

*Massachusetts*  
— in the —  
**WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT**

Barbara F. Berenson



copyright Barbara F  
Berenson

# Themes from Within Movement

- Key Events
- Leaders (top down)
- Foot Soldiers (bottom up)
- Diversity of Participants

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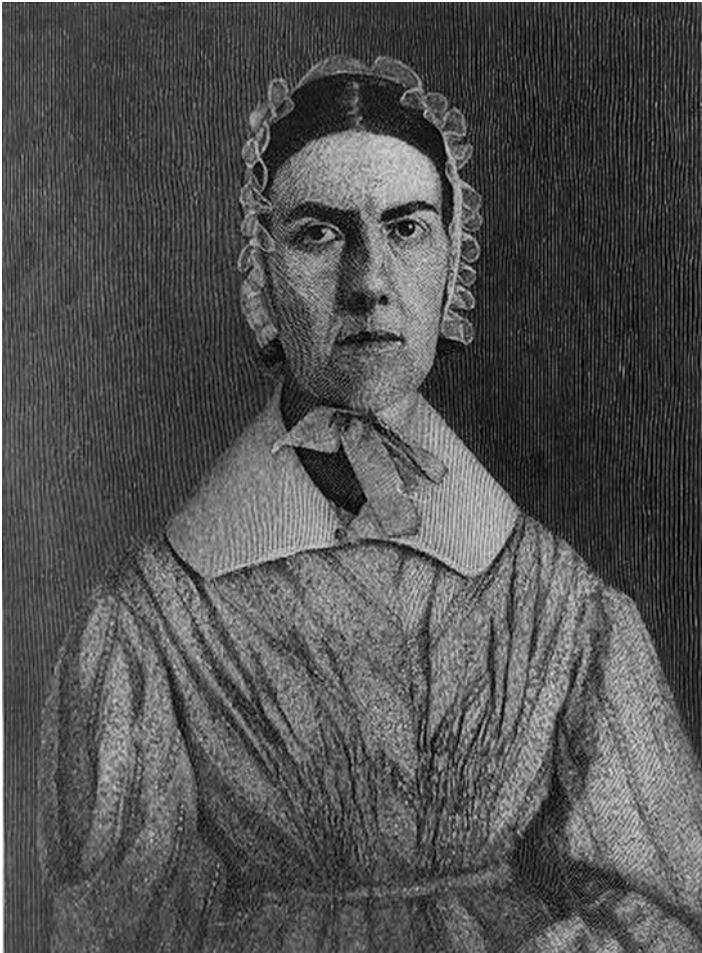
# **The Women's Rights Movement Emerges within MA Anti-Slavery Movement**

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# The Grimké Sisters

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**Angelina Grimké**



**Sarah Grimké**



*Sarah M. Grimké*

# Boston: Abolitionist Center

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**William Lloyd Garrison**



# Congregational Ministers Letter, 1837

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*“When she assumes the **place and tone of a man** as a public reformer . . . Her **character becomes unnatural** . . . and the way is opened for **degeneracy and ruin.**”*



# Letters of the Grimké Sisters

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## Sarah Grimké

*“There are few things which present greater obstacles to the improvement and elevation of woman to her **appropriate sphere** of usefulness and duty than the . . . **[laws which] she has had no voice in establishing.**”*

## Angelina Grimké

*“I contend that woman has just as much right to sit in solemn counsel in Conventions, Conferences, Associations and General Assemblies, as man – just as much right . . . [to sit] in the **Presidential chair of the United States.**”*

# Orators to Organizers

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**The Organized Woman Suffrage  
Movement was Launched in  
Worcester in 1850**



# Lucy Stone

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# First National Women's Rights Convention Worcester 1850

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## Brinley Hall



From the collections of Worcester Historical Museum, Worcester, Massachusetts

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Movement Suspended During Civil War, But . . .

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# Women's Roles Expanded During the Civil War

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# Schism Over the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment

## Founding of AWSA

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# Schism over the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment

**A PETITION**  
FOR  
**UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.**

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The undersigned, Women of the United States, respectfully ask an amendment of the Constitution that shall prohibit the several States from disfranchising any of their citizens on the ground of sex.

In making our demand for Suffrage, we would call your attention to the fact that we represent fifteen million people—one half the entire population of the country—intelligent, virtuous, native-born American citizens; and yet stand outside the pale of political recognition.

The Constitution classes us as "free people," and counts us *whole* persons in the basis of representation; and yet are we governed without our consent, compelled to pay taxes without appeal, and punished for violations of law without choice of judge or juror.

The experience of all ages, the Declarations of the Fathers, the Statute Laws of our own day, and the fearful revolution through which we have just passed, all prove the uncertain tenure of life, liberty and property so long as the ballot—the only weapon of self-protection—is not in the hand of every citizen.

Therefore, as you are now amending the Constitution, and, in harmony with advancing civilization, placing new safeguards round the individual rights of four millions of emancipated slaves, we ask that you extend the right of Suffrage to Woman—the only remaining class of disfranchised citizens—and thus fulfil your Constitutional obligation "to Guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government."

