

National Women's History Project

How Women Won the Vote

1920 ★ Celebrating the Centennial of Women's Suffrage ★ 2020

VOLUME TWO



Menceese Wall

A Call to Action

Now is the Time to Plan for 2020

Honor the Successful Drive for Votes for Women in Your State

TENS OF THOUSANDS of organizations and individuals are finalizing plans for extensive celebrations for 2020 in honor of the 100th anniversary U.S. women winning the right to vote. Throughout the country, students, activists, civic groups, artists, government agencies, individuals and countless others are preparing to recognize women's great political victory as never before.

Their efforts include museum shows, publications, theater experiences, films, songs, dramatic readings, videos, books, exhibitions, fairs, parades, re-enactments, musicals and much more. The National Women's History Project is one of the leaders in celebrating America's women's suffrage history and we are encouraging everyone to recognize the remarkable, historic success of suffragists one hundred years ago.

Here we pay tribute to these women and to the great cause to which they were dedicated. These women overcame unbelievable odds to win their own civil rights, with the key support of male voters and lawmakers. This is a celebration for both women and men. Join us wherever you are. There will be many special exhibits and observances in Washington D.C. and throughout the nation, some starting in 2019. Keep your eyes open; new things are starting up every day. We hope you'll be part of one or more.

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A Call to Action

The goal of this Gazette is to encourage people throughout the country to celebrate the 100th anniversary of American women gaining political freedom.

The women's suffrage movement culminated with the passage of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution on August 26, 1920. While many things have happened since, in 2020 we want to focus on the suffragists and what it took for them to win basic civil rights for women. The Suffrage Movement expanded our democracy and served our nation's interest, it is time to write these women back into history.

Ratification Centennials Approaching

Here we break down the national movement to help people learn about women from their state, understand the state's suffrage history, and mark the date each state ratified the amendment. These upcoming ratification centennials offer state residents another specific date to honor suffragists in addition to August 26. States played a critical role in the drive for equal suffrage, and each one produced brave, dedicated women and men who devoted themselves to winning equal rights for women.

To encourage widespread participation, we also offer hundreds of ideas, links and resources (with more online) to help readers imagine their own local observances. Women in some states are already hard at work and offer examples and inspiration for those not yet organized. 2020 will see a diverse, decentralized national celebration which, like the suffrage movement itself, will depend on local initiatives and limited funds. Unable to count on national political leadership, activists are enlisting state governments and civic organizations to take action and make official plans now for the



upcoming centennial. Women are rarely the focus of national observances or holidays, so we want to make the most of this opportunity to place American suffragists solidly in our nation's history.

A Diverse Movement

The drive to win the vote was a broad and diverse effort beyond the mass, mostly white, movement. There was a thriving suffrage movement in many black communities but black women, particularly in the south, were barred from voting for decades after 1920. It wasn't until passage of the Voting Rights Act in 1965 that their rights were finally upheld. The voting rights of Native American women were not recognized until 1924. For Chinese American women, it was 1943, and for Japanese and other Asian American women it was 1952. Struggles for true equal rights continue.

We also want this Gazette to recognize that many men were suffragists, offering advice, raising money, and organizing campaigns side by side with the women. We celebrate men's support for women's rights and the fact that male voters in the hundreds of thousands supported equal suffrage. In the end, male legislators throughout the country endorsed the measure and insured its ultimate victory.

This is an exciting chapter in American history, filled with tragedy and achievement, with larger than life personalities and earth-shaking events. It rewards study, it offers entertainment and inspiration, and it features countless "ill-behaved" women who literally made history. Full victory for women is yet to be won but we celebrate the remarkable achievement of suffragists who, 100 years ago, changed the U.S. Constitution and brought women liberty and political power as voters.



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

LEAVE A LEGACY

Gerda Lerner was a pioneer in the field women's history. As a scholar, author, and historian she spearheaded the creation of the first graduate program in women's history in the United States. She served as the Chair of the National Women's History Project's Advisory Board and shared her expertise and support generously



Ask your employer about matching funds. Lerner remembered the NWHP in her will, and we are forever grateful. *All contributions are fully tax-deductible.*

Please donate today and support women's history!
NWHP P.O. Box 469 Santa Rosa, CA 95402
707-636-2888 www.nwHP.org



How Women Won the Vote

Volume Two

ORDER MORE COPIES TODAY

Share your copy and order more to help prepare for the Suffrage Centennial in 2020.
Order from the NWHP at www.nwHP.org, web store.
Single copies are free. Packets of 25 are \$15 + shipping

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Edited by Robert P. J. Cooney, Jr., Assistant Editor: Marguerite Kearns,

Co-Editors: Molly Murphy MacGregor, Leasa Graves

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Design: Robert Cooney Graphic Design, Production: Vicki Dougan/Sales Promotion

National Women's History Project 730 Second Street #469, Santa Rosa, CA 95402 707-636-2888 NWHP@NWHP.ORG WWW.NWHP.ORG

Cover Art by Meneese Wall

The cover image, *Columbia, the female personification of the United States*, was created by Meneese Wall to commemorate the centennial of the women's suffrage movement. Meneese is a graphic artist and designer based in Santa Fe, NM. Each image is available as a 9" x 12" signed art print and a 5" x 7" note card. Accompanying each of these works is a brief historical background describing its significance within the struggle to win the right to vote. For more information visit Meneese Wall's website www.meneesewall.com or email her at Meneese@meneesewall.com.

We are indebted to the Library of Congress and to Bryn Mawr College Library Special Collections for the use of photographs from their Carrie Chapman Cat Collection. The suffrage leader's scrapbooks hold a wealth of images including many of the leading women in the states. <http://triptych.brynmawr.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/suffragists>





Supporters in Arkansas posed in front of the State Capitol on February 7, 2017, Women's Primary Suffrage Centennial Day. They were reenacting a rally celebrating passage of the bill to allow Arkansas women to vote in primary elections in 1917. The event was followed by the Inaugural Arkansas Women's History Month Festival, presented by the Arkansas Women's History Institute www.arkansaswomen.org. Photo courtesy of the Arkansas State Archives, an agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage.

Exciting Plans Under Way for the Suffrage Centennial

MANY EXCITING EFFORTS are already underway to celebrate women's history and the Women's Suffrage Centennial in 2020. From national organizations to state institutions to local groups, you'll find tremendous diversity, creativity, involvement and purpose here, whether planned or already happening.

Women in an increasing number of states are organizing to see that the suffrage centennial is appropriately recognized. There are both new and existing organizations that are integrating anniversary events into their schedules. City and small town museums and civic organizations, historic sites, communities and individuals are also developing special ways to celebrate this historic advancement for both women and men.

One clear message all agree on is that there's no reason to wait until 2020. There is a lot to do now and a lot to celebrate wherever you are. National groups need volunteers in the states, so whatever your local involvement, you might consider connecting with one of the organizations like the WVC that wants to involve and assist citizens, activists, artists, institutions, businesses, teachers and public officials throughout the country.

Each of these groups would love to hear from you and would certainly make good use of your financial support.

SUFFRAGE 100 MA

Massachusetts

The **Women's Suffrage Celebration Coalition of Massachusetts (WSCC)**, which has grown to over 60 partner organizations (<http://suffrage100ma.org>), is pleased to be collaborating with the Massachusetts Commonwealth Museum on *The Suffrage Centennial Display Panel Project*. The project will create "Suffragist of the Month" panels from August 2017 to August 2020 which will be displayed in the Museum's lobby and on the WSCC website.

For February 2019, the Coalition and the Boston Women's Heritage Trail are planning a re-enactment of a historic Boston suffrage protest. In June, the centennial of ratification by Massachusetts, the WSCC is planning a kick-off event for the upcoming centennial. The

Coalition holds annual Women's Equality Day celebrations and has collaborated with the Worcester Women's History Project and the League of Women Voters of Needham.

2020 is not only the 100th anniversary of suffrage, but also the 200th birthday of Susan B Anthony. The suffrage leader was born in 1820 on a farm in Adams, Massachusetts. To commemorate her life, the **Adams**



Members of the Women's Suffrage Celebration Coalition of Massachusetts and the Boston Women's Heritage Trail have worked with the City of Boston for more than seven years to show the suffrage colors on the Public Garden's famous Swan Boats on Equality Day.



Suffrage Centennial Celebration Committee has begun to raise money, with help from the Adams Community Bank, for a bronze statue by sculptor Brian Hanlon depicting young Susan reading a book and adult Susan delivering a speech. For information and suffrage products, visit www.celebratesusanbanthony.org. In addition, the committee is promoting a two-year-long voter registration drive and making plans for a parade, symposium, fireworks and much more in 2020.



The Susan B. Anthony Birthplace Museum, also in Adams, has created a three-panel travelling display from its collection of over 600 suffrage postcards. It has been exhibited in New York libraries, historical sites and societies, and is available for other suffrage celebrations. Visit www.susanbanthonybirthplace.org or contact Cynthia at cynwhitty@aol.com.

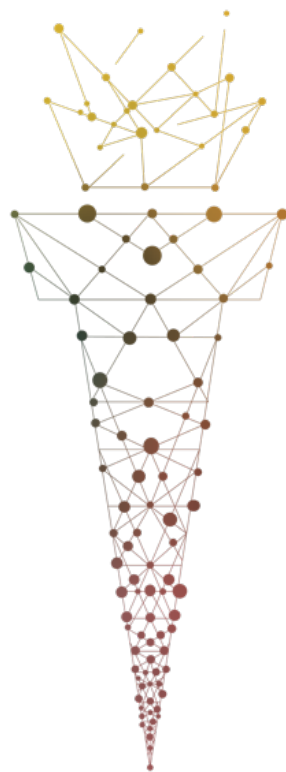


Colleen Janz from the Susan B. Anthony Birthplace Museum with the museum's travelling display of suffrage post cards.

Iowa

The **Iowa League of Women Voters**, AAUW, **The Iowa Commission on the Status of Women**, and **Carrie Chapman Center** at Iowa State, and others have joined together for a 2020 commemoration. Their plans include artworks, billboards, lectures, musical performances, curricula and much more.

The Carrie Chapman Catt Girlhood Home in Charles City honors the national suffrage leader. Their educa-



Women's Vote Centennial Initiative

The Women's Vote Centennial Initiative (WVCI) is a national collaborative effort created to ensure that the 100th anniversary of the 19th Amendment is widely celebrated throughout the country. The Initiative is the central national organization encouraging commemorative activities culminating in 2020. WVCI has launched its new website, www.2020centennial.org, which will serve as a central organiz-

ing and information-sharing center for centennial dates and plans, with plenty of links to resources as well. A recent WVCI sponsored discussion, *Women's Suffrage and the Vote: Funding Feminism*, held on March 15, 2018, can be viewed at www.youtube.com/watch?v=65TD1Rhk1Tk.

The 2020Centennial Facebook page offers the latest on what's happening for 2020 and on suffrage history. Check out what others have planned, post your own activities, or learn what happened today in suffrage history. Find it on Facebook by searching 2020Centennial.org.

Women's Suffrage Centennial Commission

The Women's Suffrage Centennial Commission Act (S. 847) was incorporated into the agreement for a FY17 omnibus spending measure, along with an initial \$2 million dollar appropriation for the commission. Congress appropriated \$2 million for the 2020 Commission in the bill signed by the president but the work of the Commission can't start until all members are appointed. The Speaker of the House and the White House have yet to announce their choices.

tional website includes a rich Print and Media Resources List of vintage films, books, recordings, videos and more. www.Catt.org

Arkansas

Arkansas Women's History Institute (AWHI) celebrates the unique place Arkansas holds in the history of women's suffrage. Arkansas became the first non-suffrage

state to allow women to vote in primary elections in early 1917, and was the 12th state – and the first Southern state – to ratify the 19th Amendment. The Arkansas Women's Suffrage Centennial Project, at <https://ualrexpibits.org/suffrage>, was formed in early 2016 and received a planning grant from the Arkansas Humanities Council. In February 2017, supporters gathered at the Arkansas State Capitol to celebrate the centennial of the state primary suffrage bill.

Arkansas Governor Asa Hutchinson issued an executive order in August 2017 creating an official committee, the Arkansas Women's Suffrage Centennial Commemoration Committee, under the Department of Arkansas Heritage (DAH). Committee members include the DAH Special Projects Coordinator, State Historian, Secretary of State or designee, League of Women Voters and the Arkansas Women's History Institute representatives, and three at-large appointees.



ARKANSAS | **100**
WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE | **YEARS**

The Committee logo and website were unveiled on July 28, 2018, the 99th anniversary of Arkansas' ratification of the 19th Amendment.

