REFORMERS, ACTIVISTS & TRAILBLAZERS
HUDSON VALLEY WOMEN
REFORMERS, ACTIVISTS, AND TRAILBLAZERS

The following profiles of remarkable Hudson Valley women reformers, activists, and trailblazers are part of a larger publication.

Women in the Hudson Valley: A Teaching Resource introduces more than 50 extraordinary women with ties to our region -- artists and athletes, lawyers and legislators, mapmakers and mathematicians. Whether you’re a teacher or a site educator, you’ll find a story to help students you work with see women.

Our aim is to stir interest, not to tell the women’s full stories or portray the complexity of their lives. We hope these mini-bios prompt you to dig more deeply. You can learn more about the other sections or download them here.

REFORMERS, ACTIVISTS, AND TRAILBLAZERS
Kate Mullany
Elizabeth Cochrane Seaman, “Nellie Bly”
Eleanor Roosevelt

Resources: Eleanor Roosevelt
Amelia Earhart
Elizabeth “Lee” Miller
Jane Bolin
Frances “Franny” Reese
Ruth Franckling Reynolds
Betty Friedan
Lillian “Pete” Campbell
Geraldine Ferraro
Hillary Rodham Clinton

Resources


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THV is a program of the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites, National Park Service | Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area and Greenway Conservancy | Hudson River Valley Institute at Marist College | Hudson River Estuary Program, New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation | Additional funding for this project provided by a Barnabas McHenry Award from the Open Space Institute

Kate Mullany founded Troy's Collar Laundry Union and then became the first woman elected to national union office. Her family had emigrated from Ireland and Kate's father died when she was 19 or 20. She and her sister decided that Kate would be the breadwinner while Mary cared for the house and their ailing mother.

Kate went to work in one of Troy's commercial laundries. Laundry "girls" washed, bleached, starched, dried, and ironed linen collars for $2 to $4 a week. They worked 12 to 14 hour days and often were burned by boiling water, chemicals, and irons. If they damaged a shirt or collar, the cost could be deducted from their pay.

Some 3,000 women worked in Troy’s collar industry. Their requests for higher wages were routinely ignored. Kate heard men talk about unions and what could be accomplished when workers banded together. In 1864, she and two coworkers, Esther Keegan and Sarah McQuillan, decided to organize a union.

The women led a successful strike to increase wages and improve working conditions. Some accounts say they tripled wages within four years. Their Collar Laundry Union became known as the first female union in the country.

Although they had support from the men's unions and many of Troy's merchants and professionals, when the women pushed for another raise in 1869, the laundry and factory owners refused and broke the union.

Mullany was an activist the rest of her life, striving to improve conditions for women workers. She connected economics and politics and believed the right to vote would help women win protective labor laws. As a result, she sometimes worked with suffragists.
Most people know Nellie Bly for her undercover exposé of the Women’s Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell Island off Manhattan. In 1887 Bly, a reporter at the New York World, wrote, “From the moment I entered..... I talked and acted just as I do in ordinary life. Yet strange to say, the more sanely I talked and acted, the crazier I was thought to be....." She spent 10 days living and talking with patients. Convinced that many were sane, she wrote:

“What, excepting torture, would produce insanity quicker than this treatment? ..... to take a perfectly sane and healthy woman, shut her up and make her sit from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. on straight-back benches, do not allow her to talk or move during these hours, give her no reading and let her know nothing of the world or its doings, give her bad food and harsh treatment, and see how long it will take to make her insane.”

Bly’s report became a book, “Ten Days in a Mad-House,” and led to a grand jury investigation. The case resulted in improved treatment and an increase in the budget of the Department of Public Charities and Corrections. In 1889, Bly traveled around the world in an attempt to break the record of the character in Jules Verne’s novel, “Around the World in Eighty Days.” Leaving from Hoboken, NJ, she traveled by ship, horse, rickshaw, sampan, burro, and more, completing the trip in 72 days, 6 hours, 11 minutes and 14 seconds and setting a real world record.

In 1895, Bly married Robert Seaman of Catskill; they lived together on his property in Greene County until his death in 1904.
Eleanor Anna Roosevelt was the longest-serving—and arguably the most influential—first lady the U.S. has ever had. When her mother died in 1892, she went to live with her grandmother in Tivoli (Dutchess).

