. Lemieux, "A History in Pots and Pan, 1674-1800 (SFP, 1974); Nancy H. Waters, "Household Utensils in Deerfield Inventories, 1800-1850," (SFP, 1975).

Girlhood:

Diaries

Higginson, Annie Storrow (1834-1913): Higginsons' five diaries (1851-54, 1870)

contain a record, as Robert Wilson describes it, of "the social, recreational and romantic life of the teen-age daughter of a merchant." Initially a resident of Boston, Higginson's scene shifts in the 1850s to Deerfield; her diaries in these years afford a glimpse into the social milieu of antebellum Deerfield society. As Higginson matures, the tone of observations shift, but the content remains generally the same. For a list of books Higginson was reading, see end of 1851/52 and 1852 diaries; for some memorandums on personal and household expenditures, ca. 1870, see end of 1870 diary. Fuller-Higginson Family Papers, Box 104.

Family Papers

Allen, Harriet Dickinson (b. ca. 1795): Her papers, filed among the Dickinson family papers, contain letters she received from relatives and friends while they were away at school (See "Education"), painting lively pictures of the concerns occupying the minds of teenage girls in antebellum America. *Dickinson Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 13.*

Arms, Ellen Louisa Sheldon (1847-1913): Begun on 5 November 1859, her twelfth birthday, the diary records Ellen's home life and school activities. Her highly- descriptive entries -- "Mother and Maggie have been washing today. [Now,] Aunt Polly, Mother, Maggie and myself are sitting around the table in our sitting room. Aunt Polly is sewing and Mother is sewing and Maggie is reading in one of Jennies little books" -- paint a vivid picture of both child life and the adult world that surrounded it, from the point of view of the young observer: "Mother had a letter from Aunt Avice to-day. She said that Jennie had never been vaccinated and that the people told her that it was not safe to go out for fear that she would get the small pox. She went to the Doctor and he vaccinated Jennie. Aunt Avice asked him how much there was to pay, and he said \$2.00 I think that it was a good deal." *Diary Collection.*

Ashley, Dorothy Williams (1743-1833): Williams family papers include an unusually rich letter dated 31 May 1760, from Jonathan Ashley to his daughter Dorothy Ashley as she was about to leave for school in Boston in which the anxious father instructs his daughter as to how she should behave during her sojourn, and what she might expect to see and learn. She later marries William Williams. Her papers are in the *Williams Family Papers, Box 7, Folder 9.*

Bartlett, Emily S. (1854-1921): A charming insight into the material culture of childhood, these papers include a letter, dated 2 January 1866, from her cousin Eunice Sherman Tabor, living in Washington, describing the Christmas gifts she received at school and at home. *Bartlett Family Papers, Box 3, Folder 6*

Champney, Maria Mitchell (b. 1877): "The Deerfield Daisy," a manuscript newspaper published by Abby T. Wells and Maria Mitchell Champney (b. 1877) in 1887. *Wilby Family Papers, Box 1*

Delano, Edith Barnard (1874-1976): While scholarly interest has explored the mother-daughter relationship in American culture, less attention has been paid to the bond between fathers and daughters. Delano's papers include some extraordinarily affectionate letters, ca. 1885-93, from her father while he traveled in the U.S. and abroad, including one, dated 13 December 1886, on the twelfth anniversary of her birth. While they mostly report his travels, some references are made to her schoolwork and other activities as well. Her weekly letters to him, written throughout this period, have apparently not survived. *Barnard Family Papers, Box 3, Folders 10 & 11.*

Dickinson, Susan (1828-47): The papers of her father, George Dickinson, contain many letters from Susan written between 1842 and 1844, when she was a teenager. Her handwriting is difficult; however, the letters do contain discussion of family news, schoolwork, and local events. *Dickinson Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 18.*

Field, Clarissa (1765-1840s): Another small glimpse into the material world of children, a document pertaining to Clarissa Field in the papers of Phineas Field Jr., contains a detailed description of a beloved childhood doll, Bangwell Putt (in the collections of Memorial Hall) and lists the names of her several dolls. *Field Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 17.*

Hitchcock, Betsy (1788-1878): Hitchcock's papers include a commonplace book, apparently begun about 1805 when she was a schoolgirl. *Hitchcock Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 13.*

Hitchcock, Orra White (1796-1863): These papers include a commonplace book, begun in 1820, kept when Orra was a young woman, possibly while she was an assistant teacher at Deerfield Academy. Hitchcock was perhaps the first female scientific illustrator to have work published in this country (as early as 1818), though contents here are largely passages from various publications and poetry that the young woman wanted to remember. *Hitchcock Family Papers, Box 3, Folder 3.*

Munn, Lena Foster (1873-1940): Papers of the Munn family include two small autograph books kept by Lena Foster when a young girl in Riverside, Massachusetts. They contain signatures and verses, ca. 1881-85, and 1884-86. A third autograph book housed here, ca. 1894, also probably belonged to Lena. *Munn (Gill) Family Papers, bound volumes tied together in bottom of box.*

Phillips, Mollie A. (n.d.): Phillips family papers include the commonplace book of Mollie, in Greenfield in or about 1865. *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Phillips Folder.*

Wilson, Mary Hoyt (1809-1841): This diary of the seventeen-year-old daughter of one of Deerfield's leading citizens, Col. John Wilson, contains a rich portrait of antebellum Deerfield society, Mary's social and domestic life, singing school, reading and education. *Hoyt Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 18*.

Wells, Abby Tirrell (b. 1876): "The Deerfield Daisy," a manuscript newspaper published by Abby T. Wells and Maria Mitchell Champney (b. 1877) in 1887. *Wilby Family Papers, Box 1*

Friendship, Romance and Courtship

Diaries

Stearns, Sarah Ripley (b. 1785): Writing between 1801 and 1818, Stearns depicts her daily life and the life of her family and friends in and around Greenfield. She records deaths, marriages, births, etc., along with her own occasional trips to Boston. Included in the accounts is her marriage to Charles Stearns in 1812. Her later entries detail her married life first in Shelburne, then in Greenfield. Her later entries spend more time on religious life than earlier entries. *M392.3 S799j 3*

Family Papers

Ashley, Elihu (1750-1817): Both Ashley's correspondence and the correspondence of his eventual wife, Mary "Polly" Williams Ashley (1752-1831), contain letters pertaining to their own courtship as well as what appear to be prior relationships. *Ashley Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 3*. An especially interesting letter from Elihu Ashley to a Mrs. Stebbins, dated 9 November 1772, suggests his role in subverting the courtship of her daughter Sally. *Ashley Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 4*. See also Stanley N. Juthe, Jr, "Eighteenth-Century Courtship as shown by the Manuscript Diary of Elihu Ashley," SFP, 1957.

Brown, Ada Mason (ca. 1861-1926): Her papers contain two folders of letters from her friend Lydia Fuller of South Deerfield, written between 1867 and 1880. The two girls appear to have met while Ada was attending Deerfield Academy. The letters paint a rich portrait of the social life of a young woman in South Deerfield, especially her romantic concerns and aspirations, as well as her family, social and household activities. It appears as if Fuller married late or not at all, and so these letters also indicate something of prolonged, if not permanent singlehood as it was anticipated and experienced by nineteenth-century rural women. *Brown Family Papers, Box 2, Folders 3 & 4*. Her papers also contain a folder of letters, 1866-1871, from another Deerfield friend, Mary Eals, including several written from Portsmouth, New Hampshire. They describe her life in the city, including social events, her clothing and appearance, and her schooling and

assorted lessons. Later letters, sent from Ohio, include discussion of friends and family, impending marriages, weddings, and romantic gossip, and general descriptions of life in Lithopolis and Cincinnati. *Brown Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 5.*

Colton, Edward Wells: His papers include correspondence with his fiancée Susan Heard of Boston. He begins writing her letters 1 to 2 times a week from 1859 until a week before their wedding in 1861. On the envelopes, Susan marks when she answered the letter, most of the time, within one or two days of receiving it. Edward discusses his and later their plans for establishing a household in Northfield, his day to day activities, family news, and how much each looks forward to seeing or hearing from her soon. *S 929.2 C725c Colton Family Papers, Box 10.*

Dickinson, Harriet Cooley: Her papers include two long and detailed letters, probably from her brother-in-law George Dickinson, dated 22 January and 1 February 1814, regarding the affections of Harriet Cooley (1799-1843), the feelings of her father toward the prospect of their marriage, the safe delivery of letters between the couple, and other concerns related to their courtship. Cooley and Dickinson married later that year. George Dickinson eventually married Harriet's sister, Lucinda; the letters contain some reference to that courtship as well. Her papers are filed with her husband Jackson in the Dickinson Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 12.

Fuller, Ella Melendy (1838-1873): These papers consist of ten letters written to Ella Melendy by her future husband, John Emory Fuller, while serving in the Union Army. The letters, which mostly detail life in camp, cover the period Feb. 1862 to June 1865. Fuller's letters explicitly made his affections known, and they apparently met with approval. *Fuller-Higginson Family Papers, Box 6, Folder 10*

Hoyt, Mercy (1755-1834): Papers of her father David Hoyt include a photocopy of the first page of a letter dated 1778, from Justin Hitchcock to David and Silence King Hoyt asking permission to marry Mercy. *Hoyt Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 6.*

Mason, Fidelity Piper (1823-1923): Papers of her husband Thaddeus contain eleven letters written by Fidelity before and after her 1843 marriage. Topics include the doings of the local Lyceum, temperance, singing school, social and family events, and her work at dressmaking. *Mason Family Papers, Box 5, Folder 9.*

Setting Out

Catlin, Mercy (1741-1820): Papers contain a list of goods acquired at the time of her marriage to Consider Arms, 1765. *Catlin Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 8.* These family papers are in the Carter/Catlin Box.

Field, Hannah (1704-1740): Papers contain a list of goods possibly acquired at the time of her marriage to Samuel Dickinson, 1729. *Field Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 3.*

Hawks, Elizabeth (1792-1858): Papers contain a list of household goods purchased in 1814, shortly before her marriage. *Hawks Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 1.*

Marriage

Diaries

Fuller, Agnes Gordon Higginson (1838-1924): Her lifelong diaries, which begin when the diarist was sixteen (in 1855) and continued almost without interruption until her death in 1924 at age 85, contain, as Robert Wilson observes, "an extraordinary record of the life of an active, intelligent woman." Earlier journals record the social life and concerns of a young woman from a locally and regionally prominent family, but especially moving are those volumes dating from Fullers' years as a farm wife in Deerfield, as the couple struggled to keep the farm and household intact. As Agnes' husband, artist George Fuller, gained greater acclaim, the strain of domestic life eases, and Fullers' attention turns once more to social and cultural affairs. Entries from the 1880s and 90s provide a perhaps-unparalleled view into Deerfield society in a period of especially vigorous social and cultural activity. Fullers' view, as a member, too, of Boston society, is large, and encompasses wider social and political events, like women's suffrage, and pacifism. Entries from her later years document the concerns typical of aging women, especially regarding health issues and family business. See Robert Wilson, "Guide to the Manuscript Diary Collection." Fuller-Higginson Family Papers, Box 19, 20, & 21.

Sanderson, Martha Ann (b. 1854) and Abby Rice Sanderson (b. 1829.): This diary, which contains entries from 1874 by Martha Ann and entries from 1876 by her mother, Abby Rice Sanderson, contains information on diet and cooking, social activities and home life in Whately during the mid-1870s. *Diary Collection.*

Stearns, Sarah Ripley (b. 1785): Writing between 1801 and 1818, Stearns depicts her daily life and the life of her family and friends in and around Greenfield. She records deaths, marriages, births, etc., along with her own occasional trips to Boston. Included in the accounts is her marriage to Charles Stearns in 1812. Her later entries detail her married life first in Shelburne, then in Greenfield. Her later entries spend more time on religious life than earlier entries. *M392.3 S799j 3*

Wilby, Margaret Anna Ingersoll (1852-1919): Begun in Salem prior to her marriage to Richard Clark Wilby of Cincinnati in 1879, the diaries record

Margaret Ingersoll's social life in Salem. For a period she operated a school, but ultimately it failed. Of particular note is her account of a voyage to Portland with her father, Nathaniel Ingersoll, when she moved west to live with him. She moved to Detroit, where R.C. Wilby was minister of the First Unitarian Church, just prior to their marriage. The last diary continues in 1904 and mentions a visit to Deerfield where Richard Clark Wilby had served as minister of the First Congregational Church from 1892 to 1896. She records her thoughts just before she marries and a list of wedding gifts at her 1879 wedding. *Wilby Family Papers, Box 1*

Family Papers

Arms, Eunice Lyman (b. 1775): Papers of Jonathan Arms include a description of dower lands set off to Eunice, his second wife. *Arms Family Papers, Box 13, Folder 15.*

Barnard, William: Papers include marriage agreements between himself and Hannah Heard Barnard (1775-1831), 13 March 1805. *Barnard Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 6.*

Cabot, Mary Louisa Higginson (1832-1903): Among her papers, housed with the Fuller family, are two lists of the wedding gifts she received at the time of her 1856 marriage to Francis Cabot. Her papers are housed with those of Elizabeth Higginson. *Fuller-Higginson Family Papers, Box 54, Folder 9.*

Wells, Esther Arms (1722-1853): The papers of her husband, Samuel Wells, contains an Intention of Marriage document. *Wells Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 18.*

Newspapers

For more contemporary accounts of weddings, see the Newspaper Clippings File, "Deerfield Weddings and Anniversaries" in the Library.

Motherhood, Housewifery, and Family Life

Diaries

Bryant, Sarah Snell (1795-1847): A diary of daily life kept between 1812 and 1847 by the wife of a doctor and farmer, and mother of William Cullen Bryant. She records community news of deaths, marriages and births, as well as her day to day activities such as mending, sewing, churning butter. She mentions doing specific tasks for her son and for her husband. Her entries are very short and usually comment on the weather. *M 920.72 B915d*

Jones, Nancy Robbins (1816-1906): Sporadic diary kept by a farm wife living in the Wisdom section of Deerfield. A listing of deaths, and notes regarding members of the Robbins family and that of Jones' husband Amasa, precede the diary. Weather and local events such as a flood that destroyed the Stillwater bridge and a "great fire" in South Deerfield are noted. Jones recorded deaths, occasionally with cause, marriages, and births throughout the diary. *Diary Collection*. 75

Sprague, Nancy Ann Atwood (1837-1916): Her extensive collection of diaries and scrapbooks document her social and person life as well as national and local events. She comments on weather, trips shes has taken, and family events. In her earliest diaries, she notes down important events of the Civil War, such as Lincoln's assassination, the first battle of Bull Run, and the surrender of General Lee. Her diaries and scrapbooks cover the years 1854-1912. *M392.3 S799j 1*

Tilton, Polly Cathcart: Lively diary describing agricultural practices, community and family life. She may have first been married to an Emerson _____, a farmer who enjoyed lectures on abolition, astronomy, etc. He became ill, left town for his health, and Polly lived the life of a spinster, nursing her mother, keeping house for others and generally feeling displaced. *Diary Collection*.

