

The original documents are located in Box 27, folder “6/29/76 - Plymouth, Massachusetts - "Remember the Ladies" Exhibit (1)” of the Sheila Weidenfeld Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Gerald Ford donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Some items in this folder were not digitized because it contains copyrighted materials. Please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library for access to these materials.

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Schedule	Proposed Schedule for Mrs. Ford's Attendance at the Opening of the Exhibition "Remember the Ladies," 5 pages.	6/28/1976	B

File Location:

Sheila Weidenfeld Files, Box 27, Folder: "6/29/1976 - Plymouth, Massachusetts - "Remember the Ladies" (1) Exhibit SD 1/18/2017

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by applicable Executive order governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

MRS. FORD'S SCHEDULE, Plymouth, Mass, June 29

10:15 AM Depart South Grounds
~~10:50 A.M.~~ Depart Andrews Air Force Base
10:35
11:50 AM Arrive Plymouth, Mass.
12:40 AM Arrive Yacht Club in Plymouth
Luncheon -- One Hour
2:00 to 3:00 A.M. Tour Exhibition in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth
POOL COVERAGE
2:30 P.M. Ribbon Cutting and Dedication Remarks by Mrs. Ford
Depart for Essex Mass (does Sheila want to release)

Patti -- 617/746-1759



SHEILA

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 18, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: PETER SORUM

FROM: SUSAN PORTER

SUBJECT: Action Memo

Mrs. Ford has accepted the following out-of-town invitation:

EVENT: Opening of Special Bicentennial Exhibition "Remember the Ladies: Women in America 1750-1815"

GROUP: The Pilgrim Society
 The Plymouth Antiquarian Society
 The Plymouth County Development Council
 The Plymouth Bicentennial Commission

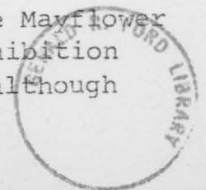
DATE: Tuesday, June 29, 1976

TIME: To be determined
 12:30 Luncheon (Yacht Club)
 2:30 Official Opening (Pilgrim Hall Museum)

PLACE: Plymouth, Massachusetts

CONTACT: Mabel H. Brandon
 H: (202) 232-6551
 New York: (212) 361-0400
 After Sunday, June 20th: (617) 746-6420

COMMENTS: Mrs. Ford, the National Honorary Patroness of the Exhibition, will participate in the opening of the Bicentennial Exhibition entitled "Remember the Ladies: Women in America 1750-1815" based on the famous admonishment of Abigail Adams to her husband. As the background material reflects, the basic theme of the Exhibition is to show the profound change which took place in the Revolutionary period in the lives of American women. 20 national women's groups are involved and the leading scholar of women's colonial history, Professor Linda Grant De Pauw of George Washington University, has done much of the scholarly work. Mrs. Brandon is very much hoping Mrs. Ford will attend the luncheon at the Yacht Club beside the Mayflower and then participate in the ribbon-cutting of the Exhibition at Plymouth Hall. It is my strong inclination that although



attending the luncheon would be a nice thing, in order to pare Mrs. Ford's time commitment, it would be best to attend only the official opening at 2:30. This would enable Mrs. Ford to leave the White House later and I expect the press and photos would be best from this section of the program. She may also wish to see the Mayflower and Plymouth Rock while she is there.

This Exhibition has had widespread publicity and is probably the finest exhibition relating to women to come out of the Bicentennial. Many outstanding women have been interested in it and I believe Mrs. Onassis has done some of the editorial work at Viking Press in association with the Exhibition.

Following the opening, Mrs. Ford will travel to Mike and Gayle Ford's home in Essex, Massachusetts, for a private visit with them and will return to Washington the morning of July 1st.

The file is attached. Thank you.

c: BF Staff
Red Cavaney
William Nicholson
Jerry Jones
Terry O'Donnell
Warren Hendriks
Max Friedersdorf
Jeanne Holm
Sara Massengale
Milt Milter
Steve McConahey
Rex Scouten
Staircase



"remember the ladies"

Women in America 1750-1815

January 22, 1976

Ms Sheila Weidenfeld
The White House
Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sheila;

This is just a short note to amplify my note of a few days ago. I think that a really original and brilliant suggestion has been made concerning Mrs Ford's trip to Plymouth and I wanted your reaction:

That a luncheon be held on the lovely grassy lawn of the dock beside the Mayflower -with guests boarding on and off at their leisure - with 18th century food; served by women in 18th century costume from an 18th century menu which would be printed in 18th century script. It's kinda schmaltzy but I think that it would be pictorially wonderful and very original and nice. I look forward to your reaction.

All goes well here and I hope the same is true with you.

Warmest greetings,

Mabel H B.

Mabel H Brandon:
3067 Whitehaven st NW
Washington, D.C. 20008



Sponsors/The Pilgrim Society: Lawrence D. Geller, Director; The Plymouth Antiquarian Society; Plymouth County Development Council, The Plymouth Bicentennial Commission. Curator/K. Conover Hunt. Catalogue/Professor Linda Grant De Pauw, George Washington Univer Washington, D.C. Exhibition Design/Educational Exhibitors, Inc., Roslyn Heights, New York. Research Historian/Miriam Schneir. Exhibi

a special destiny

Women in America 1750-1815



75 Court Street
Plymouth, Massachusetts 02360

January 16, 1976

Ms Shbila Weidenfeld
The Office of Mrs Gerald Ford
The White House
Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C.

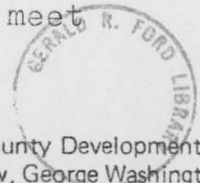
Dear ~~Shiela~~ **shzika** —

Thank you so much for sparing me a few minutes the other day so that I could move ahead on the plans for Mrs Ford officiating in Plymouth on June 29th. You have been most helpful ever since the beginning and I look forward so much to giving you and Mrs Ford a grand day in Plymouth in the near future - don't let it rain.

Within the next 10 days Mrs Ford will be receiving invitations from the presidents of both the Pilgrim Society and the Plymouth Antiquarian Society as well as the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen (our quaint governing body) and Kitty Dukakis, the wife of the Governor. The letters will state the date because I felt that you would wish some options as to the time of day for the actual opening ceremony and perhaps some other events scheduled as well.

You felt that we could come up with something more imaginative than a tea. What about one of the following:

1. Luncheon with the city fathers and the presidents of Clairol and Philip Morris and the women who really created the exhibition and other distinguished out-of-town guests aboard the Mayflower. Terrific photographically: never been done; will delight the secret service as it is at the end of a long pier. -1230
2. Luncheon at the Plymouth Plantation: the replica of the first Pilgrim settlement one mile south of town overlooking the Bay.
3. An evening dinner at Pilgrim Hall.
4. Tea on the lawn of the Plymouth Antiquarian House overlooking the harbor after the opening ceremonies. This may still not appeal, but it is a lovely site and Mrs Ford could then meet a larger number of people than at a luncheon.



Sponsors/The Pilgrim Society: Lawrence D. Geller, Director; The Plymouth Antiquarian Society; Plymouth County Development Council, The Plymouth Bicentennial Commission. **Curator**/K. Conover Hunt. **Catalogue**/Professor Linda Grant De Pauw, George Washington Univer Washington, D.C. **Exhibition Design**/Educational Exhibitors, Inc., Roslyn Heights, New York. **Research Historian**/Miriam Schneir. **Exhibi Coordinator**/Mabel H. Brandon. **Executive Secretary**/Anita Franks.

a special destiny

Women in America 1750-1815



75 Court Street
Plymouth, Massachusetts 02360

- 2 -

Do let me know what kind of an event Mrs Ford would like and I am sure that there will be no problem. Everyone wants to please her and to make the day as pleasant as possible for her.

There is a group called the Women's Coalition for the Third Century who would very much like to present her with their declaration of " Interdependence" some time that day. I have said that I would ask you and let them know. They are marvelous, disorganised, well-meaning and nifty women from 10 national organisations who incorporated themselves as the only national womens coalition concerned with women's programs during the Bicentennial. I enclose a list of their groups and let you and your staff decide.

The catalogue is now going to press under the best eyes at Viking Press and it is going to be GORGEOUS!

I enclose the list of national museum to which the exhibit will travel after it opens in Plymouth next June.

We have an embarrassment of riches for the Museums have, with a little coaxing, been more than generous and we have had to cut back from 400 artifacts to 250. This show is really going to be SOMETHING. Do take one second and look through the enclosed list of objects and their catagory headings. What these gals have done in 6 months is staggering and really deserves the highest form of recognition.

Let me know any thoughts that you or Mrs Ford may have on all this. We will do everything in out power to accomodate to her wishes and needs and we hope that she will join us on this very unique occasion.

Henry joins me in sending best wishes to you and Ed and hopes that we will all be together soon.

My " Abigail Adams file" is now the fattest in the cabinet!

Warmest greetings,

Muffly

M.H.B.
Mabel H Brandon
3067 Whitehaven st NW
Washington, D.C. 20008

232-6551

Sat.
Plym.
(617)
746-6420
Sun. aft + Mon.
GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY

WC. (212) 361-0400

RS

ent: Rev. Patricia Budd Kepler
Harvard Divinity School
45 Francis Ave.
Cambridge, Ma. 02138
(617-495-4536)

res: Wilma Scott Heide (see below)

ary: Edith J. Tebo " "

rar: Sr. Joan Campbell " "

ORS

EMPLOYED WOMEN,
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH USA

NATING COMMITTEE OF WOMEN IN THE
ICAL PROFESSION

L ON WOMEN AND THE CHURCH,
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH USA
Ramsay, 223 Eisie Rd.
on, Ma. 02402 (617-587-1893)
Virginia K. Mills, 475 Riverside Dr.
oom 1151, N.Y.C. 10027

LLY EMPLOYED WOMEN
J. Tebo, Box 12 M RD 1
own, N.J. 07724 (201-542-1767)

AIL
Richardson, 48 Dunstar Rd.
a Plain, Ma.

UTE ON WOMEN TODAY
Margaret E. Traxler, 1340 E. 72nd St.
o, Ill. 60619

SHIP CONFERENCE OF WOMEN RELIGIOUS
Concilia Moran, R.S.M.
Kentsdale Rd., P.O. Box 34446
da, Md. 20034 (301-469-9221)

AL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN RELIGIOUS
e Rafferty, 6 Birch St.
ter, Ma. 01610

NATIONAL BLACK FEMINIST ORGANIZATION
Jane Galvin-Lewis, 285 Madison Ave.
N.Y.C. (212-889-5881)
cc: 150 W. 94th St., N.Y.C. 10025

NATIONAL COALITION OF AMERICAN NUNS
Sr. Joan Campbell, 1340 E. 72nd St.
Chicago, Ill. 60619 (313-643-0986 & 752-3337)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT
Alice Freeman, 360 Broadway
Cambridge, Ma. 02139

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN
Wilma Scott Heide, 15 Simpson Dr.
Framingham, Ma. 01701 (617-877-5391)

NATIONAL WOMEN'S POLITICAL CAUCUS
Colleen S. Alexander, 8804 Tyson Rd.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19118

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CAUCUS
Jean L. King, 201 E. Liberty
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48108 (313-761-2398)

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK
Franziska P. Hosken, 187 Grant St.
Lexington, Ma. 02173 (617-862-9431)

CONSULTANTS

Donna Allen, Media Report to Women
3306 Ross Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008 (202-363-0812)

Linda Grant DePauw, Dept. of History
George Washington Univ.
Washington, D.C. 20052 (202-676-6230)

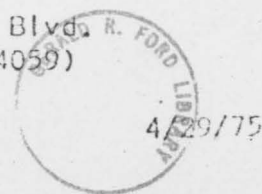
Patricia Miller King, Schlesinger Library
3 James St., Cambridge, Ma. 02138 (5/8647)

Patricia Hunter Mittenthal, 46 Garden Rd.
Wellesley, Ma. 02181 (617-235-2864)

Else Wiersma, 1 Jefferson St.
Marblehead, Ma. 01970 (617-631-1778)

STAFF COORDINATOR

Katherine Tarbell, 99 Deerhurst Blvd.
Buffalo, N.Y. 14217 (716-875-4059)



WOMEN IN AMERICA 1750-1815
MUSEUM SCHEDULE:

Opening: Pilgrim Hall and the Plymouth Antiquarian Society
June 29, 1976 until September 26, 1976

Atlanta: The High Museum

October 16, 1976 - November 14, 1976

Washington, D.C. : The Corcoran Gallery of Art

November 24, 1976 - December 31, 1976

Chicago: The Museum of Science and Industry

January 17, 1976 - February 20, 1977

Austin, Texas: The Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Library

March 14, 1977 - April 24, 1977

New York: The New York Historical Society

May 7, 1977 - June 15, 1977

as of January 16, 1976



January 16, 1976

" Remember the Ladies"Women in America 1750-1815
Total raised to date: \$ 425,000.00

NATIONAL CORPORATE SPONSORS:

Clairol, Inc.
Philip Morris

NATIONAL CORPORATE PATRONS:

Sears Roebuck, Inc.
Swift & Co.
G.D Searle & Co.
Helena Rubenstein, Inc.
Elizabeth Arden, Inc.
Ebony
The American Express Company
Alcoa
Saks Fifth Avenue
Gulf Oil Foundation
Union Carbide
WestPoint Pepperell
CBS
Estee Lauder
Continental Oil Company
First National Stores Inc.
US Steel
WPLM
The Ford Motor Company

Ocean Spray
Famolare Shoes
Johnson & Johnson
Howard Johnson Foundation
H.J. Heinz Foundation
Capital Cities Communicati
Federated Department Stores
IBM
Reed & Barton
Warner-Lambert Inc.
F.W. Woolworth
A T & T
Exxon
Anne Cox Chambers
Barbara Cox Anthony

NATIONAL BENEFACTORS:

Norton Simon, Inc.
The Richard King Mellon Foundation
The Surdna Foundation
The Walter Annenberg Foundation
The Godfrey Cabot Foundation
The Massachusetts Bicentennial Commission
The Dorothy Jordan Chadwick Fund
The National Endowment for the Arts (outstanding)

The Town of Plymouth
The Banks of Plymouth
The Hobart Memorial Trust
Mr and Mrs Randolph Kidder
The William R. Hearst Found

FRIENDS:

Mr and Mrs William Brewster
Mrs Enid Haupt

Ronson Lighter Corporation



" REMEMBER THE LADIES" Women in America 1750-1815

Armstrong: The Honorable Anne
Ambassador to Great Britain
Ramsbotham: Sir Peter and Lady Frances
British Ambassador to the
United States.

