There are many reasons why a cookie could not be set correctly. Below are the most common reasons:

- You have cookies disabled in your browser. You need to reset your browser to accept cookies or to ask you if you want to accept cookies.
- Your browser asks you whether you want to accept cookies and you declined. To accept cookies from this site, use the Back button and accept the cookie.
- Your browser does not support cookies. Try a different browser if you suspect this.
- The date on your computer is in the past. If your computer's clock shows a date before 1 Jan 1970, the browser will automatically forget the cookie. To fix this, set the correct time and date on your computer.
- You have installed an application that monitors or blocks cookies from being set. You must disable the application while logging in or check with your system administrator.

**Why Does this Site Require Cookies?**

This site uses cookies to improve performance by remembering that you are logged in when you go from page to page. To provide access without cookies would require the site to create a new session for every page you visit, which slows the system down to an unacceptable level.

**What Gets Stored in a Cookie?**

This site stores nothing other than an automatically generated session ID in the cookie; no other information is captured.

In general, only the information that you provide, or the choices you make while visiting a web site, can be stored in a cookie. For example, the site cannot determine your email name unless you choose to type it. Allowing a website to create a cookie does not give that or any other site access to the rest of your computer, and only the site that created the cookie can read it.

11, “The Search for Women's History”; see also Anke Voss-Hubbard, “ 'No Documents – No History' : Mary Ritter Beard and the Early History of Women's Archives”, American Archivist 58 (Winter 1995). See also the sources cited in note 25 below. 10 For only one of many such writings, see Verne Harris and Sello Hatang, “Archives, Identity and Place: A Dialogue on What It (Might) Mean(s) to be an African Archivist”, ESARBICA Journal 19 (2000), as well as inter alia the articles by Verne Harris and Evelyn Wareham in these two issues of Archival Science. Mary Ritter Beard was born on August 5, 1876 in Indianapolis, Indiana, the fourth of seven children, and the first daughter, born to Narcissa Lockwood and Eli Foster Ritter. [1] Narcissa was born in Paris, Kentucky, graduated from Brookville Academy in Thornton, Kentucky and later worked there as a teacher for a short time before moving with her family to Greencastle, Indiana (home. "" No Documents—No History": Mary Ritter Beard and the Early History of Women's Archives.” American Archivist 58#1 (1995): 16-30. Primary sources[edit], Beard, Mary Ritter, and Ann J. Lane, eds. Making Women's History: The Essential Mary Ritter Beard (Feminist Press at CUNY, 1977). External links[edit]. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Mary Ritter Beard. Mary Ritter Beard can be considered the “founding mother” of the field of American women's history. A visionary thinker, Beard devoted her life to reconstructing a history that had remained largely undocumented and unacknowledged before she began her groundbreaking work. She held a firm conviction that women had a far greater impact on history than male historians had ever Mary Ritter Beard can be considered the “founding mother” of the field of American women's history. A visionary thinker, Beard devoted her life to reconstructing a history that had remained largely undocumented and unacknow