Kathleen Pate, president of the AWHI, noted that, "Spearheading a suffrage commemoration campaign at the state level is not as difficult as you might imagine. With creative partnerships and dedicated volunteers, many of our goals in Arkansas were accomplished with little or no outside funding." A second Annual Suffrage Sprint & Stroll, a 1.9 mile fun run/walk, will be on August 25, 2018. Visit <https://runsignup.com/Race/AR/LittleRock/SuffrageSprintStroll>.

California

In California, activity has started in several parts of the state. Plans are currently being made for a California state centennial committee; contact nwHP@nwHP.org to participate. Activists in Santa Clara County are organizing a Task Force with the assistance of the Board of Supervisors to locally commemorate the 100th anniversary and to address women's political equality as well. The Task Force's objectives are to analyze current conditions and create an actionable plan to increase women's political equality in the county's diverse communities. Contact Carla Collins at Carla.Collins@ceo.sccgov.org.

Fabulous Sites on Suffrage Centennials and Women's History

Including Women's History Trails, Exhibits, Halls of Fame, State Centennials & more



Arizona Women's Heritage Trail
womensheritagetrail.org/women/FrancesMunds.php
 Arkansas Women's Suffrage Centennial Project
ualrehabits.org/suffrage/
 California Centennial summary
sos.ca.gov/elections/celebrating-womens-suffrage/california-women-suffrage-centennial/
 Georgia 90th Anniversary

5.galib.uga.edu/blog/?p=3920 links

Kentucky Woman Suffrage Project Site networks.h-net.org/kywomansuffrage Votes for Women Trail

Maryland Women's Heritage Center
mdwomensheritagecenter.publishpath.com/

Massachusetts - Women's Suffrage Celebration Coalition of Massachusetts
suffrage100ma.org/

Worcester Women's History Project wwhp.org/Resources/ links

Boston Women's Heritage Trail bwht.org/

Michigan Women's History Trail
michiganwomenshalloffame.org/womens_history_timeline1.aspx
 Timeline

Women's Suffrage in Missouri and the Golden Lane c-span.org/video/?307551-1/womens-suffrage-missouri video

Montana Centennial montanawomenshistory.org/how-to-celebrate/montanawomenshistory.org/for-teachers/ Lesson plan on Hazel Hunkins

Nevada Suffrage Centennial suffrage100nv.org/

Nevada Women's History Project nevadawomen.org/

New Jersey Women's History njwomenshistory.org/nj-womens-heritage-trail/ run by the Alice Paul Institute

Alice Paul Institute www.alicepaul.org

New York Centennial Resource Guide and video ny.gov/programs/new-york-state-womens-suffrage-commission

New York State Women's History nywomenshistory.com Trails, videos, NY Cultural Heritage Tourism Network

New York Centennial Calendar rochester.edu/sba/events/2017-centennial-celebration/2017centennial/ calendar of events

Oregon Centennial Site centuryofaction.org/

Oregon Experience: The Suffragists Public TV show

opb.org/television/programs/oregonexperience/segment/the-suffragists/

Tennessee Suffrage Monument tnsuffragemonument.org/

Tennessee Suffrage Memorial tnwomansmemorial.org/

Vermont Women's History Project/Vermont Historical Society

vermonthistory.org/research/vermont-women-s-history

Washington Women's History Consortium

washingtonhistory.org/research/whc/



New York

New York State Women's Suffrage Commission, the official Commission for the state centennial, has organized a series of statewide programs continuing into 2020. New York just completed its own state suffrage centennial, complete with museum shows, publications, performances and more. Countless programs celebrated the accomplishment of women's suffrage and the central role of New Yorkers and New York State. Website includes profiles of historic state suffragists. <https://www.ny.gov/programs/new-york-state-womens-suffrage-commission>.

The **New York State Museum's** exhibit, "Votes for Women: Celebrating New York's Suffrage Centennial," produced a fascinating illustrated catalog (above) that is now available. The Museum also created a six-panel traveling exhibition that will be at smaller venues around New York State. <http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/exhibitions/votes-for-women>.

Keep Up on Suffrage Centennials Online

Suffrage Wagon News Channel

The award-winning Suffrage Wagon News Channel (SuffrageWagon.org) covers suffrage news, features, videos and action campaigns. The site features columns about travel, food, history, books and human interest related to the suffrage movement. The platform is inspired by the suffrage wagon "Spirit of 1776" that was used for campaigning by New York activist Edna Kearns, grandmother of site editor Marguerite Kearns. The news channel, has been publishing since 2009. Follow SuffrageWagon.org on Twitter, Facebook, email subscription and quarterly newsletter.

SuffrageCentennials.com

SuffrageCentennials.com is a website that highlights events, celebrations, trends and news about the women's suffrage movement and anniversary celebrations. Enjoy learning about American history, suffrage related events and interesting programs in states and nationally. SuffrageCentennials.com features a rich archive of news from the past five years. Follow with Twitter, Facebook, email and the quarterly newsletter. This site collaborates with other organizations including the National Women's History Project and the Inez Milholland Centennial campaign.

Centennial Listserv

The Women's Vote Centennial Initiative is 2020 Centennial listserv began in March 2015 as a way to share information and ideas and connect with others planning for 2020. You can post information or questions about Centennial planning or read what others around the nation are proposing to commemorate the occasion. A compilation of messages is sent out about once a month. Sign up by sending an email to Suffrage2020@thezahnisers.com (the listserv is moderated by Jill Zahniser).

The League of Women Voters New York State is planning a variety of events around the national centennial in 2020. They've posted a useful Women's Suffrage Resource Kit online to help groups plan, work with others, and publicize their activity. <http://www.lwvny.org/programs-studies/womens-suffrage/>.

Women's Rights National Historical Park tells the story of the first Women's Rights Convention held in Seneca Falls, New York, on July 19-20, 1848. It is a story of struggles for civil rights, human rights, and equality that continue today. Each July, the park hosts Convention Days, three days filled with speakers, historical actors, and demonstrations to commemorate the New York suffrage movement and the national centennial. The park was established in 1980 to preserve and interpret significant sites associated with the drive for equal rights for women. www.nps.gov/wori.



Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony Statue Fund

The Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony Statue Fund aims to break the "bronze ceiling" to create the first statue of real women in New York City's Central Park.

RATIFICATION

The Final Drive That Won the 19th Amendment

FAR MORE THAN a footnote in women's suffrage – and American – history, the drive for ratification of the 19th Amendment was an unprecedented national campaign that involved politically sophisticated women in every state. The movement's ultimate success – amending the U.S. Constitution – relied on experienced suffragists throughout the country who had spent years in politics and who had come to understand the mechanics of government. When they needed to act – exactly one hundred years after the birth of Susan B. Anthony – they were ready.

Immediately after the Senate passed the suffrage bill on June 4, 1919, suffragists focused all their energy on getting 36 states to ratify the proposed amendment.



As each state ratified the 19th Amendment, National Woman's Party head Alice Paul sewed another star on the Ratification Flag. Around her are organizers Mabel Vernon, Elizabeth Kalt, Florence Boeckel, Anita Politzer, Sue White and Vivian Pierce.

A century later, 2019 marks the start of the ratification centennials, leading up to the national centennial in 2020. The ratification campaign offers an excellent opportunity to both celebrate the suffrage movement and to recognize each state's suffrage history. (*For state ratification dates, check the article starting on page 8.*)

An Unprecedented Movement

After the 19th Amendment was finally confirmed, several states competed to be the first to ratify. Wisconsin won the race on June 10 after a technicality ruled out Illinois, which was second, and Michigan was third. The fast start reflected suffragists' careful preparation. By June 1919, every legislature

had been polled, every governor had been interviewed, the press had been informed, and “an expectant, eager army, thoroughly well-equipped and trained” was ready to go.

After nearly three decades, the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) had grown in size and influence under Anna Howard Shaw and Carrie Chapman Catt. These national figures worked with the leaders of suffrage associations throughout the country to craft a successful plan, first to win passage and then ratification of the 19th Amendment. Suffrag-

ists in each state were crucial to the plan since it required simultaneous work in every House of every legislature in every state. “There is no quick, short cut to our liberty,” Catt warned them, “Nothing less than this nationwide, vigilant, unceasing campaigning will win the ratification.”

The Ultimate Challenge

This was the ultimate challenge for women who had been working for their rights for decades. Defeat would cast a pall over their immediate chances of

voting and undercut all the work suffragists had done up to that point. Passage meant victory for their hopes and dreams. No wonder suffragists, at the peak of their strength nationally, threw themselves into this final campaign with all the power they could summon.

Opponents had been able to delay the vote in Congress until most state legislatures had adjourned, forcing suffragists to ask governors to call special sessions to approve ratification so women could vote in the 1920 election. This was the case in at least 29 states. In addition, political conditions were different in every state and demanded carefully calculated strategies.

Suffragists used all their influence from years of work to persuade governors and representatives and win each legislature support for ratification. Not everything went smoothly and states where women had won the vote were surprisingly slow to ratify. State and national organizers were in constant motion while the country was still recovering from the First World War and dealing with the passage of Prohibition. A dozen legislatures ratified the amendment unanimously while others were divided or dragged their feet. Many southern states came out forcefully against federal action and some even sent organizers to other states to defeat it.

Calling on Party Support

Because of the work and sacrifices of suffragists throughout the states, the campaign surged ahead through the second half of 1919. To keep up the momentum, Catt led a “Wake Up America” tour of the western states in the fall. At the same time, Alice Paul was directing National Woman's Party (NWP) efforts in certain states, including neglected southern states, with the same goal in mind. Members of the two rival organizations occasionally clashed.

The NWP had long been criticized by NAWSA for its political party-oriented strategy, but the ratification drive showed the importance of party support. NWP officer Dora Lewis observed that in Kentucky, where ratification passed, “many of the men who voted in favor of ratification were anti-suffragists and told me they were only doing it on account of their party.”



Memorial marker for Aloysius Larch-Miller in Memorial Park, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society

A MARTYR TO THE CAUSE

GETTING GOVERNORS to call special sessions to ratify the 19th Amendment before the 1920 presidential election demanded everything from the women involved. The complexity and cost were shown in Oklahoma. In their book, *Woman Suffrage and Politics*, Carrie Chapman Catt and Nettie Rogers Shuler included the following tribute:

“In September, Miss Aloysius Larch-Miller, secretary of the Oklahoma Ratification Committee . . . secured signed pledges from a majority of the legislators that they would attend, serve without pay, consider no other legislation and vote for ratification. When these were presented, the Governor's answer was a refusal to answer. . . .

“In January 1920, the Democratic State Central Committee called county conventions to select delegates to the Democratic State Convention. Many of these county conventions passed resolutions asking the Governor to call the session. Although she had been confined to her room for several days with influenza, Miss Larch-Miller attended the convention of her county – Pattawatomie – and spoke for the resolution in opposition to Attorney General S.P. Freeling, one of the ablest orators of the State and also the strongest opponent of woman suffrage in Oklahoma. Her enthusiasm and eloquence carried the day for suffrage. The resolution was adopted. For her the price was her life. The exertion proved too heavy a tax and in two days she paid the supreme sacrifice for the cause she had served.”

Aloysius Larch-Miller, 33, described as a gifted orator with abundant energy, charm, and “impressive ideas,” was mourned as a martyr to woman suffrage. In her memory, local citizens and children raised funds to create the Larch-Miller Park in Shawnee, Oklahoma.



Victorious state suffragists gathered to witness their state's governor signing the bill ratifying the 19th Amendment in Nevada, Kentucky (top), Maine and Nebraska (bottom).

To bring pressure on Republican-controlled states, the NWP picketed the Republican National Convention in June demanding party action. Lobbying and political maneuvering continued simultaneously.

With a determination and drive that

in retrospect make the great campaign almost look easy, suffragists won state after state, suffering setbacks but moving steadily ahead. In less than a year, they won the approval of 35 states while eight states had rejected the amendment. By April, suffragists

needed only one more state.

This set the scene for the climactic vote in the Tennessee House during the hot summer of 1920. Using every tactic they could, opponents forced favorable representatives to change their positions and tried to defeat the measure in every way possible. "Never in the history of politics," one suffragist recalled, "has there been such a nefarious lobby as labored to block the ratification in Nashville."

"The soul of every woman"

Even after the measure passed by just one vote – Harry Burn's – opponents continued to try to block or overturn the amendment. However, following passage on August 18, the governor quickly signed and sent the ratification bill to U.S. Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby. He signed the Proclamation on August 26 and triumphant women immediately launched celebrations nationwide. Over the next two years, suffragists successfully held off relentless legal challenges by opponents.

After their victory, Carrie Catt praised her fellow suffragists for "leading the woman's crusade for the liberation of the mothers of the race."

She celebrated those who felt "the grip of the oneness of women struggling, serving, suffering, sacrificing for the righteousness of woman's emancipation. . . . Let your joy be unconfined and let it speak so clearly that its echo will be heard around the world and find its way into the soul of every woman of any and every race and nationality who is yearning for opportunity and liberty still denied her sex."

