

Nineteenth Amendment Centennial Committee
May 7, 2019 Meeting
6:00-8:00PM, 51 Inman Street, 2nd Floor, Cambridge, MA 02139

Members present: Barbara Berenson, Sarah Burks, Marian Darlington Hope, Jane Kamensky, Vanessa Till Hooper, Gail Willett, Kimberly Sansoucy, Kim & Sofia Bernstein

Staff present: Lisa Peterson, Kathy Watkins, Lillian Hsu, Jennifer Mathews

- Introductions
- Review of relevant materials for Committee work (i.e., Council Order asking for Committee, City Manager response to City Council identifying Committee appointees) and general discussion of Committee's charge.
- Review of 04-02-2019 Meeting minutes.
 - On motion of Sarah Burks, minutes approved unanimously.
- U.S. Suffrage Movement (History, part 2)
 - Barbara Berenson presented on the lengthy history of the Suffrage movement nationally as well as links to Cambridge, including key dates and figures and the divisive issue of race – those that supported suffrage for women and black men, and those that supported only suffrage for white women. (PowerPoint attached.)
 - The Committee discussed themes from the historical presentations that could inform the public art (e.g., multigenerational advocacy, disenfranchisement after the 19th Amendment, the importance of deep coalition building).
- Potential Sites
 - Kathy Watkins presented on potential sites for the public art. (PowerPoint attached.)
 - The Committee discussed the pros and cons of 7 potential sites. Through consensus agreement, three sites were eliminated (Riverside City Park, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Callinan Square). One potential site was added – Joan Lorentz Park/Cambridge Public Library.
 - Potential sites for the public art currently include: Cambridge Common, Riverside Press Park, Norman M. Tubman Square, Northpoint Common/Cambridge Crossing, Joan Lorentz Park/Cambridge Public Library.
 - Committee members would like to visit potential sites to gain a better understanding of each space's attributes. Staff will work to coordinate site visits prior to next Committee meeting.
- Next Committee meeting tentatively scheduled for Tuesday, June 4, 2019, 6-8PM.

Massachusetts
— in the —
WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

Barbara F. Berenson



.....
*Revolutionary
Reformers*
.....

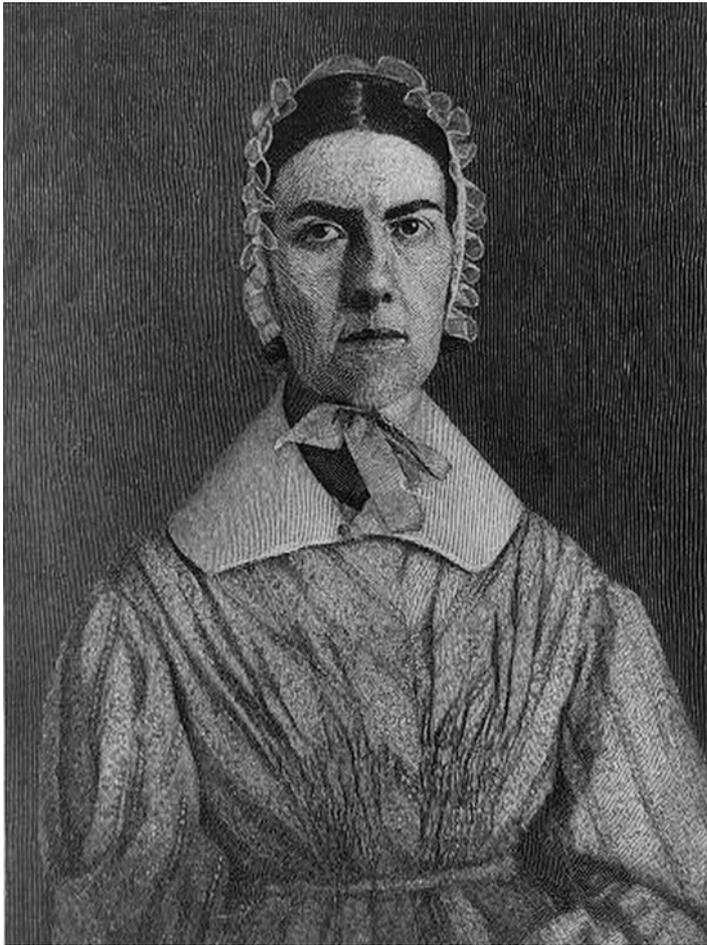
Themes from Within Movement

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

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

The Grimké Sisters

Angelina Grimké



Sarah Grimké



Boston: Abolitionist Center

William Lloyd Garrison



Congregational Ministers Letter, 1837

*“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

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

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

Lucy Stone



First National Women's Rights Convention Worcester 1850

Brinley Hall



From the collections of Worcester Historical Museum, Worcester, Massachusetts

Movement Suspended During Civil War, But . . .

Women's Roles Expanded During the Civil War



Schism Over the 15th Amendment Founding of AWSA

Schism over the 15th 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.
Elisby 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
Emeline S. Paine	New York
Harriet E. Eaton	6 West 14 th Street N. Y.
Catharine C. Wilkinson	88 Clinton Place New York
Elizabeth C. Tilton	48 Livingston St. Brooklyn
Mary Fowler Gilbert	293 W. 14 th St New York
Ann E. Gilbert	New York
Dr. Griffith	New York.

Schism over the 15th Amendment

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

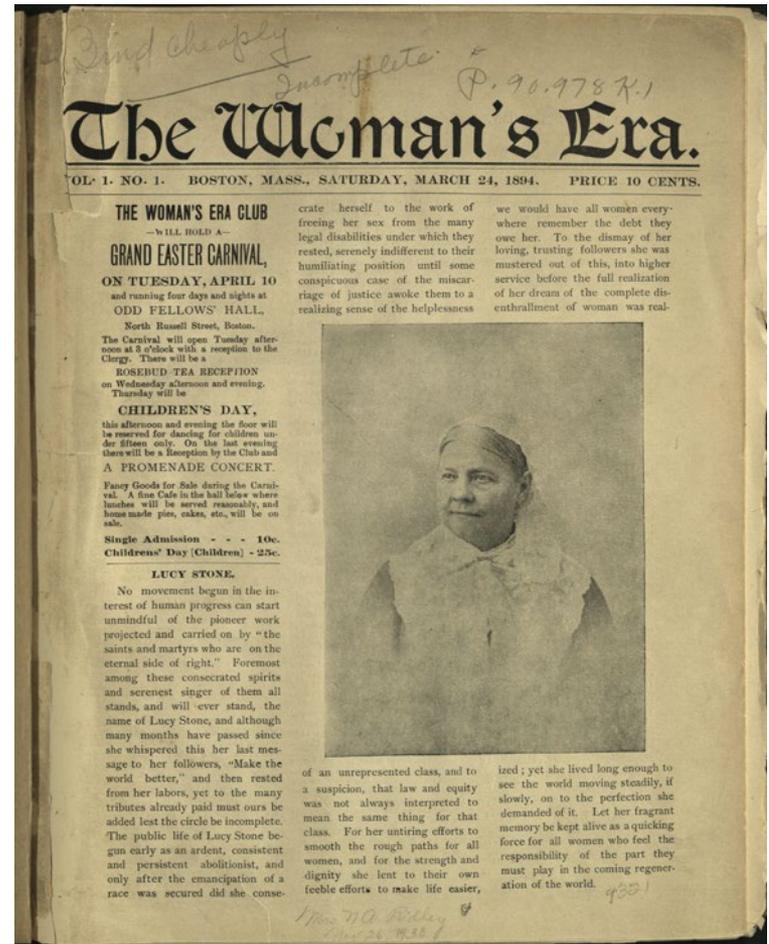


- Organized State Associations (MWSA)
- Led State Campaigns
- Woman's Journal
- Cambridge Woman's Suffrage League (1886)
- Cambridge Political Equality Association (1896); Affiliates with MWSA 1901

Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin



copyright Barbara F Berenson



Partial Suffrage: School Committee, 1879

Role of Women's Clubs

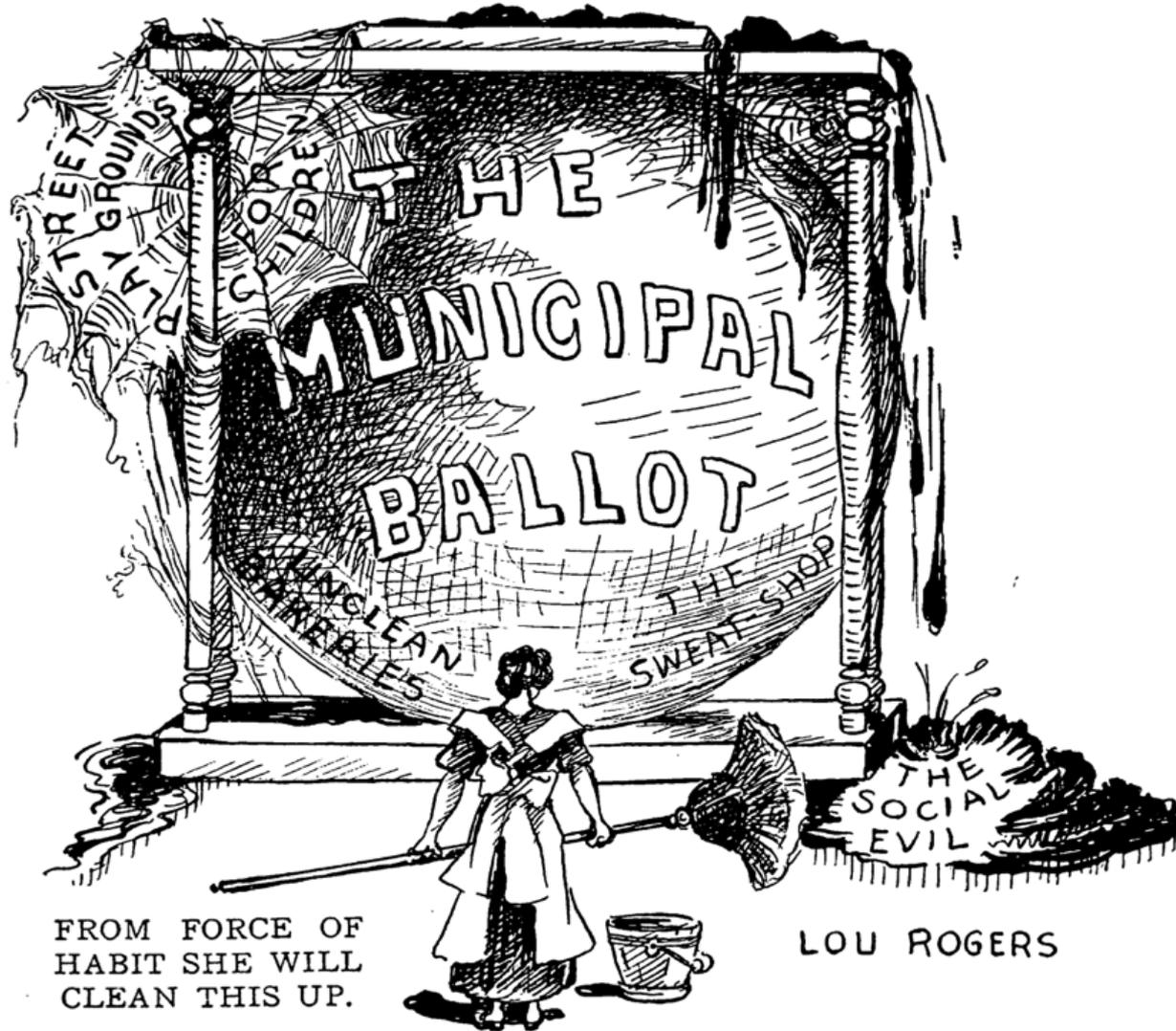
...served as assistant instructor in naval gunnery and infantry tactics at the Naval Academy, 1855-4. ...the frigate *Haband*, 1874; Torpedo Station, 1874-5; and the steam-sloop *Osaka*, of the South Pacific Station, from 1875-7. ...A ...CONTAINS A VIEW OF THE present condition of our naval establishment as comprehensive as it was interesting.



WOMEN VOTING AT THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN BOSTON ON DECEMBER 11.—DRAWN BY HENRY SANDHAM.—[SEE PAGE 209.]

LC-USZ62-2117

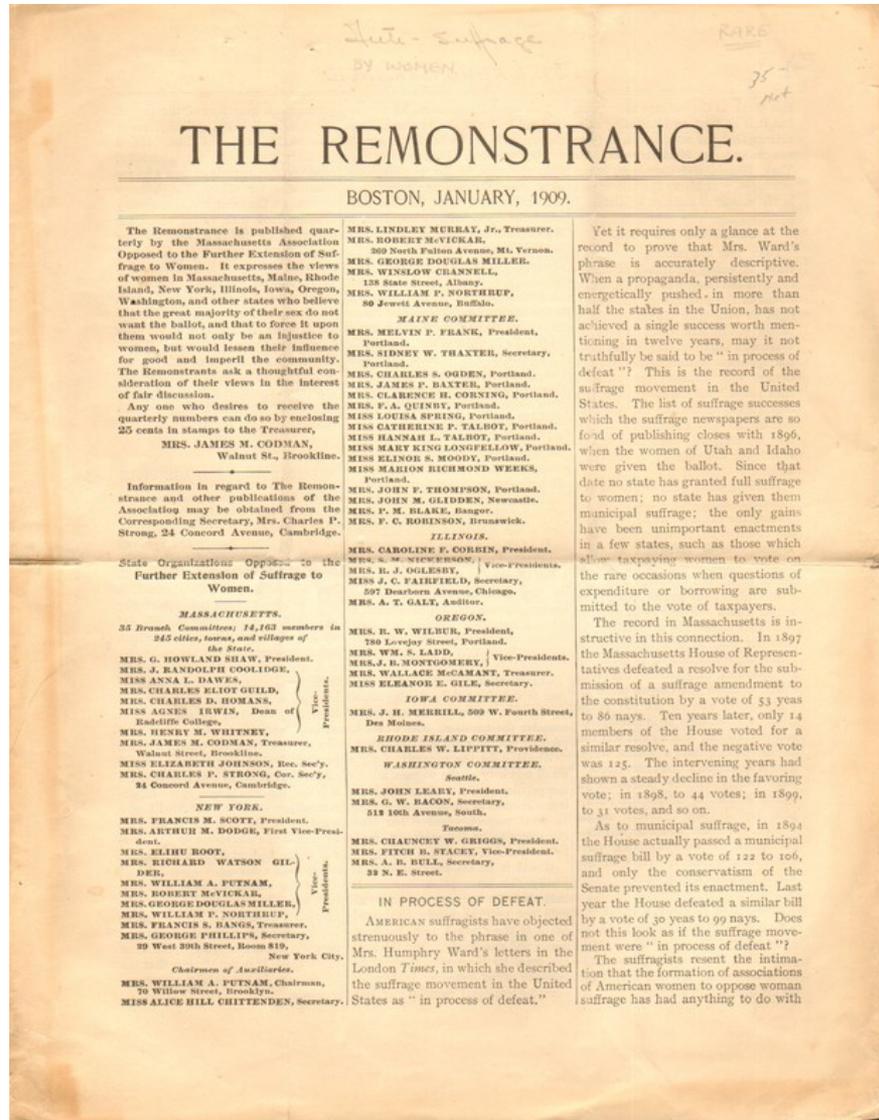
From Force of Habit She Will Clean This Up



FROM FORCE OF
HABIT SHE WILL
CLEAN THIS UP.

