

Louisville Women and the Suffrage Movement

100 Years of the 19th Amendment



ON THE COVER:

Kentucky Governor Edwin P. Morrow signing the 19th Amendment. Kentucky became the 23rd state to ratify the amendment. Library of Congress, Lot 5543



Credits:

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Note about the artwork: The pen-and-ink drawings are based on photos which varied in quality. Included are portraits of all the women whose photos we were able to locate.

★ Suff·rage, sŭf'·rĭj, *noun: the right or privilege of voting; franchise; the exercise of such a right; a vote given in deciding a controverted question or electing a person for an office or trust* ★

The Long Road to Voting Rights for Women

In the mid-1800s, women and men came together to advocate for women's rights, with voting or suffrage rights leading the list. These forward-thinking women and men advocated for suffrage to be granted to qualifying citizens once they reached voting age. What constitutes a qualifying citizen was the crux of the matter. It would take more than seven decades for women to be granted the right to vote.

The voting rights movement affected our entire nation, and Louisville women played a key role in that struggle. The Cave Hill Heritage Foundation is devoted to sharing the history and stories of our city as seen throughout Cave Hill Cemetery. We knew that 15 preeminent leaders of the suffrage movement rested within the cemetery. Further research revealed that more than 400 additional members of suffrage-related organizations rest alongside these leaders. Each of these women has a story to tell.

The stories of these inspiring leaders have only been publicized in recent years. As the United States celebrates the 100th birthday of the 19th amendment, efforts have been made nationwide to uncover and share information about this important period in our nation's history. Cave Hill Heritage Foundation is proud to partner in this endeavor, in hope that others may learn about the local leaders whose efforts have had and will continue to have an impact on generations of Louisvillians.

The Suffrage Movement in Kentucky

Though above the Mason Dixon line, Kentucky often followed the southern model in its politics. But the state defied that model when it came to women's suffrage. As early as the 1830s, a few Kentucky women could vote in school board elections. Other Kentucky women gained that right in the early 20th century. Kentucky was only marginally involved in the suffrage movement at first. While Lexington's women consistently demonstrated strong leadership in the state, Louisville's leadership role in Kentucky's suffrage movement almost didn't happen. But Louisville had the Ohio River, which offered ready transportation for both women and information. Thus, geography played a role in the emergence of Louisville's women as change agents for Kentucky and its citizens in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

The determination of specific leaders created momentum and ensured that Louisville and Kentucky would join women and men from other states to take the movement to fruition. These leaders included Margaret Watts, who worked to organize local women in the 1880s; Caroline Leech, who built connections with the temperance movement and provided continuity over the years; and Susan Look Avery, who lobbied Kentucky's legislature for bills that would support causes related to suffrage, founded the Woman's Club of Louisville, and encouraged club women to join her in pursuing suffrage. National suffrage leaders such as Susan B. Anthony and Carrie Chapman Catt came to Louisville to rally support among local citizens. The Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs worked to win the right of all women to vote in school elections. Between 1909 and 1915, the Louisville Woman Suffrage Association increased its membership from 29 to 4,000. Louisville's suffrage leaders led the state to adopt a national strategy devised by Carrie Chapman Catt creating a more unified approach toward eventual ratification of the 19th amendment.

A National Effort

Achieving the passage of the 19th amendment would take the courage and determination of many women and men. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott convened the Seneca Falls Convention in July 1848. Susan B. Anthony, who shaped the history of the movement, founded the National Woman Suffrage Association with Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1869. A more moderate organization, the American Woman Suffrage Association, was led by Lucy Stone. Despite divergent views on how to reach their objective, the two groups merged in 1880 to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Over the years, new groups were formed, and new leaders such as Carrie Chapman Catt, Anna Howard Shaw, Alice Paul, Julia Ward Howe, and Sojourner Truth emerged.

The women who convened the Seneca Falls Convention were all abolitionists. Women who joined the movement as it gained momentum supported education for all, including African Americans. They supported early childhood education and the settlement house movement, causes that improved the lives of the poor and socially disadvantaged. These women were doctors and educators. They were police officers and faith leaders. Some were educated in fields that women were often barred from entering. These leaders formed strong and enduring alliances for equality. They founded organizations that continue to this day to act on behalf of the well-being of girls and women. They were women of courage and conviction at a time when standing up for equality could be dangerous, especially for African American women. But those determined women persevered in the face of daunting odds.

The efforts of women all over the country, including those of Louisville women, culminated in the passage by Congress of the 19th amendment giving suffrage to women on June 4, 1919. By June 16, seven states had ratified the amendment. On January 6, 1920, Kentucky became the 23rd state to ratify the amendment. Governor Edwin P. Morrow signed the bill, which had passed both houses of the Kentucky legislature by significant margins. In August 1920, Tennessee became the 36th state to ratify the amendment, giving it the backing of the required three-quarters of the states. On August 18, 1920, the 19th amendment to the United States Constitution became the law of the land. Eventually all the states would ratify the amendment, with Mississippi becoming the final state to ratify in 1984.

Honoring Louisville's Suffragists

More than 400 Louisville suffragists, including most of the movement's leaders, were laid to rest at Cave Hill Cemetery. Several Jewish women from prominent Louisville families who were leaders in the movement are buried in The Temple Cemetery on Preston Highway. Almost all the African American women who were active in the movement are buried at Eastern and Louisville Cemeteries. Their courage in the face of post-Civil War attitudes and the Jim Crow laws of the time is especially laudable.

Cave Hill Heritage Foundation honors and celebrates all of these women, 28 of whom are featured in this booklet. Each election day, the Foundation joins with the Louisville Metro Office for Women, the League of Women Voters, Frazier History Museum, and Filson Historical Society to shine a spotlight on the movement, its leaders, and its extraordinary outcome by producing educational materials and conducting special tours and historical reenactments designed to educate and enlighten Louisville citizens.

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701 Baxter Ave., Louisville, KY 40204

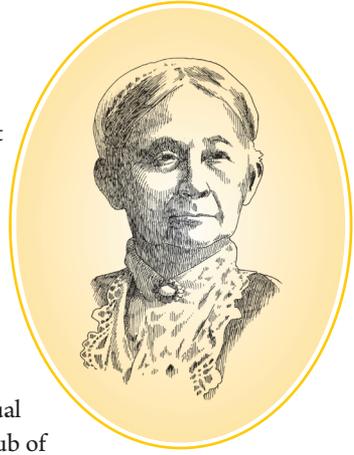
Susan Look Avery (1817–1915)

In March 1889, a small group gathered in the parlor of Susan Avery’s home, at Fourth and Broadway in Louisville, to organize a movement intended to raise the status of women and gain them the right to vote.

This was the first meeting of the Louisville Equal Rights Association, which later became the Louisville Woman Suffrage Association. Within 30 years, the organization had grown from 14 to more than 400 members. Avery was also instrumental in founding the Kentucky Equal Rights Association (1888) and the Woman’s Club of Louisville (1890).

Born in Massachusetts, Avery grew up in rural New York and moved to Louisville in 1847 with her husband, Benjamin F. Avery, who opened a highly successful plow factory. The Averys were fervent abolitionists and supported the Union during the Civil War.

Susan Avery began her career as a full-time social reformer at age 68, after her husband died and their six children were grown. She remained a passionate activist until her death at age 98. Among the causes she supported were racial integration, the temperance movement, and pacifism. A prominent figure in the national as well as local woman suffrage movement, she hosted such notable figures as Susan B. Anthony, Booker T. Washington, Lucy Stone, and Henry Blackwell. She and other Louisville women helped sponsor bills in the Kentucky legislature to give married women the right to control their property, make wills, and gain custody of their children after the death of their husbands.



