You're Invited!

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

Learn What’s Happening in Your State and Online

Throughout 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:

100 Suffragists
African American Suffragists
Nationwide Events

Dedication Planned for New National Suffrage Memorial

The Turning Point Suffragist Memorial, a permanent tribute to the American women’s suffrage movement, will be unveiled on August 26, 2020 in Lorton, Virginia. The outdoor Memorial, just south of Washington D.C., is located near the site of the Occoquan Workhouse where suffragists who picketed the White House were jailed over 100 years ago. This marked a critical turning point in suffrage history.

Spread over an acre, the park-like Memorial will allow visitors to stroll through landscaped gardens marked with 19 learning stations that tell the story of the suffrage movement. Three life-size statues will honor leaders Carrie Chapman Catt, Mary Church Terrell, and Alice Paul. Turning Point will be the only national memorial to all those who fought for the 19th Amendment. suffragistmemorial.org
Seizing a Golden Opportunity

A centennial float in the Rose Parade, a record-setting jump by women skydivers, civic buildings bathed in suffrage colors – all these are part of the 2020 Women’s Suffrage Centennial celebrations.

Throughout the year, the 100th anniversary of Votes for Women and passage of the 19th Amendment will be recognized by Americans across the country. It offers a golden opportunity to learn about the women’s rights movement, remember what suffragists achieved, and honor multicultural women’s history in the United States.

The extensive variety of events, exhibits, online resources and so much more will ensure that the celebration continues throughout 2020. Since women’s drive for the vote occurred in every part of our nation, it is fitting that commemorations for the vote occurred in every part of our nation story and this centennial should cement its place in American history and culture.

The historic advance we celebrate this year reminds us that the struggle for freedom and justice still continues. Not all women gained their civil rights as citizens on August 26, 1920. Many were still blocked from voting by racist and discriminatory laws that took decades to overturn. There is still so much to do, and in so many areas, that suffragists’ historic example of organization, dedication and perseverance takes on new importance. Their love of democracy should inspire us anew.

Making a Permanent Impact

This anniversary year is full of exciting events to inform and entertain us. Women’s drive for freedom will be brought to Broadway, broadcast on television and recognized in institutions and federal buildings across the country. License plates will reflect the centennial, roadside markers will highlight women’s historical sites, and white dresses with colorful sashes and pins will remind us of suffragists’ deliberate attempts to be recognized. Memorials and statues of suffragists are in the works across the country, and what suffragists did is taking on new relevance in the face of today’s realities.

Women’s drive then was very similar to women’s drive today. This celebration of women’s freedom also recognizes the great nonviolent movement that women built to win that freedom. The suffrage movement is a central part of our national story and this centennial should cement its place in American history and culture.

The suffrage movement is a movement that women built to win that freedom. The suffrage movement is a historic example of organization, dedication and perseverance takes on new importance. Their love of democracy should inspire us anew.

Looking to the future, the NWHA would like to encourage and organize the abundant energy released during 2020. The many people and groups that have appeared throughout the country have drawn new attention to local women and women’s history.

We invite those whose interest has been sparked by the centennial to join with the NWHA. Over the years, the Alliance, formerly the National Women’s History Project, has been a catalyst that has aided a multitude of efforts – books, films, projects and more. It also offers the opportunity for individuals and groups to network, promote and build a stronger women’s history movement together.

Join Together for the Future

Women Win the Vote

Women Win the Vote

A Special Gazette published by the National Women’s History Alliance

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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.


LWV = League of Women Voters

Alabama

Alabama Women's Suffrage Centennial Committee, https://www.alabamawomen100.org/
Women's Suffrage History, Alabama State Bar, https://womenrighttotovote100.org/
LWV, https://lwval.org/

Alaska

LWV, https://www.lwvalaska.org/
Recovering Our Past, University of Alaska Fairbanks Project Jukebos, https://jukebox.uaf.edu/site7/suffragists

Arizona

AZ Celebrates the 19th Amendment
AZ Celebrates the 19th Amendment is planning an August 23 event, http://azcelebrates19thamendment.com

Arkansas

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

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)


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

California

CA 2020 Women's Suffrage Project, www.cawomenssuffrageproject.org, is making plans and has produced centennial pins and poppy seed packets. 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 French, muffy@jcom.com, #TakeYourDaughterToThePolls