"You've won!"



Posing with bouquets for a victory portrait, national suffrage leader Carrie Chapman Catt sat surrounded by suffrage leaders Mary Garret Hay, Harriet Taylor Upton, Maud Wood Park and Marjorie Shuler.

Register to Vote – and Vote!

- ✓ If you're not registered, get registered at vote.org
- ✓ Volunteer at a local high school or college to encourage young voters
- ✓ Help register voters
- ✓ Work at your local polling place
- ✓ If you're unable to vote, encourage others to vote
- ✓ If you're unable to vote, participate in the discussion through other civic opportunities



RESOURCES

- All in Together - aitogether.org/
- Representation 2020 - www.representation2020.com/
- Vote Run Lead - voterunlead.org/

Make August 26, 2020, a National Holiday

Today, there is no national holiday that honors women. The great achievement of the 20th century - the emancipation and empowerment of women - call for recognition at the national level. Join us in working with individuals, organizations, institution throughout the country to honor the 100th Anniversary of women in the United States winning the right to vote.

It is time for August 26, 2020, to become a national holiday that truly honors the hundreds of thousands of suffragists who fearlessly campaigned for 72 years to secure a woman's right to vote. This will be a serious challenge, but what better way to celebrate "Women's Independence Day" and honor the inspiring nonviolent movement that overcame tremendous odds to win civil rights for American women.

How To Take Action

1) Proclaim

Encourage local officials and organizations to draft a proclamation that declares August 26, 2020, as a holiday.

2) Educate

Through your networks, social media, and local press share why it's time for August 26, 2020 to be a national holiday.

3) Identify

Work with your local schools, libraries, and historical societies to identify local women, men, and locations that were instrumental in supporting the suffrage campaign. Share these local stories and celebrate the brave women and men of your town.

4) Share

Start today in sharing with your networks, social media, organizations, and local press about the upcoming Centennial, the incredible accomplishments of the Suffrage Movement, and the need for a national holiday.

Suffragists Active in Every State

Who won the vote in my state? Who led the campaigns and where can I learn more?

We attempt to briefly answer these questions below with a summary of each state's suffrage history, the names of a number of state suffragists and links to more information. We want to particularly emphasize the national scope of the women's suffrage movement and to encourage individuals to study and share their state's role in the enfranchisement of women.

Our choices as to where to place some of these women can be debated – some are under their birthplaces while some are not – but we want to give states maximum opportunity to claim local women who were important in winning enfranchisement at the state and national levels.

56 Campaigns, 41 Defeats

Suffragists waged 56 electoral campaigns in 31 states to win Votes for Women. They lost 41 of these drives and yet they persisted to reach their ultimate goal. Eventually, they won passage of equal suffrage measures in 15 states and won presidential, or partial, suffrage through 15 state legislatures.

By the time the 1920 election approached, politicians were shocked that women would be voting for president in 30 of the 48 states, even without the 19th Amendment. This was the direct result of the work of state suffragists.

These same women, many now with years of experience, won ratification by the necessary 36 state legislatures just months before the 1920

16 NATIONAL SUFFRAGE LEADERS AND THEIR BIRTHPLACES

ALICE STOKES PAUL
Moorestown, NJ

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL
Orange, NJ

ANNA HOWARD SHAW
Newcastle-on-Tyne, England

CARRIE LANE CHAPMAN CATT
Ripon, WI

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN
Hartford, CT

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON
Johnstown, NY

FRANCES ELIZABETH CAROLINE WILLARD
Churchville, NY

HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH
Seneca Falls, NY

IDA BELL WELLS-BARNETT
Holy Springs, MS

JEANNETTE PICKERING RANKIN
Missoula, MT

LUCRETIA COFFIN MOTT
Nantucket, MA

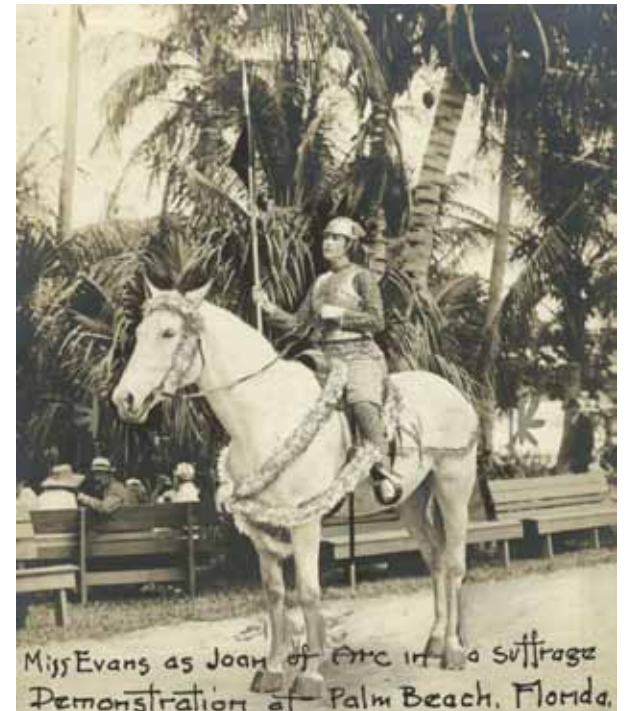
LUCY STONE
West Brookfield, MA

MARY ELIZA CHURCH TERRELL
Memphis, TN

MAUD WOOD PARK
Boston, MA

SOJOURNER TRUTH
Swartekill, NY

SUSAN BROWNELL ANTHONY
Adams, MA



Miss Evans as Joan of Arc, Florida

election. The date each state ratified is included as another date to celebrate in addition to August 26.

The key actions and coordinated strategies by suffragists in local communities, cities and states throughout the country deserve much wider recognition. They played a crucial role in securing Votes for Women nationwide.

For our information we relied primarily on printed sources and online resources posted by state libraries and historical societies. We consulted internet sources like Wikipedia cautiously and always confirmed facts elsewhere.



Virginia Clay

Alabama

Never voted
Rejected ratification
September 22, 1919
Ratified September 8, 1953

Adella Hunt Logan
Alva Belmont
Helen Keller
Virginia Clay
Lulu Hemingway
Margaret Murray Washington
Pattie Ruffner Jacobs
Hattie Hooker Wilkins

huntsvillehistorycollection.org/hh/index.php?title=%22They_Are_Too_Sweet_and_Angelic_to_Reason,%22_Or,_How_Women_Got_the_Vote_in_Alabama



Frances Munds

Arizona

★ Passed 1912
Ratified February 12, 1920

Frances W. Munds
Pauline O'Neill

W. B. Cleary
Lida P. Robinson
Fred Colter
Alice Park
Sally Jacobs
Maybelle Craig
Rachel Berry
Josephine Brawley Hughes
www.uapress.arizona.edu/catalogs/dlg_show_excerpt.php?id=2072

Arkansas

Passed Primary Suffrage 1917
Defeated 1919
Ratified July 28, 1919

Hattie Wyatt Caraway
Alice Ellington
Florence Brown Cotnam
Minnie Rutherford
Lizzie Dorman Fyler
Clara McDiarmid
Mary Fletcher
Adolphine Fletcher Terry
Kate Cunningham
www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=4252

California

Defeated 1896
★ Passed 1911
Ratified November 1, 1919

Clara Shortridge Foltz
Elizabeth Clark Sargent
Elizabeth Kent
Elizabeth Lowe Watson
Elmira T. Stephens
Emily Pitts-Stevens
Helen Todd
John Hyde Braly
Katherine Edson
Laura DeForce Gordon
Lillian Harris Coffin
Marietta L. Stow
Mary McHenry Keith
Mary T. Longley
Maud Younger
Mrs. Seward A. Simons
Naomi Talbert Anderson
Sara Bard Field
Selina Solomons
bancroft.berkeley.edu/Exhibits/suffrage/index



Katherine Edson

Colorado

Defeated 1877
★ Passed 1893
Ratified December 15, 1919

Caroline Nichols Churchill
Ellis Meredith
Helen Ring Robinson
Omar E. Garwood
Martha Pease
Mary Bradford
Sarah Platt Becker
Natalie Gray
womhist.alexanderstreet.com/teacher/colosuff



Connecticut suffragists pose before their state parade banner

Connecticut

Never voted

Ratified September 14, 1920

Abby & Julia Smith
Caroline Ruutz-Rees
Catharine Beecher
Catherine Flanagan
Isabella Beecher Hooker
Annie G. Porritt
Elizabeth D. Bacon
Katharine Houghton Hepburn
Mary Jane Roberts
Grace Gallatin Seton
Katharine Ludington
Prudence Crandall
ctexplored.org/the-long-road-to-womens-suffrage-in-connecticut

Delaware

Never voted

Rejected ratification June 2, 1920

Ratified May 6, 1923

Annie Arneil
Mabel Vernon
Mary Ann Shadd Cary
Mary R. de Vou
Martha Cranston
Grace B. Tounsend
Mary Clare Brassington
Winifred Morris
Mary E. Brown
Florence Bayard Hilles
delawareeranow.org/a-brief-history-of-delawares-role-in-womens-suffrage/



Mary McLeod Bethune

Florida

Never voted

Ratified May 13, 1969

Mary Nolan
Mary A. Safford

Mrs. Roselle Cooley
Frances Anderson
Mary McLeod Bethune
Ivy Stranahan
May Mann Jennings
Ella Chamberlain
www.floridamemory.com/blog/2014/08/26/womens-equality-day-2/

Georgia

Never voted

Rejected ratification July 24, 1919

Ratified February 20, 1970

Lugenia Burns Hope
W.E.B. DuBois
Mary Latimer McLendon
Helen Augusta Howard
Frances Smith Whiteside
Mary McCurdy
Lucy Laney
Leonard J. Grossman
Jane Porter Barrett
Rebecca Latimer Felton
Julia Flisch
www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/woman-suffrage

Idaho

★ Passed 1896

Ratified February 11, 1920

Mrs. M. J. Whitman
Abigail Scott Duniway
Emma F. A. Drake
Eunice Pond Athey
Mrs. J. H. Richards
Helen Young
Elizabeth Ingram
Annette Bowman
Francena Kellogg Buck
Kate Felton
Helen L. Young
www.projects.vassar.edu/1896/suffrage

Illinois

Never voted

★ Presidential Suffrage 1913

Ratified June 10, 1919

Antoinette Funk
Elizabeth K. Booth
Ella S. Stewart
Flora Sylvester Cheney
Fannie Barrier Williams
Grace Wilbur Trout
Jane Addams
Julia Clifford Lathrop

Kate F. O'Connor
Katherine Hancock Goode
Margaret Dreier Robins
Louise de Koven Bowen
Madeline Watson
Margaret Haley
Mrs. James W. Morrison
Ruth Hanna McCormick
Sophonisba R. Breckenridge
Thomas J. McMillan
www.lib.niu.edu/2004/ih110604half

Indiana

Never voted

★ Presidential Suffrage 1919

Ratified January 16, 1920

Amanda Way
Helen M. Gougar
Ida Husted Harper
Mary Meyers Thomas
May Wright Sewall
William Dudley Foulke
Zerelda Wallace
www.digitalcommons.butler.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1359&context=ugtheses

Iowa

Defeated 1916

★ Presidential Suffrage 1919

Ratified July 2, 1919

Amelia Bloomer
Mary Jane Coggeshall
Flora Dunlap
Arabella Babb Mansfield
Mary Newbury Adams
Hortense Butler Heywood
Martha C. Callanan
Anna Bell Lawther
Margaret Atherton Bonney
www.sdr.lib.uiowa.edu/exhibits/suffrage/index



Laura Gregg

Kansas

Defeated 1867, 1894

★ Passed 1912

Ratified June 16, 1919

Annie L. Diggs
Jane Lilly Brooks
Laura Gregg
Laura M. Johns
Lucy B. Johnston
Carrie Langston
Helen Kimber
Catharine A. Hoffman
Genevieve Howland Chalkley
Minnie J. Brinstead
Mary E. Ringrose
www.kshs.org/kansapedia/women-suffrage/14524



Chicago Suffrage Parade, 1914

Kentucky

Never voted

★ Presidential Suffrage 1919

Ratified January 6, 1920

Desha Breckinridge
Laura Clay
Lucie Wilmot Smith
Mary Barr Clay
Eliza Calvert Hall
Mattie Griffith Browne
Madeline McDowell Breckinridge
www.networks.h-net.org/kywoman-suffrage

Louisiana

Defeated 1918

Rejected ratification July 1, 1920

Ratified June 11, 1970

Caroline Merrick
Emily Collins
Jean Gordon
Kate M. Gordon
Lydia Wickliffe Holmes
Miriam [Mrs. Frank] Leslie
Lucretia Horner
Celeste Claiborne Carruth
Lilly Richardson
Ida Porter Boyer
Robert Ewing
Henry Dickson Bruns
www.knowlouisiana.org/entry/woman-suffrage

Maine

Defeated 1917

★ Presidential Suffrage 1919

Ratified November 5, 1919

Deborah Knox Livingston
Florence Brooks Whitehouse
Katharine Reed Balentine
Gail Laughlin



The Governor of Maine signs a partial suffrage bill in February, 1917.

