# Introduction to Women’s Ministries

# Women Serving God, Then and Now

# Adventist Women Pioneers

*(Note to Presenter: Following is information about important women in the history of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. The list is not exhaustive and it would be well to add important women from your individual division. This should probably be presented to the class for extra information because of the time factor. This could be an interesting church program.)*

*Instead of presenting this as a lecture, try giving out the stories of these historical women to seminar participants. Call on them one at a time to read or tell the story of that woman’s contribution to our church. There are three different ways you could use the worksheet quiz on the lives of these women: (1) Give the quiz before you begin, asking them to see how many women they already know about, or can guess what they did. Then as the women’s stories are presented they will correct their own papers; (2) Match up the woman with the accomplishments as each story is presented; (3) After the stories are all presented, hand out the quiz and let them see how well they can do.)*

**1. 1844 - 1900**

**a. Ellen G. White.**

One morning in December 1844, at a time when many Millerites were wavering in their faith and others were disavowing their recent experience, Ellen Harmon joined four other women in family worship at the home of a close friend, Mrs. Haines, in South Portland, Maine. While the group was praying, Ellen experienced her first vision; in this vision she witnessed a representation of the travels of the Adventist people to the City of God. She was only 17 years old at the time. When she related this vision to the Adventist group in Portland, they accepted it as light from God. Soon after, she received a further vision asking her to share her light with the Adventist people. This she did reluctantly; thus began the work of “The Messenger of the Lord” as she called herself.

Ellen Harmon married James White on August 30, 1846. Together they were co-founders of the Adventist Church. Ellen G. White is known as a writer, lecturer, and counselor to the church; she possessed what Seventh-day Adventists have accepted as the prophetic gift described in the Bible. Her name appeared in the ministerial lists of such official publications as the *Yearbook.* She did not hold office in either the local church or in any conference, including the General Conference. She did attend the sessions, however, as a delegate. After the death of her husband in 1881 she was paid a salary equal to that of an officer of the General Conference. She was never a member of any church committees or boards.

At the time of her death her literary productions consisted of more than 100,000 pages: 24 books in current circulation, two book manuscripts ready for publication, 5,000 periodical articles in journals of the church, and 200 or more tracts and pamphlets. Besides this there were thousands of pages of letters and journal entries. *(Seventh-day Adventist Encyclopedia,* Vol. 2, p. 873-881.)

**b. Minerva Jane Chapman.**

Though her name is almost forgotten today, Minerva Jane Chapman (1829-1923), a sister of Elder J. N. Loughborough, was well known in Adventist ranks during her lifetime. In 1877 she was elected treasurer of the General Conference. At the same time she was editor of the *Youth’s Instructor,* secretary of the Publishing Association, and treasurer of the Tract and Missionary Society! She served nine years as editor of the *Youth’s Instructor.* Elder and Mrs. Chapman moved to Battle creek in 1866, not long after the General Conference was organized. She set type by hand for a while but rapidly advanced step by step to become the treasurer of the Review and Herald, and then to the responsibilities already mentioned*. (Moving Out,* C. Mervyn Maxwell, p. 105)

**c. Maria L. Huntley.**

Maria Huntley was born into one of the first Adventist families to keep the Sabbath, in Washington, New Hampshire. In time she became secretary of the Vigilant Missionary Society, a group of energetic, dedicated, missionary-minded ladies in South Lancaster, Massachusetts. When their society expanded into the General Tract and Missionary Society for the whole church in 1874, she became its secretary and continued to hold this position as long as she lived—adding first one, then another, then a third, and finally eleven assistant corresponding secretaries to help her.

