



news from the Schlesinger Library



Artifacts from the recently acquired Whitten Collection.

From Bronson Alcott to Linda McCartney: Library Acquires Collection on Vegetarianism

What do Linda McCartney, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Annie Besant, Dick Gregory, Mohandas K. Gandhi, George Bernard Shaw, and Leo Tolstoy all have in common? They all advocated vegetarianism, and they are all represented in the Schlesinger Library.

The library has just acquired a rich and unique collection on the history of vegetarianism assembled by James C. Whitten. It includes more than 200 American and British books and periodicals dating from the 18th to the 20th century, many quite rare. The collection also covers animal-rights and antivivisection movements, water cures and health treatises, and raw-food advocacy—illuminating the various strains of thinking that have drawn people to vegetarianism. With this acquisition, the Schlesinger's culinary collection, already strong on vegetarianism, now offers one of the country's best gatherings of research materials on this subject of intense current interest. Because many women were involved in promoting vegetarianism, the collection also supports research into women's lives and careers.

Whitten, a dedicated vegetarian and elementary school teacher, collected with a passion over the past 10 years, building a comprehensive historical collection covering all aspects of vegetarianism, including health, politics, spirituality, and ethics. His vision was that someone using his collection would understand how society is progressing toward universal vegetarianism, which he believes will someday become a reality. Considering vegetarianism as a reform movement, Whitten acquired inspirational pamphlets and tracts as well as cookbooks, trade cards, buttons, pins, and periodicals, with great care for the condition as well as the rarity of the materials.

The Whitten Collection offers everything from Charles Forward's book *Fifty Years of Food Reform* (1898), an extremely rare publication not seen on the market in years, to *Eternal Youth Life*, a periodical published by the longhaired and rather wild-looking Johnny Lovewisdom, a raw-food advocate

in the 1960s. Sylvester Graham, the famous 19th century diet theorist, is represented by dozens of publications, including *The Graham Journal of Health and Longevity* (1837–1839). *Our Dumb Animals* (1910–1920s) is a British periodical supporting humane treatment of animals. Whitten's pamphlets and books include *160 Meatless Recipes* by Albert Broadbent, who helped found the International Vegetarian Union in 1908.

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Among the ephemera collected by Whitten are postcard views of vegetarian sanitariums and restaurants; autographs of prominent vegetarians such as Sarah Knowles Bolton, Joseph Brotherton, Dick Gregory, and Henry Salt; menus; and matchbook covers. The collection's most unusual item is also its smallest: a bright green plastic guitar pick belonging to Linda McCartney, musician and ardent vegetarian, who died of breast cancer in 1998. It has "Linda" engraved on one side and "Go Veggie!" on the other.

The Whitten Collection's arrival at the Schlesinger creates many exciting research possibilities, in combination either with our culinary holdings or with our resources on women and reform movements. The collection also documents health-care history, the business aspects of vegetarianism and raw food, and the work of advocates such as Bronson and William Alcott, Forward, Graham, Salt, and others.

—Marylène Altieri
Curator of Books and Printed Materials

Letter from the Director

As usual, the library is abuzz with plans for the future. Beyond individual initiatives, an overall strategic plan is in the making, the product of months of staff discussions and committee meetings under the able guidance and encouragement of Executive Director Marilyn Dunn. The process of analyzing the library's strengths and weaknesses, and its relation to new pressures and technologies, has enabled the staff to recognize that there are three areas in which the library wants to move forward with purpose: (1) diversifying our collections; (2) broadening our publicity and outreach to potential users; and (3) maintaining pace with, and taking advantage of, the "digital age" in our methods of collecting, preserving, and making available documentation of women's lives and activities. In future newsletters, I will be reporting to you about our tactics and actions in all three areas.

For the moment, let me mention one exciting new venture that is on the horizon: the first-ever Summer Institute of the Schlesinger Library, a weeklong series of lectures and workshops taking place June 24–29, 2007. This will be the trial run for what I hope to make an annual summer institute sponsored by the library, always dealing with gender history but taking a different approach or focusing on a different topic each year. The topic for the summer of 2007 is "Writing Past Lives: Biography as History."

