

NATIONAL WOMEN'S HISTORY ALLIANCE

Women Win the Vote

Before 1920



Celebrating the Centennial of Women's Suffrage



1920 & Beyond



© Ann Altman

You're Invited!

Celebrate the 100th Anniversary of Women's Right to Vote

Learn What's Happening in Your State

THROUGHOUT 2019 and 2020, Americans will celebrate the centennial of the extension of the right to vote to women. When Congress passed the 19th Amendment in 1919, and 36 states ratified it by August 1920, women's right to vote was enshrined in the U.S. Constitution.

Now there are local, state and national centennial celebrations in the works including shows and parades, parties and plays, films and performers, teas and more. Learn more, get involved, enjoy the activities, and recognize as never before that women's hard fought achievements are an important part of American history.

Inside This Issue:

Great Resources

100 Suffragists

African American Suffragists

Nationwide Events

Centennial Events Planned in Communities Across the Country

FOR MORE THAN a year, women throughout the country have been meeting, planning and organizing for the 2020 centennial of women winning the right to vote. The focal point is passage of the 19th Amendment, celebrated on Equality Day, August 26, 2020.

After Congress observed the centennial of their passing the

amendment in June 2019, some states have been commemorating their legislature's ratification 100 years ago with official proclamations, historical reenactments, exhibits, events and more.

There is a wealth of material available here and online which will help you stay up to date. State centennial commissions and other groups are leading the way. The enfranchisement of half the country



Tahesha Way, New Jersey Secretary of State, at the Alice Paul Institute during a Spring 2019 press conference on state suffrage centennial plans.

is a cause for celebration all year long – let's celebrate together!

Family, Friends & the Suffrage Centennial

Suffragists were a positive force in American life for more than seven decades before 1920 because they continuously spoke out for their democratic rights. Their continual campaigns were inspired by both a deep love of democracy and the courage to confront the forces that stood against them.

Throughout their long and difficult struggle for their own civil rights, suffragists were satirized, laughed at, divided, attacked, libeled, lied to and callously dismissed. That they persevered, particularly without violent reaction, is a testament to their enduring strength and faith.

In contrast to their public treatment, however, these activists – who were grandmothers, mothers, aunts, sisters, daughters, cousins and close friends – were a point of pride and a source of inspiration in many families. Harriet Tubman was devoted to – and heralded by – her family members. Susan B. Anthony's extended family adored her. The same was true for countless suffragists from all backgrounds. Those who knew them knew they were heroes – brave and visionary women working for a better life, especially for women.

Part of a Family

Honoring these women as members of families and communities offers a richer understanding of the nature and impact of their movement on our personal lives. American suffragists were individual women with names and homes and histories that we can discover, and perhaps emulate. Celebrating their lives and achievements, locally or in their state, offers a way to put politics aside and focus on how women throughout the country not only worked and raised families but also crafted a successful plan to win their own independence.

Taking power has always been a bold proposition, and suffragists reached their goal throughout the country by boldly asserting their rights then recruiting allies, building coalitions, converting opponents, winning elections and finally convincing



*Suffragists in 1915
New York City parade.*

lawmakers of the justice of their cause.

And, of course, they did all this on their own with little backing from wealthy men, businesses or politicians. They did it, simply, with the support of their families and friends. As many suffragists have testified, they couldn't have done it without them. Parents, spouses, children and others played a vital role in the lives of generations of activists. The faith and support of their loved ones strengthened these women's sense of purpose and personal power. For many, their churches played a similar role fostering community support and offering encouragement as well as a platform for action.

Suffragists' views were shaped by family experiences and strong personalities as much as by social norms and legal restrictions. Each woman's drive for freedom was personal. Each found her own voice and her own courage.

The suffrage movement involved families from countless backgrounds, and what united these women – literally from around the world – was their quest for freedom and equality. It is because so many American men and women at the

time did not agree with them that the women's suffrage movement was so difficult, and so essential.

Fathers, Sons, Brothers, Husbands and Friends

Surprising to some, many of suffragists' strongest supporters were their husbands, fathers, brothers, uncles or other men. There were men throughout the country who were suffragists and lent their support to advancing women's cause. Showing family influence, many young female suffragists were inspired to take action in the political arena because their fathers were politically active.

It is a testimony to their democratic values that a large number of American men consistently supported women's cause. There were more than 50 electoral campaigns and in every one, a large number of men, often above 40%, voted in favor of equal suffrage. A majority of male

voters in New York, California and eleven other states actually approved it. In 1920, after the overwhelmingly male Congress and 36 state legislatures approved it, the 19th Amendment was ratified and rightly hailed as truly a mutual victory

1920 and Beyond

Because the federal government did not fully enforce the 19th Amendment, and some states did not embrace its clear purpose of political equality, we particularly want to honor those heroic multicultural women who kept at it after 1920 and went on to win enfranchisement and champion civil rights and community development over the following decades.

This centennial year offers us the perfect opportunity to proudly recognize the women from all cultural backgrounds – family members, neighbors and distant ancestors – who laid the groundwork for the great social changes that followed. The values they championed – building community, reducing violence, giving everyone a voice and being fair – were the impetus for many to join the efforts to eliminate racism, establish justice and defend our democracy that continue today.

So, in addition to all the ideas listed in this issue, we want to suggest planning events families love, like anniversary or block parties, picnics, church and civic gatherings, and reunions as additional ways to recognize women's centennial. We can all celebrate the real life nature of women's concerns, the importance of support from family and friends, and the enormous impact that women in the home, in the community, and in government have had on our nation.

Winning the 19th Amendment is a monumental achievement to celebrate together all year long.



Women Win the Vote

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Multiple copies can be ordered through the NWA online store: www.nwnews.org. The cost is \$15 for 25 copies plus shipping.

Please Update Your Link

To our Women's History Partners and Friends: We updated our website when the NWHP became the NWA and many of the old links no longer work. Please **update the links** to the NWA on your website from www.nwhp.org to <https://nationalwomenshistoryalliance.org/>. Our web store's address is <https://shop.nationalwomenshistoryalliance.org/storefront.aspx>. Thank you.

What's Happening in Your State?

Centennial Celebrations Underway Nationwide

Over the past few years, residents of many states have organized women's suffrage centennial organizations, occasionally with state funds. These groups are the hubs of planning in each state with events, activities, projects including statues and highway markers, and many other efforts.

Their websites are rich with content – history, information, calendars, biographical profiles, research, teacher guides, curriculum, products and much more. Spend some time at each one and you'll be surprised at what you find. And this is only part of what's happening.

The experiences and conditions of Black and minority women are being examined and honored as never before. There has never been such activity at the state and local levels and it shows how the breadth and depth of the three-generation, national women's suffrage movement is finally being recognized.

Check for additional state organizations at www.2020centennial.org and <https://www.womensvote100.org>.



Arizona

AZ Celebrates the 19th Amendment, www.azwomenshistoryalliance.org/, is spearheaded by the **Arizona Women's History Alliance** including the Arizona Women's Hall of Fame, <http://azwhf.org>, and the Arizona Women's Heritage Trail, <http://www.womensheritagetrail.org>. A Woman Suffrage Symposium with guest speakers and lectures is being organized for 2020.

They are also raising funds for the first statue of an Arizona woman, state suffrage leader Frances Willard Munds, to be dedicated on Nov. 5, 2020. Other Arizona suffragists will be credited and the voting rights of American Indian women, Latinas, and other minority groups will be addressed.

A juried exhibit of female artists will open at the Herberger Gallery in Phoenix in March 2020.

Arizona Questers Women's Suffrage Centennial Project, <http://azquesters.org/>



Wisconsin commemorated the ratification of the 19th Amendment at a gala Women's Suffrage Centennial Celebration in the state Capitol on June 10, 2019. Porsche Carmon sang the National Anthem at the event sponsored by the state Historical Society and Centennial Commission and attended by the governor and state representatives. (Photo by Katherine Perreth)

Arkansas

The Arkansas Women's Suffrage Centennial Project, <https://ualrehabits.org/suffrage/>, is planning events and offering resources and online exhibits, <https://ualrehabits.org/suffrage/virtual-exhibit/>.



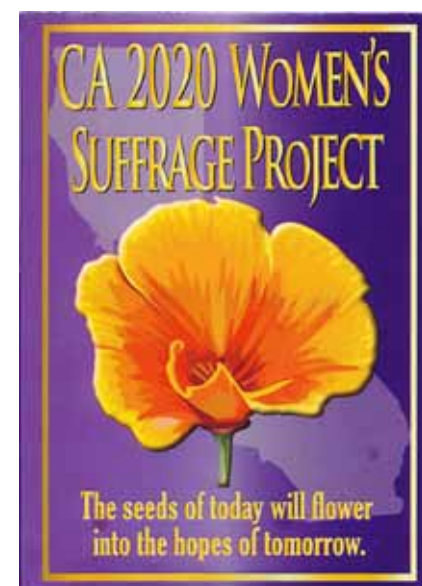
California

CA 2020 Women's Suffrage Project, www.cawomenssuffrageproject.org, is making plans and has produced centennial pins and poppy seed packets.

In April 2019, recognizing the upcoming centennial, the Los Angeles Board of Education voted unanimously to call for a special celebration, "Remembering Women's Suffrage Day," on Aug. 18, 2020. They encourage school social studies programs to teach suffrage history and women's leadership.

The Renaissance Society (RP), the life-long learning organization in Sacramento, is part of a 19th Amendment Centennial Celebration Committee. Since the mothers of many members were born when they had no voice in government, they are passionate about passing this story of perseverance, hope and sacrifice to younger generations. A kick-off event will include the Hear My Voice program from the Living Voices company, <http://www.livingvoices.org/suff/suff.html>, High Tea, a silent auction and a surprise historical figure. The Society also encourages seminar leaders to provide content on the 19th Amendment and other aspects of our democracy. Muffy Francke, muffyf@me.com, #TakeYourDaughterToThePolls

In Sacramento, the RS 19th Amendment Centennial Committee is planning a High Tea with a Living Voices



program, silent auction and more at the Casa Gardens on Sept. 24, 2019. Muffy Francke, muffyf@me.com.

The Los Altos History Museum, <https://www.losaltoshistory.org/>, is mounting an exhibition to Nov. 8, 2020 that will tell stories of local women and men who fought for equality and advances in education, high tech, and labor.

The Suffrage Circle of Women, a group of women in Long Beach, is planning events, performances and educational programs beginning in August 2019. www.LBSuffrage100.com.

The AAUW Thousand Oaks is planning a Suffrage Tea for next March and will be featuring a play by California suffragist Selina Solomons and a musical program. jeanette_hosek@roadrunner.com

Come to a Sacramento River Cats home game against the Albuquerque Isotopes on Aug. 19, 2019, and celebrate **Women Power at the Ballpark**. Join the Capital Women's Campaign as they pay tribute to the 99th anniversary of the 19th amendment. Follow them on Facebook.

Also in the Sacramento area, a Pre-Centennial Tea will be held on Aug. 24, 2019, contact quemere@sbcglobal.net.



Pasadena Celebrates 2020 is planning a suffrage centennial float for the New Year's Day Rose Bowl Parade. They have launched an extensive campaign to raise funds for the float,

whose theme is “**Women Win the Vote – Years of Hope, Years of Courage.**” The group will be holding events, exhibits, educational presentations and parties to seek both local and national contributions. Additional events, exhibits, shows and more are planned for Pasadena and the Los Angeles area in 2020 with emphasis on voting, <https://pasadenacelebrates2020.org/>

A **Suffrage Centennial Networking Conference** is being hosted in San Diego by the National Women's History Alliance January 9-12, 2020. Contact <https://nwnews.org>.

2020 WOMEN & THE VOTE

Colorado

The **Women's Vote Centennial Commission**, <https://www.historycolorado.org/2020-womens-vote-centennial-colorado>, will engage residents and tell the stories of Colorado women.

Women Suffrage Centennial, Southern Colorado, <http://womensuffragecentennialssoutherncolorado.org/>, offers research, events and the play “They Persisted” by Judy E. Gaughan.

Artists are being encouraged to submit work for an exhibit next February at the **Loveland Museum** sponsored by 2020 Women and the Vote, www.2020WomenandtheVote.com. Deadline is August 18.

Florida

AAUW Flagler is developing a series of events and identifying significant Flagler suffragists and their descendants, <https://flaglercounty-fl.aauw.net/>

The **Women's Foundation of Collier County** will hold its Power of the Purse 2020 Centennial Event on Dec. 6, 2019 in Naples featuring a “Suffrage Roll Call” with local women's organizations, <https://wfcollier.org/powerofthepurse/>.

The Villages, an “active living” community with close to 150,000 residents in Central Florida, is joining with neighbors to honor the centennial. Called S.O.S. – **Sisters of Suffrage**, the diverse group includes local LWV and DAR members who have already held a luncheon and a rally with speakers and participants in period costume. A suffrage parade is in the works, along with many educational events and an EqualTea (Aug. 16). Contact Jill Greenberg at mwhcJill@comcast.net.

Sarasota County has a committee including members of the Florida Studio Theater planning activities like parades, school programs and a play that can serve as models for county schools, The Suffragist Project, <https://www.floridastudiotheatre.org/suffragist-project> or Sonia Fuentes, spfuentes@comcast.net.

The **Woman's Club of Coconut Grove**, founded 1891, is planning events including an afternoon celebration on Nov. 2, 2020 the anniversary of eight million women turning out to vote for the first time. Enjoy a movie, speaker and wider discussion. <https://womansclubofcoconutgrove.com/>.

Georgia

Any Great Change: The Centennial of the 19th Amendment, exhibition at Emily C. MacDougald and daughter Emily Inman's Swan House, Aug 16, 2019 - Jan. 31, 2021, www.atlantahistorycenter.com/explore/exhibitions



Idaho

Idaho Women 100, www.IdahoWomen100.com, great site includes resources, links, a toolkit and more.

Idaho Women in Leadership, <https://www.i-wil.com/shop>, has a Commemorative Medallion honoring Emma Edwards Green, the only woman to design a state seal.



Illinois

Suffrage 2020 Illinois, www.suffrage2020illinois.org, features history, profiles of state suffragists, anniversary events and many resources. Leading the effort are the League of Women Voters, www.lwvil.org, and the Evanston Women's History Project, www.evanstonwomen.org or #IllinoisWasFirst.

Indiana

Indiana Suffrage 100, www.IndianaSuffrage100.org, offers teachers materials, a program toolkit, speakers and traveling exhibits under the theme, “More Than a Vote.”



Iowa

Iowa's **19th Amendment Centennial Project**, <https://19th-amendment-centennial.org/>, is planning presentations, performances, activities and educational programs under the slogan, “Hard Won. Not Done.” The site offers resources for educators, digital collections, a timeline, profiles and more. The kickoff is on Feb. 14 at the Carrie Chapman Catt Center at Iowa State University, <https://cattcenter.iastate.edu/>. Closing luncheon at the Coralville Marriott Oct. 9, 2020.



One exciting project is the creation of a replica of the Suffrage Wagon, modeled on Lucy Stone's, used during the late suffrage campaigns. The wagon will tour in 2020 and be on exhibit during the Iowa State Fair in August.

Nancy Hill Cobb, a University of Northern Iowa music professor, is composing music for a new **musical**, “The Suffragists,” set during the final push for the 19th Amendment. Premieres June 5, 6 and 7 at the Performing Arts Center in Cedar Falls.

Iowa Public Television is producing a documentary about Carrie Catt for release in 2020.

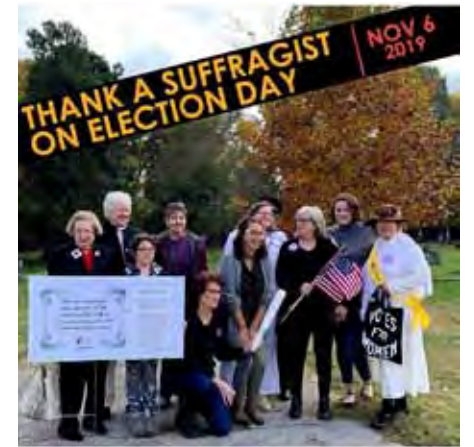
Also check Carrie Chapman Catt's girlhood home, <http://catt.org/>.



Kansas

19th Amendment Centennial, <https://19thcentennial.com/>, plans a kickoff honoring first LWV chapter in nation, Aug 24, 2019 in Wichita, other events include Riverfest Sundown Parade June 1, 2020, official state celebration

on Aug. 13-15 in Wichita, State Fair booth in Sept. and more, <http://lwvk.org/celebrating-100-years>. Facebook, [Centennial.Celebration.19th.Amendment](https://www.facebook.com/Centennial.Celebration.19th.Amendment), Instagram: @kansassuffragists



Kentucky

The **Kentucky Woman Suffrage Project**, <https://kentuckywomensuffrageproject.org/> KyWomanSuffrage at H-Kentucky and networks.h-net.org/h-kentucky, includes profiles, teaching resources, timelines, a bibliography, blog, and sites on the Votes for Women Trail. Recently, the Project dedicated a



Pomeroy Highway Marker to Susan Look Avery, abolitionist and staunch suffragist who spoke in Chicago for “Justice to the Negro.”

The **Frazier Kentucky History Museum** and partners offer a fine “shared curriculum” on the suffrage movement for educators, “**What is a Vote Worth?** A Resource Guide for Teaching and Learning Engaged Civics,” <http://whatisavoteworth.org>. In 2020, an extensive exhibit at the Frazier, **Kentucky Women Vote**, will cover the movement through the 55th anniversary of 1965 Voting Rights Act, <https://fraziermuseum.org/womenvote>. A Women's Equality Day Celebration is scheduled for the morning of August 24, 2019.

Maine

The **Maine Suffrage Centennial Collaborative**, www.mainesuffragecentennial.org, aims for a unique commemoration without discrimination or exclusion.



A Maine State Museum exhibit, **“Women’s Long Road: 100 Years to the Vote,”** runs through Jan. 2020. Margaret Chase Smith Library’s exhibit, **“Women Must Take Full Responsibility for Their Citizenship,”** runs to Dec. 2019. The Portland Stage Company has commissioned a suffrage-themed play for 2020 (will be available to others).

There will be suffrage-themed events including a Historian’s Forum at the Historical Society, Suffrage Tea at the Governor’s residence Aug. 26, book groups at local libraries and a First-Friday Art Walk in Portland Nov. 1.

The Girl Scouts have a Suffrage Centennial Patch Program & Let the Girls Play! Concert with musician Kalie Shorr of the Song Suffragettes in Nov. 2019.



Massachusetts

Suffrage 100 MA, the Women’s Suffrage Celebration Coalition of Massachusetts, <https://suffrage100ma.org>, held a Centennial Kickoff “Celebrating Strong, Bold, Remarkable Women Who Made History” on June 25, 2019 at Faneuil Hall. This is an exemplary site and organization with lots of resources and events including Celebrating Women’s Equality Day, Aug. 26 at the Swan Boats in the Boston Public Garden. The giant swans, and many attendees, wear “Votes for Women” sashes. Download and print out Suffrage Centennial Display Panels on Lucretia Mott, Louisa May Alcott and many other notable suffragists

The Coalition will sponsor “I Want to Go to Jail,” a staged reading of an original play performed by costumed cast members from We Did it For You! on Aug. 22 at the Concord Museum.

Massachusetts Suffrage Centennial Celebration, Massachusetts Celebrates with “100 Events for 100 Years,” <https://www.celebratesuffrage.org/>. “Cruisin’ With Susan” Bicycle Festival, May 16, 2020, quilt exhibit, Living History and more.

Greater Boston Women’s Vote Centennial offers local grants, <https://www.boston.gov/departments/womens->

[advancement/greater-boston-womens-vote-centennial#grants-for-nonprofits](https://www.boston.gov/departments/womens-advancement/greater-boston-womens-vote-centennial#grants-for-nonprofits),



“Massachusetts in the Woman Suffrage Movement: Revolutionary Reformers,” Barbara Berenson’s accessible history on the American Woman Suffrage Association, highlights Bay State women active at the local and national levels. She’s available for talks, barbara.f.berenson@gmail.com.



Maryland

Maryland will celebrate **Courageous Suffragists & Women’s Right to Vote** a few days before Women’s Equality Day in 2020 at the historical Druid Hill Park in Baltimore City. There will be food, music, fun, and SisterFest, with networking and informational tables on women’s groups/ events/activities from political to social to arts/culture and more. Celebrations are also planned for parks throughout the state. <https://www.womensvote100.org/maryland>

Maryland Historical Society, <https://www.mdhs.org/search/node/suffrage>

Michigan

For resources, check <https://www.womensvote100.org/michigan>.

Artworks: Big Rapids Area Arts



Kari Percival with her son Ulysses, marches as a suffragist in the Somerville, Massachusetts HONIK! Parade, October 7, 2018. Photo by Greg Cook

& Humanities is a community art center with a gallery, gift shop, & classes. They will be doing exhibits, programming and collaborating with local women’s organizations to celebrate the 100 year anniversary, www.artworksinbigrapids.org.



Minnesota

Groups including the state **League of Women Voters**, <https://www.lwvmm.org/overview-of-events>, AAUW and Zeta Phi Beta will celebrate Minnesota’s ratification on Sept. 8, 2019 on the State Capitol grounds. Many other groups are making plans, including a centennial parade at the Minnesota State Fair on Aug. 26, 2020.

She Voted: Her Fight, Our Right, the **Minnesota Historical Society’s** major exhibit, will open in September 2020 at the Minnesota History Center in St. Pau with a full slate of related programming. <http://www.mnhs.org/>

Missouri

Check for resources, <https://www.womensvote100.org/missouri>.

Celebrate the Vote, www.celebratethevotefestival.com, on the 2016 Golden Lane reenactment

Montana

Montana Women’s History Matters, <http://montanawomenshistory.org/>

Nevada

Nevada Women’s History Project, <https://www.nevadawomen.org/>, plans to present the play, “Sara Bard Field and Her Nevada Suffrage Connections” in 2020.

The Nevada Women’s Suffrage Celebration Committee and the Nevada Commission for Women will recreate the signing of the ratification bill on Feb. 7. They are also erecting historic markers and working with the Carson City Nevada Day Parade in October, as well as the May 2020 parade in Southern Nevada, to promote a suffrage theme. They’ve gotten the state legislature to pass a bill providing for a special license plate that commemorates the suffrage centennial.

