Local residents and world figures Abigail Scott Duniway, John Reed and Louis Brandeis made contributions to the nation still familiar to many.

This tour highlights some individuals whose legacies are as far-reaching, enduring or significant as any of those. Mostly unknown today, these ordinary women all left their mark on history.

**Charlotte Terwilliger Moffett Cartwright** crossed the Oregon Trail at the age of two. The perilous journey took the life of her mother shortly before the family arrived in Portland. Still, Charlotte had a joyful childhood and went on to live an exciting, rewarding life as Portland grew up around her. In class the first day school was ever taught here, she had an abiding love of education. She worked hard to contribute to the quality of life in Oregon and was instrumental in forming the State Pioneers Association, the Portland Women's Club, and was the first vice-president of the Oregon State Equal Suffrage Association. In later years, she funded a mobile lending library to serve rural communities in eastern Oregon.

**Martha Dalton** was one of the main drivers behind suffrage efforts in Oregon and the US, working with Susan B. Anthony and Abigail Scott Duniway to win the vote for women. She was one of the first to realize that the struggle for women's equality was made far more difficult by combining it with the temperance movement, as was common in the rest of the country. This may be one reason why women won the vote in Oregon earlier than elsewhere.

**Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy**, another force for women's suffrage, spent her life as a medical professional, being both an obstetrician and also the first woman health official in the nation. She established protocols for food safety testing, public sanitation, and campaigned to have venereal disease treated as a public health issue rather than a moral failing. She supported the League of Nations, ran for Congress and established the American Medical Women's Association, which served injured civilian war victims. In time, this grew into a network of hospitals in 30 countries.

Esther's father, **Edward Clayson**, is buried near her and also played at part. He was a great supporter of populist politics and loved harassing hypocrites, especially politicians, in the time of Prohibition.

**Emma Gotcher** was a young laundry worker in 1905. A law had recently been passed, and so she refused the demand to work more than ten hours (on Labor Day!). She sued, and the resulting court case, Oregon v. Muller, ended with rulings so controversial it is still being debated in law schools today.

The general view of the decision was that healthy mothers were essential to the well-being of society and that the limit on the work day to ten hours would improve conditions for working class women. It also helped cement inequalities in the workplace which we are still working to sort out over 100 years later.

**Dorothea Lensch** was the first woman in the nation to oversee a city bureau-Portland Parks & Recreation. She worked tirelessly to meet community needs for
recreation. During the Depression, she opened school gyms and classrooms in areas with no recreational opportunities and created the first community centers, offering classes and recreation to all at affordable prices.

She provided programs during WWII providing childcare for shipyard workers and summer concerts in the parks. She also developed a recreation program for soldiers. After the war, she helped found the Children’s Museum (1949), the sixth oldest in the nation.

Map of Lone Fir Cemetery

Charlotte Cartwright  Block 2  Harry Lane  Block 9  Dr. Ester Lovejoy and Dorothea Lensch  Block 35
Martha Dalton  Block 6  Emma Gotcher  Block 34  Edward Clayson  Block 34