

Engaging Black Women's Herstory

Articles to Edit and Resources

This list has been compiled based on your responses to the Exploring Literacy assignments, as well as several additions related to your chosen subjects of my choice.

Recall the skills you have gained. You examined several historical collections of “notable” Black Women, learning about a new genre of 19th and 20th century writing. You’ve also learned and practiced researching Black Herstory using library databases and keyword variation during the past five class periods. Now, it is your time to practice building knowledge via our systematic approach to research.

Note: Sources are also included in a [Flipboard](https://flipboard.com/@janenova/editing-wikipedia-for-black-herstory-rmkl9s5sz?from=share&utm_source=flipboard&utm_medium=curator_share) with free collections that might assist with Wikipedia editing:

https://flipboard.com/@janenova/editing-wikipedia-for-black-herstory-rmkl9s5sz?from=share&utm_source=flipboard&utm_medium=curator_share

Below are articles that need urgent development on Wikipedia. Articles needing a photograph are indicated by two asterisks**.

Some 21st century women are included and indicated by three asterisks***, but the majority of this list consists of more historical figures.

Please respond to the prompt by highlighting and putting your user name at the end of your top two choices from this approved topics list.

[Note: Lists are Organized Alphabetically by Subject]

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Abolitionists, Activists, and Religious Leaders

[Juanita Odessa Jones Abernathy](#) (December 1, 1931 – September 12, 2019) was an American civil rights activist, and the wife of [Ralph Abernathy](#). Janée (Oceanchanges7)

[Florence V. "Frankie" Adams](#) (1902 – 1979) was an American educator and author. She had a long career at the [Atlanta School of Social Work](#) spanning 1931 through 1964. She is known for her social activism and as the author of *Soulcraft: Sketches on Negro-White Relations Designed to Encourage Friendship* and *The Reflections of Florence Victoria Adams*.**

[Victoria Jackson Gray Adams](#) (November 5, 1926 – August 12, 2006) was an American civil rights activist from Hattiesburg, Mississippi. She was one of the founding members of the influential [Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party](#).

[Eliza Ann Gardner](#) (May 28, 1831 – January 4, 1922) was an African-American abolitionist, religious leader and women's movement leader from Boston, Massachusetts. She founded the missionary society of the [African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church](#) (AMEZ), was a strong advocate for women's equality within the church, and was a founder of the [National Association of Colored Women's Clubs](#).

Sarah A. Hughes: "first colored woman preacher in the world?" (Red link, needs an article)

- ["Our Woman's Department."](#) New York Freeman (New York, New York), March 27, 1886: 2. Readex: African American Newspapers. Paris V.

[Eva Maria Lewis](#)*** is a student protester, advocate, poet, and artist. From South Side, Chicago, she is a contributor to Teen Vogue, founder of The I Project, Youth for Black Lives, and an organizer of the July 11, 2016 youth march on Millennium Park to protest police brutality. Grace C Cole

[Sarah Dudley Pettey](#) was an African American political activist in North Carolina devoted to the causes of gender and racial equality, temperance, and women's participation in the public sphere.

[Frankie E. Harris Wassom](#) (1850-1933) was an American writer and educator.

Artists (Musicians, Actresses, Architects, Painters, Sculptors, etc.)

[Flora Batson](#) (1864–1906) was a popular and well-known black concert singer, nicknamed "The Double-Voiced Queen of Song" because of her soprano-baritone range. She was also called "the colored Jenny Lind" in the press. LunaStar111

[Frazelia Campbell](#) (K.R.), (March 18, 1849 – October 5, 1930) was an American classicist and teacher. She featured in the "Black Classicists" travelling exhibition celebrating the achievements of African Americans working in Classical education. Note: "German translations give her high rank in this field of work."