★ Section O, Lot 188 ★

Emily P. Beeler (1860–1943)

Emily Beeler and her sister, Elizabeth, were among the earliest members of the Louisville Equal Rights Association. Emily was elected vice president of LERA in 1892. She devoted her life to teaching young children, becoming the first principal of Louisville’s only kindergarten for African American children, Knox Mission Kindergarten at Knox Presbyterian Church. Within a year of the school’s founding, enrollment had increased from 10 to 65 children. In 1904, Beeler became kindergarten director at a school in Puerto Rico.

In Louisville, the kindergarten and suffrage movements were closely associated. Brought to the United States by German immigrants in the 1850s, the kindergarten movement advocated directed play with educational toys designed to teach children basic spatial, cognitive, and social skills. When Beeler began teaching, kindergarten classes were not included in most public school systems but were supported by private organizations, many headed by women. Among these was the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union, of which Beeler was a member. Women in the kindergarten movement were encouraged to bring their gifts of nurture and cooperation to their teaching and to areas of social reform, including working for suffrage.

★ **Section P, Lot 850** ★

Alice Barbee Castleman (1843-1926)

Born in Louisville, Alice Barbee Castleman became a prominent member of the Woman’s Club of Louisville and was elected first vice president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association in 1910 and 1911. Her father, John Barbee, was mayor of Louisville. She married John Breckinridge Castleman, a prominent businessman in Louisville, who advocated for desegregation in public parks.

Alice Castleman was a member of the Board of Lady Managers for the 1893 Columbian Exposition. Sanctioned by the U.S. Congress to monitor women’s involvement in the fair, the board became a platform for women from various organizations to promote their views on womanhood and the expansion of women’s rights. Known as a philanthropist, Castleman was active in mission work of the Episcopal Church, including serving as secretary of the Girls’ Friendly Society, a group that promoted purity



among working girls. She was also active in the Filson Historical Society and served as president of the board of the Louisville Training School for Nurses.

★ Section O, Lot 95 ★

Margaret Weissinger Castleman

(1880–1945)

Born in Louisville, Margaret Weissinger Castleman was active in a number of local social, political, and arts organizations and became a powerful public speaker on women’s causes. She served as president of the Louisville Woman Suffrage Association and became second vice president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association after KERA met in Louisville in 1919. The Kentucky Democratic Party appointed her campaign chair for Kentucky women in 1919. In 1920, she became a member of the Women’s National Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee. She and her husband, Samuel Torbitt Castleman, a relative of John B. Castleman, and their four children lived on South Fourth Street in Louisville.



★ Section I, Lot 13 ★

Julia Blackburn Duke Henning

(1875–1961)

Born in Louisville, Julia Blackburn Duke Henning was a leader in the woman suffrage movement and co-founded the Louisville League of Women Voters, becoming the league’s first president in 1920. She was a member of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association and served as the chair of congressional work for KERA in 1917 and 1919. She married Samuel Cowan Henning, a stockbroker, in 1897, and the two had three children. Julia Henning was also a leader in the Frontier Nursing movement, which promoted the training of nurse midwives and health care for mothers and children in rural Kentucky.



★ Section 30, Lot 133 ★

Caroline Apperson Leech (1850–1929)

Born in Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, Caroline Apperson Leech became one of the earliest supporters of the suffrage movement in Louisville after moving there and marrying James A. Leech, a banker. She became a suffrage supporter through her involvement in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which worked to prohibit the sale and consumption of alcohol and to address social problems resulting from alcohol abuse, such as domestic violence. WCTU leaders believed that the Bible supported gender equality and that the enfranchisement of women would benefit mothers and families and purify society.



As the Kentucky delegate to the WCTU annual convention in Baltimore in 1895, Leech met Susan B. Anthony, Anna Howard Shaw, and other leading suffragists. When British suffragist Ethel Snowden came to speak in Louisville in 1908, she stayed with Leech. In 1912, Leech served as Kentucky's delegate to the convention of the National Association of Woman Suffrage Societies in Philadelphia. In 1914, she spoke in favor of a motion to support woman's suffrage at the national convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She later recalled this as the proudest moment of her life.

As chair of the Louisville Republican Women's Campaign Committee, Leech campaigned for Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover in the 1920s. She was a leader in many local reform efforts, including campaigns to improve schools and health services, promote sanitation, eradicate tuberculosis, and end illiteracy and child labor. She also was a leader in the Outdoor Art League, which organized citizens to clean up trash, plant trees and gardens, and set aside land for parks and playgrounds.

★ Section O, Lot 204 ★

Mary Eleanor Tarrant Little (1872–1917)

Mary Eleanor Tarrant Little was among a small group of suffragists who made an effort to reach out to African American women and encourage them to register and vote in local school district elections. In 1912, Kentucky women who could read and write were granted school suffrage, the right to vote in local school district elections. Her husband, Presbyterian minister John Little, founded Presbyterian Colored Missions, which provided educational and health services to African Americans.

Born in Mississippi, Little moved to Louisville with her family in the 1880s. While studying and working as a teaching assistant at the University of Chicago, she found her calling—to improve education for all children regardless of class or race. She likely saw suffrage as a way for women to use their voting power to bring about change.

In Chicago, Little observed the role of settlement houses, inspired by social reformers such as Jane Addams, in improving education and social services in poor and immigrant neighborhoods. In 1897, Presbyterian minister Archibald Hill founded Neighborhood House, the first settlement house in Kentucky, and asked Little to become its director in 1902. Her work included outreach to a community that during those years was made up largely of Jews fleeing anti-Semitic violence in Russia. She spent much of her time making home visits, often as many as 50 in a morning. Little also managed a wide variety of community programs—a kindergarten, a nursing service, a public bath house, a circulating library, a “penny savings bank for children,” classes in English and vocational skills, and tutoring for children who were falling behind in school. Neighborhood House is still in operation as a community center in Louisville’s Portland neighborhood.

★ Section 29, Lot 14 ★

Patsie Edwards Sloan Martin (circa 1892–1980)

Patsie Edwards Sloan Martin was active in Parent Teacher Associations at the local, state, and national levels and was one of the first African American female police officers in Louisville. She served numerous terms as president of the local PTA and was a leader in the Kentucky Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers Association. In the 1940s she became president of the national PTA, which honored her with a lifetime membership.

Hired as a police officer in 1929, she served until 1938, when she and three other women (including Fannie Givens, profiled on p. 17) were fired by Safety Director Sam H. McMeekin, who claimed the women had no specific duties. In their appeal, the women cited their assistance with rape cases and other work that could be done better by women than men, including searching female prisoners, counseling children, and mediating family quarrels. The appeal was dismissed by Police Chief John M. Malley.

Because of her standing in the community, Martin’s support was sought for projects to build an Ohio River bridge and to fund local parks. In 1931, she was appointed to the Conference on the Status of the American Negro under the National Recovery Act, along with other women who were prominent in the community. She was active in the Republican party and led numerous political

rallies, giving speeches that often were broadcast on the radio. Martin is buried with her second husband, Cliff Martin, a laborer, in Cave Hill Cemetery, along with her daughter Patsie and son Joseph. Her first husband, Abe Sloan, a chauffeur and taxi driver, died in 1948 and is buried in Louisville Cemetery.

★ Section 35, Lot 393 ★

Jennie Angell Mengel (1872–1934)

Jennie Angell Mengel served twice as president of the Louisville Woman Suffrage Association, helping the organization grow in numbers and visibility. LWSA members staffed booths at the Kentucky State Fair, staged rallies, and established a headquarters on Fourth Street. In 1919, Mengel spearheaded a lobbying effort to gain ratification of the 19th amendment by the Kentucky state legislature. On January 6, 1920, Kentucky became the 23rd state to ratify the amendment.