Florence L. Nye
Helen N. Bates
Mabel Connor
Lucy Hobart Day
www.mainmemory.net/bin/Features?t=fp&feat=13&supst=Exhibits



Lavinia Engel

Maryland

Never voted

Rejected ratification February 24, 1920

Ratified March 29, 1941

Clara Barton
Edith Houghton Hooker
Etta Maddox
Frances Ellen Watkins Harper
Lucy Branham
Margaret Brent
Lavinia Engle
Augusta Chissell
Julia Emory
Emma Maddox Funck
historyengine.richmond.edu/episodes/view/6259

THE AWAKENING



By 1915, women had won enfranchisement in the eleven western states, leading women in the midwest and eastern states to reach out for the torch of freedom, as Hy Mayer suggested in his illustration for *Life* magazine. New York became the first equal suffrage state east of the Mississippi in 1917.



Margaret Foley

Massachusetts

Defeated 1915

Ratified June 25, 1919

Abigail "Abby" Kelley Foster
Edith Nourse Rogers
Evelyn Peverley Coe
Florence Luscomb
Henry Blackwell
Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin
Julia Ward Howe
Lydia Maria Child
Margaret Foley
Margaret Fuller
Maria Louise Baldwin
Maria Weston Chapman
Martha Coffin Wright
Mary Livermore
Mary Ware Dennett
Pauline Agassiz Shaw
Sarah Remond
Susan Walker Fitzgerald
Thomas Wentworth Higginson
Wendell Phillips
www.masshist.org/objects/2010july.php

Michigan

Defeated 1874, 1912, 1913

★ **Presidential Suffrage 1917**

★ **Passed 1918**

Ratified June 10, 1919

Belle Brotherton
Ida Rust Macpherson
Mary Eleanora McCoy
Mrs. Percy J. Farrell
Clara B. Arthur
Katharine Dexter McCormick
Margaret Whittemore
Eva McCall Hamilton
Lucinda Hinsdale Stone
Clara Comstock Russell
seekingmichigan.org/look/2011/03/08/woman-suffrage

Minnesota

Never voted

★ **Presidential Suffrage 1919**

Ratified September 8, 1919

Clara Ueland
Elizabeth Wood Harrison
Emily Gilman Noyes
Ethel Edgerton Hurd
Isabel Lawrence
Maria Sanford
Jane Grey Swisshelm
Emily Haskell Bright
Nellie Griswold Francis
Julia Bullard Nelson
Sarah Burger Stearns
www.collections.mnhs.org/MNHistoryMagazine/articles/54/v54i07p290-303.pdf



Annie K. Dent

Mississippi

Never voted

Rejected ratification March 29, 1920

Ratified March 22, 1984

Belle Kearney
Nellie Nugent Somerville
Lily Wilkinson Thompson
Pauline Orr
Annie K. Dent
Allen Thompson
Hala Hammond Butt
Thomas K. Mellen
Robert Campbell
Fannie May Witherspoon
Estelle Crane
www.mshistorynow.mdah.ms.gov/articles/245/mississippi-women-and-the-woman-suffrage-amendment

Missouri

Defeated 1914

★ **Presidential Suffrage 1919**

Ratified July 3, 1919

Edna Fishel Gellhorn
Emily Newell Blair
Francis Minor
Kate Richards O'Hare
Luella St. Clair Moss
Helen Guthrie (Mrs. Walter McNab) Miller
Rose O'Neill
Phoebe Couzins



Emily Newell Blair

James Beauchamp "Champ" Clark
Jane Thompson
Virginia Minor
Florence Weige
Florence Atkinson
Mary Semple Scott
Florence Richardson Usher

www.shsmo.org/searchresults.shtml?cx=002011585713746245898%3Aancagzvk0d4&cof=FORID%3A11&q=woman+suffrage&sa=Search&siteurl=shsmo.org%2Findex.shtml&ref=&ss=2031j391089j14

Montana

★ **Passed 1914**

Ratified August 2, 1919

Belle Fligelman
Hazel Hunkins
Margaret Smith Hathaway
Lucile Dyas Topping
Mary E. O'Neill
Mary C. Wheeler
Ida Auerbach
Grace Rankin Kinney
Maria M. Dean
Mary Stewart
Wellington Rankin
www.montanawomenshistory.org/suffrage/

Nebraska

Defeated 1882, 1914

★ **Presidential Suffrage 1917**

Ratified August 2, 1919

Clara Beckwith Colby
Henrietta I. Smith
Doris Stevens
Grace Abbott
Grace Wheeler
Mary Williams
Harriet S. Brooks
Rheta Childe Dorr
www.nebraskastudies.org/0700/stories/0701_0110.html

Nevada

★ Passed 1914
 Ratified February 7, 1920
 Anne Martin
 Felice Cohn
 Eliza Cook
 Mary Stoddard Doten
 Sadie Dotson Hurst
 Mila Tupper Maynard
 Frances Slaven Williamson
 Bird May Wilson
www.nevadawomen.org/Nevada
 Women History Project

New Hampshire

Defeated 1903
 Ratified September 10, 1919
 Abigail "Abby" Hutchinson
 Armenia Smith White
 Parker Pillsbury
 Mary Ann Filley
 Mary Olive Hunt
 Marilla Ricker
 Sarah Whittier Hovey
www.cowhampshireblog.com/2016/11/05/new-hampshire-political-heroines-suffragists-elected-women-and-record-breakers/
 New Hampshire political heroines



Lillian Feickert

New Jersey

Defeated 1915
 Ratified February 9, 1920
 Lillian F. Feickert
 Mina C. Van Winkle
 Portia Gage
 Anna B. Jeffery
 Mary D. Hussey
 Florence Howe Hall
 Louise M. Riley
 Verona H. Henry
 Dorothy Frooms
 Elinor Gebhardt
 Julia Hurlbut
 Antoinette Brown Blackwell
www.capitalcentury.com/1919-summary



Suffragists use umbrellas for shade on their decorated parade float in Blair, Nebraska, July 1914.

New Mexico

Never voted
 Ratified February 21, 1920
 Isabella Munro Ferguson
 Ella St. Clair Thompson
 Ellen J. Palen
 Deane H. Lindsey
 Nina Otero Warren
 Catharine P. Wallace
 Kate Hall
 Margaret Cartright
 Ann Webster
newmexicohistory.org/people/womens-suffrage-movement-1915

New York

Defeated 1915
 ★ Passed 1917
 Ratified June 16, 1919
 Caroline Lexow
 Caroline M. Severance
 Catharine Waugh McCulloch
 Crystal Eastman
 Dorothy Day
 Edna Buckman Kearns



Bessie F. Brainard, New York

Ernestine Rose
 Fanny Garrison Villard
 Florence Kelley
 Harriet Burton Laidlaw
 Harriet Tubman
 Inez Milholland Boissevain
 James Lees Laidlaw
 Louisine Havemeyer
 Lucy Burns
 Mary Garrett Hay
 Matilda Joslyn Gage
 Maud Malone
 Nettie Rogers Shuler
 Rosalie Gardiner Jones
 Rose Schneiderman
 Rose Winslow
 Vira Boarman Whitehouse
rbcp.lib.rochester.edu/wny-womens-rights-movement

North Carolina

Never voted
 Ratified May 6, 1971
 Lillie Devereux Blake
 Gertrude Weil
 Anna J. Cooper
 Helen Morris
 Walter Clark
 Julia Erwin
 Kate Pearsall
 Susanne Bynum
 Lillian Exum Clement
www.ncpedia.org/women-suffrage

North Dakota

Defeated 1914
 ★ Presidential Suffrage 1917
 Ratified December 1, 1919
 Clara L. Darrow
 Cora Smith Eaton
 Linda Slaughter
 Flora Naylor
 Emma S. Pierce
 Elizabeth Darrow O'Neil
 Grace Clendening
 Elizabeth Preston Anderson
ndstudies.gov/gr8/content/unit-iii-waves-development-1861-1920/lesson-4-alliances-and-conflicts/topic-8-suffrage/section-3-woman-suffrage-1912-1920

Ohio

Defeated 1912, 1914
 ☆ Presidential Suffrage 1919
 Ratified June 16, 1919
 Belle Sherwin
 Elizabeth J. Hauser
 Frances Dana Gage



Hallie Q. Brown

Harriet Taylor Upton
 Florence E. Allen
 Hallie Quinn Brown
 Hannah Cutler
 Jane Hitchcock Jones
 Victoria Woodhull
www.corescholar.libraries.wright.edu



Oklahoma City suffragists prepare for a Labor Day parade in 1910.

Oklahoma

Defeated 1910
 ★ Passed 1918
 Ratified February 28, 1920
 Aloysius Larch-Miller
 Adelia C. Stephens
 Kate H. Biggers
 Mrs. Clarence Henley
 Margaret Rees
 Katherine Pierce
 Julia Woodworth
 Peter Hanraty
 Ruth A. Gay
 Mary Crangle
 Frances Woods
<http://ojs.library.okstate.edu/osu/index.php/OKPolitics/article/view-File/1048/945>

Oregon

Defeated 1884, 1900, 1906, 1908, 1910
 ★ Passed 1912
 Ratified January 13, 1920
 Abigail Scott Duniway
 Viola Coe
 Esther Pohl Lovejoy
 Hattie Redmond
 Mary Thompson
 Martha A. Dalton
 Elizabeth Craig
 Annice Jeffreys
 Ada Cornish Hertsche
 Luema G. Johnson
 Clara Waldo
 Emma Buckman
 Charlotte M. Cartwright
 Sara A. Evans
 Lizzy Weeks
www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/woman_suffrage_in_oregon/#.WRS4euTrviM

Pennsylvania

Defeated 1915
 Ratified June 24, 1919
 Anna Dickinson
 Caroline Katzenstein
 Dora Lewis
 Gertrude Bustill Mossell
 Hannah J. Patterson
 Harriet Purvis, Jr.
 Jennie Bradley Roessing
 Julian Kennedy
 Lucy K. Miller
 Lavinia Lloyd Dock
 Rachel Foster Avery

THE COUNTDOWN HAS BEGUN



August 26, 2020 is the 100th Anniversary of Women Winning the Vote. To recognize and celebrate this historic event, we need to begin today!

How to Get Involved

100th Anniversary of Women Winning the Vote!

The great achievement of the 20th century - the emancipation and empowerment of women - calls for recognition at the national level. Recognizing the 100th Anniversary of women in the United States winning the right to vote provides a great opportunity to unite our country with patriotic and historical celebrations in every community, state, and in the nation. These grand events would honor the 72-year, non-partisan campaign while recognizing the extraordinary work of three generations of Americans who worked to ensure women's inclusion in our democracy. This celebration recognizing the campaign for women winning the vote is a central part of our national heritage. This quintessential event is an American Event.

Start Now!

Recruit your friends and family to join you. Begin by making plans for August 26th this year and build on it for next year to ensure that by 2020 you have built enthusiasm for an extraordinary event.

Organize a Community Coalition

Contact women's groups, educational organization, equity organizations, community libraries, local historical society, and museum. Start with something small and build on the event's success.



Engage Your Elected Officials

1. **Contact your state superintendent of schools** and ask what the schools will be doing to celebrate the history and success of the Women's Suffrage Movement.

2. **Contact your Secretary of State** and ask what your state is doing to celebrate half of the population winning the right to vote.
3. **Contact your local representatives' offices.** Ask them to meet with you to discuss plans for celebrating the Women's Suffrage Centennial.



Proclamations: An Important Beginning

Engage your local, state, and national representatives and ask that they begin with a Proclamation for Women's Equality Day, 2018. This is an easy win and one that can be duplicated each year. (Visit www.nwHP.org Women's History All Year section.) You can use this as a guide for future years.

Lobby For Support

- Make phone calls, visit, or write letters to local, state and Congressional representatives.
- Write letters to the editor of your local paper and include information of on your local suffragists whenever possible.
- Contact local, state, and congressional representatives on social media.

NOW.org Toolkit

If you are seeking resources to engage your elected officials check out the "Raise Your Voice Toolkit." Although designed for lobbying for the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), the NOW resources can be used for a variety of issues including the ERA and an Equality Day holiday.

