

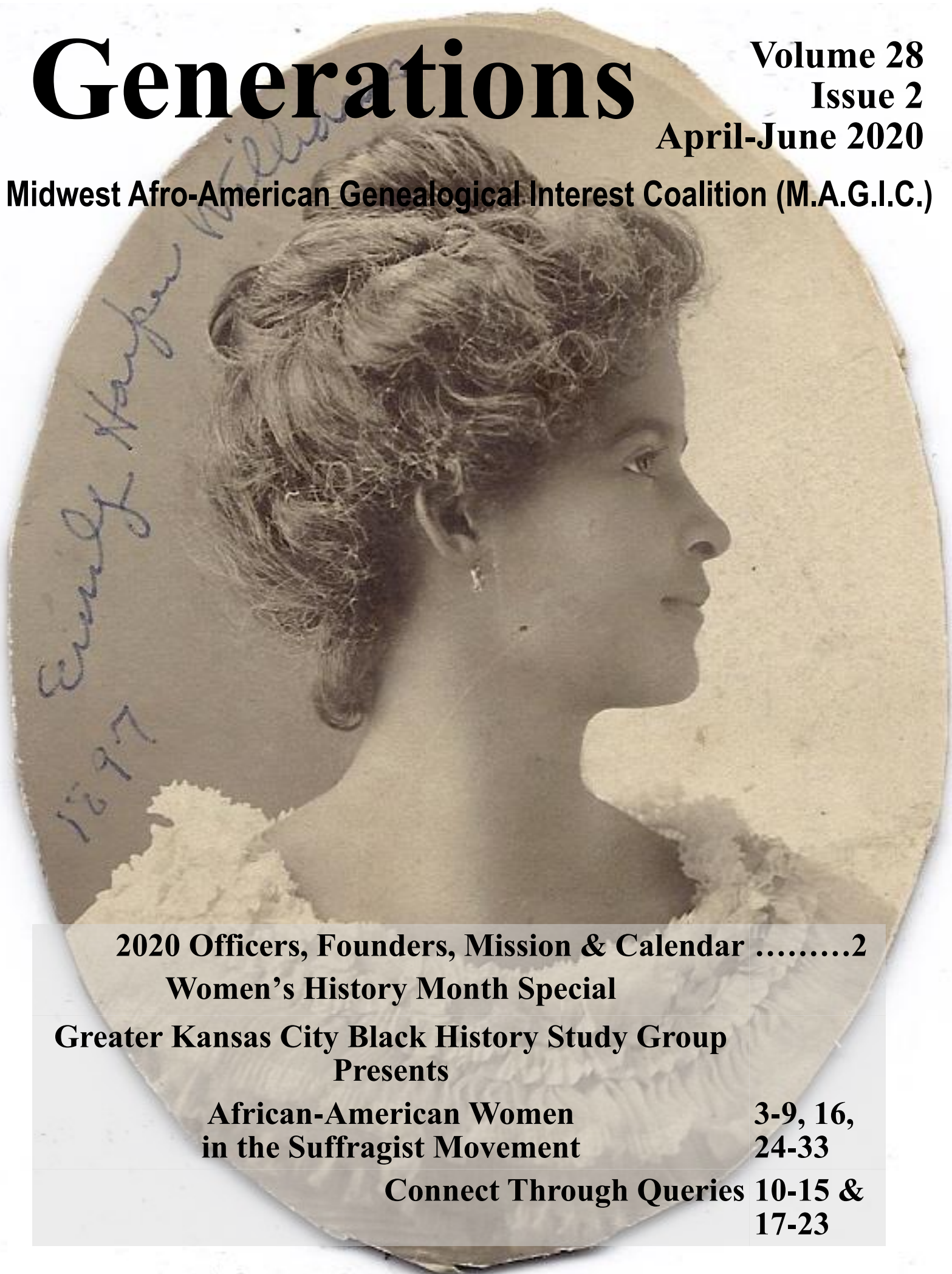
Generations

Volume 28

Issue 2

April-June 2020

Midwest Afro-American Genealogical Interest Coalition (M.A.G.I.C.)



2020 Officers, Founders, Mission & Calendar2

Women's History Month Special

**Greater Kansas City Black History Study Group
Presents**

**African-American Women
in the Suffragist Movement**

**3-9, 16,
24-33**

**Connect Through Queries 10-15 &
17-23**

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OUR MISSION

The purpose of M.A.G.I.C. is to promote genealogy and family history through the presentation of structured classes, exhibition of genealogies, guest lecturers and tours of agencies that are considered sources of genealogical interest.

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Mark Your Calendar and Attend

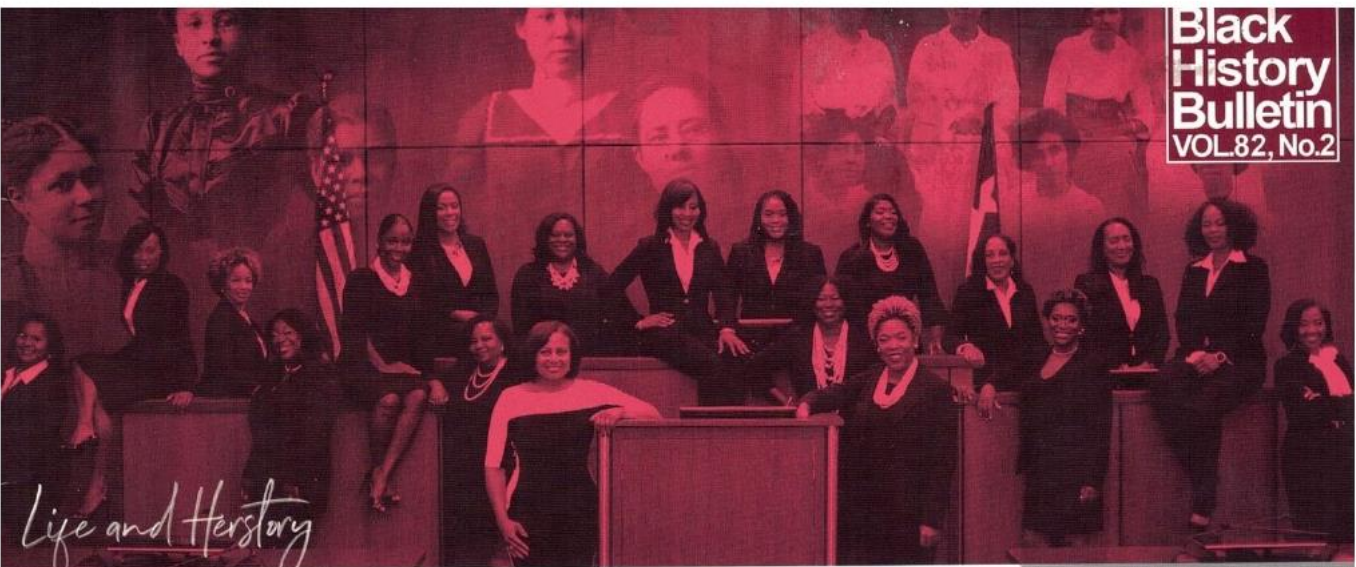
Jan 4	
Feb 1	
Feb 29*	Aug 1
Apr 4	Sept 5
May 2	Oct 3*
Jun 6	Nov 7
	Dec 5*

Unless noted with an asterisk (*), all monthly meetings are held 1st Saturday of each month from Noon-2 p.m. at the Bruce R. Watkins Cultural Heritage Center, 3700 Blue Pkwy, Kansas City, Mo. 64130.