As all partial application of Republican principles must ever breed a complicated legislation as well as a discontented people, we would pray your Honorable Body, in order to simplify the machinery of government and ensure domestic tranquillity, that you legislate hereafter for persons, citizens, tax-payers, and not for class or caste.

For justice and equality your petitioners will ever pray.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Emily Stanton	New York
Susan B. Anthony	Rochester - N. Y.
Antoinette Brown Blackwell	New York
Luz Stone	Newark N. Jersey
Joanna S. Morse	48 Livingston St. Brooklyn
Erneshtine S. Rose	New York
Harriet E. Stone	6 West 14th Street N.Y.
Catharine C. Wilkinson	83 Clinton Place New York
Elizabeth R. Tilton	48 Livingston St. Brooklyn
Mary Fowler Gilbert	293 W. 19th St New York
Anna E. Lillie	New York
Dr. Griffith	New York.



# Schism over the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment

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**May 1869, American Equal Rights Association**

**Stanton:**

*"I will not support men of other races making laws for daughters of Jefferson, Hancock, and Adams."*

**Used Racist Language**

**Stone:**

*"Woman has an ocean of wrongs too deep for any plummet, and the Negro, too, has an ocean of wrongs that cannot be fathomed . . . I will be thankful in my soul if anybody can get out of the terrible pit."*



# AWSA 1870 - 1890

## Park Street



- Organized State Associations (MWSA)
- Led State Campaigns
- Woman's Journal
- Cambridge Woman's Suffrage League (1886)
- Cambridge Political Equality Association (1896); Affiliates with MWSA 1901

# The Woman's Journal.

VOL. I.

BOSTON AND CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1870.

NO. 1.

## The Woman's Journal.

A Weekly Magazine, published every Saturday, in Boston and Chicago, devoted to the interests of Woman, to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of Suffrage.

EDITORS—MARY A. LEVERMORE, JULIA WARD HOWE, LUCY STONE, W. M. LAYTON GARDNER and T. W. HIGGINSON.

TERMS—\$2.00 a year, in advance. Single Copies—Five Cents. Any person sending six subscribers will receive a seventh copy free. The copies will be forwarded on receipt of \$2.00.

BOSTON OFFICE—2 THURSTON PLACE, near Tremont House, and second door from Beacon street. CHICAGO OFFICE—52 Washington street, Office of Legal News.

All Communications for the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, and all letters relating to its official management, must be addressed to MARY A. LEVERMORE, Managing Editor. Letters containing contributions, and relating to the business department of the paper, must be addressed to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, Box 437, Boston.

MYRA BRAWLEY, Editor of the Legal News, 52 Washington street, Chicago, is the Western Agent of the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, and is authorized to receive and transmit notices, etc.

## Poetry.

### ANATHEMATIS.

"O maiden! come into port bravely, or sail with God the sea."

With fangs unknown, with sadness unconfessed,  
The generous heart accepts the passing year,  
Finds duties dear and labor sweet as rest,  
And for itself knows neither care nor fear.  
Fresh as the morning, earnest as the hour  
That calls the soul's world to grateful sleep,  
Our silent thought reverts the nameless Power  
That high seclusion round the life doth keep;  
So, fabled the poets, did Diana love  
To smile upon her slumbers while they slept;  
Serenely, untouched, and walking far above  
The narrow ways of mortal men,  
Along her lovely path of luminous air  
She glided, of her brightness unaware.

Yet, if they said she heeded not the hymn  
Of shepherds, gazing heavenward from the moon,  
Or homeward saunter, when the waters dim  
Fleeth with long splendor, widening toward the shore;  
Nor wondering eyes of children came to see,  
Or glowing face of happy lover, upturned,  
As late he wooed from the trying element  
Lily by the kindly lamp in heaven that burned;  
And heard unmoved the prayer of wakeful pain,  
Or consented maidenly to woe;  
Believe them not! they sing the song in vain;  
For so it never was, and is not now.  
Her heart was gentle as her face was fair,  
With grace and love and pity dwelling there.

F. R. SANDHORN.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

### MY SAINT.

BY NELLY MACKAY HUTCHINSON.

This tiny old woman in faded black gown,  
With her funny pig nose so saucy and quaint,  
So trim and complete from her feet to her crown—  
You'd scarcely believe it, but she is my saint.  
The clear brown eyes grown heavy with care,  
The little brown hands the worse for wear,  
The thinning strands of silver hair—  
Are still to my heart unspeakably fair.

Many a year have we journeyed together,  
I often dependent, quite heart-sick and faint,  
She bravely defying the stormiest weather—  
Hereof sweetest memento—my glorious saint!  
Never a care have I borne alone,  
Never in solitude made my moan;  
Nearest and truest she has been,  
Flesh of my flesh is she, bone of my bone.  
The beauty that dwells in her wrinkled old face,  
This poor silly pen of mine never can paint;  
'Tis a halo from heaven—a natural glow  
For the soul that looks out from the eyes of my saint.  
Early and late, by night and by day,  
I thank I watch or whether I pray,  
That soul still lightens my tolling way,  
In truth my example, its love my stay.

