

NORTH · CAROLINA

WOMEN'S

HISTORY · MONTH



MARCH · 1990



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Women's History Month March 1990

"Courageous Voices
Echoing in Our Lives"

N.C. Council on the Status of Women
N.C. Department of Administration
State of North Carolina

James S. Lofton, Secretary
James G. Martin, Governor

Foreword

It is important that women take the time to recognize their achievements and accomplishments. The North Carolina Council on the Status of Women encourages you to join women nationwide in celebrating the contributions of women to our state and national history. Although we cannot acknowledge all women of achievement, we can take this opportunity to salute a few of our state's most notable women.

March is National Women's History Month. Since 1981, North Carolina and other states have recognized the roles of women in our heritage with special events and activities planned during this national and state observance. This booklet contains sources, information and selected activities designed to help local groups organize women's history events.

In March of 1990, the lieutenant governor of North Carolina will present the Distinguished Women's Award to selected achievers chosen from statewide nominations. Indeed, North Carolina is blessed with a rich legacy of innovative and creative women. The North Carolina council hopes local councils and other organizations will also recognize women of achievement and their outstanding contributions to the community.

This year we pay tribute to the "Courageous Voices Echoing in Our Lives." Check with your local officials and women's organizations to see what is being done in your area. Celebrate Women's History Month!

Elaine S. Monaghan
Special Projects Director
N.C. Council on the Status of Women

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Proclamation of Women's History Month

U.S. Public Law 101.6

1. Whereas American women of every race, class and ethnic background have made historic contributions to the growth and strength of our Nation in countless recorded and unrecorded ways;
 2. Whereas American women have played and continue to play a critical economic, cultural and social role in every sphere of the life of the Nation by constituting a significant portion of the labor force working in and outside of the home;
 3. Whereas American women have played a unique role throughout the history of the Nation by providing the majority of the volunteer labor force of the Nation;
 4. Whereas American women were particularly important in the establishment of early charitable, philanthropic and cultural institutions in our Nation;
 5. Whereas American women of every race, class and ethnic background served as early leaders in the forefront of every major professional social change movement;
 6. Whereas American women have been leaders, not only in securing their own rights of suffrage and equal opportunity, but also in the abolitionist movement, the industrial labor movement, the civil rights movement, and other movements, especially the peace movement, which create a more fair and just society for all; and
 7. Whereas despite these contributions, the role of the American women in history has been consistently overlooked and undervalued in the literature, teaching and study of American history.
- Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the month of March is designated as "Women's History Month," and the President is requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Women's History Month

1990

By the Governor of the State of North Carolina A Proclamation

Generations of North Carolina women have helped to shape our culture, our traditions, our economy and our history. Long-time members of the work force, both inside and outside the home, they have expanded their choices of education and career paths. At the same time, they have faced the challenges of balancing careers, families and community service.

Today's women are creating new role models for the women of tomorrow. Consequently, future generations of women will benefit from greater choices and more defined models than previous generations.

It is important that we recognize the achievements and contributions of the women of the past as well as the women of the present. Because of their efforts, both individuals and families will enjoy more fulfilling and productive lives.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JAMES G. MARTIN, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby proclaim March 1990 as "Women's History Month" in North Carolina with the theme of "Courageous Voices Echoing in Our Lives," and urge our citizens to commend this observance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina at the Capitol in Raleigh this fifth day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

What is Women's History?

Women's history is a whole new way of looking at the events and individuals who have made this country what it is today. The multi-cultural study of women's lives brings to the fore many new themes in American life, stories to which all girls and boys, women and men can relate.

History, as it has been traditionally taught, has focused on political, military and economic leaders and events. This approach has virtually excluded women, people of color and the mass of America's ordinary citizens. To the children of those ignored groups, history has come to be seen as remote and lifeless, a tale having little bearing on their own lives. By expanding the focus of "history" to include the stories of women's lives, whether they reflect everyday life experiences or the roles women have played in the major events of our nation's past, our students can gain a deeper understanding and appreciation of American history.

This year's theme, "Courageous Voices Echoing in Our Lives," recalls the words and deeds of previous generations of women, and the way their beliefs and ideals are reflected in our lives today. It also recalls the lives of women in our own families who have sustained and passed on the cultural heritage that makes us the unique individuals we are. It is in the words and deeds of such women that inspiration for our own lives can be found.

Reprinted from National Women's History Project, Santa Rosa, Calif., 1990

National Resources for Women's History

National Women's History Project
Box 3716
Santa Rosa, Calif. 95402

Asian Women United
3538 Telegraph Ave.
Oakland, Calif. 94609

Feminist Press
Box 334
Old Westbury, N.Y. 11568

National Women's Hall of Fame
76 Fall St.
P.O. Box 13148
Seneca Falls, N.Y. 13148

National Women's Party
144 Constitution Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Research Center on Women
3401 S. 39th St.
Milwaukee, Wis. 53215

Schlesinger Library
Radcliffe College
10 Garden St.
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Sophia Smith Collection
Smith College
Northampton, Mass. 01063

Center for Research on Women
Wellesley College
Wellesley, Mass. 02181

Women's Bureau
U.S. Department of Labor
Department A
200 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20210

WEEA
Education Development Center
55 Chapel St.
Newton, Mass. 02160

TABs
Organization for Equal
Education of the Sexes Inc.
Department 86, WHW
744 Carroll St.
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11215

American Historical Association
Center on Women Historians
400 A St., SE
Washington, D.C. 20003

Women in Medicine
Archives and Special Collection
Medical College of Pennsylvania
3300 Henry Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19129

State Resources for Women's History

Department of Women's Studies
P.O. Box 7365
Wake Forest University
Winston-Salem, N.C. 27109
(919) 761-5938

Duke/UNC Center
for Research on Women
Duke University
210 E. Duke Building
Durham, N.C. 27705
(919) 684-6641

Women's History Exhibit
N.C. Museum of History
109 E. Jones St.
Raleigh, N.C. 27601
(919) 733-3894

The N.C. Collection
Wilson Library
UNC-Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514
(919) 334-5246

Dr. Maggie McFadden
Women's Studies Department
Appalachian State University
Boone, N.C. 28608
(704) 262-2144

Women's Studies Program
UNC-Charlotte
301 Kennedy St.
Charlotte, N.C. 28223
(704) 547-4312

Guide to Women's Records
N.C. State Archives, 1977
Department of Cultural Resources
Division of Archives and History
109 E. Jones St.
Raleigh, N.C. 27601
(919) 733-7305

Dr. Beverly Jones
Department of History/Social Science
N.C. Central University
P.O. Box 19687
Durham, N.C. 27707
(919) 560-6267

Charlotte Hawkins Brown Memorial
State Historic Site
Highway 70
Sedalia, N.C. 27342 OR
Historic Sites Section
109 E. Jones St.
Raleigh, N.C. 27601
(919) 733-7862

"Whatever Became of My Side-saddle?" An original, one-person account of real American women.
Contact: Carey Sutton
1135 W. 4th St.
Winston-Salem, N.C. 27101

N.C. Council on the Status of Women
• *State Office* - Elaine Monaghan
526 N. Wilmington St.
Raleigh, N.C. 27604 - (919) 733-2455
• *Western Region* - Julia Reeves
59 Woodfin Pl.
Asheville, N.C. 28801 - (704) 251-6169
• *Northwestern Region* - Kathy Harrelson
1400 Battleground Ave. #202
Greensboro, N.C. 27408 - (919) 334-5094
• *Southwestern Region* - June Kimmel
P.O. Box 360, James Polk Bldg.
Charlotte, N.C. 28202 - (704) 342-6367
• *Southeastern Region* - Jean Nelson
P.O. Box 595
New Bern, N.C. 28560 - (919) 637-6530
• *Northeastern Region* - Leslie Parker
223 W. 10th St., Suite 132
Greenville, N.C. 27834 - (919) 757-0484
• *South Central Region* - Dianne Land
526 N. Wilmington St.
Raleigh, N.C. 27604 - (919) 733-6594

North Carolina Council on the Status of Women

Working for Women in North Carolina

The North Carolina Commission on the Status of Women was created in 1963 under the Executive Order of Governor Terry Sanford. The N.C. General Assembly made the commission statutory in 1965, changing its name to the Commission on the Education and Employment of Women. In 1972, funds were appropriated to hire a staff, and in 1975, the agency was created in its final form and named the N.C. Council on the Status of Women. It is one of several advocacy agencies within the North Carolina Department of Administration.

The primary responsibility of the council is to advise the governor, the North Carolina Legislature and the principal state departments on the condition and special needs of women in North Carolina. To carry out this mandate, the agency's goals and objectives are established by a 20-member council appointed by the governor. These objectives are implemented by the staff in Raleigh through six regional offices located throughout the state. The council board established a Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Advisory Board in 1989.

In addition to its advisory role, the council identifies and assesses women's needs; collects and distributes information; coordinates efforts within the state to meet the special needs of women; develops county and regional councils on the status of women; and designs and implements innovative programs for women.

The council has sponsored various programs for displaced homemakers, sought to improve the legal status of women, and served as the agency through which the General Assembly supports shelters for battered women and victims of sexual assault. The council currently provides technical assistance and administers the funding for 61 domestic violence shelters and 46 rape crisis centers located throughout the state.

In 1990, the council will once again sponsor its Distinguished Women's Awards ceremony during Women's History Month. This event provides North Carolinians with a unique opportunity to recognize their most outstanding women. (See list of past recipients below.)

Over the years, the council has participated in women's struggles for equality and applauded their contributions to history. We pledge our continued support for women in the future.

Winners of the N.C. Distinguished Women's Award

Established by the N.C. Council on the Status of Women in 1984, the Distinguished Women of North Carolina Awards recognize outstanding Tar Heel women in all walks of life. Nominations come from individuals and groups from throughout the state, and the recipients are selected by a committee appointed by the chairperson of the N.C. Council on the Status of Women. Following is a list of winners and their principal title and achievement *at the time of the award*:

1984

Elizabeth Hanford Dole - Salisbury native - secretary, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Ruth Braswell Jones - Rocky Mount - a retired, prominent black educator on local and state level.

Martha Clappitt McKay - Raleigh - assistant secretary for productivity, N.C. Department of Administration; crusader for women's rights.

Deborah Crouch McKeithan - Charlotte - founder of first support group for handicapped women in 1975, Handicapped Organized Women.
Ellen Black Winston - Raleigh - appointed North Carolina's fourth commissioner of public welfare and first U.S. commissioner of public welfare in 1963.

1985

Virginia B. Davis - Stoneville - served in various leadership roles to help elevate the life of rural people, children and the elderly.
Dr. Elizabeth Duncan Koontz - Salisbury - assistant superintendent, N.C. Department of Public Instruction; first black president of the National Association of Educators, 1968-1969.
Jane Smith Patterson - Raleigh - first woman secretary of the N.C. Department of Administration.
Barbara Gardner Proctor - Asheville native - sole owner of Proctor and Gardner Advertising Inc., the nation's first advertising agency owned and operated by a black woman.
Florence I. Ryan - Asheville - a social worker and activist for women's rights.

1986

Gertrude S. Carraway - New Bern - helped develop the Tryon Palace Restoration and Garden Complex; helped found the Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina.
Elizabeth Scott Carrington - Burlington - helped establish the UNC School of Nursing as the first nationally accredited nursing school in North Carolina.
Dr. Helen G. Edmonds - Durham - famous black historian, educator and political appointee under the Nixon Administration; now with N.C. Central University.
Maggie Axe Wachacha - Robbinsville - tribal Indian clerk with the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians; midwife and educator.
Ruth Dial Woods - Pembroke - assistant school superintendent in Robeson County; advocate for women's and Indians' rights.