Born in Michigan, Mengel moved to Louisville to take a teaching job after graduating from Cornell University. She met her husband, Herbert Mengel, when the two of them were living in the same boarding house. He and his brothers had emigrated from Germany and founded a successful lumber business in Louisville. As a teacher, Mengel became a strong advocate for better education for girls and viewed women's suffrage as a means to improve education. She reported to the Woman's Club of Louisville that she had visited many of Kentucky's rural schools and discovered an "appalling" level of illiteracy. In a 1909 Louisville *Courier Journal* editorial, she wrote that education was the most vital issue facing the state and nation.

Mengel's commitment to education continued into her later years. In 1921, she became president of the Louisville branch of the League of Women Voters, founded as an effort to educate newly enfranchised women. At the age of 53, she earned an M.A. degree in history from the University of Louisville. "Civilization is still in the fight against that quadruple alliance—ignorance, disease, vice, and crime," she commented, "and women have always helped to fight these enemies." Mengel died in a car crash in 1934.

★ Section 29, Lot 19 ★

Abby Meguire Roach (1876–1966)

A widely read poet, novelist, and short-story writer, Abby Meguire Roach had her first poem published when she was 9 years old. At age 12, she wrote her first epic poem in six cantos. At age 13, she collaborated in the writing of a novel that was published in a woman’s home magazine in Philadelphia. Roach wrote and spoke often on the topic of women’s suffrage, a cause that she was passionate about. She was active in the Woman’s Club of Louisville.

Born in Philadelphia, she moved to Louisville as a young girl in 1881 and married Neill Roach in 1899. He was president of the Neill Roach Dairy Company, which later merged with Ewing Dairy. He also was instrumental in founding the Babies Milk Fund, which in its first two years cut infant mortality in half.

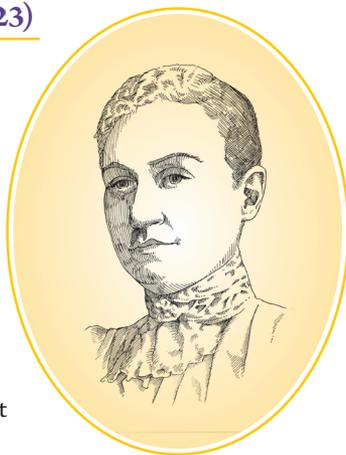
Abby Roach had short stories published in a number of leading magazines, including *Cosmopolitan* and *Harper’s Magazine*. She published a bestselling novel, *Some Successful Marriages*, in 1906 and wrote a regular column, “Poems for Our Time” for the Louisville *Courier Journal* for decades. Roach was featured in *Contemporary American Women Poets*, an anthology published in the 1930s.

★ Section 14, Lot 276 ★

Patty Blackburn Semple (1853–1923)

Patty Blackburn Semple was one of only a few leading Louisville suffragists who encouraged African American women to register and vote after Kentucky granted women who could read and write the right to vote in local school district elections in 1912. Many in Kentucky, and throughout the South, argued against women’s suffrage because extending the vote to women would enfranchise black women. Semple also promoted literacy among African Americans. As a member and one-time president of the Louisville Free Kindergarten Society, she supported efforts to train teachers and make kindergarten classes accessible to African American children.

Semple’s parents were from prominent Louisville families and owned a local hardware store. She moved to Washington, D.C., to marry J. Fred Effinger, a mining executive, but returned to Louisville with her baby daughter after the short marriage ended in divorce.



Semple taught history and literature at the college level and encouraged girls and young women to further their education. In 1893, she founded Semple Collegiate School, a college preparatory school for girls (forerunner of Louisville Collegiate School) and was active in organizations that gave scholarships to young women who entered post-secondary education. She and her daughter and granddaughter all graduated from Vassar College. The first president of the Woman's Club of Louisville, founded in 1890, Semple was also the first female trustee of the Louisville Free Public Library. During World War I, she served as Kentucky chair of a U.S. Food Administration department that promoted the conservation of food, especially sugar and wheat flour. Authorities in Washington, D.C., proclaimed Kentucky's program the most successful in the country.

★ Section A, Lot 255 ★

Mary Parker Verhoeff (1872–1962)

Born in Louisville, Mary Parker Verhoeff and her younger sister, Carolyn (profiled on p. 15), were both supporters of the suffragist cause. They never married and lived together most of their lives. Their father, Herman, emigrated to the U.S. from Germany in the 1830s. He went into the grain business in Louisville and built the first grain elevator south of the Ohio River in 1873.

Verhoeff was a member of the National Woman's Party, which practiced more militant tactics than other organizations working for women's suffrage, including picketing the White House. While many women's groups advocated special protections for women, the NWP focused on ending gender discrimination and removing barriers to women's achievement, especially in the professions. Verhoeff herself worked in the male-dominated field of geography.

She did her most important research in the mountains of eastern Kentucky, publishing a book in 1911 that examined how the culture of the area was affected by its topography, which kept the people isolated and hindered economic development. In another book, she criticized the Army Corps of Engineers for wasting money on an expensive boondoggle to create a waterway for transporting coal instead of using the cheaper option of rail. Ignored at the time, Verhoeff was later proven to be correct.

★ Section F, Lot 490 ★



Carolyn Parker Verhoeff (1876–1975)

Carolyn Parker Verhoeff, who joined her older sister, Mary (profiled on p. 14), in supporting the suffragist cause, was also known as a leading advocate for animal welfare. She and her sister were both members of the National Woman's Party, which worked to end gender discrimination and remove barriers for women, especially in the workplace. In 1916, she represented Louisville at the Kentucky Equal Rights Association convention in Lexington and marched in Chicago's suffrage parade. Verhoeff, a graduate of Vassar College, also was active in the College Club, an organization that provided college scholarships to promising female high-school graduates, supported higher salaries for high-school teachers, and helped fund women's dormitories at co-educational universities.

Verhoeff taught kindergarten early in her career and wrote three children's books that carried a strong message about the humane treatment of animals. A lover of animals and a vegetarian since the age of 7, she was horrified by her first visit to a dog pound. In 1922, she organized a movement to replace existing pounds with a more modern shelter system. She worked with the Animal Rescue League to install water troughs in the city for horses and mules. She also worked for more humane treatment of animals used in research; she was honored for those efforts by the University of Louisville Medical School (1957) and the National Society of Medical Research (1959).

★ Section F, Lot 491 ★

Adelaide Schroeder Whiteside (1869–1942)

A long-time principal in the Louisville Public School system, Adelaide Schroeder Whiteside is credited with establishing the first nursery school in the South, helping initiate free kindergartens in Louisville, and forming the committee that opened the first public playground at Brook and Walnut Streets. Whiteside's father, Herman Schroeder, a German immigrant, opened a successful grocery business in Louisville. Her husband, Harry R. Whiteside, son of a grocer in Jeffersonville, Indiana, developed a wholesale produce business.

A renowned orator, Whiteside used her public speaking skills to promote a variety of educational initiatives. In 1915, with women's suffrage on the ballot in New Jersey and New York, she delivered



178 addresses across those states in support of the amendment. She took part in a 28-hour campaign at Columbus Circle, a mass celebration at Madison Square Garden, and a pre-election suffrage parade, where she carried the yellow Kentucky suffrage banner. She also joined suffragists in Washington, D.C., to speak in favor of a national suffrage amendment.

Many in Kentucky, and in the South in general, argued against women's suffrage because extending the vote to women would also enfranchise black women. But Whiteside, along with leading Louisville suffragists Eleanor Tarrant Little (profiled on p. 10) and Patty Blackburn Semple (profiled on p. 13), encouraged black women to register and vote in local school district elections, after school suffrage was expanded in 1912 to include Kentucky women who could read and write.

★ **Section Q, Lot 82** ★

Emma J. Woerner (1884-1955)

A long-time educator in Kentucky, Emma J. Woerner served as president of the Louisville Equal Rights Association and was a member of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association.

