

THE GILDER LEHRMAN INSTITUTE *of* AMERICAN HISTORY

Inside the Vault: Highlights from the Gilder Lehrman Collection

October 15, 2020

The session will start shortly. Please note:

- Your video and audio will automatically turn off.
- You can participate through the Q&A function.
- If you have technical difficulties, please email firstfriday@gilderlehrman.org so we can assist you.

Women's Suffrage PD!

Date: Saturday, October 17

Time: 1:00 p.m.–3:00 p.m. ET

Topic: Women's Suffrage

Scholar: Dr. Kimberly Lowe, Lesley University

GLI Master Teacher: Rosanne Lichatin



Office Hours on October 24: Join Rosanne Lichatin for a follow-up workshop to review the content, engage with and learn from fellow teachers, and put pedagogical strategies into practice.

For more information, please contact
education@gilderlehrman.org.

Gilder Lehrman Staff

Panelists

- Sandy Trenholm - Collection Director
- Lauren Boyd - Ensemble and understudy for Peggy Schuyler and Maria Reynolds in *Hamilton*
- CherylAnne Amendola - 2017 New Jersey History Teacher of the Year

Support

- Allison Kraft - Assistant Curator

During the Session



- If you would like to ask a question, you can **use the Q&A feature**, which is at the bottom of your screen.
- **Viewing in full screen** is recommended to see the presenters and the presentation at the same time.

For Security and Privacy

- Your microphone is automatically muted.
- Your camera is automatically turned off.

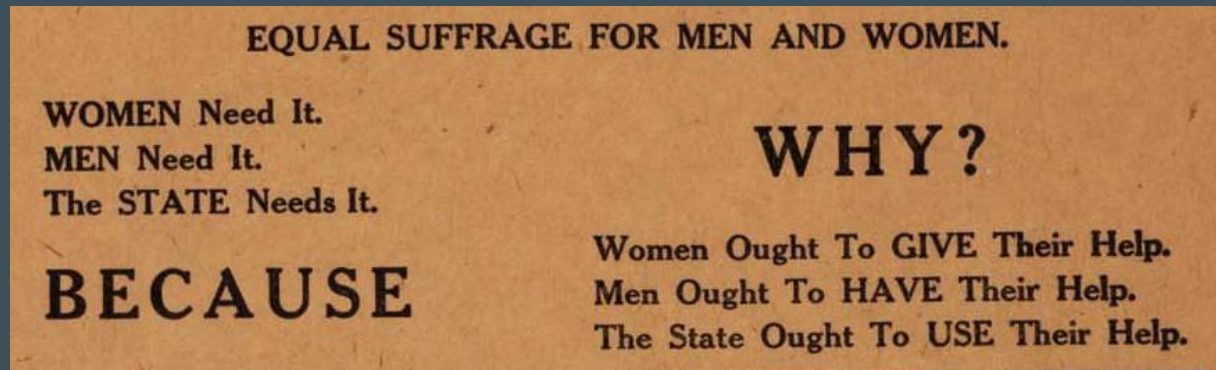
Today's Documents

VOTES FOR WOMEN

- Items related to the Women's Suffrage Movement in the 1870s
- A Susan B. Anthony document written in 1901
- A set of documents from the 1910s campaign for women's suffrage
- A map tracing the passage of the 19th Amendment

VOTES FOR WOMEN

Suffrage Timeline



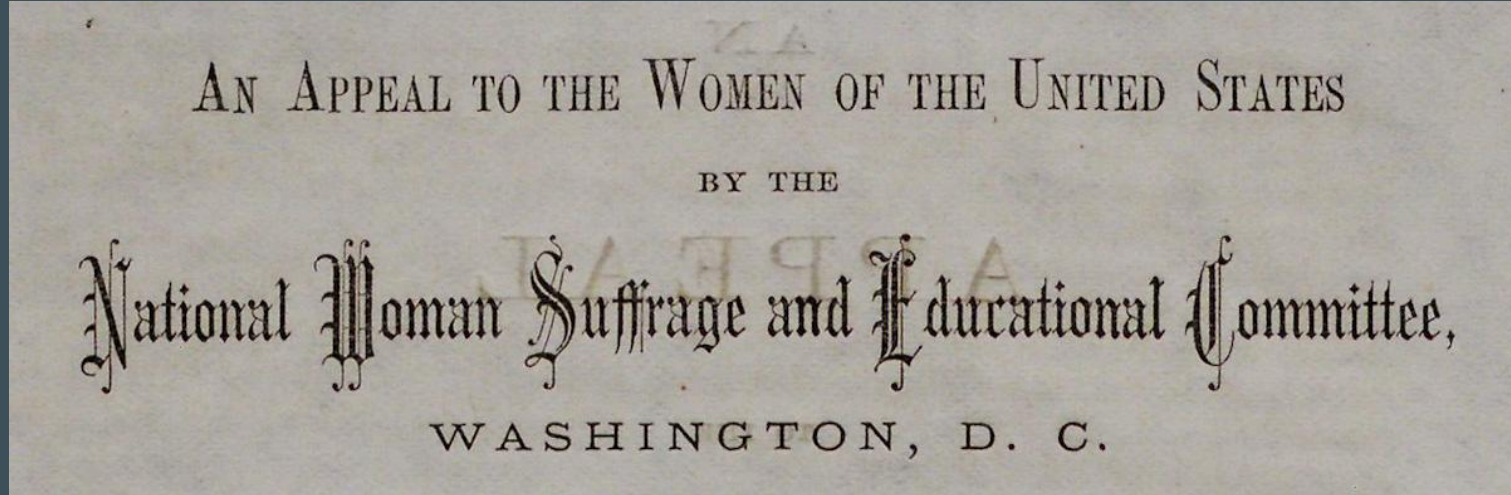
- 1848 - Seneca Falls Convention, New York
- 1866 - American Equal Rights Association lobbies for “universal suffrage”
- 1868 - Ratification of the 14th Amendment
- 1868 - Suffragists split into two organizations
 - National Woman Suffrage Association
 - American Woman Suffrage Association
- 1870 - Ratification of the 15th Amendment

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- AN
APPEAL
TO THE
WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES
BY THE
NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND
EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
COMMITTEE.
MRS. ISABELLA B. HOOKER, HARTFORD, CONN.
MRS. PAULINA W. DAVIS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
MRS. MARY B. BOWEN, WASHINGTON, D. C.
MRS. RUTH C. DENISON, " "
MRS. JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING, " "
- HARTFORD:
CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD, PRINTERS.
1871.

