NM HERstory Symposium: Heritage and Innovation

“She Who Shaped New Mexico”
NM Social Studies Curriculum Project
Lisa Nordstrum
Do you recognize these women of New Mexico?
She Who Shaped New Mexico

We map the stories of the courageous women who shaped New Mexico and its culture. Through our historical markers, we educate, inspire and empower new generations of women who travel our roads.
SOAPSTone Analysis

**Speaker:** Whose voice is telling the story? Who produced the material/who is the speaker or author?

**Occasion:** What is the time, place, situation, and context in which the author is writing or writing about?

**Audience:** Who is the intended audience for the piece?

**Purpose:** Why is the author writing? Why was the document created? What is the author’s purpose?

**Subject:** What is the document about? What is the main idea?

**Tone:** What is the feeling or manner of expression used by the author? What conclusions do you draw?
| **Speaker**       | **Howard Bryan** was an author in Ohio before moving to New Mexico and becoming a well-known journalist and writing many books about the state.  
**Marcia Keegan** is a photographer of all 19 New Mexican pueblos and a friend of Howard Bryan  
**Brenda Wilkinson** was an archaeologist for the Bureau of Land Management in New Mexico for 28 years.  
**Kim Suina** is a Cochiti Pueblo researcher and author. |
| **Occasion**      | Lozen was born in the 1840s and fought alongside her brother (and Warm Springs Chief) Victorio, his successor Nana, and later Geronimo. She was a respected warrior and medicine woman, and excelled in all aspects of raiding. The authors might have chosen to write about her because she was a respected female warrior and could be considered a women’s activist. |
| **Audience**      | This could be directed to people who want to know more about the resistance of Apache reservations, Geronimo and his predecessors, or examples of female warriors in history. |
| **Purpose**       | The purpose of this article is to inform people about a lesser-known character in Geronimo’s story. The authors explain the primary source information by showing how historians argued about the events in Lozen’s life. |
| **Subject**       | Lozen was born in the 1840s to the Warm Springs Apache tribe. She was 21 years younger than her brother and Warm Springs Chief Victorio. Throughout her life, Lozen became a respected warrior and medicine woman and was said to be able to determine the location of the enemy with raised hands. She also acquired many names including “Little Sister”, “Little Chief”, and “Little Sister Lozen”. |
...the role of the women commanding recognition as well as respect as the brave saviors of a strike on the verge of defeat is a singular and remarkable episode in New Mexico’s labor history. Their action served as a catalyst for a quicker evolution of a civil rights movement among Mexican-Americans in the area.

Ladies Auxiliary of Local 890 (1950-51)
In an environment that was full of adversity, Mela persevered. She developed model programs and became the cornerstone as well as anchor for New Mexico’s bilingual education. Her work was part of the cultural resurgence and recovery in New Mexico that has preserved the state’s multi-cultural mix. She contributed to the reinforcement of New Mexico’s sense of identity.
Dr. Annie Dodge Wauneka was a politician and public health activist who worked tirelessly to reconcile differences between Western and Navajo traditions in healthcare, especially in the fight against tuberculosis.
The African-American community in Clovis had earlier appropriated rooms in a local Baptist church to create a school for black children, and Jackson accepted a teaching position at the school. Initially, she taught only two students, but that number steadily grew, in part from Jackson’s own efforts to encourage students to attend school.
**Additional sources I utilize for this scholarship include:**

- NM PBS - short videos are especially effective, include guiding essential questions or a note taking outline
- Guest speakers/recorded mini-lectures - available through many organizations
- State and National archives and libraries - digitized collections are useful, easy to access, and provide excellent primary source exploration
- Local museums and libraries - in person and online resources  
  - Furthers community connection
Women of New Mexico researched by SWW honors students

Doña Teresa de Aguilera y Roche (circa 1623 - unknown)

Cleofas M. Jaramillo (December 6, 1878 - 1956)

Emiteria “Matie” Martinez Robinson Viles (March 3, 1888 - January 14, 1961)

