DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA

MARTHA WASHINGTON
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Hugh Anson-Cartwright
Yours cordially,

Phebe A. Hanaford
DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA;

OR,

WOMEN OF THE CENTURY.

BY

PHEBE A. HANAFORD,


"O woman, great is thy faith!" JESUS CHRIST.

"A good woman is the loveliest flower that blooms under heaven." THACKERAY.

"Ah me! beyond all power to name, the worthies tried and true, Grave men, fair women, youth and maid, pass by in hushed review." WHITTIER.

AUGUSTA, ME.
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To

THE WOMEN OF FUTURE CENTURIES
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THIS RECORD OF MANY WOMEN OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CENTURIES,
WHOSE LIVES WERE FULL OF USEFULNESS,
AND THEREFORE WORTHY OF RENOWN AND IMITATION,

IS now Enscribed.
PREFACE.

America has been richly blessed in its women, as well as its men, of patriotism, intelligence, usefulness, and moral worth. Indeed, it has been a marvel to many in the Old World, that the women of the New have been in many instances so thoroughly cultured, so admirably developed morally and intellectually, amid so much that was new and therefore crude in society, and in a freedom which the women of European nations have never enjoyed, and of which those of Asiatic peoples never dreamed. A cultured Christian woman of English birth and education, but now in a lovely Scottish home, wrote to the writer of this volume, that, when visiting America, that which she most enjoyed "was the sense of freedom," — a freedom which has been the high privilege of the women of our first century, and will be yet more the glorious heritage of the women of the second, as the ripened fruit is garnered from the promise-blossom. "It seemed to me," wrote the lady above mentioned, "that by that freedom I was lifted up to a larger and diviner life, and a tender and reverent expectation of glorious possibilities for our race, and especially for women." And this record of the noble and useful lives of many women in our broad land during the century of American independence, will prove, that, though society might be in an imperfect
state, yet propriety and growth consist ever with a righteous freedom, a true liberty, which is under holy law.

The centennial of American existence cannot properly be observed without a reference to its women, as well as to its men. Other pens may write eloquently of its patriots, its inventors, its warriors, its professional and literary and other men in public life, who have left their mark upon the century, and won the world’s honors and the favor of the good and wise; but the writer of this unpretentious record will be abundantly satisfied if she may but so present the truth about American women as to prove "before all Israel and the sun," that the nation is indebted for its growth and prosperity as a people, and for its proud position among the nations of the earth, to its women as well as to its men.

The women who have wrought quietly in their homes are not forgotten or ignored, while those who are more prominent are herein approved; but the record would fill too large a volume, were not the number of those mentioned limited. Each true life, whether public or private, which any woman of the century has lived, goes to make up the character and glory of the land and the age; and every high soul rejoices in the welfare of her native land, whether her name be found on the scroll of its famous women, or not.

The author hereby extends her hearty thanks to all those who have assisted, in any wise, in the preparation of this book. May this record help to impress upon the men and women of the future a sense of the obligation which this nation is under, and the respect and honor which the world owes, to the women of the first American century!

P. A. H.

Jersey City Heights, N. J.
PREFATORY NOTE.

HAVING decided to extend the record of noted women, this new edition is revised and improved, and its new title, "Daughters of America," permitted to cover not only the names of women who were prominent in the first century of our Republic, but also many others whose birthday may be in the first, but whose labors are now making the second century glorious. The women of the first and second centuries of our nation's life will forever be acknowledged as the shapers of its lofty destinies and marvelous triumphs in very many directions. The sowers and the reapers shall rejoice together.

P A. H.

JERSEY CITY, N J., 1888.
MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE.
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WOMEN OF THE CENTURY.
CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.


"Not she with traitorous lip the Master stung;
Not she denied him with a liar's tongue:
She, when apostles fled, had power to brave,—
Last at the cross, and earliest at the grave."

EATON S. BARRETT.

"So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them."—Gen. 1. 27.