Suffrage Pledge, 1871

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“We, the undersigned, believing that the sacred rights and privileges of citizenship in this Republic were guaranteed to us by the original Constitution and that these rights are confirmed and more clearly established by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, so that we can no longer refuse the solemn responsibilities thereof, do hereby pledge ourselves to accept the duties of the franchise in our several States, so soon as all legal restrictions are removed.”

Impact of the 14th Amendment on Women



Library of Congress

- 1871 - Victoria Woodhull argues before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives that the 14th Amendment gives women the right to vote.
- 1872 - Susan B. Anthony attempts to use the 14th Amendment as her defense when she is arrested after voting for Ulysses S. Grant in the presidential election.

14th Amendment

“All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the **privileges or immunities of citizens** of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the **equal protection of the laws.**”

Virginia Minor, 1824-1894

- 1824 - Born in Virginia
- 1843 - Married Francis Minor & moved to St. Louis
- 1867 - Co-founded & served as president of the Woman Suffrage Association of Missouri
- 1879 - Served as president of the local branch of the National Woman Suffrage Association



Virginia Minor, 1869

“I believe that the Constitution of the United States gives me every right and privilege to which every other citizen is entitled; for while the Constitution gives the States the right to regulate suffrage, it nowhere gives them power to prevent it. The power to regulate is one thing, the power to prevent is an entirely different thing. Thus the State can say where, when and what citizens may exercise the right of suffrage.”



Library of Congress

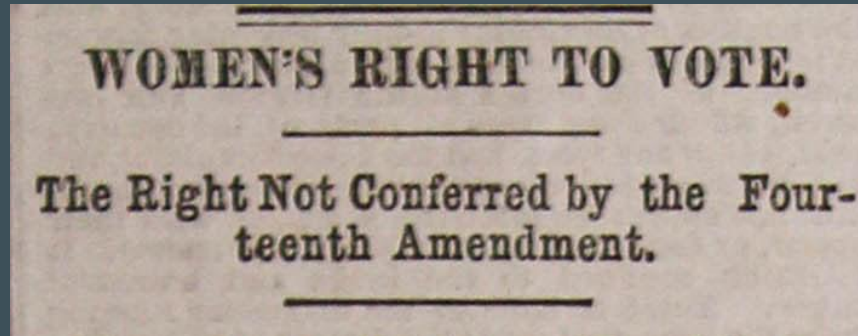
Virginia Minor, 1869

“Women of the State, let us no longer submit to occupy so degraded a position! Disguise it as you may, the disfranchised class is ever a degraded class. Let us lend all our energies to have the stigma removed from us. Failing before the Legislatures, **we must then turn to the Supreme Court of our land and ask it to decide what are our rights as citizens**, or, at least, not doing that, give us the privilege of the Indian, and exempt us from the burden of taxation to support so unjust a Government.”



Library of Congress

Minor v. Happersett



- On October 15, 1872, Virginia Minor attempted to register to vote in Missouri.
- Missouri's state constitution stated "Every male citizen of the United States shall be entitled to vote."
- Minor sued on the basis that her 14th Amendment.
- In 1875, the Supreme Court unanimously sided with Missouri because suffrage was not a privilege of citizenship.

The Women's Suffrage Amendment

January 10, 1878 - the Woman Suffrage Amendment introduced into 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.”

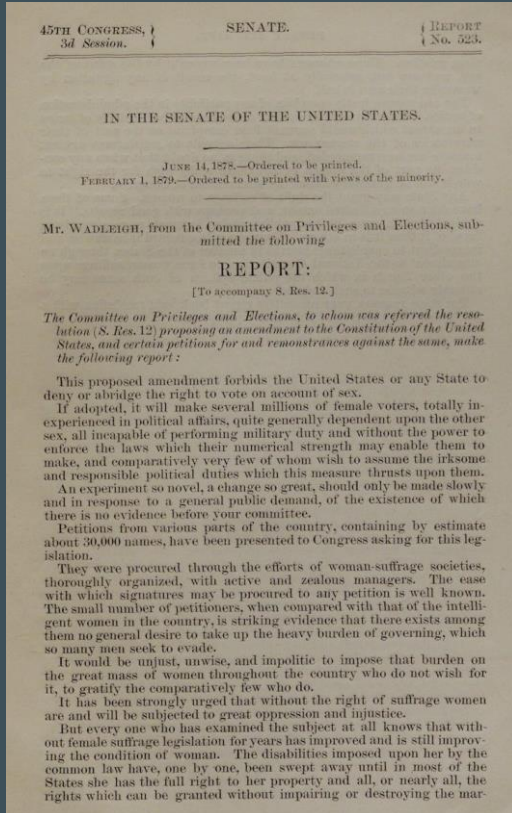
If passed, it would have been the 16th Amendment.



Committee on Privileges and Elections, 1878

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“If adopted, it will make several millions of female voters, totally in-experienced in political affairs, quite generally dependent upon the other sex, all incapable of performing military duty and without the power to enforce the laws which their numerical strength may enable them to make, and comparatively very few of whom wish to assume the irksome and responsible political duties which this measure thrusts upon them.”

