

LELIA ROBINSON SAWTELLE BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LEADS NOT FOLLOWED:

This bibliography does not list every source cited in the paper. Instead, it summarizes the major sources I used and includes some sources not cited in the paper. It also gives suggestions for further research, not only about Lelia but about other women lawyers who would make great additions to the website.

1. Sarah Killingsworth's paper "Lelia Robinson" is available on the website. [Http://www-leland.stanford.edu/group/WLHP/papers/robinson.html](http://www-leland.stanford.edu/group/WLHP/papers/robinson.html). This paper provides an excellent overview of Lelia's life, and a great starting point for further research into her life. The paper is extensively footnoted, and makes use of some sources not mentioned in my paper, particularly about her family and about Col. Higginson.
2. Robinson, Lelia J., Law Made Easy (1886); The Law of Husband and Wife (1889), *Women Lawyers in the United States*, 2 Green Bag 10 (1890); *Women Jurors*, 1 Chicago Law Times 22 (1886). The unpublished manuscript of Wills and Inheritances does not seem to be still in existence or available, although I did not try very hard to find it. Lelia's *Women Lawyers* article contains information about a number of women who would be valuable additions to the website.
3. Virginia Drachman's books and articles are excellent resources for information about Lelia and other lawyers of her day. Ms. Drachman's book contains all the letters of the Equity Club, as well as brief biographies of the Equities. These sources provide good starting places for biographies. Of particular interest is Almeda Hitchcock, who practiced law in Hawaii and even served as a temporary sheriff of the island, which at the time was roughly equivalent to being governor. Virginia G. Drachman, Women Lawyers and the Origins of Professional Identity in America: Letters of the Equity Club (1993); Virginia Drachman, *My "Partner" in Law and Life: Marriage in the Lives of Women Lawyers in Late 19th and Early 20th Century America*, 14 L. & SOC. INQUIRY 221 (1980); Virginia Drachman, *Women Lawyers and the Quest for Professional Identity in Late Nineteenth Century America*, 88 MICH. L. REV. 2414 (1990).
4. Some members of the Equity Club donated their papers. Most notably, Catharine Waugh McCulloch's papers are available on Microfilm as part of the Dillon Collection from the Schlesinger library at Harvard/Radcliffe. These collections of papers may have

personal letters from Lelia, since she privately corresponded with a number of the Equities in the late 1880s.

5. Jones, Douglas Lamar, "Lelia J. Robinson's Case and the Entrance of Women into the Legal Profession in Massachusetts," in The History of Law in Massachusetts: The Supreme Judicial Court 1692-1992 (1992). This source provides quite a bit of detail about Lelia's quest to gain admission to the bar. It analyzes the arguments in her case, and looks at the effect the decision in her case had on other cases. It also provides citations to her marriage and divorce records, as well as other old records which might provide some information about her personal life. Divorce records apparently often contained quite a bit of "juicy" material in those days.

6. *The Woman's Journal* covered Lelia's career fairly extensively. She also published her "Law of Marriage" articles there. Sarah Killingsworth made a fairly exhaustive search of this source, but as with all archival research, she may have missed a few articles.

7. *The Seattle Post-Intelligencer* and the *Washington Standard* covered her time in Washington Territory pretty thoroughly. I searched both papers for articles about her, but I may have missed some, especially in the *Washington Standard*. There may be other Seattle newspapers from 1884 that mention her; for instance there was a temperance paper called the *Mirror*. I did not examine those papers, mostly because the University of Washington library system's collection of these smaller papers is somewhat inconsistent; they have very few papers from 1884 Seattle. I did not get a chance to go through Abigail Duniway's *The New Northwest* in much detail, but it seems not to have covered Lelia's time in Seattle, although it does have articles mentioning Mary Leonard during this period.

8. The Boston newspapers seem like the major untapped resource about Lelia's life. She worked for the *Post, Globe, and Times* before she went to law school. It would be interesting to see if she published her articles as "Lelia Robinson" or "Lelia Chute" since she did this work in the few years before her divorce was final. Additionally, these papers may have covered her career after she returned to Boston, especially if she was making suffrage speeches and becoming more involved in politics. If so, these sources could really help fill out some of the periods in her life which are still a bit fuzzy, such as when she actually returned to Boston, what she was doing daily from 1885-1887, etc.

Similarly, Lelia definitely spent some of this time in Chicago, so those newspapers might be helpful.

9. Other sources about Nationalism might contain more information about the Second Boston Club, and may even discuss Lelia herself. Works which look promising are: John Hope Franklin, Edward Bellamy and the Nationalist Movement (1938); Elizabeth Sadler, One Book's Influence: Edward Bellamy's *Looking Backward* ; Everett McNair, Edward Bellamy; Arthur Mann, Yankee Reformers in an Urban Age (1958). I went through *The New Nation* and *Nationalism* from 1889 to 1891; these papers contain a few articles about her, but they mostly provide information about the movement during this period.