Family Papers

Arms, Jane Chapin (1865-1904): Papers of Jane and her husband Winthrop Arms are among the most moving in Deerfield's family papers, in that they depict the couple's struggle to obtain an income and to raise their children. Winthrop left for Holyoke to work in the city's paper mills, though he was ultimately unsuccessful and returned to Deerfield to farm. Especially revealing are ten letters from Jane between 1892 and her death 1904, which betray her sheer exhaustion as she struggled to care for their several children, while fearing additional pregnancies. After Jane's death, the children were taken in by Winthrop's sister, Eleanor (see below). Arms Family Papers, Box 4, Folder 1.

Bartlett, Alfred: Among the six volumes in his papers is one devoted to "butter production and sales, 1853;" beginning at page 74 the volume contains recipes. The first is for "Hattie's Two-Egg Cake," copied from Deerfield's Harriet Jane Field. Other recipes are for "Liquid Glue," and "Mrs. Wood's Washing Fluid," as well as dyes for wool and cotton. Someone named "Lizzie" contributed a sixty-year-old recipe for "Grandmother Trusdell's Harrison Cake." Tucked in the back are many clippings containing similar information regarding recipes and medicines. This book was probably kept by Alfred's wife, Lydia Sherman Bartlett (1830-1915). *Bartlett Family Papers, Box 3, Folder 1*.

Bartlett Wirt, Emily Gladys (1891-1968): Her papers contain a letter she received on her eighteenth birthday (30 December 1908) from her mother, Harriet Field Bartlett, containing maternal advice and instruction. *Bartlett Family Papers, Box*

3, Folder 4.

Bliss, Catherine (b. 1869): Bliss' diary, kept between 1907 and 1911 while she was living in Holyoke, the wife of a paymaster at a Holyoke mill, records social and cultural life, diet, clothing, and entertainment. *Diary Collection*.

Chapin, Elizabeth (b. 1843): Papers of the Arms family contain some fifty letters from Elizabeth Chapin to her daughter, Jane Chapin Arms, written between 1890 and 1904. Jane Chapin Arms, whose husband Winthrop battled alcoholism, led a difficult life, struggling to keep her family afloat while Winthrop worked at various poorly-paid jobs, including millwork in Chicopee. *Arms Family Papers, Box 7, Folders 2 & 3*. Also housed here are another fifty to from Elizabeth Chapin to her son-in-law Winthrop Arms, written between 1904, when Jane Chapin Arms died, apparently from sheer exhaustion, and 1921. *Arms Family Papers, Box 5, Folders 7 & 8*.

Childs, Hannah (1773-1842): Papers include two interesting documents that illuminate the distribution of goods after a woman's death. Included here are an 1843 inventory of Hannah's estate, as well as a record of the objects purchased at auction, also dated 1843. Other materials filed here are Hannah's 1835 will and claims against her estate. *Childs Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 5*.

Dickinson, Delia (n.d.): The papers of her husband Philo include two letters she wrote to him while he was in Boston in November, 1820. While typical in that they discuss his travel, local events and life at home, their especially loving quality is striking. *Dickinson Family Papers, Box 3, Folder 17*.

Dickinson, Filana Field (1761-1831): Her papers include a touching letter, dated 27 April 1806, from Anna Howard, asking Filana and Consider Dickinson to take in her child, as her "circumstances are such that it is almost impossible to keep him." *Dickinson Family Papers, Box 3, Folder 10*.

Dickinson, Lucinda Cooley (1799-1843): The papers of her husband, George Dickinson, include Lucinda's letters to him, 1824, and 1835-40, while he traveled to Bangor, Maine and elsewhere on business. The letters describe, with especial charm, life in Deerfield, local and family events, and her deep affection for her husband. *Dickinson Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 17*.

Hitchcock, Lois Baker (1789-1861): Her papers include letters from her mother, Lois Baker, written in the 1820s when Lois Baker, living in Conway, was in her seventies, and her daughter Lois Hitchcock, a Deerfield housewife, was in her thirties. The cache of more than sixty letters reflect the elder woman's concerns as she aged, as well her wishes and instructions for her daughter. Other passages contain local news, household matters, etc. The letters are both touching and vivid. Other letters here (see also the papers of Charles Baker, Lois Baker's son and Lois Hitchcock's brother) between siblings, aunts, etc. help

flesh out family picture. *Hitchcock Family Papers, Box 2, Folders 2 & 3*. For Charles Baker see *Hitchcock Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 5*.

Leonard, Elizabeth Babcock (1810-92): Leonard's journal dated 1841-1850, tracks the progress of her child Eliza, providing an excellent window into antebellum child-rearing practices and socialization. The document is discussed in detail in Robert Wilson, "Guide to the Manuscript Diary Collection." *Diary Collection*. See also Alison Penzine, "A Proper Childhood Revealed: The Life and Diary of Eliza Babcock Leonard" SFP, 1997.

Rice, Jael Fellows (1789-1822): Her papers, which comprise most of the Rice Family Papers, consist of letters she received between 1808 and 1821 from friends and family, mostly female. Early letters, written between Shelburne and Conway, discuss family news, visits back and forth, health matters, and letter writing. Later letters, written after Rice moved with her husband to Geneva, New York, are much the same. Included with the Rice papers are typescripts of excerpts of forty-seven letters. These provide a sense of the letters' tone and content, but researchers will probably want to consult the originals, since much material is omitted. Especially useful, however, is the index to proper names provided by the transcriber. *Rice Family Papers Box 1, 2* tied bundles with green covers.

Russell, Hannah Sheldon (1738-1814): Papers include a small account book, 1779-84, begun four years after Hannah became a widow. Accounts record the presence of boarders, and the various means by which they offset their debt to her, generally providing farm labor and produce. Hannah's husband, John Russell, was a tailor, and accounts here indicate that she continued to make breeches, jackets coats and trousers, both for the boarders and for other Deerfield residents. *Russell Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 2*.

Russell, Louisa Richardson (b. 1814): The daughter of Congressman and New Hampshire Supreme Court Chief Justice William M. Richardson, Louisa married Charles Cotworth Pinckney Russell in 1837. The couple moved to Washington D.C. in 1841, but during the Civil War sent their daughter Louisa back to Greenfield, to attend the school kept by her aunts Ruth Strong Russell and Hannah Strong Russell. The letters are fairly lively, and contain motherly instruction on household affairs, hygiene, and schoolwork. There is also discussion of women's war relief work, and of the war more generally. Most interesting, perhaps, are her references to Mary Todd and Abraham Lincoln; the Russells were apparently just beyond the Lincolns' social circle, but observed them via the activities of their own friends, and so comment on the expensive new wallpaper in the East Room, the illness of William Lincoln and the First Lady's distress, and a party attended at the White House, and so forth. *Russell Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 5*. A 91-page typescript study of the letters, in which many of them are partly or fully transcribed, can be found here as well. Russell Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 15.

Yale, Catherine B. (1818-1900): The papers of Isadore Taylor, contain 39 letters from Catherine Yale, written between 1883 and 1897, when the older woman was in her seventies. Some are written from Deerfield, and others from Chicago, where Yale wintered. Yale's correspondence is extremely literate, and includes references to current events, trends among intellectuals, authors and literature, and art, artists and artistic endeavor most generally. The latter discussion is often in reference to the activities of her daughter, artist and author Madeline Yale Wynne, and Wynne's partner, Annie Putnam, as well as the work of artists associated with Deerfield, such as J. Wells Champney and George Fuller. She is also an astute observer of local events, residents and circumstances. Several letters discuss the annual Deerfield Summer School of History and Romance, a Chatauquaesque initiative that brought many luminaries to Deerfield. Other discussion sheds light on household affairs, such as the supply of domestic servants, her own participation in housework, and the demands on Taylor as a wife and mother. *Taylor Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 9.*

Newspapers

The *Hampshire Gazette* began publication in 1786, and continues to the present. Notices in the early advertising columns contain evidence of so-called "runaway wives," that is, women who had moved out of their husbands' homes. In most cases, the notice was placed by the husband, warning merchants that he would not be responsible for any debts she incurs. In some cases, a reply from the wife appeared. Though brief, these notices can shed light on marital discord and its consequences in early America. Available in the Library on microfilm from 1786 to 1852, call number M051 H229/year.

Town Records

Filed with general materials pertaining to the town of Hatfield are three issues of a family newspaper, called "The Home Republican," produced and circulated among members of the Miller family in 1868-69, while some were living and teaching school in Reconstruction Raleigh, North Carolina. The newspaper contains family news, poetry, and topical "columns." An especially interesting example of the latter is "A Word in Defense of Old Maids." Hatfield Town Papers, Box 1, F.8

Singlehood

Diaries

Arms, Eleanor Maria (1864-1937): Arms' extensive diaries chronicle the challenge of singlehood for women in late-nineteenth-century Massachusetts. In

her personal writings, she describes, in rich detail, both the emotional strain of singlehood and the financial challenge presented by the need to find a self-supporting, yet satisfying, occupation. Arms eventually took in the children of her brother Winthrop, who was, after the death of his wife, largely unable to care for their five children. Thus, the manuscripts shed fascinating light, too, on the role of "Maiden Aunt" in its truest expression. These journals are accompanied by voluminous family papers, which together provide an unusually detailed view into Arms' life, work, and worries. For more information on Arms' extensive diaries, see Robert Wilson, "Guide to the Manuscript Diary Collection." *Arms Family Papers, Boxes 8 & 9 for diaries*. For correspondence see *Arms Boxes 11 & 11a*.

Baker, C. Alice (1833-1909): Unlike Eleanor Arms, C. Alice Baker was ambivalent about her singlehood. One of the first generation of ambitious women anxious to embrace expanding opportunities for women as well as new modes of thinking about women's roles in society, Baker expressly rejected heterosexual marriage. Instead, she formed lifelong partnerships with women who shared her interests. Baker, in her general correspondence and in the letters selected by her companion, Emma Louis Coleman, for inclusion in her "Notebook Compiled on the Life of C. Alice Baker," is especially articulate about her decision to remain single. She also expresses decided frustration with the glass ceilings she encountered in her effort to establish her reputation as an educator and historian. *C. Alice Baker Family Papers, Box 2, Folders 9 & 10 for correspondence and Box 17 for notebook*.

Dickinson, Rebecca (1738-1815): Embedded in Dickinson's religious reflections, 1787-1802, is a long, painful consideration of her singlehood and the sources thereof. While little information here documents the consequences of singlehood as it was experienced on a day-to-day basis, Dickinson's journal provides a fascinating view into the internal struggle as the diarist attempts to reconcile the social opprobrium attached to singlehood with her own sense of self-worth. See Marla R. Miller, "My Part Alone: The World of Rebecca Dickinson," *New England Quarterly*, October 1998. *Diary Collection, including transcription of diary*.

Pease, Ruth (1789-1858): Pease records her daily activities while living with her family. She often quotes from sermons and tries to adhere to religious resolutions she sets down at the beginning of the diary. She records her day to day activities from washing and sewing to reading and writing with religious and political commentary throughout. Although a young woman in her twenties, she never refers to herself as a "young person" and mentions on several occasions that she is not married. *Pease-Hyde Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 8*.

Putnam, Elsie M. (1864-1949): Putnam moved with her parents from Cleveland, Ohio to South Deerfield at the age of two. She lived the remainder of her life in the town. Her diary, kept while she was a single woman, primarily records family matters, social events and church services, along with a couple of travel

accounts. She married late in life, becoming Mrs. Edwin Fairbank in 1914. *Diary Collection*.

Wilby, Margaret Anna Ingersoll (1852-1919): Begun in Salem prior to her marriage to Richard Clark Wilby of Cincinnati in 1879, the diaries record Margaret Ingersoll's social life in Salem. For a period she operated a school, but ultimately it failed. Of particular note is her account of a voyage to Portland with her father, Nathaniel Ingersoll, when she moved west to live with him. She moved to Detroit, where R.C. Wilby was minister of the First Unitarian Church, just prior to their marriage. The last diary continues in 1904 and mentions a visit to Deerfield where Richard Clark Wilby had served as minister of the First Congregational Church from 1892 to 1896. *Wilby Family Papers, Box 1*

Household Accounts

Diaries

Avery, Maria Joslyn (b. 1866): A record of weather, household and agricultural events, and local news kept by the wife of a farmer. Avery notes a number of local deaths, records household accounts (1909-19), vehicle registrations until 1924, and lists books she read at the end of the diary. Includes a letter, dated 1919, regarding a female friend serving in World War I in France. *Avery Family Papers*.

Ward, Mary Eliza (1856-1937): Diary covering the year of 1878 with the period of June 8-July 13 torn out. Ward records local events and family news with miscellaneous cash account and bills payable recorded at the end of the diary. *Diary Collection*.

Family Papers

Arms, Eleanor Maria (1864-1937): Arms' papers include three household account books: 1892-1895; 1909-1911; and 1934. *Arms Family Papers, Box 12, loose*.

Ashley, Jonathan: Among the Deerfield Town Papers, Meetinghouse & Church, is "A Computation of expenses of a family of a man, woman, four children and a maid in 1751." *Deerfield Town Papers, First Church, 4-1, C. Pastors and Ministers, Box 2, Folder 6 Salaries and Settlements*.

Barnard, Ebenezer: Barnard's papers include a small account book, 1790-1803, kept by his wife Sally Ingersoll Barnard (b. 1747) in her widowhood. *Barnard Family Papers, Box 9, Folder 7*.