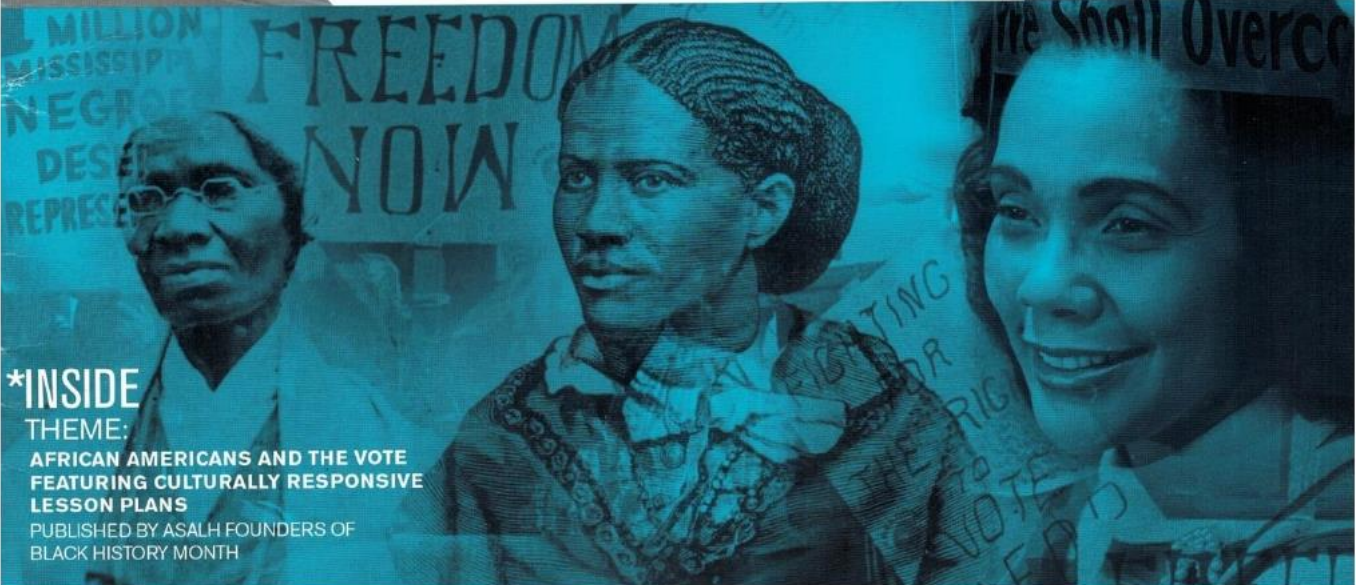
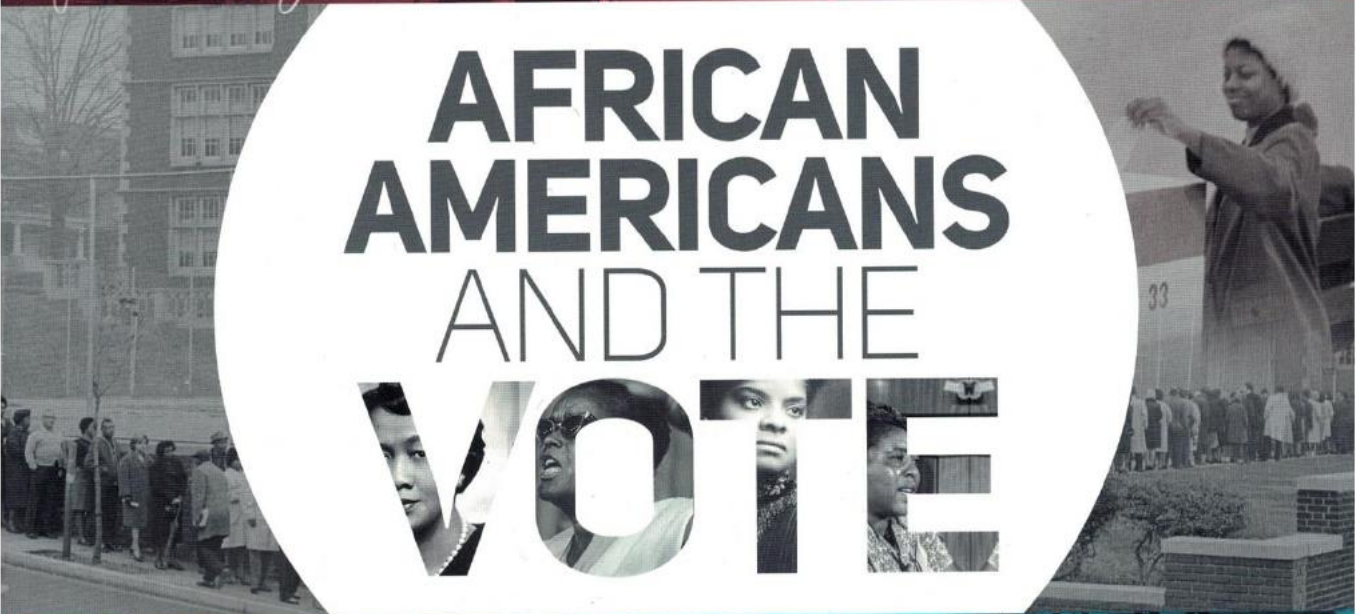
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AFRICAN AMERICANS AND THE VOTE



***INSIDE
THEME:**
**AFRICAN AMERICANS AND THE VOTE
FEATURING CULTURALLY RESPONSIVE
LESSON PLANS**
PUBLISHED BY ASALH FOUNDERS OF
BLACK HISTORY MONTH



GREATER KANSAS CITY BLACK HISTORY STUDY GROUP

100 Years ago, the 19th Amendment was passed giving women the right to vote. In line with ASALH's 2020 theme, "AFRICAN AMERICANS AND THE VOTE," the Greater Kansas City Black History Study Group will honor 31 African-American activists in the women's suffragist movement. Initially, Black women worked side by side with White suffragists. By the late nine-

teenth century, however, the suffrage movement fractured over the issue of race. White women realized that the exclusion of Black women would gain White women greater rights.

