

Culmination Presentation

Tara Van Vliet

Spring 2022

Student Scholar Program

Woodrow Wilson House

Black History Month, Social Media Content

Celebrate Black History Month
with the Woodrow Wilson
House

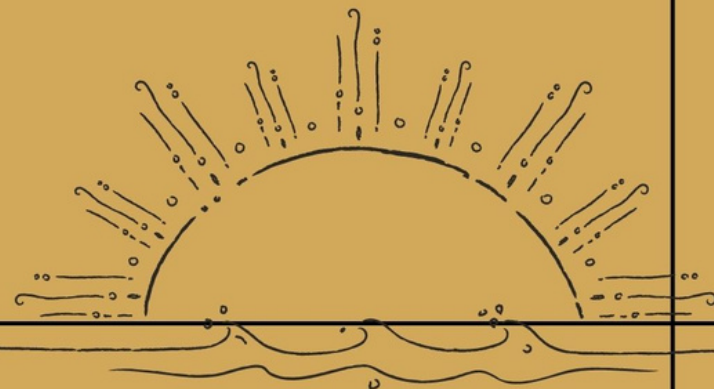
"A woman is like a teabag –you
can't tell how strong she is until you
put her in hot water."



Bessie Coleman

"When I found I had
crossed that line, I
looked at my hands to
see if I was the same
person. There was such
a glory over everything;
the sun came like gold
through trees, and over
the fields, and I felt like
I was in Heaven"

Harriet Tubman



"The true worth of a race
must be measured by the
character of its womanhood."

Mary McLeod Bethune

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Black History Month, Scholar Project

Maria Stewart

Maria Stewart :1803- December 17, 1879

Abolitionist and women's rights advocate. First female public speaker in the United States, regardless of race.

Maria Miller, was born in Hartford Connecticut in 1803. By the time she was 5 years old both of her parents had passed away. Even though Connecticut was a free state during Stewart's life, she worked as an indentured servant until the age of 15. Stewart moved to Boston and started attending Sunday school classes that focused on reading and religion. From those classes Stewart dedicated her life to education.

In 1826, Maria married James Stewart, a shipping agent and veteran of the War of 1812. After her marriage Stewart became a member of the African Baptist Church. Inside the church community, her thinking was influenced by David Walker, a fellow abolitionist and author of the pamphlet Appeal to the Coloured Citizens of the World. With Walker's influence combined with a divine calling to speak, Stewart started her public speaking career.

She published her first essay in the summer of 1831 entitled Religion and the Pure Principles of Morality. The essay was published in The Liberator, a newspaper established by abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison.

With the notoriety of her first publish pamphlet, Stewart started giving addresses, making her one fo the earliest female public speakers, regardless of race. Her first address was in April of 1832, to the African American Female Intelligence Society. In September of 1832, Stewart gave her second address. The audience listening to her was filled with both men and women of the New England Anti-Slavery Society.

Ida B. Wells

Ida B. Wells July 16, 1862- March 25, 1931
Journalist, Activist, and Researcher



Ida B. Wells was born in Holly Springs, Missouri. She was raised in a politically engaged family, both her mother and father were active during the Reconstruction Era in the Southern United States, following the Civil War. Her parents, James and Elizabeth, encouraged Wells to pursue education. Wells attended Shaw University, now known as Rust College, until she was expelled due to an argument with the University's President.

In 1878, when Wells was 16 years old, she visited her grandmother, where she was informed that her family had been taken by the yellow fever epidemic. Wells had lost her parents and her brother, who was an infant at the time. To support her remaining siblings, Wells moved her family to Memphis Tennessee, and took up a teaching job.

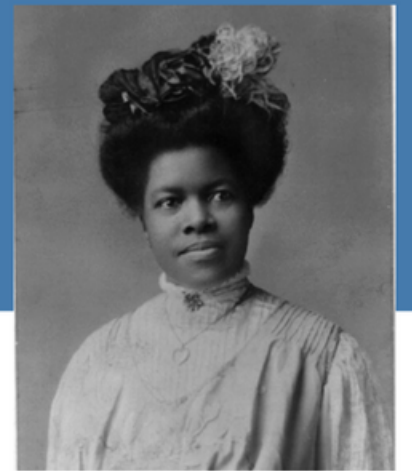
While Wells lived in Memphis, her career in political activism started to take form. In 1884, Wells sued the Chesapeake, Ohio, & Southwestern Railroad Company for discrimination. The previous year, Wells was forcibly removed from a train car, after she refused a conductor's orders to move train cars, due to her race. The case won on a local level however it was overturned in federal court.

In 1889, Wells became a partner for the Free Speech and Headlight, a newspaper owned by Rev. R Nightingale. This decision allowed her to leave her teaching position and focus full time on being a journalist.

Nannie Helen Burroughs

Nannie Helen Burroughs 1880-1961

Educator, Suffragist, Civil Rights Activist



Nannie Helen Burroughs was born in Orange Virginia, her mother and father were both formerly enslaved people. Following her father's death, Burroughs and her mother moved to Washington D.C. Burroughs was academically successful, she graduated from high school with honors. Despite her achievements, she was unable to secure a teaching job in the Washington D.C. public school system. Later historians that Burroughs faced discrimination due to her darker complexion.

