

husband's age? Occupation? Income? College(name)?  
Graduate degrees? Military service, rank?  
Are you employed? Doing what? Full-time or Part-time?  
Income? If graduate work, what, when and degrees?  
Were you employed after college? How long? At what?  
Top income? Why quit?  
How does it truly satisfying?  
How does it meet your expectations of marriage?  
How does it meet your expectations?  
Do you love your husband more than anyone else?  
Do you tell your husband about your deepest feelings?  
What is most important?  
How do you get along together, or which his, which yours, or how?  
What do you like about your husband? Least?  
What do you dislike about him? Least?  
How do you communicate mainly? More, or less, with the years?  
How do you get along?  
Getting better and better?  
How do you feel about your marriage?  
How do you feel about sex? Or just beginning?  
How do you feel about your man?  
How do you feel about your man since marriage?  
How do you feel about your interest in another woman, what would you do?  
How do you feel about your children?  
How do you feel about your pregnancy?  
How do you feel about your natural childbirth?  
How do you feel about your stride?  
How do you feel about your children?  
How do you feel about your pregnancy?  
How do you feel about your natural childbirth?  
How do you feel about your stride?

news from the  
**SCHLESINGER LIBRARY**

FALL 2013



**INSIDE**  
Betty Friedan  
Zarela Martínez  
Adrienne Rich

# Letter from the Director

Nineteen sixty-three was a momentous year. Heinous crimes shook the United States: President Kennedy was shot dead, and four African American girls died in a bombed church in Birmingham, Alabama—victims of racial hatred. Cultural tastes shifted: the Beatles' first album arrived in the United States; Julia Child went on television. And signs of a new era poked into people's line of vision. One was Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique*. Another was the report of the President's Commission on the Status of Women.

Now, a half-century later, the Schlesinger Library is marking the anniversaries of Friedan's magnum opus and the presidential commission's report because the library holds so many collections relevant to both. You can gain an insider's view of Friedan's development of her blockbuster book by viewing the exhibit in the library's cases, which is made up of revealing selections from Friedan's papers.

Our fall exhibit also displays photographs and letters related to the President's Commission on the Status of Women, an unprecedented blue-ribbon panel set up by President Kennedy in 1961 to collect data and make recommendations concerning women's opportunities and rights at work, at home, and in the community. The papers of Esther Peterson, the director of the US Women's Bureau and de facto leader of the commission, are here, along with many other related archival collections. The commission's 1963 report alerted the nation to the vast extent of discriminatory gender practices in the labor force and in many other areas of public and economic life. Just as important, the federal commission's existence spurred the creation of similar commissions in every one of the 50 states. At a national meeting of representatives of those state commissions, in 1966, where Betty Friedan was present, the National Organization for Women was born.

Marking the half-century anniversary of the commission's report was as important to the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library, in Boston, as it was to us, and thus the two libraries embarked on a novel collaboration—a joint event in October. The Kennedy Library hosted an afternoon of panel discussions that reflected on the commission's accomplishments 50 years ago and then jumped forward to today, assessing the current outlook for women's gains. An exciting and impressive conversation with Nancy Pelosi took place on the Radcliffe campus two weeks later. You can view these events (which were streamed live), at [radcliffe.harvard.edu](http://radcliffe.harvard.edu).

I hope to see you at the library's upcoming 70th anniversary event, on December 5, 2013.

—**Nancy F. Cott**

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

## Update: Digital Forensics

Helical disks, floppy disks, thumb drives, hard drives, sound cassettes, and videotapes are among the wide variety of media that contemporary archives are accumulating in their collections. Archivists and librarians often refer to these types of collections as “hybrids,” indicating that the materials in a single collection may also include onionskin paper, black-and-white photos, and memory sticks.

Many archives across the country face the same conundrum that the Schlesinger Library does. Collectively, experts are considering questions such as: Is it safe to leave content on the carrier that it arrives on? Do we have the capacity to extricate the content from the carrier?

Electronic content degrades more quickly than paper, and it is common for materials to arrive in obsolete media—making it impossible to even look at the content. An added complication is the risk involved in removing content from carriers, for it is all too easy to inadvertently change or delete a file—if it is possible to open it in the first place.

Contemporary archivists must understand how to work with electronic media and how to ensure the authenticity of the electronic records they receive. For that reason, procedures have been developed that seem to many of us similar to ensuring the “chain of evidence” that we hear about in detective fiction, the legal profession, or television crime shows.

A new branch of archival practice has emerged called digital forensics, which appropriates the language and some procedures from the world of cybercrime. Our vocabulary now includes terms such as “bit stream,” “checksums,” and “hex representation.” These new words represent the challenges that are crossing our desks every day.

Throughout the Harvard Library, a strategic initiative is starting to manage digital assets and collaborate on best practices for making certain that the data donated are exactly those that are preserved. At the Schlesinger, we estimate that we have about 250 gigabytes of material in digital format plus thousands of audio and audiovisual items that are also considered electronic format. While perplexed by the uncertainties that these materials present, archivists are also excited by the issues they raise and enthusiastic about finding solutions.

