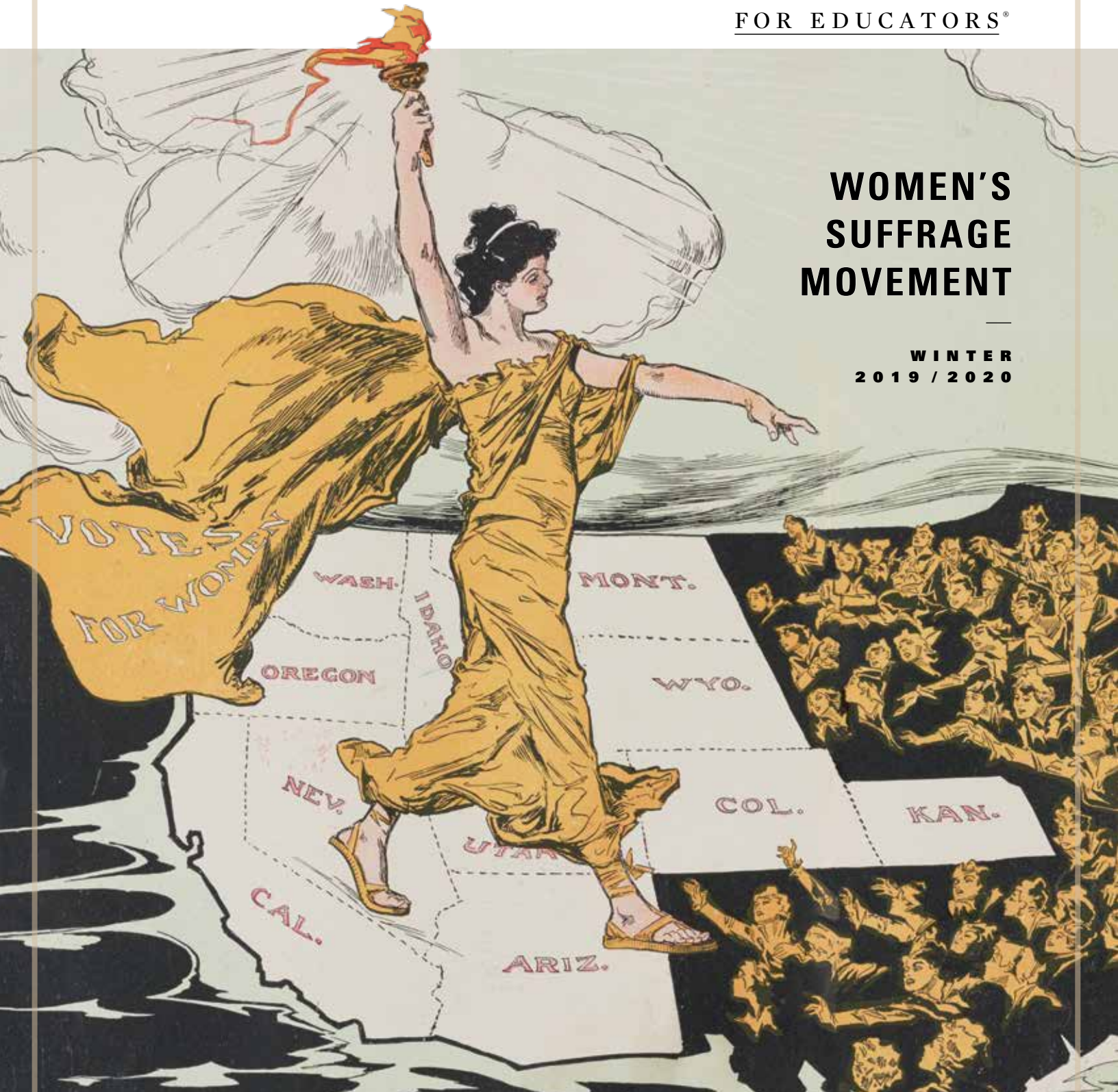


Idea Book

FOR EDUCATORS®

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

WINTER
2019 / 2020



LIBRARY
LIBRARY
OF CONGRESS

H
HISTORY

SHALL NOT BE DENIED:
WOMEN FIGHT *for the* VOTE



“
 The question is
 often asked,
 'What does woman
 want, more than
 she enjoys?
 What is she seeking
 to obtain?
 Of what rights
 is she deprived?
 What privileges
 are withheld from her?'
 I answer, she asks
 nothing as favor, but as
 right, she wants to be
 acknowledged a moral,
 responsible being.
 She is seeking not to be
 governed by laws, in the
 making of which
 she has no voice.
 ”

— Lucretia Mott,
Discourse on Woman, 1849

The Library of Congress and HISTORY® are honored to join in commemorating the 100th anniversary of the passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as well as the campaign for women's voting rights that lasted more than seven decades. This centennial offers an opportunity for us to learn about and commemorate the experiences, commitment and accomplishments of our predecessors. To that end, we present this special edition of the *Idea Book for Educators*®. It is a companion to the Library of Congress exhibition *Shall Not Be Denied: Women Fight for the Vote* and features ideas for teaching with primary sources in a variety of media. The exhibition and teaching materials offer powerful testimony to the individuals — the changemakers with whom we are familiar as well as those lesser-known participants — whose courage, perseverance, savvy, creativity and hope secured voting rights for American women.

Dr. Carla Hayden
 Librarian of Congress



04

WOMEN FIGHT FOR THE VOTE

An Overview of the Women's Suffrage Movement



12 A TIMELINE OF THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT



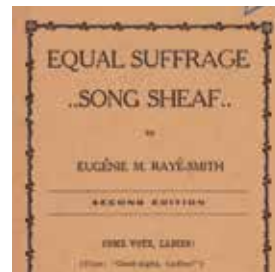
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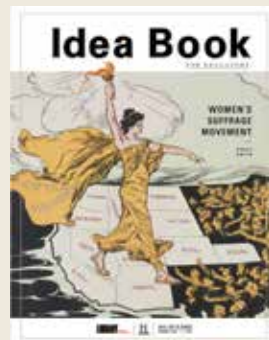
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PICKETING SUFFRAGISTS ARE ARRESTED IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE:
loc.gov/resource/mnwp.160038/



WORKERS AT THE WEEKLY JOURNAL *THE SUFFRAGIST*:
loc.gov/resource/mnwp.160082/

“ I CONSIDER MYSELF THE FIRST WOMAN VICTIM AFTER THE RATIFICATION OF THE NINETEENTH AMENDMENT NORTH OF THE MASON & DIXON LINE. ”

—Mary Church Terrell, 1920

COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Primary sources are powerful teaching tools! Photographs, letters, maps, music, newspapers and more not only capture student attention but they also inspire, fascinate and engage even the most reluctant learners. The Library of Congress Teaching with Primary Sources Program (TPS) harnesses this power by working in collaboration with school districts, universities, libraries, cultural institutions and foundations to help teachers use the Library's vast collection of digitized primary sources to enrich their classroom instruction. TPS provides educators with both methods and materials that help spark student curiosity, build content knowledge, encourage critical thinking and motivate further research.

This special edition of *The Idea Book for Educators*® introduces such materials — select primary sources related to women's suffrage — and provides suggestions about how the materials can be used in the classroom. The photographs, newspapers, sheet music, speeches and manuscripts featured on the following pages introduce multiple aspects of the movement and some of the people involved. These resources complement and enhance a vast array of other topics presented

on the Library's website for teachers: loc.gov/teachers. From primary source sets to lesson plans and other classroom materials, they are teacher-tested, free of charge and designed to meet curriculum standards.

By no means does this volume capture every possible detail, nor does it include every teachable primary source related to women's suffrage, but we hope that it will inspire educators to further explore the Library's collections, teach with primary sources and encourage students to conduct original research.

This *Idea Book for Educators*, also available online at aenetworks.com/ideabook, was inspired by the Library of Congress commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the 19th Amendment and the *Shall Not Be Denied: Women Fight for the Vote* exhibition: loc.gov/exhibitions/women-fight-for-the-vote/about-this-exhibition.

For more information on the free teacher resources and professional development opportunities — including webinars, blogs, teacher institutes and more — offered by the Library of Congress and our TPS partners across the country, visit our website for teachers: loc.gov/teachers.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

AN OVERVIEW OF THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT



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FOR THE VOTE

INTRODUCTION

The campaign for women's voting rights in the United States lasted more than seven decades. Considered the largest reform movement in U.S. history, its participants believed that securing the vote was essential to achieving women's economic, social and political equality. Culminating 100 years ago with the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, the fight for women's suffrage was not for the fainthearted. Determined women organized, lobbied, paraded, petitioned, lectured and picketed for years. Suffragists were ridiculed, patronized and dismissed by opponents — and yet they persisted. Some suffragists were assaulted and endured the harsh confines of prison for daring to claim rights equal to men, but they would not be denied.

The movement questioned the country's commitment to democracy; exposed the nation's longstanding class, regional and racial divides; and challenged existing gender stereotypes. Arguments and strategies for and against women's suffrage varied over time and place. Proponents

forged uneasy alliances and overcame countless controversies. Although few of the women who began the suffrage campaign before the Civil War lived long enough to witness its final victory in August 1920, their work was carried on by their daughters, granddaughters and other women they had inspired, nurtured and taught. Their collective story is one of courage, perseverance, savvy, creativity and hope — and it is a story that continues to inspire women today.

#ShallNotBeDenied

SENECA FALLS AND BUILDING A MOVEMENT, 1776–1890

Notions of equality that inspired America's war for independence from Great Britain brought only modest and fleeting change to the status of women, most of whom remained "civilly dead." Women had no legal identity separate from their husbands, and it wasn't until well into the 19th century that women were able to sign contracts, own property, obtain access to education, obtain divorces easily and gain custody of their children after divorce. The desire to address this inequality and challenge the country to live up to its revolutionary promises led to a two-day convention in Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848, where 300 women and men gathered to debate Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Declaration of Sentiments. Modeled after the

A SUFFRAGIST DRESSED AS COLUMBIA, THE GODDESS PERSONIFYING AMERICA, AT THE 1913 MARCH IN WASHINGTON, D.C.: [loc.gov/item/97510759/](https://www.loc.gov/item/97510759/)



SUFFRAGISTS
PROMOTE WOMEN'S
SUFFRAGE:
[loc.gov
/item/2014698840/](https://loc.gov/item/2014698840/)

COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
BUTTON COURTESY OF GETTY IMAGES

Declaration of Independence, it outlined women's inferior status and included a radical demand for suffrage.

After the Seneca Falls Convention, women's rights conventions became annual events, where women met to discuss educational opportunities, divorce reform, property rights and sometimes labor issues. Women lent their support to abolishing slavery with the belief that universal suffrage would follow, but both the 14th and 15th Amendments ignored their demands for suffrage. National leaders responded differently, leading to a split in the movement and contrasting campaigns for voting rights at the local, state and national levels. In 1878, the first federal women's suffrage amendment was introduced but was soundly defeated later in the first full Senate vote in 1887. As the 19th century neared an end, competing national suffrage groups reunited as the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), and groundwork was laid for a national movement.

NEW TACTICS FOR A NEW GENERATION, 1890–1915

Before the end of the 19th century, suffragists achieved victories in four western states and partnered with new organizations, including the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the National Association of Colored Women, which expanded the reach of their message. Challenging the status quo, suffragists worked to persuade women across the nation that they deserved the same rights that men took for granted, while also appealing to male political leaders to support their cause. Traditional approaches — petitioning and lobbying — and



IMAGE OF SUFFRAGIST
FRANCES ELLEN
WATKINS HARPER:
loc.gov/item/2002698208/

newer, innovative techniques such as parades and public demonstrations, political art as well as the use of planes, automobiles, motion pictures and other emerging technologies were used to spread their message. These creative strategies and tools helped garner media attention, raise money, apply political pressure and attract new recruits, including more working-class and college women. A flurry of activity led to more suffrage wins in the West, while leaders of the newly formed Congressional Union (later known as the National Woman's Party [NWP]) focused on Washington, D.C. The first national suffrage parade occurred on March 3, 1913, to coincide with President Woodrow Wilson's inauguration. The parade put the president-elect and Congress on notice that suffragists would hold the Democratic Party responsible if it failed to pass a women's suffrage amendment.