LOU ROGERS

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.

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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 tax-paying 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



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

Florence Luscomb



- “Open Air” Meetings

A More Diverse Movement

Mary Kenney O'Sullivan



- Founded Women's Trade Union League in Massachusetts

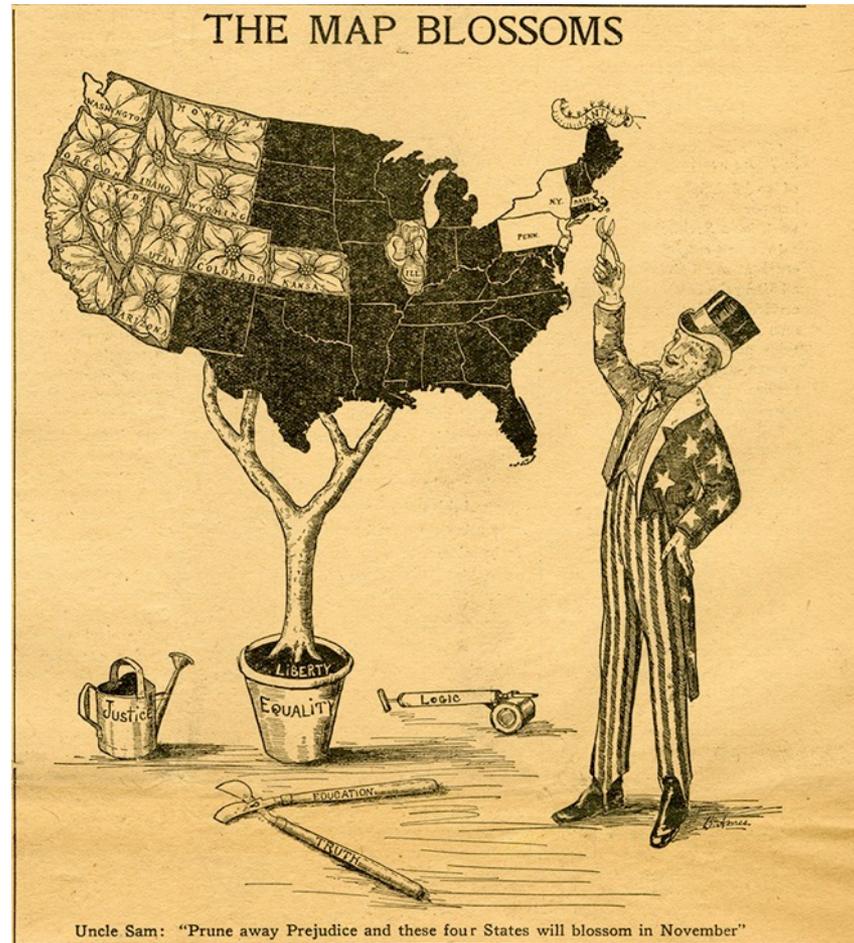
Margaret Foley

Jennie Loitman Barron



1915 Campaign

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



Anti Cartoon: "Looking Backward"



Defeat

Defeat in NJ, NY, PA, MA

Largest margin of defeat, MA

NAWSA: The Winning Plan

Carrie Chapman Catt



Maud Wood Park



The National Woman's Party: The Militant 5%

Deeds not Words



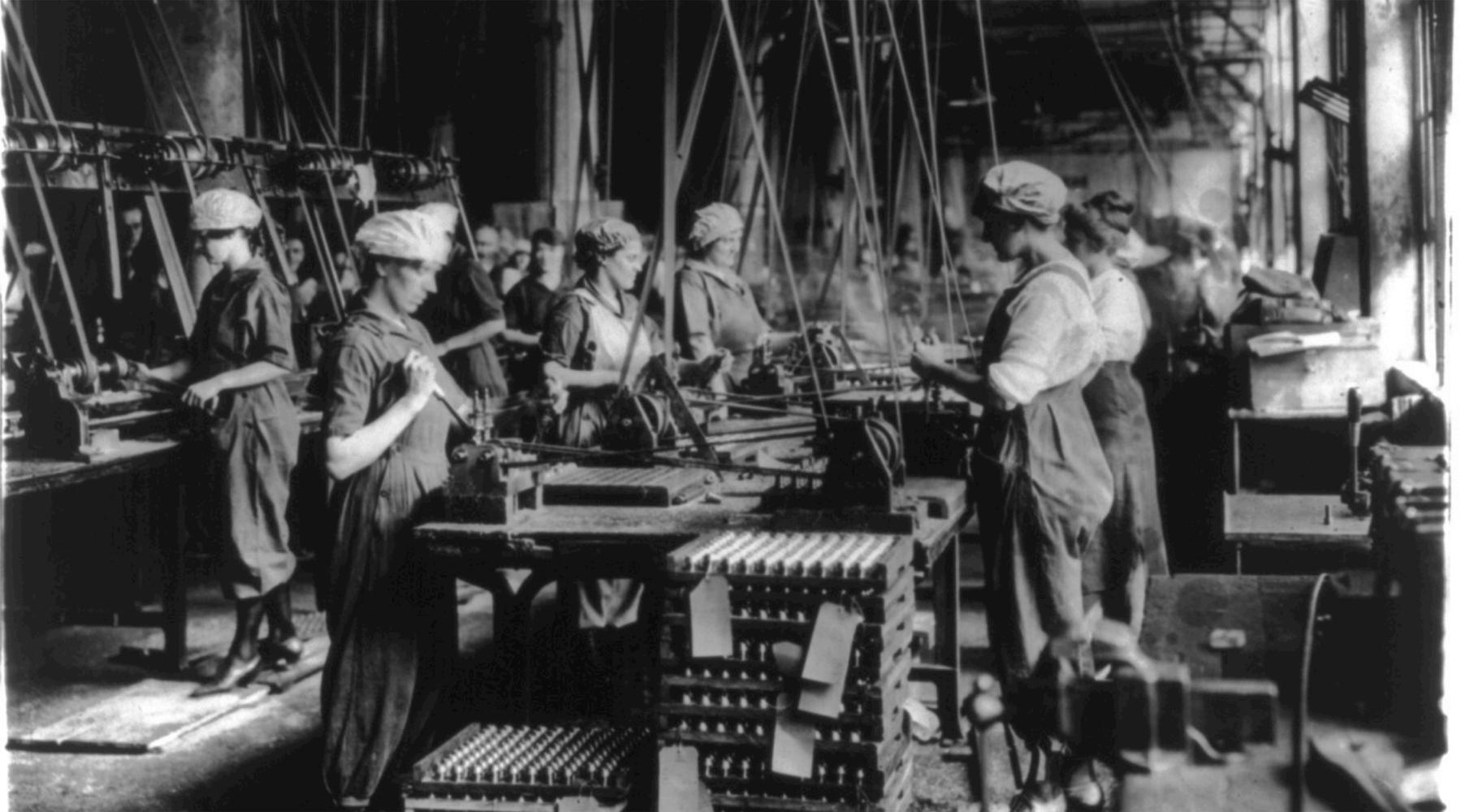
22 Arrested in Boston, Feb. 24, 1919

Katharine Morey



WWI: “Make World Safe For Democracy”

New and Expanded Roles for Women



NAWSA Targeted Anti Sen. John W. Weeks



- Former Mayor of Newton
- Republican

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

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

TEN CENTS A COPY

DECEMBER 4, 1920



F. B. Batchelor
SUFFRAGE WON—FORWARD, MARCH!

copyright Barbara F

Berenson

40



CAMBRIDGE SUFFRAGE

A long march for suffrage.