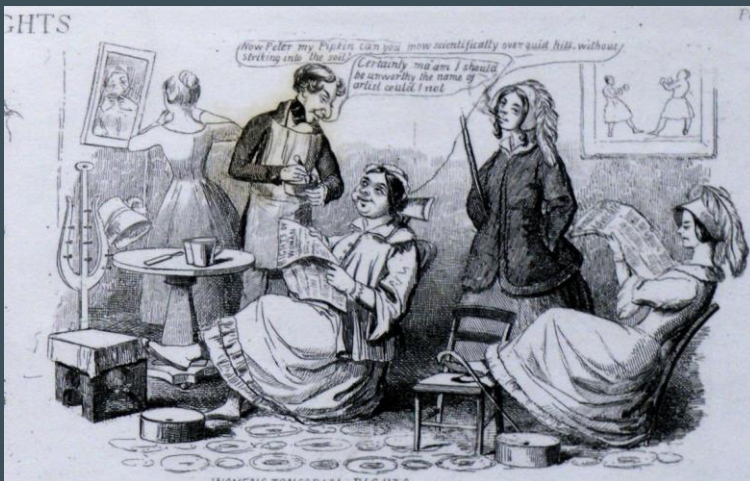


Gilder Lehrman Collection

Why Women do not Need to Vote, 1878

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“But every one who has examined the subject at all knows that without female suffrage legislation for years has improved and is still improving the condition of woman. The disabilities imposed upon her by the common law have, one by one, been swept away until in most of the States she has the full right to her property and all, or nearly all, the rights which can be granted without impairing or destroying the marriage relation. These changes have been wrought by the spirit of the age, and are not, generally at least, the result of any agitation by women in their own behalf.”



“Any State may grant the right of suffrage to women. Some of them have done so to a limited extent, and perhaps with good results.”

Refuting the Committee, 1878

“The objection of inexperience in public affairs applies, of course, alike to every voter when he first votes. If it be valid, it would have prevented any extension of the suffrage, and would exclude from the franchise a very large number of masculine voters of all ages.”



“That women are quite generally dependent on the other sex is true. So it is true that men are quite generally dependent on the other sex. It is impossible so to measure this dependence as to declare that man is most dependent on woman or woman upon man. It is by no means true that the dependence of either on the other affects the right to the suffrage.”

Refuting the Committee, 1879



“Those persons who think that free government has anywhere failed, can only claim that this tends to prove, not the failure of universal suffrage, but the failure of masculine suffrage. Like failure has attended the operation of every other great human institution, the family, the school, the church, whenever woman has not been permitted to contribute to them her full share.”

Susan B. Anthony, *1820-1906*

- Raised as a Quaker and believed everyone was equal under God
- An abolitionist
- Co-founded the American Equal Rights Association with Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Co-founded the National Woman Suffrage Association with Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Opposed the 14th and 15th Amendments because they excluded women
- Arrested in 1872 for attempting to vote



Susan B. Anthony, 1901



Gilder Lehrman Collection

ANTHONY, S.B. AGS 11-7-01

The one purpose of my life
has been the establishment of perfect
Equality of rights for women - civil and
political - industrial and educational - we
have attained equal chances in nearly all
of the colleges & universities - equal chances to
work - but not equal pay - we have school
suffrage in half the states, Taxpayers'
suffrage in a half-dozen states - Municipal
suffrage in one state - Kansas - and full suffrage
in four - Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho -
and hope and work in faith till the end -

In good cheer

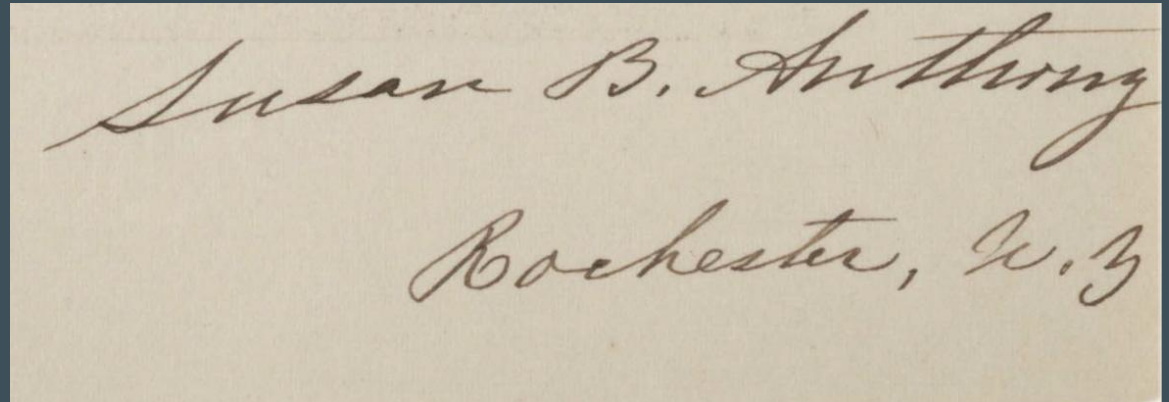
Susan B. Anthony

Nov. 7. 1901 -

Rochester, N.Y.

“The one purpose of my life”

“The one purpose of my life has been the establishment of perfect Equality of rights for women – civil and political – industrial and educational – We have attained equal chances in nearly all of the colleges & Universities – equal chances to work – but not equal pay – we have school suffrage in half the states, taxpayers’ suffrage in a half-dozen states – Municipal suffrage in one state – Kansas – and full suffrage in four – Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho – and hope and work in faith till the end –



Susan B. Anthony
Rochester, N.Y.