—**Marilyn Dunn**

*Executive Director and Radcliffe Institute Librarian*

# A Personal Public: Adrienne Rich

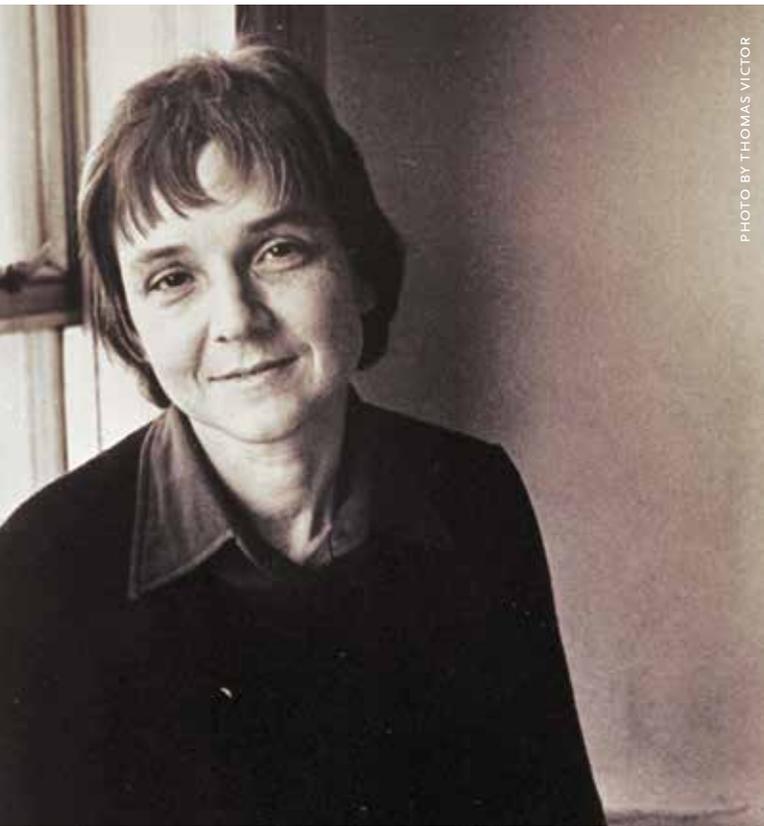


PHOTO BY THOMAS VICTOR

In 1996 Adrienne Rich wrote that “suffering is diagnosed relentlessly as personal” and that “we lack a vocabulary for thinking about pain as communal and public.” In 2013 we still lack an adequate vocabulary for describing the relationship among personal and communal suffering, agency, and responsibility. Rich’s work, however, is a good place to start looking for this vocabulary.

The confusion about where individuality ends and collectivity begins is especially visible in what Mark Gibney has called the “age of apology.” Since the middle of the 20th century, a large number of public apologies have been made all over the world, ranging from the work of the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission and Willy Brandt’s iconic genuflection before the Warsaw Ghetto Monument to the Australian government’s apology to the stolen generation of indigenous people.

The practice of making amends in public for both individual and collective wrongs can be as ethically fraught as it is transformative. Public apologies of all kinds raise difficult questions, particularly about the relationship between personal and collective responsibility. Should we, for instance, apologize only for our own wrongs? Can we apologize for the wrongdoing of others? Who should—and who shouldn’t—make amends on behalf of a nation? Where is the boundary between personal and collective agency, the self and the cultural whole?

My postdoctoral research asks how this reparative work manifests itself in literature—and in particular, in poetry. When writers take on the burden of apologizing for collective harm, how might these questions surrounding public atonement be complicated or reframed? When does a poet have the right—and the responsibility—to apologize on behalf of others?

By virtue of her passionate and imaginative engagement with reparative social movements, Adrienne Rich is a key figure for this research. Of particular relevance is her conceptualization of feminism as an inherently global, transcultural movement—a movement in which advocacy for the rights of others stretches across national borders. In Rich’s work, questions surrounding political identification and advocacy are complicated, productively, by equivalent questions surrounding poetic speech. To what extent, for instance, is a lyric speaker already a representative of a community?

Before I came to the Schlesinger Library, I knew that the archive would shed light on the idea of advocacy in Rich’s life and work. But once I started reading, I found myself gaining something unexpected and more fundamental.

Encountering Rich’s informal voice in her diaries and letters gave me an adjusted understanding of what advocacy and solidarity meant for her poetics. I came to see that identification with people in disparate circumstances was not so much an application of her feminism as a grounding feature of it. This more nuanced understanding would not have been available to me had I not been able to read, for instance, letters between Rich and scholars in other countries, in which administrative conversations widened into meditations on topics such as the possibility of intercultural dialogue in the face of institutional traditions.

The assistance of the Schlesinger’s research librarians, both before and during my visit, was detailed and thoughtful, especially when it came to identifying newly released material. The visit has contributed very significantly to the progress of my research, and I am especially grateful to have received a Research Support Grant from the library that allowed me to make the trip from Melbourne.

—*Bridget Vincent*

Bridget Vincent is a McKenzie Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the University of Melbourne in Australia, working on a project titled “Poetry and Public Apology in the Late Twentieth Century: Adrienne Rich and Geoffrey Hill.” She recently completed a PhD in English literature at Cambridge University as a General Sir John Monash Scholar.



# Lepore Uncovers the Story of Benjamin Franklin's Sister

In early September, as part of its mission to explore the lives of American women of the past for the future, the library presented a lecture by Jill Lepore, the author of a new book about the life of Jane Franklin, the youngest sister of Benjamin Franklin. Lepore is the David Woods Kemper '41 Professor of American History and a Harvard College Professor. This report on her lecture is reprinted from the *Harvard Gazette*.

As a girl growing up on Franklin Street in Worcester, Jill Lepore learned about Benjamin Franklin, a Founding Father and the original jack-of-all-trades, but she certainly never suspected she'd someday be mired in the life of his nonfamous sibling, Jane. Jenny, he called her. Jenny called him Benny.

"He loved no one longer," Lepore said in a lecture she delivered in the Knafel Center on September 19. "She loved no one better."

In her latest work, *Book of Ages: The Life and Opinions of Jane Franklin*, Lepore, a professor of US history at Harvard and a staff writer for the *New Yorker*, brings Jane and her story out of history's fog and into the open.