1987

Mary Ulmer Chiltoskey - Cherokee - educator and librarian, organized first Cherokee Public Library; director of the Free Book Distribution Center.
Dr. Bonnie Ethel Cone - Charlotte - a mathematics professor, she engineered the development of the University of North Carolina - Charlotte.
Alice Priscilla Stateman Hannibal - Kinston - staff development specialist at the Caswell Center for the Retarded; first woman and first black on Kinston City Council.
Helen Rhyne Marvin - Gastonia - state senator known for her tireless support for legislation to benefit women and children.
Helen Ann Powers - Raleigh - secretary of the N.C. Department of Revenue.

1988

Rhoda Bryan Billings - Wilkesboro - first woman chief justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.
Patric Griffie Dorsey - New Bern - secretary of the N.C. Department of Cultural Resources and a pioneer with the North Carolina Information Network and the Motherhead Program.
Geneva Bass Hamilton - Goldsboro - founder of "Operation Bootstrap" and the Dillard Building renovation project.
Jonnie Horn McLeod - Charlotte - founder of the Charlotte Drug Education Center and Charlotte Open House for drug rehabilitation.
Kay Yow - Gibsonville - N.C. State University women's basketball coach and coach of the U.S. women's basketball squad for the 1988 Summer Olympics.

1989

Delilah B. Blanks - Riegelwood - first black to serve as chairwoman of Bladen County Democratic Party and first female elected to the Bladen County Board of Commissioners.
Gertrude B. Elion - Chapel Hill - one of the three scientists awarded the 1988 Nobel Prize in medicine.
Sarah B. Humphries - Jacksonville - credited with establishing the Clean Sweep and Beach Sweep programs to rid North Carolina's roadways and beaches of litter.
Grace Jemison Rohrer - Boone - first woman in North Carolina to hold a cabinet-level position.
Elna B. Spaulding - Durham - founder of Durham's Women-In-Action for Prevention of Violence.

Women's History Throughout the Year

January	5	First woman governor, Nellie Taylor Ross of Wyoming, sworn in, 1925.
January	31	Lucretia Mott, feminist and abolitionist, born 1793.
February	15	Susan B. Anthony, born 1820.
March	1	Emma Goldman publishes first issue of <i>Mother Earth</i> , 1906.
March	8	International Women's Day - Women demonstrated in New York City demanding an end to sweat shops and child labor, 1908.
March	12	Girl Scouts of America founded.
March	20	Harriet Beecher Stowe's <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> published, 1852.
April	2	First woman candidate for U.S. president, Victoria Claflin Woodhull, announces, 1870.
April	22	Kate Chopin publishes <i>The Awakening</i> , early feminist novel, 1899.
May	21	Women's Suffrage Bill passes House of Representatives, 1919.
June	2	Harriet Tubman frees 750 slaves in raid, 1863.
June	3	International Ladies Garment Workers Union founded, 1900.
June	6	National Women's Party founded, 1916.
June	16	Susan B. Anthony arrested for voting, 1873.
June	18	First American woman in space, Sally Ride, 1983.
June	24	Margaret Brent becomes the first American woman to claim the right to vote, 1647.
June	30	Equal Rights Amendment lapses without ratification, 1982.
July	6	Marie Curie, discoverer of radium, dies of radiation-induced cancer, 1934.
July	7	Sandra Day O'Connor appointed as first woman Supreme Court justice, 1981.
August	26	Women win the vote with ratification of the 19th Amendment, 1920.
August	26	Women's Suffrage Day.
September	3	Elizabeth Eckford is blocked from becoming first black student at Little Rock Central High School, 1957.
September	7	Women disrupt Miss America Pageant, first mass demonstration in modern Women's Movement, 1968.
October	3	Rebecca L. Felton is appointed the first woman U.S. senator, 1922.
October	11	Eleanor Roosevelt born, 1884.
October	16	First public birth control clinic opens in Brooklyn, 1916.
October	23	25,000 women march in New York City demanding suffrage, 1915.
November	7	Jeanette Rankin of Montana becomes first woman elected to the House of Representatives, 1916.
November	14	Margaret Sanger arrested for operating birth control clinic, 1916.
November	21	National Organization for Women founded in 1966.
December	1	Rosa Parks arrested for sitting in the front of a bus, touching off Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott, 1955.
December	12	Elizabeth Cady Stanton, suffragist, born 1812.
December	16	Margaret Mead, American anthropologist, born 1901.
December	27	Carrie Nation, prohibitionist, leads first bottle-smashing raid of saloon in Wichita, Kansas, 1900.

Reprinted from Changing Woman Magazine, Spring 1988

A Potpourri of Women's Historic Accomplishments

Here are a variety of perhaps unknown facts about the lives of many women. These facts can be used in quiz materials, public service announcements in daily bulletins or club newsletters, or as informational filler for local newspapers.

1. Who was the first American black woman to publish a book?
2. What woman needed President Grant's approval before she could receive her earned law degree?
3. Who was the Shoshone Indian woman who served as the interpreter and guide on the Lewis and Clark Expedition?
4. Who was the first woman candidate for president?
5. Who gave Eli Whitney the plans for a cotton gin which he then patented?
6. Who was the first person to win two Nobel Prizes?
7. Who was the winner of the 1931 Nobel Peace Prize?
8. Who is called the "Mother of the Civil Rights Movement"?
9. Who was the first woman governor and in what state?
10. Who was the first woman postmistress in the colonies who was later replaced on the grounds that the job needed a man?
11. Who was the woman who ranked first among all applicants taking the first exam for civil service in the United States?
12. What leading suffragist was arrested and convicted of trying to vote in the 1872 national election?
13. Who was the crusading journalist most remembered for her trip around the world in 72 days?
14. What former slave was such a powerful speaker that during her crusade for the rights of women and blacks the gossip ran amuck that she "had to be a man"?
15. What woman was turned down by 29 medical schools before being accepted as a student, graduated at the head of her class and became the first woman doctor in the United States?
16. Who was called the "soul" of the Transcendentalists in New England by Ralph Emerson?
17. What woman wrote the first account of the Revolutionary War?
18. What woman's personal correspondence with Thomas Jefferson is said to be "a dialog of equals," "the clearest evocation of the American character"?
19. What woman astronomer was awarded the gold medal by the King of Denmark?
20. Who was the 13-year-old girl who won the Smithsonian's first place in the aerodynamics kite design contest in 1975?
21. Who was the first woman appointed by the governor to chair a state board or commission in North Carolina?

Answers: (1) Phyllis Wheatley (1753-1784). (2) Belva Lockwood (1830-1917). (3) Sacajewea (1786-1812). (4) Victoria Woodhull (1838-1927). (5) Catherine Littlefield Greens (1755-1814). (6) Marie Curie (1867-1934). (7) Jane Addams (1860-1935). (8) Rosa Parks (1913-). (9) Nellie Taylor Ross in Wyoming (1876-1977). (10) Mary Goddard (1738-1816) (Miss Goddard, a printer by trade, was the printer selected to print the first edition of the Declaration of Independence with signatures.). (11) Mary Francis Hoyle, Vassar graduate, who was then placed alongside men doing the same job and paid half the salary on the grounds that "men support families.". (12) Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906). (13) Nellie Bly whose real name was Elizabeth Cochrane Seaman (1867-1922). (14) Sojourner Truth (c. 1797-1883). (15) Elizabeth Blackwell (1821-1910). (16) Margaret Fuller. (17) Mercy Otis Warren. (18) Abigail Adams. (19) Maria Mitchell. (20) Amy Thompson, taking place one year after Laura Cross became the first girl to win the Soap Box Derby. (21) Juanita Martin Bryant, who in 1970-1976 served as chair of the State Youth Advisory Board.

Famous "Firsts" for Women

- 1772 * Mary Wollstonecraft, a British woman, wrote *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, the first serious political and social manifesto addressing the condition of women.
- 1828 * 400 women in Dover, N.H., went on strike, protesting the fines imposed on them for lateness; the first recorded strike by women in America.
- 1834 * Oberlin College became the first college in the nation to admit women and blacks.
- During 1836-1837 * Angelina and Sarah Grimke became the first formally appointed female anti-slavery agents in the U.S.
- 1838 * Angelina Grimke became the first woman ever to speak before a legislative body in the United States.
- 1848 * The N.Y. Married Woman's Property Act was passed. The first of its kind, it gave women control over property they owned at the time of their marriage and exempted a married woman's property from her husband's debts.
* Elizabeth Blackwell was credited as the first U.S. woman to earn a medical degree.
- 1860 * A New York bill granted women rights to property and wages. Married women were granted limited power to enter into contracts, joint guardianship of their children and rights to their husband's inheritance in every legal sense at his death.
- Civil War * Women worked in many capacities. For the first time, women were hired in government offices.
- Shortly after the end of the Civil War * Francis Ellen Watkins Harper wrote *Iola Leroy, or Shadows Uplifted*, the first novel published by a black American woman.
- 1869 * The National Women's Suffrage Association was formed with Elizabeth Cady Stanton as first president.
* Wyoming women gained the right to vote, making them the first and only legally enfranchised women in the world.
- 1879 * After years of struggle, Belva Lockwood became the first woman ever to practice law before the Supreme Court of the United States.
- 1887 * Jane Addams and Ellen Starr founded the first American settlement house, Hull House.
Carrie Chapman Catt was the first woman to hold a high administrative position in a public school system as the superintendent of schools in Mason City, Iowa.
- 1916 * Margaret Sanger opened the first birth control clinic and was promptly arrested. She later convened the first International Conference on Family Planning. Her clinic later became Planned Parenthood.
- 1918 * Jeannette Rankin of Montana became the first woman representative to Congress and introduced the suffrage amendment onto the floor of the House. She voted against the entry of the United States into both World Wars.
- 1920 * American women won the right to vote.
- 1923 * Alice Paul first introduced the Equal Rights Amendment to Congress.
- 1933 * Frances Perkins was appointed U.S. secretary of labor and became the first woman to serve in a cabinet post.
* Amelia Earhart became the "First Lady of the Air." She earned the first pilot license ever issued to a woman. She was also the first woman to cross the Atlantic, the first woman to cross the Atlantic solo, and the first to fly around the world.
- 1938 * Pearl Buck became the first American woman writer to be awarded the Nobel Prize for her book *The Good Earth*.
- 1944 * Clare Boothe Luce became the first woman to deliver the keynote speech at a national political convention. She later became the first woman named to a major U.S. embassy as President Eisenhower's ambassador to Italy.
- 1961 * President Kennedy established the first Commission on the Status of Women.

- 1963 * Congress passed the first Equal Pay Act.
- 1972 * The Equal Rights Amendment passed Congress for the first time and went to the states for ratification. Hawaii was the first to ratify.
- 1974 * The Little League admitted girls for the first time.
- 1978 * The Susan B. Anthony dollar was minted, the first honoring women.
* Janet Guthrie became the first woman to race at the Indy 500.
- 1981 * Sandra Day O'Connor became the first woman appointee to the U.S. Supreme Court.
- 1983 * Sally Ride became the first U.S. woman in space.
* Alice Walker was the first black woman to win a Pulitzer Prize for *The Color Purple*.

