

REMEMBER(ING) THE LADIES

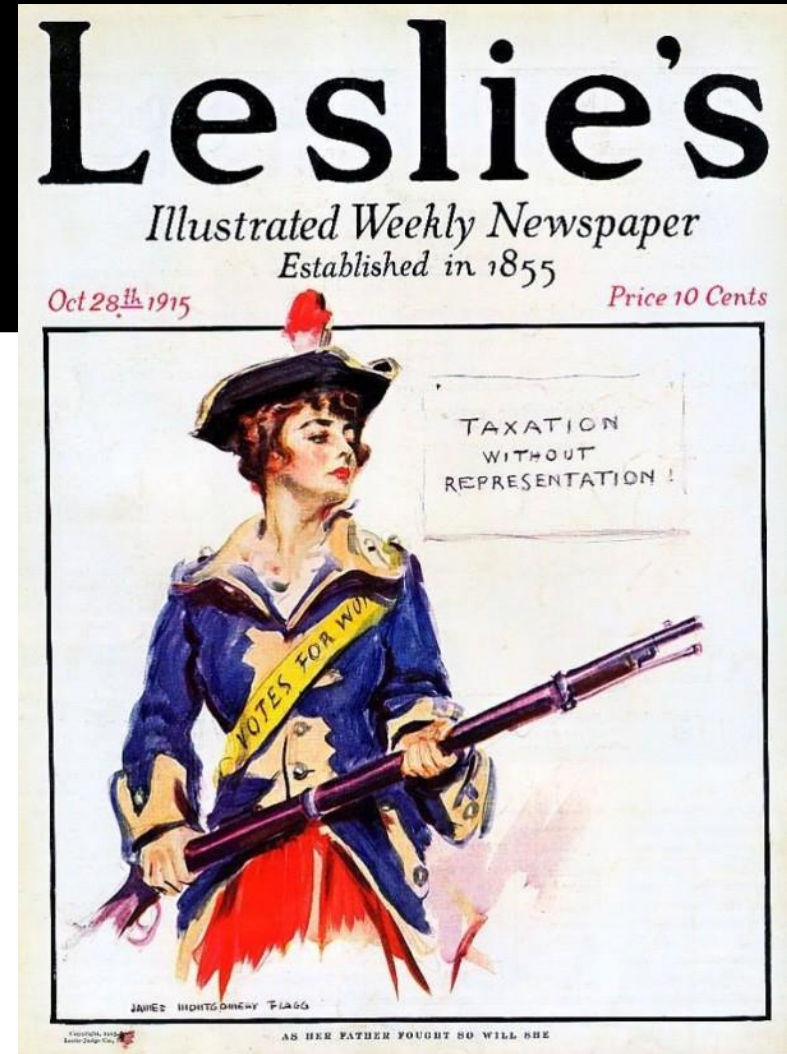


The Rights of Women
and the Legacy of the
American Revolution

FLORIDA COUNCIL
FOR HISTORY EDUCATION

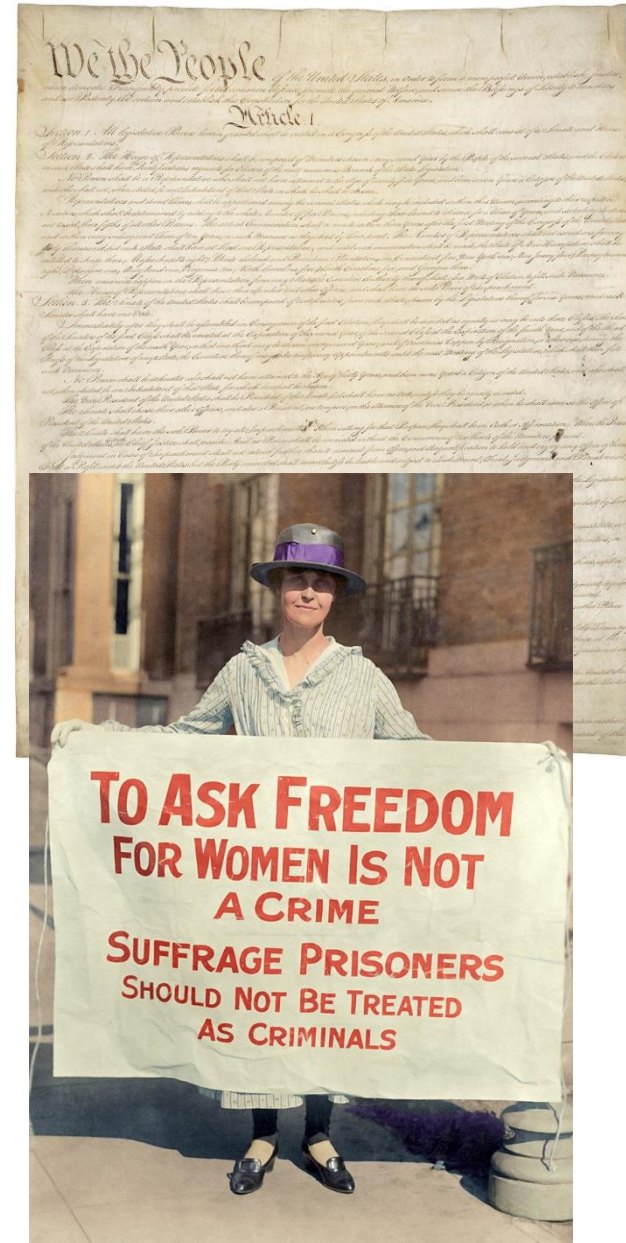
Florida Teacher Workshop

Sarasota, Florida
Saturday, April 4, 2020



The American Revolution...

- *secured our national independence,*
- *established our republic,*
- *created our national identity,*
- *and articulated our ideals of liberty, equality, civic responsibility and natural and civil rights* that have shaped our nation's history and will shape the future of the world.

