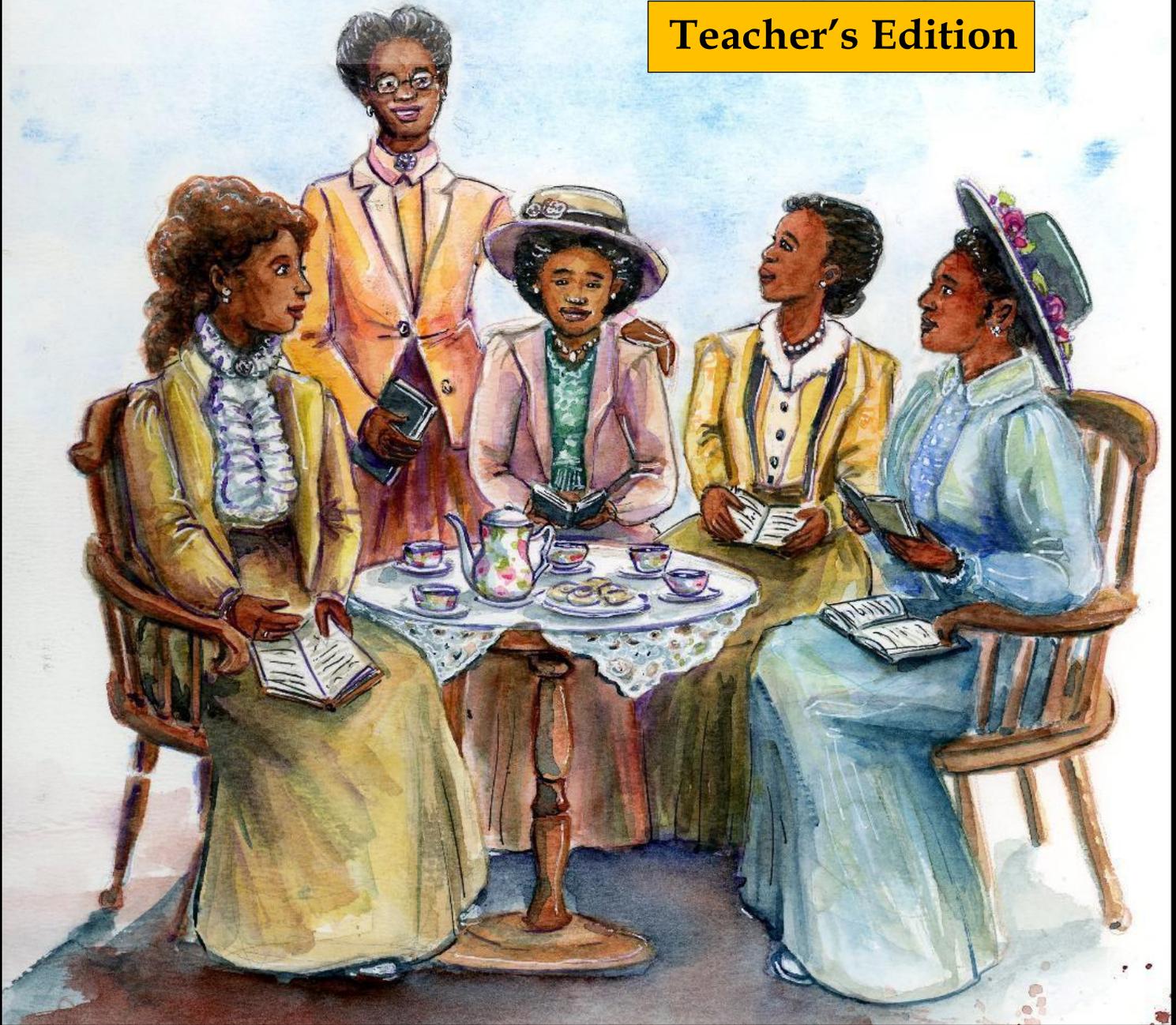


Coloring Book

Women's Movement in American 19th Century:
Connections to Wisconsin

Teacher's Edition



Written by Rebecca Mormann-Krieger

Edited by Adrianne Velasco

Illustrated by Charlene Mosley



The **Enduring Families Project** is a non-profit dedicated to retelling the stories of early African Americans in the La Crosse, WI area. EFP's work has a foundation created by the late Dr. Bruce Mouser and his **Black La Crosse, Wisconsin 1850-1906**. His research and digital work is held at **UW-La Crosse, Murphy Library, Special Collections and ARC**.

https://digitalcollections.uwlax.edu/jsp/RcWebImageViewer.jsp?doc_id=fa666b01-389e-4944-9eda-fb2e683e69e9/wlacu000/00000010/00000033

The late Dr. Mouser was a mentor and supporter of EFP's work, as is his wife, Dr. Nancy Mouser, and his children and grandchildren. We are thankful for them being involved.

Many photographs used in EFP's Coloring Book on the 19th Century Women's Movement were in **Public Domain** and came from the **Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division**. **Wikipedia** made both the photo research process and the downloading of images straightforward and simple. We appreciate their services.

Some photographs used within the coloring book had poor print quality or were not available from a free library source. These photographs were reproduced with the help of **Freepik AI** or **Gemini AI**. Sometimes this was not an easy process, because the AI programs were not always *cooperative* during production.



Original photos were made available from UW-La Crosse Murphy Library – Special Collections and ARC



These photos and reproductions are of the same person, **Lillian Smith Davenport**. It is difficult to *see* the person in the AI illustration, but it is just as difficult to see them in the original photo.

Land Acknowledgement Statement

We recognize and acknowledge that the land we occupy is the ancestral home of the Ho-Chunk Nation, who have called this land Wazijja haci since time immemorial.

We acknowledge circumstances that led to the forced removal of the Ho-Chunk people through governmental treaties and forcible removal, and we honor their history of resistance and resilience. The Ho-Chunk Nation and the other eleven First Nations residing in the boundaries of present-day Wisconsin remain vibrant and strong.

We recognize and respect the inherent sovereignty of the twelve First Nations that reside in the boundaries of the state of Wisconsin. This history of colonization informs our work and vision for a collaborative future.



La Crosse Black Literary and Debating Society may have started in the mid-18th century. Most primary sources reference their activities during the 1880s. Some records suggest women active in the society lived in 1860 and came from Philadelphia where women's social welfare clubs were very active.

Women's social clubs served as centers of education for African American women. These organizations became involved in supporting families as they settled in new territories. They helped newcomers find homes and jobs. As well as connecting families with groups dedicated to their on-going security and well-being.

Symbols of the Women's Suffrage Movement

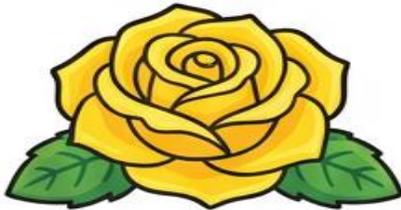


Women fought for the right to vote, and they used special symbols to show their message!



The Flowers of the Fight

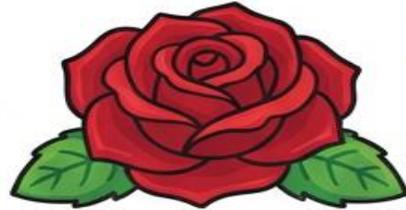
Sunflower: A symbol of hope and the state of Kansas, where women first won the right to vote in some elections.



Yellow Rose: Wearing a yellow rose meant you supported women's right to vote. It was the "Yes" flower!



Red Rose: Wearing a red rose meant you were against women voting. It was the "No" flower.



Other Important Symbols

Jail Door Pin: Suffragists wore this pin to show they had been to jail for fighting for their rights.



Bicycle: Bicycles gave women freedom to travel and spread their message easily.



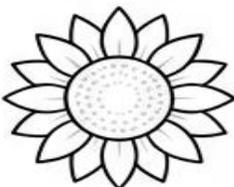
Sewing Needle + Thread: Women sewed stars onto a special flag to show each state that allowed them to vote.

Star: When 36 states said "Yes," a star was added to the flag, and women across the country won the right to vote!

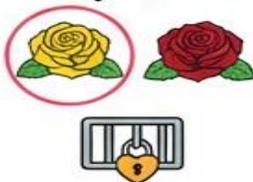


Activity Box!

Color the Sunflower!



Circle the "Yes" Symbol!



Draw 3 Stars!



Simple Matching Quiz!



Hope & Kansas
Supported Votes
Went to Jail

Secret Symbols of the Fight for Votes

Long ago, brave women called suffragists fought for the right to vote. They used secret symbols to share their message!

The Special Colors

 **Purple:** Loyalty and sticking to the goal.

 **White:** Purity and good purpose.

 **Gold (or Yellow):** Light and life, like a torch.

White Dresses: Suffragists wore white dresses in parades to show they were polite and pure.

England's Colors: In England, they used Purple, White, and Green for hope.



The Animal Secret

The Bluebird of Hope: Suffragists in Massachusetts used bluebirds to show their cause was important!

Cats vs. Dogs: People thought women were like cats (soft, inside) and men were like dogs (active, outside).