She began her career teaching primary grades at the Straight Street Mining Company camp in Bell County, in southeastern Kentucky. Woerner was called back to Louisville, her hometown, in 1911 to join the first faculty of the new Broadway Elementary School. She later became the first and only principal of the J.M. Atherton High School for Girls, now Atherton High School, when it opened in 1924. One of the oldest public high schools in Louisville, Atherton became co-educational in 1950. Woerner remained at Atherton for 31 years, encouraging students to be active in social and cultural affairs beyond the school curriculum. She and junior high principal Samuel V. Noe, who became superintendent of Louisville Public Schools in the early 1960s, led their staffs in providing food and shelter to people left homeless by the historic 1937 flood.

During her summers, Woerner served as Dean of Women at the University of Kentucky, her alma mater, and taught classes at the University of Louisville and at Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, now Eastern Kentucky University.

★ **Section 11, Lot 74** ★

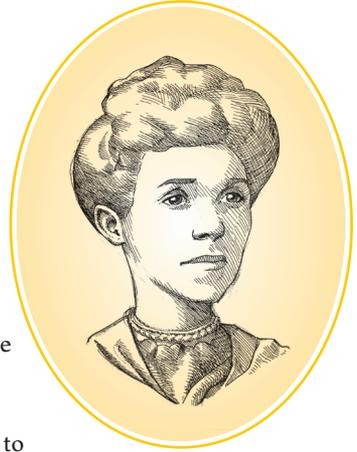


Suffragists Buried at Eastern Cemetery

641 Baxter Ave., Louisville, KY 40204

Fannie Rosalind Hicks Givens (circa 1876–1947)

A renowned artist who became one of Louisville's earliest African American woman police officers in 1927, Fannie Givens was a trustee of the headquarters of the National Association of Colored Women (NACW). She traveled widely for the NACW, the Baptist World Alliance, and America's World Union of Women for International Concord and Peace. Givens made five international trips and was also active in local politics in Louisville.



She was born in the Chicago area but moved to Louisville as a child. Her parents were born in Kentucky and probably had been enslaved, as they are frequently referenced as having “migrated north” after the Civil War. In 1895, she married James Edward Givens, a graduate of Harvard and professor at State University.

Givens is listed in commercial ads in the Louisville City Directory as an artist and portrait artist, the only African American listed under those titles. She taught art lessons in her home on Finzer Street and held public exhibits in major cities. She served as head of the art department at State University and as head of the Kentucky Association of Colored Women. In her history of the NACW, Elizabeth Lindsay Davis credits Givens with portraits of “bank presidents and others of note.” Givens painted much-praised portraits of Booker T. Washington and John Lewis Waller, who was U. S. Consul to Madagascar; the Waller portrait hung in the Harrison White House.

She worked as a police officer until 1938, when she and three other women were fired by Safety Director Sam H. McMeekin, who claimed the women had no specific duties. In their appeal, the women cited their assistance with rape cases and other work that could be done better by women than men, including searching female prisoners, counseling children, and mediating family quarrels. The appeal was dismissed by Police Chief John M. Malley.

A plaque placed by Zeta Phi Beta Sorority at Givens' gravesite commemorates her service as national president of the organization.

Georgia Anne Nugent (circa 1872–1940)

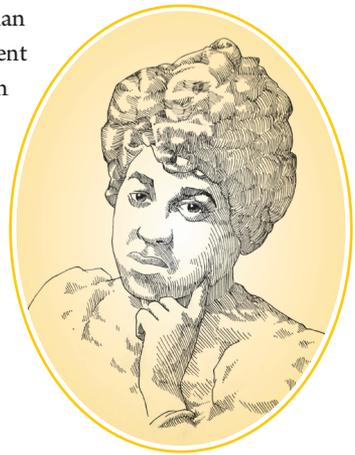
Alice Emma Nugent (1876–1971)

Mollie Nugent Williams (1867–1936)

Ida Bell Nugent Paey (1880–1958)

These four sisters, buried with other family members at Eastern Cemetery, are typical of many Louisville African American suffragists whose parents were born during slavery but worked hard to provide a better life for their children. Their father, George Nugent, a janitor most of his life, and their mother, Anna Foster Nugent, a laundress, encouraged their daughters to pursue higher education and become leaders in the community.

In 1896, **Georgia Nugent**, a teacher for more than 48 years, helped organize the Woman's Improvement Club, which focused on training African American women as kindergarten teachers. She also helped form the Kentucky Association of Colored Women's Clubs, which joined the National Association of Colored Women (NACW) in 1906. She supported NACW efforts to promote women's suffrage and education of the newly enfranchised, noting at the organization's 1920 convention that "the ballot without intelligence back of it is a menace instead of a blessing."



Alice Nugent taught high school and was active in many church and civic organizations, choosing to take a less visible role than her sister Georgia. A long-time member of the Kentucky Association of Colored Women, she wrote the group's official song. She took charge of children's programming when the National Association of Colored Women held its convention in Louisville in 1910. She was instrumental in making the Nugent home, on Sixth Street, a welcoming station for important figures visiting the city. Among her guests was Mary McLeod Bethune, who visited Louisville in 1941 as director of the National Youth Administration, a New Deal program.



Mollie Nugent Williams was most comfortable being a quiet helper but took on leadership roles, including chairing the executive board of the Kentucky Association of Colored Women's Clubs. She served on the board of the Baptist Women's Education Convention and spoke at the Baptist Women's Convention. She worked as a seamstress and her husband, Tom Williams, was a porter.



Ida Bell Nugent Paey lived and taught in Louisville until 1908, when she married Andrew Lyman Paey, a physician, and moved to Norfolk, Va. The U. S. Census and City Directories list her in a variety of roles in Norfolk, including superintendent (1914), probation officer (1913 and 1918), and manager (1947). She was founder and president of a day nursery that cared for children while their parents were at work, welcoming "without charge destitute, neglected, mistreated or abandoned children" to instruct them "in morals, religious principles, and the rudiments of education." She also served as vice president of the Negro Organization Society, whose purpose was "to use every possible means to see that the Negro not only has his chance, but that, having it, he will use it in the wisest possible way for the good of his race and his country."

Mamie E. Lee Steward (1869–1930)

Mamie E. Lee Steward was a skilled fundraiser and a powerful leader in the African American community, as was her husband, William Steward. Both came from families that were more affluent than the majority of African Americans. William Steward became Kentucky's first black letter carrier in 1875. He later was editor and owner of the *American Baptist*, a national publication of black Baptists, and chair of the board of State University, now Simmons College of Kentucky, a Louisville school founded by black Baptists.



During her 30 years as president of the Baptist Women's Education Convention, Mamie Steward helped raise more than \$100,000. As president of the Women's Education Convention, she was credited with raising much of the \$40,000 donated to State University to establish a women's dormitory and domestic science building.

In 1921, Mamie Steward was a delegate to the city GOP and captain of the 9th ward. She also served as secretary of the West-End Republican League of Colored Women. She and colleague Mary Cook Parrish (profiled on p. 21) served as mentors to younger African American suffragists.

Suffragists Buried at Louisville Cemetery

1339 Poplar Level Rd., Louisville, KY 40217

Mary Virginia Cook Parrish

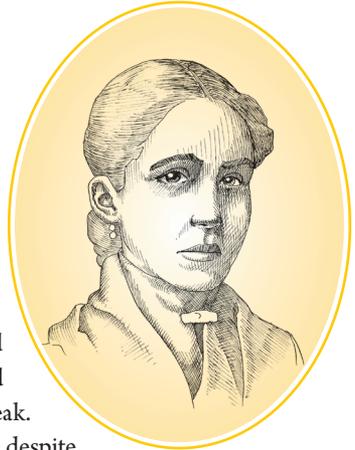
(1863–1945)

Known for her powerful intellect, writing ability, and rhetorical and business skills, Mary Virginia Cook Parrish played a leading role in numerous church and community organizations. While still in her 20s, she spoke at national conventions of Baptists and of newspaper editors and publishers. Parrish served as an officer and statistician in the National Association of Colored Women; her first speech to this body was received so well that she was granted additional time to speak.

