ridiculous to move in a society that does not accept the obvious fact of public service: "Once you see with a clearer perspective, it's Richmond. In a 1986 interview she summed up her philosophy the gaps between rich and poor and between black and white in Nevertheless, in her public life she was committed to bridging at Vassar College; and her first husband was independently wealthy. educated at Richmond's fashionable Saint Catherine's School and white community during the era of racial segregation; she was circumstances: her parents were respected leaders of the city's for her. She was fully cognizant that she had grown up in privileged a Chesterfield County child-care center in 1997 that was named Southern Civility: Recollections of My Early Life. McClenahan founded and Lee University. In 2003 she published an autobiography,

degrees from Hollins College, Saint Paul's College, the University — that we are all equal in the sight of God." several Virginia educational institutions and received honorary by a distinguished historian. McClenahan served on the boards of professorship at the University of Richmond to be filled annually Stratford Hall, and in 1983 she created the Douglas Southall Freeman historical research project to document the Lee family plantation, Foundation late in the 1970s when it began a major archaeological and Coalition. McClenahan was president of the Robert E. Lee Memorial League for Planned Parenthood, and the Richmond Better Housing the Richmond Urban Forum, Richmond Renaissance, the Virginia or influential officer of such important community organizations as married Dr. John Lorimer McClenahan in 1993. She was a founder Museum of Fine Arts Leslie Cheek Jr., Mary Tyler Freeman Cheek Southall Freeman and the widow of longtime director of the Virginia The daughter of famed Richmond journalist and historian Douglas — of Richmond, Virginia Commonwealth University, and Washington

MALY TYLET FTEEMAN CHEEK MCCLENAHAN (APTIL 6, 1917-JANUATY 16, 2005)



serving woman college president in the nation. College (1983). At the time of her death in 2004 she was the longestfrom Georgetown University (1970) and Marymount Manhattan 4,000. Sister Majella held honorary doctorates of humane letters twenty-three graduate degree programs to a student body of nearly 1993, Marymount offered thirty-eight undergraduate programs and and became fully coeducational. By the time Sister Majella retired in bachelor's degrees in 1973, and in 1986 it achieved university status in Ballston and Sterling, Virginia. The college began offering on the college's original site and the acquisition of two new campuses endowment that allowed for the construction of many new buildings relationship-building and fund-raising skills, she attracted a sizable new faculty, and expanding the student body. Using her outstanding raising the number and quality of academic offerings, attracting

College of Virginia, in Arlington County. Inheriting a two-year In 1960 Sister Majella was appointed president of Marymount

she became the registrar and a professor of classics at Marymount School in New York City, where she taught for twelve years. In 1948 Fordham University before joining the faculty of the Marymount in Tarrytown, New York, and a master's degree in classics from received a bachelor's degree in Latin from Marymount College Catholic nun, she took the name Sister Marie Majella. Sister Majella order of the Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary in 1934. As a Born Mae Katherine Berg in Brooklyn, New York, she entered the college to a large, coeducational university with several campuses. years and transformed the school from a small, all-female, junior served as president of Marymount University for more than thirty An innovative educator and administrator, Sister Marjé Majella Berg school with 240 students, she spent her first decade as president

SISTET MATIC MAJELLA BETG (JULY 7, 1916-APTIL 5, 2004)



in 1992 and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. A guideda consultant for Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC). She died Hopper retired to Arlington County, Virginia, in 1986 and became to change, she kept a clock on her wall that ran counterclockwise. natural law!" Trying to fight what she called human beings' allergy call it a coincidence. But do it a third time and you've just proven a something once, people will call it an accident. If you do it twice, they Hopper continually had to prove herself. She observed, "If you do computer technology, and the navy-all fields dominated by menfirst female rear admiral. Throughout her career in mathematics, programming error). In 1985 she became the United States Navy's "bug" (referring to a problem or glitch) and "debug" (to remove a Known as "the first lady of software," "Amazing Grace," and relay shut down a computer, Hopper coined the computer terms