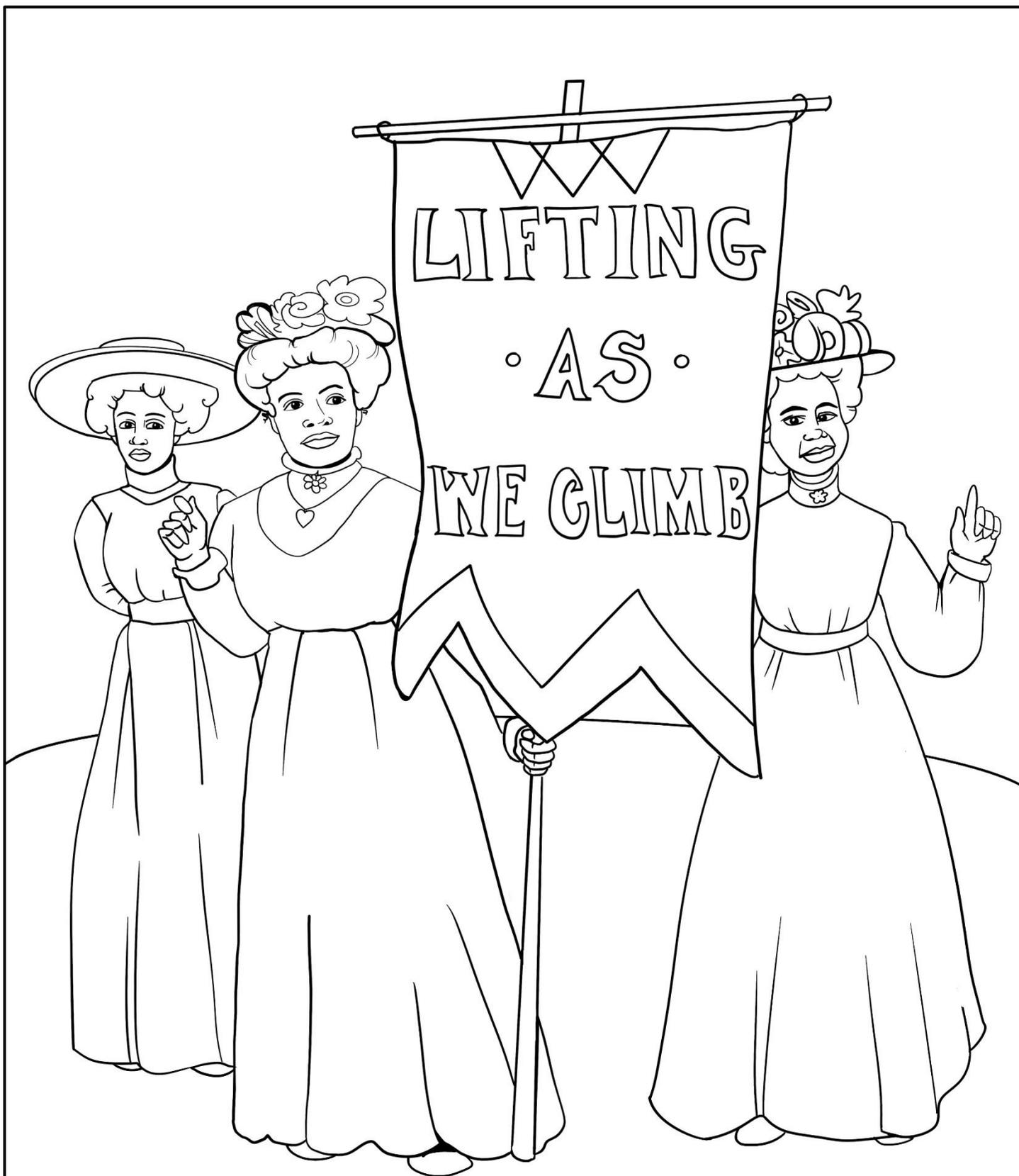


Activity Box!

Color the symbols! Match the colors to their meanings.
Draw a bluebird and write one sentence about why it was important.



Teacher Sources: National Park Service; Library of Congress.



Discuss the difference between “Climb” and “Rise”.
The sign on this page is a quote from the NACWC. In the student’s coloring book the quote is changed to correspond with the EFP book, *Lifting as We Rise*, story of 19th Century African American Women’s Movement.

National Association of Colored Women's Clubs

Nannie Helen Burroughs Her speech "*How the Sisters Are Hindered from Helping*," at the 1900 National Baptist Convention in Virginia, won her fame and recognition. In 1909, she founded the National Training School for Women and Girls in Washington, DC. She organized the **Harriet Beecher Stowe Literary Society**, and studied business. Here she met her role models Anna J. Cooper and Mary Church Terrell, who were active in the suffrage movement and civil rights.



Charlotte Forten's family was part of Philadelphia's elite Black community. She married Francis Grimke, the half-brother of the Grimke Sisters. After graduation she moved to Salem, MA, joined the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, and entered Salem Normal School to become a teacher. Charlotte published poems in anti-slavery publications and called for Black women's participation with Abolition. In 1896, Forten helped found the National Association of Colored Women. She was active in social justice her entire life.

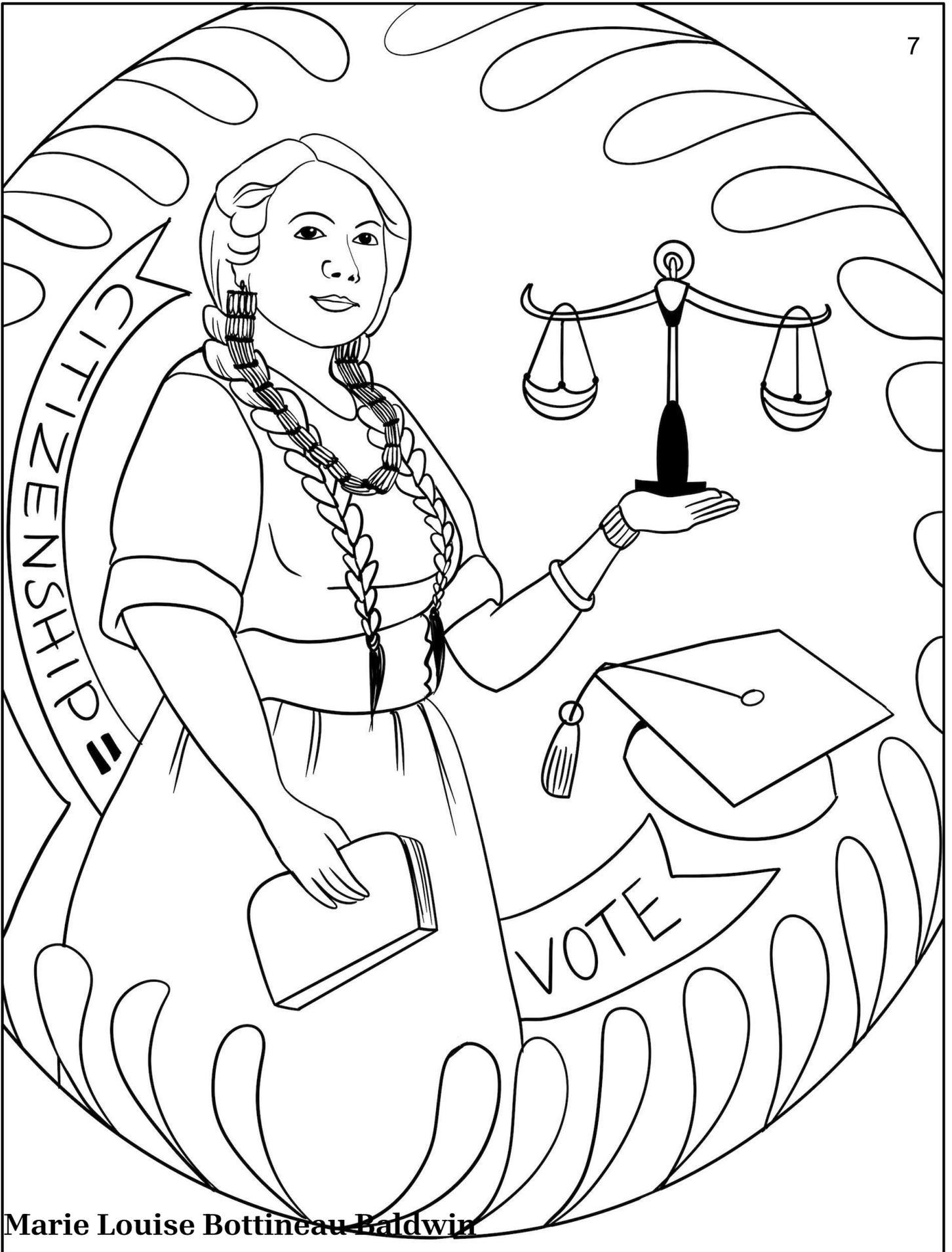
Mary Eliza Church Terrell was a daughter of a millionaire and mother who owned a hair salon and value in education sent her to Antioch school and Oberlin College, earning both Master's degrees. Later she taught at Her activism sparked when a friend, Thomas because of business competition. Lynching reason white women's suffrage movements black women's movements. **Racial Uplift**, belief would advance people of color, was her life's focus. She believed **if one succeeds, the whole race would be elevated**. She helped found the National Association of Colored Women in 1896. Their moto, "**Lifting as We Climb**".



an African American College laboratory Bachelor's and Wilberforce College. Moss, was lynched struggle was the never joined with equal opportunities

Ida B Wells became caretaker for her six siblings at age 16. She earned money as a schoolteacher. Later moved to Memphis, TN. She purchased a first-class ticket to sit in the train's *ladies car*, soon the conductor asked her to move to the *smoking car*. She refused and was forced off the train. Later she wrote white passengers "...stood on seats...and [applauded] the conductor for his brave stand". Wells-Barnett sued the Ohio railway company, resulting in receiving compensation for harassment. Wells-Barnett was a journalist, anti-lynching activist, women's suffragette, and an early civil rights movement leader. She authored **A Red Record**, a book that provided the history and statistical data on African American lynching in the U. S. during the late 19th century.





Marie Louise Bottineau Baldwin

First Nation



Marie Louise Bottineau Baldwin (Metis/Turtle Mountain Chippewa) was born in Pembina, North Dakota. Her father was a lawyer for the Ojibwa/Chippewa Nation in Minnesota and North Dakota. Marie worked as a clerk in her father's office. As a young woman, Marie believed Native Americans needed to fit in with white culture in order to survive. Over time, her views changed when she became involved with the suffrage movement and Society for American Indians (SAI). Instead of assimilation, Marie emphasized the value of traditional Native cultures while asserting her place in the modern world as an

Indian woman. As a nationally known spokesperson for modern Indian women, she testified in front of Congress and met with women from across the country.

Zitkála-Šá (Lakota: meaning Red Bird) was a Yankton Dakota writer, translator, musician, educator, and political activist. She wrote about struggles with cultural identity, and the *pull between the majority culture where she was educated, and Dakota culture into which she was raised*. Her books brought Native American stories to white English-speaking readers. In 1926, she co-founded **National**

Council of American Indians to establish support for Native people's rights. Co-founded the National Working with William F. Hanson, Zitkala-Ša wrote music for *The Sun Dance Opera* (1913)—the first American Indian opera based on Sioux and Ute cultural themes. Zitkala-Ša continued to influence Native American activists in the 20th century.



Susette La Flesche Tibbles was born in 1854, the year the Omaha Indians lost their Nebraska hunting grounds and agreed to move to a reservation. Susette was the eldest daughter of Joseph La Flesche—also called Chief Iron Eyes. Susette grew up on the Omaha reservation and attended the Presbyterian Mission Boarding Day School. In 1877, the Ponca tribe was moved to reservation land in Oklahoma. Iron Eyes and Susette went to investigate living conditions for the Ponca tribe. Their visit resulted in Standing Bear, Chief of the Ponca tribe, presenting a writ of habeas corpus to the court. This order was to determine if the Ponca were imprisoned lawfully. Susette interpreted during the trial in Omaha in May 1879. After the trial, Susette became known as “Bright Eyes.” Susette left her mark on history with her fight for justice and equality for her people.



N.A.A.C.P.
JUNE 26 Headquarters JULY 2

NAACP
National
Association
for the
Advancement
of
Colored
People

END
OF
DISCRIMINATION



Mary McLeod Bethune

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

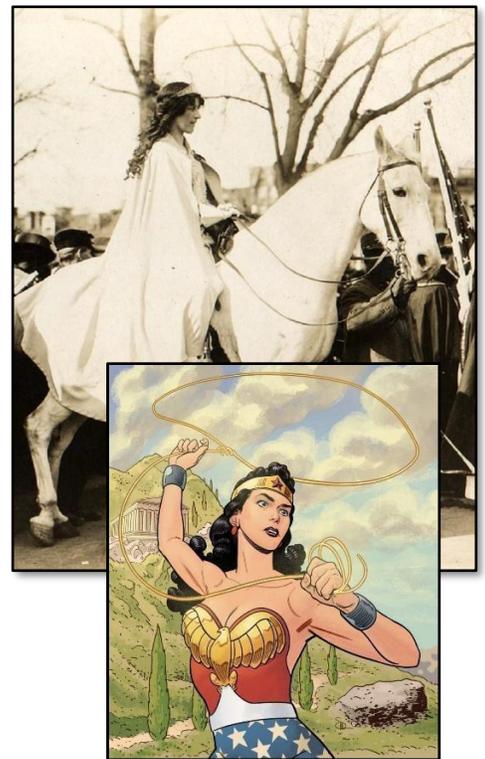


Lillian Wald, civil rights and suffrage activist, was a founding member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). She also founded Henry Street Neighborhood Playhouse and led the Child Labor Committee.

