

A
WOMAN OF THE CENTURY

FOURTEEN HUNDRED-SEVENTY BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
ACCOMPANIED BY PORTRAITS
OF

LEADING AMERICAN WOMEN

IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE

EDITED BY

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ASSISTED BY A CORPS OF ABLE CONTRIBUTORS



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commission was hers. Soon Miss Chase's health compelled retirement, and for eight months Miss Jewett was the only active woman in a hospital with six-hundred patients. After about a year of constant overwork, she also was compelled to resign on account of impaired health. The following year she became the wife of Jacob Telford, a soldier, to whom she had long been betrothed. He was wounded at Stone river, but remained with the army until the expiration of his term of service. Neither bride nor groom ever fully recovered the lost treasure of health. They removed to Grinnell, Iowa, in 1866, where they remained for seven years. Mrs. Telford took classes in French and music from Iowa College. They then removed to Denver, Col., on account of her suffering from asthma, and she began to contribute to papers in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. She also wrote several juvenile stories. She edited the "Colorado Farmer" for two years. The establishment of Arbor Day in Colorado, during Governor Grant's administration, was largely her work. There being no temperance paper in the new West, in 1884 she established the "Challenge," which was immediately adopted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Prohibition party of Colorado. She edited that paper five years until compelled by failing strength to lay down a pen which never failed to do service for what she believed to be right. She was one of the organizers of the Woman's Relief Corps in 1883, and was elected national corresponding secretary. From 1885 to 1887 she was president of the Department of Colorado and Wyoming, commanding the respect and love of all the veterans. She has also acted repeatedly on important national committees of the Woman's Relief Corps. A member of the Congregational Church from the age of nine, she was for several years secretary of the Rocky Mountain branch of the Woman's Board of Missions. She has often been engaged by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Good Templars, the Relief Corps and the Grand Army to lecture on temperance, social purity, patriotism and kindred themes, and has many times spoken before the convicts of the Colorado penitentiary. Positions of importance have long been given her by her church in its associations; by the Good Templars as representative to the World's Lodge; by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as a State lecturer and organizer; by the Governor of Colorado as delegate to the National Conference of Correction and Charities in Louisville, Ky.; by the Prohibitionists of Colorado as delegate to their National Convention in Indianapolis, Ind., and others.

TERHUNE, Mrs. Mary Virginia, author, widely known by her pen-name, "Marion Harland," born in Amelia county, Va., 21st December, 1831. Her father was Samuel P. Hawes, a native of Massachusetts, who went to Virginia to engage in business. She received a good education, and in childhood displayed her literary powers in many ways. When she was fourteen years old, she began to contribute to a weekly paper in Richmond. In her sixteenth year she published in a magazine an essay entitled "Marrying Through Prudential Motives," which was widely read. It was quoted throughout the United States, republished in nearly every journal in England, translated into French and published widely in France, and finally re-translated into English for a London magazine. It at last appeared in the United States in its altered form. In 1856 she became the wife of Rev. Edward Payson Terhune, D. D., now pastor of the Puritan Congregational Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., where

they have lived since 1884. Their family consists of one son and two daughters. Besides her church and charitable work, Mrs. Terhune has done a surprisingly large amount of literary work. She has contributed many tales, sketches and essays to magazines. She was for two years editor of the monthly "Babyhood," and conducted departments in "Wide Awake" and "St. Nicholas." In 1888 she established a magazine, "The Home-Maker," which she successfully edited. Her published books are: "Alone, a Tale of Southern Life and Manners" (1854); "The Hidden Path" (1856); "Moss Side" (1858); "Nemesis" (1860); "At Last" (1863); "Helen Gardner" (1864); "True As Steel" (1865); "Sunny Bank" (1867); "Husbands and Homes" (1868); "Phemie's Temptation" (1868); "The Empty Heart" (1869); "Ruby's Husband" (1870); "Jessamine" (1871); "Common Sense in the Household" (1872); "From My Youth Up" (1874); "Breakfast,



MARY VIRGINIA TERHUNE.