Abzug: The Honorable Bella: House of Representatives
Alsop; Mrs Susan Mary: author
Anthony; Barbara Cox; publisher
Boggs, The Honorable Corrine: House of Representatives
Brodie, Mrs Fawn; Historian
Bruce, Mrs David
Carbine, Ms Pat: Publisher, MS magazine
Carlyle; Ms Kitty: actress
Chambers, Anne Cox; publisher
Chisholm, The Honorable Shirley: House of Representatives
Collins, The Honorable Cardiss: House of Representatives
Dukakis, Ms. Kitty: Massachusetts
Fenwick , The Honorable Millicent: House of Representatives
Ganz; Ms Joan Cooney: Children's Television workshop
Graham, Mrs Katherine: publisher: The Washington Post
Harris, Mrs Ladonna: Americans for Indian Opportunity
Hills; the Honorable Carla: Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
Holt; the Honorable Marjorie; House of Representatives
Holtzman; the Honorable Elizabeth: House of Representatives
Horner; Dr. Martina; President of Radcliffe College
Howar; Ms Barabara: Television
Kennedy; Mrs Joan
Keys, the Honorable Martha; House of Representatives
Kidder, Mrs Randolph
Kissinger, Mrs Henry
Lambert, Miss Eleanor
Lloyd, the Honorable Marilyn: House of Representatives
Lord, Mrs Oswald: former Representative to the United Nations
McGrory; Ms Mary: Pulitzer Prize winning journalist
McWhinney; Madeline H. President; The First Women's Bank, New York
Mellon, Mrs Constance
Meyner, The Honorable Helen; House of Representatives



Morris; Mr. Richard; Historian
Onassis; Mrs Aristotle
Parnis; Mrs Mollie; Designer
Ramey; Dr. Estelle R. Georgetown University Medical school
Rockefeller; Mrs Nelson A.
Ruchelshaus, Ms Jill: International Women's Year
Russell; Ms Rosalind: actress
Schroeder; The Honorable Patricia: House of Representatives
Sills; Ms Beverly: Opera singer
Smith; the Honorable Virginia: House of Representatives
Straus; Ms Ellen: Chairperson CALL FOR ACTION
Studds; The Honorable Gerry: House of Representatives
Travell, Dr. Janet: Doctor of Medicine
Tree, Mrs Marietta: Former Representative to the United Nations
Walters, Ms Barabara: NBC Television
Wells, Ms Mary: Advertising executive
Pettis: The Honorable Shirley N. House of Representatives.

(list incomplete: January 16,1976)



June 10, 1976

Dear Ms. Brandon,

Your gracious letter inviting me to serve as the National Honorary Patroness of the special exhibit being planned, "Remember the Ladies" is deeply appreciated. It would be a pleasure to have my name listed in this way reflecting my great interest in this outstanding effort to focus on the vital contributions of women in America during this unique period in our history. I am also grateful for this opportunity to convey my encouragement to all who are actively involved in preparations.

With gratitude and my warmest best wishes,

Sincerely,

Ms. Mabel H. Brandon
National Director
"Remember the Ladies"
3067 Whitehaven Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20008

SP/ph

c: BF Honorary Affiliations (accept)
BF Pending (June 29, Massachusetts) with copy of incoming
Sheila Weidenfeld



Susan P - All yours.

Could not be notified of outcome. Thanks Sally?

April 2, 1976

(up)

Mrs. Gerald Ford
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Ford:

LEAD NAME
REGRET

On the behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Pilgrim Society and the Plymouth Antiquarian Society of Plymouth, Massachusetts, as well as our own National Individual Sponsors (see enclosed list), I am writing to request that you would be kind enough to serve as the National Honorary Patroness of the exhibit, "Remember the Ladies;" Women in America 1750-1815 which will open June 29th in Plymouth.

+ No all list

Thank you so very much for your kind consideration and all the support you have given this project thus far.

Very sincerely yours,

Mabel H Brandon

Mabel H. Brandon
National Director
3067 Whitehaven Street N.W .
Washington, D.C. 20008

MHB/ksr

enclosure



July 8, 1975

Dear Ms. Brandon,

attend } BF upstair.
plc }
4/7/76

Your gracious invitation to Mrs. Ford to participate in the opening of the exhibition Herstory 1776: The Changing Role of Women in the American Revolution; 1765-1815 is greatly appreciated. We were interested to learn about this exhibition and its outstanding potential for bringing new enlightenment to the story of the role of women during the revolutionary period.

Although we are unable to know Mrs. Ford's schedule so far in advance, we would be happy to keep this special invitation in mind to consider closer to the date.

With gratitude and our encouragement to all who are working toward the success of this exhibition,

Sincerely,

Susan Porter
Appointments Secretary
for Mrs. Ford

Ms. Mabel H. Brandon
Executive Director
Herstory 1776
3067 Whitenaven Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20008

SP/sh

c: ✓ BF Pending to consider (1976)
Sheila Weidenfeld

// Background material sent
to Mrs. Ford's Files
SR





PILGRIM SOCIETY

Founded 1819

75 COURT STREET

PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS 02360

L. D. Geller, M.A., F.P.S., Director and Curator of Museum Collections

P. J. Gomes, D.D., F.P.S., Librarian

C. S. Price, M.S.L.S., Curator of Books and Manuscripts

Henry H. Atkins, President

June 19, 1975

Mrs Gerald Ford
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C..20506

Dear Mrs Ford;

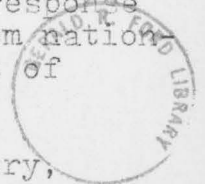
On behalf of the Bicentennial Commission of Plymouth, Massachusetts and the Pilgrim Society, I extend to you a most cordial invitation to attend the opening of the exhibition, HERSTORY 1776: The Changing Role of Women in the American Revolution; 1765-1815. The actual opening is scheduled to take place in August, 1976 but the actual date would depend upon your convenience.

The basic theme of the exhibition is to show the profound changes which took place in the Revolutionary period in the lives of American women. From a relatively unrestricted lifestyle in which women could engage in a wide range of activities, as exemplified by Abigail Adams, the role of women dramatically changed as the nation became independent. New financial and political independence created profound sociological, religious, and educational changes which this exhibit will illustrate through portraits, costumes, furniture, diaries, letters and household effects. Although the exhibit will be based along thematic lines there will also be special emphasis placed on regionalism and ethnic and social groups such as the role of Indian women and Black women.

From Plymouth, Massachusetts the exhibit will move across the nation for the remainder of 1976 through 1977. It is already booked into the University of Maryland and we are making plans with the Washington University in St. Louis. Six other national museums are planning to mount the exhibit but the dates are yet to be fixed.

Twenty national women's groups have been asked to sponsor this exhibition as it goes across the country. The response has been enthusiastic from both these groups as well as from nationally prominent individual women. I enclose the partial list of sponsors.

The leading scholar of women's Colonial history, Professor Linda Grant de Pauw at George Washington University, has agreed to write the text of the catalogue assisted by two brilliant research assistants - one from New York, one from Maryland. Their biographies are included.





PILGRIM SOCIETY

Founded 1819

75 COURT STREET

PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS 02360

L. D. Geller, M.A., F.P.S., *Director and Curator of Museum Collections*
P. J. Gomes, D.D., F.P.S., *Librarian*
C. S. Price, M.S.L.S., *Curator of Books and Manuscripts*

Henry H. Atkins, *President*

From all of our research with the National Bicentennial and the National Association of American Historians we have been assured that there will be no other exhibit of this kind dealing with Women of the Revolutionary Period anywhere in the nation. It is our hope that this exhibition and the accompanying catalogue - which will also be sold as a book commercially - will bring new enlightenment to the story of the role of Women during this period.

Knowing of your deep commitment to women's rights in the present, it seems most appropriate that you should participate in this exhibition examining women's rights in the historical past. I hope so very much that your busy schedule will enable you to attend.

Very sincerely yours,

Mabel H Brandon

Mabel H. Brandon: Executive Director
HERSTORY ; 1776
3067 Whitehaven st NW
Washington, D.C. 20008



Susan Porter
Board of Selectmen
Robert I. Pillsbury
Clarence R. Krueger
Roger E. Silva
Kenneth A. Tavares
David F. Tarantino, *Chairman*

January 27, 1976

Mrs. Gerald Ford
The White House
Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

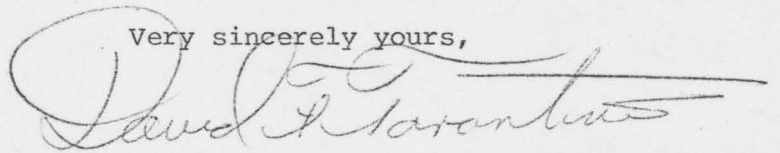
Dear Mrs. Ford:

On behalf of the Board of Selectmen and the people of Plymouth, Massachusetts, I wish to extend to you a most cordial invitation to attend the opening ceremonies of the exhibition, "Remember the Ladies", Women in America 1750-1815, on June 29, 1976.

This community is working hard to offer this exhibit as our contribution to the nation during this Bicentennial year and we would be most honored if you would join us in this tribute to the women of the 18th century who played such a vital role in our history.

We are most sympathetic with the pressures upon your schedule this busy year, but we would do everything in our power to insure that your visit to Plymouth would be as great a pleasure for you as it would be for us to have you here.

Very sincerely yours,



David Tarantino, Chairman
The Plymouth Board of Selectmen

DT:ms



OFFICE OF SELECTMEN

Richard A. Dudman, Executive Secretary
Town Office Building 11 Lincoln Street, Plymouth, MA 02360 (617) 747-0100

T
O
W
N
O
F
P
L
Y
M
O
U
T
H



For immediate release
June 29, 1976

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

REMARKS OF MRS. FORD at dedication of "Remember the Ladies: Women in America 1750-1815" Special Bicentennial Exhibition in Plymouth, Massachusetts, June 29, 1976:

We are in Plymouth, where the Pilgrims landed in search of religious freedom. We are here to honor the unsung women, who helped win our National independence. And in remembering them, we focus attention on the unfinished business of our Revolution---full freedom and justice for women.

Abigail Adams wrote her husband asking "remember the ladies" in the new code of laws. He replied: "Depend on it, we know better than to repeal our masculine systems."

But at long last, the repeal is underway and going strong.

Thanks to some determined ladies in 1976 and to members of the Pilgrim Society and Plymouth Antiquarian Society---many Americans will learn of the talents and achievements of the ladies in 1776. But, most of all, this exhibit about these neglected Americans should give us the strength and the courage to seek equal rights and responsibilities for women today.

I look for the day when America fully honors Abigail Adams' request, because then the promises of the Declaration of Independence will have new meaning for all Americans.

#



We are in Plymouth, where the Pilgrims landed in search of religious freedom. We are here to honor the unsung women, who helped win our National independence. And in remembering them, we focus attention on the unfinished business of our Revolution--- full freedom and justice for women.

Abigail Adams wrote her husband asking "remember the ladies" in the new code of laws. He replied: "Depend on it, we know better than to repeal our masculine systems."

But at long last, the repeal is underway and going strong.
and to members of the Pilgrim Society & Plymouth Antiquarian Society
Thanks to some determined ladies in 1976 many Americans
will learn of the talents and achievements of the ladies in 1776.
But, most of all, this exhibit about these neglected Americans should give us ~~the~~ strength and ~~the~~ courage to seek equal rights and responsibilities for women today.

I look for the day when America fully honors Abigail Adams' request, because then the promises of the Declaration of Independence will have new meaning for all Americans.

#



PROPOSED REMARKS--Ribbon Cutting, "Remember the Ladies Exhibit,"
June 29, 1976

We are in Plymouth, where the Pilgrims landed in search of religious freedom. We are here to honor the unsung women, who helped win our National independence. And in remembering them, we focus attention on the unfinished business of our Revolution--- full freedom and justice for women.

Abigail Adams wrote her husband asking "remember the ladies" in the new code of laws. He replied: "Depend on it, we know better than to repeal our masculine systems."

But at long last, the repeal is underway and going strong.

Thanks to some determined ladies in 1976, many Americans will learn of the talents and achievements of the ladies in 1776. But, most of all, this exhibit about these neglected Americans should give us strength and courage to seek equal rights and responsibilities for women today.

I look for the day when America fully honors Abigail Adams' request, because then the promises of the Declaration of Independence will have new meaning for all Americans.

#



Ribbon Cutting, Remember the Ladies Exhibit, June 29, 1976

(We are in Plymouth, where the Pilgrims landed in search of religious freedom. We are here to honor the unsung women, who helped win our National independence. And in remembering them, we focus attention on the unfinished business of our Revolution---full freedom and justice for women.

(Abigail Adams wrote her husband asking "remember the ladies" in the new code of laws. He replied: "Depend on it, we know better than to repeal our masculine systems."

(But at long last, the repeal is underway ^{and going strong.} ~~which~~
~~of the~~
~~of the~~

(Thanks to some determined ~~ladies~~ ladies of 1976, many Americans will learn of the talents and achievements of the ladies of 1776. But, most of all, this exhibit about these neglected Americans ~~women~~ should give us strength and courage ^{to seek equal rights and responsibilities} ~~to work for increased visibility and participation~~ for women today.

^{Let look for the day}
(When America fully honors Abigail Adams' ~~request~~ ^{because} request, then the promises of the Declaration of Independence will have new meaning for all Americans.