In Franklin's day, schooling was not for girls. They learned to sew, and then they married, gave birth, and died. Women were not taught to write, and those who could read were encouraged to read only the Bible, said Lepore, "to be closer to God."

"Jane Franklin did learn how to read," said Lepore. "I think it was her brother who taught her." Her literacy enabled a lifelong correspondence between them—"one of the great unknown correspondences of American history and literature," Lepore said.

To collage a biography of Jane, Lepore said, was to do so through the lens of her brother. A real lens. Eyeglasses—more specifically, Benjamin Franklin's spectacles. "His spectacles meant something to him," said Lepore. "They were the emblems of him. They marked him as a prodigious reader."

Jane had married when she was just 15; the legal age in Massachusetts at the time was 16. She had 12 children in

24 years, losing many of them, while her husband struggled with mental and physical illness. She never left Boston.

But Benjamin did. He became "an educated, enlightened, and independent man of the world," said Lepore. "A man of books, a man of learning, a man of science, a man of papers, a man of letters, a man of eyeglasses. A spectacle."

In 1771 Franklin sent Jane 13 pairs of spectacles and hand-written instructions for selecting just the right pair. She was 59. "Why would [Jane] one day need 13 pairs of spectacles?" Lepore wondered.

"[Benjamin had] signed the Declaration of Independence, the Treaty of Paris, the Constitution, and she strained to form the letters of her name," she said.

Lepore suggested that Franklin's gift signified his recognition of Jenny's edification—her letters were rife with "news, gossip, recipes, blistering opinions about politics." Nevertheless, Jane was absent from *A Private Life*, his autobiography. "It tells the story of a man as the story of a nation: self-made, rags to riches, the story of America. A spectacle for all the world to see," Lepore said. "In that story, he left his sister out."

Though Jane wrote—avidly—she barely transcribed her life outside the letters to her brother. Only a 16-page pamphlet exists, "The Book of Ages," its title written in calligraphy. While writing her own *Book of Ages*, Lepore went to the archives and held it herself. "It is a record in grief of a life lived rags to rags," she said of the tiny book—a list of births and deaths of her children.

We all know something of Benjamin Franklin, Lepore told the overflow crowd at the Knafel Center. "But what about Jane? Had she nothing more to say?"

During her research, Lepore recalled, she put on a pair of spectacles similar to the ones Jane herself likely would have worn. "I began to think, as I looked at it all over again, that maybe Jane Franklin had something to say after all."

When Jane was 21, said Lepore, her brother sent her a copy of *The Ladies Library*. Benjamin Franklin went on to found the first lending library, but Jane, too, loaned books out, to other women. When she was 74, she put on her spectacles and read *Four Dissertations* by Richard Price. Franklin invented, among other things, bifocals.

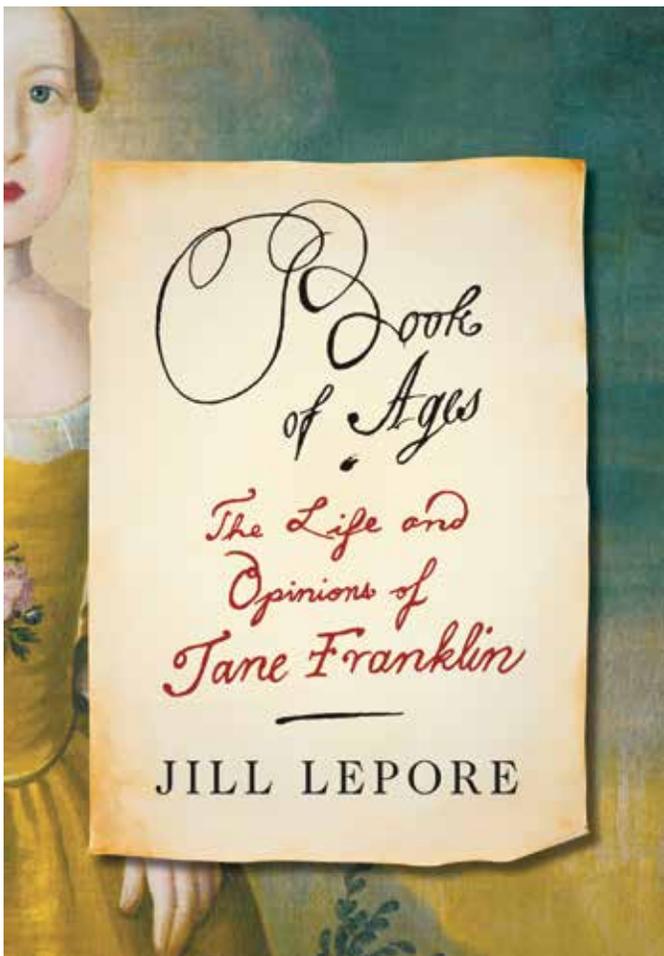
"'Few people's eyes are fellows' he once wrote to her," said Lepore. "Jane thought of her brother as her second self. They were like a pair of eyes."

No image of Jane Franklin exists. In every painting of her brother, he wears his trademark spectacles.

With her brother's help, "Jane became a radical political philosopher," said Lepore. But in secret.

Conversely, "Everyone knows something of the lore of Benjamin Franklin," she said. "He was a spectacle, she was a speck."

—Sarah Sweeney  
Harvard Staff Writer



# Zarela: Pioneer of Regional Mexican Cuisine

## The Schlesinger Acquires the Papers of a Culinary Entrepreneur

Zarela Martínez recalls that at the age of eight, she asked her mother why she'd given her such an unusual name. "Because it'll look great in lights, honey," her mother replied.

For 30 years now, since the opening of her eponymous restaurant in New York City, the name Zarela has indeed been one of the illuminated in Manhattan's culinary scene. The Schlesinger Library recently recognized Martínez's marquee status by acquiring her papers, which reside alongside those of Julia Child, Elizabeth David, Avis DeVoto, and M. F. K. Fisher.

