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ABSTRACT

More than 250 citations of materials about women in agriculture in the U.S. are contained in this partially annotated bibliography. It covers women engaged as landowners, farm managers, agricultural laborers and working in such agricultural industries as beekeeping, silk culture, and butter production. Other references concern women in agricultural education, as agricultural scientists, as workers in agriculture-related industries, and as participants in rural organizations. Content of the materials reaches from 1854 to 1977. An introduction to the bibliography suggests aspects of the topic of American women in agriculture which are ripe for further study (such as review of the agricultural press or by-laws and minutes of organizations devoted to women's agricultural pursuits); the introduction also lists the resources used for this compilation. Information on availability of the cited references is also included. (RS)
WOMEN IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURE
A SELECT
BIBLIOGRAPHY
LIBRARY, LIST 103

PREPARED BY THE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE
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Women in American Agriculture
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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this comprehensive listing is to encourage further study in this area and to make existing material more readily available to interested scholars, students, and members of the public.

The interest in women's history, in general, is a contemporary phenomenon. And the specific topic of women in American agriculture is an even newer area of historical inquiry. A noteworthy example of a publication, prepared in part, as a response to the growing interest in studies of women is the Guide to Records in the National Archives Relating to the History of American Women, currently being compiled by Virginia Purdy. The National Archives is also publishing, under the title "Clio Was a Woman," the papers presented at the April 1976 Conference on Women's History.

This bibliography covers women's activities on the farm, or more specifically, women engaged as landowners, farm managers, agricultural laborers, and in agricultural industries: beekeeping, silk culture, butter production, etc. References are included concerning women in agricultural education, as agricultural scientists, as workers in ag-related industries (not on the farm) and their involvement in rural organizations.

For certain topic areas (such as the Women's Land Army and women in pioneer settlements) several historical sources are cited to give researchers a solid basis for delving more extensively into these subjects. On occasion, annotations include references to other areas that might be pursued to gather additional information. A look has been taken at women historically. That is, the part they have played from Colonial times to the present.
Certain aspects of this topic, American women in agriculture, could prove quite fertile areas for further study. A review of the agricultural press could be one rewarding avenue of investigation. Most agricultural periodicals (Farm Journal, Wallace's Farmer, Hoard's Dairyman, etc.) contain a special section which publishes articles by and for farm women. Many organizations devoted to women's agricultural pursuits, the National Farm and Garden Association and the Women's Silk Culture Association, for example, publish the by-laws and minutes of their meetings. This material could prove useful in assessing the contributions of women to these fields and determining the extent of their influence.

There are many women who are presently making a name for themselves in agriculture and agricultural organizations. Others, although now deceased, are being popularized through their published diaries and memoirs. Publishing such material is a popular activity of many state historical societies, which often house the originals at their headquarters.

In compiling this bibliography the resources of the National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, MD, and the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. were used extensively. In addition, the following bibliographies were particularly helpful: Helen C. Bullock, The Woman on the Farm, (Rochester, NY: Syracuse University, 1917), Charles R. Green, "List of References on Women in Agriculture," Special Libraries 10:138-145. June 1919., and Alfred C. True, "Published Sources of Information About Farm Women," Proceedings, Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations 30:90-107. 1916.

Darla Fera
Agricultural History Group
AVAILABILITY OF CITED REFERENCES

Books. The National Agricultural Library (NAL) lends books, other than rare books, or those on reserve, or in the reference collection, to U.S. Department of Agriculture employees. Non-USDA individuals should arrange interlibrary loan through their local public, university or special library.

Periodicals. Periodicals and other non-circulating materials are not available for loan but may be used in NAL or in its designated reading rooms in the Washington, D.C. area. At no cost to the requestor, photocopy of journal articles will be sent in lieu of loan to USDA employees, 1890 land-grant institutes, and libraries with which NAL has reciprocal arrangement. Others may purchase copies from NAL's Photocopying Service, National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Maryland 20705. Copying charges are:

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Ames, Susie M. *Studies of the Virginia Eastern Shore in the 17th Century.* Richmond, VA: Dietz Press, 1940. 274 pp., maps. Several references to women engaged in agriculture interspersed throughout the book.