(Cut ribbon)



MRS. FORD'S SCHEDULE, Plymouth, Mass, June 29

10:15 AM Depart South Grounds
10:50 A.M. Depart Andrews Air Force Base
11:50 AM Arrive Plymouth, Mass.
12:40 AM Arrive Yacht Club in Plymouth
Luncheon -- One Hour
2:00 to Tour Exhibition in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth
3:00 A.M. POOL COVERAGE
2:30 P.M. Ribbon Cutting and Dedication Remarks by Mrs. Ford
Depart for Essex Mass (does Sheila want to release)

Patti -- 617/746-1759



Bonny Selway Boston Herald American

6/29/76

pool
report -
Plymouth
Massachusetts

Selway herald pool notes.

still ladies? Of course says Ford.

slave wedding dress: excellent

inlaid chest: beautiful from Grand Rapids Mich I always veryth
conscious of furniture.

Pic of mother with baby on back: They changed; now mothers carry on
front; not ~~back~~ n

Kentucky child pic: just beautiful

Children's dresses usually wore out. here is maternity dress:th
she looks quite pregnant.

Mothers died often in childbirth: of course that why so many lostth
women lost 9-10 children: I was reading about this and quite interesting

Ford spends time looking at Paul Revere skewer

stop read and laugh over book: "Frugal housewife or Complete Women
Cook"

Ask lot about quilt, "exquisite" Indian beaded purse says Colors
absolutely glorious. Colors prettier than most of Indian painting and
artwork.

deerskin robe: "That would be warm."

Pockets in dress embroidered. Pockets avail thru slit.

§ Fashion always interested in but not till after Rev. War: Really elegant
see enormous dress: "This is really going to be something when you moveth
this; this heavy gown, shoes so beautiful. (on weight) I'm just grateful
I didn't have to live in these days. I wonder how much it weighs

Looking at underpetticoat, chemise and corset: "I'd never be able to getth
ready."

We're lucky says Brandon: yes, says Ford

on shoes with rings to keep off mud: Heavens.



selway herald

2 1/2 - 2

On wedding dress found in drawer and displayed: "Absly beautiful susan wore dress like that for the Azalea festimave. wa actualth wedding dress they cut train and sleeves off. very much like this.°

Shown ~~xxxx~~ poster showing pair of stays for \$8th
°Oh heavens. Stays for \$1 . I wouldn't buy them
tells workers: delight to be here. you ha e wond. show.

ford correctly IDifes Williamsburg ing pic. laughs

~~gB~~ Rebecca Gratz Philadelphia spinster who publichsers:~~xxxxxxx~~

Very inted in Quakers. "Werent the women separated in church
Yes, but still mo e egalitarian., explains Coniver Hu t.

X

Women allowed to be preachers, but still deivided in room wby
devider that available when women come in

Inted in Moravian women married by "lot" as whodw in pic.

in Easter Love Feast (big wedding) The day after all has changed, says F

Skurprised no real Molly Pitcher? no only symp of women who participated
in Revl. she's a mythi says conivers hunt. "Oh I so disappted .

I re~~xxxx~~ received the MP award this year."

Ben franklins sister look just like him, yes she did."

learned st.

~~xxxx~~

only after war did you hear word ladies: "Before that iw as Women"
Did n't know about mercy otis warren: Iwas very inted in reading about

I not aware wh she did. (We're putting her on map syas Brandonth
EO know s about Abig. Adams. ~~xxxx~~ used to wr her saying 'Don't be
stident; don't press youe lück to



poker chips of MOW.;

This is pettipoint. I doint do but myt duagh er does.says ford
and sintger: quips "She was built to sing."

Marth Wash sd she felt like state prisoner says coniver hunt.

"She small GWash was so much taller."

Ford knows A big. Adams was 1st to live in white house.

6/29/76

3:35

Mrs. Ford's Remarks Regarding "Remember the Ladies Exhibit", Plymouth, Ma.

Much of the conversation was between Conover Hunt, Curator,
Mrs. Mabel Brandon, National Director and Mrs. Betty Ford.

Mrs. Ford commented on the needlework as being "exquisite" and
womens⁸ art form. Indian beadedery and vest were noted.

When passing the corset she stated she was glad she did⁺ have
to live during those times.

Mrs. Ford admired women such as Susan Anthony for suffering
for their principles

When examining the wedding dress she commented that her daughter
Susan wore a similar altered wedding dress in the Azalea Festival.

Conover Hunt pointed out that there was no Molly Pitcher in
history with Mrs. Ford rebutting "That ashame as I won the Molly Pitcher
Award this year."



TO: CHAROLE SORELL
FROM: JEAN LIPMAN

A note about the illustrations for Calder's Universe

CALDER'S UNIVERSE (Viking Press, 1976) has four kinds of reproductions: black-and-white halftone for photographs of people, places, and some works of art; four-color process plates for other works; line-cut reproductions for Calder's ink drawings, with additional flat ink colors for chapter title-page drawings; flat ink color offset lithography for gouaches, lithographs and posters.

For the latter the samples of the Calder red, blue and yellow inks used for his original limited-edition lithographs were provided by his lithographer George Goodstadt; these inks were matched for the offset lithography in the book. The use of lithographic reproduction with flat inks matched to his special colors has had Calder's long-time approval. In his autobiography (Calder: an Autobiography with Pictures, 1966) he speaks about the Galerie Louis Carré's 1946 catalogue of a mobiles show in Paris: "One day, Carré said, 'you go to Mourlot, the lithographer, and see what I have been doing for you.' I went, and discovered a beautiful catalogue, in which the indifferent photography was replaced by a sort of line drawing - the contour of my objects - with color fillings... and it all made a fine little book."

(We think our offset lithography in the brilliant flat ~~in~~ "Calder colors" makes a fine little set of prints within the pages of Calder's Universe.)

It seemed to us that the kind and variety of illustrations in Calder's Universe, making up, in effect, a number of facsimile portfolios of plates within the body of the book, might be an important part of publicity about the book. The above gives our rough idea of how it might be presented.



"remember the ladies"

Women in America 1750-1815

Tuesday, January 26th

Dear Sheila;

How I hate to "bug" you with all these details but things are really falling into line so beautifully and I think that it is going to be a really marvelous "celebration" and a day that Mrs Ford will enjoy and remember.

The plans for the luncheon beside the Mayflower are now being worked on. It is an excellent site both visually and from the point of view of security.

Our staff of historians has assembled the enclosed materials on "founding mothers." There is MUCH more and if you need further research, heaven knows, we have it.

The title of the exhibition is a direct quote from Abigail Adams when she wrote to John in 1776. It would seem most appropriate at this time if Mrs Ford perhaps issued her own letter to "remember the ladies" to her own husband. One wants to avoid corn at all costs but I think that this could be a beautiful pronouncement about the status of women in America today-1976-and a charming reminder to the country of how far we have come and how far we still have to go towards genuine equality. I know that this is a delicate issue and we are not at all interested in strident declarations, but this could be handled with a sense of taste and history which could be excellent.

I recommend to you a book which will prove invaluable in the months to come:

The Book of Abigail and John: Selected Letters of the Adams Family
Butterfield: Harvard University Press 1975: Mass. Hist. Soc.

on page 121: is the famous text of Abigail's letter to John wherein she prays him to "remember the ladies" (3d paragraph from the top).

This quote, in Abigail's own handwriting, will be seen on all banner, buttons, and the cover of the catalogue.....



Sponsors/The Pilgrim Society: Lawrence D. Geller, Director; The Plymouth Antiquarian Society; Plymouth County Development Council, Inc.; The Plymouth Bicentennial Commission. **Curator**/K. Conover Hunt. **Catalogue**/Professor Linda Grant De Pauw, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. **Exhibition Design**/Educational Exhibitors, Inc., Roslyn Heights, New York. **Research Historian**/Miriam Schneir. **Exhibition Coordinator**/Mabel H. Brandon. **Executive Secretary**/Anita Franks.

"remember the ladies"

Women in America 1750-1815

Our historian: Professor Linda De Pauw and our curator, (see enclosed) Conover Hunt are just finishing the text of the catalogue. They have both volunteered their services to help draft a letter of purpose, along the lines of Abigail's, for Mrs Ford. They have a fabulous knowledge of the period and Linda De Pauw is now in the 'midst' of the definitive biography of Abigail - no one knows more about our "foremothers" than she does./.....Do call on them, when and if you need them to work on a simple text.....

I will try and get you a copy of the John and Abigail book and have it delivered to the White House.....

Please know how terribly grateful I am for all your help. I know how busy you are and I hate to bother you, but, on the other hand, I want this to be a special moment and that, as only you know too well, requires endless attention to details.....

Best wishes and thanks. Let me know what you think.

The invitational letters are on their way from Plymouth now.

Muffly



June, 1975

LINDA GRANT DE PAUW
210 East Fairfax St. #603
Falls Church, Virginia 22046
703-533-0451

Department of History
George Washington University
Washington, D. C. 20052
202-676-6769

I was born in New York City on 19 January 1940 and attended public schools there and in Leonia, New Jersey. I received a B.A. from Swarthmore College in 1961 and a Ph.D. from the Johns Hopkins University in 1964. I was a Woodrow Wilson Fellow in 1961 and a Woodrow Wilson Dissertation Fellow in 1963. My doctoral dissertation, The Eleventh Pillar: New York State and the Federal Constitution (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1966) was awarded the Beveridge Award of the American Historical Association in 1964.

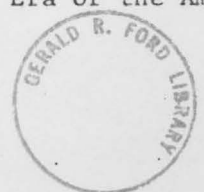
Since 1965 my chief research project has been Documentary History of the First Federal Congress (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1972-). Two volumes of an estimated eighteen are now in print and two more will be published in 1976. My other publications include "E. Wilder Spaulding and New York History," New York History XLIV (1968) 142-156; "The Anticlimax of Antifederalism: the Abortive Second Convention Movement, 1788-1789," Prologue II (1970) 98-114; "Land of the Unfree: Legal Limitations on Liberty in Pre-Revolutionary America," Maryland Historical Magazine LXVIII (1973) 355-368; and Four Traditions: Women of New York During the American Revolution (Albany: New York State Bicentennial Commission, 1974). In October 1975 Houghton Mifflin will publish Founding Mothers: Women of America in the Revolutionary Era. I am currently working on a biography of Abigail Adams.

I have taught for the Johns Hopkins University, the University of Virginia, and the University of Maryland. I have been at George Washington University since 1966 and hold the rank of Associate Professor of American History. I teach advanced lecture courses and direct graduate study in Early American History, Women in America, and the Antebellum South.

In addition to participation in the conventions of national scholarly organizations I have lectured to such audiences as the National Park Service Bicentennial Interpreters Conference, the Sixth Military History Program at the USAF Academy, the Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents, the Washington Association of New Jersey, and branches of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Women's Equity Action League, and the National Organization for Women. I have spoken on radio and TV and made tape presentations for Voice of America and BBC.

The groups for which I have consulted include the National Geographic, the National Archives, the National Park Service, the Stanton Project, the New York City Council of Churches, U.S. News and World Report, the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, the Capitol Historical Society, National Public Radio, and Coach House Games.

I am a member of the American Historical Association (currently serving on the Beveridge Prize Committee), the Organization of American Historians, the Southern Historical Association, the American Studies Association, the American Society for Legal History, the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession, the Berkshire Conference of Women Historians, and the Women's Equity Action League. I am a board member of the Women's Coalition for the Third Century, a member of the steering committee and former chairperson of the Columbia University Seminar on Early American History and Culture, WEAL representative on the Task Force for a National Women's History Center and Washington liason of the CCWHP for International Women's Year. I am convener of the Conference on Women in the Era of the American Revolution to be held July 24-26, 1975 at George Washington University.



RESUME

NAME: K. Conover Hunt

CURRENT ADDRESS: 518 Gibbon Street, Alexandria, VA 22314 PHONE: 703-549-5578

EDUCATION: 1964 Hampton High School, Hampton, VA
1969 Newcomb College, Tulane University, BA in Art History
1971 Winterthur Program, University of Delaware, MA in Early
American Culture

ACADEMIC HONORS: BA, cum laude, Newcomb College
Woodrow Wilson Fellow, 1969
Winterthur Fellow, 1969-1971

GRADUATE THESIS: "The White House Furnishings of the Madison Administration
1809-1817" (Copyright, University of Delaware, 1971)

EMPLOYMENT: (Current)
Guest Curator, the Pilgrim Society, 75 Court Street, Plymouth,
MASS 02360

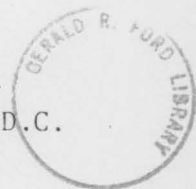
On contract, September 1, 1975-July 1, 1976 to Curate a national Bicentennial exhibition on the changing role of women in the period of the American Revolution. Responsible for selection of all objects for the exhibition (220) which will open in June, 1976 at Pilgrim Hall, then travel to five selected museums in the United States. Exhibit budget, \$500,000; responsibilities include advising on all safety requirements for objects, coordinating conservation, shipping, all insurance and condition reports. Staff of one full time and three part-time. Part authorship (with Professor Linda Grant De Pauw) of a book on role of American women, 1750-1815, Viking Press, scheduled for release in June, 1976.

(February, 1974- June, 1975)
Director-Curator, DAR Museum, 1776 D. Street N.W., Washington,
D.C. 20006.

Responsible for administration of Accredited museum collection of 50,000 objects, largely anglo-american decorative arts made prior to 1830. Museum staff of eight, other employees shared interdepartmentally with national headquarters, NSDAR. 75 volunteer docents. 1974-1975: revised docent program and developed intensive training program; inaugurated year-round museum internship program. Developed and supervised new interpretive programs for the public, including new historical scripts for 28 period rooms, tours and orientation sessions for children, and special tours for underprivileged children and the infirm. Inaugurated first program of changing exhibits in museum's 84-year history. Developed program for planned total renovation of museum gallery and coordinated six other Bicentennial projects.