Discovered by Paul Prudhomme and championed by the *New York Times* food editor Craig Claiborne, Martínez was part of the burgeoning American restaurant scene of the early 1980s, which included Wolfgang Puck and Alice Waters. She is credited with bringing sophisticated regional Mexican cuisine to New York City. But she's more than a chef and restaurateur: she has written cookbooks, hosted television shows, and developed products for a national retailer.

"We're delighted that we had the opportunity to acquire this collection—it fits well with our acquisition goals," says Kathryn Allamong Jacob, the Johanna-Maria Fraenkel Curator of Manuscripts at the Schlesinger Library. "We really saw it as a 'threefer': it's culinary; it brings an ethnic diversity not just to our food collections but to our collections in general; and it represents a woman in a nontraditional career."

And what a rich archive it is. The 25 boxes of materials—which, with the inclusion of items belonging to her mother, Aida Gabilondo, reach back into the 1930s—document Martínez's childhood; early career; the writing and publication of her three books, including travel diaries from her research trips; family life; personal correspondence; television appearances; product licensing; press and publicity; and much more. "My papers are so extensive," Martínez admits. "I kept every little thing."

All these materials—including press clippings dating back to 1981—tell a deeper story. "They really tell the history of Mexican food in the United States," says Martínez. She agrees with the opinion expressed by Fodor's Travel Guides about Mexican food available in the United States in those early days: it bore about as much resemblance to regional Mexican cuisine as a "howling monkey" does to a man.

For Martínez, her work has always been about more than just the food. "It's so important to me to make my culture known and understood," she says. Unfortunately, the high profile that Mexican food enjoys in the United States has not resulted in a greater understanding of her native culture, she says. She continues to educate the dining public with the

recipes—and stories—of ordinary Mexicans: "They tell me their stories and they give me their recipes. And they always say to me, '*Gracias por tomarme en cuenta*—Thank you for taking me into account.'"

That, she says, is what the Schlesinger Library is doing with her papers—taking Zarela Martínez into account by acknowledging her place in the American culinary landscape: "The fact that Radcliffe got this archive—it's so emotional for me. It's the culmination of my career." Not that she's slowing down: Martínez is currently hard at work on a book about naturally light Mexican food. She regularly updates her website, [www.zarela.com](http://www.zarela.com), with recipes, videos, and personal reflections. All this while living with Parkinson's, which she treats with a regimen of mental and physical exercise, yoga, and meditation.

"I was always ballsy," says Martínez. "Nothing is going to get me down." Jacob says the library looks forward to processing Zarela's collection quickly so that this rich material about regional Mexican cuisine—and the exceptional woman who brought it to the attention of the American public—will be available to researchers.

—*Ivelisse Estrada*  
Writer/Editor



# Cook Like Zarela

Want to cook like Zarela Martínez? Try these books and television programs.

***Food from My Heart***  
(Macmillan, 1992)

***The Food and Life of Oaxaca***  
(Macmillan, 1997)

***Zarela's Veracruz***  
(Houghton Mifflin, 2001)

***¡Zarela! La Cocina Veracruzana***  
(13 episodes, PBS, 2001)

To find out where Zarela got her love of cooking, read this book by her mother, Aida Gabilondo: *Mexican Family Cooking* (Ballantine Books, 1992).



PHOTO BY LAURIE SMITH



Above: Martínez grinds cornmeal with a traditional metate in Oaxaca.

From left to right:  
Martínez with her mother, also a cookbook author (see above).

Martínez with her twin sons, Rodrigo Sánchez (left), an attorney with a passion for food preservation, and Aarón Sánchez (right), a chef, part-owner of the restaurant Centrico in New York City, and television personality.

# It Changed My Life: *The Feminine Mystique* at 50

As the repository of Betty Friedan's papers, the Schlesinger Library is in a unique position to celebrate the 50th anniversary of her book *The Feminine Mystique*. We decided to install an exhibit in the library that focuses on the book's backstory—the research Friedan conducted, the book's publicity, and the public response to it.

Friedan kept voluminous drafts of the manuscript along with research notes on cards and scraps of paper. She also kept letters that readers wrote her over the years, reviews of the book, and event flyers. To tell the story of the book, we chose from thousands of documents. At least 25 boxes contain material related to *The Feminine Mystique*, and Friedan's notes and drafts alone fill 14 boxes.

The exhibit begins with drafts of a questionnaire Friedan sent to her Smith College classmates; she wanted to assess their lives 15 years after graduation. The responses were one of the factors that led her to write *The Feminine Mystique*. Some of the questions seem obvious, rote. Others are puzzling 50 years later, such as "Do you put the milk bottle on the table?" We included an original questionnaire with answers in the exhibit, and created a facsimile of the original blank questionnaire for visitors to take with them. What questions might be asked today to elicit similar information? Beyond the obvious change in how milk is sold, do house-keeping decisions now function as a marker of social class or culture?

Most of Friedan's notes and other informal writings appear in a scrawl that's often difficult to read. She paid someone to type her drafts, and thus was forced to write the more complete drafts in a neater hand. When Friedan's son Jonathan visited the library a few years ago, he most wanted to see drafts of *The Feminine Mystique* on the yellow legal pads he remembered so well from his childhood. Several pages of those drafts are displayed in the exhibit.

Friedan was a working journalist, but writing an entire book proved difficult for her. She submitted what she thought was a final manuscript in 1960, and her agent, Marie Rodell, delicately suggested that no publisher would take the book as it was. Friedan revised and revised, and in 1962 W. W. Norton signed on as publisher.

