

Resources

Prepare a selection of primary sources that relate to this sample list of strategies used to achieve women's suffrage. Additional primary sources may be found in the collections listed after these examples.

Create a political banner

Suffragists Mrs. Stanley McCormick and Mrs. Charles Parker, April 22, 1913

Create and wear a political button or pin

Yellow delegates' ribbon with white button
Yellow ribbon from 1911 Suffrage Parade

Draw a political cartoon

The apotheosis of suffrage
Election Day!
Women's sphere cartoon

Design a postcard

Postcard of Abraham Lincoln statue with suffrage caption
Postcard of Lucretia Mott
"Men who love freedom" postcard

Disobey the law to make a statement

An account of the proceedings on the trial of Susan B. Anthony

Design a poster or broadside

Suffrage campaign days in New Jersey.
Broadside on suffrage parade, New York City, April 1911
Votes for women! The woman's reason. ... National American woman suffrage association. Headquarters: 505 Fifth Avenue, New York

Form an association

Woman suffrage headquarters in Upper Euclid Avenue, Cleveland
Suffragists Mrs. Stanley McCormick and Mrs. Charles Parker, April 22, 1913
Anne F. Miller's NAWSA membership certificate

Meet with government officials

Address to the Legislature of New-York, adopted by the State Woman's Rights Convention
Governor Edwin P. Morrow signing the Anthony Amendment--Ky. was the twenty-fourth state to ratify, January 6, 1920

Give a speech

Stump speaking--In the days of "Old Dobbin" and Derby hats Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch exhorted the Wall Street crowds
Breaking in suffrage speakers - Mrs. E.R. Smith
The constitutional rights of the women of the United States: an address before the International Council of Women

Hold a convention

The first convention ever called to discuss the civil and political rights of women, Seneca Falls, N.Y., July 19, 20, 1848
26th Convention of the Kentucky equal rights

March in a parade

Official program - Woman suffrage procession, Washington, D.C.

March 3, 1913

Suffragists marching, probably in New York City in 1913
Suffrage parade, New York City, May 6, 1912
Head of suffrage parade, Washington, D.C.

Form a political party

The woman's party campaign for equal rights

Perform a pageant or skit

(1910 photograph) Mrs. Street

Florence F. Noyes as "Liberty" in suffrage pageant

Seek endorsement by other groups

"Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage."

Walk in a picket line

The first picket line - College day in the picket line

Write a declaration

Declaration of Sentiments Adopted at Seneca Fall Convention, 1848

Write a book, pamphlet or news article

(1915 book) Are women people? A book of rhymes for suffrage times, by Alice Duer Miller
(1909 pamphlet) Woman Suffrage Party Mission Statement

Write a persuasive letter

(1900 letter) Susan B. Anthony to life members - March 11, 1900
(1909 letter) A Last Appeal : Anne Fitzhugh Miller to Judiciary Committee