Her society was the forerunner of both the Personal Ministries and the Publishing Departments of the church. During the 1888 General Conference in Minneapolis, she was asked to address the entire assembly regarding lay activities. She insisted that “many would gladly work if they knew how,” and begged the ministers to develop effective plans for training laypeople. She died while organizing soul-winning activities in Chicago. *(Moving Out,* C. Mervyn Maxwell, p. 105*).*

**d. Maud Sisley Boyd.**

In 1866, 15-year-old Maud Sisley came to Battle Creek and got a job at the Review and Herald printing establishment. Her father had died some years before while the family was still in England; an older brother was the first to leave for America. When the rest followed, they found him keeping Saturday for the Sabbath—and joined him in doing the same.

Maud was one of the first Adventists to pay a full tithe. She also became a kind of student missionary, taking a six-month vacation without pay to do self-supporting work in Ohio. In 1877 she was sent to Switzerland, the first single Adventist woman to serve as an overseas missionary. Soon she found herself setting type in Italian, even though she didn’t know the language. In 1879 J. N. Loughborough called her to assist in Southampton, England, as Bible instructor. Later she returned to America, married C. L. Boyd, president of the Nebraska Conference, and accompanied him to South Africa as part of the first group of Adventist missionaries to that continent. After her husband’s death she went to Australia where she was a teacher at Avondale for nine years and later a Bible instructor. She returned to the United States to serve as a Bible instructor at Loma Linda and Glendale sanitariums for 17 years. *(Moving Out,* C. Mervyn Maxwell, p. 105, 106; *Seventh-day Adventist Encyclopedia*, Vol. 1, p. 225, 226.)

**e. Katherine (Kate) Lindsay.**

Kate Lindsay was a physician and founder of the first Seventh-day Adventist nurse’s training school. After receiving some training in nursing and attending college for six years, she entered the University of Michigan Medical College in 1870. In 1875 she was graduated at the head of her class with the first group of women to receive the college’s degree.

Joining the staff of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, “Dr. Kate” vigorously set about establishing the first Seventh-day Adventist School of Nursing there. Through the introduction of thorough classwork, she became known as a foremost teacher of student nurses.

In 1895 she went to South Africa. She worked in Claremont Sanitarium at Cape Town, and became a leading consultant; she traveled under most difficult conditions to mission stations in the interior. En route to the United States, she traveled extensively in Europe, and in 1900 began 20 years as an active member of the medical staff and faculty of the Colorado Sanitarium in Boulder, Colorado devoting special interest in the nursing school. (*Seventh-day Adventist Encyclopedia,* Vol. 2, p. 928).

**f. Georgia Anna Burrus Burgess.**

Georgia Burrus volunteered for service as a single-woman missionary and became one of the first Seventh-day Adventist workers in India. Just before she landed, a terrible loneliness struck her. At the depth of her homesickness she dropped her watch on the deck and it stopped running. She had lost her last friend! She thought forlornly that if only she could hear it tick again, she could carry on and be a missionary! Kneeling in her stateroom, she begged God to pity her and make the watch run again. Fearfully, yet trustingly she picked up her timepiece and held it to her ear. It ticked!

And it never stopped. She had no more troubles with it. She went right on into India, her homesickness entirely removed. When she arrived in Calcutta in 1895 she began working as a self-supporting missionary among the secluded women of the country, while studying Bengali. In 1896, with Mae Taylor, she opened a girls’ school in Calcutta.

In 1903 she married Luther J. Burgess, another missionary, and together they spent 32 years pioneering among the Hindi, Urdu, and Khasi-speaking people of India. On furlough to America—taken so that Elder Burgess could receive medical treatment—they found that the General Conference had no money to send them back. Mrs. Burgess went out on the streets and sold 20,000 copies of “Bible Training School” at ten cents apiece to buy their tickets herself. (*Moving Out,* C. Mervyn Maxwell, p. 108; *Seventh-day Adventist Encyclopedia,* Vol 1, p. 262).

