

In Her Steps
By Mercedes Lucy

A-Z of women

Adelaide Casely-Hayford Sierra Leone	1868–1960	Pan-African feminist educator; advanced women's education & cultural pride
Adelaide Kemble	1815–1879	English opera singer of the Victorian era
Aemilia Lanier	1569–1645	First woman in England to assert herself as a professional poet, through <i>Salve Deus Rex Judaeorum</i> (1611). Attempts to equate her with Shakespeare's "Dark Lady".
Agnes Arber	1879–1960	Botanist; plant morphology and history of botany; first woman botanist elected Fellow of the Royal Society.
Agnes Mary Clerke	1842–1907	Synthesised and chronicled 19th-century astronomical research.
Agnes Strickland	1796–1874	English historical writer and poet, remembered for <i>Lives of the Queens of England</i> (12 vols, 1840–1848). Her style is engaging and anecdotal, giving insight into the mores of her time.
Alice Laura Embleton	1876–1960	Biologist/zoologist; early woman researcher and campaigner for women in science.
Alice Lee	1858–1939	Statistician who challenged biased craniometry analyses.
Alicia D'Anvers	1667–1725	English poet known for satires of academic life. Described as "that splendid Oxford satirist" and author of <i>Academia</i> , called "ribald, scurrilous doggerel."
Alicia Sheridan Le Fanu	1753–1817	Irish author with lasting literary merit.
Alison Cockburn	1713–1794	Scottish poet, wit and socialite
Amelia Opie	1769–1853	Novelist and poet; reformer; associated with Bluestocking acquaintances.

Amy Ashwood Garvey	1897–1969	Jamaican-born activist, co-founded the UNIA and UK's Afro Woman's Centre, pioneering Black women's empowerment and African self-government movements.
Amy Levy	1861–1889	essayist, poet, and novelist best remembered for her literary gifts; third Jewish woman at Cambridge University.
Ann Batten Cristall	1769–1848	poet and schoolteacher on friendly terms with Mary Wollstonecraft, Anna Letitia Barbauld and several other writers of her period. A recent critic has noted in her work "technical virtuosity, masked by claims of metrical irregularity, and a profound questioning of Romantic values
Ann Griffiths (née Thomas)	1776–1805	Welsh poet and writer of Methodist Christian hymns in Welsh. Poetry reflects fervent Christian faith and thorough scriptural knowledge.
Ann Julia Hatton née Kemble	1764–1838	published as Ann of Swansea; was a popular novelist in Britain in the early 19th century and author of <i>Tammany</i> , the first known libretto by a woman.
Ann Lady Fanshaw	1625–1680	Was a notable English memoirist and cookery author, known for her memoirs of the English Civil War, her extensive recipe book that includes what is believed to be the earliest European recipe for ice cream,
Ann Radcliffe	1764–1823	A defining figure of the 18th century Gothic romance, with literary sensations such as <i>The Mysteries of Udolpho</i> (1794) and <i>The Italian</i> (1796), set in the exotic climate of southern Europe. However, Ann Radcliffe never went to Italy, even better she came to Kent.
Ann Taylor Gilbert	1782–1866	English poet and literary critic. She gained lasting popularity in her youth as a writer of verse for children. In the years up to her marriage, she became an astringent literary critic.
Ann Yearsley	1752–1806	Poet and writer from the labouring class, a noted Bristol woman to campaign against the Bristol slave trade
Anna Atkins	1799–1871	Published the first book illustrated with photographs (cyanotype algae studies).
Anna Brownell Jameson	1794–1860	Her first major work, <i>Characteristics of Women: Moral, Poetical, and Historical</i> (1832), later known as <i>Shakespeare's Heroines</i> , used analyses of Shakespeare's female characters to explore virtue. Hugely successful, it was reissued 28 times in the 19th century and widely cited, establishing her international reputation.
Anna Chamber	d.1777	Poet

Anna Julia Cooper US	1858–1964	Author of <i>*A Voice from the South*</i> (1892), foundational Black feminist work
Anna Laetitia Barbauld	1743–1825	A prominent English poet, essayist, literary critic, editor, and children's author, and a leading member of the Blue Stockings Society, she was a celebrated "woman of letters" publishing across multiple genres.
Anna Margareta Larpent	1758–1832	British diarist. She was the <i>de facto</i> assistant Examiner of Plays, primarily reviewing the plays that were written in the Italian language.
Anna Maria Bennett	c.1750–1808	Novelist; she worked as housekeeper and mistress to Thomas Pye, with whom she had two illegitimate children.
Anna Maria Hall	1800–1881	Irish novelist, often published as "Mrs. S. C. Hall." Born Anna Maria Fielding in Dublin, she moved to England at 15 and married Samuel Carter Hall, an art writer who described her in <i>Retrospect of a Long Life</i> (1815–1883).
Anna Maria Porter	1778–1832	Poet and novelist; her work <i>The Fair Fugitives</i> was produced in 1803.
Anna Mary Howitt	1824–1884	English Pre-Raphaelite professional (history) painter, professional writer, women's rights activist and spiritualist.
Anna Seward	1742–1809	An English Romantic poet, often called the Swan of Lichfield. She benefited from her father's progressive views on female education.
Anna Trapnel	fl.1654–1660	Anna Trapnel was a travelling Baptist prophet and Fifth Monarchist active in England in the 1650s.
Anna Williams	1706–1783	Welsh poet. Besides poetry, she wrote an unfinished dictionary of philosophical terms and translated and published a French biography of the emperor Julian.
Anne Askew	1520–1546	An English writer, poet, and Protestant preacher who was condemned as a heretic during the reign of Henry VIII of England. She and Margaret Cheyne are the only women on record known to have been both tortured in the Tower of London and burnt at the stake.
Anne Bannerman	1765–1829	Scottish poet. She was part of the Edinburgh literary circle which included John Leyden, Jessie Stewart, Thomas Campbell, and Robert Anderson. Her work was popular in her lifetime and "remains significant for her Gothic ballads, as well as for her innovative sonnet series and her bold original odes."