She studied with private tutors until she was 15, when she went to an English girls’ school. The headmistress took a special interest in Eleanor and helped shape her social conscience. When Eleanor returned to NYC at 18, she was confident in herself and her abilities.

Eleanor became involved in social service work, joined the Junior League, and taught in settlement houses in New York. In 1905 she married her fifth cousin, Franklin D. Roosevelt; between 1906 and 1916, they had six children.

During this time, family and FDR’s career were Eleanor’s priorities. When the U.S. entered World War I, she volunteered with the Red Cross and in hospitals.

In 1921, Franklin succumbed to polio; Eleanor became increasingly active in politics to help him maintain his interests and to express her own personality and goals. She was active in many women’s organizations, the Democratic Party, and other groups.

In 1927, with Nancy Cook, Marion Dickerman, and Caroline O’Day, Eleanor established Val-Kill Industries, a non-profit furniture factory in Hyde Park (Dutchess). During this time she also taught at a private girls’ school in New York City.

Upon moving to the White House in 1933, Eleanor told the public not to expect a symbol of elegance, but rather “plain, ordinary Mrs. Roosevelt.” She was the first First Lady to hold her own press conferences, allowing only women reporters to attend as they were barred from presidential news conferences.

Throughout her public life, Mrs. R. was concerned about the treatment of African Americans. In 1939, for instance, the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) refused to allow Marion Anderson, a black singer, to perform in their auditorium. Eleanor resigned her DAR membership in protest and arranged for Anderson to sing at the Lincoln Memorial.

Sometimes called “the president’s eyes, ears, and legs,” Eleanor traveled extensively during FDR’s presidency. She reported to the president about working and living conditions, using what she saw to support New Deal goals and advocate for the poor, African Americans, and workers.
When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and the U.S. entered WWII, Mrs. Roosevelt made certain that the president did not abandon the goals of the New Deal. For example, she used her daily column, “My Day” (published 1935-1962), to let the public know about her travels and her views on issues of the times.

The first First Lady to have a syndicated newspaper column, Eleanor was also the first to be a regular radio commentator. Later, she effectively used the emerging technology of television.

After the president’s death in 1945, Mrs. Roosevelt maintained her public life. President Truman appointed her to the United Nations (UN) General Assembly where she chaired the Human Rights Commission and managed the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). It was adopted by the UN General Assembly December 10, 1948. Mrs. Roosevelt often referred to the UDHR as her greatest accomplishment.

In 1953, Mrs. Roosevelt resigned from the UN delegation, so that incoming President Dwight Eisenhower could fill the position. She then volunteered with the American Association for the UN and was a U.S. representative to the World Federation of UN Associations. In 1961, President John F. Kennedy reappointed Mrs. Roosevelt to the UN delegation. She also chaired Kennedy’s Commission on the Status of Women.

Eleanor Roosevelt remained in great demand as a speaker and lecturer until the end of her life. A prolific writer, she authored many articles and books including an autobiography. In her final years, Mrs. Roosevelt lived at Val-Kill and kept an apartment in NYC. She died Nov. 7, 1962, and is buried with her husband in the Rose Garden at their Hyde Park estate.
LISTEN OR WATCH

**Facing History & Ourselves** has short audio and video pieces related to Mrs. Roosevelt and human rights. Specific topics include the Cold War, displaced persons, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the holocaust, and more.

**Films from PBS.** Clips and teaching materials are available. Online access to complete programs varies. Available on DVD, libraries, and streaming services.


**The Roosevelts: An Intimate History**, Ken Burns, first aired September 2014, seven two-hour programs. Theodore, Franklin, and Eleanor Roosevelt's stories are woven into a single narrative. Get [classroom materials](#). Guide to the [episodes](#).

**Roosevelt National Historic Site Speakers Bureau.** Engaging presenters will come to your school. Most can adapt to your grade level. Sample topics: ER’s Fight for Civil Rights; History of Val-Kill Industries; and Women Who Wear Pants.

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**Read**

The 100 Greatest Americans of the 20th Century: A Social Justice Hall of Fame, Peter Dreier, 512 pp, Nation Books, 2012. Includes Betty Friedan and Eleanor Roosevelt, women from other sections of this guide, and more.


**Eleanor Roosevelt Papers Project**, George Washington University. Digital and print editions of Eleanor Roosevelt’s political papers, My Day columns, and more.
Facing History & Ourselves has an easy to search collection of readings.