**g. Helen Rankin Druillard.**

Helen Druillard is remembered as the founder of Riverside Sanitarium, and cofounder of Madison College, and as a financier. A graduate of Wisconsin State Normal College, she superintended Boulder, Colorado, and Furnas County, Nebraska, public schools. Later she worked at Battle Creek Sanitarium. She married Alma Druillard, a wealthy businessman. In 1886 she served as Tract Society secretary in the Nebraska Conference and in 1888 as the treasurer of the Nebraska Conference.

In 1889, she and her husband went to South Africa. While there she was treasurer and auditor of the conference and secretary of the Tract Society. She spent her spare time as a nurse in a small sanitarium opened by the Wessels family. She was also secretary of the South African Women’s Christian Temperance Union. Upon return to the United States in 1896, she served as matron and accountant for the Boulder Sanitarium while her husband was the treasurer. Later she served as treasurer of Emmanuel Missionary College until 1903.

In 1904, at the age of 60, she became one of the founders of Madison College along with Percy T. Magan. She lent money for the purchase of the land, and for 20 years afterward was the institution’s treasurer and fiscal adviser. The story of how she got involved is an interesting one.

When Ellen White saw the property she was convinced it was the spot for a new school. She told Sutherland and Magan to raise money and buy the land. Sutherland went to Berrien Springs to ask his aunt, Mrs. Druillard, to help. When she heard about it she told him the project was foolish. When he turned to leave, she asked. “Where are you going?”

“To find someone else who will help us. I am going to obey the Lord, come what may.”

Soon Mrs. Druillard stood with Mrs. White on the property in Tennessee. Mrs. White said to her, “Nell, you think you are just about old enough to retire. If you will come and cast in your lot with this work, if you will look after these boys (Sutherland and Magan, young men in their thirties) and guide them, and support them in what the Lord wants them to do, then the Lord will renew your youth, and you will do more in the future than you have ever done in the past.”

She was the organizer of the Madison Sanitarium and its School of Practical Nursing, in which she was the first instructor. Later she established Riverside Sanitarium and School of Nursing and devoted more than 10 years of her life to its development *(Seventh-day Adventist Encyclopedia, Vol. 1, p. 478; Moving Out,* C. Mervyn Maxwell, p. 106, 107.)

**h. Annie Rebekah Smith.**

In 1851, the mother of Annie R. Smith urged her to attend meetings in her town presented by Joseph Bates. She decided to go just to please her mother. The night before the meetings she had a dream in which she entered a meeting hall and sat down in the back because she was late. A man she had never seen before stood to preach. He pointed to a chart and spoke on Daniel 8:14, *“Unto two thousand three hundred days, then shall the sanctuary be cleansed.”* The next day she left early to be on time for the meeting, but for some reason was delayed and arrived just as the minister arose to speak. She took a seat near the door and realized that it was the man she had seen in her dream. He had announced one topic, but at the last minute had changed it and pointed to a chart and explained Daniel 8:14.

That night she believed that what Elder Bates spoke of was truth, and she determined to join the Seventh-day Adventist Church. She worked for a few years for James White in Rochester, New York, editing for the *Review and Herald.* She read proof, edited copy, and took charge in his absence. She died in 1855 at the age of 26 from tuberculosis. She wrote many poems. Ten of her hymns appeared in the earlier *Church Hymnal.* Three have been included in the *Seventh-day Adventist Hymnal:* “How Far from Home?” *“I Saw One Weary,”* and *“Long Upon the Mountains.”* Her brother, Uriah Smith, later became the editor of the *Review and Herald.*

**i. Adelia Patten Van Horn.**

For some time she assisted Ellen White in the preparation of materials for publication. From 1864 to 1867 she was the editor of the *Youth’s Instructor.* She was treasurer of the General Conference from 1871 to 1873, the first woman to hold that position. She was adept at speaking as well as writing. She worked with her husband to establish a church in Walla Walla Washington, as well as in Oregon. *(Seventh-day Adventist Encyclopedia*, vol. 2, p. 828*).*

**2. 1901 – 1950**

**a. L. Flora Plummer.**

Lorena Florence Fait Plummer was director of the General Conference Sabbath School Department for 23 years, from 1913 to 1936.