EVERY woman is a daughter of Almighty God, as every man is his son. Each was created in the divine image, and for each the path of duty and destiny is the same. As the same sky bends over both, so
around his sons and his daughters alike the almighty Father places the arm of his protecting love. He has given them varied labors, but the same capacities for intellectual, social, and moral advancement, each in the way belonging to the individual as a unit in the great sum of humanity. He has given to neither power over the other. Man was not made subject to woman, nor should woman be subject to man. Neither men's rights nor women's rights should be considered, but human rights,—the rights of each, the rights of all. Men and women rise or fall together. History shows that no nation can enslave its women, but it insures its own barbarism. In proportion as society advances in culture, women are freed from an unholy tyranny, and in that righteous freedom are able to do much for the world's advancement. Every civilized nation owes much to its women. And the student of history clearly perceives that the advancement of any nation is marked by the progress of its women; and therefore social, literary, and professional life in America may be clearly exhibited by a fair statement of the characteristics, labors, and successes of the women who have become in any way notable during the century which limits the history of the United States. The new century opens with brilliant prospects from the large number of its women still living who are active in good works and noble reforms, giving fair springtime promise of the coming centuries in which a glorious harvest shall be garnered, while women and the race advance towards high moral, intellectual, and even physical development.

But before speaking particularly, and at some length, concerning the women of the first United States century, a few preliminary statements, illustrated by historic facts, may be made with profit. We cannot
MARTHA WASHINGTON.
CHAPTER II.

WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION.


"Read the fresh annals of our land: the gathering dust of time
Nor yet has fallen on the scroll to dim the tale sublime;
There woman’s glory proudly shines, for willingly she gave
Her costliest offerings to uphold the generous and the brave
Who fought her country’s battles well; and oft she peril’d life
To save a father, brother, friend, in those dark years of strife.
Whatever strong-armed man hath wrought, whatever he hath won,
That goal hath woman also reached, that action hath she done."

MARY M. CHASE.

"The Lord shall sell Sisera into the hands of a woman." — JUDG. iv. 9.

THE days of Colonial dependence in America were numbered, and came to an end. The British governmental officials were weighed in the balances of justice and humanity, and found wanting. "Taxation
without representation” then as now was regarded as iniquitous, and to be frowned upon and disallowed. Finally there came an appeal to arms in defence of a righteous freedom. The bell of liberty rang out upon the air of the New World, and the first century of American freedom began. It should never be forgotten by the children of Revolutionary sires, that there were foremothers, as well as forefathers, who should be honored. There were noble women as well as brave men of the Revolution, who should receive due recognition from posterity, and a generous meed of praise.

It should be well remembered, that when the absolute authority of an unjust parliament and a tyrannical king was asserted and re-asserted, to the annoyance and oppression of the people in America, in response to the proclamation for suppressing rebellion and sedition, as the remonstrances of our forefathers were termed, a woman—Abigail Adams—in Massachusetts, wrote thus in a letter to her husband, John Adams, at Philadelphia:

“This intelligence will make a plain path for you, though a dangerous one. I could not join to-day in the petitions of our worthy pastor for a reconciliation between our no longer parent state, but tyrant state, and these Colonies. Let us separate: they are unworthy to be our brethren. Let us renounce them; and instead of supplications, as formerly, for their prosperity and happiness, let us beseech the Almighty to blast their counsels, and to bring to nought all their devices.”

Said “The New York Tribune” in July, 1875, commenting on the above, “Here was a declaration of independence, preceding by seven months that which has become so famous; and it was signed by a woman.”
MRS. U. S. GRANT.
MRS. JAMES A. GARFIELD.
CHAPTER III.

THE WIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS.


"Fame hath a voice whose thrilling tone
Can bid the life-pulse beat;
As when a trumpet's note hath blown,
Warning the hosts to meet;
But, ah! let mine, a woman's breast,
With words of home-born love be blessed."

MRS. HEMANS.

"Her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth among the elders of the land." — Prov. xxxi. 23.

It must be acknowledged that some of the women whom this chapter places prominent among the Women of the Century are mainly known and honored because connected with their illustrious husbands; yet it is not true of them all, that their position in the
women of our chief magistrates, was their only claim to recognition or remembrance. They were nearly all women of intellectual power and moral worth; and some of them were eminently fit to be regarded when occupying the White House, as "the first lady of the nation."

Mrs. Laura C. Holloway, in her very interesting book, "The Ladies of the White House," has made the path smooth for the writer of this chapter; and the reader who would know more of those women who were the wives of our Presidents are urged to peruse her glowing pages, assured that they will have all the flavor of romance, and the value of truth.

Martha Washington was the first who was honored as a President's wife, and her history is perhaps as familiar to us as any; for historian and biographer have vied with each other in presenting to us a vivid picture of the charming widow — Mrs. Martha Custis — whom Col. Washington gladly made his wife. Her maiden name was Dandridge, and she was a descendant of the Rev. Orlando Jones, a clergyman of Wales. She is described as being "rather below the middle size, but extremely well shaped, with an agreeable countenance, dark hazel eyes and hair, and those frank, engaging manners so captivating in Southern women. She was not a beauty, but gentle and winning in her nature, and eminently congenial to her illustrious husband. During their long and happy married life, he ever wore her likeness on his heart." She was but twenty-five when left a widow with two children by her first husband, Col. Custis. The daughter died at the age of sixteen; the son lived to be one of his illustrious stepfather's aids, and then died at the age of twenty-eight, leaving four children, two of whom were adopted by
THE GREATEST OF THESE IS CHARITY

CHAPTER V.