CONFRONTATIONS, SACRIFICE AND THE STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY, 1916–1917

By late 1916, leaders of NAWSA acknowledged that the group's state-by-state strategy was taking too long. They unveiled their "winning plan," a two-pronged attack that paired the careful coordination of state work with more aggressive nonpartisan lobbying in Washington, D.C., for a federal amendment. By year's end, both NAWSA and the NWP were working toward a federal amendment but differences remained. In January 1917, the NWP instituted the controversial and "unladylike" practice of picketing the White House. At first, President Wilson was tolerant of

the pickets, but when the United States entered World War I in April, any criticism of the government was considered treasonous.

As World War I progressed, many suffragists, including longtime pacifists, stopped campaigning for the vote and devoted themselves to war work. The NWP, however, did not support the war and did not halt its agitation. Using Wilson's own speeches against him, the NWP highlighted the government's hypocrisy of supporting democracy abroad while denying its women citizens at home the right to vote. Beginning in June 1917 suffragists were arrested for picketing, imprisoned and subjected to brutal treatment. Women from all social

SUFFRAGISTS FROM SAN FRANCISCO BEING GREETED IN NEW JERSEY: loc.gov/item/mnwp000422



COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SUFFRAGISTS MARCHING IN NEW YORK CITY: loc.gov/item/97500064/

classes risked their health and reputations by continuing to protest for the vote.

HEAR US ROAR: VICTORY, 1918 AND BEYOND

Suffragists' ongoing acts of civil disobedience, their extensive and strategic lobbying of Congress and the president, women's wartime contributions — they all led to President Wilson's endorsement of the 19th Amendment and its passage in the House of Representatives in January 1918. Securing enough votes in the



YELLOW RIBBON WITH A BUTTON OF ELIZABETH SMITH MILLER: loc.gov/resource/rbcmil_scrp4000702/



ALICE PAUL IN FRONT OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY'S RATIFICATION FLAG: loc.gov/item/97500088/

COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

“ THE RIGHT OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES TO VOTE SHALL NOT BE DENIED OR ABRIDGED BY THE UNITED STATES OR BY ANY STATE ON ACCOUNT OF SEX. ”

19th Amendment
Passed by Congress June 4, 1919
Ratified August 18, 1920



CLIFFORD BERRYMAN'S EDITORIAL CARTOON IN THE JANUARY 10, 1918, WASHINGTON EVENING STAR: loc.gov/item/2016679510

Senate took until June 1919, at which point attention shifted to the states for a new and exhausting ratification campaign. After Tennessee became the 36th state to ratify the 19th Amendment and suffragists had secured the required three-fourths majority of the states, the amendment was added to the U.S. Constitution on August 26, 1920. Three months later, in a presidential election year, millions of women across the country were able to vote for the first time.

NAWSA quickly transformed into the League of Women Voters with an emphasis on voter

education, citizen participation and the legal, economic and educational advancement of women, which continues to this day. Simultaneously, the NWP introduced the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), hoping to secure further rights for women; the ERA passed the Senate in 1972 but remains unratified. A remarkably hard-fought accomplishment, the 19th Amendment was just the beginning of successive achievements, as waves of women activists drew strength and inspiration from the suffragists who had preceded them and had furthered the nation's democratic ideal of equality for all.

A TIMELINE OF THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

Excerpted from *One Hundred Years Toward Suffrage: An Overview*, compiled by E. Susan Barber with additions by Barbara Orbach Natanson, the text accompanies "Votes for Women: The Struggle for Women's Suffrage: Selected Images from the Collections of the Library of Congress": loc.gov/rr/print/list/076_vfw_timeline.html.

1776

Abigail Adams writes to her husband, John, who is attending the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, asking that he and the other men — who were at work on the Declaration of Independence — "Remember the Ladies." John responds with humor. The Declaration's wording specifies that "all men are created equal."

1833

Oberlin College becomes the first coeducational college in the United States. In 1841, Oberlin awards the first academic degrees to three women. Early graduates include Lucy Stone and Antoinette Brown.

1837

The first National Female Anti-Slavery Society convention meets in New York City. Lucretia Mott, a Quaker activist, is instrumental in organizing the convention, having had the experience of being denied membership in earlier anti-slavery organizations because she was a woman. Eighty-one delegates from twelve states attend.

1840

(March)

The World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London rejects the credentials of American delegate Lucretia Mott and other female American delegates. This experience prompts Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton to take up the cause of women's rights.

loc.gov/item/97500244/



1848

(July 19–20)

The first women's rights convention in the United States is held in Seneca Falls, New York. Many participants sign a "Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions" that outlines the main issues and goals for the emerging women's movement. Thereafter, women's rights meetings are held on a regular basis.

loc.gov/item/rbcmiller001182/



1850

Amelia Jenks Bloomer launches the dress reform movement with a costume bearing her name. The Bloomer costume was later abandoned by many suffragists who feared it detracted attention from more serious women's rights issues.



1851

Former slave Sojourner Truth delivers a speech before a spellbound audience at a women's rights convention in Akron, Ohio. The speech becomes known far and wide as "Ain't I a Woman?"

loc.gov/item

[/scsm000880/](https://scsm000880/)



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1861–1865

The American Civil War disrupts suffrage activity as women, North and South, divert their energies to "war work." The War itself, however, serves as a "training ground," as women gain important organizational and occupational skills they will later use in postbellum organizational activity.

loc.gov

[/item/2017562126/](https://item/2017562126/)



1866

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony form the American Equal Rights Association, an organization for white and black women and men dedicated to the goal of universal suffrage.

loc.gov/item/97500087



1868

The Fourteenth Amendment is ratified, which extends to all citizens the protections of the Constitution against unjust state laws. This Amendment is the first to define "citizens" and "voters" as "male."

loc.gov/item/2004679121

1869

The women's rights movement splits into two factions as a result of disagreements over the Fourteenth and soon-to-be-passed Fifteenth Amendments. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony form the more radical, New York-based National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA). Lucy Stone, Henry Blackwell, and Julia Ward Howe organize the more conservative American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA), in Boston. In this same year, the Wyoming territory is organized with a woman suffrage provision. In 1890, Wyoming was admitted to the Union with its suffrage provision intact.



1872

Susan B. Anthony is arrested and brought to trial in Rochester, New York, for attempting to vote for Ulysses S. Grant in the presidential election. At the same time, Sojourner Truth appears at a polling booth in Grand Rapids, Michigan, demanding a ballot; she is turned away.

loc.gov/item/mnwp000339/

1874

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) is founded by Annie Wittenmyer. With Frances Willard at its head (1876), the WCTU becomes an important force in the fight for woman suffrage. Not surprisingly, one of the most vehement opponents to women's enfranchisement is the liquor lobby, which fears women might use the franchise to prohibit the sale of liquor.

1870

The Fifteenth Amendment enfranchises black men. NWSA refuses to work for its ratification, arguing, instead, that it be "scrapped" in favor of a Sixteenth Amendment providing universal suffrage. Frederick Douglass breaks with Stanton and Anthony over NWSA's position.

loc.gov/item/2011648984



1876–1879

Lawyer Belva Ann Lockwood is denied permission to practice before the Supreme Court. She spends three years pushing through legislation that enables women to practice before the Court and becomes the first woman to do so in 1879.

loc.gov/item/97510763



1878

A Woman Suffrage Amendment is introduced in the United States Congress. The wording is unchanged in 1919, when the amendment finally passes both houses.

1890

The NWSA and the AWSA are reunited as the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) under the leadership of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Alice Stone Blackwell, editor of the *Woman's Journal*, an organ of the American Woman Suffrage Association, is instrumental in merging the two groups.

1893

Hannah Greenbaum Solomon founds the National Council of Jewish Women (NCJW) after a meeting of the Jewish Women's Congress at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Illinois. In that same year, Colorado becomes the first state to adopt a state amendment enfranchising women.

1895

Elizabeth Cady Stanton publishes *The Woman's Bible*. After its publication, NAWSA moves to distance itself from this venerable suffrage pioneer because many conservative suffragists consider her to be too radical and, thus, potentially damaging to the suffrage campaign. From this time, Stanton – who resigned as NAWSA president in 1892 – is no longer invited to sit on the stage at NAWSA conventions.



1896

Mary Church Terrell, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, Margaret Murray Washington, Fanny Jackson Coppin, Frances Ellen Watkins Harper, Charlotte Forten Grimké, and Harriet Tubman meet in Washington, D.C., to form the National Association of Colored Women (NACW).

loc.gov/item/2003674596



1900

Symbolizing the passing of the suffrage torch to a new generation, Susan B. Anthony steps down as president of NAWSA. Recognizing Carrie Chapman Catt's potential as an organizer and a speaker, Anthony chooses Catt to succeed her.

loc.gov/item/97500090/

1911

The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage (NAOWS) is organized.



1912

Theodore Roosevelt's Progressive (Bull Moose/Republican) Party becomes the first national political party to adopt a woman suffrage plank.

loc.gov/pictures/item/2009631526/





1913
(March 3)

Members of the Congressional Union organize a suffrage parade, carefully scheduling it for the day before President Wilson's inauguration (it is said that when Wilson arrived in town, he found the streets empty of welcoming crowds and was told that everyone was on Pennsylvania Avenue watching the parade). Not all of the parade observers are suffrage supporters. Hostile members of the crowd swarm and insult the marching women.

loc.gov/item/2014691447/

1913

Alice Paul and Lucy Burns organize the Congressional Union, later known as the National Woman's Party (1916). Borrowing the tactics of the radical, militant Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) in England, members of the Woman's Party participate in hunger strikes, picket the White House, and engage in other forms of civil disobedience to publicize the suffrage cause.

loc.gov/item/2014692350/



1916

NAWSA president Carrie Chapman Catt unveils her "winning plan" for suffrage victory at a convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Catt's plan required the coordination of activities by a vast cadre of suffrage workers in both state and local associations.

1916

Jeannette Rankin of Montana becomes the first American woman elected to represent her state in the U.S. House of Representatives.

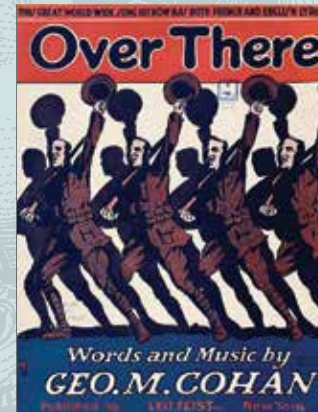
loc.gov/item/mnwp000300/



1917

Women win the vote in New York State. A suffrage petition signed by more than a million women signals the determination of the women of the state (and the suffrage campaign workers who gathered the signatures) to gain the vote.

loc.gov/item/rbcmiller002058



1918–1920

The Great War (World War I) intervenes to slow down the suffrage campaign as some – but not all – suffragists decide to shelve their suffrage activism in favor of "war work." In the long run, however, this decision proves to be a prudent one as it adds yet another reason to why women deserve the vote.

loc.gov/item/ihas.100010516

1919

(May–June)

The Nineteenth Amendment passes both House and Senate in a special session and goes to the states for ratification.



1920

(August 26)

Following ratification by the necessary thirty-six states, the Nineteenth Amendment is adopted.

chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85066387/1895-05-21/ed-1/seq-4/



1920–1921

Its victory accomplished, the NAWSA membership becomes the nucleus of the League of Women Voters. Maud Wood Park becomes the first president of the League.

loc.gov/item/98511969/



1923

The National Woman's Party first proposes the Equal Rights Amendment to eliminate discrimination on the basis of gender. It has never been ratified.

loc.gov/item/2016891452



ACTRESS MARGARET VALE HOWE
PARTICIPATES IN THE MARCH 1913
SUFFRAGE PARADE IN WASHINGTON, D.C.:
loc.gov/item/2014692808/

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HOW WE KNOW WHAT WE KNOW

WOMEN'S
SUFFRAGE-RELATED
COLLECTIONS

As with any historical topic, what we know about the women's suffrage movement depends on the pieces of evidence — the primary source materials in a variety of media — that remain. The more material that is available and accessible, the better!