She and her husband, Frank, were teachers in Iowa public schools when in 1886 she accepted the Seventh-day Adventist faith. Shortly afterward she joined the Sabbath School Department of the Iowa Conference. She advanced to conference secretary and served as acting president in 1900. She received her ministerial license in 1893.

In 1901, the Sabbath School Department of the General Conference was organized and she was appointed corresponding secretary. She worked from Minneapolis until 1905 when she moved to the denominational headquarters. She was the author of *The Soul Winning Sabbath School, The Spirit of the Teacher,* and *The Soul Winning Teacher.* She was also editor of *The Sabbath School Worker* from 1904 until 1936.

**b. Gertrude Brown.**

Born in 1879 in Essex, England, Gertrude Brown is known as a social worker, physician, and benefactor. Baptized in 1893, she went to the Seventh-day Adventist sanitarium in Basel, Switzerland, for her nursing diploma. While working in the Seventh-day Adventist hospital in Ireland, she met and married Edward Brown, a nurse. She became a social worker for London County Council in Hoxton, where she served before being invited to join the staff of the Battle Creek Sanitarium. There she worked as matron over 2,000 patients.

Returning to Britain, she qualified as a medical doctor in Edinburgh, Scotland. The Browns settled in Scotland and founded Crieff Nursing Home. After the death of her husband she turned the home over to the church. She is known as a pioneer of the Adventist health message in the British Isles*. (Seventh-day Adventist Encyclopedia,* Vol. 1, pp. 253.)

**c. Lora E. Clement.**

Lora E. Clement joined the *Youth’s Instructor* staff under Fannie Dickerson Chase, and became associate editor in 1918. In 1923 she became editor and held that position for the next 29 years. For many years her “Let’s Talk It Over” column was a notable feature of the magazine. From 1952 to 1958 she was librarian at the Review and Herald Publishing Association. (*Seventh-day Adventist Encyclopedia*, Vol. 1, p. 378).

**d. Eva Dykes.**

Eva Dykes was the first Black woman to receive a doctorate in the United States. In 1921 she received her Ph.D. from Radcliffe, specializing in English, Latin, German, and Greek language studies. She taught at Walden and Howard Universities before joining Oakwood College in 1944 as chair of the English and Humanities Departments. She was an educator and author all her life and was active in the movement leading to the formation of regional conferences. She received the Certificate of Merit from the General Conference Department of Education in 1973. She also received the citation of excellence for her contribution to Seventh-day Adventist education. She served as a notable educator for more than 50 years. (Seventh-day Adventist Encyclopedia, Vol. 1, p. 479).

**e. Anna L. Ingels Hindson.**

Anna Hindson was an editor, union youth department secretary, secretary-treasurer of a conference, and a missionary in Australia. Beginning with her work for Pacific Press she served the Adventist church for more than 50 years. For nine years she was secretary of the California Tract Society and in 1893 went to Australia in a similar capacity. She was secretary of the Australasian Union Conference and later secretary-treasurer of the West Australian Mission. She was editor of the *Australasian Record* for 34 years and for 18 years was editor of *Missionary Leader.* She was the leader of the union conferences Young People’s Department for eight years. She was also secretary of the Australasian Union Sabbath School Department 30 years. *(Seventh-day Adventist Encyclopedia*, Vol. 1, page 695*).*

**f. Louise Kleuser.**

She served as a Bible worker, pastor of several churches, an evangelist, editor, and seminary professor. She was the first woman to complete the Seventh-day Adventist Medical Cadet Corps training and became a second lieutenant in that organization. More significantly, she was associate secretary of the General Conference Ministerial Association for 16 years. She wrote hundreds of articles and *The Bible Instructor*, which has been reprinted, to help teach the art of personal soul winning.

**g. Anna Knight.**

Anna served in India and the United States as an educator, nurse, and conference and union departmental secretary. She was the first African-American woman missionary.