### OUR PRESIDENTIAL FICTIONIST.

Gen. T. C. Grant is, perhaps, "no orator, as Brutus" was not, but he has lately shown himself to be undeniably our greatest living writer of fiction. His recent "Message" to Congress contains passages which, for excellence of fancy, and a certain splendid naivety of expression, are not to be surpassed by the happiest efforts of his contemporary romancers. The briefest, most concise notice of a few of these passages cannot fail to substantiate the assertion just made. Thus, for instance, in one of them, our highly imaginative writer informs us admiring world that America "is blessed . . . with a population of 60,000,000 of free people."

Now the plain, unvarnished fact of the matter is, that one-half of this "population" is without rights of property.

without rights of property, without right of trial by a jury of his peers, without a voice in the framing of the laws under which it is acquired or consumed, without representation in the government which it is taxed to support. What a noble specimen of the lofty-sounding arguments in writing is this, then, wherein a nation containing 20,000,000 of virtual serfs is described as a "free people!" But our Executive further announces that America "is blessed . . . with facilities for every heart to acquire an education!" Another mighty-fantastic flight of fancy on his part. For beyond the "common-school course"—which is but the alphabet of ignorance, and cannot by any possibility be termed "education"—beyond this "course," there are no "facilities" for intellectual training afforded to some 2,000,000 of "natives" within our borders. Universities and colleges have three millions out; schools of law and theology from them out; medical schools—each them out.

Perhaps, however, Mr. Grant's magnificent power of literary invention is most clearly displayed in the statement which follows: "We are blessed . . . with institutions clothing to none the sciences in France, or to any blessing of fortune that may be conferred." How purely and beautifully imaginative is this!

And how this glorious blather shames the disgraceful "For our boasted institutions" or "so far from opening the avenues of national 'fame' and 'fortune' to all, close, and not only close, but barricade them, against 20,000,000 of American inhabitants. Not one individual of all these millions is permitted the expectation of ultimately resting in the "Presidential Chair," or on the "Supreme Bench." Not one is allowed to cherish the blindfold hope of some day indulging in a "Message" upon the nation; not one can obtain a favorable appointment as Minister or petty Consul; not one is granted a fair chance at the "pickings and stealings" of the Revenue Department; nay—not one can act as clerk of a petty town, or tax-collector of a rural district, or even as pitiful alderman of a would-be city. "Avenues" not closed—forever!

But enough has been said to demonstrate very perfectly our chief magistrate's pretensions among fictionists. It is indeed an extraordinary facility for romance that makes itself seen and felt even in the official columns of an official paper. We hope Mr. G. will in no wise slight or disregard his wonderful gift but carefully foster it.

We could almost wish he would forsake the sanguinary and bitter conflicts of military and political life, in which he has so long engaged, and betake himself to the peaceful avocations of literature for which he seems so eminently fitted. Let him but turn his matchless inventive ability to the construction of a modern sensation novel—and we can promise him a brilliant future. His friend Sumner would receive him with arms more widely outstretched than now; and while thousands of Sumner's admirers pore over his airy conceits, and thousands of Sumner's dollars pour into his happy pockets, we feel sure he would cry with joy—"The pen is mightier than the sword."

WESTMINSTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC.

### HARVARD vs. THE WEST.

It was not a pleasant thing for the Eastern delegates at the Cleveland Woman Suffrage Convention to be reproached with representing a community so far behind the age as to exclude women from college. It was especially unpleasant for the Harvard graduates there present, to hear a clever Western woman direct the lips of President Eliot's inaugural address. It awakened the wish that the new President had looked West, as we see him, in his studies of university records, and had inspired after the results of Oberlin and Knox, as well as of Oxford and Heidelberg. "Reverend Sir," is but half the story; "Westward the star of empire," makes the other half.

President Eliot, like the newly-made judge in the tale, was not so far wrong in his decision as in the reasons he gave for it. Amid that vast accumulation of responsibilities which must confront a new Harvard President, no one could blame him for postponing to another year every issue capable of postponement. Even a cautious and expert policy might be justified for Harvard, on the ground of that ancient and traditional conservatism which somehow confers a hazy antiquity upon the most irrelevant utterance within its walls. It is the mission of Harvard among American colleges to follow, not lead, yet in this rearward and subordinate position should not be made to appear still humbler by assigning it trivial reasons for it. And it is not possible to recognize it as more than a trivial reason, when the President found his main objection to the admission of women "the difficulties involved in the common residence of hundreds of young men and women of immature character and marriagable ages." And when he goes on to declare pathetically that "the necessary policy regulations are exceedingly burdensome," he fairly lays himself out to the keen wit of the Western woman above, who proposes by way of compromise, that each woman admitted to Harvard should bring her own policeman, beside the traditional "knave, fool, squire and napping-ring," for each.

The student fact that the Harvard authorities have not understood this being a matter concerning which preju-

dices are deep, and opinion inflammable, and experience scanty. For this instruction in the matter of prejudice is to be shallow, and opinion is becoming reasonable, and experience is very large and accumulated day by day. Probably the most important arguments of some supposed depth of prejudice, and excitability of opinion, were always brought to bear about the introduction of colored pupils into schools; but this alarm nature of the human mind is not yet overcome, and it is turned out that nobody had any very serious objections.