Susan B. Anthony, 1901



Gilder Lehrman Collection

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Suffrage Timeline



Library of Congress

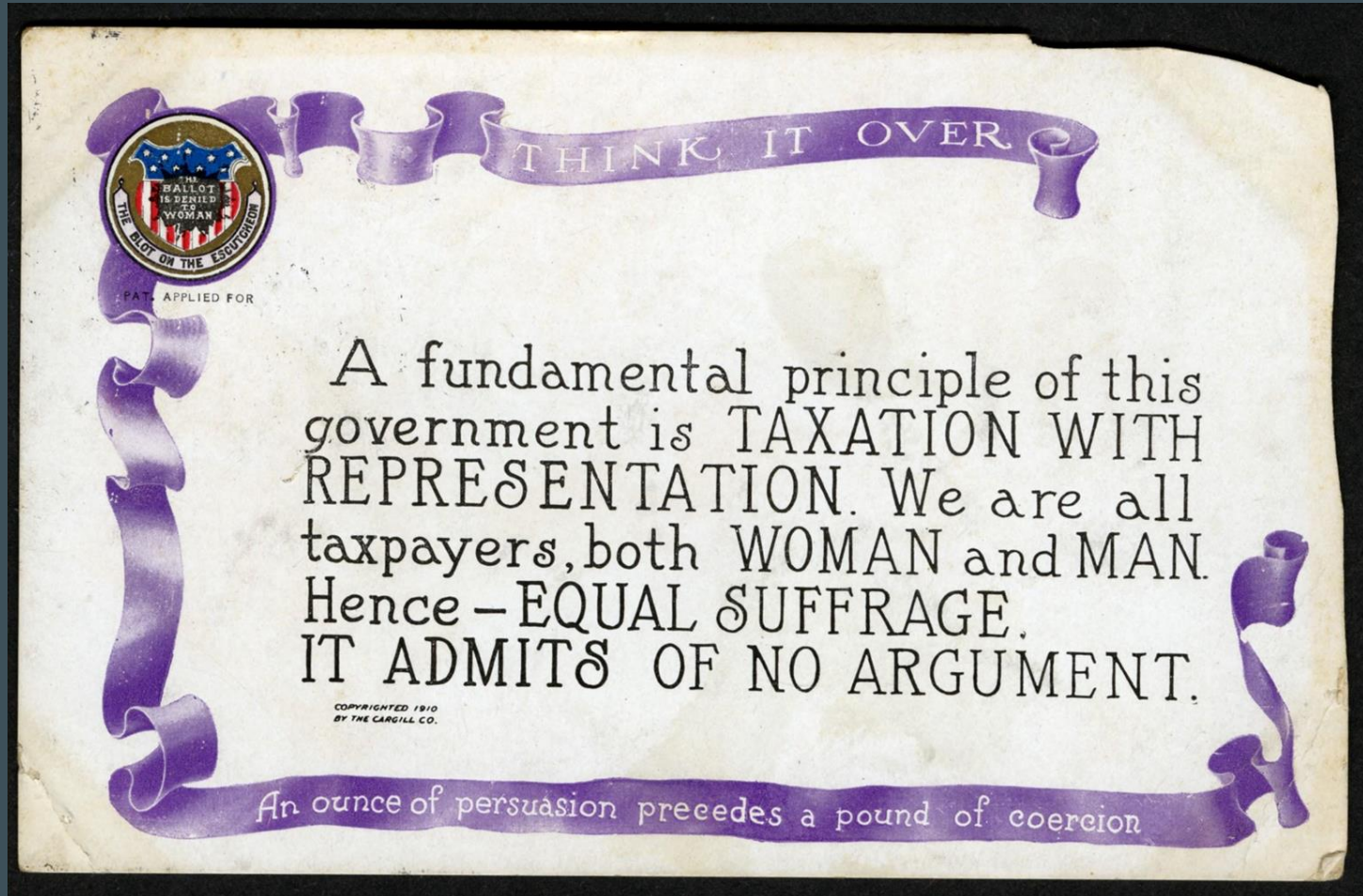
- 1890 - Formation of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA)
- 1896 - Formation of the National Association of Colored Women
- 1916 - Jeannette Rankin (Montana) is elected to the House of Representatives.
- 1918 - President Wilson declares women's suffrage is needed as a "war measure."
- 1919 - 19th Amendment is passed.

Two questions to consider for the next set of documents:

- Which broadside appeals to you the most?
- Which broadside do you think was most effective at the time?

Taxation without Representation

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Taxation without Representation

THE GILDER LEHRMAN
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Gilder Lehrman Collection

WOMEN IN THE HOME

We are forever being told that the place for women is in the HOME. Well, so be it. But what do we expect of her in the home? Merely to stay in the home is not enough. She is a failure unless she does certain things for the home. She must make the home minister, as far as her means allow, to the health and welfare, moral as well as physical, of her family, and especially of her children. She, more than anyone else, is held responsible for what they become.

SHE is responsible for the cleanliness of her house.

SHE is responsible for the wholesomeness of the food.

SHE is responsible for the children's health.

SHE, above all, is responsible for their morals, for their sense of truth, of honesty and decency, for what they turn out to be.

How Far Can the Mother Control These Things?

She can clean her own rooms, BUT if the neighbors are allowed to live in filth, she cannot keep her rooms from being filled with bad air and smells, or from being infested with vermin.

She can cook her food well, BUT if dealers are permitted to sell poor food, unclean milk or stale eggs, she cannot make the food wholesome for her children.

She can care for her own plumbing and the refuse of her own home, BUT if the plumbing in the rest of the house is unsanitary, if garbage accumulates and the halls and stairs are left dirty, she cannot protect her children from the sickness and infection that these conditions bring.

She can take every care to avoid fire, BUT if the house has been badly built, if the fire-escapes are insufficient or not fire-proof, she cannot guard her children from the horrors of being maimed or killed by fire.

She can open her windows to give her children the air that we are told is so necessary, BUT if the air is laden with infection, with tuberculosis and other contagious diseases, she cannot protect her children from this danger.

She can send her children out for air and exercise, BUT if the conditions that surround them on the streets are immoral and degrading, she cannot protect them from these dangers.

ALONE, she CANNOT make these things right. WHO or WHAT can?

