

Anne Hutchinson

BORN	circa 1591, Lincolnshire, England
DIED	1643, Pelham Bay, New York
AGE AT DEATH	52?
OTHER NAMES	Anne Marbury (maiden name)
FAMILY	Married William Hutchinson, a merchant, in 1612. They had 15 children.
LANDMARKS	Statue in front of the State House in Boston, Massachusetts
MILESTONES	1637: Her trial for violation of the laws of church and state

Did You Know?

Hutchinson believed in a "covenant of grace," in which salvation could be achieved through grace alone. She thought prayers should not be memorized and believed anyone could have a personal relationship with God—a radical idea at the time.

- When Hutchinson lived in Boston, as many as 80 people came to her weekly meetings.
- An admirer praised her as "a woman who preaches better gospel than any of your black-coats who have been at the ninnyversity."
- She said, "I feel that nothing important ever happens that is not revealed to me beforehand."
- Anne Hutchinson defended herself at trial with these words: "As I understand it, laws...are for those who have not the light which makes plain the pathway." Her authority to preach, she claimed, came from this inner light.
- Harvard University was founded in 1636 in part in response to the preaching and activities of Anne Hutchinson.

WHEN ANNE HUTCHINSON IMMIGRATED to Massachusetts Bay Colony, she hoped it would be a place where she could express her religious beliefs freely. She soon found that the colony's leaders were as intolerant of religious dissent as the government in her native England. But she didn't let that stop her from practicing her faith as she chose.

Anne, a skilled midwife, and her merchant husband, William, settled in Boston in 1634. Like most of the colony's settlers, they were Puritans. Anne had her own ideas about worship, however. She believed that people didn't need ministers to help them communicate with God. When she began holding prayer meetings, many people came to hear her preach.

Anne's teachings alarmed Governor John Winthrop and the colony's powerful religious leaders. They worried that she might influence other women to rebel against their traditional role. In 1637 Anne was charged with violating the laws of church and state. At her trial, she defended herself with courage and eloquence.

Despite this, the court found Anne guilty and banished her and her family from Massachusetts. They moved to what is now Rhine Island and later to present-day New York, where she was killed by Native Americans.

Anne Hutchinson not only defended her faith, she refused to yield to male authority at a time when women were expected to obey men. By doing so, she helped set the stage for religious freedom and women's rights in America.



Religious reformer Anne Hutchinson impressed Governor John Winthrop as "a woman of a haughty and fierce carriage, a nimble wit and active spirit, a very voluble tongue, more than a man." Six years after he expelled her from Massachusetts, she and her children were killed by Indians in New York—an event imagined in gruesome detail in the drawing.

Sacagawea

BORN	circa 1786, probably near present-day Lemhi, Idaho
DIED	circa December 20, 1812, Fort Manuel, on the Missouri River, Dakota Territory
AGE AT DEATH	26?
OTHER NAMES	Sacagawea (Sah-ka-gah-WEE-uh) means "bird woman." William Clark called her Janey. Boinaiv, her Shoshone name, means "grass maiden."
FAMILY	Son: Jean-Baptiste, with husband Toussaint Charbonneau, a fur trapper. Daughter: Lisette, presumably died young.
LANDMARKS	Statue in Washington Park, Portland, Oregon

Did You Know?

- Sacagawea was from the Lemhi band of Shoshone Indians.
- William Clark became the guardian of Sacagawea's son, Jean-Baptiste. He was very fond of the boy and nicknamed him Pomp. Pomp later traveled to Europe with a prince and was also a guide and administrator at San Luis Rey Mission in California.
- When the expedition finally reached the Pacific, in a rare demand Sacagawea insisted on going to the shore to see the "great waters" and the "monstrous fish" — a beached whale.
- Very little is known about her life, and the year of her death is unclear. Some Native American oral traditions suggest that Sacagawea lived to ripe old age.
- In 2000 the United States put her likeness on the dollar coin, which replaced the Susan B. Anthony dollar coin.
- More monuments, memorials, rivers, lakes, and mountain areas are said to have been named for Sacagawea than for any other American woman.

WHEN CAPTAINS Meriwether Lewis and William Clark (pages 44–49) led their famous expedition in the early 1800s, they took with them an American Indian teenager called Sacagawea.

