## CONTENTS

**FOREWORD** by Christie Farnham  
**INTRODUCTION** by Joan Hoff  
**AFRICA**  
**AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMEN**  
Freed Women  
Late Nineteenth Century  
Other  
Slavery  
Theory, Issues, and Historiography  
Twentieth Century  
**AGRICULTURE**  
Agricultural Workers  
Farms and Farmers  
Rural Life  
**ART**  
Crafts  
Visual Fine Arts  
Film, Television, Photography  
General  
Literature  
Music  
Poetry  
Theatre  
**ASIA**  
East (China, Japan, Korea)  
General  
South (Bangladesh, India, etc.)  
Southeast (Burma, Vietnam, etc.)  
**AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND**  
**BIOGRAPHY**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual and Collective Biographies</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journals and Diaries</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral History</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theory</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIRTH CONTROL</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infanticide</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material Culture</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive Rights and Options</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECONOMICS (see also Work)</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East/Near East</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soviet Union</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETHNICITY</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrants</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin American</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPE</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Europe</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Europe</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Europe</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childbirth</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childcare</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographics</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTENTS

Infant Mortality 210
International 210
Kinship 212
Motherhood 216
FEMINISM 219
Biography 219
General 221
International 222
Organizations 224
Politics 225
Religion 227
Theory 227
FRIENDSHIP 229
HEALTH 231
Health Care/Preventive Health Care 231
Illness 233
Maternity/Childbirth 234
Medical Issues 236
Psychology 237
LATIN AMERICA 239
LAW/CRIME 245
Courts, Trials, and Prisons 245
Divorce, Family, and Marriage 246
Female Criminality 249
Lawyers 250
Reproductive Rights and Illegitimacy 250
Theories, and Other Issues 251
Work and Protective Legislation 254
LIFESTAGES AND LIFESTYLES (except married) 256
General 256
Life Courses 256
Old Age 258
Never-Married Women 258
Widowhood 260
Youth 262
MARRIAGE/DIVORCE 263
Courtship 263
Demographics 264
Divorce 266
Ethnicity 268
General 270
International 272
Polygamy 277
MATERIAL AND POPULAR CULTURE 278
Architecture/City Planning/Neighborhoods 278
Books/Literary Images/Literature 281
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crafts/Quilts/Embroidery</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fashion/Textiles/Beauty Culture</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs/Paintings/Visual Images/Movies</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popular Culture/Mass Media/Advertising</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science and Technology</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDDLE EAST/NEAR EAST</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILITARY/WAR</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Front</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace Activism</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Service</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLITICS</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Ladies</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Policy</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Participation</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Relations</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monarchies</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Holders</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parties</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theories and Issues</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's Rights</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORNOGRAPHY</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROFESSIONS</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theory and Issues</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Career Choices</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Collar Work</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROSTITUTION</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELIGION</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholicism</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missions and Missionaries</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Religions</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protestantism</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious Issues and Witchcraft</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEXUALITY</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ideology</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesbianism (see also Lifestages and Lifestyles)</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practices</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexually Transmitted Diseases</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginity/Celibacy</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIAL REFORM/COMMUNITY ORGANIZING</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biography</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTENTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Planning and Aid To Children</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Reform</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Reform</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moral Reform</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Movements/General</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperance</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's Clubs</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's Rights Movements</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soviet union</td>
<td>412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suffrage</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Suffrage</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffrage and Other Issues</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theory</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction/Deconstruction/Reconstruction</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's History/Feminist History</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's History Methodology and Other Disciplines</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-Cultural Theory and Women's History</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biography</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's History and Labor</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historiography and Sources</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u.s. southern women</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biography</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theories and Issues</td>
<td>442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utopias/communal societies</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>violence</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Crimes</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>women on the u.s. western frontier</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biography</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life on the Frontier</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving West and Homesteading</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Americans</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housework</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theory and Issues</td>
<td>467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crafts, Trades, and Home-Based Work</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domestics</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FOREWORD

Christie Farnham

In the spring of 1987, more than twelve years after I began doing research in women's history and at least fourteen years after the founding of the field, the realization came to me that there were no journals devoted exclusively to women's history. True, there were high-quality feminist periodicals, such as *Signs*, which published women's history along with works in other disciplines, but there was not one single journal dealing solely with women's history. This omission struck me as exceedingly strange, not only because the past decade had seen a proliferation of new journals addressed to all sorts of scholarly subjects and periods but also because the sheer quantity of research done in women's history had long since led its practitioners to refer to it as an "explosion." Indeed, it was astonishing to me that such an essential means of promoting a field and preserving its achievements for future generations could have been neglected. Someone should certainly have founded such a journal, I believed.

Why someone else? On further reflection it seemed to me that if I saw a need, I bore some obligation to see that it was met. It was also obvious that Indiana University, where I was then a faculty member, was an ideal place to found such a periodical, since it was already home to three history journals (*American Historical Review, Journal of American History, and History of Education Quarterly*). So I decided to take the initiative by inviting Joan Hoff, then Executive Secretary of the Organization of American Historians, to join me.

In June 1987, we set about creating a board of nationally recognized scholars and foreign advisers; establishing a working relationship with Indiana University, which supplies a portion of our operating funds in return for the training of graduate students; and contracting with Indiana University Press for publication. Joan Catapano, Acquisitions Editor, was of inestimable value in our getting started. Having put all the pieces together, we incorporated on October 17, 1988, and published our inaugural issue in spring 1989. Such a time-consuming and costly venture as a journal could not have succeeded in its initial phases without the generous assistance of the William Bingham Foundation of Cleveland.

This reference guide grew out of our early efforts to fulfill commonly held expectations that a journal should review books in the field. Since we had neither the lead time nor the initial funds to institute a conventional book review section in our first issues, and since women's history is highly interdisciplinary, with articles appearing in widely scattered publications, we decided that it would be a valuable service to the profession to substitute bibliographies on selected topics for regular book reviews until we were in a better position to address that section of the journal.

Emilye Crosby, our first graduate assistant, had the thankless task of setting up a system for organizing and computerizing the bibliographical information which she collected. Michael Rigolfi of the Organization of American Historians provided
much helpful advice and access to data. Crosby was succeeded by Gayle V. Fischer, who, under Joan’s and my supervision, compiled the bulk of the entries in this Guide.

Women in the History Profession

The approximately fifty-five hundred individual entries which the Guide contains attest to the fact that women’s history is the fastest-growing field in the profession. This is the result of its birth in the transforming vision of women’s liberation, the vastness of the subject matter awaiting investigation (the history of at least half of the world’s population), the rise of social history with its methodological advances in writing history "from the bottom up," and, most important, the prior existence of women already trained as historians.

Women had been members of the organized historical profession from its inception in the 1880s, holding token positions on its committees; but with few exceptions they were excluded from the real bases of the profession’s power and prestige, i.e., positions on the faculty of the nation’s major educational institutions and editorship of the foremost historical journals. The Journal of American History (formerly the Mississippi Valley Historical Review), for example, had no women editors in the early seventies, fewer than 2 percent of its book reviews were contributed by women, and in some years not a single article was authored by a woman. Unlike the American Sociological Review, where editors serve limited terms and the journal passes among institutions at regular intervals, history periodicals are linked to individual universities, and editors serve as long as they want. As a consequence, a small number of individuals and schools have a large influence on the shaping of the field. The situation at the ten highest-ranking graduate departments in the nation’s major research universities was also dismal. For the 1968-69 academic year there were no women full professors and only four at the associate and assistant levels. Berkeley, Cornell, Harvard, Princeton, Stanford, and Wisconsin had no women; Chicago had one out of a faculty of fifty-seven, Columbia two out of seventy-two, Michigan two out of forty-four, and Yale two out of seventy-three.¹ The bias against women in the profession was clear.

In the 1920s and 1930s, women received 15 percent of all the Ph.D.’s awarded in the nation. Those percentages declined, not because of any fall in absolute numbers, but because the number of men attending graduate school increased sharply in the fifties and sixties. Women were 13 percent of the 1930-59 Ph.D. cohort, dropping to 10.4 percent in the 1960-69 cohort.²

During this period, academic positions throughout the humanities were seldom advertised but instead were filled through "old boy" networks. Women often depended upon letters of reference, which might contain gratuitous sexist characterizations like the following: "While she probably doesn’t have the stamina for independent, scholarly work, she loves big parties and mixes well." Or, "If she has any faults, they are those that usually accompany the ambitious woman of her age." Prejudice against women’s intellectual abilities was pervasive. Numerous
studies showed that the same professional record was given a lower evaluation when it was attributed to a woman rather than to a man, no matter what the sex of the evaluator.\(^3\)

The feminist movement of the sixties had a profound effect upon the younger women in the historical profession, and they began to organize to oppose gender discrimination. In 1969, women's history was not yet a recognized field of scholarship, and many students were actively discouraged from doing research in this area. Only 10.4 percent of history Ph.D.'s were women, and there were no women officers in either of the two major historical associations (the American Historical Association, which covers all fields and periods, and the Organization of American Historians, which addresses itself primarily to Americanists). At the 1969 meetings of the American Historical Association, Berenice Carroll initiated the founding of the Coordinating Committee of Women in the Historical Profession to end discrimination against women in the profession. By 1975 its additional objective of furthering instruction and research in women's history was recognized by the affiliation of the Conference Group on Women's History with the AHA. Membership, however, remains largely joint. The CCWHP/CGWH, along with permanent committees in the AHA and OAH on the status of women in the profession which were created as the result of lobbying efforts, have proved to be highly effective instruments of change.\(^4\)

In 1970 the then ad hoc AHA Committee on the Status of Women presented its findings. Known as the "Rose Report," after the committee chair, Willie Lee Rose, the report formed the agenda for the succeeding twenty years, and the statistics it presented on women in the profession have served as a base line for evaluating women's status.

The Rose Report disclosed that not only was there gender bias, but the position of women was in some respects actually deteriorating. For example, 16 percent of full professors in history departments at coeducational colleges were women in 1959-60, but by 1968-69 only one remained, and she retired the following year. This example highlights the fact that women not only suffered from discrimination but frequently found such bias reinforced by changes in society. These women full professors were undoubtedly part of the generation of women Ph.D.'s trained in the twenties and thirties whose retirements were met by a sharp increase in the number of men who, benefiting from the GI bill following World War II, were now in graduate school. The result was a plentiful supply of males in a market where men were preferred.

The feminist movement arrived too late for women to benefit substantially from the enormous growth in higher education which took place between 1957 and 1967. Unfortunately, this expansion was to be short-lived, and academia was caught unaware of the changes which the seventies would bring—inflation, recession, cutbacks in government funding, salary erosion, and lower enrollments. Until 1970-71 faculty salaries had kept pace with those of other workers; afterwards, deterioration was more severe than in any other professional group.

In addition, departments faced declining history enrollments, with B.A.'s dropping from 44,000 to 21,000 in the period from 1972 to 1979.\(^5\)

Although partially reflecting the drop in the number of men entering the
discipline as a consequence of the lure of better-paying positions elsewhere, the percentage of history doctorates awarded to women rose from 10.4 percent (1960-69) to 15.8 percent (1970-74) to 26 percent (1975-80). In addition, women were included within the goals of affirmative action. Thus, by the early seventies women historians were knocking on the door of the profession, demanding their rights, only to see that door almost closed in their faces as a result of what came to be known as the "job-hiring crisis." History departments were slow to adjust their production of Ph.D.'s to the severely contracting market. At the 1971 AHA convention, 2,300 graduate students sought positions among the 155 advertised there. Even by 1976-77 there were more than two people in the market for every Ph.D. granted that year.6

Under these conditions, women's entry into the profession increased the feminization of the part-time and temporary segment of the market. Even those women fortunate enough to have tenure-track positions faced the "revolving door" phenomenon, as retrenchment forced a rise in publication standards. Many women moved into public history, where women had traditionally found jobs before the field had a name. They also led in establishing organizations for the unaffiliated scholar, such as the Institute for Research in History. The difficulties of these years are summed up in statistics for academically employed women. In the cohort which was thirty-six to forty-five years old in 1987, 19 percent of the women, compared to 13.1 percent of the men, still held non-tenure-track positions.7

Despite all of these difficulties, women historians have made significant gains in the past twenty years. The area of greatest success has been the history organizations themselves. There are several reasons for this: the skill of women's lobbying efforts and the high quality of their leadership; the visibility of these organizations within education, which places significant pressures on them for gender equity; and the fact that advances here are less threatening to male academic culture than improvements in women's status in individual departments.

By 1991, the twenty-year lobbying effort had given the AHA one woman president and the OAH four (one of whom is an African American). Gains were made in other organizations as well. Women also served as presidents of the American Studies Association and the Southern Historical Association during this period. The percentage of women who were elected officials of the AHA increased from zero in 1969 to 38 percent in 1977 to 46 percent in 1990, when they represented but 25 percent of the membership.8 Such success out of proportion to their percentage of the membership is frequently credited to "preferential treatment," even though a majority of women won in the 1980s when they ran against men.

Opening up the historical organizations has led to two consequences of special significance: it has increased the visibility of women and women's history in the profession, and it has opened the hiring process to all, by substituting a national listing of positions for the "old boy" system whereby mentors sought to locate jobs for their students through personal contacts. Not only is advertising more equitable for women, but it has benefited minorities and those men not privileged by the former elitist system.

Progress on other fronts has been uneven, however. In 1990 the AHA
Committee on Women Historians published a follow-up to the "Rose Report," assessing women's position in the profession twenty years later. It found a salutary increase in the visibility of women in the profession. Further, entry-level salaries had reached the same level as men's by 1987, and women's share of Ph.D.'s had risen to 38 percent by 1988. Yet major problems remain.

Despite initiatives to address the poor representation of racial and ethnic groups in the profession, their proportion of new Ph.D.'s had actually declined; and those who were offered academic positions often found themselves isolated and bereft of an accepting, collegial environment. College enrollments of minorities had also declined, reflecting cutbacks in student aid which led to fewer students in the pipeline. The absolute number of doctorates awarded to minority women from 1975 to 1988 was discouragingly small: Native Americans, 8; Hispanics, 41; Asian Americans, 42; and African Americans, 101. For purposes of comparison, it is useful to note that of the total number of Ph.D.'s awarded to academically employed historians between 1946 and 1988, 12,500 went to men and 2,500 to women.10

Women historians continued to experience significant inequities. The longer they remained in the profession, the further they fell behind men in rank and salary. Figures for history were more extreme than those for the rest of the humanities. Women Ph.D.'s in four-year colleges and universities earned only 80.6 percent of men's salaries in 1987. The part-time segment of the market remained "feminized," with women accounting for twice as many non-tenure-track positions and fifteen times as many adjunct positions as men. These positions characteristically carried few or no health and pension benefits. The number of women at the top of the profession continued to increase, but slowly, and was even declining in women's colleges. In the ten top-ranked research universities listed above, the percentage of women had improved but little—to 12 percent of the faculty.11

Although not all women historians are historians of women, the overwhelming majority of historians of women are women. Almost from its inception, women's history has been history from a feminist perspective, even though within that perspective a range of positions are held. The field, whose beginning was marked by the First Berkshire Conference on the History of Women in 1973, attended by only five hundred people, has reached early maturity. The first generation of historians of women were self-taught, but by 1990 their students had become mature scholars who were already revising earlier interpretations and questioning explanatory frameworks. The rigorous and innovative quality of scholarship in the field led to over two hundred history departments listing a specialist in women's history by 1988, and over fifty institutions offering doctoral training by that date. The field has grown to international importance. In 1990 the first conference of the International Federation for Research in Women's History was held in Madrid. This organization is composed of representatives of twenty-three nations.

The linkage of feminism, women's history, and women historians proved to be a strong combination for advancing the status of women in the historical profession. Feminism provided a framework for understanding and articulating the position of women in the profession as well as the focus and the energy for
organizing a militant assault upon sexism in the academy. Feminism, in its emphasis upon equality, spoke to universalistic norms in both the profession and the nation, thereby forming a bridge to male academic culture which led to sympathetic support by many men.

If feminism provided the framework, women's history provided the vehicle for the project of improving women's status in the profession. Because women constitute half or more of the world's population, no field of history is unrelated to their concerns. Because both feminism and women's history are, at root, critiques of power and domination, their ideas reverberate throughout the field. Women historians, whatever their specialty, found not only that women's history had something to say, but that probably a lacuna existed on women which needed filling. Thus, women's history provided research topics to all subfields and, additionally, opportunities to revise and reconfigure them. The field of women's history itself has provided new positions which are generally filled by women.

And, finally, women historians themselves have been the primary engine behind advances in their professional status. This is not to deny that many men have provided support. Nevertheless, one cannot imagine the enhancement of women's professional status without their own considerable efforts. The resistance with which they have been and continue to be met is clear in the statistics presented above. In the final analysis, no group relinquishes its privileges without a challenge.

Notes

1. OAH Committee on the Status of Women, Report for 1985; AHA's 1970 report of the Committee on the Status of Women (known as the "Rose Report").


4. The Coordinating Committee of Women in the Historical Profession was initially cochaired by Carroll and Gerda Lerner. Their custom of dividing responsibilities led to the creation of the Conference Group on Women's History, which became an autonomous affiliate of the AHA in 1975. However, the membership is largely joint and composed of individuals, although CCWHP/CGWH acts as an umbrella organization for fifteen regional associations as well. See review of Hilda Smith, Nupur Chaudhuri, and Gerda Lerner, A History of the Coordinating Committee of Women in the Historical
FOREWORD


INTRODUCTION:
An Overview of Women's History in the United States

Joan Hoff

Equal education, for which women have clamored . . . has meant the extension to women of men's education in their own history and judgments of themselves. . . . It is basically a sex-education--masculine in design and spirit. . . .

The Journal Of Women's History, pursuing its goal of serving as the journal of record for the field of women's history in the United States and abroad, is proud to present this compilation of periodical literature from 1980 to 1990 prepared by Gayle V. Fischer. Since the 1970s, women's history in the United States has been strongly rooted in the politics of women's liberation--acknowledging the need to find a collective past for the purpose of contributing to a praxis whose goal is women's autonomy and self-realization. Nowhere is this more evident than in the articles published during the last decade.

The zeal to uncover power relationships in the interest of equality and social justice has seldom been denied by historians of women until most recently, as will be noted below. In fact, methodologies developed in women's history demythologize the writing of objective history, demonstrating that "objectivity" is an impossibility and that "objective" history often amounts to nothing more or less than male history, a realization achieved by historian Mary Ritter Beard over fifty years ago, as is reflected in the introductory quotation.

Women's history also refuses to be neatly labeled in a disciplinary box. Drawing on multidisciplinary theories and methodologies, women's history has adopted a variety of strategies for achieving its goals. The globalization of the world economy, together with the media revolution of the last thirty years, which provides instant access to what is going on all over the world, portends the reinforcement of this interdisciplinary perspective in the 1990s--as does the increased influence of Third World women upon the conceptualization of women's history. Because of its interdisciplinary nature and the continued reluctance of mainstream historical journals in the United States and other nations to devote any more than 10 percent of their articles to women's history, it has proven difficult to keep track of the latest scholarship. Much of this material has been published in obscure journals, state historical periodicals, or publications which only occasionally carry historical articles.

This ten-year bibliography of periodical literature from the 1980s has been compiled to facilitate the work of scholars, teachers, and general readers in women's history. It is the hope of the editors and staff of the Journal of Women's History that this compilation will assist readers in keeping up with the latest
scholarship and will assess those areas in which more research needs to be done, because we are assuming that periodical literature of the 1980s anticipates the subject matter of monographic publications in the field of women's history during the 1990s. A list of the serial publications from which this bibliographic reference has been prepared can be found at the end of the volume. There are forty subject entries, divided into subcategories, totaling over 5,500 individual articles that have been extensively cross-listed in order to facilitate the use of this reference work. A statistical analysis indicates that the two most researched areas in the field of women's history are work (including economics and professions), which accounts for 14 percent of all the entries, and religion, constituting 8 percent. Twenty-three percent of all entries are about countries other than the United States, and while they also reflect the dominance of economic and religious topics, some of the following generalizations about other categories apply more to American scholarship on women than to that in other countries.

One might ask why so many of the articles are about the work women do outside the home, since the middle-class, two-income family is largely a post-World War II development in most countries. Even though most of the authors of these articles are middle-class, many of them began writing about working-class families in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when wives commonly supplemented their husbands' income in both urban and rural settings. In fact, there has been only one ten-year period in all of U.S. history when the average husband's family wage was sufficient to support his wife and children—the postwar baby and economic boom decade of the 1950s. While the sufficiency of the male family wage varies from country to country, working women have been common in all time periods, especially in agriculture, industry, and domestic service. In addition to an abundance of primary material about working women, the disproportionately large number of articles on women's work also reflects the influence of socialist historians, who have played a prominent role among both women scholars and women activists, especially in the United States, England, and France since 1945. Moreover, one early way to legitimate women's history since the 1960s has been to connect it with an already established subfield, in this instance labor history.

Another question that might be asked concerns the surprisingly high percentage of entries on material and popular culture—7 percent, equal to the percentage of articles on politics. This proportion is higher among historians of women in the United States than among those in other countries. This is probably due to American Studies tradition which has, since the 1960s, encouraged historians to look at how people lived privately, rather than simply at what they thought and accomplished publicly. Because of the mentalité school of historiography in France, one also finds a higher percentage of articles about the living conditions of average women in that country than of those in most other nations. Six percent of the articles in this collection are about women and art and women within the family. Five percent are about the theoretical aspects of writing and researching women's history in the United States and other nations. Based on titles of articles, this bibliography conveys the strong impression that a higher percentage of
theoretical articles are published by historians of women outside the United States.

A number of topics each constitute 4 percent of the total entries. They are marriage and divorce, biographies, military and war, social reform and community organizing, education, and African-American women. Three percent of the articles can be found in the areas of law and crime, ethnicity, sexuality, and feminism. Only 2 percent are devoted respectively to the topics of lifestages and lifestyles, suffrage (including anti-suffrage—a topic of little interest outside the United States and England), and birth control. One percent of the articles are about southern women in the United States, agriculture, health, prostitution, and violence. Less than 1 percent of all the entries cover such topics as utopias, pornography, and sports.

Readers may want to use this statistical breakdown to draw a number of conclusions about their own future research and geographical area of concentration. Clearly, the small proportion of entries related to matters of sexuality (including lesbianism), lifestages and lifestyles, birth control (including abortion, fertility, infanticide, and reproductive rights and options), and pornography and violence against women, totaling only 6 percent of all articles, probably does not reflect the importance of these issues to contemporary women as found in public policy discussions at local, state, and national levels. Just as obviously, these articles reflect a diversity with respect to race, class, and gender that belies recent claims that women's history in the 1980s continued to focus primarily on white, middle-class women, as it had in the 1970s.

The following essay is based on monographic publications (with selective references to the periodical literature in this compilation) and is aimed at those interested in a review of trends in the field of women's history during the twentieth century in the United States, but especially since the Second World War.

**Patriarchal History**

The kind of history many of us were taught from primary school through college is so familiar that we scarcely think of it as having a name. A shorthand term for that nameless though ubiquitous type of history is "patriarchal," where the standards of power, prestige, and traditional periodization abound. Such criteria have eliminated most women from historical consideration or have resulted in the peripheral inclusion of only the "exceptional" among them.