The Summer Institute will feature no fewer than ten plenary speakers: several distinguished biographers (such as Megan Marshall, 2006–2007 Radcliffe fellow and author of *The Peabody Sisters*) and a number of historians, including Jacquelyn Dowd Hall, Nancy Hewitt, Mae Ngai, and Vicki Ruiz. For the first time, these historians are writing work focused on individuals, aiming to use biography to illuminate larger historical questions.

Applications for the institute will be solicited early in the spring, from scholars and advanced graduate students who have studies under way directly related to the theme. In addition to hearing and mingling with plenary speakers, participants will present their own work-in-progress and comment on that of others, in small workshop groups to which they will be assigned. The institute's schedule will also allow participants to conduct several hours of research daily at the Schlesinger or other local libraries. If you are interested, keep your eye out for our publicity in the spring.

Meanwhile, our collections continue to multiply, appealing to interests and curiosity of every sort. Come visit and see for yourself!

—Nancy F. Cott

*Carl and Lily Pforzheimer Foundation Director
Jonathan Trumbull Professor of American History*



Clara J. McLaughlin, author of the *Black Parents Handbook: A Guide to Healthy Pregnancy, Birth, and Child Care*, with her daughter at the First National Women's Conference, Houston, Texas, 1977.

The Photography of Diana Mara Henry

Among the Schlesinger's most valuable visual treasures are more than 500 photographs documenting the First National Women's Conference, held in Houston, Texas, in 1977. The photos were donated to the library by Diana Mara Henry, the conference's official photographer.

Because Henry had unlimited access to many influential women at the conference, the collection is replete with formal images of speakers at the podium, candid shots of the notable women who gathered at the conference, and documentation of the wide range of women who attended. These photographs have appeared in documentaries and histories of the women's movement, including a highly regarded textbook, *Through Women's Eyes: An American History* by Ellen Dubois and Lynn Dumenil. Students and scholars like Marjorie J. Spruill (see facing page) who are researching the women's movement in the latter half of the 20th century are able to see in these pictures that feminists come in a wonderful diversity of colors, shapes, and styles.

Henry began her career in photojournalism at Radcliffe, as photo editor of the *Harvard Crimson* from 1967 to 1969. In addition to extensive documentation of feminists in the 1970s, Henry's coverage of political events includes the presidential campaigns of Jimmy Carter, Eugene McCarthy, George McGovern, and Ronald Reagan. Today, Henry lives and works in Springfield, Massachusetts, and has expanded her focus to document subjects as diverse as the Natzweiler-Struthof concentration camp in Alsace and the one-room schoolhouses of Vermont. More on Henry can be found at www.dianamarahenry.com.

—Marilyn Dunn

Executive Director and Radcliffe Institute Librarian

A Radcliffe Fellow Finds Her Topic at the Schlesinger Library



Marjorie J. Spruill



Freddie L. Groomes, delegate from Tallahassee, Florida, to the First National Women's Conference, Houston, Texas, 1977.

Marjorie J. Spruill has been coming to the Schlesinger Library to conduct research since the late 1970s. When she was here in the late 1980s, doing research for her book about woman suffrage, *New Women of the New South: The Leaders of the Woman Suffrage Movement in the Southern States* (Oxford University Press, 1993), it turned out that some of the papers she wanted to read were on microfilm, which meant she could borrow them via interlibrary loan through her home library at the University of Southern Mississippi. With extra time on her hands, Spruill decided to work on an article she'd been asked to write for the *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture* on the modern women's movement, which she had lived through but hadn't studied as a scholar.

"I started looking through the subject files," Spruill says. "When I saw the file on the IWY [International Women's Year], I was just overwhelmed. It was fascinating. And I made a mental note to get back to this when I had finished with suffrage."

Now an associate professor of history at the University of South Carolina, Spruill has indeed returned to the subject of International Women's Year. As the Hrdy Fellow during her 2006–2007 Radcliffe fellowship, she is working on a book titled "Women's Rights and Family Values: Gender and the Polarization of American Political Culture." In it, she explores the cultural conflict between feminists and antifeminists of the 1970s, with a special focus on the 1977 state and national IWY conferences that were supposed to inform Congress on policies for American women.

The conferences grew out of a United Nations–sponsored meeting held in Mexico City in 1975, which called for all delegates to go back and hold conferences within their own countries to determine how those societies could be improved for women. "I believe the conferences in 1977 were vitally important in shaping the political universe in which we now live," Spruill says.