Anne Barnard (née Lindsay)	c.1501–1536	Lady Anne Barnard (née Lindsay; 8 December 1750 – 6 May 1825) was a Scottish travel writer, artist and socialite, and the author of the ballad <i>Auld Robin Gray</i> . Her five-year residence in Cape Town, South Africa, although brief, had a significant impact on the cultural and social life of the time.
Anne Boleyn	c.1612–1672	Grew up at Hever Castle, Kent
Anne Bradstreet	d.1741	Among the most prominent of early English poets of North America and the first writer in England's North American colonies to be published. She is the first Puritan figure in American literature and notable for her large corpus of poetry, as well as personal writings published posthumously.
Anne Clifford	1560–1613	English peeress. In 1605 she inherited her father's ancient barony by writ and became <i>suo jure</i> 14th Baroness de Clifford. She was a patron of literature and as evidenced by her diary and many letters was a literary personage in her own right.
Anne de la Roche-Guilhem	1692–1765	Novelist and translator. A Protestant, she emigrated to England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
Anne Dick	1661–1720	17th-century diarist connected to Knole who documented women's roles and land rights. An important literary patron, her letters and diary (1603–1616) made her a notable writer, with John Donne praising her ability to "discourse of all things from Predestination to Slea-silk."
Anne Dowriche	1755–1838	Poet and historian.
Anne Dutton	1623–1699	English poet and Baptist writer on religion
Anne Finch	1742–1821	Lady Anne Dick or Anne Cunyngham or Anne Mackenzie (died 1741) was a Scottish noblewoman, poet and eccentric. Some of her lampoons and verses are said to have embarrassed her friends.
Anne Grant	c.1696–1764	Scottish poet and author best known for her collection of mostly biographical poems
Anne Halkett	1660–1685	English poet and Baptist writer on religion.[1] She published around 50 titles and corresponded with George Whitefield and John Wesley.
Anne Hunter	1750–1825	A salonnière and poet in Georgian London.[1] She is remembered mostly for the texts to at least nine of Joseph Haydn's 14 songs in English. She was the wife of surgeon and anatomist John Hunter, whose anatomical collections in their home eventually formed the

		basis for the Hunterian Museum. She entertained the leading Bluestockings at their house.
Anne Ingram	1791–1840	Born in Northampton, she survived a near-fatal childhood illness, which gave her an acute sense of sin, and received a religious education.
Anne Killigrew	1515–1557	An English poet and painter, described by contemporaries as "A Grace for beauty, and a Muse for wit." Born in London, she and her family were active in literary and court circles. Killigrew's poems were circulated in manuscript and collected and published posthumously in 1686 after she died from smallpox at age 25.
Anne Lindsay	1760–1818	English poet and courtier, Finch wrote fables, odes, songs, and religious verse, often referencing contemporaries like Aphra Behn and Katherine Phillips. Her work championed the mental and spiritual equality of the sexes and the moral duty of women to fulfil their potential, making her a key poet of the Augustan Era.
Anne Lister	1806–1893	Scottish poet and author best known for her collection of mostly biographical poems.
Anne of Cleves	1717–1778	Granted Hever Castle post-annulment; Kent estates.
Anne Plumptre	c.1560– c.1650	An English religious writer and autobiographer.
Anne Pratt	1659–1685	Strood, Kent.
Anne Seymour Damer née Conway	1868–1947	A salonnière and poet in Georgian London, she is best known for writing the texts to at least nine of Joseph Haydn's English songs. Wife of surgeon John Hunter, whose collections helped form the Hunterian Museum, she also hosted leading Bluestockings in their home.
Anne Steele	1640–1689	British court official. She was a poet and a correspondent
Anne Vavasour	1840–1929	A Pastoral Dialogue" published in <i>Poems</i> (1686)
Anne Wharton	1770–1844	Scottish travel writer, artist and socialite

Annie Russell Maunder	1748–1828	Solar photographer; sunspot and corona studies.
Aphra Behn	1666–1728	English diarist, famous for revelations for which she was dubbed "the first modern lesbian".
Arabella Buckley	1880–1932	Popular science writer explaining evolution and natural history.
Barbara Hofland	1786–1858	English writer of some 66 didactic, moral stories for children, and of schoolbooks and poetry. She was asked by John Soane to write a description of his still extant museum in London's Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Barbarina Brand	1787–1846	English writer and translator sometimes collaborating with her sister Annabella Plumptre. She translated several German works into English.
Baroness Orczy	1750–1848	Described by Horace Walpole as a "female genius," she trained in sculpture under Giuseppe Ceracchi and John Bacon. Influenced by the Enlightenment, Damer was also an author, traveller, theatrical producer, actress, and acclaimed sculptor.
Bathsua Makin	1815–1852	A disabled woman, she became “by far the most gifted Baptist hymn writer” of her day.
Beatrix Potter	1731–1791	Early studies of fungi and lichens with meticulous illustrations.
Begum Rokeya (Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain)	1768–1854	Bengal (India/Bangladesh) author of Sultana’s Dream and founder of Sakhawat Memorial Girls’ School.
Bessie Marchant	1865–1947	Prolific English writer of adventure novels featuring young female heroines. She published most of her work under the name Bessie Marchant, but occasionally published as Bessie Marchant Comfort or Mrs J.A. Comfort. And a few books for boys, published under the name John Comfort are attributed to her.
Carolina Oliphant Lady Nairne	1600–1675	She was the inspiration, protagonist, and possibly the actual author, of the poem, Anne Vavasour's Echo, though her lover the Earl of Oxford is more commonly identified as its author.
Caroline Chisholm	1862–1941	English poet and verse dramatist. Little of her work was published in her lifetime, but some 45 pieces have been ascribed to her.