Alongside Ida B. Wells and other activist women, Burroughs helped to establish the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs in 1896. The purpose of the association was to promote civil rights as well as women's suffrage. Burroughs also worked for the National Baptist Convention, an organization focused on uniting the powers and influences of black Baptists in America. In 1898 Burroughs followed the National Baptist Convention to Louisville Kentucky, taking a full time position with the organization.

While in Kentucky, Burroughs organized the Woman's Industrial Club in downtown Louisville through the Association of Colored Women. The Industrial Club taught women practical skills in business and economics, as well as skills needed inside the home, such as cooking, sewing, and laundry.

Neighborhood Walking Tours

Dupont Circle
Walking Tour

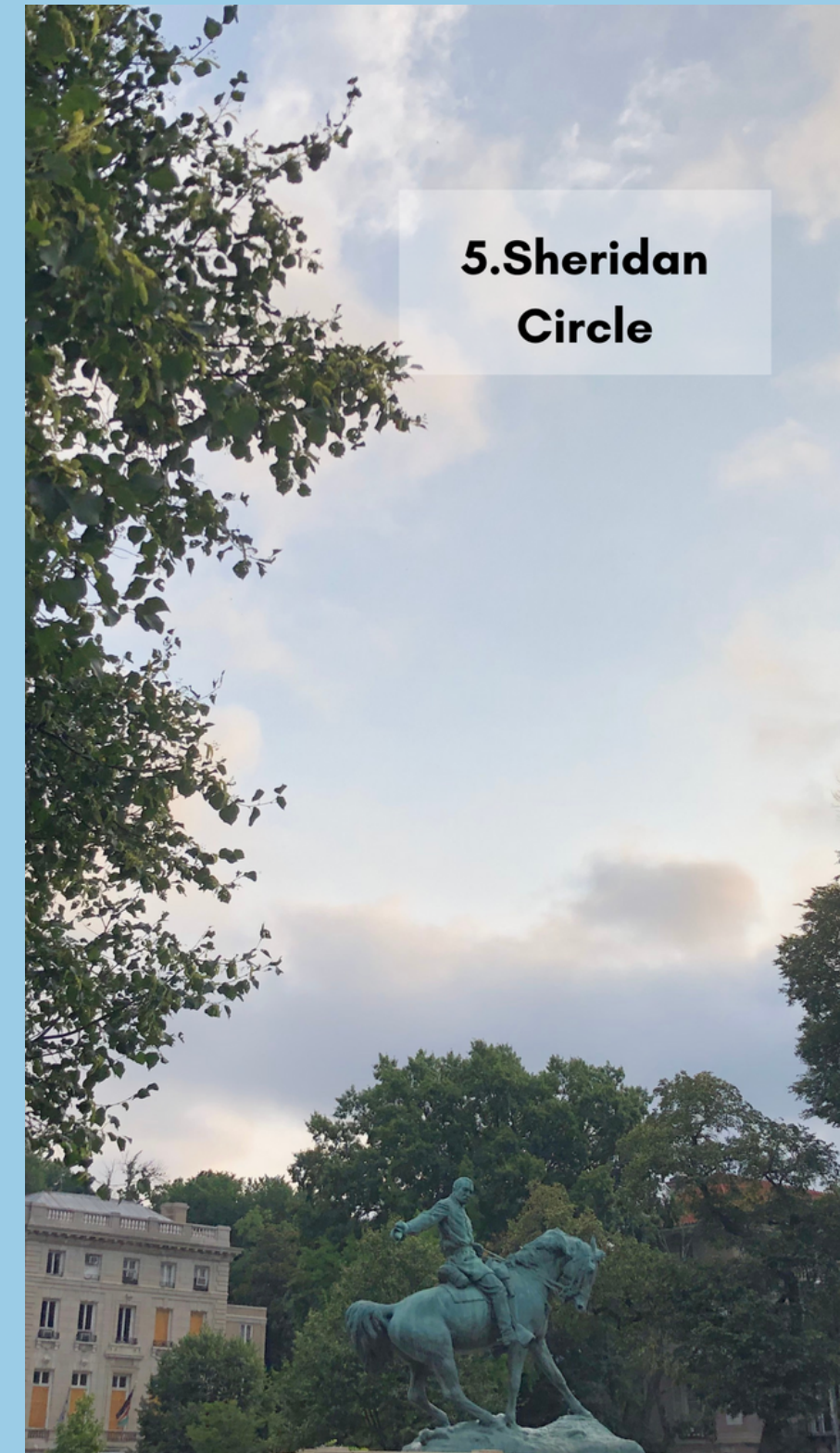
**1. Woodrow
Wilson
House**



**4. Embassy of
Turkey**



**5. Sheridan
Circle**



Suffrage Outside, Inside Exhibit

CELEBRATE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE ON INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

**SUFFRAGE
OUTSIDE
INSIDE**

THE 19TH AMENDMENT AT 101

**EXHIBIT GRAND OPENING
TUESDAY, MARCH 8**

RESERVE YOUR
FREE TIMED ENTRY!