What was found true of the mixture of colors will be found true of the combination of sexes, so far as the prejudices of any part of the community are concerned.

When the thing is once done, everybody will soon forget that the practice was ever otherwise. Thus much for public opinion; now let us look at the "seamy experience." New England has for many years been full of country academies, in a large part of which there has been just this combination of young men and maidens which President Eliot deprecates. The average age is not far different from that of students in college, and if the average social and intellectual culture is lost in these academies, that increases the value of the experiment. New England is also full of high schools in which joint education is the general rule. The pupils of these, unlike those of the academies, are day-scholars, though they include many who have taken up their residence in the line of the academy, and attended the high school to these the Normal Schools, in some of which the sexes are united; and also the constantly increasing tendency to the same union in private schools, and we have indeed a "seamy experience" a vast body of carefully tried experiment. The peculiarity of this experiment is that it points one way; one rarely heard of a mixed school divided again, while counter-changes are occurring in the other direction. In public and in private schools, in academies and high schools, it is found that the "policy regulations," which so stern President Eliot, are in fact but a simple and easy thing.

Now it is impossible to say that these experiments are not directly in point. It is abundantly to say that a more cultivated social atmosphere and a higher intellectual training are to make it more difficult for young men and maidens to live properly together. If boys and girls of eighteen can study together safely, surely, as Mr. Leconte, there is no reason why they should be demoralized by jointly enjoying the differential Calculus, or Cambridge. If it is an insupportable study at the Putnam School in Newburyport, Harvard cannot be spiritual death for joint classes at Harvard. If three hundred pupils of both sexes, from a dozen different States, can be safely superintended at the Williams Spring Seminary in Easthampton, the same thing can be done anywhere else. It is a sheer insult to assert that college boys must be educated to be better than the average boys trusted to act like gentlemen.

So clear is all this, that the West, if not the East, has long since made the right step from the academy to the college. For thirty years at Oberlin—for a shorter period at other places—this combination has been tried. An experiment of thirty-three years' standing has been passed beyond the scope of experiment, and it is giving forth its results. It can be ignored, like any other experiment, by simply closing one's eyes. A college of more than a thousand annual pupils—a college which has furnished ten other colleges with presidents, and which claims twenty-two such institutions as having sprung from its own bosom—such a college might be visible, one would think, as far as Boston and Westminister, and its experience reckoned as something more than society. President Finney testifies, as all good teachers testify, that the labor of discipline is greatly reduced, not increased, by the presence of women. He says, moreover, that he has sometimes made a year to pass, at Oberlin, without the need of a single presidential admonition. God grant that the next Harvard President, untrammelled by the loss of making policy regulations for women, a year or such misadventure pass!

Nevertheless yet is the testimony of President Blanchard, of Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, as to the disciplinary results of the admission of women. He has lately given a detailed account of his fourteen years' experience in the *New York Independent*, and thus sums it up:—

"It would not be prudent of any but a Knox College, with an annual attendance of 200 to 300 pupils, to have a large number of women in its halls. It is a policy of discipline, indeed, very faulty; yet the faculty alone had power to expel. Young men would rather be freely restricted, expelled, and all put together, than have the misadventures of which they were known to be guilty. Discipline in college discipline is shown the young ladies are present. Having, presenting many misadventures by the faculty in a large number of instances, as Yale, Brown and other old colleges—course, presented also, and gave good results. It was found that young girls cannot take part in them, and no college police-power can exterminate by mere vigilance, and severity such misadventures, which yet persist at once before female contempt."

The admission of women into college will be more than a triumph of justice over bigotry, and it will be a step in civilization. And though the words of President Eliot have seemed inadequate, his acts have been far more so. The student fact that the Harvard authorities have not understood this being a matter concerning which preju-

dices are deep, and opinion inflammable, and experience scanty. It is on the other hand a matter where prejudices are turning out to be shallow, and opinion is becoming reasonable, and experience is very large and accumulated day by day. Probably the most important arguments of some supposed depth of prejudice, and excitability of opinion, were always brought to bear about the introduction of colored pupils into schools; but this alarm nature of the human mind is not yet overcome, and it is turned out that nobody had any very serious objections.

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### CHEER-MADE.

"Man proposes, but God disposes." This is verified in the career of our misguided friend, Rev. J. D. Fenton, who, lecturing through the country against Woman Suffrage, is turning out the movement organized to advance it. He lectured before the Literary Association of Webster, Mass., a week or two since. The Times of that town, reports that "the referred to the leading female advocates of Woman Suffrage in a scolding manner, making low sport of them, without bringing a substantial argument against them, simply illustrating his own assertion that the movement was organized to advance it. He lectured before the Literary Association of Webster, Mass., a week or two since. The Times of that town, reports that "the referred to the leading female advocates of Woman Suffrage in a scolding manner, making low sport of them, without bringing a substantial argument against them, simply illustrating his own assertion that the movement was organized to advance it. He lectured before the Literary Association of Webster, Mass., a week or two since. The Times of that town, reports that "the referred to the leading female advocates of Woman Suffrage in a scolding manner, making low sport of them, without bringing a substantial argument against them, simply illustrating his own assertion that the movement was organized to advance it."