Caroline Cornwallis	1798–1861	Wittersham, Kent
Caroline Fry	1808–1877	Usually credited with being the first female professional playwright in English
Caroline Herschel	1756–1844	Discovered comets; among the first women paid for scientific work in Britain.
Caroline Lamb	1721–1770	Novelist and known for relationship with Lord Byron, saying he was 'Mad, bad and dangerous to know'.
Ada Lovelace	1785 – 1828	Ada Lovelace, was an English mathematician and writer chiefly known for her work on Charles Babbage's proposed mechanical general-purpose computer, the Analytical Engine. She was the first to recognise that the machine had applications beyond pure calculation. Ada Lovelace is sometimes considered to be the first computer programmer.
Catharine Macaulay	1858–1931	English writer of some 66 didactic, moral stories for children, and of schoolbooks and poetry. She was asked by John Soane to write a description of his still extant museum in London's Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Catharine Trotter Cockburn	1679–1749	English poet, playwright, and translator. In addition to her writing, she sculpted, rode, was proficient in both French and Italian, and maintained an extensive correspondence with a circle of other literary women, including Joanna Baillie, Mary Russell Mitford, and Catherine Maria Fanshawe.
Catherine Ann Crowe (née Stevens)	c.1771–1825	the author of the Scarlet Pimpernel stories lived at Monkton and later Bearsted. She described Thanet as 'not a beautiful part of England. It is flat; there are no hills, few trees, only big fields and wide spaces with the tang and smell of the sea all around.'
Catherine Cuthbertson (fl. 1793)	1790–1872	English novelist who was best known for her novel The Romance of the Pyrenees (1803), which was widely popular throughout England.
Catherine George Ward (born 1787)	1789–1871	Recognised for her literary works of novels, poetry and children's fiction. She is also believed to have had a brief acting career in Edinburgh during her earlier years.R
Catherine Gore	1730–1804	Songwriter
Catherine Gray, Lady Manners (1766–1852)	1871–1939	The first collection of poems under Lady Manners' own name was published in 1790, and their author was described as having "claims ... to the praise of harmony of verse and purity of sentiment ... not exceeded by those of any among her fair contemporaries". Her poetry was popular during the early nineteenth century.

Catherine Hutton	1874–1936	
Catherine Talbot	1775–1861	Novelist & Poet.
Celia Moss	1713–1760	The world's only published female historian and the first English radical to visit America after independence.
Charlotte Angas Scott	1852–1909	Mathematician advancing women's higher mathematics; algebraic geometry.
Charlotte Bury	1782–1825	English novelist, dramatist and philosopher who wrote on various subjects, including moral philosophy and theology, and maintained a prolific correspondence.
Charlotte Charke (née Cibber)	1892–1983	Trotter wrote on topics from the infinitude of space to necessity, but focused mainly on moral issues, arguing that individuals discover moral principles through reason. In 1702, she published her first major philosophical work, A Defence of Mr. Lock's An Essay Concerning Human Understanding.
Charlotte Dacre	1663 or c.1670–1724	(née King, later Byrne; pseud. Rosa Matilda) She was an English novelist and poet, best known for her Gothic novels in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.
Charlotte De Humboldt (fl. 1821–1838)	1761–1804	Wife, Mother, Stamp Office Housekeeper & Poet from Deal
Charlotte Elliott	1878–1951	Published as Mrs. G. G. Richardson, she was a Scottish author and poet, known for a four-volume novel and three collections of verse.
Charlotte Lennox (née Ramsay)	1761–1816	Novelist, poet, children's author, and actor.
Charlotte Maxeke	1860–1935	First Black South African graduate; organised for women's political rights
Charlotte Perkins Gilman	1749–1806	Novelist and dramatist.
Charlotte Smith	1617–1684	Poet.

Christopher St John (born Christabel Marshall)	1771–1855	Novelist.
Cicely Hamilton	1872–1952	English author and member of the Blue Stockings Society.
Clara Reeve (1729–1807)	1858–1924	English novelist best known for the Gothic novel <i>The Old English Baron</i>
Clara Zetkin	1845–1908	Maxist feminist who founded international womens day
Clare "Tony" Atwood	1865–1945	British painter of portraits, still life, landscapes, interiors and decorative flower subjects. Atwood lived in a ménage à trois with the dramatist Christabel Marshall and the actress, theatre director, producer and costume designer Edith Craig
Clorinda Matto de Turner Peru	1847–1901	Novelist; exposed oppression of Indigenous women in <i>*Aves sin nido*</i> (1889).
Cornelia Knight (1757–1837)	1654–1709	English gentlewoman, traveller, landscape artist, and writer of novels, verse, journals, and history. She had the acquaintance of many prominent figures in her lifetime
Dame Alice Ellen Terry	1645–1719	English actress of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
Dame Cecily Isabel Fairfield, known as Rebecca West	1813–1850	"indisputably the world's number one woman writer" or Dame Rebecca West, was a British author, journalist, literary critic and travel writer.
Delarivier Manley	1693–1756	English author, playwright, and political pamphleteer. Manley is sometimes referred to, with Aphra Behn and Eliza Haywood, as one of "the fair triumvirate of wit", which is a later attribution.
Dido Elizabeth Belle	1754–1792	Dido Elizabeth Belle was a British gentlewoman born into slavery as the illegitimate daughter of Royal Navy officer Sir John Lindsay and Maria Belle, an enslaved woman in the West Indies. Maria Belle was about 14 when Dido was conceived; it is unlikely that the conception was consensual. Raised and resided at Kenwood House for 30 yrs.
Dinah Maria Craik	1806–1861	Born Dinah Maria Mulock, often credited as Miss Mulock or Mrs. Craik) was a Scottish novelist, playwright, and poet.
Dorothea Bate	1506–1534	Palaeontologist; pioneer in Quaternary vertebrates (Natural History Museum, London).

Dorothea Jordan	1775–1827	Performed widely in Kent theatres.
Dorothy Bannon:	1767–1839	Author of 'The Yellow Wallpaper' and advocate for economic independence for women.
Dorothy Kilner (1755–1836)	1661–1709	Used the pseudonyms M. P. and Mary Pelham, was a prolific English writer of children's books. She combined a didactic approach with a strong knowledge of children's character.
Dorothy Sidney	1644–1720	Countess of Sunderland, 'Sacharissa' . Penshurst, Kent
Dorothy Wordsworth	1717–1806	A prolific writer whose work covered biography, suffrage and avant garde plays, experiments in life writing, and over thirty years of journalism for British newspapers and magazines, including The Lady and Time and Tide.
Edith 'Edy' Craig	1585–1639	A trailblazing theatrical director, producer, costumier and actress. She was a founder of the Pioneer Players, a theatrical group dedicated to creating and producing plays of 'interest and ideas' dealing with social, political and moral issues, and continued her theatrical work throughout her life. She was also committed to the fight for equality for women (and, as an extension of that, to the cause of women's suffrage).
Edith Nesbit	1626–1663	English writer and poet, who published her books for children and others as E. Nesbit. She wrote or collaborated on more than 60 such books. She was also a political activist and co-founder of the Fabian Society, a socialist organisation later affiliated to the Labour Party.
Edith Pechey (Pechey-Phipson)	1767–1824	Among the first women doctors; medical reform and leadership.
Edith Rebecca Saunders	1528–1609	Geneticist; foundational work in Mendelian inheritance in plants.
Edith Spicer Jay	1750–1828	A writer of popular military tales, she lived in Sandgate during the last ten years of her life. Her eighteen novels, featuring flawed military heroes, were shared with soldiers at Shorncliffe Barracks for their realistic depictions of military life. Writing under a gender-ambiguous name, most readers assumed she was a man.
Eleanor Glanville	1626–1663	Pioneering lepidopterist; the Glanville fritillary butterfly is named after her.
Elinor James	1683–1756	Printer and controversialist.