Of course, how we interpret the evidence matters a great deal. And the extent to which the evidence reflects multiple perspectives determines how comprehensive our conclusions can be.

In the case of women's suffrage, the Library of Congress holds a great deal of primary source material that not only remains but is available. Due to digitization, more is accessible than ever before on the Library's website: loc.gov. The materials reveal a great deal about the movement — from its leaders to individuals and organizations that were involved, from the movement's tactics and strategies to its music and more.

The online collections present thousands of individual objects that make it possible for teachers to select compelling, individual primary sources to convey content or to engage students in a particular analysis skill. They also enable students to pose their own questions, conduct original online research and make their own discoveries.

P.S.A. - does the Gen. Madeworth's Campaign - 1862 35
 Madeworth's
 Policy, alone, demands Emancipation.
 Suppose we had had a government when South-Carolina seceded, and it had resolutely said to her, "The cause of your discontent and final rebellion, is your pet institution of Slavery - We are resolved to remove it, - your inhuman greed shall no longer perplex the Nation, - Your 400,000 thousand Slaves are free-men; and I, James Buchanan, Commander in Chief of the army & navy of the United-States, will send into your midst 100,000 Northern Federal Soldiers, to enforce the edict, if need be!
 How many states, think you, would have followed South-Carolina? Of her 400,000 Slaves, not less than 50,000 Stalwart

institution
 over it,
 ever perplex
 and Slave
 Buchanan,
 my & navy
 I into

EXCERPT FROM
 SUSAN B. ANTHONY'S
 SPEECH, "MAKE THE SLAVE'S CASE OUR OWN":
loc.gov/resource/mss11049.mss11049
 -007_00161_00181/?sp=5&r=-0.629-0.053.2.258.1.261.0

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PORTRAITS OF CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, PART OF THE CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT PAPERS:
loc.gov/resource/mss15404.mss15404-018_00126_00326/?sp=68

Last meeting of Council of the Nat. Ass. Woman Suffrage Assn. Washington, D.C. 1851

SCRAPBOOK PAGES FEATURING A PHOTOGRAPH OF NATHANIEL SCHMIDT AND THE EFFORTS OF THE MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE:
loc.gov/item/2002719620/s15404018_00126_00326/?sp=68

SUSAN B. ANTHONY AND ELIZABETH CADY STANTON ON THE COVER OF EQUAL RIGHTS, PART OF THE ELIZABETH CADY STANTON PAPERS:
loc.gov/resource/mss41210.mss41210-005_00319_00337/?sp=6

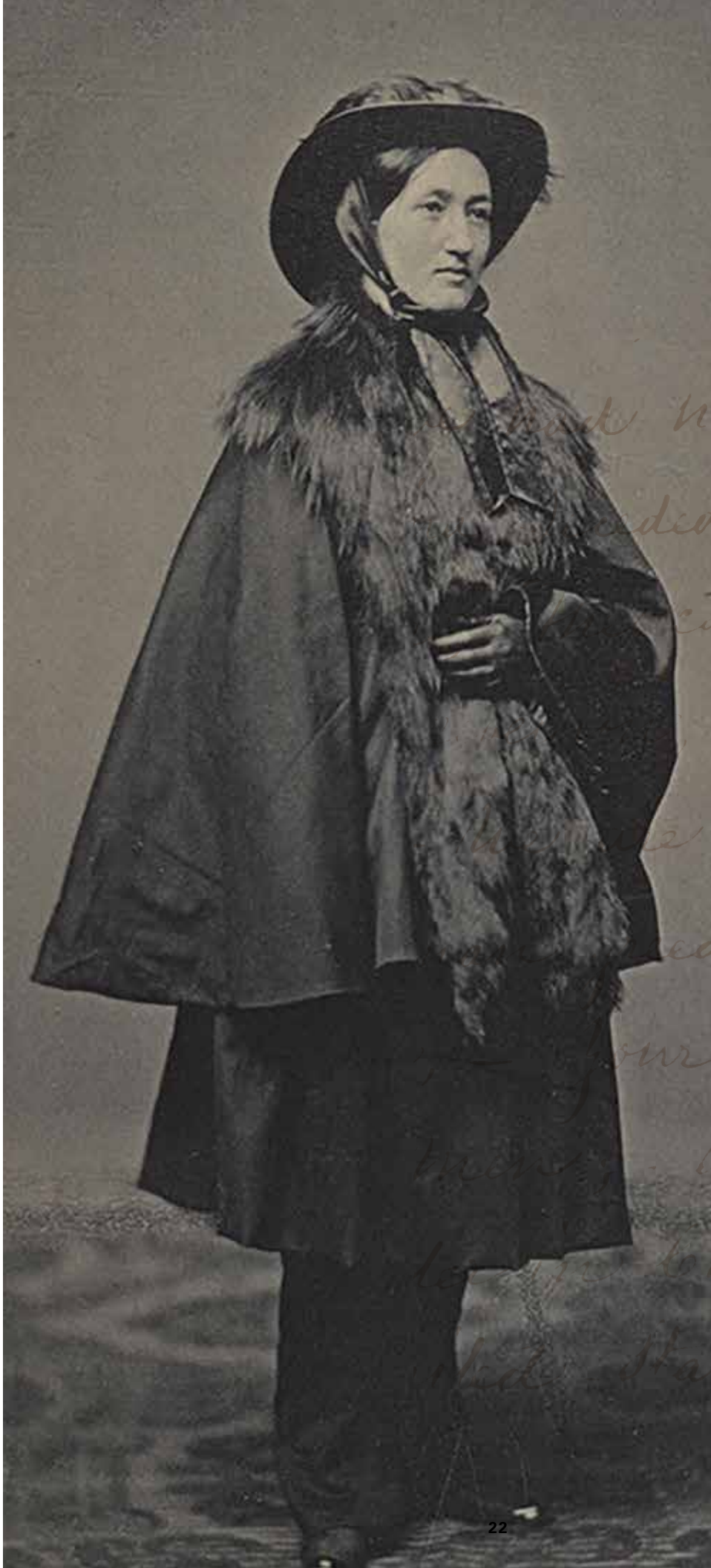
THE COLLECTIONS

The following sections describe collections within the Library of Congress that relate to women's suffrage.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY PAPERS

loc.gov/collections/susan-b-anthony-papers/about-this-collection/

The papers of reformer and suffragist Susan B. Anthony (1820–1906) include correspondence, diaries, a daybook, scrapbooks, speeches and miscellaneous items. The papers relate to Anthony's interests in abolition and women's education; her campaign for women's property rights and suffrage in New York; and her work with the National Woman Suffrage Association, the organization she and Elizabeth Cady Stanton founded in 1869 when the suffrage movement



ELIZABETH SMITH MILLER
SHOWCASING THE BLOOMER
OUTFIT:
loc.gov/static/exhibitions/women-fight-for-the-vote/images/objects/ws0011-standard.jpg

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...had a government when
...ded, and it had resolutely
...cause of your discontent
...is your pet institution
...resolved to remove it,
...ed shall no longer perplex
...our 400,000 thousand slaves
...and D, James Buchanan,
...the army & navy
...will send into

split into two rival camps at odds about whether to press for a federal women's suffrage amendment or to seek state-by-state enfranchisement. With the possible exception of her close collaborator Stanton, no woman is more associated with the campaign for women's voting rights than Anthony, whose name became so synonymous with suffrage that the federal amendment, which formally became the 19th Amendment, was called for many years by its supporters as simply the Anthony Amendment.

Individuals represented in this collection by either correspondence or diary entries include Rachel Foster Avery, Amelia Jenks Bloomer, Adelaide Johnson, Lucretia Mott, Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, Anna Howard Shaw, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucy Stone.

Also included are six scrapbooks compiled by Anthony's younger sister Mary. The scrapbooks primarily document Susan's and Mary's activities on behalf of woman suffrage, especially the conventions of the National Woman Suffrage Association and the New York State Woman Suffrage Association. The scrapbooks also contain biographical articles on Anthony and her associates in the suffrage movement and articles on women in higher education and professional employment, particularly in law, medicine and journalism.

Completing the collection are manuscripts of speeches and other writings. Anthony's early focus was temperance and abolition as well as women's suffrage and education. The manuscripts date from her first public address in 1848 to 1895 when she spoke about Elizabeth Cady Stanton's *The Woman's Bible*.

PORTRAIT OF
SUFFRAGIST
NANNIE HELEN
BURROUGHS
(LEFT) AND A
COMPANION:
loc.gov/item/98503266/



The collection consists of approximately 500 items (6,265 images).

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT PAPERS

loc.gov/collections/carrie-chapman-catt-papers/about-this-collection/

The papers of suffragist, political strategist and pacifist Carrie Lane Chapman Catt (1859–1947) include diaries, correspondence, speeches, and articles, subject files and miscellaneous items, including photographs and printed matter.

Although Catt served as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) from 1900 to 1904, she is perhaps best remembered for her second stint as NAWSA president, which began in 1915. Within a year of resuming the presidency, Catt had come to accept the criticism of the National Woman's



WOMEN ADVERTISING
THE SUFFRAGE PARADE:
loc.gov/resource/hec_02009/

TEACHING IDEA

Share these collection descriptions with students.

Invite them to choose one and instruct them to dive into the collection. See what piques their curiosity, and encourage them to share their findings with the class. As students describe their findings, keep a tally of the different kinds of evidence they find — photos, letters, buttons, speeches, and more — as well as the different perspectives they reflect, the different time periods and locations they represent and more.

Party (NWP) that NAWSA's state-by-state strategy was taking too long. A brilliant strategist, she unveiled her secret "Winning Plan," a two-pronged attack that called for the careful coordination of state work with an aggressive nonpartisan lobbying effort in Washington for a federal amendment. By the end of 1916, both NAWSA and the NWP were working toward the federal amendment, and it is Catt and Alice Paul of the NWP, as the respective leaders of the two largest national suffrage organizations, who have received most of the credit for securing the passage and ratification of the amendment.

Most of Catt's papers relate to her efforts to secure the ballot for women. General Correspondence and

Subject File series in the collection reveal the tactics she employed in achieving this goal.

The collection consists of approximately 9,500 items.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON PAPERS

loc.gov/collections/elizabeth-cady-stanton-papers/about-this-collection/

The papers of suffragist, reformer, and feminist theorist Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815–1902) include correspondence, speeches, articles, drafts of books, scrapbooks and printed matter relating to Stanton and the woman's rights movement. Highlights of the collection include an official report and contemporary newspaper clippings relating to the

historic 1848 convention in Seneca Falls, New York; drafts of Stanton's memoirs, *Eighty Years and More: Reminiscences, 1815–1897*; and a draft of her controversial *The Woman's Bible*, which nearly splintered the suffrage movement when published in 1895.

While leading the suffrage fight, Stanton along the way actively supported dress reform and women's health issues, greater educational and financial opportunities for women, more liberal divorce laws and stronger women's property laws. She also became an outspoken critic of church authority, as best represented by publication of her controversial *The Woman's Bible*. As a supporter of the temperance movement, though not particularly active in it, she insisted that drunkenness should be a

ALICE PAUL SEWS ANOTHER STAR, REPRESENTING ANOTHER STATE'S RATIFICATION OF THE 19TH AMENDMENT, ONTO THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY RATIFICATION FLAG: loc.gov/item/mnwp000263



COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
BUTTON COURTESY OF GETTY IMAGES



“
**I WISH YOU TO
KNOW WHAT
FAITH IS
REPOSED IN
YOU, AND HOW
EARNESTLY
TWENTY
MILLION WOMEN
ARE WAITING
FOR POLITICAL
FREEDOM.**
”

—Jeannette Rankin, 1918

cause for divorce. She maintained that women must have the right to their own wages and must take their rightful place in business and the professions. She believed that “self-development is a higher duty than self-sacrifice” and that women and men should be equal before the law, in churches and in society. She saw women’s voting rights as basic to all other rights and campaigned for both state suffrage laws as well as a federal constitutional amendment that would secure such rights for women nationally.