Atkeson, Mary, M. *The Woman on the Farm.* New York: Century Co., 1924. 319 pp., 281.2 At5
Good discussion of women in all aspects of their life on a farm. Includes their work in the fields.

"Women in Farm Life and Rural Economy." *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.* 143:188-194, May 1929. 280.9 Am34

Babcock, Ernest B. "Opportunities in Agriculture for Women." *University of California Journal of Agriculture* 2:17-22, Sept. 1914. 6 Un34

Women's contributions, pp. 85-96.

See Women farm workers, including migrant laborers.

Also included in Vivian Wiser, ed., *Two Centuries of American Agriculture* pp. 190-201.


Few references, but several good pictures of women engaged in agriculture. Some references to Black women. Bibliography, pp. 252-254.


An example of one woman achieving success in farm management.

References to the importance of women's work in settling New England.

Beckman, F.W. "Women Testers in Iowa." Hoard's Dairyman 55:807 May 31, 1918. 44.8 H65 Women who became cow testers while men went to war.


Bidwell, Percy W. and Falconer, John I. History of Agriculture in the Northern United States, 1620-1860. Clifton, NJ: Augustus M. Kelley, 1973. 912 pp., index. 30.9 B47N Part of series, "Library of Early American Business & Industry," 59. "His (farmer's) wife, and perhaps an older daughter, was called upon for help in planting and hoeing corn and to rake grain and hay at harvest time... In addition to occasional farm work, farm women regularly cared for the vegetable garden and the poultry, and carried on besides a great variety of industrial pursuits indoors... As a rule, the women did the milling and made the butter." (p. 163).


Blatch, Harriot. Mobilizing Woman-Power. New York: The Woman's Press, 1918. 195 pp., illus. See ch. XT "The Land Army." Miss Blatch asks the question that if England, Germany, and France have a land army, why not the United States?


Botkin, Benjamin A., ed. Lay My Burden Down: A Folk History of Slavery. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1945. 285 pp., illus. Based upon material gathered by the Federal Writers Project of which the author was the Director. The entire collection of former slave narratives is currently available on microfiche from the University of Kentucky.


Bruce, Philip A. Economic History of Virginia in the 17th Century. 2 vols. New York: Macmillan Co., 1895. 1281 pp., index. See in particular women in the silk industry in Virginia, as well as women in other agricultural pursuits.

Buell, Jennie. One Woman's Work for Farm Women; the Story of Mary A. Mayo's Part in Rural Social Movements. Boston: Whitcomb & Barrows, 1908. 78 pp. 120 B86


Women working on farms in the West, to support America's war effort.

There was a precedent established in WWI for a WLA; and, it proved a very successful program in WWII also.

Lists accompanied by pictures and a brief story, several successful women farmers of America.


Cowden, Howard. "Missouri Farmer's Association." Missouri Yearbook of Agriculture 1922:378-381. 2 M69R
Women's Progressive Farmer's Association was the first farm women's group to be organized in any state. Also a very brief discussion encouraging the women of Missouri to upgrade the quality of their egg production.

The story of how one woman left the city to return to rural life.
Encourage other women to do the same.

The story of how one woman left the city to return to rural life.
She encourages others, who have the desire, to do the same.

A woman who became a successful agriculturist and land owner.
She "made good" in a traditionally male-occupation; she is probably not alone in her success.

Story of widow on an antebellum cotton plantation. Representative of the plight of many such women.

Crow, Martha F. The American Country Girl. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1915. 367 pp., index, bibliography. 281.2 C88
See ch. XXVI "Associations, especially YWCA," pp. 315-328.


Encourages farm women to take a more active role in the fields, to help in the war effort.


Dean, Edward O. *Opportunities in Farming.* New York: Harper and Row, 1919. 97 pp., illus. 31.3 D34


Discussion of Barnard College as an agricultural camp for the Women's Land Army. The camp was actually located in Bedford, N.Y., and utilized Barnard College students as recruits. (For more details of this camp's operations, see the Annual Reports of the camp.) Established June 4, 1917 under the direction of Dean Ida H. Ogilvie, it was one of the first and best organized of the WLA training centers.


Women in agriculture throughout the world. Includes illustrations.


See Women on the frontier, mainly those who accompanied their husbands.