Returning the Suffrage Heroes to the Pages of History



The Sunflower Quilting Bee at Arles by Faith Ringgold

Expanding Our Knowledge and Perspective About the Women's Suffrage Movement

Leasa Graves

INTEREST in the women's suffrage movement has seen a resurgence with the Centennial of the 19th amendment on the horizon. This renewed interest is supported by enhanced technology that makes archives of newspapers, magazines, books, letters and other primary documents accessible as never before to all those working to understand and expand the suffrage story.

This vital renewal of women's history now includes suffrage activists who have been invisible for too long. For generations, the writings and speeches of Black and minority women were ignored and

The Sunflower Quilting Bee at Arles

Faith Ringgold's powerful lithograph shows eight notable African American women displaying a colorful quilt that symbolizes their communal achievements. From the left are Madam C. J. Walker, Sojourner Truth, Ida Wells, Fannie Lou Hammer, Harriet Tubman, Rosa Parks, Mary McLeod Bethune, and Ella Baker. They were all suffragists and involved in the drive for civil rights. The artist also included a fictional character on the lower left and Vincent van Gogh, known for his paintings of sunflowers, on the right.

© 2019 Faith Ringgold/Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York, Courtesy ACA Galleries, New York. Reprinted by permission.

their participation in the movement minimized or omitted altogether. The story was incomplete.

Black women were removed from the historical context leaving only a few iconic figures such as Sojourner Truth and Ida B. Wells-Barnett.

This has deeply impacted our country's understanding of the many ways that African American women have contributed and still contribute to shaping our nation's destiny. With each rediscovered article or text, the list of Black and minority suffragists grows and their voices calling for equality ring louder and clearer.

Continues on Page 8

The Influence of the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois)

Sally Roesch Wagner

“Will your husband like to have you give the horse away?” Alice Fletcher asked. This early anthropologist was recounting an experience she’d had with a Native American woman of the Omaha Nation. The woman had just given away a “fine quality horse” and, hearing Fletcher’s question, she broke “into a peal of laughter, and she hastened to tell the story to the others gathered in her tent, and I became the target of many merry eyes,” Fletcher continued. “Laughter and contempt met my explanation of the white man’s hold upon his wife’s property.”

The Fate of Married Women

Fletcher is telling this story to a women’s rights audience from around the Western world at the 1888 International Council of Women. Married women, they knew, had no legal right to their own possessions or property in most states and countries, but that was just the tip of the iceberg. Married women had no legal identity. A wife ceased to exist in the eyes of the law once she promised to obey and uttered the words “I do.” The two became one and the one was the man.

A wife lost control of her body. She had the legal obligation to submit to her husband’s sexual demands; rape laws defined “an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with someone other than the wife of the perpetrator.” Husbands had the legal right to beat disobedient wives, provided they didn’t inflict permanent damage. Children belonged to their father, who dying could even will away his unborn child to someone other than the mother to raise. With most jobs closed to women and the few available paying half (or less) of men’s wages, marriage was the only option open to women who wouldn’t inherit. The founding document of America’s women’s movement, the 1848 “Declaration of Sentiments,” summed it up well: “He has made her, if married, in the eye of the law, civilly dead.

Upstate New York

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Matilda Joslyn Gage were the primary writers of the early women’s rights movement and, along with Susan B. Anthony, formed the leadership triumvirate of the National Woman Suffrage Association. Stanton and Gage lived on the homelands of the six nations of the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) confederacy and knew their Native neighbors. Both wrote extensively about the social, religious, economic and political position of Indigenous women as far superior to their own. “Never was justice more perfect; never was civilization higher,” Gage wrote. Violence against women and children was rare



Iroquois women in upstate New York, 1915

and dealt with harshly.

Women had the absolute right to their bodies and their children; they had the final say in matters of war and peace and land. Women raised the food for their communities and controlled the collective economy; everyone had their own private

property as well. While no Christian denomination allowed women to preach, Indigenous women had the responsibility for planning the spiritual ceremonies.

Propertied women had voted in the colonies, but after the Revolution state laws declared it illegal for women to

vote. Susan B. Anthony and others were arrested for attempting to exercise their right of citizenship, while Haudenosaunee women “were the great power among the clan, as everywhere else,” Stanton told the National Council of

“She broke into a peal of laughter, and she hastened to tell the story to the others gathered in her tent.”

Women in 1891. “The original nomination of the chiefs also always rested with the women,” she told the audience. “They did not hesitate, when occasion required, ‘to knock off the horns,’ as it was technically called, from the head of a chief and send him back to the ranks of the warriors.”

Sharing Responsibility

Clan mothers and male chiefs (sachem) shared political responsibility with each clan mother having the responsibility for nominating and holding in office her chief; these appointed men carried out the business of government. A man who had stolen, was a warrior or had abused a woman could not become a chief. The clan mother had the responsibility of removing a chief who did not listen to the people and make decisions considering seven generations in the future.

“Division of power between the sexes in this Indian republic was nearly equal,” Gage told *The New York Evening Post* readers in 1875. Clan mothers in the six Haudenosaunee nations continue to have the political voice they have exercised since the founding of the Iroquois Confederacy in 909, long before Columbus or the Pilgrims.

While women in the United States are celebrating 100 years of constitutionally-guaranteed voting, Native Nation women have had political voice on this land for over 1000 years.

Indigenous women of numerous Native Nations had more rights, sovereignty and integrity long before Europeans arrived on these shores than we in the United States have today. As we non-native feminists listen to them, we can follow their leadership and learn from their centuries of experience just as our suffrage foremothers did.

Dr. Sally Roesch Wagner is the author of several books including *Sisters in Spirit*, and editor of the *Women’s Suffrage Movement* (Penguin Classics, 2019) from which this article is adapted. Both are available from the NWA store.



Native American women at Pala Mission, California, 1939.
Native Americans were not considered citizens until 1924.

Voting Rights for All

After the 19th Amendment

The 19th Amendment did not guarantee that all women and men in the United States could vote. Securing this essential right has been a long struggle that for some, continues on to this day.

- **1924 Indian Citizenship Act** - Native Americans deemed US citizens, but states continue to decide who votes. Many continue to disenfranchise Native Americans.
- **1943 Magnuson Act** - Chinese in America granted the right to become citizens, and therefore to vote (the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 previously prevented this).
- **1962 New Mexico** is the last state to enfranchise Native Americans.
- **1965 Voting Rights Act** - African Americans and Native Americans continued to face exclusion from voting through mechanisms like poll taxes, literacy tests, and intimidation. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 eliminated many of these.

From “The 19th Amendment: A Crash Course,” National Park Service, nps.gov

African American Women Fight for Suffrage

Johanna Neuman

When the 19th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified in 1920, women all over the country registered to vote. However, in the Deep South, African American women were often stopped at the courthouse door. Jim Crow laws slammed it shut with literacy tests so arcane few could pass, poll taxes so steep few could afford them and, with vigilantes milling about, the very real threat of violence. It would be another four decades before those doors were forced open. Black women, who had always viewed the vote as a community asset, never stopped fighting.

What Happened After 1920

In the Tidewater region of Virginia, college-educated Susie Fountain flunked the literacy test in 1920, although, as the registrar condescendingly told her, she “did very well.” In Birmingham, Alabama, Lula Murry, whose brother had died fighting for America in World War I, was so upset about being blocked from the ballot box that she wrote to the White House in 1923. “Here I stand,” she told President Calvin Coolidge, “denied the constitution rights ... of the 19th Amendment.”

Three years later, a 24-year-old schoolteacher named Indiana Little led “as many as one thousand Black women and a few men” to that same Birmingham courthouse. She told the registrar that it was wrong to give literacy tests to blacks but not to whites. For voicing this obvious act of discrimination, she was arrested for vagrancy, a charge later reduced to disorderly conduct. In an affidavit given to the U.S. Justice Department, she accused her jailer of beating her “over the head unmercifully” and forcibly raping her. It would be another three decades before Indiana Little cast her first vote.

Part of Their Religion

After the Civil War, the Constitution had been amended to give newly freed black men the vote. Their female relatives showed great interest in elections, sporting Grant for President campaign

buttons at work – much to the annoyance of their plantation bosses – and showing up to watch happenings at the polls. At one polling place in Macon, Georgia in 1872, black women explained that being present was “part of their religion to keep their husbands and brothers straight in politics.” Straight meant away from the Democratic Party of slavery and toward the Republican Party of Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator.

That same year, activists all over the country responded to a new suffrage strategy. It was called the New Departure. Women would attempt to register by claiming the Constitutional amendments of the Reconstruction era – the 14th Amendment’s equal protection of laws and the 15th Amendment’s ban on voting discrimination – had also, inadvertently, enfranchised them, as citizens. In Rochester, New York, Susan B. Anthony



Suffragists pictured in *The Crisis*, August, 1915

registered to vote – and was arrested. At her trial, she castigated the judge for denying her a jury trial, she complained of a “high-handed outrage upon my citizen’s rights.”

In St. Louis, Missouri, Virginia Minor attempted to vote and was rebuffed. Her husband Francis filed a lawsuit seeking her rights as a citizen. A lawyer, he argued her case all the way to the Supreme Court, where it lost to an interpretation of the U.S. Constitution that held the states had power over elections. In Washington, D.C. Mary Ann Shadd Cary, a black journalist and a student at Howard Law School, led a delegation of sixty women,

black and white, to the courthouse. With famed orator Frederick Douglass at her side, she managed to register but was not allowed to vote.

The Real Movers

Black women kept fighting into the next century. Before the 1913 suffrage parade in Washington, D.C., Ida B. Wells, a formidable activist for suffrage and against the lynching of black men, applied to march with the Illinois delegation. As she explained to the delegation, “If the Illinois women do not take a stand now in this great democratic parade, then the colored women are lost.” Grace Wilbur Trout, who headed state suffrage organization, said no. Defiant, Wells went to D.C., waited on the sidewalk until the delegation came

into view, squeezed in between two friends and marched the rest of the parade route with them.

By the 1960s, a new civil rights movement emerged to restore the voting rights of black women and men in the South. Men of great courage, including the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., led the effort. But often it was African American women who did the grassroots organizing, becoming what one historian called “the real movers of the people.” One who answered the call was Vera Mae Pige, a stylist whose beauty salon at 407 Ashton Street was in the heart of the black business district in Clarksdale, Mississippi.

In the front rooms, she did hair. In the back, she ran a citizenship school where she taught black adults how to pass literacy tests, registering more than one hundred black citizens to vote. In 1965, with civil rights activists like Vera Mae Pige pushing from the streets and Lyndon Johnson lobbying from the White House, Congress enacted the historic Voting Rights Act, which banned literacy tests and gave the Justice Department wide authority to investigate discrimination.

Courage and Sacrifice

Pondering this history, it becomes clear why African American women were so ferocious in their defense of the vote. They had long been disenfranchised. They had long observed the power of the vote to improve their communities – and cement their own status as citizens. As Fannie Lou Hamer, a Mississippi sharecropper, put it, they were “tired of being tired.”

When Hamer first tried to register to vote in the 1960s, she was forced out of her home, fired from her job, menaced by drive-by shooters and beaten by white jailers in a sexualized attack so severely she was in pain for the rest of her life. On learning of this public attempt to stand up for her rights, the owner of the plantation where she worked told her, “We’re not ready for that in Mississippi now.” To which she replied, “Mr. Marlow, I didn’t go down there to register for you. I went down to register for myself.”

Johanna Neumann, Ph.D., author of *Gilded Suffragists: The New York Socialites Who Fought for the Right to Vote*, specializes in the history of women’s suffrage. Her new book, *And Yet They Persisted: How American Women Won the Right to Vote*, due out in December, tells the story of gripping activism over two centuries, from the revolutionary era, when some women voted and others agitated for the vote, to the civil rights era.

Expanding Our Knowledge,

Continued from Page 6

It can be difficult to accept change and challenging to rewrite historical narratives deeply ingrained in the consciousness of a country. Despite their dedication to equal rights, many white suffragists shared the outlook of their times regarding race and were unwilling, or felt unable, to speak out against flagrant racism and political exclusion. Like men in government who failed to back the voting rights of Black women and men in the South, movement leaders refused to condemn white su-

premacry and repressive violence despite repeated pleas from Black suffragists. White leaders were often pragmatic, with their single interest outweighing others. In ways that still exist today, racial prejudice governed the behavior of reformers as well as politicians.

We must propel ourselves to consider how leaving women of color out of the historical narrative has shaped women’s history as well as our own understanding of America.

The National Women’s History Alliance believes that our history is our

strength, that women’s experiences empower all women who recognize their accomplishments as well as their failures. When our founders began championing multicultural women in the 1980s, they knew that women in general, and particularly Black and minority women, had been written out of mainstream history. They understood that it was time to recognize all women, and to return Black women, Latinas, Asian and working women, suffragists, lesbians, professionals and feminists of all kinds to their rightful position as leaders of powerful

and successful social justice movements.

After 1920, many minority women including Black women in the South found themselves still disenfranchised and barred from voting. However, those who believed in equal rights and universal suffrage didn’t give up. Their work did not end with passage of the 19th amendment. Instead, these courageous, visionary women, and many of those they influenced, continued to devote their lives to fighting for women’s rights and civil rights for all. It is a struggle that still continues today.

Groundbreaking New Research Uncovers The Central Role of Black Suffragists

The Black women mentioned here represent the work already in progress to write these hero back into history. Believing in equal rights and universal suffrage, Black suffragists did not stop working in 1920. Many dedicated their lives to improving their communities and winning civil rights for all,

Engaged in the fight for equality from the beginning, Black suffragists produced works and writings that give us new insight into their motivations, objectives and accomplishments. The Women and Social Movements project now offers to libraries nationwide more than 2,000 writings by nearly 300 Black women activists in their Black Woman Suffragists Collection, https://search.alexanderstreet.com/view/work/bibliographic_entity%7Cweb_collection%7C3180493. They also offer Black Women Suffragists biographies, <https://documents.alexanderstreet.com/VOTESforWOMEN/bwsintro>.

Contact Tom Dublin at tdublin@binghampton.edu

THE POWER OF PRINT



A recent graduate was featured on the July 1920 cover.

The Crisis: A Record of Darker Races

W.E.B. Du Bois founded The Crisis in 1910 as the magazine for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). This widely read periodical highlighted race and injustice in the United States. <http://www.modjourn.org/>.

The California Eagle

The California Eagle was an African-American newspaper in Los Angeles, California founded by John J. Neimore and read by African American's throughout the state.

The Woman's Era

The first national newspaper published by and for African-American women, The Woman's Era was established in 1892 by Boston activist Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin.

NO LONGER FORGOTTEN

Lucy Wilmot Smith (1861-1890) Kentucky

Lucy Wilmot Smith's career as an educator began when she completed the teacher preparatory program at the age of sixteen. Initially working at the State Colored Baptist University, Smith went on to become a professor at Kentucky State. A journalist as well as an educator, she used her voice to champion women's causes, encouraging young women to seek self-employment and careers in the fields of medicine and journalism. Smith died at the age of twenty-nine but left behind her ideas on women voting, "Our position is that women should have the ballot, not as a matter of expediency but as a matter of justice."

Susan Elizabeth Frazier (1863-1924) New York

Susan Frazier graduated from Hunter College in 1888 and became a substitute teacher in the New York public school system. When she applied to teach full-time, she was denied the position due to her race. She sued the trustees, won her case, and became the first African American teacher in an integrated public school in New York. A suffragist and writer for the Woman's Era, Susan Frazier lectured on "Some Afro-American Women of Mark."

Mary J. Johnson Woodlen (1970-1933) Delaware

Mary Woodlen, one of the founders of the Wilmington Delaware Equal Suffrage Study Club, dedicated her life to improving her community. She worked with other women to secure social services including a kindergarten and health clinic. In 1914, Woodlen organized the local branch of the NAACP and served as Vice President. She was one of those who protested when the National Women's Party refused to publicly speak out against the violation of African American voting rights.

Gertrude Elzora Durden Rush (1880-1962) Iowa

Gertrude Elzora Durden Rush's commitment to the advancement of women is apparent in her work as a lawyer, educator, lecturer, playwright, club leader and organization founder. Gertrude Rush excelled despite laws and practices that were determined to deny her access to education and equality. As the first Black female attorney in Iowa, she focused on the legal rights of women in estate cases. After being denied admission to the American Bar Association

because of its racist policies, She organized the Negro Bar Association, which later became the National Bar Association. A playwright and champion of women's history, Gertrude Rush was a true reformer and civic leader.

Georgianna K. Offutt (1868-1949) California

Georgianna Offutt was a suffragist, doctor, educator, writer and civic leader. She worked as a teacher after moving from Missouri to California in 1893 and earned her doctorate in Orthopedic and surgical chiropody in 1922. Offutt spoke publicly about the racism she experienced and witnessed in the world and she wrote for various periodicals including The California Eagle. To support and educate her neighbors in utilizing their right to vote, she served as Vice President of Alameda County League of Colored League of Voters. In Los Angeles, she dedicated her time to improving the African American community.

Victoria Clay Haley (1877- After 1926) Missouri

Victoria Haley pursued her education in business and oration and became a public school teacher and social reform activist dedicated to improving her community and advancing women's rights. Haley directed the social welfare efforts of many local organizations in St. Louis and served as president of the Federated Women's Club and recording secretary of the National Association of Colored Women's Club. During World War I, she chaired the St. Louis Chapter of the Council of National Defense. She stood her ground twice when asked to leave suffrage conferences in whites-only hotels, ensuring her participation in the conferences.

IN MEMORIAM

Rosalyn Terborg-Penn, A Pioneer in Women's History

(October 22, 1941 – December 25, 2018)



Professor Rosalyn Terborg-Penn opened the door to a more accurate narrative of the women's suffrage movement. Her book, "African American Women in

the Struggle for the Vote," catalyzed the rediscovery of Black suffragists and held space for women who had been left out of suffrage history. We honor Rosalyn Terborg-Penn, scholar and teacher, for her groundbreaking work and vital historical contributions.

100 Suffragists

Who won the vote? Who were the women who made up the suffrage movement?

We offer this sampling of 100 suffrage leaders and supporters to give a flavor of the remarkable depth and variety that marked the nationwide movement and to encourage your further interest.

Most of the information here comes directly from the wonderful 5-volume set, *Notable American Women*. If your interest is stirred by any of these profiles, check out the full biographies in this library mainstay, also available through the Women and Social Movements subscription website along with many more biographies of suffragists.

Direct quotes are usually from *Notable American Women*, but we also consulted *Black Women in America*, *BlackPast.org*, state historical societies, state suffrage websites, the *National Park Service* and *Wikipedia*. Husband's names have been included when appropriate to help researchers.

Christia Daniels Adair (*Victoria, Texas*) Oct. 22, 1893 - Dec. 31, 1989, fought for African American's political rights and expansion of women's public role in Texas, Samuel Huston College, taught, m., organized petition drives for women's suffrage, worked with white women for passage of a primary suffrage in Texas (1918) but with other Black women turned away when went to vote, fought to end racial discrimination, led the Houston NAACP for ten years, worked to desegregate city facilities, threatened by racists, founded interracial political group that opposed segregation, helped make Black Texans eligible to serve on juries, first Black woman elected to state Democratic Executive Committee, 1966, county park named for her.

Jane Addams (*Cedarville, IL*) Sept. 6, 1860 - May 21, 1935, progressive social reformer, had a "vein of iron" (Anne Firor Scott, *Notable American Women*), founded Hull House settlement in Chicago, helped "over-privileged young people" connect with real life, defined a settlement house as "an institution attempting to learn from life itself," called "the most influential woman in Chicago history," internationally respected social reformer, author, peace and suffrage leader, National American Woman Suffrage Association first vice-president 1911-1914, pacifist, opposed World War I, awarded Nobel Peace Prize 1931.

Florence Ellinwood Allen (*Salt Lake City, UT*) March 23, 1884 - Sept. 12, 1966, Western Reserve, lived at Henry Street Settlement, NYU Law School, spoke in every Ohio county for women's rights, became first woman elected to Ohio Supreme Court (supported by 66 Florence Allen Clubs) 1922, appointed by FDR to US Court of Appeals, called "a great patriot," admired for common sense, con-

sidered for Supreme Court, "she viewed life as a series of small personal and large social struggles" (Beverly Cook in NAW).

Susan Brownell Anthony (*Adams, MA*) Feb. 15, 1820 - March 13, 1906, Quaker, teacher, temperance and abolition organizer, outstanding women's rights leader with sharp political instincts, met Elizabeth Cady Stanton 1850, took suffrage petitions door-to-door 1854, worked for emancipation but felt black men should not be given the vote ahead of women, published *The Revolution* 1868-70, lectured for 6 years to pay off its \$10,000 debt, advocated equal pay for equal work, encouraged women to form unions, "more than any other woman suffrage leader, she was the victim of masculine ridicule" including satirical cartoons and newspaper attacks, driving force behind National Woman Suffrage Association 1869-90, National American Woman Suffrage Association head 1892-1900, single-minded champion of federal amendment, called "The Invincible" and "The Napoleon of the woman's rights movement," active in state campaigns from Kansas 1867 to California 1896, spoke across country for 30 years, voted in 1872 election, arrested and convicted but won popular support, led Centennial protest 1876, recruited Carrie Catt and Anna Shaw to suffrage, lived with sister Mary in Rochester, NY, became internationally respected symbol of woman's movement, "She has a broad and generous nature, and a depth of tenderness that few women possess" (Elizabeth Cady Stanton).



Susan B. Anthony
Bryn Mawr College

Rachel Foster Avery (*Pittsburgh, PA*) Dec. 3, 1858 - Oct. 26, 1919, Quaker, joined NWSA 1879, directed Nebraska campaign 1882, m., 3 daughters, "first adopted niece" and secretary of SBA, active with international and state suffrage groups, particularly in Chicago and Pennsylvania.