[Henrietta Vinton Davis](#) (H.J.), Henrietta Vinton Davis (August 25, 1860 – November 23, 1941) was an African-American elocutionist, dramatist, and impersonator. In addition to being "the premier actor of all nineteenth-century black performers on the dramatic stage", Davis was proclaimed by Marcus Garvey to be the "greatest woman of the Negro race today". Azia O White

[Doris Adelaide Derby](#) (November 11, 1939 – March 28, 2022) was an American activist, documentary photographer, and director of Georgia State University's Office of African American Student Services and Programs and adjunct associate professor of anthropology. She was active in the Mississippi civil rights movement, and her work discusses the themes of race and African American identity. She was a working member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), as well as co-founder of the Free Southern Theater, and the founding director of the Office of African-American Student Services and Programs. – Bleu Coleman

[Meta Warrick Fuller](#) (H.J.), Meta Vaux Warrick Fuller (/mi:tə 'vau/ MEE-tə VOW ; born Meta Vaux Warrick; June 9, 1877 – March 18, 1968) was an African-American artist notable for celebrating Afrocentric themes. At the fore of the Harlem Renaissance, Warrick was known for being a poet, painter, theater designer, and sculptor of the black American experience. Azia O White

[Julia Britton Hooks](#) (May 4, 1852 – March 9, 1942), known as the "Angel of Beale Street," was a musician and educator whose work with youth, the elderly, and the indigent was highly respected in her family's home state of Kentucky and in Memphis, Tennessee, where she lived with her second

husband, Charles F. Hooks. She was a charter member of the Memphis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

[Harriet Gibbs Marshall](#), (1868 – February 21, 1941) was a musician, writer, and educator best known for [Washington Conservatory of Music and School of Expression](#), a private music academy designed to train African Americans in music, in 1903 in Washington, D.C.

[Marie Selika](#) (K.J.), Marie Selika Williams (c. 1849 – May 19, 1937) was an American coloratura soprano. She was the first black artist to perform in the White House.

[Ada "Bricktop" Smith](#), Beatrice Queen Victoria Louise Virginia Smith (August 14, 1894 – February 1, 1984), better known as Bricktop, was an American dancer, jazz singer, vaudevillian, and self-described saloon-keeper who owned the nightclub Chez Bricktop in Paris from 1924 to 1961, as well as clubs in Mexico City and Rome. Paris V.

[A.L. Tilghman](#) (K.C.), Amelia Louise Tilghman (surname also spelled Tiligman; 6 September 1856 District of Columbia – 12 December 1931 District of Columbia) (pronounced "TILL man") was a pianist, teacher, and activist who, among other things, founded the first African-American journal devoted to music, *The Musical Messenger*, published from 1886 to 1891.

Athletes

[Lucy Diggs Slowe](#) (July 4, 1885 – October 21, 1937) was an American educator and athlete, and the first Black woman to serve as Dean of Women at any American university. She was a founder of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, the first sorority founded by African-American women. Grace C Cole

Educators, Esquires, Organizers, and Philosophers

[Maria Louise Baldwin](#), “was an American educator and civic leader born in Burlington and raised in Cambridge, Massachusetts. She lived all her life in Cambridge and Boston. Writing in 1917, W.E.B. Du Bois claimed she had achieved the greatest distinction in education to that time of any African-American not working in segregated schools.” (needs a reference)

[Rosa D. Bowser](#) (January 7, 1855 – February 7, 1931) was an American educator. She was the first black teacher hired in Richmond, Virginia. She organized the Virginia Teachers' Reading Circle, which became the Virginia State Teachers Association, the first organization representing black teachers in Virginia, serving as the organization's president from 1890 to 1892. Bowser was president of the [Woman's Christian Temperance Union](#) in Virginia, as well as founder and first president of the Richmond Woman's League.

[Hallie Quinn Brown](#) (A.B.) (G.G.)(H.J.)(T.B.), Hallie Quinn Brown (March 10, 1849 – September 16, 1949) was an American educator, writer and activist.

[Helen Appo Cook](#), (July 21, 1837 – November 20, 1913) was a wealthy, prominent African-American community activist in Washington, D.C. and a leader in the women's club movement. Cook was a founder and president of the Colored Women's League, which consolidated with another organization in 1896 to become the National Association of Colored Women (NACW), an organization still active in the 21st century.