"Luncheon and Tea" (1874); "My Little Love" (1876); "The Dinner Year-Book" (1877); "Eve's Daughters, or Common Sense for Maid, Wife and Mother" (1880); "Loiterings in Pleasant Paths" (1880); "Handicapped" (1882); "Judith" (1883); "A Gallant Fight" (1886), and "I'llis Great Self" (1892). Besides these volumes, she has published countless essays on topics connected with home management. To thousands of women throughout the civilized world she is known through her cook-books and other household productions, and everywhere she is known to readers as one of the most polished and successful novelists of the century. She is a member of Sorosis and of several other literary and philanthropic organizations in New York City. She has done most of her book work on orders, and so many applications are made that she can accept only a small part of them. During the past few years she has been prominent in the Woman's Councils held under the auspices of a

Western Chautauquan Association. She has refused to go regularly into council work, as it would keep her too much away from home. She has lectured before the councils on "The Kitchen as a



CELIA LAUGHTON THAXTER.

Moral Agency." "Ourselves and Our Daughters," "Living by the Day," and "How to Grow Old Gracefully." She was the first woman to call attention to the ruinous condition of the unfinished monument over Mary Washington's grave, and the movement to complete that monument was started by her. In behalf of the movement she wrote "The Story of Mary Washington" (1892). She was selected to write "The Story of Virginia" in the series of stories of States recently brought out in Boston, Mass. Her children have inherited her literary talents. Her oldest daughter, Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick, has published several books on home topics and contributed to various periodicals. The second daughter has earned reputation as a poet and story-writer under the pen-name "Virginia Franklyn." The son is a well-known contributor of verses to magazines and periodicals. Mrs. Terhune has been a contributor to "Lippincott's Magazine," "Arena," "North American Review," "Harper's Bazar" and "Harper's Weekly," "Once a Week," "Youth's Companion" and other publications without number. Recently she has served editorially on the "Housekeeper's Weekly," of Philadelphia, Pa. She works actively in church and Sunday-school. There are no idle moments in her life. She systematizes her work and is never hurried. The family home is in Brooklyn, and they have a summer home, "Sunnybank," in the New Jersey hills near Pompton. She is a thoroughly practical woman.

THAXTER, Mrs. Celia Loughton, poet, born in Portsmouth, N. H., 29th June, 1835. When she was four years old, her father, Thomas B. Loughton, went to live, with his family, on the Isles of Shoals. The childhood of herself and her two

brothers, Oscar and Cedrick, was passed at White Island, where her father kept the lighthouse, which is described by her in her book, "Among the Isles of Shoals." All her summers are spent among those islands. In 1851 she became the wife of Levi Lincoln Thaxter, of Watertown, Mass., who died in 1884. She never sought admittance to the field of literature, but the poet, James Russell Lowell, who was at one time editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," happened to see some verses which she had written for her own pleasure, and without saying anything to her about it, christened them "Land-locked" and published them in the "Atlantic." After that she had many calls for her work, and at last, persuaded by the urgent wishes of her friends, John G. Whittier, James T. Fields and others, wrote and published her first volume of poems in 1871, and later the prose work, "Among the Isles of Shoals," which was printed first as a series of papers in the "Atlantic Monthly." Other books have followed, "Driftweed" (1878), "Poems for Children" (1884) and "Cruise of the Mystery, and Other Poems" (1886). Among her best poems are "Courage," "A Tryst," "The Spaniards' Graves at the Isles of Shoals," "The Watch of Boon Island," "The Sandpiper" and "The Song Sparrow."

THAYER, Mrs. Emma Homan, author and artist, born in New York, 13th February, 1842. She was educated in Rutgers. Her father, George W. Homan, was a prominent business man of that city for over forty years, and was the first to own and operate a line of omnibuses on Broadway. He moved to Omaha, Neb., when his daughter Emma was fifteen years of age. Two years later she became the wife of George A. Graves, a native of



EMMA HOMAN THAYER.

western New York, who subsequently held a prominent position in the war department in Washington, D. C., and died while in office, five years after their marriage. Mrs. Graves then turned