This lecture seems to have been an effective hot shot into the women's camp in that place, and they have wound the long roll "to arms!" They have organized a women's association, and a higher intellectual training are to make it more difficult for young men and maidens to live properly together. If boys and girls of eighteen can study together safely, surely, as Mr. Leconte, there is no reason why they should be demoralized by jointly enjoying the differential Calculus, or Cambridge. If it is an insupportable study at the Putnam School in Newburyport, Harvard cannot be spiritual death for joint classes at Harvard. If three hundred pupils of both sexes, from a dozen different States, can be safely superintended at the Williams Spring Seminary in Easthampton, the same thing can be done anywhere else. It is a sheer insult to assert that college boys must be educated to be better than the average boys trusted to act like gentlemen.

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### VERMONT AWAKE.

We are happy to announce that the citizens of Vermont have taken decided steps to convene their State, preparatory to the May election, when the question of Woman Suffrage is to be submitted to the people for decision. The following is the list of officers of the Association organized for this purpose, as far as it is completed:

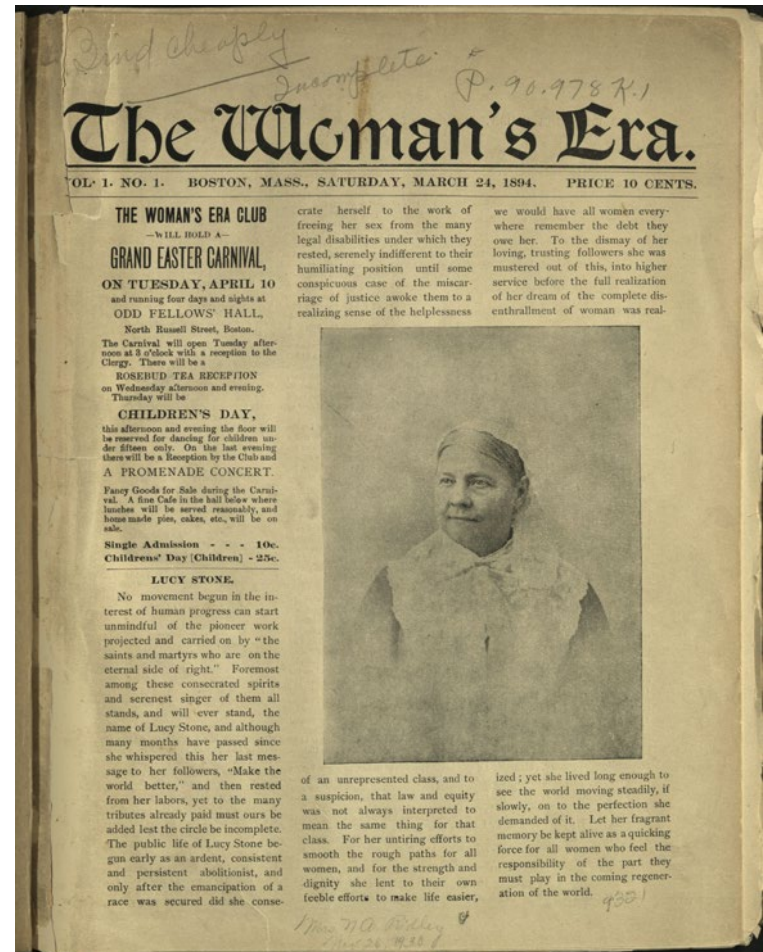
President, Hon. Charles Reed, Montpelier, Vt.; Vice-Presidents, Hon. John H. Hall, Burlington; Hon. Seneca M. Dorr, Rutland; Rev. Addison Brown, Brattleboro; Col. Cyrus E. Knapp, Middlebury; Hon. James Hutchinson, Jr., West Rutland; Hon. Knoll S. Taff, Burlington; Hon. A. J. Willard, St. Johnsbury; Hon. H. Henry Fowles, Hyde Park; Hon. Jasper Rand, St. Albans; Recording Secretary, Henry Clark, Rutland; Corresponding Secretary, Albert Clark, St. Albans; Treasurer, Albert D. Hager, Montpelier; Executive Committee, Hon. C. W. Willard, Montpelier; Hon. Charles Reed, Montpelier; George H. Bishop, Burlington; Norman Weeks, Rutland; Hon. Jonathan Ross, St. Johnsbury; Rev. Eli Ballou, D.D., Montpelier.

In addition to these, a number of the most eminent citizens of the State have since been added, whose names we cannot now give. Arrangements have been made for a State Convention at Montpelier, on the 24 and 25 of February, and a campaign inaugurated in concert with the American Woman Suffrage Association. District speakers have already engaged to attend the State Conventions—Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, William Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone, Henry B. Blackwell, Lily Perham, and others.