[Fanny Jackson Coppin](#) (K.C.)(T.B.)(V.Q.), Fanny Jackson Coppin (January 8, 1837 – January 21, 1913) was an American educator, missionary and lifelong advocate for female higher education.

[Elizabeth Lindsay Davis](#) (G.G.), Elizabeth Lindsay Davis (1855-1944)[2] was an African-American teacher and activist. She was responsible for forming the Phyllis Wheatley Women's Club in Chicago, Illinois in 1900.

[Margaretta Forten](#), (1806 – 1875) was an African-American suffragist and abolitionist

[Ida Gibbs](#), “was an advocate of racial and gender equality, and co-founded one of the first YWCAs in Washington, D.C. for African-Americans in 1905.

[Nora A. Gordon](#) “was born in Columbus, Georgia to parents who had been slaves of Governor John B. Gordon. She attended a Christian missionary school in Cleveland, Ohio and after graduating, enrolled in seminary school in 1882.[1] In 1888 she graduated from Spelman Seminary (which later became [Spelman College](#)).” [Amirah Daubon]

[Edwina Kruse](#) (February 22, 1848 – June 23, 1930) was an American educator, born in Puerto Rico. She was principal of Howard High School in Wilmington, Delaware for almost 40 years, and a close associate of [Alice Dunbar-Nelson](#), who taught at Howard.

[Lucy Craft Laney](#) (April 13, 1854 – October 24, 1933) was an 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](#).

[Maritcha Remond Lyons](#) (1848–1929), Maritcha Remond Lyons (May 23, 1848 – January 28, 1929) was an American educator, civic leader, suffragist, and public speaker in New York City and Brooklyn, New York. She taught in public schools in Brooklyn for 48 years, and was the second black woman to serve in their system as an assistant principal. In 1892, Lyons co-founded the Women's Loyal Union of New York and Brooklyn, one of the first women's rights and racial justice organizations in the United States.

Mrs. [Zelia R. Ball Page](#) (A.D.), was a freeborn African-American teacher who spent her career teaching black youths in Missouri, Oklahoma and Tennessee. Her husband was the first head of Langston University and she was the first matron.

[Mary Virginia Cook Parrish](#) (August 8, 1862 – October 11, 1945) taught, wrote and spoke on many issues such as women's suffrage, equal rights in the areas of employment and education, social and political reform, and the importance of religion and a Christian education. She was at the founding session of the National Association of Colored Women in 1896 at the 19th Street Baptist Church in Washington D.C. She was an early proponent of Black Baptist feminism and founder of the National Baptist Women's Convention in 1900.

[Ida B. Platt](#) (V.Q.), Ida Platt (September 29, 1863 – 1939) was an American lawyer, based in Chicago. In 1894, she became the first African-American woman licensed to practice law in Illinois, and the third in the United States. – Bleu Coleman

[Barbara E. Pope](#) (1854–1908) was a teacher, author, and civil rights activist.

[Sarah Louisa Forten Purvis](#) (1814–1883) was a poet and abolitionist.

[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. She fought against segregation and for the right for blacks to vote after the Civil War.

[Emma S. Connor Ransom](#) (August 8, 1864 — May 15, 1943) was an American educator and clubwoman, active in the African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME) and the YWCA (Young Women's Christian Association).

[Amy Hester "Hetty" Reckless](#) (1776 – January 28, 1881) was a runaway slave who became part of the American abolitionist movement. She campaigned against slavery and was part of the Underground Railroad, operating a Philadelphia safe house.

[Florida Ruffin Ridley](#), Florida Ruffin Ridley (born Florida Yates Ruffin; January 29, 1861 – February 25, 1943)[1] was an African-American civil rights activist, suffragist, teacher, writer, and editor from Boston, Massachusetts. She was one of the first black public school teachers in Boston, and edited the Woman's Era, the country's first newspaper published by and for African-American women.

[Lucie Johnson Scruggs](#) (B.C.), Lucie Johnson Scruggs (née Lucie Johnson; October 14, 1864 - November 24, 1892) was born into slavery and she became an educator and writer from the U.S. state of Virginia. She was married to a biographer of noted women and he included her in his book.