This group lobbied for federal child labor laws and promoted childhood education. In 1922 the *New York Times* named Wald one of 12 greatest American women, and later received the Lincoln Medallion for "Outstanding Citizen of New York." Wald paved the way for women in public health. She was a medical provider, an employer, and an educator. Her legacy is still seen in the Visiting Nurses Service of New York.

On March 13, 1913 **Inez Milholland** rode her horse "Grey Dawn" in the Woman Suffrage Procession in Washington, D.C. She dressed in white to represent the "New Woman" of the Twentieth Century. She rode down Pennsylvania Avenue in the first organized march on Washington. At her death at the age of 29 from exhaustion, the National Woman's Party (NWP) held a memorial service. The NWP did not invite any African Americans to participate. Milholland's father invited several guests to speak, including professors from Howard University, a historically black college. Because NWP was excluding African Americans, he gave an emotional speech. He said

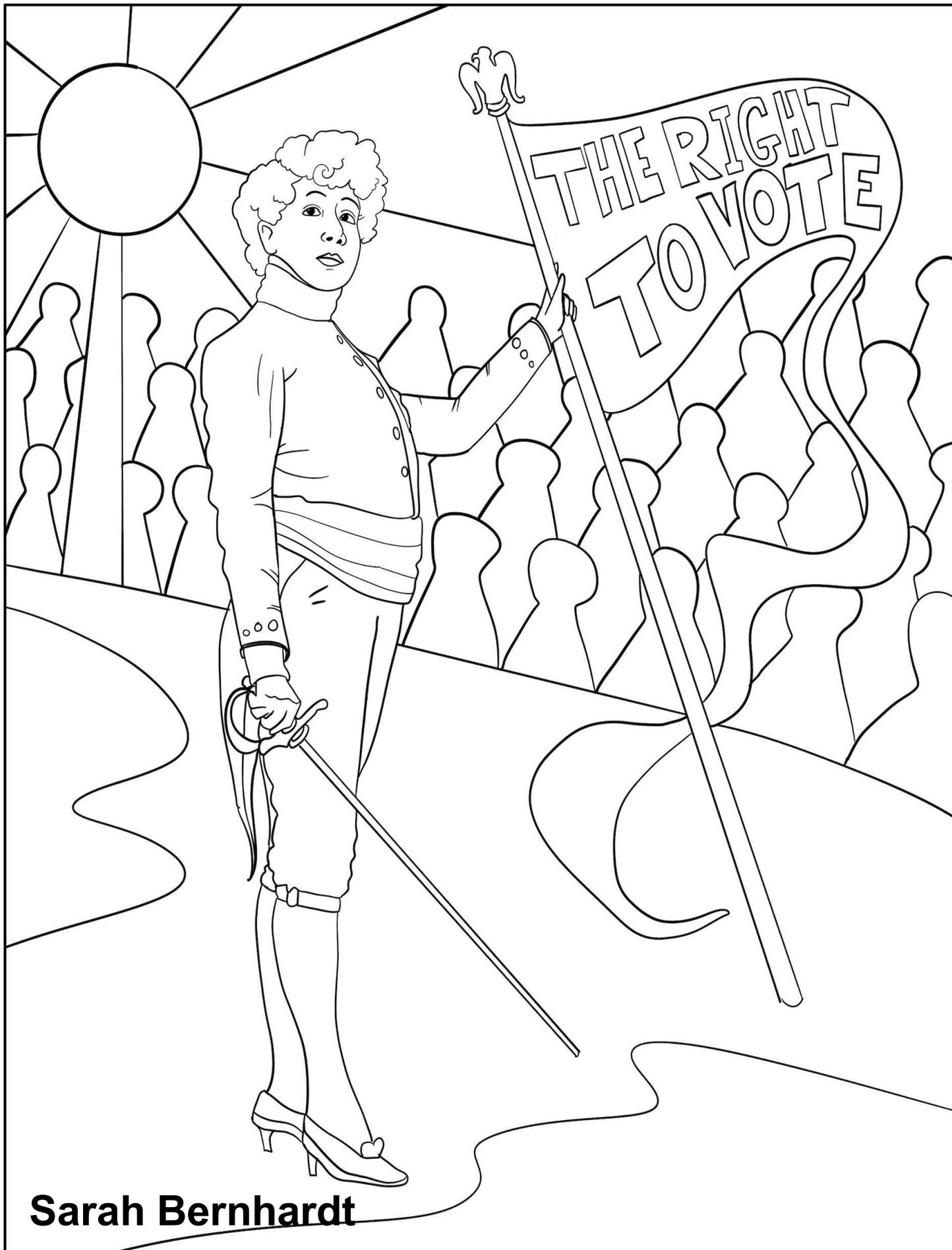
"...I want to remind you in the first suffrage parade, Inez herself demanded the colored women be allowed to march, and now today we were told it would mar the program to have these guests of mine speak. ...I have nothing to say except that Inez believed in equal rights for everybody."



Milholland's involvement in the Women's Movement inspired the creation of Wonder Woman. The character's creator, William Moulton was a supporter of women's rights and suffrage.



Mary McLeod Bethune remembered racial inequality as a child. The Black community had less wealth and opportunity. While visiting the family that had enslaved her mother Mary picked up a book, and one of the family scolded her with "Put down that book, you can't read." McLeod later spoke of this contributing to her desire for literacy and education. She became an American educator, humanitarian, suffragist, and civil rights activist. She founded many organizations to help people. She was one of the founders of the NAACP.



Sarah Bernhardt

Protest by Performers

Singing Their Message

Many suffrage songs featured original texts written by suffragists sung to popular tunes of the day, such as “Yankee Doodle” and “America.” On June 15, 1911, *The New York Times* published a story about police informing women in Los Angeles that “votes for women” speeches were banned at their rally. So, the suffragists set their speeches to music and sang their message instead!



Sarah Bernhardt was a famous actress from France. She played characters in Greek and Shakespearian drama to modern theatre. She took on male roles as well as female roles. When Bernhardt made her first American tour in 1880, “feminism” was not a common term. During the next half-century, a generation of daring actresses and comics brought a new kind of woman to center stage. They explored



fears about female roles, gender identity, and traditional ideas of womanly modesty. They created powerful images of themselves as ambitious, independent, and expressive “New Women.”

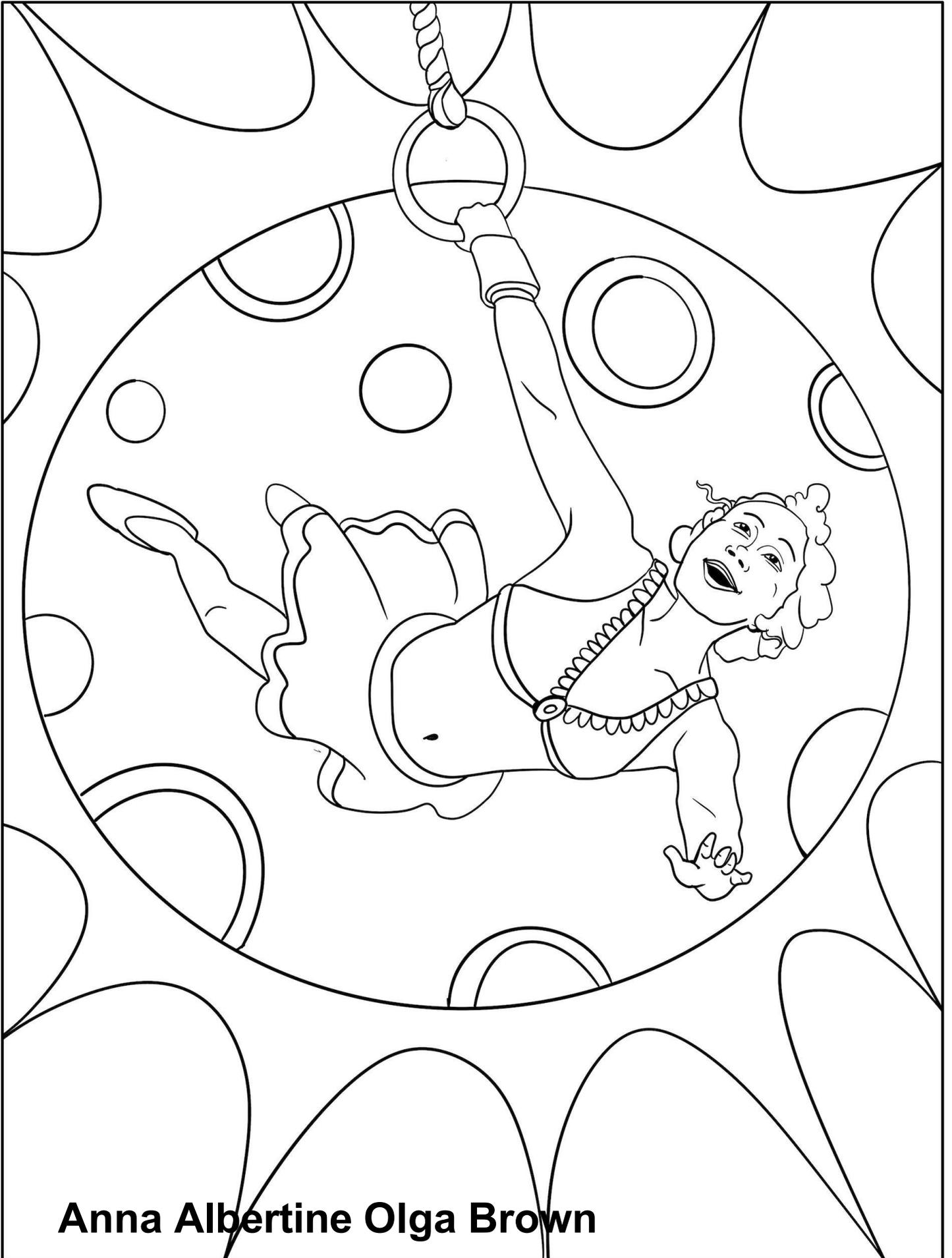
Lillian Russell was a comic, singer, actress, and political activist. Russell made statements about how the right to vote would not destroy a woman's femininity. She helped popularize the use of the bicycle for women. Russell worked as a public figure for women's suffrage and was an icon of both beauty and female power during her lifetime.