Reprinted from the Mayor's Commission on the Status of Women, Birmingham

Firsts for North Carolina Women

- Dr. Ellen Black Winston** was appointed U.S. commissioner of public welfare in 1963 and served until 1967. She was the first female to hold such a post.
- Susie Marshall Sharp** was appointed and then elected justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. She became the first woman to be elected chief justice of a state supreme court in 1974. She was also the first woman to be appointed judge of the Superior Court.
- Eldreta Melton Alexander** was the first black woman to be admitted to Columbia University School of Law and became North Carolina's first black woman judge when she was elected state district court judge in 1968.
- Grace J. Rohrer** was appointed as secretary of the Department of Art, Culture, and History, the first woman in an executive cabinet post in North Carolina, in 1973.
- Juanita Martin Bryant** was the first woman ever appointed by the governor to chair a state board or commission in North Carolina. She became chair of the State Youth Advisory Board and served from 1970 to 1976.
- Virginia Dare** was the first child born of English parents in the New World on August 18, 1587.
- Frances Dority Bray** became the first female commercial pilot to solo in North Carolina in 1935.
- Nancy Roberts**, an author, made history by becoming the first woman in North Carolina to file as a candidate for governor.
- Mary Ann Mason** was the first native Tar Heel to write a book for children, *A Wreath From the Woods of Carolina*, 1859.
- Mary Bayard Clarke**, pen name Tenella, was a Raleigh-born author who compiled the first collection of North Carolina poetry, *Wood-Notes or Carolina Carols*.
- Bernice Kelly Harris**, 1939, wrote the first novel about North Carolinians, *Purslane*, to win a literary award.
- Sarah DeCrow** was the first woman postmistress appointed after the adoption of the Constitution. She was made postmistress in Hertford in 1792.
- Myrtle Siler** of Chatham County was the first woman sheriff, appointed in 1921.
- Tabitha Anne Holton** of Guilford County was the first woman lawyer admitted by Supreme Court in 1878.
- Margaret Taylor Harper** of Southport was the first woman candidate for lieutenant governor in 1968.
- Mrs. E.E. Stafford** was the first woman member of the N.C. Legislature.
- Miss L. Exum Clement** was the first woman to secure a law license.
- Margaret Berry Street** was the first woman graduate of UNC Law School and in 1935 became the first woman to win a case before the State Supreme Court.

Compiled in part from North Carolina Trivia by Ernie and Jill Couch and North Carolina Superlatives by Faris Jane Corey

Quotes

"... in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands. Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion ... and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation."
- Abigail Adams (1744-1818)

"I come as the advocate of helpless, forgotten, insane, and idiotic men and women; chained, naked, beaten with rods and lashed into obedience."
- Dorothea Dix (1802-1889)

"But I ask no favors for my sex. I surrender not our claim to equality. All I ask of our brethren is that they take their feet from off our necks, and permit us to stand upright on that ground which God designed us to occupy."
- Sarah Grimke (1792-1873)

"That man over there says women need to be helped into carriages and lifted over ditches, and to have the best place ... Nobody ever helps me into carriages and over puddles, or gives me the best place and ain't I a woman?"
- Sojourner Truth (c. 1797-1883)

"I would have women lay aside all thought, such as she habitually cherishes, of being taught and led by men. I would have her free from compromise, from helplessness, because I would have her good enough and strong enough to love one and all beings, from the fullness, not the poverty of being."
- Margaret Fuller (1810-1850)

"The last speaker alluded to this movement as being that of a few disappointed women. From the first years to which my memory, I have been a disappointed woman ... It shall be the business of my life to deepen this disappointment in every woman's heart until she bows down to it no longer."
- Lucy Stone (1818-1893)

"Dear Mrs. Stanton: Well, I have been and gone and done it! positively voted the Republican ticket - straight - this A.M."
- Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906)
in a telegram to Elizabeth Cady Stanton

"It is doubtful if any man, even among suffrage men, ever realized what the suffrage struggle came to mean to women ... How much time and patience, how much work, energy and inspiration, how much faith, how much hope, how much despair went into it. It leaves its mark on one, such a struggle."
- Carrie Chapman Catt (1859-1947)

"Mother bore eleven children. She died at forty-eight. My father lived until he was eighty."
- Margaret Sanger (1883-1966)

"It has always seemed to me that boys and girls are educated very differently. Even from the early grades, they take different subjects. For instance, boys are usually put into woodworking classes, and girls into sewing or cooking - willy, nilly. I know many boys who should, I am sure, be making pies and girls who are much better fitted for manual training than domestic science. Too often little attention is paid to individual talent."
- Amelia Earhart (1897-1937)

Compiled by Shirley H. Cox, Women's History Coordinator, Gaston County Women's Commission

A Tough Trivia Quiz on Women's History

1. At the first U.S. women's rights convention in 1848, the underlying theme of the resolution was women's desire for some control over their own lives. True or False?
2. The Equal Rights Amendment was proposed by Alice Paul in (a) 1945 (b) 1923 (c) 1967.
3. Alice Paul and members of the National Woman's Party who picketed the White House demanding suffrage were (a) publicly scolded by President Wilson (b) arrested and released (c) jailed and force-fed.
4. Women in the U.S. finally won the right to vote in 1920. Women involved in the struggle called themselves suffragettes. True or False?
5. Some women were called Lucy Stoners because they (a) drank liquor in public (b) threw rocks during protests (c) kept their own names in marriage.
6. Jane Addams and Emily Balch each won the Nobel Peace Prize because of their work for world peace. True or False?
7. Until the late 19th century, under U.S. law children were under legal custody of (a) the mother (b) the father (c) both the mother and the father.
8. The athlete once called "the greatest athlete of all mankind of all time" was (a) Jim Thorpe (b) Joe DiMaggio (c) Babe Didrikson.
9. Maria Agnesi was an 18th century genius who devoted 10 years to writing a treatise which was used in the field for 50 years. The subject was (a) women and the church (b) calculus (c) astrology.
10. In the 1600s, the Constitution of the Iroquois Nations guaranteed women the sole power to regulate war and peace. True or False?
11. In her famous speech, "Ain't I A Woman?", the former slave who linked the liberation of women with that of black people was (a) Harriet Tubman (b) Barbara Jordan (c) Sojourner Truth.
12. The leading Impressionist artist who designed a mural for the Women's Building at the 1892-93 Chicago World's Fair was (a) Berthe Morisot (b) Rosa Bonheur (c) Mary Cassatt.
13. The most famous "conductor" of the Underground Railroad was (a) Antonia Brico (b) Ida Wells-Barnett (c) Harriet Tubman.
14. The President's Commission on the Status of Women, chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt, was established by (a) Franklin Roosevelt (b) Harry Truman (c) John F. Kennedy.
15. In 1985, the largest gathering of the world's women took place in (a) Nairobi (b) Houston (c) Copenhagen.
16. According to the United Nations, women do 2/3 of the world's work, earn 1/10 of the world's money and own 1/100 of the world's property. True or False?

17. The first woman allowed to practice law before the U.S. Supreme Court and a nominee for U.S. president was (a) Sandra Day O'Connor (b) Belva Lockwood (c) Susan B. Anthony.
18. The founder and conductor of the Women's Symphony Orchestra in New York and, later, an orchestra bearing her own name was (a) Antonia Brico (b) Nadia Boulanger (c) Sarah Caldwell.
19. The military strategist who planned the Tennessee River Strategy, a turning point in the Civil War, was (a) Deborah Sampson (b) Harriet Tubman (c) Anna Ella Carroll.
20. The doctor who won the Lasker Award for co-developing the operation to treat "blue babies" and later alerted the American public to the dangers of thalidomide was (a) Dr. Helen Brooke Taussig (b) Dr. Florence Sabin (c) Dr. Rosalyn S. Yalow.
21. *Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral*, published in 1773, was the first book by a black American woman. The woman was (a) Ida Wells-Barnett (b) Phyllis Wheatley (c) Alice Walker.
22. The famous union organizer who was known as "the most dangerous woman in America" was (a) Jane Addams (b) Elizabeth Gurley Flynn (c) Mother Jones.
23. The founder of the National Ballet of Cuba who was still dancing into her 60s despite her struggle against blindness was (a) Maria Tallchief (b) Maria Martinez (c) Alicia Alonso.
24. The founder of Mt. Holyoke, the first college for women, in 1837 was (a) Mary Lyon (b) Emma Willard (c) Mary McLeod Bethune.
25. The famous artist who had her first major exhibition at the age of 80 was (a) Georgia O'Keeffe (b) Mary Cassatt (c) Grandma Moses.

Answers: 1. True. 2. (b) 1923. 3. (c) jailed and force-fed. 4. False. They referred to themselves as suffragists. Their counterparts in England called themselves suffragettes. 5. (c) kept their own names in marriage as did suffragist Lucy Stone when she married Henry Blackwell. 6. True. 7. (b) the father. 8. (c) Babe Didrikson. 9. (b) calculus. 10. True. 11. (c) Sojourner Truth. 12. (c) Mary Cassatt. 13. (c) Harriet Tubman. 14. (c) John F. Kennedy. 15. (a) Nairobi. 16. True. 17. (b) Belva Lockwood. 18. (a) Antonia Brico. 19. (c) Anna Ella Carroll. 20. (a) Dr. Helen Brooke Taussig. 21. (b) Phyllis Wheatley, who was bought as a slave. 22. (c) Mary Harris (Mother) Jones. 23. (c) Alicia Alonso. 24. (a) Mary Lyon. 25. (c) Anna (Grandma) Moses.

Reprinted from American Association of Retired Persons, Women's Initiative, "1988 National Women's History Month"

Fill In The Blanks

In honor of Women's History Month, here is a quiz to test your knowledge of famous women in American history. Using the names listed at the bottom of the page, fill in the blanks.

_____ was the first woman in the United States to graduate from medical school. Because she was not allowed to practice in any hospitals, she set up her own New York infirmary for women and children in 1868.

_____, a leader in the Suffrage Movement and a close friend of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was jailed in 1872 for voting in a presidential election. Women were not given the right to vote in the entire country until 1920.

_____ learned to love astronomy from her father and discovered a comet, which was named after her. She was the first woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

_____ was one of the first people to warn of the need for biological, not chemical, pest control. Her famous book about pollution is *Silent Spring*.

_____ could outshoot anyone, male or female, and worked for Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. For 35 years she could hit 100 out of 100 in trap shooting.

_____ founded 32 state mental hospitals and worked all her life for better treatment of the mentally ill. She also campaigned for better conditions in prisons.

_____ was a Cherokee chief who fought against America's attempts to seize Indian lands. She taught dairy farming to her people.

_____, a former beauty operator, became the first woman to break the sound barrier in 1953.

_____ and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, angry because women were not allowed to participate in an anti-slavery meeting, organized the Seneca Falls Women's Rights Convention.

_____ made 19 trips into the South to lead slaves to freedom, although there was a reward of \$40,000 on her head. She died at the age of 93.

Maria Mitchell
Annie Oakley
Harriet Tubman

Lucretia Mott
Elizabeth Blackwell
Rachel Carson
Jacqueline Cochran

Nancy Ward
Susan B. Anthony
Dorothea Dix

Reprinted from Sonoma County Library

North Carolina Historic Sites Featuring Women

Asheville - Goodrich, Frances Louisa, d. 1944, Teacher, Alland Mountain Crafts, 16 Mountain St.
* Vanderbilt, Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, Philanthropist, Biltmore House and Gardens, U.S. 25, Grovewood Rd.