Suffrage Inside the United States

Flag image courtesy of North Carolina Digital Collections: "Women Vote Under these Flags" National Women's Suffrage Publishing Co. Equal Suffrage Amendment Collection, State Archives of North Carolina. ca. 1900-1929. PC.1618

"Women Voting at the Municipal Election in Boston on December 11" *Harper's Weekly*, December 15, 1888

"Women at the Polls in New Jersey in the Good Old Times" *Harper's Weekly*, November 13, 1880

Letter and Envelope from A.S. Clay at the United States Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage to Honorable Thomas R. Irwin, May 11, 1910

Framed photograph of 1884 presidential candidate Belva Lockwood (1830-1917), 1900s.

"Votes for Women" Memorabilia, 1915

"League of Free Nations" Brochure, State House Annex, Concord New Hampshire, Jan 6, 1919.

"Suffrage Amendment in Force". The Omaha Evening Bee Newspaper, Thursday, August 26, 1920

"Western States Led the Way Towards Women Suffrage". Various newspaper articles. 1900s.

Working Outside the Home

Flag image courtesy of the Library of Congress, "Strike Pickets." Bain News Service, February, 1910. The Library of Congress. <https://lcn.loc.gov/2014684501>

Susan B. Anthony, the "Grand Old Lady of Suffrage" by Anna Howard Shaw, 1915

Demorest's Magazine Portrait Album, 1900s.

"National Association to the Women of the United States" and "The Relation of Women to the Country". Rochester Democratic and Chronicle, July 19, 1872

"Why I Want the Ballot", *Woman's Home Companion*, April 1911

"I Love My Husband, But- Oh You Vote", postcard, 1909.

Woodrow Wilson personal typewriter, and typewriter brush, President Wilson House, Washington, D.C.

"The Typewriter; Its Growth and Uses" by PJ Huber Jr., 1888

President Wilson The Hammond Typewriter Company Advertisement, 1916

Life Magazine Cover, February 20, 1913

"Jeanette Rankin for Congress", Political Button, 1916.

"Democracy Must Be Lived", Poem and Advertisement, The Woman Suffrage Political Party, 1900s

"The New Woman in Politics". *Leslie's Weekly Magazine*. May 18, 1916

Wilson Votes for Suffrage in New Jersey

Flag image courtesy of the Library of Congress: "Wilson at Princeton, 10/15." Bain News Service. October 19, 1915. Photograph. The Library of Congress. <https://www.loc.gov/item/2014700112/>

"The New Meaning of Government By Woodrow Wilson" *Woman's Home Companion*, November 1912

Life Magazine Cover, Life Publishing Company, September 19, 1912

"Women in the Presidential Campaign" *The Ladies Home Journal* October 1920

"Our Life Preserver" American Novelty Company, Seattle Washington, Year unknown

"For Human Rights" League of Nations button, 1900s

"Stand by Wilson, the Man on the Job" campaign button, 1900s

"They have kept the faith America, First we will stand by them" campaign button, 1900s

"A League of Nations" Button, 1900s.

"Reception to Woodrow Wilson, Our Next President" ribbon with campaign buttons, Chicago, September 19, 1912

"President Wilson Wants Woman Suffrage" Letter Transcripts, 1917.

"President At A Saving of Two Thirds!", advertisement, 1902

Book with American Flag Cover, Year Unknown, The President Wilson House Collection, Washington, D.C.

"The Record of Achievement", Harris & Ewing, 1916

Mobilizing for War Outside the United States

Flag image courtesy of Library of Congress: "If you want to fight! Join the Marines" 1915. The Library of Congress. <https://www.loc.gov/loc.php/cph.3g03353>

"I Didn't Raise My Boy To Be A Soldier: A Mother's Plea for Peace" New York, 1915.

"A Monument to the Loyal Women of the War", January 3, 1894

"Your Mother's Gone Away To Join The Army". Broadway Music Corporation, New York, 1913

"Taxation Without Representation" *Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper*, October 28, 1915

Personal Sewing Caddy of Edith Bolling Wilson, The President Wilson House Collection, Washington, D.C.

"I'm Neutral" Karczag Publishing CO, New York City, 1916.

"Good Bye Alexander, Good Bye Honey Boy" Broadway Music Corporation, New York, 1918.

Corned Beef Can, Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago, Illinois, The President Wilson House Collection, Washington, D.C.

Blackout Candles, Will & Baumer, The President Wilson House Collection, Washington, D.C.

"President Wilson to the Women of the World" *The Woman Citizen*, June 22, 1918

Girl Scouts



Onsite Projects



Final Project



...atoaks als Rebecka daughter to the mighty Prince Powhatan Emperour of Mattanoughkomouck als Virginia converted and baptized in the Christian faith, and Wife to the worth M^r Tho: Rolfe.



Conclusion

Daily Operations of
a museum

Skills and personal
growth

Importance of
history today

Importance of a
museum