Lillian Davenport was a talented musician, Vaudeville artist, and teacher. Vaudeville was popular entertainment from the late 1800s until the mid-1900s. The shows featured comedy, music, and animals, and represented a variety of racial and ethnic groups. La Crosse had several vaudeville performers, and one of the most widely known was **Lillian Davenport**. She was

well-known as a musician and singer—and for forcing Wisconsin to remove the signs in businesses declaring that people of color would not be served.





Anna Albertine Olga Brown

Circus Women

Circus women were working women and fought for women's equality. In 1912, women performers from the Barnum & Bailey Circus gathered to form the first circus suffrage society. **The Labor Movement** was a major audience for suffrage. However, the leaders of the suffragist movement did not encourage support from all groups of women.

The Women's Movement was started with mostly white, upper-and-middle-class women with strict social ideals. Circus performers were not *respected* members of society. Because early suffragists wanted their movement to be seen as virtuous and right, they believed the circus women could cause problems.

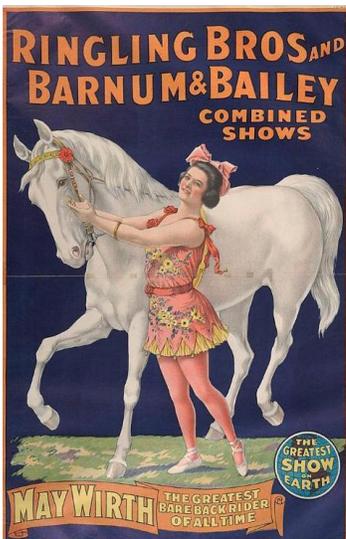
On the other hand, circus women didn't experience the inequalities other women did. They were usually treated as equals to men, and often paid more. Audiences came to the circus to see female athletes and many circus women had the physical strength of men.

Anna Albertine Olga Brown was hailed as a performer with exceptional ability and imagination. The painting of her by Degas depicts a free Black woman who created her own life and legend. Audiences called her "Miss LaLa"



Josephine Demont's parents were circus stars and she began performing early in life.

When she retired, she trained horses. Her farm became a training school for young female riders, and a place where women could come to recover from anxieties and illnesses.



The aerial rope requires a lot of strength in the legs and arms. **Lillian Leitzel** would wow crowds by spinning around so hard she would dislocate her shoulder. Her act earned millions, resulting in a high salary, her own tent, and private railroad car. She supported women's athletics when women were thought to be "too delicate" for physical activity.

In March 1912, a group of female performers from the Barnum & Bailey Circus gathered at Madison Square Garden to talk about suffrage. Among them was **May Wirth**—whose equestrian act included a running leap onto the back of a galloping horse—and **Katie Sandwina**, the "female Hercules."





Soledad Chavez de Chacon

Politicians

Dr. Lillie Rosa Minoka-Hill was a “*First Nation*” woman who fought *bloodline laws*; laws written to eliminate tribal citizenship. U. S. Supreme Court stated First Nation people were citizens of two nations; one with the U. S. and other to their indigenous nation. First Nation people could not vote until 1924. Lillie’s mother, Mohawk, died in childbirth, and her father, was a white physician. Lillie attended Women’s Medical College in 1899. She married Charles Hill, Oneida, with a reservation farm. Both needed to work the farm, so Lillie opened a “kitchen clinic”. In her lifetime generational blood lines were cut in-half based upon the father’s lineage. Lillie’s father was a white Quaker; therefore, she was *never* “First Nation”. Intermarriage and birth laws made First Nations weaker.



Golda Mabovitch Meir was the first female Prime minister of Israel (1969 to 1974). She was Ukrainian-Jewish and daughter of Blume and Moshe Yitzhak Mabovitch. Golda’s autobiography described how her father boarded up the house once because of rumors about the government removing Jews. Eventually the family moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Here they ran a grocery store and often Golda was in charge. She learned many lessons in the store and school. On May 14, 1948, Meir became one of the signers of the Israeli *Declaration of Independence*.



"After I signed, I cried. Studying American history as a schoolgirl... I read about those who signed the U.S. Declaration of Independence. I couldn't imagine these were *real people* doing something real..."

Soledad Chavez de Chacon was elected Secretary of State for New Mexico, two years after women gained the right to vote. She was the first Hispanic woman in state-wide office. Many in her family were territorial governors and office holders. In 1924, Lt. Governor Jose Baca passed away while Governor James Hinkle was out of state, leaving Secretary Chacon to act as governor. She was the first female Hispanic to govern a state. In 1934, she was elected to the NM House of Representatives, becoming the fourth Hispanic woman to hold that office.



Belle Case LaFollette lived on a farm in Baraboo, WI. At 16 she attended UW-Madison, where she met her husband, Robert. Belle was skilled orator and delivered a prize-winning commencement speech at graduation in 1879. She taught high school in Spring Green while her husband studied law. She helped her husband with court cases and in 1885 she became the first woman lawyer from the University of Wisconsin Law School. When her husband ran for many different offices she helped write his speeches and manage his campaigns. She co-edited *La Follette’s Weekly Magazine*, which later became *The Progressive*. In 1915 helped founded the Woman’s Peace Party, which later became the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom.



The Suffragist



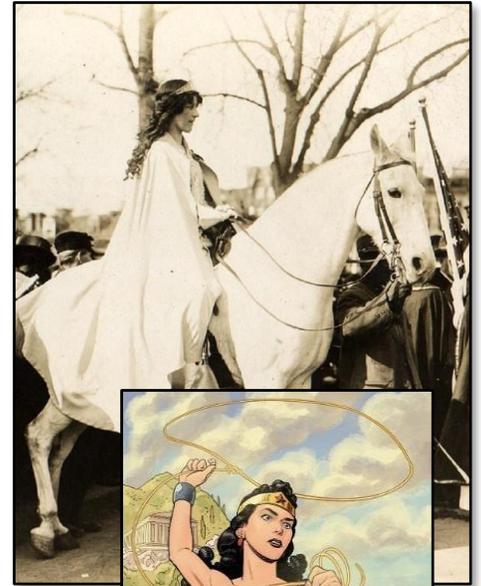
Lucy Burns and Alice Paul

Silent Sentinels

On March 13, 1913 **Inez Milholland** rode her horse “Grey Dawn” in the *Woman Suffrage Procession in Washington, D.C.* She dressed in white for the “*New Woman*” of the 20th Century leading thousands of down Pennsylvania Avenue. This was the first organized march on Washington.

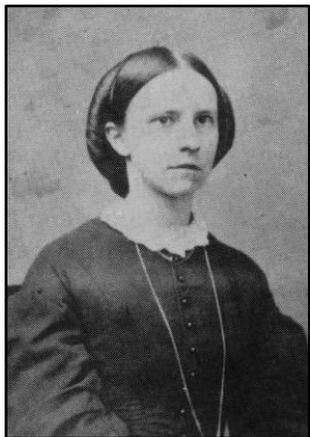
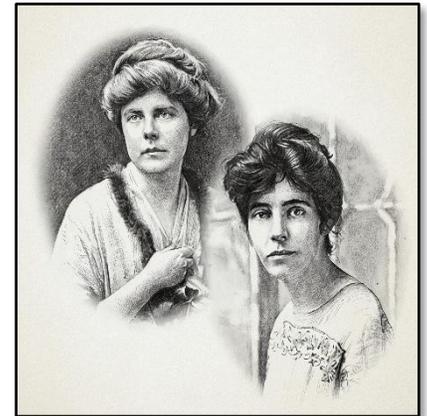
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“...I want to remind you that in the first suffrage parade, Inez demanded colored women be allowed to march, and now today we’re told it would mar the program to have [my] guests speak. ...Inez believed in equal rights for everybody.”



Milholland's involvement in the women’s suffrage movement inspired the creation of comic book character **Wonder Woman**. The character’s creator, William Moulton Marston, was a supporter of women’s rights and suffrage.

Lucy Burns and **Alice Paul** were both were leaders in the *National American Women Suffrage Association (NAWSA)*. They wanted the government to update laws to include women’s rights. Many did not agree. Paul and Burns organized the *Woman Suffrage Procession* of 1913. This occurred the day before President Woodrow Wilson's began his presidential term. As much as the parade was organized, it turned violent because of people who lined the route. Over 200 women were hospitalized.



Rev. Olympia Brown believed women were controlled by the men in their lives. First, by their fathers, brothers and male relatives, and finally by their husbands. Their sole purpose in life was to find a husband, have children, and serve the family. She believed this was wrong and she publicly burned President Woodrow Wilson’s speeches in front of the White House. In 1920 Olympia Brown told the Racine Church congregation...

“...the grandest thing has been the lifting up of the gates and the opening of the doors to the women of America, giving liberty to 27 million women... Amazing women fought for our rights.”



Lillian Smith Davenport

Teachers



Septima Poinsette Clark, civil rights activist, was born in Charleston, South Carolina in 1898. She attended Avery Normal Institute graduating in 1916 and became a schoolteacher in a one-room schoolhouse.

Many southern states enforced segregation until the 1950s. Clark was not allowed to teach in Charleston public school system and had to accept teaching positions in rural schools. This was unfair and they protested. The campaign was successful.

Clark believed social activism had the power to better lives of African Americans. Clark disapproved of the Southern voting system. Black men and women had the right to vote, but literacy tests often stopped them. African Americans adults could not read because their parents and grandparents were formerly enslaved. Clark designed educational programs to teach literacy. This was important in order to vote and gain other rights. Her idea for “citizen education” became the cornerstone of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.’s movement. He called her the **“Grandmother of the Civil Rights Movement.”**



Adella Hunt Logan was an African-American writer, educator, and suffragist. Her parents were Mariah Hunt, a free woman of color, and Henry Hunt, a plantation owner. She was their fourth of eight children. She earned an education at Bass Academy, and became teacher certified at the age of 16. Hunt gained a scholarship to Atlanta University. She attended Upper Normal College, where she continued teacher's education and graduated in 1881. Hunt spent two years teaching at a primary school, then in 1883, she was offered positions teaching at both Atlanta University and Booker T. Washington's Tuskegee Institute. Hunt is best known for her activist work. In 1895, she joined the Tuskegee Women’s Club to improve the lives of African Americans communities with health care and social reform.

Lillian Smith-Davenport, vaudeville actor and singer, was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin and fought for civil rights. She attended Central High school and La Crosse Normal School (UW-L).

While visiting her mother in 1941, she noticed many La Crosse businesses posted Jim Crow signs. She notified Wisconsin’s NAACP, which led to the removal of the signs. Later in her life, Lillian taught music at a Chicago public school.



She lived in the Rosenwald Apartments. Julius Rosenwald’s large building provided safe, affordable housing to Black residents who were locked out of the American dream by strict housing requirements. It was home to many famous people like Nat King Cole and Gwendolyn Brooks.