Blowing Rock - Goodrich, Frances Louisa, d. 1944, Teacher, Frances L. Goodrich Pioneer Museum, Parkway Crafts Center, Moses H. Cone Memorial Park, Blue Ridge Parkway, Milepost 294

Boone - Cannon, Ruth Louise Coltrane, 1891-1965, Civic Leader, Cannon Music Camp, Appalachian State University

Brasstown - Campbell, Olive Dame, 1882-1954, School Founder, John C. Campbell Folk School, Off U.S. 64, Between Hayesville and Murphy

Chapel Hill - Cotten, Elizabeth Brownrigg Henderson, 1875-1975, Librarian, UNC Library * Spencer, Cornelia Ann Phillips, 1858-1908, Educator, Cornelia Phillips Spencer Dormitory, UNC

Charlotte - Dwelle, Mary Myers, 1891-1975, Preservationist, Mint Museum of Art, 501 Hempstead Pl.

Crossnore - Sloop, Marty Martin, 1873-1962, Missionary and Educator, Crossnore School

Cullowhee - Camp, Cordelia, 1884-1973, Teacher, Building, Western Carolina State University

Currie - Slocumb, Mary, 1776, Revolutionary War Heroine Monument, Moores Creek National Military Park

Durham - Baldwin, Alice Mary, 1879-1960, Educator, Auditorium, Woman's College, Duke University
* Biddle, Mary Duke, 1887-1960, Philanthropist, Mary Duke Biddle Music Building, Duke University; Duke Homestead State Historic Site, 2828 Duke Homestead Road; Sarah P. Duke Gardens, Duke University * Williams, Mary Lou, 1910-1981, Musician, Mary Lou Williams Center for Black Culture, Duke University

Edenton - Barker, Penelope Pagett, 1728-1796, Revolutionary War Heroine, Barker House, S. Broad St.; Marker, U.S. 17; Teapot Memorial, Courthouse Green

Fayetteville - MacDonald, Flora, 1722-1790, Scottish Heroine, Monument, Cool Springs St.

Goldsboro - Weil, Sarah, 1856-1928, Social Worker, Plaque, Wayne County Community Building, E. Walnut and William St.; Plaque, Public Library, 204 W. Chestnut St.

Greensboro - Bell, Martha McFarlane McGee, 1735-1820, Revolutionary War Heroine Monument, Site of Battle of Guilford Courthouse, National Military Park * Coit, Laura Hill, 1875-1944, Secretary, Dormitory, UNC * Coleman, Mary Channing, 1883-1947, Educator, Dormitory, UNC * Cone, Laura Weil, 1888-1970, Civic Leader, Residence Hall and Library, Bennett College * Cotten, Sallie Swepson Sims Southall, 1846-1929, Clubwoman, Crusader, Dormitory, UNC * Elliott, Harriet Wiseman, 1884-1947, Educator, Dormitory, UNC * Hall, Ann Howard Shaw, 1847-1919, Suffrage Leader * Jamison, Minnie Lou, 1866-1948, Counselor, Dormitory, UNC * Madison, Dolley Payne Todd, 1768-1849, wife of U.S. president, Dolley Madison Room, Greensboro Historical Museum, 130 Summit Ave.; Plaque at birthplace, Guilford College, 5505 W. Friendly Ave. * Spencer, Cornelia Ann Phillips, 1825-1908, Educational Crusader, Dormitory, UNC * Turner, Kerenhappuck, 1770s, Revolutionary War Heroine, Statue, Site of Battle of Guilford Courthouse, National Military Park * Weil, Mina Rosenthal, 1859-1940, Humanitarian, Dormitory, UNC

Greenville - Cotten, Sallie Swepson Sims Southall, 1846-1929, Clubwoman, Dormitory, ECU

Jugtown - Busbee, Juliana Royster, 1876-1962, Artist, Jugtown Pottery

Morganton - Cobb, Beatrice, 1888-1959, Newspaper publisher and politician, Morganton News-Herald

New Bern - Latham, Maude Moore, 1871-1951, and her daughter, May Gordon Latham Kellenberger, 1893-1978, Preservationists, Maude Moore Latham Memorial Garden, Tryon Palace, George and Pollock St.

Pekin - MacDonald, Flora, 1722-1790, Scottish Heroine, Marker

Penland - Morgan, Lucy Calista, 1890-1982, Craft School Founder, Penland School of Crafts

Raleigh - Women of Confederacy Memorial, Capitol Square * Berry, Harriet Morehead, 1877-1940, Public Official, Memorial, Highway Commission Building, Salisbury St. * Blount, Mary Sumner, 1777-1822, Benefactor, Christ Episcopal Church, Edenton and Wilmington St. * Broughton, Carrie Longee, 1879-1957, Librarian, North Carolina State Library, Morgan St. * Carroll, Delia Dixon, d. 1934, Physician, Carroll Infirmary, Meredith College * Colton, Elizabeth Avery, 1872-1924, Educator, Meredith College * Cox, Gertrude Mary, 1900-1978, Statistician, Cox Hall (Physics Building), North Carolina State University * Cruikshank, Margaret Mordecai Jones, 1878-1955, College President, Cruikshank Dormitory, St. Mary's College, 900 Hillsborough St. * Dix, Dorothea Lyne, 1802-1887, Crusader for the Mentally Ill, Dorothea Dix Hospital (State Hospital), Dix Hill, Boylan Dr. * Douglas, Mary Teresa Peacock, 1903-1970, Librarian, Mary P. Douglas School, 600 Ortega Rd.

Red Springs - MacDonald, Flora, 1722-1790, Scottish Heroine, Flora MacDonald College, 2nd Ave., College and Peachtree St.

Roanoke Island - Dare, Virginia, b. 1587, Colonist, Monument, 3 miles north of Manteo; Statue, Elizabethan Garden; Marker, U.S. 64 and 264, Entrance to Ft. Raleigh National Historic Site * Lander, Louisa, 1826-1923, Sculptor, Statue of Virginia Dare, Elizabethan Garden

Salisbury - Tiernan, Frances Christine Fisher, 1846-1920, Writer, Monument, W. Innes St.; Marker, U.S. 29 at Rowan County

Sedalia - Brown, Charlotte Hawkins, 1883-1961, Educator, Site of the Palmer Institute

Warrenton - Hayley, Nancy Skinner Christmas, 1862-1940, Teacher, Old Sledge Place, Franklin and Hayley St. (private and unoccupied)

Washington - Dimock, Susan, 1847-1875, Physician, Marker, Site of Home, East Main St.

Wilmington - Eddy, Mary Baker Glover, 1821-1910, Church Founder, Marker, 3rd and Market St. * Greenhow, Rose O'Neal, c. 1815-1864, Confederate Spy, Monument at Grave, Oakdale Cemetery; Marker, 3rd and Dock St. * Whistler, Anna Matilda McNeill, 1804-1881, "Whistler's Mother," Marker, 3rd and Orange St.

Wilson - Winborne, Rebecca M., 1831-1918, Flagmaker, Marker at Grave, Maplewood Cemetery

Winston-Salem - Babcock, Mary Reynolds, 1908-1953, Philanthropist, Reynolds House and Gardens, Reynolda Rd., Wake Forest University, U.S. 421 West

Information from the Women's History Project, N.C. Museum of History

Mock Trial

by Susan Bright

Cast of Characters

Elder: one who voices the ethics or values of a culture (6 readers)

Legislator: one who makes laws (12 readers)

Judge: one who interprets the law, a branch or agency of the state (8 readers)

Plaintiff: one who places a complaint before a court of law (3 readers)

Setting

Western Civilization

Story

One in which women have been stereotyped as

- 1) wife and mother
- 2) infantile and incompetent
- 3) seductive and immoral
- 4) non-persons and non-entities

Stage Directions

Seat three Plaintiff women along one side of the square. On the other three sides, respectively, seat the Elders, the Judges, and the Legislators (comprising the rest of the readers)

Plaintiff 1: ... before our government can be a true democracy ... the civil and political rights of every citizen must be practically established. (Susan B. Anthony, 1863)

Elder 1: A daughter is less desirable than a son. (Leviticus 12)

Elder 2: A daughter can be sold for debt by her father. (Exodus 21)

Elder 3: A daughter can be made a prostitute by her father. (Judges 19)

Plaintiff 2: Woman was and is condemned to a system under which the lawful rapes exceed the unlawful ones a million to one. (Margaret Sanger, *Woman and the New Race*, 1920)

Elder 4: Let the woman learn in silence with all subjection. But suffer not a woman to teach, nor usurp authority over the man; but be in silence. (1 Timothy)

Elder 5: Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as unto the Lord. For the husband is the head of the wife. (1 Corinthians)

Judge 1: By marriage, the husband and wife as one person in law: that is, the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during marriage, or at least is incorporated and consolidated into that of the husband, under whose protection, and cover, she performs everything, and is therefore called in our law *femme covert*, *covert-baron*, or under the protection and influence of her husband, her baron, or lord. (Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, 1800)

Plaintiff 3: Witness the records of the courts with the wife-beaters and slayers, the rapists, the seducers, the husbands who have deserted their families, the schemers who have defrauded widows and orphans - witness all these and then say if men are the natural protectors of women. (Susan B. Anthony, *History of Woman Suffrage*, IV, 1902)

Elder 6: The woman is to keep silent and is the transgressor. (1 Timothy)

Plaintiff 1: This perception of woman as inferior, subservient, silent, and obedient became part of English law, and Blackstone, in his eighteenth-century *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, a document that had great influence on the American legal system, describes women as:

... chattels, in effect slaves, their legal existence suspended during marriage, with limited freedom of movement, little right to property or earnings, no control over the children, and no political or civil rights of any kind. Blackstone's quip (slightly paraphrased) that "Husband and wife are one and that one is the husband" was no idle jest. At the very moment when a man met his bride at the altar and said to her, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," he was actually taking every cent she possessed ... He could beat her with a stick "no bigger than the wedding ring." All this on account of her "Defectum sexus."

(American Civil Liberties Union from a brief prepared in 1961 for Gwendolyn Holt, who had been tried and found guilty of murder in Florida by an all-male jury.)