Alice Gertrude Baldwin (*Baltimore, MD*) 1859 - Jan. 31, 1943, educator, activist for racial and gender equality, widely respected and influential teacher, followed sister Maria into teaching in Cambridge, MA, moved to Delaware to work at Howard High School, promoted educational opportunities for black youth, praised as "efficient, caring, and inspiring," passionate advocate for suffrage and racial progress, co-founded the African American Wilmington Equal Suffrage Club (1914), marched (separately) in first Wilmington suffrage parade, sole Black representative in National Woman's Party delegation lobbying governor for ratification (1919), spoke at mass meeting, registered and encouraged African American women voters, continued to push for racial equality, branch secretary of the Wilmington NAACP for 16 years advocating hous-

ing, civil rights, opposition to segregation and the Klan, and uplifting the Black community.

Alva Erskine Smith Vanderbilt Belmont (*Mobile, AL*) Jan. 17, 1853 - Jan. 26, 1933, socialite and multimillionaire, philanthropist, educated in France, married Wm. Vanderbilt, 3 children, divorced and married OHP Belmont, her divorce controversial because she "had dared to criticize openly an influential man's behavior," drawn to suffrage by Anna Shaw 1908, wrote articles and spoke publicly, founded Political Equality League 1909, helped finance militant activities, supported Alice Paul and Congressional Union, socially prominent New York Suffrage speaker and organizer, National Woman's Party head 1921, donated Sewall-Belmont House in D.C. to National Woman's Party.

Mary McLeod Bethune (*Mayesville, SC*) July 10, 1875 - May 18, 1955, educator, orator, civil rights activist, skilled organizer, federal official, one of 17 children of freed slave parents, entered Bible Institute in Chicago wanting to be a missionary, taught, m., 1 son, settled in Florida and founded school in Daytona for Black children (1904) that grew into Bethune-Cookman College, dominant personality, deeply religious, joined the Equal Suffrage League (1912), led voter registration drive despite KKK threats, established hospital for Black community, led the National Association of Colored Women, influenced many including Eleanor Roosevelt, appointed to National Youth Administration, won national recognition as able, charismatic Black leader, strengthened support for New Deal, marched and demonstrated for civil rights, advocated "Self-Control, Self-Respect, Self-Reliance and Race Pride."

Alice Stone Blackwell (*Orange, NJ*) Sept. 14, 1857 - March 15, 1950, daughter of Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell, "the child of the regiment," Boston U., leading suffrage writer and journalist, edited *The Woman's Journal* for 35 years, helped merge rival suffrage groups into National American Woman Suffrage Association 1890, became recording secretary, lectured, wrote mother's biography, translated Russian, Armenian, Yiddish and other oppressed peoples' poetry, supported LaFollette 1924 and Sacco and Vanzetti in her 60s, went blind, cheated by business agent, supported by friends, died at 98, "urged women to remain an autonomous moral force in politics."

Antoinette Brown Blackwell (*Henrietta, NY*) May 20, 1825 - Nov. 5, 1921, called "Nettie," Oberlin, classmate of Lucy Stone, first ordained minister of recognized denomination (Congregational) in the US 1853, m. Henry Blackwell's brother, 7 children (2 died in infancy), influential lecturer and author, spoke for women's rights, temperance, abolition 1850s, New York City and Somerville, NJ, widely honored and, although blind, lived to vote at 95.

Lillie Devereux Blake (*Raleigh, NC*) Aug. 12, 1833 - Dec. 30, 1913, married lawyer Frank Umstead, 2 children, survived by writing articles, stories and novels, remarried, witty and graceful lecturer, popular suffrage convention speaker, active in New York associations and campaigns 1879 - 1900, contender with Carrie Catt for head of National American Woman Suffrage Association 1900, organized National Legislative League to correct legal abuses.

Harriot Stanton Blatch (*Seneca Falls, NY*) Jan. 20, 1856 - Nov. 20, 1940, daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Vassar, married Englishman and lost citizenship, 2 children,

lived for 20 years in England, militant leader and fiery speaker, lobbyist, New York organizer, brought new life to suffrage movement, founded Equality League of Self Supporting Women 1907, later the Women's Political Union, recruited working women to suffrage, organized first large U.S. suffrage parades, marched on Albany.

Amelia Bloomer (*Homer, NY*) May 27, 1818 - Dec. 30, 1894, edited early Seneca Falls women's rights paper *The Lily*, married lawyer, 2 adopted children, introduced Elizabeth Cady Stanton to Susan B. Anthony 1850, dress reform pioneer, propagandist, lectured on temperance and woman's rights in Midwest, worked for suffrage legislation in Nebraska 1856 and Iowa.



Lucy Stone and Alice Stone Blackwell

Inez Milholland Boissevain (*Brooklyn, NY*) August 6, 1886 - Nov. 25, 1916, Vassar and NYU, organized suffrage meeting in cemetery when Vassar outlawed it, beautiful, dynamic lecturer and lobbyist, labor lawyer and organizer, model of the "new woman," led 1913 D.C. parade on white horse, Socialist, pacifist,

Abbreviations:

m.	married
(place)	birthplace
(NAW)	Notable American Women-reference series
AWSA	American Woman Suffrage Association
ECS	Elizabeth Cady Stanton
ERA	Equal Rights Amendment
LWV	League of Women Voters
NAACP	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
NACW	National Association of Colored Women
NAWSA	National American Woman Suffrage Association
NWP	National Woman's Party
NWSA	National Woman Suffrage Association
SBA	Susan B. Anthony
WCTU	Women's Christian Temperance Union
WILPF	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
WS	Woman Suffrage
WSA	Woman Suffrage Association
WWI	World War I
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association

on Ford Peace Ship, was correspondent in Italy 1915, married, became suffrage martyr when she died at 30 urging women in western states to defeat Wilson for not endorsing suffrage, mountain in NY named Mt. Inez in her honor.

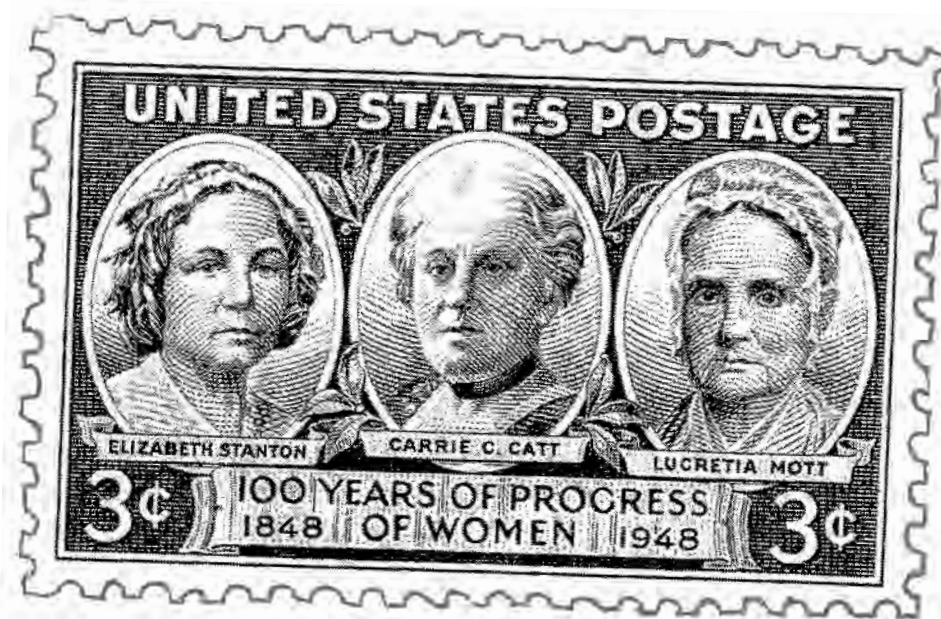
Louise de Koven Bowen (*Chicago, IL*) Feb. 26, 1859 - Nov. 9, 1953, Chicago philanthropist and prominent community leader, child welfare advocate, established first juvenile court in Chicago, married banker, 4 children, led Chicago suffrage parade of 5,000 in 1916, Hull House mainstay and treasurer, led settlement after Jane Addams died, encouraged women to become a force in Chicago politics, briefly considered as Chicago mayoral candidate 1922, "She represents the highest type of womanhood and has a business ability that is needed in the mayor's office." (*Chicago Daily News*). "It was amusing to see how much the men resented the possibility of having a woman for mayor," she noted.

Olympia Brown (*Michigan*) Jan. 5, 1835 - Oct. 23, 1926, married John Willis, kept own name, 2 children, Antioch College, first ordained woman minister by full denominational authority (Unitarian), spoke nearly 300 times in Kansas suffrage campaign of 1867, Wisconsin suffrage leader, preacher, editor, tireless campaigner in South Dakota, Kansas, Iowa and Maryland 1896-1916, helped form Federal Suffrage Association to push for federal amendment 1892, over 80 years old when she burned Woodrow Wilson's speeches during a Congressional Union protest, lifelong suffragist, lived to vote.

Lucy Burns (*Brooklyn, NY*) July 28, 1879 - Dec. 22, 1966, red-headed Irish Catholic, Vassar, Yale Grad. School, organizer in England, arrested, founded Congressional Union with political partner Alice Paul, militant suffrage organizer and widely respected leader, lobbyist, speaker, teacher, editor, hunger striker. "Lucy Burns brought a fierceness and resoluteness to the American woman suffrage movement that was rarely equaled. Praised by Alice Paul as 'a thousand times more valiant than I,' Burns in her poise and strength of character was a rallying symbol for the more faint hearted...when the militant phase of the National Woman's Party ended, she had spent more time in jail than any other American suffragist." (Sidney R. Bland in *Notable American Women*)

Mary Ann Shadd Cary (*Wilmington, DE*) Oct. 9, 1823 - June 5, 1893, oldest of 13, moved to Canada after Fugitive Slave Act 1851, helped black refugees, edited weekly anti-slavery newspaper *Provincial Freeman*, married, 1 daughter, widowed, teacher in Washington D.C., grammar school principal, spoke at National Woman Suffrage Association convention 1878, earned Howard U. law degree at 60.

Carrie Lane Chapman Catt (*Ripon, WI*) Jan. 9, 1859 - March 9, 1947, Iowa State College, teacher, school superintendent, journalist, lecturer, widowed at 26 after 1 year, married to civil engineer George Catt 1890, left financially independent when he died 1905, field organizer with Susan B. Anthony, reorganized National American Woman Suffrage Association to be more political 1890, fundraiser, planner, administrator, led New York campaigns, national and international organizations, her secret "Winning Plan" combined state and federal work and unified mainline movement 1916, pacifist, lobbied Woodrow Wilson, opposed militants, organized successful 14-month campaign for ratification, founded League of Women Voters, worked for



world peace. "It is to Mrs. Catt more than to any single figure besides Susan B. Anthony that American women owe their right to vote." (Eleanor Flexner, *Notable American Women*)

Laura Clay (*White Hall, KY*) Feb. 9, 1849 - June 29, 1941, with three sisters organized woman's rights rally in Frankfort, KY 1884, formidable lecturer and lobbyist, National American Woman Suffrage Association auditor 1895, managed 245-acre farm, promoted states' rights and segregation, opposed federal amendment.

Anna Julia Haywood Cooper (*Raleigh, NC*) Aug. 10, 1858 - Feb. 27, 1964, educator, author, scholar, women's club activist, high school principal, University president, daughter of a slave woman and her master, m., widowed at 21, Oberlin College (1884), outspoken advocate of equal suffrage and defender of Black women, confident and self-assured, built support for women who "were stuck at the bottom," spoke at Women's Congress (1892), praised by Frederick Douglass, protested apartheid to Queen Victoria, tenacious proponent of civil rights and opponent of racism and educational systems that failed Black and female students, earned Ph.D. from Sorbonne at 66, widely respected as a woman "of unusual culture and intelligence."



Anna Cooper

Phoebe Wilson Couzins (*St. Louis, MO*) Sept. 8, 1839? - Dec. 6, 1913, Washington U., first woman in law 1871, served briefly as US Marshall 1887, elegant and popular lecturer, helped found National Woman Suffrage Association 1869, traveled and spoke with Susan

B. Anthony, active in Missouri, grew ill and disappointed, renounced suffrage 1897 and lobbied for the Brewers Association, died in poverty.

Paulina Kellogg Wright Davis (*Bloomfield, NY*) Aug. 7, 1813 - Aug. 24, 1876, parents died at age 7, married Frances Wright, Utica, NY house attacked by mob after anti-slavery convention they organized, widowed after 12 years, married Thomas Davis, adopted 2 daughters, main organizer of the first National Woman's Rights Convention in Worcester, MA 1850, published one of the first woman's rights periodicals, *The Una*, at own expense 1853-55, contributed to *The Revolution*, helped recruit the first woman doctors.

Dorothy Day (*Brooklyn, NY*) Nov. 8, 1897 - Nov. 29, 1980, writer, journalist, anti-war and social justice activist, U. of Illinois, m., 1 daughter, joined radical Socialist Party (1916), wrote for *The Call* and *The Masses*, went on hunger strike while imprisoned for picketing the White House with the NWP 1917, converted to Catholicism, co-founded the *Catholic Worker* newspaper and movement 1933, encouraged communal farming, houses of hospitality for the urban poor and direct aid to the homeless until her death, progressive pacifist leader, opposed civil defense drills, WWII and Vietnam war, supported war resisters, civil rights demonstrators and union organizers, devoted to the poor and marginalized, considered for sainthood by Pope Francis.

Mary Coffin Ware Dennett (*Worcester, MA*) April 4, 1872 - July 25, 1947, Massachusetts field secretary and national suffrage corresponding secretary who blanketed the country with millions of pamphlets annually 1910-1914, married, 3 children, helped found radical People's Council opposing World War I, birth control & sex education pioneer, fought restrictive legislation, pacifist, World Federalist.

Anna Elizabeth Dickinson (*Philadelphia, PA*) Oct. 28, 1842 - Oct. 22, 1932, Quaker-born, poor childhood, copyist, teacher, worked at US Mint, early influential woman orator and nationally prominent lyceum lecturer, averaged 150 lectures a season in the late 1860s, championed Black rights and emancipation of women, warm and admired friend of Susan B. Anthony & Elizabeth Cady Stanton, aloof from yet supportive of suffrage movement, later an actress and playwright, played a female Hamlet 1882, committed to Danville Hospital for the Insane 1891, released and won damages, died in obscurity.

Lavinia Lloyd Dock (*Harrisburg, PA*) Feb.

26, 1858 - April 17, 1956, Bellevue Hospital grad., New York settlement house nurse, pioneer who helped professionalize nursing, married, arrested for attempting to vote in NY 1896 (police commissioner T. Roosevelt refused to jail her), hiked 13 days to Albany for suffrage in Dec. 1912 at 54, was "Surgeon General" on Pilgrim's Hike to Washington D.C. 1913, on Alice Paul's Advisory Council, led first group of pickets to White House, jailed three times, campaigned against venereal disease and prostitution, lived with four sisters, wrote *A History of Nursing*.

Rheta Childe Dorr (*Omaha, NE*) Nov. 2, 1866 - Aug. 8, 1948, heard Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton speak at age 12, joined National Woman Suffrage Association, U. of Neb., married, 1 child, divorced, worked in the post office and as an insurance underwriter, wrote series of articles for NY newspapers portraying conditions of working girls, worked in sweatshops to get firsthand data on women's trades, first editor of *The Suffragist* 1914, held press conferences and confronted President Wilson with awkward questions about suffrage, injured by a motorcycle 1919, traveled in Europe, wrote a bio of Susan B. Anthony.

Abigail Scott Duniway (*Groveland, IL*) Oct. 22, 1834 - Oct. 11, 1915, remembered her mother saying, "Poor baby...a woman's lot is so hard!" wrote journal of her family's 2,400-mile journey to Oregon in 1852, married farmer, 6 children, taught, kept shop, for 16 years published *The New Northwest*, a weekly newspaper dedicated to the cause of woman's rights, managed Susan B. Anthony's Pacific Northwest visit 1871, lectured throughout Oregon, Washington and Idaho for suffrage and women's rights, barraged by rotten eggs in Jacksonville, led the Oregon Equal Suffrage Association 1873, led several state drives for suffrage, opposed prohibition, helped win suffrage in Washington territory 1883 - and again in 1910 when the earlier legislation had been invalidated - and in Idaho 1896, honored as Oregon's first woman voter.

Crystal Eastman (*Marlborough, MA*) June 25, 1881 - July 8, 1928, Vassar, Columbia, NYU law degree, helped win worker's compensation law, married Wallace Benedict, divorced, married Walter Fuller, 2 children, managed for Wisconsin suffrage campaign 1912, researched industrial accidents, led movement for worker's compensation laws, helped found Congressional Union, dynamic leader of Woman's Peace Party NY branch, opposed "the wave of jingoism and preparedness" during World War I, helped organize Civil Liberties Bureau (forerunner of ACLU), edited anti-war journal *Liberator*, organized a NY Feminist Congress demanding equality 1919, active in England, died at 47. "She was for thousands a symbol of what the free woman might be." (*Nation*, 1928)

Lavinia Margaret Engle (*Montgomery County, MD*) May 23, 1892 - May 29, 1979, young NAWSA state organizer and field worker, campaigned in 16 states especially in the South, active in New York in 1915, helped organize hospital in France staffed by women during WWI, after suffrage victory led Maryland LWV for 15 years, elected to Maryland House 1930, called a "practical idealist," supported legislation affecting women and children, appointed to Social Security Board 1936 and served for 30 years.

Sara Bard Field (*Cincinnati, Ohio*) Sept. 1, 1882 - June 15, 1974, married Ehrgott, 2 children, divorced, teenage son killed 1918, paid

state organizer for winning Oregon campaign 1912, active in Nevada and California, drove across country on treacherous transcontinental highway collecting signatures on suffrage petition 1915, poet, orator, pacifist, married poet Charles Erskine Scott Wood.

Abigail Kelley Foster (*Pelham, MA*) Jan. 15, 1810 - Jan. 14, 1887, Quaker-born teacher, abolitionist and woman's rights pioneer, called Abby, sought to "improve mankind," married abolitionist Stephen Foster, 1 daughter, helped found the New England Non-Resistant Society with William Lloyd Garrison 1838, circulated petitions, distributed literature, raised funds, first addressed "mixed" audience at woman's anti-slavery convention 1838 (whose hall was burned down the next day by a pro-slavery mob), prominent abolitionist leader, tireless lecturer, she had lungs "which would put some of our Naval Boatswains to the blush," influenced Paulina Wright Davis, Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony and others as model debater and public speaker, helped publish *Anti-Slavery Bugle*, refused to pay taxes on her farm arguing that she was taxed without representation. "She hewed out the path over which women are now walking toward their equal political rights." (Lucy Stone).

Margaret Fuller (*Cambridgeport, MA*) May 23, 1810 - July 19, 1850, early feminist author, teacher, literary critic, journalist, organized and led Conversations of Transcendentalists on popular topics including woman's rights 1840s, an editor of the influential liberal journal *Dial*, her writings helped influence the Seneca Falls convention 1848, set an early standard of literary criticism as New York Tribune critic, called "the most remarkable and in some respects the greatest woman whom America has yet known" by editor Horace Greeley, war correspondent, married Italian freedom fighter Ossoli, 1 son, directed emergency hospital in Italy during uprising, fled to Florence, died in a shipwreck while sailing to America, Emerson praised her for "the most entertaining conversation in America."

Antoinette Leland Funk (*Dwight, IL*) May 30, 1869 - March 27, 1942, attorney, prominent suffrage field organizer, orphaned, raised by uncle, m., 2 daughters, Illinois Wesleyan University Law, built Chicago legal practice, witty with a competitive nature, proposed safer jails and police stations, supported teachers' pension rights and the rights of married women, became national figure in suffrage movement although originally didn't believe women should vote, active on both east and west coasts, helped Illinois pass presidential suffrage (1913), travelled extensively including over 8,000 miles in 1914 to aid state campaigns, served on NAWSA Congressional Committee, lobbied, testified, member of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense during World War I, appointed assistant commissioner of public lands under FDR (1933).

Matilda Joslyn Gage (*Cicero, NY*) March 25, 1826 - March 18, 1889, married at 18, 5 children, spoke "trembling in every limb" at National Woman's Rights Convention in Syracuse 1852, contributed to *The Revolution*, leader of state and national suffrage associations, lobbied Congress and political parties, co-authored "Women's Declaration of Rights" with Elizabeth Cady Stanton for Centennial, organizer, editor of *National Citizen* and *Ballot Box* monthly suffrage newspaper, wrote *Woman as Inventor* and edited with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony *The History of Woman Suffrage* Vol. 1-3, "she accomplished wonders" (SBA), opposed church

for the "belief in woman's inferiority," lifelong motto carved on gravestone: "There is a word sweeter than Mother, Home, or Heaven; that word is Liberty."

Sarah Smith Tompkins Garnet (*Brooklyn, NY*) July 31, 1831 - Sept. 17, 1911, lifelong educator, supporter of suffrage and civil rights, first Black woman public school principal in New York City 1863, served 37 years, from prosperous farming family, lost two husbands and two children, owned seamstress shop, co-founded first Black women's Equal Suffrage Club in Brooklyn, ran the Suffrage Department of the NACW, delegate to first Universal Races Congress in London (1911), PS 9 in Brooklyn re-named for her (2019).

Charlotte Anna Perkins Stetson Gilman (*Hartford, CT*) July 3, 1860 - Aug. 17, 1935, leading intellectual of women's movement, poor childhood, married, 1 daughter, wrote *The Yellow Wall-Paper* after nervous breakdown, divorced, moved to California, wrote short stories, traveled and lectured on women's, labor and social issues, wrote *Women and Economics* 1898, an enormously influential "feminist manifesto," advocated financial independence for women, married first cousin 1900, edited monthly progressive magazine *The Forerunner* 1909 - 1916, wrote utopian fantasy *Herland*, a founder of Woman's Peace Party, laid away chloroform when she learned she had breast cancer to avoid being a burden or incapacitated, took it and died in Pasadena, CA.

Kate M. Gordon (*New Orleans, LA*) July 14 1861 - Aug. 24, 1932, with sister Jean founded the Era Club (Equal Rights Association) 1896, headed Women's League for Sewage and Drainage 1899, led fight against tuberculosis, state and national suffrage leader, advocate of states' rights to maintain segregation, edited the *New Southern Citizen*, worked with anti's to defeat ratification of federal amendment.