She was born near Bowling Green, Ky., where, despite a limited formal education, she was invited to teach in a private academy because of her intellectual aptitude. William Simmons and the New England American Baptist Woman's Hope Society supported her education, in New England and at Louisville's State University, now Simmons College. She graduated at the top of both her normal school in 1883 and her college class in 1887, becoming principal of the normal school and teacher of Latin and mathematics at State University. In 1892, she joined the faculty of Eckstein Norton Institute, a newly established industrial training school for African Americans in Bullitt County. Six years later, she married Charles H. Parrish, a minister and president of Eckstein Norton.

Mary Cook Parrish wrote and edited columns for a variety of newspapers, often under the pen name Grace Ermine. She organized the first parent-teacher organization for Louisville's "Colored Schools" and helped, successfully, to petition for the city's first African American playground. She also co-founded the Phillis Wheatley branch of the YWCA.

In 1892, Parrish joined a group of black women in Frankfort to protest a proposed state law requiring segregated railway cars. She and Lavinia Sneed were given time to speak before the General Assembly. Beginning in 1921, Parrish served as delegate to local and state Republican party conventions and alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago.



Lizzie Green Bates (circa 1856–1916)

Both Lizzie Green Bates and her husband, Charles Bates, were born in Woodford County, Ky., and had likely been enslaved. They moved to Louisville, where Lizzie Bates was active in the Baptist Women’s Educational Convention, formed to support State University, now Simmons College. She was an effective fundraiser for the school. For example, in October 1907, she reported on her visit to a white Presbyterian church in Louisville, which made a “liberal offering” toward the dormitory project after hearing her speak.

In 1899, Bates participated in the founding of Louisville’s Red Cross Hospital (not associated with the American Red Cross), which served the black community and provided a place for African American physicians, who were not allowed to practice in other hospitals. She served as chair of the hospital’s women’s board until her death.

Charles Bates, a Baptist minister, often drew large crowds to witness his baptisms. For example, in March 1905, the Louisville *Courier Journal* reported that spectators lined Beargrass Creek to witness the baptism of 60 converts in the icy water.

Bertha Par Simmons Whedbee (1876–1960)

Hired in 1922 as Louisville’s first African American policewoman, Bertha Whedbee was active in many local causes. She was one of six graduates of the first training class for African American kindergarten teachers. During World War I, she led a girls’ patriotic league in such activities as growing food and sewing warm comforters for soldiers. Whedbee also served on the board of the Phillis Wheatley YWCA. She was a longtime contributor to the Urban League, honored in 1959 for 25 years of service.



Born in West Virginia, she moved to Louisville by the mid-1890s and married Ellis D. Whedbee, a physician, in 1898. Ellis Whedbee was one of the founders of Louisville’s Red Cross Hospital (not associated with the American Red Cross), which served African Americans. Bertha Whedbee was also intimately involved with the hospital, helping to train nurses and chairing the women’s board of the hospital after the death of its original chair, Lizzie Bates (profiled on p. 22). She also served as chair of the hospital’s women’s auxiliary, as president of the Bluegrass State Medical Society, and as a member of the program committee of the National Medical and Dental Association.

As a police officer, Bertha Whedbee testified for the prosecution in the trial of a white man accused of raping a 5-year-old black child. The man was kept in jail for three weeks, indicating the amount of evidence against him, including testimonies from the examining physician and eyewitnesses who saw the man leaving the girl’s bedroom. Still, the grand jury ultimately released the suspect. In 1927, Whedbee resigned from the police department in protest after the only other two African American officers in the department were dismissed by a newly elected city administration.

Suffragists Buried at The Temple Cemetery

2716 Preston Hwy., Louisville, KY 40217

Florence Brandeis (1861–1941)

Born in Louisville, Florence Brandeis was one of the first woman physicians to practice in the city. She specialized in pediatrics and gynecology, which were among the few fields available to women physicians during the late 1800s. She was a long-time member of both the Woman's Club of Louisville and of the Louisville Woman Suffrage Association (LWSA). One of her first cousins, Louis Brandeis, gained fame as a lawyer and Supreme Court justice.



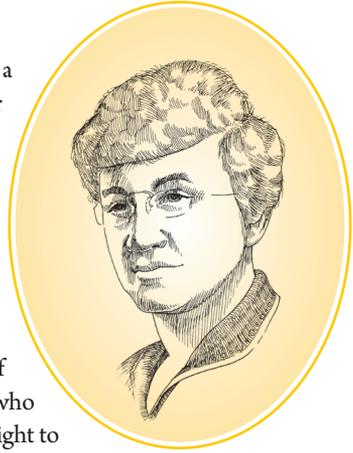
Members of the Brandeis family emigrated to Louisville in the 1850s from Bohemia, then a province of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and now part of the Czech Republic. Many in the family supported the Revolutions of 1848, which aimed to liberalize the Austrian state, and after the failure of those revolutions, sought refuge in the New World. Brandeis' father, Samuel, a physician, provided medical care to the Union Army during the Civil War. Following the family tradition, Florence Brandeis studied medicine at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, one of very few medical schools that admitted women.

In 1887, she helped open Louisville's first nursing school and urged women to enter this new profession. In an era when medical science was transformed by the germ theory of disease, she worked to improve sanitary standards in schools and kindergartens, serving for many years as Sanitary Inspector and Medical Inspector of the city's public schools. She promoted children's health and supported playgrounds in the city's parks. In 1921, as a volunteer with the YWCA, she ridiculed popular beliefs that exercise harmed girls' health, declaring that "more persons suffer from lack of exercise than from too much exercise."

Other members of the Brandeis family also worked for the rights and well-being of women, including Florence's brother Albert Brandeis, a lawyer. He was a member of LWSA and worked on such social reforms as the drafting and passage of child labor laws and the establishment of a juvenile court.

Jennie Maas Flexner (1882–1944)

Support for women’s suffrage seems to have been a Flexner family tradition. Jennie Maas Flexner, her parents, and her two sisters were all members of the Louisville Woman Suffrage Association (LWSA). In 1911, Flexner headed the LWSA Legislative Committee and helped make arrangements to hold the annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Louisville. She also served the Kentucky Equal Rights Association as the head of its Press Committee. In 1912, Kentucky women who could read and write gained school suffrage, the right to vote in local school district elections. The Flexner sisters joined members of almost all the city’s women’s organizations in urging qualified women to register and vote.



After attending local public schools, Jennie Flexner began her career as a secretary. In 1905, when the Louisville Free Public Library opened, she joined its staff and later received a certificate from the School of Library Service at Western Reserve University. She served as head of the circulation department from 1912 to 1928. In her pioneering books on circulation management and library services, she encouraged librarians to focus on a new role: serving readers rather than simply managing books. “How many people in Louisville has Miss Jennie Flexner inoculated with the reading bug?” asked an editorial in the *Louisville-Herald Post* in 1928, when Flexner left Louisville to accept a position at the New York Public Library.

Flexner worked with the New York library’s book selection department to build a collection that would serve readers of different age groups, ethnic backgrounds, and interests. In the 1930s, she educated refugees who came to America, and during World War II she served as an advisor to the Council on Books in Wartime.

Jennie Flexner was part of a prominent Jewish family. Her uncles included the educator Abraham Flexner, the physician Simon Flexner, and the attorney Bernard Flexner. Her father, Jacob Aaron Flexner, a pharmacist and physician, and her mother, Rosa Maas Flexner, were both born in Kentucky to parents who were German-speaking immigrants from Europe. Her sister Hortense Flexner became a well-known poet, and her other sister, Caroline Flexner, worked for the United Nations.