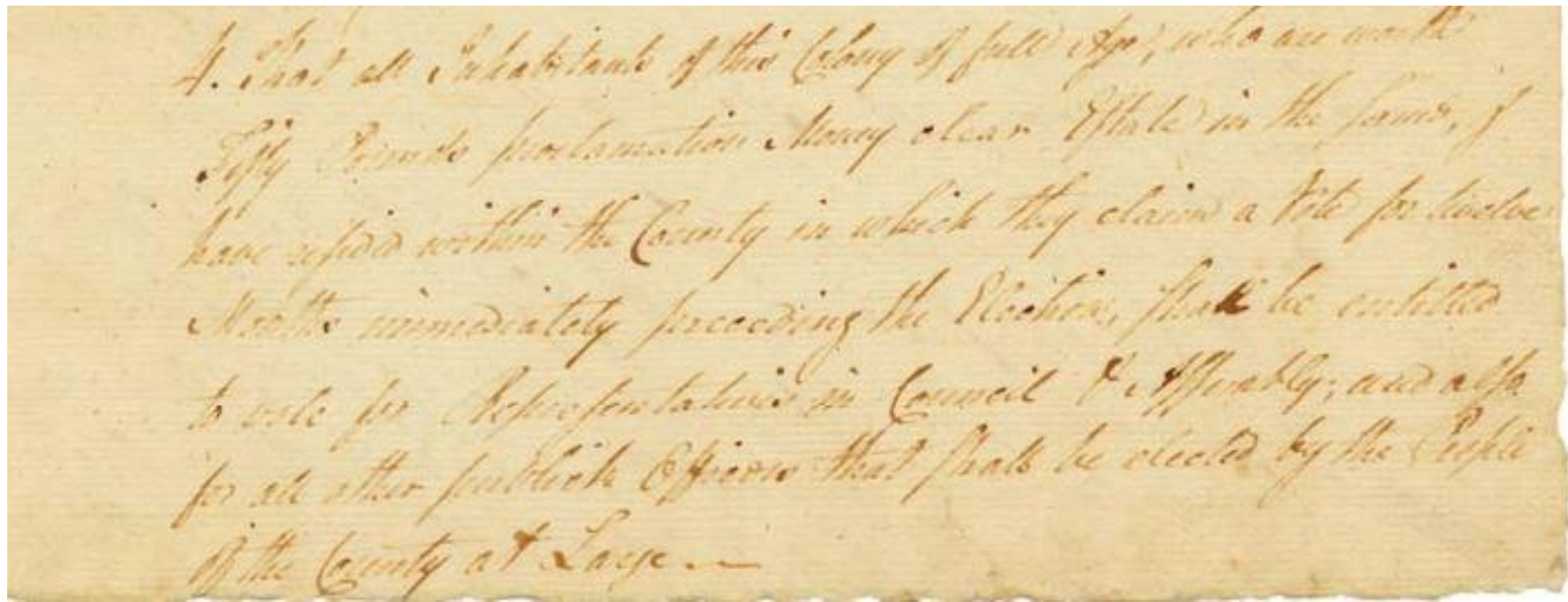


the evils than it — I long to hear that you have declared an independency — and by the way in the new Code of Laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make I desire you would remember the Ladies, & be more generous & favourable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such an unlimited power into the hands of the Husbands. Remember all Men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the Ladies we are determined to foment a Rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any Laws in which we have no voice, or Representation.”

Letter from Abigail Adams to John Adams, 31 March 1776

“I long to hear that you have declared an independency -- and by the way in the new Code of Laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make I desire you would **Remember the Ladies**, and be more generous and favourable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the Husbands. Remember all Men would be tyrants if they could. **If particular care and