(1975 - in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution)

Winter, 1975 - Moderator for course on Nineteenth Century Decorative Arts held at the Renwick Gallery, Washington, D.C. Program sponsored by the Resident Smithsonian Associates.



Spring-Summer, 1975 - Developed and Directed a series of architectural walking tours of the historic district of Alexandria, Virginia. Program sponsored by the Resident Smithsonian Associates.

(1971-1974)

Curator of Collections, Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA) 2705 Park Avenue, Richmond, VA 23220.

First Curator for preservation society (founded 1889) with 40 historic properties located across Virginia. Responsible for establishing accessions policy, cataloguing and storage systems. Coordinated all curatorial matters relating to 15 historic house museums, including cataloguing, research and development of furnishings plans, revision of existing period room exhibits, insurance, public relations, and general assistance to the Executive Director. Inaugurated conservation program on basis of grant from NEH.

PUBLICATIONS:

"New Acquisitions," APVA DISCOVERY, Winter, 1973.

"Living with Antiques: The Home of Mrs. John Dunlop," ANTIQUES, June, 1973.

"Furnishing the Farmer's Bank," APVA DISCOVERY, Fall, 1973, Winter, 1974.

"An Important American Printed Quilt," DAR MAGAZINE, April, 1975.

Scheduled for publication in June, with Dr. Linda Grant De Pauw, "remember the ladies . . ."; Women in America, 1750-1815, Viking Press.

EXHIBITIONS:

(at the DAR Museum)

AMERICAN QUILTS, 1775-1840; AMERICAN JACQUARD COVERLETS: NEW YORK SILVER FROM THE CONSTITUTION TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION: HISTORY IN PRINTED TEXTILES (with Cynthia Gompert); MASSACHUSETTS SILVER, 1700-1840.

(currently developing)

national exhibition on the role of women in America, 1750-1815 for the Pilgrim Society, Plymouth, MASS. Opening June, 1976.

ACTIVITIES:

Society of Winterthur Graduates (Chairman, Fellows Committee, 1974-)

American Association of Museums

Northeast Museums Conference (planning committee, Curators)

Virginia Historical Society

Victorian Society in America

Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities

Decorative Arts Chapter, Society of Architectural Historians

Association for Preservation Technology

Resident Smithsonian Associates

Alexandria Association (Program committee 1975-)

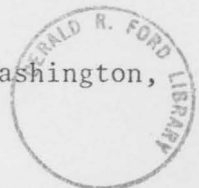
Virginia History Federation (Board of Directors, 1973-1974; Program Chairman, 1972-1973)

LECTURES: Lectured in the United States and Mexico on anglo-american decorative arts, history of furniture, regional furniture, connoisseurship, conservation of objects, preservation of historic textiles, historic preservation, careers for women in museums, professional curatorial problems, etc. (list available)

ADDITIONAL SKILLS: Speech writing, design and editing of brochures, moderate photography, some fund raising, typing.

REFERENCES:

Harry Lowe, Assistant Director, National Collection of Fine Arts, Washington, D.C. 21560. Phone: (202) 381-6138



Margaret Brown Klaphor, Head, Division of Military and Political
History, Museum of History and Technology, Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D.C. 20560 Phone (202) 381-5244

Robert A. Murdock, Executive Director, Association for the Preservation of
Virginia Antiquities, 2705 Park Avenue, Richmond, VA 23220 Phone: (804) 359-0239

Miss Mary Rose Hall, Editor, DAR MAGAZINE, 1776 D. Street, N.W., Washington,
D.C. 20006. Phone: (202) 628-4980.

Additional References available upon request.



Pike

gress. They seem to have had no children of their own, but they adopted a daughter.

Mrs. Pike's first novel, *Ida May*, the tale of a white child kidnapped into slavery, appeared in 1854 under the pen name "Mary Langdon." Popularity was immediate, both in America and in Europe. An illustrated edition was published in England during the same year and four later editions before 1882. German translations were also published. Sixty thousand copies were sold in America within two years, and *Ida May* is said to have become a popular name for girls. The novel's vogue owed something to the recent sensational success of HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852), but more to its own melodramatic action. A winter spent in South Carolina had given Mrs. Pike some background for the story. Her second novel, *Caste: A Story of Republican Equality*, followed in 1856 under the pseudonym "Sydney A. Story, Jr." It concerned a quadroon girl forbidden to marry a white man. The London *Athenaeum* found Mrs. Pike's subject of "social slave-life" of more interest to Europeans than "any negro wrongs" and commented favorably on the author's "temperateness" in handling a social question and her "wise and discerning spirit." She was also the author of *Agnes* (1858), a story about an Indian in Revolutionary times, and she contributed to *Graham's* and *Harper's* magazines and to the *Atlantic Monthly*. The destruction by fire in Boston of the plates for *Ida May* and *Caste* prevented reissue in America of these popular books after 1858.

Sometime before moving to Washington, D.C., during her husband's service in Congress, Mrs. Pike had apparently turned from writing to landscape painting. Her chief claim to remembrance as a writer is as one of the crusading novelists, many of them women, for whom Mrs. Stowe had prepared the way. What tracts and impassioned speeches could not do for many thousands, these melodramatic stories accomplished, giving momentum to a great cause by presenting a humanitarian protest in human terms. Readers in the 1850's and 1860's were ready to accept these highly colored protests uncritically for the sake of the cause for which their authors pleaded.

After the Civil War, Mrs. Pike lived for several years in Europe. Following her husband's death in 1886, she made her home with her adopted daughter in Plainfield, N.J., and later with a sister in Baltimore. She died in Baltimore, at the age of eighty-three, and was buried beside her husband in Calais, Maine.

Pinckney

[Isaac C. Knowlton, *Annals of Calais, Maine* (1875); Jonathan D. Weston, *The Hist. of Eastport, and Vicinity* (1834); William Henry Kilby, comp., *Eastport and Passamaquoddy* (1888); *Athenaeum* (London), Jan. 12, 1856, p. 40, Aug. 25, 1860, p. 255; S. Austin Allibone, *A Critical Dict. of English Literature and British and Am. Authors*, II (1870), 1595; John W. Chadwick, *A Life for Liberty* (1899), p. 173; obituary in *Baltimore Sun*, Jan. 16, 1908; information about Elijah Dix Green from Calais (Maine) Free Library. Though other novels have been attributed to Mrs. Pike, she herself asserted that she wrote only *Ida May*, *Caste*, and *Agnes* (*Boston Transcript*, Jan. 12, 1889).]

OLA ELIZABETH WINSLOW

#1

PINCKNEY, Elizabeth Lucas (Dec. 28, 1722?–May 26, 1793), better known as Eliza Pinckney, plantation manager distinguished for her success in the cultivation of indigo in South Carolina, and mother of two leaders of the newly independent United States, was born in the West Indies, probably in 1722. She was the oldest of the four children of George Lucas, a lieutenant colonel in the British army who was later to become lieutenant governor of the island colony of Antigua; her mother's name is not known. In 1738 Lucas, seeking better health for his ailing wife, brought her and their two daughters to a plantation he had inherited on Wappoo Creek in South Carolina, "17 mile by land and 6 by water from Charles Town." When the maritime conflict between England and Spain known as the War of Jenkins' Ear forced him to return to his military post in Antigua in 1739, the management of Wappoo, and of Lucas' two other plantations in the low country, fell to Eliza.

This enterprising teenager, who had spent several years in England completing her education, brought a cosmopolitan perspective to her life at Wappoo. She was accomplished in music and could "tumble over one little tune" on the flute. She quoted Milton, read Richardson's *Pamela*, and spoke French. "I have a little library well furnished for my papa has left me most of his books," she recorded in her journal, and her lively intellect took her into John Locke, Virgil, Plutarch, and the legal authority Thomas Wood. She tutored her sister Polly and taught reading to "two black girls" whom she intended to make "school mistress's for the rest of the Negroe children" if her father approved. In 1741 she sighted a comet whose appearance Sir Isaac Newton had predicted. Eliza enjoyed her brief visits in society-minded Charleston, but gave her considerable energies largely to the plantation routine. Her letters indicate that within the frame of eight-



77) as *Evangelical Catholic Papers*. By his express wish, she also wrote a careful full-length biography, based on Muhlenberg's diaries and personal papers. He had specified that his papers be destroyed after the biography was completed; shortly before her own death she destroyed her papers as well, that she might be remembered only through the life and work of her pastor. She died of acute bronchitis and endocarditis at St. Luke's Hospital (then in its new location on 113th Street) at the age of eighty. After funeral services in the hospital chapel, her body was interred in God's Acre at St. Johnland, beside that of Dr. Muhlenberg. The Sisterhood of the Holy Communion never became large and ultimately went out of existence in 1940. Anne Ayres is significant, however, as the first American Episcopal sister, as the woman who planted the seed for the revival of the monastic life in the Episcopal Church, and as the prin-

cipal colleague of a vigorous and innovative Episcopal pastor.

[Harry Boone Porter, Jr., *Sister Anne, Pioneer in Women's Work* (pamphlet, 1960), is the fullest biographical account. Anne Ayres, *Evangelical Sisterhoods* (1867), describes the emergence of the sisterhood and articulates its rules and rationale; see also her earlier *Practical Thoughts on Sisterhoods* (1864). Sister Anne's biography, *The Life and Work of William Augustus Muhlenberg* (1880), though self-effacing, is an important source. For the split of 1862-63, see Sister Mary Hilary, C.S.M., *Ten Decades of Praise: The Story of the Community of Saint Mary* (1965); and the earlier Morgan Dix, *Harriet Starr Cannon* (1896). See also Henry C. Potter, *Sisterhoods and Deaconesses at Home and Abroad* (1873); and obituaries in *The Living Church*, Feb. 22, 1896; the *Churchman*, Feb. 15, 22, 1896; and *N.Y. Herald*, Feb. 12, 1896. Death record from N.Y. City Dept. of Health.]

VIRGINIA NELLE BELLAMY

#2

B

BACHE, Sarah Franklin (Sept. 11, 1743-Oct. 5, 1808), relief worker during the Revolutionary War, daughter of Benjamin Franklin and **DEBORAH (READ) FRANKLIN**, was born in Philadelphia, the youngest of Franklin's three children. Mindful of her brother Francis' untimely death in 1736, her parents had Sarah (or Sally) inoculated for smallpox in 1746. She received a good conventional education from local schoolmasters—reading and writing (her grammar and penmanship were always clear and firm), arithmetic, needlework, dancing, French, and music (Francis Hopkinson said in 1765 that she played the harpsichord “really . . . very well”). Her father thought her “affectionate, dutiful and industrious,” with “one of the best hearts,” and throughout his life delighted in making her gifts of clothes, even while urging her to live plainly. She accompanied Franklin on his trip to New England in 1763, meeting members of his family and forming lasting friendships with her aunt **JANE MECOM** and with Catharine (Ray) Greene, wife of William Greene, later governor of Rhode Island. She often visited her brother (or half brother) William, governor of New Jersey, who, equally devoted to her, had her picture painted in 1766 seated at an armonica, a musical instrument their father had invented. She attended Philadelphia Assembly balls and,

as her mother noted, had “friends all about on every side.”

Her marriage to the Philadelphia merchant Richard Bache (1737-1811), a native of Settle, Yorkshire, created family tensions, her father opposing the match because Bache was in debt and without prospects. Franklin, then in England, deferred to his wife's judgment, however, merely warning against “an expensive feasting wedding” and advising a limit of £500 for clothes and furniture. The marriage took place in Philadelphia on Oct. 29, 1767; the ships in the harbor celebrated by breaking out their colors. Bache's finances improved; Franklin liked him when they met, in 1771, loaned him £200 to open a dry goods shop, and let the couple live rent-free in his house. Their first child, Benjamin Franklin Bache, was born in 1769, and for the next few years Sarah Bache's life revolved around her family: she once apologized that she knew “very little that passed out of the nursery, where indeed its my greatest pleasure to be.” She had in all eight children, of whom seven survived infancy: Benjamin, William, Elizabeth Franklin, Louis, Deborah (who married William J. Duane, later Secretary of the Treasury), Richard, and Sarah. “It is said Mr. Bache is remarkable for having the finest children in Philadelphia,” Jane Mecom wrote on the birth of the last, in 1788.



gates from the United States to the International Music Education Congress in Prague; in May 1938 she was chosen by the State Department to represent the United States as one of the judges at the piano contest Concours Eugène Ysaÿe, organized by Queen Mother Elisabeth of Belgium.

First and foremost, though by no means solely, a teacher, Olga Samaroff credited her success to years of observing Stokowski's orchestral rehearsals and to a conversation she once had with the French actor Coquelin, who believed that "If our interpretation rests upon the insight vouchsafed by inspirational flashes and deep understanding combined with sufficient mastery to carry it out . . . we shall always have something worthy to offer the public." Disdainful of "slick" pianists and imitators, she worked to bring out the individual talents of her students; her capacity for developing intense loyalty from those with whom she worked and for changing their lives was both rare and powerful. After her death from a heart attack in New York City, her pupils set up the Olga Samaroff Memorial Fund to establish a home in New York City for music students.

[Olga Samaroff's autobiography, above, is the principal source. See also *Who Was Who in America*, vol. II (1950); *Nat. Cyc. Am. Biog.*, XXXVI, 96; *N.Y. Times*, Jan. 19, 1905; *Musician*, Nov. 1914; and obituaries in *Musical America*, June 1948, *Newsweek*, June 7, 1948, *Etude*, Sept. 1948, and *N.Y. Times*, May 18, 1948. For a pupil's reminiscences, see Claudette Sorel in *Music Jour.*, Mar. 1961.]