The collection elucidates the goals, tactics and activities of those associated with the woman’s rights campaign and depicts both external opposition as well as internal division. The correspondence provides glimpses into Stanton’s family life, illustrating how she balanced her family responsibilities with the demands placed on her as a leader in the movement.

The collection consists of approximately 1,000 items.



DELEGATIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES LINE UP FOR THE 1913 SUFFRAGISTS PARADE IN WASHINGTON, D.C.: loc.gov/item/mnwp000339/

COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

MARY CHURCH TERRELL PAPERS
loc.gov/collections/mary-church-terrell-papers/about-this-collection/

The Mary Church Terrell papers reflect all phases of her public career, showing her as educator, lecturer, club woman, writer and political campaigner. Among the issues she addressed were lynching and peonage conditions in the South, women's suffrage, voting rights, civil rights, educational programs for blacks and the Equal Rights Amendment. Terrell was one of the founders in 1896 and the first president of the National Association of Colored Women. Among the groups featured in the correspondence series in the papers are the National American Woman Suffrage Association, National Woman's Party and International League for Peace and Freedom.

Spanning the years from 1851 to 1962 — with the bulk of the material concentrated in the period from 1886 to 1954 — the collection contains diaries, correspondence, printed matter, clippings, and speeches and writings, primarily focusing on Terrell's career as an advocate of women's rights and equal treatment of African Americans.

This collection consists of approximately 13,000 items.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION (NAWSA) RECORDS

loc.gov/collections/national-american-woman-suffrage-association-records/about-this-collection/

The majority of the NAWSA records relate to the organization's efforts to secure the franchise for women

between 1890 and 1920, with a shift in focus to international women's movements in the 1930s. The collection is arranged in three series:

The General Correspondence series consists of correspondence with individual members and supporters of the association, and with its officials. The collection features letters from many of the leaders in the American and British women's rights movements.

The Subject File includes biographical information on some of the principal suffrage workers, a collection of anti-suffrage literature, progress reports from state and local suffrage organizations affiliated with NAWSA, and records relating to the work of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage (later the National Woman's Party).

The Miscellany series includes a set of indexed scrapbooks prepared by Ida Porter Boyer, which documents activities in the woman's rights movement as reported in the nation's newspapers and periodicals during the years from 1893 to 1912.

The records collection consists of approximately 26,700 items.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION (NAWSA) BOOK COLLECTION

loc.gov/collections/national-american-woman-suffrage-association/about-this-collection/

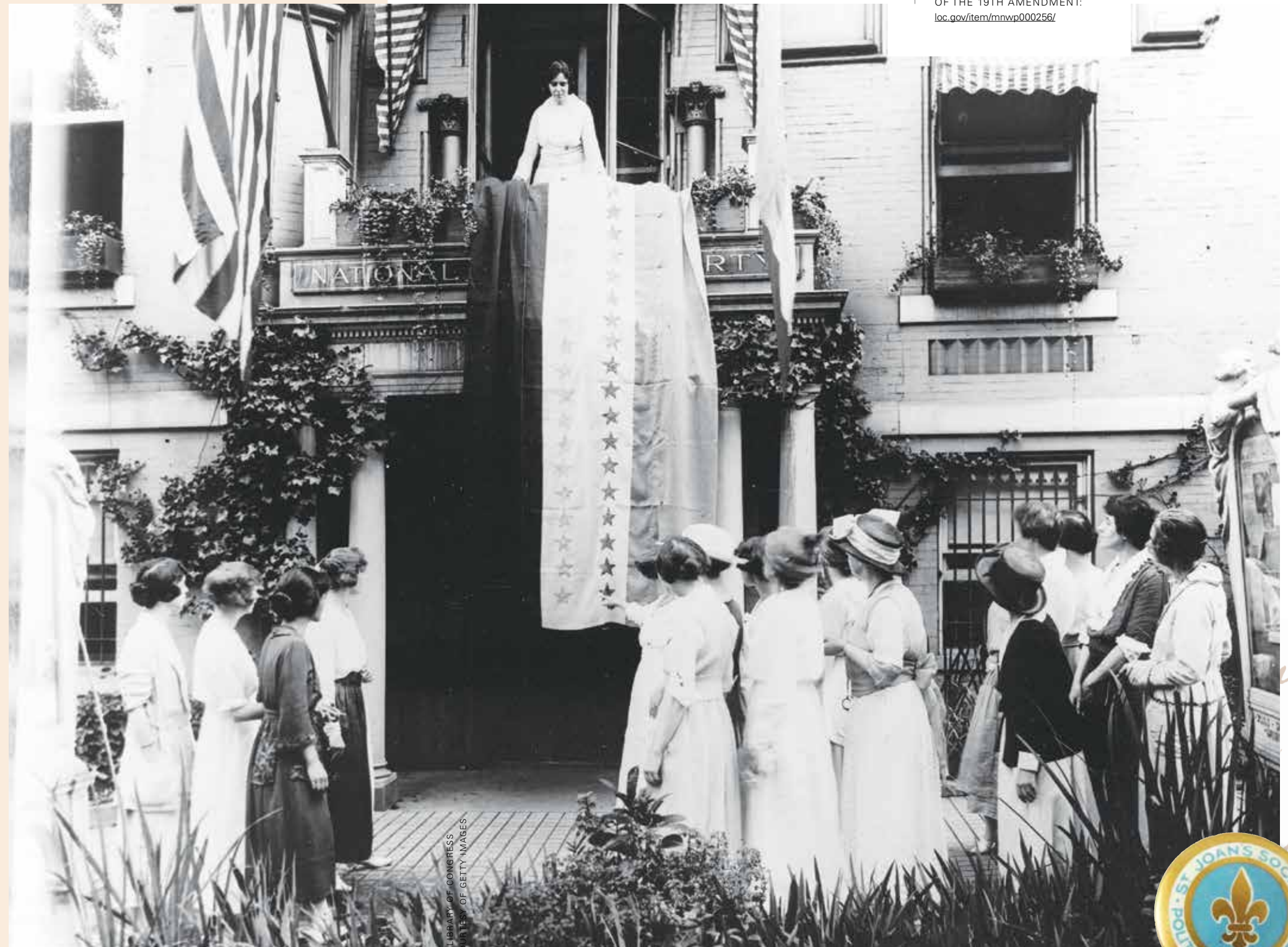
The NAWSA collection is a library of nearly 800 books and pamphlets documenting the suffrage campaign that were collected between 1890 and 1938 by members of NAWSA and donated to the Rare Book Division of the Library of Congress in 1938.

The bulk of the collection is derived from the library of Carrie Chapman Catt, president of NAWSA from 1900 to 1904 and again from 1915 to 1920. Additional materials were donated to the NAWSA Collection from the libraries of other members and officers including Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Alice Stone Blackwell, Julia Ward Howe, Elizabeth Smith Miller and Mary A. Livermore.

The NAWSA collection consists of a variety of materials including newspapers, books, pamphlets, memorials, scrapbooks and proceedings from the meetings of various women's organizations that document the suffrage fight. The collection is divided into 16 sections, which is in accordance to NAWSA's original organization:

- Reliable Sources on the Woman Movement
- Brief Biographies
- Woman and Work
- Women and War
- Sociology and Ethics Concerning Women
- The Evolution of Woman
- The Woman Suffrage Campaign
- Biographies of Women
- Women and the Law
- Parenthood and Related Subjects
- Prostitution
- Women and Costumology
- Women and Clubs
- Letters, Poems, Novels, Humor
- Opposition to Woman Suffrage
- Scrapbooks

Note that the collection mirrors the biases of NAWSA's membership. For the most part, it represents the concerns of well-educated, middle-



THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY CELEBRATES TENNESSEE'S RATIFICATION OF THE 19TH AMENDMENT.
loc.gov/item/mnwp000256/

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 BUTTON COURTESY OF GETTY IMAGES



we are resolved to remove it,

NAWSA



SUFFRAGIST PARADE IN
NEW YORK CITY:
loc.gov/resource/cph_3a52079/

and upper-class white women living in the North, and especially in New England. There is little in the collection to document the role of Southern women or women of color. Working-class women receive a slightly larger share of attention, but for the most part, the collection details the experiences of the affluent white women who formed the suffrage campaign's leadership cadre.

The online collection features nearly 2,000 items. In addition, NAWSA records (1839–1961) are also available online. The collection consists of approximately 26,700 items (52,078 images). These records reflect NAWSA's multifaceted history, including the activities of precursor organizations involved in the abolition and women's rights movements, state and federal campaigns for women's suffrage, the ratification of the 19th Amendment and

international women's suffrage organizing.

**WOMEN OF PROTEST:
PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE
RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL
WOMAN'S PARTY**

loc.gov/collections/women-of-protest/about-this-collection/

The photographs in this collection were all taken between the years 1875 and 1938 but largely were created between 1913 and 1922. The images depict the tactics used by the militant wing of the suffrage movement in the United States — including picketing, petitioning, pageants, parades and demonstrations, hunger strikes and imprisonment — as well as individual portraits of organization leaders and members. The photographs document

the National Woman's Party's push for ratification of the 19th Amendment as well as its later efforts for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment

Founded in 1913 as the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage (CU), the NWP introduced tactics and strategies to the American women's suffrage campaign that were inspired by its leaders' experiences with the militant wing of the British suffrage movement. Its tactics included holding open-air demonstrations; distributing pamphlets; organizing elaborate parades and pageants; circulating suffrage petitions; mounting billboards on public highways; orchestrating nationwide automobile and train tours of suffrage speakers; picketing the White House and congressional office buildings; burning watch fires; conducting hunger strikes; and facing arrest,

THE TORCH OF POLITICAL
FREEDOM FOR WOMEN BEING
PASSED FROM NEW YORK
STATE TO NEW JERSEY:
loc.gov/resource/sn78004456/1915-08-15/ed-1/?sp=9

MEMBERS OF THE
NATIONAL WOMAN'S
PARTY PROTEST OUTSIDE
THE WHITE HOUSE:
loc.gov/item/mnwp000303/

NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY
MEMBERS FROM NEW
ENGLAND STATES GATHER
IN WASHINGTON, D.C.:
loc.gov/item/mnwp000198/



*Said to her
and final
of slavery —
your immor
the nation,
are free-men; — and J. James Buchanan,
Commander
of the Union
your mid
Soldiers, to
How many states, man, you, would have
followed South Carolina? Of her.*

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SUFFRAGISTS ELISABETH FREEMAN, VERA WENTWORTH, ELSIE MCKENZIE AND IDA CRAFT. loc.gov/item/2014693703/

imprisonment, and force-feedings. After suffrage was achieved, the NWP launched a campaign for the Equal Rights Amendment and dedicated itself to achieving social, political and economic equality for women throughout the world.

The online collection includes 448 digitized photographs selected from approximately 2,650 print photographs in the Records of the National Woman's Party.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN SHEET MUSIC COLLECTION

loc.gov/collections/womens-suffrage-sheet-music/about-this-collection/

This collection, spanning the years from 1838 to 1923, provides researchers

with a study of the suffrage movement, its counter movement and its impact on society and popular culture through the lens of music. The digital collection includes mostly published sheet music and texts, and also showcases self-published works and a handful of manuscripts. Music included in the digital collection served vastly different purposes: there are suffrage hymns and martial pieces that were intended for performance at suffrage meetings and public demonstrations parlor songs published to support specific suffrage or anti-suffrage leagues and organizations, sheet music published by songsharks, commercial sheet music drawing upon the topical theme for marketing purposes amateur and songs likely never performed in public. Often, songs were dedicated to women

prominent in the movement, on both the national and local levels. Some composers and lyricists are so obscure that we know nothing more about them than their names. In fact, there is a certain irony in the names that some suffragists provided when registering music for copyright; women who wrote impassioned song texts about suffrage and equality sometimes identified themselves in print only with modest initials or with their husband's name.