PHILANTHROPIC WOMEN.


"Kindness in women, not their beauteous looks, Shall win my love." — Shakspeare.

"Be not weary in well-doing; for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not." — Gal. vi. 9.

THE kindness of woman is proverbial. Philanthropy has always been championed by feminine men (not effeminate), or manifested by tender women. Mungo Park, fainting in the wilds of Africa, found woman a solace and a blessing; and all the ages have shown that it is as natural to woman to engage in philanthropic labors, as it is for man to be warlike and fond of the chase. So Mary M. Chase could write truthfully, —
"What if to pestilential cell whose very air is death, 
Man comes, on mercy's errand bent, with half-suspended breath? 
There hath her footstep passed ere his, her gentle voice been heard. 
The dark air of the prison-house her snow-white garments stirred."

And every reader of the records which blaze with the glory of "good-will to men" will remember with loving reverence the names of Elizabeth Fry and Florence Nightingale,—the name of the one forever wedded to the thought of Newgate and its prisoners, who hung with joy upon her lips as she read from the word of God to them, or lifted her voice in solemn prayer; the name of the other blended with the recollections of the Crimea, and the thought of the soldiers in those hospitals who gladly kissed the shadow of their good angel, whose philanthropy was the guaranty of their comfort in the hour of need.

It has been the same with American women: only their names have seldom been emblazoned on the scroll of fame, and perhaps will never reach the celebrity of those whom England and all civilized countries "delight to honor." Yet our first century has shown the United States to be honored in the possession of such women as are worthy to be named with Mrs. Fry in respect to deeds of philanthropy and benevolence.

The author of "Noble Deeds of American Women" mentions Susan Huntington as a woman with the very spirit of her who made such angelic visits to London prisoners. She was born Jan. 27, 1791; was the daughter of one minister, and wife of another; the latter being pastor of the historic Old South Church of Boston, Mass. Her memoir was written by her husband's successor in the pastorate, and passed through five editions in Scotland. After she was a widow she was robbed of jewelry by a young woman; and at the trial
CHAPTER IX.

WOMEN-SCIENTISTS.

Maria Mitchell — Grace Anna Lewis — Sarah Hackett Stevenson —
Ann Maria Redfield — Lydia F. Fowler — Elizabeth C. Agassiz —
Antoinette Brown Blackwell, and others.

"Resolves for this the dear, engaging dame
Should shine forever in the rolls of fame;
And bids her crown among the stars be placed,
And with an eternal constellation graced;
The golden circlet mounts; and, as it flies,
Its diamonds twinkle in the distant skies."

"The works of the Lord are great, sought out of all them that have pleasure therein." — Psalm cxi. 2.

SCIENCE knows no sex. The lover of science may be man or woman; but the love is the same, the toil is similar, the rewards which appertain naturally are not different, though the conventional gain may be less with one sex than the other. For many years it was supposed that woman could not be a genuine student, and had no capacity for science, if she had for literature. One who has written books men may be
proud to understand says, "I have realized in my inmost soul that most subtle outlawry of the feminine intellect, which warns it off from the highest fields of human research." 1 But she has done much already to disprove the wisdom and righteousness of such ostracism. And other women there are who have wooed fair Science, and won her favor. Science promotes longevity; certainly the pursuit of science does not shorten human life,—the life of woman or of man. "The apparent physical strength of such women as Mrs. Somerville," says Rev. Mrs. Blackwell, writing in 1875, "who lived to write science and philosophy at ninety years, is at least encouraging. Among living women there are Miss Martineau, Frances Power Cobbe, and many other robust women of eminent mental attainments, in England. In America, Mrs. Child, Catherine Beecher, Miss Cushman, Prof. Maria Mitchell, Drs. Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, Mary L. Booth, Grace Greenwood, and the host of women who have done the largest share of brain-work in every direction for a quarter of a century past, the majority of them, have health much above the standard rates. They lead us to hope that if they would condescend to give in their ‘woman’s testimony,’ according to good old-fashioned Quaker precedent, they would generally agree substantially in the opinion that reasonable brain-work habitually performed can have no inherent tendency to undermine the feminine constitution." The time is fast approaching, when the question of sex will not be mentioned in relation to brain-work. Already Harriet Martineau’s works on political economy have been authority with male students; and the wife of Prof. Fawcett of England is to-day furnishing Harvard Col-

CHAPTER X.