attention is not paid to the Ladies we are determined to foment a Rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any Laws in which we have no voice, or Representation.**”

<https://www.masshist.org/digitaladams/archive/doc?id=L17760331aa>

A photograph of a handwritten manuscript on aged, yellowed paper. The text is written in a cursive script from the 18th century. It is Article 4 of the New Jersey State Constitution, which defines the qualifications for voters. The text is written in dark ink and is somewhat faded in places. The paper has a rough, torn edge on the right side.

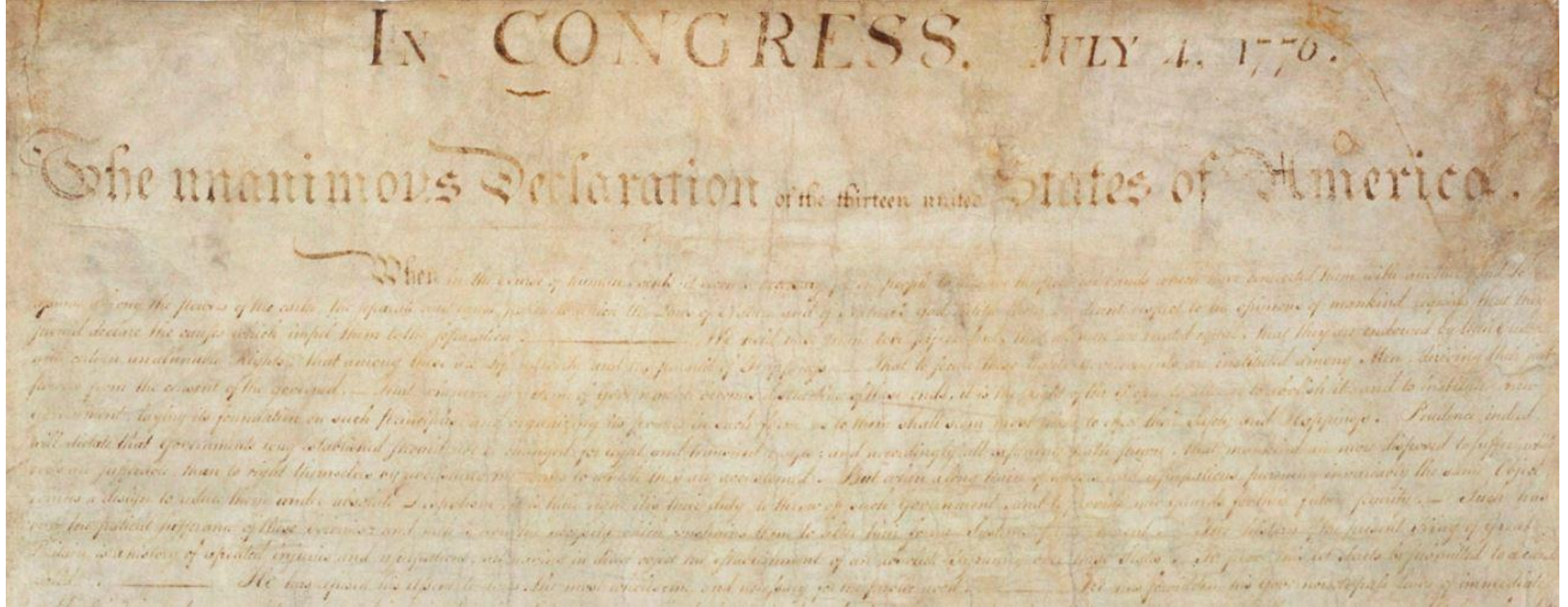
4. That all Inhabitants of this Colony of full Age, who are worth
Fifty Pounds proclamation Money clear Estate in the same, &
have resided within the County in which they claim a Vote for twelve
Months immediately preceding the Election, shall be entitled
to vote for Representatives in Council & Assembly; and also
for all other publick Officers that shall be elected by the People
of the County at Large.