Eliza Ashurst Bardonneau	1716–1779	Eliza Ashurst Bardonneau (born Elizabeth Ann Ashurst) was a member of an important family of radical activists in mid-nineteenth-century England and the first translator of George Sand's work into English. The family supported causes ranging from women's suffrage to Italian unification.
Eliza Haywood	1641–1714	Prolific writer, actress and publisher.
Elizabeth Ann Sheridan	1780s–1794	Singer, writer, poet
Elizabeth Barratt Browning	1836–1917	Poet and writer who campaigned for the abolition of slavery and influenced child labour reform. Her prolific work made her a rival to Tennyson for Poet Laureate after Wordsworth's death.
Elizabeth Barton	1810–1865	Aldington, Kent
Elizabeth Bengier	1727–1793	Novelist, writer, poet with strong social message
Elizabeth Bentley	1563– c.1603	Poet who was nonetheless engaged with larger political and social issues.
Elizabeth Burnet	1769–1823	English philanthropist.
Elizabeth Bury	1756 or 1758–1816	Diarist
Elizabeth Carter	1746–1815	Poet, classicist, writer, translator, and linguist
Elizabeth Cary (née Tanfield)	1743–1814	First woman known to have written and published an original play in English
Elizabeth Cavendish	1753–1821	Writer
Elizabeth Cobbold née Knipe;	1768–1832	Writer and poet.

Elizabeth Cooke Lady Russell, formerly Hoby	1581/1582–1612	Poet and noblewoman, she was an influential member of Queen Elizabeth I's court, known for her refined poetry and musical talent.
Elizabeth Craven	1785?–1837	Writer of farces and pantomimes
Elizabeth Egerton	fl.1598–1631	Co-authored a pastoral masque with her sister, Jane Cavendish
Elizabeth Elstob	1718–1800	Canterbury's first bluestocking, mastered Anglo-Saxon studies and became the first woman to understand Old English since it was spoken. A pioneering historian, she defended women's education and argued for learning. At the time, only 30% of women could read and she was barred from the King's School and English universities.
Elizabeth Frances Amherst	1737–1814	Poet and naturalist who had her Dramatic pastoral produced in 1762
Elizabeth Freke	fl.1791–1820	Memoirist and poet, known for her diaries and remembrances, but also for a collection of recipes covering medicine and cooking. Her poetry includes a dramatic dialogue between Eve and the Serpent of Eden.
Elizabeth Fulhame	fl.1830–1838	Described catalysis and oxidation/reduction processes in chemistry.
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson	1757–1807	First woman to qualify as a physician and surgeon in Britain.
Elizabeth Gaskell	1763–1841	Novelist, biographer, and short story writer
Elizabeth Griffith	1758–1837	Playwright
Elizabeth Grimston	1674–1737	Poet
Elizabeth Gunning	1776–1806	Novelist and translator of French works.
Elizabeth Hamilton	1675–1731	Essayist, poet, satirist, and novelist. In both her prose and fiction, she entered into the French-revolutionary-era controversy in Britain over the education and rights of women.

Elizabeth Hands	1694–1754	Pen name Daphne; domestic servant before becoming a mother and poet.
Elizabeth Helme	1715–1791	Writer.
Elizabeth Inchbald	1866–1941	Novelist, actress, dramatist, and translator.
Elizabeth Isabella Spence	1677–1727	Scottish novelist and travel writer.
Elizabeth Jane Weston	1761–1836	Neo-Latin poetry; unusual for a woman of her time to have her poetry published.
Elizabeth Macauley	1763–1858	Actor and author.
Elizabeth Melville, Lady Culross	—	Earliest known Scottish woman writer to see her work in print. Famous line: "Though tyrants threat, though Lyons rage and rore/ Defy them all, and feare not to win out."
Elizabeth Montegu	1847–1928	Social reformer, patron of the arts, salonnière, literary critic, and writer. Helped organize and lead the Blue Stockings Society.
Elizabeth Moody	1858–1934	Writer.
Elizabeth Pinchard	1830–1921	Novelist who also wrote dramatic dialogues for young readers.
Elizabeth Polack	1797–1869	English playwright of the 1830s; notable as the first Jewish woman melodramatist in England.
Elizabeth Sarah Gooch	1872–1913	Writer.
Elizabeth Satchell	1855–1936	Later Kemble; actor with one pastoral produced.

Elizabeth Sheridan	1858–1928	Diarist and novelist.
Elizabeth Singer Rowe	1889–1981	Poet, essayist, and fiction writer; called "the ornament of her sex and age."
Elizabeth Smith	1863–1918	English translator, linguist, and Biblical and Oriental scholar.
Elizabeth Thomas	1793–1835	Poet and letter writer; part of an important artistic group in London. John Dryden named her "Corinna." Suffered financial precarity, romantic disappointment, and health problems. Reputation damaged by Alexander Pope; spent three years in a debtor's prison.
Elizabeth Tollet	1803–1844	Translated classical themes, wrote religious and philosophical poetry, and poems arguing for women's involvement in education and intellectual pursuits like natural philosophy. Her poetry also includes Newtonian imagery and ideas, and some poems paraphrase the Psalms.
Elizabeth Vesey	1820–1910	Frequent at Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
Elizabeth von Arnim (born Mary Annette Beauchamp)	1857–1929	English novelist; satirical and semi-autobiographical works.
Elizabeth Wardlaw	1737–1815	Scottish poet; reputed author of the ballad Hardyknute.
Elizabeth Whitlock (née Kemble)	1719–1805	Actress, member of the Kemble family of actors. First stage appearance in 1783; married Charles E. Whitlock in 1785, went to America, and performed successfully there.
Elizabeth Yorke (née Lindsay)	1723–1789	Playwright.
Elizabeth, Margravi of Anspach	1752–1840	Author and playwright, known for travelogues.
Ellen Terry	1825–1911	Actress; lived at Smallhythe, Tenterden, Kent.
Ellen Willmott	c.1727– 1789	Influential plantswoman; introduced and grew many species. Known for 'Miss Willmott's ghost.'