As a child she played with White neighbor children, and listening to them read and spell, she taught herself these basic skills. She practiced her writing by scratching the earth with a stick. By her teens she had completed the common branches of learning taught in the country schools of the time though she had never been inside a schoolhouse.

After writing to a New England newspaper requesting that reading materials be sent to her, she received *Signs of the Times* from a Seventh-day Adventist. This contact led her to enroll in Mt. Vernon Academy in 1894. In 1898 she graduated from Battle Creek College as a missionary nurse and began to operate a self-supporting school in Jasper County, Mississippi for Black children.

She attended the 1901 General Conference session as a delegate and became inspired by foreign missions.

Later that year she went to India where she served for six years. There she colporteured, taught school, nursed, and mingled with wealthy and poor alike all over the northern and eastern parts of the country. Once weak from hunger after 36 hours without food or water while traveling by train, she looked behind her in her compartment and was astonished to see on the seat a plate of bread and a cup of warm drink. As she gratefully ate, she expected that at any moment the unusually dressed stranger pacing back and forth on the platform would put his head in at the window and ask for his pay. But when she finished and tried to return the dishes to him, he had disappeared. She experienced many such miracles in her missionary work in India.

Returning to the United States, she started the first Colored YWCA in Atlanta, Georgia. She began working for the Southeastern Union in Atlanta in 1909. Her work included nursing, teaching, and Bible work. She headed four departments all at once for the Southeastern and Southern Unions, her only office being her trunk and her handbag. She wrote the book *Mississippi Girl*, her autobiography and served as president of the National Colored Teachers’ Association. She also received the Medallion of Merit Award for extraordinary service to Seventh-day Adventist education.

Anna Knight traveled, not counting her time in India, half a million miles, conducted nearly 10,000 meetings and wrote more than 49,000 letters. *(Seventh-day Adventist Encyclopedia,* Vol. 1, p. 873*; Moving Out*, Mervyn Maxwell, p. 108, 109*).*

**h. Ana Stahl.**

Ana Stahl was born in Sweden and emigrated to the United States when she was 16 years old. After her marriage to Ferdinand they accepted the Adventist message and attended school in Madison, Wisconsin, where they both took the nurse’s course. After the General Conference of 1909 they paid their own way to serve as missionaries to South America. There Ana nursed wealthy Spanish women as well as destitute Indians of the Amazon and Andes regions. She began church schools among the Indians for both children and adults. She and her husband served as pioneer missionaries in South America for 29 years.

**i. Marinda (Minnie) Day Sype.**

Minnie Sype was a pastor, evangelist, and licensed minister, administrator, and missionary for 54 years. She began her career as an elementary teacher. She soon discovered that the Lord had given her the gift of preaching and evangelism. She often preached while her husband served as a singing evangelist. In one series 42 people were baptized. She served as Home Missionary secretary of the Iowa Conference and served as a missionary in the Bahamas. She also worked as circulation manager for Southern Publishing Association. She preached in Iowa, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Florida.

**j . Mary Walsh.**

Mary Walsh was an evangelist, preacher, pastor, and Bible worker. She was born in England but went to the United States when she was 22 years old where she read herself into the Adventist Church and became an accomplished speaker, particularly at camp meetings. She received a ministerial license during the 1930's and served as pastor in Hartford, Connecticut. She was particularly successful in working with Catholic people, and wrote the book *The Wine of Roman Babylon.* In 1984 when she was 91 years old she was chosen Woman of the Year by the Association of Adventist Women.

**3. 1951 – 2005**

These biographical sketches are very short as the story of most of these ladies is not over. It might be interesting to know how many of these women your seminar attendees have met. There are many women in every division who could and should be added to the list; how many can you and the attendees think of? It is important to continue to feature and record the stores of these women.

**a. Ana Rosa Alvarado** was a pastor, evangelist, educator, and musician in Cuba for 45 years. She trained many of the ministers in Cuba for many years.