New Jersey State Constitution, adopted 2 July 1776

“4. That all Inhabitants of this Colony of full Age, who are worth Fifty Pounds proclamation Money clear Estate in the same, & have resided within the County in which they claim a Vote for twelve Months immediately preceding the Election, shall be entitled to vote for Representatives in Council & Assembly; and also for all other publick Officers that shall be elected by the People of the County at Large.”

<https://www.nj.gov/state/archives/docconst76.html#page3>

lasted until 1807 when a law was passed explicitly limiting voting to white men and loosening the property condition



Declaration of Independence, 4 July 1776

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights...that to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men...That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new Government...Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government.”

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration-transcript>

DEBORAH SAMPSON

- * self-educated teacher
- * enlisted in the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment as "Robert Shurtleff"
- * served in the Light Infantry in NY, PA and VA
- * wounded in service and honorably discharged
- * received compensation for service and a pension

"no other similar example of female heroism, fidelity and courage"

The Female Review: or, Memoirs of an American Young Lady

Herman Mann

Dedham [Mass.]: Printed by
Nathaniel and Benjamin Heaton,
for the author
1797

The Society of the Cincinnati, The
Robert Charles Lawrence
Fergusson Collection



DEBORAH SAMPSON.

Published by H. Mann. 1797.

THE FEMALE REVIEW:

OR,

MEMOIRS

OF AN

AMERICAN YOUNG LADY;

WHOSE LIFE AND CHARACTER ARE PECULIARLY
DISTINGUISHED—BEING A CONTINENTAL SOLDIER,
FOR NEARLY THREE YEARS, IN THE LATE AMERI-
CAN WAR.

DURING WHICH TIME,
SHE PERFORMED THE DUTIES OF EVERY DEPART-
MENT, INTO WHICH SHE WAS CALLED, WITH PUNC-
TUAL EXACTNESS, FIDELITY AND HONOR, AND PRE-
SERVED HER CHASTITY INVIOLETE, BY THE MOST
ARTFUL CONCEALMENT OF HER SEX.

WITH AN
APPENDIX,

CONTAINING
CHARACTERISTIC TRAITS, BY DIFFERENT HANDS;
HER TASTE FOR ECONOMY, PRINCIPLES OF DOMES-
TIC EDUCATION, &c.