Throughout the ages, the writers of patriarchal history have emphasized the exercise of public power as the most important aspect of human life. One of the recurrent activities in the public sphere has been abrupt or violent changes in relationships between individuals and nations and between humans and their environments. It is not only politics and wars that represent these values of power and prestige and that determine traditional textbook periodization; so too does the emphasis in patriarchal history on dramatic confrontations between powerful individuals rather than on the evolution of social relations.

Consequently, one of the most common features of patriarchal history is the search for heroic or charismatic figures. This search has been reinforced in the
United States by the rise of the cult of hero worship since the 1920s because of technological advancements in mass communication, but it is also not uncommon among historians of other countries. Thus, conservative historians of the present traditionally write about conservative leaders of the past. Radical historians look for radical models as subjects of their research. Labor historians focus on class differences, while gay historians search for examples of homosexuality. Minority or ethnic historians search for prominent representatives of their respective races or ethnic backgrounds. This attempt to find historical figures representing particular political, class, sexual, racial, or ethnic preferences became particularly evident in works published during the 1970s.

To the degree, therefore, that historians of women simply emphasize finding heroines from the American past, they are continuing to write in a patriarchal mold. Even if they write about women who are less well known, they often resurrect them using traditional values of power and prestige. The same is true of historians who specialize in the study of minority or ethnic leaders. Since women and other subordinate groups simply have not produced many individuals who meet traditional patriarchal criteria, one soon runs out of these kinds of heroes. While some of these compensatory or remedial efforts are necessary to overcome the historical invisibility of these groups, such history contains serious limitations. For one, patriarchal history has placed far too much emphasis on atypical individuals whose public careers have little in common with the private lives of "average" women. This emphasis when continued by historians of women also raises the political question about whether concentrating primarily on "notable" or exceptional women can contribute to the empowerment of all women. Thus, much compensatory or remedial history perpetuates the patriarchal tradition of according more importance to the public than to the private sphere of human existence and usually consists of narratives about women's experiences that parallel those of men using standard political, socioeconomic, and cultural terminology and periodization. It is an attempt not so much to "rewrite history," as Virginia Woolf advocated in 1929, by accumulating a "mass of information" about women's daily lives, as it is to imitate conventional history.2

Compensatory or remedial history constituted a first step toward achieving historical visibility for powerless groups who were traditionally relegated to the invisible confines of the private sphere. Nonetheless, early compensatory history was seriously flawed because it often only substituted women for men. Even when prominent women emerged in the United States, the documentation of their lives and achievements was usually left to white males who imposed their own values on them. First, they wrote about women prescriptively, assigning them status and societal value according to prevailing mainstream standards; that is, they took female "outsiders," assigned them mainstream characteristics, and thus made "acceptable" models out of the private and public lives of women ranging from Deborah Sampson Gannett to Eleanor Roosevelt. Second, in deciding that only certain records about these exceptional women should be preserved, they allowed much documentation to suffer destruction or deterioration.

The relationship between the public male and private spheres has profoundly affected how historians write about female sexuality, especially homosocial and/or
INTRODUCTION

homoerotic bonding. The conventional tendency has been to trivialize love relationships between women in comparison to the heterosexual home as a haven from the heartless world, or to stress how love relationships between women supported them in their public and private activities. Neither approach, however, has yet legitimized the single woman as a sexual being for whom no theoretical and historical heterosexual or homosexual apologia need be made. The staff of the Journal of Women's History believes that the theoretical and historical study of female friendships and sexuality is so important that it warrants its own subheading in this bibliography.

Often, interpretative battles over historical manifestations of female sexuality and friendship have been fought in book reviews. For example, there was a flood of reviews attempting to explain away the obviously intense relationship between Lorena Hickok and Eleanor Roosevelt when it was exposed, but ironically denied, in Doris Faber's book. Patriarchal historians assiduously ignored Roosevelt's relationship with Hickok, disregarding over 3,000 letters they wrote each other in the 1930s and 1940s. Moreover, Roosevelt's post-1945 papers remain unprocessed and unindexed. They are still crammed into their original White House file boxes at the FDR Presidential Library in Hyde Park, even though her career assumed international dimensions through her work at the United Nations. In the minds of many historians and librarians, Roosevelt symbolically "died" when her husband died in 1945. The deficiencies of patriarchal history become most painfully evident when so prominent a person as Roosevelt can have not only her private life sanitized but also her important contributions to domestic politics and to international affairs systematically undervalued. In Roosevelt's case this neglect was due not so much to the difficulty posed by her close relationships with women as to the fact that most wives of presidents of the United States have been ignored as research topics by both patriarchal and feminist historians. There are only a little over thirty citations on First Ladies in this collection of articles.

Female sexuality and friendship continue to pose theoretical difficulties for historians, especially biographers. The best theoretical study of female friendship is Janice Raymond's book Passion for Friends: Toward a Philosophy of Female Affection. As Gerda Lerner has noted, there appears to be an inability or reluctance among biographers of women to analyze their subjects' public and private lives from a holistic perspective. She indicates that the reluctance to deal with the sexual preferences of women has the tendency to produce "homophobic judgements." At the very least, homosocial as well as homoerotic relationships between women should be subjected to the same set of historical standards currently used to analyze and describe heterosexual ones, rather than ignored or exaggerated. Several biographies about Hilda Doolittle, known to her literary friends as H.D., constitute another striking example of this dispute over how to characterize women's homosocial and/or homoerotic relations. Two books about Doolittle, in particular, contain otherwise inexplicable discrepancies regarding her sexual orientation.

Patriarchal historians have also typically destroyed or ignored sources about women. In 1848, for example, the year of the Seneca Falls Conference, Charles
Francis Adams edited the letters of his famous grandmother, Abigail Adams. In the process, he systematically destroyed most of the letters written to her by women unrelated to the family—women whom he deemed unimportant. Consequently, what remains of her correspondence is primarily with women of Mercy Otis Warren’s prominence, but not with numerous less "significant" women who wrote to her expressing their ideas and concerns about life during the Revolution.  

Another example of distortion involves the flamboyant Deborah Sampson Gannett. Familiar to many because she fought as an enlisted soldier in the War for Independence, Gannett collaborated with an editor friend, Herman Mann. In 1797 he published an account of her revolutionary activities with a title that encapsulates the classic patriarchal view of Gannett’s life: *The Female Review of Memoirs of an American Young Lady Whose Life and Character Are Peculiarly Distinguished—Being a Continental Soldier for Nearly Three Years in the Late American War during Which Time She Performed the Duties of Every Department into Which She Was Called with Punctual Exactness, Fidelity and Honor, and Preserved Her Chastity Inviolate by the Most Artful Concealment of Her Sex.* Because Gannett’s original manuscript was lost, all that remains is Mann’s verbose account, which turns a rather rough, competent colonial woman into a genteel lady whose chastity is intact. In 1916 another patriarchal historian, John Adams Vinton, decided to reprint Mann’s book with his own introduction and annotations. Although Vinton corrected the worst exaggerations and stereotypes of the first account, it remains a highly idealized and unreal portrait of Gannett. Sadly, we shall never know how she perceived herself, only how two men perceived her according to the prevailing male standards of their day.  

Despite the renaissance in women’s history all over the world during the decades of the 1970s and 1980s, we still find similar treatment accorded to prominent women and their papers. Many are still made to fit into a mainstream mold, especially in matters involving their sexuality, and often papers involving their intimate relations are sanitized or suppressed. Seldom are the private or public lives of even those women who best fit the patriarchal prerequisites of power and prestige accorded accurate personal renditions and adequate recognition in monographs or textbooks.  

Patriarchal neglect was even more blatant where "average" women were concerned. Their collective socioeconomic contributions, cultural networks, and private intrapsychic existence are now the subject of extensive historical research. Originally, sources for the history of women and minorities remained inadequate because they consisted primarily of documents collected and preserved using patriarchal standards. As of the late 1980s, the problems with source collection for the writing of women’s history are, to a degree, the reverse of those in the past. Although the two volumes of *Women’s History Sources: A Guide to Archives and Manuscript Collections in the United States* (1979) indicate that approximately two-thirds of the collections consist of personal papers, this basic reference lists few private documents describing those personal family activities involving sexuality, pregnancy, and child-rearing techniques of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and
INTRODUCTION

early twentieth-century American women.12

Most of what we do know about female sexuality, fertility, and birthing patterns in these periods comes from demographic data and other aggregate statistics culled largely from courthouse and church records. Today, in contrast, we have an abundance of published testimonies, as well as official government figures, about the sexuality, pregnancies, and child-bearing habits of women since the Second World War. Yet our female ancestors in those earlier centuries may have left proportionately more diaries and letters than contemporary women in the last half of the twentieth century. Our records in this century will remain incomplete for the "average" woman, but for different reasons. The contemporary woman is now less likely to write her friends; rather, she will telephone or visit them. So we may have less intimate documentation about homosocial bonding among today's typical women than we do for eighteenth- and nineteenth-century women.

If this is correct, then archivists and historians should encourage women who are not the "notables" of our age to deposit their personal papers. Most contemporary notables will make provisions for their papers without being asked. Another valuable aspect of preserving the reflections of average contemporary women is that they may be less self-conscious and more truthful than those of prominent women who, like prominent men, often write letters or keep diaries with their future publication in mind. This subtle but significant change from diary-as-a-private-record to diary-as-a-public-record will probably alter the value of diaries and letters for research purposes in the future.

We now have a particular type of qualitative material (largely intrapersonal) about eighteenth- and nineteenth-century women, but little quantitative documentation. For most of this century we have an abundance of quantitative information, but fewer inter- and intrapersonal documents. Advances in electronic preservation have made legal and quantitative data rather than qualitative material easy to acquire and store. As a result, in the next century it may become more, rather than less, difficult to write biographies of both well-known and "average" women that integrate their public and private lives.

Despite the persistence of patriarchal history, dramatic changes have taken place during the last quarter-century in the writing of U.S. women and in the profession of history itself. Many of those currently writing women's history have led the way in making curricular and textbook changes, and in the training and placing of students and the hiring and promoting of faculty.13 Hence, the new history about women in the United States has often been the focus of shifting ideological battles inside the profession. Analyzing the state of the art in any discipline, especially one such as history that has recently developed challenging subfields, is often a mask for talking about political and interpretive divisions created by new research. Thus, women's history has simultaneously threatened traditional patriarchal history and traditional departmental politics when it came to hiring, promotion, and tenure decisions since the early 1970s. Most important, as it has matured, women's history (and women's studies in general) has begun to challenge not only the criteria of power, prestige, and standard periodization, but also the basic theoretical foundations of patriarchal history with poststructural gender analysis.
Ironically, what we have come to call women’s history is a misnomer, because the subject is really the history of gender, which is "the cultural definition of behavior appropriate to both sexes."14 Because the new social history did not contain gender analysis when it emerged in the late 1960s, the subfield of women’s history was misnamed. In fact, because the new social history of the 1960s in the United States was so intertwined with the political and cultural movements of that decade, male bias dominated the methodology and narratives to the point that it "obscur[ed] rather than uncover[ed] the actual historical experiences of women."15 At best, early social historians knew that social and cultural anthropologists used a structural functionalist approach to distinguish gendered roles in society, without recognizing that the anthropologists usually trivialized or devalued women’s activities by using a male standard of power and prestige. Thus, social historians repeated the mistake of anthropologists when they studied the family by ignoring women as individuals and underestimating their collective contributions to history.16

Although gender is at the heart of all socialized behavior and perceived differences between the sexes, twenty years ago the meaning of gender was at best only vaguely perceived among historians, in male-biased anthropological terms at best, and in grammatical terms at worst, denoting words that were masculine, feminine, or neuter and hence requiring agreement with or selection of appropriately "gendered" modifiers. Likewise in the early years of the Second Women’s Movement, the words woman, women, and sex became common usage in historical writings, while feminism and feminist did not because they were considered too confrontational and subversive even within supposedly liberated intellectual circles during the early development of the new social history. At the height of the Second Women’s Movement in the United States in the 1970s, however, the term feminism gained widespread usage, replacing the derogatory Women’s Lib in popular and scholarly literature.

Beginning in the late 1970s, some self-conscious feminists among social historians insisted on distinguishing between the meanings of sex and gender, usually following the sex/gender theories of feminist anthropologist Gayle Rubin. She argued in 1975 that women’s seemingly universal oppression originated not simply in economic conditions, as Marx and Engels had written, or in their reproductive capacities, as cultural feminists insisted, but in a set of social relations based on gender stereotypes that may differ from culture to culture, but which perpetuate a largely male-dominated sexual hierarchy.

The idea that men and women are more different from one another than either is from anything else must come from somewhere other than nature. Furthermore, although there is an average difference between males and females on a variety of traits, the range of variation of those traits shows considerable overlap. . . . The idea that men and women are two mutually exclusive categories must arise out of something other than a nonexistent "natural" opposition. Far from being an expression of natural differences, exclusive gender identity
is the suppression of natural similarities. It requires repression: in men, of whatever is the local version of "feminine" traits; in women, of the local definition of "masculine" traits. The division of the sexes has the effect of repressing some of the personality traits of virtually everyone, men and women.17

Thus, sex as purely a biological term, referring to women's physical reproductive capabilities, increasingly became separated from socially conditioned gender characteristics in the minds of many feminists in the Second Women's Movement and in the discipline of history by the late 1970s. For example, the first edition of a nationally published list of readings and course outlines in women's history used largely in the 1970s did not carry the word gender in any of the titles; however, in the 1987 edition, gender appeared "as an organizing principle in one out of nine" entries, and it dominated papers given at the Eighth Berkshire Conference on the History of Women in 1990.18

In the 1980s there was a tendency in history classes and in the articles in this bibliography to substitute the word gender for feminist or women for a variety of reasons. First, since gender clearly includes the study of men as well as women, it was considered more inclusive; and second, it is more politically acceptable on most campuses in the face of the conservative backlash than, at least, the term feminist. Thus, the use of gender has become problematic because it has become politicized: at either extreme of the political spectrum, the term can be used to essentialize women or to depoliticize gender, as noted below. To confuse matters further, many government and institutional forms in the United States have incorrectly substituted gender for sex. Surely the census bureau does not want to know how each individual in the United States was socialized. It simply wants to know each individual's biological sex.

Stages of Development in U.S. Women's History

Misnomer or not, in this century U.S. women's history has passed through three discernible stages of development that diverge from traditional patriarchal history: (1) the remedial stage; (2) the prefeminist stage; and (3) the feminist stage. A fourth, postfeminist stage under the influence of poststructuralism is now emerging that is theoretically most sophisticated and intriguing, but carries with it some disturbing political overtones for the Second Women's Movement. The first stage occurred in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when historians attempted to make up for the previously deficient historical treatment of women by producing remedial histories of "exceptional" women. Some of these early histories were written by professional women historians who were activists, and some by amateur historians who had participated in the campaign for suffrage, or the First Women's Movement, at the end of the last century.19 The suffragists-turned-historians were laudatory about the feminine qualities of their subjects, while using victim or slave images to describe the general conditions of women in society. Subsequently, professional and amateur historians alike adopted the
dichotomous view of women as both superior and subordinate that histories had propagated since the beginning of recorded history and that has led to women's veneration but not their empowerment.

By portraying women as exploited and exceptional, the remedialists created an interpretative problem: they needed to explain how certain women overcame discrimination and excelled while others were defeated by it. This problem has not been completely resolved in contemporary works on individual women in all areas of the world, especially those who have successfully challenged the societal limitations placed upon their own personal and public lives, as many of the articles in the biography sections of this bibliography indicate. In addition to their simplistic and often contradictory biographical portraits of such women, these early twentieth-century amateur historians also wrote descriptive institutional histories of women's organizations and studies of literature prescribing women's domestic and social roles but did not speculate about the relationships or interconnectedness among socioeconomic or legal statuses of women to the larger society. Stressing the differences between the private sphere of women and the public sphere of men, these historians unwittingly reinstated patriarchal notions about the family and femininity among the first and second generations of suffrage leaders.

Largely descriptive and anecdotal, whether written by women (with the exception of works by Alice Morse Earle) or men, this compensatory or remedial approach to women's history flourished from the first decade of the twentieth century until the 1940s in the works of such professional historians as Edith Abbott, Mary Ritter Beard, Mary Sumner Benson, Elisabeth Anthony Dexter, Abbie Graham, Richard Morris, and Julia Cherry Spruill. In the 1950s and 1960s it could still be found in the writings of Mildred Adams, Catherine Cleverdon, Olivia E. Coolidge, Emily Taft Douglas, Eleanor Flexnor, Roger Fulford, and Alan P. Grimes—all of whom made a commitment to suffrage as a patriarchal standard of excellence for their female subjects and also made suffrage synonymous with feminism. Other historians concentrated on "exceptional" women or on specific groups of working women, such as those in the South or in the early factory system. Except in the writings of Mary Ritter Beard, man was the "measure of excellence." Beard remains one of the few historians of women to have broken with their traditional academic training and institutional affiliation.

The second stage of development in U.S. women's history can be considered prefeminist. These histories contain some of the same remedial and contradictory features of the earlier conventional works, especially the concentration on "notables," because these early historians of women were still trained in the traditional patriarchal mode of the 1950s and 1960s. However, the second-stage historians did begin to look at political events and movements other than suffrage and to ask new questions of old data from a female—but not necessarily a feminist—point of view. (I am dating the emergence of modern feminism in the late 1960s to the formation of the Second Women's Movement.) By and large, however, these historians continued to research the lives of "exceptional" rather than ordinary women and to write political or institutional histories.

As they progressed, however, this generation of historians became more critical
INTRODUCTION

of their female subjects, especially the suffragists and the women who participated in the Progressive Movement. Their negativism attested to the influence of Richard Hofstadter, who dealt harshly with most reform periods in U.S. history. Ironically, Hofstadter's "status anxiety" and "status decline" explanations for reform activity did not take into consideration the gendered humanitarian motivations of female as opposed to male Progressives. Nonetheless, his ideas were often uncritically applied to both sexes by women and men historians during this period.

Twenty years ago the profession generally accepted a women's history that found fault with individual women and women's organizations because it dovetailed with the history being written in other fields. Criticism of early U.S. reform movements increased as the civil rights and antiwar movements began to influence the politics of younger historians. By the beginning of the 1970s, women's history reflected the left-of-center concerns of many historians while it retained traditional periodization, e.g., the American Revolution, the age of Jackson, the Civil War and Reconstruction, and the origins of the First and Second World Wars.

The best-known among the prefeminist historians are Carl Degler, David M. Kennedy, Aileen S. Kraditor, Christopher Lasch, Gerda Lerner, William O'Neill, David Potter, Robert Riegel, Anne Firor Scott, Andrew Sinclair, Page Smith, and Barbara Welter. Writing in the late 1960s and early 1970s, they depicted women's early attempts to achieve equality and influence American society, and the shallowness of the separate-sphere ideology of the suffragists. In particular, some of these historians condemned the suffragists for allowing race and class interests to narrow their assessment of women's problems and to limit their demands to the right to vote. Others judged those women draped in the "cult of true womanhood" harshly by the standards of their own time, reserving their praise for only the very first generation of suffragists led by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who met the increasingly radical political standards of the Vietnam and Watergate eras. The deficiencies of this anachronistic historical interpretation were not seriously questioned until the development of the new social history directly challenged both traditional patriarchal and prefeminist histories by featuring the concerns of ordinary rather than exceptional people; by elevating rather than condemning the private sphere occupied by women in contrast to the public one of men; and by attending to how women of the past perceived themselves and positively bonded with each other within the much-debated domestic circle rather than to the pejorative contemporary review of domesticity that Betty Friedan's Feminine Mystique had prompted among many second-stage historians.

The new social history of the late 1960s produced the third, or modern feminist, phase in American women's history. In keeping with their left-of-center politics and their involvement in the Second Women's Movement, the men and women who wrote the new social history deliberately added a feminist agenda to their research programs. Most of these historians had received traditional graduate training, and thus initially used the conventional sources of their predecessors, but they freed themselves from these sources by employing new methodologies that
questioned the older data.26

Many of the questions they asked came directly or indirectly from the political agendas of the civil rights, antiwar, and Second Women’s movements. For example, how did the black family remain intact in the face of slavery? How did blacks, women, and immigrant groups develop distinctive family and kinship patterns that were largely ignored or undetected by the dominant power structure? Did such networks serve as a defense against psychic and other forms of exploitation? How were formal or informal rituals transmitted intergenerationally? Do women and men experience the major events of history similarly? How did the socialization of children differ among different class and racial groupings? What is the significance of homosocial bonding among women? How much conscious sense of community and collective action can be found among the powerless? Do gender behavior patterns cut across class and time, or are they historically variable, that is, determined by particular socioeconomic and cultural periods? What contributions have women and minorities made during times of war, depression, or other national dislocations? What is the political and cultural significance of iconographic representations of women, especially in times of national trauma? Why do periods of conservative backlash inevitably follow wars, and what gendered implications do they contain? Do subcultural organizations have different functions and modes of operation than those run by white males? Have changes in the legal status of U.S. women since the colonial period reflected more about the evolution of the country’s political economy than about “progress” in women’s rights? And finally, is there a “timeless” definition of feminism that can be applied to all of American or any other national history?

Most of these questions cannot be answered by traditional historical approaches to research. Conscious feminist historians all over the world have begun to use innovative methods involving oral history, ethnography, sociology, ethnology, semiotics, family reconstitution, collective biographical sketches (prosopography), and various forms of statistical and computerized demographic analysis, such as multiple regression analysis, and other microhistory techniques. Most recently, they have begun to answer such questions with poststructural perspectives borrowed from literature, philosophy, and film criticism. These innovations led first to the reconstruction of the aggregate history of female and other subcultural groups from incomplete and hence largely ignored data, and now to the deconstruction of the concept of gender itself. Once believed inadequate for historical analysis, such sources as obscure legal, church, census, and other demographic records, as well as folklore, films, female literature, transcripts of interviews, music, and evidence of informal community and interest-group networks, have all yielded new and valuable historical information on women. Although 23 percent of the articles in this bibliography are about countries other than the United States, they are not varied enough to determine whether a similar pattern of development can be found elsewhere. Clearly, these avant-garde American historians were borrowing advanced methodology in a variety of disciplines from other countries, especially France and England. The 1986 International Conference on Women’s History in Amsterdam demonstrated both the intellectual borrowing that had taken place in the last two decades, and the
INTRODUCTION

remaining differences in national historiographies of women.27

Since it was influenced by the new social history and the Second Women’s Movement, the third stage of U.S. women’s history was not initially taken seriously by the predominantly white male historical establishment. Such men viewed such historical research as either marginal or too ideological and present-minded. In addition, they devalued the subject matter—e.g., female culture, female networks, sexuality, female socialization, and women’s life cycle within the family—and therefore often discounted feminist contributions to research as being unscientific or "nonobjective" and hence less deserving of recognition for promotion or tenure. Until this third stage in the writing of U.S. women’s history emerged, even historians of the family largely ignored women because they did not employ gender analysis.28 And if one takes seriously the arrogant "ten commandments" for the writing of women’s history that family historian Lawrence Stone proclaimed in the April 11, 1985, issue of the New York Review of Books, there are many establishment historians who still think that women should be written about only "in relation to men and children."29

In summary, third-stage women’s history went beyond the male-defined interests and values of the early new social history by establishing gender as a fundamental category of analysis. Feminist historians—too numerous to mention by name here, and including many who conduct research on women in all areas of the world, not simply those in the United States—have begun to show the importance of women struggling to reconcile their roles in the public and private spheres. They have also begun to restore women in positive ways to the subfields of economic, urban, religious, and family history, in which they had been ignored (or removed altogether) by traditional patriarchal historians and considered only negatively or marginally by the second-stage prefeminist historians. Most important, some of these modern feminist historians took up the task of writing about class, racial, sexual, and other significant differences among women.