Born into the Shoshone tribe in what is now Idaho, Sacagawea became a war captive of Hidatsa Indians in North Dakota when she was about ten years old. That was where she met Lewis and Clark, who were wintering there before pushing west. By this time Sacagawea was about 15 and had been most likely sold in marriage to a French-Canadian fur trapper named Toussaint Charbonneau. The captains hired him as an interpreter, thinking his Shoshone wife might help them negotiate with her people.

In spring 1805 the expedition headed west on the Missouri River with Sacagawea and her two-month-old son, Jean-Baptiste. She soon proved a valuable member of the team. She collected roots, berries, and other plants to help feed the men. When a boat tipped over during a squall, she gathered up the captains' journals and other items to keep them from drifting away.

Eventually the explorers met the Shoshone. Sacagawea's brother had become chief, and she persuaded him to trade horses to the team so they could cross the Rocky Mountains. Along the way, they met many other tribes. Sacagawea's presence showed the company was peaceful, because as Clark wrote, "A woman with a party of men is a token of peace."

After the expedition Sacagawea went back to North Dakota, where she is believed to have died in 1812, at about age 26. Over the years, the few known facts about her life have blended with myth, making her one of the most famous figures in American history.



This statue of Sacagawea and her infant son stands in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol. Popular legend holds that Sacagawea showed the Lewis and Clark expedition the way west, as suggested in the painting at left, but scholars believe her role as a guide has been exaggerated. Nonetheless she was a courageous and valuable member of the expedition.

Abigail Adams



BORN	November 22, 1744, Weymouth, Massachusetts
DIED	October 28, 1818, Quincy, Massachusetts
AGE AT DEATH	73
OTHER NAMES	Abigail Smith (maiden name)
FAMILY	Wife of John Adams, second President of the United States. Married October 25, 1764. Their marriage lasted 54 years. Five children—a daughter died in infancy. Son John Quincy Adams became the nation's sixth President in 1825.
LANDMARKS	Adams National Historic Site, Quincy, Massachusetts
MI	March 4, 1797–March 3, 1801: Adams was First Lady.

Did You Know?

- Abigail came from a wealthy Massachusetts family. Like most girls in the 18th century, she had no formal schooling. She read widely, however, and early on drew admiration for her wit and lively intelligence.
- More than 2,000 of Adams's letters survive. Historians find them a valuable source of information about her husband and the country.
- In Abigail's famous "Remember the Ladies" letter, she warned her husband: "Particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice, or representation." Her husband's response was not particularly encouraging: "As to your extraordinary Code of Laws, I cannot but laugh."
- Adams spent almost a year in France, where she was disturbed by the luxuries of the French. She did, however, grow more tolerant of the French.

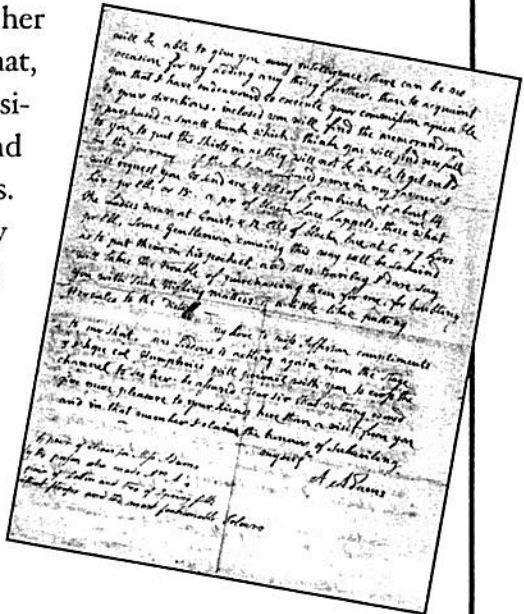
ABIGAIL ADAMS WAS THE WIFE of one President and the mother of another. She was also a remarkable woman in her own right.

In 1764 Abigail married a young lawyer named John Adams. He became a leader in the American Revolution, and in 1774 he was appointed to the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Abigail stayed in Massachusetts with their five children. She ran the family farm and oversaw business affairs.