[Susie Isabel Lankford Shorter](#) (January 4, 1859 – February 23, 1912) was an American educator, philanthropist, and writer.

[Margaret Murray Washington](#) (March 9, 1865 - June 4, 1925) was an American educator who 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.

[Fannie Barrier Williams](#) (V.Q.), Frances "Fannie" Barrier Williams (February 12, 1855 – March 4, 1944) was an African American educator and political and women's rights activist, and the first black woman to gain membership to the Chicago Woman's Club. She became well known for her efforts to have black people officially represented on the Board of Control of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. She was also a musician, a portraitist and studied foreign languages.

[Lucy Wilmot Smith](#) (November 16, 1861 - December 1, 1889) was an American teacher, journalist, editor, suffragist, and historian from the U.S. state of Kentucky. She was one of only a few women to hold an office in the American National Baptist Convention. Her teaching career began in 1877 while her journalism career began in 1884.

STEM (Scientists, Inventors, and Doctors)

[Caroline Still Anderson](#) (November 1, 1848 – June 1 or 2, 1919) was an American physician, educator, and activist. She was a pioneering physician in the Philadelphia African-American community and one of the first Black women to become a physician in the United States.

[Alice Augusta Ball](#) (July 24, 1892 – December 31, 1916) was an American chemist who developed the "[Ball Method](#)", the most effective treatment for leprosy during the early 20th century. She was the first woman and first African American to receive a master's degree from the University of Hawaii, and was also the university's first female and African American chemistry professor.

-WordSmith

[Janet Rita Emerson Bashen](#) (née Emerson; born February 12, 1957) is an American entrepreneur, business consultant, and software inventor who is best known for patenting a web-based EEO software application, LinkLine, to assist with equal employment opportunity investigations and claims tracking. Bashen is regarded as the first African American woman to obtain a web-based software patent.

[Miriam Elizabeth Benjamin](#) (September 16, 1861 – 1947) was an American schoolteacher and inventor. In 1888, she obtained a patent for the Gong and Signal Chair for Hotels, becoming the second African-American woman to receive a patent. **SliverStar223**

[Bessie Virginia Blount](#) , also known as Bessie Blount Griffin, (November 24, 1914 – December 30, 2009) was a writer, nurse, physical therapist, inventor and forensic scientist.

[Sarah Boone](#) (née Sarah Marshall; 1832 – 1904) was an African-American inventor. On April 26, 1892, she obtained United States patent number 473,563 for her improvements to the ironing board. Boone's ironing board was designed to improve the quality of ironing the sleeves and bodies of women's garments.

[Marie Van Brittan Brown](#) (October 30, 1922 – February 2, 1999) was a nurse and innovator. In 1966, she invented a video home security system along with her husband Albert Brown, an electronics technician. In the same year, they applied for a patent for their innovative security system, which was granted in 1969.

[Lucy Hughes Brown](#) (G.G.)(K.J.), Lucy Hughes Brown (April 12, 1863 – June 26, 1911) was the first African-American woman physician licensed to practice in both North Carolina and South Carolina and the cofounder of a nursing school and hospital. Brandi Danger

[Rebecca J. Cole](#) (March 16, 1846 – August 14, 1922) was an American physician, organization founder and social reformer. In 1867, she became the second African-American woman to become a doctor in the United States after Rebecca Lee Crumpler's achievement three years earlier.

[Marie Maynard Daly](#) (April 16, 1921 – October 28, 2003) was an American biochemist. She was the first African-American woman in the United States to earn a Ph.D. in chemistry (awarded by Columbia University in 1947). Daly made important contributions in four areas of research: the chemistry of histones, protein synthesis, the relationships between cholesterol and hypertension, and creatine's uptake by muscle cells.