The First Kitchen: Eleanor Roosevelt’s austerity drive, Laura Shapiro, 10 pp, The New Yorker, Nov. 22, 2010, describes typical White House fare during the Roosevelt era: “Broiled kidneys on toast, chipped beef on toast....”


Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 72 pp, United Nations, illustrated by Yacine Ait Kaci, 2015. Download and print the entire booklet or selected articles.


VISIT

Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site has programs and tours for students. Map of the site. Audio guide for Eleanor’s Walk, a short trail first built in 1940.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum has programs and tours for school groups and professional development for teachers.

Home of Franklin Roosevelt National Historic Site, programs and tours for classes.

LESSON PLANS & OTHER TEACHER RESOURCES

Arthurdale Heritage preserves a New Deal community in West Virginia championed by Mrs. Roosevelt. Website includes audio and other resources. Related National Park Service lesson plan, Arthurdale, grades 5-12, social studies.

Eleanor Roosevelt – Human Rights Advocate, by local teachers Linda Bouchey, Susan Rudoy, and Michelle Nieman; Freedom & Dignity Project, Hudson River Valley Institute, Marist College, grade 8.

**Introduction to Resources and Programs at the Roosevelt Presidential Library:** Half-day workshop introduces teachers to the Library’s programs and resources. Participants get an overview of document-based programs, online resources, and field experience options. Highlights include letters to Mrs. Roosevelt.

**Library of Congress Teachers,** part of the Library’s website, features classroom materials, professional development, and primary documents related to Eleanor Roosevelt. One activity uses a letter Mrs. Roosevelt wrote to the president of the NAACP in 1936. Searchable with keywords.

**Teaching Eleanor Roosevelt,** Eleanor Roosevelt Papers Project, George Washington University, features primary sources, lesson plans, and case studies.

**Teaching the Hudson Valley’s free online library of lesson plans and activities**

**Eleanor Roosevelt: An American Hero,** Susanne Norris, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Site, grade 4. Looks at Mrs. R’s life and contributions, including her role as a delegate to the United Nations. Activities included.

**Eleanor Roosevelt: Her Day, Your Day,** Barbara Goodman, social studies, Newburgh Free Academy, grades 4-12. Three activities/lesson plans introduce students to ER’s My Day column and encourage experiments with media.

**Universal Declaration of Human Rights poster,** Yes! Magazine. Free. 11x17

**BACKGROUND READING**


- Vol. 1: The Early Years, 1884-1933, 632 pp, 1992

**Eleanor Roosevelt and Her Legacy,** Hudson River Valley Review, Vol. 26, No.1, Autumn 2009, Hudson River Valley Institute, Marist College. This scholarly journal with multiple essays about the First Lady and reviews of books about her.

Amelia Earhart is best known as the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean and for her tragic disappearance in 1937. Her interest in flying began during World War I. As a Red Cross aid in Canada, she was fascinated by air force pilot training. Earhart's first plane ride in 1920 hooked her. The next year, she began flying lessons and bought her first plane. In 1922, Earhart broke the women's altitude record. In 1928, she became the first woman to fly across the Atlantic and published a book, "20 Hours 40 Minutes." In 1931, Earhart married publisher James Putnam, and they made a home in Westchester County.

Earhart toured, lectured, and became aviation editor at "Cosmopolitan" magazine. She also continued flying and setting records. In 1933 Earhart attended a state dinner at the White House. She and Eleanor Roosevelt quickly hit it off, and Amelia offered to take Mrs. R. on a private flight. The women snuck away, commandeered a plane, and flew from Washington to Baltimore. Soon, Eleanor got a student permit, and Amelia promised to give her lessons. During an attempt to circle the globe in 1937, Amelia Earhart disappeared over the Pacific Ocean. President Roosevelt authorized a search, but Earhart was never found, and Eleanor Roosevelt never got her flying lessons.

Lee Miller, who was born in Poughkeepsie, started her working life as a fashion model in the 1920s, but is best known as a photographer and one of the first women war correspondents. Bored with modeling, Miller went to Paris to build on photography skills she had learned from her father. She returned to the U.S. in the early 1930s and set up her own studio. Miller exhibited her work at galleries and museums and attracted commercial clients such as cosmetics companies and department stores.