WOMEN ARTISTS.

Harriet Hosmer — Emma Stebbins — Eliza Greatorex — Lily M. Spencer — Margaret Foley — May Alcott — Emily Sartain — Mary B. Mellen, and others.

"Art is wondrous long;
Yet to the wise her paths are ever fair,
And Patience smiles, though Genius may despair."

O. W. Holmes.

"Give her of the fruit of her hands, and let her own works praise her in the gates." — Prov. xxxi. 31.

WOMAN has succeeded in art; not in the earlier centuries perhaps, when the freedom of Christianity was not known; but ever since she has been progressing in the appreciation and practice of that art which creates or embalms the beautiful. The Romans had one woman painter, we are told; and she is said to be of Greek origin. Her name was LAYA.

Germany produced the first woman sculptor, — SABINA VON STEINBACH. Mrs. Ellet has traced the work of women as artists; and her volume is most cordially recommended to all who would know what woman has achieved in other ages and other lands. "Women
Artists" is a book of which it may be said, it is as useful as unique. England thought so, and therefore a London publisher reprinted it. But it first appeared from the press of the Harpers. Another New York firm, Hurd and Houghton, has done lovers of art good service in publishing "A Handbook of Legendary and Mythological Art," by another woman, CLARA ERSKINE CLEMENT. In this chapter mention can only be made of American artists, and that briefly. The mother of Benjamin West deserves honorable mention for the encouragement her kiss gave to her son when he had sketched the picture of his infant sister; but many other mothers, consciously or unconsciously, have given similar help and encouragement to their children. Many, by cherishing a love of the beautiful, have secured a pre-natal influence for their children, which has afterwards developed into artistic skill and genius.

Mrs. Ellet mentions the names of ROSALBA TORRENS, ELIZA TORRENS, MARY MURRAY, and Madame PLANTEAU, as painters; also Mrs. LUPTON as a modeller, as well as painter. She speaks of CHARLOTTE DEMING, JANE SULLY, and a Miss O'HARA, as artists of merit; and adds, "Mrs. GOODRICH of Boston painted an excellent portrait of Gilbert Stuart, which was engraved by Durand for the National Portrait Gallery. Her miniatures have great merit, and are marked by truth and expression.

"MARGARET FOLEY was a member of the New England School of Design, and gave instruction in drawing and painting. She resided in Lowell, and was frequently applied to for her cameos, which she cut beautifully. Miss SARAH MACKINTOSH was accustomed to draw on stone for a large glass company; and other ladies designed in the carpet factory at Lowell, and in
MRS. MAGGIE N. VANCOTT.
CHAPTER XIII.

WOMEN PREACHERS.


"Before this altar crowned with peace,
This centre of our spirit home,
Let every strife and question cease,
And fruitful faith and concord come.

For here thy last deliverance stands,
To loose the palsied spell of fear;
And woman with unfettered hands
Keeps thine accepted priesthood here."

— JULIA WARD HOWE.

"And the angel answered and said unto the women, . . . Go quickly, and tell his disciples that he is risen. . . . Then said Jesus unto them, . . . Go tell my brethren."—MATT. XXVIII. 5-10.

Go preach my gospel," was addressed to woman as much as to man; and the first to proclaim the risen Saviour was a woman. If it be true, as "The Spectator" says, that "what the pulpit wants is more
freshness and less convention, more character and less formula, more freedom and less fear," then the entrance of educated women into the ministry will secure the desired result, and the assumption of the pastoral office cannot be an act of presumption. The thing has been done, and done well. Success has set the seal of approval upon the fact of woman as a preacher.

Said the Rev. Brooke Herford at the Unitarian Festival of centennial year, held in Boston, June 1, 1876, "I don't think the day for a true ministry has gone by, and I doubt whether it ever will. The soul of the present generation is as restless for light, as earnestly asking who will show us any good, as at any time that has preceded it; and he who feels that he has any light, and he who has any deep thought and strong conviction upon those great subjects which are, after all, not mere matters of creed, but which lie at the heart of human life, and are the faith which works in and out, and makes all works worthy, — he who has any thing of that faith will always find people who will help him with his livelihood, in order that he may give his whole heart and life to that work. Yes, the world will always find a livelihood for him who wishes to do this. And not only for him: I was at a meeting of women ministers this morning, and I may include the word 'her,' and say that the world will always find a hearing and all help for the woman, as much as for the man, who really has any living word to speak, and feels called upon to speak it, and has the power of speaking it so that it shall be heard. That I believe to be the solution of the question of the woman ministry that has been coming to the front gradually of late years. It is of no use to ply our old arguments about woman's right to preach, proving it with texts, and having a laugh at Paul
MRS. JUDITH ELLEN FOSTER.
MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD,
FIRST CORRESPONDING SECRETARY WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Elected President in 1879.
CHAPTER XV.