#3

WILLIAM DINNEEN

SAMPSON, Deborah (Dec. 17, 1760–Apr. 29, 1827), Revolutionary soldier and early woman lecturer, was born in Plympton, near Plymouth, Mass., the oldest, apparently, of three daughters and three sons of Jonathan Sampson, a farmer, and Deborah (Bradford) Sampson. She came of old Pilgrim stock, her mother being descended from Gov. William Bradford and her father from Miles Standish and John Alden. Jonathan Sampson's disappointment in his share of his father's estate was so corrosive that he fell into intemperate habits, went to sea, and finally abandoned his family, probably losing his life in a shipwreck. Mrs. Sampson, finding it difficult to support her young family, was obliged to disperse her children. Deborah lived for three years with a Miss Fuller and afterward, at about ten, was bound out as a servant in the home of Jeremiah Thomas of Middleborough, where she remained until she was eighteen. Here she developed into a strong, capable young woman, skilled in the

domestic arts. Part-time attendance at the Middleborough public school, supplemented by instruction from the Thomas children, enabled her to obtain some education, and when her term of service in the Thomas family expired in 1779, she taught for six months in the same local school. In November 1780 she became a member of the First Baptist Church of Middleborough. Two years later (Sept. 3, 1782) this body excommunicated her on the strong suspicion of "dressing in men's clothes, and enlisting as a Soldier in the Army," after having "for some time before behaved very loose and unchristian like." By then she had disappeared from Middleborough.

The venturesome young woman had, it seems, walked to Boston and from there to Bellingham, Mass., where on May 20, 1782, she enlisted in the Continental forces under the name of Robert Shurtleff (Shirliff). A member of the 4th Massachusetts Regiment, Capt. George Webb's company, she was mustered into service at Worcester on May 23. Her height, which was above the average, her strong features, her stamina, and her remarkable adaptability enabled her to conceal her identity and perform her military duties. She participated in several engagements and was wounded in one near Tarrytown, N.Y. Not until she was hospitalized with a fever in Philadelphia was her sex finally discovered. She was discharged by Gen. Henry Knox at West Point on Oct. 25, 1783.

On her return to Massachusetts in November, she went to live with an uncle at Sharon. Here she resumed female attire, met Benjamin Gannett, a farmer, and was married to him on Apr. 7, 1785. Three children were born to them: Earl Bradford, Mary, and Patience. Reports of Deborah Sampson's adventure began to attract attention, and in 1797 Herman Mann, to whom she had told her story, published a romanticized biography under the title *The Female Review*. Mann next prepared a lecture for her which told her story in extravagant phraseology extended beyond the bounds of truth. Beginning with an appearance at the Federal Street Theatre in Boston, on Mar. 22, 1802, she toured various New England and New York towns until Sept. 9, giving her "Address" as advertised in the local press. Besides bringing her some remuneration and considerable personal satisfaction, the trip enabled her to visit one of her former commanding officers, Gen. John Paterson, who probably assisted her in obtaining a pension from the United States government.

Her first pension came from Massachusetts, which in 1792 awarded her the sum of £34



Murfree

Until March 1885 everyone assumed that Craddock was a man. She signed her letters M. N. Murfree; her handwriting was bold and masculine, her fictional themes not feminine. As fame increased, the newspapers grew restless about Craddock's identity. To prevent imminent disclosure, the Murfrees decided to reveal the secret Mary had hoped to keep indefinitely. With her father and sister, she went to Boston and confronted the astonished Aldrich, who made the public disclosure, so unexpected and dramatic that it received nationwide publicity. This and the quality of her writing placed Mary Noailles Murfree in the forefront of local colorists, with Bret Harte, George W. Cable, and SARAH ORNE JEWETT.

For over a decade no story of hers was rejected. She arranged for serializing novels simply by writing a letter to a magazine editor, sometimes before the work was begun. She published *In the Clouds* (1886), *The Despot of Broomsedge Cove* (1888), and her most artistic, fully rounded, and best-developed novel, *In the "Stranger People's" Country* (1891). By that time she had rung many changes on her three central ideas: the stranger who appears, conscious of his greater sophistication, wins the love of a mountain girl, and rouses jealousy in a mountain lover; the religious fanatic who dominates the people and is himself dominated by superstition; and the conflict of mountain people with town people, usually through violations of law by the mountaineers. She had known the mountaineers well, but as an outsider. She was careful with dialect and setting, but her characters were types rather than individuals: a crone-shrew; a beautiful frail young girl; a spoiled, dictatorial baby; fugitives from justice and law officers; moonshiners; preachers; blacksmiths; and the stranger who functions as outside observer. She described the mountains impressionistically and used them symbolically to give meaning to the stories, but her love of description led to frequent annoying interruptions of the action. Partly because of this, her short stories are generally better than her novels; some of her best are in *The Phantoms of the Foot-Bridge* (1895).

In 1889, after failing eyesight forced the father to resign his St. Louis position, the Murfrees returned to Grantland plantation, where Mary's writing largely supported the family. When local color lost popularity, she turned to writing historical novels—notably *The Story of Old Fort Loudon* (1899) and *A Spectre of Power* (1903). The research was carefully done, the stories well but soberly told. They won some popularity, yet the char-

Murray

acters and story fail to come alive. She also tried her hand at romances and returned with somewhat more success to local-color stories of the mountains. Though she wrote on in pride and driven by a need for money, her invention was spent and her popularity waned. Her twenty-fifth and last book was published in 1914, but her vital work had ended in 1891.

After the death of her mother and brother in 1902, Miss Murfree and her devoted sister moved from the plantation into town, where they were instrumental in erecting St. Paul's Episcopal Church. In 1912 she served as state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A painful operation for cataracts left her largely incapacitated for the last six years of her life. In 1922, shortly before her death, she was awarded the degree of Doctor of Letters by the University of the South. She died at her Murfreesboro home at the age of seventy-two and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Murfreesboro.

[E. W. Parks, *Charles Egbert Craddock (Mary Noailles Murfree)* (1941), a critical biography, includes a full bibliography. See also: William M. Baskerville, *Southern Writers*, vol. I (1897); Harry A. Toulmin, *Social Historians* (1911); *Nashville Banner*, Aug. 1, 1922. R. Baird Shuman reproduces one of Miss Murfree's letters in *Tenn. Studies in Literature*, vol. VI (1951). A collection of her papers is at the Emory Univ. Library.]

EDD WINFIELD PARKS

#4
MURRAY, Judith Sargent (May 1, 1751–July 6, 1820), author and feminist, was born in Gloucester, Mass., the eldest of the eight children (four of whom died in infancy) of Winthrop and Judith (Saunders) Sargent. Her father was a wealthy shipowner and merchant, and both parents came from families long prominent in the town. Her brother Winthrop, Jr., born in 1753, served with distinction in the Revolutionary War, rising to the rank of major; he was later secretary of the Northwest Territory (1787) and first governor of the Mississippi Territory (1798). Another brother, Fitz-William, made a fortune in the China and India trade. As a girl Judith showed such an intellectual bent that she was allowed to share Winthrop's lessons as he prepared with a local minister for Harvard, and during his college vacations he reportedly helped her continue her studies.

A tall girl, handsome in a stately way, Judith Sargent was married at eighteen to John Stevens, a sea captain and trader. The ceremony took place on Oct. 3, 1769, and the couple went to live in the Gloucester mansion known today as the Sargent-Murray-Gilman-Hough



east border, we passed the town of Hartwell in Hart County, then turned south and took the Nancy Hart Highway to reach our objective, which was—naturally—the Nancy Hart State Park.

There Dr. Coulter, an engaging octogenarian who enjoys hiking as well as history, led me up a wooded hillside to a reproduction of Nancy's log cabin where she performed the most famous of her patriotic exploits.

"Aunt Nancy, as people hereabouts call her, was a real person," Dr. Coulter assured me. "She lived here with her husband Benjamin and their eight children, and the anecdotes told about what she did generally agree."

The incident itself has chilling credibility as an example of the civil strife that ravaged the South late in the war. After the King's men captured Savannah and Augusta, Loyalist and Rebel guerrillas exchanged savage raids. One day, goes the story, five or six Tories from a British camp came to her cabin after murdering a militia colonel, John Dooly, in his bed. They shot Nancy's last turkey gobbler and ordered her to cook it.

Though tough Nancy was known by the Indians as the "War Woman" for her ferocity against local Tories, she turned now to guile. While pretending to cooperate with the men, she sent her young daughter Sukey to fetch spring water, but with a whispered aside to blow the conch shell to summon her father.

Meantime, as the invaders grew jovial over flowing liquor, Nancy slipped two of their

rode the frontier in buckskin breeches, recruiting "Liberty Men" as she went along.

On the trail of still another heroic frontier female, I drove to the site of Fort Henry in Wheeling, West Virginia. Nothing remains today of the building that once rose behind a high stockade on a steep bluff overlooking the Ohio River.

"That's where we think it was," said Dr. James Hazlett, Wheeling physician and history buff, pointing to a small granite tablet set up on the city's busy Eleventh Street Mall.

The tablet's inscription states that it commemorates the siege of Fort Henry on September 11, 1782. What it doesn't say, and Wheeling residents add, is that a young girl named Betty Zane saved the fort from an



Once a slave, Phillis Wheatley used her literary talents to criticize colonial tyranny (right). "Snatch'd" from Africa as a child, she was sold in 1761 to a benevolent Boston family who taught her to read and write, schooled her in the classics, and eventually gave her freedom.

Acclaimed by antislavery leaders in Great Britain as well as in the Colonies, she was the first black American to publish a book of poetry.



Through perils of night: Racing 40 miles across rain-drenched countryside, 16-year-old Sybil Ludington musters militiamen in her father's command to save Rebel supplies at Danbury, Connecticut. Despite her "midnight ride" in 1777, the British destroyed the supplies and escaped to their ships in Long Island Sound.

Sybil Ludington: #6

overwhelming force of British-led Indians.

Elizabeth Zane, sister of one of the settlement's founders, Ebenezer Zane, was inside the fort when fighting began. As the defenders' gunpowder dwindled, she volunteered to fetch more from the Zane cabin.

The baffled Indians watched her leave without firing at her. They knew better on her return with a big bundle. Bullets spattered

No doubt the nation will pay tribute to many heroines of the Revolution during its widespread Bicentennial celebration. Already the U. S. Postal Service has issued an eight-cent stamp honoring a female Paul Revere named Sybil Ludington.

This 16-year-old girl, daughter of Col. Henry Ludington of what is now Ludingtonville, New York, rode 40 miles through the

Gluck

ra singers of
y enjoy the
found her
certs at the
established
ur recitalists

Mme. Gluck
ke, the cele-
ne of MAR-
er perform-
irely in the
t years she
red recitals
ler meteoric
of an indis-
er physical
n won con-
re included
foussorgsky,
n, Mendels-
ell as simple
She was in-
d as soloist
forming at
folk, Conn.,
ecords, par-
ngs, found
is of Ameri-
Back to Old
copies. Her
g Machine
g the years
esteem she
SCHUMANN-
Caruso, and
was married
ian violinist
mbining her
inspiration
er husband
the Zimbalist
with violin
made sev-
d two chil-
en Goelet),
3), who be-
actor and
l pictures of
ated at the
ial railroad
s. Her loy-
s was note-
ament fre-
ng standing
lso given to
opposition
ur I roused

Goddard

some controversy, though she later gave large donations to the American Red Cross and entertained troops.

Mme. Gluck retired from her recital career in 1925, at forty-one, but her public appearances had become increasingly infrequent after 1920, when, according to her daughter, the strain of attempting to combine her professional and maternal duties undermined her health and damaged her voice. Long the troubled victim of a delicate digestive system, she became severely ill in 1930 with what was eventually diagnosed as cirrhosis of the liver. She nevertheless continued a busy social life, traveling and entertaining, and was prominent in musical activities until a few weeks before her death. She participated in the founding and growth of the American Guild of Musical Artists and the American Woman's Association, and she gave her constant support to the Musicians' Emergency Fund, the Friends of Music, the Turtle Bay Music School, and the Yorkville Music School Settlement. She died at the Rockefeller Institute Hospital in New York City at the age of fifty-four; her ashes are buried in the Town Hill Cemetery in New Hartford, Conn. near her country home. From her estate she left bequests to Barnard College, to Union Chapel on Fisher's Island, where she had maintained a summer home for many years, and to St. Thomas' Church in New York City.

[Marcia Davenport's autobiography, *Too Strong for Fantasy* (1967), contains the most extensive published account of her mother. Other information from: clippings and programs in Music Division, N.Y. Public Library at Lincoln Center; William Seltsam, *Metropolitan Opera Annals* (1947); Paul Eisler, "The Hist. of the Metropolitan Opera, 1883-1908" (unpublished doctoral dissertation, Boston Univ., 1965); marriage and death records, N.Y. City Dept. of Health; Victor Record catalogues; interviews with Geraldine Farrar and Paul Eisler, Sr.]

PAUL E. EISLER

#6
GODDARD, Mary Katherine (June 16, 1738-Aug. 12, 1816), printer, newspaper publisher, and postmaster of Baltimore, was born at either Groton or New London, Conn., the older of the two children of Giles and SARAH (UPDIKE) GODDARD who lived to maturity. Shortly after her birth, if not before, the family moved from Groton to neighboring New London, where Goddard was a physician and for many years postmaster. Mary Katherine was presumably educated at home. In 1762, after her father's death, she and her mother joined her brother, William, in Providence, R.I., where he established a printing shop and where both mother

Goddard

and daughter no doubt began their careers as printers.

Having learned the trade and seen at first hand how a colonial newspaper operated, Mary Katherine Goddard actively assisted her mother in running the shop and publishing the weekly *Providence Gazette* from late 1765 until November 1768. William Goddard had meanwhile opened a printing office in Philadelphia, where he published the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*, and at the end of 1768 Mary Katherine joined her brother's new establishment. Though the *Chronicle* remained under the name of William Goddard, during most of the last year of its existence his sister managed the shop, one of the largest in the colonies. Goddard—an ardent supporter of the colonial cause since the Stamp Act agitation of 1765—had in May 1773 started a new printing business in Baltimore, and in August he began Baltimore's first newspaper, the *Maryland Journal*. In February 1774 the Philadelphia shop closed, and Mary Katherine Goddard moved to Baltimore to take over the new plant and newspaper there while William busied himself in setting up an intercolonial postal system in opposition to the official British one.