For most of the next ten years Abigail and John lived apart, but they stayed connected through letters. They wrote of their love and their children, and they exchanged ideas on religion, philosophy, and politics.

Like her husband, Abigail strongly supported American independence. Her ideas on equality, however, surpassed his. In a letter written to John in March 1776, she made a bold claim for women's rights: "in the new Code of Laws...I desire you would Remember the Ladies, and be more generous and favourable to them than your ancestors...."

After the war, Abigail joined her husband as he served as a diplomat, as George Washington's Vice President, and then as the second President of the United States. Over the years she sent her family and friends thousands of letters in which she chronicled her life and times. Today Abigail Adams is honored for her intellect, her independent spirit, her vivid letter-writing skills, and her forward-looking ideas about politics and women's rights.



At a time when women had no political rights, Abigail Adams did not hesitate to share her opinions about how the new nation should be governed. She expressed her ideas in lively letters to family and friends. Among the recipients of her letters (above) was Thomas Jefferson, whom she took to task for criticizing her husband's actions as President.

Mary Edwards Walker

BORN November 26, 1832, near Oswego, New York

DIED February 21, 1919, Oswego, New York

AGE AT DEATH 87

FAMILY Walker had one brother and four sisters. In 1856 Walker married Albert Miller, also a doctor. They set up practice together, but it failed after a few years, as did their marriage.

LANDMARKS Women in Military Service for America Memorial, Arlington, Virginia

MILESTONES 1855: Graduated from Syracuse Medical School

HONORS 1865: Congressional Medal of Honor. In 1917 it was rescinded along with 910 other medals, due to revised standards. Walker never returned the medal and wore it often. Congress reinstated her medal in 1977. 1982: Walker was honored with a 20-cent stamp.

Did You Know?

Walker's official title during the Civil War was contract acting assistant surgeon (civilian), U. S. Army.

When Walker arrived in Richmond, Virginia, as a prisoner during the Civil War, a Confederate captain commented that only a "depraved Yankee nation could produce—A Female Doctor."

Besides her work as a doctor, Walker also wrote for a magazine, *Sybil*.

Walker wore pants and men's top hats and coats and was arrested for dressing as a man. She even wore a pair of pants at her wedding.

Walker was elected president of the National Dress Reform Association in 1866.

DR. MARY EDWARDS WALKER was not only among the first women ever to graduate from medical school in America. She was the only woman ever to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest military award.

Born in 1832 in Oswego, New York, Walker grew up in a family of abolitionists. Her parents believed that girls should be well educated. They also believed that corsets and other women's garments were unhealthy. Walker agreed. She was among the first to don "bloomers"—trousers worn under a knee-length skirt. Her outfit shocked most people, but she argued that the style allowed "freedom of motion and circulation."

In June 1855 Walker graduated from medical school. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, she headed for Washington, D.C. A fervent Union supporter, she tried to join the Army as a surgeon. The military, however, wasn't ready for a woman doctor. Indeed, many men at the time thought women had no right to practice medicine at all.

Rather than return home, Walker volunteered her service in military hospitals and on battlefields. Her skills earned her recognition, and in 1863 she was finally hired as the first female surgeon in the U.S. Army. Some historians believe Walker may also have spied for the Union. Later in the war she was captured and spent four months in a Confederate prison.

When the war ended, President Andrew Johnson awarded Walker the Medal of Honor for devoting "herself with much patriotic zeal to the sick and wounded soldiers...to the detriment of her own health."

After the war, Mary Edwards Walker wrote and lectured in support of women's voting rights and dress reform, and against tobacco and alcohol. She took to wearing full male attire, to which she proudly pinned her Medal of Honor.

During the Civil War, Dr. Mary Edwards Walker fought sexism and military tradition to become the first female surgeon in the U.S. Army. Later in life she crusaded for women's dress reform. "The greatest sorrows from which women suffer today," she wrote, "are those physical, moral, and mental ones that are caused by their unhygienic manner of dressing!"