[Ellen F. Eglin](#) (1836 – 1916) was an African-American inventor who invented a clothes wringer for washing machines

[Lulu C. Fleming](#) (K.C.)(V.Q.), Louise Celia "Lulu" Fleming (January 28, 1862 – June 20, 1899) was a medical doctor and one of the first African-Americans to graduate from the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.[1] She returned from Africa to improve her skills and she was the first African-American woman to be commissioned for work in Africa by the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. – Bleu Coleman

[Sarah Elisabeth Goode](#) (1855 – April 8, 1905) was an American entrepreneur and inventor. She was the second known African-American woman to receive a United States patent, which she received in 1885. The first known African-American woman to receive a patent was [Judy W. Reed](#) on September 23, 1884, but Reed only signed her patent with her mark (an X) and not her signature.

[Ida Gray](#) (also known as Ida Gray Nelson and Ida Rollins; March 4, 1867 – May 3, 1953) was the first African-American woman to become a dentist in the United States. - Caroline Williams-Kee

[Hallie Tanner Johnson](#) (A.B.), Halle Tanner Dillon Johnson (October 17, 1864 – April 26, 1901) was an African-American physician. She was the first woman to be licensed as a physician in Alabama. - Brandi Danger

[Sarah Garland Boyd Jones](#) (née Sarah Garland Boyd; 1866 – May 11, 1905) was an American physician from the U.S. state of Virginia. She was the first woman to receive a certificate from the Virginia State Medical Examining Board, and with her husband, co-founded a hospital in Richmond, Virginia.*

*Page alludes to, but doesn't explicitly mention her race.

[Verina Harris Morton Jones](#) (H.J.), Verina Harris Morton Jones (January 28, 1865 – February 3, 1943) was an 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).

[Carrie Steele Logan](#) (c. 1829 – November 3, 1900) was an American philanthropist, founder of the oldest black orphanage in the United States. True Rue

[Alice Woodby McKane](#) (1865– 6 March 1948) was the first woman to work as a doctor in Savannah, Georgia. She was not only known as a physician but also as a politician and an author. She and her husband Cornelius McKane contributed an important part in medical history. She opened the first school of nurse training for black people in Savannah.

[Susan McKinney](#) (A.B.) (B.C.) (G.G.), Susan Maria McKinney Steward (March 1847 – March 17, 1918) was an American physician and author. She was the third African-American woman to earn a medical degree, and the first in New York state.

[Alice H. Parker](#) (1885 – 1920)[1] was an African American inventor known for her patent for a gas furnace.

[Judy Woodford Reed](#) (c. 1826 – c. 1905)[1] was an African-American woman alive during the 1880s, whose only record is known from a US patent. Reed, from Washington, D.C., is considered the first African American woman to receive a US patent. Patent No. 305,474 for a "Dough Kneader and Roller" was granted September 23, 1884. The patent was for an improved design of existing rollers with dough mixing more evenly while being kept covered and protected.

[Consuelo Clark-Stewart](#) (July 22, 1860 – April 17, 1910) was the first African American woman to practice medicine in Ohio. For twenty years she had a thriving practice in Youngstown, where she

treated Black and white patients. She was the daughter of Peter H. Clark, who is considered the first Black socialist, and the wife of William R. Stewart, one of the first Black attorneys and elected representatives in Ohio.

[Georgia E. Lee Patton Washington](#) (April 16, 1864 – November 8, 1900) was an American missionary and physician. Following her education, she served as a medical missionary in Liberia. She was the first black woman to become a licensed surgeon and physician in Tennessee.

[Jane Cooke Wright](#) (also known as "Jane Jones") (November 20, 1919 – February 19, 2013) was a pioneering cancer researcher and surgeon noted for her contributions to chemotherapy. In particular, Wright is credited with developing the technique of using human tissue culture rather than laboratory mice to test the effects of potential drugs on cancer cells. She also pioneered the use of the drug methotrexate to treat breast cancer and skin cancer (mycosis fungoides).

[Josephine Silone Yates](#) (1852 or November 15, 1859 – September 3, 1912), trained in chemistry, was one of the first black professors hired at Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Missouri, and, upon her promotion, the first black woman to head a college science department. She may have been the first black woman to hold a full professorship at any U.S. college or university.-WordSmith

Writers and Rhetors (Authors, Publishers, Journalists, Orators, Elected Officials, etc.)

