Index

   Age of Enlightenment.
   An Awareness of Social Justice for Women.
   Women in History and Law.

   American Pamphlets timeline with Susan B. Anthony’s letters: 1853-1918.

3. American Pamphlets (44)
   American pamphlets time-line with Susan B. Anthony’s letters: 1853-1918.


   Myra Bradwell - Susan B. Anthony Correspondence.
   The Emily Duval Collection - British Suffragette.
   Ablerta Martie Hill Collection - American Suffragist.
   Lucy Hargrett Draper Personal Papers (not yet received)


11. Women’s Suffrage Advocacy Campaigns (300).
    Leaflets.
    Broadsides.
    Extracts
    Fliers, handbills, handouts, circulars, etc.
    Off-Prints.

12. Suffrage Iconography (115).
    Posters.
Drawings.
Cartoons.
Original Art.


   Third Wave: Liberation Movement - 1990-to present.

16. Ephemera, Printed material, etc (114).


18. Rare and Scholarly Books - Signed & Inscribed (499).

19. Rare and Scholarly Books known as the Repro Library (239).
   Numerology is consistent with original documentation.

20. Addendum
   Cambio-Avery woman’s rights movement collection (91).
The foundation of Draper Collection begins with Legal treatises from 16th Century Europe, primarily from England, which would become the basis of the America’s legal system to the present. Followed by The Age of Enlightenment representing the important works of Mary Wollstonecraft - the first feminist philosopher. American and British law are both represented in this section.

**Wherein Housbandes and Wyues Maye Lerne to Kepe House Together Wyth Loue.**

[Wherein Husbands and Wives May Learn to Keep House Together With Love.]


Myles Coverdale (also Miles Coverdale) was a 16th-century Bible translator who produced the first complete printed translation of the Bible into English. He studied at Cambridge, became priest at Norwich in 1514 and entered the convent of Austin friars, where Robert Barnes was prior in 1523 and influenced him in favor of Reform. When Barnes was tried for heresy in 1526, Coverdale assisted in his defense and afterward left the convent and gave himself entirely to preaching.

From 1528 to 1535, he appears to have spent most of his time on the Continent. In 1535 he published the first complete English Bible in print, the Coverdale Bible. He made use of Tyndale's translation of the New Testament (following Tyndale's November 1534 Antwerp edition) and of those books which were translated by Tyndale: the Pentateuch, and the book of Jonah. The publication appeared in Antwerp and was partly financed by Jacobus van Meteren. In 1537, his translations were included in the Matthew Bible. In 1538, he was in Paris, superintending the printing of the "Great Bible," and the same year were published, both in London and Paris, editions of a Latin and an English New Testament, the latter being by Coverdale. That 1538 Bible was a diglot (dual-language) Bible, in which he compared the Latin Vulgate with his own English translation. He also edited the Great Bible (1540). Henry VIII had a Coverdale Bible put into every English Church, chained to a bookstand, so that every citizen would have access to a Bible.

He returned to England in 1539, but on the execution of Thomas Cromwell (who had been his friend and protector since 1527) in 1540, he was compelled to go into exile and lived for a time at Tubingen, and, between 1543 and 1547, was a pastor and schoolmaster at Bergzabern in the Palatinate. In March, 1548, he went back to England, was well received at the court of the new monarch, Edward VI, and was made king's chaplain and almoner to the queen dowager, Catherine Parr. In 1551, he became bishop of Exeter, but was deprived in 1553 after the succession of Mary. He went to Denmark (where his brother-in-law was chaplain to the king), then to Wesel, and finally back to Bergzabern. In 1559, he was again in England, but was not reinstated in his bishopric, perhaps because of Puritanical scruples about vestments. From 1564 to 1566, he was rector of St. Magnus's, near London Bridge. Coverdale died in London and was buried in St. Bartholomew's Church.
Henry Swinburne. *A Treatise of Spousals, or Matrimonial Contracts: Wherein all the Questions Relating to that Subject are Ingeniously Debated and Resolved.* London: 1686. Published posthumously, this was the first English ecclesiastical law treatise devoted to marriage, the relationship between spousal contracts and marriage contracts, the dissolution of those contracts and divorce. He offers a definition of the term "spousals": "Spousals are a mutual Promise of future Marriage, being duly made between those Persons, to whom it is lawful. In which definition I observe three things especially: One, That this Promise must be mutual; Another, That it must be done rite, duly: The Last, By them to whom it is lawful." (p.5) Swinburne [1560-1623] was commissary of the exchequer and judge of the consistatory court at York.

[Walsh, William]. *A Dialogue Concerning Women, Being A Defense of The Sex.* London. 1691. Preface by John Dryden. Walsh (1663-1708), was a man of fashion as well as a critic, poet, and member of Parliament. He was a poet from Abberley, Worcestershire. After the death of his father, he divided his time between the pursuits of a country gentleman and those of a well-known -well- dressed, amorous beau in London. He joined the ‘wis’ at Will's Coffee House in Covent Garden, presided over by Dryden. Ostensibly addressing himself to his mistress, Walsh dissects the attacks on women in contemporary literature with a strident defense of the intellectual potential of women and argues for the equality of women. Attacking the stereotypes that had been promulgated by anti- feminists, he reviews the biographies of notable women and defends them.

[Legal Issues] (Anonymous) *Baron and Feme. A Treatise of Spousal's, or Matrimonial Contracts: Wherein all the Baron and Feme... The Law of Baron and Femme, of Parent and Child, Guardian and Ward, Master and Servant, and of the Powers of the Courts of Chancery; with an Essay on the Terms Heir, Heirs, Heirs of the Body.* London, 1700. Under traditional English common law an adult unmarried woman was a considered to have the legal status of femme sole, while a married woman had the status of femme covert. These are English spellings of medieval Anglo- Norman phrases (the modern standard French spellings would be femme seule "single woman" and femme couverte, literally "covered woman"). A feme sole had the right to own property and make contracts in her own name. A feme covert was not recognized as having legal rights and obligations distinct from those of her husband in most respects. Instead, through marriage a woman's existence was incorporated into that of her husband, so that she had very few recognized individual rights of her own. As it has been pithily expressed, husband and wife were one person as far as the law was concerned, and that person was the husband. A married woman could not own property, sign legal documents or enter into a contract, obtain an education against her husband's wishes, or keep a salary for herself. If a wife was permitted to work, under the laws of coverture she was required to relinquish her wages to her husband. In certain cases, a woman did not have individual legal liability for her misdeeds, since it was legally assumed that she was acting under the orders of her husband, and generally a husband and wife were not allowed to testify either for or against each other. Judges and lawyers referred to the overall principle as "coverture". [O.E. Cover it up] The United States Supreme Court upheld the idea of coverture in the case of *Bradwell v. Illinois*, 1873. Even before that time, though, many states had begun reforming marriage laws to eliminate or reduce the effects of coverture. See Individual Collections for the Bradwell Archive. Duplicate in collection.

William Blackstone. *Commentaries on the Laws of England.* [Clarendon Press 1766-1769, London, 1769]. Miscellaneous volume. Blackstone’s great work on the laws of England is the extreme example of justification of an existing state of affairs by virtue of its history. Until the Laws of England was published, the ordinary Englishman had viewed the law as a vast, unintelligible and unfriendly machine. Blackstone’s great achievement was to popularize the law and the traditions which had influenced its formation.

[Legal Document]. *The Case of Elizabeth Gomeldon, Widow.* The case of Elizabeth Gomeldon, widow [with Reference to a bill to enable her to enter her claim before the commissioners and trustees for forfeited estates, etc] London, 1720.


The Age of Enlightenment

The Age of Enlightenment was characterized by secular intellectual reasoning, and a flowering of philosophical writings. Mary Wollstonecraft is characterized as the first feminist philosopher, *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* is one of the first works that can be called feminist, although in some instances, may seem to be dated, as a feminist argument Wollstonecraft saw that it was the education and upbringing of women that created their limited expectations based on a self-image dictated by men. Wollstonecraft believed that both sexes contributed to the inequalities, but that both would require education to ensure the necessary changes in social attitudes. Her own achievements speak to her own humble origins and scant education. Her legacy remains the need for women to speak out and tell their story. Her book *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* remains the foundation stone of feminist thought.

Wollstonecraft, Mary. *Original Stories from Real Life; with Conversations, Calculated to Regulate the Affections, and form the Mind to Truth and Goodness.* London: Printed for J. Johnson, 1788. With the 6 plates by William Blake after his own designs. Bound in contemporary calf. Containing William Blake’s characteristic illustrations, reminiscent in iconography to his designs for his own Songs of Innocence (1789). This Collection of didactic tales for youth, in part reinforcing the lessons of Wollstonecraft’s first book, “Thoughts on the Education of Daughters” proved her most popular book, going through five editions by 1800.

[Private Divorce in Parliament] An Act to Dissolve the Marriage of John Street, Gentleman, with Lucy his now Wife, late Lucy Duncomb, and to enable him to marry again [London], 1793.

Burton, F. *Lecture on Female Education.* New York, Samuel Campbell. 1794. First American edition. An 18th century lecture series on the various aspects of women's education, as it was perceived in post-Revolutionary times.


Wollstonecraft, Mary. *A Vindication of the Rights of Women: With Strictures on Political and Moral Subjects.* London, J. Johnson, 1796. Tipped into the front cover: 7 lines fragment- signed: “Your Affectionately. Mary Wollstonecraft”. The most influential book ever written about the subject of woman's rights! Wollstonecraft, later Godwin (1759-97) was dissatisfied with this tract, yet its passion and inclusiveness fully merit its classic status [Blain, p. 1180]. Wollstonecraft has been called the first major feminist because of this work, in which she discussed all aspects of women's education, status, and position in society and dramatically argues that true freedom necessitates equality of men and women.

Wollstonecraft, Mary. *Letters Written During a Short Residence in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.* London: 1796. First edition of these eloquent travel narratives, comprising the first published account in English of a woman traveling on business. “When Johnson published the Letters
they found an enthusiastic public, not least among young poets. The wording of her description of the waterfalls she visited-appears to have played a part in inspiring Coleridge's description of the sacred river Alpha in Xanadu; and the theme of the book... set a fashion for questing romantic journeys. Byron, Wordsworth, Shelley, and Mary's as yet unborn daughter Mary, who sends her Frankenstein north at the end of his story, all read and followed in Mary Wollstonecraft's footsteps."

Gisborne, Thomas. *An Enquiry Into the Duties of the Female Sex*. London, T. Cadell And W. Davies, 1797. Printed the same year as the first edition. Gisborne's Enquiry was one of many books of advice for young women in the wake of Mary Wollstonecraft's *Vindications of the Rights of Women*, 1792. Gisborne was an evangelic clergyman and takes a fairly traditional view of the subject, save for an antipathy to forced marriage and some respect for intellectual women. The chapters deal with the "character of the female mind discriminated", female education, "on amusements in general", matrimonial life, and parental duties.

[Wollstonecraft, Mary]. *Posthumous Works of the Author of "A Vindication of the Rights of Women"*. 4 volumes. London: 1798. First Edition. Volumes one and two of this set contain the text of Wollstonecraft's "The Wrong's of Woman, or Maria" to which is added the first book of a series of lessons for children. Volumes three and four contain letters and miscellaneous pieces. William Godwin issued these volumes right after Wollstonecraft's death as a way of paying off her debts, but also because Godwin felt that Wollstonecraft was the most remarkable woman of her time and that he owed it to the world to have her works and letters available to all. In Maria, Wollstonecraft portrayed a heroine who is literally a prisoner of sex, immured in a madhouse by her husband so that he can control her property, and she traced the maze of legal and domestic oppression of women to the same conclusion reached by the Vindication: "Was not the world a vast prison and women slaves?"


*An Awareness of Social Justice for Women*


[Anonymous]. *A Defense of the Character and Conduct of the Late Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin*. Boston, James Wallis, 1802. A Defense of the Character...founded on Principles of Nature and Reason. As Applied to the Peculiar Circumstances of Her Case In A Series of Letters to A Lady. Branagan, Thomas. *Excellence of the Female Character Vindicated*. Branagan assails the degradation of women and suggests they form their own Universities. He notes that women raise the next generation of defenders of the rights of all and that we as a country risk everything by not allowing women to developed their abilities. 1807. Branagan assails the degradation of women and suggests they form their own Universities. "...that women were morally stronger than men, being the sex less susceptible to lust and must take it upon themselves to act as a man *s conscience."

"Branagan notes that women [should] raise the next generation of defenders of the rights of all and that we as a country risk everything by not allowing women to develop their abilities."

indispensable link between the Georgian and Victorian periods. Born just before the last Jacobite rebellion, she lived to see the beginnings of the railway age. In her youth she was the friend of David Garrick, Samuel Johnson, and Horace Walpole. In middle age she was closely connected with William Wilberforce and his fellow Evangelicals in the Clapham sect. In her retirement she welcomed two promising children to her home in Somerset, William Ewart Gladstone and Thomas Babington Macaulay. As well as working among the poor, Hannah More continued her connections with polite society, and produced a series of conduct books, of which the most famous was *Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education* (1799). Its many proto-feminist overtones led at least one commentator to compare it with Mary Wollstonecraft's *Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792). The message of *Strictures* was that women had been short-changed, foisted off with a trivial education that left them unfit to be companionable wives, rational mothers, or moral examples to the wider society. It was a message reinforced by her most ambitious conduct-book, *Hints Towards Forming the Character of a Young Princess* (1805) written anonymously for the young Princess Charlotte and in her only novel, *Coelebs in Search of a Wife* (1808).


Adams, John Quincy. *John Quincy Adams Speaks Out on The Right of Women to Political Activity* - Debate in The House of Representatives of the United States; on the Resolutions of Seven State Legislatures. Speech upon right of the people, men and women, to petition; on the freedom of speech & House of Representatives of the United States and of the Debate in the House of Representatives of the United States; on the Resolutions of seven state legislatures, and petitions of more than one hundred thousand petitioners, relating to the annexation of Texas to this Union. Washington, 1838.

Bishop, George. *Every Woman Her Own Lawyer*. New York: 1858. Every Woman Her Own Lawyer. A Private Guide In All Matters Of Law, Of Essential Interest To Women, And By The Aid Of Which Every Female May, In Whatever Situation, Understand Her Legal Course And Redress, And Be Her Own Legal Adviser.

Packard, Mrs. E.P.W. [Elizabeth]. *MARITAL POWER EXEMPLIFIED IN MRS. PACKARDS TRIAL, AND SELF-DEFENCE FROM THE CHARGE OF INSANITY*; or Three Years' Imprisonment for Religious Belief by the Arbitrary Will of a Husband, with An Appeal To The Government To So Change The Laws As To [etc.etc.] Hartford: Published by the Authoress, 1866. With additional material: "Mrs. Packard's Address to the Illinois Legislature" dated Feb. 12, 1867 + 5 pages of "Actions of Illinois Legislature on this Subject."


Mill, John Stuart. *The Subjection of Women*. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1869. First American Edition. "The object of this Essay is to explain as clearly as I am able, the grounds of an opinion which I have held from the very earliest period when I had formed any opinions at all on social or political matter, and which, instead of being weakened or modified, has been constantly growing stronger by the progress of reflection and the experience of life: That the principle which regulates the existing social relations between the two sexes? - the legal subordination of one sex to the other? is wrong in itself, and now one of the chief hindrances to human improvement; and that it ought to be replaced by a principle of perfect equality, admitting no power or privilege on the one side, nor disability on the other" (p. 1). "In The Subjection of Women [Mill] stuck to a simple task,
that of showing that there was evidence that the legal inferiority of women and their legal and political
dependence on men stemmed directly from their natural inferiority He ends with two arguments
which sum up his enthusiasm for freedom in a way that even the essay on liberty did not. Addressing
the man who observes that women seem happy enough in their dependent state, and, anyway that he
cannot see why he should disturb them, Mill replies first that men are bored with women as they
are, but would not be bored by genuinely independent beings, and second, that freedom does not need
to be argued for? everyone remembers how pleased he was to leave school, nobody would voluntarily
live under parental tutelage once having escaped it, no country would trade its freedom for any
amount of prosperity; even if women are happy as they are, they would, once free, never regret the
change. In that claim, Mill sums up not only the emotional mood behind his Autobiography and
Liberty, but all that has made most commentators say that he is a better defender of liberty than of the
implausible proposition that liberty is itself one of the elements in utility.

Women and the Law

Burks, M.P. Notes on the Property Rights of Married Women In Virginia. Lynchburg, Virginia,
1883. Before the Civil War, married women's property laws were concerned with equity procedures,
focusing on the appropriate pleadings a wife should use to file a suit but not altering a husband's
privileges granted by prior common law principles. After the Civil War, laws were concerned with
equalizing property relations between husband and wife. These laws “ranged from the simple ability
of wives to write wills with or without their husbands' consent, to granting feme sole status to
abandoned women, to allowing women some control over their own wages, to establishing separate
estates for women, to protecting land inherited by widows from their husbands' creditors, to allowing
widows legal access to their husbands' personal estates.”

At the turn of the twentieth century, it was the effectiveness rather than the language of the
law that diminished the rights of females. Some state legislatures began enacting laws that
recognized women's separate and inherited estates as part of family income, granting creditors
the right to claim women's property to pay family debts. As estates, trusts, and succession
laws were passed, the rights of dower were abolished. Even after these laws had been
repealed, many states kept portions of the older laws. For example, intestate succession
(succession without a will) generally allowed a widow to take one-third of the husband's
estate as earlier rights of dower had specified.

Gamble, Ezra Burt. The Evolution of Woman. An Inquiry Into the Dogma Of her Inferiority to
man. New York, 1894. Having determined that female organization is nowise inferior to male,
Gamble set forth the principal data brought forward by naturalists bearing on the subject of the origin
and development of the two lines of sexual demarcation, and, by means of the facts observed by
explorers among peoples in the various stages of development, to trace, as far as possible, the effect of
such differentiation upon the individual, and upon the subsequent growth of human society.

Bayles, George James. Woman and The Law. Discusses domestic relations, property relations and
public relations. New York. 1911. "The need of American women for some convenient means of
securing a definite knowledge of their legal rights and obligations has been recognized by the General
Federation of Women's Clubs, the most representative body of educated American women.".
American First Wave: 1849-1949

In the United States, leaders in the first wave included Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, who each campaigned for the abolition of slavery prior to championing women’s rights to vote. Other important leaders include Lucy Stone, Olympia Brown and Helen Pitts. American’s first wave feminism involved a wide range of women, some belonging to conservative Christian groups (Frances Willard and the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union), others resembling the diversity and radicalism of much of the second wave feminism - Stanton, Anthony, Stone, Paul, Gage, and the National Woman Suffrage Association. American’s first wave of feminism is considered to have ended with the passage of the 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution (1919) granting women the right to vote.

The following letters and pamphlets illustrate the courageous efforts by the early leaders and supporters of Women’s Rights who attempted to persuade the public and to work within the Government to effect change. Many of these pamphlets were printed by the Government Printing Office.

*The Letters of Susan B. Anthony - side by side with these printed pamphlets, offers a unique and invaluable witness to the intrepid efforts, the intellect and the vision for an American woman with equal rights.

A. American Pamphlets timeline with Susan B. Anthony’s letters: 1853-1914.

Susan B. Anthony - 35 Letters - 1869-1914

Chronological:


1873. Susan B. Anthony. Autograph Letter Signed. Written at the Office of the Democrat and Chronicle - Rochester, New York. September 19, 1873. Addressed To : “Mr. Fitch. I find you not In - came here to say to you that my brother Col D.C. Anthony arrived on the Erie Train - Saturday midnight and is stopping at his mother’s No. 7 Madison - He can hardly climb these stairs else I would have invited him to accompany me - instead of inviting you to call on him - As I now do most cordially - he will be home this evening, Respectfully, Susan B. Anthony”. Written 8 years after the end of the Civil War.

1873. Susan B. Anthony. Autograph Letter Signed. April 18, 1873 shows Anthony angry and indignant over the Supreme Court's decision against Myra Bradwell's application to the Illinois Bar. Mrs. Blackwell had obviously written Anthony about her case before the Supreme Court. She says, "I am fired to white heat”. Bradwell-Anthony Archive.

1873. Susan B. Anthony. Autograph Letter Signed. July 20, 1873, is, perhaps, the most extraordinary letter in the lot. After thanking Mrs. Bradwell for the copy of Bradwell's publication, Legal News, she notes (indignantly) that she had read Judge Hunt's opinion and encloses her counsel's) argument, praising him (Mr. Seldon). "We have nothing to hope from them but endorsement of dead men’s actions. Bradwell-Anthony Archive.


1880. Anthony, Susan B. Typed Letter Signed in typed with pencil corrections by S.B.A. Written on The Riggs House, Washington, D.C. stationary. Dec. 22. 1880. “Dear Miss Walton, Yours of 21st awaited me at my home - Rochester, N. Y. - but this is my first moment to reply to it —I, too, was sorry to lose sight of The Chain Party after my darling traveling companion left me in London. And now very glad To know that each of you is in your own home and work - where one loves best to be. - Mrs. Stanton and I sailed Nov. 17th on the Servia - and landed the 27th, the first three days everyone pronounced the Servia 'The Champion Rocker' - but after that she glided over the water like a Duck - and everybody became good natured -I had a splendid month in Scotland And another Equally so in Ireland and then nearly a month in London again. Miss Foster is at Florence...Don't let the enemy imagine our Woman's Suffrage Cause at all set back because of 122 Democrats and 21 Republicans voted against allowing the re-appointment of our Woman Suffrage Select Committee in the House of Rep. Our 16th Amendment bill is in the House.... I am very Sincerely, Susan B. Anthony. P.S. Miss Walton, will you please send the enclosed to Miss Willard.” Miss Walton was Electra Noble Lincoln Walton who was of the three women who formed the West Newton, Massachusetts Women's Club.

1881. Susan B. Anthony. Autograph Letter Signed. Aug. 20, 1881 asking Mrs. Bradwell to give some comfort to Miss Leonard, mentioning the decision of the Judge in the case of Mary Hall's admission to the bar in Connecticut. She follows with another Anthony salvo, “I hope you will give her all the ammunition you can to fire at those professional idiots!!” Bradwell-Anthony Archive.

1882. Susan B. Anthony. Autograph Letter Signed. June 22, 1882 asking Mrs. Bradwell how she likes the first print of her engraving. This refers to the illustrations that Stanton and Anthony were including in their monumental THE HISTORY OF WOMEN SUFFRAGE. John Chester Buttre was a renowned engraver whose lifetime work included nearly 3,000 plates, including Martha Washington, Anthony and Stanton. His portrait of Myra Bradwell appears in Vol. II, p. 616; where the narrative of her case before the Supreme Court appears. She talks about her work with regard to the Sixteenth Amendment. Bradwell-Anthony Archive.

1885. Susan B. Anthony. Autograph Letter Signed. Addressed to Hon. George F. Edmunds. 1885 Feb 1st. Washington, D.C., 1 page [double sided]. Written on the stationary of The National Woman Suffrage Association Centennial Headquarters. “Dear Sir, the Committee on Women Suffrage Promised to bring our bill before the Senate early this week...May I not ask you to give the weight of your influence in its favor... and thus help to life the discussion of our question in the state from the vote of the masses into that of their representatives in the Legislatures...” Framed.

1885. Susan B. Anthony. Autograph Letter Signed. 1885 May 11. Rochester, N.Y. 3 pages. Written on the stationary of The National Woman Suffrage Association. “Will you please tell me the plan upon which you began the indexing? Was it to make a separate index for each volume? Or was it to make one index for all three volumes? I hope to have Vol. Ill done by October at the latest...” [Re: the writing of The History of Suffrage]. Framed.

1885. Susan B. Anthony. Autograph Letter Signed. Addressed to the Hon. J. A. Sherman. 1885, Dec. 14th. Tenafly, N.J. 3 pages. Written on the stationary of The National Woman Suffrage Association. “Enclosed a petition...East Liberty, Ohio. Mrs. Margaret gathered the 102 signatures... Will you please present it to the Senate and have it referred to our Women’s Suffrage Committee... Allow me to congratulate you on the election to the Senate...”.

1886. Susan B. Anthony & Bones, Autograph Letter Signed. With response on back of original letter from Susan B. Anthony. Written on the Stationary of the National Woman Suffrage Association for the Territory of Dakota. Mariette M. Bones, Vice President - April 5, 1886 - addressed to Susan B. Anthony complaining about a engraving received from Mr. Buttre. On the back: Ms. Anthony replies: April
9, 1886 to Mr. Buttre asking if he can fix the picture or she will refund the money to Mrs. Bones and not include her picture in the book.


1888. Susan B. Anthony. Autograph Letter Signed. Feb. 14, 1888 concerns Miss Anthony's attempts to secure Mrs. Bradwell's presence and a speech — “asking you or your brave Bessie to make a 10-minute speech on Women as Lawyers’” at the fortieth anniversary celebration of Seneca Falls. Mrs. Bittenbender evidently had volunteered to do this, but Miss Anthony notes there is still room for you. Ada Matilda Cole Bittenbender was Nebraska's first woman attorney, a reformer active in the temperance movement as well as women's rights. Again, Anthony shows herself to be the great organizer and motivator, closing with, “It is a mammoth undertaking - this of bringing together the women of all lines of work to better themselves & the world. But if each one will give a little lift we shall tug through splendidly.” Bradwell-Anthony Archive.


1891. Susan B. Anthony. Autograph Letter Signed. 1891, June 12. Rochester, New York. 1/2 page. Addressed to: “Dear Friend, Thanks for your lovely note...I shall be most happy to bring my sister Mary - to the Club party... [regarding her lecture] I think “Old Roots of Prejudice” will allow me all the latitude necessary...”


Adelaide Johnson, American sculptor in stone of subjects for the feminist movement - she portrayed portraits bust of Anthony, Stanton, and Lucretia Mott The high point of her career was the monument in Washington, D.C. - honoring the leaders of the women’s movement. She also exhibited at the 1893’s World’s Columbian Exposition Fair in Chicago.

Frances Willard, President of the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union from 1879 until 1898, Willard rallied support for temperance as well as many other important reform movements including woman's suffrage, women's economic and religious rights, prison reforms, education reforms and labor reforms The World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 marked the country's coming of age as a political and industrial power. It represented the change from a predominately agricultural America concerned with domestic problems to a modern urban and industrial nation involved in world economy and politics.

1895. Susan B. Anthony. Typed letter Signed written on the stationary of Rachel Foster Avery,
Somerton, Philadelphia, Pa. April 16, 1895. "My Dear Miss Allen- At my Seventy-Fifth Birthday Dinner at Ebbitt House - Washington D.C. My loving and first adopted Rachel Foster Avery, surprised and delighted me by the announcement that she had secured an $800 annuity for me - And now, a month later, in her lovely country home, she has read to me the names of the dear friends who contributed to this generous gift. Among them was yours and I hasten to thank you for thus helping to lift me financially above the need of earning the necessary sum to meet my simple home expenses for myself and my only surviving sister, Mary S. Anthony, who has ever made it possible for me to go and do and be for our good cause. I am, Most Gratefully yours, Susan B. Anthony. Dictated March 10th. Signed in full: Susan B. Anthony. Letter is typed in blue ink.

1895. Susan B. Anthony. Autograph Letter Signed. Addressed to Hon. H.P. Greenleaf. 1895, October 17. Rochester, N.Y. SBA writes of her sister’s participation in the Suffrage movement, "...to aid the great work of rolling up the mammoth Petition of 625,000 names...to the Constitutional Convention of 1894...asking for the enfranchisement of the women of the state on the Equal Rights with Men...from the Representative Constituents..."

[Despite 600,000 signatures, a petition for woman suffrage is ignored in New York].


1890. Susan B. Anthony. Autograph Letter Signed. 1890 September 25. Aberdeen, South Dakota. 8 pages. Addressed to Mrs. [Philena Everett] Johnson, President of the South Dakota Equal Suffrage Association. Written on the stationary of the South Dakota Equal Suffrage Association, “...the Madison action...had there a fat pig on exhibition at Madison...every paper in the nation would have herald this face, but 2 or 3 or 4 women non voters assembled there to study how to make this world better, are not worthy of a mention!! Such an ignoring of women and their ought to teach all of us the powerlessness of a disfranchised class...I have spent the afternoon writing begging letters... I shall meet the aristocrat H.M. Barker as innocent of all South Dakota W.C.T.U. [Women’s Christian Temperance Union] facts as any child need be without the help of the churches and parties we are compelled to do double and triple...party men and officials lent us a helping hand...the M.E. [Methodist Episcopal] ministers are not even preaching or praying a word for our acc ‘t...last year every one of them was shouting for this Prohibition Act E.S.A. [Equal Suffrage Association] ...fail to issue an appeal to every minister of every church in the state to preach at length...the work of helping to convert voters...”.

1891. Susan B. Anthony. Autograph Letter Signed written on National-American Woman Suffrage Association. Rochester, New York, June 6, 1891. Dear Adelaide [Johnson]. Terms received -I think -proposes to charge me $10 a dozen...table fixtures, etc., etc. The Political Equality Club was here yesterday and voted $21 out of the Treasury to $25 To be raised among the members... So here is the first installment. Yours, Susan B. Anthony.” Adelaide Johnson. (1859-1955) An early advocate of the women's movement, Johnson showed busts of suffragists Stanton, Lucretia Mott, and Anthony at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. All her professional life, Johnson fought public skepticism and lack of funds to achieve her dream of a museum honoring the women's movement. Although she never did manage to bring it about, she did create an impressive sculpture to commemorate the movement, featuring new versions of her busts of Mott, Anthony, and Stanton, new York suffragist Alva Belmont helped her secure funding for the project from the National Women’s Party, and the seven-ton white marble sculpture was unveiled on Anthony's birthday in 1921.

1893. Susan B. Anthony. Autograph Letter Signed. Rochester, New York, October 17, 1893. To Hon. H.L. Greenleaf. In grateful recognition of his generous contribution - not only of cash-but of his 'wife's Services' to the New York Women Suffrage Association [Anthony writes of] “Mary P. Anthony, for the great work with the Constitutional Convention of 1894- asking the enfranchisement of the women of the State on equal terms with men...from his sincere friend, Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N. Y., October 17, 1893 ”. Jean Brooks Greenleaf was an active Rochester clubwoman and community organizer. She chaired the organizational meeting of the Women’s Ethical Club (WEC), an association inspired by Mary Gannett and formed in 1889 so that members might discuss issues of ethics and
philanthropy. Greenleaf also chaired the committee that drafted the constitution of the Woman’s Educational and Industrial Union (WEIU). The WEIU, an organization which provided activities and services for working women, was initiated by Mary Gannet and Susan B. Anthony in 1893. Rochester’s WEIU offered classes in homemaking, childcare and stenography, a lecture program, an employment bureau, a lounge and lunchroom, and legal services. In 1893, Greenleaf was also a member of the committee that organized and raised money for the Domestic Science Department of the Mechanic’s Institute (later to become Rochester Institute of Technology). Greenleaf is mainly remembered for her work as a suffragist leader. Shortly after her husband’s first term in Congress, she joined the Women’s Political Club (later to become the Political Equality Club), which had been organized by Mary Anthony and others in late 1885 and early 1886. Greenleaf became its second president in May, 1888. Historically important association. Jean Brooks Greenleaf was a General in SBA’s Army.

1897. Susan B. Anthony. Typed Letter Signed written on the stationary of National American Woman Suffrage Association. January 8, 1897. With Additional line in manuscript by S.B.A. Addressed to Parker Pillsbury. Concord, N.H. “My Dear Friend, I am very glad to hear from you and pen tracks look just as good as of old. You always did carry a pretty steady hand and write clearly too. I shall paste the little slip upon the inside cover of Volume I. so that everybody who takes up the book will know that is a present From Parker Pillsbury - the Veteran Abolitionist.” With original envelope initials and date signed by S.B.A. Parker Pillsbury (1809-1898) was an American minister and advocate for abolition and women’s rights. With the encouragement of his local Congregational church, Pillsbury entered Gilmanton Theological Seminary in 1835, graduating in 1839. His work in the ministry suffered after he made a number of sharp attacks on the churches' complicity with slavery. His Congregational license to preach was revoked in 1840. However Pillsbury became active in the ecumenical Free Religious Association and preached to its societies in New York, Ohio, and Michigan. Pillsbury's dislike of slavery led him into active writing and lecturing for the abolitionist movement and other progressive social reform issues. He became a lecturing agent for the New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and American antislavery societies, and held these posts for over two decades. He edited the Concord (N.H.) Herald of Freedom in 1840, and again in 1845 and 1846. In 1854, he served as an emissary from the American Anti-Slavery Society to Great Britain. He earned a reputation for successfully dealing with hostile crowds through nonresistance tactics. His support for nonresistance led to service on the executive committee of the New Hampshire Non-Resistance Society. Consequently, Pillsbury was not an active supporter of the Union war effort. However, he did applaud Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and defended the actions of John Brown after the raid on Harpers Ferry. In 1865, Pillsbury broke with longtime associate William Lloyd Garrison over the need for continued activity by the American Anti-Slavery Society. Parker Pillsbury helped to draft the constitution of the feminist American Equal Rights Association in 1865, and served as vice-president of the New Hampshire Woman Suffrage Association. With feminist Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Pillsbury served as co-editor for the women's rights newsletter The Revolution, founded in 1868. [A historically important association].

1897. Susan B. Anthony. Autograph Letter Signed written on the National American Woman Suffrage. December 22,1897, From the Office of the President, Rochester, N.Y. “Dear Friend, the National Woman Suffrage Association asks your co-operation in a new department Which it hopes to inaugurate at its Fiftieth Anniversary next February in Washington. D.C.; viz: A PRESS BUREAU. Such has been the growth of public sentiment on the question of women’s enfranchisement that it now may be regarded as one of the prominent issues of the day, there is no difficulty in securing ample spaces for its respectful consideration in the leading Newspapers throughout the country, the only hindrance in the way of reaching millions of readers, every week, is the lack of a central office for collection and distribution arguments and practical illustrations in its favor...” Signed by Susan B. Anthony in full. [A form letter sent by the National American Woman Suffrage Headquarters in Rochester, New York soliciting funds.] 1900. Susan B. Anthony. Typed Letter Signed written on the stationary of National American Woman Suffrage Association. Typed with blue ink. 2 pages. Addressed to Carrie A. Whelan, President & Recording Secretary for the Oakland Woman Suffrage Association - California Woman Suffrage Association. April 18, 1900. “Your letter is full of the loveliest spirit, not only in his words, but as we are wont to say: “under the ink and between the lines”. I remember you so well in the Club at East Oakland of which you
were President and our meeting in the widow’s parlor whose name I cannot recall.

I think we all felt that under the circumstances Mrs. Chapman Catt was the only young woman upon whom it would be wise to for the delegate to concentrated their votes for President, and I hope time will prove that we were right - proof of the pudding”.

Carrie Lane Catt, became a close colleague of Susan B. Anthony, who selected Catt to succeed Her as head of the NAWSA. Catt led the woman suffrage movement over the next twenty years. From her first endeavors in Iowa in the 1880s to her last in Tennessee in 1920, Catt supervised dozens of campaigns, mobilized numerous volunteers (1 million by the end), and made hundreds of speeches. After the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, Catt retired from NAWSA. Catt founded the League of Women Voters in 1920.


1900. Susan B. Anthony. Autograph Letter Signed written on the stationary of National American Woman Suffrage Association. December 24, 1900. “Addressed to: "Dear Doctor, Here is a check for past favors. I am trying to screw up my courage to come To you the last part of the old century and have all my teeth so as to begin with a clean plate the twentieth century. Susan B. Anthony”.”

1901. Susan B. Anthony. Autograph Letter Signed. Addressed to Mrs. Smith Eaton. April 12, Rochester, N.Y. 2 pages. Written on the stationary of The National Woman Suffrage Association. “No - on the note of VOTE - Say NO!” With information on Anna Howard’s Shaw Lecture: “Miss Shaw, of course, you will get the biggest church for her lectures...” Anna Howard Shaw (1847-1919). Minister, Lecturer and Suffragist. Ms. Shaw was the National Lecturer of the United National American Woman Suffrage Association, and when Miss Anthony became its president in 1892, Anna Howard Shaw became her vice president, a position she held until 1904.

1903. Susan B. Anthony. Autograph Letter Signed. Feb. 4, 1903 to Judge Bradwell acknowledging receipt of the portrait plate by John Chester Buttre. The second paragraph is a teasing Anthony, noting that Judge Bradwell, at age 75, is "quite a young man yet" Anthony was 83, turning 84- just 11 days after the date of this letter. She writes, "Yes there is nothing for us to do but to 'keep our courage up and face the music". She goes on to tell Judge Bradwell that she is sending her papers to the Library of Congress Bradwell-Anthony Archive.


1914. Susan B. Anthony. Autograph Letter Signed written on the stationary of National American Woman Suffrage Association. [1914]. “My Precious Friend... ”As I am on the Committee - the word comes to me that Mrs. Coonly is the only one on the Committee that opposes the purchase of little Miss Johnson’s bust of Miss Anthony. [Anthony speaks of herself in the 3rd person-she is seeking support to purchase this Bust of Susan B. Anthony]. Adelaide Johnson. (1859-1955) An early advocate of the women’s movement, Johnson showed busts of suffragists Stanton, Lucretia Mott, and Anthony at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. All her professional life, Johnson fought public skepticism and lack of funds to achieve her dream of a museum honoring the women's movement. Although she never did manage to bring it about, she did create an impressive sculpture to commemorate the movement, featuring new versions of her busts of Mott, Anthony, and Stanton, new York suffragist Alva Belmont helped her secure funding for the project from the National Women's Party, and the seven-ton white marble sculpture was unveiled on Anthony's birthday in 1921.

[No Date] Susan B. Anthony. Typed letter signed. Addressed to Mrs. Sarah M. Bentley. No date. Fluvanna, N.Y. Written on the stationary of The National Woman Suffrage Association. “Owning to the fact that my health is not such as to warrant a great outlay of strength.”
**American Pamphlets**

**Chronological:**

A. **American pamphlets time-line with Susan B. Anthony’s letters: 1853-1918.**

B. **Complete List of American Pamphlets: 1849-1970.**

A. American pamphlets timeline with Susan B. Anthony’s Letters: 1853-1918.

1837: Young teacher Susan B. Anthony asked for equal pay for women teachers.

July 14, 1848: call to a woman’s rights convention appeared in a Seneca County, New York, newspaper.


1849. Lucretia Mott. A Sermon to The Medical Students Delivered by Lucretia Mott, At Cherry Street Meeting, Philadelphia, on First Day Evening - Second Month, 11,1849. Philadelphia, T.E. Chapman, 1849. Mott viewed Philadelphia as a conservative city for women’s rights and abolition, but she was a strong supporter of the women’s medical school in Philadelphia and other educational developments, which she believed were central to women’s advancement.


1865. Universal Suffrage and Complete Equality in Citizenship, The Safeguards of Democratic Institutions: Shown in Discourse by Henry Ward Beecher, Andrew Johnson and Wendell Phillips. Boston. Press of Geo. C. Rand & Avery, 3 Corn hill, 1865. Charles W. Slack, The Commonwealth. Original printed front self-wrapper consists of a letter from George Stearns, announcing his intention "to organize the radical force of the country" and urging purchasers to buy 300 copies of this item for five dollars. This pamphlet was financed by George Stearns, the Boston Brahmin and one of the Secret Six who had underwritten John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry. It includes Beecher's Speech delivered on February 12, 1865, advocating universal suffrage; a summary of Andrew Johnson's speech in Nashville in 1864, upon his nomination for the vice- presidency, based upon which Stearns wrongly predicts Johnson's receptiveness to Negro Suffrage; and Phillips's hopeful speech asserting that Johnson's hostility to the planter class makes him a natural ally in the struggle.


1867. New York State Convention. Equal Rights for All - Charles Sumner- George William Curtis in New York State Constitutional Convention, 1867. New York State's Constitutional Convention of 1867 is held. Black suffrage is recommended but is defeated by convention.


1869. The Legal Condition of Women in Massachusetts-1869. With the Constitution of the New England’s Woman’s Suffrage Association of Woman’s Suffrage and an Enumeration of Woman’s Suffrage Tracts. For Sale by C.K. I. Whipple, 43 Bowdoin Street, Boston, 1869. Woman Suffrage Tracts No. 5.


1884. Stanton, Elizabeth Cady & Susan B. Anthony, Editors. March 4, 5, 6, and 7th. 1884. Report of the Sixteenth Annual Washington Convention, with Reports of the Forty-eighth Congress. This pamphlet includes reports on progress toward suffrage in individual states and territories, as well as a speech by May Wright Sewall, "The Forgotten Woman." Also included is a report on the 48th Congress, which considered a proposal for a 16th Amendment to the Constitution enfranchising women. Rochester, N.Y. Charles Mann. 1884.


1885. Hon. George F. Hoar. WOMAN’S COOPERATION ESSENTIAL TO PURE POLITICS. [Boston: American Woman Suffrage Association. 1885]. 4pp, folded folio sheet, triple columns. 9.5” x 10.5”. Caption title [as issued]. The liberal Massachusetts Senator's speech includes two letters from Western officials endorsing suffrage for women: Chief Justice Greene of Washington Territory—who says "ambi-sexual suffrage" there has been successful—and Governor Warren of Wyoming Territory.

1886. Henry W. Blair. In the Senate of the United States. 49th Congress, 1st Session, Report No. 70. February 2, 1886. Ordered to be Printed, Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Woman Suffrage, submitted the following report (To accompany S. Res. 11). Washington, D.C. 1886.


1888. Bell Street Chapel. Constitution and By Laws of the Religious Society, Providence, R.I.. A quote by the Rev. James Eddy on front and inside. [James Eddy left the church building to the care of three trustees (his two daughters and a friend) along with $100,000. With instructions to create a religious society devoted to Eddy’s own religious outlook. Anna Garlin Spencer, an American educator, feminist, and Unitarian minister, was hired to bring this about. 15 Pp.


1889. Mr. Cockrell. In the Senate of the United States. 50 Congress, 2nd Session, Report No. 2543. February 22 1889. Ordered to be Printed, Mr. Cockrell From the Committee on Woman Suffrage, submitted the following report (To accompany Report 2543.) Washington, D.C. 1889.


1900. National American Woman Suffrage Convention - Proceedings of 32nd Annual Convention held at The Church of Our Father, Washington, D.C., February 8th-14, 1900. While attending the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Washington, during which Susan B. Anthony celebrated her 80th birthday and retired from the presidency of the organization, Park became convinced that, in addition to the right to an equal education won for women by such pioneers as Anthony and Lucy Stone, women of her own generation should win the right of equal suffrage.

1903. National American Woman Suffrage Convention - Proceedings of 33rd Annual Convention held in New Orleans, Louisiana, March 15th to 25th, 1903. Published By W.M. Riesel & Co. This Conference is remembered for the speech given by Belle Kearney. Belle Kearney, a Mississippi temperance reformer, suffragist, teacher, and state legislator, born on her parents' plantation in Madison County,
Mississippi on March 6, 1863. As a wealthy plantation owner, Belle's father, Walter Guston Kearney, briefly studied law and dabbled in state politics prior to the Civil War. After the war, however, his plantation suffered serious financial losses, and, like many members of the old southern aristocracy, he had to curtail his lavish lifestyle as his plantation shrank to 400 acres of unprofitable land. When Belle's father could no longer afford her five-dollar monthly tuition at the Canton Young Ladies' Academy, she educated herself, and eventually opened a private school in a spare bedroom of the plantation house as a means of income. Deeply concerned about the growing need for public education in the South, Belle began teaching in the newly established public school system despite her father's protests. Her interest in education and women's roles in the New South led her to accept a position as superintendent in the Women's Christian Temperance Union in 1889. Guided by her mentors, Frances Willard and Susan B. Anthony, Kearney became an acclaimed orator and traveled on the national and international circuits advocating temperance and women's suffrage. She was also a white supremacist and used these speaking opportunities to forward her ideas about race relations in the South and the nation. In 1903, she made her most famous speech in support of white supremacy at the National American Woman Suffrage Association Convention. While bring about "immediate and durable white supremacy, honestly attained." Following in her father's footsteps, Belle entered the southern political arena, becoming the first woman elected to the Mississippi state senate in 1923. Historically important speech.

1906. The College evening of the 38th Annual Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association held in Baltimore, February 8, 1906. A Tribute of Gratitude From Representatives of Women's Colleges. With Address of Mary Wooley, President of Mount Holyoke College.


1911. National American Woman Suffrage Convention - Proceedings of the Forty Third Annual Convention. The Convention was held at Louisville, Kentucky. October 19th to 25, 1911. The National American Woman Suffrage Association held its national convention in Louisville at the Seelbach Hotel, attended by Jane Addams of Hull House in Chicago; Sophonisba Breckinridge, Professor at Chicago University; M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College; and Emmaline Pankhurst, leader of British suffragists. Previous owners signature: Mrs. M. F. Blake who was also active in the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association and other Suffrage Associations.

1912. State of Oregon. Containing a copy of all the Measures: “Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly-for vote by the legal voters of Oregon at the Regular General Election on November 5, 1912. Printed by Willis S. Duniway, 1912.


1913. Senate Documents Volume I. Miscellaneous. 63 Congress: Special Session Of Senate. March 4-17 1913. Reports on the Suffrage Parade in the District of Columbia, March 3, 1913. Including a letter from the Board of Commissioners Of the District of Columbus, transmitting copies of the official orders and a statement by The Superintendence of Police relating to the interference with the Suffrage Parade.

1913. Woman Suffrage Report and Hearings, GPO 1913. 62nd Congress, 3rd Session. Senate Document 1035. Woman Suffrage Reports and Hearings Relative to Joint Resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States providing The Rights of the Citizens. Surgeon General’s Office. April 8, 1913. The woman suffrage amendment was introduced in 1878 and went unchanged until 1919. It was ratified by the states as the 19th Amendment in 1920.


1917. Alego, Sara M. Algeo, Rhode Island Chairwoman of Americanization of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Price. 15 cents - 1917 Rhode Island’s General Assembly the right for women to vote in presidential elections. This pamphlet calls for Women to register in order to vote in the 1920 election. Very scarce.


Lucretia Mott. A Sermon to The Medical Students Delivered by Lucretia Mott, At Cherry Street Meeting, Philadelphia, on First Day Evening - Second Month, 11, 1849. Philadelphia, T.E. Chapman, 1849. Mott viewed Philadelphia as a conservative city for women’s rights and abolition, but she was a strong supporter of the women’s medical school in Philadelphia and other educational developments, which she believed were central to women’s advancement. “In the beginning, man and woman were created equal. "Male and female created he them, and blessed them, and called their name Adam.” He gave dominion to both over the lower animals, but not to one over the other. "Man o’er woman He made not lord, such title to himself Reserving, human left from human free.” The cause of the subjection of woman to man, was early ascribed to disobedience to the command of God. This would seem to show that she was then regarded as not occupying her true and rightful position in society”.


1867 New York State Convention. ‘Equal Rights for All’ - Constitutional Convention, New York State’s Constitutional Convention of 1867 is held. Black suffrage is recommended but is defeated by convention.


1869 The Legal Condition of Women in Massachusetts-1869. With the Constitution of the New England’s Woman’s Suffrage Association of Woman’s Suffrage and an Enumeration of Woman’s Suffrage Tracts. Boston, 1869. Woman Suffrage Tracts No. 5.


progress toward suffrage in individual states and territories. Also included is a report on the 48th Congress, which considered a proposal for a 16th Amendment to the Constitution enfranchising women.

1884 Thomas W. Palmer. In the Senate of the United States. 48th Congress, 1st March 28, 1884. From the Committee on Woman Suffrage. The House of Representatives debates Women Suffrage.