The exchanges of the AGITATOR will after mail their issues to the office of the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.



# Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin



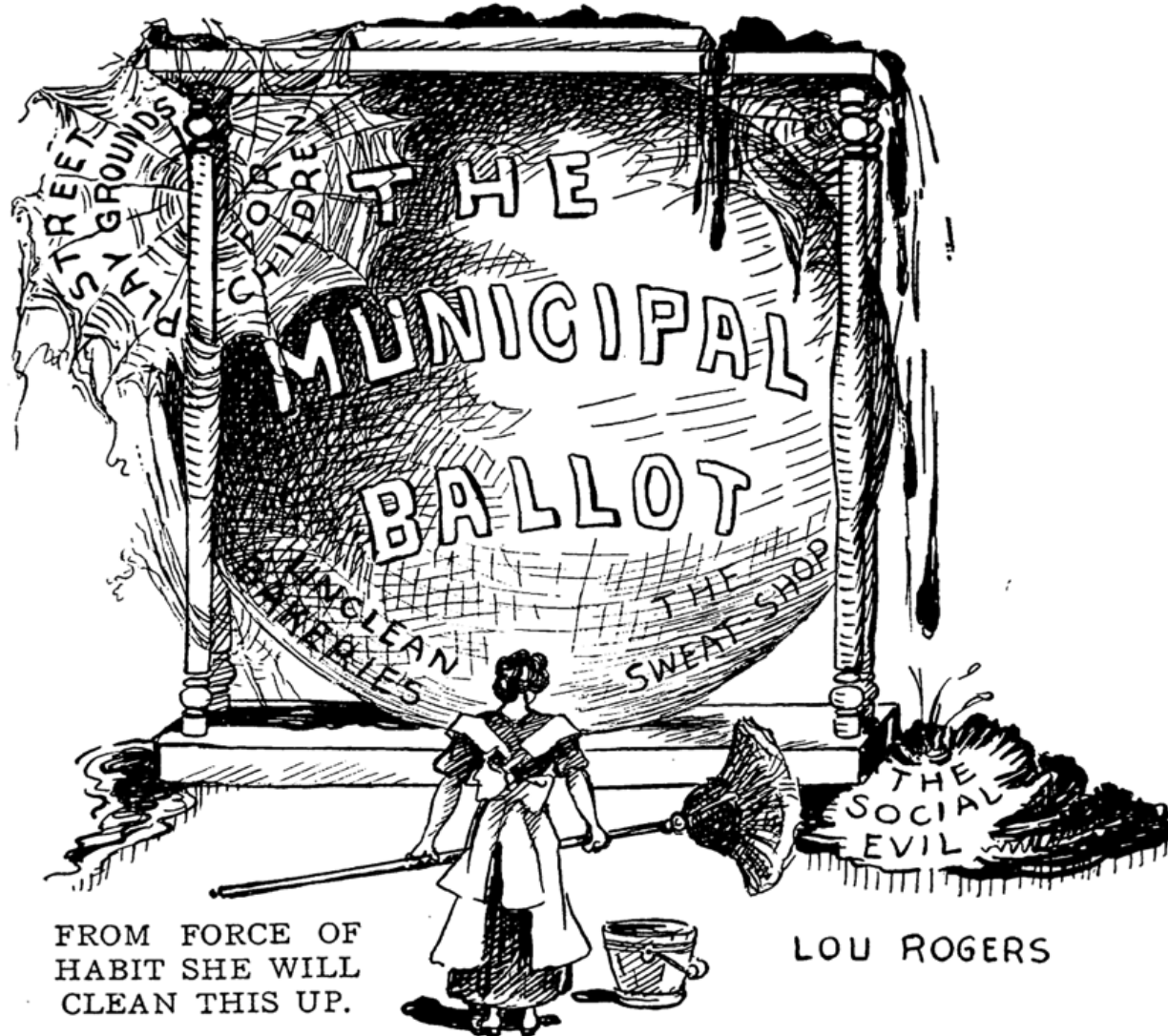
# Partial Suffrage: School Committee, 1879