May 7, 2019

Committee Discussion – Potential Locations



CAMBRIDGE SUFFRAGE

A long march for suffrage.

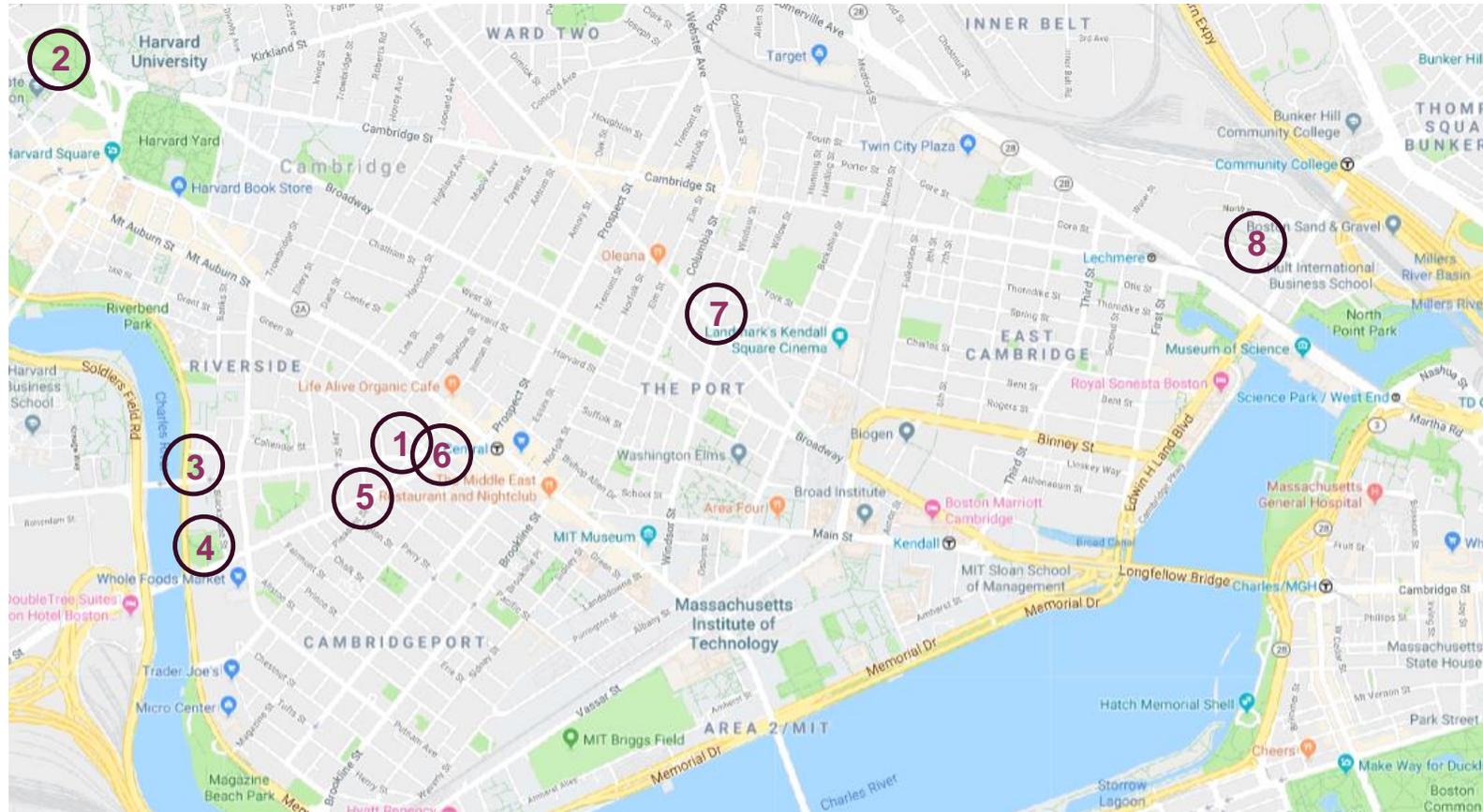
Discussion:

- Thoughts on location.
 - What do you want to see in a location?
 - Staff thinking: accessible, visible, connection to history, space that would support installation.
 - What makes a good location?
 - What makes a less desirable location?



CAMBRIDGE SUFFRAGE HISTORY

A long march for suffrage.



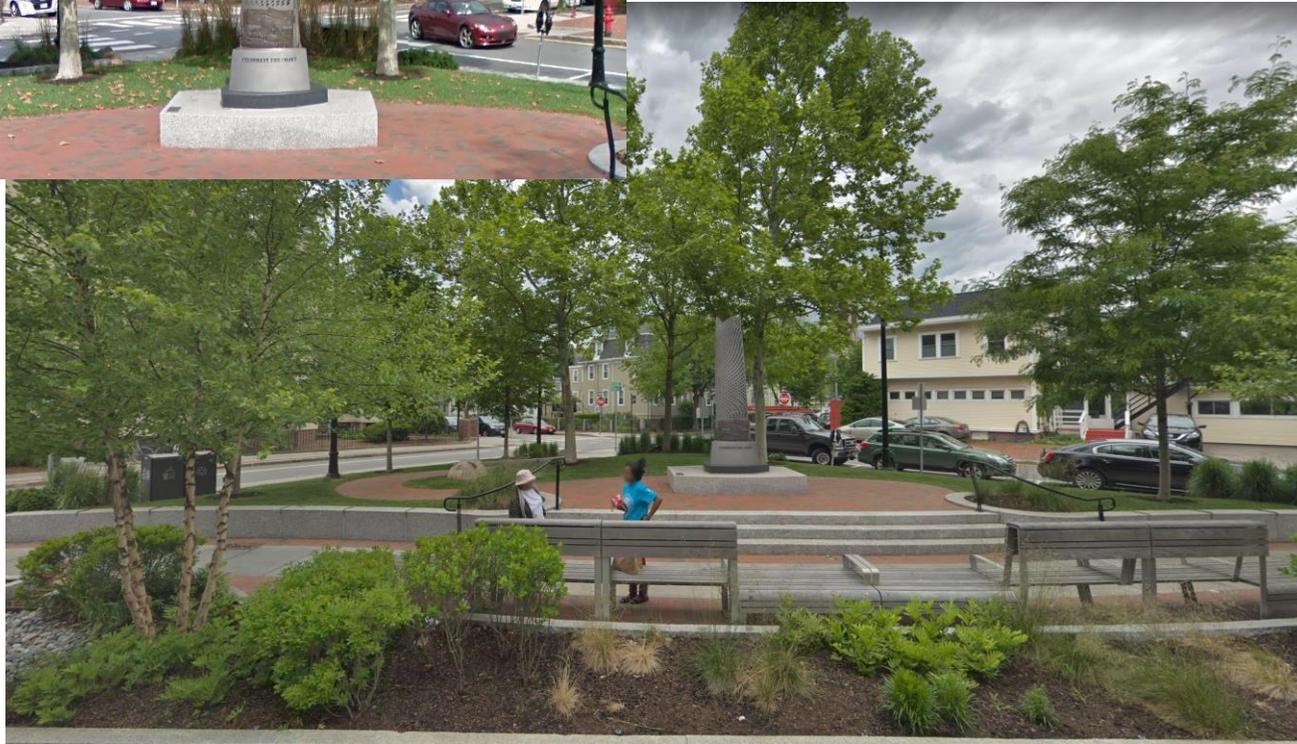
1. Existing Piece of Art – McElroy Park
2. Cambridge Common
3. Riverside City Park
4. Riverside Press Park
5. Norman M. Tubman Square
6. Veterans of Foreign Wars
7. Jutta Elsa Georgi "OMA" Callinan Square
8. Northpoint Common