1884 J.E. Brown. In the Senate of the United States. 49th Congress, 1st Session. April 23, 1884. From the Committee on Woman Suffrage, submitted the following Views of the Minority.

1885. Hon. George F. Hoar. Woman's Cooperation Essential to Pure Politics. [Boston: American Woman Suffrage Association, 1885]. 4pp. Folded folio sheet, triple columns. 9.5” x 10.5”. Caption title [as issued]. The liberal Massachusetts Senator's speech includes two letters from Western officials endorsing suffrage for women: Chief Justice Greene of Washington Territory - who says: ambi-sexual suffrage” there has been successful - and Governor Warren of Wyoming Territory.

1885 Thomas W. Palmer. Universal Suffrage Speech of the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, Senate of the United States, Friday, February 6, 1885.


1886 Henry W. Blair. In the Senate of the United States. 49th Congress, 1st Session, Report No. 70. February 2, 1886. From the Committee on Woman Suffrage, Washington, D.C. 1886. Suffrage amendment reaches the US Senate floor, it is defeated two to one.

1886 J. E. Brown. In the Senate of the United States. 49th Congress, 1st Session, April 29

1886 Ordered to be Printed, Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Woman Suffrage, submitted the following Views of the Minority. Washington, D.C. 1886.


1889 Mr. Cockrell. In the Senate of the United States. 50 Congress, 2nd Session February 22 1889.
Ordered to be Printed, Mr. Cockrell From the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

1894  In the Senate of the United States. 53rd Congress, 2nd Session. Miscellaneous Doc. No. 121. Hearings Before the Committee on Woman Suffrage - February 21, 1894. March 14, 1894.


1911  State of Oregon. Containing a copy of all the Measures: “Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly - for vote by the legal voters of Oregon at the Regular General Election on November 5, 1912. Printed by Willis S. Duniway, 1912.


1913  Senate Documents Volume I. Miscellaneous. 63 Congress: Special Session Of Senate. March 4-17 1913. Reports on the Suffrage Parade in the District of Columbia, March 3, 1913. Including a letter from the Board of Commissioners Of the District of Columbus, transmitting copies of the official orders and a statement by The Supt. of Police relating to the interference with the Suffrage Parade. [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. The publicity resulting from this incident instigates an investigation by District of Columbia Commissioners and provides further momentum for the suffrage campaign.]


1915. House of Representatives. Woman Suffrage-Speeches before the House of Representatives, January 12, 1915. Washington, D.C., 1915. [Anna Howard Shaw's tactical conservatism culminates in a loss of support from the National American members. She resigns and Catt replaces her as president]

1915. George Creel. What Have Women Done With the Vote? Published in Century


1917. John F. Shafroth. Equal Suffrage Speech of Hon. John F. Shafroth of Colorado in the United States Senate of the United States. Tuesday, April 25, 1916. As amended by Permission of the Senate, January 24, 1917. Washington, D.C., 1917. [Police begin arresting women who are picketing outside the White House. Some, including Paul and Lucy Burns, go on hunger strike while in jail; their militancy earns them sympathy from some quarters and disdain from others. The U.S. enters W.W.I. Under the leadership of Catt, the National American association aligns itself with the war effort in order to gain support for women's suffrage.]


1917. Alego, Sara M. Rhode Island Chairwoman of Americanization of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. - 1917 Rhode Island’s General Assembly the right for women to vote in presidential elections. This pamphlet calls for Women to register in order to vote in the 1920 election. [The Arkansas legislature grants women the right to vote in primary, but not general elections. The result of this partial suffrage is that white women win the vote, but black women do not. Five midwestern states and Rhode Island grant women the right to vote in presidential elections only. New York State is the first eastern state to fully enfranchise women.


1943. Opposing the So-Called Equal Rights Amendment. Statement of the Women's Trade Union League In Opposition to the proposed Amendment of the National Woman's Party to amend the U.S. Constitution by Blanch Freeman, Exec. Sec. New York Women's Trade Union League. 1943.


1973. 'Why Women Need the Equal Rights Amendment'. 15 pgs. - First Printing May 1973 - Black cover with yellow and white writing with a picture of marchers holding signs - This is an abridged version of an article that was first published in the April 1973 International Socialist Review c. 1973 - paper cover - marked .35 cents.
First Wave Feminism refers to a period of feminist activity during the 19th and early 20th Century in the England, France and the United States, where the participants focused primarily on gaining the right of women’s suffrage.

Great Britain:
In 1889, Emmeline Pankhurst founded the *Women's Franchise League*, but her campaign was interrupted by her husband's death in 1898. In 1903 she founded the better-known *Women's Social and Political Union*, an organization most famous for its militancy which began in 1905. Its members included Annie Kenney, *Emily Wilding Davison* who was killed by the King's horse in the 1913 Epsom Derby as the result of a suffragette protest Pankhurst was joined in the movement by her daughters, *Christabel Pankhurst* and *Sylvia Pankhurst*, both of whom would make a substantial contribution to the campaign in different ways but then were arrested. Pankhurst's tactics for drawing attention to the movement led to her being imprisoned several times but, because of her high profile, she did not at first endure the same privations as many of the imprisoned working-class suffragettes. However, she did experience force-feeding after going on hunger-strike on various occasions.


1884 Franchise Demonstration Badge This 4" x 2" metal badge relates to a major demonstration held in Glasgow on September 6, 1884 in support of expanding the rights to vote to a greater percentage of citizens. This included women as photographs exist that show posters with this date and women asking for the right to vote. This wonderful badge has the Glasgow Coat of Arms, and the GLA at the top stands for "Glasgow Liberal Association. 50,000 women and men marched in this demonstration as part of a country wide wave of marches and planned demonstrations asking for "Suffrage or the Franchise for All". Earlier women's suffrage agitation can be traced in Chartism. A woman weaver from Glasgow argued in 1838 that women deserved the vote. The anti-slavery movement, in which Glasgow Quakers were prominent, led some women to consider equal rights. The cause was championed by the socialist newspaper *Forward* and the poet Marion Bernstein. The city council passed a resolution of support other key organizations were the Scottish Churches League for Woman Suffrage, and the Men's League for Women's Suffrage started by playwright Graham Moffat after his wife, the actress Maggie Moffat, became the first suffragette to be imprisoned in Scotland. Many campaigners were also involved in labor politics. The first women's suffrage society in the city was formed ca.1870 and a large open-air women's suffrage meeting was held in April 1872 on Glasgow Green - an unusual event for the time. Campaigning included the sustained, law-abiding efforts of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Association for Women's Suffrage, such as drawing room meetings and petitions to Parliament. After 1906 the militant suffragettes of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) and the breakaway, non-violent Women's Freedom League (WFL) made headlines.


1903. The Women’s Social and Political Union Membership card. Cream colored stock card printed with black ink. In 1903 a group of former members of the NUWSS in Manchester left to form a new organization, the *Women's Social and Political Union*. Led by Emmeline Pankhurst, this new organization pointed out that it was no longer willing to restrict itself to the constitutional methods favored by the NUWSS. The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies also known as the *Suffragists* (not to be confused with the suffragettes) was an organization of women's suffrage societies in the United Kingdom. *Millicent Fawcett*, like other members of the NUWSS, feared that the militant actions of the
Women’s Social and Political Union (WSPU) would alienate potential supporters of women’s suffrage. 1903. Pankhurst, E. Sylvia. Save Mothers- A Plea for Measures to Prevent the Annual Loss Of About 3000 Child Bearing Mothers and 20,000 Lives In England Wales. N.Y. Alfred Knopf, 1903.

1907. Women’s Freedom League: In the autumn of 1907, some former members of the Women’s Freedom League, Teresa Billington-Greig, Elizabeth How-Martyn, Dora Marsden, Margaret Nevinson and Charlotte Despard Hon. Treasurer of the Women’s Freedom League and seventy other members of the WSPU left to form the Women’s Freedom League.

1908. Souvenir of the Women’s Suffrage March and Mass Meeting at the Albert Hall - Saturday, June 13, Embankment: 2:30 P.M. Albert Hall 4 P.M. Speakers: Lady Henry Somerset, Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Despard. London. Mrs. S. Burgess Publication. Colorful print on thin crepe paper. Purple violets with green shamrocks - Images of speakers. By the beginning of the First World War marches and demonstrations were acceptable to most members of the British and American suffrage movements, provided the appropriate permits were obtained. Among the most significant mass public meetings was the “Great Demonstration” at Hyde Park, London, June 21, 1908.

1909-1916. Emily Duvall-British Suffragette Archive. An Important Family Archive comprising of family photographs, correspondence and government documents. Ms Duval was an active participant in the British Suffrage movement, and retained the documentation of her hunger strikes, imprisonment and force feeding. [57 entries]. See Individual Collections.


To attain the goal of universal suffrage, The Women's Social and Political Union engaged in acts of protest such as the breaking of windows, arson, and the "technical assault" (without causing harm) of police officers. Many WSPU members were jailed for these offences. The "Cat and Mouse Act" (formally the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for III Health) Act 1913) was an Act of Parliament passed in Britain under Herbert Henry Asquith's Liberal government in 1913. It made legal the hunger strikes that Suffragettes were undertaking at the time and stated that they would be released from prison as soon as they became ill. After the act was introduced suffragettes were no longer force fed during their time in prison. Although this had previously been common practice to combat the hunger strikes it was assumed all would commence upon arrest. Instead they were kept until a point of extreme weakness before being released. This created a scapegoat for the government who could claim that any harm (or even death) that resulted from the starvation could be blamed entirely on the suffragette. Of course this meant women who had been released were too weak to actively protest and thus were kept from trouble. However, these women were kept under a watchful eye and arrested again for the most trivial reason, restarting the whole process. This is how the government attempted to control many of the more committed activists.


1911. Pankhurst, Sylvia E. The Suffragette, The History of the Women’s Militant Suffrage Movement 1905-1910. London, England, Gay and Hancock Ltd., June 1911. Estelle Sylvia Pankhurst (1882-1960) was the youngest daughter of Emmeline Pankhurst, who with her daughters Estelle and Christabel surged the British suffrage movement forward from the shadows with a more militant response to the indignities foisted upon women in England. This book, published in America later the same year, sparked a more militant approach there as well. The author was imprisoned repeatedly along with her mother for her efforts during and after World War I. After helping women gain the right to vote, this ardent feminist, who believed unmarried women were entitled to enjoy motherhood, shocked society when as a spinster of 45 she announced the birth of a son in 1927. An important book in the history of women's rights, quite scarce in the true first edition.

Margaret MacDonald (nee Gladstone), A British reformer, feminist, activist. She joined the Women's Industrial Council.


The Primrose League. The great Conservative auxiliary political organization, owes its main success to women, and the Women's Liberal Federation. Founded in 1883 to promote the Tory Democracy of the Fourth Party among working class workers.

Beatrice Harraden. Suffragette Writer. Beatrice Harraden was a popular novelist who was heavily involved in the Suffragette tax resistance campaign

Louise Garrett. British Suffragist. Vice President of the United Suffragists and a member of several National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.


Emily Faithful. First woman to join the Women's Trade Union League and first secretary of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women in 1859.

1908. Souvenir of the Women’s Suffrage March and Mass Meeting at the Albert Hall - Saturday, June 13,1908. Embankment: 2:30 P.M. Albert Hall 4 P.M. Speakers: Lady Henry Somerset, Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Despard. London. Mrs. S. Burgess, Publication. Colorful print on thin crepe paper. Purple violets with green shamrocks - Images of speakers. By the beginning of the First World War marches and demonstrations were acceptable to most members of the British and American suffrage movements, provided the appropriate permits were obtained. Among the most significant mass public meetings was the "Great Demonstration" at Hyde Park London, June 21, 1908.
Great Britain:

Pamphlets: 1852-1921.


1900. [The Church League for Women’s Suffrage]. Ursula Roberts. The Cause of Purity and Women’s Suffrage. When read: “Pass It On”. A penny sheet No.5. Talks about demand, Working wages for women, the feeble minded, deprived homes, white slave traffic, Legislative possibilities, reason for the present apathy. N.D., ca 1900 Gt. Br.


By 1900, women had been campaigning for the right to vote in parliamentary elections for over half a century. In 1903 the ‘votes for women’ campaign was energized by the creation of the Women’s Social and Political Union (W.S.P.U). Founded in Manchester by Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters, the W.S.P.U. aimed to ‘wake up the nation’ to the cause of women’s suffrage through ‘Deeds not Words’. The decision to relocate the headquarters to London in 1906 transformed the suffrage movement. For the next eight years, the fight to win the vote became a highly public and, at times, violent struggle played out against the backdrop of Edwardian London. By taking their campaign to the streets, the Women’s Social and Political Union attracted maximum publicity. Identifiable by their purple, white and green color scheme, the suffragettes became a familiar sight in central London. The move to the political heart of the nation enabled the suffragettes to maintain a constant presence in Whitehall, petitioning Downing Street, heckling M.P.s and chaining themselves to government buildings.

A London base also provided opportunities for staging spectacular demonstrations. Women’s Sunday in June 1908, the first ‘monster meeting’ to be held by the W.S.P.U, brought suffragettes from all over the United Kingdom to march in seven different processions through central London to Hyde Park. The highly choreographed demonstration attracted a crowd of up to 300,000, drawn by the spectacle of the delegates dressed in the suffragette tri color and carrying over 700 banners.
The suffragette campaign was masterminded from W.S.P.U. headquarters, initially established at 4 Clement's Inn, Strand and, from 1912, at Lincoln's Inn, Kingsway. Both salaried and volunteer office staff organized fund-raising events, public meetings and demonstrations and produced the weekly newspaper, Votes for Women, which had a circulation of 22,000 by 1909. The W.S.P.U. established 90 branches throughout the United Kingdom but London remained the chief area of support with 34 local offices. As the campaign became increasingly militant, over a thousand suffragettes, including Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters Christabel, Sylvia and Adela, received prison sentences for their actions. Many were sent to Holloway jail in north London where they protested against prison conditions by enduring hunger strike and force-feeding.


[No date]. Jane Hume Clapperton. What Do We Women Want? For It is Certain the discontent or a spirit of unrest has taken possession more or less of us all. [London] W.H. Reynolds. 7 Pp. Library stamp on upper left corner.


Addams, Jane. Typed Letter Signed. Written on the stationary of Hull-House 800 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois. November 26, 1909. “My Dear Mrs. Evans, I find to my deep regret that I have an engagement at Hull House on Saturday which makes it impossible for me to go to Mrs. Young's luncheon. Hastily yours, Mrs. Jane Addams”.

Addams, Jane. Typed Letter Signed written on Hull-House, 800 South Halsted Street, Chicago letterhead. Addressed to Mr. Ihider. October 18, 1911. “My Dear Mr. Ihider, I shall be very glad to attend the meeting of the National Housing Committee between November 16th and 18th. Sincerely yours, Jane Adams.


Alcott, Louisa May. Autograph Note Signed with framed image of Ms. Alcott: “Mr. Barrows, Dear Sir, I am not allowed to visit just now so cannot reply to your Request as you desire. Yrs truly. LM. Alcott Nov. 28. [N.D].

Barton, Clara. Autograph Letter Signed. Addressed to Enola and Doctor. Glen Echo, MD. July 16, 1891. “Dear Enola and Doctor. I would to have written you ten days ago, I couldn't Get the minute - nor the strength unweared. Enough to do anything - I am not Doing...Always, Clara Barton”. Clarissa Harlowe Barton. Clara Barton, pioneer, teacher, nurse, and humanitarian. She has been described as having had an “indomitable spirit” and is best remembered for organizing the American Red Cross.

Barton, Clara. Typed Letter Signed. Addressed to the various organized bodies of women in Europe. Washington, D.C. April 18th 1892. Clara Barton writing to the Second International Congress- Suffrage was not on the agenda.

Barton, Clara. Autograph Letter Signed. February 5, 1904. “I am glad to know your home again in safety for I am getting apprehensive about When will you be in Washington? I am to have a party on the afternoon of the 15th of February - The Suffrage Convention is going to do me the honor to come out to call one me - After calling at the White House-1 do know John Hooker and Isabelle Hooker-were especial friends of mind. They were both remarkable people... Truthfully yours, Clara Barton”.

Barton, Clara. Typed Letter Signed Glen Echo, Maryland, March 3rd, 1904. Addressed to her sister: Harriette L. Reed at Dorchester, Massachusetts. Written on the stationary of The American National Red Cross. With original envelope. With manuscript annotations. “My Dearly Beloved sister Harriette... ”

Balch, Miss Emily G. Autograph Letter Signed. March 26, [N.D.], N.P. 4 pages. “Dear Mr. Planes. I am writing to replace the photograph that you sent me With one that is more like me. Sincerely yours, Emily G. Balch”. Emily G. Balch- 1946 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate - Formerly Professor of History and Sociology -Honorary International President Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.


Bates, Katharine Lee. Typed Letter Signed. Wellesley College, Department of English Literature, Wellesley, Massachusetts. Addressed to: Mr. F.H. Green, West Chester State Normal School, West
Chester, Pa. September 15, 1914. “What others claim from us is not our thirst/And our hunger, but our Bread and our gourd/ Amie” A quotation from Henri Frederic Amiel. Katharine Lee Bates, (August 12, 1859 - March 28, 1929), is remembered as the author of the words to the anthem “America the Beautiful”. This quote is from Amiel’s “Intime Journal”. Henri Frédéric Amiel (September 27, 1821 - May 11, 1881) was a Swiss philosopher, poet and critic.

Bethune, Mary McLeod. Business Card with Autograph Signature. N.P., N.D. Mary Jane McLeod Bethune 1875- 1955. was born in Mayesville, South Carolina and died in Daytona Beach, Florida. A tireless educator born to former slaves, she is most well-known for founding a school in 1904 that later became part of Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach. She was president of the college from 1923-42 and 1946-47, one of the few women in the world who served as a college president Bethune worked for the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932, and attempted to get him to support a proposed law against lynching. She was also a member of Roosevelt's Black Cabinet among other leadership positions in organizations for women and African Americans. Upon her death, columnist Louis E. Martin said, "She gave out faith and hope as if they were pills and she some sort of doctor”.

Blackwell, Alice Stone. Autograph Letter Signed. December 27th 1845. Addressed To Ellen: “I was very glad to receive your long letter in Manchester and to hear how delightfully you were located. From Alice Fisher House. December 27, 1845”

Burke, Yvonne Bathwaite. Typed Letter Signed written on the letterhead Of Congress of the United States, House of Representative, Washington, D.C. May 21, 1975. “Dear Mr. McKean-Smith, I hope you and Mrs. McKean-Smith are doing well. If you are in Washington- please fell free to visit my office. Yvonne Bathwaite Burke, Member of Congress”.

Yvonne Braithwaite Burke (born 1932) is a politician from Los Angeles, California, U.S.. She is the Los Angeles County Supervisor from the 2nd district, a position she has held since 1992. During this time she has served as the Chair of the Board of Supervisors in 1993.

Calderone, Mary Steichen. Autograph Letter Signed. July 31, 1973. New York. Addressed to Professor Edward G. Olson. Mary S. Calderone, M.D. internationally recognized as a pioneer in the field of human sexuality. The former President of the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States, which she co-founded in 1954, and for which she was Executive Director and President until 1982. From 1953-1964, she was Medical Director for Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

“When I was born no Woman in all the World could vote: not they vote in many lands. It was an Army of Women that brought the change. Carrie Chapman Catt”.

Catt. Carrie Chapman. Autograph Letter Signed. July 4 1893. New York. Addressed to Mrs. Wardall. The subject of the letter is the World's Columbian Fair. World's Columbian Commission, [WCC] was created. The WCC was composed of two commissioners from each state, territory, and the District of Columbia. There were also eight-at- large commissioners. The state and territorial commissioners were selected by their respective governors, and the commissioner from the District of Columbia was selected by the President All the appointed WCC commissioners met in Chicago. The WCC was required to appoint a Board of Lady Managers.


Catt, Carrie Chapman. Typed Letter Signed. Written on the stationary With the address: 171 Madison Avenue New York. July 15, 1926. Addressed to Rev. Elizabeth Towne, Holyoke, Massachusetts. “My Dear Dr. Towne: There is a loosely organized American Committee in Geneva whose business is to look after Americans. All applications for tickets and favors are turned over to this Commission by the Secretariat. It seems that the American visitors nearly overwhelmed the League before this institution was started There is no one more influential in that Commission than Manley Hudson who, probably, you know. If you do not, I will give you a letter to him. I think he can do for you anything that is possible...Cordially yours, Carrie Chapman Catt”.

Catt, Carrie Chapman. Autograph signature. On a card mounted with the Turkish stamp from the XIIth Congress Suffragette International - Istanbul - 1935. Stamp has the image of Catt

Shirley Anita St. Hill Chisholm (1924 - 2005) was an American politician, educator and author. She was a Congresswoman, representing New York's 12th District for seven terms from 1968 to 1983. In 1968, she became the first African American woman elected to Congress. On January 23, 1972, she became the first African American candidate for President of the United States. She won 162 delegates. To date she is the closest any woman has ever come to winning the nomination for president by a major party.

[Churchill, Helen]. March 29. Letterhead reads: 2 Connaught Place, W. “Madam, In answer to your letter of the 16th March, which I regret I have not been able to answer before...If you are desirous of belonging to the Primrose League... contact the Ruling Councilor for all the information... Very truly yours, Helen Churchill” The great Conservative auxiliary political organization, the Primrose League, owes its main success to women, and the Women's Liberal Federation, on the opposite side, has done much for the Liberal party. The Women's Liberal Unionist Association, which came into being in 1886 at the time of the Irish Home Rule Bill, also played an active part in defense of the Unionist cause.

Dickinson, Anna E. Autograph Letter Signed. March 24th 1869. St. Louis, Missouri. “A very slight request - You Ask of me, One soon and very gladly granted. And I am, Yours very truly”. Dickinson, Anna E. was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on October 28, 1842. She grew up in poverty. Her form education took place mainly at the Friends' Select School of Philadelphia, but she was an avid reader and very early developed the habit of expressing herself on public questions. At the age of 14, she published an article in William Lloyd Garrison's The Liberator. In 1860, she addressed the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, and early in 1861, she held a position at the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia, but she was fired for publicly accusing General George B. McClelland of treason in the loss of the Battle of Ball's Bluff. Thereafter she devoted herself to the speaker's platform.


Dickinson, Anna E. Autograph Quotation Signed. “Before All Things Justice/ Truly Yours, Anna Dickinson, 1.5.1883”.

Dorothy Dix. Autograph Note Signed. With a Christmas card. Japan, 1919. The Note reads: “November 18 is my birthday. It happened so long ago even my father forgot the day of the week. Thanks you for fitting me in your schedule. Dorothy Dix”.

Dorothy Dix (November 18, 1861 - December 16, 1951) was the pseudonym of U.S. journalist Elizabeth Meriwether Gilmer. As the forerunner of today’s popular advice columnists, Dorothy Dix was America’s highest paid and most widely read female journalist at the time of her death. Her advice on love and marriage was syndicated in newspapers around the world. With an estimated audience of 60 million readers, she became a popular and recognized figure on her travels abroad.


Emily Faithful. English philanthropist, businesswoman, publisher, suffragette and lecturer. In the early 1870’s she was the only full-time lecturer on woman’s suffrage in England.


Fitzherbert, Maria A. Autograph letter signed. Oct. 23,1807. 1 page. Written on both sides. [Name illegible!]. Regarding finances and receipt of money.
Maria Anne Fitzherbert, nee Smythe-1756 -1837, was the first woman with whom the future King George IV of the United Kingdom undertook a wedding ceremony, his companion for a large part of his adult life. However the marriage was invalid under English civil laws concerning royal marriages and she never became queen or acquired any other title.


Greer, Germaine. Autograph Card signed.
Germaine Greer (b.1939) is an Australian-born writer, journalist and scholar of early modern English literature, widely regarded as one of the most significant feminist voices of the 20th century.

Greer, Germaine. Autograph Letter Signed. No date. No place. Written on the stationary of The Tulsa Center for the Study of Women’s Literature. “For Paula, with best wishes, Germaine Greer”.

Harraden, Beatrice.1864-1936. Autograph Note Signed. Written on stationary from 78 Clarence Gates
Garden, N.W. London, England. 29th March, 1915. Arguably one of the best-known Suffragette writers, Beatrice Harraden was a popular novelist who was heavily involved in the Suffragette tax resistance campaign. During the 1900s she became increasingly involved in the Suffragette cause. A friend of the Pankhurs, she was one of the first members of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) and a vice-president of the Women Writers’ Suffrage League. Her short stories and factual reports were published in the Suffragette newspaper, Votes for Women. Her Suffragette play, Lady Geraldine's Speech was performed to raise funds for the WSPU.

Howe, Julia Ward. Autograph Letter Signed to her cousin, H.E. Turner. March 28, 1864. “Dear Henry, I write to ask you frankly, whether my two eldest girls, coming down to the Ball On Friday evening, can have a bed in your house. In tremendous haste, your friend and cousin, Julia Ward Howe”. Julia Ward Howe is taking care of her daughters.


Howe, Julia Ward. Autograph Letter Signed. June 1, 1908. Addressed to Mrs. David A. Kimball: “Your kind note with cheque enclosed was not given to me until after the close of my Birthday reception I thank you very much for your cheque and the flowers and for all your great kindness to me and mine. Believe me your’s cordial regard, Julia Ward Howe”.

Howe, Julia Ward. Autograph Letter Signed. June 7, 1909. Addressed to Mrs. David A. Kimball: “I write to thank you rather late in the day for the cheque which you so kindly sent me with your birthday greeting. You have already more than once charmed the passage of time for me by sending me such marks of kind remembrance and affectionate good will, which are beyond all price. I do indeed thank you very earnestly for this last, as for all your kind gifts, And pray you to believe me cordially and gratefully. Yours, Julia Ward Howe”. With original envelope.

Howe, Julia Ward. Autograph Letter Signed. April 28. N.D. Addressed to: Mrs. Bradford. Dear Mrs. Bradford, I am writing a few friends for Friday coming to hear -It is called an “Animation For the Advancement of Women - it is not a suffrage meeting. Yours Sincerely, Julia Ward Howe”.

Hughes, Sarah T. Autograph Signature of Ms. Hughes- U.S. District Judge. Sarah Tilghman Hughes 1896 -1985 was the United States District court judge who swore Lyndon Johnson into the office of President on Air Force One after the Kennedy assassination, becoming the first woman in U.S. history to swear in a U.S. President (a task usually executed by the Chief Justice of the United States.

Hutchinson, Anne. Autograph Letter Signed. Dec. 6, 1915, Written on the stationary of the Votes for Women stationary. Addressed to “My Dear Girl”. A letter of sympathy and encouragement from one suffragist to another. The letter was written a month after the defeat of a Woman-Suffrage Referenda in Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. If dismayed by this defeat, the Suffragists refused to be disheartened and quickly fell to work analyzing what they needed to do to win the next time.

Ingalls, Laura. Autograph Signature on an envelope with newspaper clippings describing her arrival in Miami pasted onto the envelope. Envelope is postmarked April 23, 1934. Laura Ingalls Wilder 1867-1957, was an American author, who wrote Little House series of children's
books based on her childhood in a pioneer family. Her best-known book is Little House on the Prairie.


Keller, Helen. Autograph Signature. First Day Cover Signed. “Helen Keller”.


Kirkpatrick, Jeane. Autograph Signature. Written on U.N. stationary with the Seal of United States. Printed: From the Permanent Representative.


H.C. Lodge. 1850-1924. Member of Congress (1887-1893). In 1893, he was elected to the Senate and remained there for the rest of his life.

Livermore, Mary A. Autograph Manuscript Signed. 5 lines. Poem: “I slept and Dreamed that Life Was beauty - I woke and found that life is duty. Is thy dream then a shadowy lie?...oh, sad heart, unfailingly. And thou shalt find Thy dream to be. A noonday light and truth to thee. Mary A. Livermore, March 29, 1881.”


Livermore, Mary A. Autograph quotation-signed. “Truth for Authority and Not Authority For Truth” Mary A. Livermore.

Livermore, Mary A. Autograph quotation signed. “Character is Destiny”. Melrose, Mass., July 12, 1873”.
Livermore, Mary A. Autograph quotation signed. “Character is Destiny”. Melrose, Mass. No date.

Livermore, Mary A. Autograph quotation signed. “Character is Destiny”. No place, No date.

Livermore, Mary A. Autograph quotation signed. “As there are very few large pleasure let on a long lease, it is wise to cultivate a large undergrowth of small pleasures, accessible to all Mary A. Livermore / Melrose, Mass/ December 12, 1901.”


Belva Ann Bennett Lockwood 1830 -1917 was a United States attorney, politician, author, and noted feminist, although she never used that word. Lockwood overcame many social and personal obstacles related to gender restrictions of her time, to gain a good education. After college, she became a schoolteacher and was actively involved in working towards equal pay for women teachers.

Lockwood, Belva. Autograph Quotation Signed. “Great Opportunities Come But Once/Belva A. Lockwood”


Mott, Lucretia. Autograph Letter Signed to James A. Wright Philadelphia, 5th mo -12th - 1850. 2 pages. Wishing her correspondent well on his visit to London. This was the year Mott wrote Discourse on Woman, a book about restrictions on women in the United States.


Carrie Nation 1846 - June 1911, was a member of the temperance movement—the battles against alcohol in pre-Prohibition America—particularly noted for promoting her viewpoint through vandalism. On many occasions, Nation would enter an alcohol-serving establishment and attack the bar with a hatchet.

Opie, Mrs. Amelia Anderson. Autograph Note Signed. August 27, 1847. Addressed to: “Dear Friend, I hope thou will do me the favor to accept this Book as a wedding present From men and a proof of respect and regard. If thou hast one already - return it please - I will send something else...” Amelia Opie". [Book not included]. Amelia Opie (1769-1853). Novelist, poet and close friend of Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin.

Owens, Helen B. Typed Letter Signed. October 21, 1914. Ithaca, New York. Addressed to unidentified Suffrage Supporter outlining fund raising in her district Written on the stationary of Votes for Women-Empire State Campaign Committee. Dr. Owens outlines the goals of the Empire State Campaign and the role of the 6th Campaign District in Ithaca, New York has been asked to play. A primary source for the Empire State Campaign.

"Modernity" to Mr. Shipley. In part: "I have sent you a copy of 'Germinal' in which some of your work appears. Thank you very much for sending the poems. You told me that the 'New York Call' had given it a good review. I am very pleased to hear that and should like to see the review. I hope you will be able to give them a good notice of this issue and subsequent issues which will now come out regularly. I should be very glad if you would become a regular contributor...If you have any thing a little more bearing on the movement for advancement I should like to see diem...." The daughter of militant British suffragette Emmeline Pankhurst and Dr. Richard Pankhurst, a radical lawyer, Sylvia Pankhurst largely made her mark on the women's movement through her writings. Very rare.

Rosa Louise McCauley Parks 1913 - 2005, was an African American civil rights activist whom the U.S. Congress later called "Mother of the Modern-Day Civil Rights Movement".

Perkins, Frances. 3” x 5” card with black silhouette profile signed by Frances Perkins.

Pillsbury, Parker. Autograph note signed. Written on the stationary “The Revolution” displaying Elizabeth Cady Stanton as Editor and Susan B. Anthony As Proprietor. "New York, 10 May 1870. We are a population of more than thirty million, But how many have vote to voice in the government! The National Woman Suffrage Association meets today in New York. Are you not mistaken? Yours, to make it such a Home, Parker Pillsbury". Parker Pillsbury (September 22, 1809 - July 7, 1898) was an American minister and advocate for abolition and women's rights.

Plasket, E. Fry. Autograph note signed. January 11, 1825. “My Dear Katharine, I am anxious to hear of dear Sarah, also to say that I cannot think how I forgot to ask / Thee to remember kindly to Nurse, & I wish to know how the goes on. I am truly thy Loving cousin. E. Fry Plasket 1/11/1825”.

Putnam, Mrs. William Lowell. Typed letter written on Women's Anti-Suffrage Association of Massachusetts. Addressed to Miss Hennessy: “Dear Miss Hennessy, I am so glad to hear also that you are going to organize a Special Aid Branch and that the Public Safety Committee is at Work there. Cordially, Mrs. William Lowell Putnam”.

Pyle, Gladys. U.S. Senator-South Dakota - 1938-1939. Gladys Pyle (October 4,1890 - March 14,1989) was a South Dakota politician and the first woman elected to the United States Senate without having previously been appointed to her position; she was also the first woman senator to serve as a Republican and the first woman senator from South Dakota.

Jeanette Pickering Rankin (1880-1973) was Congresswoman, Suffragist and pacifist Jeanette Rankin was the first women elected to the House of Representatives and the only member of Congress to oppose the entry of The United States into both World Wars.

Roosevelt, Eleanor. Signed Coupon Trading Card.
Anna Eleanor Roosevelt (October 11, 1884 - November 7,1962) was First Lady of the United States from 1933 to 1945. She supported the New Deal policies of her husband, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and assumed a role as an advocate for civil rights. After her husband's death in 1945, she continued to be an internationally prominent author and speaker for the New Deal coalition. She worked to enhance the status of working women, although she opposed the Equal Rights Amendment because she believed it would adversely affect women.

Nellie Taylor Ross (1876 - 1977) was an American politician, the governor of Wyoming from 1925 to 1927, and director of the National Mint for many years. She was the first woman to serve
as governor of a U.S. state. She is also to date the only woman to have served as governor of Wyoming.


Sand, George. Autograph Signature written on printed card. 1 Julillet, 1869. Amandine Aurorc Lucile Dupin, Baronne Dudevant (July 1, 1804 - June 8, 1876), best known by her pseudonym George Sand, was a French novelist and feminist

Margaret Higgins Sanger (1879 -1966) was an American birth control activist, an advocate of negative eugenics, and the founder of the American Birth Control League (which became Planned Parenthood). Initially met with fierce opposition to her ideas, Sanger gradually won some support, both in the public as well as the courts, for a woman's choice to decide how and when, if ever, she will bear children. In her drive to open the way to universal access to birth control, Sanger was ahead of her time. However, her racist ideology and advocacy for eugenics are positions which have not survived her.


Sewell, May Wright. Autograph letter signed. April 2nd, 1892. Addressed to Hon. W.E. Ambler. 263 The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio. Written on the stationary of Girls Classical School. 343 North Pennsylvania, Ind. Indiana. “My Dear Sir, In response to your of February 13th, I send you her with a short original paragraph (not included), with my autograph and photograph and remain. Yours my Sincerely, May Wright Sewall”. Dictated. See # 147. May Wright Sewall (1884-1920) Educator, Suffragist and Clubwoman, was born in Wisconsin. Moving to Indianapolis with her second husband- it was here with Theodore Lovett Sewall - they founded Girls Classical School of Indianapolis. Sewall resigned as head of the school in 1907. At the same time, she was active in local suffrage organizations, and later, on the national level, becoming chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Woman Suffrage Association. She worked with the International Council of Women and Women’s Congress of The Chicago Columbian Exposition. Under her leadership, the World’s Congress of Representative Women was held in conjunction with the Columbia Exposition in May 1983.

Stanton, Elizabeth Cady. Autograph note signed. 5 lines. Small cream colored paper with writing on front with Stanton’s signature on back. “I sent you a number to supply your friends who may be also making a collection.” N.D., N.P.

Stanton, Elizabeth Cady. Autograph quotation signed with framed image of Ms. Stanton: “Man & Woman a simultaneous creation, equal in the Godhead with equal dominion over the earth and all that is there on. Gen. 1. 27th & 28th. Elizabeth Cady Stanton”.

Stanton’s Addressed to Sir William of Tenafly. Written on the stationary of The Revolution - Susan B. Anthony's newspaper.

Stanton, Elizabeth Cady. Autograph Manuscript written on the back of eight blank Omaha National Bank Checks while Mrs. Stanton was President of The National Woman Suffrage Association (1869-1890), while in Omaha, Nebraska, in December of 1888 to attend the organization’s state convention. “Would I vote if the rights of Suffrage were secured by me? This is the Question a symposium of women are invited to answer...

[Transcript] Would I vote if the right of suffrage was secured to me? This is the question a symposium of women are invited to answer. Having most perniciously] demanded this right for half a century, it is fair to suppose that I appreciate the power of the ballot, & would use it when granted. Like all other human beings, I prefer self-government to that of Czars, Kings, Emperors or “white male citizens.” I prefer to belong. 2. to the aristocracy, rather than the only ostracized class in a republic. The ballot represents sovereignty; the right of individual conscience & judgment; the crown & scepter of royalty; a privileged aristocracy; the only recognized class & caste in the United States. There is no form of aristocracy do degrading, as that based on sex, exalting as it does, every type, shade & nationality of men, above all women making 3. making one half the people sovereigns, the other half subjects. I heartily detest the spirit of class & caste in the state, especially, when all women belong to the lowest grade. It is still more humiliating in the family, exalting fathers, husbands, brothers & sons, above their mothers, wives, sisters & daughters, thus poisoning the very fountains of family life, creating an antagonism in sex, that demoralizes all our social relations. 4. Whenever women have had political power, they have availed themselves of its privileges. As heirs to throne in the old world, they have gladly accepted the honors of the position, & maintained their rights to the spectra & crown at the point of the sword. Whenever women have had an opportunity to vote, they have done so, & why should I prove an exception? From time immemorial women have votes & held office in England. 5. & in the thirteen original states in the early days of the colonies, & they are voting to day in Great Britain & America wherever the right is accorded. Yes, most emphatically I want to vote on all the vital issues of the hour, on parties & party platforms, on state, national & international affairs, pre-eminently on education, temperance, the moral & sanitary conditions, on homes school houses, churches theatres, jails & prisons 6. halls of legislation, courts of justice, & all charitable institutions, I want to vote for street inspectors too, who will maintain order & cleanliness in our cities, I am ashamed of hearing foreigners dilate on the filth & general dilated condition of our sidewalks and streets. It is high time that we educate our people into habits of decency, that we teach good manners in our schools. The boys of the next generation should be freed from bondage their. 7. fathers now suffer bound wherever they go to the omnipresent cuspidor because of the continuous expectorations. Our beautiful cars, the marble floors in our Capitols, the carpets in our churches, all alike proclaim the necessity of more stringent laws & customs, to compel us as a nation of observe the decencies of life. I want a voice in the laws regulating marriage & divorces & on the 8. whole criminals code. If it is decided that the best use of the make of a criminal is to “send him with pack horse speed to heaven,” I prefer a gentle anesthetic that he may make the journey in pleasant dream, rather than through the horrors of the gallows. In fact, there is not a social, religious, or political question on which I have not decided opinions, & which I should like to express at the ballot box Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Elizabeth Cady Stanton. (1815-1902) was an American social activist and leading figure of the early woman's movement Her Declaration of Sentiments, presented at the first women's rights convention held in 1848 in Seneca Falls, New York, is often credited with initiating the first organized woman's rights and woman's suffrage movements in the United States.


Stanton, Elizabeth Cady. Autograph Quotation Signed. “In every soul, there is bound up some truth and some error, and each one brings to this world of thought what no-other one possesses /Elizabeth Cady Stanton” Framed.

Stanton, Elizabeth Cady. Autograph note signed. 5 lines. Small cream colored paper with writing on front with Stanton’s signature on back. “I sent you a number to supply your friends who may be also making a collection.” N.D., N.P.

Stanton, Elizabeth Cady. Autograph quotation signed with framed image of Ms. Stanton: “Man & Woman a simultaneous creation, equal in the Godhead with equal dominion over the earth and all that is there on. Gen. I. 27th & 28th. Elizabeth Cady Stanton”.


Lucy Stone. (1818 -1893) was a prominent American suffragist. She was the wife of abolitionist Henry Brown Blackwell (1825-1909) (the brother of Elizabeth Blackwell) and the mother of Alice Stone Blackwell, another prominent suffragette, journalist and human rights defender. Stone was best known for being the first recorded American woman to keep her own last name upon marriage and being the first woman in Massachusetts to receive a college degree.

Stone, Lucy. Autograph Note Signed on postcard. March 21, [187?]. Dorchester, Massachusetts. Addressed to the Editor of the Denver Tribune regarding the speech of the Catholic Bishop's speech against Woman Suffrage which was spoke at all churches and published in his paper.

Stone, Lucy. Fragment of letter signed by Lucy Stone. Written from The Office of The Woman's Journal. No. 4 Park Street, Boston: “February 23, 1879. Dear Miss Ives, I meant to say to you in my note of more than a month ago -I am sure the Journal will be always grateful for your share of valuable times...Ever Truly, Lucy Stone.”


Stowe, Harriet Beecher. Autograph quotation with framed image of Mrs. Stowe: “Trust In the Lord and Be A Good from your Friend Harriet Beecher Stowe”.

Tarbell, Ida M. Autograph letter signed. Addressed to Miss Mary Day. Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago, Illinois. “‘Thank you for recalling The days I spent in the Library of the National Safety Council. It shames me that I did not remember the name of the Librarian who was so kind to me. One of these days when I am in Chicago, it that ever comes, I want to see you, the Museum of Science and Industry. Thank You for your letter, believe me Very Truly yours, Ida M. Tarbell.”

Tarbell, Ida M. Autographed calling card. "Ida M. Tarbell".

Taylor, A.M. Autograph manuscript note. A promissory note written and signed on January 1, 1863 for $40,000 payable to Lehr. Tippett.

Truth, Sojourner. (Ca 1797-1883]. Autograph manuscript initials: “S.O’I”. With first day cover issues of Sojourner Truth stamps cancelled “First Day of Issue” and postmarked New Paltz, N.Y. Febr. 4, 1886. Framed with image of Sojourner Truth. Sojourner Truth (1797-February 26, 1883) was the self-given name, from 1843, of Isabella Baumfree, an American abolitionist and women's rights activist. Truth was born into slavery in Swartekill, New York. Her best-known speech, Ain’t I a Woman? was delivered in 1851 at the Ohio Women's Rights Convention in Akron, Ohio.

Walker, Mary E. Autograph Letter Signed. April 20, 1875. Oswego, New York. Addressed to Mr. H.B. Myers. “My Book 'Hit' has received many flattering notices, and I am encouraged to published such a book as all men should read. Yours Very Truly: Dr. Mary E. Walker. Dr. Mary Edwards Walker (November 26, 1832 - February 21, 1919) was an American feminist, abolitionist, prohibitionist, alleged spy, prisoner of war, surgeon, and the only woman to receive the Medal of Honor.

Walker, Mary E. Walker. Autograph Letter Signed. September 8, 1884. Oswego, New York. Addressed to Mr. Parker. “Your favor has been rec'd. Thanks for the same. I am very proud to receive a letter from one so old. I trust you have both grand and great-grandchildren to bless your last years. Please tell me how you are situated. Yours sincerely, Mary E. Walker, M.D.”


Willard, Frances E. Autograph Letter Signed. July 3, 1880. Derby Line, Vermont. Addressed to Miss Servoss. With a typed biography of Miss Willard and a transcript of a letter. Included is a small hand-made book 3” x 5”, written in pencil: “Temperance Music”. Frances Elizabeth Caroline Willard (September 28, 1839-February 17, 1898) was an American educator, temperance reformer, and women's suffragist. She was born to a schoolteacher in Churchville, New York but spent most of her childhood in Janesville, Wisconsin. She moved to Evanston, Illinois when she was 18. Willard was elected president of the United States Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1879, a position which she held for life. She created the Formed Worldwide W.C.T.U. in 1883, and was elected its president in 1888. She founded the magazine The Union Signal, and was its editor from 1892 through 1898. Her tireless efforts for women’s suffrage and prohibition included a fifty-day speaking tour in 1874, an average of 30,000 miles of travel a year, and an average of four hundred lectures a year for a ten year period. Her influence was instrumental in the passage of the Eighteenth (Prohibition) and Nineteenth (Women Suffrage) Amendments to the United States Constitution.


Willard, Frances. Typed Letter Signed. Written on the stationary of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union - N.D., Chicago, Illinois - dictated; ‘My Dear Friend: I am glad that you are the President of the Chicago Woman’s Club, And / should be glad to go and see you for a little. Your happy
home made a most Pleasant impression upon Lady Henry Somerset and me. I am soon to leave the City
And spend the winter in the South at work for the W.C. T. U. Miss Gordon is with Me, and we have been
making our home with my dear cousin and childhood friend, Mrs. Henry Lemon, 927 Jackson Blvd.,
which is our present address. I rejoice every Time I think of your loving kindness to our great hearted
Susan B. Anthony. I know That you brightened her life when I was in Castile. We remained there but a
few Days in much seclusion working on addresses, etc. for the Baltimore Convention. I should be glad to
visit Wyoming some day for I have heard much of its beauty And have
never seen the place.. Perhaps some such good things are in store some Of these years when I am not so
steadily "on the go". Believe me dear friend, Ever yours with high regard, signed Frances Willard,
Evanston, Illinois.”
INDIVIDUAL COLLECTIONS:

1. Myra Bradwell Correspondence Archive. Susan B. Anthony correspondent 1873-1903. These letters by Anthony to Bradwell are on the subject of legal issues which were to have profound implications for women for the next 100 years!

2. The Emily Duval Collection British Suffragette With Family Archive. 1890-1925.

3. Alberta Martie Hill Suffrage Collection. With Miscellaneous Family material “Woman’s Suffrage—Votes for Women—Historical Photographic Archive. 1900’s.


(1). Anthony-Bradwell Archive.

Myra Colby Bradwell (1831-1894), suffragist and Sanitary Commission veteran studied law with her husband. She started the influential weekly, the Chicago Legal News, which ran reviews and advocated legislation. She also started a legal publishing firm. To be the chief executive officer of both these companies, and be a married woman, she had to obtain a special charter from the state, which she did. In 1869 she applied to the Illinois bar for the right to practice law, but was denied because, as a married woman she had no right to enter into a contract The court opined that the "hot strife of the bar, in the presence of the public" would destroy femininity. She took her case to the Supreme Court and in 1873 — Bradwell v. State of Illinois — the Court upheld the judgment of the lower court, declaring the question a matter of state jurisdiction. Further, the decision stated that the delicacy and timidity of the female sex "unfit it for many of the occupations of civil life.” [Referring to the Supreme Court, Anthony tells Bradwell in her 7/20/73 letter, quite accurately, that, “we have nothing to hope from them but endorsements of dead men's actions-". By 1872, Illinois passed legislation that secured for its citizens, regardless of sex, freedom in selecting an occupation. In 1890, acting on her original motion of 1869, the Illinois Supreme Court admitted her to the practice of law in that state. Two years later, she was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court Long recognized as the nation's most eminent woman lawyer, she had been since 1872 an honorary member of the Illinois State Bar Association, which she served four terms as vice president Myra Bradwell spent her entire life advancing the cause of women's rights, not only through her own career as a lawyer and publisher, but as a member of the Illinois Woman Suffrage Association. She particularly worked to remove women's legal disabilities. She drafted, lobbied for (along with Mary Livermore, Mrs. Stanton, and Catherine and Judge Charles Waite) a bill giving women the right to their own earnings. She secured passage of a law giving a widow an interest in her husband's estate in all cases (Anne Royall would have been pleased!) Equal guardianship for children, female eligibility for school offices, and female eligibility for notary public office were all bills that Mrs. Bradwell helped secure. In fact, Mrs. Bradwell was the key figure) in securing Mary Todd Lincoln's release from Bellevue. Mrs. Lincoln had become a friend of Mrs. Bradwell, both sharing the loss of three of their four children. In 1872, Mrs. Lincoln asked the Bradwell's to assist her in drawing up her will. In 1874, she turned to them again in a crusade for her freedom. Mrs. Bradwell had recently analyzed the Illinois lunacy statutes in the Legal News and she put the case back in the newspapers. After a series of public and private moves, Robert Lincoln secured the services of Dr. McFarland (the same Dr. McFarland who had incarcerated Elizabeth Packard). Despite this, the Bradwell's prepared for a court hearing and the ensuing publicity led to Mrs. Lincoln's freedom. Both Miss Anthony and Mrs. Bradwell were attempting to secure the rights accorded to citizens of the United States under the Fourteenth
Amendment passed in 1868. Both were defeated. In fact, until 1971 there was no successful challenge to sex-biased law. But in 1869, the suffrage movement was pointed in a new direction by Francis Minor. The Revolution published a set of resolutions adopted by the National Women Suffrage Association, drawn up by attorney Francis Minor, whose wife, Virginia, was president of the Missouri Women Suffrage Association. Essentially, Minor argued that the Fourteenth Amendment already gave women the right to vote and no "enabling" legislation by the states was necessary. Further, no state could make or enforce laws which would abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. And, as women were citizens of the United States they were entitled to all immunities and privileges. Anthony tested her right to vote; Bradwell tested her right to an occupation. Both were defeated. Further, Virginia and Francis Minor, in Minor v. Happersett, the Supreme Court, in 1875, decided against this interpretation. By these decisions, the Court pushed the suffrage movement in the direction of securing the vote for women state by state and on the federal front by attempting to pass an amendment to the Constitution, the Anthony amendment.