By a CITIZEN of MASSACHUSETTS.

D E D H A M:

PRINTED BY
NATHANIEL AND BENJAMIN HEATON,
FOR THE AUTHOR.

M,DCC,XCVII.

Margaret Corbin, Revolutionary

Posted December 10, 2019 / Education, Exhibitions



Liberty is commonly depicted as a pretty young woman in a white classical robe, kindly in peacetime, steel eyed and determined in war. This personification of Liberty is grounded in Roman depictions of the goddess *Libertas*, who was honored with a temple on the Aventine Hill in Rome. *Libertas* was often depicted offering a *pileus*, the soft cap

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The Legacy of the Revolution

LATEST POSTS

Joseph Plumb Martin, Everyman

Joseph Winter, Lone Wanderer

Margaret Corbin, Revolutionary

The Remarkable Thomas
Pinckney

MARGARET CORBIN

- * married John Corbin—First Company, Pennsylvania Artillery
- * August-November 1776 defense of New York City
- * took her husband's place on the gun crew after he was killed by Hessian musket fire
- * 'Margaret fell hideously wounded before the battery was overrun, hit in her left shoulder and arm, jaw and left breast'
- * assigned to the Corps of Invalids—disabled soldiers with no other means of support kept on the army's rolls
- * died at West Point in 1800, age 48

July 6, 1779—Congress awarded Margaret Corbin, “who was wounded and disabled in the attack on Fort Washington, whilst she heroically filled the post of her husband who was killed by her side,” a complete outfit of clothing and one-half of the pay of a private soldier for the rest of her life. By this act Congress formally recognized a female combat veteran for the first time in American history.’

31 January 1786—William Price to Henry Knox, “I am at a loss what to do with Capt Molly...”



NANCY HART
(engraving)

NANCY HART
(engraving)

One day a party of five Loyalists, surrounded to the house of Nancy Hart and ordered her to prepare them something to eat. When she was at the door to their room, they placed their arms in view and ordered her to go. Nancy Hart, in going and coming between the room and their room, had already succeeded in passing outside two of the five guns to her husband, whom she had secretly ordered by her daughter of the position of the sentries, when she was arrested. In the act of passing out the third, the whole party sprung up, then down, when, quick as thought, Nancy brought the piece she held to her shoulder and killed one of the enemy dead. The other captives and brought down a man of war. Then, making herself to the doorway she called upon the party to surrender. Next day, a long cannon was in a safe setting.

Cinq mercenaires Loyalistes vinrent un jour chez Nancy Hart, pendant l'absence de son mari et après avoir mis la maison au pillage, ils demandèrent à Nancy de leur servir à dîner. Personne de leur côté Nancy Hart remarqua qu'ils avaient disposé leurs armes tout de la table d'hôte. En la partie, le premier d'eux fit aussitôt passer son fusil à son mari qui se cacha dans le grenier. En attendant que l'autre profitât d'ailleurs de la distraction des mercenaires, elle leur donna successivement à boire, jusqu'à ce qu'ils fussent tous les quatre tombés. Alors elle se précipita sur le troisième et le tua. Le quatrième se précipita à son tour, mais elle le tua aussi. Elle se précipita alors sur le cinquième et le tua. Elle se précipita alors sur le cinquième et le tua. Elle se précipita alors sur le cinquième et le tua.

1870. The women of the American Revolution, Pt. II, p. 101.

1870. The women of the American Revolution, Pt. II, p. 101.

ANN “NANCY” HART

- * Georgia frontierswoman
- * captured six British Loyalists, killed one and oversaw the hanging of five—and served as a spy (according to various accounts)
- * 1848 revival *The Women of the American Revolution* by Elizabeth F. Ellet:

“Except for the Letters of Mrs. Adams, no fair exponent of the feelings and trials of the women of the Revolution had been given to the public ... We have no means of showing the important part she bore in laying the foundations on which so mighty and majestic structure has arisen ... individual instances of magnanimity, fortitude, self-sacrifice and, and heroism ... to which ... we are not less indebted for national freedom, than to the swords of our patriots who poured out their blood.”