Queen Lili'uokalani



BORN	September 2, 1838, Honolulu, Hawaii
DIED	November 11, 1917, Honolulu, Hawaii
AGE AT DEATH	79
OTHER NAMES	Lydia Kamakaeha, Lydia Lili'uokalani (lih-lee-ah-WOE-keh-LAHN-ee) Paki
FAMILY	Married John Owen Dominis in 1862. They had no children.
LANDMARKS	Lili'uokalani Garden in Honolulu, Hawaii
MILESTONES	July 1898: The United States annexed the Hawaiian Islands.

Did You Know?

- Lili'uokalani was a talented musician and composer. She composed 165 pieces, and wrote one of Hawaii's most famous songs, "Aloha 'Oe." Lili'uokalani later wrote in her memoirs that "to compose was as natural to me as to breathe. This gift remains a source of the greatest consolation."
- Lili'uokalani attended Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in London in 1887 and was welcomed as royalty by the queen herself. On the way to London, Lili'uokalani visited Washington, D.C., where she was received by President Grover Cleveland.
- She helped lead the movement against annexation. The movement's motto was "Hawaii for the Hawaiians." In 1878 she visited California and was impressed by Mills Seminary College. She dreamed of starting a college for women in Hawaii.
- Queen Lili'uokalani translated the Hawaiian creation myth (about how the world was created) into English.
- The Queen Lili'uokalani Trust assists poor and orphaned children.

WHEN QUEEN LILI'UOKALANI assumed the Hawaiian throne in 1891, the island kingdom was on the brink of being taken over by the United States. She did her best to prevent it.

Born into a royal family, Lili'u attended a special school for royal children, run by American missionaries. She became fluent in English and also learned American manners. But she never forgot her native tongue or lost her pride in Hawaiian traditions. When she was 24, she married an American named John Owen Dominis.

Despite her husband's nationality, Lili'u criticized the increasing power Americans had in Hawaii. They owned almost all the sugar plantations and were trying to control the kingdom's affairs.

In 1874 Lili'uokalani's brother, David Kalakaua, became king. In 1887 white business leaders forced him to sign a new constitution at gunpoint. It severely limited the monarch's authority, put great power in the hands of the American members of his cabinet, and deprived most Hawaiians of the right to vote.

When King Kalakaua died in 1891, Lili'uokalani was declared Hawaii's first queen. One of her first acts was to try to do away with the so-called bayonet constitution. She had a new constitution drafted that returned power to native Hawaiians. Meanwhile, the wealthy American community plotted to overthrow her. In 1893 they called in U.S. Marines, who marched down the streets of Honolulu and stationed themselves in front of the royal palace. Queen Lili'uokalani was forced to surrender, and the Americans proclaimed a new government.

Hawaii was annexed as an American territory in 1898. Lili'uokalani, like most Hawaiians, refused to watch the ceremony in which the Hawaiian flag was lowered and the Stars and Stripes raised in its place. She died 19 years after the takeover. Hawaii's last monarch, Queen Lili'uokalani is honored now as she was in her lifetime for her efforts to preserve Hawaiian independence.

Lili'uokalani was Hawaii's first queen and last monarch. She came from a long line of royal chiefs, who were honored by the Hawaiians as gods. Today Queen Lili'uokalani is praised for her efforts to prevent the overthrow of the Hawaiian kingdom by the United States and to preserve Hawaiian traditions, including ancient chants.

Jane Addams



BORN	September 6, 1860, Cedarville, Illinois
DIED	May 21, 1935, Chicago, Illinois
AGE AT DEATH	74
FAMILY	Father: John Huy Addams, fought in the Civil War and was friends with Abraham Lincoln. Mother: Sarah Weber, died when Jane was two years old.
LANDMARKS	Hull-House, Chicago, Illinois
HONORS	1931: Nobel Peace Prize. Another American, the president of Columbia University, Nicholas Murray Butler, was her co-winner.

Did You Know?

- Under Addams's leadership, Hull-House expanded to include an art gallery, coffeehouse, gymnasium, swimming pool, lending library, and a boardinghouse for working girls.
- Addams threw her support behind Theodore Roosevelt in his bid for President in 1912. Roosevelt ran as a Progressive.
- A devoted pacifist, Jane Addams publicly opposed America's entry into World War I.
- In 1920 Jane Addams helped found the American Civil Liberties Union.
- Addams helped found the Women's Peace Party, which became the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The organization has branches in some 50 countries.
- She was the author of several books, including her autobiography, *Twenty Years at Hull-House*.