Rebecca Rosenthal Judah (1866–1932)

In 1912, when Kentucky women who could read and write won school suffrage, the right to vote in local school district elections, Rebecca Rosenthal Judah led a committee of the Louisville Woman Suffrage Association (LWSA) that urged qualified women to register and vote. The committee asked employers to put registration slips into workers' pay packets and sent speakers to address African American audiences. Because most Louisville African American women could read and write, school suffrage gave them the right to vote. On election days in 1912, 1913, and 1914, Judah and her colleagues got out the vote by telephone, sent cars to transport voters to the polls, and supervised polling places to be sure voters were not harassed.

In 1913, Judah was a delegate to the annual convention of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association and was elected treasurer of the organization—the only Jewish woman among the officers. After Kentucky women won the right to vote in 1920, she helped found the Louisville League of Women Voters.

Her husband, Jacob B. Judah, was also a member of LWSA and supportive of his wife's efforts; he hosted several pro-suffrage events at Kaufmann-Strauss Co., a Louisville department store where he was manager.

Rebecca Judah's other volunteer activities included founding and serving as first president of the Louisville branch of the National Council of Jewish Women and serving on the board of Neighborhood House, a settlement house set up by Presbyterian ministers but supported by many prominent members of the Jewish community. Neighborhood House originally served orthodox Jewish refugees from Russia, who arrived in great numbers starting in the 1880s.

Lena Levy Tachau (1868–1961)

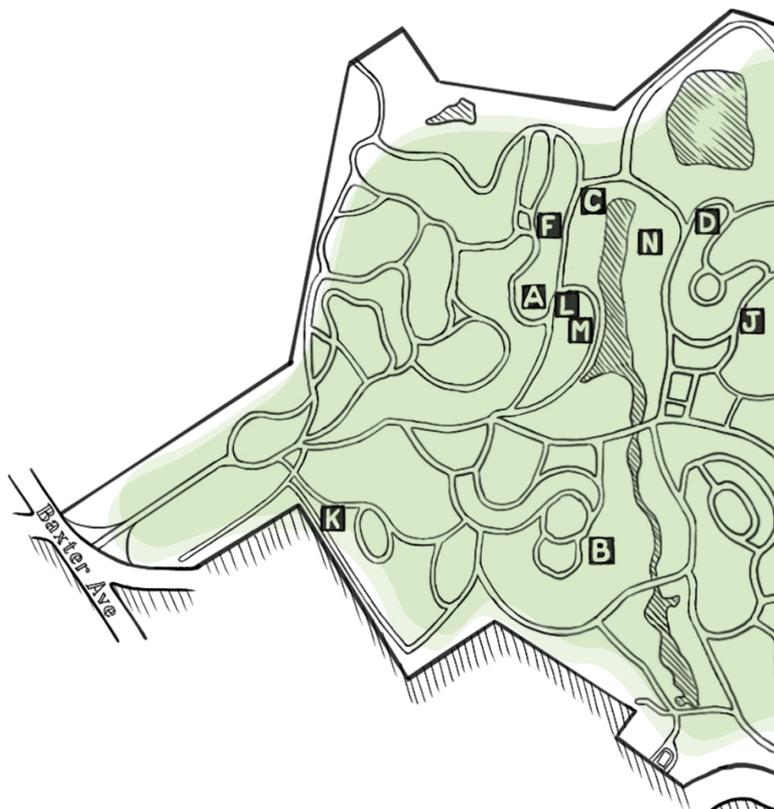
As a member of the Louisville Woman Suffrage Association (LWSA) and chair of the legislative committee of the Woman's Club of Louisville, Lena Levy Tachau encouraged women to register and vote following the 1912 passage of school suffrage, giving Kentucky women who could read and write the right to vote in local school district elections. She and Rebecca Rosenthal Judah helped organize a telephone campaign—very innovative at the time—to reach new voters. Tachau reported at the October 1912 meeting of the Woman's Club that about 12,738 women, approximately one-fifth of qualified voters, had registered, and claimed that this was the “largest percentage recorded in any city.”

Tachau collaborated with former teacher Sarah Webb Maury to make nutritious lunches available to all public school pupils, who too often, the two women explained, “bought pickles, pretzels, or ice-cream cones from street vendors.” Maury and Tachau convinced the Louisville superintendent of schools to introduce a program that provided nutritious school lunches to children for only a penny in 29 Louisville schools. They co-authored a book, *A Penny Lunch*, that described their system and included recipes.

Tachau's parents were German-speaking Jewish immigrants from Europe who settled in Kentucky. Her husband, Emil S. Tachau, served on the board of Neighborhood House, a settlement house in Louisville's Portland neighborhood. He was also among the founders of Louisville's Jewish Hospital.

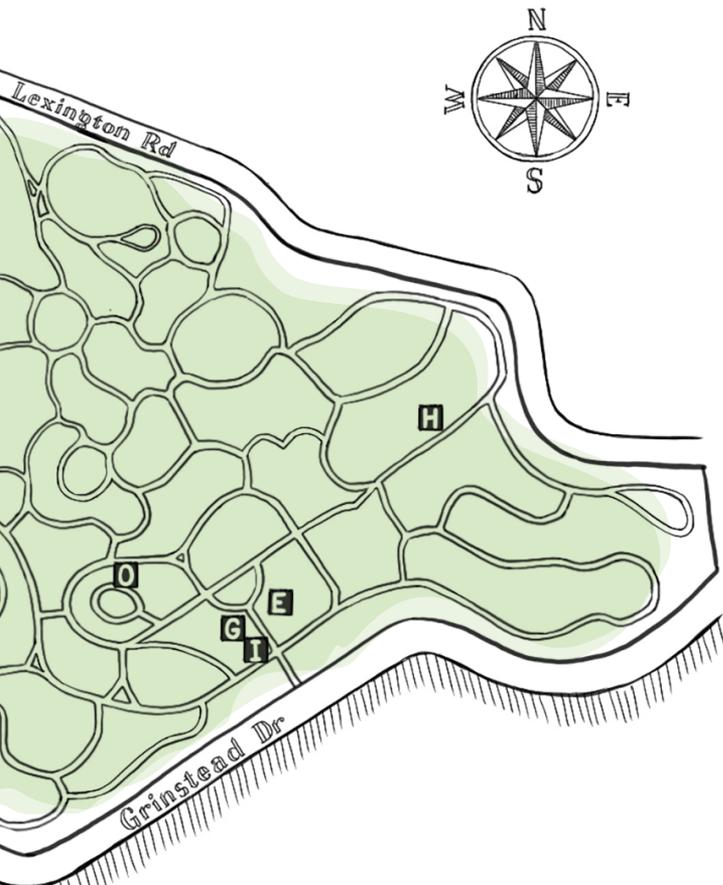


Cave Hill Cemetery



Gravesites at Cave Hill Cemetery

- | | |
|---|--|
| A Susan Look Avery
Section O, Lot 188 | E Julia Blackburn Duke Henning
Section 30, Lot 133 |
| B Emily P. Beeler
Section P, Lot 850 | F Caroline Apperson Leech
Section O, Lot 204 |
| C Alice Barbee Castleman
Section O, Lot 95 | G Mary Eleanor Tarrant Little
Section 29, Lot 14 |
| D Margaret Weissinger Castleman
Section 1, Lot 13 | H Patsie Edwards Sloan Martin
Section 35, Lot 393 |