than number code in programming. After a moth trapped in a first computer language that allowed operators to use words rather / missile destroyer, commissioned in 1997, bears her name. a model for COBOL (COmmon Business-Oriented Language), the business-oriented tasks. FLOW-MATIC, her 1955 program, became computer. In 1952 Hopper began writing a computer program for Rand) she helped design UNIVAC, the first large-scale commercial States. At the Eckert-Mauchly Computer Corporation (later Sperry where she programmed the first large-scale computer in the United the Bureau of Ordnance Computation Project at Harvard University, War II she joined the United States Naval Reserves and was assigned to after marrying Vincent Foster Hopper, an educator. During World mathematics and physics from Yale University in 1934, four years in computer science. Born in New York City, she received a Ph.D. in "Grandma COBOL," Grace Brewster Murray Hopper was a pioneer

CLYCG BLGMSLGL MULLYK HOPPCY (DECEMBEY 9, 1906–JANUAYY 1, 1992)





G. Anne Nelson Richardson (B. 1956)

G. Anne Nelson Richardson became chief of the Rappahannock in 1998, when she succeeded her father, Captain O. Nelson. As a child her Indian name was Princess Little Fawn. She grew up on Indian Neck, in King and Queen County. At age eighteen she was elected assistant chief. Her work on a study to establish the historical predecessors of the eight modern Virginia tribes helped the Rappahannock win official state recognition in February 1983.

In 1991 Richardson became executive director of Mattaponi-Pamunkey-Monacan, Inc., a consortium providing training and employment services for Virginia Indians. In January 1998 she was elected to her first five-year term as chief of the Rappahannock, the first woman to hold the position since early in the eighteenth century. Of the three hundred Rappahannock, about half live on or near tribal lands in Caroline, Essex, and King and Queen Counties. Richardson has diligently worked for cultural, economic, and social

revitalization, including completing a cultural center and planning for housing and future tribal development.

Richardson became chair of the Native American Employment and Training Council in 2005. She campaigns for federal recognition of Virginia's documented tribes and lobbies at both state and federal levels to ensure their rights. She seeks to educate the public by dispelling stereotypes. When asked in 2000 the single thing she wanted the public to know about the Rappahannock, Richardson replied, "That my people still exist and will continue to exist. I think most people, when they think about the history of Virginia and the Indians in particular, . . . think about these things like the dinosaurs that existed and died and now we're writing about them and learning about them. But that's not the case with the tribes. They have vibrant communities that have been preserved for thousands of years."



Benita Fitzgerald Mosley (B. 1961)

The second woman and the first African American to win an Olympic gold medal in the 100-meter hurdles, Benita Fitzgerald Mosley is today a highly visible telecommunications executive. Born in Warrenton, she grew up in nearby Dale City, where at an early age she began to excel in both sports and academics. Her accomplishments in track and field competitions won her induction into the Virginia High School Hall of Fame and a full athletic scholarship to the University of Tennessee, where she earned a B.S. in industrial engineering. While at Tennessee, she was a fifteen-time All-American and won four National Collegiate Athletic Association titles, including three 100meter hurdles outdoor championships. Moseley qualified as a member of the 1980 and the 1984 U.S. Olympic Teams and won her history-making gold medal at the 1984 Los Angeles games. Mosley has been inducted into the Virginia Sports Hall of Fame

and the University of Tennessee's Lady Volunteers Hall of Fame.

Early in the 1990s Mosley turned from competition to sports marketing and administration. She served as a regional director for Special Olympics International in Washington, D.C., as program director for the marketing division of the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games, and as director located in Colorado of the four Olympic training centers in the United States. She has been president of the board of the Women's Sports Foundation and is a staunch advocate for expanding opportunities for young women in sports and fitness education. In 2001 the nonprofit Women in Cable and Telecommunications, a 4,500-member association based in Chantilly, Virginia, appointed Mosley as its president and chief operating officer. In 2004 Television Week Magazine named her Cable Television Executive of the Year.