Charlotte Perkins Gilman

Helen Mar Jackson Gougar (*Hillsdale County, MI*) July 18, 1843 - June 6, 1907, married lawyer, campaigned for suffrage and prohibition in Indiana in 1800s, lectured nationally, revitalized Kansas suffrage movement, admitted to bar, edited *Our Herald* reform weekly, called "a born agitator, leader and reformer."

Angelina Emily Grimké (*Charleston, SC*) Feb. 20, 1805 - Oct. 26, 1879, teacher, woman's rights pioneer, 1 of 14 children of slave-owning father who fought in American Revolution, left Episcopal church for Quakers, moved to Philadelphia then New Jersey, wrote abolitionist pamphlet "An Appeal to the Christian Women of the South" (many destroyed by

Southern postmasters), married abolitionist Theodore Weld, 3 children, led anti-slavery meetings in NYC.

Sarah Moore Grimké (*Charleston, SC*) Nov. 26 1792 - Dec. 23, 1873, like her sister Angelina, a member of a leading Southern family, became influential lecturer, writer, outspoken advocate of abolition, and early champion of women's rights, rebuked and silenced by Quaker meeting for views against slavery 1836, moved to NYC with sister, spoke widely and led anti-slavery meetings in New England in the late 1830s, defended women's right to speak when it was challenged.



Francis E.W. Harper

Francis Ellen Watkins Harper (*Baltimore, MD*) Sept. 24, 1825 - Feb. 22, 1911, orphaned at 3, married, widowed after 4 years, daughter died young, early poet and well-known Black author, spoke out for abolition and women's rights, aided fugitive slaves, lectured for Maine Anti-Slavery Society, toured eastern states 1850s, after war lectured in South on temperance, Black morality, and against white racial violence, attended 1875 & 1887 suffrage conventions.

Ida Husted Harper (*Fairfield, IN*) Feb. 18, 1851 - March 14, 1931, Indiana U. and Stanford, m. lawyer, 1 daughter, prodigious writer and journalist, head of press relations in California campaign of 1896, biographer and traveling companion of SBA, author or co-author of "The History of Woman Suffrage" Volumes 4-6, head of national publications under Carrie Catt for final federal amendment campaign, 1916-1919.

Louise Waldron Elder Havemeyer (*New York, NY*) July 28, 1855 - Jan. 6, 1929, wealthy childhood, married, 3 children, socially prominent art collector and philanthropist, helped Alice Paul found Congressional Union and NWP, suffrage speaker, created popular symbols including "Torch of Liberty" and electric "Ship of State" to wear in night parades 1915, tried to burn effigy of Woodrow Wilson 1919, arrested, traveled on "Prison Special" train across country, first American patron of Degas, advised by Mary Cassatt, donated great Impressionist art collection to the Met.

Mary Garrett Hay (*Charlestown, IN*) Aug. 29, 1857 - Aug. 29, 1928, suffrage organizer and temperance reformer, traveled 13,000 miles to visit 20 states in 1890 with new organizer Carrie Catt, organized precincts in 1896 California campaign, became Carrie Catt's lieutenant, raised money, directed NYC suffrage campaigns 1915 & 1917, lobbied for federal amendment, active in women's clubs, League of Women Voters, and Republican party.

Bertha Dillard Higgins (*Danville, VA*) Nov. 18, 1872 - Dec. 30, 1944, political activist, club woman, seamstress and clothing designer, studied in London and Paris, formidable organizer in Providence, R.I. for suffrage, anti-lynching legislation, social services and jobs for Black residents, m., widowed, 1 daughter, active with the RI Union of Colored Women's Clubs, raised money for racially integrated Woman Suffrage Party of RI, founding member of the state League of Women Voters, led several women's political organizations including the Julia Ward Howe Republican Women's Club (which, disillusioned, she changed to Democratic Club in 1932), fought prejudice and worked for Black civil rights during World War II, welcomed soldiers home, anti-poverty worker, member of the Urban League, daughter Prudence followed her into public service.

Isabella Beecher Hooker (*Litchfield, CT*) Feb. 22, 1822 - Jan. 25, 1907, married lawyer, 4 children, a founder of the New England Woman Suffrage Association 1869, defended Victoria Woodhull, sponsored 1871 suffrage convention in Washington DC, testified before Senate committee with Susan B. Anthony and at Congressional hearings, early supporter of federal amendment, socially prominent.

Jessie Annette Jack Hooper (*Winneashiek County, IA*) Nov. 8, 1865 - May 8, 1935, established kindergarten visiting nurse program and tuberculosis sanatorium, married lawyer, 1 daughter, worked in 1912 Wisconsin and 1916 Iowa campaigns, lobbied, helped make Wisconsin first state to ratify, toured western states urging quick ratification, US Senate nominee in 1920, lost to Robert M. LaFollette but carried Milwaukee, advocate for world disarmament. "Her suffrage convictions were shared by her husband, who from the time of their marriage had regularly, in alternate election years, voted for the candidates of her choice." (Notable American Women)

Julia Ward Howe (*New York, NY*) May 27, 1819 - Oct. 17, 1910, author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" 1861, married, 6 children, named home outside Boston "Green Peace," called for a women's peace movement 1870, a founder and leader with Lucy Stone of American Woman Suffrage Association, for 20 years edited and contributed to the great weekly *The Woman's Journal*, popular lecturer, poet and playwright, leader in woman's club movement, "wherever she went she founded clubs" including Wisconsin 1876 and San Francisco 1888, became "The Dearest Old Lady in America," first woman elected to American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Addie Waites Hunton (*Norfolk, VA*) June 11, 1875 - June 21, 1943, married, lost 2 of 4 children as infants, Atlanta and Brooklyn, NY, YMCA worker with Black troops in France during WWI, organizer with National Association of Colored Women, NAACP field secretary, challenged National Woman's Party to support Black women, "No women are free until all women are free."

Abigail Jemima Hutchinson (*Milford, NH*) Aug. 29, 1829 - Nov. 24, 1892, called Abby, singer, feminist, reformer, toured country with 3 brothers as widely popular singing troupe The Hutchinson Family, shy, attractive, with rich and melodious voice, "the sweet canary of New Hampshire," sang against slavery and for peace, temperance and women's rights, married Ludlow Patton, lived in New Jersey, organized with Lucy Stone Vermont Woman Suffrage Association, sang at national women's rights conventions in 1850s, "I have



A scale model of Jane DeDecker's monumental sculpture, *Every Word We Utter*, is surrounded by busts of American suffragists from throughout the movement. The bronze monument, intended for Washington D.C., will be 17 to 20 foot high with a 7 foot center circle and ripples leading away from it. Courtesy of Jane DeDecker, DeDecker Sculpture and *Every Word We Utter*, <https://everywordweutter.com>.

Places to Go, Things to Do, Links to Enjoy

Resources for the Women's Suffrage Centennial

This is just a sampling of what's happening. Each of these websites offers a remarkable array of resources – news, ideas, opportunities, information and links to enhance your experience of the suffrage centennial. They are nearly all non-profit, so naturally would appreciate your financial support.

10 Top Centennial Sites to Visit

(Longer descriptions follow)

Women's Vote Centennial Initiative (WVCI) – www.2020Centennial.org

National Votes for Women Trail – <https://ncwhs.org/votes-for-women-trail/>

National Women's History Alliance – <https://nationalwomenshistoryalliance.org/>

American Journalism – www.SuffrageandtheMedia.org

Turning Point Suffragist Memorial – www.suffragistmemorial.org

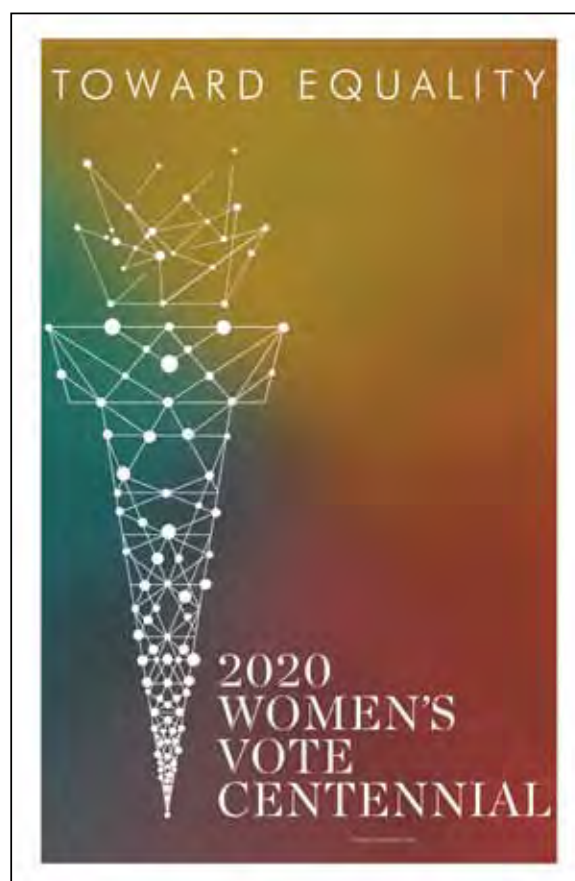
Women and Social Movements – <https://documents.alexanderstreet.com/VOTESforWOMEN>

Women Leading the Way – www.Suffragettes2020.com

Suffrage Centennials – www.suffragecentennials.com/ and www.SuffrageWagon.org

Vision 2020 – <https://drexel.edu/vision2020/>

"19th Amendment and Women's Access to the Vote Across America," National Park Service – <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/womenshistory/women-s-access-to-the-vote.htm>,



Also check out the new **Women's Suffrage Centennial Commission** <https://www.womensvote100.org/>

What's Happening?

A NATIONAL CELEBRATION

Women's Vote Centennial Initiative (WVCI) – national center, contacts, Toolkit, calendar events, news, webinars, broadcasts, www.2020Centennial.org

Suffrage Centennials – Marguerite Kearns, a suffragist descendent, edits these multimedia platforms and clearinghouses, www.suffragecentennials.com/ and www.SuffrageWagon.org

National Women's History Alliance – source of downloadable suffrage centennial Gazettes with national and state resources, news, performers, store, resources and links, <https://nationalwomenshistoryalliance.org/>

Women's Suffrage Centennial Commission, federally funded, newly established, <https://www.womensvote100.org/>

Vision 2020 – national project out of Drexel University with state representatives that also promotes women's health, <https://drexel.edu/vision2020/>

NATIONAL GROUPS

Be sure to check with national organizations interested in women's rights as well as others, especially those with local or regional chapters.

Groups bound to be involved include the League of Women Voters, American Association of University Women, National Council of Negro Women, American Bar Association and Feminist Majority Foundation. There's also the Business and Professional Women, National Association of Negro Business & Professional

Women's Clubs, American Association for State & Local History, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Girl Scouts, Ms. Foundation and many others.

Also check your state's Commission on the Status of Women (if it has one), Women's Hall of Fame, Women's History Project, Women's Heritage Trail and similar organizations.



Library of Congress exhibit.

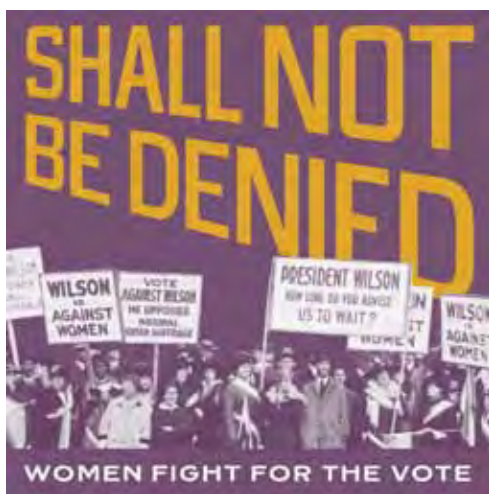
MUSEUMS/EXHIBITS

Washington D.C.

National institutions have stepped up to recognize women's history and commemorate the suffrage movement with exhibits and events as never before.

The National Portrait Gallery – Exhibition: "Votes for Women: A Portrait in Persistence" (to Jan. 5, 2020), <https://npg.si.edu/exhibition/votes-for-women>

National Archives – Exhibition: "Rightfully Hers: American Women and the Vote" (to Jan 3, 2020), <https://www.archivesfoundation.org/women/>, offers 4 Centennial Display downloadable posters, <https://museum.archives.gov/rightfully-hers>, "One Half of the People," Traveling Exhibit, <https://www.archives.gov/files/exhibits/nates/files/one-half-of-the-people-fact-sheet.pdf>



Library of Congress – Exhibition: "Shall Not Be Denied: Women Fight for the Vote" (to Sept. 2020), features handwritten letters, speeches, photographs, documents and artifacts from the Library's unique suffrage collections, plus events, films, talks, online resources, <https://www.loc.gov/exhibitions/women-fight-for-the-vote/about-this-exhibition/>

Smithsonian's National Museum of American History – "American Women's History 100" will showcase examples of women's art and artifacts, Exhibition: "Girlhood (It's Complicated) opens June 2020, <https://womenshistory.si.edu/email>.

National Park Service, activities at many sites, online StoryMap: Places of Women's Suffrage, and 19th Amendment article series, www.nps.gov/articles/series



100 A CENTENNIAL OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

Other sites in Washington D.C. include the former suffrage headquarters, the **Belmont-Paul Women's Equality National Monument**, which houses the National Woman's Party collection, and the Museum of Women and the Arts. There are also historic homes including the Frederick Douglass National Historic Site and many others.

Workhouse Prison Museum at Lorton (VA) – Life-size figures and explanations recreate the image of suffragists such as Lucy Burns enduring the torturous process of force-feeding at the site of where they were imprisoned, <https://workhousemuseums.org>.

Beyond D.C.

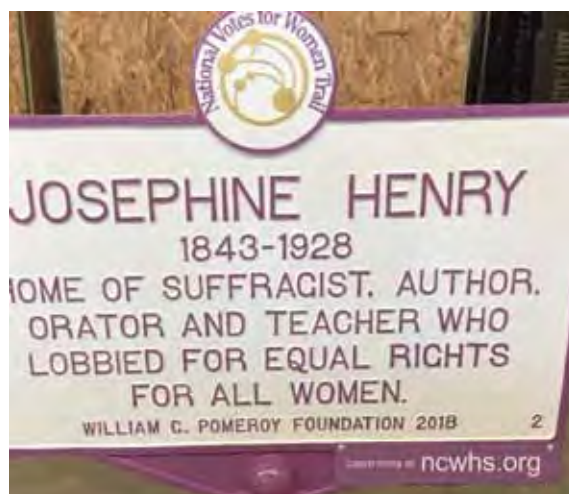
Check the **New-York Historical Society's** new Center for Women's History, and the **Schlesinger Library** on the History of Women in America in Cambridge, MA. There are many shows and exhibits throughout the country including the Women's Museum of California, Maine State Museum, and Texas State Library (*check state listings*)

Get Involved

NATIONAL PROJECTS

Vision 2020 – national organization in Philadelphia with state representatives sponsored by Drexel University for women's health, economic, political and social equality, planning Women 100: A Celebration of American Women, <https://drexel.edu/vision2020/>

National Votes for Women Trail – Pomeroy Roadside Markers are helping to define a National Votes for Women Trail, a grassroots efforts with contacts in nearly every state to document historic sites and erect suffrage-related roadside signs and historic markers, <https://ncwhs.org/votes-for-women-trail/>, part of the National Collaborative for Women's History Sites, <https://ncwhs.org/>



Rose Bowl Parade Float – Pasadena Celebrates 2020

has plans for a suffrage centennial float to start off the year, <https://pasadenacelebrates2020.org/>

Turning Point Suffragist Memorial – a permanent park being planned in Lorton, VA, outside of DC, at the site where suffragists were imprisoned, informative website, educational resources include Equalitarian Herstory and African American Women Leaders in the Suffrage Movement, www.suffragistmemorial.org



Rendering of Turning Point Memorial in Virginia.

Women's Justice Bell – Justice Bell Foundation and *Finding Justice* documentary film project on suffrage artifact, <http://www.justicebell.org/>, **Flag Guys** – <https://theflagguys.smugmug.com/History/The-Justice-Bell/i-Df3bHQW>, photos plus NWP flag

Women and Social Movements – exceptional open project by Tom Dublin to write and make available brief biographies of hundreds of individual Black, militant and mainstream suffragists, <https://documents.alexanderstreet.com/VOTESforWOMEN>

Individual suffragists are profiled and featured on websites as well as books. Here are just a few; there are many more: New York's Inez Milholland, www.InezMilhollandCentennial.com, Maine's Florence Books Whitehouse, www.florencebrookwhitehouse.com, and New Jersey's Alice Paul, <https://www.missalicepaul.com/>.

Find the Graves of Suffragists – Project to research and mark gravesites of notable women in cemeteries near you, <https://nationalwomenshistoryalliance.org/honor-suffragist/>, also **Find A Grave**, <https://www.findagrave.com/claim-to-fame/23>

Women on 20s – Follow the Women on 20s campaign to put Harriet Tubman and other women on the nation's paper currency. www.womenon20s.org

Suffragists Centennial Motorcycle Ride – being organized at <https://centennialride.com/womens-motorcycle-tours-centennial-ride-about-the-ride>

Women Leading the Way: Suffragists and Suffragettes

Artist and teacher Mireille Miller has organized a groundbreaking national art and storytelling project for middle school students and older that celebrates suffrage activists and connects voting rights to each family's story. More than 100 schools have joined; deadline extended to Fall 2019. Excellent website with iconic artwork highlights the project and includes international suffragists. Possible interactive exhibit in 2020, www.Suffragettes2020.com.

STATE GROUPS

Check out the detailed states list that starts on page 3. Many states, including Massachusetts, Idaho and Utah, already have well developed **centennial projects and websites** that offer ideas, calendars of events, history, biographies, photographs, videos, resources, links and more. Some have produced note cards, pins and other products.

“How Women Won the Vote,” a free NWAH Gazette, lists state history links and names of suffragists in each state, https://nationalwomenshistoryalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/vote_2018_sm3.pdf

To encourage or see what’s being planned at the state and local levels, consider connecting with:

- State Government including Governor, Secretary of State, legislators, State Library, Museum and Historical Society
- Local and county government agencies, libraries, museums, historical societies, town meetings
- Schools, colleges, universities, special collections
- Civic and church groups, businesses, non-profits, service and women’s clubs
- Local chapters (*see national groups*) and locally focused organizations.



Celebrants with sashes in Wisconsin.

Some groups have found a receptive attitude at local cafés, bars, community centers, and other venues. Ask about hosting a benefit or celebration, or plan a special event with musicians, a film or video, trivia contests, speakers or performers who entertain and connect the past with current issues.

Go Online

TOOLKITS FOR THE CENTENNIAL

Resource Toolkit, National Association of Commissions for Women, “Women’s Suffrage Centennial Practical Ways to Celebrate the Suffrage Movement” <https://www.nacw.org/uploads/1/2/0/3/120368762/centsuffragetoolkitnacw.pdf>.

WVCI Toolkit, Women’s Vote Centennial Initiative, www.2020centennial.org, or <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/59f8bb8ef9a61e486d29387d/t/5be470f34ae2370de3f66da8/1541697792587/Women%20%80%99s+Vote+Centennial+Initiative+Toolkit.pdf>.



Program Toolkit, Indiana Women’s Suffrage Centennial, <http://indianasuffrage100.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/IWSC-Program-Toolkit-v4.pdf>.

Women’s Suffrage Toolkit – Wisconsin 19th Amendment Suffrage Centennial Celebration Committee, <https://wisconsinhistory.org/pdfs/whs-womens-suffrage-toolkit.pdf>.

19th Amendment Centennial Value Statement, American Association of State and Local History, <http://download.aaslh.org/AASLH+19th+Amendment+Centennial+Value+Statement.pdf>.

The Schlesinger Library at Harvard University has created a number of [research guides](https://guides.library.harvard.edu/schlesinger_rg_home) in support of women’s history, https://guides.library.harvard.edu/schlesinger_rg_home.



FACTSHEETS & TIMELINES

Lesson Modules and Handouts – Rutgers’ site has a lot of great Resources and Fact Sheets, <http://tag.rutgers.edu/teaching-toolbox/classroom-resources/lesson-module-womens-suffrage-in-the-united-states/>

Scholastic Teacher’s Activity Guide – <http://teacher.scholastic.com/activities/suffrage/>

US and International suffrage dates – <http://www.womeninworldhistory.com/factLesson4.html>

National Suffrage Timeline – <https://rrlc.org/winningthevote/timelines/national-suffrage-timeline/>

Her Story: A Timeline of the Women Who Changed America – based on book by Charlotte Waisman and Jill Tietjen, <http://www.herstoryatimeline.com/>

Several other sites, particularly state centennial sites, have more information and resources including factsheets, timelines, documents and curricula.

National Suffrage Timeline – <https://rrlc.org/winningthevote/timelines/national-suffrage-timeline/>



EXHIBITS & RESOURCES

Suffrage and the Media - American Journalism has organized a rich collection of media, resources, historic links, and a Special Suffrage Edition, www.SuffrageandtheMedia.org.

19th Amendment and Women’s Access to the Vote Across America – a series of 14 wide-ranging articles commissioned by the National Park Service for the centennial. Covers the road to the 19th Amendment including Other Social Movements, Strategies and Conflicts, Anti-Suffragism, African American Women, Popular Culture, Suffrage in the West, Midwest, New England, Mid-Atlantic and Southern States, International, Historic Sites and Legacies of Woman Suffrage. <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/womenshistory/women-s-access-to-the-vote.htm>;

Women and Social Movements in the United States – offers brief biographies of hundreds of individual Black, militant and mainstream suffragists, <https://documents.alexanderstreet.com/VOTESforWOMEN>. The collection is part of a larger library subscription database with invaluable collections on women, <http://womhist.alexanderstreet.com/>

Library of Congress – great collections, wonderful suffrage teaching resources, accessible documents, photographs and publications, www.loc.gov, Principal archival center for suffragists’ personal and organizational papers, offers easy access to primary source material and useful lesson plans, <http://suffrageandthedia.org/source/womens-suffrage-teaching-resources-library-congress/>

American Women – online source book describes Library of Congress resources and collections featuring women, <https://memory.loc.gov/ammem/awhhtml/index.html> (also online: “Record of Leslie Women’s Suffrage Commission,” “Woman Suffrage and Politics” and more)

19 Objects from the 19th Amendment Campaign – a new digital Visualizing History exhibit, <https://votesforwomen.cliohistory.org/19objects>.