To fuel interest in the book, Rodell sent excerpts to a number of prominent magazines. Many publications rejected them; several of these letters, some quite comical to the modern eye, are shown in the exhibit. *McCall's* agreed to publish an adapted chapter and was deluged with letters from readers who were furious at Friedan's suggestion that being a housewife and mother was not fulfilling.

*The Feminine Mystique* caused a sensation. Friedan received thousands of letters from readers, many of whom told

the ordinary, sometimes amazing, sometimes tragic stories of their own lives. To enable more of those letters to be seen, we have displayed a large selection of them on an iPad.

The exhibit also includes excerpts from several of Friedan's radio interviews from 1960 to 1965. It is thrilling to hear her voice and enlightening to hear the interviewers. The questions, responses, and assumptions make clear the sort of world into which *The Feminine Mystique* burst. Women were expected to be satisfied in the roles of wife and mother, and Friedan's claim that those roles were causing mental illness was shocking to many.

Gerda Lerner was just beginning her career as a historian when she wrote to Betty Friedan in March 1963. She praised the book but also questioned why Friedan had addressed only middle-class, college-educated women. "Working women, especially Negro women, labor not only under the disadvantages imposed by the feminine mystique, but under the more pressing disadvantages of economic discrimination," she insisted.

If Friedan responded to this prescient critique, her letter has been lost to history. The Schlesinger Library also holds Gerda Lerner's papers, but a reply from Friedan is not among them. Lerner's letter is written on both sides of a sheet of paper. We scanned it, and a digital surrogate of page two is exhibited alongside page one so that visitors can read both.

In the decade after *The Feminine Mystique* was published, Friedan became involved in a number of organizations that worked toward women's equality in America. Her status as a public figure brought attention to some of these groups. Thousands of women worked together to change or enact laws, hold protests, raise consciousness, and support women running for office. Writing a best seller changed Betty Friedan's life, and the organizations she helped found contributed to changing the lives of many other American women.

The Schlesinger Library holds the records of the National Organization for Women, the National Association for the Repeal of Abortion Laws (now NARAL Pro-Choice America), and the National Women's Political Caucus—organizations that Friedan was instrumental in founding and that continue to work for women's rights.

—**Jenny Gotwals**

*Lead Manuscript Cataloger*

On behalf of the exhibit committee of Amanda Hegarty, Amanda Strauss, Sherrie Tuck, and Bruce Williams

SMITH 1942 --- FIFTEEN YEARS LATER

Anonymous Questionnaire

For an honest, soul-searching picture of what we have become, be candid, elaborate where the spirit moves you---and do not sign. Please return by May 1st to: Mrs. Frank C. Montero, 6009 Independence Avenue, N.I. 71, N.I.

VITAL STATISTICS

Are you: Single? Married? How long? Divorced? Widowed? Remarried?  
How many children? Boys? Girls? Ages? Adopted?  
Husband's age? Occupation? Income? College(name)?  
Graduate degrees? Military service, rank?  
Are you employed? Doing what? Full-time or Part-time?  
Income? If graduate work, what, when and degrees?  
Were you employed after college? How long? At what?  
Top income? Why quit?

YOUR MARRIAGE

Is it truly satisfying?  
How does it compare with your expectations of marriage?  
How does it change with the years?  
Do you enjoy being with your husband more than anyone else?  
To what extent do you talk to your husband about your deepest feelings?  
Do you believe the same things are important?  
How do you make major decisions(together, or which his, which yours, or how?)  
What do you like best about your husband? Least?  
What does he like best about you? Least?  
What do you fight about mainly? More, or less, with the years?

YOUR SEX LIFE

Is it less important than it used to be? Getting better and better?  
Is sex the most important part of your marriage? The least? One factor among many?  
At 35-37, do you feel almost over and done with sexually? Or just beginning to feel the satisfaction of being a woman? Or what?  
Have you been interested in any other man since marriage? What did you do about it?  
If you discovered your husband was interested in another woman, what would you do? Ever happen?

YOUR CHILDREN

Did you plan your children's births? Did you enjoy pregnancy?  
Were you depressed after birth? Did you try natural childbirth? Did you fear childbirth? Ekult in it? Take it in your stride? If any change in attitude, what?  
Did you breast feed? How long? Did you try?  
Do you use the permissive approach? Have you changed? How?  
Do, or did, you have problems with: eating? Toilet training? Discipline? Other?  
Do you have fun with your children?  
As a mother, do you usually feel harrassed? Martyred? Contented?  
Do you blow your top at your kids? How? Often?



Betty Friedan in Israel, 1973

## THE PATH OF FRIEDAN'S PAPERS

In August 1970, the Schlesinger Library first approached Betty Friedan about donating her personal papers as well as the records of NOW. The personal was never far from the political organization she was dedicated to.

She had several offers for her archives but chose Radcliffe because of its convenience to students and activists and because of our dedication to both the organizational records and her personal papers.

The first 38 boxes came to the library in May 1971. Much of the material was boxed and sent by Friedan's assistants. In some cases, boxes were filled with small notes on scraps of paper, as if Friedan or someone else had swept them from a table and sent them directly to the archive.

The last material came in 2007, a year after Friedan's death. The collection now totals 134 linear feet of paper, 151 sound recordings, 62 videotapes and other film material, and hundreds of photographs.

Betty Friedan during a television interview, 1970s



# Many Families, One Collection

In January 2012, the historian Sydney Nathans visited the library to tell us about a remarkable manuscript collection that he thought might be the largest family collection still in private hands. It spanned two centuries, 9 or 10 generations, and more than half of the United States. It included scores of diaries and letters of highly articulate and introspective women and men who wrote well and often. They were abolitionists, suffragists, artists, and geologists; explorers, miners, missionaries, and politicians; some lived in Cambridge, and others went west and built cities; some questioned their religious faith, and others embraced it; women and children were killed by Indians, and young men died in the Civil War.