THE CITY can do it—the CITY GOVERNMENT that is elected BY THE PEOPLE, to take care of the interest of THE PEOPLE.

And who decides what the city government shall do?

FIRST, the officials of that government; and,

SECOND, those who elect them.

DO THE WOMEN ELECT THEM? NO, the men do. So it is the MEN and NOT THE WOMEN that are really responsible for the

UNCLEAN HOUSES

BAD PLUMBING

UNWHOLESOME FOOD

DANGER OF FIRE

RISK OF TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER DISEASES

IMMORAL INFLUENCES OF THE STREET.

In fact, MEN are responsible for the conditions under which the children live, but we hold WOMEN responsible for the results of those conditions. If we hold women responsible for the results, must we not, in simple justice, let them have something to say as to what these conditions shall be? There is one simple way of doing this. Give them the same means that men have. LET THEM VOTE.

Women are, by nature and training, housekeepers. Let them have a hand in the city's housekeeping, even if they introduce an occasional house-cleaning.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Headquarters: 30 East 34th Street, Southwest cor. Madison Avenue



Women in the Home

- Argues that women need the right to vote so that they can fulfill their duties as wives and mothers

VOTES FOR WOMEN!
THE WOMAN'S REASON.

BECAUSE

- BECAUSE** women must obey the laws just as men do,
They should vote equally with men.
- BECAUSE** women pay taxes just as men do, thus supporting the government,
They should vote equally with men.
- BECAUSE** women suffer from bad government just as men do,
They should vote equally with men.
- BECAUSE** mothers want to make their children's surroundings better,
They should vote equally with men.
- BECAUSE** over 8,000,000 women in the United States are wage workers and their health and that of our future citizens are often endangered by evil working conditions that can only be remedied by legislation,
They should vote equally with men.
- BECAUSE** women of leisure who attempt to serve the public welfare should be able to support their advice by their votes,
They should vote equally with men.
- BECAUSE** busy housemothers and professional women cannot give such public service, and can only serve the state by the same means used by the busy man—namely, by casting a ballot,
They should vote equally with men.
- BECAUSE** women need to be trained to a higher sense of social and civic responsibility, and such sense develops by use,
They should vote equally with men.
- BECAUSE** women are consumers, and consumers need fuller representation in politics,
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- BECAUSE** women are citizens of a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and women are people.
They should vote equally with men.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

WOMEN Need It.
MEN Need It.
The STATE Needs It.

WHY?

Women Ought To GIVE Their Help.
Men Ought To HAVE Their Help.
The State Ought To USE Their Help.

BECAUSE

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The Woman's Reason

- Declares that women should vote because they are tax paying citizens and governed by the same laws as men

PLAIN FACTS FOR THE WORKING MAN

You know that your vote helps you to get better working conditions. Why? **Because it helps elect to office the men who can get you what you want.**

If you were to die to-morrow and your wife or daughters had to work, **they would need the vote for the same reasons.**

You love your family, but you are away all day at work and your wife looks after the children and the home.

Think what happens when the food supply has not been properly inspected, when there is cheating in weights and measures and in the quality of goods. **Your earnings are wasted.**

Think what happens when there are not enough schools or playgrounds. **Your children go without education and play in the crowded streets.**

Think what happens when housing laws are bad, and streets are filthy and milk isn't pure. **Your babies sicken and die.**

Think what happens when dance halls and theatres are not decent, and when unlawful sale of "dope" is carried on. **Your boys and girls are in danger of going wrong.**

Remember you haven't time to look after all these things, and your wife's complaints to the City departments that control them, **do no good because she hasn't the vote.**

And don't forget there are more working people in this State than any other kind. When you let the women vote, you will double your power for getting what you need.

THINK IT OVER

and

Vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment

NEW JERSEY WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

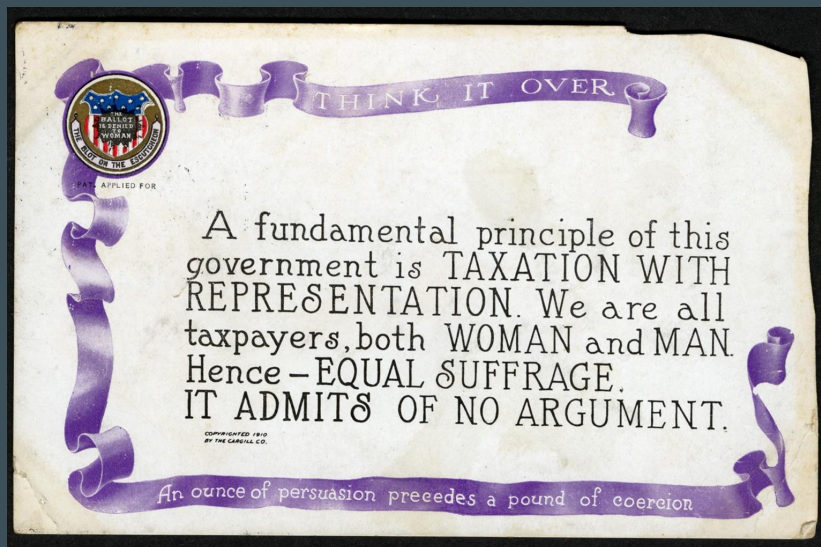
Headquarters: 309 Park Avenue, Plainfield

N. W. S. Publishing Co., Inc.



Plain Facts for the Working Man

- Appeals to working-class men
- Demonstrates how women need the vote to fulfill their roles as wives and mothers
- Utilizes scare tactics



Which one appeals to you the most?

Which one do you think is more effective at that time?