WOMEN EDUCATORS.

Catherine E. Beecher — Mary Lyon — Elizabeth P. Peabody — Martha Whiting — Wages of Women as Teachers — Women on School Committees, and as Trustees and Professors of Educational Institutions.

"But turning from the sacred page, alike in the profane,
We need not look for evidence of woman's worth in vain."

MARY M. CHASE.

"Teachers of good things." — Tit. ii. 3.

EDUCATION is a magical word in some regions. It means more than most persons imagine. Its derivation implies the idea of a leader; and such wise and faithful leaders to draw forth the ideas, and help the intellectual growth of the pupil, our country has happily known, among her women as among her men.

President Eliot of Harvard College has presented the idea that high education is hereditary. If so, it is true in regard to mothers and daughters as well as to fathers and sons. He says that the triennial catalogues of the older American colleges prove beyond a
doubt, that it is chiefly the people who themselves have trained minds who desire thorough training for their children, and are able to procure it for them. Culture is much surer to descend to children than wealth, because the natural forces of hereditary transmission are on its side. And the college catalogues would show this to be true in regard to women students, if only those colleges had for long years been open to the daughters as well as to the sons of those who have so liberally supported and endowed them.

"The Boston Journal," reporting Ex-Gov. Bullock's address at the Mount Holyoke Seminary says,—

"But the chief motive cause in the elevation of the sex during the last part of the century has been the quickening power of education. The Reformation began this agency, chivalry did something towards it, and the Church to a certain degree lent its aid; but it was only under a combination of modern influences that the work rapidly ripened. The present American system of female education is the result of a long conflict with unenlightened public sentiment, a triumph over prejudices which have had no analogy in the other ways of our life. The first dawn of this moral revolution was in Massachusetts; and the civilized world concedes the fact by adopting the example. When free education for both sexes, as a municipal duty to be enforced by law, became here the public interpretation of State obligation, the finger of transfiguration touched the destiny of woman; nor can any reaction ever set it back. Gov. Bullock cited some interesting facts from his own experience in the gubernatorial office, as to the bestowment of State aid to the cause of female education."
CHAPTER XVI.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS.


"Such gifts are woman's priceless dower: yet, sisters mine, how few Dare take the precious burden up, and woman's true work do!"

MARY M. CHASE.


WHEN speaking of Mrs. Hill's school for girls in Athens, Greece, Mrs. Hale very sensibly says, "Only one branch — an important one — of instruction needs to be added to make the system of Mars Hill complete, — that of preserving health. Women are the natural guardians of infancy: they should be carefully instructed in medical science. Anatomy, physiology, hygiene, are studies more appropriate to their condition and duties than to those of men. That the one sex has monopolized all the knowledge on this science is no
reason they should continue to hold it, any more than, because the old Greek philosophers taught only by lectures, therefore books should be thrown aside. The art of printing has opened the temple of learning to woman; every year is giving new and unquestionable proofs that she is the heaven-appointed help of man in all that really improves the race. Health is one of the first earthly blessings: it is necessary to the best development of the soul, as well as the body; let the art or science which teaches how to preserve it and to restore it be taught to those who are watchers by the cradle of infancy, and soothers by the couch of suffering. The whole East, Mohammedans as well as Christians, might be reached by the ministry of pious female physicians of their own sex. The important practice of midwifery has never passed into the hands of men in the land where the son of a midwife was the wisest heathen philosopher who has ever appeared. The greatest benefaction the mission at Athens could now confer on humanity would be to educate female physicians, into whose hands might be given the care of women and children."