Go to www.NOW.org <https://now.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Constituent-Engagement-Guide-4.pdf>

Social Media

Share your story - "Why is it important to celebrate the Women's Suffrage Centennial?" [#suffragecentennial](https://twitter.com/suffragecentennial) [#votesforwomen100years](https://twitter.com/votesforwomen100years) [#womensequalityday](https://twitter.com/womensequalityday)

Host a Gathering

Gather your historical enthusiasts and lovers of women's history to celebrate the accomplishments of women. Whether you host a tea, a luncheon, or a film, there are endless possibilities for collaboration and fun.

For more ideas visit:

<https://suffragistmemorial.wordpress.com/2015/08/16/how-to-host-a-suffragist-memorial-party/>

Hold a Commemorative Tea

The History

On July 9, 1848 five advocates for women's rights met for tea in Waterloo, New York. From their afternoon discussion these women - Lucretia Mott, Martha Wright, Mary Ann McClintock, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Jane Hunt - would move to action and plan the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848; the first convention for women's rights in the United States. What was once a way for women to gather among friends, meeting for tea became an act of rebellion as women used this time to educate themselves on the cause of suffrage and organize to take action to acquire the vote. Throughout the campaign, women would meet in their homes, tea rooms, and other public spaces to join forces.



Commemorative Tea Ideas

- Ask women to dress in suffrage colors (purple, gold, and white).
- Serve tea, sandwiches & sweets.
- Goodie Bags could include *How Women Won the Vote Volume 2* or other Women's Rights Information.
- Post your Tea on social media to inspire and connect with other celebrations around the country.
- Name tables after famous locations or suffragists.
- Create biography cards on women suffragists.
- Invite male supporters.

Host a Showing of a Suffrage Film

Choose a film that highlights the struggles and accomplishments of the Women's Suffrage Movement. Partner with your local college campus theater, or women's club to show the film. Invite champions of Women's History to be part of a panel discussion.

Prefer a more intimate gathering? Invite your friends and family over to view the film and use the discussion questions to hold a lively discussion about Women's voting rights then and now.



Viewing Guide with discussion questions:
http://ymiclassroom.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/suffragette_kit.pdf

Make It a Local Event

Parades

The History

March 3, 1913, Alice Paul organized a parade for suffrage through Washington D.C., one day before the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson. The parade hosted 8,000 participants, nine marching bands, 20 floats, and a performance in front of the Treasury Building. As the marchers approached Pennsylvania Avenue, they were blocked by thousands of spectators who were mostly men. The police did not intervene and many marchers were assaulted. Over 100 marchers were hospitalized. The violent assault of the marchers received national attention and gained support for the movement.

How To

- Begin today
- Don't worry about starting small
- Create a local Centennial Coalition
- Identify the best time of year, *ie.* March, Memorial Day, Equality Day, etc.
- Identify organizations that support Women's History
- Contact your local planning committee for input
- Build on your momentum



For more step-by-step directions try this link:
<https://festivalsandevents.com/festival-planning/Parades.shtml>

Short on Time?

For your local parade, create a Women's Suffrage float and decorate with suffrage colors and dress like iconic suffragists.

Visit a Local Museum

- **Women's History of California** <http://womensmuseumca.org/>
- **National Woman's Party** <http://nationalwomensparty.org/>
- **National Voting Museum** <http://nvrmi.com/>

Don't have a local museum to visit?

Create a Temporary Museum

Partner with local historical societies and educational institutions to create exhibits displaying information on the suffrage movement. The displays can be housed at your local mall, library, or public entity that supports women's history.

Collaborate with your local library and bookstores

Author's Corner at local bookstore/library

Ask your local library to create a display that highlights women's suffrage for an entire month.



Image from <http://librarianondisplay.blogspot.com/2015/03/march-she-believed-she-could-so-she-did.html>

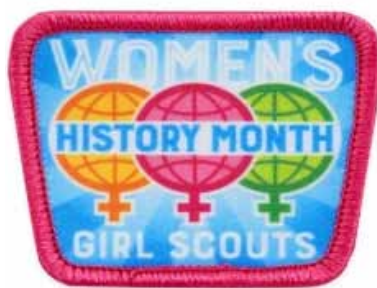
Design a Mural

Work with your local community members, schools, and artist to create a mural that honors the centennial of the vote.



Girls Scouts

The Girl Scouts offers several opportunities to earn a badge related to Women's History. For more information for your Girl Scout troop or to collaborate with the Girl Scouts on a project visit <https://www.girlscouts.org>



Everyday Historians

The National Women's History Project really started as an "everyday historian" project where supporters traveled throughout the nation uncovering and re-discovering photographs, documents, and historical artifacts that expanded our understanding of the historical impact of women. We encourage you to continue this legacy by becoming an "everyday historian." Contribute findings and projects to the Votes for Women National Trail. www.ncwhs.org/index.php/projects/trails/293-votes-for-women-trail

The projects found in this section are great ways to celebrate the history of suffrage and add to the growing database of information. You don't need historical training to participate. There is so much history to be uncovered - every effort counts.

Visit Your Local Archives and Library The History

In truth, the victory of suffrage was a hard won fight that was a culmination of actions both big and small, that were taken by women in every city, county, and state in our country. Without the courageous acts of countless women, the vote would likely never have been won. It's time that these nameless women receive the recognition that they deserve. Your local archive is a great place to discover these women.



Share Your Discoveries

How To

- Visit your local archives.
- Share your vision with the archives' director and staff. They are a great resource.
- Think outside the box; review census data, read newspaper articles, look in phone books, scan images.
- Share your discoveries and the important locations in your town with city officials and historical societies.

Create a map of your local suffrage sites.

- You may want to partner with local schools, historical societies, women's groups, and tourism boards to identify key locations where rallies, teas, and demonstrations were held in your town.
- Once you've identified these important, and likely unknown locations construct a visual representation of spots to visit.
- Distribute copies of the map through bookstores, local libraries, and other businesses that would be interested.
- Post it online.

Possible Funding Sources

- Local Banks
- Local Newspaper
- Bookstore, local business, state libraries, historical societies
- Sell advertisements on the back of the map
- Tourism Board

A great way to get the community involved is to work with your historical society, tourism board, and local volunteers to give tours of your local suffrage sites.

Historical Societies

Ask what they have planned for the 2020 Centennial. Recruit their participation in a coalition.

Keep Informed and Stay Involved

The 2020 Women's Vote Centennial Initiative (WVCI) is the central organizing and information website for programs, projects, and activities for commemorating the Women's Suffrage Centennial, which will provide information and resources to educate the public on the legal and social advances resulting from the amendment, and to stimulate dialogue to address the ongoing fight for women's rights. <https://www.2020centennial.org/about>

Continued from Page 11

Sarah Pugh
Margaretta Forten
Wilmer Atkinson
Eliza Turner
Lucy Anthony
James Mott
Robert Purvis
Hanna Whitall Smith
www.jstor.org/stable/1011990?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents



Sara Algeo

Rhode Island

Defeated 1887
★ **Presidential Suffrage 1917**
Ratified January 6, 1920
Mildred Glines
Bertha Higgins
Elizabeth Buffum Chace
Sara Algeo
Annie Peck
Sophia Little
Esther Abelson
Mary E. Jackson
Frances H. Whipple
Paulina Wright Davis
www.rihs.org/mssinv/mss021.htm

South Carolina

Never voted
Rejected ratification January 28, 1920

Ratified July 1, 1969

Angelina Grimke
Anita Politzer
Virginia Durant Young
Margaret Vale (Mrs. George Howe)
Mrs. John Gary Evans
Hannah Hemphill Coleman
Harriet Powe Lynch
Mrs. E. S. Durant
Charlotta Rollin
Helen E. Vaughan
Sarah Grimke
Susan Pringle Frost
www.statehousereport.com/2015/02/13/womens-suffrage-in-south-carolina/

South Dakota

Defeated 1890, 1898, 1910, 1914, 1916

★ **Passed 1918**

Ratified December 4, 1919

Anna R. Simmons
Emma A. Cramer
Lydia B. Johnson
Mary Shields Pyle
Emma deVoe
Philena Everett Johnson
Della Robinson King
Rose Bower
www.sdhspress.com/journal/south-dakota-history-13-3/woman-suffrage-in-south-dakota-the-final-decade-1911-1920/vol-13-no-3-woman-suffrage-in-south-dakota.pdf
\t "_blank" sdhspress.com



Mary Shields Pyle

Tennessee

Never voted

★ **Presidential Suffrage 1919**
Ratified August 18, 1920

Abby Crawford Milton
Anne Dallas Dudley
Catherine Talty Kenny
Harry T. Burn
J. Frankie Pierce
Lizzie Crozier French
Eleanore McCormack
Sara Barnwell Elliott
Lizzie Crozier-French
Elizabeth Avery Meriwether
Lide Meriwether
Katherine Burch Warner
Sue Shelton White
www.tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=1528



Anne Dallas Dudley

Texas

Never voted
Passed Primary Suffrage 1918
Defeated 1919
Ratified June 28, 1919

Christia Adair
Jane McCallum
Jovita Idar de Juarez
Minnie Fisher Cunningham
Helen Moore
Annette Finnigan
Elizabeth Finnigan
Elizabeth Herndon Potter
J. H. Kirkpatrick
Marie B. Fenwick
Kate Hunter
Edith Hinkle League

Annette Finnigan
Mary Eleanor Brackenridge
www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/viw01

Utah

Became a state with equal suffrage 1896

Ratified October 2, 1919

Emmeline B. Wells
Emily S. Richards
Sarah M. Kimball
Clarissa Smith Williams
Elizabeth A. Hayward
Mrs. Clesson S. Kinney
Hannah Lapish
Lydia Alder
Beulah Storrs Lewis
Eliza R. Snow
www.historytogo.utah.gov/utah_chapters/statehood_and_the_progressive_era/womenssuffrageinutah.html



Emmeline B. Wells

Vermont

Never voted
Ratified February 8, 1921

Clarina Nichols
Lucinda Stone
Lon J. C. Daniels
Fanny B. Fletcher
Amanda Seaver
Grace Sherwood
Laura Moore
Carolyn Scott
Annette W. Parmelee
www.vermonthistory.org/research/research-resources-online/green-mountain-chronicles/women-get-the-vote-1920

Virginia

Never voted
Rejected ratification February 12, 1920

Ratified February 21, 1952
Addie Waites Hunton
Lila Meade Valentine
Maud Jamison
Anna Whitehead Bodeker
Adele Clark

Ellen Glasgow
Mary Johnston
Mary Munford
Jane Porter Barrett
encyclopediavirginia.org/Woman_Suffrage_in_Virginia Woman Suffrage in Virginia



Emma Smith DeVoe

Washington

Defeated 1889, 1898

★ **Passed 1910**

Ratified March 22, 1920

Bertha Knight Landes
Cora Smith Eaton
Emma Smith DeVoe
Adella Parker
Margaret Bayne
May Arkwright Hutton
Mrs. Homer M. Hill
Missouri Hanna
www.washingtonhistory.org/research/whc/milestones/suffrage/



May Arkwright Hutton

West Virginia

Defeated 1916
Ratified March 10, 1920

Harriet B. Jones
Lenna Lowe Yost
Jessie G. Manley
Marie Ames
Mrs. John L. Ruhl
Jesse A. Blotch



Many methods were used to "awaken the voters"

Suffragists leaflet men on a streetcar, probably in New Jersey in 1915.

From the 1912 suffrage campaign in Kansas

The treasurer reported \$37.50 received as membership fees, and \$100, as a gift from Mrs. Catt. This was a small sum to begin a campaign for about 500,000 votes, but all hearts were filled with courage. . . .

"With votes as with most of the dollars – they were not coming unsought, and in order to make sure of them they must be looked for in their own habitat. This the women did on horseback, in wagons, carriages, steam cars and automobiles. They were found in the shops, offices and stores, at the fairs, conventions and Chautauquas, at the theater and the circus, on the farms and the highways, at the fireside and in the streets."

– *The History of Woman Suffrage*, 6/200



Beulah Boyd Ritchie

Eudora Ramsey
Flora Williams
Gale Eibert
Beulah Boyd Ritchie
Irene Bullard
Helen Brandeburg
www.wvculture.org/history/journal_wvh/wvh49-8.html

Wisconsin

Defeated 1912
★ Presidential Suffrage 1919
Ratified June 10, 1919

Ada James
Belle Case LaFollette
Carrie Horton
Fola LaFollette
Gwendolen Brown Willis
Jessie Jack Hooper
Mathilde Franziska Anneke
Olympia Brown
Emma Bascom
Meta Berger
Marion Dudley
Theodora Winton Youmans
digcoll.library.wisc.edu/WIReader/WER0124-1.html

Wyoming

★ Became a state with equal suffrage 1890
Ratified January 27, 1920
Louisa Swain
Amalia Post
Grace Raymond Hebard
Theresa Jenkins
William Bright
John Campbell
Esther Hobart Morris
Mary Atkinson
www.wyohistory.org/encyclopedia/right-choice-wrong-reasons-wyoming-women-win-right-vote

Washington D.C.