The issue of the *Maryland Journal* for May 10, 1775, made official what had been in practice for over a year when the colophon was changed to read "Published by M. K. Goddard." Unlike her more erratic brother, she was a steady, impersonal newspaper editor. During the Revolution she was Baltimore's printer—usually its only one, though John Dunlap and others competed for the Baltimore trade occasionally. From her press, in January 1777, came the first printed copy of the Declaration of Independence to include the names of the signers. Even after her brother returned to Baltimore, probably at the end of 1776, the shop continued in her name, and she remained as its efficient manager, respected by the townspeople, despite the fact that her brother was twice threatened (in 1777 and 1779) by local mobs, incensed at supposedly unpatriotic political articles he had had published in the *Journal*.

Though the cause has never been determined, a bitter quarrel split the Goddards at the beginning of 1784, and in January, William took over the Baltimore press from his sister. The extent of the quarrel is revealed by the appearance in November 1784 of two almanacs: one *William Goddard's*, the other *Mary K. Goddard's*. In May 1786 John Carter, printer of the *Providence Gazette*, in a bantering letter to Mary Katherine tried to use an account of her brother's wedding and the charms of



Meanwhile she had become a public stenographer and notary, sharing an office with a firm of lawyers, Hogg, Gill & Jones. Becoming interested in the law, she began to study it by correspondence course. For two years she was court reporter of one of the county courts. On Aug. 12, 1909, she was married in Houston to a lawyer, William Henry Ward (1880-1939), with whom she completed her legal preparation. She was admitted to the bar in Galveston on Aug. 30, 1910, after having been the first woman to pass the bar examination administered by the supreme judicial districts of Texas. Shortly afterward she joined her husband in the Houston law firm of Ward & Ward, limited to civil practice. Her husband, who was later to serve twice as county judge, was a trial lawyer and an expert on real estate law. Mrs. Ward never appeared in court, but confined herself to briefing and consultation. When she was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States on Feb. 24, 1915, she was said to be the first Texas woman so admitted. In 1920 she ran for the Democratic nomination to the judgeship of the court in which she had been reporter, but was defeated.

In 1912 Mrs. Ward wrote an article in a Houston newspaper pointing out the need for a married women's property law. The magazine *Delineator*, then concerned with equal rights for women, publicized her campaign; it also printed and distributed a pamphlet she had written, *Property Rights of Married Women in Texas*. When a bill on the subject came before the Texas legislature in 1913, Mrs. Ward successfully wrote and lobbied in its support; the new law was widely known as the Hortense Ward Act. She also lobbied for workmen's compensation and a fifty-four-hour week for women in industry (both passed in 1913), as well as for prohibition, a woman's division in the state department of labor, a domestic relations court, and authorization for married women to serve as officers of corporations. During World War I and afterward she was president of the Harris County (Houston) Equal Suffrage Association. In 1918 she was largely responsible for the legislature's passing the women's primary law permitting Texas women to vote in party primaries.

For years she was active in politics. She opposed James Ferguson as governor because of disparaging remarks he had made against higher education for women. In 1924, however, she supported the campaign of his wife, Mrs. Miriam Ferguson, for the governorship because of the latter's opposition to the Ku Klux Klan. Indeed, that same year Mrs. Ward

went to Maine to support the unsuccessful campaign of the anti-Klan candidate for governor, William R. Pattangall. She campaigned for Oscar Underwood for the Democratic nomination for the presidency in 1924 and for Al Smith's election in 1928. In her various legal and political crusades she sought to bring about ends without focusing undue attention on herself.

In 1925, when all justices of the supreme court of Texas disqualified themselves from hearing the case of *Johnson v. Darr*, involving a fraternal order, the Woodmen of the World, of which they were all members, the governor of Texas appointed a special supreme court with Mrs. Ward as chief justice and two other woman attorneys as justices; their three individual opinions (114 *Tex.* 516, 272 S.W. 1098) are cited occasionally on equitable and naked legal titles. For a short time in 1925 Mrs. Ward was acting judge of the corporation court of the city of Houston.

Hortense Ward was an able and earnest woman, with a quick mind and quick way of speaking. Feminine in tastes, she liked to wear frilly clothes, to sew for her grandchildren, and to cook. Throughout her life she was a Roman Catholic. When a grandson, Stanton Ward Hinkley (born Anderson), was orphaned, she took him into her home and reared him. Following her husband's death and because of arthritis in one knee, Mrs. Ward closed her law office in 1939 and thereafter consulted only with old friends and clients. She died in Houston in 1944, of myocardial degeneration, at the age of seventy-two; her remains were buried in Hollywood Cemetery. She left an estate of \$65,000, much of it in oil royalties.

[*Houston Chronicle and Herald*, Aug. 15, 1910; *Houston Chronicle*, Dec. 5, 7, 1944; *Houston Post*, July 27, 1920, Dec. 6, 1944; *Woman Citizen*, June 26, 1920, p. 115; *Woman's Who's Who of America*, 1914-15; Leila Clark Wynn, "A Hist. of the Civil Courts in Texas," *Southwestern Hist. Quart.*, July 1956; Hortense Ward, "Shall Women Have Adequate Laws?" *Texas Mag.*, Jan. 1913; William Hard, "Will Texas Do Better by Its Married Women?" *Delineator*, Nov. 1912; divorce record from District Clerk, Harris County, Texas.]

ANDREW FOREST MUIR

#7
WARD, Nancy (c. 1738-1822), Cherokee leader, legendary "Pocahontas of the West," was probably born at Chota, a Cherokee village on the Little Tennessee River near the present reconstruction of Fort Loudoun in Monroe County, Tenn. Her father is said to have been a Delaware Indian who, following the custom in the matriarchal Cherokee society,

#8

Mum Bet.

ELIZABETH FREEMAN
AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS

"A woman once lived in Massachusetts," wrote Harriet Martineau in 1838, "whose name ought to be preserved in all histories of the State. . . ."

Mum Bett, whose real name was Elizabeth Freeman, was born, it is supposed, about 1742. Her parents were native Africans. . . . At an early age she was purchased, with her sister . . . by Colonel Ashley, of Sheffield, Massachusetts. The lady of the mansion, in a fit of passion, one day struck at Mum Bett's sister with a heated kitchen shovel. Mum Bett interposed her arm and received the blow, the scar of which she bore to the day of her death.

She "resented the insult and outrage," left the house of her master, and refused to return.

Colonel Ashley appealed to the law for the recovery of his slave. Mum Bett called on Mr. Sedgwick, and asked him if she could not claim her liberty under the law. He inquired what could put such an idea into her head. She replied that the "Bill of Rights" said that all were born free and equal, and that, as she was not a dumb beast, she was certainly one of the nation. When people later asked her how she learned the doctrine on which she based her case, she replied, "By keepin' still and mindin' things."

But what did she mean, she was asked, by keeping still and minding things? Why, for instance, (she replied), when she was waiting at table, she heard gentlemen talking over the Bill of Rights and the new constitution of Massachusetts; and in all they said she never heard but that all people were born free and equal, and she thought long about it, and resolved she would try whether she did not come in among them.

Theodore Sedgwick, of nearby Stockbridge, a young lawyer and future senator with anti-slavery ideas, who would later befriend Agrippa Hull, listened carefully to the angry black woman and took her case. Thus did Elizabeth Freeman inaugurate her historic suit against Colonel John Ashley, wealthy landowner and merchant. Sedgwick argued the case before the county court in the town of Great Barrington, the birthplace of another champion of freedom. When the jury set Elizabeth free—and ordered the colonel to pay her thirty shillings damages—the legal fact was established that a Bill of Rights, in Massachusetts at least, had indeed abolished slavery.

In 1781, towards the end of the war, when all this took place, Elizabeth Freeman was a widow nearing forty with a young daughter—her husband



#9

Rowson

Rowson

the Captivity and Restauration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson, is in the Prince Collection of the Boston Public Library. Especially useful is the annotated facsimile edition, edited by Henry S. Nourse and John E. Thayer (1903). A more accessible version is in Charles H. Lincoln, ed., *Narratives of the Indian Wars, 1675-1699* (1913), pp. 107-67. Frederick L. Weis, ed., *The Narrative of the Captivity and Restoration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson* (1930), derived from the Nourse and Thayer edition, includes (pp. 81-82) a list of the various editions of the work. For contemporary mention of the incident see Increase Mather, *A Brief Hist. of the War with the Indians in New-England* (1676), and William Hubbard, *A Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New-England* (1677). The best modern retelling is in Howard H. Peckham, *Captured by Indians* (1954). For background consult Douglas E. Leach, *Flintlock and Tomahawk: New England in King Philip's War* (1958). For further biographical details see Henry S. Nourse, ed., *The Early Records of Lancaster, Mass.* (1884); *A Digest of the Early Conn. Probate Records*, vol. I, Hartford District, 1635-1700 (1904); Almira Larkin White, *Genealogy of the Descendants of John White of Wenham and Lancaster, Mass.*, vol. I (1900); and *New England Hist. and Genealogical Register*, XVI (1862), 352, 354, 356-57, containing a record of Mary Rowlandson's children. The problem of locating geographically and dating various episodes of the captivity is discussed in Henry S. Nourse, "Mrs. Mary Rowlandson's Removes," *Am. Antiquarian Soc., Proc.*, n.s. XII (1897-98), 401-09; and Douglas E. Leach, "The 'Whens' of Mary Rowlandson's Captivity," *New England Quart.*, Sept. 1961.]

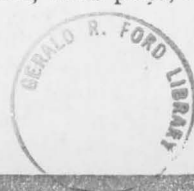
DOUGLAS EDWARD LEACH

ROWSON, Susanna Haswell (c. 1762-Mar. 2, 1824), novelist, actress, and educator, was born in Portsmouth, England, the only child of William Haswell, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, by his first wife, Susanna Musgrave, daughter of a commissioner of customs. Other members of the Haswell family to achieve eminence include two of Susanna's three half brothers—Robert Haswell, an American naval officer and minor writer, and John Montrésor Haswell, who was cited by Congress for his bravery in the war with Tripoli—and her cousin Anthony Haswell, who came to Boston about 1770 and became a famous editor and balladeer in early Vermont. Since her mother had died in giving her birth, Susanna's early rearing was entrusted to relatives. About four years after her birth her father was assigned to duty in the revenue service in Massachusetts. There he married Rachel Woodward of George's Island in Boston harbor and settled in nearby Nantasket. In 1768 Haswell returned to England for his daughter. In her partly autobiographical novel, *Rebecca, or Fille de Chambre*

(1792). Susanna recounted the hazards of her voyage to America, ending in shipwreck on an island in Boston harbor, and then the contrasting years of peaceful and simple pleasures of life at Nantasket.

The Haswells circulated easily in the literate and stable aristocracy of the Boston area and enjoyed the best of life in the New World. Susanna's precocious knowledge of the classics at the age of twelve is said to have impelled their eminent summer neighbor, James Otis, to call her "my little scholar." But the quiet harmony of their life was soon shattered by the Revolution. Applying for permission to leave America in the fall of 1775, Haswell (a member of the hated revenue service) was denied his request. His property was confiscated, and he and his family were interned as loyalists. After being held at Hingham for two years, they were moved in the fall of 1777 to Abington, where their sufferings were intensified by their isolation and by the crippling illness of the head of the family. Finally, in the spring of 1778, Haswell was permitted, on giving his parole to Gen. William Heath, to take his family to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and thence to London, where they lived in poverty because of a several years' delay in the granting of Haswell's government pension.

Susanna began job-hunting at once and soon became governess to the children of the Duchess of Devonshire. In this role she not only toured Europe but also saw something of the private lives of the aristocracy, which she later used as material for her fiction. In 1786 she published her first novel, *Victoria*, with a dedication to the Duchess. She then retired from her job to marry, in 1787, William Rowson, a hardware merchant and a trumpeter in the Royal Horse Guards. A handsome, sociable man, too fond of liquor, too trusting in business enterprises, and sire of an illegitimate child, Rowson was not an ideal husband. There can be little doubt that certain of the trials of female patience recounted in Mrs. Rowson's major novel, *Charlotte Temple* (1791), had some foundation in her own life. With the failure of Rowson's hardware business in 1792, both husband and wife took to the stage, playing in Edinburgh in 1792-93. Here they were booked by Thomas Wignell to act in his company in the new Chestnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia. After performing in Annapolis, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, in 1796 the Rowsons settled in Boston to play at the Federal Street Theatre. Although not a gifted actress, Mrs. Rowson had a warm personality and versatile talents; she could dance, sing, play the harpsichord and guitar, write plays, and com-



56
"Remember
The Ladies"

June 10, 1976

Dear Ms. Brandon,

Your gracious letter inviting me to serve as the National Honorary Patroness of the special exhibit being planned, "Remember the Ladies" is deeply appreciated. It would be a pleasure to have my name listed in this way reflecting my great interest in this outstanding effort to focus on the vital contributions of women in America during this unique period in our history. I am also grateful for this opportunity to convey my encouragement to all who are actively involved in preparations.

With gratitude and my warmest best wishes,

Sincerely,

Ms. Mabel H. Brandon
National Director
"Remember the Ladies"
3067 Whitehaven Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20008

SP/ph

c: BF Honorary Affiliations (accept)
BF Pending (June 29, Massachusetts) with copy of incoming
Sheila Weidenfeld



Stula - FYI
Forwarded to Susan Rata

PLYMOUTH
ANTIQUARIAN

1809

1749



16 77
SOCIETY

27 North Street

PLYMOUTH, MASS. 02360

Susan P.

Jan 29, 1976

Dear Husband,

On behalf of the Antiquarian Society, I wish to extend to you a most cordial invitation to the opening ceremonies of the national exhibition, "Remember the Ladies," Women in America, 1750-1815, on June 29, 1976 in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

This major exhibition is opening at the Antiquarian House and Pilgrim Hall next June and will then travel for a year to five other museums throughout the country. It is with great pride that we in Plymouth as well as women throughout the nation, have worked to present a story



which has hitherto gone untold. It is the story of the lives of the women of the 18th century in America, their roles as wives and mothers, their vital roles in commerce and their staggering contribution to the process of Independence.

