Many Iowa Women Won Fame

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miles long from north to south and a mile and a quarter from east to west the prititliest prairie that I ever saw—

Monday, 13th—About the same P.M. had a bery bad headache in the evening. Helped pick up things to pack up Warm and some windy loocks very much as if it would rain Catherrine washed

Tuesday, 14th—Had a very bad headache backing (packing) the things to be ready to start tomorrow Cathrine coocked Morris helped about the backing. The children are well and playful the baby appears to feel better than she has in a great while before it tires me to work long at a time have to lay down and rest every once in a while Very warm and pleasant not but a little wind. Morris Emma Mary and I went about 4 oclock to Sarah Anns grave

(The Correctionville section of the diary ends here. There is no report of the trip back to Grundy County except as it is mentioned some weeks after the event . . . they arrived safely . . .)

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by LULU MAE COE

Whatever the men have thought about it, Iowa women never have gone along with the idea that their place was exclusively in the home.

Many of them have become famous in activities that had little to do with the cookstove.

Amelia Jenks Bloomer, for example, made all the best headlines when she championed dress reform for women. She did not design the skirt-and-trousers effect, but she wore the outfit, and the derisives dubbed it “bloomers.”

A militant reformer, Mrs. Bloomer, who came to Iowa in 1855, was a lifelong advocate of women’s suffrage and temperance. In the end, she wore a long satin gown and celebrated her golden wedding anniversary in Council Bluffs.

DIET KITCHENS

Soldiers of later wars owe much to Annie Turner Wittenmyer, of Keokuk, who during the war between the states originated the plan of diet kitchens for Army hospitals. Sick and
injured men for the first time were served other than the coarse army fare.

During the war Mrs. Wittenmyer cared for the sick and wounded on the battlefields and in the hospitals. She frequently was under shell fire. Because of her success in distributing donated supplies for the soldiers, Mrs. Wittenmyer was named the first sanitary agent for Iowa.

Mrs. Wittenmyer founded the Iowa Soldiers Orphans Home at Davenport; was first president of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union (W.C.T.U.), and outlined the organization plan for the Methodist Home Missionary Society.

Another Iowan, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, Des Moines, served as national W.C.T.U. president for 11 years.

"Votes for Women" got a tremendous lift in Iowa through the political acumen of Carrie Chapman Catt, one of the most famous of the suffrage group. An Iowa resident for 25 years, Mrs. Catt served as state association organizer from 1890 to 1892.

**STUDIED AT I.S.C.**

Mrs. Catt studied at Iowa State College at Ames, took a special law course, and was principal and then superintendent of schools at Mason City. During some of her life in Iowa, Mrs. Catt lived on a farm near Charles City.

Not all of the famous Iowans were feminist leaders or did a good deed daily.

One of the more entrancing was a theatrical "beauty queen" of all time, Lillian Russell. She was born Lillian Leonard at Glinton—in 1861.

Among the authors and short story writers have been Octave Thanet, Davenport; Susan Glaspel, Davenport, Pulitzer prize drama winner; Eleanor Hoyt Brainard, Iowa City; Ruth Suckow, Hawarden; Josephine Herbst, Sioux City, writer and foreign correspondent; Honore Willsie Morrow, Ottumwa; Margaret Wilson, Traer, Pulitzer prize novelist; Bess Streeter Aldrich, Cedar Rapids, and Beatrice Blackmar Gould, Emmetsburg, co-editor of Ladies Home Journal.

An earlier writer was Ada Langworthy Collier, Dubuque. An author for 40 years, Mrs. Collier started her prolific output of novels, poems, short stories, essays, and reviews in the '60's.
Another earlier Iowan to bring fame to the state was Guilelmama Zollinger, known as “Guile” to her Newton friends. She sold her first short story to “Youth’s Companion” at the age of 14.

Of the five books Miss Zollinger authored, “The Widow O’Callahan’s Boys” was the most popular and achieved a best seller rating. She traveled in Europe to collect material for her historical writings.

Miss Zollinger was born April 13, 1856, in Illinois, shortly before her family moved to Jasper County. She died in 1917.

Amy Leslie, who served for years as dramatic critic for the Chicago Daily News, was born Lillie West at West Burlington, Iowa.

Grace Noll Crowell, Inland, was named the “American Mother of 1938,” and also was selected as one of the 10 outstanding women of that year. Mrs. Crowell is included here, however, because of her many volumes of published verse. For two years she was poet laureate of Texas.

Cornelia Clark, Grinnell, was a prominent photographer of insect and plant life for years before her death in 1938. Her photographs were used to illustrate science papers, books and magazines.

Representative of the earlier physicians are Doctor Margarate V. Clark, Waterloo, and Doctor Alice Sams Turner, Mingo.

Mrs. Belle A. Mansfield, Mount Pleasant, was the first woman in the United States admitted to the bar.

The first woman notary public was an Iowan, Emily C. Stebbins, New Hampton, who was commissioned in 1866.

When she first went to work in 1862, customers refused to believe a woman knew anything about a public office and gazed upon her in fascinated horror.

Ida Noyes Hall on the University of Chicago campus was given as a memorial to Ida T. Smith Noyes, Charles City, who became a prominent Chicago club woman.

Not all Iowa women yearned for a fuller life. Mrs. L. S. Avory, Manson, received a patent for an ironing board.

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