When searching the music selections included in the digital collection, it is important to examine the lyrics of every piece of sheet music. While some titles and cover art initially suggest support of women's suffrage, many lyrics reveal an anti-suffrage message that ultimately mocks

COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

*P.S. I - does the Gen. Madam's Bill - 1850 -
Policy, alone, demands Emancipation.
Suppose
South-Carolina
said to me, 'The cause of the
and find
of slavery
your institution
the nation, - your 400,000 thousand slaves
are free-men; - and I James Buchanan*

suffragists. Anti-suffrage sentiment seeps into much of the popular music of the time; a striking amount of song lyrics expose male anxiety about a woman's ability to vote, predicting the societal demise of the family and the consequent subjugation of men.

This collection consists of more than 200 items.

CHRONICLING AMERICA chroniclingamerica.loc.gov

Chronicling America is a partnership between the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Library of Congress that seeks to preserve and provide open access to America's historic newspapers.

An easy way to begin exploring this trove of historical newspapers is to

browse the list of Recommended Topics in *Chronicling America*: loc.gov/rr/news/topics/index.html. The page for each topic provides important dates relevant to that topic, sample articles and strategies for searching *Chronicling America* to find more. Topic categories that might be helpful in investigating issues related to women's suffrage include "African American History"; "Politics, Government, and World Leaders"; and "Struggle for Human Rights and Freedoms."

Chronicling America is also full-text searchable, so students can search for names, places and events within a year or date range. Historical newspapers all reflect the biases of the people who created them. They therefore provide

excellent opportunities for students to question the accuracy of newspaper accounts and to notice whose perspectives these accounts might misrepresent or exclude.

This collection currently consists of nearly 15 million pages from more than 2,800 newspapers, representing every state in the U.S. and more than a dozen languages.

Individuals and Organizations of the Movement

A LIFE MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE

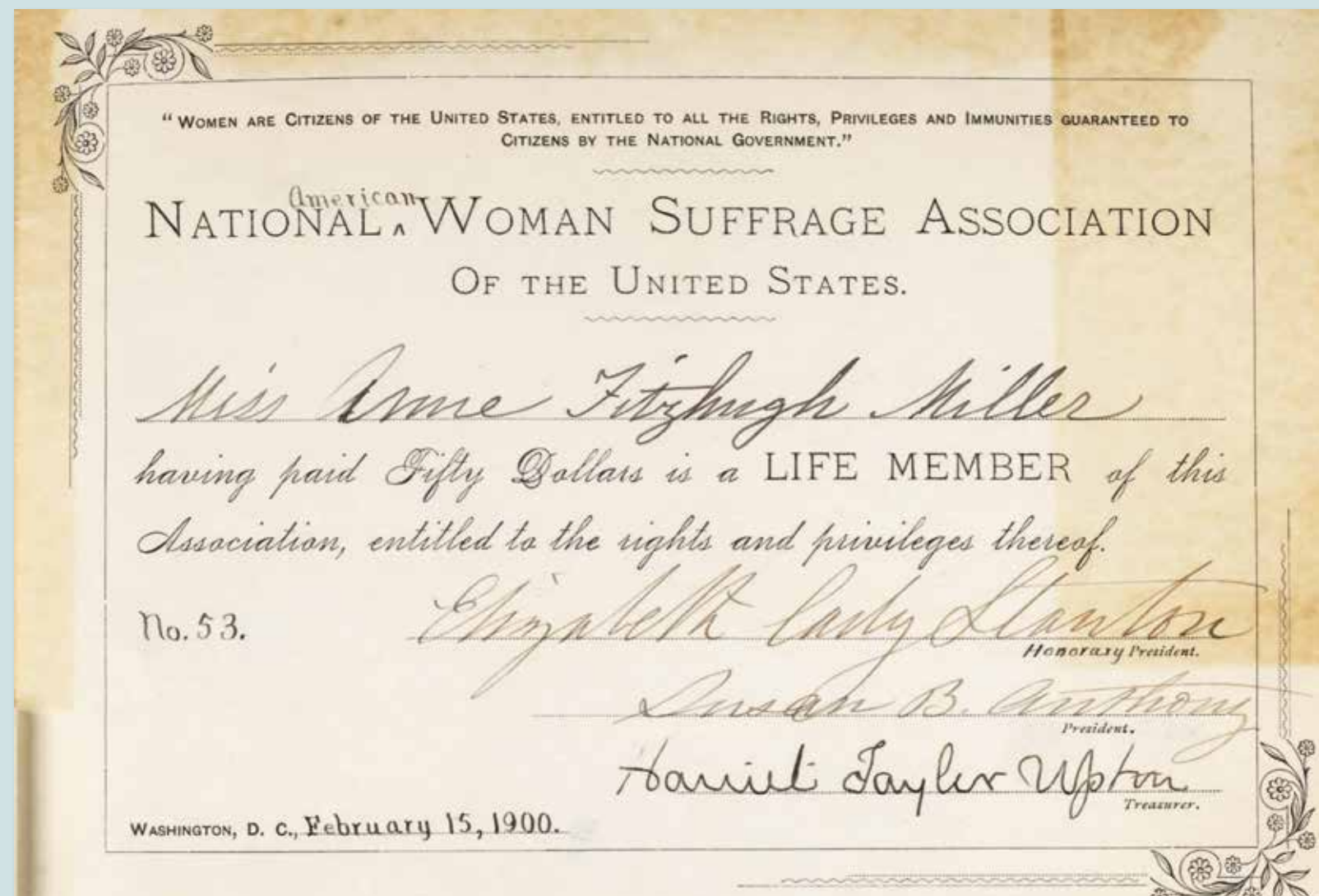
Anne Fitzhugh Miller's Life Membership Certificate from the National American Woman Suffrage Association of the United States, available online at loc.gov/item/rbcmiller001370/, can provide a compelling point of entry for students into numerous aspects of the women's suffrage movement. From the movement's goals to its struggles, from its leaders to its participants – the certificate is almost a primer.

The top of the certificate clearly states the core values that drove the movement. It reads "Women are citizens of the United States, entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed to citizens by the national government."

The printed title of the Association on the certificate originally read "National Woman Suffrage Association of the United States," and the word "American" was added between "National" and "Woman." This seemingly simple, handwritten edit reflects the merger that occurred in 1890, when two rival



PORTRAIT OF ANNE FITZHUGH MILLER AND SUSAN B. ANTHONY: loc.gov/item/rbcmiller002645/



CERTIFICATE OF LIFETIME MEMBERSHIP TO THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION FOR ANNE FITZHUGH MILLER: loc.gov/item/rbcmiller001370/

TEACHING IDEAS

1

Invite students to read the text of the 14th and 15th Amendments and identify language that was similar to the statement on the certificate.

2

Invite students to conduct research to find out how the associations differed, why they merged and what happened to NAWSA after the ratification of the 19th Amendment.

3

Encourage students to research each of the four women and the roles they played in the women's suffrage movement.

4

Challenge students to determine the value of \$50 in 1900 in today's economy and to consider what the association may have purchased with the funds.

ELIZABETH SMITH MILLER AND DAUGHTER ANNE FITZHUGH MILLER: loc.gov/resource/rbcmil.scrp7000602/

factions — the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) and the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) — merged. Both groups were organized in the late 1860s to secure the vote for women, but they disagreed about strategy. NWSA favored women's enfranchisement through a federal constitutional amendment while AWSA believed success could be more easily achieved through state-by-state campaigns. NAWSA combined both of these techniques.

There are four names on the certificate: two well-known and two lesser known. They are Anne Fitzhugh Miller, Elizabeth Cady Stanton (President), Susan B. Anthony (President) and Harriet Tayler Upton (Treasurer).

Finally, the certificate indicates that Miss Miller paid \$50.00 to become a lifetime member of NAWSA in February 1900.



“ I HAVE WORKED ALL MY LIFE FOR SUFFRAGE, AND I AM DETERMINED THAT I WILL NEVER AGAIN STAND UP ON THE STREET CORNERS A OF GREAT CITY APPEALING TO EVERY TOM, DICK, AND HARRY FOR THE RIGHT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT. ”

—Harriot Stanton Blatch, 1916



PORTRAIT OF ELIZABETH CADY STANTON: loc.gov/item/2004670381/

LUCY G. BRANHAM PROTESTS THE IMPRISONMENT OF SUFFRAGIST ALICE PAUL: loc.gov/resource/mnwp_160034



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PORTRAIT OF AFRICAN AMERICAN SUFFRAGIST MARY CHURCH TERRELL: loc.gov/item/95519620/



Terrell shared that as a woman, and particularly as a woman of color, she felt “several inches taller than her sisters of the more favored race” as she reflected on the contributions made by Frederick Douglass.

Addresses by Lydia K. Commander and Annis Ford Eastman followed Terrell’s remarks, and according to the event’s program, “Exercises at the High School for the Pupils” were to begin at 2:30 PM.

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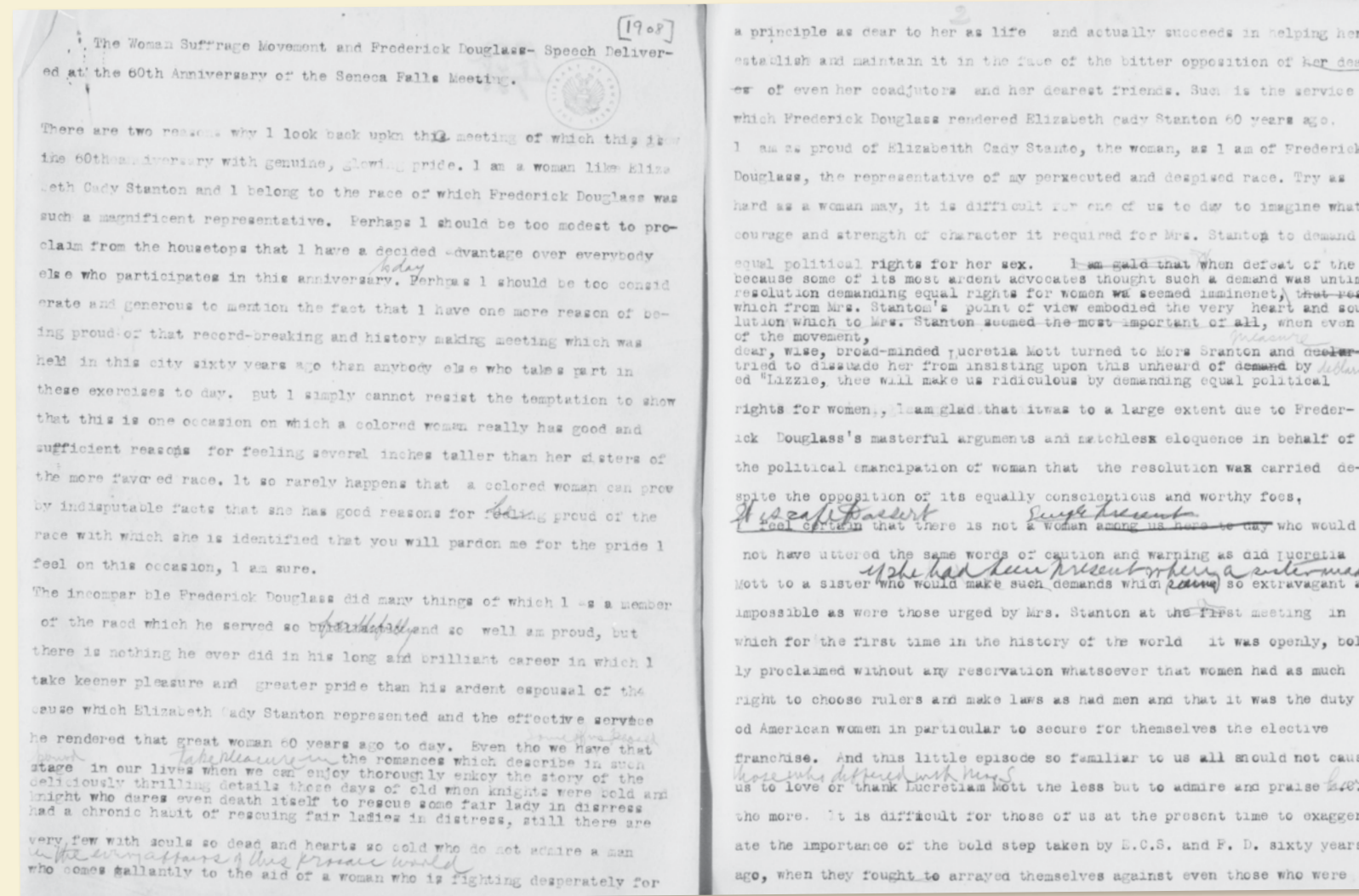
Leaders of the Movement

A SPEECH BY MARY CHURCH TERRELL

May 27, 1908, marked the 60th anniversary of the Woman’s Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, New York. Women’s suffrage had not yet been achieved, and luminaries gathered again in Seneca Falls to unveil a commemorative tablet to speak of the importance of the suffrage movement and to deliver speeches honoring pioneers of the movement.