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. jeannette hosek jhosek@roadrunner.com

Colorado


2020
WOMEN & THE VOTE


Connecticut
LWV, https://my.lwv.org/connecticut

Delaware
Delaware Humanities exhibit, https://delahumanities.org/nothing-less-delaware-womens-suffrage-equal-rights/
LWV Planning Committee, https://my.lwv.org/delaware/sussex-county-delaware/19th-amendment-celebration-planning-committee
Public Archives on Women’s Vote, https://archives.delaware.gov/womens-vote-100/

Florida
AAUW Flagler is developing a series of events and identifying significant Flagler suffragists and their descendants, https://flaauw.org/delaware/
The Women’s Foundation of Collier County held 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://wffcollier.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 EqualiTea. Contact Jill Greenberg at mwhcJill@gmail.com or Sonia Fuentes, sfuentes@comcast.net.

Hawaii
LWV, https://my.lwv.org/hawaii

Georgia

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

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

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.


Kansas
State and local chapters of the League of Women Voters are planning events including Riverfest Sundown Parade June 1, 2020, an official state celebration on Aug. 13-15 in Wichita, a booth at the State Fair in Sept. and more, http://lwk.org/celebrating-100-years

The 19th Amendment Centennial is also making plans and has a lovely pin for sale, https://19thcentennial.com/

Kentucky
The Kentucky Woman Suffrage Project, https://kentuckywomansuffrageproject.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.”


Louisiana
LWV, https://my.lwv.org/louisiana/new-orleans/
The Centennial Women’s Suffrage Project at the Southeastern Louisiana U., http://www.southeastern.edu/, contact angela.dunnington@southeastern.edu

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

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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 Shorn of the Song Suffragettes in Nov. 2019.

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](https://www.womensvote100.org/maryland)

Maryland Historical Society, [https://www.mdhs.org/search/node/suffrage](https://www.mdhs.org/search/node/suffrage)

Massachusetts

Suffrage 100 MA, the Women's Suffrage Celebration Coalition of Massachusetts, [https://suffrage100ma.org](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

“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.

Michigan

For resources, check [https://www.womensvote100.org/michigan](https://www.womensvote100.org/michigan).

Artworks: Big Rapids Area Arts & 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](http://www.artworksinbigrapids.org).

Minnesota

Groups including the state League of Women Voters, [https://lwvmn.org/overview-of-events](https://lwvmn.org/overview-of-events), AAUW and Zeta Phi Beta celebrated 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.mnh.org/](http://www.mnh.org/)

Mississippi

Mississippi State U. Library Centennial Exhibit, [https://www.msstate.edu/lwv](https://www.msstate.edu/lwv)

Missouri


Celebrate the Vote, [www.celebratethevotefestival.com](http://www.celebratethevotefestival.com), on the 2016 Golden Lane reenactment

Montana

Extreme History Channel Project, [https://extremehistoryproject.org/?s=suffrage](https://extremehistoryproject.org/?s=suffrage)

Montana Women's History Matters, [http://montana womenshistory.org](http://montana womenshistory.org)

Nebraska


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Massachusetts Historical Society, [https://www.masshist.org/search/node/suffrage](https://www.masshist.org/search/node/suffrage)
Celebrating the 100th Anniversary of Women Winning the Right to Vote

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 NWHA 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 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 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.

“\n
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.

Symbolic Torch Lights the Way to Equality

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.

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New Hampshire


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 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 Mexico


New York


The Elizabeth Cady Stanton Women’s Consortium, https://www.ecsw.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.


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.

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. Also exhibits, speakers, conferences, trail sites and a newspaper supplement on suffrage.

Ohio


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: “Let Ohio Women Vote!” digital project, https://ohiomemory.ohiohistory.org/archives/4822.

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. The Oklahoma History Center in Oklahoma City held an exhibit and offers traveling exhibits.

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


Pennsylvania

2020 Celebration events organized by the League of Women Voters in Erie, http://www.lwverte.org/100th-anniversary-calendar.html, started in August 2019 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 planned excursions to the Alice Paul House in New Jersey and a visit to the Women’s Justice Bell in Valley Forge Park. Check The Key newsletter at https://bwpa.wildapricot.org/


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.tnwoman suffrage monum ents.org.