Letter dated April 18, 1873 shows Anthony angry and indignant over the Supreme Court's decision against Myra Bradwell's application to the Illinois Bar. Mrs. Blackwell had obviously written Anthony about her case before the Supreme Court. She says, "I am fired to white heat", Then she asks Mrs. Bradwell for support — to write and to come to the May 6 suffrage meeting in NY. She adds, "Our convention will pour hot shot into that old Court Again, she asks for Mrs. Bradwell's presence, especially in Rochester to, "see our trial through the following week...". Now she is referring to her (Anthony's) court case. Anthony at her indignant best!

Letter dated July 20, 1873, is, perhaps, the most extraordinary letter in the lot. After thanking Mrs. Bradwell for the copy of Bradwell's publication, Legal News, she notes (indignantly) that she had read Judge Hunt's opinion and encloses her counsel's) argument, praising him (Mr. Seldon). She adds that she wished President Grant "had the sense & the honesty to put such a man — such a judge — in the chair of the Chief Justice. What a spectacle will be either Conklin or Howe?" [In fact, President Grant did appoint Judge Ward Hunt to the Supreme Court in 1873!] And then she gives her masterful (and most probably wholly accurate) summation of the character of Judge Hunt, "Hunt is small & pettifogging & pitiable in his outlandish actions." She goes on to discuss Mrs. Bradwell's case, Bradwell v. Illinois, adding that she thought Senator Carpenter, gave a "school-boy pettifoggery speech...but still the Courts are so entirely controlled by prejudice & procedures." She adds, "We have nothing to hope from them but endorsement of dead men's actions". She closes with a reference to Mrs. Jones (Jane Elizabeth Hitchcock Jones, antislavery and woman's rights lecturer, one of the key first generation militants in those causes). She refers to the Chicago Fire of 1871 saying she has heard nothing from "your Chicagoans — any more than if you were all dead & buried or burned up."

Letter dated Aug. 20, 1881 asking Mrs. Bradwell to give some comfort to Miss Leonard, mentioning the decision of the Judge in the case of Mary Hall's admission to the bar in Connecticut She follows with another Anthony salvo, "I hope you will give her all the ammunition you can to fire at those professional idiots!! "

Letter dated June 22, 1882 asking Mrs. Bradwell how she likes the first print of her engraving. This refers to the illustrations that Stanton and Anthony were including in their monumental THE HISTORY OF WOMEN SUFFRAGE. John Chester Buttre was a renowned engraver whose lifetime work included nearly 3,000 plates, including Martha Washington, Anthony and Stanton. His portrait of Myra Bradwell appears in Vol. II, p. 616; where the narrative of her case before the Supreme Court appears. She talks about her work with regard to the Sixteenth Amendment, but returns to Vol. II of HISTORY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE, asking both Mrs. Bradwell and her husband Judge Bradwell to review carefully, suggesting errors and omissions. The closing reflects the friendship shared by Susan Anthony and Myra Bradwell. She fondly asks after Bessie Bradwell - Myra's child who eventually would take over her mother's legal publishing company and continue publication of Legal News.
Letter dated Feb. 14, 1888 concerns Miss Anthony's attempts to secure Mrs. Bradwell's presence and a speech - "asking you or your brave Bessie to make a 10-minute speech on Women as Lawyers'..." at the fortieth anniversary celebration of Seneca Falls. Mrs. Bittenbender evidently had volunteered to do this, but Miss Anthony notes there is still room for you. Ada Matilda Cole Bittenbender was Nebraska's first woman attorney, a reformer active in the temperance movement as well as women's rights. Again, Anthony shows herself to be the great organizer and motivator, closing with, "It is a mammoth undertaking - this of bringing together the women of all lines of work to better themselves & the world. But if each one will give a little lift we shall tug through splendidly." Her additional postscript is cajoling and playful, urging Mrs. Bradwell's attendance.

Letter dated Feb. 4, 1903 to Judge Bradwell acknowledging receipt of the portrait plate by John Chester Buttre. The second paragraph is a teasing Anthony, noting that Judge Bradwell, at age 75, is "quite a young man yet." Anthony was 83, turning 84 just 11 days after the date of this letter. She writes, "Yes there is nothing for us to do but to 'keep our courage up and face the music." She goes on to tell Judge Bradwell that she is sending her papers to the Library of Congress — four large boxes!. Included will be one volume of the Legal News. She notes she is sending Vol. IV (HISTORY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE) as soon as she gets it, explaining a delay by a fire in the bindery so that all the covers and part of the printed sheets had to be printed over.

This is a small but extraordinary archive, set against the background of the attempt to secure women's rights under the Fourteenth Amendment by the two participants of the two key legal suits. Apparently unpublished.

An important collection comprising of family photographs, correspondence and government documents. And an active participant in the British Suffrage movement and the documentation of her imprisonment and force feeding.

Women were not formally prohibited from voting until the 1832 Reform Act and the 1835 Municipal Corporations Act. It was in 1832 that re-instating women's suffrage became on some level a political topic, although it would not be until 1872 that it would become a national movement with the formation of the National Society for Women's Suffrage and later the more influential National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. Little victory was achieved in this constitutional campaign in its earlier years up to around 1905. It was at this point that the militant campaign began with the formation of the Women's Social and Political Union.

In July, 1909, an imprisoned suffragette, Marion Dunlop, refused to eat. Afraid that she might die and become a martyr, it was decided to release her. Soon afterwards other imprisoned suffragettes adopted the same strategy. Unwilling to release all the imprisoned suffragettes, the prison authorities force-fed these women on hunger strike. In one eighteen month period, Emmeline Pankhurst, who was now in her fifties, endured ten of these hunger-strikes. Kitty Marion was also a leading figure in the WSPU arson campaign and she was responsible for setting fire to Leveleigh House in Sussex (April 1913), the Grandstand at Hurst Park racecourse (June 1913) and various houses in Liverpool (August, 1913) and Manchester (November, 1913). These incidents resulted in a series of further terms of imprisonment during which force-feeding occurred followed by release under the Cat & Mouse Act. It has been calculated that Kitty Marion endured 200 force-feedings in prison while on hunger strike. Emmeline Pankhurst's sister, Mary Clarke, was a member of the WSPU in Brighton. Mary was force-fed at Holloway Prison in December, 1910. Emily Duval was imprisoned and force-fed during the six weeks she spent in prison. In 1913 the WSPU increased its campaign to destroy public and private property. The women responsible were often caught and once in prison they went on hunger-strike. Determined to avoid these women becoming martyrs, the government introduced the Prisoner's Temporary Discharge of III Health Act. Suffragettes were now allowed to go on hunger strike but as soon as they became ill they were released. Once the women had recovered, the police re-arrested them and returned them to
prison where they completed their sentences. This successful means of dealing with hunger strikes became known as the Cat and Mouse Act.

Items in this archive directly related to the British Suffrage Movement.

Photograph. 3 1/4" x 2 1/4" Black and white photograph of a man standing in front of a fence. Man is dressed in suit with hat and cane. N.P., N.D. Family.

Photograph. 2 1/5" x 4". Black and white photograph of two women and a baby. One woman is standing with her right hand on the back of the chair and the other woman is sitting holding a baby in a white dress. Both women are wearing black dresses and hats. Verso: J.S. Hazard - 6 Pavement Claphan Commons, London. (Grandmother, Mother, and Child (Emily)). N.P., N.D. Family.

Postcard. 5 1/5" x 3 1/5". Black and white photographic postcard of four women and one man. Three woman are sitting and one woman and the man is standing. The back is addressed to: Mrs. O'Connell - 82 Turners Road, Burdell Rd. Bow, [England]. Postmarked May 26, 1916.

Postcard. 3 1/5" x 5 1/2". Black and white photographic postcard of Emily Duval sitting with a white cap on her head. She looks to be sewing. Verso writing states: “Mrs. Duval who did 6 weeks in Holloway prison with Lady Constance Lytton who served one month & mentions Mrs Duval in her book”: Prisons and Prisoners London, 1914. N.P., N.D.

Lady Constance Lytton a.k.a: Jane Warton: Heinemann, London: 1914. A militant suffragette, Lytton (1869-1923) was a member of the Women's Social and Political Union and was frequently imprisoned for her activities. As an upper class woman, she received preferential treatment and was released whenever she went on a hunger strike. She therefore, disguised herself and was arrested as Jane Warton, a seamstress, being force fed so violently, that she suffered a stroke that partially paralyzed her.

British Suffrage Movement.

Photograph. 4 1/4" x 6 1/5". Black and white photograph of Emily Duval. As a young girl with her hair at waist length, standing holding object in her hands. Verso: Charles E. Treble / 270 Lavender Hill - London, S.W. Station - Clapham Junction. #22452. British Suffrage Movement.

Photograph. 3 1/2" x 5 1/2". Black and white photographic postcard of two women. One woman is sitting and the other is standing on her left Both are wearing hats with feathers. Emily Duval and her mother. British Suffrage Movement.

Photograph. 2 1/2" x 3 1/2”. Black and white photograph of two women sitting and a man standing behind him. Photograph is taken outside. Verso: #421. Family.

Photograph. 3 1/4” x 4”. Black and white photograph of a young lady standing in front of a bush. Emily Duval as a teenager. British Suffrage Movement.

Photograph. 4 1/4” x 6 1/2”. Black and white photograph of a child standing up in a chair. Girl has a white dress on. Verso: Miss E. Duval / 37 Park Road. St Johns Hill- Wandsworth Sh. Photographer: Charles F. Treble. British Suffrage Movement

Photograph. 4 1/4” x 6 1/2”. Black and white photograph of the head and shoulders of a woman. Photograph is by American Photo. Co., 29 St. John Road / Clapham Junction S.W. N.D. Family.

Photograph. 3” x 4”. Black and white photograph of a man and woman - man is sitting and is dressed in a long black jacket and top hat holding a cane. Woman is dressed in a long white coat and bonnet wearing black gloves. Verso: Photographer: J. White. 32 High Street Littlehampton. England. N.D. Family.
Photograph. 4 1/2” x 6 1/2”. Black and white photograph of a young lady standing - She is wearing a long white dress with cap and holding flowers in her hand. She also has flowers in her hair. Verso: Emily Duval and Barbara Duval. Photographer: American Photographic Co. N.D. British Suffrage Movement

The Women’s Social and Political Union Membership card. Cream colored stock card printed with black ink. A membership card and application that has been separated at the perforated edges. 2 items. A separate card stating the Objects, Methods And Membership of WSPU, British Suffrage Movement.

In 1903 a group of former members of the NUWSS in Manchester left to form a new organization, the Women's Social and Political Union. Led by Emmeline Pankhurst, this new organization pointed out that it was no longer willing to restrict itself to the constitutional methods favored by the NUWSS. The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies also known as the Suffragists (not to be confused with the suffragettes) was an organization of women's suffrage societies in the United Kingdom.

Millicent Fawcett, like other members of the NUWSS, feared that the militant actions of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) would alienate potential supporters of women's suffrage. However, Fawcett and other leaders of the NUWSS admired the courage of the suffragettes and at first were unwilling to criticize members of the WSPU.

The Liberal Party won the 1905 General Election. The NUWSS believed that women would now be granted equal rights with men. However, this did not happen and although Millicent Fawcett had always been a Liberal, she became increasing angry at the party's unwillingness to give full support to women's suffrage. Herbert Asquith became Prime Minister in 1908. Unlike other leading members of the Liberal Party, Asquith was a strong opponent of votes for women. In 1912 Fawcett and the NUWSS took the decision to support Labour Party candidates in parliamentary elections. Even at its peak in 1914, the WSPU only had about 2,000 members. The NUWSS was a much larger organization and in 1914 had 500 local branches and over 100,000 members.

Small Collection of British Suffragist Postcards

Postcard. “Rights of Women”. Black and white postcard with woman standing holding a baby in the street looking at a man in the doorway. Card reads: “Rights of Women, Mother. “Please Mr. Burns, my baby ain't fit to be vaccinated.” John Burns: “No good for you to come here. Where's your husband?” Mother. “At Sea”. John Burns: “Well, be off with you - Mother don’t Count as parents”. Marked: “For Sale at Women's Freedom League Office. 18th Buckingham St., Strand, W.C. London, England. N.D. Created by The Artists’ Suffrage League. The Artists Suffrage League, formed in 1907, designed banners for the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies and produced postcards and illustrated pamphlets to facilitate its campaign. While the Artist's Suffrage League was open to professional artists, the Atelier (founded in 1909) encouraged non-professionals to submit work. The Atelier was most closely associated with the Women’s Freedom League and the Women’s Social and Political Union. Visually great.

Postcard. A Grand Members Concert Cream colored postcard with red and black printed on front: New Copyright Act. In red ink: “ A Grand members Concert will shortly be given in the House of Commons. In black ink: Admission by insurance card. Programme: Mr. McKenna, Mr. John Redmond, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Rufus Issacs and Mr. Lloyd George., Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Kier Hardie. Not Postmarked. The Printeries. Gorton Lane, Manchester, S.E. N.D. Visually great

Postcard. Result of the Suffragettes. Color postcard of woman standing on top of a stage holding a pair of pans and suspenders - she is dressed in a black skirt and red jacket with red hat She is talking to a crowd of women. There is a woman seated at a desk behind her on a stage. The Sign reads” “Great Sale - Relics of the Last Man”. Copyright No. 42. H.Q. 92 Burrowes Rd. N.W. No. 42. Addressed to: Middie Maud Williams. N.D. Visually great
Postcard. Mrs. Longtongue on Woman’s Rights. Cream colored postcard with black ink. The text on the front starts with Mrs. Longtongue, addressing a meeting of the “Blab and Scandal Society,” said “In my opinion Ladies that the time has arrived When We must buck up and put our foot down on that insignificant insect called man!” Addressed to Mrs. A. Hunt. The Croft, York Avenue, Hunstanton. N.D. M & Co. Registered. London, E.C. Visually great. Very rare.

Postcard. Bah Ah Ah. Color postcard of little girl in white and red dress crying in the middle of the picture - at bottom left is a man and woman walking; top left: man and woman and woman in red dress skating, top right: man at bar drinking with woman behind the bar - bottom: right boy with thumb up. Reads: “Balt-ah-ah! Mammy’s Rinking. Sister Linking, Brothers Winking. Ise a thinking. Ise a Suffragette”. Addressed to: Miss Josephine Wall / One Camden Rd / Dublin, Ireland. Visually great


Postcard. “Votes for Women” Black and white photographic postcard of nine Women sitting and standing. Man dresses as a policeman is standing. All the women are wearing sashes and one women is holding a banner that reads “Votes for Women”. Not Postmarked. N.P. [London, England]. N.D. Historically important


Postcard. “Feeding A Suffragette By Force. Color postcard of woman in red dress Wearing a bib being feed by a needle-like-plunger with the words: “Milk On The Tube”. She is being held by one man wearing black and another man is holding the plunger. Woman Is grabbing this man’s hair. The scene takes place in a prison cell. Addressed to: Miss Morris. National Series. Made in Great Britain. Very rare.


Postcard. “Women Writers’ Suffrage League”. Color postcard of Woman Justice Standing blind folded
with scales in left hand and sword in right. A halo is around her head- She is dressed in white and gold. There is a woman at her feet in a pink dress with brown material Draped around her and she is holding on. Addressed to: Mrs. Bailey Belmont Ramsey- Isle of Man- “Just been to the House of Commons... ”. Postmarked: July 21. [Ca. 1910]. W.W.S.L. 53 Goscen Building, 12 Henrietta Street. London, W.C. [England]. Seldom seen.


Postcard. “Yes Madam”, color postcard of a woman in blue dress (looking like a man) Sitting with a rolled up paper that reads: “Votes for Women”. Man in red vest and black Jacket is standing behind her with his hand in her hair. Reads: “Yes Madam, by your bump of Perseverance, you will live another 1000 years - you might become prime ministeress!”. Addressed to: Arthur Squires. N.P., N.D. Very rare. Visually great

Holloway Prison:
The first suffragettes to be sent to prison were Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney, in Manchester in 1905. Suffragettes were first sent to Holloway Prison in October 1906. Once inside Holloway suffragettes were stripped and made to wear dark green dresses with white arrows marking them as prisoners. (A brooch in the shape of a white arrow was given to suffragettes emerging from prison as a badge of honor.) Their cells were 5x7 feet big, and they were confined there for 23 hours a day, with half an hour chapel and half an hour of exercise. They could not speak to one another, and could have no visits or letters for the first 4 weeks - after which they were allowed one letter, and one visit They were given knitting and sewing to do, a book about house - keeping, and little else.

Emily Duval spent 6 weeks in Halloway prison with Lady Constance Lytton who served one month and mentions Emily Duval in her book “Prisons and Prisoners”.

Lady Constance Lytton a.k.a: Jane Warton: Heinemann, London: 1914. A militant suffragette, Lytton (1869-1923) was a member of the Women's Social and Political Union and was frequently imprisoned for her activities. As an upper class woman, she received preferential treatment and was released whenever she went on a hunger strike. She therefore, disguised herself and was arrested as Jane Warton, a seamstress, being force fed so violently, that she suffered a stroke that partially paralyzed her.


Emily Duval Statement to the Women’s Social & Political Union after her Release from Holloway Prison. June 30th 1912. First paper of above statement.


Printed Document Abstract of the Regulations Relating to the Treatment and Conduct of Convicted
Prisoners. 2 pages. N.P., N.D. Birmingham, England, 1906. Copy of the regulations of how prisoners are treated. The list contains reasons on the first page. With a set of sub numbers totally another 23 regulations included in Number 11. On the 2nd Page continues with Number 12 and its 2 additional regulations and ends with Numbers 13 & 14. [Sample of rules from list: 1). Prisoners shall preserve silence. 2). They shall not communicate, or attempt to do so, with one another, or with any Strangers or others who may visit the Prison. 6). A prisoner may, if required for purposes of justice, be photographed and measured on reception and subsequently. Etc. Etc. Historical document.


Printed Document. Newspaper article of the Memorial Service of Mr. Victor Duval. “The Late Mr. Victor Duval - November 1945. The John O’Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster Chapel, Of the King’s Chapel, Savoy, Strand. London was the scene of an impressive memorial Service held last week for the late Mr. Victor Duval of Lancaster, who died October 4, 1945.

Duplicate of above.

Magazine: The Vote: November 14th 1924. One Penny. The Organ of The Women’s Freedom League. Non-Party Vol XXV. No. 786. Friday 14, 1924. Lead article Is a story on Mrs. Emily Duval by Margaret Wynne Nevinson, J. P. L.L.A. A marvelous in-depth article on the participation of Emily Duval as a member of the Women’s Freedom League:

“Many of us remember with an ache of the throat even to this day, how many Rowdy meeting we addressed in South London Parks and street comers, and the personal Violence with which our gospel was received, but she [Emily Duval] as organizer, never Failed, nor faltered nor wearied in well doing.

Later, February 13th, 1909, Mrs. Duval was again arrested for doing absolutely Nothing, and received, six weeks, second division, on the charge of “creating an obstruction”...

Mrs. Duval’s son and four daughters also went to goal and later, Mrs. Duval joined in the Window-smashing campaign of the Women’s Social and Political Union, received a long Sentence, and went through the horrors of the hunger strike and forcible feeding

The banner of the Women’s Freedom League covered her coffin, and the yellow And white chrysanthemums were conspicuous in the many wreaths brought by friends And old Comrades”.

Photograph. 4” x 3 1/2”. Black and white photograph of Emily Duval. Sitting on beach with her dog. Photographer: Elliott V. Fry, 55 Baker Street, London. W. [England]. Front cover has the word “Novah” written in ink.

Fragment 4” x 2” Cream colored paper which reads: ”Mrs. Despards - friend - Miss Mauzell...” With miscellaneous words and numbers. Found in envelope.

Genealogy. The Duval Family and its branches - Written by Victor Duval - Father of Emily Duval. Cream colored paper written on both sides. “1858- I was born in Mayence on The Rhine in my parentage is Alasaton, so I was at once registered as a French Citizen. Curiously from boyhood I had a wish to go to England, which in time became an obsession.... ”

Genealogy. The Duval Family and its branches. - Written by Victor Duval - Father Of Emily Duval. 5 pages - double sided. Cream colored paper written on both sides. 1858- I was born in Mayence on The Rhine in my parentage is Alasaton, so I was at once registered as a French Citizen. Curiously from boyhood I had a wish to go to England, which in time became an obsession.... ” A much more detailed and elaborate family record.
Genealogy. The Duval Family and its branches. - Written by Victor Duval - Father of Emily Duval.
Typed 4 pages - double sided. Cream colored paper written on both sides.
1858-I was born in Mayence on The Rhine in my parentage is Alasaton, so I was at once registered as a French Citizen. Curiously from boyhood I had a wish to go to England, which in time became an obsession...”. Includes tales about Mr. George Ash and Mr. Duval’s Interviews for a job at Mr. Ash’s company. Number #4 written in upper right corner.

[Fragment]. One sided page. Part of the Inventory sheet containing hand-written notes regarding this collection.

[Fragment]. Right half sheet of list of names. Names listed for a dinner party- Seating arrangements. Mr. & Mrs. Duval are listed. N.D., N.P/

Duplicate of above.

[Letter]. Copy of part of a letter from unidentified sender to Mrs. Duval. May 12, 1891.

[Letter]. Copy of part of a letter from unidentified sender to Mrs. Duval. “My Dead Mrs. Duval, Your son Victor is spending the weekend with us and he has been Telling me about this long illness form which you have been suffering for so long. I had Just realized my dear friend that you had been ill like this, and I need to try to tell you How very sorry I am to have learnt of this....”

[Cartoons]. Black and white copies of two pictures. One is a man standing with a roll in his left hand that says: “Petition Votes for Women. The man has his hand over His mouth. Reads: Male Suffragist Bravo!!! Keep on Whistling - Young Man, you fill My heart with joy as Women's votes your advocates. So when you want to take a wife - I'll not decline to be your mate.”. Other cartoon is a man carrying a woman wearing a big Hat. Reads: “She like this sort of things to pet. That's why she is a Suffragette”.

[Manuscript List]. Copy of a list of books pertaining to the Suffragettes. (18). A primer and guide for the Suffragettes to study and follow by example. Beginning with “Letters of Constance Lytton by Betty Balfour. 1925” and ending with Sir Almroth E. Wrights ‘The Unexpurgated Case against Woman Suffrage. London, 1913. A very primary source for students and scholars to learn about the books that influenced The pro and cons of British suffragettes.


[Duval Family Genealogy ]. Autograph manuscript unsigned. Listing the Family members. No Place, No date. Family.

[Letter]. Typed Letter Signed. Written on cream colored paper of the Secretary of the State Department Any further communication on the subject of this letter should be addressed to: The Under Secretary of State Home Office / London, S.W. England. April 6, 1904. Regarding a statement of the names and nationality of your parents in your Memorial for a Certificate of Naturalization. Family.
given to Ernest Charles Augustus Diederichs Duval residing at 97 Lavender - Battersea in the County of
London. Mr. Duval having been born at Mayence of the age of 46 years as a foreign correspondent
Regarding a statement of the names and nationality of your parents in your Memorial for a Certificate of
Naturalization. Family.

Cemetery - Battersea Borough - Council Edwin Austin, Town Clerk- Paid six pounds chillily's. Do
hereby grant this 25th day of March 1925, Unto the grantee the exclusive right of Burial of ground six
feet six inches in length and Two feet six inches in breadth. Family.

Cemetery - Battersea Borough - Council Edwin Austin, Town Clerk, Paid six pounds chillily's. Do
hereby grant this 25th day of March 1925, Unto the grantee the exclusive right of Burial of ground six
feet six inches in length and Two feet six inches in breadth.

[Ephemera]. Envelope addressed to E. Duval Esq. at One Ash Melrose Road West Battersea Essex,
England. N.D. Family.

Mrs. Emily Duval and the Duval Family Archive: Ca.1890’s to 1925. Additional Information. 2nd
Generation of Activists:

Elsie Duval was born in 1892, the daughter of suffragists Ernest and Emily Duval. She 
joined the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) in 1907, the year after her mother.Unlike her 
mother, however, she did not leave the organization to join the Women's Freedom League when the 
Pankhursts changed the constitution, but the mother and daughter did work together for three years in the 
Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement which Victor Duval, Elsie's brother, founded. Elsie 
Duval was arrested on the 23rd November 1911 for obstructing the police. After this event, she was 
officially accepted by the WSPU as a militant protest volunteer. In July 912, she was arrested once more 
for the smashing of a Clapham Post Office window. She was imprisoned for one month, during which 
time she was force fed nine times before being released on the 3rd August. She was arrested Elsie Duval 
gain in April of the following year for loitering with intent and was again sent to prison for a month. The 
return was expressed by which she underwent this time were recorded in her diary. She was the first 
suffragette prisoner to be released under the 'Cat and Mouse' Act, as the Prisoner's Temporary Discharge 
for Illness Act was commonly known and which allowed for their return to prison on recovery. She 
narrowly avoided arrest on her final release, as a case was being prepared against her for burning houses 
and stations, acts for which her colleague Olive Beamish was imprisoned for five years. Instead, she and 
her fiancé Hugh Franklin left for France to avoid the re-imprisonment that her terms of temporary 
release had demanded. She spent several months working as 'Eveline Dukes' in Germany, Belgium and 
Switzerland armed with false testimonials provided by friends. She was only able to return to Britain at 
the outbreak of World War One when a general amnesty was granted to suffragettes. After this she 
became active in the war work of the WSPU. She and Hugh Franklin were finally married in the London 
Synagogue in September 1915. Two years later, she joined the Pankhursts' Women’s Party, but died on 
the 1st January 1919 of heart failure, a victim of the influenza epidemic.

(3). Alberta Martie Hill Suffrage Archive. 1900’s - With Miscellaneous Family material “Woman’s 
Suffrage-Votes for Women- Historical Photographic Archive.

Alberta Martie Hill - Life in Photographs. Original photographs.. A recently discovered collection of one 
woman who actively participated in the American Suffrage Movement. The first photographs shows 
Miss Hill with Harriet Stanton Blatch; another with English Suffragist - Mrs. Pankhurst There are 
numerous photographs showing AMH participating in important and pivotal parades; Including the 1913 
Washington D.C. Parade; the New York Parade and other rallies. All photographs are identified. The 
images size range from 8” x 9 1/2” to 4” x 5 1/2”.
Alberta Martie Hill was born into the wealthy family of Alberta Theresa Hill & Marcus Stowe Hill. This archive includes photographs while she traveled to Australia and Japan with her parents. Miss Hill was The Executive Secretary of the Women's Political Union. She worked on the First Presidential Election Campaign for Woodrow Wilson. Photograph shows Miss Hill in the General Office at Wilson Headquarters working with her colleagues. Another shows Miss Hill’s desk prominently displaying a photograph of President Wilson. The Women’ Political Union. In 1906, Harriot Stanton Blatch, Elizabeth Cady Stanton’s daughter, founded the Equality League of Self- Supporting Women (later the Women’s Political Union) to organize working-class suffragists, primarily in New York City. In 1910, they organized the first large-scale suffrage march in the United States, in New York City. Eventually, the Women's Political Union began working with the National Woman's Party, the new radical wing of the woman suffrage movement.

AMH = Alberta Martie Hill


[Photograph]. Black and white. AMH standing in front of a wagon with a gentleman. AMH wearing a summer straw hat and holding a bag.

[Postcard]. Black and white postcard of AHM sitting at her desk. Desk with Phone with vase of flowers in background. This is at The General Office at Wilson Headquarters where AMH worked.

[Photograph]. Black and white. AMH dressed in a long black dress wearing an oversized hat standing on a busy street in front of the Suffrage Headquarters, June 1909. 43 East 22nd Street. New York City.

[Photograph]. Black and white. AMH walking along a busy street dressed in a long black dress with coat and oversized hat Wagons in the street.

[Photograph]. Black and white. AMH dressed in a long black dress wearing an oversized hat standing on a busy street. Writing on back -the Suffrage Headquarters June 1909. 43 East 22nd Street New York City.

[Photograph]. Black and white. AMH at her desk at the National Democratic Headquarters. AMH is standing by a table with a pad and pen in her hand. Copyright by the American Press Association. William J. Hearfield American Press Association.


[Photograph]. Black and white. 6”x 8”. AMH with here hair down in a corn field with a another woman bending down. Verso: 'Mother at B. S.I. [Staten Island]. With stamp of Underwood and Underwood, New York.

[Photograph]. Black and white. 6” x 8”. AMH skipping rope - her hair flowing down. Photograph as a paper attached at bottom which reads: Look for our for your credit notice when you publish this picture - Photograph by Underwood and Underwood, New York. Verso: Alberta Hills and Suffragette Friend - Enjoying Walks...Staten Island - Alberta Hill enjoys walks in the Dew at Staten Island - Miss Hill skipping rope.

[Photograph]. Black and white. 6”x8”. AMH skipping rope - verso: Mother In Staten Island for ‘country air’.

[Photograph]. Black and white. 6” x 8”.AMH riding a horse in Suffrage Parade 3/13/13. Verso: The
Washington Parade - Stamped 'Please credit the Bain News-New York.


[Photograph]. Black and white. 7” X 9”. AMH with Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch. AMH is holding a book. Verso: List of names.

[Photograph]. Black and white. 6” x 8”. AMH with a woman holding a white folding umbrellas. Verso: AMH with an British Suffragette [Mrs. Pankhurst].

[Photograph]. Black and white. AMH in white dress with oversized hat Writing On front identifying AMH. Verso: Stamp: Please credit the Bain News Service from George S. Bain. 82 Union Square East - New York.


[Photograph]. Black and white. 8” x 10”. AMH standing in front of a group of men holding the bottom of a ‘suffrage’ banner - AMH is wearing sash: “Votes for Women”. - Verso: AMH at a rally.


[Photograph]. Black and white. 6” x 8”. AMH sitting on a rock with her hair down. Verso: “Mother in Staten Island”. Stamp: Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

[Photograph]. Black and white. AMH with two other women seated at her desk at the National Democratic Headquarters. Verso Wallace: 442 West 28th St, New York.

[Photograph]. Black and white. Mr. & Mrs. Marcus Stowe Hill. Stamped at the bottom: Instantaneous Portrait - 496 Georg Street - Sydney. Verso: Mr. & Mrs. Marcus Stowe Hill -


[Photograph]. Black and white. 8”x10”. Mr. Hill’s office. Stamped: Mitchell & Co., 236 George Street, Sydney [Australia]. Two doors from Bridge Street. Verso: Mr. Hill- 6 Bridge Street. Office of Marcus Stowe Hill.


[Photograph]. Black and white. 4” x 6”. Alberta Hill at Long Island. Sitting in the sand dunes.


[Postcard]. Black and white postcard of AMH, Marcus Stowe Hill and Ralph Stowe Hill. Postcard trimmed.


[Photograph]. Black and white. AMH sitting in a chair with her arm resting on the back of the chair. Embossed: Miller. Verso: AMH.


[Postcard]. Black and white. AMH, with her father and brother. Mr. Hill sitting in chair with Alberta sitting on the arm of chair with Ralph standing. Verso: Names written back. Embossed:

[Postcard]. Black and white. AMH side view of head with shoulders facing front. Verso:
“Send out to Lucia Oliviere, 154 Albany St., Schenectady N.Y. 20817.

[Photograph]. Black and white. 5” x 7”. AMH side view with shoulders facing front. Leaning over door with watch on left arm. Glued to cardboard.

[Photograph]. Black and white. AMH in coat with fur petting a dog. (Picture has been trimmed to show only AMH.) Verso; Alberta Hill Executive Secretary of Women’s Political Union.

[Photograph]. Black and white. AMH in coat with fur petting dog. Picture has been scanned to larger size. Verso: Name on back.


[Photograph]. Black and white. AMH with brother, Ralph Hill standing. AMH wearing a sailor dress. Ralph wearing a suit. They are holding hands and Ralph has his head on her shoulder. Verso: AMH & her brother, Ralph DeWitt Hill. Photographer: Whigham, 22 Kearny St San Francisco, Ca., August 15, 1900.

[Photograph]. Black and white. AMH with brother Ralph. Ralph is sitting in a cane chair and Martie is standing. AMH is wearing a sailor dress and Ralph is wearing a suit Verso: Martie and Ralph in San Francisco, August 15, 1900. Kobe, Japan. Mother and Father Marcus Stowe & Alberta Theresa Hill. Sept. 1900. Photographer: Whigham, 22 Kearney St., San Francisco, Ca.


[Photograph]. Black and white. Woodrow Wilson Office. Two women sitting at their typewriters, other women sitting at desks, two men at desk and two men standing. Verso: General Office Wilson Headquarters. Photographer: The International New Service, 200 William Street, New York. This photograph to be returned at once - if not available. If used, proper credit to be given. Syndicating
prohibited. Small tear in image.


[Photograph]. Black and white. AMH and brother Ralph. Ralph is sitting in a cane chair with Martie is standing. Martie is in a sailor dress and Ralph in a suit Photographer: Whigham, 22 Kearney St San Francisco, Ca. Mounted on cardboard.

[Photograph]. Black and white. AMH head shot showing AMH wearing oversized hat Verso writing: AMH.

[Postcard]. Black and white. Woman standing and woman sitting. Writing on front: "Mrs. Hill, We would like to join you but we bet our last dollar on Hearst - Two Huzzy's". Addressed to Mrs. Alberta Hill, # 206 West 120 Street, New York City. Not postmarked.


[Photograph]. Black and white. AMH on horseback. Photographer: Underwood and Underwood, New York. Picture was on front of postcard trimmed down to an oval size.


[Photograph]. Black and white. AMH in a long evening gown. Writing on front illegible. Mounted on cardboard.


[Photograph]. Black and white. 8" x 10" Woman looking down at photograph. Woman is wearing a long dress sitting on bench. Photographer: Davis & Sanford, New York. This picture was found in a folder of Woodward girls’ photographs.
[Photograph]. Black and white. 8” x 10”. Nina Woodward. Close up shot. Photographer: Davis & Sanford, New York. This picture was found in a folder of Woodward girls’ photographs.

[Photograph]. Black and white. Molly Woodward standing - wearing a long dress holding a book up-side-down. Leighton Masterpieces in color. Photographer: Davis & Sanford, New York. This picture was found in a folder of Woodward girls’ photographs.

[Photograph]. Black and white. Molly Woodward standing - wearing dress and bonnet Verso: Molly Woodward. Photographer: Davis & Sanford, New York. This picture was found in a folder of Woodward girls’ photographs.


Mr. Frank Smith. Typed letter signed. Written on the stationary of Factory Products Corporation Stationary. April 1st, 1921. “My dear Mr. Smith; Your formal resignation as Vice President of Factory Products Corporation through inadvertence did not come up at the meeting before the annual stockholders’ meeting, your term in office, together with those of the other officers, automatically expired at that time in accordance with the By-Laws, and your resignation is filed with the minutes of that meeting. With the kindest regards, I am, Factory Products Corporation / J.W. Dub Gauld, Secretary.”


[Envelope]. Containing drawings by Dorothy Hill [AMH’s daughter] Pencil notations: Dorothy Smith saved by her mother AMH who suffered under the illusion that we had talent Dorothy’s Son [?] might someday find them fun for his children.

[Colored Pencil Drawing]. Dorothy Smith. 8” x 10” May, 1930.

[Colored Pencil Drawing]. Dorothy Smith. 8” x 10”. No date.

[Colored Pencil Drawing]. Dorothy Smith. 8” x 10”. No date.

[Colored Pencil Drawing]. Dorothy Smith. 8” x 10” Drawing of lilies. No date.

[Colored Pencil Drawing]. Dorothy Smith. 8” x 10” Drawing of buttercups. No date.


[Colored Pencil Drawing]. Dorothy Smith. 8” x 10”. Drawing of flowers. No date.


[Colored Pencil Drawing]. Dorothy Smith. 8” x 10”. Drawing of flowers. No date.
April 1930.


West Point first accepted women as Cadets in 1976, when Congress authorized the admission of women to all of the federal service academies. The first class with female cadets graduated in 1980.

[N.O.W-WEST POINT ‘8’]. Black and white photograph of women. LHD in center front. Ca. 1970. West Point N.O.W. Photographs found in Bonnie Peterson's Washington, D.C. apartment after her death while in San Francisco in the 1990s. These photographs were found and mailed to LHD by Ann Bachman.

[Card]. Card written to Lucy and Stephen from Ann Concerning pictures from BP’s albums.

[List]. List of BP’s family and friends. 8 54 x 11 sheet Ca. 1970.

[Photograph]. Black and white photograph of four women standing in walkway to stone Building. LHD second from the right. 3 1/2 x 5 1/4.

[Photograph]. Black and white photograph of two women standing in walkway to stone Building. LHD on right


The National Organization for Women was formed on June 30, 1966, during the Third National Conference of Commissions on the Status of Women in Washington, D.C. The statement of purpose declares that 'the time has cometh to confront, with concrete action, the conditions that now prevent women from enjoying the equality of opportunity and freedom of choice which is their right, as individual Americans, and as human beings.” The New York State Chapter of the National Organization for Women, the first state chapter to be chartered in the United States, was founded on February 6, 1967.

Lucy Hargrett Draper’s Papers provides the untold history of the acceptance of women at West Point.
Selling Suffrage: In 1909, at the height of the woman suffrage controversy and during the golden age of postcards. These postcard images reflect, and depart from, verbal arguments concerning woman suffrage prevalent during this period. They reflect arguments against suffrage that highlighted the coarsening effect the vote would have on women. The postcards also present an argument that was absent in the verbal discourse surrounding suffrage: that men (and the nation) would become feminized by woman suffrage. Accordingly, these postcards offer a productive location in which to explore how the icons of the Madonna and Uncle Sam, as well as non-iconic images of women, were deployed to reiterate the disciplinary norms of the ideographs of <woman> and <man>. Postcards in individual collections are listed within those collections.


2. [Postcard]. I Should Worry- Become A Suffragette and Get Run In. Color postcard of woman being taken by policeman- woman wearing green skirt and red checked jacket and hat with sash: VOTES FOR WOMEN. N.D.

3. [Postcard]. Votes for Women. Black and white picture postcard of two women holding up sign: VOTES FOR WOMEN. Showing women in long dresses and hats. N.D.


8. [Postcard]. VOTES FOR WOMEN! Color postcard of young girl writing on black board - The girl is wearing a dress with a big bow in the back and a hat with a big bow, doll carriage and doll laying on ground. Blackboard reads: ‘Give Us Our Rite’ - ‘Votes For Women’. Picture of stick man hanging with men pointing with arrow to man. GD & D. London & N.Y.

10. **[Postcard]**, The Suffragette Studentess. Color postcard of women sitting with feet up on table smoking a pipe. Wall poster of man in top hat reads: Gaiety Theatre. Two flags (Purple and Green) crossed on wall being held together by a purple ribbon. Smoke from pipe shows rings floating - books on table: “How To Be A Man” - writing on bottom: “I wanter be a Man!!!!” Walter Wellman, 1909.


12. **[Postcard]**, The Suffragette. Color postcard showing woman in long gown holding a sword- She is wearing a purple dress with green trim, green gloves, big hair and green hat - writing on front: “Generals of the Army. If You Were The Enemy, Would You Fall For This? Published by Walter Wellman, 1909.


14. **[Postcard]**, “Life’s Little Tragedies”. Color postcard of three acts - women in red dress with oversized hat holding umbrella and man walking behind with cane and top hat - wind is blowing- First act word is Blow - Second act work is O.....! And the Third Act word is WOE with women hitting man over the head with umbrella. Addressed to Miss Meta. Walter Wellman Series, 1909.


19. **[Postcard]**, The Equal Rights Amendment Now Before Congress reads: Equality of Rights Under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or By An State On Account Of sex”. Published by the New York State Branch of the National Woman’s Party. New Years Day, 1944. Message from Jeanette Marks. U.S.


24. [Postcard]. An Easter Prophecy: When Hens AH Join the Suffrage Ranks, the Bunnies Little Easter Pranks Will Have To Keep Up Everyday - Or- Else Who Will the Fresh Eggs Lay? Bunnies presents bouquet of flowers to a hen wearing a bonnet and carrying a sign: “Votes For Women”.

25. [Postcard]. An Easter Prophecy: When Hens All Join The Suffrage Ranks, the Bunnies ‘Little Easter Pranks Will Have to Keep Up Every Day - Or Else Who Will the Fresh Eggs Lay?’ Color postcard with raised eggs at bottom. Mother duck with baby and rabbit- Duck is holding a sign: “Votes For Women”. Made in the U.S. 2nd copy.


28. [Postcard]. Queen the Poll. Suffragette Series No. 9. Color postcard of woman standing holding a purse and a cigarette dressed in a long dress oversized With yellow flowers - Ribbon on dress: District Leaderess - standing next to a red Fire hydrant and pole with signs on it: “Votes for Bill Sykes for Keeper of the Zoo”, Don’t Vote for Dr. McMoney for Treasurer - Vote For His Wife, she had been Treasurer for 40 years, Vote Children’s Court, Before Voting see Ann Howilde Boodle - Holder of the Committee for the Emancipation of the Weaker Sex from The other Sex, Jane Dikker for Governess of the Blue-Grass Widow State Ladies Prove That You Are A Man. Dunston-Weller Lithographic Co., Dunkirk, New York, 1909. Not postmarked. Suffragette Series No. 9


32. [Postcard]. “Stumping For Votes”. Suffragettes Series 698/12. Color postcard of Women dressed

34. [Postcard]. “Here’s To the Suffragette”. Cream colored postcard with brown print - Here’s To The Suffragette - Whose Intelects too great for Happy Home and Husband: She Wants To Run The State” SKIDDO For You. Fair, Suffragette Chances are few, You’ll find as yet - The ‘H” is large in scroll with quill Pen and ink well. G.A. Co. Ca. 1910. U.S.A


42. [Postcard]. Restaurant, Orange Lake Park, Newburgh, New York. Color postcard of Restaurant Green with tables in front Sign on the Door: “Votes for Women”. Published by J. Ruben, 39 Johnston St Newburgh, N.Y. N.D.


46. [Postcard]. “Ambition”. Colored postcard of little girl in pince-nez standing on a chair addressing a meeting of her dolls under the sign: Suffragettes Meetings in England. Addressed to

47. [Postcard]. Susan B. Anthony. Black and white postcard of Susan B. Anthony at age 36. N.D., N.P.


50. [Postcard]. Some Men Drather. Color postcard of men with binoculars on a rooftop watching a woman in the window, while a parade is going on below - the words on the front say: “Some Men Drather - See a Woman Comb Her Hair Than A Parade”. Taunton, Mass. Ca. 1910-1920.

51. [Postcard]. “Driven to Drink by A Woman”. Color postcard of a woman in a cowgirl outfit and hat riding a donkey who is drinking from a stream with mountains and trees in background. Donkey’s tail is a spring attached on the back and sticks up. Schmidt Bros., Co. Patient No. 1012747.

52. [Postcard]. The Rest Cure Take Up So Much of My Time. Color postcard of man and two women sitting on fence rail looks over the field with a barn. Addressed to Miss Helen Hutchinson, Fitchburg, MA., 1909. Printed in Germany.


54. [Postcard]. Amendment Float. Black and white postcard with images of an Amendment Float; Suffragettes Parade - March 3, 1913 - Washington, D.C. Float in parade with banner: “We Demand An Amendment to the Constitution Of the United States Enfranchising the Women Of This Country”. Not posted. U.S.

55. [Postcard]. We Women Must Stand Together. Color postcard of little girl standing on a box podium in front of three little girls. Posters behind read: “Give Us the Vote - We Want Our Rites and mean to git them”. Little Girl talking is wearing a blue dress, green socks, red shoes, red bow in her hair and sash that says: “Votes for Wimmen.” Bridgeport, Ct.


58. [Postcard]. Sartainly Do Believe in Wimins Votes As Long As This Last. Man walking with two women on either side down of the street. Man is in checkered suit with red vest - one woman has on a green dress with red belt buckle and hat with red brim, other women has on black dress with stripes at sleeves and bottom and red feather on hat. “Do You Believe In Wimins Vote?” Addressed to Helen B. Clark, Cedar Fall, Iowa. 1916. U.S.

59. [Postcard]. Cargill Suffrage Series. “Maxim surrounded by a purple banner bearing the words: “An Ounce of Persuasion Precedes a pound of Coercion”. “Think It Over. Woman should not condemn Man Because She has Not The Right of Franchise - Rather Condemn Parents For Having Trained Their
Sons Since the Beginning Of time, In the Belief That Man Only is Competent to Vote - In the upper left corner is the American Shield upon which has superimposed a black smear labeled “The Ballot is denied to woman-As The Blot on the Escutcheon”. The Cargill Co. Grand Rapids, Michigan. Series No. 101. U.S.


61. [Postcard]. Cargill Suffrage Series. “Maxim surrounded by a purple banner bearing the words: “An Ounce of Persuasion Precedes a pound of Coercion”. “Think It Over. It is not forcing a burden on Woman to grant her the right of Franchise, for though the right to vote may be hers, she would not be compelled To exercise it anymore than Man. An Ounce of Persuasion Precedes a Pound of Coercion”. The Cargill Co. Grand Rapids, Michigan. Series No. 103. U.S.


66. [Postcard]. Cargill Suffrage Series. “Maxim surrounded by a purple banner bearing the words: “An Ounce of Persuasion Precedes a pound of Coercion”. “Think It Over. Equal Suffrage Should Be A Daily Topic In every Home and Open To Discussion by the Entire family, that they may all have an intelligent understanding Of the questions. Equal Suffrage means the Salvation of This Nation from Corruption-An Ounce of Persuasion Precedes a Pound of Coercion”. The Cargill Co. Grand Rapids, Michigan. Series No. 108. U.S.


82. [Postcard]. Nobody Love Me - Guess I’ll Be A Suffragette. Colored postcard. Little girl in pink dress standing trying to put on pants - little girl is crying and pouting - dog is watching the girl. Reads: “Nobody Loves Me - Guess I am a Suffragette”. Series (617)A.


84. [Postcard]. I Want To Vote But My Wife Won’t Let Me. Color postcard of man dressed in blue apron, red & white shirt washing clothes, child in white dress and red shoes. Frame on the wall reads: “Everybody Works but Mother - She’s a Suffragette - But My Wife Won’t’Let Me“. Dunston & Weiler Lithograph, 1909. U.S.

85. [Postcard]. St. Lawrence University. Black and white postcard of St Lawrence University, Canton, New York scenes. Addressed to: Miss Kathryn Hicks, Rhinebeck, N.Y.R.F. D “Just Voted for Woman Suffrage as I think you Were an advocate-hence reason...” N.D., N.P. U.S.