At first, the most striking aspect of this latest stage in U.S. women’s history appeared to be the intersection of women’s common experience over time with an improved understanding of the specific experiences of women in particular historical periods. Often centering on the life cycle of women, feminist historians have tried to reflect the totality of women’s public and private lives. Three thematic areas of emphasis have emerged from their research. They can be summed up in the terms family, functionalism, and feminism. Initially, feminist historians successfully placed women as a gender category into family history. If anything, women’s gendered roles within the family have been analyzed more extensively by these third-stage historians than any other aspect of female life. Second, such historians have exposed the traditional way in which women were accorded "functionalist treatment"—that is, the prescriptive view that female existence is largely circumscribed by roles within the patriarchal family structure.30 Instead, they have redefined functionalism to mean the work of women inside and outside the home in relation to the predominant sexist and racist market and political economy. Third, they have attempted to trace the origins and development of several distinct types of historical feminism. Historical interpretations employing
all three themes increasingly rely on some form of poststructural gender analysis.

*Trends in Third-Stage Feminist Scholarship*

Until the mid-1970s, most published works on U.S. women reflected a stable and homogeneous society—not one based on diverse and often dissatisfied marginal groups—except for those discussing certain working-class women located primarily in the eastern corridor. Thus, despite the more sophisticated methodology, the new social history approach, and the left-of-center backgrounds of these third-stage scholars, great emphasis continued to be placed on the private activities of women within the larger constructs of the family, religion, community, and female networks inside and outside the home. Because they concentrated on the similarities among women across class, race, and ethnic lines to a much greater degree than their liberal or radical colleagues in other parts of the world, the initial scholarship by third-stage historians in the United States suspiciously resembled the 1950s consensus scholarship, which the liberal and radical historians of women’s history had originally repudiated. The bulk of the earliest historical writings of third-stage feminists paint a rather positive, homogeneous picture of U.S. women. To summarize, U.S. history looks more humane, more progressive, and more concerned about social justice when women are integrated into it. Yet at the same time, these writings also promoted the ideas of American exceptionalism, patriotism, and unending progress based on traditional middle-class, liberal notions about political and legal individualism. (It is not clear from the entries in this bibliography whether the same generalizations hold true with regard to the historical writings about women in other parts of the world where the influence of socialism in intellectual and political circles has been much greater since World War II than in the United States. This has meant that class, race, and comparative analysis appears consistently stronger in the writings of non-U.S. historians of women.)

How did this happen? These first histories by third-stage feminist historians were largely the result of the relatively easy access to, and abundance of, sources on white, northeastern, middle- and working-class women. Thus, despite its methodological and often theoretical sophistication drawn from postwar European and English intellectual developments, the new social history in the United States did not initially consist of comparative, cross-national studies or concentrate on class diversity that existed among American women of the past and present. It was also insufficiently attentive to regionalism (until the last half of the 1980s, for example, western women in the United States remained the orphans of women’s history), to racial or ethnic diversity, and to conflict between different socioeconomic classes of women, while placing too much stress on women as depositaries of sexuality, on motherhood, and on their fulfillment primarily in a heterosexual family setting rather than on their contributions to other aspects of private life and to public life outside the workforce. Women’s lives in nonnuclear families—either alone as single mothers, with other single or never-married women, or in lesbian relationships—was also largely ignored until the mid-1970s. Until then many of the new social history theories seldom progressed beyond traditional economic analytical categories or simplistic cultural notions about the
"eternal feminine."

Nonetheless, the enormous outpouring of scholarship that has taken place in the field of U.S. women's history in the last twenty years not only has become more diverse in content, as this collection of articles from the 1980s clearly indicates, but it has also contributed to the acceptance of such research in women's history by tenure committees and the integration of material on women into survey and other classes. Much remains to be done, however. Although feminist scholarship has dramatically altered two subfields within the discipline of history—the new social history and the new legal history—women continue to be studied and taught primarily as a separate group rather than integrated into all historical fields.

Although the discipline of history (and the humanities in general) is far from being transformed by the new social history with its emphasis on women and minorities, both have already come under attack from neoconservatives. Recent critics ranging from such politicos as President George Bush and William Bennett, former head of the Department of Education and former U.S. drug "czar," to intellectuals of some stature such as Allan Bloom, Gertrude Himmelfarb, and Theodore Sorensen, and most recently to lightweight thinkers such as Dinesh D'Souza and Camille Paglia, fear that this new scholarship, in particular, has already undermined the patriarchal underpinnings of conventional history and of Western culture itself.32

The attack on the diversity and pluralism in American academe (called "political correctness") by such neoconservatives reached a fever pitch in the United States in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Criticism of "political correctness" has taken on the added legitimacy of "patriotic correctness" in the wake of the Gulf War. The critics of "political correctness" offer a variety of contradictory depictions of intellectual life at American institutions of higher education because they have wrapped themselves in the mantle of the "privilege" (rather than "right") of free speech, patriotism, and praise for great white Western scholarship. Thus, according to Bennett, universities in the United States are dominated by "a herd of independent minds" all moving in the same direction and by a "balkanized" view of society that has no respect for the marketplace or ideas and breeds ethnic and racial violence because of the supposed overemphasis on multiculturalism, diversity, and deconstructionism. The fact that most liberal/radical professors from the 1960s would not know how to deconstruct a binary opposition if their livelihood depended on it, and that it is the conservative groups on most American campuses who are actively organizing and dominating the intellectual and political discourse in the early 1990s, simply is lost is this "hysteria over "political correctness"" now raging in the United States. So the ultimate irony of the neoconservative position is that it has coopted the long-standing liberal one in the United States that the price for entry into mainstream American society is assimilation based on white, male standards.

There is still another irony associated with the putative threat that the new social history and multifaceted humanities programs, advocating the right of the average person to be heard and understood, represent to American neoconservatives in the last decade of the twentieth century. The new social history in particular initially produced some of the most unreadable books and
articles, hence limiting its influence. The same is equally, if not more, true of recent scholarship based on semiotics and deconstruction. Without intelligibly written women's history, the better utilization of sources counts for little in educating women (and the general public) about our past, present, and future. Currently, modern feminist historians are attempting to develop an analytical narrative style of historical writing that can be readily understood despite the complexity of the methodology or theoretical construct employed.  

Such analytical narration must explain female intentionality and intersubjectivity in other than the psychological terminology of deviance or exclusionary terms about the politics of differences, and portray women not only in groups but also as important individuals who are inside rather than outside the history of their particular time periods. The best analytical narrative, therefore, recovers women's intentionality (female agency within patriarchal structures) so as to restore the premise of women's subjectivity (allowing the female subject to interpret her own actions and interactions so as to be "realized as subject both to herself and in history"). If the intentionality and intersubjectivity of women were analyzed and they were restored to their historical and individual agency, figures such as Pocahontas, Anne Hutchinson, Elizabeth Freeman, Abigail Adams, Maria Stewart, Susan B. Anthony, Harriet Tubman, Mary McLeod Bethune, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Fannie Lou Hamer would become integral to U.S. history classes instead of the oddities they remain. Successfully employed, analytical narratives would rescue the study of "notable" or exceptional women from the suspect categories of compensatory, "classist," or liberal individualist history. Unfortunately, the standard type of biographical article by historians making up the 4 percent of the periodical literature for the decade of the 1980s was not particularly sophisticated from a methodological or analytic point of view. Whether this resistance to analytical narration in historical biography will continue during the 1990s remains to be seen.  

Other trends in this third stage of historiography about women have been revealed by previous surveys of articles and books written in the United States and abroad. For example, after reviewing U.S. and European periodical and monographic literature, in addition to Ph.D. dissertations, from 1975 to 1980, Hilda L. Smith found a disturbing concentration on "women's role in the family, the various stages in their life cycles (usually biologically determined), and their relationships among themselves rather than those with public institutions in general or men in particular (except in the family)." Smith saw the same trend continuing in periodical literature from 1982 to 1986 and concluded that women's history is in danger of becoming "merely a branch of social history," to the neglect of women's intellectual, political, or other individual achievements. The relatively large number of articles published in the 1980s on women and politics (7 percent) in the United States and other nations would seem to indicate that this particular trend did not continue unabated.  

Other historians have suggested that women's history, in part because of its current methodological sophistication and growing number of practitioners and publications as well on its way to becoming an alternative to, rather than merely
INTRODUCTION

a subfield of, the discipline. While this remains to be seen, the periodical literature of the past decade clearly indicates that women's history is the fastest-growing historical subfield in the United States.

Historians, influenced by the politics of reform movements of the 1960s in the United States, began to apply more positive (and more complicated) interpretations and generalizations in studying women's private and public lives, compared to the standard views of U.S. women that prevailed under patriarchal history twenty years ago. Generally speaking, the result by the first half of the 1970s was a historiography that stressed the commonality of subordinate and oppressive female experiences across class and race lines. The best examples of this type of women's history did this without minimizing the differences between classes of women and women of color. As the new history matured, it also began to stress how women were distinguished from men by socialized gender characteristics in almost every aspect of their private and public existence. Gender analysis, in other words, became a major contribution of women's history to all other historical subfields, including social, economic, political, and intellectual history before the younger generation of poststructuralist historians of women "discovered" it at the end of the 1980s. By that time women's history was already explaining common gender experiences and identities among American women without ignoring obvious class and race diversity. During that same decade, feminist activists in the U.S. had also succeeded in projecting some modicum of common female identity for political purposes, and in asserting themselves in various walks of public and private life.

At this crucial juncture, poststructural analysis and deconstructionist methodology entered the American academic world and began to assert just the opposite by denying commonalities among women of the past and present and by questioning whether there will be any distinctive female identity in the future. Some poststructural (gender) historians, for example, "acknowledge, celebrate and support the instigation of all differences that divide and constitute both men and women" to the point that they no longer identify their work as being about women.

In this sense, deconstruction represents an attack on radical political feminism in the United States, as well as on the feminist historical interpretations of the last twenty years that stressed the common personal and/or public experiences of women. For deconstructionists, material experiences became abstract representations drawn from textual analysis; personal identities and agency became subjects constructed exclusively by nonmaterial discourses; and flesh-and-blood women became social constructs--with no "natural" or physiological context except as a set of symbolic meanings constructing sexual difference. Feminist politics, according to the poststructuralists, no longer could be used to alleviate conditions of oppression because "identity is not an objectively determined sense of self defined by needs" any more than "politics is . . . the collective coming to consciousness of similarly situated individual subjects."

If experience could not be based on relatively unchanging socioeconomic categories or on the diversity and variability of common gender identities, then there could be no materially based history from which contemporary feminist
activists could draw sustenance and advice for opposing and criticizing the remaining areas of oppression experienced by women in the United States and other countries. Thus, instead of remaining simply another useful methodological innovation for studying women's history and making that history more relevant to radical political feminism, poststructuralism has become a potentially politically paralyzing and intellectually irrelevant exercise for endlessly analyzing myriad representations of cultural forms and discourses.

Under the influence of poststructuralism, women's history in the late 1980s became more and more removed from the political and legal arena in which the battle for rights of women and minorities was being waged. In the process such history has inadvertently contributed to the rationalization of the violent and abusive portrayals of women now so common in various forms of popular culture in the United States, because poststructural theories lead to a totally relativistic view of the world in which there are no centers of power, and no societal harms that cannot be deconstructed on paper. Reality, according to poststructuralists, consists of only decentered, genderless individuals whose very real and objective material problems and experiential contact with oppression can be reduced to linguistic exercises through deconstructing binary oppositions.

Yet difference and dominance go hand in hand in the sense that both continue to be defined in America and other societies by male criteria. Simply because gender differences can be variously interpreted by researchers so that they are found to be "historically and culturally specific," and because they are social rather than biological, does not mean that they are also benign, neutral, or noncategorical.38 To the contrary, their very historical and cultural diversity often masks their oppressive commonality—namely, that gender is, in fact, about the power of men over women. Simone de Beauvoir captured the historical significance of this enduring patriarchal form of female oppression when she proclaimed in 1949: "Throughout history [women] have always been subordinated to men, and hence their dependency is not the result of a historical event or a social change—it was not something that occurred."39

Since deconstruction can also lead to an antiessentialist particularism and political paralysis, it should be viewed primarily as a methodological tool for historical research—nothing more and nothing less. Even with this caveat, some women of color are justifiably concerned that a "race for theory" now exists among academic humanists in the United States, based largely on French poststructural hypotheses that radical feminists and feminists of color have come to consider dangerous.40 Their concern about deconstruction is twofold: first, they suspect that deconstruction may become the hegemonic practice in elite academic circles, thereby displacing the collective understanding of racism that women of color have struggled to obtain by using African or rationalist modes of analysis; and second, they suspect that feminists who use deconstructionist techniques may be unintentionally racist because deconstruction prompts them to suggest that race, like gender, is a discursively constructed binarism. Gerda Lerner and Linda Gordon have both suggested much more constructive approaches.

For example, Lerner has reconceptualized a "holistic" history—one that would understand "interrelated aspects of the system of patriarchal dominance" rather
than continuing "to regard class, race and gender dominance as separate, though intersecting and overlapping systems." Linda Gordon has described this as tension between writing history with the "mythic power" to inspire moral and political action and writing accurate history which, even if it cannot contain the absolute truth in the way "grand" patriarchal history purported to, will at least point out the "objective lies" from the past about women's public and private lives. "There may be no objective canon of historiography," according to Gordon, "but there are degrees of accuracy; there are better and worse pieces of history. The challenge is precisely to maintain this tension between accuracy and [the] mythic power [of history]." To the degree that historians of women exclusively emphasize one or the other, their writings will not serve the cause of political and legal reform on behalf of women in the United States and abroad. In particular, Gordon has noted that she fears the current emphasis among historians of women on "difference" is becoming a substitute, an accommodating affable, and even lazy substitute, for opposition.\(^\text{34}\)

Nonetheless, it becomes increasingly common among poststructural and socialist feminists to deny both categories of "woman" and "women" because they represent a false or fictive "universalization of sex class that does not focus on specificity and only recognizes the homogeneity of women." This criticism is almost as simplistic as were the early patriarchal views of women. While it is desirable to avoid imposing a "false sense of commonality" on different groups of women in specific time periods, it is equally desirable to recognize that women are perceived in all societies as "an always-already constituted group" because of the specific prevailing "discourse of engaged sex ‘difference,’" which presumes that sex and gender are the same thing. Rather than deny any "specific unity" among women, therefore, we should try to identify it historically along with a description of their relevant subjective and objective differences. In other words, as Zillah Eisenstein has noted, "the tension between diversity and unity" must become the focus—not one extreme or the other.\(^\text{35}\)

In summary, under the influence of the Second Women’s Movement, historians of women first began challenging patriarchal stereotypes of women in the early 1970s and then interpreted a set of common female experiences to explain how women sought to coordinate their private lives with their public ones. This synthesis is now being challenged by poststructural histories, some of which focus so much on the existence of multiple "masculinities" that they are "implicitly denying the existence of patriarchy" and espousing theories about the predominance of differences among women in which "the voice of gender risks being lost entirely." In other words, deconstructionist techniques that focus increasingly on "male sensitivity and male persecution" downplay male privilege and, hence, not only depoliticize the use of the word gender, but also seem to deny that feminism can or should be a coherent philosophy or ideology in the writing of women's history.\(^\text{36}\)

A 1990 exchange between Linda Gordon and Joan Wallach Scott encapsulated the debate over the meaning of feminism between poststructural and other theoreticians of women’s history in the United States. In summary, their
disagreement centered on whether linguistic/psychoanalytical analysis as practiced by deconstructionists is the best way to practice feminist history. This approach privileges the "text"—that the social construction of reality (which appears in these "texts"—which can be more than just written words) is the only reality. Epistemology and linguistics, then, are the keys to analyzing power relationships. A man beats his wife: What constitutes "reality" in this situation—is there anything separate from the interpretation/construction of that event? For those who subscribe to deconstruction, the answer is no. The question for those who do not subscribe to deconstruction is whether or not this framework addresses fully the consequences of such power relationships.

Gordon charged that such analysis dismissed the "reality" which is separate from constructions. Since linguistic analysis cannot take place without words, this emphasis eliminates the possibility of including marginalized groups which did/do not produce written texts running counter to the feminist commitment to social change and inclusive analysis. By highlighting the text alone, Gordon argues that a crucial aspect of power relationships is ignored, an aspect that has "real" consequences in the world, and particularly for women. This leads to the kind of pluralism that whitewashes power differentials and makes gender equal to "difference in itself."

For her part, Scott attacked what she perceived as Gordon's failure to sufficiently probe the texts which formed the basis of her book Heroes of Their Own Lives: The Politics and History of Family Violence, primarily by remaining wedded to the theory of social control. This theory, according to Scott, leaves Gordon in the land of dualism and simple oppositions and an overly simple notion of agency of women who decided to take advantage of the services of their child-saving agencies in Boston from the 1880s through the 1960s. Scott argued that Gordon did not analyze the texts produced by the social workers; after all, the social workers, not the clients, produced the texts, making them dubious sources for information about the clients' experiences. And there is no reality separate from the social construction of experience, no "'real family oppressions' experienced outside the labels."

Both Gordon and Scott end up charging that the other is claiming superiority for her own theoretical approach (and by implication for her "own" brand of feminism). Nonetheless, their debate over each other's work underscores the vitality of theory for women's history, as do the 5 percent of theoretical articles in this compilation.

Unfortunately, a less sophisticated and constructive debate has been initiated by younger poststructural historians for whom feminism, and even the future of women's history, has little relevance. These poststructural historians claim that women's history has lost its identity and go so far as to predict that women's history is about to "dissolve." Apparently, their deliberate depoliticization of power through representations of women's history as totally diffuse and decentered has created their own private identity crisis and sense of lack of agency that they now attribute to the subfield of women's history as a whole. Women's history will dissolve only when it has nothing to offer contemporary feminism. Therefore,
INTRODUCTION

in addition to its apoliticalness, if not actually neoconservativism, the other possible danger poststructuralism constitutes for women's history circles is that it is destabilizing this subfield by insisting on its demise. These arguments by postfeminists are not unlike those by neoconservatives who have tried to undermine all of post-World War II revisionist history with theories about posthistory or the death of history now that the Cold War is over.46

Obviously, women's history in the United States (and other countries) is alive and well, despite the extremes to which some want to carry postfeminist and poststructural arguments as the world enters a post-Cold War era and the twenty-first century.

Notes

I want to thank Christie Farnham, Gayle Fischer, and Georg'ann Cattelona for reading earlier versions of this essay.


3. Carroll Smith-Rosenberg, "The Female World of Love and Ritual: Relations between Women in Nineteenth Century America," Signs 1 (Autumn 1975): 1-29. With this article Smith-Rosenberg set in motion a debate over women's erotic lives with each other that is still in progress, despite all attempts to downplay the importance of women's socially constructed and distinctive culture within what


5. Fortunately, Blanche Wiesen Cook's forthcoming biography The Many Lives of Eleanor Roosevelt should do much to correct this neglect and misrepresentation.


9. For documentation on Charles Adams's destruction of his grandmother's papers, see L. H. Butterfield, ed., Adams Family Correspondence (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1963), vol. 1, p. xxvii, fn. 13. Mary Beth Norton was one of the first U.S. historians to call attention to the neglect or destruction of women's papers when she recounted the extraordinary life of Sarah Haggar Wheaton Osborn (1714-1796), who apparently "wrote more than fifty volumes of diaries and commentaries, each ranging from 100 to 300 pages in length," of which only one slim published volume remains. See ""My Resting Reaping Times," Sarah Osborn's Defense of Her 'Unfeminine' Activities," Signs 2, no. 2 (Winter 1976): 313-329.
INTRODUCTION

10. Herman Mann, The Female Review of Memoirs of an American Young Lady Whose Life and Character Are Peculiarly Distinguished--Being a Continental Soldier for Nearly Three Years in the Late American War during Which Time She Performed the Duties of Every Department into Which She Was Called with Punctual Exactness, Fidelity and Honor, and Preserved Her Chastity Inviolable by the Most Artful Concealment of Her Sex (Dedham, Mass.: printed by Nathaniel and Benjamin Heaton for the author, 1797).


13. This was at the 1988 NEH Conference on Graduate Training in U.S. Women's History at Wingspread, attended by 70 scholars representing 60 public and private institutions.


15. The new social history directly challenged traditional patriarchal history by concerning itself with the affairs of ordinary people, and private rather than public matters, conceptualizing such historical phenomena as family relationships, fertility, and sexuality in terms of micro interpersonal power and macro social processes. But initially the new social history in the form of family history ignored women as a separate social category. For example, early scholarship in family history most frequently dealt with categories such as 'household,' 'single parents,' 'children,' 'adolescents,' and 'the aged,' without recognizing that each of these is fundamentally divided by sex. "The result [was] history that either ignore[d] women or [gave] the false impression that female and male experiences with the primary institution of the family were the same." See Nancy F. Cott and Elizabeth H. Pleck, A Heritage of Her Own: Toward a New Social History of American History (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1979), pp. 16, 17 (quotation). See also Ellen Ross, "Women and Family," Feminist Studies 5 (1979): 182 (quotation).


18. Annette K. Baxter and Louise L. Stevenson, eds., Women's History: Selected Reading Lists and Course Outlines from American Colleges and...
Universities (New York: Marcus Wiener, 1987), p. 3 (quotation). A continuation of this trend was reflected in the syllabi exchanged at the 1988 Conference on Graduate Training in U.S. Women's History. See note 13 above.

19. For example, eleven of the twenty-two women historians who were listed in the first edition of Notable American Women were also active participants in the First Women's Movement. See Kathryn Kish Sklar, "American Female Historians in Context, 1770-1930," Feminist Studies 3 (1975): 173. Classic examples of activists as amateur historians are Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mathilda J. Gage, and Susan B. Anthony, eds., The History of Woman Suffrage, 6 vols. (Rochester, N.Y.: Charles Mann, 1886); and Carrie Chapman Catt, Woman Suffrage and Politics: The Inner Story of the Suffrage Movement (New York: Scribners, 1926).


INTRODUCTION


26. Two of the few second-stage historians to make the shift to third-stage methodology and interpretations were Anne Firor Scott and Gerda Lerner. For example, in her collection of essays Making the Invisible Woman Visible (1984), Scott recounts the transition she made from prefeminist to feminist historical
writing. The essays and lectures in her book contribute not only to our understanding of one woman's personal and professional odyssey but also to the general field of white women's history during a time when the new social history collided so productively with the study of the "other half" of the American population. In particular, Anne Scott has demonstrated in her own life and work that "the historian who calls attention to something hitherto overlooked . . . teaches others to have a broader vision of the past." Her unending (and highly successful) campaign to make white southern women not only visible but also integrated and important components of U.S. history laid solid groundwork for others who would follow. She did not, however, account for race or class differences among southern women, as she herself admitted in 1984. See Scott, "On Seeing and Not Seeing," p. 7. Scott has recently extended her research to include African American women. See "Most Invisible of All: Black Women's Voluntary Associations," Journal of Southern History 56 (February 1990): 3-22.