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://tnwomansuffrageheritagetrail.com.

Rhode Island


South Carolina


South Dakota


Women in Clarksville-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://artandheritage.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://mtsuhispress.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.tos.tn.gov/
Texas


Information on Black Texas suffragists: https://www.womenintexashistory.org/

Texas Women’s Foundation 19th Amendment Centennial Project and Count Her In campaign, good articles, and Amendment Centennial Project Texas Women’s Foundation 19th 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


Virginia


The dedication of the Turning Point Suffragist Memorial in Lorton is scheduled for August 26, 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.


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. jocerose@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.

The Bellingham & Wharton LWV is offering a Suffrage Centennial wall calendar, https://www.jwvbellinghamwhcto.com/lwv-centennial-celebration

West Virginia

West Virginia and the Ratification of the 19th Amendment, West Virginia Wesley 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.gov/pages/home.aspx, has news, resources, a very informative state Toolkit and downloadable displays

Wyoming


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

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 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.

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

Leasa Graves

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.

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, the 1848 “Declaration of Sentiments,” summed it up well: “He has made her, the other half of man.

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. Proprietary 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 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.”

And dealt with harshly.

Voting Rights for All

After the 19th Amendment

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 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. Proprietary 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 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 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 NWHA store.
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’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 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 Piggie, a stylist whose beauty salon at 407 Ashton Street was in the heart of the black business district in Clarksdale, Mississippi.

In the front room, 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 Piggie 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 Gil- led 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.

African American Women Fight for Suffrage

Johanna Neuman

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- premacy 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 prop 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, 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 heroes 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: bwintro. Contact Tom Dublin at tdublin@binghamton.edu

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.

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 chirropy 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.

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.

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.modjourno.org/

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.
Come Join the Celebrations

2020 CENTENNIAL ZIPPER TOTE

Your New Favorite Tote. Large 18" x 16" purple tote bag with top zipper. 50% recycled material: 6000D polyester. 25" handles. WOMEN WIN THE VOTE on one side. #0545 $19.99

NEVERTHELESS FLEECE SCARF

10" x 60" Purple Neverthless She Persisted embroidered in gold. #0548 $22.00

This elegant parasol comes with a ruffle on the 48" white canopy; plastic hook handle. Printed in purple to commemorate WOMEN WIN THE VOTE CENTENNIAL 1920–2020. Perfect for Centennial events rain or shine.

#0544 $30.00 - with ruffle
#0531 $30.00 - no ruffle

Your New Favorite Tote. Large 18" x 16" purple tote bag with top zipper. 50% recycled material: 6000D polyester. 25" handles. WOMEN WIN THE VOTE on one side. #0545 $19.99

Songs of Women's Suffrage

HerStory - Earth Momma 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 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: Modern Folk. #0945 $12.95

Women Win the Vote Centennial Sash

2-ply satin sash measuring 4" x 70" and printed in traditional purple, white and gold. Velcro closure #0543 $19.95

Women and the Vote: Centennial Calendar

18-month calendar (July 2019 to Dec. 2020) celebrates the 100th anniversary of the 19th Amendment, illustrated with historic photos and drawings of key actors and key dates in the struggle to gain the vote for all from 1776 to the present. 9" x 12" #0532 $20.00

Women's Suffrage Centennial Calendar

Original artwork, archival photos and graphics. This calendar amplifies the voices of women of color and working class women and acknowledges the ongoing campaign for true equality and liberation. 12"x12", 12 months. Key dates in the continuing struggle to gain the vote for all from 1776 to the present. #0527 $15.95

Visit our webstore at www.nwha1980.org for full descriptions and images of these materials and more. 707-636-2888 Federal I.D. #68-0068-086
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
Vision 2020 – https://drexel.edu/vision2020/

“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, 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.

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://npv.si.edu/exhibition/votes-for-women](https://npv.si.edu/exhibition/votes-for-women)


National Park Service, 2020, [https://womenshistory.si.edu/email](https://womenshistory.si.edu/email).

Exhibition: “Girlhood (It’s Complicated) opens June – “American Women’s History 100” will showcase examples of women’s art and artifacts, 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](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/](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://newhs.org/votes-for-women-trail/](https://newhs.org/votes-for-women-trail/); part of the National Collaborative for Women’s History Sites, [https://newhs.org/](https://newhs.org/)

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.