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Headquarters: 309 Park Avenue, Plainfield

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19th Amendment approved by Congress

THE GILDER LEHRMAN
INSTITUTE of AMERICAN HISTORY



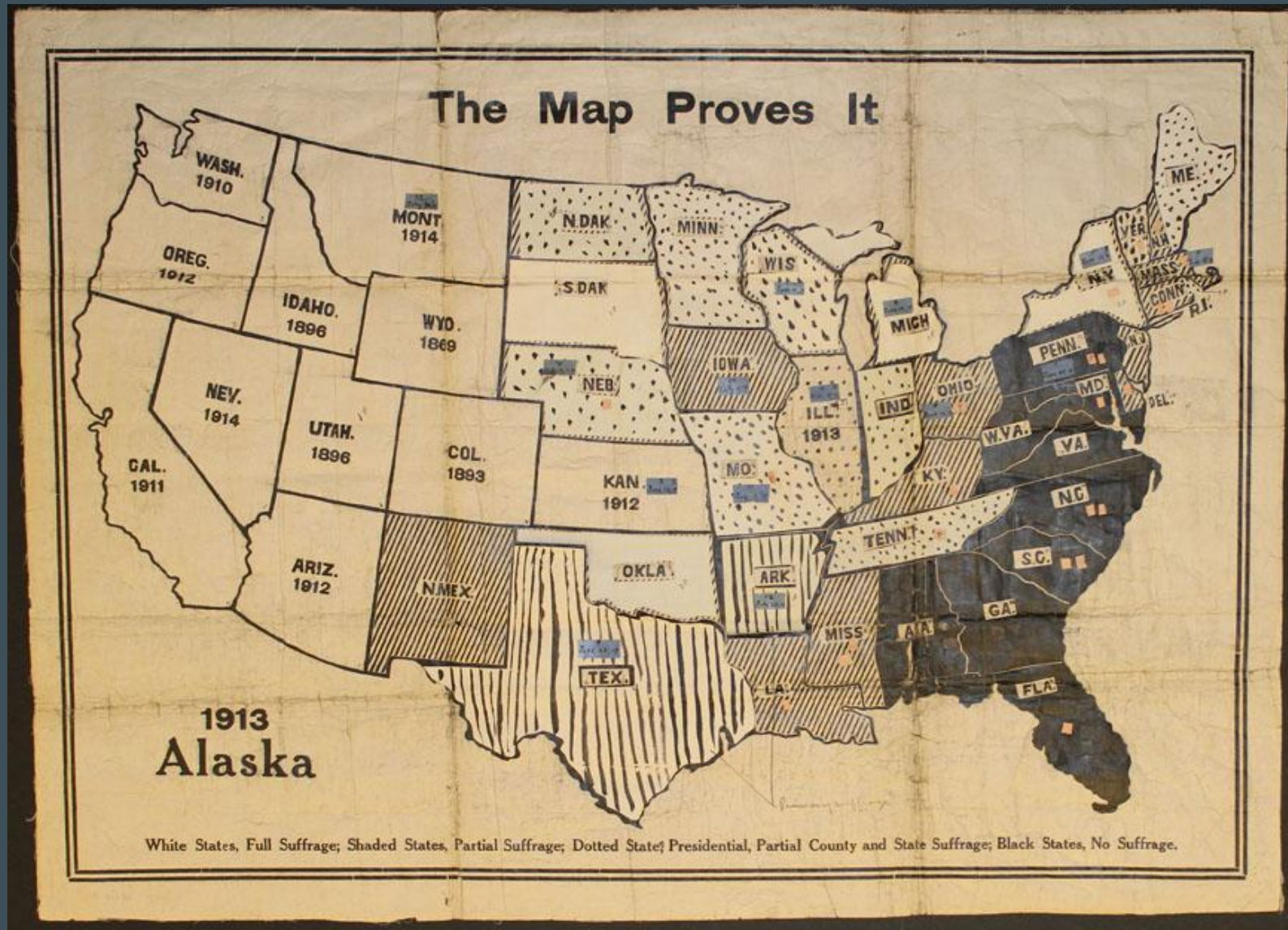
VOTES FOR WOMEN

The 19th Amendment is passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate in 1919 and sent to the states for ratification.