Even more impressive is the first volume of Lerner's work Women and History: The Creation of Patriarchy (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986), because she does not ignore class or race. Picking up where Simone de Beauvoir left off, this is an ambitious theoretical and multidisciplinary effort in which Lerner argues that male dominance over women is the product of historical development and, therefore, is not "natural" or immutable. Just as particular historical processes created patriarchy, so too particular historical events can end it. Lerner also argues that the first forms of slavery were based on gender, not class. Lerner not only has transcended the limitations of the second-stage, feminest historians, but has also overcome the limitations of Marxist theory that influenced her early work. Writing in her forthcoming second volume of Women and History about a "holistic history" of women and men that would illuminate "how the patriarchal system organizes and secures the cooperation of women without which it cannot exist," Lerner is attempting to reconceptualize history through understanding of the "interrelated aspects of the system of patriarchal dominance" rather than continuing "to regard class, race and gender dominance as separate, though intersecting and overlapping systems." See Lerner, "Placing Women in History: A Theoretical Framework," unpublished 1988 paper.


28. Cott and Pleck, A Heritage of Her Own, p. 17. See also notes 15 and 16 above.


INTRODUCTION


36. Lisa Vogel, "Telling Tales: Historians of Our Own Lives," Journal Of Women's History 2, no. 3 (Winter 1991): 89-101. Vogel denies the "triumphalist" interpretation of the poststructural historians of women who insist that the feminist stage of women's history in the 1970s suffered from terminal "methodological and theoretical errors." Instead, she describes this early women's history as grounded in the politics of the Second Women's Movement and, therefore, concludes that its practitioners "did not essentialize women and ignore difference. They did not produce a feminism that exalted women's sphere and culture. And they did not operate within a solidly simpleminded 'epistemology'" (p. 92). Clare Dalton,


INTRODUCTION


46. See "Theories about the End of Everything," introduction to the Journal of Women's History 1, no. 3 (Winter 1990), for reference to the end-of-history theory proclaimed by Francis Fukuyama, U.S. State Department policy planner, on the eve of the collapse of communism in Central and Eastern Europe. For other predictions about the end of women's history, see the summary of a session of the Eighth Berkshire Conference on the History of Women, where a handful of historians expressed concern about the future of women's history, in the Chronicle of Higher Education, July 5, 1990. This point of view was strongly challenged in a subsequent letter to the editor from Gerda Lerner and Kathryn Kish Sklar.


Brown, Barbara B. "Facing the 'Black Peril': The Politics of Population Control


(October 1979): 44-69.


O'Barr, Jean. "Pare Women: A Case of Political Involvement." *Rural Africana*
29 (1975/76): 121-134.


AFRICA


AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMEN

Freed Women


 Rapport, Sara. "The Freedman's Bureau as a Legal Agent for Black Men and


## Late Nineteenth Century


-----.


Jenkins, Maude T. "She Issued the Call: Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, 1842-1924." *Sage* 5 (Fall 1988): 74-76.


Leashore, Bogart R. "Black Female Workers: Live-in Domestics in Detroit,
African-American Women


Other


Gaston, Paul M. "Irony in Utopia: The Discovery of Nancy Lewis." Virginia Quarterly Review 60 (Summer 1984): 473-487.

George, Carol V. R. "In the Beginning: Mother Bethel and A. M. E. Church." American Vision 1, no. 6 (1986): 43-46.


Sloan, Patricia E. "Early Black Nursing Schools and Responses of Black Nurses to their Educational Programs." *Western Journal of Black Studies* 9 (Fall 1985): 158-172.


Smith, Sandra N., and Earle H. West. "Charlotte Hawkins Brown." *Journal of
AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMEN


Slavery


The Slave Narrative Collection: A Tool for Reconstructing Afro-American
Women's History." Western Journal of Black Studies 3 (Summer 1979): 116-122.


African-American Women


Theory, Issues, and Historiography


-----. "The Ethel Johns Report: Black Women in the Nursing Profession, 1925."
Journal of Negro History 67 (Fall 1982): 212-228.
-----. "To Be Gifted, Female, and Black." Southwest Review 67 (Autumn 1982):
357-369.
Hine, Darlene Clark, Patrick Kay Bidelman, and Bridgie Alexis Ford. "The
Hoefel, Rosanne L. "'Broken' Silence, Un-Broken Spirits: Fragmentation in the
King, Deborah K. "Multiple Jeopardy, Multiple Consciousness: The Context of
Lewis, David Levering. "Of Auguste Comte, Mary Berry, and John Blassingame:
'Long Memory, the Black Experience in America.'" Southern Atlantic
Lupton, Mary Jane. "Singing the Black Mother: Maya Angelou and
Autobiographical Continuity." Black American Literature Forum 24 (Summer
Marable, Manning. "Groundings with My Sisters: Patriarchy and the Exploitation
Mason, Mary G. "Travel as Metaphor and Reality in Afro-American Women's
Autobiography." Black American Literature Forum 24 (Summer 1990):
337-356.
Moore, Shelley. "An Historical Look at Male-Female Relationships in the Black
Ethnohistorical Study of the Afro-American Family on St. John, West Indies."
Omolade, Barbara. "The Unbroken Circle: A Historical and Contemporary Study
of Black Single Mothers and Their Families." Wisconsin Women's Law Journal
Overton, Betty J. "Black Women Preachers: A Literary Overview." Southern
Quarterly 23 (Spring 1985): 157-166.
Palmer, Phyllis Marynick. "White Women/Black Women: The Dualism of Female
Patterson, Tiffany R. "Toward a Black Feminist Analysis: Recent Works by Black
Women Scholars." Women Organizing no. 11 (Summer 1983): 33-36.
Reagon, Bernice Johnson. "My Black Mothers and Sisters, or on Beginning a
Smith, Eleanor. "African American Women and the Extended Family: A
179-184.
-----. "Black American Women and Work: A Historical Review--1619-1920."
"Historical Relationships Between Black and White Women." Western


**Twentieth Century**


Quilici, Alida O., and William H. Green. "The Labor Market Experience of
AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMEN


AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Workers


Martí, Donald B. "Sisters of the Grange: Rural Feminism in the Late Nineteenth Century." *Agricultural History* 58 (July 1984): 247-261.


Quataert, Jean H. "The Politics of Rural Industrialization: Class, Gender, and Collective Protest in the Saxon Oberlausitz of the Late Nineteenth Century."

Farms and Farmers

(July/August 1981): 32-38.
Jensen, Joan M. "I've Worked, I'm Not Afraid of Work": Farm Women in New Mexico, 1920-1940." New Mexico Historical Review 61, no. 1 (January 1986): 27-52.
-----. "'You May Depend She Does Not Eat Much Idle Bread': Mid-Atlantic Farm Women and Their Historians." Agricultural History 61 (Winter 1987): 29-46.
Lovin, Clifford R. "Farm Women in the Third Reich." Agricultural History 60 (Summer 1986): 105-123.
Pearson, Jessica. "Note on Female Farmers." Rural Sociology 44 (Spring 1979): 189-200.
Women and Urban Model in Utah." *Agricultural History* 60 (Spring 1986): 182-199.


**Rural Life**


---. "Rural Women and Family in Iowa." *International Journal of Women’s
Sturgis, Cynthia. "'How're You Gonna Keep 'Em down on the Farm?': Rural Women and Urban Model in Utah." *Agricultural History* 60, no. 2 (Spring 1986): 182-199.

**ART**

Berge, Carol. "Dark Radiance: The Ancient Art of Maria Martinez, Legendary Matriarch of the Master Potters of San Ildefonso." *Art & Antiques*
(September 1988): 104-107, 134.
Norwood, Vera L. "‘Thank You For My Bones’: Connections Between Contemporary Women Artists and the Traditional Arts of Their Foremothers."
New Mexico Historical Review 58 (January 1983): 57-80.

Visual Fine Arts

Cuba, Stanley L. "Eve Drewelowke: Boulder Artist." Colorado Heritage (Summer 1990): 32-44.
Forgan-Knox, Renia. "Aesthetics and Ethics: A Study of Sexuality in Denis


Film, Television, Photography


General


Jones, Amelia. "'Post-Feminism'--A Remasculinization of Culture?" *M/E/A/N/I/N/G* no. 7 (May 1990): 29-40.


MacPhail, Elizabeth C. "Lydia Knapp Horton: A 'Liberated' Woman in Early San
Main, Elaine Carol. "'Miss Paul' Hits the Glittering Chautauqua Trail." Palimpsest 66 (July/August 1985): 129-142.
Robins, Corinne. "Why We Need 'Bad Girls' Rather Than 'Good' Ones!" M/E/A/N/I/N/G no. 8 (November 1990): 43-48.

Literature

-----. "South Dakota Women Writers and the Emergence of the Pioneer Heroine." South Dakota History 13 (Fall 1983): 177-205.
Barnes, Carol. "The Character of Difference: The Creole Woman as Cultural


Bennett, Gillian. "'And I Turned round to Her and Said . . .' A Preliminary Analysis of Shape and Structure in Women's Storytelling." Folklore 100, no. 2 (1989): 167-183.


Caldwell, Ellen M. "Ellen Glasgow and the Southern Agrarians." American
Chambers-Schiller, Lee. "'Woman Is Born to Love': The Maiden Aunt as Maternal Figure in Antebellum Literature." Frontiers 10 (1988): 34-43.
Conrad, Mary T. "Remembering Caroline." Queen City Heritage 48 (Fall 1990): 17-22.
Davidson, Cathy N. "Female Authorship and Authority: The Case of Sukey Vickery." Early American Literature 21 (Spring 1986): 4-28.
Davidson, Mary V. "'Defying the Stars and Challenging the Moon': The Early Correspondence of Evelyn Scott and Jean Stafford." Southern Quarterly 28 (Summer 1990): 25-34.
Fabre, Genevieve. "Genealogical Archaeology: Black Women Writers in the 1980s

Feldman, Yael S. "Gender In/Difference in Contemporary Hebrew Fictional Autobiographies." Biography 11 (Summer 1988): 189-209.


Gray, Francine du Plessix. "The Russian Heroine: Gender, Sexuality and


Loveland, Anne C., ed. "'But We Are Not At All Distant in Sympathy!'--Letters of Dorothy Canfield Fisher and Lillian Smith." *Vermont History* 52 (Winter 1984): 17-32.


Miecznikowski, Cynthia J. "The Parodic Mode and the Patriarchial Imperative:
Reading the Female Reader(s) in Tabitha Tenney’s Female Quixotism." Early American Literature 25, no. 1 (1990): 34-45.


Rabine, Leslie W. "Textual Practice/Social Practice: Flora Tristan and the


Redman-Rengstorf, Susan. "The Queen City Through the Eyes of Caroline Williams." Queen City Heritage 48 (Fall 1990): 3-16.


Rosowski, Susan J. "Willa Cather's Lost Lady: Art versus the Closing Frontier." Great Plains Quarterly 2 (Fall 1982):


Shillingburg, Miriam J. "Atlanta's Hard-Boiled Novelist." Atlanta History
ART

Sussman, Charlotte. "'I Wonder Whether Poor Miss Sally Godfrey be Living or Dead': The Married Woman and the Rise of the Novel." Diacritics 20 (Spring 1990): 88-102.
Whitlock, Gillian. "'Everything Is out of Place': Radclyffe Hall and the Lesbian Literary Tradition." Feminist Studies 13 (Fall 1987): 555-582.
Williams, Susan S. "Widening the World: Susan Warner, Her Readers, and the


Music


**Poetry**


Leiber, Justin, James Pickering, and Flora Bronson White, eds. "'Mother by the


------. "Women Becoming Poets: Katherine Philips, Aphra Behn, Anne Finch." ELH 57 (Summer 1990): 335-356.


Theatre


Davis, Tracy C. "Does the Theatre Make for Good?: Actresses' Purity and Temptation in the Victorian Era." Queen's Quarterly 93 (Spring 1986): 33-49.


East (China, Japan, Korea)


-----.


Beahan, Charlotte L. "In the Public Eye: Women in Early Twentieth Century China." Historical Reflections/Reflexions Historiques 8 (Fall 1981): 215-238.

-----.


-----.


----- "Women in the Kinship System of the Southern Song Upper Class." Historical Reflections/Reflexions Historiques 8 (Fall 1981): 113-128.


"Wei-shu Records on the Bestowal of Imperial Princesses During the Northern Wei Dynasty." Papers on Far Eastern History no. 27 (March 1983): 21-98.


"Gender and Personhood and the Domestic Cycle in Korean Society (II)."

General


South (Bangladesh, India, etc.)


O'Hanlon, Rosalind. "Cultures of Rule, Communities of Resistance: Gender,


Pandey, S. M. "Mirabai and Her Contributions to the Bhakti Movement." *History of Religions* 5 (Summer 1965): 54-73.


**Southeast (Burma, Vietnam, etc.)**


**AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND**


Johnson, Penelope. "Gender, Class, and Work: The Council of Action for Equal Pay and the Equal Pay Campaign in Australia During World War II." *Labour


Strathern, Marilyn. "Between a Melanesianist and a Deconstructive Feminist."
Australian Feminist Studies no. 10 (Summer 1989): 49-70.
Tennant, Margaret. "‘Magdalens and Moral Imbeciles’: Women’s Homes in
Nineteenth-Century New Zealand." Women’s Studies 9, no. 5/6 (1986):
491-502.
Theobald, Marjorie R. "The PLC Mystique: Reflections on the Reform of Female
Education in Nineteenth Century Australia." Australian Historical Studies 23
Thomas, Julian. "Amy Johnson’s Truimph, Australia 1930." Australian Historical
Tyrell, Ian. "International Aspects of the Women’s Temperance Movement in
Australia: The Influence of the American WCTU, 1882-1914." Journal of
van Krieken, Robert. "Towards ‘Good and Useful Men and Women’: The State
and Childhood in Sydney, 1840-1890." Australian Historical Studies 23
(October 1989): 405-425.
White, Kate. "May Holman: ‘Australian Labor’s Pioneer Woman
Williamson, Noeline. "The Employment of Female Teachers in the Small Bush
Schools of New South Wales, 1880-1890: A Case of Stay Bushed or Stay
Wimhurst, Kerry. "Control and Resistance: Reformatory School Girls in Late
Nineteenth Century South Australia." Journal of Social History 18 (Winter
Windschuttle, Elizabeth. "Discipline, Domestic Training and Social Control: The
Female School of Industry, Sydney, 1826-1847." Labour History 39 (November

BIOGRAPHY

Autobiographies

Arana, R. Victoria. "Examining the Acquisitions of Cross-Cultural Knowledge:
Women Anthropologists as Autobiographers." Auto/Biography Studies 4 (Fall
Barker-Nunn, Jeanne. "Telling the Mother’s Story: History and Connection in the
Autobiographies of Maxine Hong Kingston and Kim Chernin." Women’s
Bringham, Newell G. "Fawn M. Brodie—Her Biographies as Autobiography."
Bankers, Suzanne L. "Subjectivity and Self-Reflexivity in the Study of Women’s


Fleishman, Avrom. "'To Return to St. Ives': Woolf's Autobiographical Writings." *ELH* 48 (Fall 1981): 606-618.


-----. "Mary Wilson Thompson Memoir (Part Two)." *Delaware History* 18 (Fall/Winter 1978): 126-151.

-----. "Mary Wilson Thompson Memoir (Part Three)." *Delaware History* 18 (Fall/Winter 1979): 194-217.


Individual and Collective Biographies

Capper, Charles. "Margaret Fuller as Cultural Reformer: The Conversation in
-----.
-----.
BIOGRAPHY

Fryer, Mary Beacock. "A Note: Mrs. Simcoe from Neglected Sources." Ontario History 82 (December 1990): 305-316.
Hodgkin, Katharine. "The Diary of Lady Anne Clifford: A Study of Class and...


McCrinnon, Barbara S. "Victoria Clafin Woodhull Martin." Manuscripts 42


Rudd, Hynda. "The Unsinkable Anna Marks." Western States Jewish Historical
Serene, Frank H. "Paesano: The Struggle to Survive in Ambridge." Pennsylvania Heritage 6 (Fall 1980).
Tingley, Donald F. "Margaret Flint: The Historian’s Librarian." Illinois Historical
BIOGRAPHY


Journals and Diaries


BIOGRAPHY


Letters

Derounian, Kathryn Zabel. "A Dear Dear Friend': Six Letters from Debor Norris to Sally Wister, 1778-1779." Pennsylvania Magazine of History and


Leider, Emily. "'Your Picture Hangs in My Salon,' The Letters of Gertrude Atherton to Ambrose Bierce." California History 60 (Winter 1981/82): 332-349.


BIOGRAPHY


Oral History


**Theory**


-----.


Keayser, Elizabeth Lennox. "Woman in the Twentieth Century: Margaret Fuller


**BIRTH CONTROL**

**Abortion**


Fertility


------. "Western Fertility in Mid-Transition: Fertility and Nuptiality in the United States and Selected Nations at the Turn of the Century." Journal of Family


Vinovskis, Marius A. "An 'Epidemic' of Adolescent Pregnancy? Some Historical

Infanticide


Material Culture

Reproductive Rights and Options


-----. "The Creation of a Haven for 'Human Thoroughbreds': The Sterilization of the Feeble-Minded and the Mentally Ill in British Columbia." Canadian...
Historical Review 67 (June 1986): 127-150.


CANADA


-----.


-----.


-----.

-----. "Hidden Workers: Child Labour and the Family Economy in Late Nineteenth Century Urban Ontario." Labour/Le Travail 18 (Fall 1986): 163-188.
Danylenwycz, Marta, and Alison Prentice. "Teachers, Gender and Bureaucratizing School Systems in Nineteenth Century Montreal and Toronto." *History of


De la Cour, Lykke, and Rose Sheinin. "The Ontario Medical College for Women, 1883 to 1906: Lessons from Gender-Separatism in Medical Education." *Canadian Woman Studies/Les cahiers de la femme* 7 (Fall 1986): 73-77.


-----."The Hamilton Birth Control Clinic of 1930s." *Ontario History* 75 (March 1983): 71-86.


Ferland, Jacques. "In Search of the Unbound Prometheia': A Comparative View of Women's Activism in Two Quebec Industries, 1869-1908." *Labour/Le Travail* 24 (Fall 1989): 11-44.


Green, M. "Women and the University of Saskatchewan: Pattern of a Problem." Saskatchewan History 40 (Spring 1987): 72-82.


Lawrence, R. "Lillie Langtry in Canada and the USA, 1882-1917." Theatre History in Canada 10 (Spring 1989): 30-42.


-----.


Marks, Lynne, and Chad Gaffield. "Women at Queen’s University, 1895-1905: A Little Sphere All Their Own?" *Ontario History* 78 (December 1986): 331-350.


-----.


-----.


-----.


-----.


-----.


McPherson, K., and Veronica Strong-Boag. "The Confinement of Women:


-----.

-----.

-----.


"Gender and the Unemployment Insurance Debates in Canada, 1934-40." Labour/Le Travail 25 (Spring 1990): 77-104.


-----.


-----.


-----.


Salloum, Habeeb. "Reminiscences: The Urbanization of an Arab Homesteading


Whiteley, Marilyn. "Modest, Unaffected and Fully Consecrated: Lady Evangelists..."


ECONOMICS (see also Work)

**Africa**


**Asia**


-----. "Wei-shu Records on the Bestowal of Imperial Princesses During the Northern Wei Dynasty." *Papers on Far Eastern History* no. 27 (March 1983): 21-98.


**Australia**


**Europe**


Grossman, Atina. "Abortion and Economic Crisis: The 1931 Campaign Against
-------. "Illiteracy and Family Life During the First Industrial Revolution." Journal of Social History 14 (Fall 1980): 25-44.
Summerfield, Penelope. "Women, Work, and Welfare: A Study of Child Care and Shopping in Britain in the Second World War." Journal of Social History 17

Latin America

Wells, Allen. "Family Elites in a Boom and Bust Economy: The Molinas and

**Middle East/Near East**


**North America**


Soviet Union


EDUCATION

Methods


De la Cour, Lykke, and Rose Sheinin. "The Ontario Medical College for Women, 1883 to 1906: Lessons from Gender-Separatism in Medical Education." *Canadian Woman Studies/Les cahiers de la femme* 7 (Fall 1986): 73-77.


Gibson, Jean. "Educating for Silence: Renaissance Women and the Language..."


-----. "Female Gothic: Writing the History of Women's Colleges." *American Quarterly* 37 (Summer 1985): 299-304.


Education 33 (Spring 1981): 31-44.


----- "Illiteracy and Family Life During the First Industrial Revolution." Journal of Social History 14 (Fall 1980): 25-44.


----- "Maintaining the Spirit and Tone of Robust Manliness: The Battle Against Coeducation at Southern Colleges and Universities, 1890-1940." NWSA Journal 2, no. 2 (Spring 1990): 199-216.


Nash, Carol S. "Educating New Mothers: Women and the Enlightenment in

Nerad, Maresi. "Gender Stratification in Higher Education: The Department of
Home Economics at the University of California, Berkeley, 1916-1962." 

Neverdon-Morton, Cynthia. "Self-Help Programs as Educative Activities of Black
Women in the South, 1895-1925: Focus on Four Key Areas." Journal of Negro
Education 51 (Summer 1982): 207-221.

Offen, Karen. "The Second Sex and the Baccalaureat in Republican France,

Perkins, Linda M. "Heed Life's Demands: The Educational Philosophy of Fanny

Perlmann, Joel and Dennis Shirley. "When Did New England Women Acquire

Peterson, Richard H. "Philanthropic Phoebe: The Educational Charity of Phoebe
Apperson Hearst." California History 64 (Fall 1985): 284-289.

Petschauer, Peter. "Eighteenth-Century German Opinions about Education for

Pinderhughes, Dianne M. "Black Women and National Educational Policy."

Pollock, Linda. "'Teach Her to Live under Obedience': The Making of Women
in the Upper Ranks of Early Modern England." Continuity and Change 4

Purvis, J. "Towards a History of Women's Education in Nineteenth Century
45-79.

Pusey, William Webb, III. "Lexington's Female Academy." Virginia Cavalcade
(Summer 1982): 41-47.

Rapley, Elizabeth. "Fenelon Revisited: A Review of Girls' Education in
Seventeenth-Century France." Histoire sociale/Social History 20 (November

Reid, John G. "The Education of Women at Mount Allison, 1854-1914."

Rury, John, and Glenn Harper. "The Trouble with Coeducation: Mann and
Women at Antioch, 1853-1860." History of Education Quarterly 26 (Winter

Sawards, J. K. "Erasmus and the Education of Women." Sixteenth Century

Schumacher, Carolyn Sutcher. "The Open Gate." Western Pennsylvania Historical

333-372.

Schweider, Dorothy. "Education and Change in the Lives of Iowa Farm Women,
1900-1940." Agricultural History 60 (Spring 1986): 200-215.