Undaunted, Black women formed their own organizations such as the Colored Women's League and the National Federation of Afro-American Women, which merged to form the National Association of Colored Women and continued their work to obtain the rights of all women, and men. The struggle for the vote did not end with the ratification of the 19th Amendment. In some Southern states, African-American women were unable to freely exercise their right to vote up until the 1960s. However, these difficulties did not deter African-American women in their effort to secure the vote.

Let's honor and recognize African-American Women in the Suffrage Movement in March of 2020.

For more information visit: <https://www.facebook.com/KCBLACKHISTORY>

SOURCES:

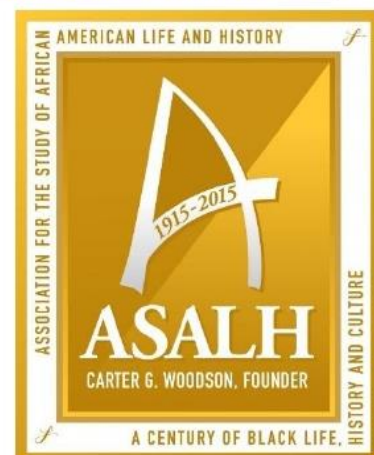
<https://suffragistmemorial.org/african-american-women-leaders-in-the-suffrage-movement/> and <https://en.wikipedia.org>

EDITORS:

Larry Lester, President

Dr. Cecelia Robinson, Vice-President

Brenda Vann, Corresponding Secretary



MARCH 1



NAOMI BOWMAN TALBERT ANDERSON (March 1, 1843 – ?) was an African American suffragist, temperance leader, civil rights activist, and writer who advocated for equal rights for all genders and races in the 1870s. Anderson was born to free Black parents, Elijah and Guilly Ann Bowman, in Michigan City, Indiana. She wrote poetry and gave speeches highlighting the experience of African American women who were still enslaved by their inability to vote, receiving considerable praise from other suffragists for her contributions to the movement.

Naomi was married at age twenty to William Talbert, a barber from Valparaiso, Indiana. In 1868 she moved with her husband, son, and father to Chicago, where she began her activism. Shortly after a lecturing tour, she moved with her family to Dayton, Ohio, then Cincinnati, Ohio. After her husband's health failed, she learned the hair-dressing trade and moved with her family to Portsmouth, Ohio. There, she worked to support her family and organized a children's home. She subsequently passed the board of examiners and was employed as a teacher at the time of her husband's death in 1877.

She married her second husband, Lewis Anderson, in 1881, and they retired to a farm near Columbus. Subsequently, she moved to Wichita Kansas in 1884, where her husband was a successful banker. In Wichita, she was "known as a lecturer, poetess, and an advocate of Women's Rights. She also found that the White women who had organized a children's home would not admit children of color, so Anderson gathered a council of women of color and organized a home of their own.

When Anderson lived in San Francisco in the 1890s, she worked alongside White suffragists to campaign for one of the nation's first state woman suffrage referendums.

MARCH 2



JOSEPHINE BEALL WILLSON BRUCE (October 29, 1853 - February 15, 1923) was a women's rights activist in the late 1890s and early 1900s. She spent a majority of her time working for the National Organization of Afro-American Women. She was a prominent socialite in Washington, D.C. throughout most of her life where she lived with her husband, United States Senator Blanche Bruce. In addition to these accomplishments, she was the first Black teacher in the public school system in Cleveland, and she eventually became a highly regarded educator at Tuskegee University in Alabama.

MARCH 3



NANNIE HELEN BURROUGHS (May 2, 1879 – May 20, 1961) was an African-American educator, orator, religious leader, civil rights activist, feminist and businesswoman in the United States. Her speech "How the Sisters Are Hindered from Helping," at the 1900 National Baptist Convention in Virginia, instantly won her fame and recognition. In 1909, she founded the National Training School for Women and Girls in Washington, DC. Burroughs' objective was at the point of intersection between race and gender. She fought both for equal rights in races as well as furthered opportunities for women beyond the simple duties of domestic housework. She continued to work there until her death in 1961. In 1964, it was renamed the Nannie Helen Burroughs School in her honor and began operating as a co-ed elementary school. Constructed in 1927–1928, its Trades Hall has a National

Historic Landmark designation.

MARCH 4



MARY ANN SHADD CARY (October 9, 1823 – June 5, 1893) was an American-Canadian anti-slavery activist, journalist, publisher, teacher, and lawyer. She was the first Black woman publisher in North America and the first woman publisher in Canada. Shadd Cary was an abolitionist who became the first female African-American newspaper editor in North America when she edited *The Provincial Freeman* in 1853.

MARCH 5

CORALIE FRANKLIN COOK (1861 – 1942): Coralie Franklin Cook was a descendant of Betty Hemmings, a slave at Monticello (great-granddaughter of Brown Colbert), and the first descendant of a Monticello slave to graduate from college. Born in Lexington, VA, she graduated from Storer College in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. A powerful public speaker, she became a faculty member at Howard University. At Howard she met and married George William Cook, a professor and Dean of the school. Cook had moved to Washington, D. C. in the late 19th. Century, and became the second African American woman appointed to the School Board of the District of Columbia. A leader in the Black women's club movement, she was a founder of the National Association of Colored Women and an ardent suffragist who also moved within the inner circles of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, as she was educated, professional, and middle-class. Writing in the *Crisis* magazine, Cook reminded Black men that "disfranchisement because of sex is curiously like disfranchisement because of color. She became a prominent social and civic leader among Washington's African American elite.



MARCH 6

ANNA JULIA HAYWOOD COOPER (August 10, 1858 – February 27, 1964) was an American author, educator, sociologist, speaker, Black Liberation activist, and one of the most prominent African-American scholars in United States history.

Born into slavery in 1858, Cooper triumphed against the odds of gender and race to receive a world-class education and claim power and prestige in academic and social circles. Upon receiving her PhD in history from the Sorbonne in 1924, Cooper became the fourth African-American woman to earn a doctoral degree. She was also a prominent member of Washington, D.C.'s African-American community and a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

Cooper made contributions to social science fields, particularly in sociology. She is sometimes called "the mother of Black Feminism."



MARCH 7



MAMIE DILLARD was born on September 10, 1874, in LAWRENCE, KANSAS. In 1896 she received a bachelor's degree from Kansas University and went on to start her career as a teacher at the segregated Pinckney Elementary School in Lawrence. One of her students in the early twentieth century was Langston Hughes, whom she befriended and corresponded with for years after he left Kansas.

From 1909 through 1913 Dillard attended graduate school at the University of Kansas where she studied English and special education. She then became the principal of the segregated elementary school, the Lincoln School. In 1916 she attended the Negro National Educa-

tional Congress as an appointed delegate from Kansas.