Newseum – “Women, Their Rights and Nothing Less,” educational suffrage program, lesson plans on the First Amendment, online newspaper exhibits, artifacts, open to visit in DC, <https://newseumed.org>,

Schlesinger Library – 75 Stories, 75 Years, documents and objects from women’s lives and American history, <https://schlesinger75radcliffe.org/>



Carrie Chapman Catt Collection of Suffrage Photographs – Unique Bryn Mawr website offers portraits of suffragists (especially state leaders and actions) and photographs from around the country, <http://tritych.brynmawr.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/suffragists>.

National Archives Documents, www.DocsTeach.org.

Digital Classroom – National Archives’ “Teaching With Documents and Primary Sources” Lesson Plan, Woman Suffrage and the 19th Amendment, <https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/woman-suffrage>.

Smithsonian Learning Lab Collections – https://learninglab.si.edu/search?st=womens+suffrage&item_type=collections&st_op=and.

The National Women’s History Museum – educational resources including online exhibits on suffrage history like the *Parading for Progress*, <https://www.womenshistory.org/>, and *Creating a Female Political Culture*, <http://www.crusadeforthevote.org/>, panel discussions throughout 2020, Educator Institute in summer 2020.

Google Books and Gutenberg – <https://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/> offers many suffrage books free online, especially key references like “The History of Woman Suffrage” in 6 volumes, “The Story of the Woman’s

Party,” and others.

Google Arts and Culture presentation on Elizabeth Cady Stanton – <https://artsandculture.google.com/entity/m0bwm9>

Feminism 101 – David Dismore’s inspiring site includes “This Day in Feminist History,” timelines on history and domestic issues, <http://www.feminism101.com/>

Discovering American Women’s History Online is an invaluable resource on suffrage and many other topics, includes links to many collections digital.mtsu.edu/cdm/search/collection/women/searchterm/suffrage/mode/all/order/nosort/page/1.



Friends with Mary McLeod Bethune, right.

New Sources on Black Suffragists

There are an increasing number of projects and websites that recognize Black suffragists and other non-white women who were part of the suffrage movement yet were still barred from voting after 1920.

African American Suffragists – Short biographies of 35 leaders <http://www.suffragistmemorial.org/african-american-women-leaders-in-the-suffrage-movement/>

African American Women and the Nineteenth Amendment – National Park Service, <https://www.nps.gov/articles/african-american-women-and-the-nineteenth-amendment.htm>

Black Past – African American and international history resources, timelines, Frederick Douglass on Suffrage, <https://www.blackpast.org>

The Black Woman Suffragists Collection – Part of the Women and Social Movements project, https://search.alexanderstreet.com/view/work/bibliographic_entity%7Cweb_collection%7C3180493, Black Women Suffragists’ biographies, <https://documents.alexanderstreet.com/VOTESforWOMEN/bwsintro>

Century of Action – several states like Oregon are researching African American women in their state campaigns (check the state centennial list), http://centuryofaction.org/index.php/main_site/document_project/oregons_colored_womens_equal_suffrage_league_and_the_1912_campaign

The Sojourner Project – highlights suffragist Sojourner Truth (*search for other individual women*), <https://www.thesojournertruthproject.com/?gclid=Cj0KCCQjw>

Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture – great resources, unique collections, <https://www.nypl.org/locations/schomburg>, strong Photographs and Prints Division, <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/divisions/schomburg-center-for-research-in-black-culture-photographs-and-prints-division>

Places to Discover

HISTORIC SITES

There are sites related to the women’s suffrage movement throughout the country, particularly in the eastern states. Two of the main national sites are the **Women’s Rights National Historical Park** in Seneca Falls, NY, <https://www.nps.gov/wori/index.htm>, and the

Belmont-Paul Women’s Equality National Monument, in Washington D.C., <https://www.nps.gov/bepa/index.htm>.

There are numerous sites, many independent non-profits, including the homes of Susan B. Anthony, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman and Matilda Joslyn Gage in the east, plus those of Carrie Chapman Catt (Iowa), Harriet Taylor Upton (Ohio), Alice Paul (New Jersey) and many others throughout the country.

A State-By-State Guide to the Top Women’s History Landmarks in America, <https://www.forbes.com/sites/laurabegleybloom/2018/03/19/top-womens-history-landmark-in-every-state/#7980816a75c2>

Women’s history and suffrage sites are also listed on the National Park Service and National Collaborative for Women’s History Sites websites.

STATUES & MEMORIALS

There are a number of centennial-related drives to erect statues of significant suffragists. Activists in Illinois are working on a bust of **Ida B. Wells-Barnett** after a street was named for her, <http://www.idabwellsmonument.org/>.

Women in Arizona are raising money for a tribute to state leader **Frances Willard Munds**, www.azwomenshistoryalliance.org/.

A statue of **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** and **Susan B. Anthony**, the first of real women in Central Park, has drawn a lot of attention, www.monumentalwomen.org. There are also individual statues of Anthony and Stanton planned for elsewhere.

Be a Leader – Get Involved!

Ever consider entering public service? Even if you can’t see yourself running for office, consider helping another woman run. Either way, check groups like She Should Run, Young Women in Politics, Running Start Online, AACU, Ignite National, Girls Inc., and CAWP Rutgers. National organizations like the AAUW and League of Women Voters can also help.

Rutgers University houses useful centers including:

- Center for American Women and Politics – excellent research and analysis, fact sheets, blog, “Ready to Run” Program, <http://www.cawp.rutgers.edu/>
- Institute for Women’s Leadership – resources, fact sheets, video interviews, <http://iwl.rutgers.edu/>
- Dept. of Women and Gender Studies – current concerns, newsletter, <http://womens-studies.rutgers.edu/>

See who ran in the past at **Her Hat Was in the Ring**, <http://www.herhatwasinthering.org/>

Larger projects include Jane DeDecker’s Suffrage Monument, **Every Word We Utter**, <http://everywordweutter.com/>, the **Turning Point Suffragist Memorial** outside D.C., www.suffragistmemorial.org, the **Women’s Monument** in Virginia with 12 bronze statues, <http://womensmonument.com.virginia.gov/>, and the growing number of statues that women in **Tennessee** have erected (including Carrie Catt and Harry and Febb Burn), <http://tnwomensuffrageheritagetrail.com> and <http://tnsuffragemonument.org/>.

Existing memorials devoted to suffragists include Mary McLeod Bethune, Frederick Douglass, Esther Morris, Clara Barton, Jane Addams, Lucy Stone, Alice Stone Blackwell, Sojourner Truth, Amelia Bloomer and others. Utah has a campaign to send a statue of first state senator Dr. Martha Hughes Cannon to Statuary Hall, where it will join the Portrait Monument that memorializes three suffrage pioneers. Kansas is sending Amelia Earhart.



Belmont-Paul Women’s Equality National Monument.

The Arts

ART & ARTIFACTS

HerFlag – Marilyn Artus’s national collaborative centennial project for artists creating an 18 x 26 foot flag with 36 stripes, one for each of the ratifying states, <https://www.herflag.com/>.

Suffrage in Stitches – Katherine Durack’s site celebrates Women’s Fight for Political Voice through Crochet, including patterns for a “Failure is Impossible” afghan, Ratification muffler and more, www.suffrageinstitches.com/

National Portrait Gallery – a wonderful collection of portraits, paintings and sculptures of suffragists, many images available online and downloadable, npg.si.edu/portraits/search?edan_q=suffrage&edan_local=1&op=Search



The Smithsonian’s American History Museum – historic items from the women’s suffrage movement including printed material, a Woman Suffrage Wagon and Susan B. Anthony’s Gavel from 1888, http://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/search?custom_search_id=collections-search&edan_local=1&edan_q=suffrage&op=Search&edan_fq%5B%5D=online_visual_material%3Atrue

Suffrage Centennial artwork – Meneese Wall’s original cards and prints for the centennial – http://www.meneesewall.com/meneesewall/Meneese_Wall.html

Collectors – Several people who collect suffrage material have posted images of items in their collections online including, **The Ann Lewis Women’s Suffrage Collection**, <https://lewissuffragecollection.omeka.net/>, and the **Elizabeth Cady Stanton Trust**, <http://www.elizabethcadystanton.org/>

Suffrage Postcards and Memorabilia – Longtime collector Ken Florey has created an excellent website and written two informative books, <http://womansuffragememorabilia.com/> He also created a Google Arts & Culture display, <https://artsandculture.google.com/asset/women-s-suffrage-memorabilia-1890-1917/uwHpvtAenU6Eg>

Women’s Suffrage Memorabilia, 1890-1917 – <https://www.google.com/culturalinstitute/beta/exhibit/wRm3wFhH>

American Political Items Collectors – Original suffrage buttons and leaflets are relatively rare but items do come up for sale; www.apic.us/ is the primary collectors’ organization. Items also appear on Ebay.

MUSICALS

The Suffragists musical – Shaina Taub, <https://shainataub.com/home>

19: The Musical – <https://www.19themusical.com/>



We Did It For You! Women’s Journey Through History, musical on how women fought for their rights in America, www.wediditforyou.org

The Perfect 36: An American Musical, on Tennessee’s final vote currently on Kickstarter

Recipe for Justice: A Musical Readers Theatre Celebrating Washington Woman Suffrage Centennial, songs from the musical, limited to one production, are on the “Here’s to the Women!” CD by Linda Allen, <https://www.lindasongs.com/suffrage>

SINGER/SONGWRITERS

Gerri Gribi (CreativeFolk.com) – includes African American Toolkit and a *Suffrage Sing Along Sheet* with suffrage lyrics to popular tunes <http://creativefolk.com/suffrage.html>

Linda Allen – original songs by Linda Allen, including *Inez*, *Failure is Impossible* and *Here’s to the Women*, <https://www.lindasongs.com/suffrage>

Dolly Parton’s Right to Vote 19th Amendment song, link in Washington Post article, https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/reliable-source/wp/2018/09/17/dolly-parton-wrote-a-song-about-the-19th-amendment-to-uptift-women/?utm_term=.9194ace566c1

Joyce Rouse – HerStory, prepared for the Women’s Suffrage Centennial, <https://earthmama.org/music/>

Stephen Adams, “Suffrage Balladeer,” – “A Fine Agitation: Scenes from the Struggle for Women’s Suffrage,” composer and singer of songs commemorating women’s suffrage, sjadams.net. He’ll be at the Adams, MA, Herstory Conference, July 2020 and is looking for additional audiences. Listen to samples on YouTube, <https://youtu.be/E9iz5hxEffM>, and “Failure’s Impossible” at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HCodNrbq2o8>. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PXpdQ5tffOs>

Song Suffragettes, <https://www.songsuffragettes.com/about-1>

Mother Mends, Former Baltimore teacher and “History Songwriter” Joe DeFilippo’s suffrage song, <https://soundcloud.com/search?q=Joe%20DeFilippo>

Spirit of 1776: A New Suffragette Anthem, music video, Edna Kearns [LINK](#)

SUFFRAGE MUSIC

Old Songs, <https://forwardintolight.oldsongs.org/>, Singing for Suffrage performance

Suffrage Music on Parade – Library of Congress’ digital Sheet Music collection, more than 200 songs, <https://www.loc.gov/collections/womens-suffrage-sheet-music/about-this-collection/?locl=blogmus>

Recovering Our Past includes a suffrage song and the voices of elderly suffragists <http://jukebox.uaf.edu/suffragists/index.html> (link on bottom of home page)

Hurrah for Woman Suffrage! 40 minutes of historical women’s songs by the Hometown Singers, <https://shop.nationalwomenshistoryalliance.org/>

Songs of the Suffragettes, Folkways Records,

Suffrage Songs and Verses by Charlotte Perkins Gilman,

<https://digital.library.upenn.edu/women/gilman/suffrage/suffrage.html>



Mary Poppins sings “Sister Suffragette.”

Sister Suffragette from *Mary Poppins*, 1964, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fLKFJUHQXi8>

PLAYS

Failure is Impossible: Woman Suffrage and the 19th Amendment, by Rosemary H. Knower. Narrator and three readers; statements from 14 suffragists, <https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/woman-suffrage/script.html>,

American Radical, Kate Redway’s biographical drama about Elizabeth Cady Stanton, <http://www.rutlandherald.com/articles/american-radical/>,

Possessing Harriet, New York-based play by Kyle Bass imagines a conversation between an enslaved woman,

Harriet Powell, and a young Elizabeth Cady.

Other creative local performances we’ve noted include **Hear Our Voice A Woman’s Journey**, a musical oratorio by Van Nuys High School students, on Sarah Bard Field’s cross country journey.

Victoria Woodhull: Shattering Glass Ceilings at Akron, Ohio’s Dunamis Theater.

Suffragist Anthems – Jeannie Guerrero, of the Eastman School of Music, performed at Seneca Falls in May.

Hear Them Roar: The Fight for Women’s Rights by NYU students.

Lucy Stone Bicentennial events and concerts in 2018 West Brookfield, MA.

TV/VIDEO

Two exciting television productions are in the works:

Votes for Women, a PBS four-hour special (tentative title), and **The Woman’s Hour: The Great Fight to Win the Vote**, a Steven Spielberg & Hillary Clinton TV series based on Elaine Weiss’s book.

Citizens Project is a powerful online video series that came out of the British centennial, features a powerful 5-minute reenactment of suffragette Mary Richardson’s testimony on force feeding, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HpA4tQD7Bfw>, and a historic 4-minute reenactment of Emmeline Pankhurst’s 1913 suffrage speech in Hartford, CT, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NL5s9dk9U4w>

Existing videos and films include the PBS documentaries “One Woman, One Vote” and “Not for Ourselves Alone: The Story of Elizabeth Stanton and Susan Anthony,” HBO’s “Iron Jawed Angels,” and the British feature “Suffragette.” “Not for Ourselves Alone” has valuable resources, <https://www.pbs.org/kenburns/not-for-ourselves-alone/>, and rare archival film in its three minute trailer, <https://www.pbs.org/video/womens-suffrage-7neirw/>



One Woman, One Vote Film Festival – planned for Washington D.C. in 2020, <https://2020owovfest.org/about/>

The Black Suffragist: Trailblazers of Social Justice – being produced by Jennifer Rolle and Women Voices Now, <http://www.blacksuffragette.com/>

The Divine Order – set in Switzerland in 1971 where women were still denied the right to vote, trailer <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oUKEjCeJQmE>

American Suffragists – Wild West Women suffrage films by Martha Wheelock, “Inez Milholland: Forward into Light,” “How Women Won the Vote in California,” “Tea with Alice” on Alice Paul, <https://wildwestwomen.org/>

Film and video lists – extensive links on Women’s History and Suffrage, Catt Childhood <http://catt.org/>

Silent Films – Kay Sloan has a documentary, “Suffragettes in the Silent Cinema,” and a book, *The Loud Silents: Origins of the Social Problem Film*. [sfsilentfilmfestival.blogspot.com/2016/05/silent-films-and-suffragettes.html?showComment=1489181117656](https://www.silentfilmfestival.blogspot.com/2016/05/silent-films-and-suffragettes.html?showComment=1489181117656).

Courage in Corsets: Winning the Vote in Washington State – state centennial film, <https://www.pbs.org/video/ksp-documentaries-courage-in-corsets-1/>



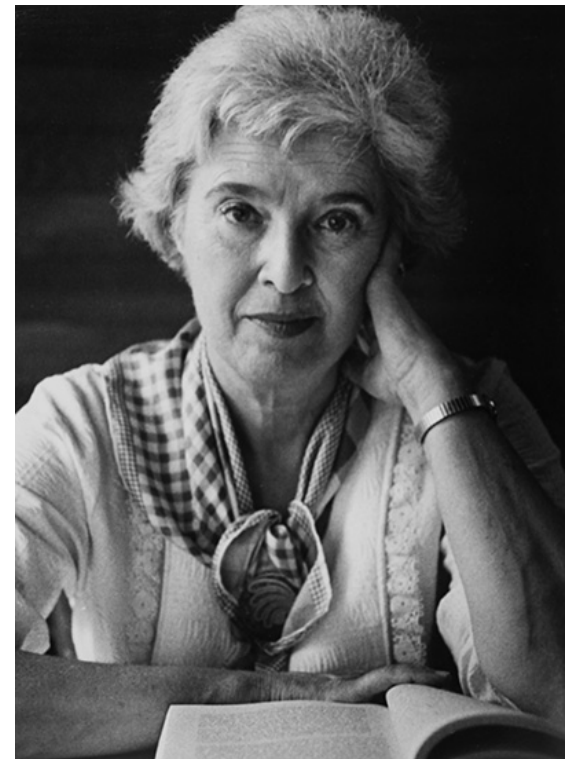
Many performers do school performances including special shows to honor both the Centennial and Susan B. Anthony's 200th birthday.

PERFORMERS

National Authors, Presenters & Performers are available to travel across the country. These performers are willing and able to travel to your state, if they don't live there, to be a part of your program. To see the list of national and state authors and presenters on the NWA website, visit <http://www.nwhp.org/performers-speakers/national/>. The NWA does not screen performers or presenters; everyone is welcome. Performers can register in the NWA Store, which is accessible from our website, www.nwhanews.org

"To get that word, male, out of the Constitution, cost the women of this country fifty-two years of pauseless campaign; 56 state referendum campaigns; 480 legislative campaigns to get state suffrage amendments submitted; 47 state constitutional convention campaigns; 277 state party convention campaigns; 30 national party convention campaigns to get suffrage planks in the party platforms; 19 campaigns with 19 successive Congresses to get the federal amendment submitted, and the final ratification campaign."

Carrie Chapman Catt



LEAVE A LEGACY


Gerda Lerner was a scholar, author and historian who spearheaded the creation of the first graduate program in women's history in the U.S.

Gerda Lerner left a legacy of continuing to support women's history through her generous bequest to the National Women's History Alliance.

We invite you to leave a legacy with an ongoing monthly or one-time monetary gift to the NWHP. Or remember the NWHP in your will. Ask your employer about matching funds.

Lerner remembered the NWA in her will, and we are forever grateful. Please donate today and support women's history! NWHA PO Box 469 Santa Rosa, CA www.nwhanews.org

"Women's history is women's right-an essential, indispensable heritage from which we can draw pride, comfort, courage, and long range vision."
Gerda Lerner



Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Her Story Statue

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100 Suffragists

Continued from Page 12

seen but few men who are thoroughly just to women."

Adelaide Johnson (*Plymouth, IL*) Sept. 26, 1859 - Nov. 10, 1955, sculptor, feminist, born Sarah Adelaide, m. and husband took her name, sculpted classic busts of women's rights leaders, lived in Rome and Washington DC, commissioned by the National Woman's Party to create the Woman Suffrage Monument donated to the government in 1923 and now in US Capitol rotunda, dreamt of a museum of women's history,

Florence Kelley (*Philadelphia, PA*) Sept. 12, 1859 - Feb. 17, 1932, late Quaker, Cornell U., translated Karl Marx, married Lazare Wischniewetzky, 3 children, divorced, Hull House, risked smallpox surveying city slums and sweatshops, inspected factories, led reforms, was shot at, evening law degree Northwestern, fought for minimum wage and end to child labor, led National Consumer's League in NYC, National American Woman Suffrage Association vice-president, spoke widely, helped organize NAACP, pacifist, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, opposed Equal Rights Amendment for endangering protective legislation, forceful, bright, witty, "explosive, hot-tempered, determined, she was no gentle saint." (Frances Perkins)

Belle Case LaFollette (*Summit, WI*) April 21, 1859 - Aug. 18, 1931, Wisconsin progressive leader, political partner and wife of Senator Robert Marion LaFollette, 4 children, U. of Wisc., and law school as a young mother, lectured, wrote, worked for peace and racial equality, established LaFollette's Weekly Magazine, active in Wisconsin, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Oregon campaigns, Washington hostess, turned down late husband's Senate seat - and chance to be first woman Senator (her son won), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, known for sound judgment.

Harriet Burton Laidlaw (*Albany, NY*) Dec. 16, 1873 - Jan. 25, 1949, Barnard College, m. banker/suffragist who organized Men's Leagues for Woman Suffrage, both toured west speaking for suffrage 1911 & 1914, 1 daughter, spoke on street corner as NAWSA Manhattan borough, president, "eloquent speaker, indefatigable worker, and conscientious lieutenant" (NAW), opposed militants, worked to end white slavery and prostitution, vegetarian.

Daisy Adams Lampkin (*Washington D.C.*) Aug. 9, 1883? - March 10, 1965, civil rights organizer, community activist, reformer, m., spoke on Pittsburgh street corners to organize Black housewives, elected president of the Lucy Stone Woman Suffrage League in Pittsburgh and cooperated with other suffrage organizations, effective fundraiser for Black student scholarships and civil rights organizations, national organizer for NACW, chair of the executive board, vice-president of the Black weekly Pittsburgh Courier, regional and national field secretary for NAACP for 17 years then elected to national board, built up membership and established chapters across the country, claimed "nothing is done unless the women do it," had a passion for hats, energetic, forceful, persuasive and effective, helped lay the foundation for the civil rights movement.

Gail Laughlin (*Robbinston, ME*) May 7, 1868 - March 13, 1952, field worker, state legislator, attorney, worked tirelessly for equal rights, originally named Abbie, Wellesley, Cornell Law, opened practice in New York City to deal specifically with women's issues but not

sufficient to sustain her, traveled and lectured as suffrage organizer for NAWSA for five years, mostly in the west, helped insure narrow California victory, early member of Congressional Union and NWP, supported prohibition and Equal Rights Amendment, first president of National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, promoted women's right to serve on juries, repeatedly elected to serve in Maine legislature 1929-1941, challenged discrimination against women, believed in "absolute equality in custom and law."



Mabel Ping-Hua Lee

Mabel Ping-Hua Lee (*Canton, China*) 1896 - 1966, learned English as a child and won scholarship and visa to New York City, at 16 joined suffrage movement and was part of the brigade of horsewomen that led the 1912 suffrage parade, Barnard College and Ph.D. from Columbia in Economics, followed father as life-long director of First Chinese Baptist Church and community service center, influential figure in Chinatown, felt equal suffrage necessary to a successful democracy, advocated women's voting rights even though Chinese were not considered citizens until 1943 and could not vote, NYC Chinatown Post Office named after her, 2018.