Legislator 1: All men are created equal. (Thomas Jefferson, Declaration of Independence, 1776)

Plaintiff 2: Men wrote the Constitution; women were expressly excluded in intent and content. (Wilma Scott Heide to U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments, 1970. *Equal Rights*, U.S. Government Printing Office)

Legislator 2: Words in the masculine gender shall embrace a female as well as a male, unless a contrary intention may be manifest. (Mississippi Code: General Provisions)

Plaintiff 3: I should like to practice law in Virginia. (Belva Lockwood, 1893)

Legislator 3: ...any person duly authorized and practicing as counsel or attorney at law in any State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, may practice as such in the courts of this State. (Virginia Statute, 1893)

Judge 2: In the above statute the word *person* refers to males and therefore Belva Lockwood shall not be admitted to practice law before the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. (Lockwood v. The Virginia Court of Appeals, U.S. Supreme Court Decision, 1893)

Legislator 4: A person qualified to vote for representatives to the general court shall be liable to serve as a juror. (Massachusetts Statute, 1931)

Judge 3: The court agrees in the general sense *person* includes women and that the word by itself is an equivocal word; however, by the true construction of the statutes of this commonwealth, in the light of relevant constitutional provisions, women are not eligible to jury service. (Commonwealth of Massachusetts v. Welosky, 1951)

Legislator 5: To give her (woman) the ballot is to unsex her and replace the tender, loving, sweet-featured mother of the past with the cold, calculating, harsh-faced, street corner scold of politics. (Suffrage Debate, United States House of Representatives, Congressman Frank Clark of Florida, 1915)

Legislator 6: But, Mr. Speaker, she is not to go out in the world to meet its trials, engage in its struggles, and fight its battles, and I venture to remark, without the slightest fear of successful contradiction, that no instance in American life can be found where any woman ever did this voluntarily who had a husband who was worth the powder and lead that would be required to kill him. (Suffrage Debate, United States House of Representatives, Congressman Frank Clark of Florida, 1915)

Plaintiff 1: A sister has well remarked that we do not believe that man is the cause of all our wrongs. We do not fight men; we fight bad principles. (Ernestine L. Rose, Fourth National Woman's Rights Convention, 1853, *History of Woman Suffrage*, I, 1881)

Legislator 7: I am absolutely safe in asserting that practically all the women in America who are happily married are opposed to suffrage. In opposing this measure, I am speaking for that vast multitude of American wives and mothers who love their husbands and their children and who prefer to reign as queen of the home rather than to grovel in the slums of politics ... (Suffrage Debate, U.S. House of Representatives, Congressman Frank Clark of Florida, 1915)

Plaintiff 2: We hold that whatever is essentially wrong for women to do, cannot be right for man. (J. Elizabeth Jones, "Address to the Women of Ohio," 1850, *History of Woman Suffrage*, I, 1881)

Plaintiff 3: The real goddesses of Liberty in this country do not spend a large amount of time standing on pedestals; they use their torches to startle bats in political cellars. (Ella S. Stewart, speaking of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty at the National American Woman Suffrage Association Convention, 1909, *History of Woman Suffrage*, V, 1922)

Legislator 8: Nature destined woman to be the homemaker, the child rearer, while man is the moneymaker. The most sacred and potential spot on earth is the fireside shrine. Here the child receives its morals, its religion, its character; and over this shrine the devoted mother presides as the reigning sovereign, the uncrowned queen ... (Suffrage Debate, U.S. House of Representatives, Congressman Edwin Webb, 1915)

Plaintiff 3: The law, it seems, has done little but perpetuate the myth of the helpless female best kept on her pedestal. In truth, however, that pedestal is a cage bound by a constricting social system and hemmed in by layers of archaic and anti-feminist laws. (Faith Seidenberg, "The Submissive Majority: Modern Trends in the Law Concerning Women's Rights," *Cornell Law Review* IV, January 1970)

Legislator 9: I am opposed to women's suffrage because it would thrust the ballot into the hands of millions of ignorant Negro women. (Texas Suffrage Debate, Texas State Legislature, Congressman Martin Dies, January 12, 1915)

Plaintiff 1: It is not the intelligent woman versus the ignorant woman; not the white woman versus the black, the brown, and the red - it is not even the cause of woman versus man. Nay, woman's strongest vindication for speaking is that the world needs to hear her voice. (Anna Julia Cooper, a black woman of the South, *A Voice From the South*, 1892)

Legislator 10: I wish to speak against this amendment on behalf of the millions of American mothers who are detained at home on more important business. No doubt some of these absent mothers are busy extracting splinters from the toes of future congressmen, hearing the lessons of future Supreme Court judges, boxing the ears of future generals, buttering the bread of future senators, or soothing with a lullaby the injured feelings of a future president. (Texas Suffrage Debate, Texas State Legislature, Congressman Martin Dies, January 12, 1915)

Legislator 1: I have no doubt that if women handled the cleaver at the beef stalls we would get cleaner steaks, but what man wants to court a butcher? [Laughter] No doubt women would make excellent peace officers, but what man wants to marry a policeman? [Laughter] It may be that the entrance of pure women into dirty politics would have a cleansing effect upon the politics, but I cannot believe that it would have that effect upon the women. And in a case of that kind we had better have soiled linen than soiled laundresses. (Texas Suffrage Debate, Texas State Legislature, Congressman Martin Dies, January 12, 1915)

Plaintiff 3: It has always been thought perfectly womanly to be a scrubwoman in the legislature and to take care of the spittoons; that is entirely within the charmed circle of woman's sphere, but for women to occupy any of these official seats would be degrading. (Susan B. Anthony, National American Woman Suffrage Association Convention, 1895, *History of Woman Suffrage*, IV, 1902)

Plaintiff 1: The fear of sacrificing femininity at the altar of success has kept thousands of girls in their places. (Letty Cottin Pogrebin, *How to Make It in a Man's World*, 1970)

Plaintiff 3: You may tell us that our place is in the home. There are 8 million of us in these United States who must go out of it to earn our daily bread, and we come to tell you that while we are working in the mills, the mines, the factories, and the mercantile houses we have not the protection that we should have. You have been making laws for us and the laws you have made have not been good for us. (Leonora O'Reilly, address to joint session of the Senate Judiciary Committee and Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage, 1912, *History of Woman Suffrage* V, 1922)

Plaintiff 1: The war-horses of the fight for suffrage sometimes complain, indeed, that the young take the vote, and so on, for granted. So they should. Its denial is an outrage. Its possession is elementary justice and common sense. The younger women have a hard enough task before them. They have got to win the next stage - real equality of opportunity and freedom of choice. (Mary Agnes Hamilton, *Women at Work*, 1941)

Plaintiff 2: ... to be tried by a jury of my peers, for example.

Legislator 12: Women do not wish their rights to be passed upon by women ... They know the leniency of men. (Congressman Stanley Bowdye of Ohio, U.S. House of Representatives, January 12, 1915)

Plaintiff 3: We are speaking of very basic human rights.

Judge 4: The name of no female person shall be taken for jury service unless said person has registered with the clerk of the circuit court her desire to be placed on the jury list. (Florida Supreme Court, 1959)

Plaintiff 1: Of my two handicaps, being female put many more obstacles in my path than being black. (Shirley Chisholm, *Unbought and Unbossed*, 1970)

Judge 5: The legislature has the right to exclude women from jury duty to protect them from the filth, obscenity, and noxious atmosphere that so often pervades a courtroom during a jury trial. (Mississippi Supreme Court, 1966)

Plaintiff 2: Masculine ethics, colored by masculine instincts, always dominated by sex, has at once recognized the value of chastity in the woman, which is right; punished its absence unfairly, which is wrong; and then reversed the whole matter when applied to men, which is ridiculous. (Charlotte Perkins Gilman, "Charlotte Perkins Gilman's Dynamic School Philosophy," *Current Literature*, July 1911)

Legislator 1: Men shall be chosen over women to administer the estate of a person dying in the state [without having made a will]. (Provision I.C. 15.314 Idaho Statute)

Plaintiff 1: It is my family. I am the correct person to administer the estate. (Sally Reed, *Reed v. Reed*, Idaho Supreme Court, 1950)

Judge 6: Philosophically it can be argued with some degree of logic that the provisions of I.C. 15.314 do discriminate against women on the basis of sex. However, nature itself has established the distinction, that in general men are better qualified to act as administrators of estates than women. (*Reed v. Reed*, Idaho Supreme Court, 1970)

Plaintiff 3: Discrimination because of one's sex is just as degrading, dehumanizing, immoral, unjust, indefensible, infuriating, and capable of producing social turmoil as discrimination because of one's race. (Pauli Murray, *Discrimination*, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971)

Plaintiff 1: I'm going to Tuscaloosa and get me a damn job and you can take the baby! [Words spoken in a public place by Gertrude Price, Alabama, 1948 – for which offense she was sentenced to jail] (Haig Bosmajian, *Sexism and Language*, National Council of Teachers of English, 1977)

Judge 7: The evidence shows that women were present at the time the defendant [arresting police officer] claims she used the word in the cafe. Whether a girl or woman actually heard the word *damn* was not important, according to the court, for to "constitute a violation of such provision it is not necessary to show that a female heard the language used. It is the fact of presence, subject to insult if the language is heard, which is the essence of the offense. (*Price v. McConnell*, Alabama Supreme Court, 1948)

Plaintiff 2: Allowing men stronger means of expression than are open to women further reinforces men's positions of strength in the real world; for surely we listen with more attention the more strongly and forcefully someone expresses opinions, and a speaker unable – for whatever reasons – to be forceful in stating views is much less likely to be taken seriously. (Robin Lakoff, *Language and Woman's Place*, 1975)

Plaintiff 3: I recognize for myself no narrow sphere. Where you may work, my brother, I may work. (Lucy N. Coleman, Women's National Loyal League, 1863)

Judge 8: ... trying to hold a married woman liable on a contract that under the law of Texas she is incapable of making is no more reasonable than to hold that a minor, or one of unsound mind, could be held liable to a contract. (*U.S. v. Yazell*, 1964)

Plaintiff 1: Once the status of women was identified in legislation and court opinions with that of children (and slaves and the insane), denying the female the rights and duties expected by and from a male became not only easier but apparently logical and legal. It was a simple matter of definition, and the person who had the power to define controlled the destiny of those being defined. (Haig Bosmajian, *Sexism and Language*, National Council of Teachers of English, 1977)

Plaintiff 2: Only one thing can make me see the justness of women being classed with the idiot, the insane, and the criminal and that is, if she is willing, if she is satisfied to be so classed. It is idiotic not to want one's liberty; it is insane not to value one's inalienable rights, and it is criminal to neglect one's God-given responsibilities. (Judith Hyams Douglas, 1908, *History of Woman Suffrage*, V, 1922)

Plaintiff 1: We have all been thrown down so low that nobody thought we'd ever get up again; but we have been long enough trodden now; we will come up again ... (Sojourner Truth, Woman's Rights Convention, 1853, *History of Woman Suffrage*, I, 1881)

Plaintiff 2: We have declared in favor of a government of the people, for the people, by the people, the whole people. Why not begin the experiment? (Elizabeth Cady Stanton to Senate Judiciary Committee, 1872, *History of Woman Suffrage*, II, 1882)

Reprinted from Speaking for Ourselves: Women of the South, Edited by Maxine Alexander, Pantheon Books, New York

Suggested Women's History Projects

For Women's Groups

Organize a women's fair and invite all local women's groups to participate. Incorporate a display of outstanding women from your area.

Develop a series of brief histories for radio and television, highlighting the achievements of outstanding women in your area.

Celebrate a woman from different segments of your community: sports, politics, education, community service, medicine, law, public health, business, arts, humanities ... living or dead.

Ask black or Native American women in your community to nominate a woman, living or dead, to be commemorated.

Notify area schools about Women's History Month. Encourage displays in lobbies or libraries.

Designate one woman in your women's group as spokesperson. This woman should be available to speak to community groups about Women's History Month or about famous women.

Create a banner for a public square announcing Women's History Month.

Notify local librarians of Women's History Month and suggest that a display of books about famous women be provided for the public.

Suggest that area public school history and social studies teachers assign essays, reading material and research projects on famous women in history.

Notify area bookstores of Women's History Month so they can display relevant books.

Sponsor an essay contest for different grade levels within the schools. Have committees to select the best essay and give awards or prizes. Sponsor a poster contest. (Area banks may donate savings bonds or stores may donate \$25 gift certificates.)

Ask local officials to issue a proclamation, encouraging local observance of Women's History Month.

Contact other women's groups and develop a calendar of upcoming events related to women's history. Ask your local newspaper to publish this calendar.

Get regional staff from the N.C. Council on the Status of Women in cooperation with the North Carolina Museum of History, to present the slide show "The Task That Is Ours."

Visit before March 12, 1990, the "Dressed for Work: Women in the Work Force 1900-1989" exhibit in Richmond, Virginia's Valentine Museum. For information, call (804) 649-0711 or write The Valentine, 1015 E. Clay St., Richmond, Va. 23219.