Dillard was an active clubwoman. She was a member of the African American Woman's Christian Temperance Union, joining at the age of eighteen. She was also a member of the Double Six Club, the Home and Garden Club, the Self Culture Club, and the Sierra Leone Club. She was involved as a patron of the University of Kansas chapter of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority. Dillard was also a suffrage activist, working with Carrie Langston to advocate for African American women to become involved with the suffrage movement.

Dillard died on November 24, 1954 in Lawrence, where she had lived her entire life.

MARCH 8



ELIZABETH PIPER ENSLEY (1847 – 1919), was an educator and an African-American suffragist. Born in Massachusetts, Ensley later moved to Colorado, where she achieved prominence as a leader in the Colorado suffrage movement.

MARCH 9

CHARLOTTE LOUISE BRIDGES FORTEN GRIMKÉ (August 17, 1837 – July 23, 1914) was an African American anti-slavery activist, poet, and educator. She grew up in a prominent abolitionist family in Philadelphia. She taught school for years, including during the Civil War, to freedmen in South Carolina. Later in life she married Francis James Grimké, a Presbyterian minister who led a major church in Washington, DC, for decades. He was a nephew of the abolitionist Grimké sisters and was active in civil rights.

Her diaries written before the end of the Civil War have been published in numerous editions in the 20th century and are significant as a rare record of the life of a free Black woman in the antebellum North.



MARCH 10

FANNIE LOU HAMER TOWNSEND; October 6, 1917 – March 14, 1977) was an American voting and women's rights activist, community organizer, and a leader in the civil rights movement. She was the co-founder and vice-chair of the Freedom Democratic Party, which she represented at the 1964 Democratic National Convention. Hamer also organized Mississippi's Freedom Summer along with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). She was also a co-founder of the National Women's Political Caucus, an organization created to recruit, train, and support women of all races who wish to seek election to government office.



CONNECT THROUGH QUERIES

Search by surname below,
or location, separately on **page 18**

AFRICAN AMERICAN SURNAMES & LOCATIONS

Footnote number refers to
contact/submitter on page 17

Adkins—LA⁴⁹
Adkins—GA⁴⁹
Adkins—NC⁴⁹
Adkins—SC⁴⁹
Adkins—VA⁴⁹
Aitch—Franklin & St. Louis Co., MO²⁵
Aitch—Mecklenberg Co., VA²⁵
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Berry—IL⁵³

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Caldwell—LA⁴⁵
Caldwell—MO^{63&77}

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 Moore—Edmonton, Alberta, Canada³

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 Ogans—TN⁷⁹
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 Owens—Guthrie, OK⁵¹
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 Parker—Kansas City, MO⁷⁸
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 Pryor/Prior—Holt Co., MO²
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 Reaves—OK⁸¹
 Redding—Keytesville, Chariton Co., MO⁵¹
 Redding—KY⁵¹
 Reed/Read—Green Co., TN⁴³
 Reed—LA⁴⁹
 Reed—TX³
 Reese—GA⁵⁹
 Reid—Mecklenberg Co., VA²⁵
 Rienzi—MS⁴
 Rentie/Renty—OK⁶
 Rentie—Rentieville, OK⁶⁵
 Rias—MS⁶⁶
 Rices—MS⁶⁶
 Riley⁶⁴
 Riley—OK³⁶
 Riley—TX³⁶
 Robbins—SC⁷¹
 Robbins—MS⁷¹
 Robbins—Beasley, TN⁷¹
 Robbins—OK⁷¹
 Robinson—KY⁵⁶
 Robinson—Leavenworth, KS⁵⁶
 Robinson—Wyandotte Co., KS⁵⁶
 Robinson—Weston, Platte Co., MO⁵⁶
 Robinson—Jackson Co, MO⁵⁶
 Ross—TX³
 Rowell—AR⁴¹
 Sandefur—NC⁴⁹
 Sandefur—GA⁴⁹
 Sandefur—Limestone Co., AL⁴⁹
 Sandefur—AR⁴⁹
 Sanders—SC⁹
 Sanders—VA⁹
 Sanders—MS⁹
 Sanders—OK⁹
 Sanders—GA⁶⁷
 Sanderson—Callaway Co., MO⁶⁸
 Sansing—GA⁴⁹
 Sansing—IL⁵³
 Sansing—IN⁵³
 Sansing—KS⁵³
 Sansing—LA⁵³
 Sansing—MS⁵³
 Sansing—MO⁵³
 Sansing—NC⁴⁹
 Sansing—PA⁴⁹
 Sansing—SC⁴⁹
 Sansing—VA⁴⁹

- Sardon—Mt Rose, MS⁶⁵
 Sasser—NC⁴⁷
 Sayles—TX⁶²
 Sayles—OK⁶²
 Seymore—TX³
 Sharp—Anderson Co., KY²
 Sharp—Buchanan Co., MO²
 Sharp—Holt Co., MO²
 Shelby—Jackson Co., MO⁵⁸
 Shepherd—Montgomery & Pike Cos., MO⁶⁹
 Sherard—Wayne Co., NC⁴⁷
 Shores—Mecklenberg Co., VA²⁵
 Sidney⁴⁶
 Simpkins—AL¹¹
 Simpkins—AR¹¹
 Skinner—AR³
 Slay—KY³⁸
 Slay—AR³⁸
 Slay—TX³⁸
 Sloan—Atchison Co., KS⁶⁰
 Smalls—AR¹²
 Smalls—Jackson Co., MO¹²
 Smith—AR^{18&80}
 Smith—MS¹⁸
 Smith—SC¹⁸
 Smith—TN⁸⁰
 Snowden—AR⁴⁵
 Snowden—NC⁴⁵
 Snowden—GA⁴⁵
 Snowden—LA⁴⁵
 Spratt—Camp Co., TX⁸
 Starks—Pike Co., MO⁶⁹
 Stevenson—MS²¹
 Stewart—AR³
 Stewart—Kansas City, KS^{81&82}
 Stewart—KY^{81&82}
 Stitt—AR³
 Stockton—Atchison Co., KS⁶⁰
 Tate⁴⁶
 Taylor—OK⁶
 Taylor—Kansas City, Wyandotte Co., KS³⁷
 Teatt—GA⁶⁷
 Tiger—OK⁷⁸
 Tiger—TX⁷⁸
 Thomas—Kanawha Co., W/VA²
 Thomas—AR⁴⁹
 Thomas—MO⁴⁹
 Tinsey—GA⁴⁸
 Todd—Platte Co., MO⁷⁰
 Todd—Oskaloosa, OK⁷⁰
 Tollette—Howard & Hempstead Co., AR⁵²
 Tribble—Platte Co., MO⁷⁰
 Tribble—Oskaloosa, OK⁷⁰
 Tull—Clay Co., MO⁶⁰
 Vann—OK⁷
 Vassar—AL⁸¹
 Vaughn—KY⁵⁶
 Vaughn—Leavenworth, KS⁵⁶
 Vaughn—Wyandotte Co., KS⁵⁶
 Vaughn—MO⁸⁰
 Vaughn—Weston, Platte Co., MO⁵⁶
 Vaughn—Jackson Co., MO⁵⁶
 Vinson—Camp Co., TX⁸
 Walker⁷⁶
 Walker—AR^{49&72}
 Walker—DE⁴⁹
 Walker—GA⁴⁹
 Walker—LA⁴⁹
 Ward—AR¹⁸
 Ward—SC¹⁸
 Ward—MS¹⁸
 Warren—MO⁸⁰
 Washington—Blackwell, Conway Co., AR²³
 Washington—Chariton Co., MO¹
 Washington—SC²³
 Webb—Buncombe Co., NC⁴³
 Webb—AR^{18, 42}
 Webb—SC¹⁸
 Webb—MS¹⁸
 Webb—GA⁴²
 White—TN⁴
 Whitehead—AL⁶⁷
 Whitfield—Wayne Co., NC⁴⁷
 Wiggins—AL²⁶
 Wiggins—GA²⁶
 Wiggins—MS²⁶
 Wiggins—LA²⁶
 Williams—AR^{18, 39}
 Williams—SC¹⁸
 Williams—MI⁵⁴
 Williams—MS^{18, 39, 54}
 Williams—Kansas City, Jackson Co., MO³⁹
 Williams—TN^{54, 19}
 Wilson—MS⁶⁶
 Wilson—Chicago, Cook Co., IL¹⁹
 Wilson—SC¹⁹
 Winfield—Houston/Jefferson Co., TX²⁹
 Woodard—KS⁵¹
 Woody—SC²³
 Wright—Bunceton, Cooper Co., MO²⁸
 Wright—LA¹⁰
 Wright—TX¹⁰
 Wright—San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX⁵⁶