Gilder Lehrman Collection

The Map Proves It, ca. 1914



The Map Proves It, ca. 1914

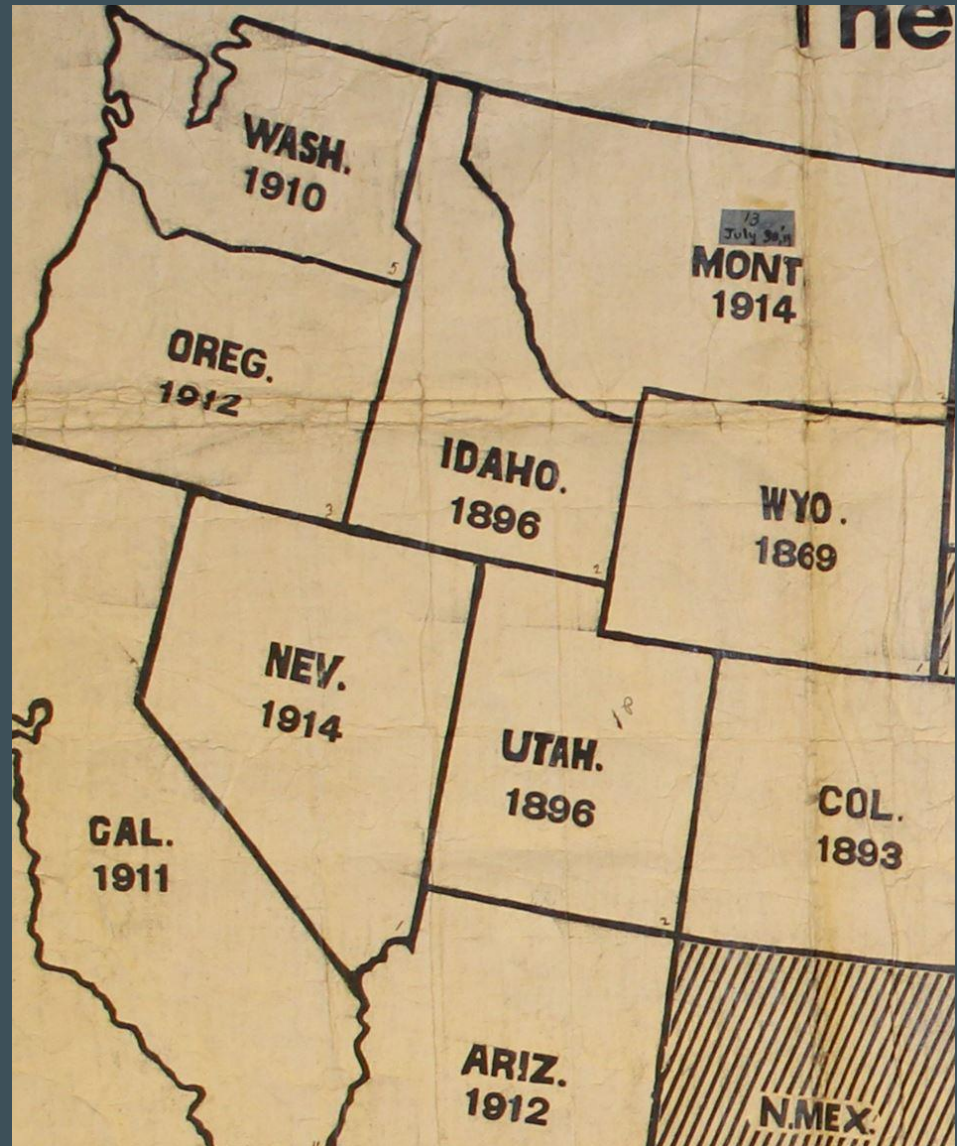
- The map was printed ca. 1914.
- It tracks the changes in women's suffrage over time.
- The latest manufacturer-printed date on the map is 1914, with handmade additions through 1919.
- The original owner is unknown.



Gilder Lehrman Collection

Key

White states = full suffrage



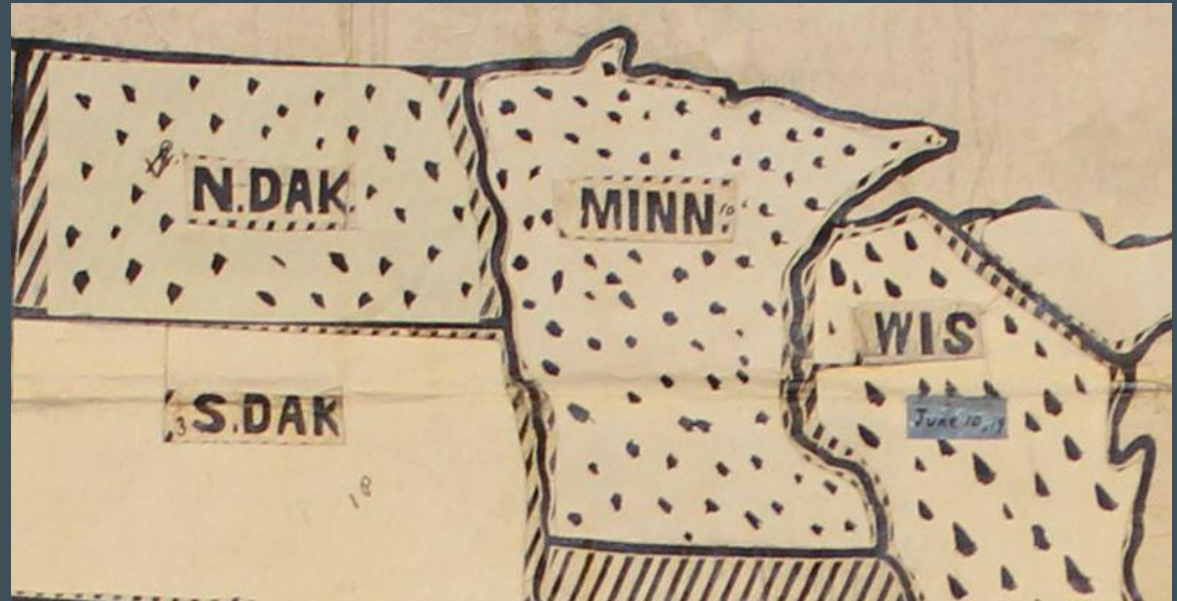
Key

Shaded states = partial suffrage



Key

Dotted states =
presidential, partial
county, state suffrage



Key

Black states = no suffrage



Tracking Suffrage

The map's owner updated the key by pasting new patterns of the states.



Blue Squares

The blue squares
were added to show

- the date of ratification
- the order of ratification



The Illinois Correction

- Illinois first ratified the Nineteenth Amendment on June 10, 1919.
- Because of miswording in the bill's introduction, the amendment was reaffirmed on June 17, 1919.
- The US secretary of state recognized Illinois as the first state to ratify based on the first date.
- The map shows Illinois's place in line of ratification as both 5 and 6, representing this error.



Unidentified Pink Squares

- Several states have one or two pink squares without any additional markings.
- Some states appear to have once had squares attached, but it's unclear if they fell off or were removed intentionally.