That benefaction the world is receiving from the various medical colleges in America now open to women; and all over our land there are now scattered educated women physicians who are doing successfully the work they have been appointed by God to do; for it is in the ordering of a wise Providence that women should have physicians of their own sex, and that children should be cared for by the natural care-takers of the little ones, who with motherly aptness can prescribe according to their varied needs. The first woman who obtained the degree of M.D. in our country was Elizabeth Blackwell. She was born in England,
LOUISE WOODWORTH FOSS.
CHAPTER XVIII.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

Rebecca Motte — Susanna Wright — Emily Ruggles — Susan King —
Women as Retail Traders — Sewing-Women — Women in Post-
Offices — Women as Telegraphers — Women in Light-houses —
Women Clerks — The Army of Workers in Homes, Stores, and
Factories.

"Not then will woman idly rest, a pretty household dove,
When fit to be the eagle's mate, and cleave the clouds above;
But strive with him in noblest work, and with him win at last,
When all the struggle, all the toil and weariness, are past."

MARY M. CHASE.

"She perceiveth that her merchandise is good. She maketh fine linen, and
seleth it." — Prov. xxx. 18, 21.

THAT woman has always been busy, no one can
deny, and busy to good purpose also; but that
women have been and are "in business," according
to the technical or mercantile sense of that phrase,
many may not know. Yet it is true; and the business
capacity of woman is undeniable. From the days of

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Abigail, the wife of Naboth, there have been shrewd, sensible women, many of whom have known how to labor with industry, and secure a sufficient reward for their toil, even if they had not much tact or skill outside of their peculiar trade or employment. Our foremothers were not remiss in business capacity, if we may remember Rebecca Motte, who in the first of our century, after the struggle for independence was over, met all demands against her husband's estate by purchasing a large tract of rice-land on credit; and by industry and economy paid all demands, and accumulated a handsome property. The question is pertinently asked nowadays by the press, "Do people remember that it was a woman — Priscilla Wakefield — who founded the first savings bank?" Says the "Boston Journal:"

"The progress of the last hundred years, while necessarily including much that is common to both sexes, has been so marked in its relations to woman as to stand out distinctly. One feature of it, which may seem very prosaic, is that which comes under the head of political economy, — the vastly increased number of women who are earning their own living. The significant part of it is, that they have made this advance for themselves, and that men have not made it for them. The old accepted phrase that woman is maintained by father, or husband, or brother, however agreeable, was never only partially true; and even where it was so it was not always to the advantage of woman. The opening of facilities for self-support, caused by the progress of modern industry, has wrought a great change. Twenty years ago, of six millions of women above twenty years of age, in England and
CHAPTER XX.

WOMEN INVENTORS.

The Cotton-Gin — The Sifter — Woman’s Industries and Inventions — Inventions suggested by Accident.

"Whatever strong-armed man hath wrought, whatever he hath won, That goal hath woman also reached, that action hath she done."

MARY M. CHASE.

"She crieth at the gates, . . . I wisdom dwell with prudence, and find out knowledge of witty inventions." — Prov. viii. 3, 12.

THE question is sneeringly asked sometimes, Can a woman invent? The great Centennial Exposition answered the question satisfactorily to the believer in woman’s capabilities; and those who saw and heard the dish-washer and other women who were displaying their own inventions there will not soon forget them. Mrs. MATILDA J. GAGE, herself an active, intelligent worker of the century, in publishing a series of centennial letters to “The Fayetteville Recorder,” gives the following interesting statements: —
"Let the Woman's Pavilion gather all it can of woman's work, it will still fall very far short of an accurate representation of woman's industries and inventions, because most of the large manufacturing establishments are owned by men; and, although largely employing women, the work done in these establishments owned by men will be entered in men's names. For instance, Lynn, the great shoe-mart of the country, employs more women than men in the manufacture of shoes: yet, as no woman owns such an establishment, all such work exhibited at the Exposition will come in under men's names. So also of the numerous cotton-manufactories where prints and muslins and cloths, both bleached and unbleached, are made: none of these will appear as woman's work. The sewing silks and dress silks, the hat and cap manufacturers, the broadcloth makers, the hoop-skirt and corset firms, the large clothing establishments, employ women operatives to a great extent: yet the work will be entered in men's names.

"Women are burnishers of gold and silver, electroplaters, and bronzers, watch-case makers, and also do the finer part of watches; are painters of china, painters of tiles, do work in holly-wood, manufacture mirror-frames, table-tops, scones; are taxidermists, engravers, painters, sculptors. Most of this work will be exhibited in the general departments under men's names. The mechanical exhibitions from Europe will be largely of woman's work. The finest Swiss-made watches are manufactured by women; the largest maker of champagne in the world is a woman; 'tis a woman who manufactures the famous Erard piano; the largest flax-mill in Europe is owned by a woman; the delicate thread-weaving of the Old World is woman's work, as also the wonderful lace-making and embroidery; valued
ALICE CARY.
CHAPTER XXII.