MARCH 11



FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS HARPER (September 24, 1825 – February 22, 1911) was an abolitionist, suffragist, poet, teacher, public speaker, and writer, one of the first African American women to be published in the United States.

Born free in Baltimore, Maryland, she had a long and prolific career, publishing her first book of poetry at the age of 20. At 67, she published her novel *Iola Leroy* (1892), which was widely praised.

As a young woman in 1850, she taught sewing at Union Seminary in Columbus, Ohio, a school affiliated with the AME Church. In 1851, alongside William Still, chairman of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, she helped refugee slaves make their way along the Underground Railroad on their way to Canada. In 1853 she began her career as a public speaker and political activist after joining the American Anti-Slavery Society.

MARCH 12



MARY ELIZABETH JACKSON (1867–1923) was an African-American female suffrage activist, YWCA leader and writer. She worked with the Northeast Federation of Colored Women's Club and lead the suffrage movement with the National Association of Colored Women.

QUERY CONTACTS

Contact information provided as submitted. We try to keep this list current. If you encounter defunct data, contact MAGIC (info@magickc.org) to see if further/current information about the submitter might be procured.

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- 81 reneeby2@gmail.com
- 82 rubyPorter2323.RP@gmail.com
- 83
- 84 **YOUR E-MAIL COULD BE HERE!**

SURNAMES, BY LOCATION

See a surname common to the area where your ancestor lived? Find that surname on the list starting on **page 10**; it will lead you to a **MAGIC** researcher who may be related! Join **MAGIC** and submit your data!

		Howard & Hempstead Cos. Pine Bluff, Nevada Co.	Craig Davis Dixon Ellis Evans Ferguson Gibson Gilmore Hall Haney Hicks Hill Hardin Harpoole Hopson Houston Jackson Jones Keller Lee Lester Martin McClinton McDaniel McGinnis McIntosh McLeod/McCloud Mitchem Morris Nash Parker Phifer Pinley Reams Rowell Sandefur Simpkins Skinner Slay Smalls Smith Snowden Stewart Stitt Thomas Tollette Walker Ward Washington Webb
		Prairie Co.	
		Phillips Co Howard & Hempstead Cos.	
	<u>Alabama</u>		
		Allen Clowers Collins Crawford Daniels Ellis Foster Gaunt/Gantt Gilmore Govan Harris Hays Hill Holliday Lewis Marzett/Morissette McCary Moore Pepper Reaves Sandefur Simpkins Vassar Whitehead Wiggins	
Bullock Co		Little River Co.	
Montgomery Lee Co.		Blackwell, Conway Co.	
Montgomery		Newport, Jackson Co.	
Greenville Limestone Co.		Danville & Greenville	
	<u>Arkansas</u>		
Wilmot		Howard & Hempstead Cos.	
Danville & Greenville Pine Bluff, Jefferson Co.		Blackwell, Conway Co.	
		Allen Anderson Bailey Ballard Berry Blair Brooks Byers Caldwell Carter Chappelle	

Williams

Calgary Alberta Canada

Chaney
Frazier
Moore
Jones
Polk

Delaware

Walker

Edmonton Alberta Canada

Chaney
Moore
Jones
Polk

Georgia

Adkins
Brooks
Caldwell
Clowers
Crawford
Crittenden
Ellis
Evans
Felts
Gilmore
Hall
Harris
Hicks
Jones
Mason
McClain
Pinley
Ransom
Reese
Sandefur
Sanders
Sansing
Snowden
Teatt
Tinsey
Walker
Webb
Wiggins

Butts Co

Illinois

Mayhue

Indiana

Brooks
Harper

Kansas

Topeka
Atchison Co.

Atchison Co,

Leavenworth
Wyandotte Co.
Kansas City, Wyandotte Co.
Leavenworth
Wyandotte Co.
Coffee Co.

Kansas City, Wyandotte Co.

Kansas City, Wyandotte Co.

Kansas City, Wyandotte Co.
Doniphan Co.

Wyandotte Co

Fort Scott, Bourbon Co.