Write a petition

The Memorial of Victoria C. Woodhull

Write a resolution

Resolutions adopted at Seneca Falls Convention, 1848

Write a song

Shall women vote
Suffrage song

Disobey the law to make a statement

(1909 news article) Alice Paul Describes Force Feeding

Write a petition

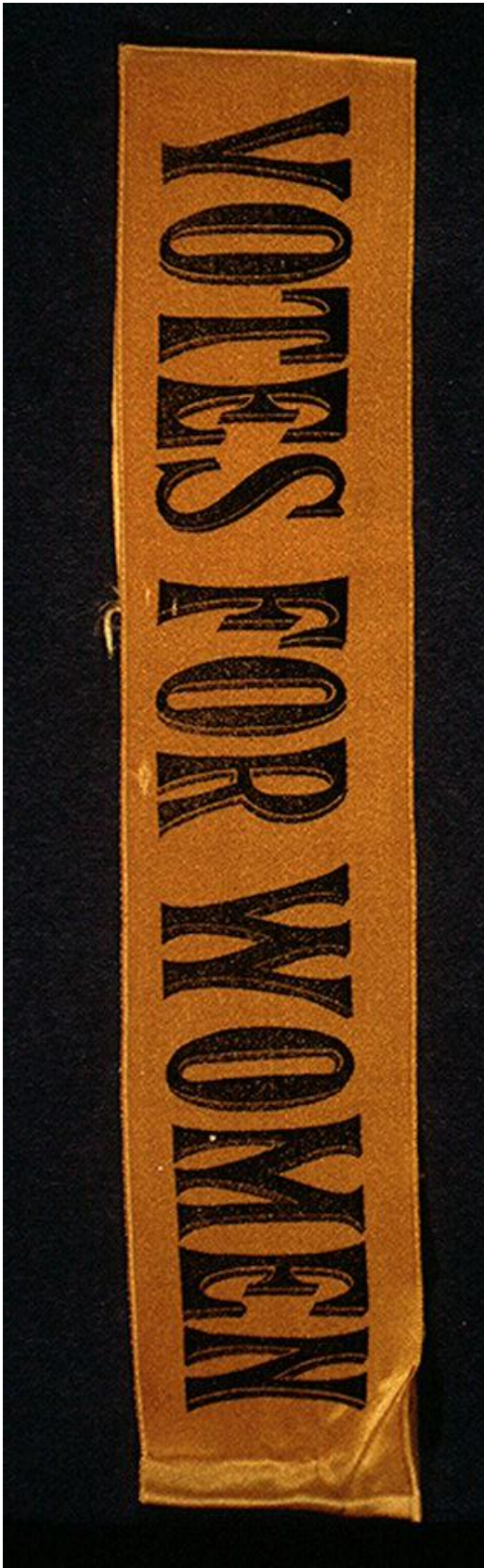