Discusses women's part in homesteading before the turn of the nineteenth century.

Doyle, H. W. "She Farm Alone." Country Gentleman 83:36-37. Aug. 10, 1918. 6 C833
Story of a woman from Kansas who operated and managed a farm by herself.

Job possibilities and activities in these fields.

Discussion of the plight of migrant laborers, but no specific references to women only. However, women are included in the general discussion of migrant labor families.

See pp. 49-52, land holding women and pp. 78-87, women in botany.
Several famous women botanists and brief description of their work.

Story of settlements from Tennessee to Michigan, with some references to women's role in farming the land (usually small plot, vegetable gardens) to feed the family.

See "Farm Women Partners in the Family Business," pp. 198-209
Several articles by various authors, commemorating the farm
woman (wife and mother) and how she has been reported in the
Farm Journal.


Editorial Farming by women in the Western States "is getting to
be a fashion." Women make good farmers, they particularly excel
in gardening.

Farrington, E. H. "Women in Dairy Manufacturing." New York
Production Review and American Creamery 46:366-368. July 3,
1918. 286.85 N482

Fawcett, Waldon. "Self-supporting Women in the Role of Independent
Farmers." Farm and Fireside 30:9. June 10, 1907. 6 P22

Philadelphia: Lippincott Co., 1898. 784 pp., index.
Repr., Detroit: Singing Tree Press, 1969. "...it was unusually
important for the woman to have a thorough understanding of the
general management of the plantation; for the men were necessary
often absent, and it was not uncommon for a woman to be left alone
for several months in charge of a huge plantation, with hundreds
of slaves..." (pp. 322-323).

Agricultural History 50:275-289. Jan. 1976. 30:98 Ag8
Also included in Vivian Wiser, ed., Bicentennial Symposium, Two

"Forward to the Land, A Woman's Success on the Land." World's Work
26:118-119. May 1913.

Francis, Myrtle S. "Opportunities for Profit in Horticulture."
California State Commission of Horticulture, Monthly Bulletin
5:434-437. Dec. 1916. 2 CL2M

Friedland, William H. and Nelkin, Dorothy. Migrant Agricultural
Workers in America's Northeast. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and
Winston, 1971. 281 pp., app., biblio. HD5856 U5F7
Discusses migrant labor in general, including women laborers.

Frank, Warren C. "Value of a Woman's Work in the Farm Home." Farm
Management Monthly 3:142. April 1915. 1.9 P6919
Efforts to place a monetary value on the labor of farm women as
These women (as members of WSAM) engage in an activist campaign to spread the word about the true plight of the farmer (mainly, horticultural farmers). "They are being heard far and wide and are getting startling results." They aim to protect the farmer from exploitation. See same issue or other subsequent issues, for several other articles on the WSAM (Women for the Survival of Agriculture in Michigan).

See ch. IV, pp. 51-64, specifically, "some problems that confront farm women."


She successfully manages a 200 acre farm.

Gorman, Pat. "Women and Agriculture -- a Two-Year College Student's View." Agricultural Education 47:280,282. June 1975. 275.8 Ag8
Contains statistics about women majoring in agricultural education in various colleges. Also discusses women who are presently working in the field.

Elizabeth Condell of Illinois typifies one of many Western and Mid-Western women who are engaging in agricultural activities.

Gray, Dorothy K. Women of the West Millbrae, CA - Les Femmes, 1976. 180 pp., illus., index.

See index entries under Women, particularly, "in field labor" and "Life and work."

Green, Charles R. "List of References on Women in Agriculture.
Prepared by the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Massachusetts, reprinted in Special Libraries. Very good bibliography.

This proprietor lives in west Tennessee and she operates a tree-seed farm in her own forest.

Hagood, Margaret J. *Mothers of the South: Portraiture of the White Tenant Farm Women*. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1939. 2 pp. 281.2 H12


One of the numerous propaganda and recruitment articles to "bring in the ladies" to the Women's Land Army during WW II. Miss Hall served as the Director of the Women's Land Army Division, located in Washington, D.C. This Division worked closely with the various State organizations of the Land Army, and served as a clearing house for information, both going to and coming from these state branches of the Land Army.

Also discusses women involved in the silk industry.