Kansas City, Wyandotte Co
Leavenworth
Wyandotte Co.
Clay Co.
Kansas City, Wyandotte Co
Clay Co.
Leavenworth

Bell
Bratton
Byers
Coffee
Davis
Dayton
Dayton
Ellis
Foster
Foster
Fouts
Frierson
Grant
Hardin
Hart
Harvel
Houston
Jackson
Johnson
Matlock
Mayhue
McCurran
Mitchem
Morgan
Morgan
Peterson
Porter
Robinson
Robinson
Sloan
Stewart
Stockton
Vaughn
Woodard
Worford

Kentucky

Craig
Dayton
Foster
Harper
Keller
Redding
Robinson

Anderson Co.	Sharp Slay Stewart Vaughn		Carter Cassell/Castle Chappell Clowers Collier Crawford Crittenden Ellis Ferguson Field Gassaway Gee Gore Graham Haney Hank Harris Harris Henry Hicks Hopson Johnson Jones Jones Lester Levison Mayfield McCurran McLeod/McCloud Nash Pennington Ramey Ray Rias Rices Rienzi Robbins Sanders Sardon Smith Stevenson Ward Webb Wiggins Williams Wilson
	<u>Louisiana</u>	Issaquena/Washington Cos	
	Adkins Allan Brooks Bussey Caldwell Clowers Crawford Dorsey Ellington Ellis Evans Gilmore Glover Gray Hall Harris Hendricks Jones Kidd Nelson Patenaude Patterson Payne Reams Reed Snowden Walker Whitt Wiggins Wright	Port Gibson	
Jackson Parish		Coahoma Co.	
		Coahoma Co.	
Jackson Parish		Sardis, Panola Co. Sardis, Panola Co.	
	<u>Maryland</u>		
Carroll Charles Co.	Gassaway Jackson	Mt Rose	
	<u>Michigan</u>		
	Harper Williams		
	<u>Mississippi</u>		
Jasper/Newton	Allen Blair Campbell Campbell	Franklin Co. St. Louis Co.	<u>Missouri</u> Aitch Aitch

Chariton Co.
Pike Co.

Platte Co.

Clay Co.
Jackson Co.
St. Joseph, Buchanan Co.

Jackson Co.
Pike Co.

Weston, Platte Co.
Jackson Co.
Chariton Co.
Jefferson City, Cole Co.
Jackson Co.
Weston, Platte Co.
Clay Co.
Ray Co.

Kansas City, Jackson Co
Pleasant Hill, Cass Co.
Poplar Bluff,
St. Joseph, Buchanan Co.
Franklin Co.
Holt Co.
Kansas City, Jackson Co.

Bunceton, Cooper Co.
Jackson Co.

Platte Co.

St. Joseph, Buchanan Co.
Fulton, Callaway Co.
Portland, Callaway Co.

St. Louis
Callaway Co
Kansas City, Jackson Co
Kansas City, Jackson Co
Franklin Co.

Akers
Ashby
Bass
Bell
Bland
Bolton
Bratton
Brookings
Butler
Byers
Caldwell
Carter
Conway
Daigle
Daniels
Davis
Dayton
Dayton
Ellington
English
Foster
Foster
Gants
Giles
Hardin
Hart
Herndon
Hopson
Jackson
Jackson
Jackson
Johnson
Jones
King
Leach
Lowrey
Lyles
Madison
Mason
Mason
Matlock
McDonald
McIntosh
Mitchem
Morris
Nickens
Parker
Porter
Pryor/Prior

Holt Co.
Chariton Co.
Weston, Platte Co.
Jackson Co.
Callaway Co
Buchanan Co.
Holt Co.
Jackson Co.
Montgomery/Pike Cos.
Jackson Co.
Pike Co.

Platte Co
Platte Co
Clay Co.

Weston, Platte Co.
Jackson Co.

Chariton Co.
Jackson Co.
Bunceton, Cooper Co.

Pryor/Prior
Redding
Robinson
Robinson
Sanderson
Sharp
Sharp
Shelby
Shepherd
Smalls
Starks
Thomas
Todd
Tribble
Tull
Vaughn
Vaughn
Vaughn
Warren
Washington
Williams
Wright

Nebraska

Levison

North Carolina

Granville/Vance Co.

Granville/Vance Co.
Granville/Vance Co.

Wayne Co.

Vance/Wayne Co.

Vance Co.
Wayne Co.

Adkins
Brame
Bridges
Brooks
Bullock
Burton
Byers
Caldwell
Coley
Davis
Evans
Goodrem
Hall
Hardin
Harris
Jones
Knott
McKinney
Mitchem
Morgan
Pepper
Sandefur
Sansing

Wayne Co.

Sasser

Wayne Co.

Sherard

Snowden

Buncombe Co.

Webb

Wayne Co.

Whitfield

Oklahoma (Indian Territory)

Oskaloosa

Anderson

Banks

Bland

Bolton

Bridges

Guthrie

Brown

Bussey

Carr

Daniels

Gilmore

Goss

Griffin

Grayson

Harrison

Jackson

Knighton

Oskaloosa

Lowrey

Mason

Mayfield

McClinton

McCurran

Morgan

Morrison

Guthrie

Owens

Parker

Reaves

Rentieville

Rennie

Rennie

Robbins

Riley

Sanders

Sayles

Taylor

Tiger

Oskaloosa

Todd

Oskaloosa

Tribble

Vann

Pennsylvania

Gaunt/Gantt

Mason

Sansing

South Carolina

Adkins

Blair

Byers

Cassell/Castle

Carter

Chappell

Childs/Chiles

Davis

Ferguson

Haney

Hardin

Ferguson

Jones

Mason

McClain

McLeod/McCloud

Mitchem

Pepper

Robbins

Sanders

Sansing

Ferguson

Sardis

Smith

Ward

Washington

Webb

Williams

Wilson

Woody

Tennessee

Anderson

Barton

Coldwater/Memphis

Frierson

Nashville

Bethpage

Hennings, Lauderdale Co

Bonds

Epps

Huddleston

Humphreys

Martin

Mason

Morgan

Pennington

Reed

Robbins

Smith

White

Williams

Green Co.

Beasley

Texas

Willow Grove Allan
 Anderson
 Birks
 Brown
 Mexia Co. Brown
 Brown
 Bumpus
 Camp Co. Carroll
 Chaney
 Houston/Jefferson Co. Cherry
 Collins
 Camp Co. Cradock
 Craig
 Cumbo
 Daniels
 Edwards
 East Texas Edwards
 Sulphur Springs, Hopkins Co Edwards
 Frazier
 Freeman
 Gadson
 Goss
 Griffin
 Harrison
 Harvel
 Hendricks
 Camp Co. Hodge
 Willow Grove Huddleston
 Bastrop Humphreys
 Keller
 Knighton
 Houston/Jefferson Co. Land
 Lowrey
 Malone
 Mason
 Meggs
 Morrison
 Mexia Co. Owens
 Parker
 Peterson
 Reed
 Riley
 Ross
 Sayles
 Seymore
 Slay
 Camp Co. Spratt
 Tiger
 Camp Co. Vinson
 Houston/Jefferson Co. Winfield
 Worford
 San Antonio, Bexar Co. Wright
 Wright

Virginia (see also WV)
 Mecklenberg Co. Adkins
 Aitch
 Bell
 Bridges
 Brown
 Ewing
 Freeman
 Govan
 Horne
 Hulsey
 Inge
 Jones
 Limmie
 Lyles
 Mason
 Reid
 Shores
 Westmoreland Co. Deatley
 Giles
 Gray
 Westmoreland Co. Gumby
 Jackson
 Spotsylvania Co. Jackson
 Westmoreland Co. Jackson
 Johnson
 Jones
 Owens
 Sanders
 Sansing

Washington, D.C.
 Brown
 Johnson

West Virginia (see also VA)
 Charleston, Kanawha Co. Jackson
 Monongalia Co. Mires
 Charleston, Kanawha Co. Mires
 Charleston, Kanawha Co. Prior/Pryor
 Charleston, Kanawha Co. Thomas

Australia Govan
Australia Pepper
Jamaica Porter
Nigeria Pepper

MARCH 13

HESTER C. JEFFREY, nee Whitehurst (c. 1842 - January 2, 1934, also known as Jeffreys or Jeffries, or Mrs. R. Jerome Jeffrey, after her husband) was an African American activist, suffragist, and community organizer in New York City. She is known for her involvement with the Political Equality Club, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs.