[Octavia V. Rogers Albert](#), Octavia Victoria Rogers Albert (December 24, 1853 – August 19, 1889) was an African-American author and biographer. She documented slavery in the United States through a collection of interviews with ex-slaves in her book *The House of Bondage, or Charlotte Brooks and Other Slaves*, which was posthumously published in 1890.

[Olivia Ward Bush-Banks](#), (née Olivia Ward; February 27, 1869 – April 8, 1944) was an American author, poet and journalist of African-American and Montaukett Native American heritage. **Janée (Oceanchanges7)**

[Eliza Simmons Bryant](#) (1827 – May 13, 1907) was an American humanitarian. She was the daughter of a free woman of color, possibly Native American. She moved to Cleveland, OH during the 1850s. After the American Civil War, she and her mother helped former slaves who came to Cleveland. With a group of other women, she established the [Cleveland Home for Aged Colored people](#) in 1896 which has become the longest continuing home for aged colored people. In 1960, its name was changed to Eliza Bryant Home for the Aged, in honor of its founder. Later, in 1999, the name was changed to Eliza Bryant Village (EBV). **SliverStar223**

[Annie Burton](#), was an African-American memoirist, whose life's story is captured in her 1909 autobiography [Memories of Childhood's Slavery Days](#). Her date of death is uncertain.

[Mary Shadd Cary](#) (K.J.), 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. She was also the first black woman to attend law school in the US.

[Lucretia Newman Coleman](#) (B.C.), Lucretia Newman Coleman (1856 – July 31, 1948) was an African-American writer born in Canada to a fugitive slave. Fluent at the end of the nineteenth-century, her works were praised by her contemporaries of the African-American press.

[Julia Ringwood Coston](#) (circa 1863 – June 1, 1931) was a 19th-century Afro-American publisher and magazine editor. In 1891, she founded Ringwood's Afro-American Journal of Fashion, the first illustrated paper for black women.

[Grace Bustill Douglass](#), Grace Bustill Douglass (1782 – March 9, 1842) was an African-American abolitionist and women's rights advocate. Her family was one of the first prominent free black families in the United States. Her family's history is one of the best documented for a black family during this period, dating from 1732 until 1925.

[Charlotte 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.

[Pauline Elizabeth Hopkins](#) (1859 – August 13, 1930) was an American novelist, journalist, playwright, historian, and editor. She is considered a pioneer in her use of the romantic novel to explore social and racial themes.

[Sarah Gibson Jones](#) (1843 – 1938) was an African American educator, journalist, poet, lecturer, and clubwoman. She was probably the first Black female journalist in the US.*

*page is in severe need of development. Lacks references and detailed information about her published work and public recognition.

[Lillian A. Lewis](#) (born 1861) was the first African-American woman journalist in Boston. She started her career in the 1880s with [the Boston Advocate](#), a black community newspaper, and in the 1890s began writing for the Boston Herald. To disguise her gender, she used the pen name "Bert Islew."LunaStar111

[Victoria Earle Matthews](#) (B.C.)(K.L.), Victoria Earle Matthews (née Ella Victoria Smith, May 27, 1861 – March 10, 1907) was an American author, essayist, newspaperwoman, settlement worker, and activist.[1] She was born into slavery in Fort Valley, Georgia and moved to New York City with her family after emancipation. There, she briefly attended school and worked as a domestic servant to help her family. LunaStar111

[Gertrude Bustill Mossell](#) (A.D.)(H.J.), Gertrude Emily Hicks Bustill Mossell (July 3, 1855 – January 21, 1948)[1] was an African-American journalist, author, teacher, and activist.[2] 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.

[Alison Moore Dunbar Nelson](#) (A.D.), Alice Dunbar Nelson (July 19, 1875 – September 18, 1935) was an American poet, journalist, and political activist. Among the first generation born free in the South after the Civil War, she was one of the prominent African Americans involved in the artistic flourishing of the Harlem Renaissance. Her first husband was the poet Paul Laurence Dunbar.