Overview map of locations

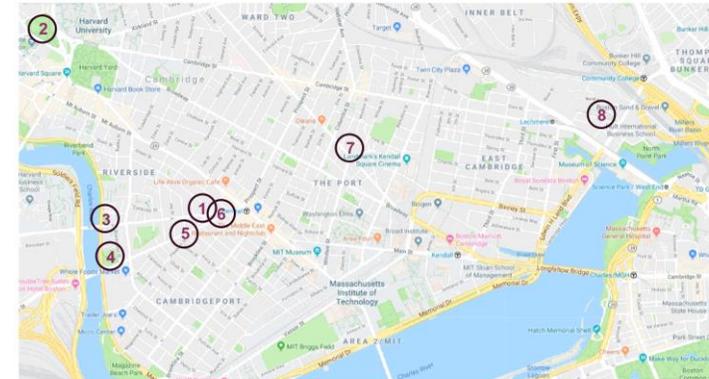
MCELROY PARK

Existing memorial – Example

Example of a recent installation located on Western Avenue in conjunction with the Western Avenue project and the redesign and expansion of McElroy Park



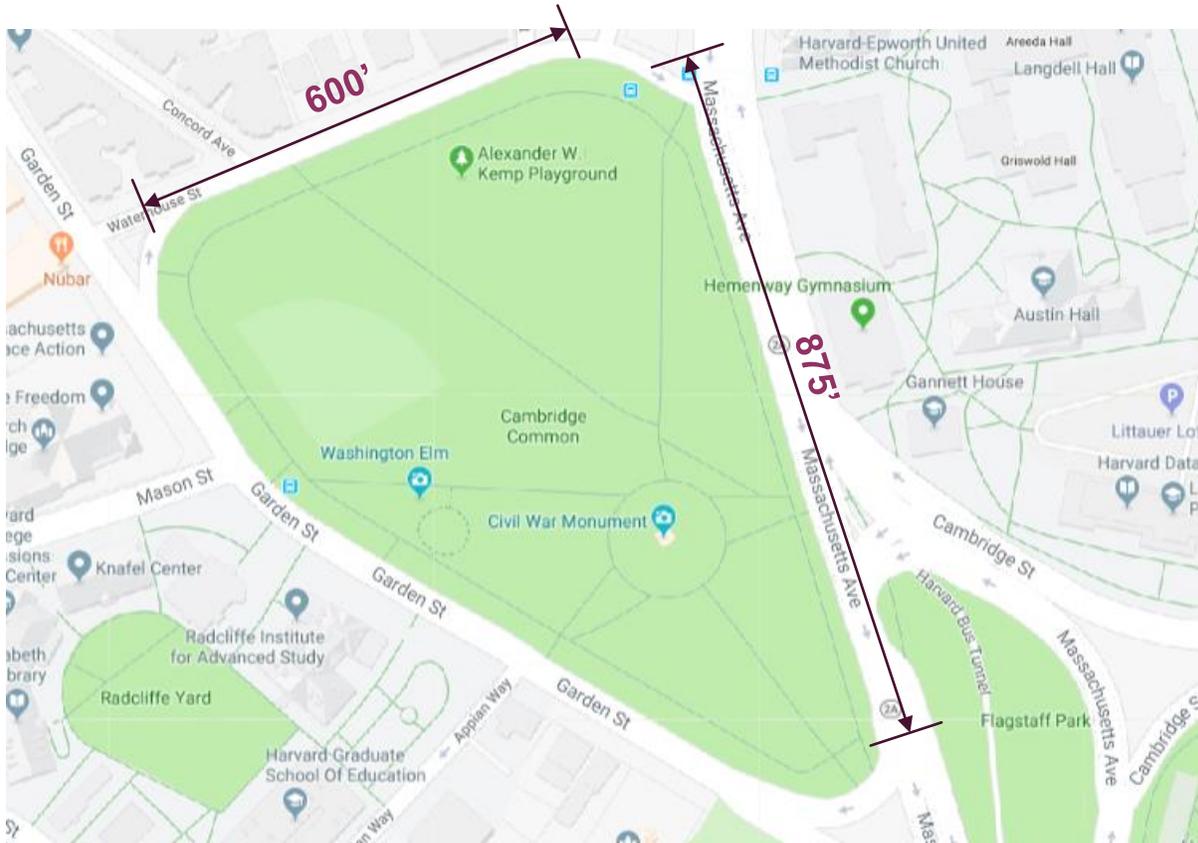
Existing Western Avenue Location – McElroy Park – Franklin St & Western Ave



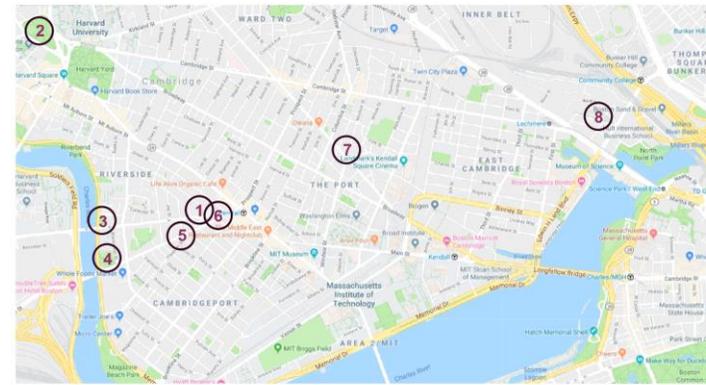
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Overview map of locations

CAMBRIDGE COMMON



Cambridge Common – 600' x 875'



Overview map of locations

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CAMBRIDGE COMMON



Cambridge Common

Pros:

- In Harvard Square.
- High visibility.
- Historic Cambridge Common.
- Home to numerous memorials.

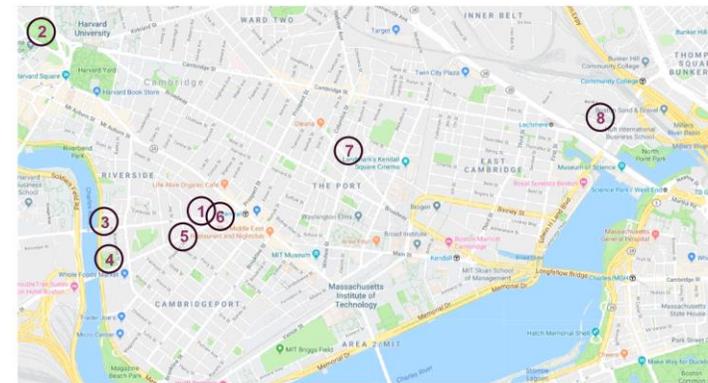
Cons:

- Potential to get lost in the Common amidst all of the other memorials.