86. [Postcard]. I Want to be A Suffragette. Colored postcard with three women - two in bed and one standing - girl standing is wearing a white dress and holding up a pair of pants - setting in the bedroom. Addressed to: Miss Tessie Roy Hendricks, West Virginia. N.D., N.P.

87. [Postcard]. I’m De Original Ladies Man - I Am! Cream colored postcard with black drawing-Man smoking, striped shirt and pants, no shoes, and hat holding a sign: “Votes for Women”. Bowery Kids #5494. N.D., N.P. U.S.

88. [Postcard]. Oh You Suffragette. Color postcard - Four Hens Marching - First hen is white with red tie and yellow hat with red feather, second hen has on a white bonnet with blue ribbon and is holding a sign: “Votes for Women” - Third hen is wearing brown hat and glasses, forth hen is wearing a white hat with feather - owl in the tree is says: “Oh You Suffragette”. Chantecler Series. #21. N.P. U.S.


90. [Postcard]. Life Is just One Damm Thing After Another. Color postcard of a Man standing at Kitchen table rolling out dough - he is wearing dark pants, white shirt vest and red tie - he is rocking a


95. [Postcard]. Suffragette Coppette - Beware of the Dog. Man wearing a police uniform, holding a rolling pin with chair on his belt with dog attached wearing a red collar with the word policy. Man standing behind her is in top hat and suit. Addressed to Miss Minnie Crow. Dunston- Weller Lithograph Co., Dunkirk, N.Y., 1909. U.S.


101. [Postcard]. Thanksgiving Day. Color postcard of two turkeys- “This is not a suffragette” Lecture, but a kind Thanksgiving Day Greetings”. Series 560D.

102. [Postcard]. Where Women Vote. Photographic postcard with red border. A Family Tangle -
shows man kneeling combing a woman hair. Not postmarked. N.D., N.P. U.S.


105. [Postcard]. Something New In Financial Fields. Color postcard of two little boys playing craps while watching a girl holding a “Votes for Women” sign as she bends over to pick a flower. Addressed to: Mr. David Hessler, Marine Mills, Minn, Dec. 7, 1912. Postmarked. U.S.


108. [Postcard]. Results of Suffrage Victory. Color postcard of woman standing at door, man sitting at table holding baby. Addressed to Mr. Harley Waidleich, N.P., N.D.


115. [Postcard]. I Want to Vote - But My Wife Won’t Let me. Color postcard of husband tending baby and wishing clothes while wife is away; sign on wall says: “Everybody works - But Mother-She’s A Suffragette”. Dunston-Weiler Lithographic Co., 1909. U.S.

116. [Postcard]. Oh Did He! Color postcard of man surrounded by angry women - Man is holding sign: “Down with Women’s rights” Addressed: “Dear Ma - Hope you didn’t go on like this with your March to Hyde Park...”. N.P., N.D. U.S.

117. [Postcard]. Actual Speech written on a blackboard at Woman Suffrage Meeting. Black and white postcard of speech given in Omaha, Nebraska. We Will Have What Men Have!!!! N.P., N.D.

119. [Valentine Day Card]. I Believe In Women’s Rights As Every Woman Should. Colored Valentine Day Card. Two Men Watching Women in Red Dress Walking - card reads: “I Believe In Women’s Rights As every woman Should I Wouldn’t be a “cling vine” Or Marry If I could. If don’t you believe it ask me” - Writing on back: From Fran Lovejoy. N.D. U.S.

120. [Valentine Day Card]. Pn a Suffragette and I Don’t Care Who Knows It. Colored card With heart shape at top and square at the bottom. Girl in pink dress with oversized hat with blue feathers holding ballot in left hand - Card has a stand that would allow it to stand up. Writing on back: From Hannah Gregory.


125. [Postcard]. Votes for Women - Merry Xmas. Color postcard of Santa Ciaus- Carrying his bag on his back with “Votes For Women” signs in his bag. N.P., N.D.

126. [Postcard]. The Suffragette. Color postcard showing woman in long gown holding a sword- She is wearing a purple dress with green trim, green gloves, big hair and green hat - writing on front: “Generaless of the Army. If You Were The Enemy, Would You Fall For This? Addressed to Miss Wynona Hausler, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Walter Weilman, 1909.

127. [Postcard]. Sartainly Do Believe in Womens Votes As Long As This Last. Man walking with two women on either side down of the street Man is in checkered suit with red vest - one woman has on a green dress with red belt buckle and hat with red brim, other women has on black dress with stripes at sleeves and bottom and red feather on hat. “Do You Believe In Women's Vote?” Addressed to Ms. Cora Delancey, Jerry City, Ohio. N.P., N.D. Ca. 1916. U.S.


130. [Postcard]. Mary Livermore autograph quotation; “Character is Destiny”. Special family association in LHD private collection.

131. [Postcard]. Color photograph postcard. Woman Smiling holding a red, white & blue Flag -
background is gold - The Word ‘Souvenir’ is printed in Green. The word Marysville is at the bottom surrounded by blue flowers. Addressed to Maud E. Steins, Oakland, California. July 28, 1909. Postmarked Marysville, California.

132. [Postcard]. “I Suppose that Expects to Vote, Some Day”. Color Postcard of little girl in a green dress with red stockings and red bow in her blond hair standing with her hands on her hips. Yellow sash asks "Votes for Women- Little boy Standing facing her in a white dress with yellow socks holding a string attached to a Small toy pony. Addressed to: Mrs. V.C. Johnson, Greenville, Mich. N.D. U.S


134. [Postcard]. Uncle Sam Suffragee. Color postcard of man dressed in red and white jacket, blue and white stars skirt, red, white, and blue hat with red bow. Reads: Uncle Sam- Suffragee. Suffragettes Series No. 6. N.P., N.D.

135. [Postcard]. Duplicate.

136. [Postcard]. I Want To Vote But My Wife Won’t Let Me. Color postcard of man dressed in Blue apron, red & white shirt washing clothes, child in white dress and red shoes. Frame on the Wall reads: Everybody Works but Mother - She’s a Suffragette - But My Wife Won’t Let Me. Dunston & Weiler Lithograph, 1909. Duplicates


140. [Postcard]. “Do I Get Your Vote?” KEWPIE series after Rosie O’Neill-Color Postcard of child in a white and red dot skirt walking on a cloud hold a Yellow box with the words: "Votes for Women Equality” and a Yellow sash with The words: "Women Suffer". This card is easel type- Klever Kard Trade Mark. Campbell Art Co., Elizabeth, N.Y., 1914. U.S.

141. [Postcard]. Would You Vote For Me for Mayor? / I’ll Show You The Town, If You Foot the Bill. Color postcard of a woman standing with a red jacket and red hat with feather and the jack has key attached to the bottom-the women is holding a key in Her left hand. Background colors of blue, green and yellow. Bottom left is a white box With a baby laying in a cradle crying” ”The hand that rocks the cradle fools the world”. Suffragette Series No. 94.


143. [Postcard]. Judy Chicago’s The Birth Project. Black and white Lettering postcard. "If Men had Babies, there would be thousands of images of the Crowning” - Back: Through the Flower Corp. P.O. Box 842. Benicia, Ca.


148. [Postcard]. Women Representing Foreign Countries- Suffragette’s Parade-Photo card of women in international costumes passing the tented reviewing stand. Addressed to Miss Florence Caton. March 26,1913.


150. [Postcard]. “There’s A Girl wanted there, And We Don’t Care Whether She’s Dark or Fair”. New York, Samforth & Co., 1905. Photo card of man washing clothes in tub on chair. Copyright 1905 by Robert McCrum.

151. [Postcard]. Suffragette, Who - Me? Photo card of smiling woman in overcoat and bowler hat Addressed to (Josie Kimidon) from J. Basmann. Jan 6, 1911. Printed in Germany


153. [Postcard]. United Equal Suffrage States of America. Wyoming 1890- Colorado 1893- Utah 1896 - Idaho 1896 - A Star will be added to the flag as each State enters THE UNION OF STATES AS THEY OUGHT TO BE. Postcard with American flag with four stars and circle with letter UESS in red, white, blue. N.P. The Cargill Co. No postmark.


155. [Postcard]. Equal Suffrage is the Birthright of Woman. Postcard of flag of purple and gold colors with circle in center saying ‘The Ballot’ is denied to Woman - Shield with Red, white stripes and blue with white stars - The Blot on the Escutcheon. N.P. The Cargill Co.

156. [Postcard]. THE BALLOT IS DENIED TO WOMAN - Postcard of shield with red, white and blue stripes with white stars - The Blot on the Escutcheon. N.P. The Cargill Co.

157. [Postcard]. WOMAN’S RIGHTS - If, instead of ranting of Women’s Rights, You tried to look after some poor, sickly mites. And talk of their rights, long, strong and loud. You would then be a women of whom we’d be proud. Color postcard of a man wearing a blue striped dress with a tie and red coat, green hat and holding a red umbrella. With a border of black and blue with red hearts. N.P., TR Co. N.D.

159. [Postcard]. The Suffragette Studentess - I WANTER BE A MAN!!!. Color postcard of a lady in a pink and green dress with cap with the letter P - sitting at a table leaning back on two legs of a chair smoking a pipe with smoke rings in shape of diamond rings - With two books on the table (How to be a Man) and a poster saying: Gaiety Theatre Wine- Man of Song. N.P., Walter Wellman. Ca. 1909. Addressed to: Mrs. Berry Baker. East St. Louis, Ill. November 23,1909. #4007.

160. [Postcard]. Is Marriage A Failure? A Lady named Lemon - She sneezed And said she would do As she pleased - That no man should rule’er, Bamboozle or fool’er, So this Lemon was never squeezed! A color postcard of a lady in a green blazer and green and white shirt with a white umbrella - carrying “Speech on Womans Rights” - With four men in the background. Addressed to Mrs. Alice Carlton. August 30,1909.

161. [Postcard]. I’m A Suffer Yet. Color postcard of a black cart with paw in a sling and a red X bandage over left eye. Addressed to Mrs. John Schieminer. N.D., N.P.


163. [Postcard]. VOTES FOR WOMEN - She’s Good Enough For Me. Color postcard of girl in yellow flowered dress with ribbon in hair holding flowers with boy dressed in red and white stripped pants, blue coat and tope hat with blue beard with white stars. N.P., Campbell Art Co., C. 1915.


165. [Postcard]. Many A Fire-She Will Have To Fight-Still the Fire In Her Heart Will Be Burning Bright. Black and white postcard of Lady in a Fireman uniform With helmet #4 - holding a coat and ax. Postmarked Los Angeles, Ca., Jan. 29,1913. N.P., Wolfe. Ca 1912


167. [Postcard]. Well I Aint the Only Ass to Support a Woman! Color postcard of woman in red overalls - white shirt and hat with bow riding an ass. No postmark.

168. [Postcard]. I Should Worry - Become a Suffragette and Get Run In. Color postcard of police officer in blue leading woman in red jacket, green skirt, white skirt with Yellow - Votes for Woman sash and hat. Postmarked Maine, Sept. 1916. BS in circle.


172. [Postcard]. Her First Vote. Color postcard of a woman sitting at table in white and black with a white/black hat with red feather - white gloves looking at a paper - applying makeup- Postmarked:
Geneve 1-1916. Written in French.


174. [Postcard]. VOTES FOR WOMEN. Color postcard of a woman in white and blue dress red stockings with white hat with white feathers blowing a horn with pennant attached saying: “Votes for Women”. Embossed. N.P., N.D.


176. [Postcard]. What Chance Has A Mere Man? Color postcard of boy in blue coat, green tie, yellow knickers point at parade with girl in red dress riding a goat holding a Votes for Women sign with three other girls walking with signs/pennants. Postmarked: Halifax, N.S., Nov. 18, 1914.


181. [Postcard]. VOTES FOR WOMEN - Suffrage First! Color postcard of a boy wearing blue and white while talking to a girl in a pink dress with a blue bow in her hair - girl is holding up her right hand - a doll is laying on the ground. N.Y., The National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co., Inc. Ca. 1915.


183. [Postcard]. What Chance Has A Mere Man? Color postcard of boy in blue coat, green tie, yellow knickers point at parade with girl in red dress riding a goat holding a Votes for Women sign with three other girls walking with signs/pennants. Postmarked: Halifax, N.S., Nov. 18, 1914.

184. [Postcard - Photograph]. Alice Snijjer Burke & Nell Richardson. 7” x 5” black and white Photo-card of two women driving in a car on a “Tour” though the 25 states - The Golden Flyer Tour. National American Woman Suffrage Association.


187. [Valentine Card]. “They Say Titers’ Germs In Kisses But Who Afraid of Germs?” Color valentine card with big heart at tope trimmed with red- boy in sailor suit leaning over wall kissing a girl. N.P., N.D.

188. [Postcard]. Ain’t it Hell To Die of Thirst - Just Cause I Never Learned to Swim. Color postcard of man in red
coat, blue hat sitting on river bank looking across at a building Signs saying: Early Times Pure Rye - Jockey Cap Old
Rye - Glenmore Bourbon - UDL Old Rye - Front is marked Not Published or Displayed by the Liquor Control Board

189. [Postcard] Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me -
The Master. Black and white postcard of two flowers: Mrs. M.W. Palmer, Superintendent-Claremont, New Hampshire
and Mrs. C.E. Hopkins, Asst.

190. [Postcard] Miss Columbia. Color of woman in white/red trimmed shirt, red belt, red/white/blue
tie, blue skirt with six white/red stripes - 1/4 of the way up and red shoes-holding American flag and
cornucopia with fruit. No postmark.

191. [Postcard] My Valentine-You are the Candidate for Mine, I Vote for You For Valentine. Color postcard
of girl in red dress, green/white stripe apron, red socks and Red hair band holding stick with yellow box
(Vote for Dan Cupid with two hearts). No postmark.

192. [Postcard] Holding Her Job. Color postcard with gold trim of a man kissing a woman on the
October 10, 1910.

193. [Postcard] “Votes For Women!” Certainly! Here’s mine for the candidate- I have selected for My
Valentine. Color postcard of man casting his ballot in a ballot box - A woman holding onto his arm. N.P. The Gibson
Art Company. Cincinnati. [Ohio].

194. [Postcard] Clara C. Hoffman-PresidentMissouri Woman’s Christian Temperance Union -And
Grandchildren - ALL THE WORLD FOR GOD and TEMPERANCE”, Black and white postcard of Ms.
Hoffman sitting with a book in lap, Grandson sitting beside her, granddaughter standing on a chair. N.P.
The Red Cross.

195. [Postcard] Missouri Dry in 1910 - Clara C. Hoffman and Grandchildren-Thy Kingdom come, O Savior,
Great, in hearts and homes, in church and state; But ere it comes, full well we know. Saloons, Saloons, Saloons must
go. Frances E. Willard. Black and white postcard of Ms. Hoffman sitting with book in lap, grandson sitting
beside Her, grand-daughter standing up on chair. Jasper District Woman’s Christian Temperance Union.

Willard with white/red flowers tied with white bow. Green writing printed on back. B.S. Reynolds Co.
No postmark. Duplicate.

197. [Postcard] For God and Home and Native Land - “Only the Golden Rule of God of God Can Bring the
Golden Age of Man- Frances E. Willard. Color postcard of oval gold framed picture of Ms. Willard with
white bow on border - lettering in red and black. Embossed. F.A. Own Publishing Co. 1911.

198. [Postcard] For God and Home and Native Land - “Only the Golden Rule of God of God Can Bring the
Golden Age of Man- Frances E. Willard. Color postcard of oval gold framed picture of Ms. Willard with
white bow on border - lettering in red and black. - Embossed. F.A. Own Publishing Co. 1911.

199. [Postcard] Along we can do little, separated we are units of weakness, But aggregated we become batteries
of power! “agitate, educate, organize these are the deathless watch-words of success - Frances E. Willard - Sept. 28th
1839- Feb. 17th 1898. Black and white postcard of oval picture of Ms. Willard - Whittier says of her: “She knew the
power banded ill-But felt that LOVE was stronger still; And organized for doing GOOD - The WORLD’S UNITED
WOMANHOOD! Postmarked. St. Louis, Mo., N.D. Ca.1907.

200. [Postcard] For God and Home and Every Land - In Statuary Hall - Washington, D.C. Black and white
postcard - on left front is a black and white oval picture of Frances E. Willard and the writing under that picture: “Trust
In the Lord and Do Good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shall be fed.” PS. 37:4. One of Miss Willard’s
favorite verses. On the right side says: “Verily I say Unto You -Wheresoever this gospel shall be preached in the whole
world - there shall also this that this woman hath done, be told a memorial for her.” Matthew 26:13 -Emmet G. Coleman, Ca. 1906. Postmarked: Selin Pa. August. 1906.

201. [Postcard]. Here’s Good Luck to the Union Maid - She’s true blue to the core - She works, plays and sleeps eight hours - And loves us all the twenty four- A toast to ye Union Maid. Color postcard of girl in blue/ white striped dress with green ruffles and blue stars hold a flag USA and on left is goblet that says: “Toast - 3 clocks with orange faces With the time 8:00, 4:00 and 12:00. Postmark illegible. Very rare.

202. [Postcard]. A Busy Worker’s Correspondence card - Check Message 2-3 Desired. Color postcard of girl in yellow overalls walking in front of people coming from a factory. Card has 9 blocks - different colors and different blocks to check. Date - No Postmarks.

203. [Postcard]. IS HE DIGGING YOUR GRAVE? Color postcard of man in white apron and top hat digging in the Saloon Cemetery (red sign) sign posted saying 100,000 buried annually by the ‘saloonist’ No postmark.

204. [Postcard]. EXTRA-EXTRA - EVERYTHING MOVES SWIFTLY HERE- WE HAVE THE LATEST DOPE ON EVERYTHING FROM BASEBALL TO WOMANS SUFFRAGE. P.S. Yes and the new dames. Color postcard of boy in blue shirt with brown shorts with suspenders running with papers under his arm. No postmark.

205. [Postcard]. Let Each One Bring Another - Frances E. Willard. Color postcard of invitation style gold lettering saying: Our White Ribbon Band is fighting hard Against the curse of rum. But there’s an empty place for you - We need you - won’t you come? Our next W.C.T.U. will be held at Come early and get a hearty welcome - We Call to U in oval with ribbon - embossed card.


208. [Postcard]. Valentine Greetings. Color postcard of boy and girl standing on two hearts- girl hugging boy - “I’m Not A Little Suffragette, to the polls I never go: But a vote to-day I’d like to case And elect you as my beau”. Postmarked: Brooklyn, February 1915.

209. [Postcard]. It is Not Good That Man Should Live Alone! Color postcard of a man seated with two children in lap, one standing behind man in chair with club and two children seated in front of floor - Woman in blue dress sitting in chair smoking and reading. Bam forth & Co. Augusta, Maine. N.D.

210. [Postcard]. Suffrage Society for Men. Color postcard: This Certifies that Mr. R. in submitting to all forms of unequal rights in and about the household is hereby and forever afterwards permitted to drop cigar ashes on the floor and in the best vase; or spit in the sink; to come home any hour of the night without giving an account of himself, to play poker, get pickled, take the other girl to dinner or joy riding and to cut out everything that would curtail his personal pleasure. Signed and sealed in the presence of the duly acknowledged officers of the Society: E.Z. Mark, Sec., Ura Henpecko, President Addressed to Mr. R. J. Gillen, Dayton, Texas. Postmarked: San Antonio, Texas, April 17,1922. ANTI


212. [Postcard]. Women’s Suffrage Statue. Postcard in black and white with a picture of the Women’s Suffrage Statue. Johnson Creek, WI.: Creeko Creations.

213. [Postcard]. Alice Stone Blackwell. Color postcard of “Lagoon Pond and Vineyard Haven Harbour, Vineyard Haven, Mass. October 1,1914. Addressed to Mrs. Judith W. Smith: “As this long, Steady trip o'er the water extends - long, blessed life with the...steadfast, and straight, and helps up us...to the heavenly Gate. With Love, Alice Stone Blackwell”.

214. [Postcard]. Worldwide Policing: A Woman’s Affair. Policeman European Network of Policewomen. White and black print with red arrow. N.D.,


216. [Postcard]. The Equal Rights Amendment Now Before Congress reads: Equality of Rights Under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or By An State On Account Of sex”. Published by the New York State Branch of the National Woman’s Party. New Years Day, 1944. Message from Jeanette Marks. U.S.


221. [Postcard]. “An Easter Prophecy: When Hens All Join the Suffrage Ranks, the Bunnies Little Easter Pranks Will Have To Keep Up Everyday - Or- Else Who Will the Fresh Eggs Lay?” Bunnies presents bouquet of flowers to a hen wearing a bonnet and carrying a sign: “Votes For Women”.

222. [Postcard] An Easter Prophecy: When Hens All Join The Suffrage Ranks, the Bunnies ‘Little Easter Pranks Will Have to Keep Up Every Day - Or Else Who Will the Fresh Eggs Lay?’” Color postcard with raised eggs at bottom. Mother duck with baby and rabbit- Duck is holding a sign: “Votes For Women”. Made in the U.S.


229. [Postcard]. “Here’s To the Suffragette”. Cream colored postcard with brown print - Here’s To The Suffragette - Whose Intellect's too great for Happy Home and Husband: She Wants To Run The State”. SKIDDO For You. Fair, Suffragette Chances are few, You’ll find as yet - The 'H” is large in scroll with quill Pen and ink well. G.A. Co. Ca. 1910. U.S.A


Selling Suffrage: In 1909, at the height of the woman suffrage controversy and during the golden age of postcards. These postcard images reflect, and depart from, verbal arguments concerning woman suffrage prevalent during this period. They reflect arguments against suffrage that highlighted the coarsening effect the vote would have on women. The postcards also present an argument that was absent in the verbal discourse surrounding suffrage: that men (and the nation) would become feminized by woman suffrage. Accordingly, these postcards offer a productive location in which to explore how the icons of the Madonna and Uncle Sam, as well as non-iconic images of women, were deployed to reiterate the disciplinary norms of the ideographs of <woman> and <man>.

1. [Postcard]. 'To the Twentieth Century Miss'. White postcard with black and red ink. "To the Twentieth Century Miss: Be Good, Sweet Maid, And Let who will be clever Do noble Deeds: Not dream them all Day long, And so make Life, Death, and the great forever, One grand sweet Song, and Never Mind Votes for Women.. N.D., N.P. Gt.Br.


5. [Postcard]. When Lovely Woman Gets the Vote - the Men will Look Such Freaks. Color postcard with man and woman walking. Man is dressed in black coat and red skirt with bloomers holding an umbrella - woman is dressed in red hat with feather - yellow frilled shirt and brown pants holding a purse - writing on back: “My Dear, It was pay day here today -I got seven shillings -I have got altogether thirty three - with love from George.” N.D., N.P. Gt.Br.


7. [Postcard]. Oh, What A Difference! Color postcard on left side showing two women talking to three police officers (holding up their hands up) Street sign reads STEPHENS 1/4 MILE. Writing under: 1). Reception of a Constitutional Deputation to the British Parliament at Westminster. On right side shows three officers are hauling off one of the women. (2. Its result Not postmarked. N.D., N.P. GtBr.

8. [Postcard] The Ulster Militant Suffragettes. Black and white postcard of women marching- in front is dressed in black with a black hat on - several women walking behind. Writing on front: “The Ulster Masculine Woman. A Throw-back to times prehistoric: when mated. No one is his senses Considers her human - God help the poor man who to marry her is fated”.


11. [Postcard]. *Give Me a Vote.* Color postcard of man wearing dress and coat hold a red ribbon with a rock with writing: “VOTES FOR WOMEN”. Writing on front: “SERMONS IN STONE”. J. Miles & Co., Ltd. 68-70 Wardour St, W. N.D. GtBr.


13. [Postcard]. *Mama’s A Suffragette too!* Black and white photograph postcard of girl sitting on a chair holding a paper that reads: “Laugh and the World Laughs With You.” Rotary Photographic Series. - Sweet Memories - I'm thinking of You often as the Days go by. And if I had my own way, You’d always be night. Addressed to Miss H. Rider, 5 Ball Haye Terrace, Leeks Staffs. England. GtBr.


22. [Postcard]. We Want Votes. Valentine Suffragette Series. Safe in the Arms of The Policeman - Policeman carrying a woman in a red dress With red tie - she is holding an umbrella and has her hand in her face- Another Woman being held by a policeman - several men and women in the background Looking on. Addressed to Miss Lagden - Grays wood Vicarage - Haslermore, Surrey.


24. [Postcard]. We Don't Care if We Never Have the Vote. Series No. E42. Color postcard of Two cats, one white with blue collar and one with a red collar. Printed in Germany. Series E.42. GtBr. Not postmarked.

25. [Postcard]. We Don't Care if We Never Have the Vote. Series No. E42. Color postcard of Two cats, one white with blue collar and one with a red collar. Addressed to: Miss Mary Eleanor White, Little Silver, Monmouth, N.J., N.D. London, B.B. Printed in Germany. Series E. 42.


33. [Postcard]. A Perfect Woman. Color postcard of women standing holding a sign: “I Want A Vote” - Sign Behind her reads:” Give Me a Vote And See What I'll DoJ. Miles & Co.,


38.  [Postcard].  *Miss Margaret Bondfield*, M.P. Black and white photograph postcard image of Miss Bondfield sitting at her desk. J. Miles & Co., Ltd. N.D. GrBr.


45.  [Postcard].  *Ain’t it Funny*. Color postcard of women in green dress and orange hat holding her fist in the air talking to a crowd. Wearing a sash that says “Down with Liquor”. Sign in back on blue says: “Ladies’ Sponge Club”. Women Sitting behind her on stage. Wording: This female, whose one inspiration was that Rum meant eternal damnation - Put our town on the blink in her campaign on Drink And we dried up from liquid starvation.

46.  [Postcard].  *Be Gamined*. Color postcard of man in white sailor suit and hat in a speed boat looking at the mermaids in the water. Five mermaids Swimming with their tails showing


48.  [Postcard].  *P.E.O. = [Petticoat Enter Only]*. Black and white postcard with a star on the left side with the words PEO-On the right side: B.I.L.’s -you’ve long wanted to know the Actual Meaning of P.E.O.. You’ve heard solution Under the sun, “Petticoats Enter Only” - “Pretty Every One.” All false and
Delusive, you know very well - Now the meaning to you I am going to tell. It is: “Pretty Exclusive Only”. Not posted. N.P., N.D. Gt Br.

49. [Postcard]. Color postcard birth announcement - Stork holds a baby girl wearing a yellow hat holding a sign: Votes for Women...Weight...Hair...Eyes...Name. Everybody Concerned. Stork Series No. 86. N.P., N.D. Not postmarked. GtBr. 2nd copy.


51. [Postcard]. Will Those In Favour of Women’s Suffrage - Please Hold Up Their Hands? Color postcard of man dressed as a femal in a red skirt and jacket with a green sash that says “Votes for Women”. Addressed to Mr. Henry Regard. Pontiac, Michigan. GtBr.

52. [Postcard]. YES MADAM, BY YOUR BUMP OF PERSERVANCE - IF YOU LIVE ANOTHER 1000 YEARS - YOU MIGHT BECOME PRIME MINISTERESS! Color postcard of woman in glasses, blue dress - Votes for Women scroll in lap sitting with man in black coat, red vest has fingers in woman’s hair - book shelf in back with books and hats - framed picture of two heads on wall with names Charlie Peace and Mr. Balfour. No postmark.


56. [Postcard]. This is ‘THE HOUSE * that man built And these are a few of the Ladies of Fame Anxious to write M.P. after their name. With each sex on a par, why put up the bar? For M.P. means Mama or Papa. Quoth the sweet Suffragette we’re entitled to get into ‘THE HOUSE’ that man built Color postcard of three women in black and white with red hat holding “Votes for Women” card - one in green with black hat, one in white skirt, red belt and tie, black shirt and hat talking in front of Big Ben clock. BP London Series.

57. [Postcard]. My Wife’s Joined the Suffrage Movement (I’ve Suffered ever since!) Color postcard of woman in yellow dress with pink flowers standing pointing at a man on his knees with blue striped apron on cleaning in front of fireplace. London, Bamforth & Co. #1240.

58. [Postcard]. This is ‘THE HOUSE’ that man built. And these are a few of the Ladies of Fame Anxious to write M.P. after their name. With each sex on a par, why put up the bar? For M.P. means Mama or Papa. Quoth the sweet Suffragette we’re entitled to get into ‘THE HOUSE’ that man built. Color postcard of three women in black and white with red hat holding “Votes for Women” card - one in green with black hat, one in white skirt, red belt and tie, black shirt and hat talking in front of Big Ben clock. BP London Series. #E23. March 22, 1909. Duplicate.

[Different Images - Same Header].

59. [Postcard]. Just By Way Of A Change. Color postcard of a woman in greenish dress kneeling at the feet of a man in a black suit sitting in a chair with red cushion - bouquet of flowers on the floor. BB. London Series. N.D.
60. [Postcard]. *Just By Way Of A Change*. Color postcard of a woman in blue coat - - another man walking toward door holding two jugs. BB. London Series. N.D.

61. [Postcard]. *Just By Way Of A Change*. Color postcard of two women - one in a yellow dress with brown trim and hat - second in green dress with fur wearing a hat - standing at a bar with a man behind the bar wiping out a glass. BB London Series. N.D.

62. [Postcard]. *Young Lady wanted to keep house for Single Young Man* (State salary required). Black and white photograph of man washing clothes. Bamforth & Co. N.D.

63. [Postcard]. *Bribery Fair Canvasser: Then You Won’t Vote for Mr. Tomkins? Not- not even if - if I give you a kiss*. Black and white postcard of a man sitting at a desk writing and a woman standing with her hand on mouth. Bamforth Series. N.D.

64. [Postcard]. *Oh, Its Nice to Be Married*. Black and white photograph of man in apron on floor cleaning while a woman sits at a table with a book. Bamforth Series. N.D.


67. [Postcard]. *Sir, Will Women Ever Have Votes? “Wait and See!”* Black and white photograph of a man pointing at a woman in a hat holding papers. N.P. Davidson Bros. N.D.

68. [Postcard]. *Woman Suffrage Series - Fellow Women, Our Day Dawns at Last!* Black and white photograph of child in glasses holding up hands over newspaper. N.P., N.D.

69. [Postcard]. *VOTES FOR WOMEN - WE DON’T KNOW WHAT WE WANT BUT WE’LL HAVE IT!!!*. Color postcard of angry looking woman in orange coat, white shirt, red skirt in front a banner: Votes for Women. N.P., N.D. #736.

70. [Postcard]. *A Suffragette and a Fooligan I Like em both*. Color postcard of two women in white dresses and hats walking on either side of a policeman - he has his hands around their waists. N.P., N.D.

71. [Postcard]. *The Suffragette - Addresses a Meeting of Citizens*. Color postcard of a large woman in green skirt, jacket with hat addressing 6 smaller people - one boy has a Votes for Women upside flag. London, Raphael Tuck and Sons. N.D.

72. [Postcard]. *Who Said Votes For Women!* Color postcard of dog with a pipe and glasses with background of red, white, blue. N.P., N.P.


**Duval Collection - *Small Collection of British Suffragist Postcards - The numerology is consistent with the original inventory.***


The Artists Suffrage League, formed in 1907, designed banners for the National Union of
Women’s Suffrage Societies and produced postcards and illustrated pamphlets to facilitate its campaign. While the Artist’s Suffrage League was open to professional artists, the Atelier (founded in 1909) encouraged non-professionals to submit work. The Atelier was most closely associated with the Women’s Freedom League and the Women’s Social and Political Union. Visually great. Very rare.

1044. Postcard. A Grand Members Concert. Cream colored postcard with red and black printed on front: New Copyright Act In red ink: “A Grand members Concert will shortly be given in the House of Commons. In black ink: Admission by insurance card. Programme: Mr. McKenna, Mr. John Redmond, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Rufus Issacs and Mr. Lloyd George., Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Kier Hardie. Not Postmarked. The Printeries. Gorton Lane, Manchester, S.E. N.D. Visually great. Very rare.

1045. Postcard. Result of the Suffragettes. Color postcard of woman standing on top of a stage holding a pair of pans and suspenders - she is dressed in a black skirt and red jacket with red hat. She is talking to a crowd of women. There is a woman seated at a desk behind her on a stage. The Sign reads” “Great Sale - Relics of the Last Man”. Copyright No. 42. H.Q. 92 Burrows Rd. N.W. No. 42. Addressed to: Middie Maud Williams. N.D. Visually great Very rare.

1046. Postcard. Mrs. Longtongue on Woman's Rights. Cream colored postcard with black ink. The text on the front starts with Mrs. Longtongue, addressing a meeting of the “Blab and Scandal Society,” said "In my opinion Ladies that the time has arrived when We must buck up and put our foot down on that insignificant insect called man!” Addressed to Mrs. A. Hunt The Croft, York Avenue, Hunstanton. N.D. M & Co. Registered. London, E.C. Visually great Very rare.


1049. Postcard. “Votes for Women”. Black and white photographic postcard of nine Women sitting and standing. Man dresses as a policeman is standing. All the women are wearing sashes and one women is holding a banner that reads” “Votes for Women”. Not Postmarked. N.P. [London, England]. N.D. Historically important Very rare.


1053. Postcard. “Comparisons Are Odious. Color postcard with man sitting on left side of table holding a bottle of liquor and glass. Writing under (1. The male political prisoner - on right is woman

1054. Postcard. “Feeding A Suffragette By Force. Color postcard of woman in red dress Wearing a bib being feed by a needle-like-plunger with the words: “Milk On The Tube”. She is being held by one man wearing black and another man is holding the plunger. Woman Is grabbing this man's hair. The scene takes place in a prison cell. Addressed to: Miss Morris. National Series. Made in Great Britain. Very rare.


1056. Postcard. “Women Writers’ Suffrage League”. Color postcard of Woman Justice Standing blind folded with scales in left hand and sword in right A halo is around her head- She is dressed in white and gold. There is a woman at her feet in a pink dress with brown material Draped around her and she is holding on. Addressed to: Mrs. Bailey Belmont Ramsey- Isle of Man- “Just been to the House of Commons... Postmarked: July 21. [Ca. 1910]. W.W.S.L. 53 Goschen Building, 12 Henrietta Street London, W.C. [England]. Very rare. Seldom seen.


End of postcards in the Duval Archive. (15)

74. [Photograph postcard]. Wargrave Church. Black and white postcard Showing three men standing in front of the Wargrave Church. Inscribed: “Wargrave burnt down By Suffragettes” (sic). In the early hours of 1 June 1914 the church was set on fire. It is thought that suffragettes were responsible. Arson had become one of their common methods of protest, a way to demonstrate their defiance to the government’s suppression of women. Gt.Br.

75 [Postcard]. ‘To the Twentieth Century Miss’. White post card with black and red ink. “To the Twentieth Century Miss: Be Good, Sweet Maid, And Let who will be clever Do noble Deeds: Not dream them all Day long, And so make Life, Death, and the great forever, One grand sweet Song, and Never Mind Votes for Women.” N.D., N.P. Gt.Br.

76. [Postcard]. ‘To the Twentieth Century Miss’. White post card with black and red ink. “To the Twentieth Century Miss: Be Good, Sweet Maid, And Let who will be clever Do noble Deeds: Not dream them all Day long, And so make Life, Death, and the great forever, One grand sweet Song, and Never Mind Votes for Women.” N.D., N.P. Gt.Br. Duplicate.


79. [Postcard]. “Mama’s A Suffragette too!” Black and white photograph postcard of girl sitting on a chair holding a paper that reads: “Laugh and the World Laughs With You.” Rotary Photographic Series. - Sweet Memories - I’m thinking of You often as the Days go by. And if I had my own way, You’d always be night Addressed to Miss H. Rider, 5 Ball Haye Terrace, Leeks Staffs. England. GtBr.
82. [Postcard]. “I'm Going to Make A Suffrage Speech To All The Folks Whom I Can Reach”. Black and white drawing of little girl with wings standing on stump holding a hammer? Artist: C.E. Perry. Addressed to Mrs. Lutich Hinton, Grandfordsville, Inc. U.S. $75.00
85. [Postcard]. “We Want Votes”. Valentine Suffragette Series. Safe in the Arms of The Policeman - Policeman carrying a woman in a red dress With red tie - she is holding an umbrella and has her hand in her face- Another Woman being held by a policeman - several men and women in the background Looking on. Addressed to Miss Lagden - Grays wood Vicarage - Haslmermore, Surrey. September 23,2909.
87. [Postcard]. “We Don’t Care if We Never Have the Vote” Series No. E42. Color postcard of Two cats, one white with blue collar and one with a red collar. Printed in Germany. Series E.42. Gt.Br. Not postmarked.
88. [Postcard]. “We Don’t Care if We Never Have the Vote” Series No. E42. Color postcard of Two cats, one white with blue collar and one with a red collar. Addressed to: Miss Mary Eleanor White, Little Silver, Monmouth, N.J., N.D. London, B.B. Printed in Germany. Series E. 42.

By the early twentieth century, a proliferation of fliers, booklets, off-prints, articles, handbills, extracts and broadsides inundated America and Great Britain. This propaganda tactic used during the long and complex history of the woman suffrage movement was overwhelming the most successful. For roughly seventy years, the suffrage movement in America had stalled, transformed, and flourished through various manifestations. Early twentieth century suffragists believed that appealing to traditional ideas of female domesticity offered their best chance to obtain the vote. Instead of arguing that politics could transform the housewife, suffragists promised that women's votes could create positive change in policy. By using such powerful expressions, suffragists highlighted the importance that society put on the health and well-being of one's family. With a multitude of threats facing society and the family, women's 'natural' abilities would be indispensable at the polls. Suffragists also promoted the nineteenth century notion that women had "a firmer grip on religion and morals ... (and a) stronger claim to piety and purity, and a sense of moral superiority". Directed at voting men, some of these fliers suggested that women's moral purity could transform public behavior.

Additionally, suffragists used the printed word to address longstanding arguments against women obtaining the vote. While suffrage propaganda attempted to assure men of the many ways women's votes could be utilized, it also sought to persuade society of the benefits these votes offered the state and nation. Women had been active in abolition, moral reform, and temperance movements during the latter half of the 1800s. Suffragists reasoned that the women who had administered medicine and sanitation during the Civil War, (Mary Livermore) initiated social programs for the poor (Jane Addam's Hull House), and organized prison reform, (Dorothy Dix) would also provide positive influence at the polls. A host of events at the turn of the century contributed to the success of women's suffrage. Spearheaded by the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), the national organization that led multiple local associations, the movement steadily expanded in the early 1900s. At the urging of President Woodrow Wilson, the Senate approved a women's suffrage amendment in became law in time for women to vote in the November 1920 presidential election. After decades of combating opposition from without and apathy from within, the movement had finally achieved its goal.

Leaflets:


Women Suffrage and Temperance. An ounce of fact is said to be worth a ton of theory- let us listen to the testimony offered by those who live where Women already vote. Hornell, New York. Southern Tier Suffrage Press. N.D.


To the Voters. Resolutions Adopted by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party Conference. Saratoga, [N.Y.]. August 30, 1917. Vote for Woman Suffrage Amendment - Nov. 6, [1917]. New York State Woman Suffrage Party. 4 copies.


You Will Wish to Hear....the famous Canadian Woman Suffrage Leader Mrs. Flora Mc D. Dennison and Mr. Frank Durham (Formerly of Colorado). Also: The Liberty Loan Speaker: Rev. Dr. J. Ellenwood at the Final Suffrage Mass Meeting in The Common Council Chamber City Hall. Thursday, October 25 at 8:00 P.M. Presiding officer: Mayor E.J.


Suming Up the Case for Woman Suffrage. Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court Extracts from an article in in Lady’s World, December 1909. 4 Pp.

Women Suffrage and The Marriage Relation. To the Editors of “The Courant” from J. Hooper. The Hartford Courant N.D.


Request from Mrs. Fawcett, LL.D. and Others to be Heard at the Bar of the House. February 1907. The following letter has recently been addressed by Mrs. Eva McLaren, Lady Knighley of Fawsley, Miss 1.0. Ford; Mrs. Henry Fawcett, and Mrs. Cooper to the Prime Minister, asking him to move in the House of Commons that they might be heard at the Bar in support of a Petition to remove the electoral disabilities of their sex”. Reprinted by the Central Society of Women’s Suffrage. Kensington, [London]: S, Sidders & Co., [February 1907]. 2 sheets - 4 Pp. Hand punched. Very rare. Gt Br.


Woman’s Progress versus Woman Suffrage. Article by Helen Kenrick Johnson. New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. 2 sheets. 4 Pp.


The Independence With Which is Incorporate - Mr. Root and Suffrage. Elhiu Root was an ardent anti-suffragist and Secretary of War Under President Theodore Roosevelt N.P, N.D.

An Interview with Mrs. Clarence Mackay on Woman Suffrage. 4 page article with photograph. Mrs. Mackay was President of the Equal Franchise Society. Munsey’s Magazine, New York, 1905.


The Delineator. January [1910?]. Mable Potter Daggett Suffrage Enters the Drawing Room. - Society has saluted the Four Star Flag and the “Cause” Enrolls Thousands.

Good Housekeeping. Article on “When Women Get Together” - October, 1919.


Harpers Weekly. “Chivalry”. October 9,1915. Illustration showing Woman tied to a pole with a chain around her ankles and a man bowing holding her hand-Also a man pointing finger at women who has a sash with the words: “Votes For Women”-Artist: Chamberlain. Words on the page: He: “Woman Suffrage will kill Chivalry!” She: “Is that a threat? - Or a Promise!”

Grover Cleveland. Would Woman Suffrage Be Unwise? 1 page printed on both sides. Article by the Ex-President of the United States. N.P., N.D.

Harpers Weekly. Katharine Rolston Fisher: The “Anti” Speaks. 1914. Article discusses suffragists and the need to protect boys against these women.


[Response Form]. The Equal Rights Amendment - Unfinished Business for the Constitution. ERA Summit Response Form - Yes, I Want to Support the ERA Amendment through the work of the ERA Summit - [Inside] Purple paper with article clipping: “Equality of Rights Under the Law...” and “Three State Strategy keeps existing ratifications alive”. Tri-fold. N.P., N.D.


Article: “Vote For Women, What They Look Like From the Inside”.


[Booklets]:


George Jacob Holyoake. A Defense of the Ballot in Consequences of Mr. Mill’s Objections to it - Political error is like a Serpent alive at both ends - if severed it may still sting; while it wriggles it lives, and those who mean to end it must —chop at it”. [Ninth thousand]. London, Book Store, 1868. 8 Pp.


Mr. Tim Healy, K.C., M.P. In the Old Bailey today - Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and her husband were charged with conspiracy in connection with recent suffragists disturbances. All pleaded not guilty. Mr. Tim Healy appeared as council for Mrs. Lawrence. The others were not represented by counsel. Gt.Br.

The International Arbitration and Peace Association for Great Britain and Ireland.


Woman and Her Place In A Free Society. By Edward Carpenter. London, Manchester.


The Equal Citizenship (Blanket) Bill. By Dorothy Evans. Designed to free our laws and regulations, present and future of sex-discrimination. Cover reads: “Britain has one law for men and another for women in right to work, conditions, pay rates, insurance compensation, pensions, income tax, savings, nationality, housewifery, and the moral code. Forward by Rebecca D. Sieff. Text of the Bill and the

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SUFFRAGE COMMISSION. The Case Against Woman Suffrage. Booklet 7” x 5”. 49 Pp. The Most Important Question on the ballot at the State Election, November 2, 1915.


Brief History of the Massachusetts School Suffrage Association. Eva Channing, (Secretary, Massachusetts School Suffrage Association). This organization came about after the failure to secure the re-election of Miss Abby W. May to the School Board of Boston. April 1893.16 Pp.

Special Aid Society for American Preparedness (Incorporated) Massachusetts Branch for Women. The Object and purpose of the Society are, and shall be, to encourage and promote patriotic education sentiment, and service among the people. Two membership cards -enclosed in booklet One is blank - other filled out by Mrs. M.A. Crockett. N.P. N.D.


The Case Against Women Suffrage. The Most Important Questions on the Ballot at the State Election - November 2,1915. Shall the Following Proposed Amendment to The Constitution,

Enabling Women To Vote, Be Approved and Ratified? Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Committee. James D. Colt, Chairman - Augustin H. Parker, Secretary. Boston, Massachusetts.


Woman Suffrage Series #9. Teaching material historical print. Images of leading Suffragettes. The Perfection Form Company. Images of Carrie Catt Chapman (1859-1947); Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst (1858-1928); Anna Howard Shaw (1847-1919); Victoria Woodhull (1838-1927); Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906); Mrs. Julia Ward Howe (1819-1910); Lucy Blackwell Stone (1818-1893); Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902); Ester McGuigg Morris (1814-1901).

Greig Billington, Teresa and Margaret G. Bondfield. Verbatim Report of Debate on Dec., 3rd, 1907. Sex Equality - Versus Adult Suffrage. Manchester: William Morris Press, 8 Lloyd Street. (Deansgate and Albert Square). Picture of Margaret G. Bondfield bottom of front cover. Printed inside front cover: Objects: To secure for Women -the Parliamentary Vote as it is or may be granted to men; to Use the power thus obtained to establish equality of rights and opportunities between The sexes, and to promote the social and industrial well-being of the community. Gt.Br.


Woman’s Suffrage- Alice Stone Blackwell, Editor-In-Chief. 6 1/2” x 8 1/2”. Booklet. 59 Pp. Woman’s Journal and Suffrage News was a weekly Paper devoted to the interests of woman, to her educational, industrial, legal and Political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage. Boston, 1917. Very rare.


Working Women and the Suffrage. By Mrs. Wibaut. President of the League of Women’s Socialist (Holland). Adapted by Margaretta Hicks and Clara Hendin. N.P., N.D.


[Broadsheet Collection]:

"Parsons & Pool’s Original Uncle Tom’s Cabin and Tennessee Jubilee Singers—Coming Soon. [Harriet Beecher Stowe], Providence, Rhode Island. Ca. 1900. The only theatrical company on the road to-day presenting the old time manuscript version of Uncle Tom’s Cabin.

Wait for Us, Watch for Us. As we will positively appear in your city soon. Watch for Day & Date.” Single sheet, printed on thin pinkish-tan paper [known in other colors also], measuring 9 x 24”, illustrated with woodcut vignettes of scenes from the play. Original promotional poster for the Jubilee Singers production of Uncle Tom’s Cabin.


Why Women Want to Vote. Justice - Equality - Women Are Citizens, and wish to do there civic duty. List 9 Reasons. Women Suffrage Party of the City of New York. At the forty-ninth annual convention of the Suffrage Party, held in New York city just a few days after the great victory of November 6,[1918] it was decided that, as an organization, the New York State Woman Suffrage Party should remain a non-partisan group of voters; and that its members should inform themselves of the various problems of government in order to use the new power of citizenship to the greatest advantage of State and nation. 7” x 10”.

Mrs. Mary Bentley Thomas. Testimony from the Governors of the Four Free States. Mrs. Mary Bentley Thomas of Maryland Addressed A letter to the Governors on the Equal terms of woman’s vote. N.P., N.D. Mary Bentley Thomas (1845-1923) played a major role in the struggle for women’s rights, often hand in hand with Susan B. Anthony. Succeeding Miller as president of the state Suffrage association, she entered the national arena, and with dramatic success. In one famous instance [See Above], she wrote the governors of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho-states already enjoying suffrage-inquiring about the results. Her letters, and the favorable responses they evoked, were published with telling effect in respected newspapers and journals from Boston to St Louis.