For School Groups

Grades 1-6

Observe the birthdays of our foremothers throughout the year with special bulletin boards, classroom lessons, art projects, films, stories and skits.

Introduce students to biographies of women in U.S. history. Each student can then write a play, decorate a cake, make a mask, puppet, costume or shoebox float representing one woman who especially captures his/her interests.

Arrange for a storyteller or parent to dress as a particular woman in U.S. history and visit classrooms in your school, telling stories in the first person about that particular woman's life.

Introduce students to their place in history. Get students to interview their mothers, grandmothers, aunts or any woman who has taken care of them in the past. Get them to ask questions of that person in order to understand their own personal histories. (See section below.)

Invite a woman working in a non-traditional area to share her experiences.

Start a collection of pictures from magazines and newspapers depicting women in traditional and non-traditional activities. Create a mural to hang outside the classroom for visitors and other classes to see.

Grades 7-12

Use oral history. Select one historic event that has occurred during the lifetime of the students. Have each student interview a woman in the community about how she remembers the event and its impact on her life. The class then writes a history of the event, comparing the information from the interviews.

Have students work in small groups to decide why someone is important in history. Ask them to name five important women. Then ask them to name five important men. Discuss whether the criteria for importance remains the same.

After reading biographies or general histories about women in the United States, or particularly North Carolina, have students write news releases to report the facts of a specific, important event as if the event has just occurred.

Encourage students to visit a state historic site. Grant extra credit for reports written on these ventures.

For All Ages

Create your own oral history questionnaire. The history of your mother, aunt, grandmother or the woman who helped take care of you is important. By asking questions about her life, you can learn about your own history and about women's history in general. Interview this important woman in your life, using the following questions as a guideline. It is important to realize that she is a part of history.

1. Where was she born? When? Did she have sisters and brothers? What did she like to do?
2. Where did she go to school or how did she get her education? How long did she go? What did she like to study? How did she get along with the other students, both male and female? How were the students treated?
3. Has she ever worked for pay? What sort of work has she done during her life? For how long? Was she paid fairly? What was her money needed for? Was it enough?
4. Does she belong to a certain religious group? What does her religion mean to her as a woman? Does she observe any special traditions?
5. What is her opinion of today's women's movement? Why does she feel this way?
6. What are her fondest memories? What are her happiest and most exciting experiences?

Bibliography

Adult - General

- Alexander, Maxine. *Southern Women: Speaking for Ourselves*. New York: Pantheon, 1984.
- Anderson, Bonnie S. and Judith P. Zinsser. *A History of Their Own: Women in Europe from Prehistory to the Present*. New York: Harper and Row, 1988.
- Bacon, Margaret Hope. *Mothers of Feminism: The Story of Quaker Women in America*. San Francisco: Harper and Row, 1986.
- Balsdon, J.P.V.D. *Roman Women: Their History and Habits*. New York: Harper and Row, 1988.
- Beard, Mary Ritter. *Women as Force in History: Study in Traditionals and Realities*. New York: The MacMillan Company, 1946.
- Bookman, Ann and Sandra Morgen (eds.). *Women and the Politics of Empowerment*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1988.
- Byerly, Victoria. *Hard Times Cotton Mill Girls: Personal Histories of Womanhood and Poverty in the South*. Ithaca, New York: I.L.A. Press, 1987.
- Drinnon, Richard. *Rebel in Paradise*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1961.
- Flexner, Eleanor. *Century of Struggle: The Woman's Rights Movement in the United States*. New York: Atheneum Press, 1974.
- Morello, Karen Berger. *The Invisible Bar: The Woman Lawyer in America - 1638 to the Present*. Random House, 1986.
- O'Faolain, Julia. *Not In God's Image: Women in History from the Greeks to the Victorians*. New York: Harper and Row, 1973.
- O'Sullivan, Judith and Rosemary Gallick. *Workers and Allies: Female Participation in the American Trade Union Movement, 1824-1976*. Ithaca, New York: I.L.A. Press, 1988.
- Philips, John A. *Eve: The History of an Idea*. New York: Harper and Row, 1985.
- Ruether, Rosemary and Rosemary Keller (eds.). *Women and Religion in America Volumes I, II*. New York: Harper and Row, 1983.
- Scott, Anne F. *The Southern Lady: From Pedestal to Politics, 1830-1930*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1970.
- Smith-Rosenburg, Carroll. *Disorderly Conduct: Visions of Gender in Victorian America*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985.
- Wollstonecraft, Mary. *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*. Gainesville, Florida: Scholars' Facsimiles and Reprints, 1960.
- Woolf, Virginia. *A Room of One's Own*. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Jovanovich, 1957.

Adult - Women of Color

- Angelou, Maya. *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*. Reprint of this widely acclaimed autobiography about being poor, black and a woman.
- Brown, Cynthia Stokes (ed). *Ready From Within: Septima Clark and the Civil Rights Movement*. Navarro, Calif.: The Wild Trees Press, 1986.
- Brown, Linda. *Rainbow Roun Mah Shoulder*. Exploration of the black South from a woman's perspective. Her story is powerful and resonates beyond a strictly Southern experience.
- Evans, Mari (ed). *Black Women Writers (1950-1980)*. A volume of personal essays and critiques, combined with biographical information in a comprehensive fashion.
- Evans, Sarah. *Personal Politics: The Roots of Women's Liberation in the Civil Rights Movement and the New Left*. New York: Vintage Press, 1986.
- Garrow, David F. (ed.). *The Montgomery Bus Boycott and the Women Who Started It: The Memoirs of JoAnn Gibson Robinson*. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1987.
- Giddings, Paula. *When and Where I Enter: The Impact of Black Women on Race and Sex in America*. New York: Bantam Books, 1984.
- Hurston, Zora Neale. *Their Eyes Were Watching God*. A wonderful love story, a joyous evocation of the life of rural blacks, and a celebration of black folk culture.
- Hurston, Zora Neale. *Spunk*. A collection of short stories set in the vibrant prose of this rediscovered pioneering member of the Harlem Renaissance.

- Kingston, Maxine Hong. *The Woman Warrior: Memoirs of a Girlhood Among Ghosts*. The fascinating stories of her childhood dealing with Chinese and U.S. cultures after her parents immigrated to the U.S.
- Lebsock, Suzanne. *The Free Women of Petersburg: Status and Culture in a Southern Town, 1784-1860*. New York: W.W. Norton, 1984.
- Lerner, Gerda (ed.). *Black Women in White America: A Documentary History*. Based on documents, many unpublished, this documentary history tells what it is like to be oppressed – as blacks and as women – and how all manage to survive.
- Morrison, Toni. *Beloved*. New York: Knopf Press, 1987.
- Murray, Pauli. *Proud Shoes: The Story of An American Family*. New York: Harper and Row, 1978.
- Naylor, Gloria. *Linden Hills*. Linden Hills, the epitome of black achievement, but still a place inhabited by lost souls trapped in the American dream.
- Naylor, Gloria. *The Women of Brewster Place*. A novel of seven stories. Award winner. From a variety of backgrounds, with individual goals and dreams, these women experience, fight against and sometimes transcend the fate of black women in America.
- Petry, Ann. *The Street*. First published in 1946, a novel about a young woman's struggle to make a good life for herself and her son despite the hunger, disease and violence in Harlem.
- Richardson, Marilyn (ed.). *Maria W. Stewart, America's First Black Woman Political Writer: Essays and Speeches*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1988.
- Shange, Ntozake. *Betsy Brown*. The story of a 13-year-old black girl who lives with her large family in St. Louis in 1959, as the schools began desegregation. Shange, a superb storyteller, creates a place which is both new and familiar.
- Sterling, Dorothy. *Black Foremothers, Three Lives*. New York: The Feminist Press, 1979.
- Sterling, Dorothy (ed.). *We Are Your Sisters: Black Women in the Nineteenth Century*. New York: Norton Press, 1984.
- Thompson, Era Bell. *American Daughter*. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Press, 1986.
- Walker, Alice. *In Search of Mother's Gardens*. Orlando, Florida: Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich, 1983.
- Walker, Alice. *Meridian*. A powerful novel of one woman who risks her heart and her life for the people she loves. A modern classical novel of both feminism and the civil rights movement.
- Walker, Alice. *The Color Purple*. This Pulitzer Prize-winning novel about the lives of two Southern black sisters is a compelling portrait of rural black life and richly affirmative story about the endurance of love.
- Walker, Margaret. *Jubilee*. A stunningly different Civil War novel. Follows the life of Vyry, daughter of a plantation owner and his favorite black mistress.

This section reprinted in part from The Greenville N.O.W. Newsletter, December 5, 1986.

Student - Elementary

- Bennett, Wayne (ed.). *Four Women of Courage*. (grades 3-7). Stories of four women who reached their goals despite overwhelming obstacles: Dorothea Dix, Helen Keller, Linda Richards, Jacqueline Cochran, 1975.
- Bennett, Wayne. *Women Who Dared to Be Different*. (grades 2-5). Simply written sketches of women including Nellie Bly, Annie Oakley, Maria Mitchell, Amelia Earhart, 1973.
- Bennett, Wayne (ed.). *Women with a Cause*. (grades 5-8). Short biographies of Anne Hutchinson, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony and Eleanor Roosevelt, 1975.
- Carruty, Ella Kaiser. *She Wanted to Read: The Story of Mary McLeod Bethune*. (grades 4-7). Biography of the black woman who grew up on a cotton plantation and became a world-famous educator and civic leader, 1966.
- Coerr, Eleanor. *Jane Goodall*. (grades 2-4). Her childhood love of wildlife led her into the African bush to study chimpanzees and later into becoming a world-famous ethologist, 1976.
- Davis, Burke. *Amelia Earhart*. (grades 3-5). Biography of the courageous pioneer aviator and feminist, 1972.
- Epstein, Sam and Beryl. *Harriet Tubman: Guide to Freedom*. (grades 3-6). The frightening circumstances of the Underground Railroad, the slave escape route to the North, are well described to young readers. Well illustrated, 1968.
- Epstein, Sam and Beryl. *She Never Looked Back: Margaret Mead in Samoa*. (grades 4-6). The focus here is on Mead's study of Samoan youth in the 1920s, 1980.