(1909 petition) Instructions to Workers for the Woman Suffrage Petition to Congress

Write a resolution

(c.1918/19 photograph) Mary Gertrude Fendall, [of Maryland], and Mary Dubrow [of New Jersey]



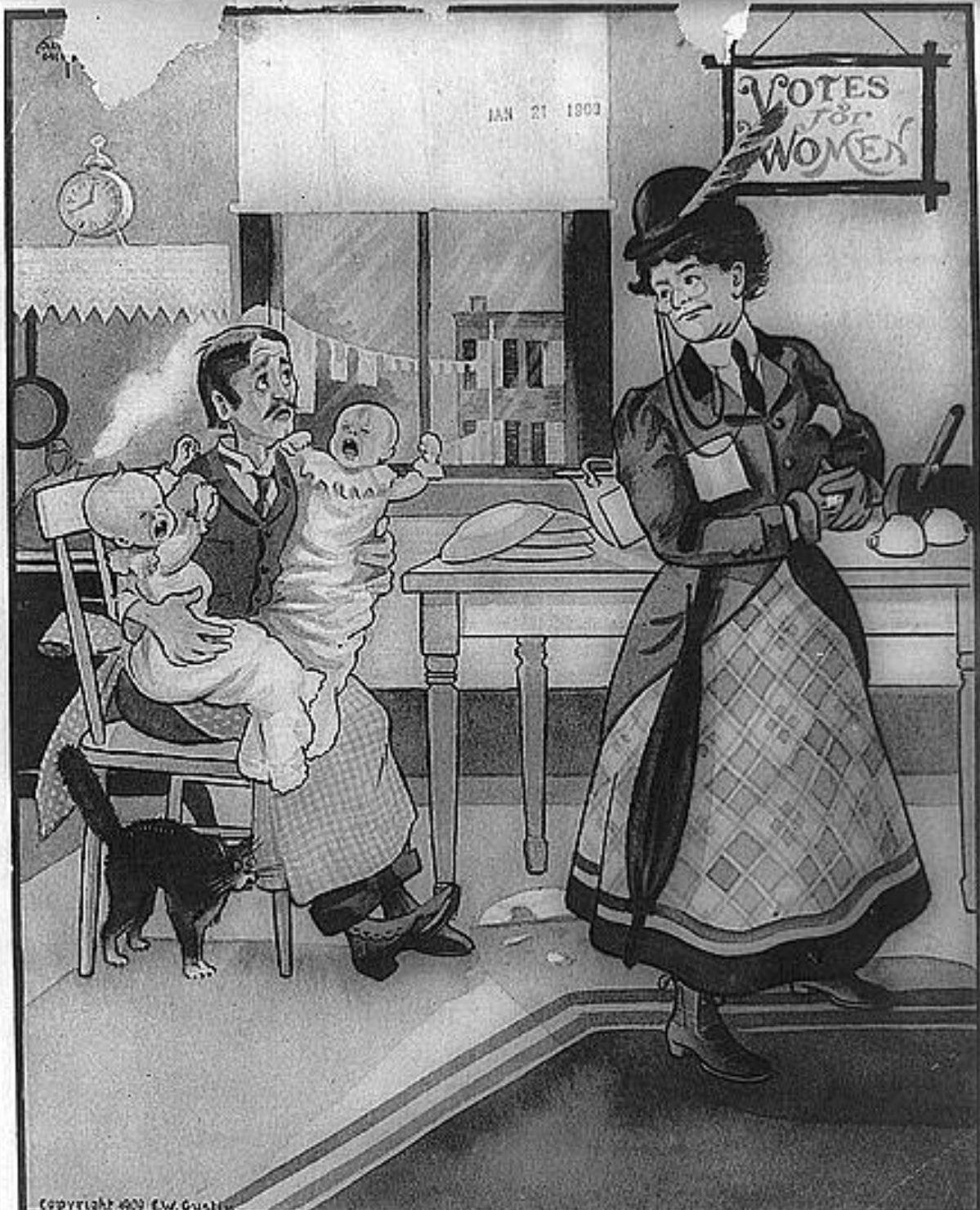
Suffragists Mrs. Stanley McCormick and Mrs. Charles Parker, April 22, 1913.