[Anti-Suffrage] - James Galloway. A Southern Women Speaks Her Mind. Our Men, God Bless them, Superbly Brave Enough to Die for Us in France, Yet Not Good Enough to Vote For Us at Home! Oh, the base Ingratitude of Some Women! Were you Represented on Flanders Field, Mr. James Galloway. Macon, Ga. N.D.

[Anti-Suffrage]. A Diatribe on the 15th Amendment within an arguments Against Congressional Passage of the 19th Amendment. James Callaway Cites Sen. Bailey’s Admonition against submitting Constitutional; amendments in war Times when the public mind is out of joint” Printed by Brown Printing Co., in Montgomery Alabama from the Macon Georgia Telegraph, Jan. 8, 1918. James Callaway turns to the KLAN COLLIER’S WEEKLY for a brief, inexact and inflammatory ‘history’ of the 15th Amendment and of them measures taken by the Ku Klux Klan. 17” x 11”.

[Anti-Suffrage]. Dr. Johnson. Suffrage & Taxation. Don't Be Deceived by This Slogan. Taxation Without Representation. The Real Tyranny Would Be A Vote Based on Property. There Are two kinds
of Taxes; And the Reason is Plain and Unanswerable. N.D. Printed Brown Printing Co. Montgomery, Alabama. N.D

[Anti-Suffrage]. Ask Legislature To Stand By Oath: Second Section of Anthony Amendment Gives Control of Suffrage. This was originally a letter To the Editor of The State, from an "Alabamian", and was printed as a broad sheet James Callaway, Anti Suffrage advocate. Copied from the State Columbia, S.C.

[Anti-Suffrage]. Will the States Consent to Blot the Stars from Old Glory, Leaving only a Meaningless Square of Blue? Then Beware of Federal Amendments Passed in “War Times” When the Public Mind is immortalized - A Message from the Old South to an United Nation Of today. Macon, Georgia. The Macon Telegraph. January 8, 1918. Rabid Anti-Suffrage Editor. James Calloway.


Anna Cadogan Etz. What’s the Matter With Women? New York State - Woman’s Suffrage Association Headquarters, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Press Secretary for Political Women Union.


Catholic Opinions. Iowa Equal Suffrage Association. Single sheet, 6 1/2” by 6” New York, 1914. Printed on both sides. Quotations by several Catholic Church officials in support of woman suffrage, in an attempt to quell the "widespread belief that the Catholic Church is officially opposed to Woman Suffrage." (No copy listed on OCLC, which cites only a similar pamphlet entitled "More Catholic Opinions"). First edition [not in Krichmar]. 4 copies.

Lillie Devereux Blake. Woman’s Rights Fables. Each short story has a “moral” fable that follows it Illustrated. American Woman Suffrage Association. N.P., N.D. Lillie Devereux Blake. 1833 - 1913. née Elizabeth Johnson Devereux American novelist, essayist, and reformer whose early career as a writer of fiction was succeeded by a zealous activism on behalf of women’s suffrage.


A Talk on the Tax Paying Woman and Woman Power-Vote “No” on Woman Suffrage. Anna Howard Shaw is mentioned in this article.

State of Vermont Proclamation. Governor of Vermont states he received a Communication enclosing a certified copy of a resolution entitled: “Joint Resolution Proposing An Amendment to the Constitution Extending the Right of Suffrage to Women”. Signed in print: Governor Percival W. Clement / July 12, 1920.

Anti-Suffrage Notes. No. 169. Articles: Mrs. Robert Lansing, Wife of the Secretary of Stare accepts
position as Secretary of the National Anti-Suffrage Association; Elihu Root, American Greatest
Statesman, presides the Big Anti-Suffrage Meeting in Utica, New York. Many soldiers vote
overwhelming against Women Suffrage. Officers of Connecticut Suffrage Association resign to join the

Some Facts About Suffrage Leaders - A Cause Is Not Stronger Than Its Leaders, Why this Hysteria?
Only 14 States for Suffrage and 34 Against. J.B. Evans. “Lest Ye Forget”. Write your Representative in
Congress and Your Senators Not to Vote for Woman Suffrage. N.P., N.D.

Suffrage Democracy Knows No Bias of Race, Color, Creed or Sex. Short message from Carrie
Chapman Catt, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Howard Gould, Anna Howard Shaw. “Lest Ye Forget”. Only 14
States for Suffrage and 34 Against. No Need for Undue Haste or Excitement Previous owners
handwritten note: These women are spending millions to unhorse the manhood of the South! That Shall
Not Pass.

About Voting. Who Gave Men Their right to Vote and When? Who Will Give Their Vote and When.
New York. National American Woman Suffrage Association. 3 copies , one copy is glued to cardboard.

[Extracts removed from Magazines, Periodicals, etc]

Suffrage vs. Taxation. Article by Dr. Rossite Johnson, as quoted in The Unpopular Review for January -
March 1916.

Analysis of Women’s Vote in 1916 Upsets Theories. J. S. Eichelberger: Figures of Last Election Prove
That It Possess No Independent Political Power and Was Merely an Echo of Man’s Vote. Reprinted

Decorations by Nat Little.

Ladies Home Journal. Miss Ida Tarbell. The Wholesome Analysis of the “Woman’s Question” on page
24. With Mr. Edward S. Martin article “Views on Women” on page 23. N.P.,N.D.

The Saturday Evening Post. October 9, 1915. Votes for Women article.

O’Connor.

The WAC - Good Soldiers. Extract from Magazine. Picture is of a painting by Schlaikjer. N.D., N.P.

passage of the Equal Rights.

Collier’s Magazine. Sara Comstock. The Women Who Votes - Campaign Days In Denver, The First of
Three Papers Showing the Western Women Voter’s Equal Interest in Jelly-Making and Politics. New
York. N.D.

New York, N.D. Anti-Suffrage.

The Saturday Evening Post. Article: The Woman With Empty Hands: The Evolution of Suffragette -
Article contains photographs of Inez Milholland, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Balch and Mrs.
The Saturday Evening Post. Mary Isabel Brush. Suffragizing Tammy. New York, N.D.


The Ladies Home Journal. Is Mrs. Goddard Alone In Her Position that Woman Suffrage in Colorado is a Failure. Mrs. Goddard was President of the Colonial Dames of Colorado.

Vol. XXVII. No. 7; Philadelphia, April 1,1911.


The Old and New - Extract from October 3,1871. Volume IV. Published by The Roberts Brothers.


Scientific American Supplement. Weekly New York City Monthly periodical with its front cover showing a photograph of Women munitions Workers operating drilling machines in a Canadian factory. New Work for Women Created by the War. Famous image.

McCalls Magazine - 50th Anniversary Number. The McCall Company, October 1920. Celebrating Half A Century of Woman’s Progress, colored drawing of a beautiful young woman in colorful flowered print dress, off-shoulders, short sleeves, wearing open fingered gloves, long print shawl, bonnet and high heels, carrying a blue, gold and pink lace trimmed parasol with a small landscape in background and horse-drawn hackney with women: Honorary Editors: Carrie Chapman Catt, Jane Addams, Helen Taft, Mary Shaw, Mrs. Raymond Robins, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter.


Fuerst & Kraemer Limited. With logo: “Happiness in Every Box and a picture of Cupid carrying a banner which reads: “Votes For Women”. N.P., N.D.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman. Photograph on front cover with the words: Under the Exclusive Management of James B. Pond / Listing Ms. Gilman’s lectures, typical lectures in courses, press comments, and editorial review of her books.

New York League of Women Voters - First Region. Has this Information Helped You? Then Join the League of Women Voters- A Membership Will Give You A Weekly Bulletin - Information on
Legislation Meetings For Political Discussions. First Region. 37 West 39th Street. New York City.


Catholic Opinions. Various quotes from His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, the Most Rev. Francis Redraw; The Late Most Rev. Patrick W. Riodan; Rev. Paul Rhode and others. N.P., N.D.


Resolutions. Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association. Resolution in the 5th - -Resolved the word large is crossed out and the word larger is written on the margin. 3 copies. N.D.


Have You Ever Thought Why Your Mother, Wife, Sister and Daughter Are Not Allowed to Vote? Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association. “The only reason for not enfranchising any class of people in a democracy is because they are mentally or morally incompetent to vote”. N.D., N.P.


[Anti- Suffrage]. Resolved: that there is not consideration whatever that makes the Right of Suffrage valuable to me…” Single sheet N.D., N.P.

Women in City Homes. Single sided. Women in City Homes lists the reason her Place is in the home - has a fill-in the blanks if you wish to join the Women’s Political Union. National American Woman Suffrage Association. New York, N.D.


Suffrage Massachusetts handbill. 5 3/8’ x 8 3/8’. Black print on beige paper. One sided. Act of 1895 Enacted by the Massachusetts Legislature, June 1895 gave women the right to vote in school elections. This handbill shows rules for registration of women and the time of registration. A pivotal event in the history of Women suffrage. Uncommon to find in good condition.

Text of Equal Rights Amendment & Equal Rights Amendment Planks in National Platforms of the Two Major Political Parties. No place. [1948]. This proposal enjoyed the backing of both political parties, yet failed to be voted out of Congress until two decades later remains an obscure phase in the history of the ERA. Campaign ephemera of this vintage is, not surprisingly, uncommon.


Isn’t True? Seven reasons listed: “Votes for Women - South Dakota Universal Franchise League. Masonic Temple. Huron, S.D. Ca. 1911-1918. Mamie Shield Pyle, A pioneer leader of the women's suffrage movement in South Dakota, Mamie Shields Pyle became President of the State Equal Suffrage League in 1910, which became the South Dakota Universal Franchise League the following year. Pyle's determination, along with that of her colleagues, allowed the women of South Dakota to claim victory in 1918, when state lawmakers and voters passed the equal suffrage amendment Pyle also led the campaign for state ratification of the national suffrage amendment which occurred on 4 December 1919.

How To Vote For Woman Suffrage Amendment. Small hand-out Yellow printed on one side: “How to Vote for Women Suffrage Amendment Election Day, November 6,1917. The form of ballot will be as follows: Amendment No. 1- Two boxes on left shows yes and no, the yes box has an ‘X’ in it Amendment No. 2 - Two boxes on left shows yes and no boxes. - neither is marked. Vote “Yes” on Amendment No. 1 as marked above. New York State Woman Suffrage Party- November 6,1917. N.Y. State Woman Suffrage Party.

Why Women Want the Vote. Justice/Equality Are Citizens and Wish To Do Their Civic Duty. Working Women Need the Ballot...Housekeepers Need the Ballot...Mothers Need the Ballot...Tax Paying Women Need the Ballot... All Men Need the Women's Help to build A better and juster government and Women Need Men To Help Them Secure Their Right to Fulfill Their Civic Duties. National American Woman Suffrage Association - 505 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Anna Howard Shaw Memorial of the National American Woman Suffrage Association - Resolution Passed at the Victory Convention. Chicago-Feb. 12-20,1920. Resolved that the N.A.W.S.A. establish an official joint memorial to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw at the Woman’s Medical College of Pennsylvania at the Foundation of Preventive Medicine. Also lists the Advisory Committee, Executive Committee and State Chairman, 1920.

The Map Proves it - Show U.S. Map. Shows 4,000,000 Women Vote In The Equal Suffrage Votes. Lists the States With Women Being Able To Vote and the year. Vote for Women Suffrage. New Jersey Suffrage Association Headquarters. Plainfield, N.J.

Who Represents Her? If A Woman Is Responsible For An Accident, If She Defaults On Her Contracts, If She Slanders Her Neighbors, Is Any Man Arrested, Sued or Bound Over To Keep Peace? List the other reasons Then- Why It That The Only Place In The World Where Man Wants To Represent Woman Is At The Ballot Box? Vote for the Suffrage Amendment Nov. 7 (date) South Dakota Universal
Franchise League. N.D., ca. 1911-1919.


Women in City Homes. Single sided. Women in City Homes lists the reason her Place is in the home - has a fill-in the blanks if you wish to join the Women's Political Union. National American Woman Suffrage Association. New York, N.D.


Women in City Homes. Single sided. Women in City Homes lists the reason her Place is in the home - has a fill-in the blanks if you wish to join the Women's Political Union. National American Woman Suffrage Association. New York, N.D.


Parce, Lida. The Cost of Living and the Ballot. “Now look at this situation - my woman friend and see if you don't think it is your particular business”. National Woman Suffrage Association. N.P., N.D.

Suffrage as A War Message. “Since the war began woman suffrage has been sweeping over the civilized world. Where do New York Women come in?” National Woman Suffrage Party. [New York], October 1917. Duplicates.

Pigs vs. Boys. The Journal of Education has the following suggestive editorial. National Woman Suffrage Association. N.P., N.D.


Hon. George William Curtis. The following argument for Woman Suffrage was Made by Hon. Curtis before the New York State Constitutional Convention. American Woman Suffrage Association. 1889. A speech made by the noted writer And orator in support of a New York State Constitutional Amendment granting women Those rights, including the ballot, vouchsafed to men. one of the last to grant Women the vote.

The New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Orange and black printing. “I....of...Street... City believe that the vote should be granted to the Women of New York...Country Assembly District Election District N.P., N.D. Single sided.

[Petition]. Citizens of Georgia Petition. We, the undersigned Citizens of Georgia respectfully petition our Senators, Hon. Augustus O. Bacon and Hon. Hope Smith [names added in manuscript] to pass immediately Senate Joint Resolution, No. 1. Extending the Right of Suffrage to Women. Ca. 1900-1910. Very important to the history of Georgia's Suffrage.


Julia Ward Howe. Suffrage Song to be sung to the tune “America” on one side and on the other: “The Battle Hymn of the Republic”. N.D., N.P. U.S.

How to Vote for Woman Suffrage Amendment, Election Day, November 6, 1917. New York State
Woman Suffrage Party, 1917. The form of ballot will be as follows: Amendment No. 1 Shall the proposed amendment to section one of the article two of the Constitution, conferring equal suffrage upon women, Be approved? The yes box is marked with an X - vote “YES” on Amendment No.1 as marked above. 2 copies.


Suffrage As A War Measure. Two sided. Since the war began woman suffrage has been sweeping over the civilized world. Women are now voters in Canada. New York State Suffrage Party. October, 1917. Duplicate.


Dr. J.G. Shipman. Male Electors League for Women’s Suffrage. The Law of England As It Affects Men and Women gives both sides information. Also a Copy of Petition -Presented to the House of Commons on March 13, 1903. Although the majority of men opposed the idea of women voting in parliamentary elections, some leading male politicians supported universal suffrage. This included Several leaders of the Labour Party, including James Keir Hardie, George Lansbury and Philip Snowdon. Frederick Pethick-Lawrence helped to fund Votes for Women and provided bail for nearly a thousand members of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) who were arrested for breaking the law. Several members of the Liberal administration, such as David Lloyd George, also favored women being granted the vote. In 1907, several left-wing writers, including Henry Nevinson, Laurence Housman, Henry Brailsford and 37 other men formed the Men's League for Women's Suffrage and three years later the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement was established.


Votes for Women - The Woman’s Reason because...list of reasons... Women In the Home...How Far can Mother Control These Things. College Equal Suffrage League. In 1900, suffragists Maud Wood Park and Inez Haynes (later Irwin) founded the first College Equal Suffrage League in Boston. During the following decade, MWP traveled across Massachusetts and then the United States founding branches, intending to persuade recent college alumnae to take an interest in suffrage work. The hope was that the alumnae would provide the suffrage ranks with younger members and interest current college women in the cause. MWP believed that college women b


There Are Two Way to Secure the Establishment of Woman Suffrage. First: The Legislature of each State can Submit the question to the voters. Second: The Congress of the United States by a two-thirds majority can refer the Question to the voters. Second: The Congress of the United States by a two thirds Majority can refer the question of woman suffrage to the Legislatures of all the States…..” N.D. Allied
Information for the Use of the Newly Made Women Voters in Ohio. Leaflet cover The following topics. Classification of School Districts, Board of Education, City Districts of First class, Registration, City Districts of Second Class and Village districts, Township Districts, Special Districts, Nominations, Citizenship, etc. etc. Ohio Woman Suffrage Assn. Signature of Helen Train Taunehill - Active in the Ohio Women Suffrage Association. N.P.,N.D.

Proceedings of Association Held at Cincinnati, Ohio. May 1,2,3,1894. (President) & (Recording Secretary) Of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association.

County Suffrage Leaflet No 1. 1900-1902. Single Sheet - 8 1/2” x 11”. Printed on both sides and Suffrage of Los Angeles, California. Availability at NAWSA Headquarters.

Mrs. Seward Simmons. Equality of Opportunity. Single sheet folded to 8 Pp. Mrs. Simmons was the President of the Political Equality League at Fifth and Oliver Street - Los Angeles, California. Ca 1905.


Ingalls, Ethel. Women's International Congress - 4 Pp. with information about nearly all the eminent living advocates of Woman Suffrage. N.D., N.P.

Why the Farmer Is For Equal Suffrage. Ohio Woman Suffrage Assoc., 1912. Single sheet 6’ x 9 1/2 ‘folded in thirds to 6 1/2’ by 3 1/8’. Printed on beige paper on both sides by L.J. Taber Lecturer for the Ohio State Grange. This leaflet also advertises two other lectures: ‘The Changing Position of Women by President Welch of Ohio Wesleyan University' and ‘Working Women vs. Anti-Suffragists’.


Woman’s Suffrage in America. National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage. What Americans Think of Its Results - Quotes from An American Lawyer - Colorado Women and Suffrage statistics in USA. Published by The National League Opposing Woman Suffrage. N.P.,N.D.

Better Babies- New York Woman Suffrage, 1925. Single sheet - double sided. Cover shows a Rose O’Neill cartoon reprinted from Woman Voter, with a list of the infants deaths rates in countries and cities linked with women citizens. New Zealand had the lowest infant mortality.

Don’t Forget to Vote for Woman Suffrage First. Single Sheet printed on Beige stock. New York State Woman Suffrage Party: W.S. Publ. Co 1917. “Your President asks you to vote for it, Your Governor is for it, Your Party has endorsed it, Woman’s Suffrage is coming the world around - Don’t Let New York lag Behind... ”. New York State Suffrage Party -1917.

By Laws of The Fairfield County Republican Women’s Association. 1921.8 Pp. Blue cover: “Our Aims and Purposes and Lists IX Articles that includes objects, memberships,

Month - Black and white with purple ribbon binding. Agenda for Lynne M. Smith luncheon, Friday March 3, 2000. 6 Pp. Athens Country Club, Sponsored by the Athens Area Chamber of Commerce,
Women in Business Council & The University of Georgia Libraries.

Religious Committee for the ERA. Why Religious Groups Support the Equal Rights Amendment Light green background with dark Green lettering, tri-folded pamphlet. Three reasons with six further explanations.

Evangelical Women’s Caucus. Dark green background with white lettering on front and women’s symbol with dove inside / white background With green lettering inside, quad-folded pamphlet, explaining who the Evangelical Women's Caucus is, origins, how to join, locations, council & officers information, And what they believe. Membership application form included.. N.P., N.D.

Our Foreign Born Citizens. Information taken from The National Geographic Magazine of February 1917 - showing a map of the United States showing the percentage of foreign citizens- compares map with Woman Suffrage map. N.P. [1917].


Suffrage Federal Amendment. Open Letter to the President of the United States (Woodrow Wilson]. From the Women Voters’ Anti-Suffrage Party - From the World. August 12, 1918.

[Off-Prints/Reprints]

Woman Suffrage Practice. 6” x 9 1/8”. Offprint from Century Magazine. A Criticism of “What Have Women Done With the Vote?” by George Creel in the Century Magazine for March 1914. The Massachusetts Association, 1914.


The Ladies Home Journal. Won't Stand For Partisan Slander and Abuse: They Put Over Beveridge and Pinchot Against the Men’s Orders -Most of Them Care Less for Party Lines Than For Good Government New York, August, 1922.


The Ladies Home Journal. Article: His Letters to His Mother - The Mother's Question - This Time Is: What Is The Truth About Woman Suffrage?


Want to Vote, Women as Officers Holders. New York. N.D.


The Ladies Home Journal. Charles A. Selden. Article: Women Voters Won't Stand For Partisan Slander and Abuse: They Put Over Beveridge and Pinchot Against the Men's Orders - Most of Them Care Less for Party Lines Than For Good Government. New York, August 1922


Good Housekeeping. Article on “When Women Get Together - October, 1919.


Harpers Weekly. “Chivalry”. October 9, 1915. Illustration showing Woman tied to a pole with a chain around her ankles and a man bowing holding her hand-Also a man pointing finger at women who has a sash with the words: “Votes For Women"-Artist: Chamberlain. Words on the page: He: “Woman Suffrage will kill Chivalry!” She: “Is that a threat? - Or a Promise!”

Grover Cleveland. Would Woman Suffrage Be Unwise? 1 page printed on both sides. Article by the Ex-President of the United States. N.P., N.D.

Harpers Weekly. Katharine Rolston Fisher: The “Anti” Speaks. 1914. Article discusses suffragists and the need to protect boys against these women.

The Lucy Hargrett Draper Center & Archives- For the Study of The Rights of Women in History and Law.

Iconography U.S. & U.K. Women’s Suffrage

[Posters]
“Votes for Women- 1915.” Color poster - 20 3/8” X 14. White letters on blue background with white stripe and gold color in top right and bottom left. Thin white strip edges the lozenge runs the legend. This poster appeared, with slight variations, in the four populous and powerful northeast states of Massachusetts, NJ, NY, and Pennsylvania which held state referendums on the issue of woman suffrage in the fall of 1915. The NAWSA liked the poster enough that it used yet another variant in the New York Referendum Campaign in 1917.

“Votes for Women- 1915.” Color poster - 20 3/8” X 14. White letters on blue background with white stripe and gold color in top right and bottom left. Thin white strip edges the lozenge runs the legend. This poster appeared, with slight variations, in the four populous and powerful northeast states of Massachusetts, NJ, NY, and Pennsylvania which held state referendums on the issue of woman suffrage in the fall of 1915. The NAWSA liked the poster enough that it used yet another variant in the New York Referendum Campaign in 1917. Mounted onto hard board.

Creative Picture Framing / A1 Hammond’s / Newton Art Center /120 Spring Street/ Newton, New Jersey. 2nd copy. Shows creases where folded.

Saturday June 4th, Noon-4 p.m. Lafayette Park, Washington, D.C.. Within the rectangle is printed: ‘Relighting Feminist Fires with: Bella Abzug, Robin Morgan, Margie Adams, Allie Hixson, Gloria Stienem, Caroline Reed, Charlotte Bunch, Betty Powell, Gracia Molina Pick, Tracie Dejanikus Scott, Joan Martin and friends. A National Day of Re-Commitment to Feminist Issues: to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, to injustice and equality under the law; to control over our own lives and our bodies; to freedom from violence; to the implementation of the 1977 National Women’s Conference Plan of Action.

ERA poster. Color poster. 24 x 17 1/4. Printed in yellow, red, white and dark blue on heavy white stock. Artist: Mario Urbie, 1980. In the Pop style of Roy Lichenstein, a female “Uncle Sam” in a dark blue frock coat with red and white striped lapels, looking straight out, pointing at viewer. Beneath the image in large, bold letters is the legend ERA .

Woman Suffrage Poster. “Give Her of the Fruit of Her Hands; And let her own works praise her in the gates. 9” x 12” Color image of a Woman Standing with arms raised up to a fruit tree. Copyright By Evelyn Rumsey Cary. The Munro & Hartford Publishing House Co. (New York: 1906-1908). Evelyn Rumsey Cary was the artist who also designed the Art Nouveau Pan-Am poster depicting an Indian princess at Niagara Falls (the original Maid of the Mist). She was the wife of Dr. Charles Cary (married 1879) and aunt of sculptor Charles Cary Rumsey. A women’s suffragist, artist, and patroness of the arts, she painted The Spirit of Niagara, official emblem of the Pan American Exposition in 1901, and the portrait of Charlotte Mulligan in the Twentieth Century Club.

Woman’s Suffrage Poster. 9” x 12” color poster. Of Woman Standing With Arms Raised Up To Fruit Tree - Words on side of photograph: “Woman Suffrage” in blue print- words at bottom in brown/gold print. “Give Her Of The Fruit Of Her Hands, And Let Her Own Work - Praise Her In The Gates”.

President Abraham Lincoln. “I go for all sharing the privileges of government Who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women.” Women Should Vote. Poster Supplement Seattle, [Wa.]. N.D.


The Issue in 1912. Fat man over Women Marching. No Special Privileges for Men-Equal Rights to All Women. Demands: The Right to Vote in political elections. Consideration in all fields of employment where a woman’s Brain can be taxed without danger to her health. March out of his shadow into the Sunlight Liberty. General Rosalie Jones’ Liberation Army is on the way on its way to Washington to Join the Parade. N.P. Key Publishing Co. NEWBURG WOMEN PARADE.;” General” Rosalie Jones Musters 350 in Suffrage March. June 5, 1913. NEWBURG, Preceded by a detail of police a in Newburg this afternoon. There were 350 women and a few men in the parade, which was led by ”General” Rosalie Jones. 14” X 11”.

Woman Suffrage Movement - 1848-1920. Collage of Images of leading Suffrage Leaders And Events. National Women’s History Project Windsor, Ca., 1989. 18” x 24”.

I’m going to make a Suffrage Speech to all the folks whom I can reach.” A mini poster of a little angel, standing on a tree trunk, holding a gravel and wearing: “We Want The Vote.” Artist: C.E. Perry.


March for Women’s Lives. White poster with purple print March for Women’s Lives - Washington, D.C. April 25, 2004. 10:00 am - Assembly on Mall. LHD’s personal notebook with copy of poster inserted in front cover. 17” x 11”.


Read It America! Poster in support of E.R.A. in red, white and blue. Copyright - Jonas Miller Photography, Gainesville, Florida.


ERA. Color comic poster in the style of Roy Lichtenstein of a woman dressed as “Uncle Sam” parodying the “I Want You” recruiting poster. Artist: Marion Urbie.

The National Women’s History Project.
In 1980, the NWHP was founded in Santa Rosa, California by Molly Murphy MacGregor, Maria Cuevas, Paula Hammett and Bette Morgan to broadcast women’s historical achievements. The NWHP began by leading a coalition that successfully lobbied Congress to designate March as National Women’s History Month, now celebrated across America. Today, the NWHP is known nationally as the only clearinghouse providing information and training to multi-cultural women’s history for educators, community organizations and parents - for anyone wanted to expand their understanding of women contributions to American history.

Kathryn L. Dillon.


Colleen Shafer.


[Poster]. The Woman Citizen. Image of a woman at gates marked “Equal and Rights” - What Will She Do with The Vote Now That She Has it? Adapted from the cover of the The Woman Citizen Sept 20, 1919. In an edition of 500. The Woman Citizen was a weekly chronicle of the National American Woman Suffrage Association that was devoted to woman suffrage and other causes of concern to women. Helaine Victoria Press, 1980.

Drawings.

[Anti Suffrage]. No Time for Politics. Black and white drawing of woman sitting at table with a young girl - Series A. No #11. Artist’s Proof of new Gibson drawing are printed exclusively for Collier’s Annual subscribers and are not to be purchased elsewhere. P.F. Collier & Sons, 1909

Ida Minerva Tarbell. 8” x 10” drawing mounted on card board. Artist: George Jacoby. Signature of Ms. Tarbell on sheet. Ida Minerva Tarbell, born in 1857, was a woman far ahead of her time. She lived during a period of our history when few opportunities were open to women other than teaching, nursing, and homemaking. While a few women did write poetry, essays, or novels, Ida Tarbell, with her inquisitive spirit and thorough nature, pioneered historical research and set standards which professionals today strive to emulate. She was born two years before the birth of the oil industry and eight years before the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Both events were to influence her life and career.


Drawing of Mrs. Ashton Dilke. Black pencil drawing. Mrs. Ashton W. Dilke, who was a sister-in-law of Sir Charles Dilke, a sister of Mrs. Crawford, and a noted advocate of woman's rights in England. N.D.,N.P.

Cartoons:

Pictorial Review. Cover with female New Year With Baby carrying a valise with “The Vote” and “1921” written on side. January, 1921.


Punch or the London Charivari. Cartoon: Leap Year; Or The Irrepressible Ski. January 1, 1908. Artist:
Linley Sambourne.


[Cartoon]. Probably the Next Absurdity in Ladies’ Winter Costumes. Ca. 1860’s. No place, No date. Artist: Edward Tennyson Reed.


Harpers Weekly, October 30, 1915. W.J. Enright, Artist “Mending His Fences”. Black print - Man handing a woman suffrage boards on fence. Man’s vest says: Congress Man” - Woman standing behind him with dog.


Punch or London Charivari. Black and white cartoons- Drop Curtain for Mr. Punch’s Benefit Performance “Punch” Almanac for 1909.

[Anti-Suffrage]. Black and white cartoon of Rooster sitting on eggs: “Why Ma-These eggs will get all cold- Hen is leaving wearing a sash: “Votes for Women” - she says: “Set on them yourself old man - My Country Calls Me”. N.P., N.D. Famous image.

Punch or London Charivari. Extract/ February 5, 1913. A Pleasure Deferred - Suffragist - “You’ve cut my Dance - Mr. Asquith - Yes, I know. ”


Punch or London Charivari. Extract March 5, 1913. The Majesty of the Law. Drawing of a women holding the scales in her left hand and sword in the right hand in cloth that says: ‘Hunger Strike’. 
Punch or London Charivari. Extract January 10, 1912. Drawing of two men standing on a platform with their backs together yelling to a crowd: The Words: Mr. Lloyd George - Votes for Women - Don’t you listen to my esteemed Colleague!” Mr. Hancourt”.

Punch or London Charivari. Extract January 21, 1912. The Suffrage Split Drawing of a man in a ballerina outfit standing over an dragon on its back with the words: "Cotton Strike”.

Punch or London Charivari. Extract. March 13, 1912. In the House of Her Friends. Drawing of women standing in a robe holding the scroll that says Woman’s Suffrage looking Back at women marching in the street Artist: L. Raventhiu.


Punch or London Charivari. Extract. November 15. 1911. Overdone It Drawing of three lions (each one bigger) staring at a man tied to a post-Each lion has words in his name - Welsh Disestablishment Home Rule, Universal Suffrage - the gate behind the Lions has the numbers 1912. Reads: Overdoing It John Bull: “Is that the lot?”

Punch or London Charivari. Extract November 29, 1911. Sermons in Stones. John Bull (to Non-militant Suffragist). I could listen more attentively, Madam, to your Pleas, were it not for these concrete arguments which I find rather Distracting”.


Punch or London Charivari. Extract. July 13, 1910. Exelsior! Drawing of a woman pushing a boulder up a hill. Suffragist - It’s no good talking to be Sisyphus. He was only a man!.

Punch or London Charivari. Extract. A Dirty Trade. August 31, 1910. Drawing of a Man standing in water holding a hat in his right hand. He has a sack over him with the words: The Case Home Life of the Female Prisoner Full Details - See the Muck-Rake-Reads” A Dirty Trade- Gutter Press. “Here you are, gents! Chuck us a few more coppers an’ I’ll roll in it”.

Punch or London Charivari. Extract The Great Election Stakes. January 19, 1910. The Great Election Stakes - Mr. Punch: Here They Come, Now then, Ma’am, What’s Your Fancy.


Original art:

[Charlotte Perkins Gilman] Charlotte Perkins Gilman, writer, lecturer, social critic and feminist, lived at a time of tremendous upheaval in this country's history. From the Civil War to Reconstruction and Industrial Revolution, and from the Women's Movement to the development of the major schools of the
social sciences, Gilman witnessed events that had a profound effect on the development of the American society. Charlotte attended the Rhode Island School of Design from 1878 through 1883. (Kessler, 1995, p. 18). To finance her education, Charlotte gave drawing lessons, sold watercolors and painted advertisements for soap companies and continued to do so to support herself after the completion of her studies. In 1880, at the age of twenty, she and her cousin Robert Brown designed trade cards for at least four soap companies. Her original sketches are preserved among her papers and at least 30 cards have been attributed to her.

[Series of original one of a kind hand painted cards]
2 3/4 x 4”. Hand painted card of woman in dress with sunflower around her head.
2 3/4” x 4”. Hand painted card of woman carrying a bucket with a flower for a bonnet 2 3/4” x 4”. Hand painted card of child holding a doll with a pink flower around her head.
2 3/4” x 4”. Hand painted card of woman in dress with purple flower around her head.
2 3/4” x 4”. Hand painted card of woman standing in water with white lily as around her head and the green leaf for a dress.
2 3/4” x 4”. Hand painted card of woman standing holding a green purse, has on a gold dress - red rose around her head.
The Lucy Hargrett Draper Center & Archives - For the Study of The Rights of Women in History and Law.


[Fan]. Women’s Anti-Suffrage Association of Massachusetts. Cardboard fan on wooden stick: Mrs. John Balch, President and Mrs. Charles B. Strong, Secretary: “Vote No on Woman Suffrage / November 2, 1915”. Rare.

[Pitcher] Universal Suffrage Reform Pitcher. 5 1/2 tall pitcher - ceramic with Copper colored top, handle, and spout with blue center images: The Great Champion of Reform - with black colored picture of man, flag, ships. 2nd side: No Corn Bill- Universal Suffrage Annual Parliament and Vote By Ballot - black picture of flags, Habeas corpus scroll, and bill of rights scroll. Repairs to top, handle and rim.


[Bell] “This One Shall Have A Vote” Porcelain Bell. Two sided: “This One Shall Have A Vote - Woman with two gold necklaces - the other side reads: “Votes for Women” Woman with white bonnet and blue ribbon (looks like an angry man) with the Coat of Arms and wording “City of Bangor”. Markings inside read: A&S Stoke on Trent -Arcadian China.


[Bust] “She Shall Have My Vote”. Porcelain bust. Multi-sided porcelain bust: One side shows woman with red/green necklace and the words: “She Shall Have My Votes”. Trimmed at the bottom with a gold line. Other side show a woman (looks like a man) lips are painted red, green necklace, holding a green striped umbrella and the words: “Votes For Women”, the letters V & W are in red on the hat Coat of Arms show the words: AU PLAISIR FORT DE DIEU - - East Stonehouse. Bottom marking read: Swan China England # 522477. N.D.

[Vase] “I Want My Vote”. Porcelain Black Cat Vase. 4” with tail that extends. Cat is wearing a tie with colors blue and green. No 40 on bottom. Extremely rare.


[Pennant]. Votes For Women Pennant. Yellow with black lettering. N.P.N.D. Woven Yellow felt 17.1/4”x 7. 1/4”. In classic black felt lettering on yellow background. Many states used the black on yellow colors for a variety parades and rallies. Most were plain. Often destroyed after use, few survived without problems.

[Flag] ERA YES flag. Square flag with white background with a green circle in center and green fringe on bottom. N.P., N.D.

[Banner]. ERA banner. June 30th 1982. 4"4” x 8”9”. Rectangle banner with white background and green lettering.


[Fan]. Cardboard Fan on stick. First side: Keep Cool! There will be nothing to worry about After we get Votes for Women - Election Day November 2nd. Other side: U.S. Map with white states: Equal Suffrage Shaded States: Campaign States - If the men of the West trust women with the Ballot - Why can't the women of Massachusetts be trusted? Suffrage spreads from state to state. This proves it a success - Vote "Yes”. November 2nd. Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, ca. 1910.


[Paper Cup]. VOTES FOR WOMEN 1915: Drink to the Success of the Empire State Campaign, measuring approximately 4 by 4 1/2 inches, printed on one side. Front panel states: "VOTES FOR WOMEN 1915.

[Stickers] Dirigo - Votes For Women stickers. (4) stickers with Gold band around white background, green evergreen tress, gold lettering. N.P.N.D. Dirigo (Latin "I direct” or "I lead") is the state motto of Maine, having once been the only state to hold its elections in September. (Politicians kept their eyes on these elections for evidence of a trend. Prior to the New Deal, Republicans claimed " As Maine goes, so goes the nation.”) The resolutions adopting the seal upon which this motto appears, give some insight into the meaning intended by the state motto: "...as the Polar Star has been considered the mariner's guide and director in conducting the ship over the pathless ocean to the desired haven, and as the center of magnetic attraction; as it has been figuratively used to denote the point, to which all affections turn, and as it is here intended to represent the State, it may be considered the citizens' guide, and the object to which the patriot's best exertions should be directed”.


[Sash]. -We Won’t Go Back. White and purple print-“We’ve Won’t Go Back! March for Women's

[Sash]. I’m A Pro-Choice Democrat - NARAL & Elect Women For A Change. N.D., N.P.

[Sticker]. You and I Will Change the World. Nisan Young Women Leaders - Israel. N.D., N.P.


[Sash]. “Votes For Women” Sash. Doubled sided with hook sewn in at one end to latch to a belt Grosgrain cloth in white, green and purples with the lettering: “Votes For Women”. The other color theme-purple, white and green—later, after the NWP was created—purple, white and gold. Originated with the British suffragists and symbolized loyalty, purity and hope. Alice Paul and other Americans who worked with British suffragists brought the colors to America. The modern women’s movement later adopted the colors purple, white and gold as their own. Very rare and desirable.

[Sash]. “Votes For Women” Sash. Yellow felt hat band with black Lettering. 59cm x 3.7cm.

[Sash]. Women Overseas Service League Sash. Blue felt sash. 10cm. X 83cm. The Women’s Overseas Service League (WOSL) was founded in 1921 by women who had served in World War I. The group initially existed as local units, but soon became a national organization and began publishing the quarterly magazine “Carry On”. An annual convention was also established in 1921 and has been held every year except during the World War II years of 1942-1945. WOSL was the first women’s organization to contribute to UNICEF and was one of the first organizations to be an accredited observer at the United Nations. N.P., Ca. 1920’s.

[Playing Cards]. Panko or Votes For Women - the Great Card Game Suffragist vs. Anti- Suffragists. Pictures by E.T. Reed or “Punch”. Peter Gerney Ltd.1909. Panko (Short for Pankhurst) is a card game of Suffragist versus Anti-Suffragist This complete set of 52 cards features Emmeline Pankhurst and Winston Churchill. The cards are purple, green, and white and complete with a copy of the game instructions.


[Suffragette Statue]. Black women in yellow undergarments holding a club with her mouth open in unattractive post “Votes For Women”. The Woman's Movement grew out of roots planted by the Abolitionist Movement of the 1840s-50s. At its height, it struggled on how to include the newly freed Black population. The juxtaposition of black women and woman's suffrage is evident in statute.. This 5.75” black woman bisque statue has been called the "Sojourner Truth" statue, whether this is true or not the statue certainly represents the anti-suffrage movement

[Statue] Stop the Vote Anti-Suffrage Policeman Figure. Produced as an anti-woman's Suffrage item, this cartoonish bisque policeman is a figural bottle. With great big-eyed expression and opened hand as the
stopper, he encourages others to "Stop the Vote". Made in Germany, this type of anti-Suffrage figure has become heavily sought after by Suffrage collectors today. The more common police figure is a stiff tall 6' policeman which regularly finds its level at $1500. This version is definitely harder to find as the "hand" stopper would often be missing or broken. Offered here is an absolutely beautiful example with all the original paint intact. Height 7.25".

[Spoon] National Woman Suffrage 1912 Souvenir Spoon. This sterling silver demitasse spoon is 4" long by 15/16 inches (across the bowl). Exceedingly rare and made for the NAWSA Convention in 1912 (as marked in the bowl). Made by the Watson Co. and set with images of Philadelphia, the handle is very ornate showing images on back and front Two scratches to the bowl are on the reverse, with this unusual souvenir showing in very fine condition.


[Porcelain Cup]. My God and My Right. Porcelain cup featuring 4 sides which read: “1897” - “1837” Drawing of Queen Victoria - and a drawing of a castle/ Above “1897” is a coat of arms surrounded by the words: “Deiu Et Mon Droit - Honi Soit Qui. Mai y. Pense.” Above “1837” is a crown. Rare. Extremely rare and fragile.

[Porcelain Saucer- Anti Slavery]. Porcelain Saucer. Soft lilac color. “Ladies- All I Pray Make Free and Tell me How You Like Your Tea”. Three young Girls sitting down to tea. N.P. [London), [N.P. ca. 1830’s]. WC & Co. The Committee for the Abolition of the Slave Trade was formed in London in 1787. Tens of thousands of books and pamphlets were issued by the committee and hundreds of petitions were submitted to Parliament. Josiah Wedgwood & others produced anti-slavery souvenirs for the cause.

[Token]. Anti-Slavery. "Am I Not a Woman and a Sister 1838." A fine example of this abolition / Hard Times token depicting a kneeling female slave in chains. Obverse: A kneeling figure of a female slave, facing right with raising elapsed hands with chains on wrists: "Am I Not A Woman and a Sister 1838". Reverse: “United States of America” surrounded by a wreath: “Liberty. 1838”. - The “N” is reversed. The image of the female slave in chains surrounded by the motto was used by female antislavery societies in printed pamphlets, on letterhead and on needlework sold at antislavery fairs. The emblem served as a visual reminder of the humanity of the fettered slave. This coin, made of copper, may have been exchanged among members of antislavery groups much the same way as we might use political buttons today. Framed. [Medal]. Women of the American Revolutionary Era. Gold colored coin shaped medal. Ca. 1985. 2 copies.

[Pitcher] Suffrage Universal Pitcher. 10’ tall and 8” wide. Blue, white and a hint of Green. Profile of women with short hair wearing work hat; above her head is a lighthouse, At bottom of her profile are lightly colored green leaves. Other side shows the profile of man With a mustache and a uniform above
his head is an ax and pick ax. The surface of the Pitcher is raised. Bottom of imprint is H.P. and #4 engraved into base. No auction records for the last twenty five years. Only one has been offered by a bookseller who specializes in women’s rights in the last ten years. Very rare.

[Pennant]. Votes For Women. Suffrage Pennant - Ink on cloth. 17.25” x 7.5”. With wooden dowel. Included at the end of the pennant are ties to attach the item to the dowel - used or carrying during a parade. Fine condition.

[Pennant]. Anti-Suffrage- Pennant White Text on black and red felt background. The New York State Association Opposed to Women Suffrage was founded in 1897, and by 1908, it had over 90 members. It was active in producing pamphlets and publications explaining their views of women’s suffrage, until the 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution was passed in 1920. The Suffragists in New York often extended invitations to open discussion with the Anti-Suffragists. The New York association had its own magazine, *The Anti-Suffragist* published by Mrs. William Winslow Crannell from July 1908 to April 1912, later called *The Woman’s Protest* produced by the organization at large. Anti-suffrage was not only limited to conservative elements. The anarchist Emma Goldman opposed suffrage for women on the grounds that women were more inclined toward legal enforcement of morality (as in the Women’s Temperance Leagues), that women were the equals of men and that suffrage would not make a difference. Extremely rare.

[Pennant]. Votes for Women -[Women’s Suffrage Party]. Pennant. This design embodies the Suffrage movement with its graphic picture of Joan of Arc calling her sisters to rise up and join the movement for women’s rights. The yellow and black colors can be directly attributed to the Woman Suffrage Party which was founded in 1909. Excellent in bright colors and condition.

[Pennant]. Votes for Women. Pennant Ink printing on felt 17.25” x 7.5”. An overall size of 21.75” x 11.75”. Included at the end of the pennant are ties to attach the item to a stick -so that it could be carried during a parade. Small enough for the average Suffragette to show her support

[Toy]. Support ERA’ Yo-Yo. Two celluloid buttons dark green with ERA in large White letters and SUPPORT in dark green letters. Badge Co. LaSalle, III.


[Doll]. Susan B. Anthony Doll wearing a purple dress and a colorful flowered brooch. N.D. N.P. Modern reproduction.


[Sash]. Purple, yellow and white. Modern.

[Magnet]. Equality of Rights Under Law. Magnet with purple print with image of the Sewall-Belmont House and a woman holding a flag. Equality of Rights Under the Law Shall Not Be Denied or abridged

[History of Mrs. Belmont]. Green card with information on Mrs. Alva Erskine Smith Vanderbilt Belmont (1853-1933), was first married to William K. Vanderbilt, grandson of Cornelius in 1875. At the time of her divorce, she was a friend of Anna Howard Shaw, noted suffragist - together they worked the rest of their lives with most militant groups of the suffrage movement.

[Cup & Saucer]. Original blue and white cup and saucer with imprint: “Votes For Women”. Oversized. White ground with “Votes for Women” in blue script at the upper rim of plate. Seal of the maker at the reverse together with marks indicating this was produced in the reign of George V in 1911, marked “Maddock”. All in near fine condition with only a bit of age discoloration, tiny chip to rim of cup.

[Cup & Saucer]. Earthenware pieces are replicas from the original which were produced for Mrs. Belmont This china service with the motto: “Votes for Women” was used in 1909 at the famous meeting held at the Marble House, Newport, Rhode Island. Preservation Society of Newport County, R.I. N.D. Modern.

[Playing Cards]. Yellow and black with an image of a women holding a sign stating: “Votes for Women”. Modern.


[Gray-blue porcelain cat]. Votes for Women Cat. 3.25” tall gray blue porcelain kitten calls for "Votes for Women”. Representing the famous hunger strikes dealing known as The Cat and Mouse Act”. 1913.


[PBS Video]. One Woman, One Vote. Video cover shows woman marching with banner saying National American Woman Suffrage Association. - 1000 Branches Organized in 38 states - Oval picture of woman with sash with the words: Votes for Women. Modern.

[Video]. Alice Paul - We Were Arrested -Of Course!. Video cover shows women holding a banner saying: Mr. President How Long Must Women Wait for Liberty?” EPH Productions.

[Video]. Give the Ballot to the Mothers - Songs of the Suffragists. Video cover shows a drawing of a woman holding a flag with sash saying: Votes For Women. Francie Wolff.

[Sash]. Votes for Women - Yellow with black printing. Sash and bow in a green clamshell box. Used at parades and marched. Ca. 1909-1915. Very rare. Use of the symbolic suffrage colors. Early accounts of the woman suffrage movement have described parades as successful publicity tactics that garnered significant attention and notoriety for the women’s cause (See Stevens, Flexner, Irwin-in Rare & Scholarly Books section). More recent scholarship attempts to recover a better understanding of these parades by considering their larger contributions to the movement. For example, by inquiring into the role that the First Amendment’s right to assembly played in the 20th century suffrage protest, reveals that women’s public agitation for the vote - in the form of parades, pageants, and pickets - helped them elevate their cause to a national level. A fragile and rare survivor of a most important historical period of the 20th Century.
American and British Individuals of Significant Achievement.

Photographs. Cabinet Photograph. Carte-de-Visite; Signed, Unsigned and Inscribed.

1. Abzug, Bella. 8 1/2 x 11 black and white photographed. Signed. Bella Savitsky Abzug (July 24, 1920 - March 31, 1998) was a well-known American political figure and a leader of the women's movement. She is remembered as saying: "This woman's place is in the House: — the House of Representatives," in her successful 1970 campaign to join that body.

2. [American Suffragette]. 8 1/2 x 11. Black and white photograph of girl and boy standing in front of Office: Girl is handing the boy a booklet - she has a bag across her shoulder that reads: American Suffragette. Reproduction photograph. N.D., N.P.


4. Anthony, Susan and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Mounted to 4 1/8' X 2 7/16' photographers board. Women are sitting at round table. Photographer: Napoleon Sarony (1821-1896) succeeded Matthew Brady as America's pre-eminent portrait photographer. [Carte-de-Visite].

5. Anthony, Susan B. and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Suffragettes: Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony. Black and white photograph of them seated at a table. Photographer, Sarony / 680 Broadway, New York. Writing on back: Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton- Two leaders in the Woman's Suffrage. [Carte-de-Visite].


12. [Photograph]. Shirley M. Hufstedler. Black and white photograph. Shirley Mount Hufstedler
(born August 24, 1925 in Denver, Colorado) was United States Secretary of Education under President Jimmy Carter. Hufstedler has had a distinguished career at the highest levels of legal and public service. Signed with a presentation inscription to colleague, Herman Goldberg.