**b. Nancy Baasham** , a Thai educator, was the first Family Ministries and Women’s Ministries Director in the Asia Pacific Division. (Now the Northern Asia-Pacific and Southern Asia-Pacific Divisions.)

**c. Lyn Behrens,** an Australian physician, became the first woman president of Loma Linda University.

**d. Del Delker** is known as contralto soloist for the Voice of Prophecy radio broadcast from 1947 until the recent time. She has made more than 70 recordings and 32 solo albums, and was a popular member of the traveling Kings Heralds.

**e. Chessie Harris,** 1906-1997, an educator and humanitarian, cared for more than 1200 disadvantaged children at the Harris Home in Alabama. She had enrolled at Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute and lived on campus. Booker T. Washington was principal at the time and Chessie obtained a job working for Margaret Washington at The Oaks, the family home, delivering messages to various people, including notables such as George Washington Carver.

Chessie was "Mama Harris" to more than 1,200 boys and girls, both black and white, between 1954 and 1980. Some of her "children," have become teachers, nurses, and business owners, and have pursued varied professional careers.  Honored with a myriad of state and national humanitarian awards, Harris received the 1989 President's Volunteer Action Award from President George Bush in 1989.

**f. Jessie Halliwell,** missionary nurse, together with her husband Leo, supplied the only medical care to thousands along the Amazon River in Brazil for 38 years aboard their medical launches. Leo was an engineer so it was Jessie who provided the medical care for which they are known.

**g. Betty Holbrook** was chairperson of the first Women’s Ministries Advisory and was an associate director of the General Conference Family Ministries department.

**h. Juanita Kretschmar** is known as a humanitarian, prayer warrior, and speaker at camp meetings and Women’s retreats. She started the New York City Van Ministry and Good News Network. On her retirement she pastored churches in the Florida Conference with her husband and began a ministry to tourists on the Florida Keys.

**I. Elsa Luukkanen** is known as a Finnish evangelist and pastor of note.

**j. Margaret Prange** is a well-known German pastor and evangelist and a member of the 1989 Women’s Commission.

**k. Leona Running** was a professor of ancient languages at the Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary at Andrews University for more than 40 years.

**l. Carol Hetzell** was a director of the General Conference Communication Department in the 1950's and 1960's.

**m. Shirley Burton** served as director of the General Conference Communication Department during the 1980's.

**n. Karen Flowers** was an associate director of Family Ministries Department from the 1980's to 2010. She became the chair of the Women’s Ministries Advisory after Betty Holbrook. She developed the Women’s Ministries Mission Statement and Roles and Objectives and introduced the idea of a Women’s Ministries Department.

**o. Elizabeth Sterndale** was a nurse and the first Women’s Ministries Director of the North American Division, the first division to have a Women’s Ministries Department. She also served as a Field Secretary for the North American Division.

**p. Rose Otis** was elected director of the Office of Women’s Ministries in 1990, serving in that capacity for seven years, guiding it toward becoming a full department. She left Women’s Ministries to became the first woman Vice President of the North American Division; she served as North American Division Women’s Ministries as the same time, assisted by Evie VandeVere. Before retiring she also served as Vice President of the Texas Conference.

**q. Dorothy Eaton Watts** served as Director of Women’s Ministries for the General Conference for one year in 1997, resigning to join her husband in India where he was Division President. In India she served as an associate secretary of the division, the first woman officer for the Southern Asia Division.

**r. Ardis Dick Stenbakken** was elected Associate director of the General Conference Women’s Ministries in 1995 and director in 1997, the fourth woman to fill that position, including S.M.I. Henry. She retired the end of 2004 but continued to edit the Women’s Ministries devotional books, editing a total of 16 books.

**s**. **Lynnetta Siagian Hamstra** served at associate director of Women’s Ministries for four years. Originally from Borneo, Malaysia, she brought a great deal of technological expertise to the department. She had served as a dean of women at Andrews University but left Women’s Ministries to be a full-time mother.