Miriam Florence Folline (Squier) Leslie, Mrs. Frank Leslie (*New Orleans, LA*) June 3, 1836 - Sept. 18, 1914, magazine editor and publisher, married British-born publisher Frank Leslie 1874 after two marriages, upon his death had her name legally changed to Frank Leslie and restored life to his nearly bankrupt publishing empire, led it for 15 years, became "the Empress of Journalism," left to Carrie Catt nearly \$1 million for "the furtherance of the cause of woman suffrage" 1914 which provided critical funding for the final New York campaign, national publications and final "Winning Plan."

Mary Ashton Rice Livermore (*Boston, MA*) Dec. 19, 1820 - May 23, 1905, read entire Bible every year until 23, married, 3 daughters, Civil War worker with Chicago Sanitary Comm., organized over 300 aid societies in Midwest, organized Chicago Woman Suffrage Convention 1868, started newspaper *The Agitator*, merged with *The Woman's Journal* which she edited 1870-72, writer and teacher, lectured for 23 years, "The Queen of the Platform," chief Women's Christian Temperance Union speaker, president of American Woman Suffrage Association 1875-78.

Belva Ann Bennett McNall Lockwood (*Royalton, NY*) Oct. 24, 1830 - May 19, 1917,

forced to leave school at 15, married at 18, widowed at 23 with 1 daughter, Genesee College, taught, remarried 1868, child died in infancy, widowed after 9 years, law degree National U. 1873, successfully lobbied Congress to allow women lawyers to practice before US Supreme Court, sponsored first Southern Black admitted to practice before Supreme Court, founded Washington DC's first suffrage group 1867, circulated petitions, drew up bills, addressed Congressional committees, ran for President 1884 and 1888 on National Equal Rights Party ticket, leader of Universal Peace Union, "moved US Congress to open highest court to women lawyers singlehandedly."

Mary Eliza Mahoney (*Roxbury MA*) April 16, 1845 - Jan. 4, 1926, first Black woman to become a trained nurse 1879, worked in New England Hospital for Women and Children, strong supporter of suffrage, one of first women to register and vote in Boston.

Anne Henrietta Martin (*Empire City, NV*) Sept. 30, 1875 - April 15, 1951, (Nevada), U. of Nevada, Stanford, tennis champion and athlete, arrested in English suffrage demonstration, led campaign which won Nevada in 1914, National Woman's Party leader, first woman to run for Senate 1918 & 1920, encouraged women to seek direct political power and put women's issues first, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Carmel, CA, "Equality for women is a passion with me."

Katharine Dexter McCormick (*Dexter, MI*) Aug. 27, 1875 - Dec. 28, 1967, philanthropist, promoted higher education for women, MIT, married, husband mentally ill, led outdoor rallies in Massachusetts 1909, NAWSA officer and supporter, smuggled diaphragms into US for Margaret Sanger's clinical research, helped develop and fund research for "the pill".

Catharine Gougar Waugh McCulloch (*Ransomville, NY*) June 4, 1862 - April 20, 1945, lawyer, Union College of Law, Chicago, met prejudice against women lawyers, married lawyer, 4 children, wrote key bill providing for woman suffrage in presidential elections, submitted for 20 years before passed in Illinois 1913, important strategic breakthrough, copied in other states, NAWSA adviser and officer, spoke widely, started suffrage auto tours, organized midwestern suffrage conventions, elected Evanston Justice of the Peace.

Virginia Louisa Minor (*Caroline County, VA*) March 27, 1824 - Aug. 14, 1894, m. St. Louis, MO lawyer, 1 child, formed WSA of MO 1867, leader for 27 years, spoke frequently, made influential argument with husband claiming 14th Amendment protected women's inherent right to vote in a democracy, filed unsuccessful test case 1872, SBA, Sojourner Truth, Victoria Woodhull and other women used interpretation to justify voting in early years.

Esther Hobart McQuigg Slack Morris (*Tioga County, NY*) Aug. 8, 1814 - April 2, 1902, orphaned at 11, married, 1 son, widowed after 3 years, married Morris, 3 children, moved to Wyoming 1869, encouraged new territory's leaders to pass woman suffrage and property rights legislation, Wyoming the first territory in western world to grant woman suffrage 1869, elected first female Justice of the Peace, celebrated as "The Mother of Woman Suffrage."

Lucretia Coffin Mott (*Nantucket, MA*) Jan. 3, 1793 - Nov. 11, 1880, Quaker minister, leading women's rights pioneer, called a "spitfire" for her tart tongue, married James Mott, 6 children, leading Philadelphia abolitionist,

boycotted products of slave labor, accosted by mobs, excluded from World's Anti-Slavery Convention, London 1840, met Elizabeth Cady Stanton, called first women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, NY 1848, opened and closed it as one of few women used to public speaking, president of American Equal Rights Association 1866.

Adelina Otero-Warren (*La Constanca, NM*) Oct. 23, 1881 - Jan. 3, 1965, educator, writer, business woman, called "Nina," influential family with deep local roots, described as "high spirited and independent," Maryville College, organized support among Spanish- and English- speaking communities, chosen by Alice Paul to lead state NWP chapter, insisted suffrage literature be published also in Spanish, ran for Congress 1922, first Latina to run for national office, respected Superintendent of Public Schools in Santa Fe County for 12 years, improved schools, recruited teachers, tried to balance deep Spanish culture with federal requirements, critic of assimilation and imperialism, beloved family and community matriarch, ran real estate business and homesteaded ranch called "Las Dos" (The Two Women) with partner outside of Santa Fe.



Adelina Otero-Warren

Maud Wood Park (*Boston, MA*) Jan 25, 1871 - May 8, 1955, organizer, civic leader, speaker, Radcliffe, organized College Equal Suffrage League, married at 26, widowed, marriage to Robert Hunter kept secret, active in Washington DC, Boston and Maine, powerful National American Woman Suffrage Association lobbyist for 19th Amendment, widely respected for honest "Front Door" lobby, tact and ability, first president of League of Women Voters, donated nucleus of Schlesinger Library's Women's Rights Collection.

Alice Stokes Paul (*Moorestown, NJ*) Jan. 11, 1885 - July 9, 1977, Quaker, Swarthmore, U. of Penn. PhD., chief strategist for the militant suffrage wing, founder of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and the National Woman's Party, author of the Equal Rights Amendment, organizer of the 1913 parade in Washington DC, jailed 3 times in England and 3 times in the US, waged hunger strike in prison, hospitalized, force-fed and treated as insane, law degree in 1922, international organizer, influenced charter of the United Nations.

Anita Lily Pollitzer (*Charleston, SC*) Oct. 31, 1894 - July 3, 1975, Columbia U., m. Elie Charles Edson, kept own name, organizer with NWP, active in final Tennessee ratification drive, ERA focus for 40 years, first showed classmate Georgia O'Keeffe's work to Alfred Stieglitz, 2 sisters Mabel and Carrie also suffragists.

Jeannette Pickering Rankin (*Missoula, MT*) June 11, 1880 - May 18, 1973, U. of Montana, U. of Wash., suffrage organizer, helped win Montana 1914, National American Woman Suffrage Association field secretary, lobbied 15 states 1913-15, elected first US Congresswoman 1917, pacifist, voted against both world wars, ran for Senate, lived in Athens, Georgia, lobbied for peace.

Harriet "Hattie" Crawford Redmond (*St. Louis, MO*) 1862 - June 27, 1952, Oregon suffrage leader, proud daughter of emancipated slaves, settled in Portland, m., stood up and spoke out, held suffrage meetings in Mt. Olivet Baptist Church (1912), president of the Colored Women's Equal Suffrage Association, served on the State Central Campaign Committee, immediately registered after 1912 victory, co-organize a Colored Women's Republican Club, widowed at 45, labored as



Rose Schneiderman

hairdresser and domestic, worked to protect civil rights, educate girls and improve economic life, rediscovered and honored as notable Black American suffragist during the state's suffrage centennial in 2012, building at Oregon State named in her honor (2018).

Ernestine Louise Potowski Rose (*Russian Poland*) Jan. 13, 1810 - Aug. 4, 1892, rabbi's daughter, secured own inheritance at 16, moved to England then New York, founded the Association of All Classes of All Nations with Robert Owen 1835, married, supported married women's property bill 1840, called for "political, legal, and social equality with man" at 1850 national convention, popular lecturer for over 20 years, friend of Susan B. Anthony who called her a pioneer of the suffrage movement along with Mary Wollstonecraft and Frances Wright, died in England.

Rose Schneiderman (*Russian Poland*) April 6, 1882 - Aug. 11, 1972, red-headed Polish Jew, moved to lower east side NY 1890, labor organizer and fiery speaker with the Women's Trade Union League and International Ladies Garment Workers Union, reformer, NAWSA organizer 1913, active in NY campaigns 1915-17, Labor candidate for Senate 1920, advised Eleanor Roosevelt.

Tye Leung Schulze (*San Francisco, CA*) August 24, 1887 - 1972, community activist, called "Tiny" for her 4 foot height, experienced segregation against Chinese, fled arranged marriage, worked against sex slavery, passed civil service exam, became the first Chinese woman employed by the federal government, worked as translator for detained Chinese immigrants on Angel Island, first Chinese woman to vote in the US (1912), studied first: "I wanted to KNOW what was right," fired after interracial marriage, 4 children, worked as bookkeeper and phone operator, popular Chinatown figure, reputed pinball wizard, supported abortion rights.

Caroline Maria Seymour Severance (*Canandaigua, NY*) Jan. 12, 1820 - Nov. 10, 1914, married, 5 children, attended women's rights conventions 1851, worked in Ohio with Frances Gage, abolitionist, active in Boston,



Tye Leung Schulze

president of pioneer New England Woman's Club 1868, founded short-lived Women's International Peace Association with Julia Ward Howe 1871, friend of Stanton, Anthony and Stone, helped found American Woman Suffrage Association 1869, reform leader in California, founded Friday Morning Club, president of Los Angeles County Woman Suffrage League 1900.

Anna Howard Shaw (*Newcastle-on-Tyne, England*) Feb. 14, 1847 - July 2, 1919, sailed for America 1851, pioneer homesteader at 12, taught, first ordained Methodist woman minister 1880, began by preaching sermons to the trees in the Michigan forest, Boston U. medical school 1886, Women's Christian Temperance Union organizer and speaker, outstanding suffrage orator for 30 years, known for her compelling eloquence, "She spoke in every state in the union," close associate of Susan B. Anthony, warm and devoted, stocky, lived for 30 years with friend and secretary Lucy

Anthony, Susan B. Anthony's niece, National American Woman Suffrage Association president 1904-1915, chaired Woman's Committee of the US Council of National Defense during WWI, had battleship named for her, died speaking out for League of Nations at 73.

Nettie Rogers Shuler (*Buffalo, NY*) Nov. 8, 1862 - Dec. 2, 1939, m., daughter Marjorie became suffragist, woman's club president, active in NY campaign 1915, NAWSA corresponding secretary, energetic aid to CCCatt, conducted training schools for suffrage organizers, spoke widely, testified before state legislatures, lobbied for ratification, wrote "Woman Suffrage and Politics" with Catt in 1923.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton (*Johnstown, NY*) Nov. 12, 1815 - Oct. 26, 1902, brilliant woman's rights leader, influenced by father's law office, married abolitionist, omitted word "obey" from ceremony, felt a woman should not submerge her identity in marriage, 7 children, with Lucretia Mott, Mary McClintock, Jane Hunt and Martha Wright issued call to first woman's rights convention in Seneca Falls, New York 1848, wrote "Declaration of Sentiments" declaring that "men and women are created equal," proposed that women should vote, suffered ridicule and criticism, intellectual, free thinker, used pseudonym "Sun Flower," political partner for 50 years with Susan B. Anthony, popular speaker and forceful writer, drafted resolutions, wrote speeches, ran for Congress 1866, edited *The Revolution*, president of National Woman Suffrage Association for 21 years, agitated for constitutional amendment from 1887 onward, author of *The Woman's Bible* disputing the Bible's derogatory treatment of women, honored by 6,000 at the Metropolitan Opera House on 80th birthday, called "The Grand Old Woman of America."



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Independence
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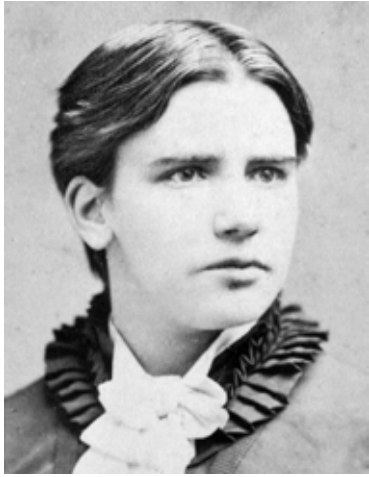
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Lucy Stone (*West Brookfield, MA*) Aug. 13, 1818 - Oct. 18, 1893, first Massachusetts woman to earn a college degree, taught and did housework while at Oberlin, William Lloyd Garrison wrote, "She is a very superior young woman, and has a soul as free as the air," married Henry Blackwell, became known for keeping own name to protest restrictive marriage laws, 2 children, son died after birth, spoke for abolition and women's rights, organized own lectures, eloquent and sincere, led in calling the first national woman's



Anna Howard Shaw

rights convention at Worcester, Massachusetts 1850, converted Susan B. Anthony and Julia Ward Howe to suffrage, refused to pay taxes to protest lack of representation, pressed for both Black and woman suffrage, founder of American Woman Suffrage Association 1869 and leading spirit in New England, published and edited influential weekly *The Woman's Journal* with husband and later daughter for 47 years, first person to be cremated in New England, dying words to daughter were "Make the world better."

Jane Grey Cannon Swisshelm (*Pittsburgh, PA*) Dec. 6, 1815 - July 22, 1884, passionate anti-slavery journalist, married, 1 child, taught, painted, made corsets, lively with quick wit, edited Minnesota newspapers, served as nurse during Civil War, lectured and wrote articles on women's rights, toured Illinois for suffrage 1872.

Mary Burnett Talbert (*Oberlin, Ohio*) Sept. 18, 1866 - Oct. 15, 1923, orator, club leader, reformer, only African American woman in Oberlin class (1886), m., 1 daughter, teacher and high school principal, civil leader in Buffalo, "graceful and gracious," hosted first meeting of Niagra Movement, elected president of National Association of Colored Women and officer in the NAACP, lectured widely on importance of women's rights and race relations, led anti-lynching efforts, enlisted white support for "A Million Women United to Stop Lynching," became one of the most well known Black women of her time, helped develop Black female organizations and leaders and set the stage for the later civil rights movement.

Mary Eliza Church Terrell (*Memphis, TN*) Sept. 23, 1863 - July 24, 1954, called Mollie, mother a former slave, father first Black millionaire in the South, Oberlin, athletic, married, lost 3 children, blamed segregated hospitals, 2 more children, Washington DC community leader, social reformer, lecturer, spoke French, German and Italian, head of National Association of Colored Women, picketed White House with National Woman's Party.

Eliza Lovell Tibbets (*Cincinnati, Ohio*) August 5, 1823 - July 14, 1898, abolitionist, horticulturalist, spiritualist, progressive activist in Washington D.C. for freedmen's rights and universal suffrage, m., founded utopian community (1867), tried to vote with 70 women but rejected (1871), early settler of Riverside,

California, acquired grafted buds from promising species of oranges from Brazil, developed phenomenally successful California naval orange industry from two original trees (1875), later recovered from bankruptcy, memorialized in Riverside by bronze statue by Guy Angelo Wilson (2011) depicting a slim young woman with arms raised in hope in tribute to Tibbets, who actually resembled Queen Victoria.

Augusta Lewis Troup (*New York, NY*) c.1848 - Sept. 14, 1920, orphaned in infancy, called "Gussie" Lewis, adopted by broker Isaac Gager, Manhattanville, became reporter and typesetter, labor organizer and journalist, joined Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in forming the New York Working Women's Association in The Revolution's offices 1868, felt demand for suffrage should not get in the way of women organizing for equal working rights, organized and led the Women's Typographical Union No. 1 1868-1878, married New Haven Union publisher 1874, 7 children, community leader, called "the Little Mother of the Italian Colony."

Sojourner Truth (*Rifton, NY*) c.1797 - Nov. 26, 1883, born a slave named Isabella, bore at least 5 children, 2 girls sold from her, won son back from Alabama slaveholder, worked as a cook, maid and laundress in New York City, illiterate, preached against prostitution 1830, a mystic, chose name 1843, preached throughout Long Island and Connecticut, encouraged brotherly love, crowds disrupted her abolitionist meetings, spoke at women's rights meetings in 1850s, remembered for dramatic "Ain't I a Woman?" speech, Harriet Beecher Stowe called her "The Libyan Sibyl," settled in Battle Creek, Michigan, solicited food and clothing for Black volunteers during Civil War, wrote Narrative 1850, sold it and her photos to raise money. Harriet Stanton Blatch recalled how as a 10-year-old, she once read the morning papers to visiting Sojourner Truth as she smoked

her pipe. Young Blatch asked, "Sojourner, can't you read?" to which she answered, "Oh no, honey, I can't read little things like letters. I read big things like men."



Harriet Tubman

Harriet Tubman (*Dorchester County, MD*) 1820 - March 10, 1913, legendary abolitionist and deeply religious reformer, Union spy and scout, nurse, born a slave, skull fractured at 13, "not a satisfactory servant," m., escaped to Philadelphia, helped sister, several brothers, their families and eventually her parents and others escape enslavement, worked with Underground Railroad network, subject of a \$40,000 bounty, praised by Frederick Douglass and others for her shrewdness and courage, cared for parents and elderly in Auburn, NY, supported freedman schools in the South, toured east coast cities speaking in favor of suffrage, attended women's rights conventions and the founding of the National Association of Colored Women, when asked about women's suffrage replied, "I've suffered enough to believe it."

Celebrating the 100th Anniversary of Women's Suffrage: 1920-2020

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BUFFALO BILL CODY, 1898

The Men Behind the Women . . .

Male suffragists make particularly interesting and admirable role models today, including farsighted men like:

- **James Mott**, Quaker businessman who accompanied his wife Lucretia to Seneca Falls and chaired the first woman's rights meeting.
- **Parker Pillsbury**, anti-slavery editor who worked on *The Revolution* with Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
- **Robert Purvis** and **Frederick Douglass**, prominent Black anti-slavery leaders who were lifelong suffrage allies.
- **Stephen Foster**, **William Lloyd Garrison**, **Wendell Phillips** and other white abolitionists who were early supporters of women's rights.
- **Henry Blackwell**, a constant agitator for women's rights, who helped publish *The Woman's Journal* with his wife Lucy Stone and daughter Alice Stone Blackwell for years.
- **George Catt**, an engineer whose support and understanding of his wife Carrie Chapman Catt freed her to devote her time to leading the national suffrage drive.
- **Senator Robert LaFollette**, **Rabbi Stephen Wise**, editors **W.E.B. DuBois** and **Max Eastman**, educator **John Dewey**, Stanford University president **David Starr Jordan** and other nationally prominent men who put themselves on the side of women's rights despite ridicule and criticism.
- Influential men in the states including **John Hyde Braly** in California, **William Dudley Foulke** in Indiana, **James Lees Laidlaw** in New York, **Leonard Grossman** in Georgia, **Wilmer Atkinson** in Philadelphia, **Omar Garwood** in Colorado and, finally, **Harry Burn** in Tennessee.

Harriet Taylor Upton (*Ravenna, OH*) Dec. 17, 1853 - Nov. 2, 1945, Women's Christian Temperance Union local secretary, converted to suffrage while researching anti-suffrage article, National American Woman Suffrage Association treasurer, managed group from Warren, Ohio headquarters, editor of *The Progress* 1902-1910, skilled press agent and fundraiser, married Washington DC lawyer, traveled, testified, organized, directed two Ohio campaigns 1912 and 1914, wrote articles emphasizing role played by women in development of nation, appointed vice-chair of Republican National Executive Committee 1920, helped win government appointments for women, called "fat and jolly and motherly," good humored and easy going, sat beside Carrie Catt in 1920 NYC victory parade.

Lila Hardaway Meade Valentine (*Richmond, VA*) Feb. 4, 1865 - July 14, 1921, educational reformer, married, helped introduce kindergartens and vocational training into Richmond schools, led anti-tuberculosis campaign, never fully recovered from stillborn child 1888, chosen head of Equal Suffrage League of Virginia for her "requisite courage and intelligence" 1909, made over 100 speeches throughout Virginia in 1913, lectured in eastern states, supported federal amendment and worked unsuccessfully for Virginia's ratification.

Mabel Vernon (*Wilmington, DE*) Sept. 19, 1883 - Sept. 2, 1975, Quaker/Presbyterian, Swarthmore, Columbia, Congressional Union's first organizer, fundraiser, speaker, active in Nevada 1914, organized Sara Bard Field's cross-country trip 1915, interrupted Wilson's speech 1916, arrested, executive secretary of National Woman's Party, pacifist, supported Equal Rights Amendment and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.



Maud Younger

Fanny Garrison Villard (*Boston, MA*) Dec. 16, 1844 - July 5, 1928, only daughter of abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison and Helen Villard, taught piano, married owner of *The Nation* and *New York Evening Post*, 4 children, NYC philanthropist, adviser and fundraiser for interracial and humanitarian causes, joined suffrage movement 1906, chaired New York legislative committees, spoke on street corners at 66, felt fundamental changes needed and that women could redeem politics, uncompromising pacifist, led 1914 Peace Parade down 5th Ave. and helped organize the Woman's Peace Party.

Ida Bell Wells-Barnett (*Holy Springs, MS*) July 16, 1862 - March 25, 1931, slave parents, lost parent and 3 siblings to yellow fever at 14, Rust U. and Fisk U., became teacher, refused to give up her seat for the colored section and

sued railroad 1880s, wrote articles, pen name "Iola", led national campaign against lynching, her Memphis newspaper office was mobbed and destroyed 1892, lectured and organized clubs, protested exclusion of Blacks from World's Columbian Exposition 1894, married lawyer, 4 children, founded Alpha Suffrage Club of Chicago with Black suffragists, marched in Washington DC 1913 and Chicago 1916 suffrage parades, Chicago probation officer 1913-1916, ally of W.E.B. DuBois, felt NAACP not outspoken enough.



