

Of Married Men & Mistresses: Documentation exists that Thomas Jefferson, framer of the U.S. Constitution, forefather, lawyer, third president of the United States, and slave owner, fathered at least one illegitimate child with his house slave, Sally Hemings, if not all six of her children. Allegations of this long have been regarded as fact by the Hemings' family line. The November 1998 scientific journal, *Nature* reported DNA results establishing "beyond a reasonable doubt" that Jefferson fathered Eston Hemings," a controversy two centuries old. Early 19th century rumors of the alleged affair noted that Jefferson and Hemings were living in the same household when her children were conceived and there was a strong resemblance of Hemings' children and the children of Jefferson's wife Martha. Rumors were further substantiated citing that Hemings' slave children were given special privileges in the house at Monticello and that Jefferson had established their freedom be granted upon his death. New York Law School professor Annette Gordon-Reed author of, *Thomas Jefferson and Sally Hemings: An American Controversy*, quotes a letter by Jefferson in which he wrote; "that he considered female slaves to be far more valuable than male slaves. Why? Because female slaves had children and, thus, added to capital." Gordon-Reed also argues that "establishment historians had deliberately avoided examining evidence about the relationship."

Maria Eva Duarte Peron's father, Juan Duarte, had two families: one with his legal wife, Adela D'Huart, with whom he had several children, and another with his mistress, Juana Ibarguren. Evita was the fifth child born to his mistress. Duarte belonged to an influential family in Chivilcoy. He was a prosperous and prestigious leader in politics and was named Deputy Justice of the Peace in 1908. Duarte did not hide the fact that he had two families and divided his time between them. But eventually he abandoned his mistress and their children, leaving them with nothing more than a paper formally recognizing the children as his. When he died in a 1925 car accident, he left his mistress and his illegitimate children financially pauperized. They were denied any inheritance. Evita was six years old at the time. In 1934, at the age of fifteen, she went to Buenos Aires to find work and begin her career.

After his New York to Paris solo flight in May 1927, Charles Lindbergh was ready to move on from stunt flying, barnstorming, and competitive racing to serious flight explorations. He wanted to marry, and he wanted to marry a healthy woman who liked flying because he wanted his wife to be his flying companion on future expeditions he had planned. He set his sights on Anne Morrow, daughter of the U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, and invited her to go flying when they first met. He let her experience the controls - her first flight training. When she told him she wanted to learn to fly - he smiled. They married in May 1929. Anne was critical to the success of Charles' flights. She was his copilot, radio operator, and navigator. Together they had four children. Together they purchased a home in Connecticut. Together they authored many books. Their youngest daughter Reeve said, they wrote not in collaboration but in mutual awareness and with mutual support. Of Anne's fourteen books, *A Gift from the Sea* printed in forty-five languages, sold over 3M copies. Charles' *Spirit of St. Louis* earned him a Pulitzer Prize. Charles continued his aeronautic work and was away from Anne and the children most of the last two decades of his life. During this period he was silent about his whereabouts, she remained subservient and devoted. She discovered her independence, grew her confidence, and became head of her household. In the late 1960's they again began to travel together. In 1974, with Anne by his side, Charles died of cancer. In 2001, Anne, 94 and frail, surrounded by family and friends, died peacefully. In 2003, it became public that Charles had seven grown children in Europe conceived and birthed by three women, each to whom he wrote a letter from his deathbed requesting "utmost secrecy."

Former president of France, Francois Mitterrand's "second family" was revealed to the public in 1994, a year before he left office. He had a state apartment where he had installed his mistress, an art curator, under heavy police guard. At the time, most of France believed the secretive

Socialist leader (1981-95), was living with Danielle, his wife, at their Left Bank home. Mitterrand was well known in Paris as a profound womanizer. At what stage Mitterrand's wife, Danielle, became aware of this 20-year liaison is not known. But a daughter Mazarine was born in 1974 to Annie Pingeot, a campaign volunteer 20 years younger than Mitterrand who then was 62. At a breakfast with senior French journalists in 1984, Mitterrand admitted that he had an illegitimate daughter. "So what?" he challenged the journalists. None printed this story. When Mitterrand underwent cancer surgery in 1994, Pingeot secretly occupied the hospital room next to his. Mazarine, his illegitimate child kept in the shadows for almost two decades, was outed in 1996 as her father lay dying, and faced an abstruse future after a abstruse past. According to author Phillippe Alexandre, Mitterrand's legitimate son, Jean-Christophe, and Mazarine met in a hospital corridor when both were visiting their father after his cancer surgery. Jean-Christophe snubbed her and is said to have told friends: "As long as my father doesn't speak of this young woman, for me she doesn't exist." In 2005 Mazarine Marie Pingeot-Mitterrand, 34, told *The Sunday Times*: "For 19 years I was nobody's daughter, but I've finally decided to add my father's name to my identity papers."

Sources: *Anne Morrow Lindbergh: First Lady of the Air*, Kathleen C. Winters; "Secrets and Lives," MORE, March 2008, Reeve Lindbergh;
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