In the United States, the culminating event of International Women's Year was the National Women's Conference, held in Houston over four days in mid-November. So profound was the effect of the conference that it is sometimes referred to simply as "Houston." Attended by approximately 20,000 women—including students, homemakers, and feminist leaders such as Bella Abzug and Betty Friedan—the meeting adopted a national plan of action calling for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, abortion rights, and civil rights for lesbians.

Interestingly, both feminist and conservative leaders claimed victory. Gloria Steinem said Houston was "a constitutional convention for women," "a major achievement of the women's movement." And Phyllis Schlafly told Spruill in an interview that she regards the IWY conference as "a major strategic blunder by feminists that

played right into my hands."

In Spruill's view, the IWY was a watershed event but not a complete victory for either side. "Despite the intentions of IWY leaders, the conferences galvanized antifeminists as well as feminists, contributing significantly to the right turn in American politics as social conservatives began rallying around gender issues," she says. "After 1977, national politics would be increasingly polarized, with gender issues right at the heart of the dispute."

With the goal of illuminating both feminist and conservative views of women's rights since the 1970s, Spruill continues her work at the Schlesinger Library, which she refers to as "a virtual Mecca, Rome, and Jerusalem all rolled into one for scholars in women's history."

—Pat Harrison
Publications Manager



Agnes Dill, delegate from the Isleta Laguna Indian Reservation, New Mexico, to the First National Women's Conference.

CREDITS

Artifacts on page 1 from the Whitten Collection, Schlesinger Library. Photos of the First National Women's Conference on pages 2 and 3 and on back cover from the Diana Mara Henry Collection at the Schlesinger. The photo of Marjorie J. Spruill on page 3 by Tony Rinaldo. Photo of Barbara Ketcham Wheaton on page 4 by Martha Stewart. Photos on page 5 from the Fernside records at the Schlesinger. Portrait of a breastfeeding woman on page 6, a daguerreotype, c. 1860, from Schlesinger Library Photograph Collection.

Barbara Ketcham Wheaton on Culinary History

On October 28, the library marked the 75th birthday of Barbara Ketcham Wheaton, a distinguished food historian and honorary curator of the Schlesinger's culinary collection, at a daylong symposium. Food historians, writers, chefs, and restaurateurs discussed Wheaton's contributions to culinary scholarship and research. In advance of the symposium, Wheaton talked with Pat Harrison about the library's culinary collection and the origins of her passion for food.

HOW DID YOU GET INTERESTED IN FOOD AS A SUBJECT TO RESEARCH AND WRITE ABOUT?

My academic work was in art history when I was an undergraduate at Mount Holyoke. When I arrived here at the age of 21 to get a PhD, I didn't know how to cook. And the food was so bad. I was living in Buckingham House, which was a first-year graduate students' house back in 1953. The morning after I did not succeed in boiling my first potato, I went out and got a copy of *The Joy of Cooking* and started learning to cook.



Barbara Ketcham Wheaton

Later, after I had lived in Europe and my husband Bob and I had traveled some, I began to be very curious about why and how methods of cooking, flavor combinations, and patterns of eating differ so substantially over space and time. I learned that foodways embody culture just as fine arts do. We swim in the river of time, but we're like fish who don't know much about water.

YOU PUBLISHED A BOOK ON THE HISTORY OF FRENCH COOKING [SAVORING THE PAST: THE FRENCH KITCHEN AND TABLE FROM 1300 TO 1789, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA PRESS, 1983]. HOW DID YOU GET INTERESTED IN FRENCH COOKING?

I was reading French and German and Italian and English medieval cookbooks. Never mind that I don't know Italian—I can read cookbooks. There was a tremendous amount of overlap. I decided I would write a history of cooking in Western Europe from the Middle Ages to the present, which would have been fine if I lived to be 600, but otherwise was not practical! It took me some years to figure that out, with a lot of very constructive input from my husband, who is a historian.

YOU'VE BEEN WORKING ON A DATABASE, THE COOK'S ORACLE. TELL ME ABOUT THAT.

It will help people locate information quickly in old cookbooks, but my bigger idea is to establish relationships among cookbooks. Recipes are ideas about what to do with food, and ideas are not respecters of political or linguistic boundaries. I know recipes that first appear in a French cookbook published in Paris in 1746 that turn up in Sarah Rutledge's *Carolina Housewife* in 1847.