Oh, and another thing, Nathans added: the family had worked with an archivist, and the collection was already well organized. Now Mary Wolf, who had gathered and cared for these papers for 20 years, and her daughter Linda Cowan, who shared her mother's passion for the collection, were looking for an institutional home, somewhere accessible to researchers, for this rich trove of documents. Might we be interested? Yes! And thus began a conversation that resulted in the August arrival of the Ames Family Historical Collection at the library.

Nathans's interest in Mary Walker, who escaped slavery in 1848 and fled to Milton, Massachusetts, seeking refuge with the Reverend Peter Lesley and his wife, Susan Lyman Lesley, led him to the collection. The Lesleys were abolitionists who protected and employed Walker and helped her recover her children from bondage. As he describes in his book *To Free a Family: The Journey of Mary Walker* (Harvard University Press, 2011), Nathans had found a volume of the Lesleys' letters edited by their daughter Mary Lesley Ames. Then he found that the Ames family had been prominent in Minnesota, that the originals of those letters and more had been stored in trunks in the family home in St. Paul, and that the Ames descendant Mary Lesley Wolf had inherited them and moved them to her home in Boulder, Colorado. She graciously invited Nathans to come use the collection.

The Lesleys and the Ameses are just two of the families whose stories are told in the contents of those trunks. This massive family saga begins with the Murray family in the 18th century and moves through time to include the Lyman and Robbins families and their progeny. These were eloquent women and men who corresponded with their kin and with the prominent personalities of their day and kept diaries in which they recorded the events of their era. Joseph Lyman and his wife, Anne Jean Robbins Lyman, of Cambridge, both corresponded with the brothers Ralph Waldo and Charles Chauncey Emerson and their educator cousin, George Barrell. Anne's sister Catherine Robbins kept an extraordinary journal throughout the Civil War. The lively letters among Anne and Catherine and their sisters Eliza, Sarah, and Mary

(who married a son of Paul Revere) discuss education, politics, literature, and travel.

The letters between the painter, sculptor, and photographer Margaret Lesley-Brown and her parents and sisters while she was studying art in Europe are detailed and evocative, and the letters between her and her husband, the sculptor Henry Kirke Bush-Brown, reveal the development of an American aesthetic. The papers of Elizabeth Ames Jackson (who lived to be 95) take the family into the 20th century, describing her civic work in St. Paul and her own and her relations' experiences abroad during World War I and on the home front during World War II.

Wolf and Cowan liked the fact that sending the collections to the Schlesinger Library would be something of a homecoming for many of their relatives. They had lived in Cambridge; they had walked Brattle Street every day. Their papers would find not only a good home here, but also good company. Members of these families knew many of the women and men whose papers are already in the library, such as Ellis Gray, Louisa Loring, Lydia Maria Child, and Anne Ware Winsor.

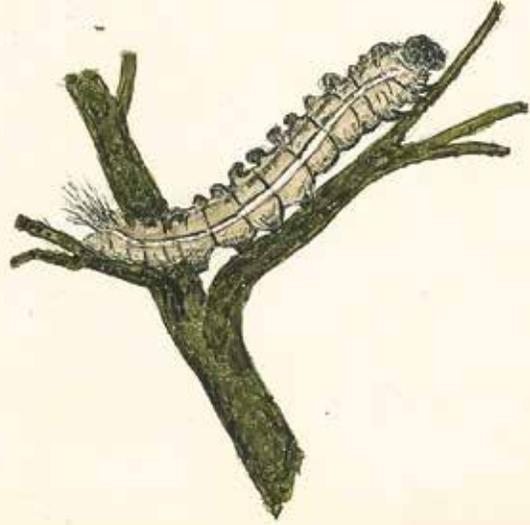
Still, it was wrenching for Wolf and Cowan (and for Nathans, too, who came to say good-bye) to watch as the more than 300 color-coded boxes, whose contents they cherished and whose care had consumed them for years, were packed by library movers and loaded onto a truck. With dozens of prairie dogs watching—their town was next to the storage facility where the collection was stored—and the owner of the moving company himself at the wheel, the Ames Family Historical Collection set off on its three-day journey from Boulder to Cambridge.

Now the cartons have been opened in Cambridge; the boxes are all in order; the finding aid is being refined; and the collection will be open next year. The Schlesinger Library is and researchers here will be grateful to Wolf and Cowan—and to all their family members who recognized the value of their writings—for this generous gift to the future.

—**Kathryn Allamong Jacob**

*Johanna-Maria Fraenkel Curator of Manuscripts at the Schlesinger Library*

1. Hand-colored plate by Henry Voorhees Lesley, undated
2. Charles Wilburforce Ames and family, 1899
3. J. Peter Lesley and granddaughter, Catherine Ames, ca. 1890
4. Charles Wilburforce Ames and Mar Lesley Ames, undated
5. Ralph Waldo Emerson to Susan Lyman Lesley, June 7, 1872



Argynnis aglaia

①

204

1



2



3



4

5

Concord,  
7 June '72

My dear Mrs Lesley,  
Do not let me  
down in your memory  
as the most ungrateful  
of mortal men as you  
might well do reading  
this date, & then remem-  
bering that it was on the  
25<sup>th</sup> May that your kind-  
est token of thoughtful  
friendship greeted me  
on my Pastor Mantel Piece.

# 38 Grants Totaling More than \$85,000 for Research Projects on the History of Women in America

Thirty-eight researchers have received grants from the Schlesinger Library to use its vast holdings on women's rights and feminism, health and sexuality, work and family life, education, and culinary history. Grant recipients for 2013 will explore a range of topics, including Chicana networks in Los Angeles, women in advertising, children's literature, and the work of the artist and author Judy Chicago.