Abby Scott Baker
Belva Lockwood
Coralie Franklin Cook
Daisy Lampkin
Ellen Spencer Mussey
Frederick Douglass
Helen Hamilton Gardener
Josephine Bruce



Nannie Helen Burroughs

Charlotte Forten, Sr.
Nannie Helen Burroughs
Nina Evans Allender
Sara Andrews Spencer

Alaska

★ Passed 1913
Became a state with equal suffrage, 1959



Jesse A. Black

Arthur Glendinning Shoup
Earnest B. Collins
Jessie Bloom
Jeannette Drury Clark
www.akhistorycourse.org/governing-alaska/the-territory-of-alaska

Hawaii

Became a state with equal suffrage, 1959
Rosalie Keli'inoi
Wilhelmina Widemann Dowsett
Emma Nawahi
Emma Ahuena Taylor
Mrs. Harry Baldwin
Emma Metcalf Beckley Nakuina
www.angelfire.com/hi2/hawaiiansovereignty/HanifinCitizen2001draft.html



Minnie & Jack Dowsett

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1913 U.S. Senate Testimony**

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VOTE FOR THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

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Closed Captioned
Order #7003

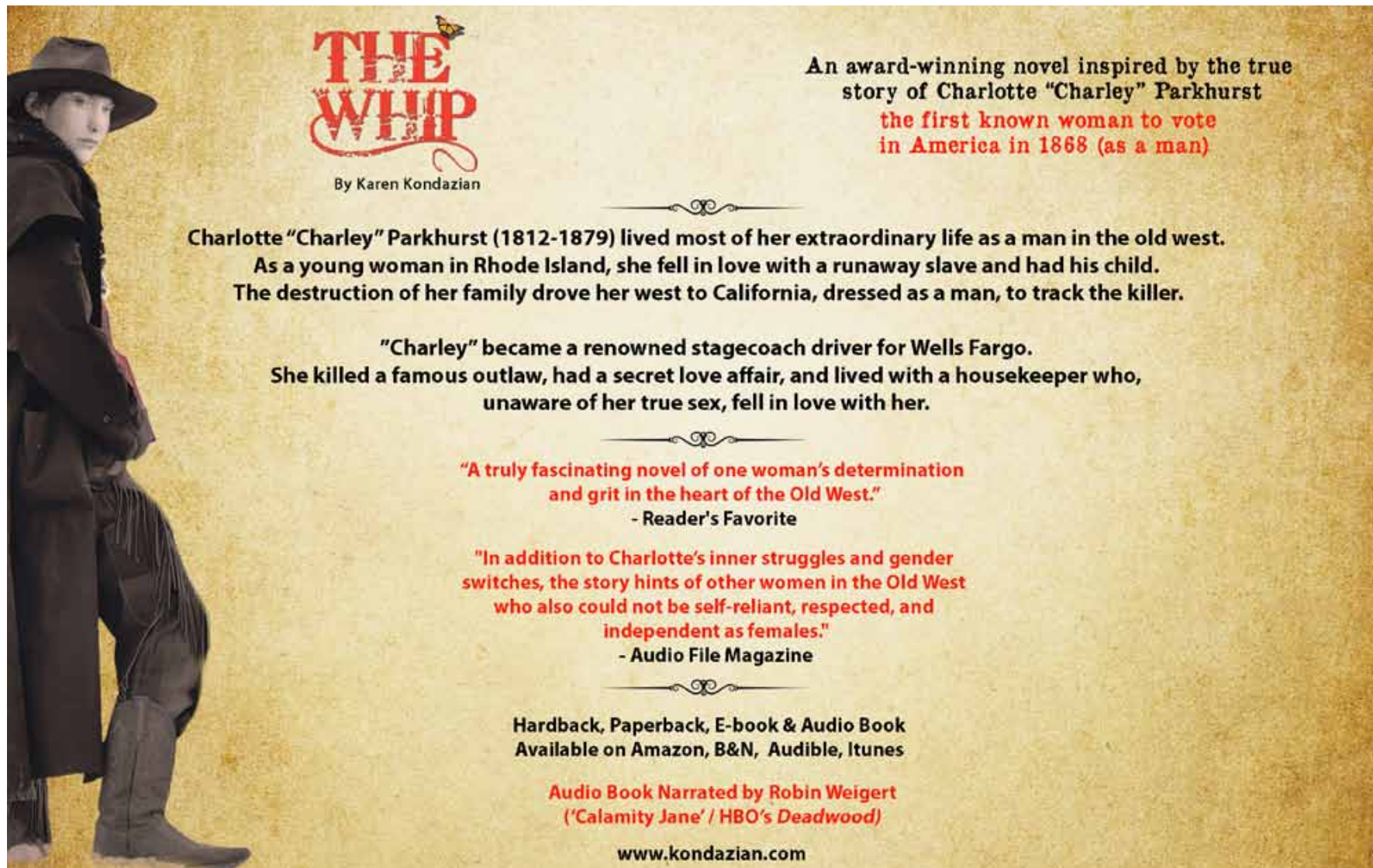
Jocelyn Riley, Producer
HerOwnWords.com
608-271-7083

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joyce@earthmama.org
StandingOnTheShoulders.org



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- Audio File Magazine

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NEW YORK

Continued from Page 5

The NYC Parks Department has approved our statue of suffrage pioneers Stanton and Anthony for location in Central Park. Presently, the Statue Fund is focusing on a major fundraising drive to match the \$500,000 Challenge Grant from New York Life Insurance Company. Access our Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram pages as well media reports on our project from our website: www.monumentalwomen.org.

The Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony Woman Suffrage Movement Monument will honor all those responsible for the largest nonviolent revolution in American history. As part of the design, the statue will include the names of other women whose work was invaluable to winning the vote. A major educational campaign will begin with the unveiling on August 26, 2020 to tell the complete, compelling, and complex women's suffrage story.

Kentucky

The **Kentucky Woman Suffrage Project** (KWSP) is leading the 2020 state-wide effort with parades, exhibits, reenactments, monuments, documentaries, plays and scholarly conferences all in the works for 2019 and 2020. The website, www.kentuckywomansuffrageproject.org, serves as a clearing house for local and statewide suffrage events. KWSP also uses social media to connect and inform people: [facebook.com/KYwomensuffrage](https://www.facebook.com/KYwomensuffrage) and Twitter [@kywomensuffrage](https://twitter.com/kywomensuffrage).

The Project is preparing centennial resources and a digital map of suffrage sites with the National Votes for Women Trail. Contact Randolph Hollingsworth at the University of Kentucky at dolph@uky.edu. See more at: <http://networks.h-net.org/kywomensuffrage>.



Members of the Frankfort, Kentucky, Women Suffrage Centennial Celebration Organization produced "Women & the Vote: The Long Path to the Goal" in September, 2017.

South Dakota

The **Rapid City AAUW** plans to "soft launch" its 2020 programming in March 2019 with a Sally Roesch Wagner talk at the local Humanities Festival of Books. The official kickoff will follow in December with a celebration of the state's ratification of the 19th Amendment. A full range of activities are being scheduled, with a second major commemoration set for August 26, 2020.

North Dakota

The **Women's Network** will build some of its 2020 programming through its popular Feminist First Fridays, which happen monthly at eight locations around the state. These groups plan to purchase children's books about suffrage and schedule readings at local elementary schools, after which the books will be donated to the school libraries. www.ndwomen.org.

Maine

The **Maine State Museum** will open an exhibit on Maine's ratification of the 19th Amendment in March 2019, and a bill will soon be introduced to establish a commission to coordinate Maine's suffrage centennial celebrations. Already, supporters are encouraging the Maine Humanities Council to target small grants toward helping historical societies and libraries plan 2020 activities.

Anne Gass, one of several descendants who have written about their suffragist ancestors, does author talks on her book, **Voting Down the Rose: for Woman Suffrage**. Anne, who is running for state representative in 2018, reports that, "Maine's a big state with a relatively small population (1.3 million) and not a lot of suffrage awareness. So we're doing the best we can with few resources." Anne also does suffrage presentations and promotes a Women's History Speakers Bureau to bring this story to high school students. Contact her at agassmaine@gmail.com, and visit www.florencebrook-whitehouse.com.

Tennessee

Women in Tennessee have been active for years and have set a high bar for the rest of the nation. The **Tennessee Woman Suffrage Centennial Collaborative** has assembled an impressive list of Collaborative Partners and is preparing for the 100th anniversary of women's right to vote by creating resources, planning



events and a teacher's workshop, honoring their state's history, and erecting statues of notable suffragists, <http://www.mtsuhistpres.org/tennessee-woman-suffrage-centennial-collaborative>. A privately funded **Tennessee Woman Suffrage Monument** was unveiled on August 26, 2016, in Nashville's Centennial Park, tnsuffragemonument.org, and ten years earlier, the Suffrage Coalition erected another life-size, bronze statue featuring three Tennessee suffragists at Market Square Mall. Legislator Harry Burn and his mother Febb are next to be honored with a statue at Market Square in Knoxville, <http://suffragecoalition.org/burn-memorial>.



Maryland

Women legislators (above) in Maryland created the **Commission on the Commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the Passage of the 19th Amendment** to the U.S. Constitution in 2013 to commemorate the events that occurred in Maryland. Members and volunteers have since inventoried suffrage sites, developed a strategy to encourage tourism, and fostered collaboration between federal, state, county and municipal organizations around the centennial.

On March 3, 2018, Maryland unveiled a new highway marker which recognizes the women from across the nation to Congress who gathered in Hyattsville on July 31, 1913. Filling 60 automobiles, suffragists motored to the capital and delivered petitions demanding the immediate action to the Senate.



Unveiling the Hyattsville, MD, suffrage highway marker.

Minnesota

The **Minnesota League of Women Voters**, the Minnesota Women's Consortium, and Zeta Phi Beta are meeting with legislators about submitting a bill establishing a Minnesota state commission. A group of volunteers is also focused on raising awareness of the state's ratification centennial in September 2019. Minnesota was the 15th state to ratify, passing the legislation in a special session on September 8, 1919. Contact Tom Mortenson at internetmort@yahoo.com.

Montana

Montana Women's History offers great resources including an idea sheet on how to celebrate women's history in your state. Women's History Matters is a project of the Montana Historical Association. <http://montanawomenshistory.org/how-to-celebrate/>.

Illinois

In Illinois, several projects are underway for the 2020 Suffrage Anniversary. **The Evanston Women's History Project**, Frances Willard House Museum, and Shorefront Legacy Center have created the first annual Tour Evanston Women's History Map. The 2018 map will highlight fifteen women's history sites throughout Evanston and will provide a fun, informative and relevant summer activity for self-guided walking, biking and driving tours.

Researchers are also working on documenting Illinois women who were involved with the National American Woman Suffrage Association for the Women and Social Movements website, and are collecting site-specific information for the National Collaborative for Women's History Sites' Votes for Women Trail. We have also formed a committee with the League of Women Voters of Illinois to begin planning for a statewide commemoration of the anniversary that will include many other partners. Visit <http://evanstonwomen.org>.

Washington

The Washington state legislature has just created a Women's Commission to prepare for the 2020 centennial. The Washington Women's History Consortium is

overseeing the updating of resources developed originally for their state suffrage centennial. The Washington State Archives has updated a poster created for that centennial. Visit <http://www.washingtonhistory.org/research/whc/>

Arizona

AZ Celebrates the 19th Amendment is a non-profit organization dedicated to honoring the women of the suffrage, feminist and civil rights movements, and inspiring women to get involved in the political process and leadership roles.

AZ Celebrates the 19th Amendment hosts a grand celebration event every year on Equality Day, August 26th. Dedicated committee members put together a program of well-known speakers, highlight women who are running for office and elected officials with a Parade of Runners, and provide tabling, networking, music and a dessert reception.



The event has grown to over 600+ attendees in only three years and members are excited to be working toward an epic 100th Anniversary Event in 2020. Celebrate with your friends and Arkansas representatives on August 26th.

Visit [AZCelebrates19thAmendment](https://www.facebook.com/AZCelebrates19thAmendment) on Facebook

Pennsylvania



Vision 2020 is a national women's equality coalition operating out of Drexel University in Philadelphia. Throughout the suffrage centennial year, Vision 2020 will host Women 100 to illuminate the historical contributions of women and set the agenda for the 21st century. The centennial will be celebrated through several events in Philadelphia and beyond in 2020, including:

- An interactive women's history exhibit
- A caravan to transport a copy of the Declaration of Sentiments from Seneca Falls, New York, to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

- A voting competition among the states to turn out a record number of women in the 2020 national elections, plus
- Forums and panel discussions, concerts, art exhibitions and more.