Scott, Anne Firor. "The Ever Widening Circle: The Diffusion of Feminist Values


Sheehan, Nancy M. "Women's Organizations and Educational Issues, 1900-1930." Canadian Woman Studies/Les cahiers de la femme 7 (Fall 1986): 90-95.


Walsh, Mary Roth, and Francis R. Walsh. "Integrating Men's Colleges at the Turn of the Century." Historical Journal of Massachusetts 10 (June 1982): 4-16.


**Students**


Britt, Judith S. "Lessons for Martha's Children: Music in George Washington's


Engel, Barbara Alpern. "Women Medical Students in Russia, 1872-1882: Reformers or Rebels?" *Journal of Social History* 12 (Spring 1979): 394-414.


-----. "In the Shadow of SDS: Writing the History of Twentieth-Century College Students." *History of Education Quarterly* 26 (Spring 1986): 131-139.


Marks, Lynne, and Chad Gaffield. "Women at Queen’s University, 1895-1905: A Little Sphere All Their Own?" Ontario History 78 (December 1986): 331-350.
Requardt, Cynthia Horsburgh. "Alternative Professions for Goucher College
EDUCATION

Sloan, Patricia E. "Early Black Nursing Schools and Responses of Black Nurses to Their Educational Programs." Western Journal of Black Studies 9 (Fall 1985): 158-172.

Teachers

Carter, Susan B. "Occupational Segregation, Teachers’ Wages, and American


Cordier, Mary Hurlbut. "Prairie Schoolwomen, Mid-1850s to 1920s, in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska." Great Plains Quarterly 8 (Spring 1988): 102-119.


Fish, Virginia Kemp. "'More Than Lore': Marion Talbot and Her Role in the Founding Years of the University of Chicago." International Journal of Women's Studies 8 (May/June 1985): 228-249.


"Sometimes Independent but Never Equal--Women Teachers, 1900-1950:"
Williams-Burns, Winona. "Jane Ellen McAllister (b. 1899): Pioneer for
Excellence in Teacher Education." Journal of Negro Education (Summer 1982):
342-357.
Williamson, Noeline. "The Employment of Female Teachers in the Small Bush
Schools of New South Wales, 1880-1890: A Case of Stay Bushed or Stay
You, Heng. "Alice M. Carpenter and the Ming Sum School for the Blind." 

ETHNICITY

Asian

Baum, Dale. "Woman Suffrage and the 'Chinese Question': The Limits of Radical
Republicanism in Massachusetts, 1865-1876." New England Quarterly 56
(March 1983): 60-77.
Beasley, David. "From Chinese to Chinese American: Chinese Women and
Families in a Sierra Nevada County." California History 67 (September 1988):
168-179.
Chacon, Ramon D. "The Beginning of Racial Segregation: The Chinese in West
Fresno and Chinatown's Role as Red Light District, 1870s-1920s." Southern
Chai, Alice Yun. "Freed from the Elders but Locked into Labor: Korean
Women and Domestic Service, 1905-1940." Feminist Studies 6 (Fall 1980):
434-471.
-----. "Occupational Ghettoization: Japanese-American Women and Domestic
Gunson, Niel. "Sacred Women Chiefs and Female 'Headmen' in Polynesian
Hemminger, Carol. "Little Manila: The Filipino in Stockton Prior to World War
-----. "Little Manila: The Filipino in Stockton Prior to World War II, Part Two."
Lee, Mary Paik, and Sicheng Chan, eds. "A Korean-Californian Girlhood."
Li, Peter S. "Immigration Laws and Family Patterns: Some Demographic Changes
Among Chinese Families in Canada, 1885-1971." Canadian Ethnic
Lim, Shirley Geok-lin. "Japanese American Women's Life Stories: Maternity in
Monica Sone’s *Nisei Daughter* and Joy Kogawa’s *Obasan.* *Feminist Studies* 16 (Summer 1990): 289-312.


**European**


**General**

ETHNICITY

155


Thompson, Margaret Susan. "Sisterhood and Power: Class, Culture, and Ethnicity in the American Convent." *Colby Library Quarterly* 25 (September 1989): 149-175.


**Immigrants**


Prokop, Manfred. "Canadianization of Immigrant Children: Role of the


Jewish


Kaplan, Marion. "Prostitution, Morality Crusades and Feminism: German-Jewish Feminists and the Campaign Against White Slavery." Women's Studies 5, no. 6 (1982): 619-628.
-----.
"Hattie Sloss: Cultural Leader and Jewish Activist of Modern San Francisco." Western States Jewish Historical Quarterly 14 (April 1982):
Miller, Sally M. "From Sweatshop Worker to Labor Leader: Theresa Malkiel, a Case Study." American Jewish History 68 (December 1978): 189-205.
Selle, Maxine S. "Defining Socialist Womanhood: The Women's Page of the


-----. "Radical Politics in a Reactionary Age: The Unmaking of Rosika

Latin American


-----.


Hewitt, Nancy A. "Women in Ybor City: An Interview with a Woman Cigar
Worker." *Tampa Bay History* 7 (Fall/Winter 1985): 161-165.
Jensen, Joan M. "Canning Comes to New Mexico, Women and the Agricultural
Extension Service, 1914-1919." *New Mexico Historical Review* 57 (October
-----. "Crossing Ethnic Barriers in the Southwest: Women’s Agricultural
Extension Education, 1914-1940." *Agricultural History* 60 (Spring 1986):
169-181.
Lecompte, Janet. "The Independent Women of Hispanic New Mexico,
Loeb, Catherine. "La Chicana: A Bibliographic Survey." *Frontiers* 5 (Summer
Lothrop, Gloria Ricci. "Introducing Seven Women of the Hispanic Frontier: A
Maiz, Magdalena, and Luis H. Pena. "Between Lines: Construction the Political
Miller, Darlis A. "Cross-Cultural Marriages in the Southwest: The New Mexico
Experience, 1846-1900." *New Mexico Historical Review* 57 (October 1982):
335-360.
Mindiola, Tatcho. "The Cost of Being a Mexican Female Worker in the 1970
Research* 11 (Fall 1980): 231-248.
Miranda, Gloria E. "Gente de Razon Marriage Patterns in Spanish and Mexican
California: A Case Study of Santa Barbara and Los Angeles." *Southern
California Quarterly* 63 (Spring 1981): 1-22.
-----. "Hispano-Mexican Childrearing Practices in Pre-American Santa Barbara." *Southern
Monray, Douglas. "‘Our Children Get So Different Here’: Film, Fashion, Popular
Culture and the Process of Cultural Syncretization in Mexican Los Angeles,
Myres, Sandra L. "Mexican Americans and Westering Anglos: A Feminine
Pena, Devon Gerardo. "Las Maquiladoras: Mexican Women and Class Struggle
Research* 11 (Fall 1980): 159-230.
Rios, Palmiran. "Export-Oriented Industrialization and the Demand for Female
Rock, Rosalind Z. "‘Pido Y Suplico’: Women and the Law in Spanish New
Romero, Mary. "Domestic Service in the Transition from Rural to Urban Life:
Rose, Margaret. "From the Fields to the Picket Line: Huelga Women and the
Ruiz, Vicki E. "Texture, Text and Context: New Approaches in Chicano


**EUROPE**

**Central Europe**


Bernstein, George, and Lottelore Bernstein. "Attitudes toward Women's Education..."
in Germany, 1870-1914." International Journal of Women's Studies 2
(September/October 1979): 473-488.
Blum, Stella. "The Idyllic Fashions of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, 1867-1918."
Boak, Helen L. "Our Last Hope: Women’s Votes for Hitler, A Reappraisal."
369-400.
Boas, Jacob. "Etty Hillesum: From Amsterdam to Auschwitz." Lilith 14 (Spring
Bock, Gisela. "Racism and Sexism in Nazi Germany: Motherhood, Compulsory
Sterilization, and the State." Signs 8 (Spring 1983): 400-421.
Bullough, Vern L. "The Fielding H. Garrison Lecture: The Physician and
Research into Human Sexual Behavior in Nineteenth-Century Germany."
Chickering, Roger. "‘Casting Their Gaze More Broadly’: Women’s Patriotic
Activism in Imperial Germany." Past & Present no. 118 (February 1988):
156-185.
Crew, David F. "German Socialism, the State and Family Policy, 1918-33."
Continuity and Change 1, no. 2 (1986): 235-264.
Doneson, Judith E. "American History of Anne Frank’s Diary." Holocaust and
"East German Feminists: The Lila Manifesto," Lisa DiCaprio, intro. Feminist
Studies 16 (Fall 1990): 621-634.
Erickson, Brigette, trans. "A Lesbian Execution in Germany, 1721. The Trial
Evans, Richard J. "German Social Democracy on Women’s Suffrage 1891-1918."
Field, Richard Henning. "Lunenburg-German Household Textiles: The Evidence
from Lunenburg County Estate Inventories, 1780-1830." Material History
Gerhard, Ute. "A Hidden and Complex Heritage: Reflections on the History of
Germany’s Women’s Movements." Women’s Studies 5, no. 6 (1982): 561-568.
Gravois, Martha. "Military Families in Germany, 1946-1986: Why They Came
Grossman, Atina. "Abortion and Economic Crisis: The 1931 Campaign Against
Harzig, Christiane. "The Role of German Women in the German-American
Working Class Movement in Late Nineteenth-Century New York." Journal of
Hertz, Deborah. "Interruption in the Berlin Salons." Central European History
Holland, Carol Sue, and G. R. Garett. "The ‘Skirt’ of Nessus: Women and the
German Opposition to Hitler." International Journal of Women’s Studies 6
(September/October 1983): 363-381.


Linton, Derek S. "Between School and Marriage, Workshop and Household: Young Working Women as a Social Problem in Late Imperial Germany." European History Quarterly 18 (October 1988): 387-408.

Lovin, Clifford R. "Farm Women in the Third Reich." Agricultural History 60 (Summer 1986): 105-123.


Stephenson, Jill. "Middle-Class Women and National Socialist 'Service.'" History 67 (February 1982): 32-44.
(September 1982): 241-265.

-----. "Fashion and Feminism in Fin-de-Siècle Vienna." Woman's Art Journal 10 (Fall/Winter 1990): 29-33.
Wiesner, Merry E. "Guilds, Male Bonding and Women's Work in Early Modern Germany." Gender & History 1 (Summer 1989): 125-137.

Eastern Europe


----- "Witchcraft in the Central Balkans II: Protection Against Witches." Folklore 100, no. 2 (1989): 221-236.


France


Bouton, Cynthia A. "Gendered Behavior in Subsistence Riots: The French Flour
War of 1775." *Journal of Social History* 23 (Summer 1990): 735-754.


Hulton, Olwen. "Women without Men: Widows and Spinsters in Britain and


Major, R. R. "Bastard Feudalism and the Kiss: Changing Social Mores in Late Medieval and Early Modern France." *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 17


Mroz, Thomas A. and David B. Weir. "Structural Change in Life Cycle Fertility During the Fertility Transition: France Before and After the Revolution of


Offen, Karen M. "The Beginnings of ‘Scientific’ Women’s History in France."

-----. "Depopulation, Nationalism, and Feminism in Fin-de-Siècle France." American Historical Review 89 (June 1984): 648-676.


Potter, David. "Marriage and Cruelty Among the Protestant Nobility in Sixteenth-Century France: Diane de Barbancon and Jean de Rohan, 1561-7."


Reinhardt, Steven G. "Gender and History: Comment on Papers by Rizzo, Dahl, and Truant." Western Society for French History 15 (November 1987): 139-140.

Reynolds, Sian. "Who Wanted the Creches? Working Mothers and the Birth-Rate


**General**


Benton, John F. "Trotula, Women's Problems, and the Professionalization of


Collomp, Alain. "From Stem Family to Nuclear Family: Changes in the Coresident Domestic Group in Haute Provence Between the End of the Eighteenth and the Middle of the Nineteenth Centuries." Continuity and Change 3, no. 1 (1988): 65-82.


Guinsburg, Arlene Miller. "The Counterthrust to Sixteenth Century Misogyny: The Work of Agrippa and Paracelsus." Historical Reflections/Reflexions...


Hirshfield, Claire. 'Liberal Women's Organizations and the War Against the Boers, 1899-1902.' *Albion* 14 (Spring 1982): 27-49.


Johnson, P. D. 'Agnes of Burgundy, an 11th Century Woman as Monastic Patron.' *Journal of Medieval History* 15 (June 1989): 93-104.


Reineke, Martha J. "This is My Body': Reflections on Abjection, Anorexia, and Medieval Women Mystics." Journal of the American Academy of Religion 58 (Summer 1990): 245-266.
----- "Some European (Mis)Perceptions of American Indian Women." New Mexico Historical Review 59 (July 1984): 237-266.
Shahar, Shulamith. "Infants, Infant Care, and Attitudes toward Infancy in the
EUROPE

Ziegler, J. E. "The Medieval Virgin as Object: Art or Anthropology?" Historical Reflections/Reflexions Historiques 16 (Summer & Fall 1989): 251-264.

Great Britain


22 (Fall 1987): 75-91.


-----. "Power, Profit, and Passion: Mary Tudor, Charles Brandon, and the Arranged Marriage in Early Tudor England." *Feminist Studies* 15 (Spring...
186 JOURNAL OF WOMEN’S HISTORY


Kennecatt, James J. "Sexism, the Church, Irish Women." *Eire-Ireland* 21 (Fall 1986): 3-16.


Kunze, Bonnelyn Young. "'Poore and in Necessity': Margaret Fell and Quaker Female Philanthropy in Northwest England in the Late Seventeenth Century." Albion 21 (Winter 1989): 559-580.


------. "Irish Feminism and Nationalist Separatism, 1914-1923, Part II."
Nord, Deborah Epstein. "Neither Pairs Nor Odd': Female Community in Late Nineteenth-Century London." Signs 15 (Summer 1990): 733-754.


Spielmann, Richard M. *The Beginning of Clerical Marriage in the English


Northern Europe


Krofta, C. "Parent-Child Relations in Medieval Scandinavia according to


Talberg, Marianne. "Nursing and Medical Care in Finland from the Eighteenth to the Late Nineteenth Century." Scandinavian Journal of History 14, no. 4 (1989): 269-284.


Southern Europe


Brown, Judith C. "Lesbian Sexuality in Renaissance Italy: The Case of Sister Benedetta Carline." Signs 9 (Summer 1984): 751-758.


**FAMILY**

**Childbirth**


Knodt, John, and Susan DeVos. "Preferences for the Sex of Offspring and Demographic Behavior in Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century Germany: An


Ulrich, Laurel Thatcher. "The Living Mother of a Living Child': Midwifery and


Childcare


Jones, Kathleen W. "Sentiment and Science: The Late Nineteenth Century Pediatrician as Mother's Advisor." *Journal of Social History* 17 (Fall 1983): 79-96.


McMillen, Sally. "Mother's Sacred Duty: Breast-feeding Patterns Among Middle-


### Demographics


Anderson, Michael. "Household, Families and Individuals: Some Preliminary


Collomp, Alain. "From Stem Family to Nuclear Family: Changes in the Coresident Domestic Group in Haute Provence Between the End of the Eighteenth and the Middle of the Nineteenth Centuries." Continuity and Change 3, no. 1 (1988): 65-82.


**Ethnicity**


General


Lovell, Margareta M. "Reading Eighteenth-Century American Family Portraits:..."


Walton, Whitney. "Feminine Hospitality in the Bourgeois Home of

Infant Mortality


International

Brown, Elizabeth A. R. "Authority, the Family, and the Dead in Late Medieval France." French Historical Studies 16 (Fall 1990): 803-832.


Crew, David F. "German Socialism, the State and Family Policy, 1918-33." *Continuity and Change* 1, no. 2 (1986): 235-264.


Hughes, Diane Owen. "Representing the Family: Portraits and Purposes in Early Modern Italy." *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 17 (Summer 1986): 7-38.


Shortt, Mary. "Touring Theatrical Families in Canada West: The Hills and the

Kinship

Cody, Cheryl Ann. "Naming, Kinship, and Estate Dispersal: Notes on Slave


Kara, Audrey R. "Mothers and Daughters of Old San Diego." Western States
Koch, Mary Levin. "Letters from LaGrange: The Correspondence of Caroline Haralson and Her Daughters (1844-51)." Georgia History Quarterly 66 (Spring 1982): 33-46.
Michie, Helena. "'There Is No Friend like a Sister': Sisterhood as Sexual Difference." ELH 56 (Summer 1989): 401-422.
Okim, Susan Moller. "Women and the Making of the Sentimental Family."

Motherhood


------. "Working after Childbearing in Modern America." Journal of Interdisciplinary History 14 (Spring 1984): 773-792.


Dye, Nancy Schrom, and Daniel Blake Smith. "Mother Love and Infant Death,


Leibler, Justin James Pickering, and Flora Bronson White, eds. "‘Mother by the Tens’. Flora Adelaide Holcomb Bronson’s Account of Her Life as an Illinois


FAMILY


FEMINISM

Biography


Miller, Sally M. "Kate Richards O'Hare: Progression toward Feminism." *Kansas History* 7 (Winter 1984/85): 263-279.


Perry, Ruth. "Mary Astell and the Feminist Critique of Possessive Individualism."

General

Bennett, Judith M. "Feminism and History." Gender & History 1 (Autumn 1989): 251-272.
Ferguson, Moira. "The Discovery of Mary Wollstonecraft's The Female Reader." Signs 3 (Summer 1978): 945-957.

International

Cicioni, Mirna. "‘Love and Respect, Together’: The Theory and Practice of Affidamento in Italian Feminism." Australian Feminist Studies no. 10 (Summer 1989): 71-84.
FEMINISM


**Organizations**


Politics


Strom, Sharon Hartman. "Challenging ‘Woman’s Place’: Feminism, the Left and
the Industrial Unionism in the 1930s." Feminist Studies 9 (Summer 1983): 359-386.


Religion


Weaver, Mary Jo. "Feminist Perspectives and American Catholic History." U.S. Catholic Historian 5 (Summer/Fall 1986): 401-410.


Theory


Jeffreys, Sheila. "The Spinster and Her Enemies: Sexuality and the Last Wave of


FRIENDSHIP


-----. "Domesticity, Feminism, and Friendship: Female Aristocratic Culture and


FRIENDSHIP


Nord, Deborah Epstein. "Neither Pairs Nor Odd": Female Community in Late Nineteenth-Century London." *Signs* 15 (Summer 1990): 733-754.


HEALTH

Health Care/Preventive Health Care


Schackel, Sandra K. "'The Tales Those Nurses Told!': Public Health Nurses Among the Pueblo and Navajo Indians." New Mexico Historical Review 65 (April 1990): 225-250.


Talberg, Marianne. "Nursing and Medical Care in Finland from the Eighteenth to the Late Nineteenth Century." Scandinavian Journal of History 14, no. 4 (1989): 269-284.

Thavenet, Dennis. "Tending Their Flock: Dirt, Hygiene, and Health for Nineteenth-Century Reform Children." Michigan Historical Review 15 (Fall
HEALTH


Illness

-----.
-----.
Hood, Brenda. "'This Worry I Have': Mary Herren Journal." Oregon Historical
Quarterly 80 (Fall 1979): 229-257.
Stovall, Mary E. "'To Be, to Do, and to Suffer': Responses to Illness and Death in the Nineteenth-Century Central South." *Journal of Mississippi History* 52 (May 1990): 95-110.

Maternity/Childbirth


Ulrich, Laurel Thatcher. "The Living Mother of a Living Child": Midwifery and

**Medical Issues**


L. "Medical Perceptions of Healthy Women: The Case of Late Nineteenth-Century Canada." *Canadian Woman Studies/Les cahiers de la


Psychology


Kushner, Howard I. "Women and Suicide in Historical Perspective." Signs 10 (Spring 1985): 537-552.


McGovern, Constance M. "The Myths of Social Control and Custodial..."


Ganson, Barbara J. "Following Their Children into Battle: Women at War in..."
Gerardo Pena, Devon. "Las Maquiladoras: Mexican Women and the Class
Struggles in the Border Industries." Aztlán: International Journal of Chicano
Gill, Lesley. "'Like a Veil to Cover Them': Women and the Pentecostal
Glickman, Nora. "The Jewish White Slave Trade in Latin American Writings."
Guy, Donna J. "Lower-Class Families, Women, and the Law in
Nineteenth-Century Argentina." Journal of Family History 10 (Fall 1985):
318-330.
-----. "Public Health, Gender and Private Morality: Paid Labor and the Formation
-----. "The Rural Working-Class in Nineteenth-Century Argentina: Forced
Plantation Labor in Tucuman." Latin American Research Review 13, no. 1
-----. "White Slavery, Public Health, and the Socialist Position on Legalized
-----. "Women, Peonage, and Industrialization: Argentina, 1810-1914." Latin
Hagerman Johnson, Ann. "The Impact of Market Agriculture on Family and
Household Structure in Nineteenth Century Chile." Hispanic American
Hahner, June E. "The Beginnings of the Women's Suffrage Movement in Brazil."
Signs 5 (Fall 1979): 200-204.
-----. "Feminism, Women's Rights and the Suffrage Movement in Brazil,
-----. "Recent Research on Women in Brazil." Latin American Research Review
-----. "Researching the History of Latin American Women: Past and Future
-----. "Women's Place" in Politics and Economics in Brazil since 1964."
Hellbom, Anna-Britta. "The Life and Role of Women in the Aztec Culture."
Keremitsis, Dawn. "Latin American Women Workers in Transition, Sexual
Division of Labor Force in Mexico and Colombia in the Textile Industry." The
Kicza, John E. "The Role of the Family in Economic Development in
Nineteenth-Century Latin America." Journal of Family History 10 (Fall 1985):
235-246.
Kuznesof, Elizabeth. "Household Composition and Headship as Related to
Changes in Mode of Production: São Paulo 1765-1836." Comparative Studies


------. "Women, the Family and Social Change in Latin America." World Affairs 150 (Fall 1987): 108-128.


Metcalf, Alida C. "Women and Means: Women and Family Property in Colonial
Miller, Barbara Ann. "Women and Revolution: The Brigadas Femeninas and the 
Mexican Cristero Rebellion, 1926-1929." *Journal of Third World Studies* 15 
49-79.
Miller, Francesca. "The International Relations of Women of the Americas 
Miller, Gary M. "Bourbon Social Engineering: Women and Conditions of 
261-290.
Mindiola, Tatcho. "The Cost of Being a Mexican Female Worker in the 1970 
Research* 11 (Fall 1980): 231-248.
Mirelman, Victor A. "The Jewish Community versus Crime: The Case of White 
Molyneux, Maxine. "Mobilization without Emancipation? Women's Interests, The 
227-254.
-----. "No God, No Boss, No Husband: Anarchist Feminism in Nineteenth-Century 
Navarro, Marysa. "Evita and the Crisis of 17 October 1945: A Case Study of 
Peronist and Anti-Peronist Mythology." *Journal of Latin American Studies* 12 
Nazzari, Muriel. "Parents and Daughters: Change in the Practice of Dowry in Sao 
Paulo (1600-1770)." *Hispanic American Historical Review* 70 (November 
Pena, Devon Gerardo. "Las Maquiladoras: Mexican Women and Class Struggle 
Research* 11 (Fall 1980): 159-230.
Ramos, Donald. "City and Country: The Family in Minas Gerais, 1804-1838." 
-----. "Marriage and the Family in Colonial Vila-Rica." *Hispanic American 
Rios, Palmiran. "Export-Oriented Industrialization and the Demand for Female 
Safa, Helen. "Female Employment and the Social Reproduction of the Puerto 
1168-1187.
Tutino, John. "Family Economies in Agrarian Mexico, 1750-1910." Journal of
LATIN AMERICA

Family History 10 (Fall 1985): 258-271.