Fuller, Fanny Negus (1799-1845): Fuller family papers include Fanny's small

account book, 1833-37. Titled "Cranberry Account" the booklet tracks Fuller's purchase of fabric and sewing notions; Accounts for picking cranberries commence on 13 April 1837. Fuller-Higginson Family Papers, Box 5, Folder 2. 75

Rogers, Mary (1812-1872): These household accounts, kept in Bernardston between 1841 and 1854, contain an excellent, detailed record of clothing and clothing accessories, postage costs, stage fares, mending, reading materials, dressmakers, entertainment. *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Rogers Folder.*

Taylor, Esther White (1806-1838): Taylor's account Book, 1830-38, housed in the Grout family papers, contains accounts with many women for whom she made bonnets, as well as accounts for the making of handkerchiefs, the cutting, making and mending of gowns and other garments, and the making and starching of caps. The volume also records of her expenses, including clothing materials and accessories, medical services, and sundry goods. *Grout Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 6.* See Christopher Clark, *The Roots of Rural Capitalism* (Ithaca, NY, 1990), pp. 144-145.

Wells, Lurane Bradford (d. 1882): The papers of her husband Samuel F. Wells include an account book kept by Lurane after her marriage in 1857. Her expenses include paint and brushes, town tax, heifers, bulls, other livestock and related expenses, a buffalo robe, physicians' visits, produce and groceries, newspaper subscriptions, and concert admissions, providing a vivid snapshot of the life of Lurane Wells' household on the eve of the Civil War. *Wells Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 20.*

Wells, Mary Smead (b. 1818): The papers of her husband, Charles Wells, contain an account, dated 1842-45, for sundry household goods. *Wells Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 7.*

Wells, Sarah Barnard (1678-1754): Among the papers of her husband, Thomas Wells, is a small cash account, 1755, kept by Sarah in her widowhood. *Wells Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 3.*

Widowhood

Family Papers

Abell, Alice Holcomb: Her papers include a document pertaining to her Civil War widow's pension, 1911. *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Abell, Folder 2.*

Allis, Anna Dickinson: Among her papers are articles for her allowance by order of the Judge of Probate (n.d.); her appointment as guardian of her minor children (1824); and a life deed to one third of her husband Solomon's property (1829). *Allis Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 4.*

Arms, Lucy (1752-1810): The papers of her husband Aaron include documents pertaining to the settling of his estate in 1806, and of his widow Lucy's in 1810.

Arms Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 8 (Aaron), Folder 9 (Lucy).

Barnard, Ebenezer: Barnard's papers include a 1790 memorandum from Seth Catlin, Jonathan Arms, Joseph Barnard and Samuel Barnard proposing that monies due to Barnard's widow, Sally Ingersoll Barnard (b. 1747), for the "board and instruction" of Samuel Gale's daughter for some 130 weeks be placed in trust: "from the State and Manner of Living of the said Widow Barnard for a long time past, if the Money was to be given into her own hands it would be doing her a great injury and no degree of benefit." *Barnard Family Papers, Box 9, Folder 7.*

Barnard, Rebecca Jones (1751-1818): Papers pertaining to the settling of Barnard's estate include probate court documents after her husband Joseph's death due to smallpox in 1803. Includes "an account of articles set to" Barnard, 25 February 1804; information of Barnard's landholdings vis a vis her dower; her own will, dated 20 April 1815; and documents pertaining to the distribution of the goods of her estate. *Barnard Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 4.*

Beaman, Hannah (Barnard) Westcarr (1648-1738): Beaman's papers shed light on inheritance laws in early Massachusetts. Included is a transcript of court testimony by two individuals to the effect that Beaman's first husband, John Wascarr (Westcarr), on his deathbed promised to leave his entire estate to her. Other documents include a transcript of Wascarr's inventory, Beaman's second husband Simon Beaman's original will, and a court order authorizing the sale of Hannah Beaman's land to pay for her "clothing, boarding and nursing" the year before her death. *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Beaman Folder.*

Burke, Lovinia (1765-1829): Papers pertaining to the settling of her husband's estate, 1796-1810, document provisions made for Lovinia. *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Burke, Folder 3.*

Corse, Elizabeth (1696-1766): Corse family papers include an agreement, 3 March 1715, between Ebenezer and James Cors regarding the estate of their mother, widow of James Cors. *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Cors(e) Folder.*

Field, Sarah Gilbert(b. ca. 1656): The papers of her husband, Samuel Field (b. 1651) include a 1701 document distributing Fields' estate to his widow and children, drafted by a committee of five after Field was killed by Indians in 1697. *Field Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 5.*

Hawks, Martha Wait (1706-1786): Among the papers of her husband, Nathaniel Hawks, is "A list of apprisement of the widows thirds," ca. 1754, and other documents pertaining to her portion of his estate. *Hawks Family Papers, Box 1,*

Folder 8.

Kingsley, Susanna (n.d.): Kingsley family papers include Susanna's husband Haines' 1752 will and papers pertaining to the settlement of his estate, ca. 1753. *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Kingsley Folder.*

Mason, Fidelia Piper (1823-1923): Among the papers of Fidelia's husband Thaddeus are legal documents relating to the settling of his estate, 1851-1854. *Mason Family Papers, Box 5, Folder 9.*

Munn, Eleanor (1744-1797) and Mary (1708-1795): Miscellaneous legal papers in the Munn Family pertain to the rights of Mary Waite Munn, widow of Benjamin Munn, and Eleanor Hickey Munn, widow of Joel. *Munn (Deerfield) Family Papers, Box 1, Folders 2, 3 & 5 for Eleanor; Box 1, Folders 1 & 5 for Mary.*

Russell, Hepzibah Hawks (1776- 1850): In 1802, Hepzibah married Lemuel Russell, with whom she had three sons. After Lemuel's death in 1813, she married Captain David Dennison. Her papers include a lease to his son Joseph of her dower rights, in return for an annual payment. The file also includes a draft of her will. *Russell Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 7.*

Wells, Mary Beardsley (1631-1691.): In the file of her husband, Thomas Wells (1620-1676), is a 1692 agreement between the children of Mary and Thomas concerning the distribution of her estate. Dated 29 March 1692, it is *among the earliest items in the collection.* *Wells Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 2.*

Health and Illness

Health and illness have always been of great concern to women, both because women been traditionally ascribed the roles of family nurse/caretaker, and because they themselves, in their reproductive role, (at least until well into the twentieth century) regularly faced the prospect of death. Women have also filled community roles as healers, both before and after the professionalizing of medicine barred them from playing more "formal" roles in the healing process. At present, no known manuscript material in Deerfield's collection documents the work of midwives or healers. Family papers instead document women's attempts to find cures for ailments common among women in the nineteenth-century: tuberculosis and depression. Account books of physicians indicate the kinds of treatments women under professional care received, and may shed light, too, on common ailments.

Account Books

Physicians

Taylor, Amos Asmun (1785-1865): Seven day books and one account book record patient treatment and charges. *Account book collection*.

Williams, Stephen West (1790-1855): Account and day books for medicine and medical services, 1840-46;1849-53;1850-53. Records may contain some oblique references to terminated pregnancies. *Account book collection*.

Williams, Thomas (1718-1775): Account and day books, 1749-75 include charges for medical and dental services. *Account book collection*.

Williams, William Stoddard (1762-1829): Account and day book for medical services, 1787-1828. *Account book collection*.

For further information on the above account and day books see "Manuscript account and day books in the PVMA Library", a survey prepared by Robert J. Wilson, III. Historic Deerfield Library, R 025.171 W752m.

Family Papers

Birks, Ellen Sinclair (1881-1951): Birk's papers include a letter, dated 19 November 1921, from her sister Florence (1883-1978) describing a stay in what appears to be a spa in Battle Creek, MI. *Birks Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 3*.

Pratt, Jane (1860-1933): Pratt graduated from Deerfield Academy in 1880, and moved on to a long career in the publishing industry. In addition to a good deal of fiction, Pratt wrote articles such as "Walking as an Exercise for Women," and

"How to Avoid Nervous Prostration," contained in a scrapbook of her published articles, 1885-1913. Pratt Family Papers, Oversize Box, Top of Bookcase.

Tack, Agnes Gordon Fuller (1873-1959): Robert Wilson describes this diary, kept between 1908 and 1909, as "a sensitive account of life at a sanitarium" at Saranac Lake, New York. Includes sketches of both doctors and patients, in a novelistic style replete with dialog. Describes her own physical and mental state of mind, as well as the routines, diet, and general regimen prescribed for tuberculosis. *Fuller-Higginson Family Papers, Box 49*. Her papers include letters to her daughter Agnes (1901-1940) written from Saranac Lake during this period. *Higginson-Family Papers, Box 52, Folder 7*.

Grout, Esther White Taylor (1806-1838): This diary, kept between 1830 and 1837 and housed in the Grout family papers, contains, amid her religious musings, an account of her effort to recover from tuberculosis, including trips to Saratoga Springs and Hamilton, New York, as well as the progress of the *condition and its effect on her activities*. Grout Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 6. See also the family correspondence contained the *Grout family papers, Folder 5, and the papers of Sophronia Grout, Folder 8*, for additional letters written by Esther. See also the diary of Sophronia Grout (1822-1835), listed under "Religious Life." Sophronia also seemed to suffer from an illness that may have been tuberculosis

Franklin County Public Hospital School of Nursing: which date from 1916 to 1971, though the bulk are from the 1940s and 1950s, include diplomas, graduations programs, instructional booklets, and materials describing the Franklin County Public Hospital School of Nursing Program. Also housed here is John Kazar's 1977 essay "Anna Koch and Annie Barclay: Providing Health Care to Franklin County, 1900-1950". Of particular interest is a set of 1949 regulations (see Folder 4). The bylaws required, among other things, that "nurses and patients should be strictly businesslike", and that "In addressing one another on duty, nurses are expected always to use the prefix Miss or Mrs. When off duty, the first name may be used if desired, but never the surname alone". A 1935 student notebook sheds some light on the curriculum and includes subjects from applied Bacteriology to Hospital Housekeeping and *Sanitation to Obstetrics. Association/Scrapbook case*.

Memoir

Memoir has long been a genre of writing that appeals to women, in part because of their cultural roles as custodians of family memory, and in part from their longstanding, comparative lack of access to more formal training and practice as professional historians. Deerfield's collections contain a wealth of material of this sort, not least because the particular intellectual climate surrounding the village has especially encouraged women's interest in the past.

Family Papers

Billings, Minnie Harris (1877-1955): Her memoir, ca. 1935-45, recounting with obvious affection her "Hawley Story, or, My Memory Garden" is housed in the Morton Family Papers. Her reminiscences begin around 1877 (emphasizing the 1880s), and describe farm life, cattle shows, and school days in her community. Her prose is vivid, detailed, and suffused with warmth, making this a moving reminiscence of life in a hill town. *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Morton Folder.*

Birks, Florence Elliot (1883-1978): Her papers include a six-page typescript essay, fairly straightforward in style, entitled "Memories of Frances and Mary Allen," describing her work as a saleswoman to the Allens, and their trip to England, as well as Birks' life after leaving Deerfield. *Birks Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 4.*

Carpenter, Laura Negus Howe (b. 1851): Housed with the Negus family papers is a privately printed booklet including her essay "Pioneering in Minnesota," written in 1902, recalling her family's migration from Petersham, MA to Minnesota in the 1850s, when she was a small child. The prose, which has something of a professional cast, contains colorful descriptions of their home and home life, encounters with Sioux and other Native Americans, her schooling, and the effects of the Civil War. Several illustrations are pasted into the text. *Negus Family Papers Box 1.*

Fuller, Mary W. (1863-1951): Housed with the papers of Caroline Negus Hildreth is Fuller's essay "A Woman Deerfield Should Remember," describing Hildreth and her life, her family and marriage, and her work as an artist. *Negus Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 11.*

Marcy, Mary Mann (1815-1878): Housed with the Negus Family Papers is a privately-printed "Memorial" to Marcy, the granddaughter of Joseph Negus and daughter of Mary Negus Mann. Educated at the Willard School in Troy, NY at twenty-one she married West Point graduate Randolph Marcy and migrated west in the 1830s to settlements throughout Wisconsin, events recounted colorfully and at some length in this booklet. *Negus Family Papers, Box 1.*

Town Records

Among material gathered under the heading Deerfield History (Box 13, folder 4), are memoirs and remembrances of various citizens, including Margaret Whiting, Carolyn Negus Fuller, and Mary Fuller. *Deerfield Town Papers, Societies & Associations, 5-VIII, Deerfield Miscellaneous, Deerfield History, Folder 4*. Similar material, often authored by women, can be found in the "Necrologies" regularly published as part of the History and Proceedings of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Though women have always influenced American political life, formal access to the political sphere was hard won only at the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth, as women gained incremental rights to vote in school, municipal, and eventually national elections. Evidence of that struggle in Deerfield is surprisingly, and regrettably, slight; while the correspondence of some well-to-do women contain some references to the suffrage movement, no records presently in Memorial Library's collections document an organized drive for suffrage. Neither is there substantial material on women's subsequent participation in electoral politics.

One exception to the above is a collection of materials pertaining to Mary Fisher's precedent-setting suit against the town officers of Deerfield who had denied her permission to vote in local elections. The materials, described below, shed light on a significant chapter in the history of women's suffrage, and have not, to date been the subject of sustained scholarly analysis.

Diaries

Pease, Ruth (1789-1858): Pease's diary while mainly a record of daily activities and religious beliefs occasionally covers politics. Written in January, 1812, one entry contains commentary on Napoleon, France, Great Britain and the impending war. Other entries talk about Borneo and Sumatra where she understands cannibalism is practiced. She discusses this in reference to her own religious beliefs, which provide the background to all of her entries. *Pease-Hyde Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 8*.

Sprague, Nancy Ann Atwood (1837-1916): Her extensive collection of diaries and scrapbooks document her social and person life as well as national and local events. She comments on weather, trips shes has taken, and family events. In her earliest diaries, she notes down important events of the Civil War, such as Lincoln's assassination, the first battle of Bull Run, and the surrender of General Lee. Her diaries and scrapbooks cover the years 1854-1912. *M392.3 S799j 1*

Family Papers

Delano, Edith Barnard (1874-1946): Delano's papers, housed among the Barnard family papers, include a letter (31 August n.d.), describing the ringing of suffrage bells in Deerfield. See also two letters, ca. 15 November 1920, regarding her speech before the Greenfield Woman's Club, and her assessment of them as potential voters. *Barnard Family Papers, Box 3, Folder 12*.