THE DAUGHTER OF A PROSPEROUS MILL OWNER in Cedarville, Illinois, Jane Addams was no more than six when she first saw the poorest quarter of a neighboring town. It made a lasting impression on her. Before then, she later wrote, it had never occurred to her that all the city's streets were "not as...attractive as the one which contained the glittering toyshop and the confectioner." She could hardly believe that "people lived in such horrid little houses so close together."

When Jane grew up, she devoted her life to helping people rise above such poverty. In 1889 she and a college classmate, Ellen Gates Starr, rented Hull-House, an old mansion in a Chicago working-class district. They moved into it and turned it into a settlement house—a community center for recent immigrants and other residents.

Hull-House provided a variety of services for the poor that could not be found elsewhere at the time, including health care, a kindergarten and nursery for children of working mothers, an employment bureau, and legal services. It offered arts programs, job training, and classes in English and citizenship. It also became a meeting place for clubs and labor unions. Two years after it opened, Hull-House was hosting 2,000 people a week. It became a training ground for new social workers and inspired the creation of more settlement houses throughout the nation.

Over the years, Addams continued to lead Hull-House, and she began to crusade for social reform. She campaigned against child labor and in favor of workers' rights and votes for women. She also became very active in international peace efforts. In 1931 Jane Addams's commitment to improving life for the down-trodden received worldwide recognition, when she became the first American woman to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Pioneer social worker Jane Addams was among the first generation of women in America to receive a college degree. After college, she attended medical school but dropped out because of health problems. She was inspired to found Hull-House after visiting a settlement house called Toynbee Hall in London.

Mary McLeod Bethune



BORN July 10, 1875, Mayesville, South Carolina

DIED May 18, 1955, Daytona Beach, Florida

AGE AT DEATH 79

FAMILY While Bethune came from a large family (she had 16 siblings), she only had one son.

LANDMARKS Mary McLeod Bethune Council House, Washington, D.C. Grave on the grounds of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida

MILESTONES 1904: Founded the Daytona Educational and Industrial School for Negro Girls

RS 1935: NAACP Spingarn Medal.
1949: Haiti's highest medal of honor and merit

Did You Know?

- Bethune was good friends with Eleanor Roosevelt (see pages 144–149).
- The Bethune-Cookman College earned full accreditation under Bethune's leadership. Today the college enrolls 2,300 students.
- In 1939, Bethune took to the picket lines to protest discrimination in hiring practices for a drugstore chain.
- As early as 1942, she lobbied the U.S. War Department to commission black women officers. During World War II she also served as director of the Florida chapter of the American Red Cross.
- Bethune wrote a weekly newspaper column for the *Chicago Defender*.
- In her will, Bethune wrote, "Our children must never lose their zeal for building a better world. They must not be discouraged from aspiring toward _____
ness, for they are to be the leaders tomorrow."

"THE DRUMS OF AFRICA BEAT IN MY HEART," Mary McLeod Bethune once said. "I cannot rest while there is a single Negro boy or girl lacking a chance to prove their worth." A dedicated educator, Bethune helped create a black women's movement and held a government post in the New Deal. Indeed, she accomplished so much in her lifetime that it is easy to believe she never did rest.

The daughter of former slaves, Mary McLeod was the 15th of 17 children. Her passion for education began when her parents chose her as the only one of their offspring to attend school. In return, she taught her siblings.

In 1904 Mary moved to Daytona, Florida, with her husband, Albertus Bethune, and their young son. Mary rented a run-down building, furnished it with crates and barrels, and opened a school for African-American girls. When she wasn't teaching, she was raising money. Her efforts paid off. In 1923 the school merged with a boy's school and became Bethune-Cookman College, with Mary Bethune as president. She also explored how black women could gain political power. In 1935 she founded the National Council of Negro Women, which eventually grew to 800,000 members.

Bethune's devotion to education brought her national recognition. In 1936 President Roosevelt appointed her director of the Office of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration (NYA). Under her leadership, almost 64,000 black students enrolled in NYA job-training programs. From 1940 until her death in 1955, tireless Mary McLeod Bethune also served as vice president for the NAACP.