By the time World War II broke out, Miller was living in England. Ignoring her family’s plea that she return home, Miller became the official war photographer for “Vogue” magazine. She later said, “I was often afraid but it became a matter of pride that work went on.” Miller photographed the bombing of London, D-Day, the liberation of Paris, concentration camps, and more.

After the war, Miller continued contributing fashion and celebrity photos “Vogue.” She married a British knight, Roland Penrose, becoming Lady Penrose, and made photos for biographies he wrote about several artists.
Born in Poughkeepsie, Jane Bolin’s father was the son of an American Indian woman and an African-American man. Her mother was a white Englishwoman. Bolin’s father was a lawyer and though she had a comfortable upbringing, she was well aware of injustice. Her determination to fight inequities made her a woman of many firsts: the first African American woman to graduate from Yale Law School, to join the New York City Bar Association, and to work in the city’s legal department.

When she was appointed to NYC family court in 1939, she became the country’s first African American woman judge. She ultimately served for 40 years. Among her achievements were ending the assignment of probation officers by race and halting the placement of children according to ethnicity.

Bolin also worked with Eleanor Roosevelt to support the Wiltwyck School in Esopus, Ulster County. Initially, an experimental summer camp for Protestant African-American boys said to be juvenile delinquents, it became a year-round school in 1942 and was open until 1981.
Frances Stevenson Reese was born in Manhattan, but Obercreek, a farm in Hughsonville, Dutchess County, had been in her family for generations, and was her lifelong second home. In 1963, Reese helped set the stage for the modern environmental movement, initiating one of the most significant environmental lawsuits in U.S. history. Consolidated Edison proposed to build the world’s largest pumped-storage hydroelectric plant on Storm King Mountain overlooking the Hudson River.

Concerned about possible pollutants and harm to the landscape, Franny and a small group of neighbors formed the Scenic Hudson Preservation Committee to see if they could stop it. For 17 years, the group was in and out of court. They galvanized thousands of people from across the nation and world, and kept the plant from being built.

Their final legal victory established the right of citizens to speak out and initiate lawsuits to protect the environment. The case also provided legal precedent for federal legislation, such as the Clean Water Act of 1977, and yielded a new legal specialty. The group’s success prompted others to seek help from Scenic Hudson.

Franny chaired the organization until 1984, advising an expanding professional staff as they developed programs addressing air and water quality and community planning needs. Over the years, Scenic Hudson also initiated hundreds of land and historic preservation projects, created dozens of parks, and preserved thousands of acres of farmland.

Today, the organization Franny Reese founded continues the work she started and has added climate change, the cleanup of degraded lands, smart growth, environmental education, revitalizing riverfront communities, and more to its agenda.

Image: Courtesy of Scenic Hudson

**Environmentalism**

The concern about and action taken to protect the natural world.
Ruth Franckling was born in New Rochelle, grew up in Woodstock, and graduated from Kingston High School. She learned to fly at Kingston Airport and in 1940 received a private pilot’s license. The following year, Franckling became the first woman in Ulster County to receive a commercial pilot’s license. In 1942 she became an instructor.

In 1943, the U.S. Air Force wanted women flyers to ferry planes, teach rookies, and tow targets for gunnery practice, freeing male pilots for combat. Franckling answered the call, completing six months of training in Texas and another seven months at increasingly difficult flight schools around the country. She became one of the nation’s first WASPs (Womens Airforce Service Pilots) and eventually qualified to fly 19 types of military planes.

Franckling was disappointed when the WASPs were disbanded at the end of World War II. When her offer to work for $1 a year was ignored, she went back to teaching in flight schools and flying charters in Kingston. In 1946 Ruth married Ward Reynolds, a veteran of the 11th Airborne Division. They opened a flying service in Greene County near the family dairy farm.

Image: Wings Across America, tribute page from Nancy Reynolds
Betty Friedan is best known for her book, "The Feminine Mystique." Written in 1963, it is often credited with igniting feminism’s second wave, i.e., the Women’s Movement of the 1960s and ‘70s.

Friedan’s parents were Jewish immigrants. She was born in Peoria, Illinois and graduated from Smith College and the University of California Berkeley.

She began her career as a journalist specializing in labor and women’s issues. By the end of her life, Friedan had published six books.

In 1966, Friedan co-founded NOW (the National Organization for Women) and became its first president.