Photography:

The Library of Virginia Katherine Harwood Waller Barrett Mary Virginia Hawes Terhune

Richmond Times-Dispatch Sister Marie Majella Berg

Women in Cable and Telecommunications











Williams, served as mayor of Richmond from 1988 to 1990. campaigned for the Democratic Party. Her daughter, Celine Bowman World Wars in campaigns to sell war bonds, and during the $1930\mathrm{s}$ she and universities. A talented public speaker, she took part during both advanced education at William and Mary and other public colleges and supported increased opportunities for young women to obtain was also a member of the Southern Woman's Educational Alliance employment of married women by the federal government. Bowman her position as federation president to oppose a plan to restrict Professional Women's Clubs. During the Great Depression she used was elected president of the National Federation of Business and the Richmond affiliate from 1926 to 1928. In 1931 and 1933 she and Professional Women's Clubs, and she served as president of 1920 to 1923 president of the Virginia Federation of Business

in the South. In 1919 Bowman was a founding member and from for the rest of her life and made it one of the largest such companies banks and other businesses. She owned and managed the company which produced advertising products to attract female customers to twins, Bowman purchased the Expert Letter Writing Company, Club of Richmond. In 1923, the year before she gave birth to D.C., she helped found the Virginia Bureau of Vocations for Educated at the Academy of the Holy Cross, in Washington, 1913 she married a Richmond businessman, Jacob Killian Bowman. death of her father, she and her mother moved to Richmond. In for Virginia women. She was born in Atlanta, Georgia. After the Bowman helped establish business and professional organizations A prominent business executive herself, John-Geline MacDonald

JOHN-GELINE MACDONALD BOWMAN (MAYCH 30, 1890-APTIL 14, 1946)



Capitol to be lowered to half-staff, the first time a woman had ever her death, the governor of Virginia ordered the flag on the State Wilson as an observer to the Versailles Peace Congress. After of Women in 1911 and in 1919 was appointed by President Woodrow behalf of women's issues. She was president of the National Council role in Democratic Party politics in order to advance her work on of visitors of the College of William and Mary. She took an active of the Virginia League of Women Voters, and a member of the board president of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia, a charter member to women's health and employment. Barrett was an honorary vice raise money and promote good child care and other issues relating

mission homes and wrote and traveled throughout the world to 1925, Barrett directed the national network of affiliated Crittenton First as vice president and then as president until her death in

for unmarried mothers and their children. the first philanthropic institution chartered by Congress, to care took part in founding the National Florence Crittenton Mission, in Georgia, and after she moved to northern Virginia in 1896, she Kate Waller Barrett earned a medical degree in 1892 while living assistance, or a good education. Born in Falmouth, Stafford County, and had few opportunities to obtain medical care, occupational mothers and their children who were often treated as outcasts Katherine Harwood Waller Barrett began caring for unmarried Soon after her marriage to Robert S. Barrett, an Episcopal minister,

KATHETINE HATWOOD WALLET BAITETT (JANUALY 24, 1858-FEBTUALY 23, 1925)



spite of blindness. She died in 1922 in New York City. Terhune completed her last book, a novel, at age eighty-eight in funds for an unfinished monument to the first president's mother. The Story of Mary Washington (1892), undertaken to help raise experiences abroad. She also wrote on historical themes, including Travel in Europe to improve her health led Terhune to record her

also emphasized the importance of education for women. she espoused the honorable profession of homemaking. Terhune advice was an immediate bestseller, the first of many books in which down-to-earth narrative with easy-to-follow recipes and domestic a housewife and mother in Common Sense in the Household (1871). Her War. Terhune shared her Virginia upbringing and lessons learned as minister. They moved to Newark, New Jersey, shortly before the Civil In 1856 Hawes married Edward Payson Terhune, a Presbyterian

. Aood s'ybad gy's Lady's Book. three more novels by 1860 and published stories in such national Alone, which received immediate public acclaim. She had written cultural life of the capital. In 1854 Hawes published her first novel, she attended a Presbyterian girls' school and partook of the rich school. In the mid-1840s the family moved to Richmond, where precociousness, hired tutors and briefly sent her to boarding Amelia County in 1830. Her parents, recognizing their daughter's spanned seventy-five years. She was born into a merchant family in domestic manuals, etiquette books, and cookbooks in a career that wrote more than seventy-five novels, memoirs, travel narratives,

MALY VITGINIA HAWES TETHUNE (DECEMBET 21, 1830-JUNE 3, 1922)



VICINIAN women^m HISTOTY



Women have been an integral part of life in Virginia since the earliest days of recorded history, yet their contributions have often been overlooked in the history books. Until well into the twentieth century, women could not serve in the military, vote, or hold public office, and written histories tended to focus on the deeds of great warriors and famous statesmen, ignoring women's roles as wives, mothers, teachers, nurses, farmers, artists, pioneers, laborers, and community builders.