Mary McLeod Bethune quickly mastered the ways of Washington politics when President Roosevelt named her to his administration. One reporter noted, "Mrs. Bethune has gathered everything and everybody under her very ample wing." In World War II, Bethune served as assistant director of the Women's Army Corps. In the photo above, she greets an enlistee.

Alice Paul

BORN	January 11, 1885, Moorestown, New Jersey
DIED	July 9, 1977, Moorestown, New Jersey
AGE AT DEATH	92
FAMILY	Father: William Paul, a businessman. Mother: Tacie Parry
LANDMARKS	A bust of Alice Paul can be seen at the Sewall-Belmont House and Museum, Washington, D.C.
MILESTONES	1917: Led the first group of people to ever picket in front of the White House. 1920: Passage of the 19th Amendment. Paul received two Ph.D.s, one from the University of Pennsylvania (1912) and another from American University (1928).

Did You Know?

- Founded in 1984, the Alice Paul Institute is a not-for-profit organization that is based out of her childhood home, Paulsdale, in Mount Laurel, New Jersey. It offers leadership and women's history workshops for eighth-grade girls.
- The Association of Women Faculty & Administrators at the University of Pennsylvania sponsors the Alice Paul Award. It is given each April to women faculty and students who have made distinguished contributions to life for women at the university.
- In 2004, HBO produced *Iron Jawed Angels* starring Hilary Swank, a film about Alice Paul and the National Women's Party.

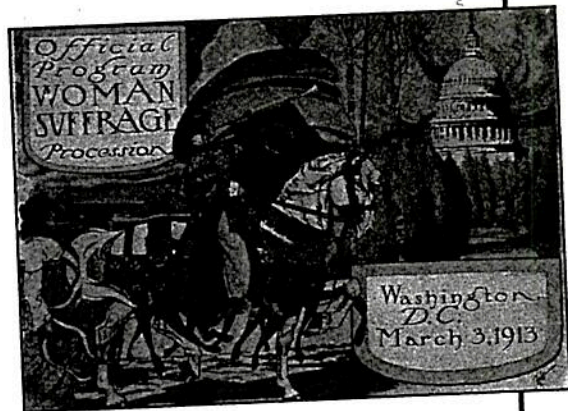
"HOW IS IT," ALICE PAUL WONDERED IN 1917, "that people fail to see our fight as part of the great American struggle for democracy?" She referred to the fight for women's voting rights, or suffrage, a cause for which she repeatedly risked her own freedom.

Alice Paul grew up in New Jersey. After graduating from college in 1905, she studied in England. She threw herself into the British suffrage movement, joining women in their defiant demonstrations to demand the vote. Her efforts landed her three jail terms.

When she returned home to the United States, Paul became a leader in the fight for American women's votes. In 1913 she helped organize a massive woman-suffrage parade, in which some 8,000 women marched through Washington, D.C. When President Woodrow Wilson refused over the years to support a woman suffrage amendment, Paul turned to a new tactic: In 1917 she and her followers began picketing the White House, carrying banners that asked such things as, "How long must women wait for liberty?" Before long, police were arresting the picketers. Alice Paul was sentenced to seven months in prison. When she went on a hunger strike to protest being a political prisoner, she was force-fed.

News of the mistreatment Paul and other suffragists received in jail outraged the public. In 1918 Wilson finally announced his support for woman suffrage.

In 1920 the 19th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified. Thanks in great part to Alice Paul, who finished the fight begun by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and others (see pages 76-81) in 1848, American women finally had the vote.



Suffragist leader Alice Paul (left) toasts ratification of the 19th Amendment, which gave women the vote, in August 1920. Paul stitched the stars on the banner behind her to keep count of state ratification votes. The suffrage parade she helped organize in 1913 (above) brought national attention to the cause of women's voting rights.

Clara Barton



BORN December 25, 1821, North Oxford, Massachusetts

DIED April 12, 1912, Glen Echo, Maryland

AGE AT DEATH 90

OTHER NAMES Clarissa Harlowe Barton (birth name), Angel of the Battlefield

FAMILY Father: Stephen Barton, a representative in the Massachusetts state legislature. Mother: Sarah Stone Barton

LANDMARKS After retiring from the Red Cross, Barton spent the rest of her life at her home in Glen Echo, Maryland, which is now a national historic site.