## Role of Women's Clubs



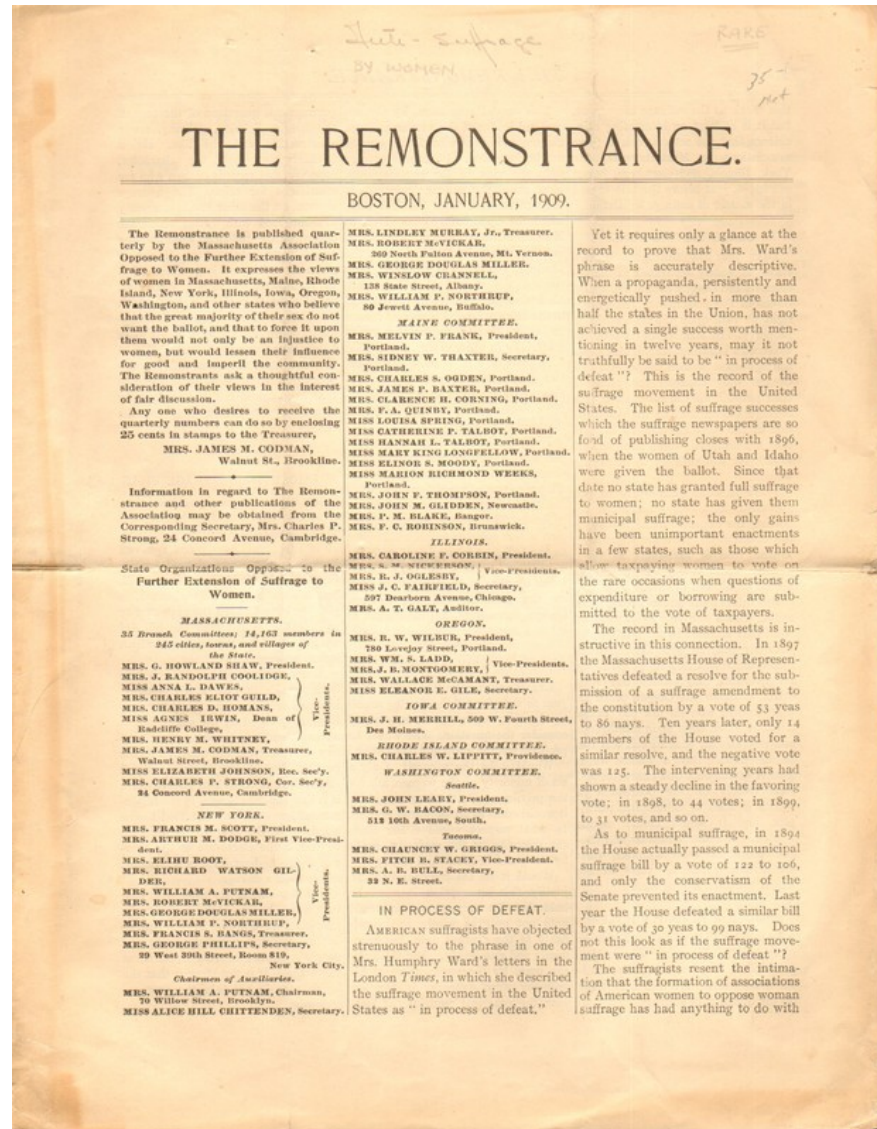
# From Force of Habit She Will Clean This Up

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# Antis Organized



## THE REMONSTRANCE.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1909.

The Remonstrance is published quarterly by the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women. It expresses the views of women in Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, New York, Illinois, Iowa, Oregon, Washington, and other states who believe that the great majority of their sex do not want the ballot, and that to force it upon them would not only be an injustice to women, but would lessen their influence for good and imperil the community. The Remonstrants ask a thoughtful consideration of their views in the interest of fair discussion.

Any one who desires to receive the quarterly numbers can do so by enclosing 25 cents in stamps to the Treasurer,

MRS. JAMES M. CODMAN,  
Walnut St., Brookline.

Information in regard to The Remonstrance and other publications of the Association may be obtained from the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles P. Strong, 24 Concord Avenue, Cambridge.

### State Organizations Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

35 Branch Committees, 14,161 members in 945 cities, towns, and villages of the State.

MRS. G. HOWLAND SHAW, President.  
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MISS CHARLES ELIOT GUILD,  
MISS AGNES IRWIN, Dean of Radcliffe College,  
MRS. HENRY M. WHITNEY,  
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MISS J. C. FAIRFIELD, Secretary,  
297 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago.  
MRS. A. T. GALT, Auditor.

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MRS. J. R. MONTGOMERY,  
MRS. W. WALLACE McCANARY, Treasurer,  
MISS ELEANOR E. GILE, Secretary.

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Des Moines.

#### RHODE ISLAND COMMITTEE.

MRS. CHARLES W. LIPPITT, Providence.

#### WASHINGTON COMMITTEE.

Seattle.  
MRS. JOHN LEARY, President.  
MRS. G. W. BACON, Secretary,  
512 10th Avenue, South.  
Tacoma.  
MRS. CHAUNCEY W. GRIGGS, President.  
MRS. FITCH H. STACEY, Vice-President.  
MRS. A. R. HILL, Secretary,  
33 N. E. Street.

#### IN PROCESS OF DEFEAT.

AMERICAN suffragists have objected strenuously to the phrase in one of Mrs. Humphry Ward's letters in the London Times, in which she described the suffrage movement in the United States as "in process of defeat."

Yet it requires only a glance at the record to prove that Mrs. Ward's phrase is accurately descriptive. When a propaganda, persistently and energetically pushed, in more than half the states in the Union, has not achieved a single success worth mentioning in twelve years, may it not truthfully be said to be "in process of defeat"? This is the record of the suffrage movement in the United States. The list of suffrage successes which the suffrage newspapers are so fond of publishing closes with 1896, when the women of Utah and Idaho were given the ballot. Since that date no state has granted full suffrage to women; no state has given them municipal suffrage; the only gains have been unimportant enactments in a few states, such as those which allow taxpaying women to vote on the rare occasions when questions of expenditure or borrowing are submitted to the vote of taxpayers.