I Jennie Angell Mengel
Section 29, Lot 19

J Abby Meguire Roach
Section 14, Lot 276

K Patty Blackburn Semple
Section A, Lot 255

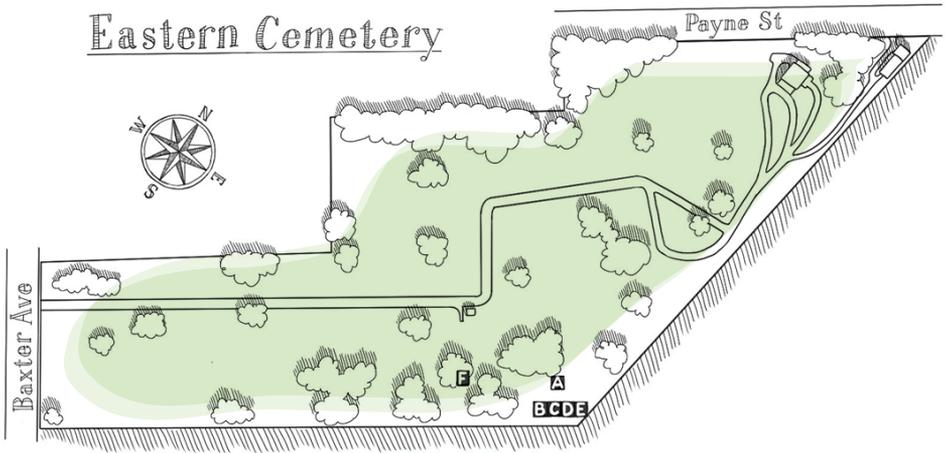
L Mary Parker Verhoeff
Section F, Lot 490

M Carolyn Parker Verhoeff,
Section F, Lot 491

N Adelaide Schroeder Whiteside
Section Q, Lot 82

O Emma J. Woerner
Section 11, Lot 74

Eastern Cemetery



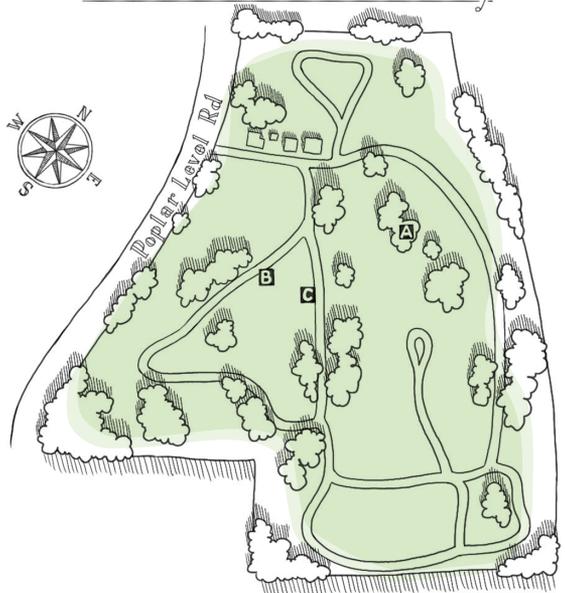
Gravesites at Eastern Cemetery

- A** Fannie Rosalind Hicks Givens
- B** Georgia Anne Nugent
- C** Alice Emma Nugent
- D** Mollie Nugent Williams
- E** Ida Bell Nugent Paey
- F** Mamie E. Lee Steward

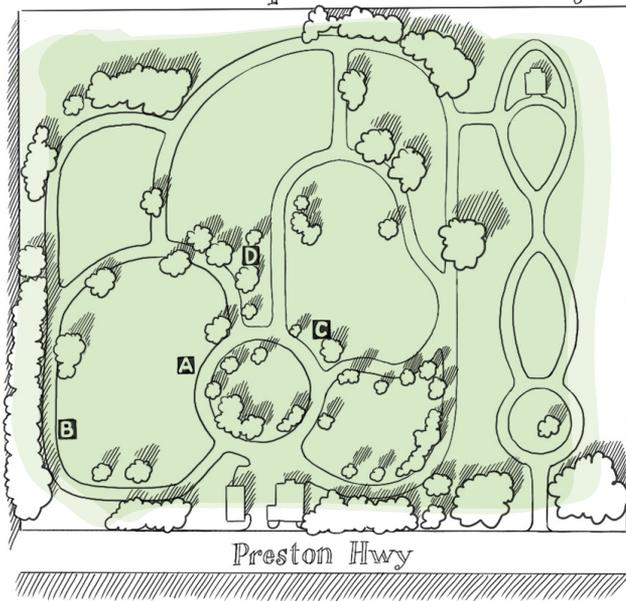
Gravesites at Louisville Cemetery

- A** Mary Virginia Cook Parrish
- B** Lizzie Green Bates
- C** Bertha Par Simmons Whedbee

Louisville Cemetery



The Temple Cemetery



Gravesites at The Temple Cemetery

- A** Florence Brandeis
- B** Jennie Maas Flexner
- C** Rebecca Rosenthal Judah
- D** Lena Levy Tachau

More Louisville Supporters of Suffrage

These additional women (and a few men) were members of the Louisville Equal Rights Association or the Louisville Woman Suffrage Association, organizations that worked to gain voting rights for women. Their gravesites are located at cemeteries in Louisville and southern Indiana.

Calvary Cemetery, Louisville

Mary Katherine Coady
Laura G. (Huckleberry)
Davis

Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville

Eleanor (Fullerton) Allen
Caroline (Belknap) Allen
Penelope (Winston) Allis
Elsie Louise Alvot
Harriette E. Anderson
Mildred Walker
Anderson
Liny Chambers
Anderson
Kate Swearingen
(Hamilton) Avery
Mrs. Charles W. Williams
Jane Campbell Bakewell
Mrs. Charles Horner
Modeste Emilina
(Breaux) Ballard
Charles Thruston Ballard
Modeste "Mina" Emilina
(Breaux) Ballard
Lillie (Anderson) Austin
Eliza McCrum Barnett

Samuel Gano Barr
Paris Wright Barr
Emily Fleming Bass
Anna Voight
Elizabeth Beeler
Nina Benedict
Alma (Donhoff)
Bergman
Julia (Hibberd)
Maud A. (Colwell)
Bravard
Alice (Armstrong) Brent
Florence Fitch (Davis)
Brown
Theodora Page Brown
Preston Pope Bruce
Elizabeth Barbour Bruce
Sallie H. (White) Bruce
Rebecca Graham (Smith)
Buchanan
Emily Montague Bullitt
Clara (Kennedy) Bullitt
Mary Lytle Byers
Alice Stanley (Evans)
Byers
Margaret Byers
Susan D. (Peaslee) Cane
Alice Norcross Cane
Allen R. Carter

Nora (Gheens) Carter
John B. Castleman
Martha B (Dorsey)
Cheney
Jennie Clark
Harriett (Cochran) Dick
Arnold Cohen
Albert Rudolph
Bertha (Black)
William N. Cox
Josephine (Lewman) Cox
Sallie Craig
Edna T. Cremin
Laura B. (Abbott) Cross
Susie Blackwell (Fertig)
Daugherty
Frances (Cunningham)
Davis
Lento (Cooper) Davis
Susan M. (Goodman)
Davis
Emily Downer
(Andrews) Davison
Elizabeth Jean (Hayes)
Dix
Matilda Elizabeth
Emma A. Dolfinger
Mary Florence
(McGrath) Drabelle

Louise Amalia (Albrecht)
Drevenstedt
Henrietta Wilson
(Dulaney) Harvey
Mary Duvall
Frances (Green) Dyer
Clara (Burks) Erdman
Julia M. Farquhar
Mary (Woolley) Fernley
Katherine Kennedy
(Rodman) Field
Mrs. Henri (Fink) Zinno
Bertha (Soden) Fitch
Emma Fowler
Nannie Lee Frayser
Minnie (Rowley) Frazier
Marietta Butler (Beeler)
Fuell
Caroline Quarrier
Fullerton
Thomas Hoyt Gamble
Annie Barkley (Jones)
Gamble
James F. Gamble
William Anna (Lee)
Garrett
Frances P. (McKnight)
Gates
Lucille McPherson
(Hite) Gaunt
Mollie E. (Figg) Gheens
Anita (Gheens)
Middleton
Sarah Henderson Gibson
Marguerite (Peters)
Gifford
Margaretta (Caspari)
Graham
Margaret Belle (Shaw)
Graham