**Adventist Women Pioneers**

**Nineteenth Century Women**

Match the names on the right with the descriptive phrase on the left. You may use a name more than once.

\_\_\_\_ 1. General Conference treasurer a. Ellen White

And editor of the *Youth’s Instructor* b. Minerva Chapman

c. Maria Huntley

\_\_\_\_ 2. Hymn writer d. Maud Sisley Boyd

e. Katherine Lindsey

\_\_\_\_ 3. General Conference Lay Activities f. Georgia Burrus

(Personal Ministries) leader g. Helen Druillard

h. Annie Smith

\_\_\_\_ 4. Foremost teacher of nurses i. Adelia Van Horn

\_\_\_\_ 5. First single Adventist woman

missionary (Europe)

\_\_\_\_ 6. Had the prophetic gift

\_\_\_\_ 7. Pioneer missionary to India

\_\_\_\_ 8. First woman GC treasurer

\_\_\_\_ 9. A founder of Madison College

\_\_\_\_ 10. Missionary in South Africa and Australia

**First Half Twentieth Century Pioneers**

Use the names below to fill in the blanks in the statements which follow.

Flora Plummer Gertrude Brown Lora C. Clement

Eva Dykes Anna Ingels Hindson Louise Kleuser

Anna Knight Ana Stahl Minnie Sype

Mary Walsh

1. Edited the *Youth’s Instructor* for 29 years: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was a physician who worked in Ireland and Scotland.

3. An associate secretary of the General Conference Ministerial Association for 16 years, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trained people in the art of giving Bible studies.

4. The first African-American missionary was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ served in Australia as both a union and a conference officer as well as an editor and leader of the Sabbath School Department.

6. The first African-American woman to receive a doctorate in the United States was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; she was a notable educator for more than 50 years.

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was director of the General Conference Sabbath School Department and editor of *The Worker* for 23 years.

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ served as a pioneer missionary to South America for 29 years.

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a pastor, evangelist, administrator, and missionary for 54 years.

10. The evangelist, pastor, and Bible worker who wrote *The Wine of Roman Babylon* was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Second Half Twentieth Century**

Circle the correct answer to each question.

1. Which of the following was not a pastor or evangelist?

Margaret Prange Del Delker Elsa Luukkanen Ana Alvarado

2. Which of the flowing was not involved in the re-establishment of Women’s Ministries?

Rose Otis Karen Flowers Betty Holbrook Leona Running

3. Which of the following was not a division Women’s Ministries Director?

Jessie Halliwell Rose Otis Elizabeth Sterndale Nancy Bassham

4. Which of the following women was not a GC Departmental Director or Associate?

Carol Hetzell Karen Flowers Lyn Behrens Shirley Burton

5. Which of the following was never a Seventh-day Adventist Church employee?

Juanita Kretschmar Carol Hetzell Chessie Harris Lynnetta Hamstra

6. Which of the following was from North America:

Lyn Behrens Betty Holbrook Margaret Prange Nancy Bassham

7. Which of the following served with her husband in India?

Chessie Harris Shirley Burton Dorothy Watts Lyn Behrens

8. Which of the following was a professor of ancient languages for more than 40 years?

Elizabeth Sterndale Leona Running Margaret Prange Elsa Luukkanen

9. Which is the following served as Director of Women’s Ministries for just one year?

Lynnetta Hamstra Ardis Stenbakken Dorothy Watts Rose Otis

10. Which of the following served as a division Vice President?

Carol Hetzell Rose Otis Nancy Bassham Ana Rosa Alvarado

**Women’s Ministries Time Line**

1844 - In December Ellen Harmon receives her first vision.

1874 - First Dorcas Society formed in Battle Creek, Michigan, by Mrs. Henry Gardner in October.

- Mrs. S. M. I. Henry becomes a national evangelist for the Women’s Christian Temperance Union.

