



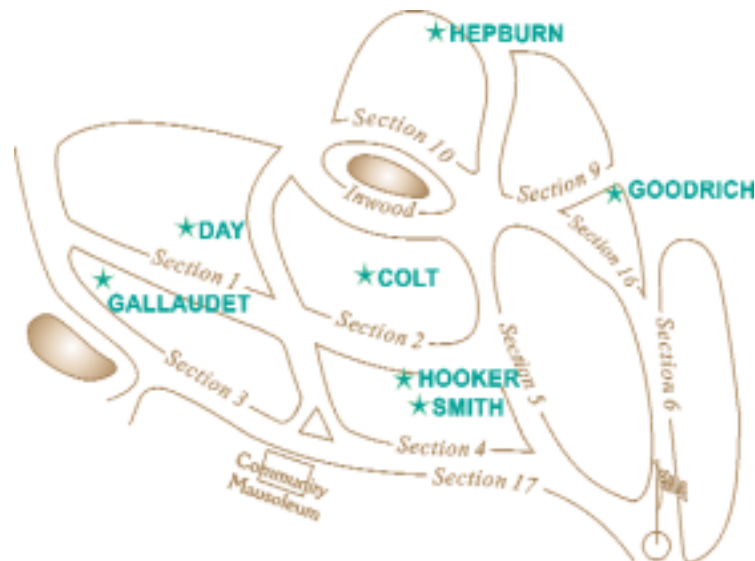
**ELIZABETH JARVIS COLT (1827-1905)**

The daughter of a prominent Episcopal minister, Elizabeth Jarvis Colt was only 35 years old when her husband, Sam, died in 1862. No shrinking violet, Elizabeth quickly responded to his plea to “carry out his plans.” Her endeavors resulted in many new possibilities

for the women of her era.

Maintaining stock control of the Colt fire-arms business, Elizabeth directed the reconstruction of the Armory building destroyed by fire in February 1864. She began many programs of patronage and civic improvement, including construction of the Church of the Good Shepherd and the Caldwell Colt Memorial House.

Elizabeth played an important role in establishing the fledgling Cedar Hill Cemetery with Hartford society. In 1864 she commissioned a memorial to her husband and children from James Batterson, a founding director of Cedar Hill and owner of the New England Granite Works. Constructed of pink Scottish granite carved in an Egyptian motif, the majestic monument was innovative in both color and size and set the tone for the new cemetery. Following Elizabeth’s lead, society members soon memorialized themselves in the magnificent art works we see at Cedar Hill today.



**KATHARINE SEYMOUR DAY (1870-1964)**



Born in Hartford, Katharine Seymour Day was the granddaughter of Isabella Beecher Hooker and grandniece of Harriet Beecher Stowe. While living in Europe as a young woman, Katharine became interested in painting. She studied the Pointillist technique in Paris, exhibiting her work there. Moving to New York City in 1896, she continued to study painting and worked with the New York Women’s Municipal League to defeat Tammany Hall. In 1918, Katharine returned to school to study the psychology of color and its relation to the new painting techniques. At age 52, she received her Master’s degree in psychology from Radcliffe College.

In 1927, Katharine returned to Hartford to live in the Stowe house. That year, demolition threatened Mark Twain’s old home and to save this important landmark, she organized the Friends of Hartford and raised the money for its purchase.

Continuing to work for many causes, Katharine became a member of the Hartford City Planning Commission and helped establish the Children’s Museum of Hartford. At age 67, she earned her Master’s degree in history from Trinity College and established the Stowe-Day Foundation to maintain the Harriet Beecher Stowe House and research library. Through Katharine Seymour Day’s efforts, an important part of Hartford’s historic heritage has been preserved for future generations



*National Anti-Suffrage Association circa 1911*



*Picket Line, February 1917*



*Suffrage Parade, New York City May 6, 1912*

# Discover



## Cedar Hill Cemetery’s

# Exceptional Women



They dared to move beyond traditional feminine roles and changed the world around them.

### **SOPHIA FOWLER GALLAUDET (1798-1877)**

Sophia Fowler was born in 1798 near Guilford, Connecticut. Deaf at birth, Sophia's parents did not at first realize it. In 1817, at age nineteen, she entered the newly-established school for the deaf in Hartford. As a pupil of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the school's founder, she mastered both reading and writing within a year. She continued there until the Spring of 1821 when her teacher interrupted her education—with a proposal of marriage! Sophia was hesitant to marry because she wanted to complete her education, but Thomas promised that he would continue to teach her and she accepted his proposal. Taking her place in Hartford society, Sophia assisted her husband, welcoming visitors from all walks of life to the Gallaudet home.

After Gallaudet's death in 1851, Sophia kept the household together for those of her eight children who were still at home. By 1857, however, she was alone and looking for a useful occupation. Her son, Edward Miner Gallaudet, then Superintendent of the new Columbia Institution for the Deaf in Washington, D.C., invited Sophia to join him. For nine years she presided as the school's matron and helped to manage the Institution. Sophia's poise and presence greatly impressed members of Congress and other influential people she met and resulted in a great deal of support for the fledgling school.