Mary Church Terrell — educator, lecturer, political campaigner — was one of three women who addressed the audience at the Johnson Opera House that morning. In her eight-page speech (the first two pages are featured on the next page), she addressed the role that Frederick Douglass played at the earlier convention, commending “his ardent espousal of the cause which Elizabeth Cady Stanton represented and the effective service he rendered that great woman 60 years ago to day [sic].” She narrated the bravery of Elizabeth Cady Stanton but also noted that:

...if Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the woman manifested audacious courage and sublime contempt for the ridicule and denunciation which she knew would be heaped upon her as a woman, how much more on that occasion were such qualities and strength of character displayed by Frederick Douglass the ex-slave. It is doubtful if the independence of spirit and sense of justice were ever put more strongly to the test than they were on the day when he first committed himself to the fullest emancipation of the handicapped sex.



EXCERPT FROM MARY CHURCH TERRELL’S 1908 SPEECH, “THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT AND FREDERICK DOUGLASS”: loc.gov/resource/mss42549.mss42549-021_00361_00366/?sp=2

TEACHING IDEAS

1

Direct students to search loc.gov to identify additional materials related to this 60th anniversary celebration of the Seneca Falls Convention.

2

Direct students to scan the speech for the names of other pioneers of the movement and research to learn more about each one’s contributions.

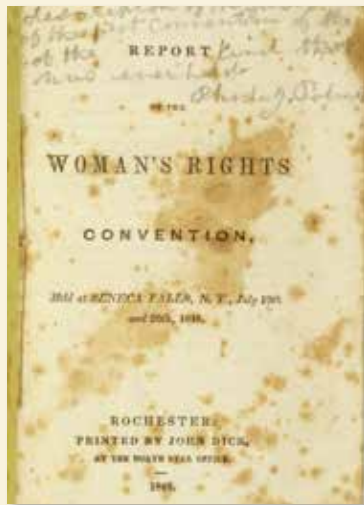
3

Encourage students to research the contributions of Frederick Douglass to the women’s suffrage movement and especially at the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848.

4

Share the anniversary program with students: loc.gov/resource/rbcmil.scrp4006501/?st=gallery. Challenge them to find out which “exercises” were included and who was involved.

FURTHER INVESTIGATION



REPORT OF THE 1848 SENECA FALLS WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION:
loc.gov/resource/rbcmil_scrp4006702/?st=gallery

One benefit of having multiple collections related to a topic is the possibility to explore events from varying perspectives, to put the collections in conversation with each other. Encourage your students to research in the collections featured in this book to find items directly related to the original Seneca Falls event, the anniversary at which Terrell delivered her speech or other closely related events and people.

Searching loc.gov, students might discover the following:

- *Report of the Woman's Rights Convention, Held at Seneca Falls, New York, July 19th and 20th, 1848. Proceedings and Declaration of Sentiments:* loc.gov/item/rbcmiller001106/

This includes the text of The Declaration of Sentiments and a list of who signed it. The report of proceedings notes that after the Declaration was read, Frederick Douglass, among others, “freely discussed” it before it was unanimously adopted. Students may note that the opening of the Declaration of Independence, though the Seneca Falls Declaration replaces the phrase “all men are created equal” with “all men and women are created equal.” Students might also note the list of women who signed the Declaration, followed by the names of “gentlemen present in favor of the movement.”

- *Our Roll of Honor. Listing of Women and Men Who Signed the Declaration of Sentiments at the First Woman's Rights Convention, July 19–20, 1848:*

loc.gov/item/rbcmiller001182/

Created May 1908, notice that it includes men's “Signatures to the ‘Declaration of Sentiments.’”

- “*Equality Before the Law: An Equal Suffrage Campaign Song*”: loc.gov/item/2017562149/

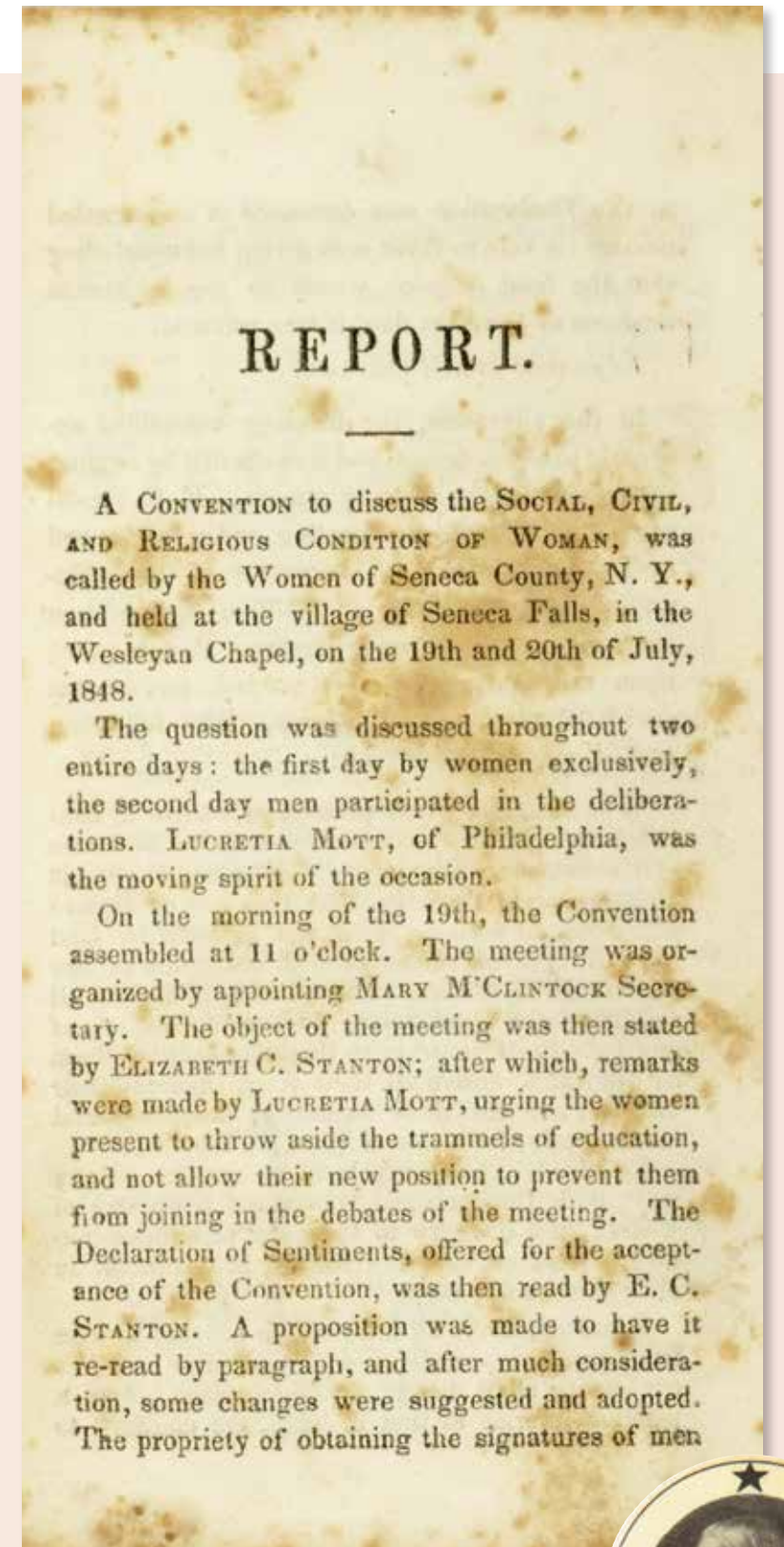
This opens with a chanted recitation of the opening of the Declaration of Independence. Students might research further to learn more about the role of music in the women's suffrage movement.

- *Equality League of Self-Supporting Women. Report for Year 1908–1909 by President Harriot Stanton Blatch:* loc.gov/item/rbcmiller001243/

Students may recognize Blatch as one of the speakers listed on the 1908 Programme. The curious and observant will be rewarded with a description of the tablet unveiled at the 1908 anniversary celebration.

Each primary source might prompt additional questions and further research and investigation. For example, students might notice the manuscript (handwritten) note on the 1848 *Report of the Woman's Rights Convention* and wonder about Rhoda Palmer, who wrote and signed the note. They might discover “Rhoda J Palmer's memories of the 1848 woman's rights convention,” loc.gov/item/rbcmiller001108/, which was created May 18, 1908, just days before Terrell delivered her speech at the anniversary commemoration ceremony. They might also consult other primary and secondary sources to learn more about her remarkable life: she signed the 1848 Declaration of Sentiments and lived to vote in New York State in 1918 at the age of 102. Reading her memories of the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention might prompt some to wonder about other accounts and search *Chronicling America* to discover articles about both the first Convention and the anniversary celebration.

Thousands of items in various collections reveal the connections between the many men and women who fought for women's right to vote and their involvement in other reforms, including abolition and temperance. In short, there are limitless opportunities for learning and discovery in the collections.



“
 BUT I ASK NO FAVORS FOR MY SEX. I SURRENDER
 NOT OUR CLAIM TO EQUALITY. ALL I ASK OF OUR
 BRETHREN IS, THAT THEY WILL TAKE THEIR FEET
 FROM OFF OUR NECKS, AND PERMIT US TO STAND
 UPRIGHT ON THAT GROUND WHICH GOD HAS
 DESIGNED US TO OCCUPY.
 ”

—Sarah Grimké, *Letters on Equality of the Sexes*, 1838



WOMEN WITH FLAGS
 AT A SUFFRAGE
 PARADE:
[loc.gov/resource/
 /hec.10354/](https://www.loc.gov/resource/hec.10354/)

EXCERPT OF RHODA J. PALMER'S
 MEMORIES OF THE 1848 SENECA
 FALLS WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION:
[loc.gov/resource/rbcmil
 _scrp4006802/?sp=2](https://www.loc.gov/resource/rbcmil_scrp4006802/?sp=2)

was deeply interesting through
 out the Convention. Many
 fine speakers being present.
 Among them Lucretia Mott of
 Philadelphia, Elizabeth Cady
 Stanton, Frederick Douglass,
 Thomas M. Clintoek, & many
 others who took a deep interest
 in the meeting.
 Good results have followed that
 first Equal Suffragist gather-
 ing. The seed fell on good ground.
 But the end is not yet. Na-
 ill it be until women can
 claim what rightfully belongs
 to them, & the time is not dis-
 tant when this will be accom-



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Music of the Suffrage Movement

THE EQUAL SUFFRAGE SONG SHEAF

From local community suffrage meetings to large-scale city-wide marches and prison cells, suffragists consistently unified, rallied and asserted their unbreakable spirit in song. On June 15, 1911, *The New York Times* published a story about suffragists in Los Angeles who were holding a public rally. Police informed the women that “votes for women” speeches were prohibited at the rally. To circumvent the ordinance, the suffragists set those suffrage speeches to music and sang their message instead. In 1917, when six suffragists were incarcerated after protesting in front of the White House, they organized a song service and suffrage meeting for other women inmates in the prison. Suffrage organizations across the country sponsored song competitions encouraging suffragists to pen more music for the movement. Many suffrage songs featured original texts written by suffragists but sung to popular tunes of the day, often patriotic ones such as “Yankee Doodle,” “America” and others.