Birks, Florence Elliot (1883-1978): These papers include a fragment of a draft of a letter to President Richard Nixon, ca. 1970, regarding war in Vietnam, and the White House's printed reply. Also, a card, dated 7 February 1973, thanking Birks

for her support of his 1972 campaign. Also a similar letter from Gerald R. Ford, dated 14 January 1977. Birks Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 4.

Brown, Emma Phillips (1854-1932): Brown's papers include a letter, dated 26 April 1908, from her daughter Gladys while teaching in New York, briefly describing a suffrage parade and discussing her views on suffrage. *Brown Family Papers, Box 5, Folder 1*.

Hubbard Family Papers: Contain a lively letter from Rose G. Cooke, 26 Nov. [no year], in Winsted, to Mr. Hubbard, on women, WCTU, and the vote. *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Hubbard, Folder 1*.

Pratt, James C. (1832-1890): As a young man, Pratt worked for the *Greenfield Gazette and Courier*, and later went on to edit and publish newspapers in Chicago and Massachusetts. After the family business- a country store- called him back to Massachusetts, he continued to write for the local papers. Politically engaged, Pratt was an avid anti-slavery advocate and among the founders of the Massachusetts Republican Party in 1855. Three scrapbooks among the Pratt family papers contain his writing, from the 1860s (usually under the pseudonym "Pocumtuc") and including articles or editorials regarding the "Woman Question", the "Temperance Question," the activities of the PVMA, and "What Pocumtuck Thinks of Lucy Stone". *Pratt Family Papers, oversize box of James Pratt's scrapbooks, top of bookcase*.

Sheldon, Jennie Arms (1852-1938): Her papers include a scrapbook of newspaper clippings pertaining to suffrage activities. One of the first students in MIT's Woman's Laboratory, Jennie Sheldon was among that pioneering generation of the women who sought a career in the sciences in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Always forward-thinking, Sheldon also advocated women's suffrage. A notebook containing her writings from the 1870s includes editorials and articles on suffrage in Deerfield and elsewhere, the Woman's Pavilion of Philadelphia's Centennial Park, and "women as chemists." Additional scrapbooks contain Sheldon's correspondence, which may also contain discussion of these themes. *Jennie Sheldon Papers, Box 2, Scrapbook with purple cover*. Additional scrapbooks are located after her 2 boxes of family papers.

Yale, Catherine B. (1818-1900): Between 1855 and 1858, when Yale lived in Philadelphia, she became the close friend of abolitionist and suffragist Lucretia Mott. A small notebook among the Yale family papers contains a 23-page essay that Catherine B. Yale read before the Women's Suffrage Society in Shelburne Falls, Feb. 2, 1873". *Yale Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 2*.

Town Papers

Census of Women, 1932: This list of more than eight hundred names, along with

age, occupation and residence, was compiled for the "Assessors of Deerfield," Rachel Hawks and B.Z. Stebbins. The purpose of this unusual census is at present unknown. Deerfield Town Papers, I-V Town Offices, Assessors, Box 6, Folder 5.

Deerfield—Transportation—Trolleys: Papers here include materials illuminating the controversy that ensued when the Greenfield and Deerfield Street railway proposed a line down Deerfield's main street, a controversy that erupted along gender lines, and called into play women's inability to vote in municipal elections. Papers include correspondence, 1900-11, and petitions signed by men and women of the village. *Deerfield Town Papers, Transportation & Navigation, 9-III, Rail Transportation, Trolley Lines, Box 4, Folders 2 and 3.* See also David John Smollar, "The Rural Trolley through Deerfield, Massachusetts, and its impact, 1901-1924" (SFP, 1971)

"Women's Right to Vote for School Committee, 1893: "This folder of materials documents the lawsuit initiated by S. Deerfield's Mary A. Fisher against the board of registrars. The wife of a local harness dealer, Fisher brought suit against Henry Wait, Alden Briggs, and E.C. Coles, members of the Board of Registrars. The three men had prevented Fisher from registering for elections, which resulted in her inability to cast a ballot in the subsequent election of the school committee. Fisher's successful suit -- she and twenty five women recovered damages -- was a landmark case in Massachusetts' women's struggle toward suffrage, and brought Fisher into contact with eminent political leaders Lucy Stone and her daughter Alice Stone Blackwell. Papers here include correspondence, 1893-1919, including letters of support from women's groups around the nation, and newspaper clippings. *Deerfield Town Papers, Schools, 3-XXXI, South Deerfield Schools, Box 8, Folder 1.*

POVERTY AND SOCIAL WELFARE:

That the majority of people living in poverty in America are women is no new phenomenon: women, for centuries denied equal access to employment and property, have been most susceptible to the vicissitudes of economic misfortune. At the same time, some women of means have been sensitive to the plight of women without, and charitable work has been the main focus of many women's groups, providing spheres of interaction between women of different social and economic stations. Deerfield collections document both the plight of poor women and institutional efforts to mitigate it, including the work of town offices like the Overseers of the Poor, and local women's groups, like the Dorcas Society.

Family Papers

Ayres Family Papers: document the difficulties experienced in the 1830s and 40s by Martha Ayres and her husband Jesse, of Leverett, MA (Franklin County). Abandoned financially first by their son George and then by their grandson, Moses Field, they were finally aided by the Overseers of the Poor.
Miscellaneous Family Papers, Ayers Folder.

Dickinson, Filana Field (1761-1831): Her papers include a touching letter, dated 27 April 1806, from Anna Howard, asking Filana and Consider Dickinson to take in her child, as her "circumstances," presumably financial, "are such that it is almost impossible to keep him." *Dickinson Family Papers, Box 3, Folder 10.*

Kingsley Family Papers contain seven documents (one on the reverse of a bill for dry goods), dated April 1786, pertaining to the guardianship of indigent widow Patience Frost's three children (Lucinda, Freelove, and Dorcas, ages ten, nine, and seven). *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Kingsley Folder.*

Town Records

Deerfield--Town Offices--Justice of the Peace: These records (ordered alphabetically) contain an 1819 complaint against Mrs. Mehitable Bacon, a "transient person" and "common railer and brawler," who "does not provide for the support of her family." *Deerfield Town Papers, Town Offices, I-V, Law Enforcement- Justice of the Peace, Box 7, Folder 2.*

Deerfield's Overseers of the Poor: These records contain much material on economically-marginal women who lived in or passed through Deerfield. The strength of the collection is the several folders of "Individual Cases," 1799-1858, arranged alphabetically. In addition, the "Indentures," 1756-1828, include documents pertaining to several women who were either placed out, or who themselves placed their children out. See Sarah Green, Hannah King, Clarissa Newton, Esther Rice, and Polly Warren. *Deerfield Town Papers, Town Offices, I-V, Overseers of the Poor, Box 9, Folders 1-10.* Also in the records of the Town

Offices are "Warnings Out, 1752-92," which include many women and children warned by the town not to expect public support of any kind. *Deerfield Town Papers, Town Offices, I-V, Selectmen, Warnings Out of Town, Box 4, Folder 2.* In the Overseers' "Miscellaneous" files are lists of paupers for 1816 and 1850-51; an undated essay on the nature of poverty; an 1820 agreement to board Meriam Clark, and other similar documents; an 1829 subscription to replace the cow lost by widow Dolly Hoyt, and additional case files regarding Lydia Rock and Ally Weems, elderly Irish immigrants. Supporting these materials are the Deerfield town accounts which record men and women who contributed to the support of the town paupers, and the census records, which may shed light on the town of origin of transients, while providing additional biographical data. *Deerfield Town Papers, Town Offices, I-V, Overseers of the Poor-Miscellaneous, Box 9, Folder 11.*

Deerfield Town Offices--Cemetery and Health: Filed among these records is the 1882 will of Eliza B. Fithian, whose bequest to create a "home or asylum in Deerfield for the relief of aged and destitute gentlewomen" hints at the special problem being experienced by ever-larger numbers of middle-class women in this period: cultural prescription which prevented middle-class women from obtaining an occupation, despite their need to secure income. *Deerfield Town Papers, Town Offices, I-V, Cemetery and Health, Box 10, Folder 7.*

Dorcas Society, Greenfield, 1828-49: Founded in 1828 "by a group of benevolent women of Greenfield," the aim of the Dorcas Society was "to render assistance to families in sickness and extreme indigence." It remained active until 1950, when it deposited its remaining funds into "The Frances Dickinson Fund of the Dorcas Society," to be used by the Free Bed Service of the Franklin County Public Hospital. Records here include four volumes containing minutes, lists of members, treasurer's accounts and "articles on hand" for 1828?-1863 (includes constitution and membership list); 1829-1858; 1857-1861; 1864-1880; 1889-1929; 1930-1949. Some scattered correspondence and other miscellaneous materials are inserted throughout. As a record of social welfare initiatives, the materials document the names of indigent women and the goods and services the society provided, as well as the services they provided in support of other social welfare organizations. These records are a potentially outstanding source of insight into private poor relief in Greenfield. *Greenfield Town Papers, Box 7.* See also Brianna Germain, "The Dorcas Society of Greenfield, Massachusetts: An Early Nineteenth-Century Female Benevolent Group," (SFP, 1999)

Religious Life

Since the eighteenth century, clergy and laypersons alike have acknowledged the preponderance of women in religious institutions. Women's journals and diaries, especially those dating from the eighteenth century, are often primarily religious in subject matter, or at least start out that way. Correspondence, too, is filled with religious activities and observations, some clearly sincere, others more formulaic. Religious organizations also served as important arenas of community activity, as in the Dorcas Society, listed above.

See Katherine Molumby, "For Him She Wrote Exhorted Song or Pray'd: The Eighteenth-Century Religious Pamphlets of Eunice Smith of Ashfield, Mass." (SFP, 1993).

Diaries

Dickinson, Rebecca (1738-1815): Dickinson's diary, opened in 1787 and kept regularly until 1802, reflect the diarist's desire, on the eve of her fiftieth year, to forsake the secular for the spiritual; as she began to burn earlier writings that concentrated on temporal events, she rededicated her journals to religious reflection. Dickinson never married, and through pages of her journal she considered possible reasons she was denied marriage and motherhood. Dickinson's text is, to be sure, mournful and anguished, and not a little repetitive, but buried within what might at first glance appear decided monotony are gems of insight into New England Calvinism as it was understood and applied by a member of the female laity. *Diary Box of Rebecca Dickinson, top of diary collection case*. For an essay on Dickinson and her journal, see Miller, "My Part Alone: The World of Rebecca Dickinson," *New England Quarterly* Oct 1998).

Grout, Esther White Taylor (1806-1838): Grout's diary, kept between 1830 and 1837 and housed in the Grout family papers, contains accounts of church matters, her own religious sentiments and conversion, and her ongoing efforts to encourage the conversions of others. She also describes her deteriorating health and desire to prepare her soul for death. A transcription of Grout's diary, contextual information and some analysis of her text can be found in Elaine S.J. Brown, "A Struggle for Success" (SFP, 1996). *Grout Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 6*.

Grout, Sophronia (1800-1886): The diary of this single woman in her thirties, kept between 1822 and 1835, contains largely reflections on the state of her soul, though some record is also made of church activities, prospects for revivals, and so forth, as well as family news and references to her illness and efforts to improve her health. Having taught school just prior to the opening of this diary, eventually she took charge of the Hawley Sabbath School class. *Grout Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 8*.

Pease, Ruth (1789-1858): Pease records her daily activities while living with her family. She often quotes from sermons she hears and reads and tries to adhere to religious resolutions she sets down at the beginning of the diary. She worries about the sin of gossiping, as it is one of the resolutions she tries to follow. She records her day to day activities from washing and sewing to reading and writing with religious and political commentary throughout. Pease-Hyde Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 8.

Stearns, Rachel Willard (b. 1813): Diaries kept by Stearns from 1834-1837 in which she details her daily life. Her entries show her to be a deeply religious person who was influenced by God in everyday life. She also records parts of sermons and Bible quotes throughout. *M392.3 S799j 2*

Willard, Mary (1812-1895): Although not strictly a diary, her "Anecdotes and reminiscences ..." records a great deal of information about local events and people, roughly covering the period of 1822-1870. Particular attention is paid to her father's tenure as minister of the First Church of Deerfield, including a detailed description of the church interior, and sermons preached there. Miss Willard also comments on such diverse topics as stagecoaches, Deerfield houses, music, cats, and diseases. *Willard Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 9.*

Williams, Abigail Davenport (1696-1766): Williams' 1756-57 diary contains mainly religious reflection and meditation, in keeping with a tradition of personal spiritual writing. The wife of Longmeadow's Reverend Stephen Williams, Abigail's concerns, which she brought to her God via her journal, concern primarily the health and safety of her family and community. *Williams Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 11.*

Family Papers

Cooley, Clarissa (1793-1814) and Betsy (1788-1829): Correspondence they received between 1810 and 1823 contain much discussion of religious affairs throughout the area as well as personal spiritual observations and concerns. *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Cooley, Folder 1.*

Cooley, Phila (1778-1848): Cooley family papers contain her correspondence, 1800-10, includes an undated description of "unusual religious attention in Plainfield," and a letter, dated 20 February 1808, from Sally Grimes describing a revival of religious fervor in Cummington. *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Cooley, green binder, bottom of box.*

Scrapbooks

Atwater, Susan (n.d.): Scrapbook, apparently begun in 1893, of clippings and poems. The opening image is an engraving of Williamstown's Haystack Monument, striking a note of missionary work that is carried on throughout the

volume. In addition to articles, anecdotes, and poetry, there are wedding announcements, obituaries, and local news. Some interesting clippings note reading material in which Atwater was apparently interested, like *The Home Book*, and *Fun for the Household*. Also, several clippings describe (on its fiftieth anniversary) the 1847 "massacre" that killed Dr. Marcus Whitman as well as his family and several friends, Methodist missionaries to Indians in Washington state. Association/Scrapbook case.

Peabody, Mary (1831-1897): Scrapbook contains individual unsigned essay, dated 1816, reflecting back to the author's conversion experience, about 1753. Association/Scrapbook case.