### **ANNIE WARBURTON GOODRICH (1866-1954)**



Known as a crusader and diplomat among nurses, Annie Warburton Goodrich's family first moved to Hartford in 1874. In 1880, the family moved to England and later, France, returning in 1883 to reside on Woodlawn Street in Hartford, where family friends included Samuel Clemens, Harriet Beecher Stowe and William Gillette.



As the companion of Mrs. ASC Blake of Boston, Annie traveled throughout the United States and Europe. Upon her return from one of these trips, she found first her sisters, and then her grandparents, ill. This was Annie's first exposure to nursing and she soon saw that in addition to being a compassionate person, a nurse needed certain technical skills. Soon after, her father also became ill and the family finances began to falter.

Wishing to become self-sufficient, Annie enrolled at the New York Hospital School of Nursing in 1890. Although she did not particularly enjoy caring for the sick, she knew that it was a viable selection from the few opportunities available to women at that time.

Over the course of her nursing career, Annie Warburton Goodrich was constantly active in local, state, national and international nursing affairs. She served as president of the American Nurses Association and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Nursing, was professor of nursing at Teacher's College, Columbia University, and established the Army School of Nursing in 1918. She became dean of Yale University's first nursing program in 1924, and over the next ten years, developed the program into the Yale Graduate School of Nursing.

Books about Annie Goodrich include *Militant Angel* by H.B. Koch, *Pioneer of Modern Nursing* by H.E. Marshall and *Annie W. Goodrich, Her journey to Yale* by E.A. Werminghaus.

### **KATHARINE HOUGHTON HEPBURN (1878-1951)**

Katharine Houghton attended Bryn Mawr College and received a Master of Arts degree from Radcliffe College. In 1904, she and her husband, Tom Hepburn, moved to Hartford where he was beginning his medical career as an intern at Hartford Hospital. The couple bought a home on Hawthorne Street in the city's Nook Farm district.

By 1907 Katharine had become an active worker for women's rights to vote and in 1913, she organized the Hartford Equal Franchise League. Best known for her



involvement in the fight for birth control, Katharine joined the American Birth Control League, the forerunner of today's Planned Parenthood Federation of America. For many years she served at its legislative chair, speaking at rallies and before the U.S. Senate. Katharine ridiculed the notorious Connecticut statute prohibiting the use of contraceptives as the "police under the bed" law.

### **ISABELLA BEECHER HENDERSON (1822-1907)**

Born in Litchfield, Connecticut, Isabella Beecher was the half-sister of Catharine Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe. Isabella's interest in the legal status of women was first aroused by Blackstone's position that in marriage, husband and wife are one person before the law and the woman has no separate legal existence. Associating herself with Susan B. Anthony and other women's rights advocates, Isabella helped organize the New England Woman Suffrage Association in 1868. She presided over the convention that organized the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association and lobbied the Connecticut legislature in favor of a married woman's property bill.

Isabella was a prominent speaker at the 1870 convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association in Washington, D.C. In 1871, she planned and financed a special convention at which a federal constitutional suffrage amendment was drawn up and presented to Congress. For several years she spent much of her time in Washington lobbying and testifying for that amendment. Isabella continued as president of the state suffrage organization until two years before her death.

### **ANNE TRACY MORGAN (1873-1952)**

Anne Morgan grew up amidst the wealth and advantages provided by her father, financier J. P. Morgan. In her mid-twenties, however, she became active in various organizations devoted to helping young working women.



During World War I in France, Anne established the American Fund for French Wounded and the American Friends for Devastated France. That organization relocated the homeless, built orphanages, kindergartens and clinics and helped to restock and equip farms.

As its head, Anne carried the major burden of the work and in 1918, was awarded the Croix de Guerre. She became the first American woman appointed a commander of the Legion of Honor in 1932. In anticipation of World War II, she organized the American Friends of France in 1939. She directed the work of this group and had three relief centers ready when war broke out. Forced to leave the country in 1940, Anne returned later to supervise postwar activities.

### **VIRGINIA THRALL SMITH (1836-1903)**

Born in Bloomfield, Connecticut, Virginia Thrall attended Suffield Institute, Hartford Female Seminary and Mount Holyoke Seminary.

Always concerned for the welfare of children, Virginia started a cooking class for young women, a club for boys and a singing school. She worked with the Legislature to pass a law authorizing kindergarten classes in public schools throughout the state. Virginia believed that children of all colors and stations in life deserved proper care. For many years she administered the Hartford City Mission until she was removed from her post for befriending an unwed mother!

Among the organizations Virginia founded or helped to establish are the Sister Dora Society (the Women's Exchange), The Children's Aid Society (the Village for Families and Children, Inc.) and the world-famous Newington Home for Crippled Children (Newington Children's Hospital).