MILESTONES May 21, 1881: American Association of the Red Cross was formed. Barton was elected president at a June meeting

Did You Know?

Barton was born on Christmas Day. Her siblings were much older, so she didn't have anyone to play with growing up. She took care of one of her brothers when he fell off a barn roof.

Barton started teaching school when she was 17 years old.

Barton was also devoted to promoting woman suffrage. She was friends with Susan B. Anthony and other suffrage leaders. She also worked on behalf of disenfranchised blacks.

Barton wrote an autobiography, *The Story of My Childhood*, and a book about her experience in the Red Cross, *The Red Cross in Peace and War*.

At the age of 76 she traveled to Cuba to join relief workers in the Spanish-American War.

Barton later described her work on the battlefield as lying "anywhere between the bullet and the hospital."

KNOWN AS THE "ANGEL OF THE BATTLEFIELD" for her extraordinary devotion to wounded soldiers, Clara Barton was one of America's most beloved Civil War heroes. Her dedication to helping others, however, went beyond her courageous wartime deeds.

A former schoolteacher from Massachusetts, Barton moved to Washington, D.C., in 1854. She took a job as a clerk at the U.S. Patent Office, where she demanded—and received—the same pay as male clerks, a rare thing for a woman in those days.

When the Civil War broke out Barton threw her energies into the Union war effort. As she watched wounded soldiers pour into Washington, she realized that the Army desperately needed medical supplies. She made it her job to get them.

Barton recruited volunteers to help her gather medicine and other vital supplies. Then she pestered government and military authorities until they finally gave her permission to deliver the goods to the front lines. With her bonnet and dark skirt, Barton was an unlikely battleground figure. Ignoring bullets and cannonballs, she risked her life at battle after battle to nurse and comfort suffering soldiers. She cooked for them, fed them, took bullets out of them, and held their hands when they were dying.

Near the end of the war, with the approval of President Lincoln, Barton set up an office to search for missing soldiers. In 1869 she went to Europe, where she became associated with the International Red Cross. Back home she organized the American Red Cross to provide humanitarian aid during wartime and in times of natural disasters, such as earthquakes and floods. She died in 1912 at age 90.



Braving the perils of battle, Clara Barton risked her life throughout the Civil War to help soldiers in need (above). A surgeon she assisted at the bloody Battle of Antietam in 1862 praised her as "the true heroine of the age, the angel of the battlefield." After the war Barton founded the American Red Cross.

Margaret Mead

★	
BORN	December 16, 1901, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
DIED	November 15, 1978, New York, New York
AGE AT DEATH	76
FAMILY	Father: Edward Sherwood Mead, an economist. Mother: Emily Fogg, a sociologist. Mead was married three times. She had a daughter with her third husband, Gregory Bateson.
MILESTONES	1928: <i>Coming of Age in Samoa</i> published. 1929: Received her Ph.D. from Columbia University
HONORS	1975: Elected to the National Academy of Sciences, a prestigious organization of American scientists. 1979: Awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom (posthumous)

Did You Know?

- Mead's ideas were controversial and often criticized. Mead hoped people would see that culture, instead of race, shaped human behavior.
- Mead popularized the term "generation gap" when she used it to describe differences between the experiences people had depending on if they were born before or after World War II. The term is still in use today to describe differences between older and younger people. Throughout her life, Mead was a great defender of young people.
- She wrote more than 1,000 articles.
- Mead was a curator at the American Museum of Natural History. Her office there was almost her home.
- Mead said, "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has."

IN THE SUMMER OF 1925, 23-year-old anthropologist Margaret Mead set off on her own for the South Pacific islands of Samoa, 9,000 miles away from her hometown of Philadelphia. It was a big step for a young woman who "had never been aboard a ship...never spoken a foreign language, or stayed in a hotel by [herself]." But Mead's eagerness to jump into anthropological fieldwork outweighed any doubts she may have had.