Soledad Chávez Chacón (August 11, 1890 - August 4, 1936)

Florinda Naranjo Ortiz (1900-1939)

Dorothy McKibbin (December 12, 1897 - December 17, 1985)
Workshopping Fiesta y Cena in class
Service Learning Model

- Investigation: identifying a need
- Preparation: getting ready for the service, gathering materials and information
- Action: performing the service
- Demonstration: showcasing the learning experience
NM Historic Women Marker Program is a celebration of women in our multicultural history. It highlights their contributions in the arts, education, business, government, science, military, healthcare and as early settlers. The marker program, founded by the International Women’s Forum of New Mexico, provides a unique and welcoming space for showcasing women in our state’s history. We seek to encourage collaboration and dialogue among multiple generations to explore our history. Our goal is to evoke new ways of honoring women and stimulate a sense of honor and pride in New Mexico.

Our vision is to inspire and empower new generations of women and our mission is to mark the courageous journeys of women who shaped New Mexico.

nmhistoricwomen.org
Spaces that inspire
Women who inspire
1599: Doña Eufemia, wife of Royal Ensign Diego de Sosa Peñalosa

1600: Doña Francisca Galindo and children traveling with her husband Capt. Antonio Conde de Herrera

1659: Doña Teresa de Aguilera y Roche with her husband the newly appointed governor

1693: Maria Romero, mulatta, head of household of 6

1693: Juana Ortiz, Española, widow, head of household of 4

1693: Juana Lujan left with her parents during Pueblo rebellion and returns to New Mexico a single parent

1695: Manuela Negrete and Francisca Ventura, mestiza
Figure 27. The floor plan of the Jacobez house has a typical arrangement of rooms. One interior adobe wall has been removed and several windows and doors have been added or altered in the kitchen and living room.
Palace of the Governors 1659 – 1663

Royal Government Administration Rooms and Cárcel Pública

- Older Storeroom
- Old Zapatería (1630s–40s)
- Governor's Office
- Alacena/Archive Closet
- Office of the Secretary of Government and War
- Sala/Meeting Hall
- Sala de Recibimiento
- Escritorio
- Aposento del Gobernador
- Sala del Mesa
- Baño/Washroom
- Recámara/Dressing Room
- Aposento or Capilla (?)
New Mexico’s

Woman Suffrage Campaign

and the

Ongoing Work for Equal Rights

Sylvia Ramos Cruz, M.D.

NM HERstory Symposium: Heritage and Innovation
League of Women Voters of New Mexico
New Mexico Humanities Council
July 27, 2022
The March for Woman Suffrage in New Mexico
Vote for Women
Las Vegas, NM 1916

Who are these women?

Courtesy Kathryn Bennett,
printed in The New Mexican, August 18, 2012
Woman’s Clubs in New Mexico - 1911

~ Albuquerque Woman’s Club ~ Artesia Woman’s Club
~ Clovis Woman’s Club ~ East Las Vegas Woman’s Club
~ Lake Arthur Mother’s and Teachers Club ~ Lakewood Woman’s Club
~ La Mesa Woman’s Club ~ Las Cruces Wednesday Club
~ Las Cruces Woman’s Improvement Association ~ Portales Mother’s Club
~ Portales Woman’s Club ~ Roswell Woman’s Club
~ Santa Fe Woman’s Board of Trade and Library Association
~ Santa Fe Literary Club
~ Tularosa Ladies Earnest Working Club

Silver City Woman’s Club 1909

Albuquerque Woman’s Club 1903

Courtesy Historic Albuquerque, Inc.
Mrs. Lula S. Black
Home Circle Club
Founder 1914

“Intellectual,
Social and Moral
uplift”

Courtesy of Rita Powdrell- Albuquerque Home Circle Club
Ada McPherson Morley
1852- 1917

Her life’s work:

The emancipation of women through Enfranchisement

Disenfranchisement is a disgrace.
Cora Armstrong Kellam
1872-1930

Lifelong Dedication—
Woman Suffrage and Equal Rights
Maude E. McFie Bloom
1880-1973

A life of scholarship and quiet activism

Courtesy of Dr. John Porter Bloom
Adelina Otero Warren
1881 – 1965

Nuevomejicana
at ease in the house of Politics

Courtesy NM State Historian files- 21702
Isabella Selmes Munro-Ferguson
1886-1953

An independent woman for all seasons

“peculiar blend of eastern establishment aristocracy and frontierswoman.”
Aurora Lucero White Lea
1896–1963

Brought the voices of Hispanics to the table of Suffrage

NM Normal University Bulletin No23 1911

Courtesy Palace of Governors Photo Archives, NMHM/DCA #101271
Suffragist deputation and Senator Thomas Catron 1915
NM Women in Public Life – 1919
Among the causes they advocated for and won:

- Raised age of consent from 10 to 14
- Husbands could not dispose of community property w/o consent of wife
- School suffrage for women
- Creation of juvenile courts
- Provisions for the care of dependent and neglected children
- Creation of Child Welfare and Girl’s Welfare Boards
- Passage of the Prohibition Amendment
- Formation of State Department of Health

Estancia News Herald January 1920
Soledad Armijo Chávez Chacón
1890-1936

New Mexico Secretary of State
1923 - 1927

(acting Governor of New Mexico 1924)
History of Woman Suffrage (Vol 6 1900-1920)
Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B, Anthony and Matilda Joslyn Gage

“In every state as soon as women were enfranchised there were improvements in laws relating to their welfare, and that of children.”

“Women now have in a general sense equality of rights, although in every state they have learned or will learn that this is not literally true and that further effort will be required, but now, as never before; they are equipped for accomplishing it.”
Equal Rights Amendment
Written by Alice Paul in 1923
Ratified by Virginia, the 38th state needed, in 2020

Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.
Women active in New Mexico during the campaign to ratify the state and national Equal Rights Amendment  (some of the many)

*Virginia Ahern- League of Women Voters
*Cathy Albright – Albuquerque NOW
*Anne Bingaman- Professor UNM
*Peggy Bowen- NM Equal Rights Legislation Committee
*Consuelo Kitzes Burrell - NM state senator
*Jean Frakes – Woman’s Liberation Movement in Albuquerque
*Clara Hawkes – Santa Fe NOW
*Gladys Hansen - NM state senator
*Sherry Sandlin - AAUW

*Frances Williams- Equal Rights, Civil Rights, Human Rights Advocate

Nathan Fish Las Cruces Sun News 2020
No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall any person be denied equal protection of the laws.

Equality of rights under law shall not be denied on account of the sex of any person.”

Amended 1972
It seems to me important to the idea of true democracy—
to my country— and to the world eventually—
that all men and women stand equal under the sky—

Georgia O’Keeffe to Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt 1944
“There is a system of discrimination... extending to the entire globe... based on the presumption that men and boys are superior to women and girls... This false premise provides a justification for sexual discrimination in almost every realm of secular and religious life.”

President Jimmy Carter
A Call to Action: Women, Religion, Violence and Power
Simon & Schuster 2014
What can the ERA do?

* Enshrine women’s rights as equal to men’s in the Constitution (246 years later)

* Give courts a new standard and strong statement of sex equality

* Ensure that cases of sex-based discrimination receive the highest level of judicial scrutiny—just as cases of discrimination based on race, religion and place of national origin receive

* Require the federal government and each state to review and revise all laws and official practices to eliminate all discrimination based on sex.
“The oppression of women is a direct outcome of political and economic decisions supported by a cultural ideology of female inferiority and accompanied by a parallel ideology of male superiority supporting a structure of male power and privilege.”

Mary White Stewart, Ph.D
A Woman Living Here Has Registered to Vote Thereby Assuming Responsibility of Citizenship

Sign for Window 1920
Democracy should begin at home.

The Great Crusade
National Women’s History Project