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 Equitarian Herstory and African American Women Leaders in the Suffrage Movement, [www.suffragistmemorial.org](http://www.suffragistmemorial.org).

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](http://www.Suffragettes2020.com).


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.alexandriastreet.com/VOTESforWOMEN](https://documents.alexandriastreet.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](http://www.InezMilhollandCentennial.com), Maine’s Florence Whitehouse, [www.florencebrookswhitthouse.com](http://www.florencebrookswhitthouse.com), and New Jersey’s Alice Paul, [https://www.musealicepaul.com/](https://www.musealicepaul.com/).

Find the Graves of Suffragists – Project to research and mark gravesites of notable women in cemeteries near you, [https://nationalwomenshistoryalliance.org/honor-suffragist](https://nationalwomenshistoryalliance.org/honor-suffragist), also Find A Grave, [https://www.findagrave.com/claim-to-fame/23](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](http://www.womenon20s.org)


STATES

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.
To encourage or see what’s being planned at the state and local levels, consider contacting 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.

Some groups have found a receptive attitude at local cafes, 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


WVCI Toolkit, Women’s Vote Centennial Initiative, www.2020centennial.org or https://static1.squarespace.com/static/59f8bb8ef9a61e486d29387d/t/58f550595b70300001e0616/1541697792587/Women%E2%80%99s+Vote+Centennial+Initiative+Toolkit.pdf. For online resources see https://www.2020centennial.org

Women’s Suffrage Toolkit – Wisconsin 19th Amendment Suffrage Centennial Celebration Committee, https://wisconsinhistory.org/pdfs/womens-suffrage-toolkit.pdf. This is a very comprehensive toolkit that includes information on resources, timelines, lesson plans, events, and more.

19th Amendment Centennial Value Statement, American Association of State and Local History, http://download.aasl.org/AASLH+19th+Amendment+Centennial+Value+Statement.pdf. This statement outlines the importance of the 19th Amendment and encourages people to celebrate it.

The Schlesinger Library at Harvard University has created a number of resources in support of women’s history. Visit https://guides.library.harvard.edu/schlesinger_rp home or https://memory.loc.gov/ammem/awhhtml/ to explore women’s history resources.

FACTSHEETS & TIMELINES


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


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


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


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://trinity.brynmawr.edu/ehda/landingpage/collection/suffragists

National Archives Documents, www DocsTeach.org


Smithsonian Learning Lab Collections – https://learninglab.si.edu/search?st=womens+suffrage&item type=collections&s&op=and


Google Arts and Culture presentation on Elizabeth Cady Stanton – https://artsandculture.google.com/entity/mitbwm9

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 digitaltsu.edu/cdm/search/collection/women/searchterm/suffrage


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.


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

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 AAWU and League of Women Voters can also help.

Rutgers University houses 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://wl.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/

After seven years of effort, the all-volunteer non-profit Monumental Women has won approval of a Women’s Rights Pioneers Monument in Central Park. This will finally break the “bronze ceiling” when it becomes the first statue of REAL women in the history of the Park. The Monument features Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton and will be unveiled on August 26, 2020. Everyone is invited. Monumental Women is also initiating a city-wide Education Campaign and challenging municipalities across the country to re-imagine their public spaces to include women.

Contact Pam Elam at www.monumentalwomen.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://tnwomenssuffrageheritage@gmail.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.

The Arts

ART & ARTFACTS

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. Follow and contribute to the project, which is happening until August, at 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 mutter 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=su&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 1885, http://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/search/custom_search_id= collections-search&id=local=d%3Canon%3Donline%3Avisual_materials&%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.osmeka.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://www.suffragememorabilia.com/
He also created a Google Arts & Culture display, https://artsandculture.google.com/assets/womens-suffrage-memorabilia-1890-1917/wwHvtsAjaxUEE4

Women’s Suffrage Memorabilia, 1890-1917 – https://www.google.com/culturalinstitute/beta/exhibit/wRm3wFH

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

MUSICALS

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


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

FILM

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

SINGER/SONGWRITERS

Gerri Gribi (CreativeFolk.com) – includes African American Toolkit and a Suffrage Song 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!” CD by Linda Allen, https://www.lindasongs.com/suffrage

Singer/Songwriters

Mary Poppins sings “Sister Suffragette.”