Amanda E. (Rinehart)
Grant
Elizabeth Jean (Hayes)
Grant
Anne Clara (Wood)
Grant
Edwin Breed Green
Jane Anderson
(Johnston) Grumbley
Rogers
Minnie Pearl (Taylor)
Guyn
Elizabeth Jean (Hayes)
Hale
Annie (Ainslie) Halleck
Sallie Louisa (Gazlay)
Hamilton
Mildred C. Harris
Emma Wilder Hast
Helene A. (Combe)
Queen Hayden
Nellie Dorothea
(Hegewald) Burton
Bessie Washington
(Helm) Botts
Emily (Helm) MacLean
Laura Heybach
Aleen Lithgow
(Muldoon) Hilliard
Bingham
Elizabeth Dallam
(Burnett) Horner Dale
Mary O. (Brannon)
Horton
Mary Brown Humphrey
Mary Churchill
Humphrey
Mary (Moss) Humphrey
Philip Pryor Huston
Septima A. (Barclay)
Huston

Cecilia (Huston) Chace
Edith Huston
Amelia C. (Ilse) Van
Eaton
Frances MacGregor
Ingram
Margaret Vance
(Johnson) Jarvis
Harriette Craig Jenkins
Rosa Ethel Johnston
Carrie Lee Jones
Alma Bruce (Owens)
Kavanagh
Jeremiah J. Kavanagh
Sallie Salome (Kastner)
Knight
Alma (Woodside)
Kurkamp
Mary W. Lafon
Jennie (Martin) Lee
James A. Leech
Caroline Leech
Caroline Lieb
Ida Louthen
Amanthus Bullitt Love
Katherine (Lieb) Mahlo
Emma Mantle
Helen Maria Marsh
Sally Smith Maury
Sarah A. (Webb) Maury
Frances Christina
(Epperson) Mayer
Cleo W. (McCann)
Howe Denison
Emery L (McCann)
Cook
Elizabeth "Lily" Raines
(Pyles) McCarty
Laetitia (McDonald)
Irwin

Virginia (Robb) Morey McDowell	Anne Amelia (Bullitt) Pinney	Hattie Keith (Sperry) Givens
Attia (Porter) McKnight	Annie Virginia Pollard	Alice (Peaslee) Stevens
Lucille Lowrey (McKnight) Bowmer	Dr. Anna Monica (Dunn) Powell	Eugenia (Carrico) Stith
Charlotte (Newman) Means	Octavia C. Queen	Maggie Isabella (Long) Stockwell
Edith (Norton) Menefee	Harriet Eliza Quigley	Olla Stuber
Mary B. (Castleman) Mengel	Fannie C. Rawson	Mary Edna (Sargent) Tafel
Margaret A. Merker	Alma Corinne (Ritter) Grube	Jessie Taylor
Susan Buckingham Merwin	Elizabeth Robertson	Caroline (Fulton) Delaney Tevis
Mary “Mamie” Elizabeth Miller	Louise Robertson	Mary Ambrosia Thomas
Viola (McKnight) Miller	Elizabeth (Prewitt) Robinson	Adrienne Thum
Emily Perkins (Hussey) Minnigerode	Helen Bladsell (Avery) Robinson	Lucinda (Trabue) Morrison Brent
Blanche (Rennie) Morris	Patricia (Anderson) Rodman	Margaret Keith (Spurrier) Underwood
Abraham Munn	Margaret (Matthis) Ryans	Minerva Jane (Fowler) Van Dyke
Sarah Elizabeth (Vaughn) Murphree	Lydia O’Bannon (Saunders) Minnigerode	Sarah M. Vissman
Martha Newman	Ada B. (Saunders) Courtney	Mary (Cole) Brookman Walling
Josephine Lee (Nichols) Goodspeed	Mary J F (Weller) Schachner	Mary Zorado (McCoy) Watkins
Susie Noe	Amelia Seiler	Grace B. Watts
Margaret M (Muldoon) Norton	Kate (Griffith) Semple	Lucie C Watts
Bertha (Bijur) O’Sullivan	Lillian Allen (Muir) Semple	Mary R (Wagner) Watts
Blanche J. (Owen) Gore Hegen	Jesse Galt Sewell	Annie Mary (Sewell) Weaver
E. Rosalie Pargny	Nell (Walker) Shacklette	Isabella (Muir) Weissinger
Elizabeth M. Park	Charles Ross Shacklette	Miss Benjamin B. Westbay
Emma (Heins) Peklenk	Magaret (Shelley) Carney	Miss Emma C. Will
Helen Sheldon (Virden) Pilcher	Jane Morton Shepard	Elsa (Peklenk) Willig
Helen J. (Haas) Pendry	Mary Miller Simpson	Kate (Ray) Wilson
Kate D. Piatt	James Fry Speed, Jr.	Nancy Ray (Wilson) Nelson
Anna Pinkert	Susanna Magdalena (Schimpff) Spelger	

Lisette (Woerner)
Hampton
Mary Virginia (Barler)
Wulff
Emilie I. (Greenwald)
Yunker
Dr. Benjamin B.
Zahner, Jr.
Dorothy Zimmerman
Frances Zimmerman

**Eastern Cemetery,
Louisville**

Joseph Marshall
Chatterson
Ida (Cragg) Chatterson
Sarah Agnes (Brooks)
Harrington
Susan C. (Murray)
Randolph
Lulia A. (Burrows)
Robinson

**Evergreen Cemetery,
Louisville**

Dora Swoboda

**Fairview Cemetery,
New Albany**

Emily (Pryor) Catlin
Olive B. Catlin
Mary S (Moody) Rowley

**Holy Trinity Cemetery,
New Albany**

Elizabeth Jean (Hayes)
Foley
Mollie McNamera

**Louisville Cemetery,
Louisville**

Lavinia B. Sneed
**Resthaven Cemetery,
Louisville**
Aubrey A Cossar
Maud (Woodson)
Casseday Cossar
Matilda Tennant
(Boden) Grunwald
Julia S. (Shaw) Martin
Ella S. Montz
Madeline R.
(Greenwald) Watts

**St. Anthony Cemetery,
Jeffersonville**

Elizabeth Jean (Hayes)
Hines

**St. Louis Cemetery,
Louisville**

Ada M. Cane
A. Goulding
Elizabeth Nora (Alvey)
Hayden
Lucy Joseph Higgins
Anna Blanch McGill
Rosa A (Hickey) Owen

**St. Mary's Cemetery,
New Albany**

Angela C. (Hennessy)
Loebig

**The Temple Cemetery,
Louisville**

Alice B. (Goldsmith)
Adler

Lillie B. Bensinger
Albert S. Brandeis
Emily Dembitz
Stella Dembitz
Caroline Flexner
Rosa (Maas) Flexner
Jacob A. Flexner
Alice Flexner
Bernard Flexner
Jacob B. Judah
Irma J. (Schwabacher)
Leopold
Mabel Louis Piexotto
Sarah (Rosenbaum)
Rosenbaum
Sophia R. (Ullman)
Rosenham
Clara Rosenthal
Samuel L Salomon
Amy Rodgers (Dreifus)
Washer

**Walnut Ridge Cemetery,
Jeffersonville**

Julia Ingram
Anna F. Lawrence
Anna F. Lawrence
William H. McGregor
Sarah Cord Warder

**Zachary Taylor
Cemetery, Louisville**

Arthur Maxwell Wallace
Margaret Barbour
(Taylor) Wallace



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