Sue White

Sue Shelton White (*Henderson, TN*) May 25, 1887 - May 6, 1943, teacher, court reporter, set up local suffrage groups, bridge between militants and mainstream suffrage groups in South, editor of *The Suffragist* 1919, imprisoned for burning effigy of President Wilson, toured country on Prison Special train, law degree 1923, active in New Deal, helped lay foundation of Social Security program.

Frances Elizabeth Caroline Willard (*New York, NY*) Sept. 28, 1839 - Feb. 17, 1898, frontier childhood, called Frank, taught school, president of Evanston College for Ladies, Illinois temperance leader, presented "Home Protection" petition of over 100,000 women to legislature 1879, served for 20 years organizing its members into strong women's movement sympathetic to suffrage, member of American Woman Suffrage Association and a leader in the International Council of Women 1888.

Victoria Claflin Woodhull (*Homer, OH*) Sept. 23, 1838 - June 10, 1927, part of a traveling medicine show when young, married at 15, 2 children, financial speculator with her sister Tennessee Claflin, broker, declared herself candidate for President of the US 1870, first woman to address Congressional committee urging woman suffrage 1871, competed with SBA for suffrage leadership 1872, called "The Terrible Siren" and "Mrs. Satan" for advocating free love, published *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly* which first published Communist Manifesto in America, exposed Beecher-Tilton affair and triggered reaction, jailed for obscenity, acquitted, married wealthy British banker and died in England.

Fanny Bullock Workman (*Worcester, MA*) Jan. 8, 1859 - Jan. 22, 1925, mountain climber, spoke 4 languages, married, 1 daughter, often bicycled 50 miles a day, biked through Ceylon, Algeria, and India 1890s, carried a "Votes for Women" banner into the Himalayas where she was an explorer, traded expedition duties with her husband each year.

Martha Coffin Pelham Wright (*Boston, MA*) Dec. 25, 1806 - Jan. 4, 1875, Quaker-born sister Lucretia Mott, married army captain, 1 daughter, widowed after 2 years, taught,

married lawyer, 6 children, daughters Eliza and Ellen became suffragists, helped plan Seneca Falls meeting 1848, widely respected, noted for "incisive wit, shrewd practicality, impatience with unnecessary flamboyance, and commitment to results," elected president of women's rights conventions in Cincinnati, Saratoga and Albany 1855, consulted by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, helped found Equal Rights Association 1866 and National Woman Suffrage Association, saw strategy as working for marriage and property rights at state level, then suffrage legislation at national level, "Her home was my home" (SBA).

Maud Younger (*San Francisco, CA*) Jan. 10, 1870 - June 25, 1936, inherited fortune but lived in NYC College Settlement for 5 years, took job as waitress to understand lives of working women, helped form and lead a union, called "the millionaire waitress," lobbied and organized, helped win 8-hour-day labor law for California women, spoke all over California in 1911 campaign, drove a team of six horses pulling a suffrage float down San Francisco's Market Street in Labor Day Parade, organized Wage Earners Equal Suffrage League, became Alice Paul's lieutenant and chief lobbyist, headed National Woman's Party Congressional Committee which emphasized local pressure on Congressmen rather than cordial relations, compelling speaker, toured country defending suffrage hunger strikers, helped initiate and fought for Equal Rights Amendment.



Zitkala-Sa

Zitkala-Sa (Red Bird/Gertrude Simmons Bonnin) (*Yankton Indian Reservation, SD*) Feb. 22, 1876 - Jan. 26, 1938, writer, teacher, political activist, taken to white school as a child, given new name, learned to read, write and play violin but conflicted over losing her heritage, spoke out for women's rights at 19, scholarship to Earlham College, taught music, m., 1 son, wrote about Native American life, culture and loss of identity, decried poverty and disrepair on reservations, fought against racist stereotypes, opposed assimilation, sought to bridge white and Native American life, worked for improvements in education and health care and preservation of culture, pressured for federal Indian Citizenship Act (1924) that granted citizenship rights with no guarantee of vote (left up to states), felt that Indigenous people should be citizens and should have the vote, led the National Council of American Indians (1926) for 12 years to unite tribes to gain suffrage for all.

What's Happening in Your State,

continued from page 5

19 Woman's Suffrage and the Revolutionary Transformation of America, an exhibit at the University of Nevada, Reno campus, will run through 2020, <https://www.unr.edu/>.

The useful state centennial site from 2014 is <https://suffrage100nv.org/>



New Jersey

New Jersey Women Vote: The 19th Amendment at 100, www.discovernjhistory.org/njwomenvote2020/ and @NJWomenVote100, is a multi-faceted programming initiative marking the centennial. The Alice Paul Institute, NJ Historical Commission and 65 partners aim to mark the centennial while acknowledging the challenges women of all backgrounds have faced from before 1920 to the present day. Teachers' workshops, voter registration, a speakers' bureau, and voting activity for K-12 students are planned, leading up to the anniversary of New Jersey's ratification of the 19th Amendment in February 2020.

There will also be a bicycle slow roll in May 2020 in Haddonfield, an August Equality Day celebration at the State House in Trenton, and a recreation of a Women's Suffrage March in New Brunswick on September 26, 2020 aimed at highlighting the centennial and encouraging voter registration.

"2120 Envisioning Equality – The Next 100 Years," a one-day symposium organized by the **Alice Paul Institute**, will be held on June 19, 2020. The purpose of the day is to envision what



Teacher development workshop in New Jersey.

quality for women can look like in the next 100 years. Members of the API Girls Leadership Council will present their own Declaration for advancing the position of girls around the world.

A celebration at Paulsdale June 20 will include historical re-enactors, music, and exhibits on the suffrage movement. Descendants of NJ suffragists will be recognized. API is also working on several digitization projects. <https://www.alicepaul.org/>



New York

The **Women's Rights National Historical Park** in Seneca Falls, <https://www.nps.gov/wori/2020.htm>, will feature speakers, multimedia and musical events throughout 2019 and 2020. Also, ranger-led programs, special exhibits, and new web content for the centennial. Events in both years include Convention Days, July 19-21, 2019 and "Equality Weekend" in August.

The **Elizabeth Cady Stanton Women's Consortium**, <https://www.ecswc.org/>, plans to unveil a statue of Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 2020 and host a symposium on March 28 with Kristen Visbal, of Fearless Girl Fame, as keynote speaker.

The **Staten Island Museum**, which has a Women's Suffrage exhibition opening in March 2020, has digitized two almost-full runs of the rare suffrage publications, *The Suffragist* and *The Woman Voter*, <https://archive.org/details/statenislandmuseum>.

New York's suffrage centennial was in 2017 and it was widely celebrated. New York State Women's Suffrage Commission, <https://www.ny.gov/programs/new-york-state-womens-suffrage-commission>.

Humanities New York, <https://humanitiesny.org/ny4suffrage/>, produced five 2-minute educational videos, a centennial craft guide for making buttons, pins and pennants, and more.

HistoryPin offers reflections on suffrage in NY, <https://www.historypin.org/en/suffrage-stories-how-women-got-the-vote/>.

New York City teacher and artist Mireille Miller continues to expand her groundbreaking art and storytelling project, **Women Leading the Way**, <http://www.suffragettes2020.com/>.

North Carolina

The Republican National Convention will be meeting in Charlotte on Aug. 26, 2020. Plans are in the works for a **Women's Equality Day** breakfast followed by a march and rally to emphasize women's undying commitment to justice and equality. Everyone's invited. Contact Mrs. Lucille Puckett at Lucille.Puckett@yahoo.com.



Activists in Cashiers are creating a year-long series of events including suffrage themed movies, documentaries and presentations at the library, school essay and poster contests, and youth interactive and educational activities. There will be a June 2020 symposium at the Historical Society, a July luncheon with fashion historian Cornelia Powell, historical exhibits, performing arts activities and summer programs.

The major commemoration on Aug. 22, 2020, will feature music, guest speakers, theatre, a reception and a **Suffrage Stroll** with guests wearing "Votes for Women" sashes on the Village Green. Susan Bianchi susanbianchi@aol.com

North Dakota

North Dakota Women's Suffrage Centennial Committee, <https://www.facebook.com/NDWSCC/> and <https://www.womensvote100.org/northdakota>. Plans include displaying pop-up versions of the National Archives exhibit **Rightfully Hers** at schools, libraries, museums and over a dozen venues across the state Aug.-Sept. 2019. Also exhibits, speakers, conferences, trail sites and a newspaper supplement on suffrage.



Ohio

Women's Suffrage Centennial Commission, <https://www.ohiosuffragecentennial.com/>, offers great leads and resources. <https://www.ohiohistory.org/search?s=suffrage>, events and news



"Let Ohio Women Vote! The Suffrage Centennial on Ohio Memory," digital project, <https://ohiomemory.ohiohistory.org/archives/4822>.

On July 6, the **Cincinnati Reds** celebrated the 100th anniversary of Ohio women's right to vote with special events before and during the game.



Oklahoma

OK Women 100, <https://www.okhistory.org/about/suffrage>, Oklahoma Historical Society exhibits and events

Exhibits include **The Yellow Brick Road to Women's Suffrage** at the Oklahoma Territorial Museum in Guthrie, and **Votes for Women** at the Oklahoma History Center in Oklahoma City (through Sept. 2019), also traveling exhibits.



Oregon DAR chorus singing Standing on the Shoulders for the state convention.

Oregon

Oregon Women's History Consortium, <http://www.oregonwomenshistory.org/oregon-2020/>, has resources and news.

Members and volunteers are contributing sites to the Votes for Women Trail, documenting women's historic sites in Oregon, and creating exhibits and events.

The state's own centennial site from 2012, <http://centuryofaction.org/>, is full of information and lists of events and ideas – like The Sash Project. They rediscovered



Kathleen Strickland poses with a yellow rose before the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Monument in Nashville.
Photo by Paula Casey

Black suffragist Hattie Redmond and now a state university building has been renamed for her.

Oregon Parks and Recreation Dept. lists exhibits, events, and opportunities, <https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/Pages/news/2019/2020-Centennial-Vote-initiative.aspx>.

“Nevertheless, They Persisted: The Nineteenth Amendment and Women’s Voting Rights,” an Oregon Historical Society exhibit, runs until November 2020. <https://ohs.org/>

Pennsylvania

2020 Celebration events organized by the **League of Women Voters** in Erie, <http://www.lwverie.org/100th-anniversary-calendar.html>, started in August and include Public Painting Days for the Mural “Her Voice, Her Vote,” a Bike Erie Slow Roll in period attire, exhibit of a Votes for Women quilt, “Remarkable Women in the Suffrage Movement” lecture series, a “Women’s Suffrage in Erie County” exhibit at the Curtze Mansion, displays, art showings, movies and more. Check calendar.

Business and Professional Women of Pennsylvania has a 2020 Women’s

Right to Vote Committee that is planning an excursion to the Alice Paul House in New Jersey on Sept. 7, 2019. A visit to the Women’s Justice Bell in Valley Forge Park is also being planned. Check The Key newsletter at <https://bpwpa.wildapricot.org/>



The Berks Suffrage 2020 Centennial, www.berksuffrage2020centennial.org is a county-wide collaborative planning events throughout 2020 including a kickoff program on March 14 and a celebration dinner commemorating the 19th Amendment on Aug. 26, 2020.

“**Finding Justice: The Untold Story of Women’s Fight for the Vote**” is a film about the Women’s Justice Bell being made by Amanda Owen and Martha Wheelock. The film about one of few genuine suffrage artifacts will be released in March 2020. The Justice Bell Foundation in Philadelphia is planning school programs and also planning a replica Justice Bell that will go on tour. Events and screenings are being scheduled, <https://www.justicebell.org>

The original bell, at Valley Forge, is to be driven to Philadelphia for the Equality Day 2020 festivities organized by Vision 2020, <https://drexel.edu/vision2020/programs/women-100/>.

Since 2010, Lynn Watters has been writing about women’s history every March for the local Norristown, PA, Times Herald. She also donates Women’s History books to local grade schools. womenrgr8@gmail.com

South Dakota

Women’s Suffrage in SoDak, <https://historysouthdakota.wordpress.com/womens-suffrage-in-sodak/>, blog by Liz Almlie and the state historical society includes timeline, biographies, sources and “Invaluable Out-of-staters,” also <https://www.facebook.com/WomensSuffrageSoDak/>.

Titles from the South Dakota Historical Society Press https://www.sdhsf.org/special_projects/100th-anniversary-of-womens-suffrage.html include “Born Criminal: The Life of Rebel Suffragist Matilda Joslyn Gage,” a suffrage anthology, “Votes for Women on the Northern Great Plains,” and an upcoming illustrated children’s book, “The Voice of Liberty,” on the protests at the dedication of the Statue of Liberty.



Tennessee

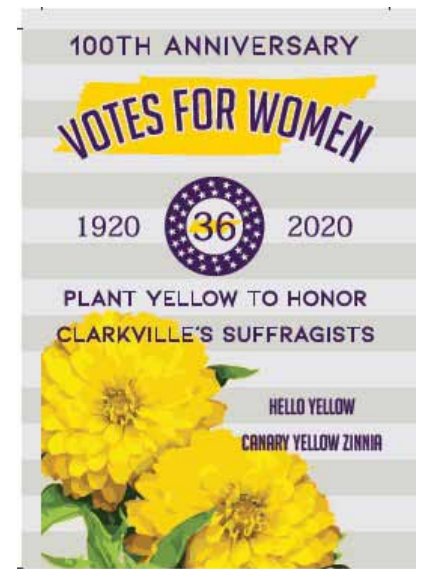
Tennessee Woman Suffrage Monument, Inc., is a volunteer statewide group dedicated to memorializing the work done by state suffragists to secure ratification of the 19th Amendment by placing a woman suffragist monument in Nashville’s Centennial Park, <http://www.tnsuffragemonument.org>.

TN Woman Suffrage Heritage Trail presents an array of profiles, events, maps, statues, markers, videos, timelines, links and more. The “Equality Trailblazers” monument unveiled on state Ratification Day, Aug. 18, 2019 in Memphis, <https://tnwomensuffrageheritagetrail.com>.

The **Suffrage Coalition** is preserving the history of the suffrage movement by placing two monuments in Knoxville: the Febb and Harry Burn Monument and the

Suffrage Memorial, honoring three TN suffragists, <http://suffragecoalition.org>.

Public art across the state now includes a bas relief sculpture inside the State Capitol, the Woman Memorial and Febb and Harry Burn Monument in Knoxville, the TN Woman Suffrage Monument in Nashville (all by sculptor Alan LeQuire), Wanda Stanfill’s sculpture of Sue Shelton White in Jackson, and more public art planned in Memphis, Clarksville, and Chattanooga. <http://tnwomensuffrageheritagetrail.com>.



Women in **Clarkville-Montgomery County** are planning their annual Spring Tea and a “Hello Yellow” project that encourages planting yellow flowers and marking graves of suffragists throughout the county. A public monument, “Tennessee Triumph,” is planned with a single woman voting to represent all of those who persisted year after year in small towns across the country. A cookbook with local history and vintage and contemporary recipes is a fundraiser. <http://artsandheritage.us/public-monument-planned-to-celebrate-tennessees-role-in-ratification-of-19th-amendment>.

Women in **Roane County** are planning a Suffrage Tea and a ceremony to mark graves of suffragists in the County.

Tennessee Woman Suffrage Centennial Collaborative, Middle Tennessee State University, includes historical information and a teacher’s resource. <http://mthsuhispres.org>.



ChickHistory has launched “March to the 19th” as a grassroots campaign for women’s history in Tennessee. Their recently completed study, “Protecting

the Legacy: African American Women in Tennessee before 1930,” is available at chickhistory.org.

The **Tennessee Department of Secretary of State, State Library & Archives** has great suffrage resources. Search “suffrage” at <https://www.sos.tn.gov/>.

Texas

Sister Suffragists, A Celebration of the Suffrage Centennial, an exhibit at the Bullock Museum in Austin, runs through Aug. 2020. <https://www.thestoryoftexas.com/visit/exhibits/sister-suffragists>.

Women’s Power, Women’s Vote, exhibit at the Texas State Library in Austin, to March 2020, <https://www.tsl.texas.gov/lobby/exhibits/womensvote>.

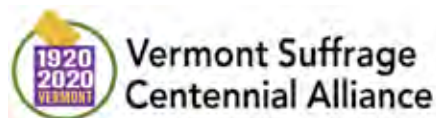
Information on Black Texas suffragists: <https://www.womenintexashistory.org/audio/african-american-womens-suffrage/>.

Utah



Better Days 2020, www.betterdays2020.com, is dedicated to popularizing Utah women’s history in creative and

communal ways, including a suffrage centennial license plate, women’s history trading cards, downloadable coloring pages, posters and lots more. A separate educational site, www.utahwomenshistory.com, offers curriculum (especially for grades 4 and 7), teaching resources, downloads, ideas and a wealth of information.



Vermont

Vermont Suffrage Centennial Alliance, <https://vtsuffrage2020.org/> is a statewide effort led by the League of Women Voters, www.lwvofvt.org, to educate, engage and inspire Vermonters.

“**Votes . . . for women?**,” an exhibit at Middlebury College Museum, runs Sept. 13 - Dec. 8, 2019, plus lectures on Race Relations within the Suffrage Movement, Farmer’s Night Feb. 5, 2020, and a big celebration parade and community picnic Aug. 22, 2020.

Virginia

A Formal Dedication of the **Virginia Women’s Monument Committee** – “**Voices from the Garden**,” is scheduled for October 14, 2019. Located in a new Capitol Square plaza in Richmond, the monument includes 12 separate life size bronze statues and a wall etched with 400

names of historic Virginia women, <http://womensmonumentcom.virginia.gov/>,

The dedication of the **Turning Point Suffragist Memorial** in Lorton is scheduled for August 2020.

A display at the **Workhouse Prison Museum** in Lorton includes life-size figures that recreate the image of suffragists such as Lucy Burns enduring the torturous process of force-feeding. Suffragists were imprisoned in Lorton, <https://workhousemuseums.org>. The Workhouse Arts Center is nearby.

“**Agents of Change: Female Activism in Virginia from Women’s Suffrage to Today**,” at the Virginia Museum of History & Culture, runs March 14 - Sep. 27, 2020. <https://www.virginiahistory.org/exhibitions/agents-change-female-activism-virginia-women%E2%80%99s-suffrage-today>

A group of women in rural Virginia is making plans and has already tracked down the grave of the first woman to ever vote in their county. joyce@mac.com. Women in Grayson County have also been meeting to develop a plan for their rural community. The group includes the county tourism director, retired history buffs and activists. Check the county website,

Washington

Washington State Historical Society, <https://www.suffrage100wa.com/>, is “**Celebrating 100 Years of Women Change Makers**,” <http://www.washingtonhistory.org/research/suffrage100wa/>. Also offers an Introduction to Black History in the state.

West Virginia

West Virginia and the Ratification of the 19th Amendment, West Virginia Wesleyan College in Buckhannon will host a program whose title comes from an anti-suffragist, “For Those Poor West Virginia Women Working Persistently for Suffrage, Father Forgive Them, for They Know Not What They Do,” in March 2020. State suffrage leader Lenna Lowe Yost will be commemorated.

Wisconsin

The Wisconsin 19th Amendment Suffrage Centennial Celebration Committee, <https://womensvotewi.wi.gov/pages/home.aspx>, has news, resources, a very informative state Toolkit and downloadable displays

Washington D.C.

The Women’s Vote Centennial Initiative hosts quarterly panels on topics related to the suffrage history in league with the National Archives. Past discussions are available online, www.2020centennial.org

The National Women’s History Museum’s lecture series, “**Determined to Rise: Women’s Historical Activism Toward Equal Rights**,” will include six panel discussions in 2019 and six in 2020 tracing suffrage milestones. An Educator Institute in Washington, D.C. in the summer of 2020 will explore women’s activism and involvement. Online exhibits and resources, www.womenshistory.org

Read the stories of over 30 extraordinary Arizona women who had an impact on the territory and the state

Go to jancleere.com to purchase or email jan@jancleere.com

Empowering women and girls since 1935

<http://santarosa-ca.aauw.net/>

Celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the Women’s Vote!

Suffragists and Activists

a digital collection of original monologues of the women who made suffrage happen.

Other suffrage education items at aauwto-ca.aauw.net/suffragists or at smashwords.com, Teacherspayteachers.com, or Barnes&Noble

A NATIONWIDE COLLABORATIVE ART & TRAVEL PROJECT CELEBRATING THE GENERATIONS LONG NONVIOLENT FIGHT THAT KICKED OPEN VOTING FOR WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES BY MARILYN ARTUS.

HERFLAG.COM

It’s My Party!

A NEW PLAY BY ANN TIMMONS

Celebrate the Suffrage Centennial with this unique script!

A fresh take on the story of how rival suffragist factions got the job done! **Available for full production or reading.**

Contact the playwright for more information at 703.224.7546 or anntimmons79@gmail.com

Breaking through Barriers for Women and Girls since 1881

Our mission is to advance gender equity for women and girls through research, education and advocacy.

Website: aauw-ca.org

WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY AUGUST 26TH

The National Women's History Alliance serves as the clearinghouse for multicultural women's history.