NOW’s goal was to complete the work of the suffragists securing women’s rights and equality in all spheres.

For much of her adult life, Friedan resided in Rockland County.

DEFINE: Feminism

Social and political movements aiming to define, establish, and achieve political, economic, personal, and social equality regardless of sex. 19th and early 20th century women who worked for the vote are often called first wave feminists. Friedan’s generation represents the second wave. Many identify a third wave that began in the early 1990s influenced by punk culture and a tsunami of sexual harassment complaints following Anita Hill’s Congressional testimony. Some argue that #MeToo represents a fourth wave. Time will tell.
In the 1940s, Lillian Shadic excelled as a high school softball player and even played right field on the boys’ baseball team. After she graduated from Roeliff Jansen High School (now Taconic Hills), her dad encouraged her to try out for the All-American Girls Professional Baseball League (AAGBL). During the 1949 season, she played center field for the Springfield Sallies.

With men back from World War II, the popularity of women’s baseball waned. In 1950, Shadic married Clifford Campbell and they raised dairy cows and a family. Today, the Taconic Hills High School ball diamonds are on the Campbell’s former farm fields and a nearby plaque honors “Pete.” She drove a school bus for 17 years and also volunteered in the schools. Until the age of 75, she played softball in local women’s leagues and with her children and grandchildren.

Campbell also was active in her community. In addition to coaching Little League baseball and girls’ softball, she played basketball, bowled, and ran a golf driving range. She volunteered with several Veterans groups, the Craryville Fire Auxiliary, the Craryville United Methodist Church, and the North Copake Cemetery Association.

In 1986, former members of the AAGBL began a players’ association and campaigned for two years to have the league recognized in the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum in Cooperstown, NY. The AAGBL also inspired the 1992 movie, “A League of Our Own.” On Mother’s Day 2011, Campbell threw out the first pitch for the New York Mets proudly wearing her Springfield Sallies jersey.

Image courtesy of Larry Fritsch Cards.
In 1984 Geraldine Ferraro became the first woman and the first Italian American to run for vice president on the ticket of a major party. She was born in Newburgh and went to parochial schools there and in Tarrytown, Westchester.

When Ferraro was 10, her widowed mother moved the family to the South Bronx and supported them by working in a garment factory. Ferraro worked her way through Marymount Manhattan College and Fordham University School of Law. Before entering politics, she worked as a public school teacher and lawyer.

From 1978-84, Ferraro served in the U.S. House of Representatives. A member of the Democratic Party, she emphasized women's issues, but her interests and influence were broad. While some hailed Walter Mondale for choosing Ferraro as his running mate, the choice was not overwhelmingly popular even among women.

When the Democrats lost the election, Ferraro remained active serving on the boards of women's organizations and charities and as a fellow at Harvard, fundraising for the party, and even appearing in a soft drink ad. She twice ran for U.S. Senate in New York and lost.

In 1993 Ferraro was the alternate U.S. delegate to the World Conference on Human Rights and was then appointed U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. She was vice-chair of the U.S. delegation to the 1995 World Conference on Women where she prioritized human rights.
Hillary Rodham Clinton has had a long and remarkable career. From 1993-2001 she was, by many accounts, the most active and influential first lady since Eleanor Roosevelt. She was the first female U.S. senator from New York, 2001-09, and served as U.S. Secretary of State, 2009-13. Clinton was also the first woman to win the Iowa Presidential Caucus and run for president on a major party ticket, running as a Democrat in 2016.

Clinton was born and raised in suburban Chicago. She graduated from Wellesley College and Yale Law School. In 1973, Clinton went to work for the Children’s Defense Fund. Her experience there seems to have been formative: the needs of children, families, and women animated much of her later work as a lawyer, activist, diplomat, and legislator.

In 1975, Clinton moved to Arkansas, married Bill Clinton, and served as the state’s first lady for more than a decade. While in Arkansas, she co-founded Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families and was the first female chair of the Legal Services Corporation.

In 1995, she led the U.S. delegation to Beijing for the United Nations World Conference on Women. Many were inspired by her declaration that “human rights are women’s rights, and women’s rights are human rights once and for all.” Hillary Rodham Clinton has made her home in Chappaqua since 2001.
LINKS, LESSONS, AND DESTINATIONS

REFORMERS, ACTIVISTS, & TRAILBLAZERS

For resources related to Eleanor Roosevelt, see page 74.