Every year, Vision 2020 hosts a National Congress involving delegates and allies from every state, a Toast to Tenacity on Women's Equality Day, and a HERstory scavenger hunt that inspires girls and boys to find the underrepresented stories of women. <http://drexel.edu/vision2020/> and <https://equalityinsight.wordpress.com/>. Vision2020 has also posted a Educator's Guide online to help K-12 educators address women's equality.

Missouri

The **Missouri History Museum** will feature a 2020 exhibit titled "We Demand: Groundbreaking St. Louis Women" from April 4, 2020-May 9, 2021. The League of Women Voters and Public Library in St. Louis, Missouri, restaged the great "walkless" parade in September 2016. The commemoration featured a parade, awards and a Celebrate the Vote Festival, www.celebratethevotefestival.com.

Michigan

Amy Elliott Bragg is visiting the graves of Michigan women who fought for voting rights. Blog: nighttrain-todetroit.com/2016/11/23/two-weeks-nearly-40-suffragists-later/



**National
Woman's Party**
at Belmont-Paul Women's Equality
National Monument

Washington D.C.

The capital is paying attention to the upcoming centennial, with representatives of federal institutions already planning and meeting together. Institutions including the National Archives archives.gov, Library of Congress loc.gov, National Portrait Gallery npg.si.edu, National Park Service nps.gov, the Smithsonian americanhistory.si.edu and others are developing plans for displays and exhibitions related to the suffrage centennial. Check out their individual websites for updates.

In addition, institutions like the Library of Congress and the National Archives have excellent online resources available including original documents, lesson plans, photographs, and exhibits on the women's rights movement.



National suffrage leader Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, National Portrait Gallery

The **Belmont-Paul Women's Equality National Monument**, nps.gov/bepa/index.htm, is the closest thing yet to a museum on American suffragists, complete with marble busts, paintings, and historic heirlooms. Most belong to the **National Woman's Party**, www.NationalWomansParty.org, formed during the suffrage movement and housed in the same building.

In May 2018, the NWP started a Centennial Book Talk Series in partnership with East City Bookshop. The series will offer talks by women's equality authors bi-monthly and will also announce a big event around June 2019, so keep in touch.

The NWP and the National Park Service produced an Activity Book on How to Be a Junior Suffragist: www.nps.gov/nama/learn/kidsyouth/upload/BEPA_Junior_Suffragist_Book.pdf.

The **National Portrait Gallery** is creating an exhibition, "Votes for Women: An American Awakening, 1840-1920," which will be on view in Washington, D.C. from March 1, 2019 to January 5, 2020. A comprehensive history of the American Suffrage Movement, the exhibition will feature approximately 105 objects including portraits of the influential leaders along with significant ephemeral culture such as suffrage posters, banners, photographs, postcards and more. The exhibition will be accompanied by a fully-illustrated catalogue featuring scholarly essays.

The **Newseum**, also in the capital, has created an online exhibit utilizing their historic newspaper collection entitled, "Women, Their Rights and Nothing Less: The First Amendment and the Women's Suffrage Movement," newseum.org/collection/womens-suffrage-edcollection.

Non-governmental organizations are also laying plans to recognize this historic anniversary. Stay up to date with the **League of Women Voters**, lwv.org, American Association of University Women, aauw.org, and other longstanding and newly formed groups focused on women as well as those focused on American history, democracy and the Constitution.

The **National Women's History Museum**, www.nwhm.org, has created an educational online resource center that highlights key aspects of how women won the right to vote. "Crusade for the Vote" examines the women's right movement from the early Republic era through the

passage of the 19th Amendment. It contains short articles on various aspects of the Suffrage Movement, biographies of key figures, guiding questions, lesson plans, and primary sources. Visit CrusadeForTheVote.org. Additional resources will be added.

The NWHM also sponsored a nationwide study to find out what teachers are teaching. Now, they are preparing helpful student/teacher resources to increase visibility of women in the classrooms. Learn more at www.womenshistory.org/social-studies-standards. The NWHM is also launching a feasibility study for an innovative suffrage traveling multimedia exhibit using augmented reality technology to inspire students and young adults. Learn more at www.womenshistory.org/suffrage-centennial-traveling-exhibit.

The **One Woman, One Vote Film Festival** will celebrate the Centennial of American women winning the right to vote and the power of each woman's voice to elevate the voices of all. A coalition of women in the film industry is planning the festival to showcase



documentaries, features, and new media about women's rights and influence in politics, business, arts, culture, science, and more. The Festival will launch in March 2020 in Washington, D.C and selected films will travel nationwide.

The Congressional Commission formed to study the potential for an **American Museum for Women's History** in 2016 called for the creation of a pan-institutional Smithsonian Women's History Initiative. The idea is to hire and place women's history curators in key museums and support exhibits showcasing American women's contributions to our country's story. The goal of the Initiative is to build momentum and grassroots support for constructing a permanent museum in a prominent location in the Capital. <https://support.si.edu/site/SPageNavigator/womenshistory.html/womenshistory>.

Discover American Women's History

"**Discover American Women's History Online**" is a fabulous resource on suffrage and many other topics maintained by Ken Middleton at Middle Tennessee State University's Walker Library. Includes excellent links to a wide variety of collections. digital.mtsu.edu/cdm/search/collection/women/searchterm/suffrage/mode/all/order/nosort/page/1.

Women and Social Movements in the United States

Women and Social Movements in the United States, the online subscription journal and database, <http://womhist.alexanderstreet.com>, accessible through many libraries, is creating an Online Biographical Dictionary of the Woman Suffrage Movement. Volunteers are writing brief sketches of more than 2,500 suffragists active with the National American Woman Suffrage Association between 1900 and 1920. The goal is to have the Dictionary ready for 2020.

The WSM is looking for individuals interested in researching and writing one or more biographical sketches (roughly 500 words) and faculty members interested in having their students prepare biographical sketches. Our academic advisors will review and copyedit. Project Director Tom Dublin will arrange for the publication on the website and will give author credit to all writers. He has already led efforts to document black suffragists and members of the National Woman's Party. The Biographical Dictionary will be made publicly accessible in September 2018. If you are interested, please send an email to tdublin@binghamton.edu.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton Virtual Reality Tour

In 2017, the biography of women's rights pioneer Elizabeth Cady Stanton became a free Google virtual reality Expedition. It was created by Coline Jenkins, Stanton's great-great granddaughter, and Debra Kolsrud to share Stanton's legacy and inspire social justice activism today. To access the "**Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Women's Rights**" tour, log in to a current gmail account, search for "Google Expeditions," and download the free app (not available for laptops).



Cardboard V-R boxes are available for purchase so students can view the tour as "explorers" while the teacher reads aloud the text (see photo) as "guide" for the downloaded tours. This YouTube video is about Google Expeditions: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UuceLtGjDWY>. Here is a link for downloading the free app: <https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/expeditions/id1131711060>.

National Votes for Women Trail

The **National Votes for Women Trail**, a grassroots project of the National Collaborative for Women's History Sites, nwHP.org, is identifying sites from all over

our country to tell the untold story of suffrage for all women, of all ethnicities. We currently have 32 State Coordinators and over 750 sites on our database.



Our goal is 1,000 by the end of 2018. Our database will then become a mobile-friendly website that will be searchable and accessible to all. Join us and research sites related to suffragists in your area and enter your data (instructions can also be found at this link). <http://ncwhs.org/index.php/projects/trails/293-votes-for-women-trail#help>. The Collaborative is also working with the Pomeroy Foundation to install suffrage-related roadside markers at historic sites throughout the country. Suggestions? Email: info@ncwhs.org.

Boston Women's Heritage Trail

"Remember the ladies," stated Abigail Adams in 1776. In the two centuries since, neither John Adams nor generations of men that followed did much to remember or commemorate the numerous women who helped mold the New Republic, even in Boston. This began to change when a group of teachers, librarians and students brainstormed and inaugurated the **Boston Women's Heritage Trail** in 1989. We have continued to restore women to their rightful place by uncovering, chronicling and disseminating information about the women who have made lasting contributions to the City of Boston. Our talks and neighborhoods trails are available on our website and by smart phone app. A printed trail guide can also be ordered, <http://bwht.org>.

Additional Resources

There is much more available on the women's suffrage movement than ever before. Search and you will find. The **National Women's History Project** (www.nwHP.org) offers many resources online, including a 32-page list of books by and about suffragists, films, products, state links and suffragists' names, *How Women Won the Vote*, Additional Print and Online Woman Suffrage Resources.



Volume 1 of this Gazette is also online, http://www.nwHP.org/wp-content/uploads/gazette_How-Women-Won-Vote-.pdf. Information from an earlier Gazette, *Women Win the Vote*, is available along with short biographies of 75 suffragists, a timeline, article, history and more at <http://mith.umd.edu/WomensStudies/ReadingRoom/History/Vote.html>.

American Journalism, A Journal of Media History, has created a very interesting **Women's Suffrage and the Media** "database and resource site" full of leads to multi-media primary and secondary sources.

Turning Point Suffragist Memorial Association

Turning Point Suffragist Memorial Association is raising funds to build a national women's suffrage memorial near Washington D.C. The park-like site will commemorate the millions of suffragists who fought for more than seven decades to win the vote for American women. Turning Point's mission is "to educate, inspire and empower present and future generations to remain vigilant in the quest for equal rights." A leadership Institute for girls is also planned. The memorial dedication will coincide with the centennial anniversary of ratification of the 19th Amendment in August 2020. www.suffragistmemorial.org.

The Association is seeking sympathetic individuals to join our National Board and represent Turning Point in their respective states. Turning Point is a non-profit



institution and naming rights in the memorial park are available. Contact Pat Wirth at pwirth@suffragistmemorial.org. Also check out their "Suffragist of the Month."

They will publish a special issue in April 2019. <http://suffrageandthemedial.org/>. Another useful site is <https://www.cliohistory.org/click/>.

Answers to the ERA TEST (from page 21)

- 1. False.** The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) was designed to guarantee equal legal rights for all American citizens regardless of sex.
- 2. False.** Although the Supreme Court has extended some protection against sex discrimination under the 14th amendment, it is not the same robust protection extended to other forms of discrimination such as race discrimination. Moreover, because the 14th does not explicitly ensure gender equality, some conservative Supreme Court justices, such as former Justice Antonin Scalia, read the current Constitution as providing no protection whatsoever against sex discrimination.
- 3. True.** The Madison Amendment - the 27th Amendment - was ratified in 1992, 203 years after it was first introduced, thus setting the precedent that ratification can occur many years after an amendment is introduced. ERA Unfinished Business from Alice Paul (see <https://youtu.be/5dyWVGyn8Bs>)
- 4. True.** ERA Fact sheet from 2012 poll for Daily Kos and SEIU found that 91% of Americans believed men and women should have equal rights affirmed by the Constitution.
- 5. True.** ERA Fact sheet opinion poll found that 72% of Americans believed that the Constitution already guaranteed equal protection to men and women.

ERA on the Move

The ERA: Suffragists' Unfinished Work



In 1923, coming on the heels of the ratification of the 19th Amendment and women finally winning the right to vote, Alice Paul, Crystal Eastman and others at the National Woman's Party came together to draft an Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) to the Constitution that would broadly prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex. The Amendment, then known as the Lucretia Mott Amendment, read "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction." Alice Paul subsequently rewrote the ERA to model the language of the 15th and 19th Amendments: "Equality of Rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex". Unfortunately, Paul and Eastman's zeal for gender equality wasn't supported politically and it would be years before the amendment would garner support nationally.

Between 1940 and 1972, the ratification of the ERA amendment would be placed on both the Democratic and Republican platforms when the two parties believed the ERA could elicit the female vote in support of their party.

During the 1970s, a new wave of support for the ERA moved the amendment through the House and the Senate by huge majorities and was signed in 1972 by President Nixon. Several states maneuvered to be the first to ratify the amendment and in the end Hawaii would earn that distinction. From there, one state after another ratified the amendment until fierce

opposition, led by Phyllis Schlafly halted forward progress. Fears of the ERA wreaking havoc on the notion of "traditional" family values, convinced enough people to end their support for the amendment and along with it, constitutional protection for women.

Deadline Extended

As the 70s came to a close, 35 states ratified the amendment within the deadline imposed by Congress. The ratification deadline would later be extended to 1982 but no additional states ratified by then and thus the amendment did not receive the requisite 38 states needed for ratification and never actually became part of the Constitution.

14th Amendment

Many people today believe that the Constitution fully protects from gender discrimination either under the 14th amendment or the ERA amendment. However, the ERA was never ratified and, although the Supreme Court has extended some protection against sex discrimination under the 14th amendment, it is not the same robust protection extended to prohibit other forms of discrimination such as race discrimination.