LAW/CRIME

Courts, Trials, and Prisons


Freedman, Estelle B. "Sentiment and Discipline: Women's Prison Experiences in..."
Gibson, Mary S. "The 'Female Offender' and the Italian School of Criminal
Greenshields, Malcolm. "Women, Violence, and Criminal Justice Records in
Early Modern Haute Auvergne (1587-1664)." Canadian Journal of History 22
Hemphill, C. Dallatt. "Women in Court: Sex-Role Differentiation in Salem,
Massachusetts 1636 to 1683." William and Mary Quarterly 39 (January 1982):
164-175.
Howe, Adrian. "Prologue to a History of Women's Imprisonment: In Search of
Kremer, Gary R. "Strangers to Domestic Virtues: Nineteenth-Century Women in
Martin, Charles H. "Race, Gender, and Southern Justice: The Rosa Lee Ingram
Schafer, Judith K. "'Open and Notorious Concubinage': The Emancipation of
Slave Mistresses by Will and the Supreme Court in Antebellum Louisiana."
Louisiana History 28 (Spring 1987): 165-182.
Scriber, Mary Suzanne. "Justice to Zenobia." New England Quarterly 55 (March
1982): 61-78.
Spindel, Donna J. "The Administration of Criminal Justice in North Carolina,

Divorce, Family, and Marriage

Arrom, Silvia M. "Changes in Mexican Family Law in the Nineteenth Century:
The Civil Codes of 1870 and 1884." Journal of Family History 10 (Autumn
Backhouse, Constance B. "Married Women's Property Law in Nineteenth-Century
Canada." Law and History Review 6 (Fall 1988): 211-258.
Bardaglio, Peter W. "Challenging Parental Custody Rights: The Legal
Reconstruction of Parenthood in the Nineteenth Century American South."
Basch, Norma. "Invisible Women: The Legal Fiction of Marital Unity in
-----. "Relief in the Premises: Divorce as a Woman's Remedy in New York and
Blackman, Charles F. "The Civil Sacrament: Law and Practice of Soviet
Brophy, Julia. "Parental Rights and Children's Welfare: Some Problems of
Feminists' Strategy in the 1920s." International Journal of the Sociology of Law


Hardaway, Roger D. "Prohibiting Interracial Marriages: Miscegenation Laws in


Female Criminality


Lawyers


Epstein, Sandra P. "Women and Legal Education: The Case of Boalt Hall." Pacific Historian 28 (Fall 1984): 4-22.


Petrick, Barbara. "Right or Privilege? The Admission of Mary Philbrook to the Bar." New Jersey History 97 (Summer 1979): 91-104.


Reproductive Rights and Illegitimacy


Gillis, John R. "Servants, Sexual Relations, and the Risks of Illegitimacy in

Theories, and Other Issues

Basch, Norma. "The Emerging Legal History of Women in the United States:
Lightman, Harriet. "Queens and Minor Kings in French Constitutional Law."
Thane, Pat. "Women and the Poor Law in Victorian and Edwardian England."

Work and Protective Legislation

Hooker, Richard D., Jr. "Affirmative Action and Combat Exclusion: Gender
Liebel, Helen P. "Free Trade and Protectionism under Maria Theresa and Joseph II." *Canadian Journal of History* 14 (December 1979): 355-374.
Targ, Dena. "Women and the 'New Unemployment'." *Humboldt Journal of Social
Relations 10 (Spring/Summer 1983): 47-60.


LIFESTAGES AND LIFESTYLES (except married)

General


Life Courses


Old Age


Never-Married Women


Chambers-Schiller, Lee. "'Woman Is Born to Love': The Maiden Aunt as Maternal Figure in Antebellum Literature." Frontiers 10 (1988): 34-43.


Sharpe, Pamela. "Literally Spinsters: A New Interpretation of Local Economy and


**Widowhood**


Wyntjes, Sherrin Marshall. "Survivors and Status: Widowhood and Family in the


**Youth**


Brent, Elizabeth Reed. "Childhood on the Western Frontier." *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 83 (Summer 1982): 117-152.


Guinnane, Timothy. "Coming of Age in Rural Ireland at the Turn of the Twentieth Century." *Continuity and Change* 5, no. 3 (1990): 443-472.


MARRIAGE/DIVORCE

Courtship


Demographics


Hinde, P. R. A. "Household Structure, Marriage and the Institution of Service in


Divorce


Censizi, Jane. "Smiling through Her Tears": Ante-Bellum Southern...


Marsden, Lorna, and Joan Busby. "Feminist Influence through the Senate: The

Ethnicity


Feider, Mary Kathleen. "Fatal Attraction: Irish-Jewish Romance in Early Film and
Drama." Eire-Ireland 20 (Fall 1985): 6-18.


**General**


Cherpak, Evelen M. "Remembering Days in Old China: A Navy Bride Recalls


International

Andreeva, I. S. "Sociophilosophical Problems of Sex, Marriage, and the Family."


Hofmeyr, J. "Marriage and Political Power in Sixth Century China: A Study of


**Polygamy**


Lewis, David Rich. "'For Life, the Resurrection, and the Life Everlasting': James

MATERIAL AND POPULAR CULTURE

Architecture/City Planning/Neighborhoods


Thatcher, Elaine. "'Some Chairs For My Family': Furniture in Nineteenth Century Cache Valley." *Utah Historical Quarterly* 56 (Fall 1988): 331-351.

Books/Literary Images/Literature


Huttentack, Robert A. "The Perpetuation of Two Stereotypes--Racism and Sexism in the Imperial Adventure Story." Bengai Past and Present 101,
Sweezy, Marie- Odile. "Women and Power: Reflections on Some Queens in


Crafts/Quilts/Embroidery


Chinn, Jennie A. "‘Some Ladies Make Quilts, but They Aren’t Quilt Makers’: Aesthetic Principles in Quilt Making." *Kansas History* 13 (Spring 1990): 32-44.


Hedges, Elaine. "The 19th Century Diarist and Her Quilts." Feminist Studies 8
(Summer 1982): 293-299.
Hilts, Victor L., and Patricia A. Hilts. "Not for Pioneers Only: The Story of
Wisconsin's Spinning Wheels." Wisconsin Magazine of History 66 (Autumn
Hood, Adrienne. "Early Canadian Quilts: Marriage of Art and Utility." Rotunda
Kelly, Mary B. "Goddess Embroideries of Russia and the Ukraine." Woman's Art
Kogan, Lee. "The Quilt Legacy of Elizabeth, New Jersey." The Clarion,
38-41.
Levinsohn, Rhoda, and Morris Levinsohn. "Symbolic Significance of Traditional
Mack, John. "Bakuba Embroidery Patterns: A Commentary on Their Social and
Madden, Mary W. "The Kansas Quilt Project: Piecing Together Our Past."
Kansas History 13 (Spring 1990): 2-4.
-----. "Textile Diaries: Kansas Quilt Memories." Kansas History 13, 1 (Spring
1990): 45-78.
49-55.
Rowen, Mary Margaret. "Group Quilting in Kansas." Kansas History 13 (Spring
Ruckman, Jo Ann. "'Knit, Knit, and Then Knit': The Women of Pocatello and the
Sherman, Ruth Wilder. "The Mary Atwood Sampler." New England Historical
Trifonoff, Karen M. "Amish Culture as Preserved in Quilts." Journal of Cultural

Fashion/Textiles/Beauty Culture

Adaskina, Natalia. "Constructivist Fabrics and Dress Design." The Journal of
Decorative and Propaganda Arts no. 5 (Summer 1987): 144-159.
Albrecht, Juliana, Jane Farrell-Beck, and Geitel Winakor. "Function, Fashion, and
Convention in American Women's Riding Costumes, 1880-1930." Dress 14
Anderson, Marcia G. "Munsingwear, An Underwear for America." Minnesota
History 50 (Winter 1986) 152-163.
Anthony, Tid. "Clothing Given to a Late Sixteenth-Century Servant in Wales."
Cooper, Arlene. "La Camargo's Skirt: The Eighteenth Century Ballet
Edwards, Lesley. "'Dres't Like a May-Pole.'" Costume 19 (1985): 75-93.
Farrell, Jane A. "Clothing for Adults in Iowa, 1850-1899." Annals of Iowa 46 (Fall 1981): 100-120.


Tansug, Sabiha. "’A Thousand and One Flowers’ on Turkish Women’s Traditional Headwear and Dress." *Turkish Review* 2 (1987): 73-86.


Wagener, M. "Fashion and Feminism in Fin-de-Siècle Vienna." *Woman’s Art Journal* 10 (Fall/Winter 1990): 29-33.


Food


Levenstein, Harvey. "The 'Servant Problem' and American Cookery." *Revue
Robinson, Lisa Mae. "Regulating What We Eat: Mary Engle Pennington and the Food Research Laboratory." Agricultural History 64 (Spring 1990): 143-153.

General


Sill, Louise Morgant. "Through Inland Seas (Through a Woman's Eyes in 1904)." Inland Seas 44 (Fall 1988): 190-196.


**Photographs/Paintings/Visual Images/Movies**


(December 1990): 500-533.


Leader, Bernice Kramer. "Antifeminism in the Paintings of the Boston School." 
Leja, Michael. "‘Le Vieux Marcheur’ and ‘Les Deux Risques’: Picasso, 
Prostitution, Venereal Disease, and Maternity, 1899-1907." Art History 8 
Lipton, Eunice. "The Laundress in Late Nineteenth-Century French Culture: 
Imagery, Ideology and Edgar Degas." Art History 3 (September 1980): 
295-313.
-----. "Women, Pleasure, and Painting (e.g., Boucher)." Genders 7 (March 1990): 
69-86.
Lovell, Margaretta M. "Reading Eighteenth-Century American Family Portraits: 
243-264.
Michel, Sonya. "Feminism, Film and Public History." Radical History Review 25 
Modleski, Tania. "Time and Desire in the Woman’s Film." Cinema Journal 23 
Motz, Marilyn F. "Visual Autobiography: Photograph Albums of 
Turn-of-the-Century Midwestern Women." American Quarterly 41 (March 
Naficy, Hamid. "History, Memory, and Film: Voices from Inside Lebanon." 
Oshana, Maryann. "Native American Women in Westerns: Reality and Myth." 
Ostendorf, Lloyd. "A New Mary Todd Lincoln Photograph: A Tour of the White 
Mountains in Summer, 1863." Illinois Historical Journal 83 (Summer 1990): 
109-112.
Pedersen, Diana. "The Photographic Record of the Canadian YWCA, 1890-1930: 
"Photographic Portfolio: Cleopatra’s Needle." Hayes Historical Journal 8 (Winter 
Prince, Stephen. "The Pornographic Image and the Practice of Film Theory." 
Ramirez, Jan Seidler. "The ‘Lovelorn Lady’: A New Look at William Wetmore 
Rand, Erica. "Depoliticizing Women: Female Agency, the French Revolution, and 
the Art of Boucher and David." Genders 7 (March 1990): 47-68.
Ravenal, Carol M. "Three Faces of Mother: Madonna, Martyr, Medusa in the Art 
Waldman, Diane. "'At Last I Can Tell It to Someone!': Feminine Point of View and Subjectivity in the Gothic Romance Film of the 1940s." Cinema Journal 23 (Winter 1984): 29-40.
Ziegler, J. E. "The Medieval Virgin as Object: Art or Anthropology?" Historical Reflections/Relexions Historiques 16 (Summer & Fall 1989): 251-264.

Popular Culture/Mass Media/Advertising

Cancian, Francesca M., and Steven L. Gordon. "Changing Emotion Norms in


Langlois, Karen S. "A Fresh Voice from the West: Mary Austin, California, and American Literary Magazines, 1892-1910." California History 69 (Spring 1990): 22-35.


Science and Technology


Drachman, Virginia C. "Gynecological Instruments and Surgical Decisions at a Hospital in Late Nineteenth-Century America." Journal of American Culture

MIDDLE EAST/NEAR EAST

-----. "Women and the State in Early Islam, II. The Umayyads." Journal of Near


Allam, S. "Women as Holders of Rights in Ancient Egypt (During the Late Period)." Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient 33 (February 1990): 1-34.


Bliss, Frank. "Bahriyan Jewelry and Its Relation to the Nile Valley." Ornament
6 (December 1982): 10-14, 44-45.


Lassner, I. "Why Did the Caliph al-Mansur Build ar-Rusafa?" *Journal of Near
Pomeroy, Sarah B. "The Persian King and the Queen Bee." American Journal of


**MILITARY/WAR**

**Home Front**


Champion, Elizabeth, ed. "The Home Front in America During the Great War:


Kenney, Anne R. "'She Got to Berlin': Virginia Irwin, St. Louis Post-Dispatch War Correspondent." Missouri Historical Review 79 (July 1985): 456-479.


Jobs


Reekie, Gail. "Industrial Action by Women Workers in Western Australia During World War II." Labour History 49 (November 1985): 75-82.


Peace Activism


Brooks, Juanita, and Janet G. Butler, eds. "Utah's Peace Advocate, the 'Mormona': Elise Furer Musser." Utah Historical Quarterly 46 (Spring 1978): 151-166.


Carroll, Berenice A. "The Outsiders: Comments on Fukuda Hideko, Catherine
Hoff-Wilson, Joan. "'Peace Is a Woman’s Job . . .':—Jeanette Rankin and American Foreign Policy: Her Lifework as a Pacifist." Montana 30 (Spring 1980): 38-53.


**War Service**


Akers, Regina T. "Female Naval Reservists During World War II: A


Dekker, Rudolf M., and Lotte C. van de Pol. "Republican Heroines:


Murphy, Miriam B. "If Only I Shall Have the Right Stuff: Utah Women in World War I." *Utah Historical Quarterly* 58 (Fall 1990): 334-350.


Shermann, Janann. "They Either Need These Women or They Do Not": Margaret Chase Smith and the Fight for Regular Status for Women in the Military." Journal of Military History 54 (January 1990): 47-78.
Tanner, Doris Brinker. "Cornelia Fort: A WASP in World War II, Part I."

General

Kunkle, Camille. "'It Is What It Does to the Souls': Women's Views of the Civil War." Atlanta History 33 (Summer 1989): 56-70.
Sanasarian, Elizabeth. "Gender Distinctions in the Genocidal Process: A Preliminary Study of the Armenian Case." Holocaust and Genocide Studies 4,
MILITARY/WAR


POLITICS

First Ladies

-----. "Modern First Ladies in Historical Perspective." Presidential Studies


Schwartz, Thomas F. "Is A Psychobiography of Mary Todd Lincoln Possible?" Psychohistory Review 17 (Fall 1988): 25-32.


Studies Quarterly 20 (Fall 1990): 761-768.

General

Government Policy
Brown, Barbara B. "Facing the 'Black Peril': The Politics of Population Control
Carver, Joan S. "The Equal Rights Amendment and the Florida Legislature." 
Fischer, Gayle V. Political
Moch, Allured,
Perry, Mabee,
Loveland,
Koven,
Harrison,
Grant,
Graebner,
Duniway,
Davin,
324
American
Roosevelt
Amendment."
T
Teach
Modern
Origins
630-646.
Kennedy
States,
Heritage
Action."
The
Constitutional
Bureaucracy,
Florida
Continuity
Procedures
in
rn
South,

393-398.

Political Participation


Kincheloe, Joe L., Jr. "Transcending Role Restrictions: Women at Camp Meetings


Smith, Jean M. "The Voting Women of San Diego, 1920." *Journal of San Diego
International Relations


Foot, Rosemary. "Where are the Women? The Gender-Dimension in the Study of International Relations." Diplomatic History 14 (Fall 1990): 615-622.


Scheidman, Gay W. "Women in Zimbabwe: Postindependence Struggles." *Feminist
POLITICS

Studies 10 (Fall 1984): 419-440.

Monarchies


POLITICS


Office Holders

Chunko, Mary T. "Call Her Madam Secretary." Humanities 8 (May/June 1987): 22-23.


Mahf, Yogendra K. "Indira Gandhi: Personality, Political Power and Party


Pitzer, Paul C. "Dorothy McCullough Lee: The Successes and Failures of ‘Dottie-Do-Good.’" Oregon Historical Quarterly 91 (Spring 1990): 5-42.


Spencer, Samia I. "Women Cabinet Members: Ornaments of Government?"
-----. "Women in Government in Quebec." Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of
Vial, Rebecca, and W. Calvin Dickinson. "Kate Bradford Stockton." Tennessee
Historical Quarterly 49 (Fall 1990): 152-160.
Ward, Karen. "From Executive to Feminist: the Business Women's Legislative
Council of Los Angeles, 1927-1932." Essays in Economic and Business History
Welch, Susan. "Congressional Nomination Procedures and the Representation of

Parties

Basen, Neil K. "Kate Richards O'Hare: The 'First Lady' of American Socialism,
Bashevkin, Sylvia. "Political Participation, Ambition, and Feminism: Women in
the Ontario Party Elites." American Review of Canadian Studies 15 (Winter
of Canadian Studies/Revue d'études canadiennes 17 (Summer 1982): 44-54.
Train: Republican Women Campaign for Charles Evans Hughes for President
Beeby, Dean. "Women in the Ontario C.C.F. 1940-1950." Ontario History 74
(December 1982): 258-283.
Belcher, Dixie. "A Democratic School for Democratic Women." Chronicles of
Brady, Marilyn Dell. "Populism and Feminism in a Newspaper by and for Women
of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance, 1891-1894." Kansas History 7 (Winter
Brower, Ruth Compton. "Moral Nationalism in Victorian Canada: The Case of
Agnes Machar." Journal of Canadian Studies/Revue d'études canadiennes 20
Eire-Ireland 23 (Summer 1988): 88-103.
Butler Flores, Cornelia. "Socialist Feminism in Latin America." Women & Politics


Mason, Tim. "The Domestication of Female Socialist Icons: A Note in Reply to
Eric Hobsbawm. "History Workshop 7 (Spring 1979): 170-175.

Theories and Issues


Women's Rights

Allam, S. "Women as Holders of Rights in Ancient Egypt (During the Late Period)." Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient 33 (February 1990): 1-34.


Fischer, Gayle V. "Disfranchisement Is a Disgrace": Women and Politics in New Mexico, 1900-1940." New Mexico Historical Review 56 (January 1981): 5-36.


PORNOGRAPHY


Echols, Alice. "Cultural Feminism: Feminist Capitalism and the Anti-Pornography

PROFESSIONS

Theory and Issues

Cookingham, Marc E. "Combining Marriage, Motherhood, and Jobs Before World War II: Women College Graduates, Classes of 1905-1935." Journal of
Family History 9 (Summer 1984): 178-195.

General

Chunko, Mary T. "Call Her Madam Secretary." Humanities 8 (May/June 1987): 22-23.
Professional Career Choices


----- "Women Editors of California, 1854-1900." *Pacific Historian* 28 (Fall 1984): 30-43.


De La Cour, Lykke, and Rose Sheinin. "The Ontario Medical College for Women, 1883 to 1906: Lessons from Gender-Separatism in Medical Education." *Canadian Woman Studies/Les cahiers de la femme* 7 (Fall 1986): 73-77.


Dye, Nancy Schrom. "Mary Breckenridge, the Frontier Nursing Service and the


-----. "More Than Lore': Marion Talbot and Her Role in the Founding Years of the University of Chicago." International Journal of Women's Studies 8 (May/June 1985): 228-249.


Hales, David A. "'There Goes Matilda': Millard County Midwife and Nurse." *Utah Historical Quarterly* 55 (Summer 1987): 278-293.


Henry, Susan. "'Dear Companion, Ever-Ready Co-Worker': A Woman's Role in a Media Dynasty." *Journalism Quarterly* 64 (Summer/Autumn 1987): 301-312.


Kenney, Anne R. "'She Got to Berlin': Virginia Irwin, St. Louis Post-Dispatch War Correspondent." Missouri Historical Review 79 (July 1985): 456-479.


PROFESSIONS

McDonell, Katherine Mandusic. "Women and Medicine in Early Nineteenth Century Indiana." Indiana Medical History Quarterly 6 (June 1980).
-----. "A Certain Restless Ambition: Women Physicians and World War I."
Morgan, Paul. "Francis Wolfreston and 'Hor Bouks': A Seventeenth-Century


Sloan, Patricia E. "Early Black Nursing Schools and Responses of Black Nurses to their Educational Programs." *Western Journal of Black Studies* 9 (Fall 1985): 158-172.


Talberg, Marianne. "Nursing and Medical Care in Finland from the Eighteenth to the Late Nineteenth Century." *Scandinavian Journal of History* 14, no. 4 (1989): 269-284.


Whitman, Betsey S. "Women in the American Mathematical Society before 1900."


White Collar Work


Cross, Gary, and Peter Shergold. "'We Think We Are the Oppressed': Gender, White Collar Work, and Grievances of Late Nineteenth Century Women." Labor History 28 (Winter 1987): 23-53.


Mueller, Mitton. "The Switchboard Problem: Scale, Signaling, and Organization


**PROSTITUTION**


Chacon, Ramon D. "The Beginning of Racial Segregation: The Chinese in West


------. "Concubinage in the Sokoto Caliphate (1804-1903)." *Slavery & Abolition* 11 (September 1990): 159-189.


Schafer, Judith K. "'Open and Notorious Concubinage': The Emancipation of Slave Mistresses by Will and the Supreme Court in Antebellum Louisiana." Louisiana History 28 (Spring 1987): 165-182.


RELIGION

Catholicism


Burns, Jeffrey M. "Catholic Laywomen in the Culture of American Catholicism in the 1950s." *U.S. Catholic Historian* 5 (Summer/Fall 1986): 385-400.


Foss, David B. "From God as Mother to Priest as Mother: Julian of Norwich and the Movement for the Ordination of Women." Downside Review 104 (July 1986): 214-226.


Mannard, Joseph G. "Maternity . . . of the Spirit: Nuns and Domesticity


-----. "Sisterhood and Power: Class, Culture, and Ethnicity in the American Convent." Colby Library Quarterly 25 (September 1989): 149-175.
Weaver, Mary Jo. "Feminist Perspectives and American Catholic History." U.S. Catholic Historian 5 (Summer/Fall 1986): 401-410.

Missions and Missionaries

Claw, Richmond L. "Mary Clementine Collins: Missionary at Standing Rock."
North Dakota History 52 (Spring 1985): 10-17.
Donovan, Mary S. "Women and Mission: Towards a More Inclusive Historiography." Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 53
(December 1984): 297-306.
-----. "Zealous Evangelists: The Woman’s Auxiliary to the Board of Missions." *Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church* 51 (December 1982): 371-384.


**Other Religions**


Brown, Douglass Summers. "Elizabeth Henry Campbell Russell: Patroness of


George, Carol V. R. "In the Beginning: Mother Bethel and the A. M. E. Church." *American Vision* 1, no. 6 (1986): 43-46.