Town Records

Catholic Women's Council, South Deerfield, 1926-27: A small booklet lists officers, committee members, and program for the year. *Deerfield Town Papers, Meetinghouse & Church, 4-IX, Box 7, Miscellaneous Catholic Churches, Folder.*

Female Benevolent Society, First Church of Deerfield, 1817-22: "Believing that a benevolent and sympathetic spirit is one of the grand essentials of pure religion," this Society organized in 1817. This volume includes the group's constitution, minutes of their first meeting, in the brick schoolhouse, and lists of officers and assistants, directed to "find objects deserving charity." The assistants returned the following month with a list of families, who were given clothing. Some eighty-five women participated in this benevolent society. *Deerfield Town Papers, Meetinghouse & Church, 4-I, First Church, Box 2, loose bound volume.*

Female Benevolent Society, First Church of Deerfield, 1844-66: Though this group shares the name of the above, it formed with the slightly different purpose. Devoted to "religious discussion and action," the group, with an initial membership of about 120, supported western missions. This column of records contains a preamble, a list of the Board of Directors, minutes and treasurer's reports. They apparently met often in the home of Reverend John Moors, which still stands on Deerfield's main street. A second constitution, ca. 1851, for "The Benevolent Society of the First Parish of Deerfield" suggests a later reorganization. The group's attention turned, like the earlier FBS, to local charitable activity. Meetings also involved readings and lectures on contemporary issues. *Deerfield Town Papers, Meetinghouse & Church, 4-I, First Church, Box 2, loose bound volume.*

First Congregational Church of Whately, Letters of Admission: Some 58 letters dating from the 1850s and 1860s, largely by and about women, formalizing their entry into the church. These and other church records shed light on institutional aspects of religious life, as well as women's involvement in church activities. Miscellaneous correspondence of the Whately Church, for example, contains an 1887 reference to the "Ladies' Handbook" published in that year, as well as an 1894 receipt for monies donated by from the Woman's Board of Missions.

Whately Town Papers, Box 1, Folder 6.

Women's Missionary Society, Second Church of Deerfield, 1836-41: One volume of records includes membership lists and minutes listing the topics of meetings. Most talks, especially in 1836, were concerned with Africans and African-Americans: meeting topics included "Folk Tales and Games of Africa," "The Story of the American Negro," and "Famous Negro Americans." Club activities included quiltings, clothing and book drives, devotions, and missionary fund raisers. Deerfield Town Papers, Meetinghouse & Church, 4-III, Second Church, Box 6, Folder 7.

Sexuality

Matters pertaining to sexual activities are among the most difficult to recover. Social proscription has long insisted that one's sexual practices remain cloaked, especially if they violate long-standing mores privileging marriage and heterosexuality. While the proscription is not difficult to document, generally via legal and religious texts, the actual behaviors of men and women beyond the institutional view is harder to discover. Manuscript collections at Memorial Libraries contain very few references to sexuality; those that do appear largely document the unplanned results of unsanctioned sexual activity: children born out of wedlock.

Comparatively little research in this subject area has been undertaken, though Jordi Herrold explores some issues pertaining to sexuality and privacy in a local context in "Personal Space and Privacy in Mid-Eighteenth-Century Massachusetts." (SFP, 1974)

Family Papers

Mitchell, Mary (baptized 1770): The papers of William Arms (b. 1769) include documents relating to charges of bastardy brought against him in 1789 by Mitchell's father, Abner. *Arms Family Papers, Box 13, Folder 2.*

Town Records

The records filed under "Deerfield--Town Offices--Justice of the Peace" (ordered alphabetically) comprise almost wholly judgments between male debtors and creditors; when women appear, they are generally pleading guilty to fornication, and/or are the mothers of children conceived out of wedlock, and have submitted complaints naming the child's father. These late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century legal instruments, interestingly, usually list the site of conception, providing insight into sexual behavior. Eunice Clesson's confession to fornication; Azubah Minor's 1790 complaint against Perez Cobb [filed under Cobb]; Clarrissa Foster's complaint against Caleb Allen, Jr. [includes 1801 confession to fornication of Sally Pitt, and also 1805 complaint of Jemima Dodge against Elisha DeWolf]; Patience Cary's 1790 complaint against Daniel Newell [filed under Newell]; Sally Pitt's 1801 complaint against James Leonard; and Pamela Roberts' confession to fornication and complaint against Alva Ellis. *Deerfield Town Papers, Town Offices, I-V, Law Enforcement- Justice of the Peace, Writs & Complaints, Box 7, Folders 3,4,5,8.*

TRAVEL

Travel, because it is generally an unusual event in our lives, tends to generate a disproportionate amount of documentation. Still, one's experiences of other places is necessarily shaped by one's point of departure, and so can shed light on the places one is from as much as the places one visits. The materials listed below contain accounts of travel by women. Researchers should be aware, however, that these materials usually document trips of some ambition; though they are too plentiful to be enumerated here, letters, especially those written in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, contain briefer accounts of travel, home from visits, off to school, to the homes of family and friends, or other such destinations, usually to assure the recipient that the journey was completed safely.

Diaries

Putnam, Elsie M. (1864-1949): Putnam moved with her parents from Cleveland, Ohio to South Deerfield at the age of two. She lived the remainder of her life in town. Her diary records some of her travels to New York City and a visit to a cotton mill in Webster, Mass. *Diary Collection*.

Family Papers

Abercrombie, Ella Bingham (n.d.): Her papers include descriptions of a sea voyage, 1891; trip to West Indies, 1921; Europe, 1924; Italy, 1927; Europe, 1930 entitled "My Trip Abroad". Abercrombie Family Papers, Box 1.

Baker, C. Alice (1833-1909): Baker's papers include her journals describing a "Voyage on the Mississippi," and a "Summer in the Azores." *C. Alice Baker Family Papers, Box 5*.

Barnard, Sarah (1812-1864): Her papers include a letter home while on a voyage to Cuba, 1839. *Barnard Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 10. Filed with Lydia's and Abigail's papers*.

Bartlett, Emily S. (1854-1921): Her papers include an essay. "A Visit to Mt. Vernon," n.d. Also found here is a letter from her cousin Eunice Sherman Tabor, dated 19 April 1872, describing her impending trip to Wisconsin and Iowa, as well as her own recent excursion to Mt. Vernon. *Bartlett Family Papers, Box 3, Folder 6*.

Bartlett, Lizzie (n.d.): The papers of Alfred Bartlett include roughly 20 letters, dated 1865-69, from his sister-in-law, Lizzie Bartlett, the widow of his brother Lyman, while she was traveling in Europe. *Bartlett Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 4*.

Birks, Ellen Sinclair (1881-1951): Her papers include a letter, dated 4 January 1912, from her sister Florence (1883-1978) while on a train trip to Missouri. *Birks Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 3.*

Birks, Florence Elliot (1883-1978): Her papers include a six-page typescript essay entitled "memories of Frances and Mary Allen," describing, among other things, their trip to England. *Birks Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 3.*

Blanchard, Glee (n.d.): The papers of her mother, Nellie Gale Blanchard, housed in the Gale family papers, include a bundle of postcards, ca. 1920, sent home from a trip west, containing accounts of activities and sights taken in. *Gale Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 3.*

Cochran, Martha (1808-1872): Her papers include correspondence, dated 1824, that she received from her sister Martha, describing a trip to Niagara, as well as her own account of a centennial celebration in New Boston in 1863. *Fuller-Higginson Family Papers, Box 115, Folder 4 and Box 116, Folder 3.*

Coleman, Emma Lewis (1853-1942): Her papers include a journal recording her 1876 trip to the Azores with C. Alice Baker. See also Baker's papers. *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Emma Lewis Coleman Folder.*

Fuller, Agnes Gordon Higginson (1838-1924): Her journal from 1890-91 contains an account of a trip to Europe, include descriptions of her life in Dresden, Germany. *Fuller-Higginson Family Papers, Box 20.*

Hitchcock, Mary Judson (b. 1831): Her papers include a letter, dated 10 February 1911, from her sister-in-law, Charlotte Barrows Hitchcock, who had married Mary's brother Charles, a professor of geology and mineralogy at Dartmouth College, and retired with him to Hawaii about 1909. Her letter describes their living circumstances on the island. *Hitchcock Family Papers, Box 3, Folder 6.*

Lamson, Polly (1827-1892.): Her papers include two letters, both dated July 1872, describing a trip to London. *Lamson Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 14.*

Loomis, Harriet Elwell (b. 1855): The library owns a microfilm copy of a travel journal of a trip from West Springfield, MA, to Huntington, WV, in 1874, kept by Harriet at the age of nineteen. M 917.3 L863j

Miller, Amelia (b. 1928): Her papers contain the travel journal of Martha Suitor, who traveled with the Millers to Charlottesville, VA ca. 1951. *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Amelia and Russ Miller Folder.*

Taylor, Esther White (1806-1838): One folder of correspondence, housed in the

Grout family papers, contains a letter, dated 26 November 1829, from Esther White Taylor Grout to Candace Smith, describing a visit to Saratoga Springs, NY. Grout Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 5.

Violence and Crime

The obvious place to look for information on women and violence are, of course, newspapers and court records describing assaults on or by women. Hampshire County's early court records are, unfortunately, scattered. Most extant records have been transferred to the Massachusetts State Archives in Boston, although some volumes remain in the area. The Hampden County Courthouse holds two volumes that contain some fascinating evidence of domestic abuse resulting in the death of the wife.

Materials housed at Memorial Libraries that illuminate women's experiences as either the perpetrators or victims of violence are generally court-related documents that have found their way into family collections. To date, there appear to be no first-hand account of the most common forms of violence experienced by women -- domestic violence and sexual assault -- in the libraries' collections. There are also no narrative sources that contain accounts of women perpetrating violence, against, for example, a child or a spouse.

Though perhaps the most obvious theatre of violence, there is surprisingly little information on women's experiences with warfare. Most material of this nature, anecdotal in content and scattered throughout the family papers (see for example the material pertaining to Eunice Allen and Mary Harris, and the research materials of C. Alice Baker), pertains to women's experiences in the seventeenth and eighteenth century as captives. Boxes of manuscripts regarding the American Revolution, Shays Rebellion and the War of 1812 contain almost no material on the effects of those conflicts on women.

Family Papers

Childs, Jonathan R.: Housed with the Childs Family Papers is a bound volume of Childs' "criminal docket, June 1853." The docket contains records similar to those housed in Deerfield Town Records - Justice of the Peace. The opening case is the Commonwealth vs. Elizabeth Hart, charged with the theft of a chemise from Jonathan Cutter. Other cases include John Solan's complaint against Mary Fisher for assault and battery; against Mary Sullivan for "night-walking and lewdness;" and against "common railer and brawler" Mary Fitzgerald. *Childs Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 3.*

Rice, Eunice (b. 1801): Rice Family Papers include the deposition, n.d., of Eunice, following Thomas Binney's attempt to rape her. Her fascinating testimony describes Binney's offer to accept sex with Eunice in lieu of his pay as a hired man; his subsequent attempt to rape her, and Eunice husband's plan to catch him in the act. *Rice Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 2.*

Smith, Sarah (d. 1698): Smith's is a story of violence all-around, by men, by women, and by nations. First, Smith's husband was taken captive in a military

raid, as part of the ongoing struggle among French, English, and Native American nations to gain control of the region. A subsequent document testifies to a 1694 rape perpetrated on Smith while her husband remained absent. Later testimony, dated 1697/8, delivered by neighboring women, recounts Smith's murder of an illegitimate child, a product not of the 1694 rape, but of a later sexual encounter that may or may not have been welcome. Finally, Smith, as a consequence of the murder of her child, was executed by the state. Miscellaneous Family Papers, Sarah Smith Folder. 1

Town Records

The records filed under "Deerfield --Town Offices -- Justice of the Peace" (ordered alphabetically) contain almost exclusively judgments between creditors and debtors. A small amount of material, however, pertains to violent assaults. See the case of Esther Ezra, an African-American woman accused of assaulting Lucy Trask, as well as the 1801 complaint of Thankful Miller, who accused James Hogen, Jr., of assault and battery. *Deerfield Town Papers, I-V, Town Offices, Law Enforcement - Justice of the Peace, Box 7. Writs & Complaints, Folders 1-11.* For Ezra, see Folder 4 and for Miller, see Folder 6.

WORK

The paid and unpaid labor of women is an enormous field of scholarly inquiry. Women have long worked inside their own homes, contributing to the support and sustenance of their families, and a growing body of literature is documenting women's market-oriented production as well, activity that, it seems, has been larger and more vigorous than historians have long supposed. Women's work within their families is documented in sources like those grouped here under "Family Life." The sources listed below generally document women's market-oriented labor.

One important index to women's work in early Hampshire County is the "Directory of Craftsmen in the Connecticut Valley of Massachusetts before 1850." The Directory, housed in the Memorial Libraries, is a database; printouts are organized by name, craft, and community. Researchers interested in women, however, should use the resource with some caution; in my own research on rural needlewomen I found errors of both commission and omission, reflecting in large part the problematic nature of the manuscript sources from which the database was created.

See also the Sourcebook discussion of Education--Teachers.

Account Books

[Allen, Sylvester] (1782-1848): This account book, 1815-23, records the labors of three Greenfield women working at tailoring. Account book # 14892. *Account Book Collection*.

Hawks & Co.: Inscribed "1865, An Account of income and expenses of Hawks and Co.," this volume was kept by Mary Ann Allen Hawks (1823-1893). Entries, 1865-1871, pertain to dairy products, livestock, personal expenses, and produce. Account book # 13965. *Account Book Collection*.

Miles, Frances (b. 1805): A day book dated 1852-1866 includes the making of funeral clothing such as shrouds, robes, and grave clothes for a firm based in Greenfield called Miles & Lyons. Frances was the wife of Isaac Miles, a cabinet-maker who made furniture and coffins, and partner in the firm of Miles & Lyons. Account Book # 5344. *Account Book Collection filed under Miles & Lyons*

Packard, Ruby (n.d.): This book of accounts between Ruby and Abigail Packard, 1818-28, details work at weaving, tailoring, cloth production, and household labor. Account book # 5438. *Account Book Collection*.

Phelps, Hannah (b. 1791?): Phelps' three account books, dated 1825-1832; 1832-1835; 1837-1868, offer an exceptional record of Phelps work in the clothing trades. The volumes contain accounts of the work she performed making clothes

for women and men and the rates she charged, as well as records pertaining to the work and wages of women she hired to assist her in her business and housework. Account book #: 5349, 5350, and no #. Account Book Collection.