PLAYS


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.

SusanB, a play by Daphne White, Daphne@DaphneWhite.com. Other creative local performances we’ve noted include 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 – Jeanne 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.

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=HiAonDY73Bw, and a historic 4-minute reenactment of Emmeline Pankhurst’s 1913 suffrage speech in Hartford, CT, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NL5s0d9U4tw

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/kcburns/not-for-ourselves-alone/, and rare archival film in its three minute trailer, https://www.pbs.org/video/womens-suffrage-7eirw/

FILM

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


The Divine Order – set in Switzerland in 1971 where women were still denied the right to vote, trailer https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UKEiC0eOmI:


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


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 NWHA website, visit http://www.nwha.org/performers-speakers/national/. The NWHA does not screen performers or presenters; everyone is welcome. Performers can register in the NWHA Store, which is accessible from our website, www.nwhanews.org.
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.


Jane Addams (Cedarville, Illinois) Sept. 6, 1860 - May 21, 1935, progressive social reformer, had a "vein of iron" (Anne F. Scott, Notable American Women), founded Hull House settlement in Chicago, helped make Black Texans eligible to vote at 95.

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 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 15 years advocating housing, civil rights, opposition to segregation and the Klan, and uplifting the Black community.

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.

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 17, 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, was 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).

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, on Ford Peace Ship, was correspondent in Italy 1915, married, became suffrage martyr when she died at 30 urging women in western

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Amelia Bloomer (Homer, NY) May 27, 1818 - Dec. 30, 1894, 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, lecturer on temperance and woman's rights in Midwest, worked for suffrage legislation in Nebraska 1856 and Iowa.

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, 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 Illinois Women's 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, cool in the 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 shop, taught in public schools, 5 children, Antioch College, first ordained woman minister by full denomination national authority (Unitarian), spoke nearly 300 times in Kansas suffrage campaign of 1867, Wisconsin suffrage leader, preacher, editor, temperance campaigner and widowed mother of 2 children, taught school in 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 protest, lifelong suffragist, lived to vote.

Lucy Burns (Brooklyn, NY) July 8, 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 suffragist, sent to jail 1917 for refusal 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 hundreds of articles for NY newspapers portraying conditions of working girls, worked in sweatshops to get first-hand 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 (Gresheld, 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 struggles 1850-1852, married farmer, 6 children, taught, kept shop, for 16 years published The New Northwest, a weekly newspaper dedicated to the cause of women's rights, married Susan B. Anthony's Pacific Northwest visit 1871, lectured throughout Oregon, Washington and Idaho for suffrage and women's rights, bargaged by rotten eggs in Jacksonville, led the Oregon Equal Suffrage Association 1873, led several drives for suffrage, opposed proposition, helped win suffrage in Washington territory 1883 - and again in 1910 when the earlier legislation had been invalidated by US Supreme Court 1913, 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 founded 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 equal rights 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, 1929, 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" for her support for suffrage and anti-war stance, led new 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, 1913, writer, journalist, anti-war and social justice activist, U. of Illinois, I., 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, pacifist leader, opposed civil defense drills, WWII and Vietnam war, supported war resisters, civil rights demonstrators and union organizers, deailed because she loved organized, asключенной за солдатство, World Federalist.

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 in childhood, copyist, teacher, writer, head of The Mass at US Mint, early influential woman orator and nationally prominent lyricme 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, alof 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 (Harrissburg, 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.

Phoebe Wilson Couzins (St. Louis, MO) Sept. 8, 1839 - Dec. 6, 1915, Washington U., first woman in law 1871, served briefly as US Marshall 1887, elegant and popular leader, 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. 9, 1980, writer, journalist, anti-war and social justice activist, U. of Illinois, I., 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, 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.

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Abigail Kelley Foster (Pelham, MA) Jan. 15, 1810 - Jan. 14, 1877, Quaker-born teacher, abolitionist and women'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 tracts, first addressed "mixed" audience at woman's anti-slavery convention 1838 (whose ball was burned down the next day by a pro-slavery mob), prominent abolitionist and tireless lecturer, she had lungs "which would put some of our Naval Boatmen 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 women's rights 1840s, an essay in her 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 least timid" her literary work is still read, has been called the greatest woman whom America has yet known" by editor Horace Greeley, war correspondent, married Italian fighter Ossoli, 1 son, directed emer-ald organizer, orphaned, raised by Southern postmasters), married abolitionist Theodore Weld, 3 children, led anti-slavery Drainage 1899, led 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.