Mead's goal was to observe and record the cultural behavior of Samoans living in remote villages. Little was known about these people, who still lived much the way their ancient ancestors had. Mead was determined to document their "unknown ways of life" before they vanished in the "onslaught of modern civilization." At the time anthropology was a fairly new science, so Mead had to invent some of her methods as she went along. She learned the native language and spent nine months living among the villagers.

When Mead returned to the United States, she took a job with the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. She also wrote a book about her pioneering work in Samoa. Published in 1928, *Coming of Age in Samoa* became a best seller. It introduced millions of Americans to anthropology and made Mead famous. It also shocked some people with its nonjudgmental observations of adolescent social life in Samoa, which was much "freer and easier and less complicated" than that of western teens.

Mead returned to the South Pacific several times to study other cultures. Later in life she studied American culture. She was particularly interested in gender roles. She used her celebrity to speak out on such topics as the Vietnam War, world hunger, and nuclear arms. But anthropology remained her passion. In her 1972 autobiography, she wrote, "I have spent most of my life studying the lives of other peoples—faraway peoples—so that Americans might better understand themselves."

Margaret Mead displays trophy beads she brought back after living among former headhunters and cannibals in New Guinea. Mead described her work as an "attempt to understand enough about culture so that all of us, equally members of humankind, can understand ourselves and take our future and the future of our descendants safely in our hands."

Rachel Carson

	
BORN	May 27, 1907, Springdale, Pennsylvania
DIED	April 14, 1964, Silver Spring, Maryland
AGE AT DEATH	56
FAMILY	Father: Robert Warden Carson, a salesman. Mother, Maria Carson, a teacher. Rachel never married.
LANDMARKS	Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge, Wells, Maine. The nearly 5,000 acres of the refuge, dedicated to Carson in 1970, are home to migratory birds and include freshwater wetlands and salt marsh.
BOOKS	1962: <i>Silent Spring</i> published
HONORS	1951: National Book Award for <i>The Sea Around Us</i> . 1963: Named Conservationist of the Year by the National Wildlife Federation

Did You Know?

- Carson was ten years old when her first story was published in a children's literary magazine called *St. Nicholas*.
- The summer after Carson graduated from college in 1929, she went to Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratory as a "beginning investigator." There were few women working there, and Carson felt isolated.
- Carson and her mother were very close. They lived together until her mother died in 1958.
- Carson combined her writing talent with her love of science to write articles about the Chesapeake Bay for the *Baltimore Sun* newspaper. She wrote under the name R.L. Carson, in the hopes that readers would think she was male and take her writing more seriously.
- The general use of the pesticide DDT in the U.S. was finally banned by the Environmental Protection Agency in 1972.

IN HER 1962 BOOK, *SILENT SPRING*, biologist and writer Rachel Carson sounded an alarm: The reckless use of pesticides such as DDT and other toxic chemicals, she said, was poisoning the Earth and all its inhabitants. She accused the chemical industry and the U.S. government of encouraging the use of pesticides without knowing enough about their long-term effects. The book shook the nation.

Carson had been fascinated with "the beauty of the living world" since childhood. She majored in biology in college, then focused her graduate studies on marine life. From 1936 to 1952 she worked for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Meanwhile she combined her passion for science and nature with her desire to write. She wrote a trilogy of books about the sea, which sold so well that she was able to quit her job and write full-time.

In 1958 Carson received a letter from a woman who said that all the songbirds on her property died after a mosquito control plane sprayed pesticide over her town. The story inspired Carson to write a book about chemical pollution. For the next four years she collected data from scientists around the globe and documented the deadly effects of dangerous chemicals on living things. The result was *Silent Spring*.

The book quickly became a best seller. The powerful chemical companies attacked it as the work of a "hysterical woman," but independent investigations—including one ordered by President John F. Kennedy—soon supported Carson's conclusions. The public called for government regulation of pesticide use.

Rachel Carson's pioneering work helped launch the environmental protection movement in America. Her story shows the difference one person's voice can make in speaking out for change.

In Silent Spring, Rachel Carson opened Americans' eyes to the dangers of pesticides, which came into widespread use after World War II. The book's title refers to the effect of the poisons on birds: "Over increasingly large areas of the United States...the early mornings are strangely silent where once they were filled with the beauty of bird song."