187-194.


Hicks, M. A. "The Piety of Margaret, Lady Hungerford (d. 1478)." Journal of Ecclesiastical History 38 (January 1987): 19-38.


Minault, Gail. "Making Invisible Women Visible: Studying the History of Muslim
Montgomery, Hugo. "Women and Status in the Greco-Roman World." Studia
Write Romances About Ministers, 1880-1950." Journal of Feminist Studies in
Religion 6 (Spring 1990): 87-104.
Murdock, Norman H. "Female Ministry in the Thought of Catherine Booth."
Church History 53 (September 1984): 348-362.
Neusner, Jacob. "Mishnah on Women: Thematic or Systematic Description."
Marxist Perspectives 3 (Spring 1980): 78-99.
Newman, Harvey K. "The Role of Women in Atlanta’s Churches, 1865-1906."
Newman, Josephine. "The Women’s Movement in the Church and in the World."
O’Connor, June. "Dorothy Day as Autobiographer." Religion 20 (July 1990):
275-296.
Oppenheim, J. "The Odyssey of Anne Besant: Victorian Radical, Feminist,
Overton, Betty J. "Black Women Preachers: A Literary Overview." Southern
Quarterly 23 (Spring 1985): 157-166.
Packull, Werner O. "Anna Jansz of Rotterdam, a Historical Investigation of an
Early Anabaptist Heroine." Archiv für Reformationsgeschichte 78 (1987): 147-
173.
Paquette, Patricia. "A Bandage in One Hand and a Bible in the Other: The Story
of Captain Sally L. Tompkins." Minerva: Quarterly Report on Women and the
Military 8 (Summer 1990): 47-54.
Perkins, Carol O. "The Pragmatic Idealism of Mary McLeod Bethune." Sage 5
(Fall 1988): 30-36.
Pernet, Henry. "Masks and Women: Towards a Reappraisal." History of Religions
Pickle, Linda Schelbitzki. "Women of the Saxon Immigration and Their Church."
Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly 57 (Winter 1984): 146-161.
Pope, Barbara Corrado. "A Heroine without Heroics: The Little Flower of Jesus
and Her Times." Church History 57 (March 1988): 46-60.
Prell, Riv-Ellen. "The Dilemma of Women’s Equality in the History of Reform
Richards, Peter. "From Apostles to Virgins: Romans 16 and the Roles of
Women in the Early Church." Toronto Journal of Theology 2 (Fall 1986): 232-
261.


Tsai, Christine A. "The Chinese Buddhist Monastic Order for Women: The First Two Centuries." Historical Reflections/Reflexions Historiques 8 (Fall 1981): 129-140.

Waldman, Marilyn Robinson. "Tradition as a Modality of Change: Islamic

Protestantism


Brooks, Juanita, and Janet G. Butler, eds. "Utah's Peace Advocate, the 'Mormona': Elise Furer Musser." *Utah Historical Quarterly* 46 (Spring 1978): 151-166.


Gillespie, Joanna B. "Carrie, or the Child in the Rectory: 19th-Century Episcopal


Gundersen, Joan R. "The Local Parish as a Female Institution: The Experience of All Saints Episcopal Church in Frontier Minnesota." *Church History* 55 (September 1986): 307-322.


James, Kimberly Jensen. "'Between Two Fires': Women on the 'Underground'
(Spring 1986): 26-34.
Jensen, Joan M. "Not Only Ours but Others: The Quaker Teaching Daughters of
the Mid-Atlantic, 1790-1850." History of Education Quarterly (Spring 1984):
3-19.
Karant-Nunn, Susan C. "Continuity and Change: Some Effects of the Reformation
on the Women of Zwickau." Sixteenth Century Journal 13 (Summer 1982):
17-42.
Kendall, Joan. "The Development of a Distinctive Form of Quaker Dress."
Kowaleski-Wallace, Beth. "Hannah and Her Sister: Women and Evangelism in
Early Nineteenth-Century England." Nineteenth-Century Contexts 12, no. 2
Krugler, John D. and David Weinberg-Kinsey. "Equality of Leadership: The
Ordinations of Sarah E. Dickson and Margaret E. Towner in the Presbyterian
Kunze, Bonnelyn Young. "'Poore and in Necessity': Margaret Fell and Quaker
Female Philanthropy in Northwest England in the Late Seventeenth Century." Albion
Kunzel, Regina. "The Professionalization of Benevolence: Evangelicals and Social
Workers in the Florence Crittenton Homes, 1915 to 1945." Journal of Social
History 22 (Fall 1988): 21-44.
Lewis, David Rich. "'For Life, the Resurrection, and the Life Everlasting': James
J. Strang and Strangite Mormon Polygamy, 1849-1856." Wisconsin Magazine
Lieber, Constance L. "'The Goose Hangs High': Excerpts from the Letters of
Linford, Orma. "The Mormons, the Law, and the Territory of Utah." American
Madsen, Carol Cornwall. "A Bluestocking in Zion: The Literary Life of
-----. "Emmeline B. Wells: 'Am I Not a Woman and a Sister.'" Brigham Young
-----. "Mormon Missionary Wives in Nineteenth Century Polynesia." Journal of
-----. "Mormon Women and the Struggle for Definition." Dialogue: A Journal of
Madsen, Carol Cornwall, and David J. Whittaker. "History's Sequel: A Source
Essay on Women in Mormon History." Journal of Mormon History 6 (Spring


-----. "Perspectives on Women in Baptist Life." Baptist History and Heritage 22 (July 1987): 4-11.


-----. "Sources for the 'New Women's History.'" American Archivist (Spring 1980): 180-190.


Soderlund, Jean R. "Women’s Authority in Pennsylvania and New Jersey Quaker Meetings, 1680-1760." *William and Mary Quarterly* 44 (October 1987): 722-749.


Swanson, Kimberly. "Eva Emery Dye and the Romance of Oregon History."
Westerkamp, Marilyn J. "Anne Hutchinson, Sectarian Mysticism, and the Puritan Order." Church History 59 (December 1990): 482-496.
Religious Issues and Witchcraft


Castelli, Elizabeth. "Virginity and Its Meaning for Women’s Sexuality in Early
Christopherson, K. E. "Lady Inger and Her Family: Norway's Exemplar of Mixed
Clark, Elizabeth A. "Ascetic Renunciation and Feminine Advancement: A Paradox
of Late Ancient Christianity." *Anglican Theological Review* 63 (July 1981):
240-257.
Clark, Elizabeth B. "Religion, Rights, and Difference in the Early Woman's
Clark, Stuart. "Inversion, Misrule, and the Meaning of Witchcraft." *Past and
Coburn, Carol K. "Ethnicity, Religion, and Gender: The Women of Block,
Davies, Brian. "George Eliot and Christianity." *Downside Review* 100 (January
Davis, Jacalene. "Witchcraft and Superstitions of Torrance County." *New Mexico
Davis, John. "Joan of Kent, Lollardy and the English Reformation." *Journal of
Davy, Shirley. "Why Church Women's Organizations Thrived." *Canadian
Desan, S. "The Role of Women in Religious Riots During the French
Dodson, Jualyyne E. "Power and Surrogate Leadership: Black Women and
Doran, Susan. "Religion and Politics at the Court of Elizabeth I: The Habsburg
Marriage Negotiations of 1559-1567." *English Historical Review* 104 (October
Douglass, Jane Dempsey. "Christian Freedom: What Calvin Learned at the School
Dowling, Maria. "Anne Boleyn and Reform." *Journal of Ecclesiastical History* 35
Estes, Leland. "Reginald Scot and His *Discoverie of Witchcraft*: Religion and
Science in Opposition to the European Witch Craze." *Church History* 52
Evans, Richard J. "Feminism & Anticlericalism in France, 1870-1922." *The
Fox-Genovese, Elizabeth. "Two Steps Forward, One Step Back: New Questions
and Old Models in the Religious History of American Women." *Journal of the
Frankforter, A. Daniel. "Elizabeth Bowes and John Knox: A Woman and
Reformation Theology." *Church History* 56 (September 1987): 333-347.


Gilkes, Cheryl Townsend. "‘Together and in Harness’: Women’s Traditions in the Sanctified Church." Signs 10 (Summer 1985): 678-699.


Jak, Stanley L. "The Virgin Birth and the Birth of Science." The Downside


**SEXUALITY**

**Ideology**


Blackwood, Evelyn. "Sexuality and Gender in Certain Native American Tribes:
SEXUALITY


-----.


-----.


Jiří Vastátny: Vojtech, Paul Gauguin's Self-Portraits and 'Oviri': The Image
SEXUALITY


Lipton, Eunice. "Women, Pleasure, and Painting (e.g., Boucher)." Genders 7 (March 1990): 69-86.


Padgug, Robert A. "Sexual Matters: On Conceptualizing Sexuality in History."


Riley, Philip F. "Michel Foucault, Lust, Women, and Sin in Louis XIV’s Paris."

*Church History* 59 (March 1990): 35-50.


Sebire, Dawn. "To Shield from Temptation": The Business Girl and the City."


Verduin, Kathleen. "'Our Cursed Natures': Sexuality and the Puritan Conscience."
Lesbianism (see also Lifestages and Lifestyles)


Brown, Judith C. "Lesbian Sexuality in Renaissance Italy: The Case of Sister Benedetta Carline." Signs 9 (Summer 1984): 751-758.


Whitlock, Gillian. "'Everything Is Out of Place': Radclyffe Hall and the Lesbian Literary Tradition." Feminist Studies 13 (Fall 1987): 555-582.


Practices


Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Virginity/Celibacy


Davis, Tracy C. "Does the Theatre Make for Good?: Actresses' Purity and Temptation in the Victorian Era." Queen's Quarterly 93 (Spring 1986): 33-49.


SEXUALITY


Ziegler, J. E. "The Medieval Virgin as Object: Art or Anthropology?" Historical Reflections/Reflexions Historiques 16 (Summer/Fall 1989): 251-264.

SOCIAL REFORM/COMMUNITY ORGANIZING

Biography


Greenstone, David J. "Dorothea Dix and Jane Addams: From Transcendentalism to Pragmatism in American Social Reform." Social Service Review 53, no. 4
(1979): 527-559.


Schenkman, Suzanne O'Dea. "The Immigrants' Advocate: Mary Treglia and the Sioux City Community House, 1921-1959." Annals of Iowa 50 (Fall...
Sherrick, Rebecca. "Their Fathers' Daughters: The Autobiographies of Jane
Shofner, Jerrell H. "Mary Grace Quackenbos, a Visitor Florida Did Not Want."
Kentucky Pioneer Against Blindness." *Filson Club History Quarterly* 64 (July
Swaim, Ginalie. "Cora Bussey Hillis: Woman of Vision." *Palimpsest* 60
Swain, Martha H. "'The Forgotten Woman': Ellen S. Woodward and Women's
History* 14 (Spring 1987): 61-75.
Topping, Eva Catafygiotu. "Frances Wright: Petticoat Lecturer." *Cincinnati
Towne, Marion K. "Charlotte Gilman in California." *Pacific Historian* 28 (Spring
Turner, James C. "How the Other Half Lived: Jane Addams's Hull House."
*Journal of Sport History* 6 (Spring 1979): 38-49.

**Family Planning and Aid to Children**

Abeele, Cynthia R. **"The Infant Soldier': The Great War and the Medical
Abrams, Jeanne. "'For a Child's Sake': The Denver Sheltering Home for Jewish
Children in the Progressive Era." *American Jewish History* 79 (Winter
Back, Kurt W. "Myth in the Lives of Leaders of Social Movements: The Case of
Children's Aid Movement in Ontario." *Ontario History* 82 (June 1990):
107-128.
51-69.


Stadum, Beverly A. "‘Says There’s Nothing Like Home’: Family Casework with the Minneapolis Poor, 1900-1930." *Minnesota History* 51 (Summer 1988): 42-54.


Health Reform


Industrial Reform


Moral Reform


-----. "‘Go and Sin No More’: Maternity Homes in Cleveland, 1869-1936." *Ohio History* 93 (Summer/Autumn 1984): 117-146.


**Social Movements/General**


Barrows, Robert C. "The Homes of Indiana’ Albion Fellows Bacon and Housing Reform Legislation, 1907-1917." *Indiana Magazine of History* 81 (December
Heinzel, Lorena L. "The National Women's Relief Society and the U.S.
-----. "This Decade Was Different: Relief Society’s Social Services Department, 1919-1929." Dialogue 15 (Autumn 1982): 64-73.


Temperance


Women’s Clubs


Crake, Mary Claire. "In Unity There Is Strength": Women’s Clubs in Tampa During the 1930s." Tampa Bay History 11 (Fall/Winter 1989): 5-21.


Hickey, Joseph V., and June O. Underwood. "In the Name of the Thurman Church: Women’s Clubs and the Revitalization of a Flint Hills Neighborhood."


Howe, Barbara J. "West Virginia Women’s Organizations, 1880s-1930 or Unsexed Termagants . . . Help the World Along." West Virginia History 49
Kornbluh, Andrea Tuttle. "Woman's City Club: A Pioneer in Race Relations." 
Queen City Heritage 44 (Summer 1986): 21-38.
Mohraz, Judy Jolley. "The Equity Club: Community Building Among Professional 
Moses, Wilson Jeremiah. "Domestic Feminism, Conservativism, Sex Roles, and 
Black Women's Clubs, 1893-1896." Journal of Social and Behavioral Sciences 
24 (Fall 1987): 166-177.
Stanislow, Gail. "Domestic Feminism in Wilmington: The New Century Club, 
Thatcher, Linda, and John R. Sillito. " 'Sisterhood and Sociability': The Utah 
Women's Press Club, 1891-1928." Utah Historical Quarterly 53 (Spring 1985): 
144-156.
Toll, William. "A Quiet Revolution: Jewish Women's Clubs and the Widening 
Female Sphere, 1870-1920." American Jewish Archives 41 (Spring/Summer 
Tubbs, Stephanie Ambrose. "Montana Women's Clubs at the Turn of the 
Wenger, Beth S. "Jewish Women of the Club: The Changing Public Role of 
Atlanta's Jewish Women (1870-1930)." American Jewish History 76 (March 

Women's Rights Movements

Aberg, I. "Revivalism, Philanthropy and Emancipation: Women's Liberation and 
Organization in the Early Nineteenth Century." Scandinavian Journal of History 
13, no. 4 (1988).
Arendale, Marirose. "Tennessee and Women's Rights." Tennessee History 
Beahan, Charlotte. "The Women's Movement and Nationalism in the Chinese 
Benson, Peter. "'No Murmured Thanks': Women and Johnson Brigham's Midland 
Berkeley, Kathleen Christine. "'The Ladies Want to Bring about Reform in the 
Public Schools': Public Education and Women's Rights in the Post-Civil War 
Blair, Karen J. "Pagentry for Women's Rights: The Career of Hazel Mackaye, 
Boutelle, Ann Edwards. "Frances Brooke's Emily Montague (1769): Canada and 
Caine, Barbara. "Feminism, Suffrage and the Nineteenth-Century English 
Women's Movement." Women's Studies International Forum 5, no. 6 (1982): 
537-550.
Clark, Elizabeth B. "Religion, Rights, and Difference in the Early Woman's 


Kennon, Donald R. "'An Apple of Discord': The Woman Question at the World's Anti-Slavery Convention of 1840." Slavery and Abolition 5 (December 1984): 244-266.


**SOVIET UNION**


-----. "Women Medical Students in Russia, 1872-1882: Reformers or Rebels?" *Journal of Social History* 12 (Spring 1979): 394-414.


**SPORTS**


Hargreaves, Jennifer. "Playing like Gentlemen While Behaving like Ladies: Contradictory Features of the Formative Years of Women's Sport." *British Journal of Sports History*


**SUFFRAGE**

**Anti-Suffrage**


International


SUFFRAGE


Suffrage and Other Issues

United States

National


Lehman, Godfrey D. "Susan B. Anthony Cast Her Ballot for Ulysses S. Grant."


Sauter-Bailliet, Thersea. "Remember the Ladies’: Emancipation Efforts of


East

Bland, Sidney R. "'Never Quite as Committed as We'd Like': The Suffrage Militancy of Lucy Burns." Journal of Long Island History 17, no. 2 (1981): 4-23.


Midwest


Harmon, Sandra A. "Altgeld the Suffragist." Chicago History 16 (Summer 1987):.


South


212-220.

West

Jensen, Joan M. "Disfranchisement Is a Disgrace": Women and Politics in New Mexico, 1900-1940." *New Mexico Historical Review* 56 (January 1981): 5-36.
Massie, Michael A. "Reform Is Where You Find It: The Roots of Woman

**THEORY**

**Construction/Deconstruction/Reconstruction**

Cott, Nancy F. "What's in a Name? The Limits of "Social Feminism"; or, Expanding the Vocabulary of Women's History." *Journal of American History* 76 (December 1989): 809-829.


-----. "History as Usual? Feminism and the ‘New Historicism.’" *Cultural Critique* no. 9 (Spring 1988): 87-122.


(Fall 1987): 609-626.


Smith, Hilda L. "Are We Ready for a Comparative Historiography of Women?" *Journal of Women's History* 1 (Spring 1989): 96-100.

Stanley, Liz. "Recovering Women in History from Feminist Deconstructionism."


Women's History/Feminist History


Aruip, Katherine. "Lesbian Feminist Theory." *Resources for Feminist Research*
Bennett, Judith M. "Feminism and History." Gender & History 1 (Autumn 1989): 251-272.
Blake, Susan L. "A Woman's Trek: What Difference Does Gender Make?"
Jensen, Joan M. "Comment on Gender Issues and Historic Interpretation at the Kelley Farm." Oral History Review 17 (Fall 1989): 102-106.


### Women's History Methodology and Other Disciplines


Endres, A. M.; and Katrina Alford. "Discussion: A Twentieth Century Economic


Tilly, Louise A. "People's History and Social Science History." Social Science History 7 (Fall 1983): 457-474.

-----.


Cross-Cultural Theory and Women's History


Cicioni, Mirna. "'Love and Respect, Together': The Theory and Practice of Affirmamento in Italian Feminism." Australian Feminist Studies no. 10 (Summer 1989): 71-84.


Women's History 1 (Fall 1989): 134-146.
Historiographical Analysis." Canadian Historical Review 63 (December 1982):
513-533.
Women's History in Yugoslavia." Gender & History 11 (Spring 1989): 68-75.
Smith, Bonnie G. "The History of Women's History in Nineteenth-Century
Terborg-Penn, Rosalyn. "Teaching the History of Black Women." History Teacher
Tucker, Judith. "Problems in the Historiography of Women in the Middle East:
The Case of Nineteenth Century Egypt." International Journal of Middle East
Walby, Sylvia. "From Private to Public Patriarchy: The Periodisation of British
Watson, Betty C., Dionne Jones, and Willy Smith. "Sex, Race, and Class: An
White, E. Frances. "Africa On My Mind: Gender, Counter Discourse and
African-American Nationalism." Journal of Women's History 2 (Spring 1990):
73-97.

Biography

Albert, Judith Strong. "The Debate in Women's Studies: Contradictory Role
Models in the Nineteenth Century--Margaret Fuller and Elizabeth Peabody." 
Barr, Marleen. "Deborah Norris Logan, Feminist Criticism, and Identity Theory:
Interpreting a Woman's Diary without the Danger of Separatism." Biography
Barry, Kathleen. "Biography and the Search for Women's Subjectivity." Women's
History 1 (Winter 1990): 75-105.

**Women's History and Labor**

Magarey, Susan. "Labour History's New Sub-Title: Social History in Australia in

Historiography and Sources


Moseley, Eva S. "Sources for the 'New Women's History.'" *American Archivist* (Spring 1980): 180-190.


**U.S. SOUTHERN WOMEN**

**Biography**


Campbell, Edward D., Jr., ed. "'Strangers and Pilgrims': The Diary of Margaret Tilloston Kemble Nours, 4 April - 11 November 1862." *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 91 (October 1983): 440-508.


Copp, Robin VH. "Of Her Time, Before Her Time: Anne King Gregorie, South Carolina's Singular Historian." *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 91 (October 1990): 231-246.


Pyron, Darden Asbury. "Nell Battle Lewis (1893-1956) and the New Southern


Robertson, Mary D., ed. "Northern Rebel: The Journal of Nellie Kinzie Gordon, Savannah, 1862." *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 70 (Fall 1986): 477-517.


**Theories and Issues**


Scott, Anne Firor. "How Women Have Changed Georgia—and Themselves." Atlanta History 34 (Summer 1990): 5-16.


Whistnant, David. "Second Level Appalachian History: Another Look at Some

UTOPIAS/COMMUNAL SOCIETIES

Gaston, Paul M. "Irony in Utopia: The Discovery of Nancy Lewis." Virginia Quarterly Review 60 (Summer 1984): 473-487.
UTOPIAS/COMMUNAL SOCIETIES


**VIOLENCE**

**Domestic Violence**


Rajan, Rajenwari Sunder. "The Subject of Sati: Pain and Death in the


Other


Sex Crimes


Cannon, Kenneth L. "'Mountain Common Law': The Extralegal Punishment of Seducers in Early Utah." *Utah Historical Quarterly* 51 (Fall 1983): 308-327.


VIOLENCE


WOMEN ON THE U.S. WESTERN FRONTIER

Biography

--------. "This Far Off Land": The Overland Diary, June-October, 1867 and


-----.


-----.


Maddox, Lucy B. "Susan Fenimore Cooper and the Plain Daughters of America." *American Quarterly* 40 (June 1988): 131-146.


Roberts, Virginia Culin. "Heroines on the Arizona Frontier: The First

**Life on the Frontier**

Brent, Elizabeth Reed. "Childhood on the Western Frontier." Oregon Historical Quarterly 83 (Summer 1982): 117-152.
Cordier, Mary Hurlbut. "Prairie Schoolwomen, Mid-1850s to 1920s, in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska." Great Plains Quarterly 8 (Spring 1988): 102-119.
Gundersen, Joan R. "The Local Parish as a Female Institution: The Experience of All Saints Episcopal Church in Frontier Minnesota." Church History 55 (September 1986): 307-322.
Murphy, Miriam B. "Women in the Utah Work Force from Statehood to World War II." Utah Historical Quarterly 50 (1982): 139-159.
WOMEN ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER

Myres, Sandra L. "Army Women's Narratives as Documents of Social History: Some Examples from the Western Frontier, 1840-1900." New Mexico Historical Review 65 (April 1990): 175-198.
Rochlin, Harriet. "Riding High: Annie Oakley's Jewish Contemporaries--Was the
Schlereth, Thomas J. "Chautauqua: A Middle Landscape of the Middle Class." *Old Northwest* 12 (Fall 1986): 265-278.
Moving West and Homesteading


**Native Americans**


Hurtado, Albert L. "'Hardly a Farm House--A Kitchen without Them': Indian and
White Households on the California Borderland Frontier in 1860." *Western Historical Quarterly* 13 (July 1982): 245-270.


WOMEN ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER

History 13 (Fall 1983): 227-244.


-----. "Doing 'Women's Work': The Grey Nuns at Fort Totten Indian Reservation, 1874-1900." North Dakota History 52 (Spring 1985): 18-25.