WOMEN JOURNALISTS.

Caroline A. Soule — Emma Molloy — Pauline W. Davis — Jane G. Swisshelm — Amelia Bloomer, and others.

"Words are things; and a small drop of ink,
Falling like dew upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think."

Byron.

“They that handle the pen of the writer.” — Judges v. 14.

Very many women are journalists and reporters in our land. Some have been exceedingly successful as editors; and no more sprightly and acceptable writers have been connected with the newspapers of the day, since the days when Margaret Fuller wrote for "The Tribune," than the women who are or have been connected with our best papers. One of these toiling benefactors with the pen is known to children far and wide as "Aunt Carra."

"Caroline A. Soule (née White) was born in
Albany, N.Y., Sept. 3, 1824. She was the third child in a family of six, three of whom died in infancy. On her father's side she is of English descent; on her mother's of Holland and French, her maternal grandmother being a pure Knickerbocker, and her maternal grandfather a pure Frenchman. At the time of her birth her father was a Universalist, her mother a member of the Dutch Reformed Church; and Caroline A. was christened in the latter church. Her mother, however, becoming a Universalist very soon after, the little girl was brought up entirely in the Universalist faith.

"The last six years of her school life were spent at the Albany Female Academy, then in its palmiest days, and admirably presided over by Alonzo Crittenton, and numbering among its professors E. N. Hosford, now of Cambridge University. She was graduated in July, 1841, with high honors, receiving one of the three gold medals given as prizes to the graduating class for the best English essays. Her subject was, 'The Benevolence of God not fully demonstrated without the aid of revelation.'

"In April, 1842, she became principal of the female department of the Clinton Liberal Institute, Clinton, Oneida Co., N.Y.

"In September of the same year, Rev. H. B. Soule, then pastor of the First Universalist Church in Troy, removed to Clinton, becoming principal of the male department of the institute. The acquaintance, began while they were residents of the neighboring cities, Albany and Troy, ripened into affection, the result of which was the ceremony of marriage on the 28th of August, 1843, at which time Mr. Soule was pastor of the First Universalist Church in Utica. In May, 1844, they removed to Boston, Mass., Mr. Soule becom-
CHAPTER XXIII.

WOMEN PRINTERS.


"A blessing on the printer's art!
Books are the mentors of the heart."
MRS. HALE.

"Oh that my words were now written! oh that they were printed in a book!" — Job xix. 23.

It is no wonder that "the art preservative of all arts" has been termed a "divine art," since it preserves for us so many high thoughts and blessed words, and is the means of spreading abroad so much light and joy. "Even the Christian religion, with its divine power unaided by the press, was but a light under a bushel; and though ever guarded from extinction by the hand that placed it upon earth, it gave but a taper
flame to the world it was sent to illumine and bless." But, when the art of printing was discovered, the world began to be filled with light; and woman has done her part bravely in the good work. Even among the early printers and editors in America, were women.

"'Anne Franklin.'—The first newspaper printed in Rhode Island was at Newport, in 1732. James Franklin, a brother of the doctor, was the publisher. He died soon after, and his widow continued the business several years. She was printer to the colony, supplied blanks to the public offices, published pamphlets, &c. 'The Newport Mercury,' which is now regularly issued, grew out of this printing office in 1758, and is the oldest paper in the country. In 1745 Mrs. Franklin printed for the government an edition of the laws, containing three hundred and forty pages. She was aided in her office by her two daughters. They were correct and quick compositors, and very sensible women. A servant of the house usually worked at the press. George Dexter, an early settler of Providence, usually worked for her when she had a large job, or an almanac to get out."

Anne Franklin did most of her work before our first century began, but the influence she exerted was not lost. From the admirable address of James F. Babcock, formerly editor of "The New Haven Palladium," at the editorial convention held in Middletown on the centennial anniversary of the origin of the newspaper press in Connecticut, some interesting facts are culled. He says, "From the time of the first American newspaper, in 1704, to the appearance of the first in Connecticut in 1788, there were seventy-eight newspapers in the colonies, one-half of which were suspended before 1775. Of the whole number printed, sixteen
CHAPTER XXVI.

WOMEN HISTORIANS.

Hannah Adams — C. Alice Baker — Martha S. Lande — Clarissa Butler, and others.

"The classic days, those mothers of romance,
That roused a nation for a woman's glance,
The age of mystery with its hoarded power,
That girt the tyrant in his storied tower,
Have passed and faded like a dream of youth,
And riper eras ask for history's truth." — O. W. Holmes.