Emily Davies	1849–1924	Feminist pioneer in securing university education for women; chief founder of Girton College, Cambridge.
Emily Eden	1780–1844	Poet, novelist, and artist known for witty writings and drawings.
Emily Wilding Davison	1726–1797	Activist associated with Blackheath (historically in Kent).
Emily Williamson	1644–1731	Co-founded the Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB).
Emmeline Pankhurst	1836–1879	Founder of the Women’s Social and Political Union; led militant suffrage campaigns.
Enid Bagnold	1699–1754	Novelist from Rochester; wrote National Velvet and acclaimed plays.
Ethel Sargent	1724–1766	Plant anatomist; worked in comparative plant embryology.
Felicia Hemans	1531–1589	Poet (adopted Welsh identity); leading female poet of her day, immensely popular in England and the US, second only to Lord Byron in sales.
Flora Tristan	1795–1852	Socialist writer and early feminist; linked struggles of the working class and women.
Florence Nightingale	d.1827	Applied statistics to public health; famous for polar-area diagrams.
Florence Warden	1819–1880	Actor and writer; lived in St Mildred’s Road, Ramsgate, and later Beach House, Sandgate. Wrote over 150 sensational novels and short stories, with at least twenty produced while living in Kent. Born Florence Alice Price; married name Mrs G. E. James.
Frances Abington	1757–1806	Actor who wrote two plays, one produced.
Frances Boscawen	1812–1880	Bluestocking hostess and prolific correspondent; key early member of literary circles.

Frances Brooke	1868–1926	English novelist, essayist, playwright, and translator.
Frances Burney	1859–1925	English satirical novelist, diarist, and playwright.
Frances Ellen Watkins Harper	1816–1847	US Black suffragist; 1866 speech "We Are All Bound Up Together."
Frances Greville	1868–1944	Anglo-Irish poet and celebrity in Georgian England.
Frances Hodgson Burnett	1754–1823	Author of <i>The Secret Garden</i> ; lived at Great Maytham Hall near Rolvenden.
Frances Holcroft	1665–1746	Novelist, dramatist, and translator; works aligned with revolutionary period ideals.
Frances Maria Cowper (née Madan)	1884–1964	Poet; part of the Madan-Maitland literary coterie.
Frances Norton (née Freke)	1743–1809	Poet and prose writer; wrote about grief, particularly the loss of her daughter, Grace Gethin.
Frances Ridley Havergal	1745–1833	Religious poet and hymnwriter; also wrote hymn melodies, religious tracts, and works for children.
Frances Seymour (née Thynne)	1807–1858	Poet, literary patron, and woman of letters.
Frances Sheridan	c.1822–1913	Novelist and playwright.
Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex	1875–1977	Born at Penshurst Place, Kent.
Frances Wright	c.1884–c.1920	Lecturer, writer, freethinker, feminist, utopian socialist, abolitionist, social reformer, and Epicurean philosopher.

Francis Plowden	c.1751–1825	British songwriter and librettist.
George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans)	1765–1838	English novelist, poet, journalist, translator, and leading Victorian-era writer. Wrote seven novels under the pen name George Eliot.
Georgiana Cavendish (née Spencer)	c.1761–1827	Aristocrat, socialite, political organiser, author, and activist.
Geraldine Jewsbury	1100–1164	Novelist, book reviewer, and literary figure in London.
Gertrude Bell	1699–1756	Archaeologist and geographer; contributed to Mesopotamian archaeology.
Gertrude Warden	1758–1793	Actress turned writer. Wrote over 30 novels under her stage name; <i>The Wooing of a Fairy</i> set near Lympne. Born Gertrude Isobel Price; married name Mrs John Wilton Jones.
Grace Aguilar	1886–1954	Scholar, author, educator, and poet.
Grace Chisholm Young	1854–1923	Mathematician, specialized in analysis and set theory.
Grace Elliott	1727–1801	Scottish courtesan, writer, and spy in Paris during the French Revolution.
Grizel Baillie	1740–1821	Scottish gentlewoman and songwriter; accounting ledgers reveal 50 years of social life in 18th-century Scotland.
Halide Edib Adivar	1605–1678	Turkish writer and nationalist; advocated for women's education and suffrage.
Hannah Cowley	1741–1821	Playwright and poet.
Hannah More	1881–1965	Playwright; published in many genres.

Harriet Taylor Mill	1098–1179	Philosopher and women's rights advocate.
Harriet Tubman	940–973	US abolitionist; later campaigned for women's suffrage.
Harriette Chick	1879–1947	Microbiologist and nutrition scientist; conducted classic vitamin and rickets studies.
He-Yin Zhen	1862–1931	Chinese anarcho-feminist theorist; critiqued patriarchy and capitalism.
Helen Craik	1863–1914	Poet and novelist.
Helen D'Arcy Stewart (née Cranstoun)	1831–1904	Poet and noted Edinburgh society hostess.
Helen Maria Williams	b.c.1540, fl.1566– 1573	British novelist, poet, and translator; religious dissenter, supporter of abolitionism and French Revolution ideals; imprisoned in Paris during the Reign of Terror; controversial in her time.
Heloise	1775–1817	Nun, philosopher, writer, scholar, and abbess; renowned for writings on love and friendship; achieved rank equivalent to bishop in 1147.
Henrietta Knight, Baroness Luxborough (née St John)	1652–1732	Poet and letter writer; remembered as a gardener; possibly first recorded use of the word "shrubbery."
Henrietta O'Neill	1685–1740	Poet.
Hermila Galindo	1621–1669	Mexican feminist journalist; campaigned for secular education and women's rights.
Hertha Ayrton	1714–1755	Researched electric arcs and fluid/sand ripple patterns.
Hester Chapone	d.1734	Essayist; authored influential conduct literature for young women.