HOW DOES THE SCHLESINGER'S CULINARY COLLECTION COMPARE WITH OTHERS IN THE COUNTRY?

The Schlesinger has a reputation of being the place that everybody wants to work. People like to work here because of our wonderful reference librarians.

Another of our strengths is community cookbooks. We have most of the principal cookbooks of England and France and some Italian cookbooks. And we have them in multiple editions.

Ours isn't the largest culinary collection, but it contains some gems, including what is believed to be the first cookbook written by an African American woman. There's a very significant collection that's bigger than ours at the Los Angeles Public Library, and the Library of Congress has amazing things. The New York Public Library has some wonderful stuff, as do the Lilly Library at Indiana University and the library at the University of Michigan. Cornell has a wonderful collection too, and they are strong on German texts.

WHAT DO YOU HOPE FOR THE FUTURE OF THE LIBRARY'S CULINARY COLLECTION?

I hope it will continue to be a place where people want to work, not only because of the reference people and the books but also because of our increasingly strong manuscript collections. We have the papers of Elizabeth David, who was the leading English food writer for many years. We have Julia Child's and Simone Beck's papers, so we have both sides of their collaboration. And we have Erma Rombauer's papers and M. F. K. Fisher's papers.

Working Women: Come to Fernside



“Tired? Hot? Jaded?” asked a small brochure from the late 1930s. If the answer was yes, the solution just might be found, and “inexpensively, too!” amid the restorative cool mountain breezes at Fernside Vacation House for Business Women in Princeton, Massachusetts, on the slope of Mount Wachusett. For nearly 100 years, women of modest means from the Boston area were drawn to Fernside by its delightful combination of “Fellowship and Fun, Entertainment, Recreation and Rest, Nature, Songs, Inspiration, Devotion, and Eats.” The records of Fernside, a recent gift to the library, offer a remarkably detailed glimpse into several areas of

Fernside accommodated 42 enthusiastic women at a time and was always fully booked.

After World War II, as opportunities for women changed, Fernside attracted increasingly fewer young women. By the 1950s, the women who went to Fernside were middle-aged or older. Then, in 1989, Fernside closed as a vacation house for working women. After an extensive restoration, it reopened as a bed-and-breakfast owned by Jocelyn and Richard Morrison. The Morrises recognized the importance of the records that came with the house and donated them to the library when they sold Fernside earlier this year.



great interest to researchers studying women and leisure, urban and labor history (the importance of drawing harried shopgirls from the “sizzling pavements of the city” was emphasized), women’s literary habits, and women’s philanthropy. In addition, kitchen and financial records will be of interest to scholars of food and business history.

For nearly 100 years, women of modest means from the Boston area were drawn to Fernside.

By 1870, Fernside, built in 1835, had been enlarged several times to become a summer boardinghouse. In 1890, The Girls’ Vacation House Association, under the auspices of the Women’s Educational and Industrial Union of Boston—the records of which are also at the library—purchased the house to provide affordable summer vacations for “the benefit of women wage-earners, over seventeen years of age.” Open from early June until Labor Day,

The Fernside records chart daily life on the mountain. For years, costs were kept to \$4.00 a week for room and board. By the 1970s, they had risen to \$65. To keep costs down, each guest was expected to aid in the care of her bedroom and to do her share of the chores. What is most clear from the records, however, is how much fun the women had when their chores were done. Weekly activity lists and the writings of the guests themselves reveal days filled with picnics, berry picking, croquet, and crafts. Even busier were the evenings, crowded with parlor games, performances, and lectures. The collection contains dozens of dog-eared songbooks, scripts, “word jumbles,” and joke books.

“Come to Fernside,” the brochure urged, “for enjoyments with congenial companions at a very nominal cost.” For nearly a century of summers, hundreds of working women young and old accepted that invitation—and had the time of their lives.

—Kathryn Allamong Jacob
Johanna-Maria Fraenkel Curator of Manuscripts



Images of Breastfeeding

Today, images of women breastfeeding often stir up controversy in the United States. On its August 2006 cover, the free magazine *Babytalk* featured a close-up of a baby nursing that sparked a debate among readers and drew attention from national news outlets. Some readers found the partially exposed breast embarrassing or offensive, which surprised many other readers who thought a breastfeeding image was appropriate for the cover of a magazine about babies.