## CAROL K. PFORZHEIMER STUDENT FELLOWSHIPS

This year the Schlesinger Library awarded nine Carol K. Pforzheimer Student Fellowships to support Harvard College undergraduate study.

### Pearl Bhatnagar '14

"Future Forecasts for Technology and International Development"

### Caroline Grace Cox '14

"Connecting the Emergence of Home Economics and Early 20th-Century Feminist Political Activism"

*Also received an Elizabeth A. Nicholson Award*

### Andrew Lea '14

"Sex Reassignment Surgery in Practice and in Press"

### Blake Rosenthal '14

"Tracing the Evolution of the Natural Childbirth Movement as a Form of Knowledge in Transit"

### (Jane) Dongeun Seo '14

"The New Kid on the Block: How Food Trucks Evolved from Roach Coaches to Cultural Phenomena"

### (Kate) Jea-Sun Sim '14

"Affect and Action in Feminist Activism"

### Carrie Tian '14

"'Good Books for Bad Children': Ursula Nordstrom and the Renaissance of Children's Literature, 1936–1979"

### Katie Wilcox '14

"Cutting Out the Radical Mastectomy: Rose Kushner and Medical Feminism in the 1970s"

### Julie Yen '14

"The History of Child Care in New York City during and after World War II"

## RESEARCH SUPPORT GRANTS

The 13 Schlesinger Library Research Support Grant recipients are independent scholars and college and university faculty members from around the world.

### Richard Beck, *n+1* (magazine)

"Believe the Children: The Day-Care Sex Abuse and Satanic Ritual Worship Panic of the 1980s"

### Karen Keifer-Boyd, Pennsylvania State University

"Bridging Feminist Archives: Judy Chicago's Teaching and Collaborative Artworks"

### Kate Dossett, University of Leeds (United Kingdom)

"Making Women's History in the New Deal"

### Elizabeth Fraterrigo, Loyola University

"The Battle for the Airwaves: Feminism, Media Reform, and American Popular Culture"

### Helena Grice, University of Wales (United Kingdom)

"Anna Chennault: Pioneer Chinese American Autobiographer"

### Jonathan Hagood, Hope College

"A Profession without Borders: The Discourse and the Reality of International Nursing in the Early 20th Century"

### Zakiya Luna, University of California, Berkeley

"The Color of Life: The Influence of Minorities in Pro-life Politics"

### Claire Bond Potter, The New School

"Sex in Public: Feminism, the Reagan Revolution, and the Politics of Pornography, 1968–2000"

### Lisa Ramos, Texas A&M University

"Women on the Verge of a Political Breakthrough: The Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW) and Transnational Feminisms"

### Willa Silverman, Pennsylvania State University

"Dining, Sociability, and Gender in Fin de Siècle France: The Notebooks of Henri Vever"

### Sharon Spaulding, Independent Scholar

"In Her Own Words: The Personal Papers of Mary Ware Dennett"

**Etusuko Taketani**, University of Tsukuba (Japan)  
“Edith Sampson, the United Nations, and the Cold War in Asia”

**Jean Wills**, University of Saskatchewan (Canada)  
“Women in Advertising: The Silenced Voices”

#### DISSERTATION GRANTS

The Schlesinger Library awarded 11 dissertation grants to scholars enrolled in a doctoral program.

**Mayra Avitia**, University of California, San Diego  
“Political *Compadrazgo*: Chicana Networks, Gender Politics, and Ethnic Identity in 20th-Century Los Angeles”

**Emily Elizabeth Goodman**, University of California, San Diego  
“Feeding Feminism: Food and Gender Ideology in American Women’s Art, 1960–1979”

**Diana Greenwold**, University of California, Berkeley  
“Crafting New Citizens: Art and Handicraft in American Settlement Houses, 1884–1945”

**Anna Danziger Halperin**, Columbia University  
“British and American Child-Care Policy, 1945–1997”

**Adrienne Rose Johnson**, Stanford University  
“The Literature of Loss: Dieting, Gender, and Culinary Nostalgia”

**Kelly Marino**, Binghamton University  
“Creating Revolution in Educated Opinion: College Students and Woman-Suffrage Organizing, 1890–1920”

**Sara Matthiesen**, Brown University  
“Reconceived: Women’s Reproduction after *Roe v. Wade*”  
*Also received an Alice Stone Blackwell Award*

**Kelly O’Donnell**, Yale University  
“‘Dear Injurious Physician’: Barbara Seaman, Feminism, and the Politics of Women’s Health in America”

**Kristy Slominski**, University of California, Santa Barbara  
“An American Religious History of Sex Education”

**Stacy Williams**, University of California, San Diego  
“‘Don’t Assume I Don’t Cook’: How Social Movements Affect Feminist Discourse about Cooking”

**Anna Lane Windham**, University of Maryland  
“Blue-Collar Battle: Union Organizing as a Hidden Terrain of 1970s Class Conflict”

#### ORAL HISTORY GRANTS

This year five Oral History Grants were awarded to scholars conducting oral history interviews.