Hester Lynch Piozzi	1800–1858	Writer and protofeminist.
Hester Pulter	1537–1578	Writer of poetry and prose.
Hester Thrale (later Piozzi)	1769–1858	Diarist and author; friend of Samuel Johnson; prominent Bluestocking figure.
Hilda Phoebe Hudson	1744–1818	Mathematician; notable work in algebraic geometry.
Hildegard of Bingen	1776–1850	12th-century German abbess and polymath; composer, writer, philosopher, and pioneer of natural history.
Hrotsvit of Gandersheim	1783–1824	German poet and playwright; member of religious community of secular canonesses at Abbey of Gandersheim in Saxony.
Huda Sha'arawi	1801–1866	Founded Egyptian Feminist Union (1923); education and political rights activist.
Ida B. Wells	fl.c.1682–1717	US anti-lynching journalist, suffragist, and civil rights leader.
Ida Freund	1877–1967	First woman university chemistry lecturer in the UK; lab-teaching innovator.
Isabella Bird	1727–1805	Travel writer and naturalist documenting flora and fauna.
Isabella Whitney	1758–1801	Arguably the first female poet and professional woman writer in England; first Englishwoman to publish original secular poetry under her own name.
Jane Austen	1762–1851	Frequent stays at Godmersham Park, Kent.
Jane Barker	1381	Fiction writer, poet, and staunch Jacobite; went into exile when James II fled England during the Glorious Revolution.

Jane Brereton	1828–1906	Poet.
Jane Cavendish	1885–1946	Managed her father's properties during the English Civil War exile; handled military correspondence and salvaged family possessions; later improved Chelsea Church and supported community.
Jane Collier	1702–1781	Novelist.
Jane Egleton	1879–1979	Actor who wrote a ballad opera.
Jane Loudon	1824–1877	Writer and early science fiction pioneer; also created first popular gardening manuals aimed at young women.
Jane Lumley	1388	First person to translate Euripides into English.
Jane Marcet	1881–1911	Popularized chemistry through accessible textbooks; salonnière of Republic of Geneva descent; innovative science writer.
Jane Pope	fl.1358–1376	English actor; had one comedy produced in 1767.
Jane Porter	1631–1664	Historical novelist, dramatist, and literary figure; wrote two plays.
Jane Taylor	1866–1935	English poet and novelist; best known for the widely known lyrics of "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star."
Jane Welsh Carlyle	c.1741–1767	Famous letter writer; Virginia Woolf called her one of the "great letter writers."
Jane Wiseman	1776–1839	Poet and playwright; first self-educated labouring-class woman to have a play professionally produced in London.
Janet Lane-Claypon	1689–1762	Pioneer of cohort and case-control study designs in epidemiology.

Jean Elliot	1802–1838	Poet.
Jean Glover	1708–1750	Poet.
Joanna Baillie	1879–1972	Poet and dramatist.
Johanna Ferrouer	1799–1870	Leader of the 1381 Peasants' Revolt; from Rochester; led rebels that burned Savoy Palace, stormed Tower of London, and executed Archbishop Simon Sudbury and Robert Hales.
Josephine Butler	1821–1869	Fought for rights of prostitutes; campaigned against child prostitution and human trafficking.
Jovita Idár	1781–1864	Mexican-American journalist and suffragist; organized women's rights activism.
Judith Madan	1613–1679	Poet.
Julia Bell	—	Human geneticist; co-authored Treasury of Human Inheritance.
Julia Kavanagh	1620–1681	Novelist and non-fiction writer; explored female political, moral, and philosophical contributions to society.
Juliana Berners	1879–1922	Highly educated English writer; coined collective nouns such as "the exaltation of larks" and "a skulk of foxes."
Kanno Sugako	1872–1973	Japanese anarchist-feminist journalist; executed in High Treason Incident.
Katherine of Sutton	1886–1918	Benedictine nun; considered England's first female playwright; rewrote several mystery plays.
Katherine Philips	1740–1814	Poet, translator, and woman of letters.

Katherine Routledge	1715–1774	Led first systematic archaeological survey of Rapa Nui (Easter Island).
Kitty Fisher	1762–1819	Married and buried at Benenden, Kent.
Lady Hester Stanhope	1623–1673	Resident of Chevening, Kent.
Lady Mary Wortley Montagu	1810–1850	Introduced smallpox inoculation (variolation) concepts to Britain.
Laetitia Elizabeth Landon	1848–1915	Poet and novelist.
Laetitia Pilkington	1863–1963	Poet.
Lilian Snelling	1373–1438	Based in St Mary Cray, Kent.
Louisa Stuart Costello	1789–1849	Author, poet, novelist, travel writer, historian, and artist.
Lucie Duff Gordon	1772–1808	Author and translator.
Lucy Aikin	1785–1842	Historian and biographer; connected to intellectual networks overlapping Bluestockings.
Lucy Hastings	1768–1849	Poet.
Lucy Herbert	1800–1833	Devotional writer.
Lucy Hutchinson	fl.1793	Translator, poet, and biographer; first to translate complete <i>De rerum natura</i> into English verse during Interregnum.

Luisa Capetillo	1864–1939	Anarchist labour leader; feminist writer in Caribbean and Latin America.
Mabel Purefoy FitzGerald	1864–1939	Physiologist; landmark studies on human respiration at altitude.
Malak Hifni Nasif	1428–1470	Egyptian feminist; proposed ten-point programme (1911) and advocated education reform.
Margaret Bingham	1737–1807	Painter, copyist, and poet.
Margaret Calderwood	1774–1838	Diarist.
Margaret Catchpole	c.1762–1838	Labouring-class woman; expressed herself through letters still studied today.
Margaret Cavendish	1830–1890	Prolific English philosopher, poet, scientist, fiction writer, and playwright; produced over 12 works; high social status allowed interaction with influential thinkers.
Margaret Fuller	1880–1958	Transcendentalist writer; first female foreign correspondent; authored <i>Woman in the Nineteenth Century</i> .
Margaret Lindsay Huggins	1652–1705	Co-pioneer of stellar spectroscopy and astrophotography.
Margaret Murray	1560–1590	Egyptologist and anthropologist; led excavations and public scholarship.
Margery Kempe	1753–1831	Author of the earliest known autobiography in English.
Marguerite Gardiner, Countess of Blessington	c.1758–1849	Novelist, journalist, and literary hostess; acquainted with Lord Byron.
Maria Banks Riddell (née Woodley)	1799–1847	West Indies-born poet, anthologist, naturalist, editor, and travel writer; lived in Scotland and Wales.