Francis E.W. Harper

Charlotte Perkins Gilman

Francis Ellen Watkins Harper (Baltimore, MD) Sept. 24, 1825 - Feb. 22, 1911, orphanned 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 Anti-Slavery-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, IA) Feb. 18, 1851 - March 14, 1931, Indiana U. and Stanford, m. lawyer, authored in 1919 Woman's Rights Pioneer, 1 of 14 children of a Quaker-born teacher, 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.

Helen Mar Jackson Gougar (Hillsdale County, MI) July 18, 1843 - June 6, 1907, married, lawyer, campaigned for suffrage and prohibition in Indiana in 1880s, lectured nationally, revitalized Kansas suffrage movement, admitted to bar, edited Our Herald reform weekly, called "a born agitator, leader and reformer.

Agnes A. Doane (New York, NY) 1824 - Jan. 1866, m. lawyer, legislator, held public office, first state to ratify suffrage amendment, organized and traveled extensively to promote women's rights, married Ludlow Patton, lived in New York, anti-poverty worker, member of the Urban League, 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, daughter, Lewis Tappan, an English Woman Suffrage Association 1869, defeated 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 (Winnebago County, IL) Nov. 8, 1865 - May 3, 1935, established kindergarten visiting nurse program and tuberculosis sanatorium, married lawyer, 1 daughter, worked in 1912 Wisconsin and 1916 Iowa women's campaigns, helped make Wisconsin first state to ratify, toured western states urging quick ratification, US Senate nominee in 1920, lost to Robert M. LaFallette but carried state, worked for votes for women's 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)


Addie Waits 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 Women's Party to support Black women, "No women are free until all women are free.

Abigail Jemima Hutchinson (Milton, NH) Aug. 29, 1829 - Nov. 17, 1921, artist, 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, temperament and women's rights, married Ludlow Patton, lived in New Jersey, organized in 1913 "Women's Suffrage Association, sang at national women's rights conventions in 1850s, "I have seen but few men who are thoroughly just to women."
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."

Florence Kelley (Philadelphia, PA) Sept. 12, 1859 - Feb. 17, 1932, late Quaker, Cornell U., translated Karl Marx, married Lazare Wischniewsky, 3 children, divorced, Hull House, risked smallpox surveying city blocks and sweatshops, inspected factories, led reforms, was shot at, evening law degree Northwestern, fought for minimum wage and end to child labor, led National Consumers League in NYC, National American Woman Suffrage Association vice-president, spoke widely, helped organize NAACP pacifist, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, known for senator (her son won), Women's International Union. 1873, successfully lobbied Congress for Equal Rights Amendment for endangering protective legislative forces, became "the Empress of Journalism," left to bankrupt publishing empire, led it for 15 years, "high spirited and independent," Maryville "moved US Congress to open highest Court, founded Washington DC's Court, 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, critical 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.

Adelia Otero-Warren (La Constancia, 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, critical 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.
Harriet “Hattie” Crawford Redmond (St. Louis, MO) 1862 - June 27, 1952, Oregon suffrage leader, proud daughter of emancipated slaves, settled in Portland, Or., 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-organized a Colored Women’s Republican Club, willed at 45, labored as 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, 1890, 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
Rose Schneiderman (Russian Poland) April 6, 1882 - Aug. 11, 1972, red-haired 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, founder, 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 - 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 1901-1915, 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, 1959, mother Marjorie became suffragist, woman’s club president, active in NY campaign 1915, NAWSA corresponding secretary, energetic aid to C.Catt, 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 submit 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 depicting 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.”

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 women's 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 white women 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, 47 years, first person to be cremated in New England, dying words to daughter were "Make the world better.”

Tye Leung Schulze
Club 1868, founded short-lived Women's International Peace Association with Julia Ward Howe 1871, friend of Stanton, Anthony and Stone, helped founded 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 1901-1915, 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.