MARCH 14

VERINA HARRIS MORTON JONES (January 28, 1865 – February 3, 1943) was an African American physician, suffragist and clubwoman. Following her graduation from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1888 she was the first woman licensed to practice medicine in Mississippi. She then moved to Brooklyn where she co-founded and led the Lincoln Settlement House. Jones was involved with numerous civic and activist organizations and was elected to the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).



MARCH 15



LUCY CRAFT LANEY (April 13, 1854 – October 24, 1933) was an African-American educator who in 1883 founded the first school for Black children in Augusta, Georgia. She was principal for 50 years of the Haines Institute for Industrial and Normal Education.

In 1974 Laney was posthumously selected by Governor Jimmy Carter as one of the first three African Americans honored by having their portraits installed in the Georgia State Capitol. She also was inducted into the Georgia Women of Achievement.

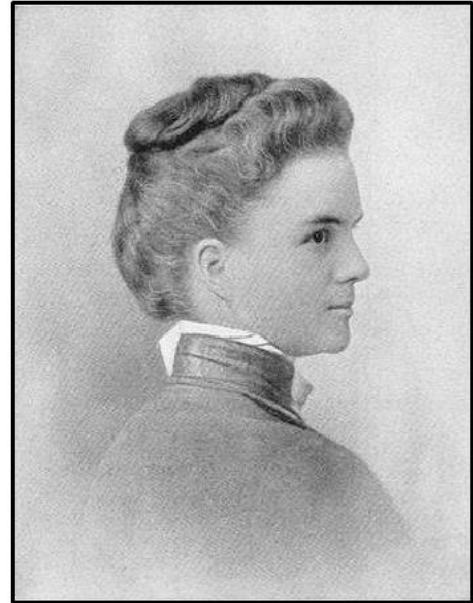
MARCH 16



CARRIE LANGSTON, from LAWRENCE, KANSAS, was the daughter of civil rights activist Charles Langston and mother of Harlem Renaissance poet, Langston Hughes (pictured). A journalist, she wrote for the newspaper, *The Atchison Blade*, encouraging African American women to seek education, become politically active, and enter the profession of journalism. Refuting what she called “the male notion” that women were contented with their lot, she criticized men who attempted to keep women in an inferior position in society. She was the mother of famed African American poet Langston Hughes.

MARCH 17

ADELLA HUNT LOGAN (February 10, 1863 – December 12, 1915) was an African-American writer, educator, administrator and suffragist. Born during the Civil War, she earned her teaching credentials at Atlanta University, an historically Black college founded by the American Missionary Association. She became a teacher at the Tuskegee Institute and became an activist for education and suffrage for women of color. As part of her advocacy, she published articles in some of the most noted Black periodicals of her time.



MARCH 18

VICTORIA EARLE MATTHEWS (née Ella Victoria Smith, May 27, 1861 – March 10, 1907) was an American author, essayist, newspaperwoman, settlement worker, and activist. She was born into slavery in Fort Valley, Georgia and, with her family, moved to New York City after emancipation. She attended school and worked as a domestic servant to help her family.

As a married woman, Matthews became involved in women's clubs and social work, at a time when the settlement movement started in Great Britain in 1884 was influencing American social work in major cities. In 1897 Matthews founded the White Rose Industrial Home for Working Class Negro Girls, also known as the White Rose Mission, a settlement house for young Black women, to provide them with safe housing, as well as education, and life and job skills



MARCH 19



MARTHA "MARY" A. HARRIS MASON MCCURDY (1852-1934) was an African American temperance advocate and suffragist. She had a career in journalism that included editing the newspaper *Women's World*.

MARCH 20



GERTRUDE EMILY HICKS BUSTILL MOSSELL (July 3, 1855 – January 21, 1948) was an African-American journalist, author, teacher, and activist. She served as the women's editor of the *New York Age* from 1885 to 1889, and of the *Indianapolis World* from 1891 to 1892. She strongly supported the development of Black newspapers and advocated for more women to enter journalism.

MARCH 21

HARRIET FORTEN PURVIS (1810 – June 11, 1875) was an African-American abolitionist and first generation suffragist. With her mother and sisters, she formed the first biracial women's abolitionist group, the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society. She hosted anti-slavery events at her home and with her husband Robert Purvis ran an Underground Railroad station. Robert and Harriet also founded the Gilbert Lyceum (1841) for scientific and literary interests; the first of its kind established by African-Americans and which included both genders. She fought against segregation and for the right for Blacks to vote after the Civil War.



MARCH 22

SARAH PARKER REMOND (June 6, 1826 – December 13, 1894) was born free in Massachusetts and became known as a lecturer, abolitionist, and agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society. An international activist for human rights and women's suffrage, she made her first speech against slavery when she was 16 years old. As a young woman, Remond delivered speeches throughout the Northeast United States against slavery.



MARCH 23



CHARLOTTA (LOTTIE) ROLLIN (1849 – ?): After the Civil War, the woman suffrage movement split into two separate organizations: the National Woman Suffrage Association (the more radical group led by Stanton and Anthony), and the more mainstream group, the American Woman Suffrage Association, (led by Lucy Stone and Julia Ward Howe). Lottie Rollin joined the American Woman Suffrage Association.

During Reconstruction, Blacks participated in Southern Reconstruction politics, and Rollin became active in South Carolina where she and her sisters, Frances and Louisa, influenced state politics in the late 1860s and 1870s. She worked for Black congressman Robert Brown Elliott. Rollin spoke on the floor of the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1869 in support of universal suffrage. By 1870, Lottie chaired the founding meeting of the South Carolina Woman's Rights Association and was elected secretary of the newly-organized Association and, in 1871, led a meeting at the state capital to advocate woman suffrage.

Lottie and her sisters, Frances, Kate and Louisa, were all active in promoting woman suffrage at both the state and national levels.

MARCH 24



JOSEPHINE ST. PIERRE RUFFIN (August 31, 1842 – March 13, 1924) was an African-American publisher, journalist, civil rights leader, suffragist, and editor of the *Woman's Era*, the first national newspaper published by and for African-American women.