- Faber, Doris. *Bella Abzug*. (grades 4-6). Informal biography of the representative from New York, from her college activist days through her work for peace, etc., 1976.
- Faber, Doris. *Lucretia Mott*. (grades 2-5). Mott was an ardent abolitionist and crusader for women's rights, 1974.
- Felton, Harold. *Nancy Ward, Cherokee*. (grades 2-5). Biography of a Ghigan (beloved woman) whose voice was heard in important tribal council decisions. Respected leader in peace-keeping with white settlers during the Revolutionary War period. Told from a white perspective, 1975.
- Fox, Mary Virginia. *Jane Fonda: Something to Fight For*. (grades 3-9). The award-winning actress who's been active in the anti-war movement, recent protests against nuclear power and for expanded citizen participation in political decisions, 1980.
- Fox, Mary Virginia. *Janet Guthrie: Foot to the Floor*. (grades 3-9). Traces the auto racing career of the first woman to complete the Indianapolis 500, 1981.
- Goodsell, Jane. *Eleanor Roosevelt*. (grades 2-4). Concentrates on her transformation from "ugly duckling" to renowned world figure, 1970.
- Greenfield, Eloise. *Mary McLeod Bethune*. (grades 2-4). The only one of 17 children in her family to go to school, she became a world-famous educator and adviser to the president, 1977.
- Griffin, Judith Berry. *Phoebe the Spy*. (grades 3-5). Historically accurate story of a young, free black girl's experience helping save George Washington's life in 1776, and of her dream of freedom for slaves, 1977.
- Jacobs, William J. *Mother, Aunt Susan and Me*. (grades 3-5). Life with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, 1979.
- Jones, Betty Millsaps. *Wonder Women of Sports*. (grades 2-5). Interesting collection of biographies about 12 outstanding sportswomen in as many fields. Well illustrated, 1981.
- Jordan, June. *Fannie Lou Hamer*. (grades 2-5). The gallant black woman who worked for voter registration in Mississippi in the 1960s and helped found the Freedom Farm Cooperative, 1972.
- Keller, Gail. *Jane Addams*. (grades 1-4). The pioneer social worker whose dedication to world peace earned her the Nobel Prize in 1931, 1971.
- Lawrence, Jacob. *Harriet and the Promised Land*. (grades 2-5). The story of Harriet Tubman, a leader of the Underground Railroad which led slaves to freedom in the North. Told in free verse with stylized illustrations, 1968.
- Lisker, Tom. *Nellie Bly: First Woman of the News*. (grades 4-7). One of the first women reporters whose investigation and trip around the world in less than 80 days made her an international celebrity. Lively style with illustrations, 1978.
- McGovern, Ann. *Shark Lady: True Adventures of Eugenia Clark*. (grades 3-9). The ichthyologist whose interest in fish began at the age of 9, 1978.
- Meriwether, Louise. *Don't Ride the Bus on Monday: The Rosa Parks Story*. (grades 2-5). Dramatic and sympathetic account of the Montgomery bus boycott and its catalyst, Rosa Parks, 1973.
- Millstein, Beth and Jeanne Bodin. *We, the American Women*. (grades 6-12). From colonization through the present, each section explains the general legal and social status of women in that period, discusses the contributions of various outstanding women, and analyzes the roles played by the "average woman" as a force in maintaining society, 1977.
- O'Dell, Scott. *Island of the Blue Dolphin*. (grades 4-8). Story based on the life of Karana, an Indian girl left behind on an island as her people leave for the California mainland. She survived alone from 1835 to 1853. Unusual and moving, 1978.
- Olney, Ross R. *Janet Guthrie: First Woman at Indy*. (grades 4-9). The incredible career of the professional race car driver, 1979.
- Pauli, Hertha. *Her Name was Sojourner Truth*. (grades 6-9). The life of the black abolitionist crusader and fighter for women's rights, 1976.
- Peterson, Helen Stone. *Abigail Adams: "Dear Friend"*. (grades 3-7). Biography of the woman whose letters to her husband during the Revolutionary War paint an accurate picture of life in the new nation, 1967.
- Peterson, Helen Stone. *Susan B. Anthony: Pioneer in Women's Rights*. (grades 5-8). Informative, interesting biography of one of the foremost crusaders for women's rights in the 1800s, 1971.
- Robinson, Nancy. *Nancy Lopez: Wonder Woman of Golf*. (grades 5-8). Well illustrated biography about a dedicated Mexican-American athlete, 1979.
- Searcy, Margaret Zehmer. *Ikwa of the Temple Mounds*. (grades 3-6). Sensitive portrayal of the fear, courage and strength of an Indian girl as she struggles to become a young woman, 1974.
- St. George, Judith. *By George, Bloomers!* (grades 1-3). Fictional account of travail of long skirts, 1976.

Weitzman, David. *The Backyard History Book*. (grades 1-9). Excellent introduction to family and community history. Action-packed projects, 1975.

Student - Secondary

- Bennett, Wayne (ed.). *Women with a Cause*. (grades 5-8). Short biographies of Anne Hutchinson, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony and Eleanor Roosevelt, 1975.
- Biddle, Marcia McKenna. *Contributions of Women: Labor*. (grades 7-12). Mother (Mary Harris) Jones, Mary Henton Vorse, Frances Perkins, Addie Wyatt, Delores Huerta - biographies of these women leaders in the labor movement, 1979.
- Bird, Caroline. *Enterprising Women*. (grades 9-12). From Mary Goddard's printing of the Declaration of Independence through the 1970s, the work of women in business and professions. Many brief biographies, good references, 1976.
- Bowman, Kathleen. *New Women in Medicine*. (grades 6-12). Brief biographies of women in medical fields. Photos, 1976.
- Bowman, Kathleen. *New Women in Politics*. (grades 6-12). Brief biographies of humanists: Patsy Mink, Bess Myerson, Delores Huerta, Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, Elizabeth Holtzman, Barbara Jordan, Ella Grasso, 1976.
- Brin, Ruth. *Contributions of Women: Social Reform*. (grades 7-12). Biographies of American women whose social reform efforts had positive benefits: Harriet Tubman, Margaret Sanger, Eleanor Roosevelt, Frances Willard, Jane Addams, Florence Kelley, 1977.
- Burgess, Mary. *Contributions of Women: Education*. (grades 7-12). These six women made a positive impact on U.S. society: Emma Hart Willard, Mary Lyon, Martha Berry, Patty Smith Hill, Florence Sabin, Mary McLeod Bethune, 1975.
- Cantarow, Ellen Susan. *Moving the Mountain: Women Working for Social Change*. (grades 9-12). The lives of three remarkable activists. Oral histories that speak eloquently about their lives and work. Teacher's guide available, 1980.
- Clapp, Patricia. *I'm Deborah Sampson: A Soldier in the War of the Revolution*. (grades 5-8). First-person retelling of the amazing woman who served in the Continental Army disguised as a man, 1977.
- Cooper, Patricia and Norma Buford. *The Quilters: Women and Domestic Art*. (grades 9-12). Masterful record of the art and lives of women quilters in the Southwest. Relationship of quilting to the quilters' lives is explored. Outstanding, 1978.
- Earhart, Amelia. *For the Fun of It*. (grades 9-12). Her life from her own perspective, 1977.
- Elsasser, Nan. *Las Mujeres: Conversations from a Hispanic Community*. (grades 9-12). Oral history of four generations of New Mexico's Hispanic women, 1980.
- Fowler, Carol. *Daisy Hooee Nampeyo*. (grades 9-12). Biography of a Hopi Indian artist, 1977.
- Gray, Dorothy. *Women of the West*. (grades 9-12). Includes a feeling of what the Western experience of the European settlers was like for those women already there. Individual and group biographies, photos, 1976.
- Gridley, Marion E. *Maria Tallchief*. (grades 5-12). Biography of the Osage Indian girl who became a world-renowned prima ballerina. Photos, 1973.
- Gurko, Miriam. *The Ladies of Seneca Falls*. (grades 9-12). The women who organized the first women's rights convention, at Seneca Falls, N.Y., their predecessors and contemporaries, the extraordinary movement they began in the 1840s, 1974.
- Hoople, Cheryl G. *As I Saw It: Women Who Lived the American Adventure*. (grades 8-12). Excerpts from the diaries, letters and journals of women provide glimpses of events and social conditions from 1600 to 1900, coast to coast, 1978.
- Houston, Jeanne Wakatsuki. *Farewell to Manzanar*. (grades 6-12). The story of a young girl's three-year imprisonment in an internment camp during World War II. At age 30, she looks back on her experience and its consequences for her family's life, 1972.
- Ingraham, Claire and Leonard. *An Album of Women in American History*. (grades 6-12). Survey of notable women from colonial to present time, introducing hundreds of women through brief biographies and numerous pictures, 1972.
- Kahn, Kathy. *Hillbilly Women*. (grades 8-12). Interviews mountain women who candidly relate pride in their heritage and their experiences as children, labor organizers, as wives and widows, as mothers and workers, 1973.
- Kloss, Doris. *Sarah Winnemucca*. (grades 5-12). The life of the influential woman who rescued several hundred of her people held captive during the Bannock war. Lobbied for legislative justice in the early 1800s, 1981.

- Kramer, Sydelle and Jenny Masvi. *Jewish Grandmothers*. (grades 9-12). Oral histories of 10 Jewish women who immigrated to the U.S. in the early 1900s. Especially good for teacher background for elementary grades, 1976.
- Landau, Elaine. *Hidden Heroines: Women in American History*. (grades 7-12). Excellent photos, fine discussion of the role of women in the U.S. as they helped build the colonies, establish communities and defend the nation, then struggled to possess the fundamental rights of citizens, 1975.
- Lerner, Gerda (ed.). *Black Women in White America: A Documentary History*. (grades 9-12). Through letters, journals and other first-person documents, the strength, pride and sense of community of black women throughout history emerges clearly, 1973.
- Levenson, Dorothy. *Women of the West*. (grades 6-10). Interesting examination of the role played by women on the frontier in a variety of careers, from cowpoke to teacher, 1973.
- McCunn, Ruthanne Lum. *Thousand Pieces of Gold*. (grades 9-12). Later known as Polly Bemis, Lalu Nathoy was born in China and sold into prostitution in the U.S. She eventually earned her freedom. Excellent, 1981.
- McWhirter, Nortis. *Guinness Book of Women's Sports Records*. (grades 5-12). Records of the finest women's athletic performances in over three dozen sports, the superstars and the lesser known champions. Narratives, statistics and photos abound, 1979.
- Mead, Margaret. *Blackberry Winter: My Earlier Years*. (grades 9-12). Autobiography of her family, early influences and the years spent on field locations at various places in the Pacific. High adventure, free of social conventions, 1972.
- Millstein, Beth and Jeanne Bodin. *We, the American Women*. (grades 6-12). From colonization to the present, each section explains the general legal and social status of women in that period, discusses the contributions of various outstanding women, and analyzes the roles played by the "average woman" as a force in maintaining society, 1977.
- Nathan, Dorothy. *Women of Courage*. (grades 7-12). Five well-written biographies, each describing the social conditions during the woman's life: Susan B. Anthony, Jane Addams, Mary McLeod Bethune, Amelia Earhart, Margaret Mead, 1964.
- Neithamer, Carolyn. *Daughters of the Earth*. (grades 9-12). Chronology of multi-ethnic Native American women's lives, discussing the fundamental aspects of daily life in great detail. Brief sections. Resources for teachers or younger students, 1977.
- Ortiz, Victoria. *Sojourner Truth*. (grades 7-12). A freed slave, Sojourner Truth, campaigned vigorously for abolition and for women's rights, 1974.
- Petry, Ann. *Harriet Tubman: Conductor of the Underground Railroad*. (grades 6-9). Dramatic biography of her daring life conducting slaves North to their freedom, 1971.
- Scheader, Catherine. *Lorraine Hansberry*. (grades 5-12). Brief biography of the tragically short life of this brilliant black writer, artist and social activist, 1978.
- Scott, John A. *A Woman Against Slavery: The Story of Harriet Beecher Stowe*. (grades 6-9). Well-documented account of the life of the abolitionist, writer and feminist, whose work contributed directly to the beginning of the Civil War, 1978.
- Sheafer, Silvia Ann. *Women of the West*. (grades 5-12). Ten sketches of Western women (mostly white) of the 1800s: Eleanor Dumont, Lola Montez, Charlie Parkhurst, Lotta Crabtree, etc., 1980.
- Sochen, June. *Her Story: A Record of the American Woman's Past*. (grades 10-12). Focusing on the ideology held concerning women, children, blacks, Native Americans and foreigners contrasted with the realities of their lives. The book deals with large groups as well as individual women from all periods, 1981.
- Sone, Monica. *Nisei Daughter*. (grades 9-12). A Japanese-American woman tells how it was to grow up in the 1920s and 1930s on Seattle's waterfront and to be subjected to relocation during World War II, 1979.
- Sterling, Dorothy. *Black Foremothers: Three Lives*. (grades 9-12). Three biographies told in the context of the woman's historic time. Ellen Craft, runaway slave and abolitionist. Ida B. Wells, suffragist and civil rights activist. Mary Church Terrell, suffragist and civil rights activist. Teacher's guide available, 1979.
- Terrell, Donna and John. *Indian Women of the Western Morning: Their Life in Early America*. (grades 9-12). Excellent background information divided into sections on the important areas of Native American women's lives, 1976.