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 (1866), m., 1 daughter, teacher and high school principal, civil leader in Buffalo, “graceful and gracious,” hosted first meeting of Niagara 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 (Newcastle, PA) Sept. 23, 1863 - July 24, 1954, called Mol-lie, 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, pictured 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 orange industry from two original trees (1875), later recovered from bankruptcy, memorialized in Riverside by bronze statue by Guy Angela Wilson (2011) depicting a slim young woman with arms raised in hope in tribute to Tibbets, who actually resembled Queen Victoria.

Augusta Lewis Trup (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 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, 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,” 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 Doug-
lack and others for her shrewdness and courage, cared for parents and elderly in Auburn, NY, supported freedmen 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.”

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 humorized 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 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 Clafin 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 Tentine Clara, 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. Satans” for advocating free love, published Woodhull and Clafin’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 Garrison Villard (Boston, MA) Dec. 16, 1844 - July 5, 1928, only daughter of abolitionists 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 inter racial 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. Du Bois, felt NAACP not outspoken enough.

If a woman can do the same work that a man can do and do it just as well she should have the same pay.

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 women’s rights meeting.

• Parker Pillsbury, anti-suffrage editor who worked on The Revolution with Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

• Robert Purvis and Frederick Douglass, prominent Black anti-suffrage 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.


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 Cincin nati, 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.

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Fanny Bullock Workman (Grant, CA) Jan. 8, 1859 - Jan. 22, 1925, mountain climber, part of a traveling medicine show when young, married at 15, 2 children, bicycle 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.

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Zitkola-Sa

Zitkola-Sa (Red Bird/Gertrude Simmons Bonnin) (T Tonyan Indian Reservation, SD) Feb. 22, 1876 - Jan. 26, 1938, writer, teacher, political activist, took white to 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, scholar ship to Earlham College, taught music, . 1 son, wrote about Native American life, culture and loss of identity, decrpt 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.
August 26th – Celebrate Women in the U.S. Winning the Right to Vote

Celebrating Women and Democracy Kit
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Votes for Women Balloons
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Votes for Women Poster
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Celebrate Women & Democracy electronic logo #0546 $10.00 (sent via email)

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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. Gr. 5 - Adult. Produced 1996 #0532 $12.00

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Created by a woman-owned business, the 23” round puzzle is made of 90% post consumer recycled content. It is accompanied by a large informational poster. #0550 $25.00

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Women Win the Vote Gazette

What's Inside
- 100 Suffragist Profiles
- State Celebrations
- Historic Sites to Visit
- African American Suffragists
- Suffrage Events

Women Win the Vote Gazette
This 28-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, and 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)

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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
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Marching with Aunt Susan: Susan B. Anthony and the Fight for Women’s Suffrage
Beautifully illustrated with full-color gouache paintings. Excellent introduction to the women’s movement in general and Susan B. Anthony in particular. 38 pages. Oversized Format. Gr. K-3 #1483 $16.95

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An elderly African American woman, en route to vote, remembers her family’s tumultuous voting history in this beautiful picture book. 34 pages, Oversized Format. Gr. K-3 #0554 $17.99

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

Dear Supporters of Women’s 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. Georgeous 500-page hardback. Stunning and Oversized #0602 $49.95 each or $30.00 for 4 or more.

16-page resource guide to help you research and record local heroes of the Suffrage Movement. Honor A Suffragist Kit #0552 $8.99
Recognizing 40 Years of Writing Women into History
Consider Leaving a Legacy
to the National Women’s History Alliance

"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

We invite you to consider leaving a legacy to the cause of women’s history by remembering the National Women’s History Alliance in your will or with a one-time (or recurring) monetary gift.

Gerda Lerner was a scholar, author and historian who led a legacy of supporting women’s history through her generous bequest to the NWHA in 2014. Gerda spearheaded the creation of the first graduate program in women’s history in the U.S. and was a leading figure in the development of the entire field. She was a strong influence on NWHA co-founder Molly Murphy MacGregor.

Gerda Lerner remembered us in her will, and we are forever grateful. Please join her and other lovers of women’s history by including the Alliance in your future planning. Also, if you have one, please ask your employer about matching funds. We very much appreciate your support.

Contact Molly Murphy MacGregor, Executive Director and Co-Founder
National Women’s History Alliance, 1855 Cooper Drive, Santa Rosa, CA 95404.
nwha1980@gmail.com (707) 536-2688 nwha1980.org

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