Women of all sections of American life of this period will be represented from the drawing rooms of New England, to the black and white indentured servants and slaves, to Indian women and to the women of the frontier. It is our hope that this beautiful exhibition may inspire thousand of people throughout the nation to become acquainted with the decisive role the women of this era played in our nation's history.

It would be a great honor to



have you officiate at the opening
ceremonies next June 29th and
we will extend to you a most
cordial welcome on that day.

Yours sincerely,
Barbara D. Gregory, President
Plymouth Antiquarian Society



“Remember the Ladies”

Women in America 1750-1815



June 29, 1976
Plymouth, Massachusetts

NATIONAL CORPORATE SPONSORS

Clairol • Philip Morris Incorporated

NATIONAL BENEFACTORS

National Endowment for the Arts
National Endowment for the Humanities
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Bicentennial Grants Program
Plymouth Bicentennial Commission

Musical Interlude — "Women in the Bicentennial"
Charlotte Anthony, Folk Singer, sings ballads of the
Women of Early America.

Menu

Fruit *in season*
Lobster Salad
Garden Salad
Assorted Breads
Cranberry Sherbet
Petite Cookies
Coffee Tea



Sheila Weidenfeld

Remember the Ladies

1750 WOMEN IN AMERICA 1815

NATIONAL CORPORATE SPONSORS:
CLAIROL • PHILIP MORRIS INCORPORATED

NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL SPONSORS:

Mrs. Betty Ford

The Honorable Anne Armstrong:
Ambassador to Great Britain

His Excellency The British Ambassador:
Sir Peter and Lady Ramsbotham

The Honorable Bella Abzug
Mrs. Susan Mary Alsop
Ms. Shana Alexander
Mrs. Barbara Cox Anthony
Ms. Lauren Bacall
Professor Annette K. Baxter
The Honorable Corrine Boggs
Mrs. Gray Boone
Mrs. Fawn Brodie
Mrs. David Bruce
The Honorable
 Yvonne Braithwaite Burke
Ms. Sarah Caldwell
Ms. Pat Carbine
Ms. Kitty Carlyle
Ms. Liz Carpenter
Mrs. Anne Cox Chambers
Ms. Carol Channing

Mrs. Julia Childs
The Honorable Shirley Chisholm
The Honorable Cardiss Collins
Ms. Jill Conway
Ms. Joan Ganz Cooney
Ms. Charlotte Curtis
Ms. Kitty Dukakis
Ms. Nora Ephron
Ms. Chris Evert
The Honorable Millicent Fenwick
Ms. Betty Furness
Mrs. Joan Gardner
Mrs. Katherine Graham
Mrs. LaDonna Harris
The Honorable Patricia Harris
The Honorable Margaret Heckler
Ms. Sherrye Henry
The Honorable Carla Hills

The Honorable Marjorie Holt
The Honorable Elizabeth Holtzman
Dr. Martina Horner
Ms. Barbara Howar
Ms. Elizabeth Janeway
Mrs. Joan Kennedy
The Honorable Martha Keys
Mr. & Mrs. Randolph Kidder
Ms. Billie Jean King
Ms. Patricia King
Mrs. Henry Kissinger
Ms. Juanita Kreps
Miss Eleanor Lambert
Ms. Ann Landers
Ms. Elma Lewis
The Honorable Marilyn Lloyd
The Honorable Mrs. Oswald Lord
Ms. Mary McGrory
Ms. Madeline McWhinney
Ms. Margaret Mead
Mrs. Joseph Meehan
Mrs. Constance Mellon
The Honorable Helen Meyner
Ms. Bess Meyerson
Ms. Louise Nevelson
Mrs. Jacqueline Onassis
Mrs. Mollie Parnis
Ms. Eleanor Perry
Ms. Elly Peterson
The Honorable Shirley Pettis
Ms. Sylvia Porter
Dr. Estelle Ramey
Ms. Lola Redford
Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller
Ms. Jill Ruckelshaus
Mrs. Rosalind Russell
The Honorable Patricia Schroeder
Ms. Beverly Sills
Ms. Carly Simon

Ms. Joanna Simon
The Honorable Virginia Smith
The Honorable Gladys Noon
Ms. Ellen Straus
The Honorable Gerry Studds
Mrs. Phillips Talbot
Dr. Janet Travell
The Honorable Marietta Tree
Ms. Pauline Trigere
Ms. Harriet Van Horne
Ms. Barbara Walters
Ms. Mary Wells

NATIONAL GROUP SPONSORS :

American Association of School Administrators
American Association of University Women
American Council on Education
Call for Action
Council on Women and the Church : United Presbyterian Church in the USA
Equal Rights for Women in Education :
Project of the Education Commission of the States
Federations of Organizations for Professional Women
Federally Employed Women
The Grail
National Committee on Household Employment
The Institute of Early American History and Culture
Institute on Women Today
Leadership Conference of Women Religious
League of Women Voters of the United States
Massachusetts Teachers Association
The Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union
National Association of Colored Women's Clubs
National Association of Women Religious
National Association of Women Deans,
Administrators & Counselors
National Coalition of American Nuns
National Conference of Christians and Jews
National Council of Jewish Women
National Education Association
National Organization for Women
Pilgrim John Howland Society
The Pilgrim Society
Project on Equal Education Rights
Project on the Status and Education of Women ;
Association of American Colleges
Women's Coalition For The Third Century
Women's Equity Action League
Women's International Network
Women's Legal Defense Fund
The National Women's Political Caucus
National Association of Commissions for Women

NATIONAL BENEFACTORS:

Norton Simon Inc.	Godfrey L. Cabot Trust
Mobil Oil Corporation	Dorothy Jordan Chadwick Fund
American Revolution Bicentennial Administration	Anne Cox Chambers
M. L. Annenberg Foundation	Mr. & Mrs. Randolph Kidder
Barbara Cox Anthony	William Randolph Hearst Foundation
Mayflower Cooperative Bank	Massachusetts Bicentennial Commission
Plymouth Federal Savings and Loan Association	Richard King Mellon Foundation
Plymouth Five Cent Savings Bank	National Endowment for the Arts
Plymouth-Home National Bank	National Endowment for the Humanities
Plymouth Savings Bank	Plymouth County Development Council, Inc.
Rockland Trust Company	Town of Plymouth, Massachusetts

NATIONAL CORPORATE PATRONS:

Alcoa Foundation	Hecht and Company
American Express Foundation	The Howard Johnson Foundation
American Telephone & Telegraph Company	Johnson & Johnson
Elizabeth Arden Inc.	Warner-Lambert Company
Atlantic Richfield Foundation	The Lauder Foundation
Borden, Inc.	3M Company
Samuel Bronfman Foundation	National Broadcasting Co., Inc.
Capital Cities Communications, Inc.	Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc.
CBS Inc.	Reynolds Metal Co.
Continental Oil Company	Saks Fifth Avenue
Delta Air Lines, Inc.	G. D. Searle & Co.
Ebony Magazine	Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Exxon Corporation	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
Famolare, Inc.	Swift & Company
Federated Department Stores, Inc.	Union Carbide Corporation
First National Stores Inc.	U. S. Steel Corporation
Ford Motor Company Fund	West Point-Pepperell, Inc. (Martex, Lady Pepperell)
Gulf Oil Foundation	F. W. Woolworth Co.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Heinz II	WPLM Radio
IBM Corporation	
ITT Corporation	

The following supporters were inadvertently omitted. We have printed this addendum to show our appreciation for their assistance :

National Group Sponsors :

Plymouth Antiquarian Society

Plymouth Bicentennial Commission

National Benefactors :

The Glenmede Trust Company

National Corporate Patrons :

Helena Rubinstein Foundation

International Paper Company

Reed & Barton



Mrs. Sheila Weidenfeld
Office of Mrs. Ford
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20506



The Pilgrim Society
The Plymouth Antiquarian Society
cordially invite you to a luncheon and preview
of the exhibition

Remember the Ladies

1750 WOMEN IN AMERICA 1815

Tuesday, the twenty-ninth of June, at 12:30 p.m.

Plymouth Yacht Club
Union Street
Plymouth, Massachusetts

Exhibition Sponsored By
CLAIROL • PHILIP MORRIS INCORPORATED

R. S. V. P. Card Enclosed

Kindly Present Invitation at Door



Carole Sorell
Ruder & Finn Fine Arts
110 East 59th Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

_____ Pleased to attend Luncheon

_____ Unable to attend Luncheon

Name (please print)

Address:

Affiliation:

_____ Number in Party Plymouth Yacht Club
Union Street
Plymouth, Massachusetts

Remember the Ladies

1750 WOMEN IN AMERICA 1815

NATIONAL CORPORATE SPONSORS:
CLAIROL • PHILIP MORRIS INCORPORATED

NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL SPONSORS:

Mrs. Betty Ford

The Honorable Anne Armstrong:
Ambassador to Great Britain

His Excellency The British Ambassador:
Sir Peter and Lady Ramsbotham

The Honorable Bella Abzug
Mrs. Susan Mary Alsop
Ms. Shana Alexander
Mrs. Barbara Cox Anthony
Ms. Lauren Bacall
Professor Annette K. Baxter
The Honorable Corrine Boggs
Mrs. Gray Boone
Mrs. Fawn Brodie
Mrs. David Bruce
The Honorable
 Yvonne Braithwaite Burke
Ms. Sarah Caldwell
Ms. Pat Carbine
Ms. Kitty Carlyle
Ms. Liz Carpenter
Mrs. Anne Cox Chambers
Ms. Carol Channing

Mrs. Julia Childs
The Honorable Shirley Chisholm
The Honorable Cardiss Collins
Ms. Jill Conway
Ms. Joan Ganz Cooney
Ms. Charlotte Curtis
Ms. Kitty Dukakis
Ms. Nora Ephron
Ms. Chris Evert
The Honorable Millicent Fenwick
Ms. Betty Furness
Mrs. Joan Gardner
Mrs. Katherine Graham
Mrs. LaDonna Harris
The Honorable Patricia Harris
The Honorable Margaret Heckler
Ms. Sherrye Henry
The Honorable Carla Hills

The Honorable Marjorie Holt
The Honorable Elizabeth Holtzman
Dr. Martina Horner
Ms. Barbara Howar
Ms. Elizabeth Janeway
Mrs. Joan Kennedy
The Honorable Martha Keys
Mr. & Mrs. Randolph Kidder
Ms. Billie Jean King
Ms. Patricia King
Mrs. Henry Kissinger
Ms. Juanita Kreps
Miss Eleanor Lambert
Ms. Ann Landers
Ms. Elma Lewis
The Honorable Marilyn Lloyd
The Honorable Mrs. Oswald Lord
Ms. Mary McGrory
Ms. Madeline McWhinney
Ms. Margaret Mead
Mrs. Joseph Meehan
Mrs. Constance Mellon
The Honorable Helen Meyner
Ms. Bess Meyerson
Ms. Louise Nevelson
Mrs. Jacqueline Onassis
Mrs. Mollie Parnis
Ms. Eleanor Perry
Ms. Elly Peterson
The Honorable Shirley Pettis
Ms. Sylvia Porter
Dr. Estelle Ramey
Ms. Lola Redford
Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller
Ms. Jill Ruckelshaus
Mrs. Rosalind Russell
The Honorable Patricia Schroeder
Ms. Beverly Sills
Ms. Carly Simon

Ms. Joanna Simon
The Honorable Virginia Smith
The Honorable Gladys Noon
Ms. Ellen Straus
The Honorable Gerry Studds
Mrs. Phillips Talbot
Dr. Janet Travell
The Honorable Marietta Tree
Ms. Pauline Trigere
Ms. Harriet Van Horne
Ms. Barbara Walters
Ms. Mary Wells

NATIONAL GROUP SPONSORS :

American Association of School Administrators
American Association of University Women
American Council on Education
Call for Action
Council on Women and the Church : United Presbyterian Church in the USA
Equal Rights for Women in Education :
 Project of the Education Commission of the States
Federations of Organizations for Professional Women
Federally Employed Women
The Grail
National Committee on Household Employment
The Institute of Early American History and Culture
Institute on Women Today
Leadership Conference of Women Religious
League of Women Voters of the United States
Massachusetts Teachers Association
The Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union
National Association of Colored Women's Clubs
National Association of Women Religious
National Association of Women Deans,
 Administrators & Counselors
National Coalition of American Nuns
National Conference of Christians and Jews
National Council of Jewish Women
National Education Association
National Organization for Women
Pilgrim John Howland Society
The Pilgrim Society
Project on Equal Education Rights
Project on the Status and Education of Women ;
 Association of American Colleges
Women's Coalition For The Third Century
Women's Equity Action League
Women's International Network
Women's Legal Defense Fund
The National Women's Political Caucus
National Association of Commissions for Women

NATIONAL BENEFACTORS:

Norton Simon Inc.	Godfrey L. Cabot Trust
Mobil Oil Corporation	Dorothy Jordan Chadwick Fund
American Revolution Bicentennial Administration	Anne Cox Chambers
M. L. Annenberg Foundation	Mr. & Mrs. Randolph Kidder
Barbara Cox Anthony	William Randolph Hearst Foundation
Mayflower Cooperative Bank	Massachusetts Bicentennial Commission
Plymouth Federal Savings and Loan Association	Richard King Mellon Foundation
Plymouth Five Cent Savings Bank	National Endowment for the Arts
Plymouth-Home National Bank	National Endowment for the Humanities
Plymouth Savings Bank	Plymouth County Development Council, Inc.
Rockland Trust Company	Town of Plymouth, Massachusetts

NATIONAL CORPORATE PATRONS:

Alcoa Foundation	Hecht and Company
American Express Foundation	The Howard Johnson Foundation
American Telephone & Telegraph Company	Johnson & Johnson
Elizabeth Arden Inc.	Warner-Lambert Company
Atlantic Richfield Foundation	The Lauder Foundation
Borden, Inc.	3M Company
Samuel Bronfman Foundation	National Broadcasting Co., Inc.
Capital Cities Communications, Inc.	Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc.
CBS Inc.	Reynolds Metal Co.
Continental Oil Company	Saks Fifth Avenue
Delta Air Lines, Inc.	G. D. Searle & Co.
Ebony Magazine	Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Exxon Corporation	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
Famolare, Inc.	Swift & Company
Federated Department Stores, Inc.	Union Carbide Corporation
First National Stores Inc.	U. S. Steel Corporation
Ford Motor Company Fund	West Point-Pepperell, Inc. (Martex, Lady Pepperell)
Gulf Oil Foundation	F. W. Woolworth Co.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Heinz II	WPLM Radio
IBM Corporation	
ITT Corporation	



Mrs. Sheila Keidenfield
Office of Mrs. Ford
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20560

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Susan:

Shouldn't interview
requests go to
Sheila Weidnefeld?