The Equal Suffrage Song Sheaf, published in 1912, makes these sounds of the women’s suffrage movement come alive for students, inspiring them to expand their understanding of historical context through the arts. View the 20-page booklet in its entirety: loc.gov/item/2017562122/.

The cover provides several clues about the role of music in the movement. Its diminutive size — only 18 centimeters high — made it easy to carry for use at gatherings and events. “Come Vote, Ladies!” is indicative of the other songs in the volume, in which pro-suffrage lyrics are set to well-known tunes. And, as a sheaf is a bundle, so too this

THE CAUSE, BRAVE, STRONG AND TRUE!

Tune: “The Red, White and Blue.”)

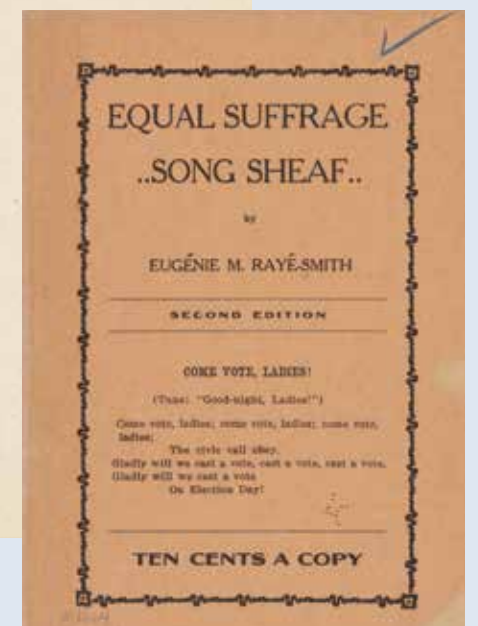
Oh, democracy, goal of creation,
The union of great and of small,
Hope of woman and truth’s vindication,
With joy we respond to thy call!
Thy cause is the cause of a Nation;
For the rights of the whole, not the few!
'Neath thy flag we shall work out our salvation,
The cause of the brave, strong and true!
The cause of the brave, strong and true!
The cause of the brave, strong and true!
'Neath thy flag we shall work out our salvation,
The cause of the brave, strong and true!

When trembled thy sacred foundation
'Neath pestilence, sorrow and strife,
Woman’s heart opened forth consolation,
Woman’s hand bore thee healing and life!
Now she seeks from thy side ne’er to sever,
And she calls on her peers for her due—
“Join hands, man and woman, forever
In the cause that is brave, strong and true!
In the cause that is brave, strong and true!
In the cause that is brave, strong and true!
Join hands, man and woman, forever
In the cause that is brave, strong and true!”

Where, sunken in vile degradation,
The life of the city lies low,
Woman’s soul seeks for faith’s restoration,
Woman’s will waits in weal and in woe!
Fling fair purity’s standard before her!
Bring the gold of equality, too!
Flag of home, school and Nation fly o’er her!
Three cheers for the cause, strong and true!
Three cheers for the cause, strong and true!
Bound to win 'neath the red, white and blue!
Flag of home, school and Nation fly o’er her!
Three cheers for the cause, strong and true!

5

“THE CAUSE, BRAVE, STRONG AND TRUE!”
LYRICS IN EUGÉNIE M. RAYÉ-SMITH’S
EQUAL SUFFRAGE SONG SHEAF:
loc.gov/item/2017562122/



volume was a collection of songs.

The table of contents provides more information. The volume was self-published by Eugénie M. Rayé-Smith; she was a lecturer, author, editor, suffragist and social worker. Rayé-Smith was also a professor in the law department at New York University and an editor of *The Woman Lawyer's Journal*.

The titles appeal to patriotic and religious sentiments to galvanize allies and persuade the ambivalent. Many of the melodies, which are included in parentheses, draw from European musical traditions. Though the tunes were widely known in the early 20th century, only some remain common knowledge today.

Consider one representative song from the volume: “Votes for Women, Sure to Win.” The melody choice, “Yankee Doodle,” suggests parallels between the

struggle for suffrage and the struggle for American independence. The lyrics are carefully crafted to fit the melodic structure and meter. Key ideas are emphasized by placement on high pitches, and the insistent main idea dominates the earworm refrain. The lyrics expound upon the movement’s history, rhetoric and tactics; the upbeat melody energizes the message. The sense of solidarity in singing with others empowered participants to courageously carry forth the message.

SHEET MUSIC FOR
“SUFFRAGE MARCH”
BY LUCENIA W.
RICHARDS:
[loc.gov/resource/mussuffrage_mussuffrage-100043/?sp=1](https://www.loc.gov/resource/mussuffrage_mussuffrage-100043/?sp=1)



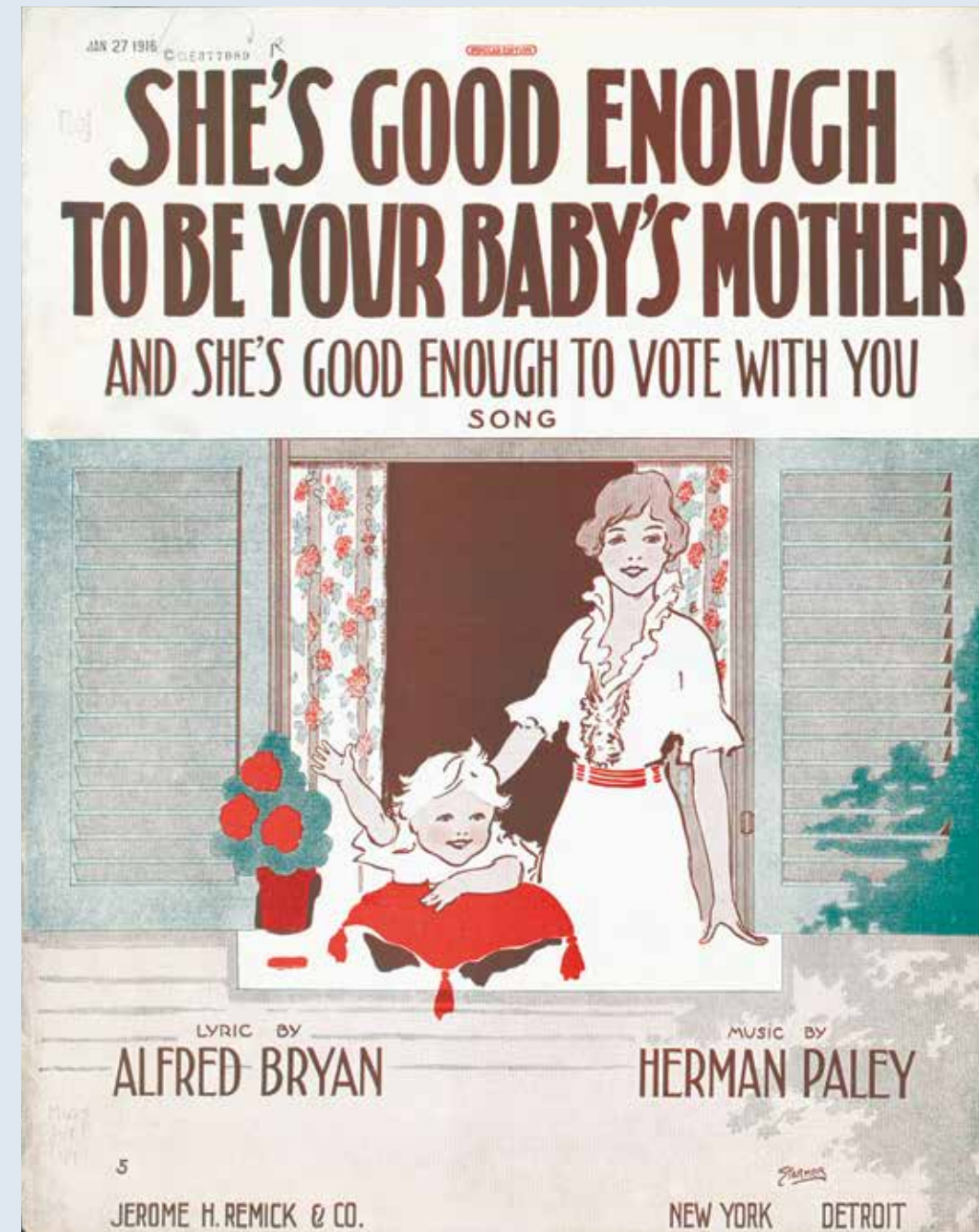
TEACHING IDEAS

1

Invite students to compare the *Song Sheaf* to other historical examples of political lyrics set to common tunes, such as 1770’s “The New Massachusetts Liberty Song to the Tune of the British Grenadier”: [loc.gov/item/rbpe.03700400](https://www.loc.gov/item/rbpe.03700400). Challenge them to consider how this tradition continues today.

2

Ask students to create a list of tunes that everyone in the class knows. Ask how their choices reflect their community’s unique identities and experiences, and how they compare to the melodies of the *Song Sheaf*.



SHEET MUSIC FOR 1916’S “SHE’S GOOD ENOUGH TO BE YOUR BABY’S MOTHER AND SHE’S GOOD ENOUGH TO VOTE WITH YOU”:
[loc.gov/item/2017562275/](https://www.loc.gov/item/2017562275/)

TEACHING IDEAS

3

Recreate the musical atmosphere of a suffrage rally by singing together as a class. Discover how the melody complements and enhances the lyrics. Notice how singing together strengthens social bonds.

4

Invite students to create and perform an original suffrage song, poetically pairing the ideals of the movement with a well-known melody which enhances their impact.

Strategies of the Suffrage Movement:

A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE DESCRIBING THE SUFFRAGE PROCESSION OF 1913

In 1913, the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) had an urgent mission: capture the attention of the people of the United States and their elected leaders so that they could be convinced of the need to enact a constitutional amendment guaranteeing women's right to vote. A group of media-savvy NAWSA leaders, including the young activist Alice Paul, quickly seized upon a strategy. On March 3, 1913, the eve of the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson, they would stage a massive parade and pageant in Washington, D.C., that would generate coast-to-coast press coverage, energize their own supporters and place suffrage on the national agenda in a way that it hadn't been for years.

"Suffrage Story to Be Told in Pageant," a full-page article on the parade and pageant in the January 19, 1913, edition of *The Washington Herald*, serves as an example of the sort of extensive news coverage that the NAWSA leaders had hoped for. It also provides an excellent opportunity to explore the goals of the event's organizers and the scale of their ambitions.