Moreover, because the 14th does not explicitly ensure gender equality, some conservative Supreme Court justices, such as former Justice Antonin Scalia, read the current Constitution as providing no protection whatsoever against sex discrimination.

Without explicit constitutional protection, the rights of women are at the mercy of any given political climate, as sex equality statutes such as Title IX or the Equal Pay Act can be changed by the Congress at any time or weakly enforced by presidential administrations that are hostile to women's equality.

Ensuring that women's rights withstand the ebb and flow of politics, the ratification of the ERA is a necessary addition to the Constitution.

Nevada Ratification

During the decades following the original fervor for ratification, the fight for ratification of the ERA continued in some states that did not ratify it. Then, in 2017, Nevada's ratification of the ERA breathed new hope into the movement. Illinois has just passed the ERA becoming the 37th State. Only one more is needed to meet the 3/4 majority needed to amend the Constitution. Several other states including Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, and Arizona have seen a great deal of activity around the ERA. This exciting development means that the long fought for ratification may be finally be reached.

Uncertain Future

Once 38 states have ratified the ERA, then as Jen Deaderick, who is writing a new book on the history of the Equal Right Amendment and the founded the Equal Rights Amendment Facebook page says, "then the fun would start." Congress would then need to overturn or retroactively ap-

ply the 1982 deadline. Supporters of the "3-state strategy" analogize to the history of the 27th Amendment which set conditions for congressional pay raises. Although first proposed by Congress in 1789, it was not ratified by the requisite number of states until 203 years later in 1992. In contrast, the ERA ratification period of 36 years likely meets the Supreme Court requirement of a "sufficiently contemporaneous" consensus. Another hurdle is the fact that several states have since rescinded their ratification of the ERA. However, it is unclear if such actions are legally binding. **Now, more than ever, the ERA needs our support.**

The power of social media has proven to be quite effective in recent years. Facebook, in particular, has allowed diverse groups, spread across geographical areas to stay informed of which states are drafting legislation in support of the ERA.

As we've seen with the Women's March and the #metoo movement, there is much that can be accomplished when we come together to bring about change. We encourage you to stay informed regarding the progress of the ERA, as well as, share with your family and friends all the benefits that come with ratifying this much needed amendment.

JOIN the EFFORT
www.eracoalition.org

CAN YOU NAME THESE ERA SUPPORTERS?



Answers in bottom right column.

Photo: Jo Freeman www.jofreeman.com

Amending the Constitution is Complicated Business

“I never doubted that equal rights was the right direction. Most reforms, most problems are complicated. But to me there is nothing complicated about ordinary equality.”
-Alice Paul



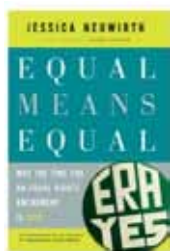
Test Your ERA Knowledge

1. The ERA would benefit only women. **T or F**
2. The Era is unnecessary because women are already protected by the 14th Amendment. **T or F**
3. If three more states ratify the ERA, it could stand up in court because of the deadline issued for ratification. **T or F**
4. In 2012, 91% of Americans believed that men and women should have equal rights affirmed by the Constitution. **T or F**
5. In 2001, an opinion poll stated 72% of Americans believed the Constitution already guaranteed equal protection to men and women. **T or F**

Answers on Page 19

The **Equal Rights Amendment** website is a project of the Alice Paul Institute (API) whose mission is to increase public awareness of Alice Paul (1885-1977), and to promote the empowerment of young women leaders. This website offers information on “**Equal Rights Amendment: Unfinished Business**” and other ERA resources.

equalrightsamendment.org



Equal Means Equal by Jessica Neuwirth

In her book, **Equal Means Equal**, Jessica Neuwirth highlights why the ERA is so imperative for securing equal rights for women. Through the topics of pay equity, pregnancy discrimination and violence against women it becomes evident that until the ERA is amended, women will not know true equality under the law.

The **NOW Foundation** focuses on a broad range of women's rights issues. Visit their website for **Social Media toolkits** and up-to-date information on the ERA and other women's rights issues.



ERA CHRONOLOGY

1920 The 19th Amendment is ratified

1923 Alice Paul drafted the ERA and introduced it to Congress

1923-1971 The ERA is presented during Congressional sessions, but never voted on

1972 ERA passed by the necessary 2/3 votes in the House and Senate and Endorsed by President Nixon

1972-1977 35 of the necessary 38 states had ratified the ERA

1977 National Women's Conference - First Ladies Lobby for ERA

1978 Congress expands ERA deadline for three years. President Carter signs the extension into law

1982 The date for ratification established by Congress expired.

2017 January Women's March

2017 #metoo went viral and Times' Up Movement received global attention

2017 Nevada becomes the 36th State to ratify the ERA

2017-2020 A coalition of equality organizations works to secure the ratification of the ERA

2018 Illinois Senate passes the ERA (still needs passage in IL House.)

ERA SUPPORTERS

(From left to right)

Congresswoman Bella Abzug (D, NY), First Lady Rosalynn Carter, Former First Ladies Betty Ford and Lady Bird Johnson, Lynda Johnson Robb, Mia Angelou, and Coretta Scott King

ERA

“Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.”



Nevertheless She Persisted

The 72-year campaign to secure voting rights for women is the quintessential definition of *Nevertheless She Persisted*. Three generations of Americans working from generation to generation with strength, tenacity and courage overcoming great obstacles to be able to win the right for women in the United States to be able to vote.

Nevertheless She Persisted Stickers 20 full-colored, gold foiled stickers 2"x 2" \$6.99 Product # 2030

2018 Women's History Poster celebrating the theme and Honorees. 18" x 24" \$8.95 #2021

Nevertheless She Persisted Bookmarks Logo on front and 2018 Honorees listed on back 2"x 8" 25 per pack \$3.99 #2019

2018 Women's History Gazette 20-page newspaper focuses on the 2018 theme, and NWHP Honorees. Excellent for events or classroom. 25 copies for \$10 #2025

Nevertheless She Persisted Lapel Pin

Full color on white cloisonné. Military clutch fastener. 1" Square Made in USA Gift Boxed \$8.95 #2020

Nevertheless Phone Wallet Blue silicon/white Imprint. Double Pouch. Adhesive on back 2.5"w x 4"h \$3.99 #2019



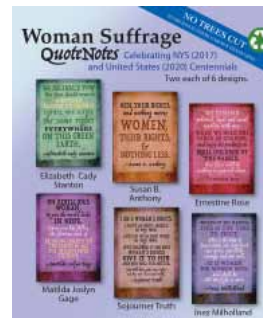
NOTECARDS

Your Persistence is Inspiring

A card to send throughout the year to honor friends and family. 6 cards 5"x7" with envelopes, Gift box \$8.95 #2032



Our History is Our Strength Notecards. Design based on the National Women's History Project's logo. 6 cards 5" x 7" with envelopes Gift box \$8.95 #1034



Suffrage Quote Notes

Inspirational quotes by six different feminists with brief bio and photo of the person are on the back. 2 each of 6 designs 5" x 7" 12 notecards with envelopes, Gift box \$19.00 #2031

Women's Equality Day Kits August 26th

2018 Women's Equality Day Program Kit #2029 \$39.95



Everything you need for an educational, entertaining and successful Women's Equality Day Program in one convenient kit. This kit makes it easy to present an informative program at your workplace, community group, or civic organization.

All items in this kit are available individually

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How Women Won the Vote Power Point. Exciting 15-20 minute Power-Point CD presentation with 44 images with script that emphasizes the grit and determination of American suffragists winning the right to vote. #5158 \$14.95

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25 Women's Equality Day Bookmarks 8"x 2" #0298 \$5.95

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

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

How Women Won the Vote Gazette #1006 24-Page Newspaper 25 copies for \$10.00

Celebrating Women and Democracy Kit #0100 \$39.95



All items are available individually

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

Celebrating Women Winning the Vote Poster - This classic image commemorates the passage of the 19th Amendment to the US Constitution. 18" by 24" #1033 \$5.95

Woman Suffrage Poster key individuals and events of the 72-year campaign to win the vote. Printed in the suffrage colors of purple, white, and gold. #0902 18" x 24" \$4.98

Celebrate Women Bookmarks 7"x 2" #7980 \$2.98 Featuring: Wilma Mankiller, Dolores Huerta, Eleanor Roosevelt, Yoshiko Unchida, Barbara Jordan

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

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

How Women Won the Vote Gazette #2022 20-page newspaper 25 Copies for \$10.00

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

"FAILURE IS IMPOSSIBLE" BRACELET



Susan B. Anthony ended her last public speech with the belief that when people of good heart and purpose work together — "Failure is Impossible."

Polished Nickel-Plated Cuff

Bracelet 6-5/8" x 1/2" Debossed with purple color fill. Gift box with quotation information. #2323 \$15.95

NWHP HERITAGE PIN



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

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2020 CENTENNIAL LAPEL PIN



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

POSTERS

Equality Timeline Poster Set



Timeline for Equality

This NWHP exclusive 10-poster set illustrates 120 significant events on the road to equality. Panels feature historical photos and memorabilia. Produced with the Feminist Majority Foundation. Each poster is 11" x 17".

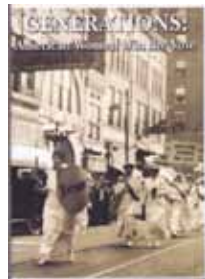
TIMELINE FOR EQUALITY #8999 \$24.95

Living the Legacy Poster



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

GENERATIONS: American Women Win the Vote



For 72 years, generations of women from every state, race and religion fought for the right to vote, culminating with victory in Tennessee 12 min #0000 \$29.95



Votes for Women

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

CA Women Win the Vote



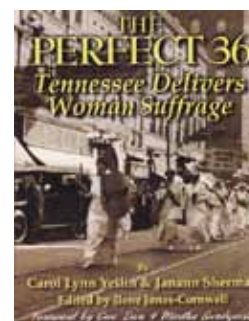
Includes the history, personalities, art & foundation of civil rights here & throughout the world. 39-min. DVD #8888 \$39.95

DVD'S & BOOKS



Marching with Aunt Susan: Susan B. Anthony and the Fight for Women's Suffrage

Beautifully illustrated with full-color gouache paintings and oversize format. 38 Pages Gr. K-3 #1483 \$16.95



The Perfect 36: Tennessee Delivers Woman Suffrage

Yellin and Sherman bring to life the struggle of suffragists to earn women the right to vote which culminated with the final vote needed for ratification in the legislature. Paperback 160 Pgs. #0036 \$24.95

Votes for Women Poster



Votes for Women #0840

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

#0840 \$4.98

ROSIE THE RIVETER

The Patriotic Embodiment of Women's History

"We Can Do It!" Poster #0101

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

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Rosie Note Cards #1910

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Rosie Lunch Box #1528

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

Magnet #1517

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





Winning the Vote:

The Triumph of the American Woman Suffrage Movement

Robert P. J. Cooney, Jr.

Winning the Vote presents the whole story, from Seneca Falls to Ratification, from Susan B. Anthony to Alice Paul – including Lucy Stone and Anna Howard Shaw and Ida B. Wells and John Braly and many more. Over 75 leading suffragists are pictured and profiled, and hundreds of photographs and illustrations, many in full color, make the vibrant movement come alive.

Winning the Vote is an elegant, oversize clothbound treasure with 496 pages, nearly one thousand images, and an easy to follow text that makes women’s great victory accessible to all ages.

The book was named one of the “5 Best Books” on the suffrage movement by The Wall Street Journal. It has won rave reviews from scholars, activists, and readers like K.D. in Ohio who just wrote, “**Winning the Vote** is just beautiful – a sumptuous pleasure to look through and read.”

Order your copy today and consider donating copies to local schools and libraries to prepare for the upcoming suffrage centennial.

ORDER TODAY FROM NWHP.ORG

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Go to the www.nwhp.org web store 707-636-2888 email: nwhp@nwhp.org

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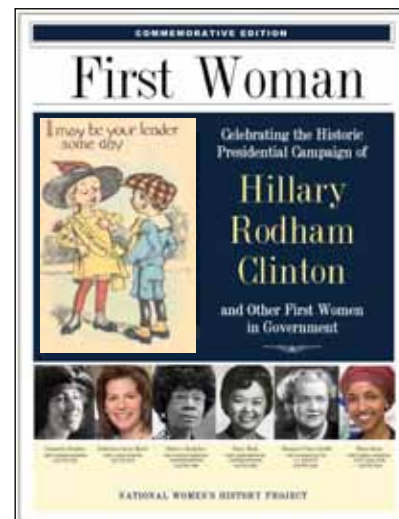
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