15. Susan B. Anthony and Anna H. Shaw. Black and white photograph by Manceau, San Francisco. Unusual image. With a faint impression of an unknown photo which had bled through when the photographs had been stacked, to leave a ‘ghostly’ impression. Rarely seen image.

16. [Photograph]. Patricia Roberts Harris. Black and white photograph Signed. Patricia Roberts Harris (May 31, 1924 - March 23, 1985) served as United States Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the last United States Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the first United States Secretary of Health and Human Services in the administration of President Jimmy Carter.


20. [Photograph]. Mrs. [W.A.]. McKeown. Black and white photograph of Mrs. Keown standing on a park bench with other women in background. Verso: ”Mrs. McKeown House. Boundary, 1908” Mrs. McKeown was active in Helena, Montana Federation of Women’s Club, Mid- West Suffrage Organizations.

21. [Magazine-Photograph]. Black and white photograph of Jane Addams. On 5” x 7” card with the inscription: “Faithfully Yours, Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago”. Laura Jane Addams (September 6, 1860 - May 21, 1935) was a founder of the U.S. Settlement House Movement and the first American woman to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.


23. [Colored Women’s Suffrage Club]. Black and white photograph of the 1919th Century Parade Up Fifth Avenue including the African American “Hellfighters Band” followed by the Colored Women’s Suffrage Club.


   [Carte-de-visite].

27. Dickinson, Anna Elizabeth. Black and white of Ms. Dickinson sitting. Trimmed to fit into an
   oval brass frame. N.P., N.D.

   reproduction.

29. Faithful, Emily. 5” x 7” black and white mounted photograph. Miss Faithful Dressed in black
dress and bonnet Verso in pencil: Advanced Interests of Women - First Lady Lecturer on Social topics in
   England, 1868. Emily Faithful. 1835-1895. FIRST woman to join the Women's Trade Union League and
   FIRST secretary of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women in 1859. After a good
   education she became interested in the lack of career openings for women and after hearing of the role of
   women in the 15th century printing industry she decided to set up her own firm in Edinburgh in 1857
   employing women only. In 1859 she founded the Victoria Press in London and employed men to do the
   heavy work. This met with a lot of hostility with the print unions which said that it encouraged
   immorality. In 1862 she earned the title of Printer and Publisher in Ordinary to the Queen. She was also a
   writer and poet and was involved in the publications produced by her of the English Woman's Journal
   and the Victoria Magazine.

30. Fawcett, [Mrs]. Millicent Garrett. Black and white photograph mounted on card- stock of Mrs.

    N.D. N.P. Dianne Goldman Berman Feinstein (b. 1933) is the senior U.S. Senator from California,
    having held office as a senator since 1992. She is a member of the Democratic Party. Feinstein holds a
    number of "firsts"; she was the first woman President of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San
    Francisco's first and only female mayor, the first woman to serve in the Senate from California, one of
    two first female Jewish senators, the first woman to serve on the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the
    first woman to chair the Rules and Administration committee of that body.

    1921-2006, was an American feminist, activist and writer, best known for starting what is commonly
    known as the "Second Wave" of feminism through the writing of her book The Feminine Mystique.

    (b.1933) is an Associate Justice on the U.S. Supreme Court. Having spent 13 years as a federal judge,
    but not being a career jurist, she is unique as a Supreme Court justice, having spent the majority of her
    career as an advocate for specific causes, as a lawyer for the National Organization for Women (NOW)
    and an in-house counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). She served as a professor at
    Rutgers University School of Law, Newark School of Law and Columbia Law School and a federal
    judge on the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. She is widely
    considered to be one of the Court's two most liberal justices. She is the second woman and the first
    Jewish woman to serve on the United States Supreme Court. Ruth Bader Ginsburg. Black and white

    have this pix autographed for me”. Photographer: Ed. N. Jackson. 1927. Frances Wilson Grayson (circa
    1890 - December 25, 1927) was an American aviatrix who died flying to Newfoundland just prior to her
    trip to cross the Atlantic Ocean.
35. [Irish Women’s Rights]. Stop Strip Searches. Black and white photograph of women standing holding a banner stating: “Stop Strip Searches”. Verso: 1984 International Woman's Day Picket outside the Armagh Jail. Proceed to the Prisoners Book Scheme. N.D., N.P. Message on back: “Dear Mar Guente, I am writing this at 5 a.m. at home - I was released on Friday Morning for 5 days - I return on Monday, but out seeing everyone at present...”


37. Linton, Mrs. Lynn. Black and white photograph. London, W & D. Downey, [188-]. Eliza Lynn Linton 1822-1898, was a British novelist, essayist, and journalist

38. Livermore, Mary. Black and white photograph of head and shoulders - With her signature on back. Writing on back: Historical information. [Carte-de-Visite]

39. MacDonald, Margaret. (3) Black and white photographs taken of Mrs. MacDonald in 1895, 1906 and 1909. Printed and sold by the Women's Labour League/Independent Party. Margaret MacDonald, 1870 - 1911 was a feminist, social reformer, and the wife of British politician and future Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

40. Mead, Margaret. 4” x 5” black and white photograph of Margaret Mead smiling, hands folded, wearing glasses: Signed: “Margaret Mead”. N.D., N.P.


43. O'Connor, Justice Sandra Day. People Magazine cover signed. Justice Sandra Day O'Connor became one of the most powerful women in America. October 12, 1981.

44. O'Connor, Justice Sandra Day. Colored photograph signed of. Justice Sandra Day O'Connor became one of the most powerful women in America.

45. Pankhurst, Mrs. Emmeline. Black and white photograph of Mrs. E. Pankhurst talking with fellow Suffragette, Mrs. Dacre Fox at train depot. Signed, E. Pankhurst, 1915.

46. Pankhurst, Emmeline. Black and white photograph signed below image. Nov. 13, 1913. Chicago: Matzen. [1913]. Emmeline Klaus Pankhurst (14 July 1858 - 14 June 1928) was one of the leaders of the British suffragette movement (the WSPU - Women's Social and Political Union). It is the name of "Mrs. ", more than any other, which is associated with the struggle for the enfranchisement of women in the United Kingdom immediately preceding World War I.

47. Pankhurst, Richard M. Black and white photograph signed. Manchester, [England]. C.A. Du Val & Company. Ca. 1890. Richard Pankhurst married Emmeline Goulden, better known as Emmeline Pankhurst, who was some 20 years younger than him, in 1879. With her, he was instrumental in establishing the Independent Labour Party. Together they formed the Women's Franchise League in 1889. They were part of a political circle which included Keir Hardie, Annie Besant, William Morris and George Bernard Shaw. They were present at the Bloody Sunday riot in Trafalgar Square.
48. Parks, Rosa. Signed. Black and white signed photograph of Rosa Parks in her later years-sitting on a bus, looking out of the window. N.D., N.P. On Dec. 1. Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white man on a racially segregated bus. She was arrested, fingerprinted, jailed by police and fined $14. She stands trial and on Dec. 5 is found guilty of breaking the segregation laws. The Montgomery bus boycott begins and lasted 381 days. The boycott brings the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. to national prominence as President of the Montgomery Improvement Association.” Rosa Parks is Often referred to “The mother of the Civil Rights Movement”.

49. Paul, Alice. Black and white photograph signed. Washington, D.C., Harris & Ewing. Ca. 1920. Written on back: “As we look at history - we see the gradual emerging of women from the silence of the past First only Queens were mentioned, now women as individuals are coming to be acknowledged to be equal factors with men in the development of nations”.


53. Sewell, May Wright. Oversized Cabinet photograph with facsimile Signature affixed to bottom mount.


57. Stanton, Elizabeth Cady. Black and white photograph. Ca. 1860. [Carte-de-visite].


59. Steinem, Gloria. (2) Black and white photographs signed. No date, No place.

60. Stone, Lucy. Black and white cabinet photograph signed. Boston, MA. The Notman Photographic Co. [1876?]. Written on verso: “From Mr. & Mrs. Blackwell”. Also, Lucy Stone has written twice her name, once in ink and another in pencil.

61. Stowe, Harriet Beecher. Black and white profile portrait of Ms. Stowe. With her signature below portrait. Writing on back: “Mrs. Hotelk. Kiss from Mrs. Hooker, June 1,1895/Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker/Sister to Mrs. Stowe was the guest of Judge I.E. Baldwin - During the Convention.


63. Suffragettes. Black and white photograph of three women standing in rain gear, standing in front of White Householding banners that say: “New York - Mr. President, What will you do For Woman Suffrage”.

LHD/Photographs/Summary/ June 3rd 2008.
Modern reproduction.


65. [Suffragists]. Black and white photograph of four elderly suffragists holding American flags. Manton, Michigan. Ca., 1890’s. Identified as Mrs. S. Burr, Mrs. Westbrook, Mrs. Boer and Mrs. Seaton.

66. [Suffragists]. Black and white photograph of three women protesters outside the gates of the White House holding banners: “Mr. President - What will you do for woman suffrage?”. Modern reproduction.

67. [Suffragists]. Black and white photograph of Suffragist pickets before the Headquarters of the National Woman’s Party. Washington, D.C., Scherer Studio [1917]. Group of eleven women from the Pennsylvania delegation who had taken part in the March 4th 1917 demonstration in Washington, D.C., standing in a semi-circle before the Headquarters of The National Woman’s Party [still bearing its original sign:] CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMEN SUFFRAGE/21 Madison Place. Two women holding banners with the tri-colors of The Woman’s Party; another holding the banner with the famous question: “Mr. President - What will you do for woman suffrage?” Caroline Katzenstein, author of “Lifting the Curtain”, standing third from the right in this photograph. Inscribed by Katzenstein: “To My Mother, 1927. March 4th. Signed in the top margin.

68. [Suffragists]. Black and white photograph of the Headquarters of the World’s Woman’s Party, Geneva, Switzerland. Ca. 1900’s


70. [Suffrage-National Women's Party]. Black and white photograph. National Women’s Party Reorganized. 6 1/2’ x 8 1/2’ Meeting was launched in Washington - Newly elected members of the National Council of the National Woman’s Party. Ca. 1921. News Service Photograph.

71. [Suffrage Parade]. Oversized black and white photograph. Unidentified Woman in white cap with tiara riding a white horse - parade with onlookers. Suffrage Related.


74. [Suffrage Parade]. Black and white photograph of March 3,1913 Suffrage Parade. Keystone View Company. Information gives details of this event Manufactures Copyright made in the U.S.

75. [Suffrage Parade]. Black and white photograph of women marching in a parade. N.D., N.P.

76. [Suffrage Parade ?]. Black and white photograph of a girl in a white flowing Gown riding a horse. N.P., N.D. Modern reproduction.

77. [Suffrage Parade]. Suffrage Parade. Black and white photograph showing the start of the Suffrage Parade Passing Treasury Building with a sign that reads: “We Demand an Amendment to the Constitution of The United States Enfranchising The Women of This Country.” N.P. N.D. Modern reproduction.
78. [Suffrage Parade]. Original Photograph of Suffragette Parade - March 3, 1913. Black and white mounted pictures: Suffrage Parade - G. Marshall, Mrs. Richard Burleson: Heard: Miss Inez Milholland And other Prominent Works on Horseback. Members of the Congressional Union organized a suffrage parade, carefully scheduling it for the day before Pres. 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 were suffrage supporters. Hostile members of the crowd swarmed and insulted the marching women. The publicity resulting from this incident instigates an investigation by District of Columbia Commissioners and provides further momentum for the suffrage campaign.


84. Truth, Sojourner. Black and white image of Sojourner Truth sitting at a cloth-covered tabled reading. Reverse is printed: Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1864, in the Clerk’s Office, of the U.S. District Court, for the Eastern District of Michigan. With printed legend: "I Sell the Shadow to Support the Substance/Sojourner Truth”. [Carte-de-visite].

85. Truth, Sojourner. Black and white image of Sojourner Truth sitting with a bowl of yarn which is knitting from. Reverse is printed: Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1864, in the Clerk’s Office, of the U.S. District Court, for the Eastern District of Michigan. [Carte-de-visite).


88. [Votes for Women]. Votes for Women. Black and white photograph of a Stage with Women and Men standing- Sign held up says “Vote for Women”. N.P., N.D.

89. Mary E. Walker, M.D. Black and white photograph of Mary E. Walker with her Note and signature: “Never Use Tobacco - Mary E. Walker, M.D”.


92. [Women]. Black and white photograph of women doing heavy industrial work during World War II. Ca. 1940’s.


LHD/Photographs/Summary/ June 3rd 2008.
Artifacts: Women’s Suffrage and Women’s Rights

Third Wave: Liberation Movement: 1990 to present day.


The use of gold began with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony's campaign to help pass a state suffrage referendum in Kansas in 1867. The pro-suffrage forces adopted the Kansas state symbol, the sunflower as their own. Thereafter, the flower and the color gold or yellow were associated with the suffrage cause. Suffrage supporters used gold pins, ribbons, sashes, and yellow roses to denote their cause. During the nation's centennial celebrations in 1876, suffrage supporters sang "The Yellow Ribbon" song that associated the color with "God's own primal color; born of purity and light" and with the "flame of freedom's fires."

The second color theme widely employed in the American movement was the use of the tricolors purple, white, and green and, later, the use of purple, white, and gold. Purple, white, and green originated with the Women's Social and Political Union in the British suffrage movement to symbolize loyalty, purity, and hope. The use of these colors was transferred to the American scene by Harriot Stanton Blatch (daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton) and others returning from their work with Emmeline, Christabel, and Sylvia Pankhurst, leaders of the militant suffrage movement in England. The use of the colors purple, white, and green was concentrated primarily in New York, where Blatch set up her suffrage association, and in the neighboring states of New Jersey and Connecticut. As these states had strong suffrage organizations, these colors also became symbolic along with the more traditional American color, gold or bright yellow. Suffrage parades and demonstrations in New York often featured the use and intermingling of both color themes.

[Badge] 1884 Franchise Demonstration Badge This 4” x 2” metal badge relates to a major demonstration held in Glasgow on September 6, 1884 in support of expanding the rights to vote to a greater percentage of citizens. This included women as photographs exist that show posters with this date and women asking for the right to vote. This wonderful badge has the Glasgow Coat of Arms, and the GLA at the top stands for “Glasgow Liberal Association. 50,000 women and men marched in this demonstration as part of a country wide wave of marches and planned demonstrations asking for "Suffrage or the Franchise for All". Earlier women's suffrage agitation can be traced in Chartism. A woman weaver from Glasgow argued in 1838 that women deserved the vote. The anti-slavery movement, in which Glasgow Quakers were prominent, led some women to consider equal rights. The cause was championed by the socialist newspaper Forward and the poet Marion Bernstein. The city council passed a resolution of support. Other key organizations were the Scottish Churches League for Woman Suffrage, and the Men's League for Women's Suffrage started by playwright Graham Moffat after his wife, the actress Maggie Moffat, became the first suffragette to be imprisoned in Scotland. Many campaigners were also involved in labor politics. The first women's suffrage society in the city was formed ca.1870 and a large open-air women's suffrage meeting was held in April 1872 on Glasgow Green - an unusual event for the time. Campaigning included the sustained, law-abiding efforts of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Association for Women's Suffrage, such as drawing room meetings and petitions to Parliament. After 1906 the militant suffragettes of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) and the breakaway, non-violent Women's Freedom League (WFL) made headlines. Very rare.

[Lapel Pin], “Votes For Women” - Lapel pin. Purple, green and white WSPU. London, England. The WSPU otherwise known as the Women’s Social and Political Union was founded in 1903 by Emmeline, Christabel and Sylvia Pankhurst They had been part of the NUWSS (National Union of Women’s Suffrage Societies) But had become frustrated by its lack of success. They formed this new organization that became known for its more militant tendencies; their approach was very different from the moderate law-abiding NUWSS. Members of the Union became known as Suffragettes’. Whenever possible members were to wear the three
colors of the Union: purple, white and green to show their support for the Cause. Purple stood for dignity, white for purity and green for hope for the future. Gt.Br.

[Badge]. National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies Badge. Red and green enamel, 22mm, pin back, W.O. Lewis, Birmingham maker's mark, in fine condition. Carrie Chapman Catt and Dr. Anna Shaw were members of this organization that prided itself on its non-militant efforts to secure the vote for women. This badge/ pin commemorates this organization founded by 17 individuals who sought equal treatment between the sexes.

[ Ribbon]. Women Vote In Norway. 2 pieces of cream colored ribbon With black print Housed in black box with glass top. N.P., N.D. Ca. 1910-1913. Norway was one of the first countries in the world to allow women to vote, in 1913. Since then Norway continues to ensure equal rights for men and women. Rare.

[Badges]. Two paper badges. Green-white-purple. “Votes for Women” in purple with WCSA in center. "Purple stands for the royal blood that flows in the veins of every suffragette...white stands for purity in private and public life...green is the color of hope and the emblem of spring."

[ Ribbon]. 5.5cm x 3 cm. Green, white and purple ribbon with “Votes For Women”. Very rare. Seldom seen or offered to the public.

[Delegate Pin & Ribbon]. National Suffrage Convention Delegate Pin and Ribbon. Delegate: Atlantic City, 1916. Ribbon is yellow and black letters. Writing on back: "Alice Morgan Wright-New York". At this convention the 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.

[Delegate Badge & Program]. Annual Convention League of Women Voters of New York City, Hotel Pennsylvania. Monday, March 12th 1923. Contains the program for the Afternoon and Evening sessions. List of participants. Inside the program is a yellow ribbon with wording: “Delegate”. Held together with straight pin.

[Equality pin.] Silver pin with words ‘Equality’ with a wreath around the bottom. Hangs from top. On a red felt base with black case. N.P. Ca. 1915-1920. With the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, American women gained one of the most cherished rights and fundamental responsibilities of citizenship: the right to vote. Very rare.

[Lapel & Ribbon]. New York Woman Suffrage Association - Delegate. N.Y. W.S.A. 26th Annual Convention, Ithaca. 1894. Souvenir of the 600,000 Petition. [New York]: New York Woman Suffrage Association,. 1894. Original silk delegate ribbon from the 26th Annual Convention of the New York Woman Suffrage Association, held in Ithaca, New York in 1894. The convention was held in Ithaca, New York, November 12 - 14th, 1894. Earlier in 1894, New York State held its Constitutional Convention to revise the State constitution, which included a proposed amendment aimed at striking the word "male,” and granting woman suffrage. The suffragists were denied representation, and female delegates were not allowed. The New York State Woman Suffrage Association, with the help of Susan B. Anthony, and the Women’s Christian Temperance Union, had collected roughly 600,000 signatures in favor of giving women the vote. The petitions ultimately failed to persuade the delegates, however it marked an important moment in the movement for woman suffrage in New York. Gold silk delegate ribbon, measuring circa 2 5/8 by 5 3/4 inches, printed in black, with rolled hem at top edge and fringe at bottom, illustrated with small sunburst device at top and bottom of ribbon, and with smaller sunburst device at each side of “N.Y.W.S.A.”. Yellow (or gold) was the official color of the National Woman Suffrage Association. A near fine copy.


[Lapel]. W.S.A. Silk Rosette purple/maroon and white pin with the blue letters attached to white And purple ribbon made to look like a flower. N.D., but 1907. Listed in Diane Atkinson: The Purple, White and Green. Very Rare. Seldom offered to the public.
[Lapel Pin]. Enamel Pin. One inch enamel on metal in green, white and purple with the words: “Vote For Women” in black. Very rare and sought after. As exhibited at the London Museum and the National Women’s History Museum website.


[Lapel Pin ]. Votes for Women. Center of pin is a red circle. The Whitehead and Hoag Co., Newark, N.J. Pin is behind cellophane, between two pieces of 2” x 2”. which is stapled together.


[Ribbon]. Yellow ribbon with purple Print: “Celebrate International Women’s Day March 8,1995”. 61/2” x 1 1/2”. (2).


[Badges]. Two paper badges. Green-white-purple. “Votes for Women” in purple with WCSA in center. "Purple stands for the royal blood that flows in the veins of every suffragette...white stands for purity in private and public life...green is the colour of hope and the emblem of spring." U.S.


[Jewelry]. Women's Suffrage Enamel Brooch. Women's Suffrage hallmarked enamel broach measures 1 1/4” across and is vivid red, green and white. It has a slight flaw where either the enamel did not fill in completely or there is the slightest chip-otherwise very good.

[Lapel]. Women's League Ribbon. Cream ribbon with blue letter Women’s League Attached to a silver pin at the top with the wording: “Pilgrimage to Boston”. The League of Women Voters was founded by Carrie Chapman Catt in 1920 during the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The convention was held just six months before the 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified, giving women the right to vote after a 72-year struggle.

[Lapel Pin]. Woman’s Apparel Unit- Women’s Overseas Hospitals. USA pins. Red-white-blue - Woman standing in white gown with flags behind her. N.P., N.D.


Lapel Pin #1. Votes for Women -with ten stars printed in navy blue on gold.
Lapel Pin #2. Votes for Women June 5 - printed in black on gold. Local No. 4. Union Amalgamated Lithographers of America; Chicago - printed on back of pin.


Lapel Pin #4. Vote YES on Woman Suffrage - printed in black on green and white pin. YES printed on white circle in center of pin. Votes on Woman Suffrage printed on green Edges of pin. Woman’s Political Union, 25 West 45th Street, New York City - Whitehead And Hoag Co., Newark, New Jersey - printed on back of pin.


[Celluloid Pin]. Amelia Earhart 1 1/4” Celluloid Pinback showing Amelia Earhart, Lou Gordon, Wimer Stultz- Friendship Flyer. This piece of women's history celebrates Amelia Earhart’s 1928 flight across the Atlantic Ocean. Earhart then took on her position as a groundbreaking role model for other women, both inside and outside the world of aviation. Compared to Lindberg, very few items were made to celebrate this woman of many firsts.

[Pin/ Ribbon]. Overseas Suffrage Club pin with ribbon. O.S.C. Overseas Suffrage Club. Pin with purple, white, yellow ribbon. Pin has red, white, blue flag - Back reads: Women’s Political Union - 46 East 29th St, New York. This item was produced by the Women's Political Union, New York City (paper in the back).

2nd U.S. Feminist Movement (also known as the Women's Movement or Women's Liberation) is a series of campaigns on issues such as reproductive rights (including abortion), domestic violence, maternity leave, equal pay, sexual harassment and sexual violence. Feminists continue fighting conditions which they perceive as oppressive to women. Feminists observe that in more or less all areas of the world, women still earn less than men on average, and hold less political and economic power. It is believed that women's lesser earning power is due to being paid less than men for equivalent work on a significant scale. Feminists believe that women are often the subject of intense social pressure to conform to relatively traditional gender expectations.

The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) was a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution intended to guarantee equal rights under the law for Americans regardless of sex. Amendments can be approved according to the process in Article V of the Constitution. The final deadline for approving the ERA passed in either 1979 or 1982—depending upon one's view of a controversial extension of the ratification time constraint. In the intervening years, public discussion on the ERA has been greatly reduced, though the proposal has been reintroduced in every Congress since 1982. In the current 110th Congress, the "Equal Rights Amendment" has been offered in the Senate as S.J. Res. 10 by Democrat Sen. Edward Kennedy, MA, lead sponsor, and in the House of Representatives as H.J. Res. 40 with Democrat Representative Carolyn
Maloney, NY, as lead sponsor. The political tide changed direction in the late 1970s and throughout the 1980s. At the 1980 Republican National Convention in Detroit, Michigan, the Republican Party platform was amended to qualify its support for the ERA. One of the most prominent opponents to the ERA was Phyllis Schlafly, a conservative Republican. According to its critics, the ERA would have granted more power to Congress and to the Federal courts, a stance unpopular at a time when public opposition to expanded Federal government authority—and Federal judicial activism in particular—was growing. Opponents, and even most supporters of the ERA, agree that if freshly re-proposed by Congress, the ERA would have to start from scratch and would need to gain state ratifications all over again—the state approvals achieved during the 1970s being non-transferable.

**Box One:**

1. ERA Lapel Pin. “Equal Rights Amendment-Vote Yes” - White with red and blue lettering. 4cm. N.P., N.D.
2. ERA Lapel Pin. “All People Are Created Equal” - White with red and blue lettering. 4cm.
3. ERA Lapel Pin. “All People Are Created Equal” - White with red and blue lettering. 4cm.
4. ERA Lapel Pin. “All People Are Created Equal” - White with red and blue lettering. 4cm.
5. ERA Lapel Pin. “All People Are Created Equal” - White with red and blue lettering. 4cm.
6. ERA Lapel Pin. “All People Are Created Equal” - White with red and blue lettering. 4cm.
7. ERA Lapel Pin. “All People Are Created Equal” - White with red and blue lettering. 4cm.
8. ERA Lapel Pin. “All People Are Created Equal” - White with red and blue lettering. 4cm.
9. ERA Lapel Pin. “ERA Our Legacy Our Goal” - White with Purple and Gold Lettering. 5.5cm.
10. ERA Lapel Pin. “ERA Our Legacy Our Goal” - White with Purple and Gold Lettering. 5.5cm.
11. ERA Lapel Pin. “ERA Our Legacy Our Goal” - White with Purple and Gold Lettering. 5.5cm.
12. ERA Lapel Pin. “ERA YES”. Green with white lettering. 5.5 cm.
13. ERA Lapel Pin. “People of Faith for E.R.A. Light green with black lettering. 5.5 cm.
15. ERA Lapel Pin. “National Woman’s Party E.R.A. Equality of Rights Under the Law Shall Not Be Denied or Abridged by the United States or by any State on Account of Sex. White with purple lettering. 7.5 cm.
16. ERA Lapel Pin. “ERA YES”. Green with white lettering. 7.5 cm.
17. ERA Lapel Pin. “ERA YES”. Green with white lettering. 7.5 cm.
18. ERA Lapel Pin. “NO WAY ERA” - Green with white lettering. 7.5 cm.

**Box Two:**

19. [Lapel Pin Designed by LHD]. “Women Don’t Need Balls To Play Golf: Sports Equality USA”. White
with red and blue lettering. 5.5cm.

20. [Lapel Pin Designed by LHD]. “Women Don’t Need Balls To Play Golf: Sports Equality USA”. White with red and blue lettering. 5.5cm.

21. [Lapel Pin Designed by LHD]. “Annual Roe Rally 2003 Choice Ask Me Why I Fight!”. White with black and purple letterings. 7.5cm.

22. [Lapel Pin Designed by LHD]. “1st Georgians for Choice Roe Rally For Choice Roe vs. Wade-19723-2003”. White with Capital Building background With gold and black lettering. 7.5cm.

23. [Lapel Pin Designed by LHD]. “War On Women! Danger You Only Have Your RIGHTS to Lose!” White with black and red lettering. 7.5cm.

24. [Lapel Pin Designed by LHD]. “Never Again!!! No Illegal Abortions! Roe vs. Wade. GA. Annual Roe Rally”. White with black lettering. Crossed out Clothes hanger image. 7.5cm.

**Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113 (1973)** was a United States Supreme Court case that resulted in a landmark decision regarding abortion.[1] According to the *Roe* decision, most laws against abortion in the United States violated a constitutional right to privacy under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The decision overturned all state and federal laws outlawing or restricting abortion that were inconsistent with its holdings. *Roe v. Wade* is one of the most controversial and politically significant cases in U.S. Supreme Court history.

25. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Abortion is not “Silly and Irrelevant”. Navy blue and white lettering. 4cm.


27. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Abortion Is A Reproductive Right Committee to Defend Reproductive Rights”. - White With black lettering. 3.5cm.

28. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “”Forced Pregnancy Increases Church Membership”. -White with blue lettering. 4cm.

29. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. Image of Crossed out Clothes Hanger. With red and black Lettering. 3cm.


31. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Another Man for Women’s Rights”. White with Blue lettering. 4cm.

32. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Freedom of Choice”. - White with maroon. 3.5cm.

33. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Just Say NO to Sex with Pro-Lifers”. White with Red and black lettering. 3.5cm.

34. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Every Child A Wanted One”. - Yellow with Navy Lettering. 4cm.


36. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Every Child A Wanted One” - Yellow with Navy Lettering. 4cm

37. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Motherhood by CHOICE not CHANCE”. Navy with white lettering. 4cm.
38. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Choice”. Yellow with red lettering. 2.5cm.


40. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. Image of a black clothes hanger on a white background. 3.5cm.

41. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Choice”. Red with white lettering. 2.5cm.

42. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Choice”. - Red with white lettering. 2.5cm.

43. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Someone you know may need a Choice”. Purple with white lettering. 3.5cm.

44. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Someone you know may need a Choice”. Purple with white lettering. 3.5cm.

45. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “I’m for Abortion & I Vote”. - White with Pink lettering. 2.5cm.

46. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “I’m for Abortion & I Vote”. - White with Pink lettering. 2.5cm.

47. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “I’m for Abortion & I Vote”. - White with Pink lettering. 2.5cm.

48. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “RU486?” - Pink with white lettering. 2.5cm.

49. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Abortion: For Survival”. - Pink with white Lettering. 2.5cm.

50. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Pro-Choice & I Vote For It”. - Pink with White lettering. 2.5cm.

51. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Real Men Use Condoms”. Tan with blue Lettering. 3.5cm.

52. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Keep Abortion Legal”. -Blue with white Lettering. 2.5cm.

53. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Another Man for Choice” - Tan with blue Lettering. 2.5cm.

54. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Freedom of Choice” - White and blue. 3.5cm.


56. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “U.S. Out of My Uterus”. White with purple And teal lettering. 4cm.

57. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “It’s My Right to Choose”. - Blue with white Statue of Liberty's face. 5.5cm.

58. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Pro Child Pro Choice”. Blue and white. 4cm.

59. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Forced Pregnancy Increases Church Membership”. - White with blue lettering. 4cm.

60. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Respect the Right Reduce the Need”. Purple and white. 4cm.

61. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “My Body, My Choice”. - Purple with white Lettering. 3.5cm.

62. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Right to Life - Your Name’s a Lie- You Don’t care If Women Die” Hot pink with black lettering. 3cm.
63. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Support Abortion Rights Action Weeks October 22-29, 1979”. Purple with white lettering. 3.5cm.

64. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Against Abortion? Have A Vasectomy”. White and red. 3.5cm.

65. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Against Abortion? Have A Vasectomy”. White and red. 3.5cm.


67. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Pro-Choice”. Purple with white lettering. 3.5cm.

68. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “I’m Pro life jacketing and I BOAT”. White with orange lettering. With a fishing boat image. 4cm.


72. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Keep Abortion Safe and Legal - NARAL National Abortion Rights Action League”. Green with white lettering. 5cm.

73. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Keep Abortion Safe and Legal - NARAL National Abortion Rights Action League”. Green with white lettering. 5cm.

74. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Abortion: A Personal Decision NARAL National Abortion Rights Action League”. Blue with white lettering. 5cm.

75. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Use Your Vote Pro Choice N.O.W - N.Y.C.” Yellow with black lettering. 5.5cm.

76. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “I’m Pro-Choice and I Vote”. Yellow and Blue lettering. 5.5cm.

77. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “NOW 1,000 Points of Light Keep Abortion Legal - Inauguration Day - Jan. 20, 1989”. White with blue and black lettering. 5.5cm.

78. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Abortion illegal Jamas - NYS NARAL - National Abortion Rights Action League”. Red with black and white lettering And a black broken clothes hanger. 5.5cm.

79. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Keep Abortion Legal”. Red with white Lettering and a black clothes hanger. 5.5cm.

80. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Illegal Abortion- Never Again! National Abortion Rights League”. Teal with white and black lettering and a black broken Hanger. 5.5cm.

81. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “National Abortion Rights League - Never Again- NARAL”. White with black lettering and a black clothes hanger. 5.5cm.
82. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Pro-Choice”- Public Education Project” Blue with white lettering and a red outlines U.S. map. 5.5cm.

83. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “I’m Pro-Choice”. Teal and white with white Lettering and partial head of the Statue of Liberty. 5.cm.

84. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Pm Pro-Choice”. Teal and white with white Lettering and partial head of the Statue of Liberty. 5.cm.

85. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Pm Pro-Choice”. Teal and white with white Lettering and partial head of the Statue of Liberty. 5.cm.

86. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Pm Pro-Choice”. Teal and white with white Lettering and partial head of the Statue of Liberty. 5.cm.

87. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “A Woman’s Life is a Human Life - Keep Abortion Legal! Committee to Defend Reproduction Rights” - White with Purple lettering. 2 partial face images. 5.5cm.

88. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “A Womb Of My Own”-Blue and white lettering. 6cm.

89. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “We Will Decide November 3rd NARAL – April 5,1992 -Washington DC” - White and black lettering - Partial Statue of Liberty. 5.5cm.

90. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin.“We Will Decide November 3rd NARAL - April 5,1992. Washington DC” - White with black lettering - Partial image of Statue of Liberty’s face. 5.5cm.

91. Pro Choice Lapel Pin. “Its Either Pro-Choice or No Choice”- Blue and white. 4.5cm.

92. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Its Either Pro-Choice or No Choice”- Blue and white. 4.5cm.

93. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Protect Your Family From the Christian Coalition” - Black and white lettering. 4.5cm.

94. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “If You Can’t Trust Me with A Choice, How Can you Trust Me with a Child?” Blue with white lettering. 4.4cm.

95. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “I’m Marching for Women’s Rights- April 9,1989 - Washington, DC.” 5.5cm.

96. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Choice” - Yellow with maroon lettering. 1.x6cm.

97. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin.”Frankfort 1989 Rally For Women’s Lives” - White with green lettering - Partial image of statue of liberty. 5.5cm.

98. Pro-Choice Lapel Pin. “Keep Your Laws Out Of My Body” - White and red lettering. Partial image of statue of liberty. 5.5cm.


100. [Artifact-Car Plaque]. Pro-Choice - “Choice” - Black with raised Silver lettering. 4.5 x 13cm.

The Feminist Movement (also known as the Women’s Movement or Women's Liberation) is a series of campaigns on issues such as reproductive rights (including abortion), domestic violence, maternity leave, equal pay, sexual harassment, and sexual violence. Feminists continue fighting conditions which they perceive as oppressive to women. Feminists observe that in more or less all areas of the world, women still earn less
than men on average, and hold less political and economic power. It is believed that women’s lesser earning power is due to being paid less than men for equivalent work on a significant scale. Feminists believe that women are often the subject of intense social pressure to conform to relatively traditional gender expectations.

**Box Four:**

101. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. Women’s Rights are Human Rights” - Wood with Purple and green lettering - Image of woman enclosed behind wire. 3x4cm.

102. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “This Is What A Radical Feminist Looks Like. Yellow with red lettering. 3.5cm.

103. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Ordain Women or Stop Baptizing Them”. Red with black lettering. 3.5cm.

104. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Ordain Women or Stop Baptizing Them”. Red with black lettering. 3.5cm.

105. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Stop Sexual Harassment”. Maroon with White and yellow lettering. 3.5cm.

106. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Stop Sexual Harassment”. Maroon with White and yellow lettering. 3.5cm.

107. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Feminization of Power”. White with pink Lettering. 2.5cm.

108. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Feminization of Power”. White with pink Lettering. 2.5cm.

109. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Thelma & Louise Live”. Purple with white Lettering. 3.5cm.

110. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Thelma & Louise Live”. Purple with white Lettering. 3.5cm.

111. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Call Me Ms.” - Purple with hot pink lettering. 3.5cm.

112. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Free and Female”. White with Navy lettering. 3cm.

113. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Failure Is Impossible”. Hot pink with black Lettering. 3cm.

114. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Hate Is Not A Family Value” - White with Black lettering and border. 4cm.

115. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Women: break tradition’s chains! YAWF Women” - Yellow and blue. 2 Rallying Figures with Fists Raised. 4.5cm.

116. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Trust In God - She Will Provide”. Yellow With Navy lettering. 3cm.

117. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Oh, So That Explains the Difference in our Salaries” - Red with black lettering. Drawing of 2 children looking in their diapers. 3.5cm.

118. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Oh, So That Explains the Difference in our Salaries” - White with blue letterings. Drawing of 2 children looking in their diapers. 3.5cm

119. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “If the People Lead - the Leaders Will Follow”. Blue with white lettering. 3.5cm.

120. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “If the People Lead - the Leaders Will Follow”. Yellow with blue lettering. 3.5cm.
121. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Women Make Policy, Not Coffee”. Black with white lettering. 3cm.
122. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Women Make Policy, Not Coffee”. Red with white lettering. 3cm.
123. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Women Make Policy, Not Coffee”. Blue with white lettering. 3cm.
124. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Adam Was A ROUGH DRAFT”. Blue with a white lettering. 3.5cm.
125. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Proud to be a Feminist”. White and Maroon. 3.5cm.
126. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Proud to be a Feminist”. White and Maroon. 3.5cm.
127. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Fly You”. Blue with Black lettering. 2.5cm.
128. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “I’m Entitled”. White with black lettering. 2.5cm.
129. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Women, Don’t Agonize, Organize”- Yellow with black lettering. 3cm.
130. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Women, Don’t Agonize, Organize”- Yellow with black lettering. 3cm.
131. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Don’t Call Me Girl” - Red With white lettering. 2.5cm.
133. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “The Best Man for A Job May Be ...A WOMAN’ White with purple lettering. 3.5cm.
134. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “The Best Man for A Job May Be... A WOMAN”- White with purple lettering. 3.5cm.
135. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Woman Power” - White with black lettering. 4x4cm.
136. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “I’m A Sportswoman and Proud of It”- White with red lettering. 3cm.
138. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “A Woman’s Place is EVERY Place!” - White with red and blue lettering. 3.5cm.
139. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “A Woman’s Place is EVERY Place!” - White with blue lettering. 3.5cm.
140. Women's Liberation Lapel Pin.“Phyllis Schafly is a Female Impersonator”- Blue with yellow lettering. Blue with yellow lettering. 4cm.
141. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Your Silence Will Not Protect You”. Audre Lorde” - Green with yellow lettering. 4cm.
142. Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Your Silence Will Not Protect You' Audre Lorde” - Blue with white lettering. 4cm.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Color Details</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>143.</td>
<td>Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “50/50 by 2000” - White with red lettering.</td>
<td>Zeros in 50s are Male and Female Symbols.</td>
<td>3.5cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144.</td>
<td>Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Every Mother Is A Working Woman” - Purple</td>
<td>With white lettering. Small butterfly.</td>
<td>3.5cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145.</td>
<td>Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Roosters Crow...Hens Deliver” – White With</td>
<td>maroon lettering.</td>
<td>3.5cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146.</td>
<td>Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “This is What A Radical Feminist Looks Like” - Yellow with red lettering.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.5cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147.</td>
<td>Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “There Can Be No Free Men Until There Are</td>
<td>Black with white and pink lettering.</td>
<td>2.5cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free Women!”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148.</td>
<td>Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Call Me Ms, Not Mrs. Him” - Yellow with</td>
<td>Green lettering.</td>
<td>3cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149.</td>
<td>Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Just Say NO to Sex with Pro Lifers” - White</td>
<td>With red and black lettering.</td>
<td>3.5cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150.</td>
<td>Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Just Say NO to Sex with Pro Lifers” - White</td>
<td>With red and black lettering.</td>
<td>3.5cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151.</td>
<td>Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “We Don’t Need Balls to Play” - White with</td>
<td>Red lettering.</td>
<td>3cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152.</td>
<td>Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “God Created Women in Her Own Image” - Orange</td>
<td>with black lettering.</td>
<td>3cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153.</td>
<td>Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “A Man of Quality is not threatened By A</td>
<td>White with blue lettering.</td>
<td>4cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Woman of EQUALITY”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154.</td>
<td>Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Another Man for Women’s Rights”- White with</td>
<td>blue lettering.</td>
<td>4cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155.</td>
<td>Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Different but Equal” - Green with Purple</td>
<td>Purple lettering.</td>
<td>4cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156.</td>
<td>Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “If I Can’t Dance...I Don’t Want to be Part</td>
<td>Tan with brown lettering. Image of a</td>
<td>4cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of Your Revolution Emma Goldman” -</td>
<td>lady In a hat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157.</td>
<td>Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Kindness Spoken Here” - Yellow with Black</td>
<td>lettering.</td>
<td>3.5cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158.</td>
<td>Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Wild Women Don’t Get the Blues”- Pink with</td>
<td>blue lettering.</td>
<td>3cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159.</td>
<td>Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “A Woman’s Place is in The House... And the</td>
<td>Hot pink with white lettering.</td>
<td>2.5cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Senate” Hot pink with white lettering.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161.</td>
<td>Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “A Woman’s Place is in her Union - Union</td>
<td>United Steelworkers of America -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Union United Steelworkers of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>America - AFL CIO CLC” - Blue and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>white lettering. On SED Business</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>card - “Joe Comite Union Pin $8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>95/96”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162.</td>
<td>Women’s Liberation Lapel Pin. “Give A Woman Credit$” - Green with White</td>
<td>lettering.</td>
<td>6cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163.</td>
<td>Women's Liberation Lapel Pin. “The Best Man for a Job May Be A Woman”-</td>
<td>Yellow with red lettering.</td>
<td>5.5cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Activism:
Over the course of the 20th century women took on a greater role in society. For example, many women served in the U.S. government — some as senators and others as members of the President's Cabinet. Many women took advantage of opportunities to become educated. In the United States at the beginning of the 20th century less than 20 percent of all college degrees were earned by women. By the end of the century this figure had risen to about 50 percent. Opportunities also expanded in the workplace. Fields such as medicine, law, and science opened to include more women. At the beginning of the 20th century about 5 percent of the doctors in the United States were women. As of 1998, 23 percent of all doctors were women, and today, women make up more than 50 percent of the medical student population. While the numbers of women in these fields increased, many women still continued to hold clerical, factory, retail, or service jobs.


171. Activist Lapel Pin. “I Can't Even Think Straight” - Purple with white lettering. 3.5cm.
172. Activist Lapel Pin. “Terrorism Is Not A First Amendment Right”. Yellow with Black lettering. 3.5cm.
173. Activist Lapel Pin. “Sorry I Missed Church - I’ve Been Busy Practicing Witchcraft And Becoming A Lesbian” - White with purple lettering. 3.5cm.
174. Activist Lapel Pin. “” I Choose Womyn” - White with purple lettering - “Os” in Choose has female signs. 3.5cm.
175. Activist Lapel Pin. “Different But Equal” - Green with purple lettering. 3.5cm.
176. Activist Lapel Pin. “If You Not Outraged You’re Not Paying Attention” - White with black lettering. 4 x 4cm.
177. Activist Lapel Pin. “Youth is a Gift of Nature / Aging is a Work of Art” - Blue and white. 4cm.
178. Activist Lapel Pin. “Enjoy Your Age” - Yellow with black lettering. 2.5cm.
179. Activist Lapel Pin. “Closets are for Clothes” - Purple with white lettering. 3.5cm.
180. Activist Lapel Pin. “I’m Not Here!” - Green with yellow lettering. 3.5cm.
181. Activist Lapel Pin. “Flush Rush” - Yellow and black. 3.5cm.
182. Activist Lapel Pin. “Flush Rush” - Yellow and black. 3.5cm.
183. Activist Lapel Pin. “Attitudes are the Real Disability” - White with blue lettering. 3.5cm.
184. Activist Lapel Pin. “Attitudes are the Real Disability” - White with blue lettering. 3.5cm.
185. Activist Lapel Pin. “Never Again” - Pink triangle crossed out by red slash- Text across the slash. 3.5cm.
186. Activist Lapel Pin. “Never Again” - Pink triangle crossed out by red slash- Text across the slash. 3.5cm.
187. Activist Lapel Pin. “Never Another Battered Woman” - white and black - Figure of a Woman cracked down the center. 3.5cm.
188. Activist Lapel Pin. “Never Another Battered Woman” - white and black - Figure of a Woman cracked down the center. 3.5cm.
189. Activist Lapel Pin. “Practice Nonviolence” - Yellow with black text 4 x 4cm.
190. Activist Lapel Pin. “”No More Violence Against Women” - Black and yellow Background with black text. 4 x 4cm.
191. Activist Lapel Pin. “Sister” - Black with white text White border. 3cm.
192. Activist Lapel Pin. Two pink interlocked Female Symbols in Upside - Down Black Triangle - white background. 3.5cm.
193. Activist Lapel Pin. “I’m Straight - Not Narrow”. Light blue with green lettering. 4cm.
194. Activist Lapel Pin. “If Gay and Lesbian People are given civil rights, then everyone Will want them” - Yellow with red lettering. 3.5cm.
195. Activist Lapel Pin. “Darwin” - Brown with yellow lettering. Inside yellow Christian Fish symbol with legs. 3.5cm.
196. Activist Lapel Pin. “So Much Evolution so little progress” - Maroon and white. 2.5cm.
197. Activist Lapel Pin. “Why Do We Kill People Who Kill People to show People that Killing People is wrong?” Hot pink with black lettering. 3.5cm.
198. Activist Lapel Pin. “Every Mother is A Working Woman” -White with blue lettering. 3.5cm.
199. Activist Lapel Pin. “Kindness Spoken Here” - Yellow with black lettering. 3.5cm.
200. Activist Lapel Pin. “I Got This Way from Kissing Girls”. White with purple lettering. 2.5cm.
201. Activist Lapel Pin. “Please Don’t Fee or Tease the Straight People” - Peach with Navy lettering. 3.5cm.
202.  Activist Lapel Pin. “Its as Bad As You Think and They’re Out To Get You” - Teal with green lettering. 3cm.

203.  Activist Lapel Pin. “Racism Is A Social Disease” - Yellow with maroon lettering. 3.5cm.

204.  Activist Lapel Pin. “Fight Racism GGIU” - Black with white lettering. 3cm.

205.  Activist Lapel Pin. “Live Simply So that Others May Simply Live” Yellow with Black lettering. 3.5cm.

206.  Activist Lapel Pin. “Real Men Hug” - Black with hot pink lettering. 3cm.

207.  Activist Lapel Pin. “Health Care is a Right not a Privilege” - White with Navy lettering. 3.5cm.

208.  Activist Lapel Pin. “The Moral Majority Is Neither” - Yellow with red lettering. 3.5cm.

209.  Activist Lapel Pin. “Wild Women Don't Get the Blue” - Pink with blue lettering. 3.5cm.

210.  Activist Lapel Pin. “Teach Peace” - White with pink lettering. 2.5cm.

211.  Activist Lapel Pin. “Question Authority” - Yellow with black lettering. 3.5cm.

212.  Activist Lapel Pin. “Wearing Lapel Pins Is Not Enough” - Green with orange lettering. 3cm.

213.  Activist Lapel Pin. “The Meek Are Getting Ready” - Maroon with white lettering. 3cm.

214.  Activist Lapel Pin. “BAN Discrimination based on Race-Creek-Color of SEX” - Green with black and orange lettering. 4cm.

215.  Activist Lapel Pin. “Question Authority” - Tan with black lettering. 3.5cm.

216.  Activist Lapel Pin. “Sexism is a Social Disease” - White with maroon lettering. 3.5cm.

217.  Activist Lapel Pin. “Take the Power” - White with pink lettering. 2.5cm.

218.  Activist Lapel Pin. “Terrorism in Not A First Amendment Right” - Yellow with Black lettering. 4 x 4cm.

219.  Activist Lapel Pin. “Youth is a Gift of Nature / Aging is a Work of Art” - Blue and white. 4cm.

220.  Activist Lapel Pin. “I Think Therefore -I Don't Listen to Rush Limbaugh” - White with black lettering. 4 x 4cm.


222.  Activist Lapel Pin. “The Power to Stop Violence Against Women Begins With Me”-White and purple with white and yellow lettering - Capital Dome background in red, purple, And yellow. 5.5 x 5.5cm.