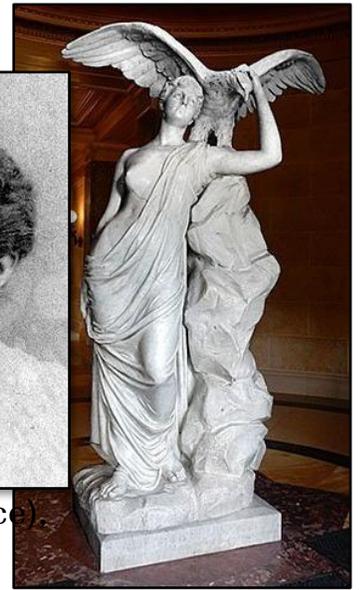


Angel Decora

Visual Artists

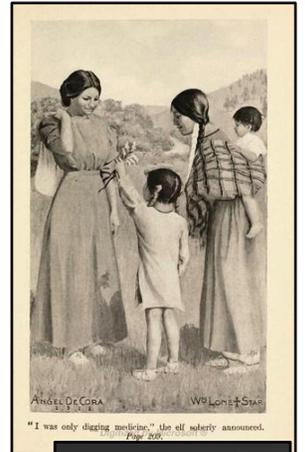
Helen Farnsworth Mears

Helen Farnsworth Mears was 20 years old when she designed her sculpture, "Genius of Wisconsin." It is on display at the southwest entrance of the Wisconsin State Capitol. Mears was from a group of women sculptors called the "White Rabbits." She died suddenly in 1916. Newspapers referred to her as the "prominent American sculptress."



Angel De Cora, or Hinook-Mahiwi-Kalinaka (Fleecy Cloud Floating in Place), was born at the Winnebago Agency in Dakota County, Nebraska. Her father was David Tall Decora, a Ho-Chunk man with French ancestry and a son of Little Decorah, a hereditary chief. Angel was part of the Thunderbird clan. Her family, who were tribal leaders in Wisconsin, was relocated to the West. Later she was kidnapped and sent to an eastern boarding school where she learned western-style art. Her

work and public attraction to indigenous art led the Carlisle Industrial School to hire her as a teacher. She encouraged First Nation students to explore art within their native art traditions.



Edmonia Lewis's father was Black, and her mother was Ojibwa. Orphaned at an early age, Lewis grew up in her mother's tribe where she learned to fish, swim, and make traditional crafts. In 1859, she attended Oberlin College in Ohio, one of the first schools to accept female and Black students. She became interested in the fine arts. She traveled to Boston and became a professional artist, studying and creating portraits of famous antislavery heroes.

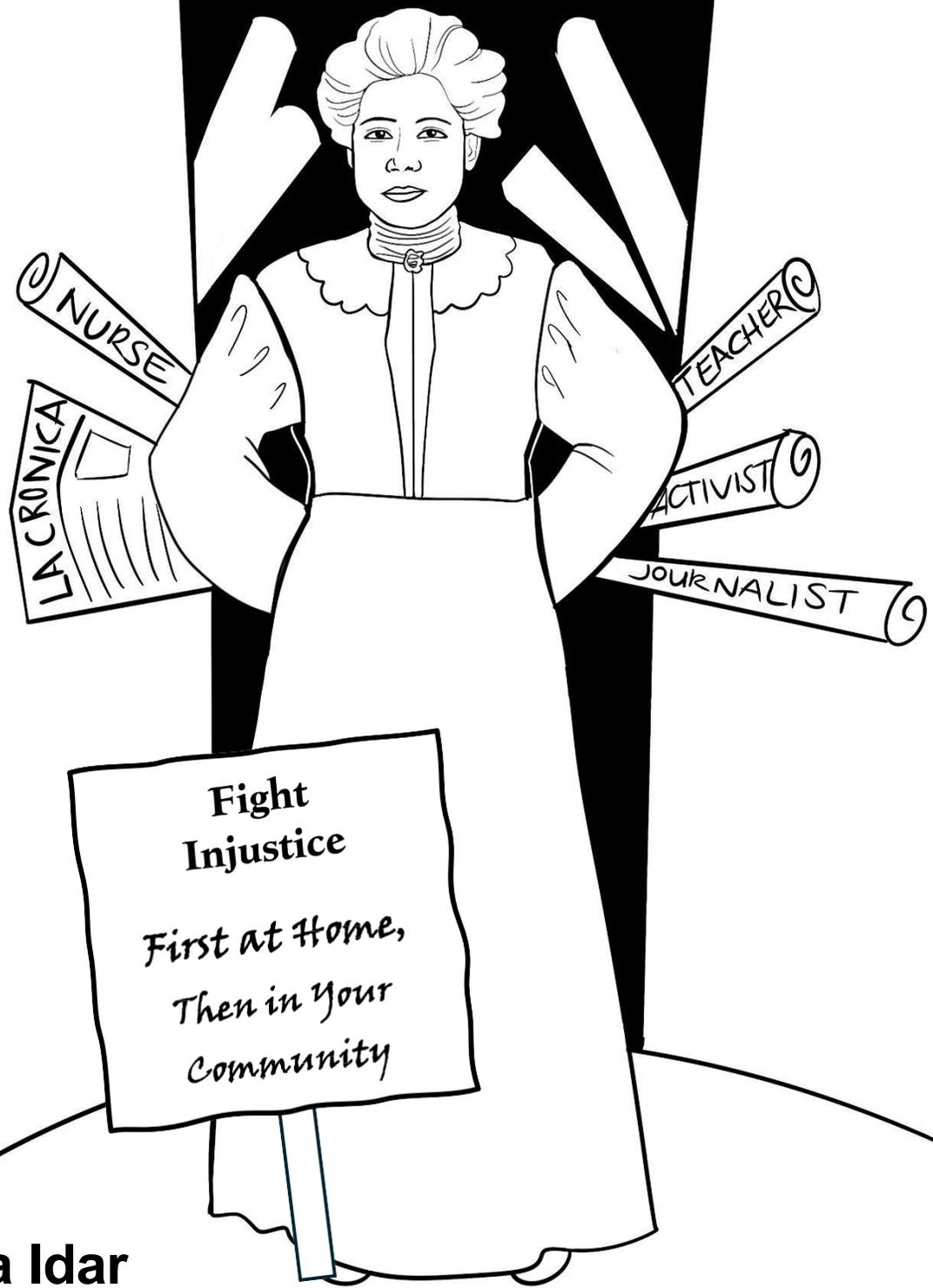


Vinnie Ream Hoxie

Ream was the youngest artist and the first woman hired by the U.S. government to create a sculpture. She created the statue of Abraham Lincoln when she was 18 years old. Her sculpture sits in the Capitol Rotunda. Controversary about women artists caused her to move to Paris, Munich, Florence, and finally Rome, where she created the finished marble figure of Lincoln.



EL PROGRESO



Jovita Idar



Latina Suffragists

Maria Cadilla de Martinez was a Puerto Rican writer, educator, and women's rights activist. She earned her doctoral degree in 1933 with the thesis, *“La Poesia Popular de Puerto Rico”* (The Popular Poetry of Puerto Rico). She belonged to the Civic League of Puerto Rico and the Association of Women Voters. As a member of these organizations, she fought for women's right to vote.

Lola Rodríguez de Tió was a Puerto Rican poet. She supported women's rights and the island's fight for independence. She used her poetry to fight for social justice and inspire others to fight colonialism. Lola's revolutionary version of Puerto Rico's national anthem, *“La Borinqueña,”* became a rallying cry for the independence movement:

*“¡Despierta, borinqueño, que han dado la señal!
¡Despierta de ese sueño, que es hora de luchar!”*

Wake up, Puerto Ricans! The signal has been given! Wake up from this dream, it's time to fight! Her fearless words for Puerto Rican freedom made her a beloved figure in the island's history. Today, her contributions to Puerto Rican culture and identity are still celebrated.

Lucretia del Valle Grady was the daughter of Reginaldo Francisco del Valle and Helen May White. Her father was a California state senator. She starred as Doña Josefa Yorba in The Mission Play, a popular outdoor pageant. She was married to Ambassador Henry F. Grady. Lucretia left acting for political work—first with her father, then with her husband, but also in her own right. She was a California delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1928, 1936, 1940, and 1956. In 1937 she was vice chair of the Democratic National Committee. When her husband came assistant Secretary of State, the couple moved to Washington, D. C.

Jovita Idar's parents were Jovita and Nicasio Idar. Her father was a newspaper editor and a civil rights advocate. From an early age, Idar was exposed to journalism and political activism. She became a Mexican-American journalist, activist, and suffragist. She single-handedly protected her newspaper headquarters when the Texas Rangers came to shut it down. She then crossed the border to serve as a nurse during the Mexican Revolution. She wrote articles supporting women's rights in *La Crónica*, her father's newspaper, and continued to speak out about the injustices in her time.



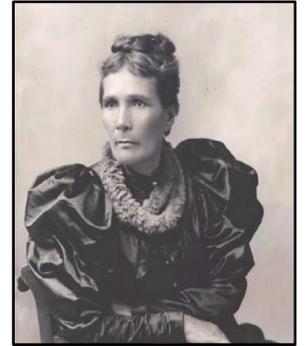


Kimako Kimu

Asian Pacific

Emma Kaili Metcalf Beckley Nakuina

Emma's father was an American sugar planter, and her mother was a Hawaiian high chiefess. She worked as a curator at the Hawaiian National Museum and as Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights. She is considered to be Hawaii's first female judge. During the early 1900s, she supported the women's suffrage movement in the Territory of Hawaii. As a writer she wrote about Hawaiian culture, folklore, and Hawaiian legends.



Komako Kimu 木村 駒子

Kimu was a famous actress, stage performer, and suffragist. On stage she could say and think what she wanted. Komako Kimura and two other women created the movement, "The True New Women's Association." She wanted to change laws and give men and women equal rights. Her goal was to encourage women to be strong-willed and thoughtful feminists. Women, she felt, should have an education equal to that of men, and learn to make decisions for themselves.

Tye Leung Schulze

In 1910, Leung was the first Chinese American woman to work for the federal government. She was a translator for Chinese immigrants held at the Angel Island Immigration Station. In 1912, Leung was the first Chinese woman to vote in the U.S. She continued working to help women and Chinese Americans in the San Francisco area for the rest of her life.



Wilhelmina Kekelaokalaninui Widemann Dowsett

Wilhelmina's mother was Mary Kaumana Pilahiulani, a Native Hawaiian. Her father, Hermann A. Widemann, was a cabinet minister for Queen Lili'uokalani. Dowsett founded the National Women's Equal Suffrage Association of Hawai'i, the first Hawaiian suffrage organization. In Wilhelmina's speech on unity, she said, "Sister Hawaiians, our foreign sisters are with us...We are working all together, and we want the legislature to know this. And we must also remember our Oriental sisters, who are not here today but will also unite this great cause."

Leona Linker



Businesswomen

Ardie Clark Halyard

Ardie fought for equal rights in Milwaukee. She was a founder of an NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) branch in Beloit, Wisconsin, and was the first woman president of the Milwaukee Chapter. In 1924, Ardie and her husband founded Columbia Savings and Loans which allowed African Americans to apply for loans without facing racial discrimination. She also worked as a director for the Goodwill industry for over 20 years, dedicating herself to helping others around her.