-----. "Some European (Mis)Perceptions of American Indian Women." New Mexico Historical Review 59 (July 1984): 237-266.


Schackel, Sandra K. "'The Tales Those Nurses Told!': Public Health Nurses Among the Pueblo and Navajo Indians." New Mexico Historical Review 65 (April 1990): 225-250.


Shroer, Blanche. "Boat-pusher or Bird Woman? Sacagawea or Sacajawea?"

WORK

Housework


Godfrey, Audrey M. "Housewives, Hussies, and Heroines, or the Women of


Strasser, Susan M. "Mistress and Maid, Employer and Employee: Domestic
WORK


Theory and Issues


Dublin, Thomas. "Women Workers and the Study of Social Mobility." Journal of
Interdisciplinary History 9 (Spring 1979): 647-665.
Linton, Derek S. "Between School and Marriage, Workshop and Household: Young Working Women as a Social Problem in Late Imperial Germany." European History Quarterly 18 (October 1988): 387-408.
Ramaswamy, V. "Aspects of Women and Work in Early South India." Indian Economic and Social History Review 26 (January/March 1989): 81-100.
Rose, Sonya O. "'Gender at Work': Sex, Class, and Industrial Capitalism." History Workshop 21 (Spring 1986): 113-132.


Schneider, Jo Anne. "Patterns for Getting By: Polish Women's Employment in Delaware County, 1900-1930." Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 114 (October 1990): 517-541.


Crafts, Trades, and Home-Based Work


WORK 471


Grubitsch, Helga. "Women's Projects and Co-operatives in France at the
Haiken, Elizabeth. "'The Lord Helps Those Who Help Themselves': Black
Laundresses in Little Rock, Arkansas, 1917-1921." Arkansas Historical
Experience in Exclusion, Dilution and De-skilling for Women Workers."
-----. "Mary Molloy: St. Paul's Extraordinary Dressmaker." Minnesota History 47
Kowaleski, Maryanne, and Judith M. Bennett. "Crafts, Guilds, and Women in the
Middle Ages: Fifty Years after Marian K. Dale." Signs 14 (Winter 1989):
474-501.
Lipton, Eunice. "The Laundress in Late Nineteenth-Century French Culture:
Imagery, Ideology and Edgar Degas." Art History 3 (September 1980):
295-313.
Malcolmson, Patricia E. "Laundresses and the Laundry Trade in Victorian
Melder, Keith. "Women in the Shoe Industry: The Evidence from Lynn." Essex
Institute Historical Collections 115 (October 1979): 270-287.
Mohanty, Gail Fowler. "From Craft to Industry: Textile Production in the United
Nash, Michael. "Women and the Pennsylvania Railroad: The World War II
Osaki, Amy Boyce. "A 'Truly Feminine Employment': Sewing and the Early
Porter, Marilyn. "'She Was Skipper of the Shore-Crew': Notes on the History of
the Sexual Division of Labour in Newfoundland." Labour/Le Travail 15 (Spring
Preston, Jo Anne. "'To Learn Me the Whole of the Trade': Conflict Between a
Female Apprentice and a Merchant Tailor in Ante-Bellum New England."
Labor History 24 (Spring 1983): 159-273.
Robertson, Claire. "Invisible Workers: African Women and the Problem of the
Ruddell, David-Thiery. "Domestic Textile Production in Colonial Quebec,
Ryan, Edna. "Proving a Dispute: Laundry Workers in Sydney in 1906." Labour
WORK

473


Domestics


Wierling, Dorothee. "Women Domestic Servants in Germany at the Turn of the

Factory

----- "Teaching about Rosie the Riveter: The Role of Women During World War II." OAH Magazine of History 3 (Summer/Fall 1988): 35-37.


Hewitt, Nancy A. "Women in Ybor City: An Interview with a Woman Cigar Worker." *Tampa Bay History* 7 (Fall/Winter 1985): 161-165.


Jordan, Ellen. "The Exclusion of Women from Industry in Nineteenth-Century


Family

Helmholdt, Lois Rita. "Beyond the Family Economy: Black and White Working
Class Women During the Great Depression." Feminist Studies 13 (Fall 1987): 629-656.


Seider, Reinhard. "'Vata, derf i aufstehn?': Childhood Experiences in Viennese Working-Class Families Around 1900." Continuity and Change 1, no. 1
Weiner, Lynn. "'Our Sister's Keepers': The Minneapolis Woman's Christian Association and Housing for Working Women." Minnesota History 46 (Spring 1979): 189-200.

Pre-Industrial


Sexual Division of Labor


Thornton, Robert, and Thomas Hydak. "The Increasing Pay Gap for Women in


Wiesner, Merry E. "Guilds, Male Bonding and Women’s Work in Early Modern Germany." *Gender & History* 1 (Summer 1989): 125-137.

**Unions**


Cobble, Dorothy Sue. "Rethinking Troubled Relations Between Women and Unions: Craft Unionism and Female Activism." *Feminist Studies* 16 (Fall
Ferland, Jacques. "'In Search of the Unbound Promethea': A Comparative View of Women's Activism in Two Quebec Industries, 1869-1908." Labour/Le Travail 24 (Fall 1989): 11-44.


Miller, Sally M. "From Sweatshop Worker to Labor Leader: Theresa Malkiel, a Case Study." American Jewish History 68 (December 1978): 189-205.


Rekier, Gail. "Industrial Action by Women Workers in Western Australia During World War II." Labour History 49 (November 1985): 75-82.


Tsurumi, Patricia. "Female Textile Workers and the Failure of Early Trade


General


Cookingham, Mary E. "Working after Childbearing in Modern America." *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 14 (Spring 1984): 773-792.


Murphy, Miriam B. "Women in the Utah Work Force from Statehood to World War II." *Utah Historical Quarterly* 50 (1982): 139-159.
Acadiensis
Adventist Heritage
Africa [Great Britain]
African Affairs
African Economic History
African Languages and Cultures
African Studies Review
Afro-Americans in New York Life and History
Agricultural History
Agricultural History Review
Alabama Historical Quarterly
Alabama Review
Alaska Journal
Albanian Catholic Bulletin
Alberta History
Alberta Law Review
Albion
Amerasia
Amerasia Journal
American Archivist
American Art Journal
American Baptist Quarterly
American Ethnologist
American Heritage
American Heritage of Invention & Technology
American Historical Review
American History Illustrated
American Indian Culture and Research Journal
American Indian Quarterly
American Jewish Archives
American Jewish History
American Journal of Ancient History
American Journal of Archaeology
American Journal of Comparative Law
American Journal of Legal History
American Journal of Political Science
American Journal of Social Science
American Journal of Sociology

American Journal of Sports Medicine
American Journalism
American Literary History
American Literature
American Neptune
American Organist
American Political Science Review
American Presbyterians
American Quarterly
American Review of Canadian Studies
American Scholar
American Sociological Review
American Sociologist
American Studies
American Studies in Scandinavia
American Vision
American West
Americas
Amerikastudien
Ancient World
Anglican and Episcopal History
Annals of Iowa
Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences
Annals of Wyoming
Anthropologica
Antioch Review
Appalachian Journal
Arab Studies Quarterly
Arabian Studies
Archiv für Reformationsgeschichte
Archiv für Sozialgeschichte
Archivaria
Arena Review
Arizona and the West
Arizona Quarterly
Arkansas Historical Quarterly
Armed Forces & Society
Art & Antiques
Art History
Art Quarterly
Artibus et Historiae
Arts Magazine
Asbury Theological Journal
Asia
Asian and African Studies
Asian Culture Quarterly [Taipei]
Asian Folklore Studies
Asian Journal of Theology
Asian Studies [Quezon City]
Asian Survey
Atlanta History
Atlantis: A Women’s Studies Journal
Austin Seminary Bulletin
Australian Feminist Studies
Australian Historical Studies
Auto/Biography Studies
Aztlan: International Journal of Chicano Studies Research
B.C. Studies
Baptist History and Heritage
Baptist Quarterly
Beaver
Bengal Past and Present
Berkeley Journal of Sociology
Berkeley Women’s Law Journal
Bibliotheca Sacra
Biography
Black American Literature Forum
Black Scholar
Black Women’s Writing
Books and Religion
Botswana Review
British Journal for Eighteenth-Century Studies
British Journal of Law and Society
British Journal of Sport History
British Medical Journal
British Museum Society Bulletin
British Studies Monitor
Buddhist Christian Studies
Bulletin of Bibliography
Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars
Bulletin of Hispanic Studies
Bulletin of Research in the Humanities
Bulletin of the History of Medicine
Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research
Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society
Caduceus
CAHPER Journal
California History
Californians
Canadian Bulletin of Medical History/Bulletin canadienne d’histoire de la medicine
Canadian Collector
Canadian Ethnic Studies/Études ethniques au Canada
Canadian Folklore
Canadian Historical Review
Canadian Horticultural History
Canadian Housing/Habitation canadienne
Canadian Journal of African Studies
Canadian Journal of History
Canadian Journal of History of Sport
Canadian Journal of Law and Society
Canadian Journal of Native Studies
Canadian Journal of Sociology
Canadian Journal of Women and the Law/Revue juridique La femme et le droit
Canadian Literature
Canadian Methodist Historical Society Papers
Canadian Oral History Association Journal
Canadian Review of American Studies
Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology/Revue canadienne de Sociologie et d’Anthropologie
Canadian Slavic Papers
Canadian Society of Church History Papers
Canadian Society of Presbyterian History Papers
Canadian Woman Studies/Les...
cahiers de la femme
Canadian-American Slavic Studies/Revue canadienne-américaine d'études slaves
Caribbean Review
Catholic Biblical Quarterly
Catholic Historical Review
Central European History
Chicago History
China Notes
Chinese Studies in History
Chronicles of Oklahoma
Chrysalis
Church History
Cincinnati Historical Society Bulletin
Cinema Journal
Civil War History
Civil War Times
Civil War Times Illustrated
Clarion, America's Folk Art Magazine
Classical Antiquity
Classical Journal
CoEvolution Quarterly
Colby Library Quarterly
Colby Quarterly
Colorado Heritage
Colorado Magazine
Communal Societies
Comparative Political Studies
Comparative Studies in Society and History [Great Britain]
Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly
Conditions
Conflict
Congress and the Presidents
Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin
Connecticut Review
Conservative Judaism
Contemporary Marriage
Continuity and Change
Continuity, A Journal of History
Contributions in Black Studies
Costume
Crime and Delinquency
Criminal Justice History
Crisis
Critical Arts
Cronicas
Cultural Correspondence
Cultural Critique
Culture & History
Cultures
Czechoslovak and Central European Journal
Daedalus
Dalhousie Law Journal
Dalhousie Review
Dartmouth College Library Bulletin
Daughters of Sarah
Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine
Delaware History
Democracy
Demography
Design Issues
Diachronica: International Journal of Historical Linguistics
Diacritics
Diakonia
Dialogue
Differences
Doctrine and Life
Downside Review
Dress
Drew Gateway
Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife
Dutch Quarterly Review of Anglo-American Letters
Early American Literature
East European Politics and Societies
East Tennessee Historical Society Publication
East Texas History Journal
Economic History Review
Educational Theory
Eighteenth Century [Lubbock]
Eighteenth-Century Life
Eighteenth-Century Studies
Eire-Ireland
El Palacio
ELH
Encounter
English Historical Review
English Studies in Africa
Essays and Monographs in Colorado History
Essays in Economic and Business History
Essex Institute Historical Collections
Ethnic Forum
Ethnicity
Ethnography
Ethnology
Etudes inuit/Inuit Studies
Europe and America: Criss-Crossing Perspectives, 1788-1848
European History Quarterly
European Studies Review
Explorations in Economic History
Faith and Freedom
Feminisms
Feminist Art Journal
Feminist Issues
Feminist Review
Feminist Studies
Feminist Teacher
Fides et Historia
Filson Club History Quarterly
Florida Historical Quarterly
Folklore
Food & Foodways
Forest & Conservation History Forum
Foundations
French Historical Studies
Frontiers
Furrow
Gallerie: Women’s Art
Gateway Heritage
Gender & History
Gender & Society
Genders
George Washington Law Review
Georgetown Law Journal
Georgia Historical Quarterly
German History
German Quarterly
German Studies Review
Gesnerus
Great Plains Journal
Great Plains Quarterly
Greece & Rome
Hamdard Islamicus
Harvard Divinity Bulletin
Harvard Educational Review
Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies
Harvard Library Bulletin
Harvard Library Journal
Harvard Theological Review
Harvard Women’s Law Journal
Hawaiian Journal of History
Hayes Historical Journal
Hecate: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Women’s Liberation
Hemisphere [Australia]
Heresies
Heritage of the Great Plains
Hesperia
Hispanic American Historical Review
Histoire sociale/Social History
Historian
Historic Kingston
Historical Archaeology
Historical Journal [Great Britain]
Historical Journal of Massachusetts
Historical Methods
Historical Papers/Communications Historiques
Historical Reflections/Reflexions Historiques
Historical Research
History
History and Theory
History Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church
History News
History of Education
History of Education Bulletin
History of Education Quarterly
History of Education Review [Australia]
History of European Ideas
History of Nursing
History of Religions
History of Science
History Teacher
History Today
History Workshop
Holocaust and Genocide Studies [Great Britain]
Houston Review
Humanities
Humboldt Journal of Social Relations
Humor
Huntington Library Quarterly
Hypatia
Idaho Yesterdays
Illinois Historical Journal
Image
Immigrants & Minorities
In Britain
Indian Church History Review
Indian Economic and Social History Review [Delhi]
Indiana Magazine of History
Indiana Medical History Quarterly
Indonesia
Inland Seas
International History Review
International Journal of African Historical Studies
International Journal of Middle East Studies
International Journal of Oral History
International Journal of Women’s Studies [Canada]
International Migration Review
International Review of History
International Review of Social History
International Social Science Review
Inventing the West
Irish Historical Studies
Isis
Issues in Ego Psychology
Japan Quarterly
Jewish Social Studies
Journal for the Study of Religion
Journal of Advanced Nursing
Journal of African History
Journal of American Culture
Journal of American Ethnic History
Journal of American Folklore
Journal of American History
Journal of American Studies
Journal of Applied Philosophy
Journal of Arizona History
Journal of Asian and African Studies
Journal of Asian History
Journal of Asian Studies
Journal of Black Studies
Journal of British Studies
Journal of Canadian Studies/Revue d’études canadiennes
Journal of Church and State
Journal of Contemporary History
Journal of Cultural Geography
Journal of Decorative and Propaganda Arts
Journal of Ecclesiastical History
Journal of Economic History
Journal of Educational Thought
Journal of Eritrean Studies
Journal of Ethnic Studies
Journal of European Studies
Journal of Family History
Journal of Feminist Studies in Religion
Journal of Historical Geography [Great Britain]
Journal of Historical Sociology
Journal of History of the Behavioral Sciences
Journal of Homosexuality
Journal of Illinois State Historical Society
Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History
Journal of Interdisciplinary History
Journal of Japanese Studies
Journal of Jewish Studies
Journal of Latin American Studies
Journal of Library History
Journal of Long Island History
Journal of Marriage and Family
Journal of Medieval and Renaissance Studies
Journal of Medieval History
Journal of Mennonite Studies
Journal of Military History
Journal of Mississippi History
Journal of Modern History
Journal of Mormon History
Journal of Negro Education
Journal of Negro History
Journal of Pacific History
Journal of Peasant Studies
Journal of Policy History
Journal of Political Economics
Journal of Politics
Journal of Popular Culture
Journal of Presbyterian History
Journal of Professional Nursing
Journal of Psychobiology
Journal of Religion
Journal of Religious History
Journal of Religious Thought
Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency
Journal of Rutgers University Library
Journal of San Diego History
Journal of Social History
Journal of South African Studies
Journal of Southern History
Journal of Southwest Georgia History
Journal of Sport History
Journal of the American Academy of Religion
Journal of the American Dental Association
Journal of the American Oriental Society
Journal of the Ancient Near Eastern Society
Journal of the Canadian Church Historical Society
Journal of the Early Republic
Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient
Journal of the Friends’ Historical Society
Journal of the History of Behavioral Sciences
Journal of the History of Ideas
Journal of the History of Medicine
Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences
Journal of the History of Sexuality
Journal of the History of Sociology
Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society
Journal of the Lancaster County Historical Society
Journal of the Moscow Patriarchate
Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians
Journal of the Southwest
Journal of the West
Journal of Third World Studies
Journal of Unconventional History
Journal of Urban History
Journal of Women’s History
Journal of World History
Journalism History
Journalism Quarterly
Journal Undang-Undang/Journal of Malaysian and Comparative Law [Kuala Lumpur]
Kansas History
Kansas Quarterly
Korea Journal [Seoul]
Labor History
Labor Studies Journal
Labor’s Heritage
Labour History
Labour History Review
Labour/Le travail
Late Imperial China
Latin American Perspectives
Latin American Research Review
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journals List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law and History Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberian Studies Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libraries &amp; Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lion and the Unicorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature and History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Population Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lokayan Bulletin [New Delhi]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luso-Brazilian Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran Historical Conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marxist Perspectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland Historian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland Historical Magazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material History Bulletin [Canada]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGill Law Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mennonite Quarterly Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Historical Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Law Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Quarterly Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerva: Quarterly Report on Women and the Military</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis Institute of Arts Bulletin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minority Voices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi's Piney Woods: A Human Perspective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri Historical Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri Historical Society Bulletin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Asian Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Churchman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Labor Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosaic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum News</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Genealogical Society Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negro History Bulletin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands' Journal of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network News Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada Historical Society Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England Historical and Genealogical Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New German Critique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Left Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Literary History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico Historical Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Political Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Theatre Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Historical Society Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York University Review of Law and Social Change Newsletter Intellectual History Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nineteenth-Century Contexts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North American Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina Historical Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Louisiana Historical Association Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Ohio Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian-American Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia Historical Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWSA Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAH Magazine of History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio Dentistry Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Fort News</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Northwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral History Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Historical Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford Art Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Historian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Historical Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific History Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Northwest Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palimpsest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panhandle-Plains History Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papers on Far Eastern History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past &amp; Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace &amp; Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Heritage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performing Arts Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permian Historical Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perspectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perspectives in Religious Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perspectives on the American South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacy in History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phylon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plains Anthropologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish American Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Science Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politics and Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyphony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidential Studies Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the French Colonial Historical Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceedings of the Southeastern American Studies Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceedings of the Unitarian Universalist Historical Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prologue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prose Studies: History, Theory, Criticism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prospects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychohistory Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychology of Women Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Historian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publishing History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quaderno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quaker History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarterly Journal of Speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarterly Review of Historical Studies [Calcutta]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen City Heritage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen’s Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race and Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radical America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radical History Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Records of the Columbia Historical Society of Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recusant History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red River Valley Historical Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register of the Kentucky Historical Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221.
Religion and American Culture
Religion and Public Education
Religious Studies and Theology
Renaissance Quarterly
Renaissance Studies
Renditions
Representations
RES
Resources for Feminist Research [Canada]
Restoration and 18th Century Theatre Research
Retrospection
Review and Expositor
Review of African Political Economy
Review of English Studies
Review of Radical Political Economics
Reviews in American History
Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía
Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa
Revue française d'études américaines
Revue internationale d'histoire militaire
Rhode Island History
Rotunda
Russian History
Russian Review
Sage
Salmagundi
San Diego History
Saskatchewan History
Scandinavian Economic History
Review & Economy and History
Scandinavian Journal of History
Scandinavian Studies
Scarlet Women
Scholarly Publishing
Science & Society
Scientific American
Scottish Historical Review
Semeia
Shaker Quarterly
Signs
Sindological Studies [Hyderabad, Pakistan]
Sixteenth Century Journal
Slavery and Abolition
Slavic & East European Review
Slavic Review
Slavonic & East European Review
Social Analysis
Social History
Social History of Medicine
Social Justice
Social Problems
Social Science History
Social Science Medicine
Social Science Quarterly
Social Science Research
Social Science Review
Social Service Review
Social Studies
Social Text
Social Theory and Practice
Socialist Review
Societas
Society
Society for the Study of Labour History
Sociology and Social Research
Sociology Spectrum
South African Journal of Cultural History
South Atlantic Quarterly
South Atlantic Urban Studies
South Carolina Historical Magazine
South Dakota History
Southern Atlantic Quarterly
Southern California Historical Quarterly
Southern California Quarterly
Southern Exposure
Southern Friend
Southern Historian
Southern Quarterly
Southern Studies
Southwest Review
Southwestern Historical Quarterly
Soviet Review
Soviet Studies
Soviet Studies in History
Speculum
St. Mark's Review
State University of New York at
Buffalo Studies in History
Studia Theologica: Scandinavian
Journal of Theology
Studies in History and Politics
Studies in Latin American Popular
Culture
Studies in the American Renaissance
Swedish Pioneer Historical Quarterly
Swedish-American Historical
Quarterly
Tampa Bay History
Technology and Culture
Telos
Tennessee Historical Quarterly
Tequesta
Texas Journal of Ideas, History, and
Culture
Texas Liberator
Theatre History in Canada
Theatre Journal
Theatre Notebook
Theatre Survey
Theodore Roosevelt Association
Journal
Theological Studies
Theory and Society
Tiger Lily
Timeline
Toronto Journal of Theology
Trans. Gaelic Society Inverness
Trends in History
Trinity Journal
Tulsa Studies in Women's Literature
Turn-of-the-Century Woman
U.S. Catholic Historian
UCLA Historical Journal
Ufahamu
Union Seminary Quarterly Review
University of Dayton Review
University of Pittsburgh Law Review
Upper Midwest History
Urban History Review
Urbanism Past and Present
Utah Historical Quarterly
Vermont History
Vermont History News
Victorian Studies
Vintage Fashions
Virginia Cavalcade
Virginia Magazine of History and
Biography
Virginia Quarterly Review
Vox Benedictina
West Georgia College Studies in the
Social Sciences
West Tennessee Historical Society
Papers
West Virginia History
Western Folklore
Western Historical Quarterly
Western Journal of Black Studies
Western Pennsylvania Historical
Magazine
Western Political Quarterly
Western Society for French History
Western States Jewish History
Westminster Studies in Education
Westminster Theological Journal
William and Mary Quarterly
Wilson Quarterly
Windsor Yearbook of Access to
Justice
Winterthur Portfolio
Wisconsin Magazine of History
Wisconsin Women's Law Journal
Woman of Power
Woman's Art Journal
Women & Criminal Justice
Women & Health
Women & Performance
Women & Politics
Women and History
Women's Studies
Women's Studies International
Forum
Women's Studies International Quarterly
Women's Studies Quarterly

World Marxist Review
Yale Journal of Criticism
Yale Review

CONTRIBUTORS

Gayle V. Fischer earned her M.A. in Women's History at Sarah Lawrence College. She is currently a Ph.D. candidate in the History Department at Indiana University, Bloomington.

Christie Farnham is founder and co-editor of the Journal of Women's History. Formerly Director of Women's Studies and faculty member in the Afro-American Studies Department at Indiana University, Bloomington, she is currently Associate Professor of History at Iowa State University. She edited The Impact of Feminist Research In the Academy and has published articles on African Americans in the nineteenth-century South.

Joan Hoff is a Professor of History at Indiana University, Bloomington, former Executive Secretary of the Organization of American History, and co-editor of the Journal of Women’s History. Her most recent publication is Law, Gender & Injustice: A Legal History of U.S. Women.