- Walker, Margaret. *Jubilee*. (grades 7-10). Novel based on the life of the author's great-grandmother in the Old South during the Civil War. Her independent spirit triumphed over the degrading bondage of her life, 1975.
- Willimon, William and Patricia. *Turning the World Upside Down*. (grades 6-10). The stories of Sarah and Angelina Grimke, Southern plantation women who became leading abolitionists, 1972.
- Wong, Jade Snow. *Fifth Chinese Daughter*. (grades 6-12). Fascinating story of Jade Snow Wong's childhood in San Francisco's Chinatown during the Depression. The rich cultural heritage of the Chinese Americans and warm portrait of a young woman's relationship to her family as she matures are vividly portrayed, 1945.

Films About Women

Available Through the North Carolina State Library

Usage:

AFNNNNNN - 16 mm film on 400, 600 or 800-foot reels

BFNNNNNN - 16 mm film on 1200, 1600 or 2200-foot reels

VCNNNNNN - VHS format 1/2" videocassette

The following films are available through the North Carolina State Library System. Films may be booked by public libraries, state agencies or state institutions throughout North Carolina. Public and private schools may request these films through their local public libraries on a contractual basis with the State Library Film Service. Eligible individuals may also write the State Library through the:

Audiovisual Services Branch
Special Services Section
Division of the State Library
1811 North Boulevard
Raleigh, North Carolina 27635

or call (919) 733-4376.

Women and the Armed Forces

AF00176 The Captain Is a Lady
BF01070 Silver Wings and Santiago Blue

Women - Biography

BF00005 American First Ladies
BF00079 American Women: Portraits of Courage
BF00291 The Angel That Stands By Me: Minnie Evans' Paintings
BF00161 Antonia: A Portrait of the Woman (Antonia Brico, Orchestra Conductor)
BF00700 At 99, A Portrait of Louise Tandy Murch
AF01061 Barbara Cartland
BF00016 Beatrix Potter: A Private World
VC00401 The Belle of Amherst (Portrait of Emily Dickinson)
AF00176 The Captain Is a Lady (Captain Grace Hopper, U.S. Navy)
AF01307 A Day in the Life of Bonnie Consolo (A Handicapped Woman Who Triumphs)
BF02140 Dream Your Own Dreams (Gwen Frostic, Author, Ecologist, Artist)
BF01626 Eleanor Roosevelt
BF01953 Eliza (Eliza Lucas, 18th Century S.C. Renaissance Woman)
BF01619 Elizabeth II: Winds of Change
BF01623 Emily Dickinson: A Certain Slant of Light
AF01370 Eskimo Artist: Kenojuak
BF01623 Final Hours of Joan of Arc
BF00680 Fundi: The Story of Ella Baker (Civil Rights Activist)
BF00478 Galina Ulanova (Russian Ballerina)
BF01349 Georgia O'Keeffe
BF01830 Gertrude Stein: When This You See, Remember Me
AF01582 Getting To Know Barbara (Barbara Proctor)
BF00566 Got To Tell It: A Tribute to Mahalia Jackson
BF00512 Grandma Moses
AF01482 Helen Keller
BF00551 Helen Keller In Her Story
BF01647 Heroism of Clara Barton

BF00698	I'm The Prettiest Piece in Greece (Billie Haywood, Vaudeville Singer)
BF01872	Ingrid (Ingrid Bergman)
BF01681	Jade Snow Wong (Artist, Ceramist, Author)
BF00418	A Look at Liv (Liv Ullman)
BF00655	Lorraine Hansberry: The Black Experience in the Creation of Drama
BF00940	Love It Like A Fool: A Film About Malvina Reynolds
BF00498	Marathon Woman, Miki Gorman
BF01658	Margaret Mead
BF01604	Margot Fonteyn (British Prima Ballerina)
BF00732	Marian Anderson
BF01260	Marie Curie - A Love Story
BF01400	Mary Cassatt: Impressionist from Philadelphia
BF00699	Me and Stella (Elizabeth Cotton, N.C. Black Folk Singer and Composer)
BF02002	The Miracle Worker
BF00804	Nancy Hanks (Lincoln's Stepmother)
BF01292	Nevelson in Process (Louise Nevelson, Sculptor)
BF00609	North Carolina Women Artists
BF00954	Olga: A Film Portrait (Olympic Gymnast)
BF01673	Pearl S. Buck
BF01955	The Queen's Destiny (Queen Liliuokalani)
BF01687	Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn (Founders of American Modern Dance)
BF00550	Ruth Stout's Garden (92-Year-Old Who Grows All Her Own Food)
BF01698	Susan B. Anthony Is Tried for Voting
AF00383	Virginia Woolf: The Moment Whole
BF01886	Wanda Landowska (Musician)
BF01466	We The Women (Grimke Sisters, Mott, Stanton, Truth, Catt, Anthony)
BF01914	World of Light: A Portrait of May Sarton (American Writer)
BF02085	The World of Mother Teresa

Women - Business

BF01328	Women in Business
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Women - Employment

BF00082	The Life and Times of Rosie the Riveter
AF00062	Mrs. Cop
AF00993	Pretend You're Wearing a Barrel (Women Getting Off Welfare)
BF01067	We Are Woman
BF01446	Women at Work (Women in Non-traditional Careers)

Women - Health & Hygiene

BF01793	The Feminine Mistake (Smoking)
BF00969	Why Me? - 57 (Breast Cancer and the Radical Mastectomy)

Women - History

BF00005	American First Ladies
BF00079	American Women: Portraits of Courage
BF01626	Eleanor Roosevelt
BF01953	Eliza (Eliza Lucas)
BF01619	Elizabeth II: Winds of Change
BF00227	The Emerging Woman
BF01623	Emily Dickinson: A Certain Slant of Light
BF00680	Fundi: The Story of Ella Baker (Civil Rights Activist)
BF01349	Georgia O'Keeffe (Painter)
BF01830	Gertrude Stein: When This You See, Remember Me
BF00566	Got to Tell It: A Tribute to Mahalia Jackson
BF00512	Grandma Moses
BF01647	Heroism of Clara Barton

BF00655	Lorraine Hansberry: The Black Experience in the Creation of Drama
BF01658	Margaret Mead
BF00732	Marian Anderson
BF01400	Mary Cassatt: Impressionist from Philadelphia
BF01955	The Queen's Destiny (Queen Liliuokalani)
BF01039	Right Out of History: The Making of Judy Chicago's Dinner Party
BF00447	She's Nobody's Baby: A History of American Women in the 20th Century
BF02109	The Six Wives of Henry VIII, Part I: Catherine of Aragon
BF02110	The Six Wives of Henry VIII, Part II: Anne Boleyn
BF02111	The Six Wives of Henry VIII, Part III: Jane Seymour
BF02112	The Six Wives of Henry VIII, Part IV: Anne of Cleves
BF02113	The Six Wives of Henry VIII, Part V: Catherine Howard
BF02114	The Six Wives of Henry VIII, Part VI: Catherine Parr
BF01698	Susan B. Anthony Is Tried for Voting
BF01466	We the Women
BF01318	Women on the March: The Struggle for Equal Rights
BF01914	World of Light: A Portrait of May Sarton

Women - Pilots

BF01070	Silver Wings and Santiago Blue (WAFS and WASP during WWII)
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Women - Prisoners

BF00957	Women in Prison
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Women - Psychology

BF01941	Patricia's Moving Picture (The Mid-Life Crisis in Women's Lives)
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Women - Social Conditions

BF00554	Abortion - London's Dilemma
BF01564	Abortion: Public Issue or Private Matter
BF0260	Abortion: Stories from North and South
BF01951	Anonymous Was a Woman (Women and the Folk Art Tradition in America)
AF00813	Anything You Want To Be
BF01359	Battered Women: Violence Behind Closed Doors
AF01586	Better Safe Than Sorry (Discusses Rape, Incest)
BF00191	Birth Control and the Law
BF00063	A Brand New Life (Lifestyle Adjustment After the Birth of a Child)
BF02556	Cowgirls: Portraits of American Ranch Women
BF00002	A Doll's House (Ibsen's Story of an Unconventional 19th Century Woman)
BF01622	The Elusive Geisha
BF00227	The Emerging Woman
VC00861	Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
BF01575	Gal Young'un (Marjorie Kinnan Rawling's Story)
BF01368	Growing Up Female: As Six Become One (Socialization of Women in the U.S.)
BF02536	How to Say No to a Rapist and Survive
BF02482	I Don't Have to Hide (Anorexia and Other Eating Disorders)
BF01532	Killing Us Softly: Advertising's Image of Women
AF01130	Lady Beware (Self-Defense)
BF02284	Marrying (Emerging Status of Women in Chinese Society)
VC00936	Mommy, Daddy and Me (The "Latchkey" Experience)
AF00062	Mrs. Cop (Day-to-Day Problems in a Male-Dominated Career)
BF02201	My Brilliant Career (Australian Writer, Miles Franklin's Life)
VC00653	Now I Can Tell You My Secret (Sexual Abuse Prevention for Children)
BF01941	Patricia's Moving Picture (The Mid-Life Crisis in Women's Lives)
AF01308	A Place for Aunt Lois (How to Learn To Accept Yourself)
BF01084	The Power Pinch (Sexual Harassment in the Workplace)
AF00993	Pretend You're Wearing A Barrel

BF00982	Quilts in Women's Lives
BF01029	Resurgence: The Movement for Equality vs. The KKK (Filmed in North Carolina)
BF02377	The Rice Ladle (Changing Roles of Women in Japan)
BF00550	Ruth Stout's Garden
VC00871	Sexual Harassment on the Job
BF00447	She Nobody's Baby: A History of American Women in the 20th Century
VC00300	Silent Shame: The Sexual Abuse of Children
BF01972	So Many Voices: A Look at Abortion in America
AF00895	The Spring and Fall of Nina Polanski (The "Empty Nest Syndrome")
BF00174	Tell Me Where It Hurts (Middle-Aged Woman Discovers Her Identity)
BF02456	A Time To Tell: Teen Sexual Abuse
BF00968	To Have And To Hold (D.V.)
BF01700	Touch (Child Sexual Abuse Prevention)
BF00972	With Babies and Banners: Story of the Women's Emergency Brigade
BF01328	Women in Business
BF01296	Women in Sports
BF00272	Women in Sports: An Informal History
BF00081	Women of the Toubou (Nomads of the Sahara)
BF00021	Women's Rights in the U.S.

Women - Sports

AF01208	First Ascent (Two Women Climb a Mountain in the Rockies)
BF01867	The Flashettes (Black, All-Girls Track Team for Brooklyn)
BF00498	Marathon Woman, Miki Gorman
BF00954	Olga: A Film Portrait
BF01296	Women in Sports
BF00272	Women in Sports: An Informal History

Women - Suffrage - U.S.

BF01698	Susan B. Anthony Is Tried for Voting
BF00021	Women's Rights in the U.S.

Women's Liberation Movement/Feminism

BF00079	American Women: Portraits of Courage
BF00002	A Doll's House