Hamlin, Margaret. "Training Women to Farm." *Country Gentleman* 84:53. June 7, 1919. 6 C833
Training women, not only for seasonal, but also for permanent jobs in agriculture.
Discussion of two women botanists: Mary M. Chase (mid-19th c.) and Almira H. Lincoln Phelps (early 19th c.). Also ch. XXV


30.98 Ag8

... "Women in the Agricultural Settlements of the Northern Plains." Agricultural History 50:179-189. Jan. 1976. 30.98 Ag8
Also included in Vivian Wiser's ed. Two Centuries of American Agriculture, pp. 179-189.

The Brookholt School of Agriculture for Women was supposedly "the first institution of its kind for their (women's) exclusive benefit."

Problems of working in farm management.


Harvey, Maria T. "Women's Relation to the Farm Problem." Journal of Education 75:703-705. June 20, 1912.
Discussion of the Country Life Commission and women's prevailing influence on the farm.

About Mary Engle Pennington and her work with refrigeration processes.

A historical look.

81 M58
These women are activists in a campaign to advance the cause of horticultural farmers.
SB371 N3

Article concerning the group, Women for the Survival of Agriculture, and its activities.  See other horticultural journals and reports for further information concerning WSA (or WSAM—women for the Survival of Agriculture in Michigan).

St2B no.94

Good statistical information on farm women as agricultural laborers.  Specifically, pp. 27-29.


As part of the Women's Land Army "propaganda" campaign, this article tells how to form a group or camp of women agricultural workers.  The initial stages of the program involved recruiting the women in a group, and then training them in a WLA camp.  Men's magazines and newspapers of the day became involved in the popularizing and recruitment process of the WLA.


Assessing the production value of farm wives engaged in farm work.


See ch. IV "On the Farm," pp. 57-73.  Includes migrant women laborers in beet fields with several good pictures, plus a discussion of "Workers in Revolt."


See index for specific names and fields of studies.


See entries for various women involved in agriculture:  Jane Colden, Eliza Lucas Pinckney, Maria Van Rensselaer, etc.


How two women established a successful "Department Farm" in Maryland.
Jasper, D. E. "Our Women Graduates." California Veterinarian
Women graduates from Univ. Calif., Davis, School of Veterinary
Medicine, are "making excellent contributions."

Jan. 12, 1918. 6 C833

Johnson, Charles S. Shadow of the Plantation. Chicago: University
of Chicago Press, 1934. 214 pp., illus. 281 J623
Some references to Black women as agricultural laborers.

Jan. 1915.
The article gives advice as to how to be a successful homesteader.
She discusses several other women, besides herself, who have done
so.

Kaye, Frances W. "The Ladies' Department of the Ohio Cultivator,
April 1976. 30.98 Ag8
The coverage of women as reported in this one agricultural journal.
Many of the women discussed were those who "went it alone,"
managing the farm themselves.

Kihns, G. L. "Career Education For Farm Wives." Agricultural
Education 46:8 Oct. 1973. 275.8 Ag8
Farmer's Wife Seminary in Machinery Operation.

King, Louisa (Yeomans). "Mrs. Frances King." Pages From a Garden
Note-Book. New York: Charles Scribner's, 1921. 291 pp.,
illus. 97 K58

Knapp, Joseph G. Women and Cooperatives. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture,
36 pp. A280.9 F22I


275.8 Ag8

Kren, Deborah. "Inspiration's the Solution." Agricultural Education
47:284. June 1975. 275.8 Ag8
Women in vocational agriculture.
Rural women's contributions to society — both inside and outside the home.


Women of Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

One woman who raises Black Angus that have won her trophies.

"As long as farming has been a way of earning a living -- and that we must admit is very long -- just so long have women been farmers." p.479.


Mary Engle Pennington. Refrigeration Engineering 61:184. Feb. 1953. She was awarded, for her efforts in the field of poultry refrigeration, by being elected to the Poultry Hall of Fame. The article discusses her work which led to this recognition.


McMillion, Martin B. "Women and Vocational Education." Agricultural Education 47:267-268. June 1975. 275.8 Ag8


Miles, Wyndham D. American Chemists and Chemical Engineers. Washington, D.C.: American Chemical Society, 1976. 348 pp. See entries for Agnes Fey Morgan, p. 348, and Ellen Henrietta Swallow Richards, p. 405. Miss Richards was a nutritionist for the USDA; Miss Morgan was an agricultural chemist, biochemist.