1896 - Mrs. S. M. I. Henry joins the Seventh-day Adventist Church after attending Battle Creek Sanitarium for treatment.

1898 - Mrs. Henry corresponds with Ellen G. White and outlines “woman ministry”; Ellen White encourages her.

- March 30, Mrs. Henry given a ministerial license by the General Conference.

- SMI wrote a four-page supplement to the December 6, 1898 of the *Review and Herald.*

1899 - Mrs. Henry produced a weekly page in the *Review* called “Women’s Gospel Work.” She traveled extensively promoting Women’s Ministries.

1900 - Mrs. Henry dies. Nine member committee continues a short while, then disbands. Organized work of Women’s Ministries stops.

1913 - Dorcas Society becomes part of the Home Missionary Department, later the Lay Activities, and then the Personal Ministries Department. It focuses on helping the poor.

1915 - July 16, Ellen White dies.

- First “Role of Women in the Church” committee meets at Camp Mohaven, Ohio.

1980 - Dallas GC Session, President Neil C. Wilson calls for church to find ways to organize and use the vast potential represented by women’s talents.

1985 - March: Commission on the Rose of Women meets. Includes delegates from world field. Recommend an affirmative action plan be developed to improve women’s involvement in the church.

- July: The General Conference Session in New Orleans votes “affirmative action” for the involvement of women in the work of the church be a priority plan with church leadership, and to request leaders use their executive influence to open to women all aspects of ministry in the church that do not require ordination.

- Annual Council establishes a Women’s Ministries Advisory Committee. Betty Holbrook is appointed chair person.

1988 - Karen Flowers becomes head of the Women’s Ministries Advisory Committee. They formulate a mission statement for Women’s Ministries, the same one now in use by the WM department.

- The GC Women’s Ministries Advisory drafts proposal for President Neal Wilson outlining full-time position for a Women’s Ministries director.

1989 - March 16, “Forgotten Heritage,” and editorial in the *Adventist Review* summarizes the work of SMI Henry and calls for re-establishment of Women’s Ministries.

- Karen Flowers presented a study on women in leadership in the world field to a Commission on the Role of Women at Cohutta Springs. The meeting recommended that the GC open an office of Women’s Ministries with a full-time director for Women’s Ministries.

1990 - A fabric wall-hanging depicting Adventist women serving Christ in every division of the world is displayed at the General Conference Session in Indianapolis. It is now on display in the General Conference building.

- A group of 35 women representing various groups to ask the church to appoint a full-time Director of Women’s Ministries at all levels. Their recommendations said the Director’s duties should include:

* Identifying, assessing and developing strategies to meet women’s needs
* Generating and disseminating accurate information concerning the role of women in the church
* Sponsoring retreats for the purpose of spiritual nourishment
* Directing activities to educate women regarding church governance and policies

- Annual Council, October 4, voted to open an office of Women’ Ministries. Rose Otis, elected the director of Women’s Ministries.

Note: The fact that it was the *Office* of Women’s Ministries meant that it was under the direction of the President; it was not a separate department of the church as yet.

1995 - 1995 was declared the Year of the Adventist Woman.

- Women’s Ministries given full departmental status at the GC Session in Utrecht.

- Ardis Stenbakken is elected as Associate Director.

1996 - First Women’s Ministries World Advisory held in March.

- Dorothy Eaton Watts chosen to replace Rose Otis, who resigned to become a Vice-President for the North American Division.

1997 - At Annual Council Ardis Stenbakken was chosen to replace Dorothy Watts who resigned when her husband became president of Southern Asia Division.

- Lynnetta Siagian Hamstra elected as Associate Director of General Conference Department of Women’s Ministries.

2004 - Ardis Stenbakken retired at the end of 2004.

- Heather-Dawn Small was elected Director of Women’s Ministries.

2005 - Raquel Queiroz da Costa Arrais was elected as Associate Director.