

# Schaefer Yarn

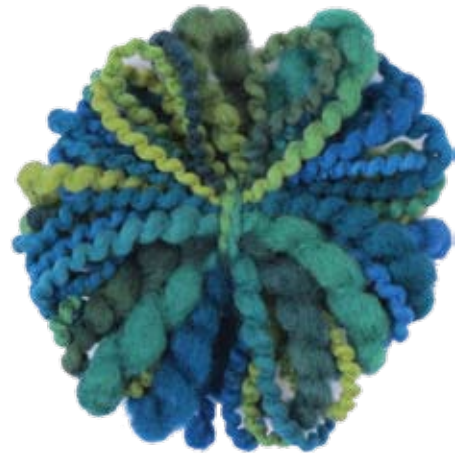
## Color Concepts for Memorable Women in Wool and Silk XII



**The Brontës**



**Dorothea Lange**



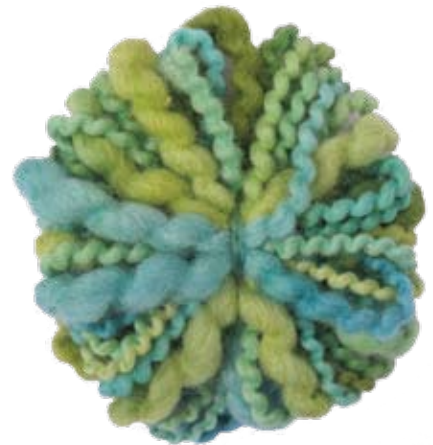
**Clare Booth Luce**



**Patsy Mink**



**Julia Morgan**



**Berthe Morisot**



**Tatiana Proskouriakoff**



**Ellen Swallow Richards**



**Irena Sendler**

Colors are individually hand painted and are approximate. Please order enough for your entire project as dye baths may vary considerably.

Questions? Call 1-800-367-9276

**All colors are available in all silk and wool fibers.**

This color card is good through June 2012.

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*Clare Booth Luce*  
1903-1987

Playwright, activist, journalist, diplomat and conservative politician, socialite Clare Booth Luce was known for her style and skill with satire and understatement. Luce began writing for *Vanity Fair*, satirizing New York society, resigning to become a playwright. She wrote many plays, including *The Women*. As a journalist for *Life*, one of her husband's magazines, Luce reported widely from many fronts early in World War II. In 1942 she won a seat in Congress from Connecticut, serving two terms. She was rewarded with an ambassadorship to Italy for her work on the Eisenhower campaign and stayed active in conservative politics.

*Berthe Morisot*  
1841-1895

Unusual for the time, Berthe Morisot was able to pursue life as an artist - one of the few women to do so - because of the support of her parents and her marriage to the brother of artist Eduard Manet. She never flouted the conventions of the day, which allowed her to exhibit at the established Salon and, subsequently, with the Impressionists, while maintaining her position in society. Her home became a gathering place for artists, as she could not be seen with them at the cafes they frequented. She painted over 350 works of art, which reflect the daily life, fashion and feminine world of the 19th century bourgeoisie.

*Irena Sendler*  
1910-2008

Irena Sendler was among the many Christians and Muslims singled out by the Jewish Foundation for the Righteous to receive aid, as an expression of profound thanks, for their help in saving Jews during World War II. Sendler was head of the Children's Bureau of Zegota, an underground group of Polish citizens dedicated to aiding Jews. Often smuggling children out of the Warsaw Ghetto, they found places to hide them in Christian homes, convents, hospitals and orphanages. Sendler was captured and tortured. Helped to escape, she survived the war in hiding herself. She and Zegota helped save more than 2500 Jewish children.

*Dorothea Lange*  
1895-1965

One of the most famous photographers of the 20th century, Dorothea Lange's legacy includes some of the most indelible images of the Great Depression and the censored photographs of the internment of America's Japanese citizens during World War II, first exhibited in 1972. Lange's works for the government from 1935-1939 brought the plight of the poor and forgotten, particularly the sharecroppers, displaced farm families and migrant workers, to public attention. In 2008 she was inducted into the California Hall of Fame, part of the California Museum for History, Women and the Arts.

*Julia Morgan*  
1872-1957

Julia Morgan was the first woman to graduate from the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris with a degree in architecture and the first woman to work as a professional architect in her native California. She did major work rebuilding San Francisco after the earthquake and fire that destroyed much of the city in 1906. In her 45 year long career, Morgan designed more than 700 homes, churches, office buildings, stores and educational institutions. In 1923, another fire destroyed many of the Morgan homes in Berkeley. Her most famous design was the 165 room Hearst Castle in San Simeon, which took 28 years to complete.

*Ellen Swallow Richards*  
1842-1911

The most prominent female American chemist of the 19th century, Ellen Swallow graduated from Vassar but couldn't find work as a chemist. She was the first woman in America to be accepted by a scientific school, MIT, yet with a masters from Vassar, MIT denied her going for a doctorate. Marrying a professor, she donated her services to further women's scientific education at MIT, establishing a Women's Laboratory. Richards was instrumental in establishing the nation's first water quality standards, co-wrote a classic on sanitary engineering, and contributed greatly to the emerging field of home economics.

*The Brontës*  
1816-1855

It is remarkable even after more than 150 years, that three sisters produced several novels in their short lives that have endured all this time. Emily wrote *Wuthering Heights*, Anne wrote *Agnes Grey* and *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall*, and Charlotte wrote *Jane Eyre*, which received the most critical success of all, though she wrote other novels. The dates given are for Charlotte, who at 38 lived the longest. Two older sisters and a brother also died very young, as did their mother. Their stark upbringing, harsh surroundings, dark schooling and often darker employment, was the fodder for their particular genius.

*Patsy Mink*  
1927-2002

Patsy Mink was a Japanese American from Hawaii who served in the U.S. House of Representatives for 12 terms and served as Assistant Secretary of State in the Carter Administration. She was the first woman of color and first Asian American elected to Congress. Mink faced discrimination as an Asian and as a woman, throughout her school years. This experience led to her success in getting Title IX passed, which prohibits discrimination by federally funded institutions. In her honor, the Title IX Act is named for her. Her other landmark legislation includes the Early Education Act and the Women's Educational Equity Act.

*Tatiana Proskouriakoff*  
1909-1985

An American Mayanist scholar, Tatiana Proskouriakoff contributed significantly to the decipherment of Maya hieroglyphs, the writing system of the pre-Columbian Maya civilization. Trained as an architect, she was sent to draw the Mayan site of Piedras Negras, then Copan and Yucatan. She became deeply involved in the hieroglyphs and made a breakthrough in the 1950's and 60's, discovering that the writing on the stones was historical, dealing with the lives of Mayan rulers. With her advances, others were able to decipher more. In part thanks to her work, the modern Maya can now study their own language and history.