Phelps, Nathaniel: The mason's account books contain as well records of his wife Rebekah or Rebecca (1721-1793) work in clothing production, "making a gown" for Mrs. Jonathan Strong, (p. 18), "making a riding hood" for Mrs. Pomeroy, and so forth. Account book # 13970. *Account Book Collection*.

Saxton, James Hawks: Saxton's account books include entries for washing taken in by Catherine Trask Saxton (b. 1833), his wife. *Account Book Collection*.

Taylor, Esther White(1806-1838): This account book, 1830-38, housed in the Grout family papers, contains accounts with many local women for the making of bonnets and handkerchiefs, the cutting, making and mending of gowns and other garments, and the making and starching of caps. *Grout Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 6*.

For further information on account books, see "Manuscript account and day books in the PVMA Library". This is a survey prepared by Robert J. Wilson, III. Call number is R 025.171 W752m. Please request account books by author and date(s).

Family Papers

Allen, Susanna (b. 1739): Her papers include a writ of execution of judgment, 1772 for this "single woman and taylor." *Allen Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 9*.

Allen, Frances Stebbins (1854-1941) and Mary Electa (1858-1941): Graduates of Westfield Normal School, the Allen sisters taught for a number of years, until deafness made continued work in this field impossible. The two women turned to photography and became widely known as pictorial photographers and for Colonial Revival vignettes. Their papers include a description of Memorial Hall, 1893, "An Hour with our Ancestors," by Mary Allen, and recipients copies of letters she wrote to Jenny Sheldon, Florence and Ellen (Nelly) Birks, and Margaret Roys. There are also copies of letters to their mother, 1876, and letters to illustrator, photographer and lecturer Frances Benjamin Johnston (1897, 1901 and n.d.) from originals in the Library of Congress. *Allen Family Papers, Box 3, Folders 1 and 2*. Other locally-held correspondence includes letters from the Allen sisters to their cousin, Ellen Gates Starr, in the Sophia Smith Collection at Smith College. Perhaps of greatest interest are the 1600 photos taken by the Allen sisters; these include both lush and stunning landscapes and romantic vignettes of "colonial" life, many of which involve local children. The photographs are housed in the Curatorial Offices of the Memorial Hall Museum of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association.

Ballard, Rhoda (b. ca. 1785): The papers of Esther Arms and Samuel Wells contains Ballard's apprenticeship agreement, 6 September 1794, in which the couple agree to instruct the young woman, indentured to the age of eighteen, in "needlework and housewifery" as well as writing and reading. *Wells Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 18.*

Barnard, Salah: Barnard's papers contain an inventory of "goods and chattles" Deerfield weaver Elizabeth Amsden (1724-1768) "set over" to Barnard in 1768. *Barnard Family Papers, Box 9, Folder 15.*

Bartlett, Adoniram (1735-1805): Bartlett's papers include the 1762 apprenticeship- agreement of Fanny Gill (b. 1756) to Adoniram and Miriam Bartlett (n.d.) until Fanny reached the age of fourteen. *Bartlett Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 1.*

Birks, Florence Elliot (1883-1978): Birks' papers include materials related to her career as a librarian, having worked for more than twenty years in the Reference Department of the Springfield City Library and then as Head Librarian of the Forest Park Library, ca. 1920s-1940s. *Birks Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 4.* A folder of "Photographs and Printed Materials" in the Birks family papers contains three 8 x 10 photographs of the Forest Park Branch Library in 1948, one exterior and two interior views, which depict the library's female staff at work. *Birks Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 8.*

Brown, Emma Phillips (1854-1932): Brown's papers include a letter, dated 26 April 1908, from her daughter Gladys while teaching in New York, discussing the poor conditions under which working women labor, including descriptions of what would today be called sexual harassment. *Brown Family Papers, Box 5, Folder 1.*

Hawks, Mary Barnard (1829- 1877): The papers of her husband Frederick include Articles of Agreement, dated 2 November 1854, between Hawks and the Mayhew & Avery store in Charlemont, in which Mary promises to engage in dressmaking and millinery work. *Hawks Family Papers, Box 2, Folder 6.*

Hyde, Matilda (1866-1943): Matilda Hyde's papers include business records from her shop "The Dollhouse," including seven checkbooks, 1922-25. *Hyde Family Papers, Over-size Box, top of book case.*

Lawrence, Sarah (1813-1884): The Lawrence family papers include a deed to a tavern and adjoining homestead in Deerfield, dated 11 May 1844. *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Lawrence Folder.*

Nims, Sarah (b. 1730): The papers of her husband include a 1761 indenture by which she and Amasa agreed to accept Esther Cotes (b. 1753) of Falltown (i.e. Bernardston, MA) as an apprentice, to provide her with food and clothing, to teach her common household work, and to read. *Nims Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 25.*

Sheldon, Jennie Maria Arms (1852-1938): Among the first students in MIT's Woman's Laboratory, Jennie Sheldon represents that generation of women who at the end of the nineteenth century embraced expanding opportunities for women, and pursued a career in the natural sciences, both in teaching and research, especially in zoology and geology. After her marriage to George Sheldon, she became increasingly involved in the work of the PVMA, though she continued her scientific inquiries as well. Her papers reflect mainly her career, and include an autobiographical sketch, collections of her various writings, and two scrapbooks of "scientific correspondence." Jennie Arms Sheldon Papers, Box 1, Folder 1 for sketch; Box 1, Folders 7 and 9 for writings; Box 2 for published articles (bound volume). Two black volumes labeled "Scientific Correspondence" follow her boxes

Sprague, Lovina (1824-1847) and Lucina (1824-1851): A small account book, kept in Bernardston in 1838-40, records "the number of hats that we braid in the year beginning November 18, 1838." Entries can range from a single hat to more than one hundred. Accompanying these records are accounts of goods bought with income from palm-leaf hat production. A second small account book contains a record of "pounds of butter we have sold in 1850," together with other household accounts, including laundry. *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Sprague Family Folder.*

Stebbins, Mercy (1769-1806): In the papers of Moses Stebbins is a fascinating receipt, 1803, from Mercy to her father, who had paid his daughter for the services she had to date rendered, and was then discharged of any further obligation. *Stebbins Family Papers, Box 4, Folder 9.*

Wells, Abby Whitman (1865-1941): The papers ascribed to her husband, Lincoln B. Wells, include guest books from the Stockade Tea Room, 1911-12, which the couple ran together. Also housed here is a menu from "The Mary Marguerite Tea Room and Food shop" opened in Northampton by Mary W. [Mollie] Wells and Peg Hawks. *Wells Family Papers, Box 3.* See also McGowan and Miller, *Family and Landscape* (Deerfield, 1997) on Katherine Lewis' "Gray Parrot Inn & Tea Room."

Federal Census

One excellent source of information on women and work is the information collected in the federal census, which after 1850 asked respondents to list, in addition to their age, household, nativity, literacy, home ownership, and other questions, their occupation. The census is not without bias: work outside the home violated cultural prescription for middle class women, and some women were loath to admit any occupation beyond housewifery. Still, this is an outstanding and readily accessible source on a variety of occupations in which women participated.

Some work along these lines has already been completed: see Richard T.

Murphy, "Deerfield Meets the Dynamo (SPF, 1991). The Library holds the following census materials on microfilm: Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden Counties, 1790-1920, call number M 317.44 U58p.

Newspapers

The *Hampshire Gazette* began publication in 1786; Greenfield launched its first paper, the *Impartial Intelligencer & Gazette*, in 1792. Notices in the advertising columns shed some light on employment opportunities for women. Early notices are generally limited to searches for wet nurses; later advertisements seek domestic help. Not until the second decade of the nineteenth century do any ads for female shopkeepers or artisans appear, but through the nineteenth century and into the twentieth, such ads provide a view of the changing shape of the female labor force. The *Hampshire Gazette* has been, through heroic volunteer effort, remarkably well indexed, and can be searched by town, surname, and subject. The Library has the *Hampshire Gazette* for years 1786-1852 on microfilm, call number M 051 H229, Reels 1-14. For the three-volume index, see R 051 H229. The *Impartial Intelligencer* and *Greenfield Gazette* are also filmed for the years 1792-1955 (with several name changes), call number M 051 G795 Reels 1- 200.

Business papers

C.H. Newton & Co. (Royalston, MA): These business records document the production and distribution of palm leaf hats, an industry that was among the largest employers of rural women in the early 19th century. Newton purchased palm leaf from importers in Boston and New York City, and then engaged local or regional contractors who bleached or colored and then split the leaf into fine strands. These strands were then distributed to women who worked at home braiding hats. The collection documents the full scope of the business. The strength of the collection as it pertains to women's role in the industry is in the forty day books reporting business transactions as Newton peddled and traded goods with families throughout rural Massachusetts and New Hampshire, records which document not only women's production, but also the consumption choices they made with that income. *Account Book Collection*.

Town Papers

The records of Deerfield's Overseers of the Poor include indentures, 1756-1828. Only a few women appear here: Sarah Green, Hannah King, Clarissa Newton, Esther Rice, and Polly Warren. Also preserved here are two blank forms intended to be used by female apprentices. *Deerfield Town Papers, Town Offices, I-V. Overseers of the Poor, Box 9, Folders 9 & 10*.

Records of the Deerfield Society of Blue and White Needlework include a list of workers in 1901 as well as their income for that year, time studies indicating how

long given elements should take, and thus how much women earned to produce them, and other clippings, correspondence and texts, including a typescript by Margaret Whiting discussing the operation of her business. *Deerfield Town Papers, Business & Commerce, Blue & White Society, 2-III, Box 4, Folders 1, 7, & 10.*

WOMEN OF COLOR

Deerfield's population of women of color has never been large, but women of African and Native-American descent have always been present in Deerfield and throughout the Connecticut Valley. Because their access to literacy has been, historically, comparatively limited, the Memorial Libraries contain few manuscripts created by women of color themselves. For example, though Deerfield was the home of Lucy Terry Prince, believed to be the United States' first African-American poet, nothing from Prince's own hand survives today. The more prosaic lives of the community's slaves, laundresses and domestic servants are equally elusive, if not more so. Still, diligent and imaginative researchers have been able to find evidence of African- and Native-American women in a wide variety of sources, from town records to photographs to gravestones. In this survey, I found no records pertaining to Hispanic or Asian women.

Two Summer Fellowship Papers that have explored the lives of Deerfield's African-American families in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries are Jennifer Moon, "Master & Servant: Slavery in 18th Century Deerfield (SFP, 1987)," and Sarah A. Leavitt, "The African American Presence in Nineteenth-Century Deerfield (SFP, 1991). On Native Americans in the Deerfield area, see Erik Mason, "The Pocumtuck Diaspora" (SFP, 1992). For information on Lucy Terry Prince, including speculation on her literacy, see David Proper, *Lucy Terry Prince, Singer of History* (Deerfield, 1997).

Family Papers

Alvord, Elisha: papers contain a memorandum for the sale of slaves in Connecticut, 1764. *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Alvord Folder.*

Paine, Charles: Deerfield's Paine, an African-American man who served in the Continental Army, is documented by only very few papers, but these materials cast a slanting light on his mulatto wife, Rachel Hayden, or Newberry, and their children. *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Charles Paine Folder.*

Prince, Lucy Terry (1730-1821): a slave brought to Deerfield in 1735 by the Wells family. Probably the first black poet in the U.S., Terry wrote a poem in 1746 describing the Bars Fight. Though well-known in Deerfield, the poem was not

published until the mid-nineteenth century, when it appeared in Holland's *History of Western Massachusetts*. After Lucy's husband, Abijah Prince, purchased her freedom, the couple moved to Vermont, where she would argue before the Supreme Court for her family's right to the ownership of their land. When one of her sons showed promise as a scholar, she argued before the trustees of Williams College for his admittance. He was refused. The materials filed here reflect attempts by scholars to uncover information about Prince. This includes the correspondence of George Sheldon, ca. 1877-79, and two boxes (filed under Terry) containing materials relating to David Proper's study of Prince, resulting in his 1997 monograph "*Lucy Terry Prince: Singer of History*." Files include correspondence with librarians, clippings regarding Prince and Proper's study of her life, photocopies of primary and secondary sources, texts of talks, and publications on Prince, by David Proper and others. *Terry Family Papers, Box 1* for correspondence, clippings, etc. *Box 2* for publications, For Sheldon's correspondence, see *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Prince Folder*, for additional correspondence regarding Lucy (though possibly with over-lap from the Terry papers) see *Proper Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 1*.

Town Records

Deerfield, miscellaneous, Box 12, contains bills of sale for several slaves, most of whom are women. *Deerfield Town Papers, Deerfield Miscellaneous, 5-VIII, B. Afro-Americans, Box 12, Folder 1*.

Also, in a folder on Native Americans, there is a copy and transcription of a 1672 deed by which a woman, Mashalisk, conveyed a large tract of land in Deerfield to Major John Pynchon of Springfield. *Deerfield Town Papers, Deerfield Miscellaneous, 5-VIII, A. Population, Native Americans, Box 12, Folder 1*.

Federal Census

The United States census tracked the race of the individuals listed from the first national census of 1790. These records provide the number of men and women of color, and, after 1850, additional information as well, such as their occupation, place of birth, literacy level, home ownership, and so forth. The Library has microfilm for Franklin, Hampshire, & Hampden counties for 1790-1920. Call number M 317.44 U58p/year.

Writers and Writings

Just as Deerfield has long attracted artists, the community has long been a home to writers, professional and amateur, of both fiction and nonfiction. The papers of several local women contain essays of literature, some of which saw publication, many of which did not. In the case of non-fiction work, collections occasionally contain both the text and the preceding research materials.

In the box of Deerfield Town Papers devoted to "Culture," there is a folder of material marked "Misc. collection pertaining to Authors which includes, among other things, an alphabetical listing of Deerfield Authors. Of these one-hundred-plus titles, roughly one-third were written by women. *Deerfield Town Papers, 5-VIII, Deerfield Miscellaneous, Box 12, Deerfield Culture, B. Authors.*

Diaries

Gould, Mary Earle (d. 1972): Diary kept by a well known author on antiques and colonial customs. Gould begins with a 20 page narrative recounting her first purchases of antiques in the summer of 1932, and mentions research and articles she wrote prior to 1936. Diary entries begin in August of 1936. Many refer to Gould's writings which were often directly related to her collection activities. S 920.72 G697d.