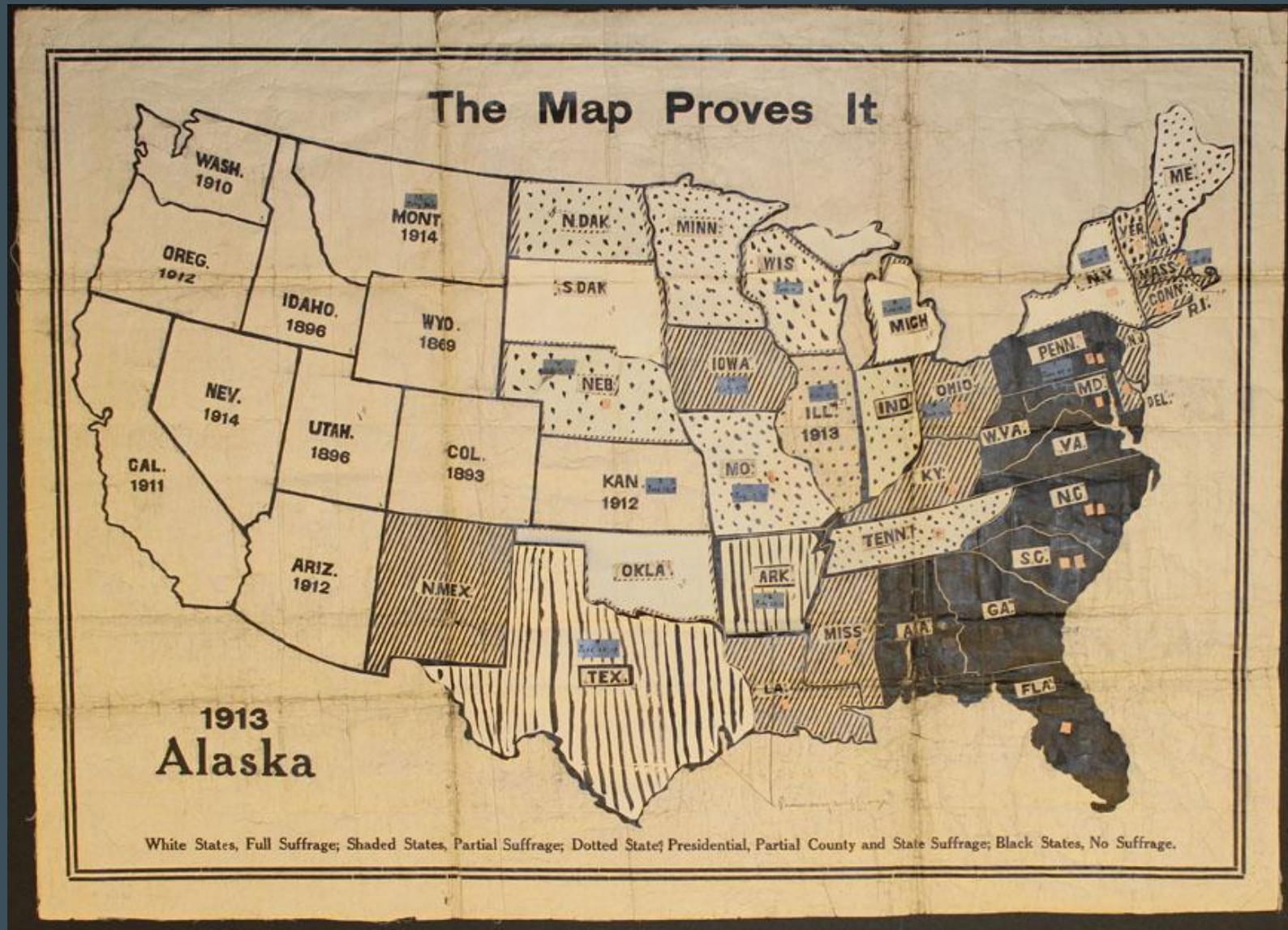


“1P” and “2P”

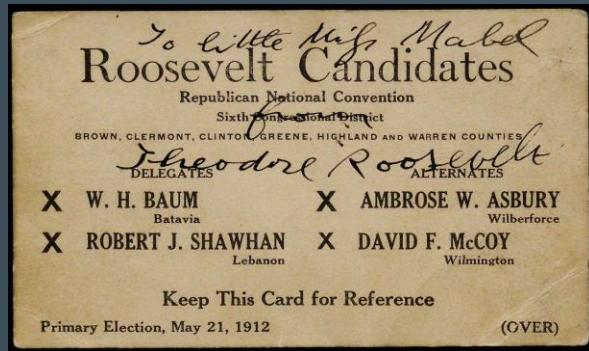
Some states are labeled in pencil with “1P” or “2P,” and it is unclear what they represent.



The Map Proves It, ca. 1914



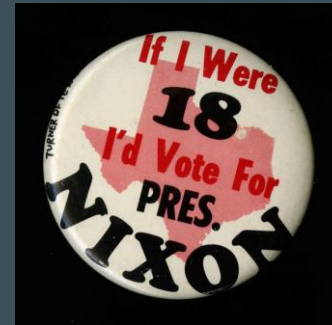
Q&A



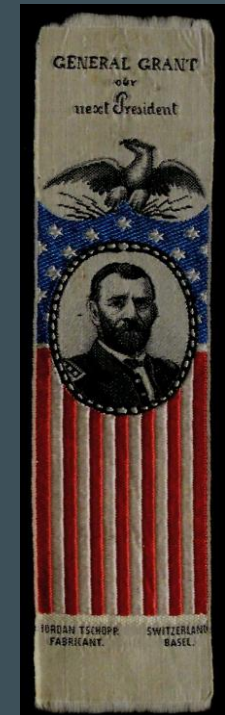
Vote!



Visit TurboVote.org for information about candidates, ballot issues, and voter resources.



Learn more about voter resources at www.whenweallvote.org, supported by *Hamilton* cast members.



Upcoming Programs

- Women's Suffrage PD, Saturday, October 17 from 1:00-3:00 pm ET
 - Featuring Dr. Kimberly Lowe from Lesley University and Master Teacher Rosanne Lichatin
- *Inside the Vault*, Thursday, October 29 at 7 pm ET (4 pm PT)
 - We will be featuring documents related to Black soldiers in the American Revolution.
- *Book Breaks*, October 18 at 12 pm ET (9 am PT)
 - Chris Brown discusses his book *Moral Capital*.
- Visit gilderlehrman.org for free resources for students, teachers, families, and history enthusiasts of all ages.