RIVERSIDE CITY PARK



Riverside City Park – 150' x 305'



Overview map of locations

1. Existing Piece of Art – McElroy Park
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8. Northpoint Common

RIVERSIDE CITY PARK



Riverside Press Park – 375' x 303'

Pros:

- Close to river and nice open space.

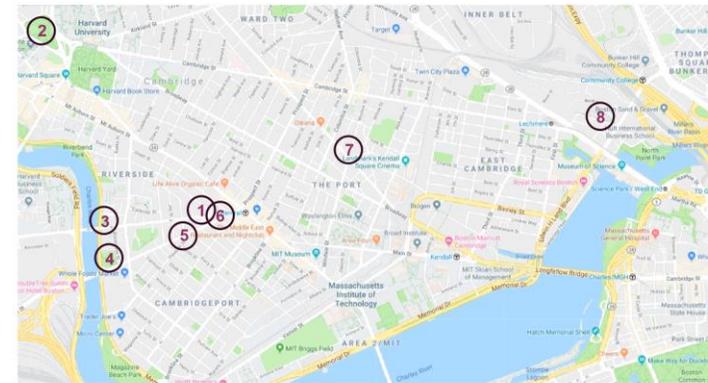
Cons:

- Not near major transit hub.
- Fully designed open space that may be challenging to integrate new structure.

RIVERSIDE PRESS PARK



Riverside Press Park – 375' x 303'



Overview map of locations

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RIVERSIDE PRESS PARK



Riverside Press Park

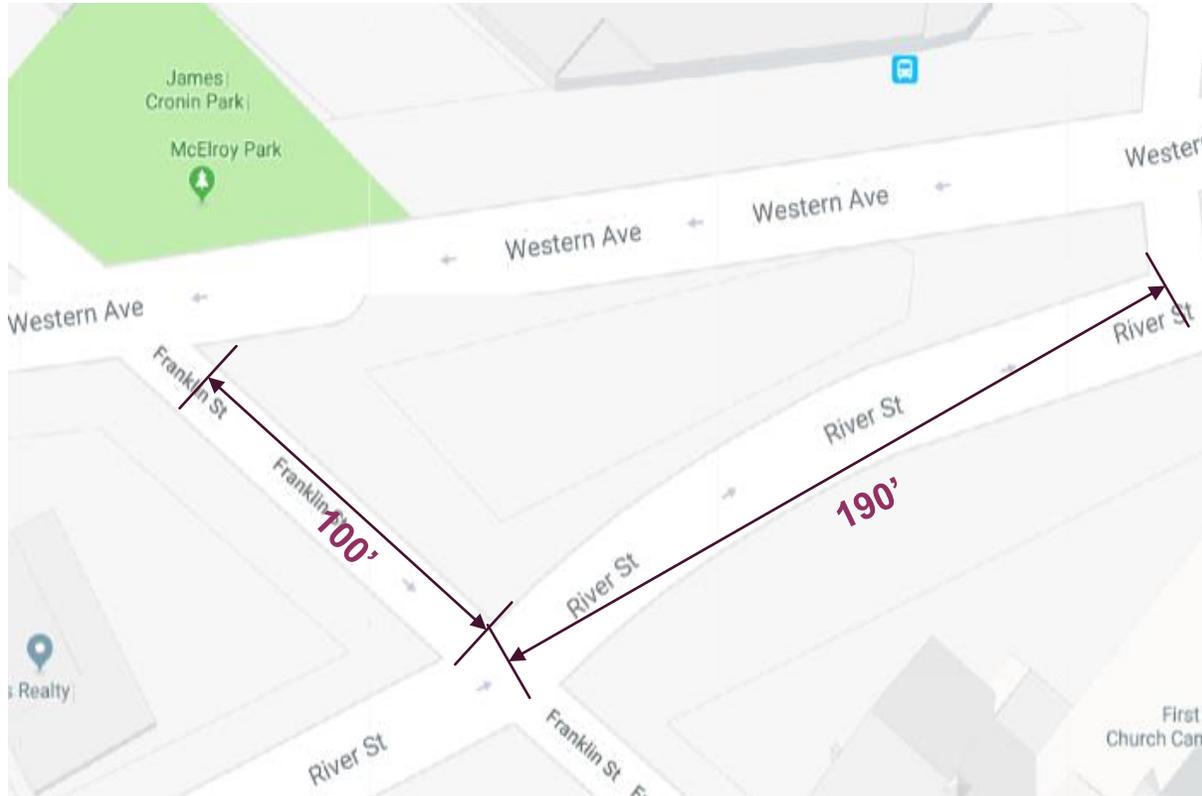
Pros:

- Near river.
- Large open space.

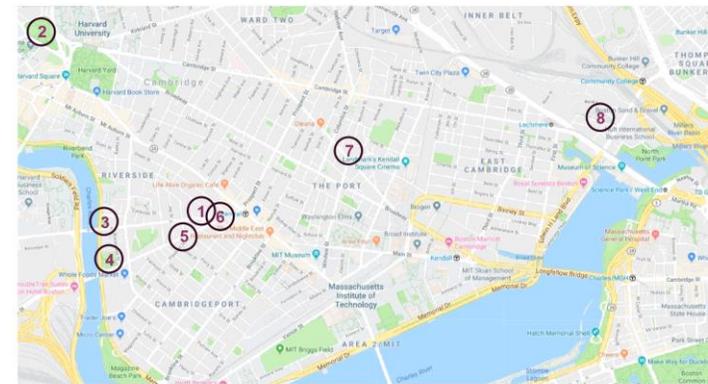
Cons:

- Not near major transit hub.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS – FRANKLIN ST



Veterans of Foreign Wars – 100' x 190'



Overview map of locations

1. Existing Piece of Art – McElroy Park
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VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS – FRANKLIN ST



Pros:

- Close to Central Square.
- Easily accessible.
- May be reconstructed as part of the River Street project.
- Could be fully integrated into the redesign of the open space.

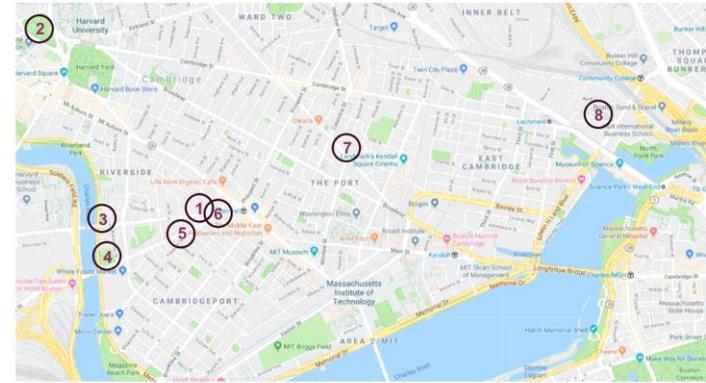
Cons:

- Existing trees could limit options for change.
- Raised up, so a bit isolated.
- Between River and Western.