**Li Yun Alvarado**, Fordham University  
“Latina New York: Poetic (Re)Constructions of the Empire City”

**Sarah Bishop**, University of Pittsburgh  
“‘It’s Just What We Saw in the Movie’: An Oral History of Female Refugees’ Interpretations of American Media”

**Nancy Walbridge Collins**, Columbia University  
“Women’s Right to Fight: From Exception to Routine in U.S. Federal Policy, 1994–2013”

**Christian Man**, Memphis Center for Food and Faith  
“Sisters on the Same Land: Agricultural Transformation in the Mississippi Delta”

**Andrea Merrett**, Columbia University  
“Feminisms in American Architecture: 1968–2001”

*For more information about the Schlesinger Library’s research grants and deadlines please visit [www.radcliffe.harvard.edu/schlesinger-library/grants](http://www.radcliffe.harvard.edu/schlesinger-library/grants).*

# ANDY PFORZHEIMER

## Cofounder of the Barcelonas and the Bartacos

C. Andrew Pforzheimer '83, known as Andy, moves and speaks quickly, with an abundance of energy. So perhaps it's not surprising that he and his business partner, Sasa Mahr-Batuz, have opened 13 restaurants since the mid-1990s and are planning to open more. Their first was the Barcelona Restaurant and Wine Bar, a tapas and wine bar, in South Norwalk, Connecticut, near Pforzheimer's home. It was followed by eight more Barcelonas, as he calls them, and four Bartacos, which replicate the feel of a beach bar. The Barcelonas and Bartacos are located up and down the East Coast, in Atlanta, Boston, New Haven, Washington, DC, and other cities.

Each restaurant is different, with its own look and atmosphere, and the chefs have great latitude with menus. "The key for us is that the place be fun and feel like a neighborhood restaurant," Pforzheimer says. "You can't really do that with cookie-cutter recipes and cookie-cutter chefs." Part of the training for the Barcelona chefs is an expense-paid trip to Spain, where they get firsthand experience of tapas and wine. "It's unusual," Pforzheimer says. "It's a nice perk—but from our end, there's no better training."

Another place Pforzheimer puts his prodigious energy is the Schlesinger Library Council, which he joined in 2012, following service there by his cousin Edith S. Aronson '84, EdM '87. Asked why he agreed to serve on the council, Pforzheimer talks about his family's strong tradition of philanthropy at Harvard and the passion his grandmother Carol K. Pforzheimer '31, who died in 2010, felt for Radcliffe. "It makes sense that we stay involved with Radcliffe as a kind of ongoing memorial to my grandmother," he says.

There's also a strong tradition of bibliophilia in the Pforzheimer family. "We're all reverential about books," Pforzheimer says. His great-grandfather Carl H. Pforzheimer Sr. collected the works of the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley and his contemporaries, including Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, which the family foundation donated to the New York Public Library.

Pforzheimer used the Schlesinger Library's culinary collection during his undergraduate days, when he took a course on food in history and literature. Now he has his own culinary collection, which includes many old French cookbooks.

After working in restaurants during high school, Pforzheimer found work at Paco's Tacos when he moved to Cambridge to attend Harvard. Determined to be a chef, he took time off from college to live in France for 18 months and train as a chef at L'Ermitage de Corton. When he returned to Harvard for his junior and senior years, he worked two nights a week at Upstairs at the Pudding. After graduating, he worked at a series of restaurants in California and New York City before becoming the food editor at the



PHOTO BY TONY RINALDO

magazine *Martha Stewart Living*. Soon, though, he needed to return to the kitchen. He started a catering company in his house, and one of his first clients was his future business partner, who had the idea of opening a tapas restaurant.

Today Pforzheimer spends most of his time traveling—looking for new locations for the Barcelonas and Bartacos—or signing checks and “beating on people,” as he puts it, in his Connecticut office. He and his wife, Zelig Daniels Pforzheimer, have three sons, two in college and one in high school. His wife won't go to any of the Barcelonas or Bartacos with him, Pforzheimer says, because “she doesn't like the way I hop up from the table every two minutes.”

Where does he see himself in 10 years? “Fishing,” he quips. Then he amplifies: he intends to continue teaching at a local community college and to pursue his board work, such as serving on the board of finance in Wilton, Connecticut, where he lives.

—**Pat Harrison**  
*Publications Manager*



## EVENTS AT THE SCHLESINGER LIBRARY

### Save the Date

#### Why History Matters: A Symposium to Honor Gerda Lerner and the 70th Year of the Schlesinger Library

Thursday, December 5, 2013  
Knafel Center, 4 PM

To mark the Schlesinger Library's 70th anniversary, six historians will reflect on advances in US women's history during the career of historian Gerda Lerner (1920–2013), who was a singular force in developing the field.

#### Participants:

Joyce Antler, Brandeis University  
Nancy F. Cott, Harvard University (moderator)  
Thavolia Glymph, Duke University  
Linda Gordon, New York University  
Linda K. Kerber, University of Iowa  
Alice Kessler-Harris, Columbia University

#### Fifty Years after *The Feminine Mystique*: What's Changed at Home and at Work?

Tuesday, November 19, 2013

Two notable scholars looked back at Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique* and considered whether movement toward equality has persisted or stalled since the book was published in 1963. Nancy F. Cott introduced the event and the panelists:

Stephanie Coontz, Evergreen State College  
Ariela Dubler, Columbia Law School

#### When Everything Changed

Tuesday, October 22, 2013

The columnist Gail Collins, of the *New York Times*, delivered the 2013–2014 Maurine and Robert Rothschild Lecture, presented by the Schlesinger Library. During the lecture, she explored how and why the national view of American women has changed so dramatically since 1960. To read coverage of this event online, visit [www.radcliffe.harvard.edu/event/2013-gail-collins-lecture](http://www.radcliffe.harvard.edu/event/2013-gail-collins-lecture).

To watch the question and answer session from this event, visit [www.radcliffe.harvard.edu/video/when-everything-changed](http://www.radcliffe.harvard.edu/video/when-everything-changed).





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on the History of Women in America

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For information about upcoming events, please visit [www.radcliffe.harvard.edu](http://www.radcliffe.harvard.edu).

Political buttons from Bernice  
Sandler’s donated collections.