Family Papers

Arms, Eleanor Maria (1864-1937): Like many women of her generation, Arms as a young woman perceived the burgeoning world of magazine publishing as an opportunity to forge a career as an author. Arms was ultimately unsuccessful in that effort, but her aspirations and efforts are telling, and amply documented in her diaries and letters as well as notebooks containing rough drafts of her writings, including several novel/las: "The Story of Ups and Downs of Mary Amberly" (8 vols); "The One Track Mind" (2 vols); "Tommy" (5 vols); "The Button Age and Other People's Clothes" (2 vols), and an untitled short story. Diaries are in *Arms Family Papers, Boxes 8 & 9*, Correspondence is in *Arms Boxes 11 & 11a*, and drafts are in *Arms Box 10*.

Baker, C. Alice (1833-1909): Papers include a good deal of material relating to her work as a historian and author, from research notes and correspondence to her several manuscripts. Baker published articles in a variety of newspapers and journals, including Louisa May Alcott's magazine for children, *Merry's Museum*, as well as the *Women's Journal*, founded by Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell. Although the journal was "devoted to the interests of women, to her education, industrial, political equality, and especially to the right of suffrage," Baker's contributions were notably devoid of political themes. Instead, she tended toward the romantic and descriptive, and with success: Baker's *Summer in the Azores*, for example, was in its third edition within six months of its initial publication. That flair for vivid prose enriched Baker's historical work -- painstakingly researched, yet suffused with imagination -- as well, culminating in

her 1897 magnum opus, *True Stories of New England Captives*. For a list of Baker's publications in the *History and Proceedings of the PVMA*, and for additional bibliographic material, see Anne Woodard Salladin, "C. Alice Baker of Deerfield: The Life and Times of a Nineteenth Century Woman," (Thesis, Williams College, 1979) pp 165 and 181-82. C. *Alice Baker's Papers*: Boxes 2 & 3 (correspondence); Boxes 4, 8, & 14 (notes and manuscripts); Boxes 5, 6, & 7 (manuscripts for publications and journals); Boxes 9, & 10 (notebooks on subjects such as Botany, etc); Boxes 11-13 (clippings).

Champney, Elizabeth Williams (1850-1922): Among the few nationally recognized Deerfield authors, Champney's papers include a bibliography of her works and short-title time line compiled by Wendy Alexander. A few letters from editors at *Harper's*, *The Century*, and *Scribner's* (pasted into a scrapbook) provide some information on her career. *Champney Family Papers, Box 2*. Unfortunately, her papers are comparatively slim, and contain few manuscripts. Additional material pertaining to Elizabeth Williams Champney is housed at Northampton's Forbes library, while letters from her to Isabella Beecher Hooker (1822-1907) at Stowe-Day Foundation. Researchers may also wish to consult Brooke Hunter, "Two Artists, an Author, & an Architect: The Champneys of Deerfield" (SFP, 1994). The Memorial Libraries hold many of her published works.

Champney, Maria Mitchell (b. 1877): "The Deerfield Daisy," a manuscript newspaper published by Abby T. Wells and Maria Mitchell Champney (b. 1877) in 1887. *Wilby Family Papers, Box 1*

Coleman, Emma Lewis (1853-1942): Coleman, the long-time partner of educator and historian C. Alice Baker, was herself a photographer; however, following Baker's death, she published a volume on Deerfield's captives that extended and in some ways superseded Baker's own. Coleman, who played a significant role in Deerfield's transformation to a tourist destination, also published a popular *Historic and Present Day Guide to Old Deerfield*. Among her papers at Memorial Libraries are her manuscript on "Child Captives" and two related photographs. *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Emma Lewis Coleman Folder*.

Delano, Edith Barnard (1874-1946): Delano's papers include letters from her father and cousins when she was a girl, and several lively letters, ca. 1920-21, addressed to Mrs. Cutting, describing vividly social life in Deerfield, local events and visitors. Especially interesting is discussion of her reading preferences, local and national politics, her effort to hire a domestic servant, and the progress of her writings, and news of publishers. *Barnard Family Papers, Box 3, Folders 10-12*. Other materials include newspaper clippings and a formal studio portrait. *Barnard Family Papers, Box 8*. The bulk her papers, however, are four boxes of published and unpublished writings. *Barnard Family Papers, Boxes 4-7*.

Hemenway, Ruby (1884-1947): Hemingway's weekly "I Remember When" column in the *Greenfield Recorder*, which described, among other things, her life in early Leverett, MA, was popular throughout the 1970s-80s. The columns

themselves are available on the microfilm edition of the *Recorder*; her papers at the Memorial Libraries contain only a 1984 clipping on occasion of her 100th birthday. Several of her columns are located in the library's clippings file. See Greenfield, Box 13, Folder 13-h.

Howe, Margery Burnham (1902-1997): Her papers consist of correspondence, ca. 1962-65 and 1973-77, and discuss mainly her research as she prepared the manuscript of *Deerfield Embroidery*, published in 1976. *Miscellaneous Family Papers, Margery Howe Folder*.

Hyde, Matilda (1866-1943): A successful businesswoman in Deerfield, Hyde is remembered today mainly for the creation of a set of paper dolls depicting the captives of 1704. Her papers reflect those as well as other interests; they include the manuscript of a novel, "The Moon Rises at Nine" ca. 1937 (first 6 of 32 chapters missing), as well as the typescript of a one-act play, "The Part of Prudence." Additionally, housed here are the original watercolor sketches for booklets on child captives of Deerfield, as well as a collection of clippings. *Hyde, Matilda Family Papers, Over-size Box, top of book case*.

Phillips, Julia Alexander (d. 1924): Julia Alexander was the daughter of Henry and Amelia Bowles Alexander, a socially prominent family in Springfield. Included in the papers of her husband Henry Moses Phillips (mayor of Springfield from 1883 to 1885), housed with the Brown Family Papers, are two essays of local history, ca. 1886, entitled "The Captivity of Lydia Harwood" and "The Romance of Linden Hall," the Phillips's home in Springfield. There is also a certificate signed by members of a social club of which she was a longtime member; perhaps these papers were written to be delivered at a club meeting. *Brown Family Papers, Box 4, Folder 3*.

Pratt, Jane (1860-1933): Pratt graduated from Deerfield Academy in 1880, and took a position with Houghton Shuffling in Boston. She later moved to Ann Arbor and Chicago, where she edited the *Unitarian Review*. When she returned to New England, she found employment with the *New England Magazine*. In addition to a good deal of fiction, Pratt wrote articles such as "Walking as an Exercise for Women," and "How to Avoid Nervous Prostration." Her papers include a scrapbook of her published articles, 1885-1913, and her memorial tribute to Mary Field Fuller. *Pratt Family Papers, Over-size Box, top of book case*. A typescript of Pratt's *Nationmakers from Massachusetts* is found in *Pratt Family Papers, Box 1, Folder 1*.

Pratt, Lucy (1874-1970): Her papers include a scrapbook of published articles and stories ca. 1908-1926. *Pratt Family Papers, Over-size Box, top of book case*.

Pratt, Sarah (1838-1930): Pratt authored two stories, a published version and typescript of which are housed here: "The Indecision of Maud," and "The Old Table." *Pratt Family Papers, Box 1, Folders 3 & 4*.

Prince, Lucy Terry (1730-1821): See "Women of Color."

Stebbins, Caroline Louisa (b. ca. 1900): Housed separately among the Stebbins Family Papers is the Catherine L. Stebbins Collection, which includes the 293-page typescript of Jacques Denoyon as well as her 442-page manuscript "Massacre at Deerfield: An Early American Odyssey." *Caroline L. Stebbins Collection, Oversize, Box I*. Six file folders contain her notes for the latter work, while two photo albums contain illustrations to "complement" the manuscript. *Oversize Box II, & III, top of book case*.

Wells, Abby Tirrell (b. 1876): "The Deerfield Daisy," a manuscript newspaper published by Abby T. Wells and Maria Mitchell Champney (b. 1877) in 1887. *Wilby Family Papers, Box 1*

APPENDIX A: Family Letters

Arms Family Papers, 1736-1936: Deerfield, Lowell, New York, and coastal Maine. Though the collection spans two centuries, the correspondence is especially strong as a record of typical women's concerns surrounding work and family in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Cooley Family, 1810-1852: Pelham, Sunderland, Belchertown, Charlestown, Northampton.

Fuller-Higginson: Deerfield and Boston, Massachusetts.

Mason, Thaddeus Perry, 1835-1851, primarily from the 1840s: Dublin, New Hampshire; Deerfield, Massachusetts.

Sheldon, George and Jennie Arms: Deerfield, Boston, New York. George Sheldon's voluminous correspondence -- his papers together total some 4000 items -- contains many letters from women, of local acquaintance, and of regional and national prominence. They are foldered alphabetically and listed and enumerated on the finding aid to his papers. Some notable correspondents include historians Mary North end and Alice Morse Earle, Mrs. Isaac Palen Flagler, poet Helen Moore, and so forth. Local correspondents include Madeline Yale Wynne and Annie C. Putnam, C. Alice Baker, Lizzie Champney, and Mary P. Wells Smith. George Sheldon Family Papers, Boxes 6-14- see Guide.

Pease, Ruth, 1800-1852, though strongest when Pease is young, 1800-1848.: Blandford, Ware.

Rice Family Papers, 1808-1821: Shelburne, Conway, and Hawley, Massachusetts; Geneva, Waterloo and Byron New York.

APPENDIX B: Scrapbooks

Scrapbooks, an enormously popular form of personal expression among women, especially from the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, are only beginning to receive their scholarly due. Recent works by Rodris Roth and Beverly Gordon, for example, have examined scrapbooks filled with images arranged in domestic vignettes to consider ways in which women and girls were inculcated to consumer culture. But less attention has been given to those scrapbooks which appear at first glance to be nothing more than a collection of clippings which allude obliquely at best to the mind of the collector. These sources yet await historians' thoughtful attention.

In order to spur on such attention, this list gathers together Memorial Libraries' scrapbooks, and prompts their further examination with this series of questions:^{*} What sorts of material have these women elected to preserve? newspaper clippings? family photographs? official documents, such as certificates and awards? special occasion items, like programs, ticket stubs, etc? three-dimensional memorabilia, like pressed flowers, ribbons, napkins, and so forth? Does the material collected represent a broad focus of interest, or a narrow one? Are the gathered items representative of a certain phase of life? Or organized around a particular theme, like life events (birth, wedding and death announcements), club activities, or travel? Or are they more wide-ranging, pertaining to world and national events, celebrities and/or political figures? What do those decisions suggest about the mind, interest, and activities of the creator?

The organization of a scrapbook can also be suggestive. What is significant about the date of the book's beginning, and/or the date of the last entry? Are there any gaps? Did the creator begin with one subject, and then change or expand her focus? Can one discern when, and why? How did the creator design the book? Are the items placed in a format that appears intentional (be it formal or the Victorian preference for organized chaos), or are items inserted at random? Did the creator employ any artistic devices to enhance the pages, like drawings, captions, borders, stickers, cut-outs, and so forth?

Finally, what evidence of the scrapbook's creator is contained in the volume? Did she include photographs of herself? Letters or postcards she wrote herself? What does the presence or absence of such material suggest about the audience envisioned by the book? Did the creator appear to expect the book to survive beyond her own death? Or was it strictly for her own reference? Or something in between?

Atwater, Susan: Scrapbook, apparently begun in 1893, of clippings and poems. The opening image is an engraving of Williamstown's Haystack Monument,

* Based on a handout prepared by Elaine Prater Hodges and distributed at the conference "The Stuff of Women's History," Seneca Falls, August 1998.

striking a note of missionary work that is carried on throughout the volume. In addition to articles, anecdotes, and poetry, there are wedding announcements, obituaries, and local news. Some interesting clippings note reading material in which Atwater was apparently interested, like *The Home Book*, and *Fun for the Household*. Also, several clippings describe (on its fiftieth anniversary) the 1847 "massacre" killing of Dr. Marcus Whitman as well his family and several friends, apparently Methodist missionaries to Indians in Washington state.

Billings, Ellen: Billings' scrapbook, on the development of the Quabbin Reservoir, 1935-46, is inscribed "Compiled and arranged by Mrs. Ellen S. Billings, Librarian of Tilton Library, 1916-1952." The collection, which includes primarily newspaper clippings, as well as some postcards (of Greenwich Village, MA), dates from 1935-46. Though it records a single event, the scrapbook has a moving quality to it, as Billings appears to have been preserving the last remnants of communities about to be lost. Apart from providing a record of this major development in Massachusetts history, the book may, upon closer scrutiny, provide some insight into some larger, emotional impact of the loss of those communities now submerged.

Boyden, Elizabeth: Boyden's scrapbook of clippings, beginning in 1950 with the opening of Frary House, traces events in "Old Deerfield" in the early 1950s. The volume includes a ca. 1950 map of "Old Deerfield." Also pasted herein are photographs from Frary House's opening.

Brown, Emma and Clara: This scrapbook of clippings, inscribed "Mrs. Emma P. Brown, From Clara Dec 25, 1879" is labeled "Mark Twain's Scrapbook" patent registered April 23rd, 1878. It contains largely poetry, though additional clippings of interest include an editorial "About Women [and occupations]; death notices for Fanny Wilson Eels and Martha Goulding Pratt, Linda Cushing Greenough and Mary A. Phillips; several clippings may date from the Civil War era. Its latest dated entries are from the *Keene Sentinel*, 12 Nov 1917; and a birth notice, 1920. That the scrapbook was a gift from one woman to another (daughter to mother? between friends? or sisters?) makes it slightly unusual, and raises questions as to which woman was the actual compiler. The most interesting, and difficult, aspect of the volume may be in the poetry; women's commonplace books, letters and scrapbooks, from the early nineteenth century to the early twentieth, are absolutely filled with poems clipped and copied from other works. Today we are largely bored with such work, though it clearly had a much different impact on earlier generations of women. Any time such a large body of evidence is so routinely ignored, it generally means some sizable revelation lies therein, one historians simply haven't noticed yet. For the historian ready to overcome her twentieth-century poetic sensibilities, the Brown scrapbook may provide one avenue into the larger realm of sentimentality and the construction of womanhood these poems reflect.