CALLINAN SQ – HAMPSHIRE ST



Jutta Elsa Georgi “OMA” Callinan Square – 37' x 73'



Overview map of locations

1. Existing Piece of Art – McElroy Park
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CALLINAN SQ – HAMPSHIRE ST



Jutta Elsa Georgi "OMA" Callinan Square

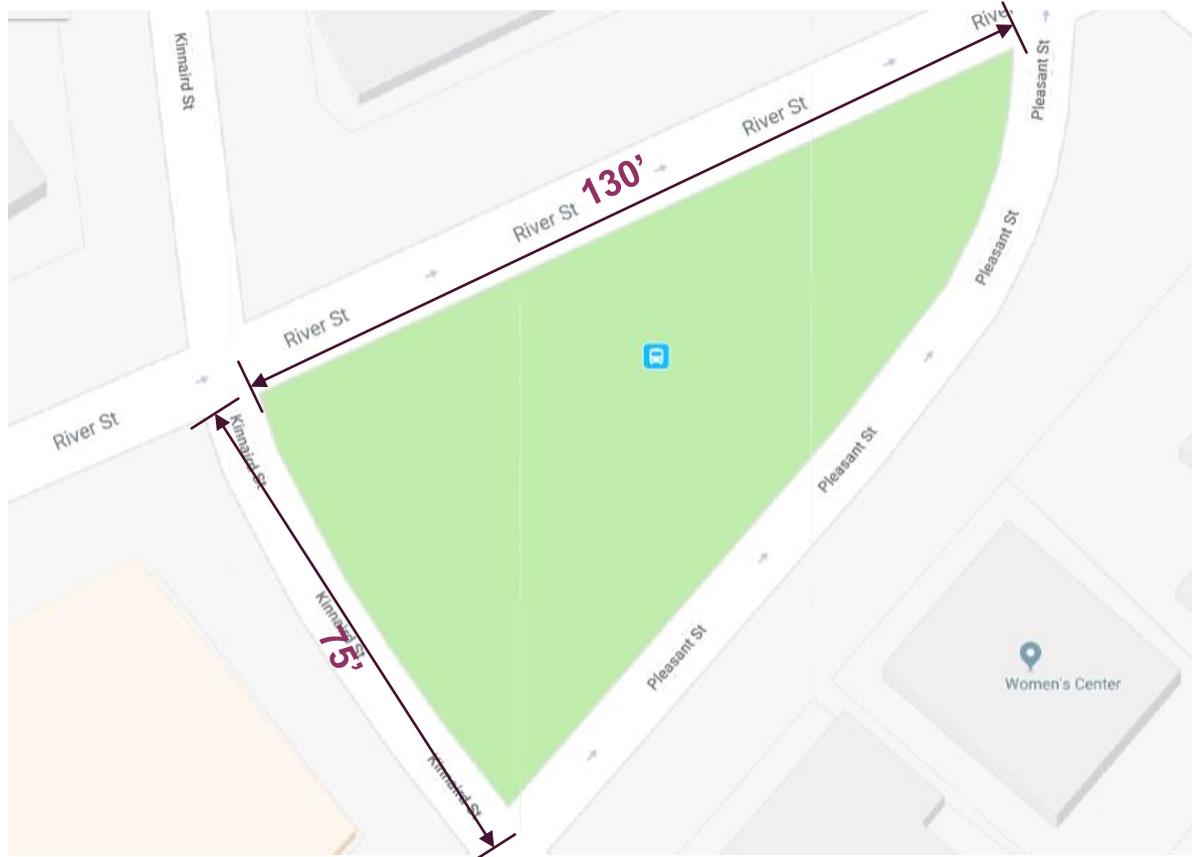
Pros:

- Nice plaza space that could facilitate installation.

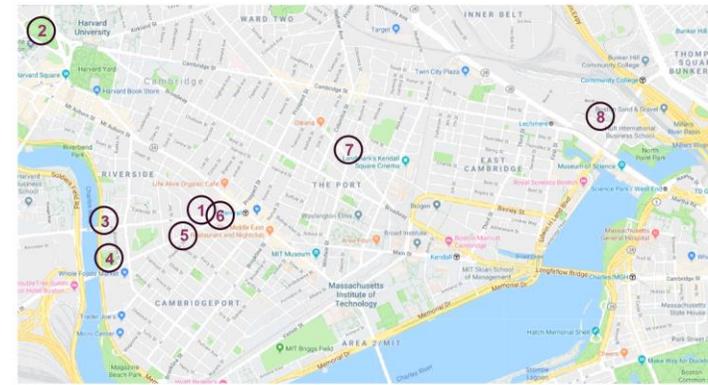
Cons:

- Not close to major transit hub.

TUBMAN SQUARE – RIVER STREET



Norman M. Tubman Square – 75' x 130'



1. Existing Piece of Art – McElroy Park
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Overview map of locations

TUBMAN SQUARE – RIVER STREET



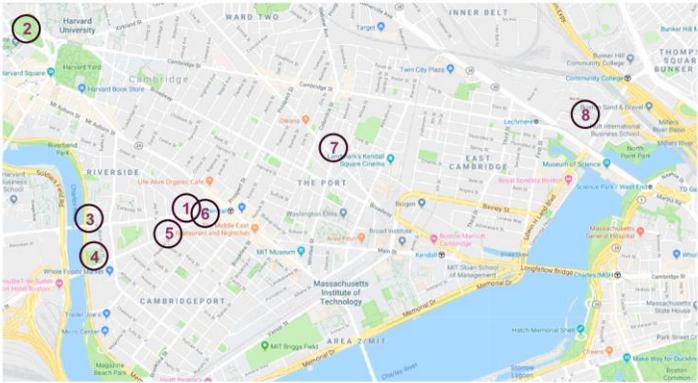
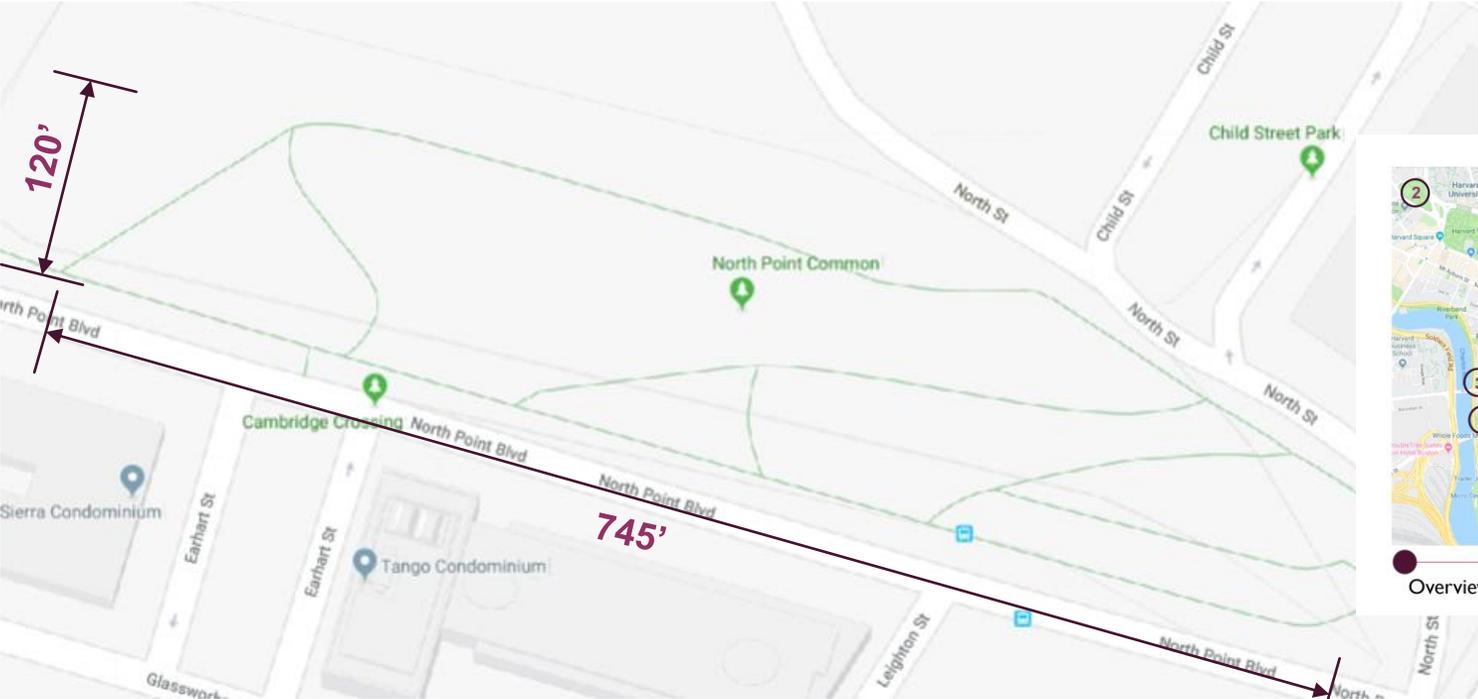
Norman M. Tubman Square – River St & Kinnaird St