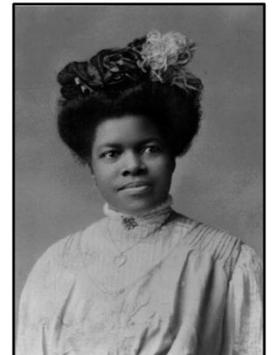
Margaret Lena Walker

When Walker was 14, she joined the Independent Order of St. Luke's, an African American organization that helped the sick and elderly in Richmond, VA. In 1902, she began publishing the newspaper, *The St. Luke Herald*. She encouraged African Americans to harness their economic power by establishing their own businesses. At age 36, Walker was a female business leader in the United States. She became the first woman to own a bank. Walker's skills transformed business practices and inspired other women to enter the field.



Nannie Helen Burroughs

Her speech, "How the Sisters are Hindered from Helping," at the 1900 National Baptist Convention in Virginia, won her fame and recognition. In 1909, she founded the National Training School for Women and Girls in Washington, DC. She studied business and organized the Harriet Beecher Stowe Literary Society. There she met her role models Anna J. Cooper and Mary Church Terrell, who were active in the suffrage movement.

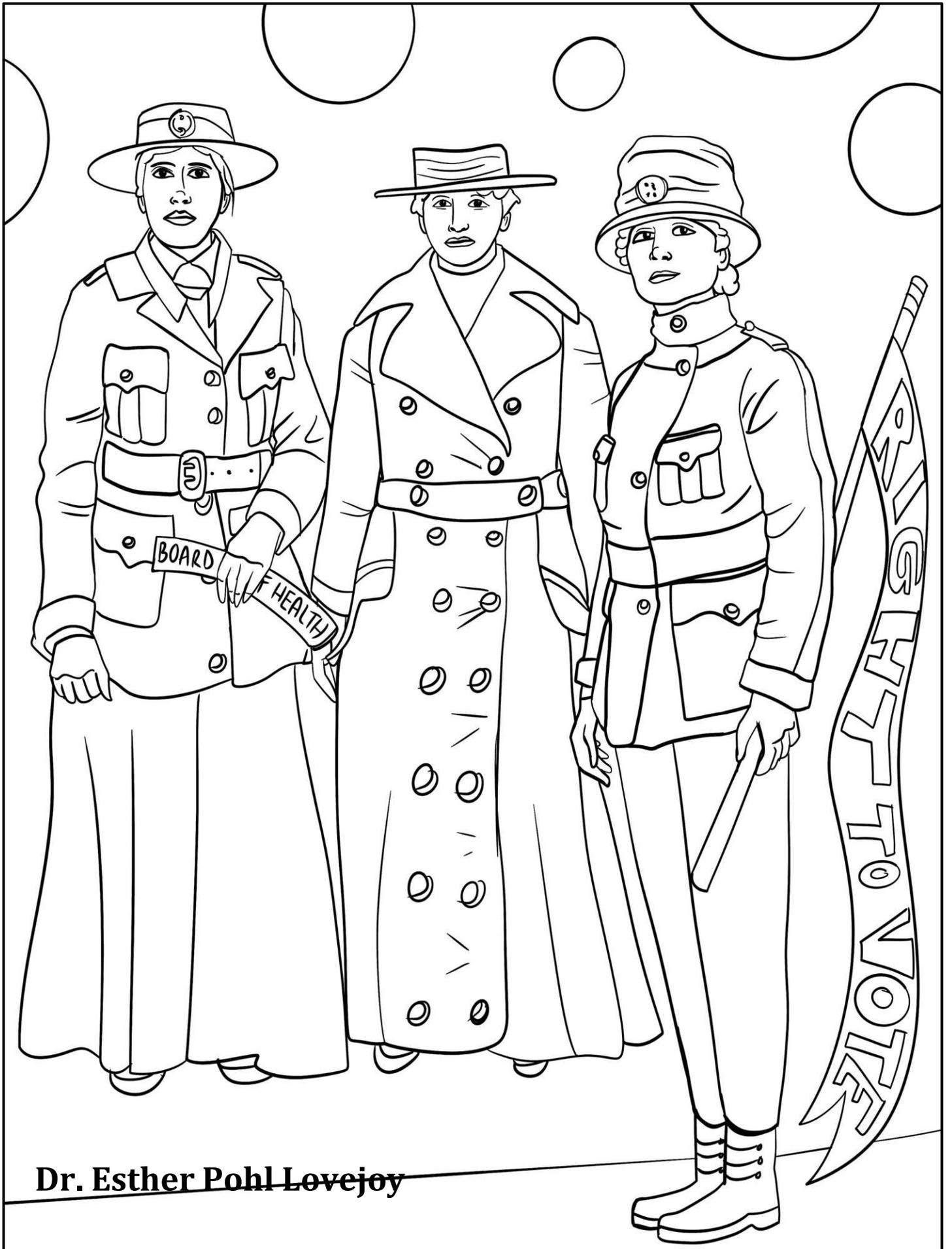


Leona Foerster Linker



Leona, born Helene Foerster, was taught to sew at an early age, and was an apprentice seamstress in Minneapolis, MN by age 12. She opened the Leona Garment Company in La Crosse to manufacture and sell garments called, "the Leona." The garment was known as a "combination," because it combined pieces of underwear into one garment,

reducing the layers of undergarments worn by women at the time. They were advertised nationally and sold through magazines and dressmakers' shops.



Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy

Health Care Suffragists



Dr. Mattie E. Coleman was one of Tennessee’s first female physicians. After receiving her medical degree from Meharry Medical College in 1906, she opened her practice to help those in need. Dr. Coleman took an active role in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, eventually becoming President of the Woman’s Connectional Missionary Council. She encouraged women of all colors to work together and worked with white women leaders who supported social service programs in African American communities. In return, Dr. Coleman influenced 2,500 black women to vote in the 1919 municipal election.



Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy was the first woman to direct the Portland Board of Health. She made many improvements, and Portland became known for its high sanitation standards. Dr. Pohl’s public health experiences helped Portland overcome an outbreak of Bubonic Plague. She believed the right to vote for women was important for healthy communities. Women were more likely concerned with the health and well-being of families and children.

Janet Jennings, an American nurse and reporter, known for her work on the *Seneca*, a Spanish–American army ship. She was born in Green County, Wisconsin, where she grew up in a family of 12 children. At 16, Jennings became a teacher in Monroe, Wisconsin. Later she went to Washington, D.C. to help care for one of her brothers wounded in the Civil War. In 1898, Jennings wanted to cover the Spanish-American war efforts as a reporter in Cuba. Clara Barton helped her get a position with the Red Cross, and Jennings took care of hundreds of sick patients on the *Seneca*, with very little medical supplies. She then brought attention to the horrible conditions the soldiers lived with on the boat. President William McKinley acknowledged her criticism, and a nurse reserve corps was formed that allowed more women to help the war efforts.



Like Jennings, **Clara Barton** worked for the American Government before the Civil War, as clerk in the U.S. Patent Office. She was the first woman to receive a federal clerkship job and salary equal to that of a man. For three years, she was harassed by the male clerks.



Then, she was fired for being an abolitionist. Like Jennings, as a nurse, she was angered by the government’s lack of medical services during the Civil War. The Union wasn’t prepared for the wounded and need for supplies. Female nurses gave their paychecks back to the government to pay for medical supplies and food for the wounded. The soldiers called these women the “Angels of the Battlefield.”

Of whom should I ask this privilege? Who possessed the right to confer it? Who had greater right than woman herself? Was it man, and if so, where did he get it? Who conferred it upon him? He depended upon woman for his being, his very existence, nurture and rearing. More fitting that she should have conferred it upon him.

Clara Barton



Josephine St. Pierre

American Equal Rights Association



Sarah Parker Redmond was raised ...

“by love rather than fear, and along with household duties taught...to seek liberty in a lawful manner and to oppose injustice in every form.”

Her mother ...

“prepared her children ... for the struggle they were to have in a world of hatred for their color and in the slave land into which they were born.”



She taught her family to ...

“gather strength from their own souls and that to be black was no crime...”

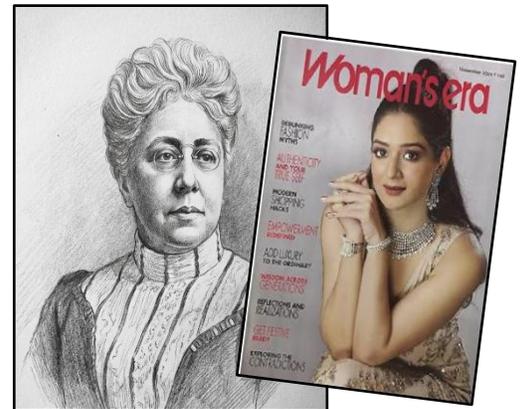
Maritcha Redmond Lyon
Memories of Yesterday



Abby Kelley Foster spoke at Seneca Falls, NY about women’s rights five years before the Seneca Fall’s Convention. The leaders of the women’s movement agreed with her nonviolent activist speeches. She and her husband had a farm that was a stop on the Underground Railroad.

Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin grew up in a multicultural family. Her mother, Eliza Matilda, came from

England. Her father, John St. Pierre, had Caribbean, African, and Indigenous ancestry. She was an important figure in the Women’s Club Movement. She sponsored groups for white and black women. She was often a speaker in Wisconsin and edited a newspaper called ***The Women’s Era***.