[Leila Amos Pendleton](#) (1868 – 1938) was an African-American community activist and a teacher in Washington's public schools. She was the founder and president of the Alpha Charity Club of Anacostia and the Social Purity Club of Washington, DC. She was active in several other women's race organizations, both as a secretary and vice president.

[Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin](#) (H.J.), Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin (August 31, 1842 – March 13, 1924[1]) 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. Associated with:

- [The Woman's Era](#)

[Maria Stewart](#) (K.C.), Maria W. Stewart (née Miller) (1803 – December 17, 1879) was a free-born African American who became a teacher, journalist, lecturer, abolitionist, and women's rights activist. The first known American woman to speak to a mixed audience of men and women, white and black, she was also the first African-American woman to make public lectures, as well as to lecture about women's rights and make a public anti-slavery speech.

[Josephine Turpin Washington](#) (July 31, 1861 – March 17, 1949) was a writer and teacher. An African-American, she was a long-time educator and a frequent contributor of articles to magazines and newspapers typically concerning some aspect of racism in America. Washington was a great-granddaughter of Mary Jefferson Turpin, a paternal aunt of Thomas Jefferson. True Rue

Media/Publications

[Southwestern Christian Advocate](#) was a widely distributed newspaper for the African American community in the Southern United States.

[The Colored American Magazine](#) was the first American monthly publication that covered African-American culture. The magazine ran from May 1900 to November 1909. It was initially published out of Boston by the Colored Co-Operative Publishing Company, and from 1904, forward, by Moore Publishing and Printing Company of New York.

[Freedom's Journal](#)

[The Woman's Era](#) (1894-7)

- Note about ads

[Ringwood's Magazine](#) (actual journal is a redlink)

St. Matthew's Lyceum Journal

[The Boston Courant](#)

Waverly's Magazine

Columns

- Women's Column
- Our Woman's Department
 - By: Gertrude Mossell

Historical Organizations/Places

[National Association of Colored Women's Clubs](#)

- Founders: included Harriet Tubman, [Margaret Murray Washington](#), [Frances E. W. Harper](#), Ida Bell Wells-Barnett, [Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin](#), and [Mary Church Terrell](#).

[Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society](#), The Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society (PFASS) was founded in December 1833 and dissolved in March 1870 following the ratification of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

- BW Founders and Affiliates of Note
 - [Margaretta Forten](#)
 - [Sarah Louisa Forten Purvis](#)
 - [Harriet Forten Purvis](#)
 - [Amy Hester "Hetty" Reckless](#)

[White Rose Mission](#) (also known as the White Rose Home for Colored Working Girls and the White Rose Industrial Association) was created on February 11, 1897 as a "Christian, nonsectarian Home for Colored Girls and Women" by African American civic leaders, [Victoria Earle Matthews](#) (1861-1907) and [Maritcha Remond Lyons](#) (1848-1929).

Newton Club House (Cantabrigia Club)

Home for Aged Colored Women

St. Monica's Home for Sick and Colored Women and Children

[Ida B. Wells Club](#) (Chicago)

Woman's Club (LA)

The Julia Hooks School (Memphis)

The Woman's Club (Buffalo, NY)

League of Women for Community Service (1918, LWCS)

Association for the Promotion of Child Training

Black Women Organized for Action

Gay/Lesbian Pride Planning Committee (Chicago)

Events

[Ebony Fashion Fair](#) (also known as the Ebony Traveling Fashion Fair) was an annual fashion event created by Eunice Johnson, co-founder of the Chicago, Illinois-based Johnson Publishing Company. The show ran across the United States and other countries from 1958 until 2009.

Educational Institutions

Perkins Institute for the Blind

O. V. Catto School (Philadelphia)

Grammar School 81 (17th Street, New York City)

Howard School (Wilmington, Delaware)

Agassiz School (Cambridgeport, Massachusetts)

High School (Washington, D. C.)

Normal School of Washington

Haynes Industrial School (Augusta, Ga)

The Institute for Colored Youth at Philadelphia

Wayland Seminary

Note: These are white institutions who had Black Women instructors in the 19th Century

State Normal School, Alabama

Kentucky State Normal School

Lincoln Institute

Language and Cultural Expression

Race-Work