Brown, Gladys: Brown's three scrapbooks of newspaper clippings, from 1948, 1949, and 1950, preserve a reasonably detailed record of local town, club and

school events, including clippings pertaining to events held by the local branch of the American Association of University Women, and the local Women's Club. Material has been gathered, too, on historic buildings in Deerfield and South Deerfield.

Childs, Marguerite: Scrapbook, dates unknown (though probably the late nineteenth century), of artwork clipped from greeting and trade cards, many of which gathered from North Adams, Massachusetts and Troy, New York. Includes also a series of cards with biblical lessons.

Davenport, Louise: This scrapbook was kept on the pages of a ledger for the sale of "Merchandise" dated 1852, and running into the early 1860s. It is filled with pages from the *Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Monthly Journal*, from 1902, revealing something of the creators' family and political perspective. Articles clipped however, do not track union activities; instead, they explore sites in Washington D.C; the San Francisco earthquake; the life of artist Rosa Bonheur; the sites and scenes of Memphis, TN; and other articles of similar interest. At the back are pasted plates of paintings cut perhaps from the same journal.

Field, Hazel DeWolf: In "The Book Shelf Scrapbook," published by the Educational Press, New York, Hazel DeWolf Field of Montague, Massachusetts kept a record (in the 1930s and 40s) of family events, friends, local happenings. Members of her circle were active in the Grange and other agricultural concerns, shedding some light on this sphere of community life.

Greene, Elizabeth: This exceptionally rich scrapbook opened in 1904 with a program for "Cinderella," presented at Prospect Hill in June, 1904. The book contains a wealth of two- and three-dimensional material regarding school life -- articles, programs, class schedules and other material from Greenfield schools, including a piece of the grammar school flag, and the "hatband when I was a Greenfield High School Freshman." Other items of interest include photos and other memorabilia from Deerfield Academy, including an informal class portrait (Class of 1909) and other miscellaneous photographs of student life, picnics at Stillwater, reunions, etc. A second, equally remarkable volume, begins "Elizabeth Greene, the story of her life, from early infancy to maturity (and old age) as recorded in pictures, letters, clippings; her family, friends and pets, jobs, travels and places of residence." She traces her family's history, which begins in Warwick, RI, through the courtship and marriage of her parents to her 1918 appointment with the Department of Labor's Children's Bureau. During WWI she held an appointment with the U.S. Army Medical Department and service in Europe. She retired in 1940, and built a house near Towson, MD (published plans for which are also attached, as well as photos). She later returned to Franklin County, to a house at 5 Park Street in Greenfield.

Lydian Greene: Much like her sister Elizabeth's school scrapbook, described above, Lydian's volume opened in 1906. Roses and carnations worn to men's suppers in Deerfield, programs from school and theatrical events; printed napkins

from social events; tickets from the Mt. Tom Railroad; printed material regarding Amherst College; sports clippings from Dickinson High School; pieces of the Deerfield Academy Flag. The album appears to close in 1912. Both volumes are extraordinary records of the ways in which these two young women experienced their girl- and young womanhood and school years.

Kimball, Alice Mann: This scrapbook, kept ca. 1860s-1910s, contains clippings about local events in South Deerfield, national and international news; clippings on the bible and religious news; articles and obituaries of prominent men; wedding announcements and local obituaries; general articles, anecdotes, truths and maxims, as well as a good deal of poetry. Several clippings report on the activities of the Temperance Union in the 1880s.

Peabody, Mary (1831-1897): Her scrapbook, pasted in the pages of Manual for the Webster Modulation System of Steam Heating, contains newspaper clippings tracing her family's history in Bridgton, ME. Some Peabody family papers, include published and manuscript poem from the late 18th century, early 19th century, an 1810 deed, 2 pieces of 1810 correspondence, rewards and certificates of merit from elementary school and keepsakes from Mary's schooling, largely. Especially interesting is a manuscript, dated 1816, in which the 75 year old author recounts his or her conversion at the age of 12.

APPENDIX C: Index of Names with Dates

Abell, Alice Holcomb—1911
Abercrombie, Ella Bingham—1891, 1921,1924, 1927, 1930
Allen, Frances Stebbins and Mary Electra—late 1800s-early 1900s
Allen, Harriet Dickinson—circa 1840, 1852-1855
Allen, Susanna—1772
Allen, Sylvester—1815-1823
Allis, Anna Dickinson—1820s
Alvord, Elisha—1764
American Association of University Women, Franklin County—1935-1978
Arms, Eleanor Maria—late 1800s-early 1900s
Arms, Ellen Louisa Sheldon—1859-1860
Arms, Eunice Lyman—circa 1800
Arms, Jane Chapin—1892-1904
Arms, Lucy—1806-1810
Ashley, Dorothy Williams—1760
Ashley, Elihu—late 1700s
Ashley, Jonathan—1751
Atwater, Susan—late 1800s
Avery, Maria Joslyn—1915-1919
Ayers Family Papers—1786

Baker, C Alice—middle to late 1800s
Ball, Mary—1942-1946
Ballard, Rhoda—circa 1794
Barnard, Ebenezer—1790-1803
Barnard, Rebecca Jones—1803-1815
Barnard, Sarah J.--middle 1800s
Barnard, William—1805
Bartlett, Adoniram—circa 1762
Bartlett, Alfred—1852
Bartlett Wirt, Emily Gladys—1908
Bartlett, Emily S.--1866
Bartlett Family Papers—1849-1855
Bartlett, Julia Elma—middle 1800s
Bartlett, Lizzie—1865-1869
Beaman, Hannah Barnard Westcarr—late 1600s-early 1700s
Billings, Minnie Harris—1935-1945
Birks, Ellen Sinclair—1921
Birks, Florence Elliot—1940-1941
Blanchard, Glee—circa 1904
Bliss, Catherine—1907-1911
Brown, Ada Mason—1865-1866
Brown, Emma Phillips—1908
Brown, Gladys—1908-1924
Brown, Julia—1908-1922
Brown, Mabel—1898-1925

Bryant, Sarah—1812-1847
Buckland Town Records—1830
Burke, Lovinia—1796-1810

C.H. Newton & Co.--early 19th century
Cabot, Mary Louisa Higginson—1856
Carpenter, Laura Negus Howe—1850s-1902
Catholic Women's Council (South Deerfield)--1926-1927
Catlin, Mercy—1765
Census of Women—1932
Champney, Elizabeth Williams—late 1800s-early 1900s
Champney, Maria Mitchell--1887
Chapin, Elizabeth—1890-1904
Childs, Alice E.--1907
Childs, Hannah—1843
Childs, Jonathan R.--1853
Cochran, Martha—middle 1800s
Coleman, Emma Lewis—middle 1800s-middle 1900s
Colton, Edward Wells—1859-1861
Cooley, Clarissa and Betsy—1810-1823
Cooley, Cora—1881, 1885
Cooley, Phila—1800-1810
Corse, Elizabeth—1715

Deerfield Academy—1799-1980
Deerfield Basketmakers—1901-1958
Deerfield Industries—1903-1977
Deerfield Justice of the Peace—1819
Deerfield Overseers of the Poor—1756-1858
Deerfield Society for Blue and White Needlework—19th-20th centuries
Deerfield Street School—1760-1872
Deerfield Summer School of History & Romance—1886-1891
Deerfield Temperance Society—1834-1840
Deerfield Town Offices-Cemetery and Health—1882
Deerfield—Transportation—Trolleys—1900-1911
Deerfield Women's Club—1920s-1990s
Delano, Edith Barnard—1920
Dickinson Academy—circa 1908
Dickinson, Delia—1820
Dickinson, Esther—early to middle 1800s
Dickinson, Filana Field—1806
Dickinson, Harriet Cooley—1814
Dickinson, Lucinda Cooley—1824, 1835-1840
Dickinson, Rebecca—1787-1802
Dickinson, Susan—1842-1844
Dorcas Society (Greenfield)--1828-1949

Female Benevolent Society (First Church of Deerfield) 1817—1817-1822

Female Benevolent Society (First Church of Deerfield) 1844—1844-1866
Field, Clarissa—late 1700s-early 1800s
Field, Hannah—1729
Field, Sarah Gilbert—1701
First Congregational Church of Whately—1850s-1860s
Franklin County Public Hospital School of Nursing—1916-1971
Freeman's Aid Society (Deerfield)--circa 1860s
Fuller, Agnes Gordon Higginson—1855-1924
Fuller, Elizabeth--20th century
Fuller, Ella Melendy—1862-1865
Fuller, Fanny Negus—1833-1837
Fuller, Harriet—1877
Fuller-Higginson Family Papers—1703-19441
Fuller, Mary W.--late 1800s-early 1900s

General School Committee (Deerfield)--1860-1867
Gould, Mary Earle—1930s
Greene, Elizabeth and Lydian—circa 1904-1912
Greenfield Garden Club—1946-1978
Grout, Esther White Taylor—1830-1837
Grout, Sophronia—1822-1835

Hawks & Co.--1865
Hawks, Elizabeth—1814
Hawks, Martha Wait—circa 1754
Hawks, Mary Barnard—circa 1854
Hawks, Rachel—20th century
Hemenway, Ruby—1970s-1980s
Higginson, Agnes Gordon Cochran--1823-1825
Higginson, Annie Storrow—1851-1854, 1870
Hildreth, Caroline Negus—middle 1800s
Hitchcock, Betsy—circa 1805
Hitchcock, Lois Baker—1820s
Hitchcock, Mary—1842
Hitchcock, Mary Judson—1911
Hitchcock, Orra White—1820-1863
Howe, Margery Burnham—1960s, 1970s
Hoyt, Mercy—1778
Hubbard Family Papers—1849-1854
Hyde, Harriet—1813-1817
Hyde, Matilda—1922-1925

Jones, Nancy Robbins—1868-1882

Kingsley Family Papers—1786
Kingsley, Susanna—1752-1753

Ladies Book Club (Deerfield)--late 19th-early 20th centuries(?)
Lamson, Polly—1872
Lawrence, Sarah—1844
Leonard, Elizabeth Babcock—1841-1850
Loomis, Harriet Elwell—1874

Marcy, Mary Mann—middle 1800s
Martha Goulding Pratt Memorial Village Room—1897-1950
Mason, Fidelia Piper—circa 1843
Miles, Frances—1852-1866
Miller, Amelia—circa 1951
Mitchell, Mary—1789
Monday Club (Deerfield)--1919-1957
Munn, Eleanor and Mary—late 1700s
Munn, Lena Foster—1881-1886, 1896

Nims, Sarah—circa 1761

Olive Branch Temple—1886-1887

Packard, Ruby—1818-1828
Paine, Charles—late 1700s—early 1800s
Peabody, Mary—1816
Pease, Ruth--1812
Phelps, Hannah—1825-1868
Phelps, Nathaniel and Rebecca—mid 1700s
Phillips, Julia Alexander—late 1800s
Phillips, Mollie A.--circa 1865
Pratt, James C.--1860s
Pratt, Jane—1885-1913
Pratt, Lucy—circa 1908-1926
Pratt, Sarah—middle 1800s
Prince, Lucy Terry (research on)—late 1800s, 1990s
Prudential Committee (Wapping School District)--1808-1868
Putnam, Elsie M.--1888

Rice, Eunice—mid 1800s
Rice, Jael Fellows—1808-1821
Rogers, Mary—1841-1852
Russell, Hepzibah Hawks—circa 1800-1850
Russell, Louisa Richardson—1860s

Sanderson, Martha Ann and Abby Rice—1874, 1876
Saxton, James Hawks—mid 1800s
Sheldon, Arabella—mid 1800s
Sheldon, Jennie Maria Arms—1870s
Sherman, Clara Alquist—1935-1939
Smith, Sarah—late 1600s

South Deerfield Women's Club—1897-1960
Sprague, Lovina and Lucinda—1838-1840
Sprague, Nancy Ann Atwood—1854-1916
Stebbins, Caroline Louisa—early 1900s
Stebbins, Mercy—1803
Stearns, Rachel—1835-1837
Stearns, Sarah Ripley—1818
Stowell, Juliette F. -- 1868

Tack, Agnes Gordon Fuller—1908-1909
Taylor, Amos Asmun—early to middle 1800s
Taylor, Esther White—1830-1838
Teachers Institute—1852
Tilton, Polly Cathcart—1839-1860

Ward, Mary Eliza—1878
Wells, Abby Tirrell--1887
Wells, Abby Whitman—1911-1912
Wells, Caroline—1860s
Wells, Esther Arms—mid 1700s
Wells, Lurane Bradford—circa 1857
Wells, Mary Beardsley—1692
Wells, Mary Smead—1842-1845
Wells, Sarah Barnard—1755
Wilby, Margaret Anna Ingersoll – 1875-1879, 1908-1909
Willard, Mary—1822-1870
Williams, Abigail Davenport—1756-1757
Williams, Stephen West—1840-1853
Williams, Thomas—1749-1775
Williams William Stoddard—1787-1828
Wilson, Mary Hoyt—early 1800s
Women's Missionary Society (Second Church of Deerfield)--1836-1841
Women's Right to Vote for School Committee—1893
Wynne, Madeline Yale—1870s-circa 1915

Yale, Catherine B.--1883-1897

In their new book, *Processing the Past: Contesting Authority in History and the Archives*, Francis X. Blouin, Jr. (Bentley Historical Library) and William Rosenberg (Univ. of Michigan), explore the growing divide between historians and archivists. Last May, Robert Townsend, AHA's deputy director, sat down with the authors to discuss the issues raised by their book and the challenges that lie ahead for the history profession. Secondly, learning about the past is very essential because it makes us doubt and take consideration into earlier assumptions. For that reason, people will find out mistakes that were made in the past. This will show us which roads not to ever go down again and put human in a right way to develop. Learning about the past is not only learning about the history but also is learning from our and the others' mistakes. By this way of learning, people will become more and more experienced and never make the same mistakes again. Denying the past also means that we are destroying the present and our future because no one can jump without ground to stand on. A young woman from Ohio speaks of giving birth to her first child, which caused her to reflect upon her parents and the ways that their example would help her to become a good mother. An African American man from Georgia tells how he and his wife were drawn to each other by their shared experiences and lessons learned from growing up in the South in the 1950s. While the past is omnipresent to Americans, "history" as it is usually defined in textbooks leaves many people cold. Rosenzweig and Thelen found that history as taught in school does not inspire a strong connection to the past.