SINCE the days of Hannah Adams, it has never been denied, in this country, that women can be historians. Her "History of the Jews" proved that a woman can be interested in the details of historic events, and portray them well. Emma Willard and her sister Phelps also taught, to their pupils at least, the same lesson. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb is teaching it to this generation through her "History of New York."
The press tells us that "Mrs. M. J. Lamb, an intelligent lady, and a ready and practised writer, who has earned the distinction of being the first woman admitted to the active membership of the New York Historical Society, has been at work for the past sixteen years preparing a history of the Empire City, derived not only from the standard sources, but also from family archives of correspondence, memoranda, and papers of various kinds to which she has been granted access, among those whose fathers and mothers were closely identified with the early days of the city, particularly during the Revolutionary period, and the earlier part of this century. This book tells the whole story, from the time of Henry Hudson and the 'Half-Moon' down to the present day."  

Mrs. Martha Joanna Lamb's birthplace was Plainfield, Mass. She was the daughter of Alvin and Lucinda Vinton Nash, and the granddaughter of Jacob and Joanna Reade Nash. She was named for her grandmother, Joanna Reade, who descended from the Reades of Northumberland and Marcia in England. Mrs. Lamb's early years were notable for her love of mathematics and of composition. She had written numerous articles and poems before she was ten years old; her first published article appeared about the age of thirteen, in the "Hampshire Gazette." She wrote occasional fugitive articles and poems, but it was not until 1866 that she devoted herself exclusively to literary production. She has since that time written, not only her famous "History of the City of New York," in two imperial volumes of sixteen hundred pages, but "The Homes of America," two novels, — "Spicy" and the "Broken Pitcher," — ten
MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.
CHAPTER XXVII.

WOMEN TRAVELLERS.


"And waiting, I will trust the love
That guards me through the darkest hours;
And though my feet oft press the thorns
That lie concealed ‘neath sweetest flowers,
I know His hand will surely guide
My footsteps safe beyond the tide."

ELLEN E. MILES.

"In journeyings often, in perils of waters, ... in perils by the heathen, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea." — 2 COR. XI. 26.

MANY a woman as well as many a man has felt the force of the prophet Samuel’s words when he said to Saul, “The Lord sent thee on a journey,” as they have looked back upon their lives, and perceived how, sometimes by ways they could not have foreseen, they have been led to travel far from home into foreign lands, and how the hand of God sustained them in all their wanderings by sea and land.

Among the women who have travelled far by sea and land, are the wives of those brave men who have gone forth from Nantucket and other seaports in search of
the mighty whale. One of them was brought to mind by a recent paragraph in "The Nantucket Mirror:" —

"The late Mr. Henry Clark, whose remains were brought to this place last week for interment, was born at the island of Tahiti. His mother, who still survives, was we believe, the first Nantucket lady who accompanied her husband on a whaling voyage to the Pacific Ocean. The voyage was performed in the ship 'Envoy,' then belonging to Providence, R.I."

Were the names of the women who have been brave enough to dare the arctic cold and the dangers of the deep, for the sake of the companionship of their husbands, and possibly with a desire to see foreign lands, to be given here, the list would be very long, and would present the names of some of the best women earth has ever known. Pitcairn's Island holds the dear remains of one such woman, Mrs. Eliza Palmer, whose memory is blessed. Women at the present day are travellers in our own and foreign lands almost as much as men are; but formerly only those women whose companions were seafaring men, or men whose official duties called them abroad, were wont to cross the ocean, or travel far from their native land.

It is said that "Mrs. Jane A. Eames of Concord, N.H., has presented to the high school of that city a large and valuable collection of minerals and curiosities gathered by her in her various travels in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Among these is a complete set of Austrian minerals as well as of Swiss, the first bought of the state geologist of Austria; the second got in the neighborhood of Mont Blanc." "The New York Tribune" thus describes the victory of a woman over shipwreck and yellow fever combined. "The brig 'Abbie Clifford' of Stockton, Me., from Pernambuco,
MRS. DR. McCABE.
MRS. MARY C. JOHNSON,
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The design and scope of the volume includes women distinguished in all the various callings in which they have
The whole forming a library in itself, or a grand **ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN WOMEN**. The author's position upon all questions is too well known to allow the thought that whatever she regards as truth will suffer at her hands; in fact the character of the book precludes controversy, and, to a large degree, difference of opinion. The author's ability is unquestioned, and the publishers are confident that the book is worthy a place in **EVERY HOUSEHOLD** in America.

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