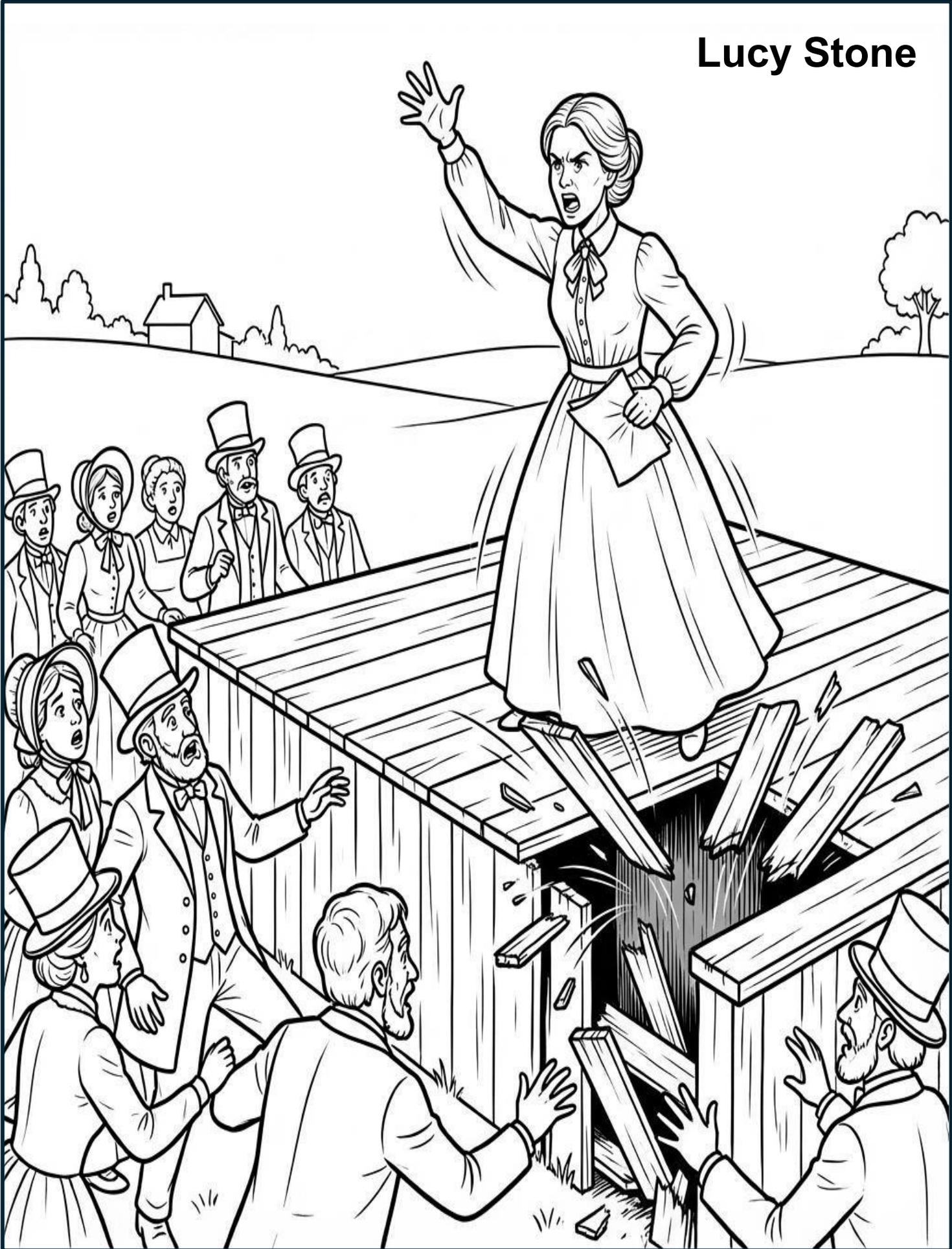
Influenced women throughout the world



Lucretia Mott

In 1866 she became the first president of the American Equal Rights Association, an organization formed to achieve equality for women and African Americans. She was a leader in the women's suffrage movement and helped establish Swarthmore College as a coeducational institution, a Quaker institute of higher learning. Throughout her life Mott remained active in both the abolition and women's rights movements. She also worked with the Underground Railroad.

Lucy Stone



Abolitionists



Elizabeth Capell Porter was a remarkable woman, teacher, and nurse. As a nurse she brought sanitary conditions to Civil War army tents and cooked large meals for soldiers in the field. During and after the war she trained people to help create houses for former slaves.

"The world for women has been revolutionized largely thru the efforts of Lucy Stone and her co-workers."

Alice Stone Blackwell

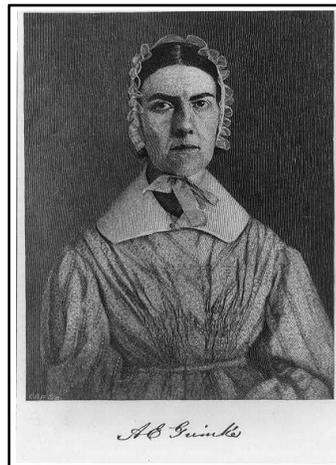
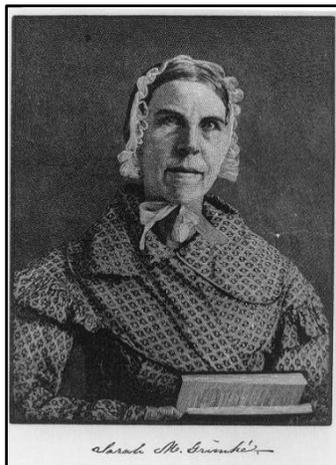
Lucy Stone lived for a few months in Wisconsin near Viroqua and Hillsboro. She and her husband invested in property, then sold it to businesses, farmers and the railroad. She wrote letters to her sister about the dangers and hardships of living with nature.

Viroqua Historical Marker

Here July 4, 1856, Lucy Stone, the *"Morning Star of the Woman's Rights Movement"*, delivered the first woman's rights address and anti-slavery speech ever given by a woman in the great northwest. The platform broke down. Rising unhurt she cried "So will this nation fall unless slavery is abolished."



Grimke Sisters Angelina Grimké Weld and her sister Sarah Moore Grimké were among the first women to speak in public against slavery, defying gender norms and risking violence in doing so. A childhood spent witnessing slavery's cruelties and experiences with the limitations of gender—would shape the sisters' lives. Angelina and Sarah taught some slaves to read and held prayer meetings with others, despite their parents' rules against it. Their brothers supported them in their viewpoints.



Enduring Families Project:
Children's Stories



Blanche Wilkins Williams

Learning in Silence

Annie Jump Cannon's mother inspired her to pursue science when Annie suffered hearing loss. She and her mother would open a roof trapdoor to a small observatory to watch the stars. Cannon was known for her speed classifying stars. She classified 5,000 stars per month from 1911 to 1915, and catalogued about 350,000 stars over her lifetime. Cannon became the first woman to receive a doctor of astronomy degree from Groningen University. A year later, the International Astronomical Union adopted Cannon's method as the official spectral classification system. Cannon also worked for women's rights and was a member of the National Women's Party.



Blanche Wilkins Williams was born in La Crosse, WI. She became deaf at eight years old, leading to her enrollment at the Minnesota State Academy for the Deaf (MSAD). In 1893, she became the first Black woman to graduate from MSAD, graduating at the top of her class. In 1899, she was the first Black deaf person to serve on the Executive Committee of the National Association of the Deaf—even though the organization officially ruled against having Black members until 1965.

Illustration provided by Freepik AI - Source: www.southernminn.com/

Laura Catherine Redden's mother was left penniless with three children following the murder of her father. This major event helped free Laura to follow a life as a poet and writer. Laura was 13 years old when "brain fever" left her deaf. Laura's literary success came with the Civil War. These times brought opportunities for blacks and women. They took on new roles, different jobs, and brought about reforms. Women fought as soldiers and became spies. They cooked, fed, nursed, and sewed for wounded soldiers and felt the hardships of being away from home. They founded hospitals and organizations that continue to serve today. Laura Redden believed these experiences allowed women to demand equality, and the right to vote.



Illustration provided by Freepik AI - Source: Internet Archive : womanofcenturyfo00will



Mary Chesebro Lee was very close to her younger sister, Ariadna, who was deaf. In 1847 the family moved west to Delavan, Wisconsin. Historical accounts of the Wisconsin School for the Deaf often mention Ebenezer Chesebro's role in establishing the school, but few give credit to his daughter, Mary. Mary and her father circulated a petition requesting state aid to start a deaf school. The bill was passed and signed by Governor Leonard Farwell, creating the Wisconsin Institute for the Deaf.

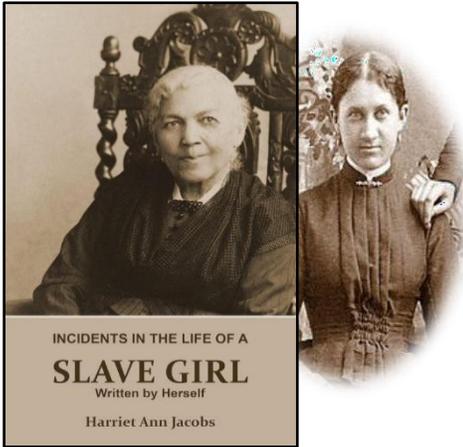


Carolyn Quarlls

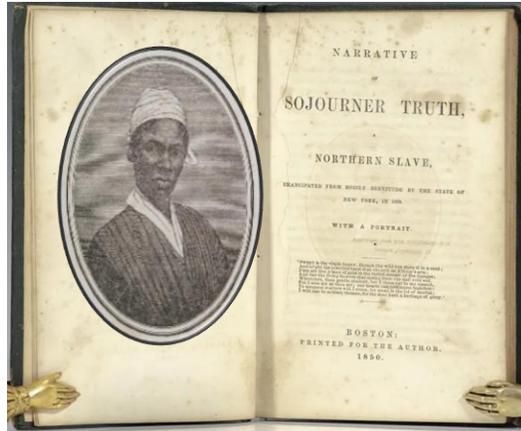
Daughters of Africa

"O, ye *daughters of Africa*, awake! Awake! Arise! No longer sleep nor slumber but distinguish yourselves. Show the world that ye are endowed with noble and exalted faculties."

Maria W. Stewart first Black woman to give lectures in America, in 1831



For nearly seven years, **Harriet Jacobs** hid in her grandmother's gloomy attic, it was only *nine feet long, seven feet wide, and three feet tall*. From that space, she secretly watched her children grow up through a crack in the wall.

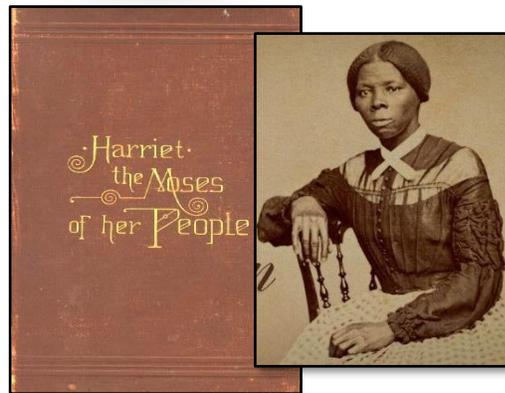


Many school children write about these remarkable women whose story never gets completely told.

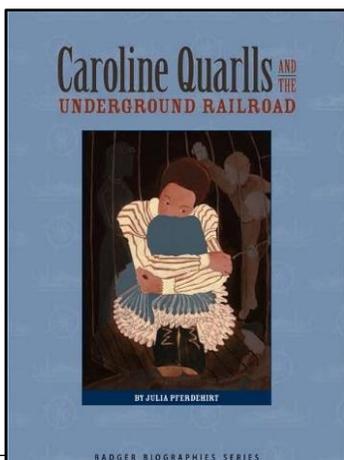
Neither had a formal education but were tremendous leaders working in the Abolitionist and Women's Movement.

Both had strength and wept to lose their families while enslaved.