The sight of women nursing, either in a photo or in person, has drawn both positive and negative reactions from Americans since breastfeeding fell out of favor in the 1940s and '50s. As the percentage of nursing mothers grew during the 1970s, so did the debate over breastfeeding in public. In the 1990s, many states enacted legislation to explicitly give women the right to breastfeed in any public or private place they had a right to be, and several states also exempted breastfeeding women from public-indecency laws.

This debate continues today, and a new term, “lactivist,” has emerged to describe those who advocate for the right to breastfeed in public places. Over the past several years, Starbucks, Victoria’s Secret, and Toys R Us have been targeted for “nurse-ins,” protests involving mothers gathering to breastfeed in public places. In each case, a woman had alleged that a staff person asked her to leave the store or move to a restroom in order to breastfeed. In 2005, when Barbara Walters made a negative comment about public breastfeeding on the television show *The View*, about 200

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mothers gathered to breastfeed on the steps of the ABC studio in protest.

The Schlesinger Library recently acquired three daguerreotypes dating from the mid-nineteenth century of women breastfeeding. The purchase of one of these images, originally thought to be very rare, led to the discovery of several others. These striking pictures are made more fascinating by the questions they raise. Who was the daguerreotypist? Who viewed the images after they were developed and fixed, and how did they respond?

Early photographic images such as these remind us that breastfeeding, although often practiced in private and rarely referenced in historical sources, has been a daily ritual for mothers throughout history. A better understanding of breastfeeding in the past may help us develop intelligent breastfeeding policies for women today.

—Eliza Jacques
Administrative Assistant
to the Directors

The New Woman: Images from the Sally Fox Collection

On October 10, 2006, the Schlesinger Library opened a new exhibit featuring images from the Sally Fox Collection. The “New Woman” of the 1890s and the early 20th century is well represented in the Fox Collection, where she is both idealized and satirized in images ranging from small cutouts to large posters. These images feature women venturing beyond domestic boundaries; using their bodies in new ways; enjoying higher education, professional life, sports, and travel; and remaking femininity.

Sally Fox (1929–2006) was a photo researcher who dedicated her life to teaching the history of women through visual images. The library held an opening reception for the exhibit in October.

Movie Night at the Schlesinger Library

This year’s film series features films related to the Schlesinger’s collections. Films are shown in the Radcliffe College Room at 6:00 PM and are followed by a discussion. Admission is free and open to the public.

The first movie night in October featured *She Done Him Wrong*, starring Mae West. The series continued in November with *Left on Pearl: Women Take Over 888 Memorial Drive, Cambridge*, a documentary-in-progress by Susan Rivo that examines the 1971 origins of a community women’s center. This special film showing was held in the Radcliffe Gym and was followed by a panel discussion. *Barbie Nation: An Unauthorized Tour* will be shown on December 6, with a discussion session led by Karen Flood, director of studies and lecturer on studies of women, gender, and sexuality at Harvard.

DECEMBER 6: *BARBIE NATION: AN UNAUTHORIZED TOUR*

FEBRUARY 7: *A PLACE OF RAGE*

MARCH 7: *QUEEN OF THE MOUNTAIN*

APRIL 11: *INSIDE DEEP THROAT*

MAY 2: *ARSENIC AND OLD LACE*

The Schlesinger Library movie series is made possible by the generous support of Clara Goldberg Schiffer, donor of the Clara Goldberg Schiffer Collection, composed of images of women’s labor history.



SCHLESINGER LIBRARY

BOOK SALE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13,
2006, 8 AM TO 6 PM

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE ROOM

Schlesinger Library Research Grants 2006

CAROL K. PFORZHEIMER STUDENT FELLOWSHIPS

CASEY CEP '07

“Writing Regionalism and Suffering Grief”

FREDERIC CLARK '08

“Uncovering the Culture of the Hellenized Near East: The Archeological Work of Theresa Goell and the Excavations of Nemrud Dagi”

GABRIELLA GAGE '07

“Intersecting Identities: Kateri Tekakwitha and the Intercultural Interactions between Catholic Missionaries and Mohawk Communities in the Seventeenth Century”

DARA GOODMAN '07

“‘Rest in Peace’: A Positive Feminist Politics of Death and Dying”