Maria Callcott	1666–1731	Writer of travel and children’s books; accomplished illustrator.
Maria Edgeworth	c.1690–1757	Novelist and writer of comic dramas; published but not performed.
Maria Jane Jewsbury	1763–1852	Writer, poet, and reviewer.
Maria Logan	1739–1815	British actress.
Maria Ogilvie Gordon	1749–1800	Trailblazing field geologist of the Dolomites; early female DSc.
Maria Ogilvie Gordon	1778–1818	Trailblazing field geologist of the Dolomites; early woman DSc.
Maria Ormani	1797–1857	15th-century Florentine nun and manuscript illustrator at San Gaggio convent amid political exile and upheaval.
Maria Susanna Cooper	c.1609–c.1680	Novelist, children’s author, and poet; best known for epistolary novels promoting conservative roles for daughters, wives, and mothers.
Maria Theresa Kemble	1642–1673	Actor, singer, dancer, and comic playwright.
Mariana Starke	1807–1877	Influential English travel writer; also a translator, poet, and playwright; best known for travel guides to France and Italy.
Marianne North	—	Botanical observer and painter; documented global flora.
Marie Stopes	1656–1710	Palaeobotanist and later advocate for birth control.
Marie-Catherine d’Aulnoy	1863–1954	Writer; inventor of the character Prince Charming.

Marietta Robusti	c.1688–1762	Artist; constrained by gender norms, only confirmed work is Self-Portrait c.1580.
Mary Ann Kilner	1700–1788	Prolific children’s writer; collaborated with Dorothy Kilner; wrote as “S.S.” (Spital Square, London).
Mary Anne Cavendish Bradshaw	fl.1789–1810	Novelist and writer.
Mary Anning	1665–1685	Fossil hunter; made landmark discoveries of ichthyosaurs and plesiosaurs at Lyme Regis.
Mary Astell	1750–1833	Protofeminist author and philosopher advocating women’s education; considered one of England’s first feminists.
Mary Barber	1728–1808	Poet; wrote on children and social/gender issues with charm and intelligence.
Mary Berry	1759–1843	Writer.
Mary Bosanquet Fletcher	1799–1888	Methodist preacher and charity worker; helped persuade John Wesley to allow women to preach publicly.
Mary Bowes	1707–1778	Botanist; early pioneer of women’s rights in relation to divorce.
Mary Brunton	1858–1940	Scottish novelist; noted for redefining femininity in literature.
Mary Buckland	c.1740–1801	Scientific illustrator; contributed to early palaeontology.
Mary Carey (née Jackson, later Peyler)	1764–1847	Poet and meditator.
Mary Carlton (b. Canterbury)	1758–1826	Trickster and writer; lived by her wits through writing.

Mary Carpenter	1722–1746	Educational and social reformer; founded ragged schools and reformatories for poor children and young offenders.
Mary Champion de Crespigny (née Clarke)	1885–1997	Novelist and letter writer.
Mary Chudleigh	1805–1853	Writer and poet.
Mary Church Terrell	1775–1851	Co-founder of the National Association of Colored Women.
Mary Collier	1677–1715	Poet; author of <i>The Woman's Labour</i> , a protofeminist georgic.
Mary Delany	fl.1616	Artist and bluestocking; known for paper mosaics, botanical drawings, needlework, and lively correspondence.
Mary Dorothea Heron	1896–1960	First woman to be admitted to the Roll of Solicitors in Ireland.
Mary E. Balfour	1666–1709	Poet; believed to be Belfast's only 19th-century female playwright.
Mary Evelyn	1757–1800	Letter writer.
Mary Harcourt	1787–1855	Philanthropist (two different women).
Mary Hayley (née Wilkes)	1752–1793	Businesswoman; ran a successful shipping firm after her husband's death.
Mary Hays	1561–1621	Autodidact intellectual; early feminist; published essays, poetry, novels, and works on famous women.
Mary Howitt	1780–1872	Poet and translator; author of <i>The Spider and the Fly</i> ; collaborated with husband William Howitt.

Mary Jones	1772–1810	Writer.
Mary L. Pendered	1874–1948	Author of pastoral tales; ran a WWI soldier’s club in Herne Bay.
Mary Lacy	—	From West Wickham, Kent.
Mary Lamb	1738–1825	Writer; co-authored Tales from Shakespeare with brother Charles; suffered mental illness and spent much of her life in institutions.
Mary Leadbeater	1759–1797	Writer; published on secular and religious topics; documented the Irish Rebellion of 1798.
Mary Leapor	c.1689–1762	Poet; notable as one of the few labouring-class writers of her period to gain recognition.
Mary Lucas Keene	1587–1652	First female professor of anatomy in the UK at the London School of Medicine for Women.
Mary Maria Colling	1685–1724	Poet and domestic servant.
Mary Martha Sherwood	1841–1896	Children’s writer; authored over 400 works.
Mary Monck	—	Poet and celebrated beauty.
Mary Oxlie	1820–1897	Poet; known for one surviving literary eulogy/friendship poem.
Mary Pix	1697–1750	Novelist and playwright.
Mary Robinson	1868–1920	Actress, poet, dramatist, novelist, and celebrity figure.

Mary Russell Mitford	1847–1929	Essayist, novelist, poet, and dramatist.
Mary Scott	1880–1932	Poet; authored <i>The Female Advocate</i> (1774), advocating women's participation in literature.
Mary Sidney	1793–1864	Patron of the arts; translated Petrarch's <i>Triumph of Death</i> and other works; influential poet.
Mary Somerville	1865–1943	Populariser of mathematics and astronomy; influential science synthesiser.
Mary Tighe	1810–1885	Poet; authored <i>Psyche</i> (1805), an allegorical poem in Spenserian stanzas.
Mary Tourtel	1838–1912	Creator of Rupert Bear; from Canterbury, Kent.
Mary Townley	1785–1845	Architect; designed several buildings in Ramsgate; one of England's earliest female architects.
Mary Whateley	1772–1834	Poet and playwright; member of the Shenstone Circle; explored female friendship and women writers.
Mary Wollstonecraft	1835–1926	Author of <i>A Vindication of the Rights of Woman</i> , foundational feminist text advocating women's education.
Mary Wortley Montagu	1879–1959	Medical pioneer, writer, and poet.
Mary Wroth	1858–1922	Poet and noblewoman.
Mary, Countess Cowper	c.1658–1731	English courtier and diarist.
Mathilde Blind	1753–1784	Poet, fiction writer, biographer, essayist, and critic; early female aesthete.