Pros:

- Close to historic and present day location of Women's Center.
- High visibility.
- Close to Central Square.
- Easily accessible.
- Will be fully reconstructed as part of the River Street project.
- Could be fully integrated into the redesign of the plaza.

Cons:

CAMBRIDGE CROSSING



Overview map of locations

1. Existing Piece of Art – McElroy Park
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8. Northpoint Common

Northpoint Common – 120' x 745'

CAMBRIDGE CROSSING



Northpoint Common

Pros:

- New neighborhood with over 8,000 residents.
- Accessible to Boston.
- Tradition of streets being named for women.
 - Julia Childs, Amelia Earhart.
 - NEW: Harriet Jacobs, and Gertrude Wright Morgan.

Cons:

- Not central Cambridge location.

CAMBRIDGE CROSSING

Celebrating Women.

Harriet A. Jacobs

- Abolitionist, author, and women's rights advocate.
- Wrote *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*, which she published in 1861 under the pseudonym Linda Brent. She came forward as the book's author following the Civil War.
- *Incidents* is now not only an important primary resource in the study of the institution of slavery, but also considered an early work of feminist literature.
- She helped to organize, feed, and shelter refugees from slavery.
- She set up schools run by the community for newly freed children.
- She was a major advocate for fair and equal treatment in hospitals, housing, work opportunities, and education.
- She lived in Cambridge and is buried at Mount Auburn Cemetery.



CAMBRIDGE CROSSING

Celebrating women.

Gertrude Wright Morgan

- Born in Springfield, Ill in 1861. She was the first black female student to attend high school in Springfield. She graduated high school third in her class and became a teacher.
- Married Clement G. Morgan in 1896 and moved to Cambridge.
- Both Gertrude and Clement were involved in the Niagara Movement and the establishment of the NAACP. They hosted prominent citizens and civil rights leaders in their home at 265 Prospect Street.
- Gertrude was active in the suffrage movement and represented her ward on a committee for better city government. She was president of the Women's Era Club and member of the board of the Harriet Tubman House.
- She was appointed by Governor Cox to represent Massachusetts at the dedication of the Frederick Douglass House Museum in 1922.



CAMBRIDGE SUFFRAGE

A long march for suffrage.

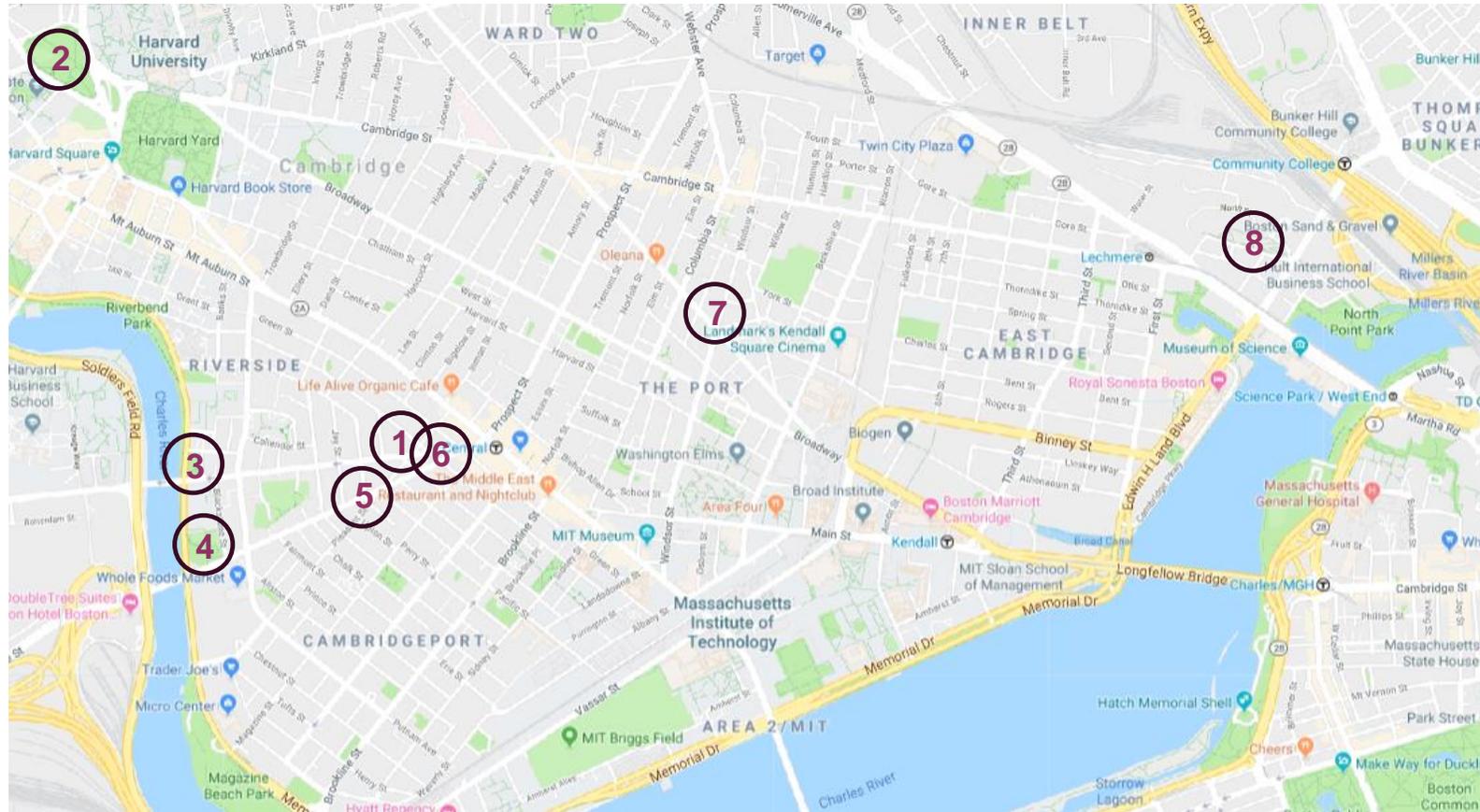
Discussion:

- Thoughts on locations.
 - Any locations that resonated with you?
 - Any locations that didn't resonate?
 - Other locaitons that should be considered?



CAMBRIDGE SUFFRAGE HISTORY

A long march for suffrage.



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