224.  Activist Lapel Pin. “Never Doubt that a Small group of thoughtful citizens can Change the world: indeed it's the only thing that ever has. Margaret Mead” Green and blue Glove image with white lettering.
225. Activist Lapel Pin. “It will be a great day when our schools get all the money they need and the air
force has to hold a bake sale to buy a bomber” - Orange with yellow lettering - image of children playing on a
jungle gym. 5.5cm.

226. Activist Lapel Pin. “21st Century Party Now!” - Purple with white and green lettering. “A” of party is
a star. 5.5cm.

227. Activist Lapel Pin. “180 Days /180 Ways Women’s Action Campaign ‘95” - Yellow with
purple lettering - Upside down world image inside female symbol. 5.5cm.

with black, gold, and purple lettering. 5.5cm.

with black, gold, and purple lettering. 5.5cm.

with black, gold, and purple lettering. 5.5cm.

231. Activist Lapel Pin. “Women + Women = Power Federally Employed Women We Can Make A
Difference” - Tan with purple and green lettering. 5.5cm.

5.5cm.

233. Activist Lapel Pin. “Gray Panthers Age and Youth in Action” - White with Black and red lettering.
Gray cat image. 4 x 7cm.

234. Activist Lapel Pin. “UP With People” - Blue with white lettering. 5.5cm.

235. Activist Lapel Pin. “Peace on Earth / Good Will to People” - Green with red lettering. 5.5cm.

236. Activist Lapel Pin. “Pro Plan Keep Agenda Moving / Let Every Issue Be Heard” Yellow with red
lettering. 5.5cm.

lettering - Image of Golden Gate Bridge. 5.5 x 5.5cm.

238. Activist Lapel Pin. “March to Fight the Right! April 12, 1996. San Francisco. White with red and black
lettering - Image of Golden Gate Bridge. 5.5 x 5.5cm.

239. Activist Lapel Pin. “Peace on Earth / Good Will to People” - White with green and red lettering.
5.5cm.

240. Activist Lapel Pin. “I’m 1 in 100,000 for 2000 WLF Women’s Leadership Forum” - Red, white and
blue. 7.5cm.

Celebration of Suffrage Legacy

Box Six:

241. Activist Lapel Pin. “100 Years of Progress of Women 1848-1948”. US 6cent Stamp on yellow
background. 5.5cm.
242. Activist Lapel Pin. “100 Years of Progress of Women 1848-1948” - US 3cent Stamp on light green background. 5.5cm.


244. Activist Lapel Pin. “Suffrage for Women Susan B. Anthony” 3 cent Stamp on Pink background. 5.5cm.


National Organization for Women. [NOW] was founded on June 30, 1966 in Washington, D.C., by 28 women and men attending the Third National Conference of the Commission on the Status of Women, the successor to the Presidential Commission on the Status of Women. It had been three years since the Commission reported findings of women being discriminated against. However, the 1966 Conference delegates were prohibited by the administration's rules for the conference from even passing resolutions recommending that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) enforce its legal mandate to end sex discrimination. During the 1970s NOW promoted the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The organization's membership is not limited to women, and has included many men who support its goals. The organization remains active in lobbying legislatures and media outlets on women's issues.

Box Seven:

246. NOW Lapel Pin. “NOW New York”, White with black lettering. 4cm.

247. NOW Lapel Pin. “NOW National Organization for Women” - Blue with White lettering. 2.5cm.

248. NOW Lapel Pin. “Lesbian Rights Are Women’s Rights” - Purple with white Lettering. Upside-down triangle with NOW symbol inside - 4cm.

249. NOW Lapel Pin. “NOW National Organization For Women” - Blue with white Lettering - Text surrounded by stars- white cross at bottom. 3.5cm.

250. NOW Lapel Pin. “NOW” White with blue text - “O” is female symbol with ‘=’ inside. 3cm.

251. NOW Lapel Pin. “You Can’t Stop NOW Houston 1974”. Yellow with black And red lettering. 3.5.

252. NOW Lapel Pin. “You Can’t Stop NOW Houston 1974”. Yellow with black And red lettering. 3.5.

253. NOW Lapel Pin. “You Can’t Stop NOW Houston 1974”. Yellow with black And red lettering. 3.5.

254. NOW Lapel Pin. “Liberty-Equality-Sisterhood N.O.W.” Yellow with black Lettering. 3cm.

255. NOW Lapel Pin. “NOW for Justice & Equality” - Green with yellow lettering. Text inside of female symbol. 3cm.

256. NOW Lapel Pin. “NOW National Organization for Women” - Blue with white Lettering. 2.5cm.
257. NOW Lapel Pin. “Until Justice is Ours NOW National Organization for Women” White with blue lettering. 5.5cm.


259. NOW Lapel Pin. “Lift the Ban NOW National Organization for Women” - Black And white lettering. Upside down pink triangle image. 5.5x5.5cm.

260. NOW Lapel Pin. “Women United Will Never Be Defeated Lesbian Rights Now Stop the violence!” (202-331-0666) NOW National Organization for Women” - White and black lettering -Upside down pink triangle image. 5.5x 5.5cm.

261. NOW Lapel Pin. Women United Will Never Be Defeated Lesbian Rights Now Stop the violence!” (202-331-0666) NOW National Organization for Women” - White and black lettering -Upside down pink triangle image. 5.5x 5.5cm.

Box: 8

Women Topics and Politics comprises a number of social, cultural and political movements, theories and moral philosophies concerned with gender inequalities and equal rights for women.

Politics:

262. Political Lapel Pin. “A Woman’s Vote Counts Women USA”. White with blue Lettering. Check mark image - 3.5cm.

263. Political Lapel Pin. “Women’s Equity Action League” - Red with white lettering. 3.5cm.

264. Political Lapel Pin. “National Women’s Political Caucus” - Brown with white Lettering - 5 females symbols connected. 3.5cm.

265. Political Lapel Pin. “National Women’s Political Caucus” - Brown with white Lettering - 5 females symbols connected. 3.5cm.

266. Political Lapel Pin. “Politically Correct” - Hot pink with white lettering. 2.5cm.

267. Political Lapel Pin. “U.S. Out of My Uterus” White with hot pink lettering. 2.5cm.

268. Political Lapel Pin. “Vote Feminist” - Hot Pink with white lettering. 2.5cm.

269. Political Lapel Pin. Politics-Women Don’t Need BALLS to Play”. Yellow with Black lettering. 4 x 4cm.

270. Political Lapel Pin. Politics-Women Don’t Need BALLS to Play”. Yellow with Black lettering. 4 x 4cm.

271. Political Lapel Pin. “No Newt is Good Newt” - White with pink lettering. 3.5cm.

272. Political Lapel Pin. “Doris F. Johnson for National President” - Yellow with Red lettering. 3.5cm.

273. Political Lapel Pin. “Home for Confederate Women” - White with red lettering- Confederate flag image. In protective packaging. 2.5cm.
274. Political Lapel Pin. “McGovern” - Navy with white lettering. 3cm.
276. Political Lapel Pin. “Don’t Blame Me I Voted for Chisholm” - Green with black Lettering. 3.5cm.

Rights of Women - Political - Bella Abzug

277. Political Lapel Pin. “Re-Elect Bella” - Orange with purple lettering. 3.5cm.
278. Political Lapel Pin. Image of Bella - orange background. 4cm.
279. Political Lapel Pin. “Bella” - White with blue lettering - blue star image. 3.5cm.
280. Political Lapel Pin. “Bella for Senate” - Blue with silhouette of Bella with blue Lettering. 4cm.
281. Political Lapel Pin. “Bella for Senator” - Blue with white bonnet image with blue Lettering. 4cm.
282. Political Lapel Pin. “Bella Abzug for Congress” - Purple with orange lettering. 3.5cm.
283. Political Lapel Pin. “Re-Elect Bella!” - Orange with purple lettering. 3.5cm.
284. Political Lapel Pin. “Bella is Able...to cut the Mustard” - Yellow with red lettering. 5.5cm.
285. Political Lapel Pin. Silhouette of Bella - White with blue image. 5cm.

Political:

286. Political Lapel Pin. “Catalyst for Change -Shirley Chisholm for President” - White with red and blue lettering - in protective packaging. 4.5cm.
287. Political Lapel Pin. “Slave” Orange with black lettering - in protective packaging. 3.5cm.
288. Political Lapel Pin. “Join Rosalynn and Joan Vote Democratic” - Blue, white, And orange with white lettering. Photograph of women. 5.5cm.
289. Political Lapel Pin. “Elect Women or Have A Stagnation” - White with red and Blue lettering - Statue of Liberty image. 6.5cm.
290. Political Lapel Pin. “51%” - Red with white lettering. 6.5cm.
291. Political Lapel Pin. Working Women Vote ’96’ AFL-CIO” Green with purple Lettering. Purple and red strips at bottom. 7.5 x 5cm.
292. Political Lapel Pin. “A Woman’s Place is in the House, the Senate, and the Oval Office” - Blue with yellow lettering. 5.5cm.
294. Political Lapel Pin. “It’s a Man’s World - Unless Women Vote”. White with black And green lettering. 6.5cm.
Democratic National Convention Chicago “96” - White with blue and red lettering - Image of Heralding figure holding flag. 5.5cm.

296. Political Lapel Pin. “After 191 years, Its ABOUT TIME Sandra Day O’Connor U.S. Supreme Court July 7,1981” - White with black lettering - Image of figure holding newspaper With headline: “Woman is High Court Nomineed”. 5.5cm.


298. Political Lapel Pin. “Clean Up Politics...Elect Women” - red, white and blue. A flag Iconographic images. 5.5cm.

299. Political Lapel Pin. “Draft Anne Armstrong - Vice President ‘76” - White with blue Lettering. 6.5cm.

300. Political Lapel Pin. “A Woman’s Place is in the House...And in the Senate!” White With red lettering. 5.5cm.

301. Political Lapel Pin. “A Woman’s Place is in the House...And in the Senate!” White With red lettering. 5.5cm.

302. Political Lapel Pin. “Give Em Health Hillary” - Purple with white letters. 5.5 x 5.5cm.

303. Political Lapel Pin. “When Women Vote, Women Win. Emily’s List” - Red and orange with black and white lettering. 7.5 x 5cm.

304. Political Lapel Pin. “The Real Voices of Change for the U.S. Senate” Baby blue with black lettering - images of Missouri and Illinois with 2 female candidate Pictures - 5.5cm.


308. Political Lapel Pin. ‘Gender Gap HR119 Contract with Women” -Purple With white lettering - 4cm with purple ribbon attached to back.

309. Political Lapel Pin. “A Woman’s Place Is In The Senate 1992” Blue with white Lettering - Image of God and Angel. 7.5cm.

310. Political Lapel Pin. “I Could Have Sworn I Created Them Equal” - White with green lettering - Image of God and Angel. 7.5cm. White with red and blue lettering - 5 female symbols connected. 7.5cm.

312. Political Lapel Pin. “Women for Clinton-Gore ’96 - Protect Our Gains” - Purple and white with white lettering - image of female heralding figure holding flag -7.5cm.

APIC Convention – Americal Political Conventions.

313. Political Lapel Pin. “Ordain Women or Stop Baptizing Them” - White with blue Lettering. 4cm,

315. Political Lapel Pin. “Older Women’s League” - Gray with black lettering - image of Owl perches inside female symbol. 4cm.

316. Political Lapel Pin. “Warning: Schools Spread Sexism” - Red with white lettering. 3cm.

317. Political Lapel Pin. “Toronto Rape Crisis Center” - Pink with white lettering - two Female symbols overlap. 4cm.

318. Political Lapel Pin. “Sexism is a Social Disease” - Light blue with black lettering. 3cm.

319. Political Lapel Pin. “Emily Stowe Shelter For Women” - Bridge with maroon lettering. 4cm.

320. Political Lapel Pin. “Rape is Violence Not Sex” Maroon with white lettering. 3.5cm.

321. Political Lapel Pin. “Castrate Rapists” White with black lettering. 3cm.

322. Political Lapel Pin. “Stop Crimes Against Women” - Beige with black lettering - Image of face with mouth open. 3.5cm.

323. Political Lapel Pin. “Women Against Violence in Pornography and Media” - Red With white lettering - Shield Design and female symbol. 3.5cm.

324. Political Lapel Pin. “Battered Women Need Refuges” - White with black lettering. 3cm.

325. Political Lapel Pin. “Never Another Battered Woman” - White and black - Figure of a Woman cracked down the center. 3.5cm.

326. Political Lapel Pin. “It’s Not Kosher to be a Male Chauvinist Pig” - Beige with black Lettering. 3cm.

327. Political Lapel Pin. “Male Chauvinist” - White with blue lettering. 3cm.

328. Political Lapel Pin. “NFBPWC 1919” - Green with Gold lettering - image of Bird on a stump? Boat in background. 2.5cm.

329. Political Lapel Pin. “Women and Men Equal yet Individual” - Orange with brown Lettering. 3cm.

330. Political Lapel Pin. “Support ERA” - White with red lettering. 3cm.

331. Political Lapel Pin. “ERA Yes” - Yellow with black lettering. 3cm.

332. Political Lapel Pin. “ERA Yes” - White with red and blue lettering. 4cm.

333. Political Lapel Pin. “GOP for ERA” - Yellow with red lettering. “O” is GOP Is female symbol. 3.5cm.

334. Political Lapel Pin. “WEAL” - Purple with hot pink lettering - Female symbols with ‘=’. 3cm.

335. Political Lapel Pin. “United Nations Decade for Women” - Blue with white lettering - Image of dove with female symbol. 4cm.

337. Political Lapel Pin. “Chapter Rights” - White with black lettering. 3.5cm.
338. Political Lapel Pin. “NOW National Organization for Women” - White with black Lettering. 3.5cm.
341. Political Lapel Pin. “NOW New York” - White with black lettering. 4cm.
342. Political Lapel Pin. “NOW” - Blue with white text - “O” is female symbol With ‘=’ inside. 3cm.
343. Political Lapel Pin. “Liberty Equality Sisterhood N.O.W.” Yellow with black Lettering. 3cm.
344. Political Lapel Pin. “National Organization for Women NOW” - Orange with Maroon lettering - ‘O’ of NOW is female symbol with ‘=’ inside. 4cm.
347. Political Lapel Pin. “Discrimination is Sin” - White with blue lettering - ivy leaf Border - 6cm.
348. Political Lapel Pin. “Stop Sexism Now” - Text in three lights of a traffic light On white background. 6cm.
349. Political Lapel Pin. “Stop Sexual Harassment N.U.P.G.E.” White with white and Black lettering - Red stop sign image. 5.5cm.
350. Political Lapel Pin. “Stop Rape” - White with white lettering - Red Stop sign with Female symbol. 5.5cm.
351. Political Lapel Pin. “Women Against Sexual Violence” - Black with lavendar lettering Female symbol containing a fist 5.5cm.
352. Political Lapel Pin. “Some Lovers Break More Than Hearts” - White with white Lettering - Red broken heart image. 5.5cm.
353. Political Lapel Pin. “Don't Hurt the one you [heart] My Sister's Place Shelter for Battered Women and Their Children” - White with red and black lettering. 5.5cm.
355. Political Lapel Pin. “Women’s Hall of Fame Inc- Seneca Falls-New York” - White With navy lettering - Athena image. 5.5cm.
356. Political Lapel Pin. “Equality Now” - Yellow with navy lettering - Male and female Figures holding hands - “Q” and “O” are male and female symbols. 6cm.
357. Political Lapel Pin. “Until Justice Is Ours NOW- National Organization For Women” - White with green lettering - 5.5cm.
358. Political Lapel Pin. “Elizabeth Cady Stanton - November 12, 1815 to Octob26, 1902” - Black and white image of Stanton with white lettering - 5.5cm

359. Political Lapel Pin. “1975 International Women’s Year” - White with navy Lettering - image of dove with female symbol - 5.5cm.

360. Political Lapel Pin. “Worlds of Ohio Women 1977....to form a more perfect Union...” White with navy lettering - image of dove with female symbol inside image of Ohio. 5.5cm.


363. Political Lapel Pin. “Oregon Women's Conference Path Breaking” - Yellow With black lettering - Drawing of Mountains with sun. 5.5cm.

364. Political Lapel Pin. “ERA-Yes” - Yellow with black lettering. 5.5cm.

365. Political Lapel Pin. “I Walked in the Last ERA Walk” - Green with white Lettering - image of tennis shoe. 5.5cm.


367. Political Lapel Pin. “On the Run 8/22/81 for the ERA” - White with green Lettering - Female Symbol Around text - 5.5cm.


369. Political Lapel Pin. “A Day Without Human Rights Is Like A Day Without Sun- Shine - The Dawn of ERA” - White with orange and black lettering. 5.5cm.

370. Political Lapel Pin. “It’s About E.R.A. time” - Orange with black lettering - On red and black ribbon. 4cm.

371. Political Lapel Pin. Sunflower medal on yellow ribbon: “Another Kansas Feminist” printed on ribbon. 3.5cm.


373. Political Lapel Pin. “Seneca Falls 1848-1977 Houston” - Orange with brown Lettering - image of torch - “IWY” - printed on torch. 7.5cm.

374. Political Lapel Pin. “Ellensburg July 8-10, 1977” - Image of dove with female Symbol. 7.5cm.

375. Political Lapel Pin. “ERA N.W.P.C” - White with navy lettering. 7.5cm.

376. Political Lapel Pin. “May 16-20 1980 Bloomington Indiana NWSA” White with red lettering. 7.5cm.

The 2nd U.S. Women’s Rights Feminist Jewelry Collection, 1960s-1980s

378-413. [Jewelry - The Third Wave]. Ca. 1968-1982. Equal Rights Amendment Etc.e tc. 35 individual pieces. [To be identified, catalogued and individual images].

414. [Jewelry]. Carrie Nation hatchet pin. Hand is gold with the words: “Carry A Nation” With pearl hatchet and diamond. N.D. N.P.

415. [Jewelry]. Silver plated charm. Memorial Francis E. Willard charm with her profile. Memorial medal on front “I solemnly promise God Helping me to abstain from all alcoholic Liquors including wine, beer, and cider and to use all right means to end the drink habit and liquor traffic”. N.P., N.D.

416. [Badge & Lapel Pins]. Naral Pro-Choice Delegate Badge. 2” x 3”. Democratic Convention ‘96. Green colored - badge lacks the back clip. N.P., N.D.


419. [Lapel Pin], Forward Into Light. Gold Text on blue / white background. Figure of a horseback rider in center of button.

420. [Lapel Pin], Forward Into Light. Gold Text on red / white background. Figure of a horseback rider in center of button.

421. [Lapel Pin], Votes For Women. Black text on multi-colored pin, eagle with American flags with shield above the word “Patriotism”. Small round button.

422. [Lapel Pin], “Yes”. Red text on white and blue background. The word “Yes” is overlaid on the word “Alaska”.

423. [Lapel Pin], Votesfor Women. Black text on gold background- centered on white with red ribbon tails.

424. [Floral Ribbon], “I Cast my First Vote at a Municipal Election in the Red Rose City for Kenney and the straight Republican ticket. November 8,1921”. Black text on yellow ribbon, pink flower with photograph of J. Kennedy in center.

425. [Lapel Pin], Votes for Women. Black text on gold/brown background. Small round button.

426. [Lapel Pin], Francis Willard. Black and white photograph on a small round button.

427. [Lapel Pin], Votes for Women June 5th. Black text on gold background. Small round button.

428. [Lapel Pin], Votes for Women June 5th. Black text on gold background. Small round button. 2nd copy.

429. [Lapel Pin], Votes for Women Nov. 6th. Black text on yellow background. Medium sized round button.

430. [Lapel Pin], Votesfor Women. Black text with purple, green, white and gold background. Small round button.

431. [Lapel Pin], Votesfor Women. Blue text on gold background with stars. Small round button, text centered and circled by blue stars.
432. [Lapel Pin]. Votes for Women. Blue text on gold background with stars. Text centered and circled by blue stars. Small round button.


434. [Lapel Pin]. Vote Yes Nov. 2nd. Black text on yellow background. Small round button.


436. [Lapel Pin]. West Virginia Vote for Women Suffrage / November 1916. Black text on yellow and white back grounds. Small oval button.

437. [Lapel Pin]. Vote NO on Woman Suffrage. Black text on red and white background. Small round button.

438. [Lapel Pin]. Mr. Suffer-Yet. Image of a man washing clothes by hand with a crying baby in the background. Small round button.

439. [Lapel Pin]. Women’s Rights! Black text on white background. Image of women baring shins in lower portion of button. Small round button.

440. [Lapel Pin]. Vote No. Red text on white background with blue band around outside edge. Small round button.

441. [Lapel Pin]. Votes For Women / Indiana. Gold text on white background. Small round button.

442. [Lapel Pin]. Votes for Women. Black text on gold background.


446. [Lapel Pin]. Jeanette Rankin Foundation. Gold pin with white and black background. Small rectangle pin.

447. [Lapel Pin]. Abortion - A Woman’s Right to Choose. March on Washington, DC & SF. Nov. 20. WONACC. Medium round button with black text on white and yellow background.


452. [Lapel Pin]. Votes For Women. Illinois 1920 with one yellow and one red rose. Button attached to
ribbon. Button has black text on gold background, pinned to a hand-painted ribbon. Small round button.
The Lucy Hargrett Draper Center & Archives For the Study of The Rights of Women in History and Law.

**Ephemera. Printed Material, etc.**


[Advertising]. Practical Politics. Color advertisement All Parties Unite In Support of The Oliver Chilled Plow - Protection (Couple); Woman’s Rights (Woman holding a broom- Man Holding a Baby - opposite side shows portrait of James Oliver and two other illustrations of plows. NP., ND. Incomplete.

[Advertising]. “Twelve Good Reasons Why the Woman’s Suffrage Stove Polish is Preferred to All Others”, Color picture of girl sitting with arms folded wearing a pink dress with white lace collar. Four felt pads at corners. Manufactured only by the Phoenix Mn’fg. Co. Taunton, Mass. N.D. 2copies.


[Advertising]. Scribner’s Magazine Advertiser. Votes for the Woman Suffrage Amendment. No. 2. Black and white drawing of woman standing holding flag with the word ‘Votes”. Crowd of women in background.

[Advertising]. Kellogg’s Toasted Corn Flakes. Votes for Women. Full page advertisement on back of magazine’s cover.


[Advertisement-Anti-Suffrage]. Geographical Ages of Women. 9” x 3” cardstock From 15 to 25, she is like AFRICA, half virgin, half explored. From 25 to 35, she is Like ASIA, hot, torrid and mysterious. From 35 to 45, she is like AMERICA, Streamlined, efficient and cooperative. From 45 to 55, she is like EUROPA, devastated, But still good. From 55 to 65s, she is like AUSTRALIA, everyone know where it is, But nobody goes there. The National Post Card Service. P. O. Box 1017. Sebring, Florida. N.D.


[Autographs Card]. Phyllis Schlafly.

[Autographs Card]. Gloria Steinem.

[Business]. Mrs. George Birney Jennison. Prominent Chicago Suffragist Black print on white. 3 sets.
Calendar. World’s Dispensary Medical Association. Ladies Notebook Calendar -1902. The calendar is from the World’s Dispensary Medical Association and markets: Dr. Pierce’s Pleasant Pellets - marketed to women specifically. N.P.


Clippings]. TV Guide - Nov. 6-12, 1999. Marcelle Clements - Forgotten Hero. Ken Burns documentary about American Suffragists, Not For Ourselves Alone. With photograph of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony seated on a porch outside of Anthony’s House in Rochester, N.Y.; Also a picture of three unidentified suffragists holding umbrellas with the words “Votes For Women”. Show Aired Sunday, November 7th - Monday, November 8 pm. PBS.


Ephemera Collection. Six items attached to a folded piece of coarse paper. #1. Meisterschaft School of Practical Linguinstry. #2. The Meisterschaft System. #3. Letter written on the stationary of the Meisterschaft School of Practical Linguist (sic) Nov. 27,1886. #4. Royal College of Music Letter. #5. A Summary of Chief Arguments for and Against Marriage with A Deceased wife’s sister. #6. Letter on Marriage Law Reform Association Letterhead to His Worship the Mayor Warlock from T. Paynter Allen, Secretary. The Meisterschaft System was a scientific adaptation of the natural mode mastering modern tongues. 1883-1887.


Ticket]. Protest Mass Meeting - Carnegie Hall - Monday - March 10 at 8pm. Suffragist were beaten by New York Police while petitioning the President this week will tell their own story. Suffrage prisoners from Washington to convict garb will tell their experience servicing jail terms for liberty. Vida
Milholland will sign prison ballads. Admit one -printed on one side. N.D. Ca. 1915-1916.

[Ephemera]. Label for Change of Address: The Headquarters of the Empire State Campaign Committee has been removed to 303 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Ca. 1915.


[Paper seals] Votes For Women, CWSA. Two green, white and purple pressed seals on white paper. N.D. 2 sets.

[Ephemera]. “Women Suffrage”. R. Ash of Brixham. 9 lines. December 3, 1907. “We’ve heard a lot of suffrage - But do you think it is right -For women to claim such liberties -As to try to take away Men's rights -I think Myself that it would Wiser Be, if to their homes they stay; And let the members Of Parliaments - Have a little of the say. (Are You With Me Men). Vote Yes”.


[Sticker] “Not A Choice it’s a Child”. Round sticker showing picture of child in womb. Words circle the outside: “It’s a Child not a Choice!” N.P., N.D.

[Ephemera]. Silver plated charm. Memorial of Francis E. Willard charm with her profile. Memorial medal on front. “I solemnly promise God Helping me to abstain from all alcoholic Liquors including wine, beer, and cider and to use all right means to end the drink habit and liquor traffic”. N.P., N.D.

[Badge]. Naral Pro-Choice Delegate Badge. 2” x 3”. Democratic Convention ‘96 green colored - badge lacks the back clip. N.P., N.D.

[Ephemera]. Letterhead. The Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, Inc.


Postal First Day Covers-Stamps-Envelopes:
Gandhi, Indira. Autograph Signature. First Day Issue envelope. Washington, DC. Sept 29, 1975. Indira Priyadarshini Gandhi (19 November 1917 - October 31, 1984) was the Prime Minister of India for three consecutive terms from 1966 to 1977 and for a fourth term from 1980 until her assassination in 1984. She was India's first and to date only female prime minister. She is noted for creating a dictatorship by declaring Emergency after a court struck down her election in 1975, and also for her handling of the Operation Blue Star against Sikh militants, which eventually resulted in her assassination.


“If I Cannot Fight, I Can Feed Those Who Do”. Cream colored envelope with red drawing and red print - woman with rolling pin in kitchen. N.D., N.P.

Jessie Fremont. Envelope with black and white photograph of Jessie Fremont. On the right side is red, white & blue with words on ribbon “North and South” and the words: “In Union There Is Strength” two swords crisscrossing behind the shield with stars - axe coming out at top.

Emmeline Pankhurst. 1981 Commemorative Cover - Isle of Mann- Benham Women’s Suffrage - Votes For Women. 1981 marks the Centenary of the first actions toward Women’s suffrage in the Isle of Mann. The Left side of envelope shows Miss Emmeline Goulden -(Mrs. Pankhurst) with her mother, Mrs. Sophia Jan Goulden. Stamp is in color, images taken from BBC Production- BBC copyright, “100 Years of Women’s - Isle of Man Votes For women”.


Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Carrie Chapman Catt First Day of Issue. Color Envelope. First Day of Issue Commemorating 100th Anniversary of the First Woman’s Right Convention held July 19-20, 1848 at Seneca Falls, N.Y. With images of Mott, Stanton, Catt With 3 cent stamp in purble with images of Mott, Stanton, Catt -100 Years of Progress - 1848 of women 1948. U.S.


Color stamp - Blue color with Woman Suffrage and 50th Anniversary written on them. Car on left Women in car - Woman on right casting vote.


Sheet of 50th Anniversary Stamps on Woman Suffrage. 6 cents stamps. Showing women and ballot


copies.


[Stamp]. Votes for the Woman Suffrage Amendment in November! Yellow/black/blue stamp showing equal suffrage states and the man suffragettes. 7cm. x 5cm.

[Stamps]. Six stamps: Two women in long Greek style white gowns. Writing is in Hungarian. Budapesten, 1913. Junius 15. 20 one blue stamps.


Anna C. Chennault. First Day of Issue Envelope. Envelope signed - Left side of envelope showing sketch of Claire Lee Chennault next to a P-40 War hawk (Flying Tiger). Sept. 6, 1990. Beneath the sketch reads: “Before the United States entered the war against Japan. The group, known as the “Flying Tigers” Won a series of outstanding victories against the Japanese the Japanese December 1941 and July 1942. In 1943, Claire was made a major general, and he headed the U.S. Air Force in China from 1943 to 1945. Envelope is signed by Anna C. Chennault


Marva N. Collins. First Day Issue envelope signed. September 12, 1980. “Learning Never Ends”. Images of great educators: John Dewey, Horace Mann, Marva Collins, Emma Marva Collins is a nationally known educator who concentrates on teaching as well as on creating and implementing progressive educational concepts. Collins established Westside Preparatory School in Chicago, a school which is an alternative educational institution for African American children on Chicago's west side in 1975. She created an environment conducive to learning and assembled a teaching staff with broad liberal arts training and a dedication to children and teaching.

Phyllis Schlafly. First Day Issue envelope signed. Carmel, N.Y., March 25, 1975. With two .08 cent “Syliva Ludington, Contributors to the Cause stamps which Show a girl on a horse galloping with a purple sky above her and a Are behind her. Envelope is signed by Phyllis Schlafly. Plus additional stamps (4) issued in 1975 to Honor unheralded persons who played an important part in the American Revolution.
Kay Orr. First Day Issue envelope signed. With Dwight D. Eisenhower August 6, 1970. Envelope is signed by “Kay Orr”. Left side of envelope has an Image of Dwight Eisenhower, in military uniform, holding his hat; behind him is a Rendering of a battle scene in Normandy.

Stamps. Elizabeth Blackwell U.S. stamps. Signature of Rosalyn S. Yalow. With newspaper clippings relating to Dr. Yalow. First Day of Issue envelope with (4) cancelled Stamps showing Elizabeth Blackwell - (Shades of black and white). Posted from Geneva, New York, January 23, 1974. Signature on front of Rosalyn S. Yalow - 2/2/80. Copy of a newspaper notice of a lecture by Dr. Yalow at City University - Graduate Center in New York City. Rosalyn Sussman Yalow (born on July 19, 1921 (age 86)) is an American medical physicist, and a co-winner of the 1977 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for her development of the radioimmunoassay (RIA) technique.

Miscellaneous printed material:


[Membership-Form]. Yellow paper printed on one side. “ I believe that women should be allowed to vote on the same terms as men” -gives a place for name, street, town, assembly district., election district. Addressed to Mabel L. Watkine. NP. N.D. U.S.

[Membership-Form]. The Empire State Campaign Committee Victory for Woman Suffrage in 1915....City believes that the vote should be granted to the Women of New York in 1915. The 1915 Amendment was one of four in the largest Eastern states held in 1915 - Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania were the other three - that was part of Carrie Chapman Catt's "Winning Plan." The women were not successful in any of the four, despite a monumental effort The Empire State Campaign Committee, that is, the New York women, led by Harriot Stanton Blatch, mounted a public relations and advertising campaign that was to mark the beginning of the modern political campaign. They had to wait until 1917 for passage of the suffrage amendment in New York. Interestingly, in the 1917 campaign, they used exactly this same mustard colored handbill.

[Membership Form]. The Woman Suffrage Party of Pennsylvania - A Woman of Suffrage Association. Yellow membership form believing that women as well As men should vote, hereby join the Woman Suffrage party with the understanding that it required no dues. Return to: Miss Hannah J. Patterson, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, 3044 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

[Form] Blanche K. Bruce signed. August 21, 1890. Release Form for a real estate transaction. Recorded in the District of Columbia. Stamped by Notary. Thos. J. Fisher Real Estate Brokers, 1324 F Street Northwest, Washington, D.C. Blanche Kelso Bruce (March 1, 1841- March 17, 1898) was an American politician. Bruce represented Mississippi as a U.S. Senator from 1875 to 1881 and was the first black to serve a full term in the U.S. Senate. Hiram R. Revels, too of Mississippi, was the first to ever serve in
the U.S. Congress, but did not serve a full term. Senator of the Reconstruction era.

[ERA Card]. Jeanette Marks. The Equal Rights Amendment Before Congress is printed in red on front of the card. Back of card has Ms. Marks asking people to appear in person to the editors with some of the published information on the card. National Woman’s Party, 1944.2 copies.

Legal history. The Heirs of Francis Jackson contest his gift of $5,000 to Wendell Phillips, Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony, which was to be used toward securing Woman Suffrage. To The Honorable Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, Holden at Boston, Merchant, as he is executor of the last will and testament of Francis Jackson, late of said Boston, Gentlemen, deceased, brings this his bill against Wendell Phillips...Lucy Stone, of the City of New York, in the State of New York lecturer: Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester, in the State of New York. Lecturer, et al, et al. April 30, 1865. 11 Pp.


[Petition]. Margaret Sanger. The Present Federal Birth Control Laws. Petition (With signatures of 3 women supporting Margaret Sanger). Nation Committee On Federal Legislation for Birth Control, Inc. [Margaret Sanger's Address: 1343 H. Street, Washington, D.C. 4 pages. The petition asks the President to recommend to The 74th Congress the immediate passage of a bill to amend sections 211-245-312-Of the Criminal Code in order that parents may obtain proper scientific instructions On birth control to enable them to control the size of families in consideration of the Health of mothers and the earning capacity of the fathers. Very rare.

[Playing Card]. “Help! Help! Help!”. Blue tint playing card #10 in orange showing policeman and woman walking - woman is wearing a long gown with a large hat with flowers and feather Boa - policeman is holding her hand as if arresting her. Marked copyright N.D., N.P. (2)
Playing Card. Toot! Toot! Toot!. Blue tint playing card #10 in green sowing man in kilt Playing bag pipes. - top of socks has purple color. Marked copyright. N.D., N.P. (2)

[Pledge Card Form]. Cambridge University. Pledge Card. 1897. Asking that this postcard be signed and returned to The Memorial Office, 25, Guildhall Place - women students question giving title of degrees would prove injurious to the position and efficiency of this University if all degrees are issued from a University for men only.

[Pledge Form]. I Will Vote for Equal Suffrage. Name...Address...City...I will vote for equal suffrage in November 1915. Send to 585 Boylston Street, Room 12, Boston, Ma.


[Petition]. Margaret Sanger. The Present Federal Birth Control Laws. Petition [With signatures of 3 women supporting Margaret Sanger]. Nation Committee On Federal Legislation for Birth Control, Inc. [Margaret Sanger's Address: 1343 H. Street, Washington, D.C. 4 pages. The petition asks the President to recommend to The 74th Congress the immediate passage of a bill to amend sections 211-245-312-Of the Criminal Code in order that parents may obtain proper scientific instructions On birth control to enable them to control the size of families in consideration of the Health of mothers and the earning capacity of the fathers. Very rare.


[Program]. Speaker: Carrie Catt Chapman. League of Women Voters Of New York City Annual Convention - Hotel Pennsylvania, 33rd Street and 7th Avenue-invitation to Afternoon Meeting. At the bottom is a detachable form: Detach and return to Mrs. Thomas B. Wells, 37 West 39th Street League Of Women Voters, 1922.

[Program]. League of Women Voters New York City Invites You To Be Present At the Opening Luncheon of the Membership Campaign. Speakers: Mrs. Robert McCurdy Marsh, Mrs. Dwight Morris, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, and Mrs. Carries Chapman Catt, presiding: Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman-League Of Women Voters of New York City. Verso: Lists Membership Drive Committee and General Committee which includes the Bronx Borough, Brooklyn Borough, Manhattan Borough, Queens Borough, and Richmond Borough. League of Women Voters, ca. 1922.

[Program]. League of Women Voters of New York City Invites You to be Present At the Opening Luncheon of the Membership Campaign - Hotel McAlpin 33rdSt and Broadway. New York City - Speakers: Mrs. Robert McCurdy Marsh, Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Mrs. Louise Slade, Mrs. Carrie
Chapman. Reservations will be made in order of receipt and must be sent to Mrs. Willard Straight, Luncheon Chairman. N.D., ca. 1922.

[Program]. New York League of Women Voters - 10th, 15th and 17th Assembly Districts. Meeting at 99 Park Avenue. To hear Senator Meyer Levy, Assemblyman Joseph T. Flynn, etc., etc. To discuss the United States and the International Court. New Members to write Gov. Smith regarding the 18th Amendment and the Mullan Gage Law - Prohibition Law passed in 1921. 2x.

[Scrapbook]. Spiers, Helen Mary. Ca. 1925-1930. Handwritten scrapbook of author with entries by friends, signatures of politicians cut from unknown letters, new clippings, cards, magazine pictures, cartoons, (3) photographs, cancelled envelopes, official notice of passing nursing exam.


[Stationary]. The Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, Inc. The Bureau Suffrage Education and the Department of Publicity and News. New York, N.D.


[Invitation]. Invitation to visit Exhibit 2002 - Official Program Woman Suffrage Processions.
E. Sylvia Pankhurst was a member of the Workers’ Socialist Federation in the East End of London. In March 1914, Zelie Emerson, a fellow member, suggested that Pankhurst should start a socialist newspaper that focused on the problems of working women. Pankhurst agreed and together with a small group of women made plans to produce a weekly paper for working-class women. Pankhurst favoured calling it the Workers’ Mate but the group preferred the title the Women’s Dreadnought.

The first edition of the Women’s Dreadnought appeared on 21st March 1914. It was hoped that adverts would make up 50% of the four pages and therefore Sylvia Pankhurst could keep the newspaper at a price that working women could afford. However, by the time the first edition was published, the women had only sold 3 inches of advertisement. Although two companies, Neave’s Food and Lipton’s Cocoa, paid for large adverts in the newspaper, the Women’s Dreadnought failed to make money. In 1917 the paper’s name was changed to the Workers’ Dreadnought.

“It was my earnest desire that it should be a medium through which working women, however unlettered, might express themselves, and find their interests defended. I took infinite pains in correcting and arranging their manuscripts, endeavoring to preserve the spirit and unsophisticated freshness of the original I wanted the paper to be as far as possible written from life; no dry arguments, but a vivid presentation of things as they are, arguing always from the particular, with all its human features, to the general principle.” Sylvia Pankhurst

Frederick Lawrence, the son of Alfred Lawrence, was born in London on 28th December 1871. His wealthy parents were Unitarians and members of the Liberal Party. Frederick was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he achieved a Double First and became President of the Union. At university Lawrence was influenced by the ideas of Alfred Marshall, who argued that the knowledge of economics should be applied to help the poor. While studying to become a lawyer, Lawrence gave free legal advice at the Nonconformist settlement Mansfield House in the slums of East London. He also worked with Charles Booth collecting information on poverty in the area. While working with the poor Frederick Lawrence met the social worker, Emmeline Pethick. The couple fell in love but Emmeline refused to marry Frederick because he did not share her socialist beliefs. It was not until 1901, when Frederick had been converted to socialism, that Emmeline agreed to marry him. On marriage, he added his wife's name to his own. In 1901 Frederick Pethick-Lawrence became the owner of The Echo, a left-wing evening newspaper. He recruited friends from the socialist movement such as Ramsay MacDonald and H. N. Brailsford to write for the newspaper. James Keir Hardie introduced Frederick and Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence to Emmeline Pankhurst. As a result Emmeline joined the Women’s Social and Political Union (WSPU). The organization did not allow men to become members but Frederick used his legal training to represent the WSPU in court.

In 1907 Frederick and Emmeline started the journal Votes for Women. The Pethick-Lawrence’s large home in London became the office of the WSPU.
71. Equal Rights. June 1, 1936. Volume XXII. Number II.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>86.</td>
<td>April 15, 1937</td>
<td>XXIII</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.</td>
<td>May 1, 1937</td>
<td>XXIII</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.</td>
<td>May 15, 1937</td>
<td>XXIII</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89.</td>
<td>June 15, 1937</td>
<td>XXIII</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.</td>
<td>July 1, 1937</td>
<td>XXIII</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91.</td>
<td>July 15, 1937</td>
<td>XXIII</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.</td>
<td>August 1, 1937</td>
<td>XXIII</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.</td>
<td>August 15, 1937</td>
<td>XXIII</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94.</td>
<td>September 15, 1937</td>
<td>XXIII</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95.</td>
<td>October 15, 1937</td>
<td>XXIII</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96.</td>
<td>January 15, 1938</td>
<td>XXIV</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.</td>
<td>February 15, 1938</td>
<td>XXIV</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.</td>
<td>March 1, 1938</td>
<td>XXIV</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99.</td>
<td>March 15, 1938</td>
<td>XXIV</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.</td>
<td>April 1, 1939</td>
<td>XXV</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101.</td>
<td>July 1939</td>
<td>XXV</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102.</td>
<td>September 1939</td>
<td>XXV</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103.</td>
<td>October 1939</td>
<td>XXV</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104.</td>
<td>January 1, 1939</td>
<td>XXV</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105.</td>
<td>January 15, 1939</td>
<td>XXV</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106.</td>
<td>February 15, 1939</td>
<td>XXV</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107.</td>
<td>March 1, 1939</td>
<td>XXV</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108.</td>
<td>March 15, 1939</td>
<td>XXV</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109.</td>
<td>April 1, 1939</td>
<td>XXV</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110.</td>
<td>July 1939</td>
<td>XXV</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111.</td>
<td>September 1939</td>
<td>XXV</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112.</td>
<td>October 1939</td>
<td>XXV</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Date/Volume/Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>Equal Rights</td>
<td>January 1940. Volume XXVI. Number 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>Equal Rights</td>
<td>February 1940. Volume XXVI. Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Equal Rights</td>
<td>March 1940. Volume XXVI. Number 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>Equal Rights</td>
<td>April 1940. Volume XXVI. Number 4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Equal Rights</td>
<td>May 1940. Volume XXVI. Numbers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Equal Rights</td>
<td>January 1941. Volume XXVII. Number 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Equal Rights</td>
<td>February 1941. Volume XXVII. Number 2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Equal Rights</td>
<td>April 1941. Volume XXVII. Number 4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Equal Rights</td>
<td>May 1941. Volume XXVII. Number 5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Equal Rights</td>
<td>December 1941. Volume XXVII. Number II.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Equal Rights</td>
<td>January 1942. Volume XXVIII. Number 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Equal Rights</td>
<td>September, October, November, December, 1947. Volume XXXIII. Number 5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Scrapbook]. British Suffrage - Newspaper clippings from various British newspapers. Ca. 1908.

Miscellaneous:

The Suffragette: Official Organ of the Women’s Social and Political Union. Edited by Christabel Pankhurst

The Inland Post.

The Illustrated London News, May 4,1912. Folio. “Forcible Feeding Through the Nose of Women Suffragist Prisoners - Pronounced as Dangerously by many Leading Members of the Medical Profession”. Including portions of letters regarding the above practice including one by Sylvia Pankhurst

1890 - 16 October 1926.

The Graphic. January 1, 1910. The Season of Good Intent The Graphic” was founded by William Luson Thomas, a wood engraver and social reformer.

The Graphic. October 8, 1910. The Autumn campaign-A Fantasy by David Wilson - Votes for Women. Suffrage article. The Graphic”


French Newspapers


American Newspapers


Maryland Suffrage News. Dr. & Mrs. Donald Hooker, [Editors]. Saturday, April 4, 1914. 8 Pp. Just Government League of Maryland, Published weekly.

[Newspaper-Magazine]. Votes For Women. The magazine that won equal suffrage in Washington. Votes


The Woman’s Journal. Volume XXXIX. Boston, Saturday, January 18, 1908. Number 3. Articles include: Awaking, Editorial Notes, Taft on Labor Unions, College and Alumnae, Michigan Suffrage Hearing, More Testimony from Australia concerning women A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of Woman - to her educational, industrial, legal and political Equality, and especially her right of Suffrage.


The Augusta Herald. May 22 1919 issue. Article:“ House Passes Equal Suffrage Bill After Three Hours of Debate”.

The Augusta Herald. August 26, 1920. Article: "Colby Signs Suffrage - Proclamation - Suffrage Amendment to Constitution is Proclaimed Ratified” Secretary signs document at his home at 8 o’clock on Thursday Morning -Announcement Disappoints Group of Suffrage Workers who wanted to see event

The Corner Stone. Newspaper. Volume II. Lansing, Michigan, August 1894, No. 9. Articles include: "Miss Anthony’s Position Marching as to War”. Emery & Emery Publisher, Sarah E.V. Emery, Editor. 2 copies.


Miscellaneous Periodicals - Magazines.

[Scrapbook]. British Suffrage - Newspaper clippings from various British newspapers. Ca. 1908.


Life Magazine. New York, February 27, 1913. Articles on Suffrage.


July - December, 1868. Index reflect articles: Letters on Woman Suffrage.

The official organ of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.
Woman Patriot. April 17th, 1920. volume 4, Number 16.


Life Magazine. Front cover showing women dressed in white with four men standing behind her - words at bottom: “Four Voters”. Pro-Suffrage Number - October 1,1913. All words in blue type.


Pall Mall - 21st Year. Number 1068. Thursday, March 14, 1889.


Illinois Woman - 75 Years of the Right to Vote. Picture of Jane Adams in Suffrage Parade passing the Art Institute of Chicago. 1910 on cover.


Rising Up: The Newsletter of Catholics Act for ERA. Autumn, 1980. Containing articles on the ERA amendment in the Illinois State Legislature, civil disobedience For the ERA; the 1980 elections and the Era; The ERA and the bonding of Women; The Salary Gap between Men and Women; Poverty is a Women’s Issue, So Is Social Security, etc., etc. A Catholic periodical was formed in 1979 under the umbrella of The Quixote Company founded by a Radical Priest Father William Callahan and Dolly Pomerleau in 1975 to pursue a variety of radical social causes.


[Newspaper clipping]. J. Hooker. Letter to the Editor of The Courant N.P., N.D. Woman Suffrage & the Marriage Relation. “Among the leading Advocates of woman suffrage in the country I know of not one who is all prominent as an advocate of ‘easy divorce’ except Mrs. Cady Stanton.


Ahern, Dee Dee. The Economics of Being A Women - how you can fight the system and avoid being ripped off. New York, MacMillan Publishing Company, 1976. Dust jacket


Allen, Gloria. 365 Ways to Become The Complete Woman. Be the Total for your men - Here are ways for every single day of the year. Universal-Award House, Inc. 1975.

Annual Report of the Central Committee. Compilation of the Central Committee Of the National Society for Women’s Suffrage 1880-1890. Bound collection Of Individual Reports: July 14, 1881; July 13, 1882; July 19,1883; July 11, 1884; July 9,1885; July 15, 1886; July 12,1887; July 17, 1888; March 21, 1889; May 16, 1899; April 24,1890.


Anthony, Katharine. Feminism in Germany and Scandinavia. First edition. New York, Henry Holt & Company, 1915. Katherine Susan Anthony (1877-1965) was both a suffragist and peace activist The author of several biographies of Queen Elizabeth, Catherine the Great and Margaret Fuller. She also wrote: “Mothers Who Must Earn and Labor Laws in New York”.


Anthony, Susan B. History of Woman Suffrage. 1876-1885. Edited by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and Matilda Joslyn Gage. Volume III. Rochester, New York: Charles Mann, 1887. Inscribed by author: “To Hon. A. W. Tomgee - these records of the work done in the Several States of the Union to reserve women from the degradation of the Old Common and Barron...Law are presented- With respect and admiration.