LISTEN OR WATCH

A League of Their Own, 1992, director: Penny Marshall, writers: Lowell Ganz and Babaloo Mandel, 2 hours. A professional all-female baseball league springs up during World War II. Inspired by real events. Available on Hulu, Netflix, and DVD.

Amelia Earhart, PBS American Experience, first aired Oct. 27, 1993. Timeline, transcript, and materials are available, but online access to complete programs varies. Available on DVD or check libraries and streaming services.


Don’t Iron While the Strike is Hot! A musical about Kate Mullany, performed by students. Video available online in three parts of 25-35 minutes each.

She Inspires, a series of one minute videos from PBS, WMHT.

Emma Willard, 2017. Willard believed females were as capable as males of mastering math, philosophy, and the sciences. She advocated that girls’ stay in school beyond eighth grade. (Willard is not profiled in this resource.)

Ethelda Bleibtrey, 2018. Born in Waterford, Saratoga County, Ethelda became a competitive swimmer at a time when many thought it unladylike for women to compete. At the 1920 Antwerp Olympics, she swam in the first modern aquatic event allowing women. (Bleibtrey is not profiled in this resource.)

Kate Mullany, 2018.

Kate Mullany: Labor Activist, Tamerac Productions, 2016. Less than 16 minutes.

No Job for a Woman -- The Women Who Fought to Report WWII, Michèle Midori Fillion, Hurry Up Sister, Productions, 2011, 61 minutes. Although Lee Miller, the war photographer profiled in this guide, is not in this film, her colleagues’ stories are quite similar. Available on DVD or check libraries and streaming services.
READ

The 100 Greatest Americans of the 20th Century: A Social Justice Hall of Fame, Peter Dreier, 512 pp, Nation Books, 2012. Includes Friedan and Roosevelt from this section, women who appear elsewhere in this guide; and at least two more who could have been included: Frances Perkins and Margaret Sanger.

101 Changemakers: Rebels and Radicals Who Changed U.S. History, editors: Michele Bollinger and Dao X Tran, 210 pp, Haymarket Books, 2012. MS and HS. Includes Friedan from this section; women who appear elsewhere in this guide; and at least one more woman who could have been included, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins who lived for some years in Westchester County.


American Labor Studies Center. Information on Kate Mullany plus a glossary of labor terms and other resources, e.g., labor and human rights, child labor.

Campbell leaves diamond legacy, Hudson Valley 360, December 19, 2017. Short article about Lillian Campbell’s life and death.


VISIT

Franny Reese State Park, Highland, Ulster County. 2.5 miles of trails with views of the Mid-Hudson Bridge, Walkway Over the Hudson State Historic Park, and the City of Poughkeepsie. Connects to the Walkway Loop Trail. Get map.

Hart-Cluett Historic House Museum, Rensselaer County Historical Society, Troy. Two of the home’s owners had a collar and shirt manufacturing business. Collar City (1 hour, grades 3-5), immerses students in Troy’s industrial past. Also: walking tours of the city, History in Your Classroom, and house tours.

Kate Mullany National Historic Site, Troy, Rensselaer County. Mullany’s home is being restored. For possible group visits: 518-331-4474 or email Paul Cole.

National Purple Heart Hall of Honor, New Windsor, Orange County. Soldiers Across Time compares the stories of Purple Heart recipients from the Civil War to now. Students apply social studies practices, e.g., gathering, interpreting etc.

New York State Museum, Albany. With enough notice, the museum’s education and curatorial staff can tailor a program or share special items from its collections. Use the search function on the website, to find items such as a scrapbook about Clara J. Martin, Westchester’s first female deputy sheriff.

Saint Peter’s Cemetery, Troy, Rensselaer County. Burial place of Kate Mullany.

Storm King State Park, Cornwall-on-Hudson, Orange County. Trails reaching 1,000 feet reward hikers with views of the Hudson Highlands and the River. The park began with 800 acres in 1922 and now totals 1,884 acres some donated by Consolidated Edison as part of the settlement of Franny Reese’s lawsuit.

Westchester Women and War: Portraits 1943-45, online exhibit, Hudson River Museum, Yonkers, Westchester. 45 portraits of Yonkers women of varied ages and backgrounds who joined the Women’s Army Corps. This beautiful exhibit includes profiles of each woman and photos from the Life Photo Collection.