Nancy Hart by Felix Darley (artist) and Charles Regnier (engraver)

New York: Groupil & Co., 1853, The Society of the Cincinnati, The Robert Charles Lawrence Fergusson Collection



On 15 June 1900 in the introduction to a republished edition of *The Women of the American Revolution*, Anne Hollingsworth Wharton wrote that Mrs. Ellet's compiled history appeared to be:

“a prophecy of the future as well as a summary of past events ... if as Mr. Froude says, “history is a voice forever sounding across the centuries the laws of right and wrong,” the reader of to-day may draw from the record of the lives of these women of yesterday, lessons in courage, endurance, fidelity to principle and unselfish devotion to their country, that may well prove an inspiration to higher ideals of citizenship and broader patriotism in the future.”

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON

abolitionist activated as women's rights leader when all female delegates were denied seats at the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London 1840—she became convinced that women should hold a convention demanding their own rights

* 20 July 1848, *Declaration of Sentiments*, Seneca Falls, NY
<https://www.nps.gov/wori/learn/historyculture/declaration-of-sentiments.htm>

* 1 January 1860, *Address to the Judiciary Committee of the New York State Legislature*, Albany, NY
<https://awpc.cattcenter.iastate.edu/2017/03/21/a-slaves-appeal-1860/>



Elizabeth Cady Stanton and
her daughter, Harriot.
from a daguerrotype 1856.

69
Our Roll of Honor

Containing all the
Signatures to the "Declaration of Sentiments"
Set Forth by the First

Woman's Rights Convention,

held at
Seneca Falls, New York
July 19-20, 1848

LADIES:

Lucretia Mott
Harriet Cady Eaton
Margaret Pryor
Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Eunice Newton Foote
Mary Ann M'Clintock
Margaret Schooley
Martha C. Wright
Jane C. Hunt
Amy Post
Catherine F. Stebbins
Mary Ann Frink
Lydia Mount
Delia Mathews
Catherine C. Paine
Elizabeth W. M'Clintock
Malvina Seymour
Phebe Mosher
Catherine Shaw
Deborah Scott
Sarah Hallowell
Mary M'Clintock
Mary Gilbert

Sophronia Taylor
Cynthia Davis
Hannah Plant
Lucy Jones
Sarah Whitney
Mary H. Hallowell
Elizabeth Conklin
Sally Pitcher
Mary Conklin
Susan Quinn
Mary S. Mirror
Phebe King
Julia Ann Drake
Charlotte Woodward
Martha Underhill
Dorothy Mathews
Eunice Barker
Sarah R. Woods
Lydia Gild
Sarah Hoffman
Elizabeth Leslie
Martha Ridley

Rachel D. Bonnel
Betsey Tewksbury
Rhoda Palmer
Margaret Jenkins
Cynthia Fuller
Mary Martin
P. A. Culvert
Susan R. Doty
Rebecca Race
Sarah A. Mosher
Mary E. Vail
Lucy Spalding
Lovina Latham
Sarah Smith
Eliza Martin
Maria E. Wilbur
Elizabeth D. Smith
Caroline Barker
Ann Porter
Experience Gibbs
Antoinette E. Segur
Hannah J. Latham
Sarah Sisson

GENTLEMEN:

Richard P. Hunt
Samuel D. Tillman
Justin Williams
Elisha Foote
Frederick Douglass
Henry W. Seymour
Henry Seymour
David Spalding
William G. Barker
Elias J. Doty
John Jones

William S. Dell
James Mott
William Burroughs
Robert Smallbridge
Jacob Mathews
Charles L. Hoskins
Thomas M'Clintock
Saron Phillips
Jacob P. Chamberlain
Jonathan Metcalf