The record in Massachusetts is instructive in this connection. In 1897 the Massachusetts House of Representatives defeated a resolve for the submission of a suffrage amendment to the constitution by a vote of 53 yeas to 86 nays. Ten years later, only 14 members of the House voted for a similar resolve, and the negative vote was 125. The intervening years had shown a steady decline in the favoring vote; in 1898, to 44 votes; in 1899, to 31 votes, and so on.

As to municipal suffrage, in 1894 the House actually passed a municipal suffrage bill by a vote of 122 to 106, and only the conservatism of the Senate prevented its enactment. Last year the House defeated a similar bill by a vote of 30 yeas to 99 nays. Does not this look as if the suffrage movement were "in process of defeat"? The suffragists resent the intimation that the formation of associations of American women to oppose woman suffrage has had anything to do with

# NAWSA, Progressive Era





# Maud Wood Park

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- Founded College Equal Suffrage League in Massachusetts
- (Later, becomes NAWSA's lead lobbyist in D.C.)

# Florence Luscomb

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- “Open Air” Meetings

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# A More Diverse Movement

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# Mary Kenney O'Sullivan

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- Founded Women's Trade Union League in Massachusetts

# Margaret Foley



# Jennie Loitman Barron



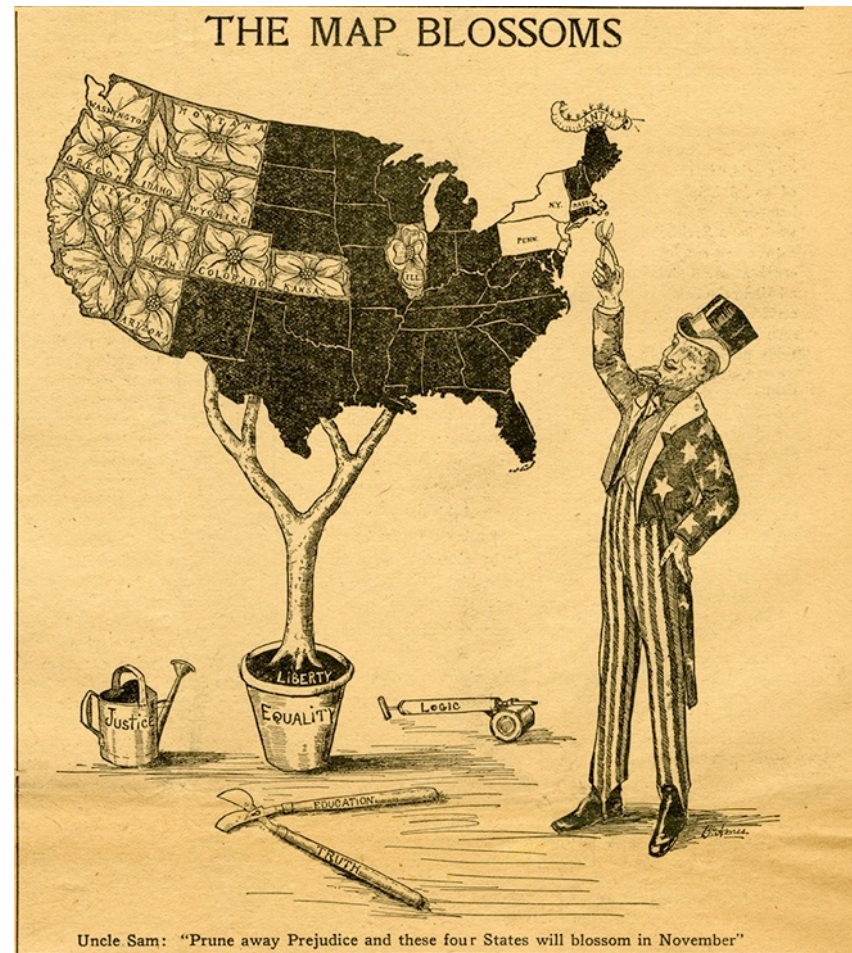
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# 1915 Campaign

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# Uncle Sam: “Prune Away Prejudice and These Four States will Blossom in November”





# Cambridge Active in 1915 Campaign

- And Events Leading to Campaign
- See Grace Allen Johnson, folder

# Massachusetts Suffragists



# Massachusetts Suffragists

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# Anti Cartoon: “Looking Backward”

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# Defeat

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**Defeat in NJ, NY, PA, MA**

**Largest margin of defeat, MA**

# NAWSA: The Winning Plan

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**Carrie Chapman Catt**



**Maud Wood Park**



# The National Woman's Party: The Militant 5%

## Deeds not Words

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# 22 Arrested in Boston, Feb. 24, 1919

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**Katharine Morey**



# WWI: “Make World Safe For Democracy”

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## New and Expanded Roles for Women



# NAWSA Targeted Anti Sen. John W. Weeks

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- Former Mayor of Newton
- Republican



# THE **W**oman **C**itizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

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DECEMBER 4, 1920



*F. B. Bathe*  
SUFFRAGE WON—FORWARD, MARCH!

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