Standing up for their beliefs, fighting enslavers, tyrannical men, and women pushing them to the side was not easy



Enduring Families Project:
Children's Stories



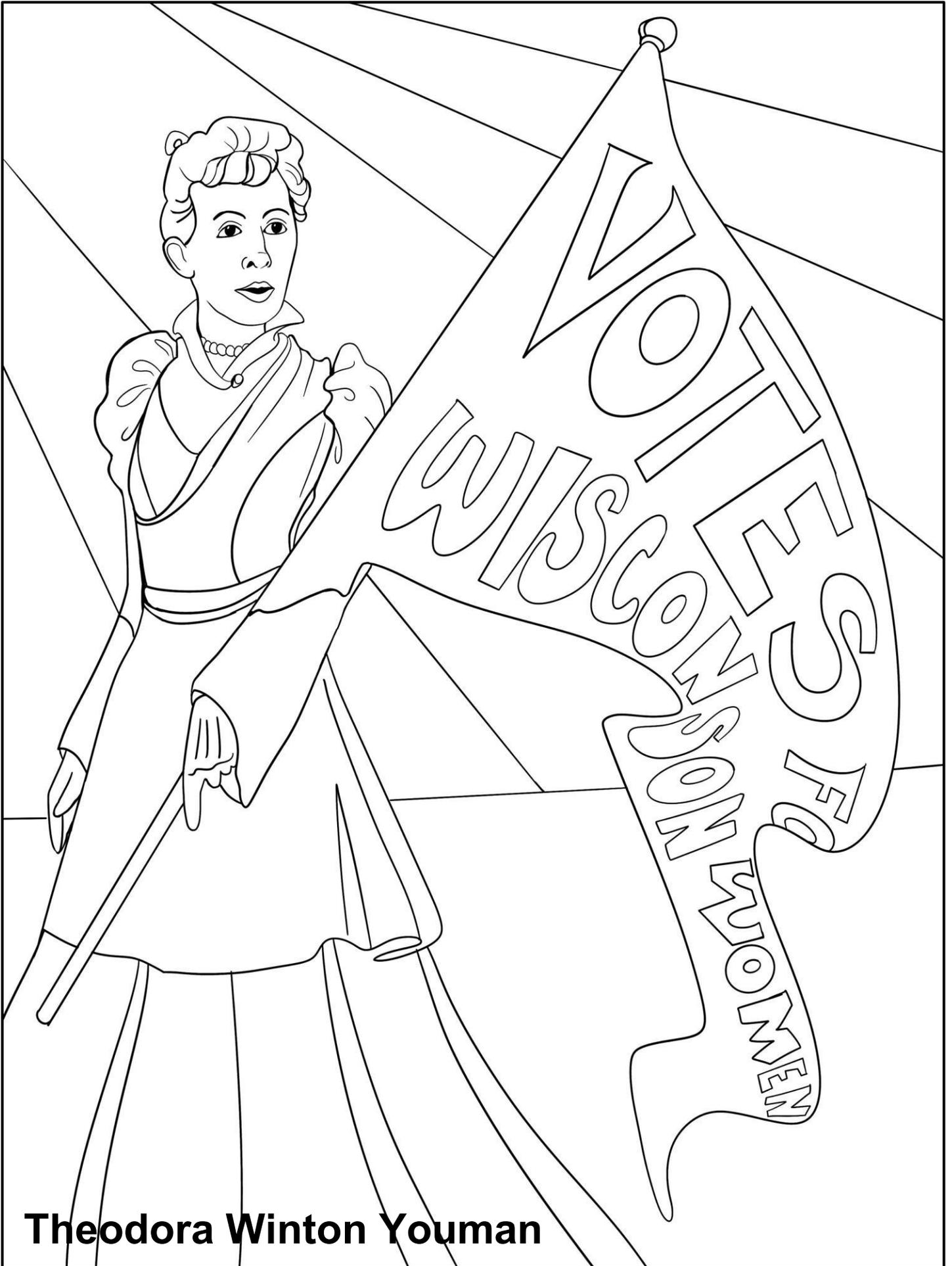
Purchase Book
Wisconsin State
Historical Society

<https://shop.wisconsinhistory.org/caroline-quarlls-and-the-underground-railroad>

At age 16 and on July 4th, 1842, **Caroline Quarlls** escaped St. Louis for freedom. She was the first runaway on the Wisconsin Underground Railroad. She passed as white because she looked like her half-siblings and boarded a steamboat with a few white schoolgirls in St. Louis. This was the only gentle travel for five months.

Many abolitionists helped her travel through Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan on the Underground Railroad. She endured a rough existence in the bottom of wagons and taking cover in everything from barrels to potato chutes.





Theodora Winton Youman

League of Women's Voters

The **League of Women Voters** was created in 1920 when the *National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA)* and the *National Council of Women Voters (NCWV)* joined as one group.

Prior to the 1919 NAWSA Convention, **Carrie Chapman Catt** began speaking of a new organization. One where women could come together with less tension about how to achieve voting rights. In founding the **League of Women Voters**, Catt sought to create a political process that was issue-oriented and led by citizens, not politicians. She feared political parties would halt the independence of women and swallow up their concerns. As fifteen states ratified the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, the women wanted to move forward educating women on the voting process and encouraging their participation.



Jessie Annette Jack Hooper was a suffragist who worked with Wisconsin civic reform groups and women's organizations. She campaigned for a *children's code* in Wisconsin, for changes to jury duty laws, and the protection of working women. She worked in the Wisconsin Suffrage Association and gave many speeches across the county for women's rights. The National Woman's Suffrage Association became the National League of Women Voters and Hooper became the first president of the group's Wisconsin branch. During World War I, she was active in Red Cross work, Liberty Loan drives, and food conservation.



Theodora Winton Youmans was a journalist, editor, and women's rights activist. Compared to other suffrage leaders of her generation, her education was limited. Theodora was born in Ashippun and grew up in Prospect Hill, a crossroads between Waukesha and Milwaukee. Her mother Emily Winton, a former schoolteacher, taught her to read and write. Her father, Theodore Sumner Winton, a successful storekeeper and postmaster, tutored his daughter in politics. As a teenager Theodora attended Carroll Academy, the best school in Waukesha County. As president of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association, Theodora's organizational skills led to the remarkable turnaround in public opinion about women's





Zola Gale

Writers and Poets

Julia Ward Howe was a writer, abolitionist, and suffragist. When she was five years old, her mother died. An aunt who raised her taught her literature, languages, and science. When her father died, Julia moved to Boston. She married Dr. Samuel Howe. She wrote the anthem, “Battle Hymn of the Republic.” It gave her economic power (control over her own money). Although her husband was against her appearing at speaking events, he embraced her independence. She published poetry, travel writing, a biography, and works on peace and women's suffrage. She was the first woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters.



Maud Leonard McCreery was a suffragist and labor organizer. She was born in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. She married R. I. McCreery of Green Bay. Throughout her career she was known as “Miss Maud McCreery.” She was active in the women's suffrage movement. During WWI she toured the country promoting peace. In the 1920s she worked at *The Federated Press* in Chicago and later for *Milwaukee Leader*. She became an active worker for the Socialist Party, Milwaukee Federated, Trades Council, and the Farm-Labor-Progressive Federation. In 1937 she began work with The School for Workers at the University of Wisconsin, where she taught parliamentary law and public speaking.



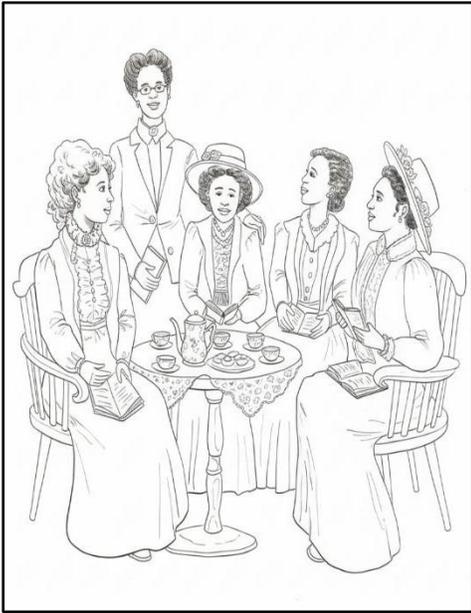
Charlotte Perkins Gilman was an American feminist, writer, and publisher who studied the growth of the women's movement in the United States. Perkins wrote poems and stories for various periodicals. In 1898, Perkins published “Women and Economics”—a lengthy essay that attracted great attention. It was translated into seven languages. She called for women to take control of their own money (economic independence) and encouraged new ideas about motherhood.



Zona Gale wrote articles and novels based on her native Wisconsin. She supported the progressive politics of the La Follette family and identified herself with the suffragist and feminist movements of her day. She is best remembered for her novel *Miss Lulu Bett*, which became a bestseller. She rewrote it as a play and became the first woman to win the Pulitzer Prize.



Coloring Book on Women's Movement in the 19th Century



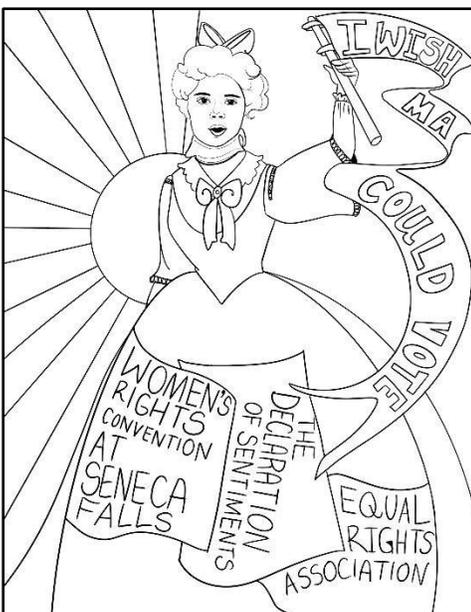
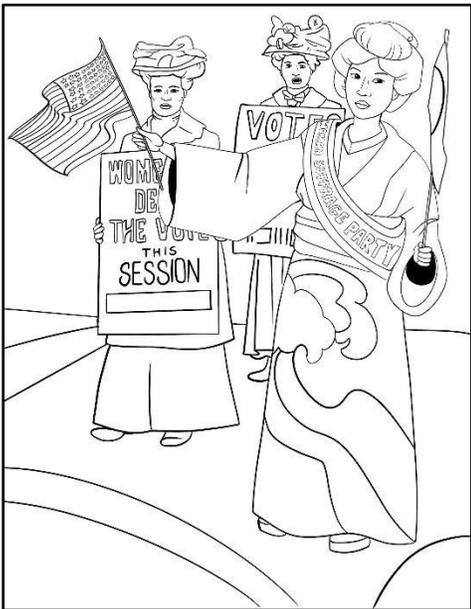
There are 18 Coloring Book pages and 18 pages of Biographies of women who were involved with Suffrage during the 19th Century.

Students

1. **Choose an Illustration** you would like to color.
2. **Read the Biographies** on the Women on the page opposite your coloring page.
3. **Write a short paragraph** about one of the Women.
4. **Share the history and your art to class.**

Teachers

1. *Review the Instructions* given above.
2. *Preview the Coloring Books pages* with students. Point out the diverse groups who were involved with the movement.
3. Help students to pick different pages to color.
4. **Students Color and Write their paragraph.**
5. *Present to class*
6. *Post color projects* in hall or room with the biography page.



Draw yourself and a friend getting involved with a protest for civil rights.
Briefly tell what the picture is about.

Publication of ECP: Children's Stories' Coloring Book
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Website for Teachers and Students

Study Guides Project Based Learning
Primary Documents Creative Writing Ideas
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<https://www.lchshistory.org/efp-video-project>

Videos of early African American Settlers
in the La Crosse Area

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