Today, we recognize and celebrate women's accomplishments in all walks of life, particularly in March each year, which has been

designated by Congress as National Women's History Month. The Library of Virginia, in partnership with the Virginia Foundation for Women, presents the 2006 Virginia Women in History poster to honor eight women—past and present-who have made important contributions to Virginia and America. We encourage you to learn more about these fascinating women who saw things differently from their contemporaries, developed new approaches to old problems, strove for excellence based on the courage of their convictions, and initiated changes in Virginia and America that continue to have an impact on our lives today.



Mary virginia Hawes Terhune 1830-1922 Amelia county, writer

For seventy-five years Mary Virginia Hawes Terhune's pen name, Marion Harland, was nationally known to readers of her novels, short stories, and domestic advice.



Katherine Harwood Waller Barrett 1858-1925 STAFFORD COUNTY, REFORMER

Katherine Harwood Waller Barrett devoted her life to providing needed medical care, shelter, education, and training for unmarried mothers and their children.

JOHN-GELINE MACDONALD BOWMAN 1890-1946 RICHMOND, BUSINESS EXECUTIVE

John-Geline MacDonald Bowman helped establish business and professional organizations for Virginia women and served as president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.



Grace Brewster Murray Hopper 1906-1992 Arlington county, computer science pioneer and rear admiral

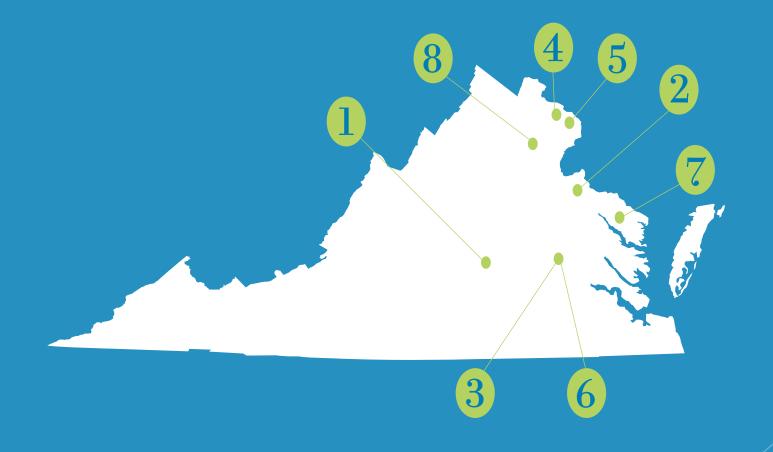
Nicknamed "Grandma COBOL," Grace Brewster Murray Hopper was a pioneer in computer science and the first woman to achieve the rank of rear admiral in the United States Navy.



VIIGINIA womenⁱⁿ HISTOTYO









SISTER MATIE MAJELLA BERG 1916-2004 **Arlington county** COLLEGE President

Sister Marie Majella Berg transformed Marymount University from a junior college for women to a coeducational university during thirty years as its president.



mary tyler freeman cheek Mcclenahan 1917-2005 RICHMOND, CIVIC Leader

Mary Tyler Freeman Cheek McClenahan worked to improve the life of Richmond residents and to preserve Virginia's history.

G. Anne Nelson Richardson 1956king and queen county Rappahannock Chief

G. Anne Nelson Richardson, chief of the Rappahannock since 1998, works to revitalize her community and win federal recognition for Virginia's Indians.



Benita fitzgerald mosley 1961-Haymarket, Media Executive and OLYMPIC GOLD MEDALIST

A track star and Olympic champion, Benita Fitzgerald Mosley serves as president and CEO of Women in Cable and Telecommunications and works to expand opportunities for young women in sports.