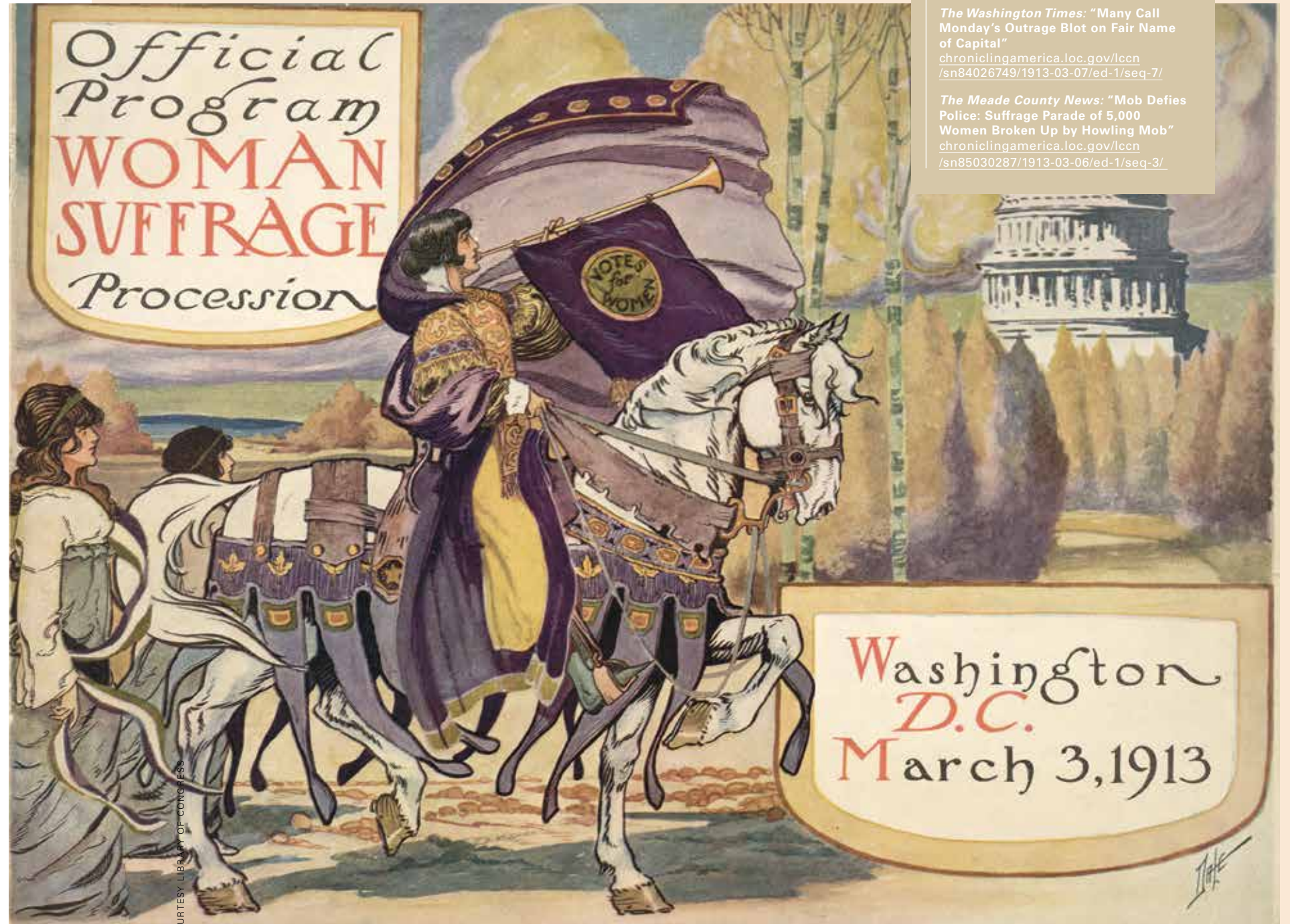
In its opening sentence, the article declares: "A new age, an age of complete cooperation of men and women in the world's councils, is to be announced at the National Capital on March 3. The announcement is to be in the form of a pageant, which its organizers plan shall surpass in novelty and beauty anything of its kind ever held in this country."

The article goes on to describe the elaborate organizational structure of the parade and its symbolic elements: "Five grand divisions will contain fifty sections. Each section will be preceded by its band." The reader is told that women representing different processions, trades and occupations will march together in color-coded sections, with lawyers wearing purple and homemakers in brown, and each group will be preceded by a float. Foreign delegations will wear "native costume" and those nations that have already secured voting rights for women will march ahead of the others.

One suffrage leader, Patricia Margaret Street, is quoted in the article as saying that the pageant "is to be at once the expression of conviction and the voicing of a demand." Judging by the results, that demand was heard.

The parade and pageant took place on March 3, though the marchers were subject to verbal abuse and physical attacks by spectators and police officers. Within two weeks, marchers obtained an audience with President Wilson, who went on to meet with suffrage leaders several more times. The 19th Amendment became law less than eight years later.

OFFICIAL PROGRAM
COVER FOR THE MARCH
1913 WOMAN SUFFRAGE
PROCESSION IN
WASHINGTON, D.C.:
[loc.gov/resource
/rbpe.20801600/?sp=1](http://loc.gov/resource/rbpe.20801600/?sp=1)



COURTESY, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

OTHER RELATED CHRONICLING AMERICA ENTRIES

The Call: "Women Parade Today, Storm Capital City"
chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85066387/1913-03-03/ed-1/seq-15/

The Sun: "Fifty Women Riders to Head Suffrage Parade"
chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030272/1912-03-10/ed-1/seq-56/

The Washington Times: "Many Call Monday's Outrage Blot on Fair Name of Capital"
chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84026749/1913-03-07/ed-1/seq-7/

The Meade County News: "Mob Defies Police: Suffrage Parade of 5,000 Women Broken Up by Howling Mob"
chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85030287/1913-03-06/ed-1/seq-3/

TEACHER'S GUIDE ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES



Guide students with the sample questions as they respond to the primary source. **Encourage them to go back and forth between the columns; there is no correct order.**

OBSERVE

Ask students to identify and note details.

Sample Questions:

- What do you notice first? • Find something small but interesting.
- What do you notice that you didn't expect?
- What do you notice that you can't explain?
- What do you notice that you didn't earlier?

REFLECT

Encourage students to generate and test hypotheses about the source.

- Where do you think this came from? • Why do you think somebody made this? • What do you think was happening when this was made? • Who do you think was the audience for this item? • What tool was used to create this? • Why do you think this item is so important? • If somebody made this today, what would be different? • What can you learn from examining this?

QUESTION

Invite students to ask questions that lead to more observations and reflections.

- What do you wonder about... who? • what? • when? • where? • why? • how?

FURTHER INVESTIGATION

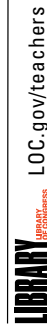
Help students to identify questions appropriate for further investigation, and to develop a research strategy for finding answers.

Sample Question: What more do you want to know, and how can you find out?

A few follow-up activity ideas:

- Beginning** Have students compare two related primary source items.
- Intermediate** Have students expand or alter textbook explanations of history based on primary sources they study.
- Advanced** Ask students to consider how a series of primary sources support or challenge information and understanding on a particular topic. Have students refine or revise conclusions based on their study of each subsequent primary source.

For more tips on using primary sources, go to <http://www.loc.gov/teachers>



PRIMARY SOURCE ANALYSIS TOOL



OBSERVE

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REFLECT

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QUESTION

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FURTHER INVESTIGATION

HISTORY®

Explore videos and articles from HISTORY that document the American women's suffrage movement and profile the women who fought to win the vote.



ACTIVIST INEZ MILHOLLAND LEADS THE MARCH 1913 NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION PARADE IN WASHINGTON, D.C.: loc.gov/item/2014691486

VIDEOS

The 19th Amendment

Historian Matthew Pinsker provides an overview of American women's fight for the right to vote, from the first states to grant suffrage through the ratification of the 19th Amendment. history.com/topics/womens-history/19th-amendment-video

Women Who Fought for the Right to Vote

Historian Yohuru Williams introduces the women whose efforts were essential to the success of the U.S. women's suffrage movement. history.com/topics/womens-history/women-who-fought-for-the-vote-video

ARTICLES

Women's Suffrage

Review the history of the women's suffrage movement in America, from its early roots in the abolitionist movement to the silent sentinels of the World War I era. history.com/topics/womens-history/the-fight-for-womens-suffrage

"The State Where Women Voted Long Before the 19th Amendment"

This feature article profiles how and why Wyoming, as well as other states in America's "Wild West," adopted women's suffrage long before other areas of the United States. history.com/news/the-state-where-women-voted-long-before-the-19th-amendment

"American Women's Suffrage Came Down to One Vote"

Find out how the fate of women's suffrage was decided by a single vote — and an influential mom — in Tennessee. history.com/news/american-womens-suffrage-19th-amendment-one-mans-vote

Seneca Falls Convention

Discover what happened at the very first women's rights convention in the United States and how it kicked off the decades-long battle for the ballot. history.com/topics/womens-rights/seneca-falls-convention

PIONEER PROFILES

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

history.com/topics/womens-history/elizabeth-cady-stanton

Susan B. Anthony

history.com/topics/womens-history/susan-b-anthony

Lucretia Mott

history.com/topics/womens-history/lucretia-mott

PORTRAIT OF ELIZABETH CADY STANTON: loc.gov/item/2004670381



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Library of Congress

The Library of Congress offers extensive primary and secondary sources related to women's suffrage. These links are just a sample of what is available.

ONLINE EXHIBITIONS

Shall Not Be Denied: Women Fight for the Vote

loc.gov/exhibitions/women-fight-for-the-vote

Women Come to the Front

loc.gov/exhibits/wcf/

The Gibson Girl's America: Drawings by Charles Dana Gibson

loc.gov/exhibits/gibson-girls-america

CLASSROOM RESOURCES

Primary Source Set: Women's Suffrage

loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/primarysourcesets/womens-suffrage/

Lesson Plan: Suffrage Strategies: Voices for Votes

loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/lessons/suffrage/

Lesson Plan: Suffragists and Their Tactics

loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/lessons/suffragists/

RECOMMENDED TOPICS IN CHRONICLING AMERICA

Alice Paul

loc.gov/rr/news/topics/alicePaul.html

Carrie Chapman Catt

loc.gov/rr/news/topics/catt.html

Golden Flyer Suffragettes

loc.gov/rr/news/topics/golden.html

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

loc.gov/rr/news/topics/stanton.html

Helen Keller

loc.gov/rr/news/topics/keller.html

Ida B. Wells

loc.gov/rr/news/topics/ida.html

Susan B. Anthony

loc.gov/rr/news/topics/susanb.html

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION

Votes for Women: The Struggle for Women's Suffrage
loc.gov/rr/print/list/076_vfw.html

ONLINE GUIDE

19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution
guides.loc.gov/19th-amendment

BY THE PEOPLE (CROWDSOURCED TRANSCRIPTION PROJECT)

Suffrage: Women Fight for the Vote
crowd.loc.gov/topics/suffrage-women-fight-for-the-vote/



A SUFFRAGIST HOLDS A SIGN ASKING THE PUBLIC TO HELP WIN THE VOTE: loc.gov/item/97500240/

ELSA UELAND,
FOUNDING PRESIDENT
OF THE COLLEGE EQUAL
SUFFRAGE LEAGUE AT
THE UNIVERSITY
OF MINNESOTA:
loc.gov/item/mnwp000177



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BUTTON COURTESY OF GETTY IMAGES



The Library of Congress is the world's largest library, offering access to the creative record of the United States — and extensive materials from around the world— both on-site and online. It is the main research arm of the U.S. Congress and the home of the U.S. Copyright Office. Explore collections, reference services and other programs, or plan a visit at loc.gov; access the official site for U.S. federal legislative information at congress.gov; and register creative works of authorship at copyright.gov. The following individuals from the Library of Congress contributed to this *Idea Book*: Lee Ann Potter, Stephen Wesson, Cheryl Lederle, Carolyn Bennett, Carroll Johnson-Welsh, Janice Ruth and Elizabeth A. Novara.

SUFFRAGIST MARGARET FOLEY
DISTRIBUTES COPIES OF
*WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND
SUFFRAGE NEWS*:
[loc.gov/resource/
/mnwp_150016/](https://loc.gov/resource/mnwp_150016/)



SHALL NOT BE DENIED: WOMEN FIGHT *for the* VOTE

Shall Not Be Denied: Women Fight for the Vote is part of the national commemoration of the 100th anniversary of women's suffrage, marking major milestones in 2019 and 2020.

View the exhibition in person at the Library of Congress or online at [loc.gov/exhibitions/women-fight-for-the-vote/about-this-exhibition/](https://www.loc.gov/exhibitions/women-fight-for-the-vote/about-this-exhibition/).

We hold these truths
to be self-evident: that
all men and women are
created equal.

—Elizabeth Cady Stanton,
Declaration of Sentiments, 1848