ALEXANDRA HARWIN '07

“Social Advice Amidst Social Tumult: Understanding the Female Market for Marital Self-Help Books (1960–1990)”

JANINE MANDEL '07

“‘Remember the Wonder’: Wonder Bread and American Society, 1960–2006”

RABIA MIR '07

“Trafficking of Women and Children from Pakistan to the United Arab Emirates”

SARA SEDGWICK '07

“The Physical Is Political: Feminism, the Body, and the Anorexia Memoir”

SUSANNE STAHL '07

“Illness and Identity: Changes in Physical and Psychological Self”

MELISSA TRAHAN '07

“The Coexistence of Femininity and Athleticism in Relation to Power”

KIMBERLEY WEBER '07

“Tales from the Wild West: How the Australian Frontier Experience was Influenced by the American Case”

MARISA WILLIAMSON '08

“Gender Constructs and the Creative Process of the Artist”

RESEARCH SUPPORT GRANTS

SAMANTHA BARBAS

University of California, Berkeley
“Images of Feminism: Gloria Steinem and the Women’s Movement”

PERDITA BUCHAN

Independent Scholar
“The Nearest Eden: Utopian Communities in Early Twentieth Century New Jersey”

MARIAN DESROSIER

Salve Regina University
“Lt. Col. Mary Agnes Brown Groover and the Role of the Women’s Corps Director in the Pacific During World War II”

DARCY DONAHUE

Miami University, Ohio
“In the Struggle: First-Person Narratives of the Spanish Civil War by American Women”

SUSANNE FREIDBERG

Dartmouth College
“Fresh: A Perishable History”

BEN HARRIS

University of New Hampshire
“The Psychology of Betty Friedan: Her Sources and Limitations”

KATE KLONICK

Brown University
“Substance over Style: How NOW Created an Unmarketable Equal Rights Amendment”

DANELLE MOON

San Jose State University
“The Great Divide or Political Continuity?: Post-Suffrage Political Activism in Connecticut, 1920–1961”

JOSH SIDES

California State University, Northridge
“Erotic City: Sexual Revolutions and the Transformation of San Francisco”

TIMOTHY STANLEY

Trinity College, Cambridge
“Jimmy Carter and the Democratic Party, 1977–1981”

JUDY WU

Ohio State University
“Radicals on the Road: Third World Internationalism and American Orientalism during the Vietnam Era”

MARY WALTON

Independent Scholar
“Alice Paul: The Forgotten Suffragist”

JESSICA WEISS

California State University, East Bay
“Kitchen Debates: Motherhood, Domesticity, and Feminism, 1955–2005”

DISSERTATION SUPPORT GRANTS

SARAH AZARANSKY

University of Virginia
“The Dream in Freedom: Pauli Murray’s Theological Vision of Democratic Citizenship”

JODY BECK

University of Pennsylvania
“Social Ideals and the Landscape of the City: The Work of John Nolen, Landscape Architect and City Planner”

ABIGAIL CARROLL

Boston University
“‘Colonial Custard’ and ‘Pilgrim Soup’: Culinary Nationalism and the Colonial Revival”

MEAGHAN DWYER

Boston College
“Ethnic Patriotism: Identity Strategies and Group Consciousness in Boston’s Irish and Jewish Communities, 1898–1929”

KATARINA KEANE

University of Maryland, College Park
“Second-Wave Feminism and the American South, 1960–1977”

JENNIFER NACCARELLI

Claremont Graduate University
“Guided by Their Conscience: The Emergence of Catholic Suffrage in America, 1890–1920”

MAGGIE REHM

University of Pittsburgh
“The Art of Citizenship: Suffrage Literature as Social Pedagogy”

ELIZABETH SWIFT

University of New Mexico
“Class, Nostalgia, and Empire in Reagan’s America”

ALEX WARNER

Rutgers University
“Coming Out of the Shadows: A History of the Leatherdyke Community in the United States”

EMILY WESTKAEMPER

Rutgers University
“Martha Washington Goes Shopping: Mass Culture’s Gendering of History, 1910–1950”

News from the Schlesinger Library is published twice a year to inform those interested in the library about recent acquisitions, special projects, and the programs offered by the Radcliffe Institute's research library on the history of women in the United States. The newsletter is written and edited by members of the Radcliffe Institute staff.

The Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America

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