YES -- go ahead
& send to Sheila

NO -- we handle them
here

: Other



GERMANY
Litho.

2. Now I am a columnist for our local South Shore paper (Minim Publishing Company) called South of Boston and I have been deeply gratified to see my work in writing. It is strictly part time as I visit interesting places and write about them and send the copy to the paper.

My request is an astounding one, Mrs. Ford! I would like to be able to interview you for my paper when you come to Plymouth Mass. to Pilgrim Hall on June 30th. Nothing in-depth or time consuming on your part - whatever you →

60 Crescent Avenue
Scituate, Mass.
May 22, 1976

Dear Mrs. Ford,
I truly never thought I would be writing to you with a request. I would not be writing this, if you were not a woman I greatly admire and whose impact is so stunning upon the world - especially the world of women.

After raising four children three in college, one still small - I have resumed writing - a career I always wanted - never went after.

I wish. I'm sure all the
big Boston papers and TV
people will be on hand -
but this chance (and I
am experienced at interviewing
and writing) would be
frankly a chance for someone
'my age' to open doors
and at least contribute!

It could be 'a wonderful
reference for the readers on
the South Shore of Boston,
and one that transcends
politics. Human relationships
to me are what make for
good reading. Many thanks
for a reply - I'm sure you
are more than swamped.

Very truly yours

617-545-
3001



Bright of America®
300 Greenbrier Road
Summersville, West Virginia 26651

Grace Coogan
25 04 841

(Mrs Denny W. Coogan)



United States 13c

Mrs. Betty Ford
the White House
Washington, D.C.

Personal Please

Mrs. Grace Coogan
60 Crescent Avenue
Scituate, Massachusetts
02066

PM 2 59

JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JU

28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

1976 MAY 26

RE MAIL
CORP.



Hermands Courtright's
Beverly Wilshire Hotel

CRestview 5-4282

Signal

Mrs. Brandon

(617) 746 1759

↳ 617 746 6420



(*)

Coupage for Steve

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~Steve~~

Photo Session

10:00

10:15 →

Sandra Fortune
which believes from
Wash. leaving
July 5 for
Aunt's competitor
to be held in
Bulgaria -
Camp Steeper, Wisc.
recommendation

①

Comrade for Steve

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mike & Gayle -

Photo 202002

2010
10-17

Don't forget
to be kind
to the people
in the
country
and
the world
around us
and
the people
in the
country
and
the world
around us

Woodie Fraser -

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DIANE OUDING, WRITER
212.581.7777 x.6977

N.Y. Sheraton
56th & 7th Ave

7:30 Pickup



Kelly Duk
Capt Frank Sequeira
Comdr Naval Air St

10:15 SG Comdr Al Dawson
10:50 AAF dep and

* 12:40 50 gs in pilgrim
doll + pin Plymouth Council of GS

12:45 hotble people

ellie + leg
carpenter

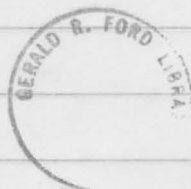
1pm luncheon

2pm pilgrim hall Muffy Brandon
Conover Hunt

* 2:30 flowers - _____ brandon shld be in
bk - 1st Catalog ^{exhibit} - henry sched
bf - remarks margaret Clark

* acknowledge Antiq Soc
TIME & effort into
essay contest - 1st - \$100 this day
Wayne Carlin
hon ment Kim Freyermath

- 1) sched
- 2) press area at yacht club
- 3) ropes - yacht cl luncheon
- 4) mult



Capt Frank Segerson
Capt Frank Segerson
Capt Frank Segerson
Capt Frank Segerson

10:15 22
10:20 AAF

Alphabet Council of 22

10:40 20 ps in pigeon
dell & pin

Alphabet Council of 22

12:45 1000 people

Alphabet Council of 22

1:45 Pigeon hole

Alphabet Council of 22

Alphabet Council of 22

* 2:30

Alphabet Council of 22

Alphabet Council of 22

Alphabet Council of 22

Alphabet Council of 22



Alphabet Council of 22

Alphabet Council of 22

Alphabet Council of 22

1038 / 968

6:30-
7

rm 312

746 7172

country pres
heathcliff
mcGruffs - lobster

- press trans? who is coming?

- 10:15 am

- 10:50 South Weymouth Naval Air Station
met by dukakis

Plymouth Yacht Club

12:35 or 12:40

2:40 remarks

1-40 min ds to essey

2pm	<u>Pete</u> posts	<u>frank</u> boston fed ofc-ids 223 2728	<u>skw</u> WBZ-strike
-----	----------------------	------------------------------------------------	--------------------------

jack
flight ok for NK etc
bf - wire stories?
wbz

eked - empha lades of Antig Soc
other crews coming?

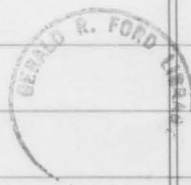


dedicate particip:

- fiona br. ,

-

-



July 20, 1976

Dear Muffy:

A note of thanks for all your time, patience and hard work during Mrs. Ford's visit to Plymouth.

I was extremely grateful to have a person of your caliber to work with. You are a real professional and made all the difference in the success of the visit and, I know, the success of the exhibition.

On behalf of Mrs. Ford, Muffy, thank you. We are grateful.

Sincerely,

Patti
Patti Matson
Assistant Press Secretary
to Mrs. Ford

Ms. Mabel Brandon
National Director
"Remember the Ladies"
3067 Whitehaven Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

pls get from
Sheila

Ms. Mabel ~~FF~~ Brandon

North Director

"Remember the Ladies"

3067 Whitehaven St., N.W.

Wash. DC. 20008

AS OF JUNE 24:

MABEL H. BRANDON, DIRECTOR OF "REMEMBER THE LADIES," MAY BE REACHED AT HER SUMMER ADDRESS:

MANTER'S POINT
PLYMOUTH, MASS 02360

TELEPHONE: (617) 746-1759 or 6420

John Witherspoon

Patriot



U.S. Postage 9¢

Ms Sheila Weidenfield
office of Mrs Ford
The White House
Washington, D.C.
20506

Dear Muffy,

A note of thanks for all your time, patience and hard work during Mrs. Ford's ~~recent~~ visit to Plymouth.

I was extremely grateful to have a person of your caliber to work with. You are a real professional and ~~were instrumental~~ ^{made all the difference} in the success of the visit, and, I know, the ~~success~~ ^{success} of the exhibition.

On behalf of Mrs. Ford, ^{Muffy} thank you. We are grateful.

Sincerely,

Patti Matson

Assistant Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

Mrs. Henry
~~Muffy~~ Brandon

Thank

July 1, 1976

Dear Carole:

What would I have done without you during the advance for Mrs. Ford's visit to Plymouth.

I had no chance to say "good-bye." But let me say now that you were fantastic, and your help was much appreciated. Your patience and saavy were invaluable to us, and we felt very fortunate that you were able to work with us.

Again, Carole, thanks. On behalf of Mrs. Ford, we are grateful to you.

Sincerely,

Patti
Patti Matson
Assistant Press Secretary
to Mrs. Ford

Ms. Carole Sorrell
Euder & Finn, Inc.
110 East 59th Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

PM/saq



Dear Carole.

What would I have done without you during the advance for Mrs. Ford's visit to Plymouth.

I had no chance to say "good-bye." But let me say now that

You were fantastic, and your help was much appreciated. Your patience and savvy were invaluable to us, and we felt very fortunate that you were able to work with us.

Again, Carole, thanks. On behalf of Mrs. Ford, we are grateful to you.

Sincerely,

Patti Matson

Assistant Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

Carole Sorrell
Ruder + Finn INC
110 East 59th St 10022
New York, New York



File Remember the Ladies

BRANDON, Mabel

September 30, 1976

Dear Muffy:

I thought you would like to have
a copy of the enclosed.

All my best,

Ms. Mabel Brandon
National Director
"Remember the Ladies"
3067 Whitehaven Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008



m.b.
cc. Sheila W

September 27, 1976

Dear Mr. Gelb,

I want to thank you and Clairol, Incorporated for providing such a lovely day for me in Plymouth last June 28 and for making the major contribution to the exciting exhibit "Remember the Ladies." It is a marvelous exhibition, both from the point of view of the history it reveals and the art which is shown. I salute you and all the members of your company who have had the wisdom and the generosity to help make this exhibition possible. It is so wonderful to think that it will be travelling for the coming year so that thousands of Americans will have the opportunity to enjoy it as I did in Plymouth.

My warmest congratulations to you. It was a pleasure to meet you at the luncheon, and I hope our paths will cross in the future.

Sincerely,

Mr. Bruce Gelb
President
Clairol, Incorporated
345 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022

cp



cc Sheila W.

September 27, 1976

Dear Mr. Weissman,

I was sorry I did not have the opportunity to meet you in person at the luncheon in Plymouth this June. I know you played a crucial part in the decision of Philip Morris to help create the marvelous exhibition "Remember the Ladies." I do want you to know how much I enjoyed seeing this exhibition and how important I think it is that the American people will have the opportunity to view it in the coming year. It is such an exciting blend of art and history, and I wish to congratulate you and the members of Philip Morris, Incorporated, on your role in helping make this exhibit a reality.

Please extend to all the members of Philip Morris who were directly involved in this project my warmest congratulations and deepest thanks.

Sincerely,

Mr. George Weissman
Vice Chairman of the Board
Philip Morris, Incorporated
100 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017



cp

The New Haven Register

Established 1812

DAILY AND SUNDAY

367 ORANGE STREET

NEW HAVEN, CONN. 06503

Aug. 21, 1976

Dear Sheila:

Busy wonderful times!

Thought you would like to see the way Society handled the convention coverage in New York and Kansas City.

We sought a contrasting look away from the convention floor scenes.

Thought also you'd appreciate Bea Kowalski's comments on Mrs. Ford and Susan. I'm very high on them and really feel the president will make it in November. Let me know if there is anything I can do, and do keep me posted on White House happenings involving Connecticut personalities.

Cordially,

Betty

Betty

P.S. Loved that Parade Story on Yan.

"remember the ladies"

Women in America 1750-1815

July 2, 1976

Ms Sheila Weidenfeld
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C..

Dear Sheila;

This is just a short note - written as the waves lap on the beach below me - to say a "thank you" for all you have done to make the opening of the "Remember the Ladies" exhibit so unforgettable. My thanks are beyond words for you really managed so much so effortlessly and with such a twinkle that there just ain't no words. I hope you know how grateful all of us are for your help and that without your tactful supervision heaven knows what would have happened! Bless you.

I am a bit "punchy" after all of this and hope that these lines make some sense. They are supposed to convey deep gratitude for you made SUCH a difference.

Use the pool often and sneak a few days up here any time you can. I am going away for the first 3 weeks of August but either house is yours any time you and Ed can shake free.

Much love and thanks,

muffie

muffie

enclosed are the Boston and Plymouth clippings -



Sponsors/The Pilgrim Society: Lawrence D. Geller, Director; The Plymouth Antiquarian Society; Plymouth County Development Council, Inc.; The Plymouth Bicentennial Commission. **Curator**/K. Conover Hunt. **Catalogue**/Professor Linda Grant De Pauw, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. **Exhibition Design**/Educational Exhibitors, Inc., Roslyn Heights, New York. **Research Historian**/Miriam Schneir. **Exhibition Coordinator**/Mabel H. Brandon. **Executive Secretary**/Anita Franks.

July 3, 1976

Mrs Betty Ford
The White House
Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs Ford;

On behalf of the Pilgrim Society and the entire staff of the exhibition, "Remember the Ladies" I wish to thank you for taking the time and the trouble to come to Plymouth this tuesday to opening the exhibit. Your presence made the nation - remember the ladies, and we hope that the words of your six year-old author will be heard throughout the land and, hopefully, cause some re-thinking about the whole cause of women's rights.

It was not only an honor but a great pleasure to have you with us and we only hope ~~that~~ you had as lovely a day being in Plymouth as we had having you.

With deepest thanks and warmest regards, I remain

Verys sincerely yours,

Mabel H Brandon: National Director

*I cleaned up
the original copy —
my typing is weak, so
put it mildly —*



Mrs. Edith M. Hallet
P. O. Box 152
Kensington, Md. 20795

July 27, 1976

Dear Mrs. Ford:

In accordance with the conversation I had with your office this afternoon, I enclose herewith clippings from the Old Colony Memorial, the weekly newspaper I subscribe to from Plymouth, Massachusetts.

I was born and brought up in Plymouth, and moved to Kensington, Maryland two and a half years ago. I subscribe to this newspaper to see what is going on in my hometown. I know they were so proud to have you visit them and so was I.

Sincerely,

Edith M. Hallet



GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY

The item described below has been transferred from this file to:

- Audiovisual Unit
 Book Collection
 Ford Museum in Grand Rapids

Item:

1 8" x 10" BW photo of BF at the
"Remember the Ladies" Exhibit in Plymouth MA
on 6/29/76

no credit.

The item was transferred from: Weidentfeld Box 29
6/29/76 Plymouth, MA (1)

Initials/Date _____