Nathan J. Milliken
S. E. Woodworth
Edward F. Underhill
George W. Pryor
Joel Bunker
Isaac VanTassel
Thomas Dell
E. W. Capron
Stephen Shear
Henry Hatley
Azaliah Schooley

Declaration of Sentiments (20 July 1848)

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men **and women** are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain **inalienable** rights...that to secure these rights, governments are instituted **among Men...That** Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of **~~the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute~~** those who suffer from it to refuse allegiance to it, and to insist upon the institution of a new government...Such has been the patient sufferance of **~~these Colonies;~~** the women under **this government**, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to **~~alter their former~~** **~~Systems of Government~~** demand the equal station to which they are entitled."

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration-transcript>



Address to the Judiciary Committee of the New York State Legislature, Albany, NY (1 January 1860)

“If the citizens of the United States should not be free and happy, the fault,” says Washington, “will be entirely their own.” Yes, gentlemen, the basis of our government is broad enough and strong enough to securely hold the rights of all its citizens, and should we pile up rights ever so high, and crown the pinnacle with those of the weakest woman, there is no danger that it will totter to the ground. Yes, it is woman’s own fault that she is where she is. Why has she not claimed all those rights, long ago guaranteed by our own declaration to all the citizens of this Republic?... It is declared that every citizen has a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness...

Can woman be said to have a right to life, if all means of self-protection are denied her,—if, in case of life and death, she is not only denied the right of trial by a jury of her own peers, but has no voice in the choice of judge or juror, her consent has never been given to the criminal code by which she is judged? Can she be said to have a right to liberty, when another citizen may have the legal custody of her person; the right to shut her up and administer moderate chastisement; to decide when and how she shall live, and what are the necessary means for her support? Can any citizen be said to have a right to the pursuit of happiness, whose inalienable rights are denied; who is disfranchised from all the privileges of citizenship; whose person is subject to the control and absolute will of another?...

“Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.” “Taxation and representation are inseparable.” These glorious truths were uttered for some higher purpose than to decorate holiday flags, or furnish texts for Fourth of July orations...

<https://awpc.cattcenter.iastate.edu/2017/03/21/a-slaves-appeal-1860/>

Reimagine the narrative as a 21st century tweet
<http://simulator.com/generator/twitter/tweet>.

Using emojis <https://emojipedia.org/> to represent words, letters or sounds.

Britannia to America [etching]

London: M. Darly, May 6, 1778

The Society of the Cincinnati, The Robert Charles
Lawrence Fergusson Collection

America to her mistaken mother [etching]

London: M. Darly, May 11, 1778

The Society of the Cincinnati, The Robert Charles
Lawrence Fergusson Collection

(both satirical etchings, published in England as commentary on the failure of the Carlisle Peace Commission dispatched in 1778 to resolve the grievances of the American colonies, can be found at Collections for the Classroom at our website:

<https://www.americanrevolutioninstitute.org/collections-for-the-classroom/>)





Elizabeth Cady Stanton

@realElizabethCadyStanton



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than 2 decor8🇺🇸 or🛋️ texts 4🔔📜🦅 orations

#HERstory #neverthelessshepersisted

👁️ 2020 🔄 1776 ★ 1920 ⋮ More

1 January 1860 - Albany, NY

VOTES FOR WOMEN



*THE SPIRIT OF ~~1776~~ TO-DAY
"NO TAXATION
WITHOUT REPRESENTATION."*

2018 FLORIDA STATUTES

1003.42 Required Instruction

(a) The history and content of the Declaration of Independence, including national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and inalienable rights of life, liberty, and property, and how they form the philosophical foundation for our government.

(f) The history of the United States, including the period of discovery, early colonies, the War for Independence, the Civil War, the expansion of the United States to its present boundaries, the world wars, and the civil rights movement to the present. American history shall be viewed as factual, not as constructed, shall be viewed as knowable, teachable, and testable, and shall be defined as the creation of a new nation based largely on the universal principles stated in the Declaration of Independence.

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