MARCH 25

MARY MORRIS BURNETT TALBERT (September 17, 1866 – October 15, 1923) was an American orator, activist, suffragist and reformer. Called "the best known Colored Woman in the United States," Talbert was among the most prominent African Americans of her time. In 2005, Talbert was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame.

Earlier in 1922, Talbert became the first African American woman to win the NAACP's Spingarn Award, the organization's most significant honor for civil rights activity.



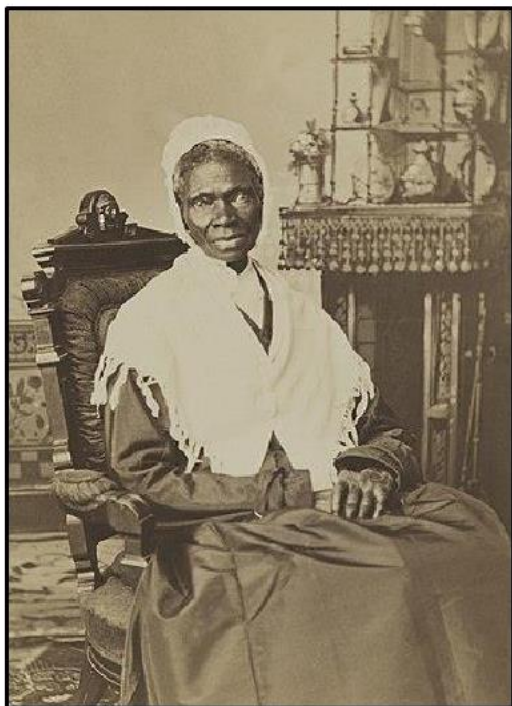
MARCH 26

MARY CHURCH TERRELL (September 23, 1863 – July 24, 1954) was one of the first African-American women to earn a college degree, and became known as a national activist for civil rights and suffrage. She taught in the Latin Department at the M Street school (now known as Paul Laurence Dunbar High School)—the first African American public high school in the nation—in Washington, DC.

In 1896, she was the first African-American woman in the United States to be appointed to the school board of a major city, serving in the District of Columbia until 1906. Terrell was a charter member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (1909) and the Colored Women's League of Washington (1894). She helped found the National Association of Colored Women (1896) and served as its first national president, and she was a founding member of the National Association of College Women (1910).



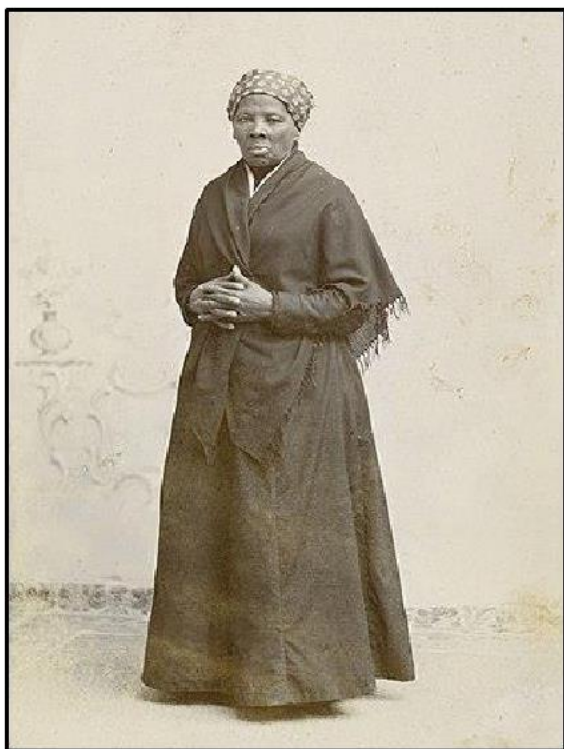
MARCH 27



SOJOURNER TRUTH; born Isabella {Belle} Baumfree; c. 1797 – November 26, 1883) was an African-American abolitionist and women's rights activist. Truth was born into slavery in Swartekill, New York, but escaped with her infant daughter to freedom in 1826. After going to court to recover her son in 1828, she became the first Black woman to win such a case against a White man.

Isabella gave herself the name Sojourner Truth in 1843 after she became convinced that God had called her to leave the city and go into the countryside "testifying the hope that was in her". Her best-known speech was delivered extemporaneously, in 1851, at the Ohio Women's Rights Convention in Akron, Ohio. The speech became widely known during the Civil War by the title "Ain't I a Woman?"

MARCH 28



HARRIET TUBMAN (born Araminta Ross, c. March 1822 – March 10, 1913) was an American abolitionist and political activist. Born into slavery, Tubman escaped and subsequently made some 13 missions to rescue approximately 70 enslaved people, including family and friends, using the network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. During the American Civil War, she served as an armed scout and spy for the Union Army. In her later years, Tubman was an activist in the struggle for women's suffrage.

MARCH 29

MARGARET MURRAY WASHINGTON (March 9, 1865 - June 4, 1925) was the principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, which later became Tuskegee University. She was the third wife of Booker T. Washington. She was inducted into the Alabama Women's Hall of Fame in 1972.



MARCH 30

IDA BELL WELLS-BARNETT (July 16, 1862 – March 25, 1931) was an African-American investigative journalist, educator, and an early leader in the civil rights movement. She was one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Wells arguably became the most famous Black woman in America, during a life that was centered on combating prejudice and violence, who fought for equality for African Americans, especially women.

In 1894 she helped found two Chicago clubs in response to a new state law that gave women the right to vote in certain national and state offices and to run for the elective office of Trustee of the University of Illinois. While being involved the women's suffrage movement, Wells endured opposition from many people, including other women. To support the Republican Party nomination of Lucy L. Flower as a University Trustee, Wells helped organize the Republican Women's Club in Illinois. Flower was eventually elected. That same year, Wells was part of a group of women who formed the Alpha Suffrage Club to encourage women's participation in Chicago politics.



MARCH 31



FANNIE (FRANCES) BARRIER WILLIAMS, 1855-1944, was an educator, clubwoman, and political and woman's rights activist. From Brockport, New York, after graduation she went to the District of Columbia to teach. She married S. Laing Williams and they eventually settled in Chicago. She joined the Illinois Women's Alliance and lectured on the need for Black women to vote. An acknowledged leader in the African American women's club movement in Chicago, Illinois, she tried to join the prestigious Chicago Woman's Club in 1894 and, after 14 months of controversy, Williams was admitted to membership.

Williams wrote a history of the "colored" woman's club movement, published in 1902. She traced the development of the movement which, by the early 20th century, numbered 400 clubs. She estimated that there were 150,000 to 200,000 Black members active in clubs nationwide. Prejudice against African American club women, she claimed, had brought women of the race closer together in their work. She was a co-founder of both the National Association of Colored Women and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Williams was the only African American chosen to eulogize Susan B. Anthony at the 1907 National American Woman Suffrage Convention.



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