Miller, Wilma. "Home Economics on the March." The Michigan Farmer 237:9. May 5, 1962. 6 M58 Land grant colleges were among the first schools to open their doors to women, and develop a home economics curriculum. The year 1962 marked the centennial of home economics education. The article mentions the changing role of women and education; discusses opportunities for women in the home economics field.


Mitchell, Edward B. "The American Farm Woman as She Sees Herself." Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture. 1914: 311-318. 1915: 1 Ag84Y

See ch. X "Isabel Bevier, Lady With a Mission," pp. 176-204. She was the Head of the Department of Household Science (Home Economics), 1900-1921. There is a further discussion of other women instrumental in the early years of the school, mainly in the field of Domestic Science.


Good bibliography, women as agricultural workers.


Women may be well suited for scientific intensive farming.


Pioneer women before the Civil War.

"Need For Women in Agriculture." Monthly Labor Review 58:12-48. June 1944. 158.6 B87M

Negley, Noel. "Wisconsin Has the First Woman Cow Tester." Hoard's Dairyman 53:973. 44.8 H65.

During wartime, Bessie Lipsite of Grand Rapids, Michigan became a cow tester.


One example of many women who help to maintain a farm while their husbands are employed in the city.


Women's war effort.


Use of women as workers has proven quite successful.


Story of a vocational agricultural program for young ladies which is working well in Clark County, Kentucky.


Repr. of his address before the Woman's Comm., Council on Nat'l Defense, May 13, 1918, Washington, D.C. Ousley talks of the call for women to the farm during the war.


Three teachers who became successful beekeepers. Women have traditionally been included in beekeeping activities. These three are only examples.


Discussion of women in direct agricultural pursuits. See for example, "Root, Bark, and Seed Gatherers," p. 137. Also included is a selection on "Raisers, Makers, Preparers, and Disposers of Articles of Food."

Phifer, Louisa Jane. "Letters from an Illinois Farm, 1864-1865." Journal of Illinois State History 66:387-403. Winter 1973. These letters describe the activities of a farm woman who took over control of the farm while her husband was a Union soldier. She was not alone in the dilemma she faced.
Phillips, Ulrich B. *Life and Labor in the Old South*. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1929. 375 pp., illus., maps, index. 277 002 P54
See particularly, Catherine Littleton Greene and her assistance to Eli Whitney.

Several references to women, including vol. I pp. 265-266, "Eliza Lucas Pinckney." Repr., by same publisher, 1910.


See ch. VI "The Way to Better Farming and Better Living," pp. 119-143. About the women on the farm; "she enters into all three parts. ...better farming, better business, better living. In the development of higher farming...she is better fitted than the more muscular but less patient animal, man to carry on with care that work of milk records, egg records, etc., which underlies the selection on scientific lines of the more productive strains of cattle and poultry." pp. 139-140


See pp. 9-10, introduction of Washington navel oranges in 1870 from Brazil by the USDA. Mrs. L. C. Tibbett was instrumental in introducing this fruit to the citrus fruit industry in California.


Not only are these women doing a good job as part of the Women's Land Army, but they are so successful as farm laborers, that the idea to continue such a program for peace-time, was raised, this article represents one who encourages the idea. (The idea was tried, but soon abandoned).

Example of one wife who knew "all about a cow" by virtue of her life as a cowman's wife:

Silk industry in South Carolina. See also article on Eliza Pinckney.

See ch. VI "Women's Land Army," pp. 135-153. Good historical discussion of the WLA during WW II.

See, particularly, ch. VI and her experiments with indigo cultivation. Repr., same publisher, 1967.

If one woman farmed successfully in New Jersey, others must have done the same elsewhere.

275.8 Ag8
"Increasing the number of women in the agricultural occupations teaching profession would result in an improvement of the total agricultural occupation programs in the public schools."

Margaret Brent and her instrumental position as a landholder in Maryland.


See women's role as pioneers.