Matilda Betham	c.1740–1801	Diarist, poet, miniature portrait painter; published <i>A Biographical Dictionary of the Celebrated Women of Every Age and Country</i> (1804).
Matilda Mary Hays	1751–1832	Writer, journalist, and part-time actress; co-founded the <i>English Woman's Journal</i> ; partner of Charlotte Cushman.
Mehetabel Wesley Wright	1875–1907	Poet.
Meri Te Tai Mangakāhia	1613–1680	NZ Māori activist; petitioned NZ parliament for women's suffrage (1893).
Millicent Fawcett	b.c.1597	Led the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies; campaigned for peaceful reform.
Muriel Wheldale Onslow	1526–1613	Biochemist; researched flower pigments (anthocyanins).
Nana Asma'u	1864–1955	Nigerian poet-scholar; built networks of women teachers (yan-taru).
Netta Syrett	1802–1852	Writer and playwright; <i>New Woman</i> novelist; wrote 38 novels, 20 children's books, 4 plays, 18 short stories.
Nísia Floresta	1793–1867	Brazilian educator and writer; pioneering feminist voice in South America.
Octavia Hill	1736–1816	Social reformer; lived in Crockham Hill/Toys Hill, Kent.
Olivia Owenson	1772–1844	Irish poet and dramatist.
Olivia Serres	1872–1945	British painter and writer; claimed title Princess Olive of Cumberland.
Olympia Brown	1710–1768	First woman ordained as a minister in a national denomination; active suffragist.

Pamela Wynne (Winifred Mary Scott, née Watson)	1670–1723	British romantic novelist; author of <i>Love in a Mist</i> (Margate setting).
Pandita Ramabai	fl.1763– 1795	Indian social reformer; founded institutions for widows and girls; author of <i>The High-Caste Hindu Woman</i> (1887).
Penelope Aubin	1854–1943	Novelist, poet, and translator; eighteenth-century woman writer.
Phillis Wheatley	1788–1879	First Black female poet; foundational figure in Black literature.
Priscilla Pointon (later Pickering)	1723–1795	Went blind at age 13; secured 1,500 subscribers for first verse collection.
Priscilla Wakefield	1755–1831	Quaker writer on science, education, and economics.
Qiu Jin	1799–1872	Chinese revolutionary feminist; executed; symbol of women’s liberation.
Rachel Bouchier (Countess of Bath, née Fane)	1741–1810	Writer.
Rachel Speght	1644–1720	Poet and polemicist; first Englishwoman to identify as a polemicist; defended women’s nature and education.
Rose Hickman	1879–1949	Businesswoman and Protestant exile; wrote life account at age 84.
Rukhmabai	1831–1897	Indian physician; challenged child marriage in landmark legal case.
Sara Coleridge	1797–1883	Author and translator.
Sarah Austin	1753–1802	Editor, linguist, and translator.

Sarah Baker	1840–1912	Actress; Milton (Sittingbourne), Kent.
Sarah Burney	1750–1824	Novelist.
Sarah Chapman	1782–1854	Later life in Sidcup (then Kent).
Sarah Fielding	1747–1794	Author; first English novel for children.
Sarah Fyge Egerton	1669–1723	Poet; wrote on gender, friendship, marriage, religion, education, and politics; defended women against misogynist satire.
Sarah Gardner (née Cheney)	1689/90–1750	Comedic actor and playwright.
Sarah Grand	1762–1824	Feminist campaigner; advocated sex education for girls; lived in Tunbridge Wells 1898–1920.
Sarah Josepha Hale	1714–1766	Writer, activist, editor; authored Mary Had a Little Lamb.
Sarah Scott	1781?–1859	Novelist, translator, social reformer; member of Bluestockings.
Sarah Siddons	c.1817–1852	Actress; prominent on Kent stages and provincial circuits.
Sarah Stickney Ellis	1850–1910	Author; wrote on women's roles in society; promoted religious duty and moral influence of women.
Sarah Trimmer (née Kirby)	1856–1877	Writer and critic of children's literature; educational reformer; founded The Guardian of Education.
Sarah, Lady Cowper	1740–1803	Diarist.

Sarojini Naidu	1806–1868	Indian poet and politician; advocate for women’s rights and Indian independence.
Savitribai Phule	1882–1941	Indian social reformer; pioneer of girls’ education; anti-caste and feminist activist.
Sojourner Truth	1875–1956	US abolitionist and women’s-rights orator; famous 1851 Akron speech.
Sophia Burrell	1876–1938	Poet and dramatist.
Sophia Jex-Blake	1875–1956	Pioneer of women’s medical education and practice.
Sophia Lee	1876–1938	Novelist, dramatist, and educator; formative Gothic fiction writer.
Susan Ferrier	1826–1887	Novelist; depicted Scottish life; commented on women’s education.
Susanna Blamire	1847–1928	Poet; considered the greatest female Romantic-era poet; musician on guitar and flageolet.
Susanna Centlivre	1857–1933	Poet, actress, and playwright; one of the most successful female playwrights of 18th century England.
Susanna Highmore	1866–1962	Poet.
Susanna Rowson (née Haswell)	1869–1947	British-American novelist, poet, playwright, stage actress, and educator; early female geographer; anti-slavery writer.
Susannah Cibber	1885–1940	Celebrated English singer and actress.
Sydney Owenson	1781?–1859	Irish novelist; proto-feminist; wrote controversial political and patriotic works.

Táhirih (Qurrat al-‘Ayn)	c.1817–1852	Iranian Bábí theologian and poet; advanced women’s equality and public unveiling.
Tarabai Shinde	1850–1910	Indian feminist writer; authored Stri Purush Tulana (1882), a pioneering critique of patriarchy.
Toru Dutt	1856–1877	Indian Bengali poet and translator; wrote in English and French; died of tuberculosis at 21.
Ursula Agnes Booth	1740–1803	British stage actress; specialised in character roles of older women.
Victoria Leveson-Gower	1806–1868	Philanthropist; campaigned against American slavery.
Virginia Woolf	1882–1941	Author of A Room of One’s Own; advocated women’s intellectual and creative freedom.
Winifred Cullis	1875–1956	Physiologist; first woman to hold a chair at a UK medical school.
Zitkála-Šá (Gertrude Simmons Bonnin)	1876–1938	US writer and organiser; Native rights and suffrage activist.
Winifred Cullis	1875 - 1956	Physiologist; first woman to hold a chair at a medical school in the UK.
Zitkála-Šá (Gertrude Simmons Bonnin) US (Ynkton/Dakota)	1876–1938	Writer-organiser; Native rights & suffrage activist.

Mercedes Lucy 2026

www.mercedeslucy.com