

Black Women in Texas History, Texas A&M University Press, 2008, 9781603444095, Bruce A. Glasrud, Merline Pitre, 2008

The 19 women were elected to county judgeships on Tuesday. A photograph of 19 black female judges in one Texas county has been widely celebrated. It is the largest number of black women seen on the ballot in Harris County, says their campaign website. The picture, dubbed the Houston 19, taken in August when the women assembled as part of their "Harris Black Girl Magic" campaign for office, trended on Reddit and Twitter. Seventeen were elected on Tuesday, in addition to two already in post. LaShawn A Williams posted the picture on Facebook, writing: "Never did I imagine that the da We asked eight women making history in Texas to share their most meaningful achievements and milestones, as well as their advice for future trailblazing and history making women." Black Ownership in Beauty(P.T.1): Bamboozled or Unbothered? Here's the ownership history of some beauty brands you've probably had in your own shopping cart. Black men and women also enjoyed more employment options with the desegregation of the defense industry after the enactment of Executive Order 8802 in 1941. At the same time, the black rural population declined as more African Americans moved to urban areas in Texas. Black people increasingly participated in urban industry, and the number of black professionals rose from around 400 in 1940 to almost 4,000 by 1960. This number continued to increase throughout the twentieth century. The field of Black women's history has generated a plethora of scholarship for more than a century. Anna Julia Cooper, the first African American woman to receive her PhD in History and Romance Languages (University of Paris, the Sorbonne, 1925) was part of a small group of early historians. Cooper is widely regarded as one of the first writers of Black feminist thought.[1] In the 1940s several Black women received their PhDs in History including Marion Thompson Wright who was the first to earn a PhD in the United States (Columbia University). Adopted for classroom use, Lerner's book served as the first compilation of document driven histories of Black women in America.