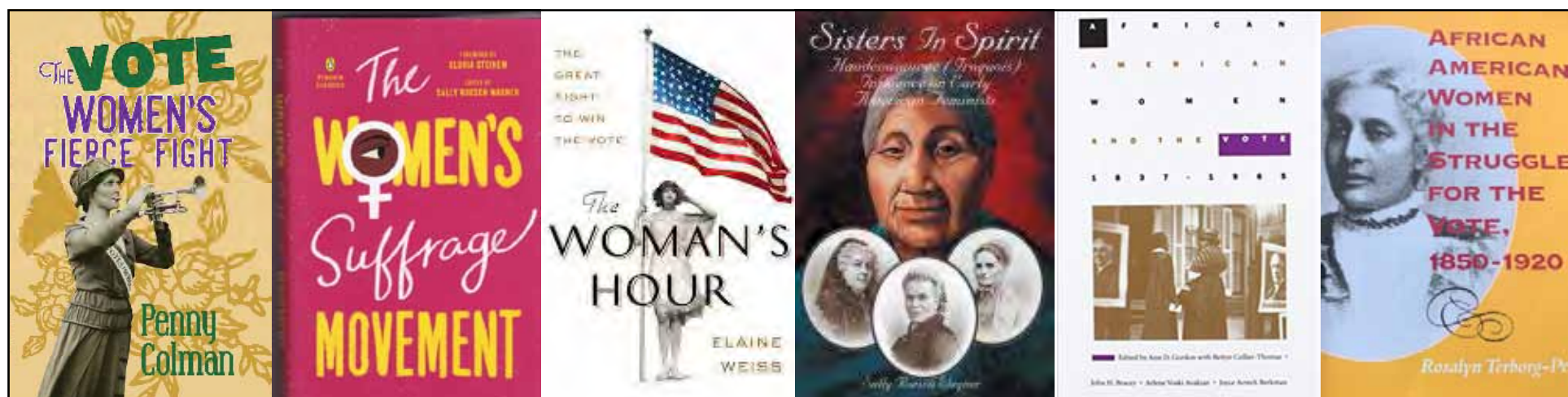
Discover the extraordinary expansion of new women's history resources,

visit the NWA on-line store for celebration items, books, notecards,

CD's, DVD's, posters, display sets, curriculum units and celebration kits and more.

Visit us online at <https://shop.nationalwomenshistoryalliance.org/store>

2020 Women's Suffrage Centennial Resources



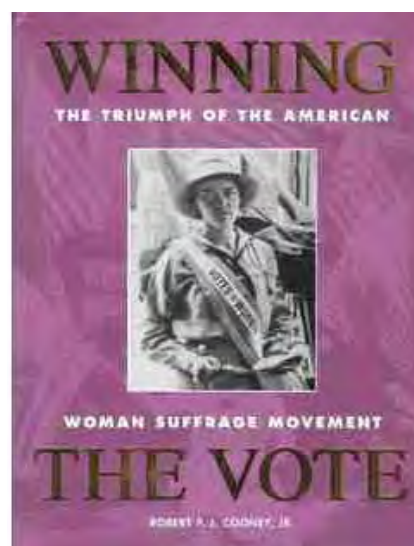
19th Amendment

The U.S. Congress, after decades of rejection, finally passed the **19th Amendment to the Constitution** in early June 1919. Then, to secure final ratification, three-quarters of the states needed to approve it. This launched an intense, fifteen-month campaign from June 1919 to August 1920 that involved hundreds of thousands of active supporters, women and men, in every state. It is with awe that we remember suffragists' critical, nationwide drive in 1919 and 1920.

“The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.”

Use this day – and any other day – as a way to educate and inspire your community to celebrate women during the 2020 Women's Suffrage Centennial.

Are There Books about Women's Suffrage in Your Library?



Dear Supporters of Womens History,

The Orange County Chapter of the National Organization for Women challenges other organizations, clubs, and groups to take action.

In 2013, OC NOW made a decision to purchase the book, **Winning the Vote: The Triumph of the American Woman Suffrage Movement**.

The original goal was to put one book in every Public High School in Orange County.

This year, on the cusp of 2020 and the 100th anniversary of the 19th Amendment, that goal is being realized. All 76 public high schools in Orange County, CA now have this phenomenal resource book in their library. Now many more high school students will have the opportunity to begin to understand the importance of women winning the vote AND the power of using their voices. Here's hoping our action inspires others to spread the word!

SPECIAL CENTENNIAL SALE

Winning the Vote: The Triumph of the American Woman Suffrage Movement is a remarkable book that chronicles the 72-year campaign to win the right vote for America women. Gorgeous 500-page hardback. Stunning and Oversized

#0602
\$49.95 each or
\$30.00 for 4 or more.

WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY KITS

2019 Women's Equality Day Program Kit

#0534 \$45.95

#0545 \$55.95 (with DVD)

Everything you need for an educational, entertaining and successful Women's Equality Day Program in one convenient kit.

All items in this kit are available individually

Exclusive **NWHA Women's Equality Day** poster

18" x 24" #0298 \$5.98

How Women Won the Vote Power Point. Exciting 15-20 minute PowerPoint CD presentation with 44 images with script that emphasizes the grit and determination of American suffragists winning the right to vote. #0999 \$14.95

Women's History Logo Placemats Set of 30 10-1/2" x 15"

#1494 \$3.98

25 **Women's Equality Day** Bookmarks 8"x 2" #0493 \$5.95

12 **Women's Equality Day** red and blue balloons with Women's Equality Day logo #7923 \$4.95

Women's Equality Day electronic logo #0913 \$10.00

Votes for Women DVD upbeat 20-minute video #7220 \$29.95

Women's Equality Day Banner (11' x 34") paper banner with the classic suffrage image. #0388 \$5.95

August 26th



Celebrating Women and Democracy Kit

#0535 \$39.95

All items are available individually

Votes for Women Balloons. Metallic gold balloons represent a facsimile of the balloons used by the suffragist of the early 19th century. 12 balloons #1033 \$5.95

Celebrating Women Winning the Vote Poster - This classic image commemorates the passage of the 19th Amendment to the US Constitution. 18" by 24" #0947 \$5.95

Votes for Women Poster Award-winning design created by Betha Boye when CA became the 6th state to enfranchise women. 14.5" x 24" #0840 \$4.98

Celebrate Women Bookmarks 7"x 2" Featuring: Wilma Mankiller (1945-2010), Dolores Huerta (b. 1930), Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962), Yoshiko Unchida (1921-1962), Barbara Jordan (1936-1996) #7980 \$2.98

Writing Women Back into History Banner with Celebrating Women & Democracy sticker. Paper banner is 11" x 34" #0938 \$5.95

Celebrating Women & Democracy 15-minute speech/PowerPoint using examples of how Mankiller, Huerta, Roosevelt, Unchida and Jordan encouraged freedom and justice for all. #0103 \$12.95 (sent via email)

Celebrating Women & Democracy electronic logo #0546 \$10.00 (sent via email)





Come Join the Celebrations



Celebrate the Centennial throughout 2020 at parties, teas, holidays, Women's Equality Day on August 26, and other special fun hometown parades.



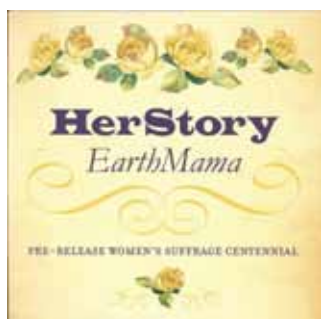
Elegant **Women Win the Vote** sash is 2-ply satin, measures 4" x 70", and printed in traditional Purple, White, and Gold, with velcro closure
#0543 \$19.95

2020
 CENTENNIAL
 SASH
 &
 PARASOL



This elegant parasol comes with one ruffle on the 48" white canopy, finished with a white plastic hook handle. Printed in purple to commemorate "WOMEN WIN THE VOTE" Centennial 1920 - 2020. Perfect for 2020 Centennial events – rain or shine.
#0544 \$29.95

Sing the Songs Celebrating Women's Suffrage



HerStory - Earth Momma
 Pre-Release Women's Suffrage Centennial
 Earth Mama's Latest CD Her Story is a lyrical collection of original songs honoring the lives, loves and work of women. Includes a new recording of Standing on the

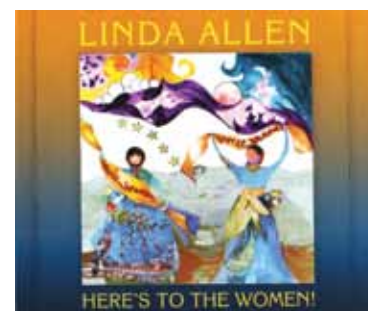
Shoulders anthem, new songs for Mother's Day. Powerful and Empowering. **#0530 \$15.95**



Hurrah For Woman Suffrage!

7 songs on CD. Forty minutes of historic songs from the Woman Suffrage Movement. By the Homespun Singers
 Included is a 16-page

pamphlet giving a history of the suffrage music along with song sheets for a sing-along. **#0721 \$12.00**



Here's To The Women Music CDs

by artist Linda Allen

Twenty songs commemorating women's journey to justice, with an emphasis on the battle for the vote. Songs of weavers and quilters, suffragists and

farmers, labor leaders and politicians, Rosie the Riveters and domestic workers. Genre: Folk: Modern Folk
#0945 \$12.95

Sharing Suffrage Stories



American Woman Suffrage Postcards

American women's suffrage activists were fascinated with suffrage themed postcards. They collected them,

exchanged them, wrote about them, used them as fundraisers and organized "postcard day" campaigns. Cataloging approximately 700 examples, this study examines the "visual rhetoric" of suffrage. Paper 368 pages, 8.2" x 1" x 10.8"
#0542 \$39.95



Votes For Women Notecards

This award-winning design was created by Betha Boye of a western

woman posed before the Golden Gate as the sun sets. After California's victory, the poster design was used in countless woman suffrage campaigns. 6 cards with envelopes **#0988 \$9.95**



Overlooked Sisters African American Suffragists

Leaders in the Woman Suffrage Movement - Mary

Church Terrell, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, Mary Ann Shadd Cary and Francis E. W. Harper - 3 of each design. 12 cards with envelopes.
#0528 \$19.95



QuoteNotes are

a series of note cards featuring inspirational quotes by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Ernestine Rose, Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth, Matilda

Joslyn Gage and Inez Milholland A brief bio and photo of the person are on the back. 5" x 7" notecards 2 each of 6 designs 12 cards with envelopes
#0475 \$19.95

Celebrate the Historic Anniversary of Women in the United States Winning the Right to Vote on August 26th



Susan B. Anthony Suffrage Stamp Necklace

A silver-tone metal alloy bezel with glass dome and 24" nickel plated ball chain features a 1936 three cent Susan B. Anthony Suffrage for Women stamp. Approximately 1" x 1". Designed by Heritage Artisan 0503 \$10.00

NWHA Heritage Pin



NWHA logo pin. Synthetic cloisonné. Five enamel colors. Clutch attachment. .5" x 1.25" Gift boxed

Made in USA. #0853 \$14.95

2020 CENTENNIAL LAPEL PIN



2020 is the 100th anniversary of women in the United States winning the right to vote. Thousand have already begun organizing celebrations at the local, state and national level. Wear this pin to encourage others to begin to plan for this historic event. 1.25" Union made, gift-boxed with display card. #2112 \$5.95



A comprehensive tribute to the first women in government and to Hillary Clinton's historic campaign for the presidency. Colorful 48-page Commemorative Edition acknowledges the many women who paved the way for women in government. 8 1/2 x 11", 48 pages, perfect bound, coated paper, illustrated Bulk discounts: 1-4 \$14.95, 5-9 \$12.00, 10-24 \$10.00, 25+ \$8.00 #2016

GENERATIONS:

American Women Win the Vote



For 72 years, generations of women from every state, race and religion fought for the right to vote, culminating with victory in Tennessee 12 min #0478 \$29.95



Votes for Women

Upbeat 20-minute video with archival photos, newsreels, live action & music. Gr. 7 - Adult DVD #0540 \$29.95

CA Women Win the Vote



Includes the history, personalities, art & foundation of civil rights here & throughout the world. 39-min. DVD #8888 \$39.95

A Fine and Long Tradition DVD



Lively 7-minute women's history music overview is a great way to introduce women's history to school, community, or workplace audiences. Historical images are set to an upbeat song that will touch your heart and linger in your memory. 7 min. Gr. 5 - Adult. Produced 1996 #0532 \$12.00

Women in American Life DVD . . . NOW ON SALE



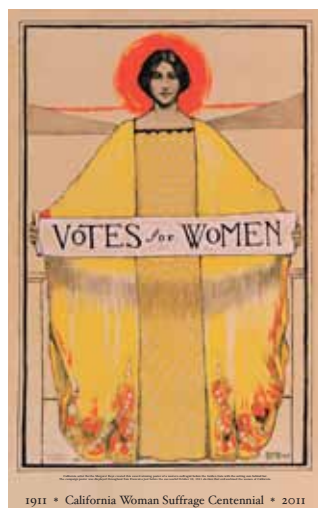
Five unique video programs covering the lives of multicultural women in America from 1860s to the 1970s. (15-minute sections) A lively way to introduce women's history to a school or adult audience. B/W Gr. 8-Adult 5 parts on a single DVD #0533 \$19.95

Living the Legacy Poster



The poster features dozens of buttons from different types of campaigns and five photo collages depicting some of the ways we are "living the legacy" of women's rights today. 20" x 28" "Living the Legacy" Poster #8901 \$4.98

Votes for Women Poster



Votes for Women

Award-winning design was created by Betha Boye when California became the 6th state to enfranchise women. After that victory, the poster design was used in countless woman suffrage campaigns. Poster size 14.5" x 24" #0850 \$4.98

ROSIE THE RIVETER

The Patriotic Embodiment of Women's History

"We Can Do It!" Poster #0101

Authentic WWII Poster During World War II, the images of strong and capable "Rosie the Riveter" encouraged millions of women to help with the war effort. 18" x 24" \$4.98

Rosie the Riveter #6519

A close look at that moment in history when women were in high demand for every imaginable kind of work. Told with dozens of personal accounts, photographs and illustrations. 120 pgs., paper, Gr. 5-12 \$11.99

Rosie Water Bottle #1493

20-ounce aluminum water bottle 7.25" tall x 3" wide. \$9.95

Rosie Note Cards #1910

Pack of 6 with yellow envelopes 5" x 7" Gift box \$9.95

Rosie Lunch Box #1528

(7.5" x 6" x 4") \$10.95

Magnet #1517

Together We Can Do It 2" x 3" \$5.00





EXPANDING THE FOCUS OF WOMEN'S HISTORY

Women Win the Vote Gazette



What's Inside

- 100 Suffragist
- State Celebrations
- Historic Sites to Visit
- African American Suffragist
- Suffrage Events

Women Win the Vote Gazette

This 32- page special commemorative edition of "Women Win the Vote" is filled with news of 2019-20 events and special features including updates on state centennial activities, dispatches about national plans in the capital. Also included are 100 brief profiles of suffragists, a special salute to African American suffragist and multiple resources and celebration ideas. #0202 \$15 (25) copies



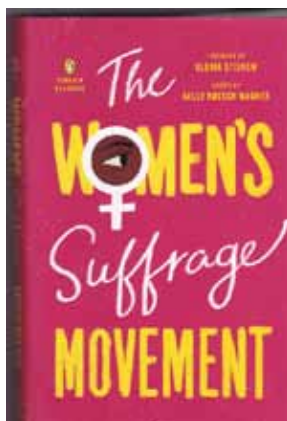
African American Women and the Vote 1837-1965

Written by leading scholars of African American and women's history, the essays in this volume seek to re-conceptualize the political history of black women in the United States by placing them "at the center of our thinking." Paper, 232 pages. #0545 \$24.95



Sisters in Spirit

The author recounts the compelling history of women's struggle for freedom and equality in the USA and documents the Iroquois influence on this broad social movement. Paper, 123 pages. #0872 \$11.95



The Women's Suffrage Movement

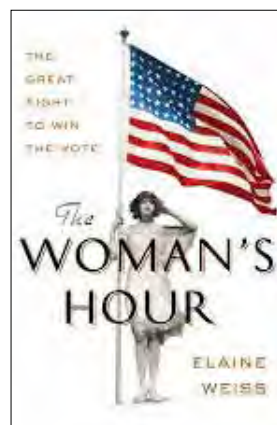
This one-of-a-kind intersectional anthology is comprised of historical texts spanning two centuries. It is a comprehensive and singular volume with a distinctive focus on incorporating race, class, and gender, and illuminating minority voices. Paper, 515 pages. #0526 \$18.00



The Vote: Women's Fierce Fight

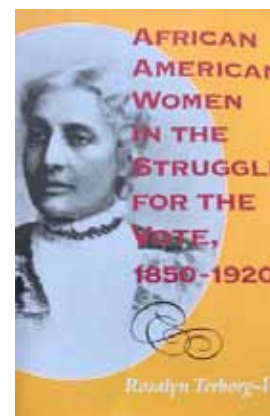
tells the gripping story of women's battle for the vote, replete with political intrigues and betrayals; pageantry and parades; pickets, violent mobs and forced-feeding. Infused with women's words and vivid personalities, The Vote resonates with key current issues including voting rights and women's participation in the governance of America. Paper 475 pages. #0536 \$16.99

Visit www.pennycolman.com for \$13.99 ebook; and audio versions as well as a guide to landmarks mentioned in the book.



The Woman's Hour

This book tells the story of the female leaders who—in the face of towering economic, racial, and political opposition—fought for and won American women's right to vote. Unfolding over six weeks in the summer of 1920, The Woman's Hour is both a page-turning drama and an inspiration for everyone, young and old, male and female, in these perilous times. Paper, 416 pages. #0538 \$18.00



African American Women in the Struggle for the Vote 1850-1920

This comprehensive look at the African American women who fought for the right to vote analyzes the women's own stories and examines why they joined and how they participated in the U.S. women's suffrage movement. Paper, 208 pages. #0537 \$20.00



Working for the Advancement of Women in Government

Federally Employed Women (FEW) is a private, non-profit organization founded in 1968 after the issuance of Executive Order 11375 that added "sex" to the prohibited discriminations within the federal government. FEW is a membership organization working exclusively to end sex discrimination and towards the advancement of women in federal service.

Sponsored by Central Coast of California Chapter (in Monterey) and the Western Region of FEW. The Western Region is comprised of the Phoenix Valley of the Sun Chapter, the San Diego Chapter, the Southern California Gold Coast Chapter (Port Hueneme), and Gems Of The Desert Chapter (Las Vegas)
Find out more at FEW.org



Tennessee Woman Suffrage Monument

Located in Centennial Park, Nashville, TN. Erected in 2014 with private funds raised by the TN Woman Suffrage Monument Committee (TWSM), Inc.

Women represented are Carrie Chapman Catt from N.Y., Anne Dallas Dudley, Frankie Pierce, Sue Shelton White, and Abby Crawford Milton- all from TN.

Tennessee, the 36th state to ratify the 19th Amendment truly was the "Perfect 36!"

Paid for by Patricia Pierce, NWA and TWSM Board Member



Join the national effort to gather 2020 suffrage sites by 2020 to create a searchable database for educators, researchers and heritage tourists.
Don't let your community be missed!

Visit nvwt.org today!

Digging in Their Heels

Written and performed by Sally Perkins

An energized, eye-opening story of women's battle for the vote...told in a way you'll never forget!
Learn how to see and book Sally at www.sallyperkins.net!

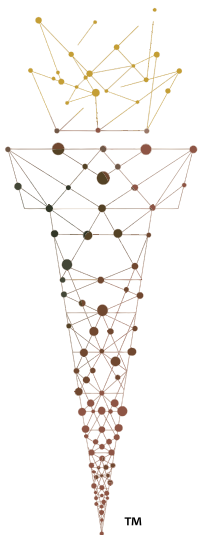




2020 THEME: VALIANT WOMEN OF THE VOTE



Our 2020 theme, **Valiant Women of the Vote**, celebrates the women who have fought for woman's right to vote in the United States. In recognition of the centennial of the 19th Amendment, we will honor women from the original suffrage movement as well as 20th and 21st-century women who have continued the struggle (fighting against poll taxes, literacy tests, voter roll purges and other more contemporary forms of voter suppression) to ensure voting rights for all.



The Symbolic Torch Lighting the Way to Equality

2020 torch was designed for the Women's Vote Centennial Initiative. The torch embodies the suffrage movement and civil rights movements lighting the way to equality. Use these items to show your support for 2020 and help spread the word.



Magnet 2"x 3"
#0201 \$3.00
Use this pin to show your support for 2020 and help us spread the word!

Button 2"x 3"
#0200 \$2.50

Bookmarks 2"x 8"
25/pkg) #0522 \$6.95

All products available for bulk discounts

"There never will be complete equality until women themselves help to make laws and elect lawmakers."
— Susan B. Anthony

— SAVE THE DATES —

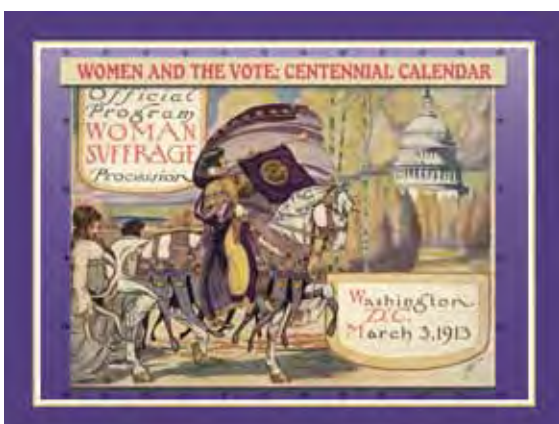
The National Women's History Alliance Networking Conference will be held in San Diego, CA on January 9-12, 2020

Hear Us Roar 2020 Women's Suffrage Centennial Calendar



Featuring original artwork, archival photos and graphics, this 12-month calendar amplifies the ignored or suppressed voices of women of color and working class women and acknowledges that the campaign for true equality and liberation is ongoing. 12x12", 18-month calendar (July 2019 to December 2020) 9" X 12", purple coil binding. Key dates in the continuing struggle to gain the vote for all: from 1776 to the present. #0527 \$15.95

Women and the Vote: Centennial Calendar



This 18-month calendar (July 2019 to December 2020) calendar celebrates the 100th anniversary of the 19th Amendment, women's right to vote. Illustrated with historic photos and drawings of key actors and key dates in the continuing struggle to gain the vote for all from 1776 to the present. 9" x 12" purple coil binding. #0532 \$20.00



Thanks to the National Women's History Alliance for their tireless efforts to tell HerStory!

- Gerri Gribi

FINDING JUSTICE
The Untold Story of Women's Fight for the Vote

A film about a band of intrepid women and their one-ton bronze bell that became an icon of the women's suffrage movement.

On tour in 2020!
Invite us to your town.

Ask about our programs.
info@justicebell.org

justicebell.org