Contains a number of pages devoted to women, particularly in the raising of poultry. Also, ch. XLV, "The Farm Wife," pp. 477-484.
Discuss the female immigrant's role in agriculture. Poor women, often from Eastern European countries, usually helped in the fields alongside the men. This article also included in Vivian Wiser, ed., Two Centuries in American Agriculture, pp. 45-67.

Sanford, Albert H. The Story of Agriculture in the United States. Boston: D. C. Heath, 1916. 394 pp., illus., index. 30.9 Sa5
Women mentioned, in various capacities, throughout the book.

Scarborough, Mrs. Neve. History of the Associated Countrywomen of the World (A.C.W.W.). London: John Wadsworth LTD., 403 pp., index, illus. 281.29 As7As
See organizations, #60-#112, which pertain to American women throughout the United States.

Women's role in the dairy industry, with many good illustrations.

Women doing excellent, vital work on reclamation farms.


"Mrs. Charlotte Barrell Ware, pure milk expert and head of a famous plant, the Warelands dairy, she surely speaks with authority." Encourages other women to enter this field.


Encourages women to spend their summer vacation getting good, healthy exercise while helping America's War effort. Join the Women's Land Army, if only for a short period of time during the summer. See other popular periodicals and newspapers of the day for other such recruitment efforts.


Strapper, Mary L. "Don't Exclude Women from Agricultural Training." Agricultural Education 47:277. June 1975. 275.8 Ag8

Stratton, George F. "The Lucerne Widow." Country Life in America 21:53-54. Mar. 1, 1912. 80 C832 Discussion of how some women, in the West, are establishing farm homes to provide for a comfortable old age.

Streeter, Carroll P. "Pay Tribute to the Farm Woman: North Dakota and Minnesota Master Farm Home Makers are Honored." Farmer 46:427, 440-441. Mar. 10, 1928. 6 F2211 Names and pictures of the various women honored as important farm home-makers.


See ch. XII "Rural Family," pp. 266-289.

Thayen, Jessie V. "Farmer's Wife." Forum 76:146-149. July 1926. She and her husband are "real dirt farmers."

A take-off of Country Women Magazine. Contemporary women farmers.


Trosper, Bab B. "A Woman Farm Mechanic." Country Gentleman 84:12, 42. May 24, 1919. 6 C833

True, Alfred C. "Published Sources of Information About Farm Women." Proceedings, Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations 30:90-107. 1916. 4 AS7 v.30

No specific discussion of women. However, they are included in a general discussion of the migrant family, in this book and many others on the topic.


Entire issue devoted to this topic, in honor of International Woman's Year, 1975.

Many good pictures.


Good on women's agricultural labor, particularly migrant labor. Contains statistical information, accompanied by charts and graphs.


Women in Industry Series No. 2. See other reports in the series for women in other agricultural industries. Also included under U.S. Women's Bureau Bulletins.


Women in the two groups of farm occupations (as reported by the Census Bureau) are less than 4% of all employed women, of these 1/2 million are farm laborers and foremen and 116,400 are farmers and farm managers. For similar statistics, see other Women's Bureau statistical publications. (For ex., Bull. 155, Women in the Economy of the United States of America).


Wallace, Henry A. "Contributions of Women to Agriculture." Rural America 14:2. Oct. 1936. HT1401-N3 "Women make a more important contribution to agriculture than they do to any other single industry." Part of Henry A. Wallace's speech, as Sec'y of Agriculture, to the A.C.W.W.


Wilkinson, Marguerite. "My Experience as a Farmerette." Independent 95:352-353, 364-365. Farmerette was the term used for the women recruits of the Women's Land Army. This article describes one woman's experiences, which proved rewarding, interesting, and educational.


Cheesemaking has traditionally been an occupation for farm women.


"Woman and the Farm." Independent 53:1691-1693. July 18, 1901. Editorial discussing the possibility of women working like men on large farms/ranches in the West. "High time that American women got over the notion that her sex requires of her to be housed."

"A Woman's Land Army for Peace Time." Survey 40:433-434. July 13, 1918. This program of employing women as agricultural laborers may prove very useful as a source of farm labor, even after the war emergency.


A story retold from the letter and notes of Grace Fairchild who went to Wisconsin in 1898.


Catherine Belton, Iowa's first Woman cow tester.


Dairy of an agricultural frontierswoman.