Anthony, Susan B. History of Woman Suffrage. 1883-1902. Edited by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and Matilda Joslyn Gage. Volume IV. Rochester, New York: The Hollenbeck Press. 1902. Inscribed by author: “Martha M. Atkins, Jamaica Plains, Mass. I send you this huge volume IV because of your life membership of the National Association - and because I hope you will be interested in placing it with its three companions in the High School and public libraries of your city and vicinity where every student may have access to them to learn the facts about women’s work as they can find them nowhere else - Very sincerely yours - Susan B. Anthony. 17 Madison Avenue Rochester, N. Y. ” 1820 February 15 - 1903 - Vol IV 1883-1900.


Athlers, Lena C. Daughters Known to Fame. Albert Whitman & Co. Chicago:, 1942.


Billings, Victoria. The Woman's Book. Los Angeles. Wollstonecraft Inc. 1974. Front has colour drawing of, 'Don Quixote' style, woman in armour riding a war horse. Ms. Billings charts the changes facing the women of the 1970s, and offers suggestions, observations, and answers to the very real problems they face.


Bishop, George. Every Woman Her Own Lawyer. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald, [1858], 1858. Every Woman Her Own Lawyer. A Private Guide In All Matters Of Law, Of Essential Interest To Women, And By The Aid Of Which Every Female May, In Whatever Situation, Understand Her Legal Course And Redress, And Be Her Own Legal Adviser.


Blackburn, Helen Women’s Suffrage; a record of the women’s suffrage movement in the British Isles with biographical sketches of Miss Becker. Williams & Norgate. 1902.

Blankenburg, Lucretia L. The Blankenburgs of Philadelphia. The John C. Winston Company, 1928. Author’s inscription: Lucretia L. Blankenburg to Anna B. Pennock. ‘This Greeting to thee is in Memory of our old Suffrage days / Lucretia L. Blankenberg / Dec. 20/28”.


Bushnell, Horace. Woman's Suffrage: The Reform Against Nature. New York. Scribner & Co. 1869. Rev. Bushnell's opinions on the proper realms of action for men and women are reflective of his time but he also predicts actual changes in "politician-women" as at first they become thin and hungry looking a cream of tartar face…"


Chafe, William H. The American Woman. - Her Changing Social, Economic and Political Noise - 1920-


Congressional intent: The Equal Rights Amendment - A Call for Equality or Immorality? Previous owner stamp: Center for Research on Women.

Cleghorn, Sarah N. The True Ballad of Glorious Harriet Tubman. First edition. Sarah N. Cleghorn, Manchester, 1933. Privately printed at Manchester, Vermont, is a sentimental production of a person deeply interested in the elevation of the man far down. The work lacks literary merit, but it has historical significance. U.S.


Autograph notation: Writing on title page: “Radical Feminism Reading List, in categorization of feminist as radical, liberal or moderate fit into the liberal to moderate category. Still, it is important to read all the publications in this field/LHD”. With seal of LHD.


Dustjacket


Fox-Genovese, Elizabeth. Feminism is not the Story of My Life. - How Today’s Feminist Elite has Lost Touch with the Real Concerns of Women. Nan A. Talese, 1996. Dust jacket


Fuller, Paul E. Laura Clay and the Woman’s Rights Movement. The University of Kentucky, 1975.

Fulton, Rev. J.D. The True Woman. Woman As God Made Her. Boston, Lee and Shepard, 1869. The author, in response to the movement to allow women to vote, explores the place of women in society as per his interpretation of the Bible’s teachings.

Gallagher, Ruth A. Legal and Political Status of Women In Iowa. The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1918. Historical Accounts of the Rights of Women in Iowa from 1838 to 1918.

Gamble, Ezra Burt. The Evolution of Woman. An Inquiry Into the Dogma Of her Inferiority to man. New York, Putnam and Company, 1894. First Edition. Scarce. Having determined that female organization is nowise inferior to male, Gamble set forth the principal data brought forward by naturalists bearing on the subject of the origin and development of the two lines of sexual demarcation, and, by means of the facts observed by explorers among peoples in the various stages of development, to trace, as far as possible, the effect of such differentiation upon the individual, and upon the subsequent growth of human society. Previous owners stamp and signature.


Gleadle, Kathryn. The Early Feminists. Radical Unitarians and the Emergence of the Women's Rights Movement, 1831-1851. Palgrave MacMillan. 1995. This volume redefines the origins of the 19th-century women's rights campaigns in Britain, demonstrating that a vibrant feminist network existed during the 1830s and 1840s. Their pioneering work is shown to have fed directly into the women's rights movement of the subsequent decades.


Graham, Abbie. Ladies In Revolt Woman's Press (YWCA), NY & Cincinnati, 1934. Previous owner’s signature on front cover.


Greenbie, Marjorie Barstow. My Dear Lady: The story of Anna Ella Carroll, the Great Unrecognized Member of Lincoln's Cabinet Whittlesey House, 1940. Dust jacket

inscription from the author.


Sarah Grimke (1792-1873). One of famous Grimke sisters of South Carolina were two early female abolitionists and women's rights activists, traveling throughout the North, lecturing about their first-hand experiences with slavery on their family plantation.

Thorp, John. Letters of the Late John Thorp, of Manchester, a Minister of the Gospel in the Society of Friends to Which is Prefixed a Memoir of the Life of the Writer. NY- 261 Pearl St/ Baltimore - 212 Market St: Samuel Wood & Sons, 1821, NY- 261 Pearl St/ Baltimore - 212 Market St, 1821. Inscribed on title Page: “To Caesar Morris from his friend, S.M. Grimke”.


Grimshaw, Patricia. Women's Suffrage in New Zealand. Auckland University Press, 1972. 2 copies - one with dust jacket


Haviland, Laura S. A Woman’s Life Work.- Including Thirty Years Service on the Underground Railroad and in the War. S.B. Shaw, 1881. Much on the Underground Railroad, Freedman's Aid Commission.


Holby, Winifred. Woman and A Changing Civilization. London, John Lane/ The Bodley Head. Ca. 1936. A scarce discussion of 'the woman problem' by the novelist and liberal feminist friend of Vera Brittain. Holby discusses Wollstonecraft, the right to work, the right to property, Herr Hitler finds a cure for unemployment, Mussolini and the population theory, and other topics of contemporary feminist interest. With a bibliography and index.


Howe, Julia Ward. Famous Women: Margaret Fuller. Boston, Roberts Brothers, 1896. With a autograph signed note: “I knew Margaret Fuller, and knew her to be a great mind, great hearted women. May 1900”. An important association.

Julia Ward Howe (1819-1910) was a prominent American abolitionist, social activist, and poet who is best remembered as the author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." Margaret Fuller (1810-1850) in the history of women's rights in the United States. She was a leading thinker in the nineteenth century, a major influence on Transcendental thought.


Jessup, Henry Wynans. Law for Wives and Daughters. Their Rights and Obligations. Boston, The MacMillan Co., 1927. Jessup "gives full and clear explanation of the status, rights, duties, liabilities, and risks of a woman under the law in respect of her age, her body, her brains, her money, her business, and her relations to others as daughter, wife, mother, employer, employee, principal, fiduciary, beneficiary, etc., etc.


Kramare, Cheris and Beth Stafford (Editors). For Alma Mater theory and practice in feminist scholarship, Contributors. 26 prominent and promising young scholars comment provocatively on the nature, objectives, and difficulties of their commitment to feminist scholarship. University of Illinois Press, 1985.


Lawrence. Pethick, F.W. Fate Has Been Kind. Autobiography: The Remarkable Career with the Politics and
Personalities of the Present Century as its Background. London, Hutchinson & Co. N.D. [1943].

Lawrence, Margaret. We Write As Women. London, Michael Joseph Ltd. 1937. Previous owners bookplate.


Lewis, Jane (Editor). Before the Vote Was Won. Arguments for and Against Woman Suffrage 1864-1896. Dust jacket. 2 copies.


Liswood, Laura A. Women World Leaders.- New York-Pandora: Harper Collins, 1995. The author talks to 15 women throughout the world who are, or have been, leaders of their country. Each has a story of her own, revealing cultural diversities, successes and failures, dramas and tragedies.

Livermore, Mary A. What Shall We Do with Our Daughters? Boston, Lee and Shepard, 1883. Superfluous Women and Other Lectures.

Livermore, Mary A. My Story of the War. A Woman’s Narrative of Four Years Personal Experience as a Nurse in the Union Army. A.D. Worthington & Co., 1888. Previous owners inscription.


movement is having a measurable impact - LHD". With LHD Library seal. With dust jacket.

The Lowell Offering, A Repository of Original Articles, written by "Factory Girls." April 1845. Lowell: Misses Curtis & Farley, 1845,1845. Written and edited by the young women mill workers of Lowell. In this issue, the editor answers a query regarding the real names of the contributors.


Lloyd, Trevor. Suffragettes International. London, 1971, First edition. Trevor Lloyd describes the dramatic and colourful struggle and traces the change in women's social position in the United States, Britain, and continental Europe from the first stirrings in the early 19th century up to the Second World War.'

Lytton, Constance and Jane Warton (Spinster). Prisons and Prisoners: Some Personal Experiences. With Portraits. London, England, William Heinemann, 1914. A militant suffragette, Lytton (1869-1923) was a member of the Women's Social and Political Union and was frequently imprisoned for her activities. As an upper class woman, she received preferential treatment and was released whenever she went on a hunger strike. She therefore, disguised herself and was arrested as Jane Warton, a seamstress, being force fed so violently, that she suffered a stroke that partially paralyzed her.


Margolis, Anne Throne; Margaret Granville Mair (Editor). The Isabella Beecher Hooper Project A Microfiche edition of her paper and suffrage related correspondence owned by the Stowe- Day Foundation. 1979.


Morgan, Elaine. The Descent of Woman. (The Man-Made Myth; Escape Route; Apre Remolded; Aggression;
Orgasm; Love; Speech; U-Turn; Man the Hunter; Primate Politics; What Women Want; Present & Future]. New York, Stein and Co., 1972.


McIntosh, Maria J. Woman In America- her Work and Her Reward. Boston, D. Appleton & Co., 1850.


Morgan, Elaine. The Descent of Woman. [The Man-Made Myth; Escape Route; Angry Remolded; Aggression; Orgasm; Love; Speech; U-Turn; Man the Hunter; Primate Politics; What Women Want; Present & Future]. New York, Stein and Co., 1972.


Pankhurst, E. Sylvia. Save Mothers- A Plea for Measures to Prevent the Annual Loss Of About 3000 Child Bearing Mothers and 20,000 Lives In England Wales. N.Y. Alfred Knopf, 1903.


[Rosine Association]. Report and Realities from the Sketch-Book of a Manager of the Rosine Association. Phila, John Duross - Printer, 1855. In January 1847, a company of Ladies met to prepare A Petition to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the Abolition of Capitol Punishment and to arrange a calling for a public meeting of women to consider the Propriety of Circulating the Petition. Previous owners stamp: Women's Rescue Organization.


Schenken, Suzanne O'Dea. FROM SUFFRAGE TO THE SENATE An Encyclopedia of American Women in Politics. ABC-Clio Ltd, Oxford, United Kingdom, 1999. 2 vol. set An encyclopedia of American women in politics. Forward by Ann W. Richards. The in-depth coverage also traces the political heritage of the abolition, labor, suffrage, temperance, civil rights, feminist, and reproductive rights movement. Every women from across the political spectrum who has served in the US House and Senate is included, along with women in the judiciary and the US Cabinet Political progress over 150 years. Volume One only: Signed by Ruth Bader Ginsburg.


Stanton, Elizabeth Cady. Eighty Years and More. Reminiscences of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Republication

Stanton, Elizabeth Cady Eighty Years and More, 1815-1897 -Reminiscences. Author’s presentation copy to Helen Pierce Gallagher. European Publishing Co., 1898.


Stefan Zweig. Mary Queen of Scots. Hebert Reichner - Verlag, Vienne, 1935.


Stevens, Isaac N. An American Suffragette. New York, William Rickey & Co., 1911. The author dedicates the novel thusly: "To those noble and courageous women of England and America who are trying to demonstrate to the world that Civilization cannot reach the supreme heights of progress without giving will always lack a vital element in its functions, so long as women are deprived of equal participation in its operations."


Thompson, William. Appeal of One Half The Human Race. Against the Pretensions of The Other Half. Virgo Press, 1983. First published in London, 1825. With the same title - Against The Pretensions of the other half, Men, to retain then in political, and thence in civil and domestic slavery in reply to a paragraph of Mr Mill's celebrated Article on Government.


*Tucker, Henry St. George. Women’s Suffrage by Constitutional Amendment New Haven, Ct, Yale University Press, 1916. Presentation from author: “Harvey T. Hall from his friend H.S. Tucker/ April 1917”.
Previous owners signature.


Wascher-James, Sande. How Long? For the Vote. Renton, WA 1993. One of 125 copies all hand-made by the artist/author, laminated card stock photocopying original hand-made quilt blocks with a stamp on each block, mounted on lavender blue Canson paper. Bound: museum board covered in hand-sewn - Liberty Lawn one-off fabric with three different "quilt blocks" on each of the covers, accordion-fold, opening flat reading right to left but pulling out to a quilt of images (text not visible) by pulling the covers out flat. Printed with a Gocco using gold metallic ink, the text was inspired by an article on women's suffrage by Minna Morse in The Smithsonian, 1993. The photographs (five) are printed with a Gocco as well in gold gilt. Signed by the artist/author in gilt on the title page. The book/sculpture has been exhibited in several shows including "Out of Bounds" Books as Art/Art as Books, Creative Arts Workshop, CT, 1994 and "Small Works '94," award winner, Hurleyville, NY. A wonderful book designed as a tribute to those who worked for women's right to vote.


White, Carlos. Ecce Femina: An Attempt to Solve the Woman Question. An Examination Of arguments In Favor of Woman Suffrage by John Stuart Mill And Others. Published by the Author. Boston, Lee and Shepard., 1870. Previous owners bookplate.


Willard, Frances E. How to Win. New York, Funk & Wagnalls, 1888. American temperance leader and reformer, well-known lecturer, writer, and educator, born in Churchville, New York, graduate of Northwestern Female College, Evanston, Illinois, 1859. She was president of Evanston College for Ladies and dean of women at Northwestern University. After leaving the university, she helped organize the Chicago Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1874, and became president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1879. In 1891 she was elected president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Williams, Alice L. Brilliants From Frances Willard. Writings of Frances Willard. Norwood, Ma., Norwood Press, 1893.


Winship, Amy Davis. My Life Story. Tells the life story of Amy Davis Winship. Boston, The Gorham Press, 1920. Reminiscences of an abolitionist, religious liberal, prohibitionist and suffragist, who, at the age of 79, in 1910, enrolled as a regular student at the University of Ohio. She was present at the Lincoln-Douglas debate at Jonesboro in 1858.


[Woman Citizen]. Index to the Woman Citizen. 1923-1924. Chicago, III. Volume 8, June 2,1923 to May 31, 1924.
[Woman Citizen]. Index to the Woman Citizen. 1924-1925. Chicago, III. Volume 9, June 14, 1924 to May 16, 1925.

[Woman Citizen]. Index to the Woman Citizen. 1925. Chicago, III. Volume 10 Containing information for May 30, 1925.


Collection of Rare and Scholarly books,
Postcards #113-123. Numerology is consistent with original documentation.


18. Grimke, Angelina Emily. Letters to Catherine E. Beecher. Reprint From the Original Copy in the


77. Number omitted in original documentation.


115. [POSTCARD]. Feminism: “I myself have never been able to find out Precisely what feminism is: I only know that people call me a feminist whenever I express sentiments that differentiate me from a doormat...” -Rebecca West. London, Cath Tate Cards.

116. [POSTCARD]. “We Can Do It.” Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse Cultural Workers. Postcard showing Rosie the Riveter.

117. POSTCARD]. “If Eleanor Roosevelt could answer thousand of letters a Month, I should at least be able to send you this postcard.” Olympia, WA. Stella Marrs. Postcard with picture of Eleanor Roosevelt. Tan background with teal color dots.

118. [POSTCARD]. “In the early days of the Roosevelt Administration, a reporter Berated Eleanor Roosevelt for appearing without a hat and wearing a Sleeveless dress.” “If only she knew,” commented the president's wife, I had no stockings on either.” Olympia, WA: Stella Marrs. Postcard with Black/white picture of Eleanor Roosevelt - white background with pink dots.

119. [POSTCARD]. "We Solemnly Vow That there Should Never Be Another Season of Silence Until We Have The Same Rights Everywhere On This Green Earth." Syracuse, N. Y.: The Green Earth: 75th Anniversary of Women Suffrage. Postcard with multi-colors cartoon women.

120. [POSTCARD]. “It is Useless to Resent Anything in this World.” Olympia, WA.: Stella Marrs. Postcard with picture of Eleanor Roosevelt - purple background.

121. (POSTCARD). “In Germany they first came for the Communists and I didn't Speak up because I wasn't a Communist Then they came for the Jews, and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a Jew. Then they came for the Trade Unionist Then they came for the Catholics, and I didn't speak up because I was Protestant. Then they came for me and by that time no one was left speak Up - Pastor Martin Miemoller.” Syracuse N.Y.: Syracuse Cultural Workers. Postcard; “And I Said Nothing…” White background with color symbols and black lettering.

122. (POSTCARD). “Pro-Child-Pro-Family-Pro-Choice” Bayside, CA.: PCRP. Sticker with blue background white lettering.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publishing Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>Moody, Helen Watterson.</td>
<td>The Unquiet Sex</td>
<td>New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1898. Presentation copy from Author in 1920. With previous owner signature.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Lucy Hargrett Draper Center and Archives for the Study of the Rights of Women in History and Law

Addendum

1. Cambio-Avery woman's rights movement collection
2. Endowment Purchases

Cambio-Avery woman's rights movement collection

Let Mother Vote - 7/8” Circular pin-back, blue and white map of Ohio. Whitehead & Hoag

Votes for Women - 7/8” Circular pin-back button with red lettering and four blue stars on a white ground outlined in blue. National Equipment Co

Votes for Women - 3/4” Circular pin-back button with blue flag with ten stars and lettering on orange ground. Cruver Mfg

Vote Yes on Woman Suffrage - 7/8” Circular pin-back button with green ground with a white dot in center. Lettering in black. Women's Political Union, Whitehead & Hoag

Votes for Women, Patriotism - 3/4” Small circular button with brown lettering on yellow ground with eagle and U.S. shield and two U.S. flags with 12 stars. No publisher

Votes for Women - 1” Circular pin-back button with black lettering on crème ground with purple and green accents at top and bottom, outlined in gold. Lucke Badge

Why - 3/4” Small circular pin-back button with black lettering on gold ground. Whitehead & Hoag

Votes for Women, Indiana - 5/8” Small circular pin-back button with gold lettering on crème ground. Word "Women" is underlined. Bastian Bros.

National Junior Suffrage Corps, Youth Today Tomorrow Power - 1” Circular pin-back button with green lettering on white ground with image of a pine tree in green on yellow. Lucke Badge

Votes for Women, 1915 - 7/8” Circular pin-back button with blue lettering on white ground with image of a sunrise over a mountain in gold. Whitehead & Hoag

Vote for Women, June 5th - 7/8” Circular pin-back button with black lettering on a gold ground. Chicago Union Bug

Votes for Women - 7/8” Circular pin-back button with crème lettering on dark green ground. A.R. Lopez

Votes for Women - 7/8” Circular pin-back button with black lettering on gold ground. National Equipment Co.

Ohio Next - 3/4” Circular pin-back button with blue lettering and six stars on gold ground. R.A. Koch

My First Vote Is For Harding - 5/8” Small circular button with white and blue lettering on red, white, and blue striped ground. No publisher

Ballots for Both - 3/4” Small circular button with blue lettering on gold ground. No publisher

Votes for Women - 7/8” Circular pin-back button with gold lettering and nine stars on blue ground. No publisher
Votes for Women - 7/8" Circular pin-back button with blue lettering and ten stars on gold ground. Lucke Badge

Votes for Women - 7/8" Circular button with black lettering on gold ground. No publisher

Votes for Women - 3/4" Small circular pin-back button with small, black lettering on gold ground. Whitehead & Hoag

Votes for Women - 3/4" Small circular pin-back button with black lettering on gold ground. Lucke Badge

Votes for Women - 3/4" Small circular button with thin black lettering on gold ground. Union Bug

Votes for Women - 3/4" Circular pin-back button with blue lettering on gold ground. Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association

Votes for Women - 3/4" Circular button with blue lettering on a gold ground. Bastian Bros., no date

Votes for Women - 3/4" Small circular button with blue lettering on gold ground. "For" is curved. No publisher

Votes for Women, Vote "Yes" November 2 - 3/4" Small circular pin-back button with black lettering on gold ground attached to two ribbon streamers with "Vote 'Yes'" on one and "November 2" on the other. Whitehead & Hoag

Votes for Women, Political Equality Association - 1 1/4" Large circular pin-back button with white lettering and image of a herald on blue ground. The herald is blowing a trumpet and holding a flag with six stars National Equipment Co.

Vote No On Woman Suffrage - 7/8" Pin-back button with black lettering, "Vote No On Woman Suffrage" on pink ground with a small white center dot. "N" in no has serifs. Phila. Badge Co.

Vote No On Woman Suffrage - 7/8" Pin-back button with black lettering, "Vote No On Woman suffrage" on a red ground with a white dot in center. Whitehead & Hoag


Opposed To Woman Suffrage - 5/8" Small circular pin-back button with black lettering on white ground with a red dot in center. Bastian Bros.

Anti-Suffrage - 3/4" Pin-back button with black lettering, "Anti Suffrage" on white ground with a red center dot. Whitehead & Hoag

Bloomers Inflated Here - 7/8" Pin-back button with blue lettering on white ground, "Bloomers inflate here, High Admiral Cigarettes". High Admiral Cigarette, Whitehead & Hoag

I'm Your Running Mate - 7/8" Pin-back button with full color cartoon image of a small man running from his much larger, rolling pin-wielding wife. Tokio Cigarette No date.

Women's Rights! - 7/8" Pin-back button with black and white drawing of the right legs of two women with skirts raised to show ankles. Hassan Cigarettes
Don't Let It Suffer - 7/8" Color cartoon image of a suffragist singing. Only her open mouth, up-turned nose, and dark hair bun are visible. Hassan Cigarettes

Yes, I'm Holding My Own - 7/8" Circular pin-back button with white lettering on black ground with full color image of a man holding his crying infant. Hassan Cigarettes

Yes, I'm Holding My Own - 7/8" Circular pin-back button with white lettering on black ground with black and white image of a man holding his crying infant. Hassan Cigarettes

Votes for Women - 1/2" Small circular pin-back button with purple, creme, and green striped ground with gold lettering. Women's Political Union, N.Y. City, no date

Men's Equal Suffrage League - 1/2" Very small circular pin-back button with gold lettering on blue ground. Whitehead & Hoag

Vote for Woman Suffrage Nov. 6th - 1 1/4" Large circular button with black lettering on a gold ground. Bastian Bros., no date

I March For Full Suffrage June 7th Will You? - 1 1/2" Large circular button with black lettering on gold ground. No publisher

Trigate, images of three suffrage leaders - 1 1/4" Large circular button with black and white photographs of three woman suffrage leaders with decorative black and gold background. Possibly Anna Howard Shaw, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Carrie Chapman Catt as younger women. Torsch & Minke

Votes for Women, New York 1915 - 1 1/4" Circular pin-back button with purple border and green center dot with white lettering. No publisher

Votes for Women, CWSA - 1 1/4 in. Large pin-back button with purple lettering, "Votes for Women," on a white ground with a green border. In center white lettering, "CWSA," on a purple ground within a green Celtic knot design. Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, Torsch & Franz

Anna Howard Shaw - 3/4" Circular button with sepia photograph of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. No text. No publisher

Vote, Citizenship, Suffrage Amendment - 7/8" Circular pin-back button with black lettering on creme ground with red and black borders and red highlights. Red "E" in center of ground. National Woman Suffrage Pub.

Vote of Woman Suffrage, November 1916 - 1 x 5/8" Oval-shaped button with black lettering on a yellow ground with gold border and white horizontal stripe across center. Bastian Bros., no date.


Votes for Women - 1 3/8" x 3/8" Rectangular pin-back button with gold lettering across purple, white, and yellow enamel, outlined in gold. S.M. Meyer

Votes for Women - 3/4" Circular pin-back button with gold lettering and nine stars on blue ground. Cruver Mfg., no date.

Votes for Women - 3/4" Brass pin, circular pin-back button with raised image of woman at the bow of boat looking with outstretched arms to the sunrise over the Capitol. S.M. Meyer

Votes for Women, Victory 1915 - 7/8" Brass pin with scalloped edges. Raised image of the Great Seal of New
York surrounded by lettering in gold on purple enamel. Whitehead & Hoag

Votes for Women - 5/8" Small brass pin with scalloped edges. Raised figure of woman holding scales of justice with sunrise in the background, blue enamel on gold metal. Bastian Bros., no date.

Votes for Women - 1 5/16 x 1/4" Small rectangular brass pin. Gold metal with gold lettering on white enamel ground. Bastian Bros., no date.

Votes for Women - 7/8" Circular pin-back button with gold lettering and four stars on a creme ground outlined in gold. National Equipment Co., no date

Votes for Women, Women's Political Union - 1 1/4" Large circular pin-back button with image of woman herald holding a flag with eleven stars and blowing a trumpet in purple, green, crème.
Women's Political Union, NYC

Women's Rights silver plated badge - 1 1/2" x 3" Silver-plated badge with "Women's Rights" at top, gold cloth ribbon hold laurel leaf fob. "Votes for Women" with WSA in center. Schwaab S&S Co., Milwaukee

Under The 19th Amendment I Cast My First Vote Nov. 2nd, 1920 - 1 3/4" gold cloth badge with 5" gold cloth ribbon, "Harding Coolidge the straight Republican ticket, Lancaster, PA". J.H. Shaw, Philadelphia

N.Y.W.S.A. 26th Annual Provention, Ithaca, 1894 Souvenir of the 600,000 petition - 2 3/4" x 6" gold silk ribbon with black lettering. No publisher

Votes for Women rosette and ribbon - 7/8" black/crème on 2 1/2" red/gold/purple "Votes for Women" rosette with 5 1/2" purple and gold ribbon hanging. Wm. H. Hoegee, Los Angeles, Ca.

"Votes for Women, Coming Eventually - Why Not Now? Keep Up To Date, Vote For Woman Suffrage" - 3 1/2" gold/crème/blue celluloid perpetual calendar and mirror, "Votes for Women, Coming Eventually - Why Not Now? Keep Up To Date, Vote For Woman Suffrage". National Woman Suffrage Pub.


Woman Forever March - 6 p. sheet music. E.T. Paull Music Co.

Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes Votes for Women - Advertisement from back of magazine or journal. Shows girls marching with boxes of corn flakes, No publisher

Inez Milholland Boissevain - 36"x28"; Color; Framed idealized portrait of Inez Milholland as she appeared at the head of the parade on March 3, 1913. Dressed in white, she rides a white horse and carries a banner with "Forward into light." Poster has gold background with large purple/blue circular center and white lettering No publisher

Votes for Women canvas pennant on stick - Unframed pennant with stenciled "Votes for Women" in black on yellow ground. No publisher
Votes for Women pennant [on stick] - Purple/green/white "Votes for Women" felt pennant. No publisher

Votes for Women - Black/gold felt "Votes for Women" pennant. No publisher

Forward Into Light - Inez Milholland Boissevain on horseback. No publisher

March 28, 1914 issue of The Suffragist - 8 p. Features cover of a suffragist luring a donkey with food dish


Votes for Women ceramic kitten - Grey and blue kitten on "Votes for Women" pedestal. Very rare. British women's suffrage symbol. No publisher

Woman holding dog glass bottle "Suffragette" - Glass bottle of a woman holding a dog with text "Suffragette" at bottom. No publisher

Votes for Women saucer - White china saucer with blue lettering "Votes for Women". No publisher

"Women voters! Your hopes for a bigger, broader citizenship for women lie in the election of Cox and Roosevelt" - Excerpt from November 1920 issue of Delineator.

"Susan B. Anthony, The Grand Old Lady Of Suffrage" - Excerpt from a 1915 issue of The Metropolitan pp. 33-34, 54-58

Votes for Women pencil - Yellow/black; "Votes for Women" pencil. No publisher

Votes for Women hat band - Yellow/black "Votes for Women" hat band. No publisher

Votes for Women bird shade pull - Blue and gold window shade pull in the shape of a bird. Text in black letters, "Votes for Women, Nov. 2.". Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association

Votes for Women large canvas banner - Yellow with black stenciled lettering "Votes for Women" large canvas banner. No publisher

Votes for Women - 7/8" Circular pin-back button with gold lettering and six stars on crème ground. Lucke Badge

Votes for Women - 1 1/4" x 7/16" Oval button with black lettering on yellow ground under glass mounted on brass. No publisher

Votes for Women - 1 1/4" Large circular pin-back button with black lettering on gold ground. Rudolph Bros., no date

Votes for Women, Women's Political Union - 1 1/4" Circular pin-back button with image of woman herald holding a six-star flag and blowing a trumpet in light purple, green, and white. Sommer Badge Mfg.

"V" Logo. Votes for Women pennant - 11" x 36" Black/yellow felt. No publisher

"Keep cool! There Will Be Nothing To Worry About Once We Get Votes For Women" paper fan - 7" x 7" Paper fan with wooden stick. Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

Votes for Women suffragette statuette (Sojourner Truth?) - 7 1/4" Bisque statuette of African American woman (possibly Sojourner Truth?), full color. This statuette demeans women and African-Americans, but it is important to document this fact. No publisher

Sterling silver Susan B. Anthony demitasse spoon - 4 1/2" Sterling silver spoon with likeness of Susan B. Anthony and her name and slogan, "Political equality". No publisher
Endowment Purchases

Blackwell, Dr. Elizabeth. Pioneer Work for Women. J.M. Dent & Sons, Ltd. pgs 236 - Elizabeth Blackwell autobiographical of how she became a doctor - Signatures in front: A. I. MacDonald and Agnes I Starr - Leather cover in fair condition

Memories of Charlotte Marsh. Suffragette Fellowship, 1961. A tribute to Charlotte Marsh - Published Suffragette Fellowship by Marian Lawson- some marks on cover - softcover

Elizabeth Brownrigg Engravings. Two engravings of Elizabeth Brownrigg executed for Cruelty and Murder; original engravings by R. Cooper

Scott-Holland, Canon Henry. The Coming of Women. The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, Oct. 1908. pgs 4 - reprinted from "The Commonwealth" of July, 1908, by kind permission of the Editor - 13cm w x 19.3cm

Scottish University Women's Suffrage Union. List of Books and Pamphlets on the Emancipation of Women, 1911. pgs 4 - with 3 printed - Listing of reading material with information on list including price - top of page list the executive committee - pages are bound at top and has been taken out of a book - 18.5 cm w x 25 cm


Ward, Austin and Maria N. The Husband in Utah, James Blackwood, Paternoster Row. London, 1857 pgs. 212 - or Sights and Sounds among the Mormons, with remarks on their moral and social economy - spine has been repaired with new material and covers part of a signature on the front cover - Name of Hazelton signed on title page - Hardback with color illustration on cover

Women's Freedom League. Women's Suffrage and the Social Evil Women's Freedom League, ? pgs 6 - 14cm w x 21.5 cm h - article detached out of pamphlet - pg 3, 4, 5, 6 and a page showing branches of the league (England, Ireland, Scotland and London) and other publications - paper in poor shape

The Women's Union Journal. Feb 1876. pgs 88 - Bound volume covering the first year of the journal's existence Feb. 1876 to Jan 1877, no. 1 - no. 12 of journal - Front of cover has London Library information - Writing on first article: 1877 The women have already saved about L& have found the benefits very useful -

Prelooker, Jaakoff. The Women's Demonstrations: The Woman Citizen Publishing Society, June 1908. 1 page 2 sided - 13 3/4cm w x 21cm h - A Russian's Point of View - First published in the Anglo-Russian,1908
Stokes, Marie Carmichael. Equipping a Birth Control Clinic. Mothers' Clinic for Constructive Birth Control, 1952. pgs 15 - Second edition C.B.C. Bulleting No. 3 - pamphlet

WSPU Wafer. Circular Paper Wafer used to stick on an envelope or notepaper - the design is Sylvia Pankhurst's woman sower (SP's monogram is printed on the paper) Colors: purple, white and green with 'Votes for Women' and 'Women's Social and Political Union' written - 1 in in diameter

Postcard - Children's Fancy Dress Party. 1935. Photo b/w of St. Olave's Prep School?? Writing states fancy xmas party 1935 - no posted but has writing on back: Love them?? For xmas?? Year

Postcard - Suffragette Headquarters Bristol. B/W Photo of wrecked shop Park Street that students from the University trashed in ostensible revenge for supposed suffragette arson on their sports pavilion at Combe Dingle. Not posted - writing on back is in pencil note from Aunt to Niece

Postcard - We Demand the Vote - Cat with hat and scarf in Purple, Green White with Votes for Women Pen. A & G Taylor, 1892. "Orthochrome" Series of Copyright pictorial post cards 70 & 78 Queen Victoria St London E.C. - Postmarked on back Hassocks 4am Ap 7 1910 - Addressed to Miss T I L Ellis Sussex - I thought you would like this n.c. With love looking forward to seeing you from Sylvia

Postcard - Flat bed wagon. B/W photo of horse and flatbed wagon. On wagon two young men are dressed as suffragettes hold Vote for Women signs/flag - three young boys 2 in aprons and one holding a baby - not postmarked

Postcard - parade with horse drawn wagons. B/W photo of parade with horses and wagons. Street is lined with onlookers - Second wagon has woman in black standing with woman sitting - Sign says Votes for Women - not postmarked

Postcard - The Suffragette Proudly goes to - Glory Ralph Tuck & Sons. Cartoon colored postcard - "Oilette" "The Suffragette" Postcard 9498 - Faces in back of patty wagon one hold flag Votes for Women flag is upside down. One officer driving and one looking back - Postmarked on back to Miss Gye 7-1-09 France

Postcard - The Suffragette Addresses a meeting of Citizens Ralph Tuck & Sons. Color picture of a suffragette wearing a bow tie talking to children - one boy holding a votes for women flag - Series: The Suffragette 9498 - Postmarked: Southampton 2:30pm Aug 10 09 to Miss Kate Robinson Smithwick B. hams

Postcard - We only want what the men have got!!! color picture of women in red skirts with white shirt - on table next to her is sign Votes for Women Miss Ortobee Spankfist - Not postmarked - Printed in Germany

Postcard - "Why won't they let the Women help me?" Artists' Suffrage League b/w picture of man (Poor John Bull) holding baby stirring a pot and holding a sign: Poor law reform unemployment - Boy standing by chair blowing horn with words Educate Me - Girl reading paper that says Welsh Disestablishment Budget - Not postmarked

Postcard - Women Writers' Suffrage League b/w showing woman being dragged from the feet of blind 'Justice' by the figure of prejudice - Written at the top is 1909 and on back La Scala Theatre 1909 - Not postmarked


volumes. Volume I. This edition of A Gallery of Women is limited to five hundred and sixty numbered and signed copies 535 of which are for sale. This copy is number 133. Author's signature written over copy number.


Suffrage Tug, Jersey City (#3362-9). Black and white reproduction photo; c.1900 Very unique women's suffrage suffragette photograph; Tug vessel contains men and women; Women wearing sashes that say "Votes for Women"; Banners on tug show words "Votes for Women - Women's Political Union - New Jersey".

Suffragettes, London (#21-11). Black and white reproduction photo; c.1900 Six women carrying suffragette broadsides printed with either "Votes for Women" or "Votes for Women: Meeting to demand the Enfranchisement of Women and to protest against the exclusion of Women from a share in Law-Making Essex Hall, Essex St. Strand on Monday, Nov. 25 Mrs. Despard, Miss Irene Miller, Mrs. Edith How Martyn, Miss Neilans

Handicapped! Color reproduction poster; c. 1900 Image of a man in a sailboat with the word "Votes" printed on sail with woman in a smaller vessel rowing; "Handicapped!" printed in large type at the bottom of poster; Published by the Artists' Suffrage League at Carl Hentschel Ltd. 182, 183, 184 Fleet St. E.C.

Woman Suffrage 50th Anniversary first day of issue 1970 Commemorative envelope; Postmarked First Day of Issue Adams, MA Aug 26, 1970 01220; "Woman Suffrage 50th Anniversary first day of issue" printed across envelope; Profile drawing of Susan B. Anthony printed on envelope; Drawing of three women in voting booths with dresses showing below curtain printed on envelope; Woman Suffrage 1920-1970 50th Anniversary 6¢ Stamp affixed to envelope; Stamp contains image of antique car with women holding banners printed with "Votes for Women"

Women's Vote 1893-1993. 1993. Four Commemorative Stamps from New Zealand of varying values ($1.50, $1.00, 80¢, and 45¢); Images on stamps depict the lives of women throughout the ages, moving back in time as the value of stamp decreases; $1.50 stamp depicts two contemporary female business executives; $1.00 stamp depicts c. 1950s housewife with three children, oldest child receiving help with homework; 80¢ stamp depicts World War II era woman working in an airplane factory; 45¢ stamp depicts women registering their votes at the polls in late 19th century

Vrouwenkiesrecht c. 1910. Antique thimble; Rare piece of original antique Women's Suffrage memorabilia; Text "Vrouwenkiesrecht" (with translates to "Votes for Women" in Dutch) printed on the outer rim of thimble; No markings or maker's marks; Slight wear from use and age; Made from brass/brass-like alloy

2 Newspapers/Abe Lincoln/100th Birthday/Woman Suffrage - The San Francisco Sunday Call, Part One February 7, 1909; Cover is picture of Abe Lincoln in color by Barough 1909; 6 pages; talks about his life with pictures. Second paper; Printed at the Exposition - Editorial and City Life Section of the San Francisco Examiner, October 31, 1915; Article about Lincoln ended salvery and not keeping women as slaves. Printed letter from Lincoln to Ms. Bixby of Boston on the loss of her five sons.

Loyal Temperance Legion (LTL) Pin. Navy blue and white LTL pin; Made by St. Louis Button Co.; LTL is a subsidiary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) from Fredonia, NY; WCTU is the oldest continuing non-sectarian women's organization worldwide and is known for their promotion of prohibition; Many members of the WCTU also focused on suffrage; The WCTU was instrumental in organizing women's
suffrage leaders and in helping more women become involved in American politics.

Wilkinson, Emily, The Town That Was Murdered: The Life-Story of Jarrow 1939. Hardcover; 1st edition; 287 pp.; Left Book Club Edition Not for Sale to the Public; Book written by Ellen Wilkinson and published by Victor Gollancz Ltd. In London; Red covered book with sun fading on spine; Stamp inside front cover ("International Book Shop Pty. Ltd. 182 Exhibition St. Melbourne"); Inscription inside front page ("R.F. Monfool 1939") appears to be original owner of book; Wilkinson became a member of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) in 1912; She was the first woman organizer of the AUCE and was also active in local politics; In 1923 Wilkinson was elected to serve on the Manchester City Council. Hard Cover; red.

Susan B. Anthony Letter Opener Pewter Letter Opener; Sculpted by Suzanne Benton; Front side has embossed profile image of Susan B. Anthony; Reverse side is inscribed "Susan B. Anthony Failure is Impossible ♀ 1820-1906"; Suzanne Benton is a transculturalist whose work studying masking, ritual, and mythology has extended from New York City to India, Nepal, Ireland, East Africa, Bulgaria, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Bosnia, and Spain.

Susan B. Anthony Death Mask Pendant Pewter Death Mask Pendant; Sculpted by Suzanne Benton; Front side has the front image of Susan B. Anthony; Reverse side is inscribed "Susan B. Anthony Educate All Women to Rebel 1820-1906"; Suzanne Benton is a transculturalist whose work studying masking, ritual, and mythology has extended from New York City to India, Nepal, Ireland, East Africa, Bulgaria, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Bosnia, and Spain.

Johnson, Joan Marie Southern Women and the Seven Sister Colleges: Feminist Values and Social Activism, 1875-1915. 2008. Hardback; 1st Edition; 229 pp.; From inside cover of jacket--"From the end of Reconstruction and into the New South era, more than one thousand white southern women attended one of the Seven Sister colleges: Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Mount Holyoke, Bryn Mawr, Radcliffe, and Barnard. John Marie Johnson looks at how much education--in the North, at some of the country's best schools--influenced southern women to challenge their traditional gender roles and become active in woman suffrage and other social reforms of the Progressive Era South."

Johnson, Joan Marie. Southern Women and the Seven Sister Colleges: Feminist Values and Social Activism, 1875-1915. 2008. Hardback; 1st Edition; 229 pp.; From inside cover of jacket--"From the end of Reconstruction and into the New South era, more than one thousand white southern women attended one of the Seven Sister colleges: Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Mount Holyoke, Bryn Mawr, Radcliffe, and Barnard. John Marie Johnson looks at how much education--in the North, at some of the country's best schools--influenced southern women to challenge their traditional gender roles and become active in woman suffrage and other social reforms of the Progressive Era South."

Sterling, Andrew B and Keiser, Robert A  Be Good to California, Mr. Wilson Shapiro, Bernstein & Co., New York, MCMXVI10.5 w x 13.5 h - Black and White music sheet. Cover shows the title: Be Good to California, Mr. Wilson (California Was Good To You) Has the chorus printed on the front. Picture of Mr. Wilson in oval with two eagles on either side. Inside has music to song. Back side has advertisement of other music you can purchase.

Cameo Girls Head Vase Martina 1920 Suffragette MIB. July 17, 2008. Cameo Vase from the 1920's Ian Christopher Fletcher, Laura E. Nym, Mayhall, and Philippa Levine Women's Suffrage in the British Empire: Citizenship, nation and race

Routledge Taylor and Francis group: c. 2000. Woman's Suffrage in the British Empire explores politics of women's Suffrage from the age of empire to the eve of decolonization. Scholars analyze suffrage movements in Palestine under the British mandate in S. Africa, New Zealand, and Australia, India, Iran, Canada and the US, as well as the UK. Hardback copy, c. 2000.


Life Magazine "Women Arise" Time, Inc. September 4, 1970. pg 2a - article in editor's note "Some of our reporters who covered Women's Lib" - pg 16B "Women Arise - Across the land they march to protest their unequal existence in a man's world. Article also has interviews with eight women: Catherin Drinkler Bowen, Jane Trahey, Popy Northcutt, Sarah Hughes, Muriel Siebert, Florynce Kennedy, Alice Paul. By: Author: Kate Mullett, by Marie-Claude Wrenn.

The Wife's Commandments. The Husband's Commandments. c 1880?, J. W. Wilson, Ogdensburg, NY. 11.7 cm width x 7 cm height - This is a 2 sided cream card stock. On one side list the Wife's Commandments and on the other list The Men's Commandments.

Women Suffragette Leaders on Hike to Washington-they hike from New York to Washington. Article is titled: Bedraggled Army of Suffragettes reach Washington, Unfriendly Crowds Jostle Tanned and Blistered Bunch of Hikers. Only Ten of Original Sixteen Finish March. The ten marchers were met by Miss Alice Paul. The marchers were: Rosaile Jones, Ida Craft, Martha Klatscken, Elizabeth Aldrich, Minerva Crowell, Miss Bowen, Elizabeth Deutsch, Constance Leep, Mrs. John Boldt and Mrs. George Wendt. The appearance of the walkers led to a disagreement with Ms. Paul on presenting the letter to Wilson that the group had brought with them. Two additional clippings with the paper: Women of Alaska given Franchise. Juneau, Alaska March 22 (pencil date 3-29-1913). The second clipping was King Georgia Becoming Active. Pencil date 3-21-13. London, March 21 mentioning police looking for suffragettes who set fire to Lady Whites country home and a bill that will give powers to dealing with suffragette offenders.

Print copy of black and white photo of Susan B. Anthony. Page has been cut out of a magazine. She was a speaker for women's rights in the 1800's. She worked with congress to secure women's right to vote. She lectured more than a hundred times a year in all of the Northern and Southern states. Susan wrote the book "the history of woman suffrage" in two separate volumes.


Susan Anthony, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Alice Stone Blackwell, Rachel Foster Avery, Harriott Taylor Upton all fight for women's right to vote. Also present at the convention were: Mrs. Holbrook, a brilliant southern women who was a successful lawyer in Ohio, and Miss Augusta Howard who spoke during the convention.

Black and white reproduction photo - 1908- Trixie Friganza a suffrage feminist. Writing at top: Trixie Friganza 499-10. Ms. Friganza is wearing a oversized hat, white scarf around her neck, and a suffrage sash. She is standing on the steps in front of a building. The building to the rights shows: Bakery & Luncheon on the window and to the right has a sign that reads: Portraits & Miniatures, from life and photograph. Instruction - Painting. Otto Merkel 122 East 23rd.
Black print. National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies: PUBLIC Meeting for Men and Women at the Nottingham Trade Hall. National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. Law-abiding, Non-Party. Public Meeting for men and women at the Nottingham Trade Hall, Wed, 16th 8.00pm. Enfranchisement of Women. 4 Women Speakers, Chair: Mrs. Henry Thomas, LL.D. Speakers: Miss A. Maude Royden, Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A., Mr. W.C. Anderson, Ma. Robert Mathews, B.A. Tickets to be obtained by members of the Union for themselves and their friends. Doors open 7.15, Admission Free, Suffrage Songs. All Communication to be addressed to: Miss P. Starchey, Nottingham Society for Women's Suffrage, 58 Victoria Street. Printed by William Clark & Sons, 4 Queens Rd., Nottingham

Postcard (front)- "just take it from me- Don't ever try to tell a heavy weight suffragette the reason she shouldn't be allowed to vote" Color drawing of boy in blue suit with black right eye, hat on the ground. Girl in oversized green hat standing in the back ground. Drawing by E.B. Kemble. Postcard (back) "Dear Mother, How are you all by this time? I am feeling very good again. Hope the sick folks are better up there. Annie didn't go u on the creek still with me yet." Your D, Muriel. Addressed to: Mrs. Stettie Evaus? 87 Brusselle, Clifton Forge, VA. Postmarked: Aug. ?? Eagle Rock ??, one cent stamp

Esther Hobart Morris set out to achieve equality for Wyoming’s women and brought about a suffrage bill before Wyoming’s territorial legislature. This legislative act came about in 1869 which gave distinction to the territory of Wyoming as the 1st government of the world to grant women equal rights. William H. Bright of South Pass first introduced this suffrage bill in the 1869 territorial legislature. pgs. 62-66, 97 (poster on back of book of " American Women and her Political Peers").

Cloth sewing kit consisting of: five needles, 2 small cardboards with white and black thread and a silver thimble (these are enclosed at the bottom with three pockets to hold them). This is folded and tied with a gold ribbon. On the outside the word in black are: Votes for Women. Vote Yes Nov. 6. Very good condition.

4 white reproduction china tea pots with blue lettering "Votes for Women".


Mansfield, Edward D. The Legal Rights, Liabilities and Duties of Women. John P. Jewett & Co., Cincinnati, William H. Moore & Co., 1845. 369 pages, first edition, some water staining on pages, green hardback cover. Title; with an introductory history of their legal condition in the Hebrew, Roman and Feudal civil system. Includes the law of marriage and divorce, the social relations of husband and wife, parent and child, or guardian and ward, and of employer and employed. Signature in front: Sarah L. Wallace, Young Lady's Institute, Pittsburgh, Mass (sic).


Reprinted in 1869, this first edition quite scarce, with OCLC showing just 2 cc, of which only one resides in
the US [Juniata]. The NUC adds one additional [LoC], and a Tripod search shows copies at Haverford &
Swarthmore. Rare in the trade, ABPC & AmEx show none have come to auction in the last 30+ years. In
nearly 40 years in dealing with books by and about women, we have never had a copy of this first edition.