Yellow ribbon from 1911 Suffrage Parade



The apotheosis of suffrage. CREATED/PUBLISHED 1896.



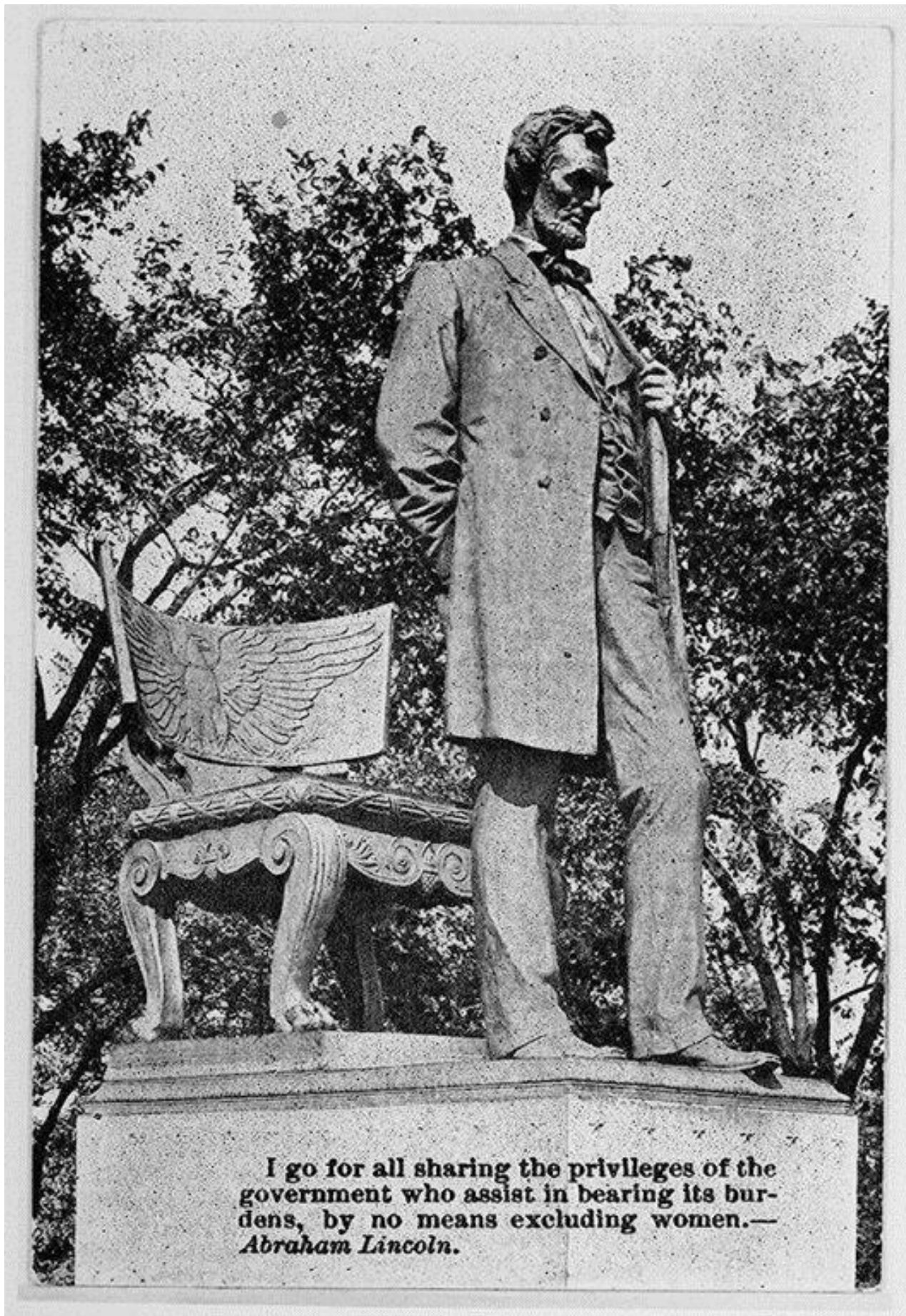
Copyright 1909 E.W. Gustafson



Election Day!




Election Day!. CREATED/PUBLISHEDc1909.



I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women.—
Abraham Lincoln.

Postcard of Abraham Lincoln statue with suffrage caption



MEN, who love the Freedom
which your Fathers won
for You, Pay your Debt by
Winning Freedom for your
Daughters.

"Men who love freedom" postcard



Suffrage campaign days in New Jersey.



Woman suffrage headquarters in Upper Euclid Avenue, Cleveland--A.

BROADSIDE

67

Price 2 Cents
Number 6

Published by the **WOMEN'S POLITICAL UNION**
WHEN EVENTS DEMAND

APRIL, 1911



THE TRUMPETER AWAKING NEW YORK

The trumpeter realizing all the achievements of the women of the past, bearing a banner which in the number of the stars emblazoned on it suggests the five States in which women have won political freedom, calls in bugle notes upon the women of New York to march on May Sixth in solemn protest against their continued disfranchisement.

MARCHING ON!

THROUGH THE AGES, when stirred by vital issues MEN HAVE MARCHED FORTH to bat of drum, marched with banners flying, and called forth TO CARRY THEIR MESSAGE TO THE BELIEVING, to the doubting. The Church has had processions to preach its evangel in the city's streets. Priests and reformers have marched forth to demonstrate in the eyes of all men their faith, their strength. SHALL THE BELIEVERS IN THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN HIDE THEMSELVES, OR SHALL THEY MARCH FORTH TO PROTEST AGAINST THEIR POLITICAL ENSLAVEMENT?

Let women who appreciate her debt to the women of past will hasten to join the procession of women May sixth. Alas! that we enjoy of rights to our earn-

ings, of rights to our property, of rights to our children, of rights to our very selves, the women of yesterday gained for us. Our pioneers marched on, faces ever forward. They braved all things, and we harvest the fruit of their pain.

No woman who feels the duty to pass on to our daughters the rich heritage of political freedom, no woman who feels the pressing need of women to bear their share in making the laws under which they live, under which they labor, under which they die, will fail to march in honor to the women of the past, in dedication to the women of the future, in loyalty to the women of the present. No woman who feels the insult of the continued neglect of our cause by the legislature will fail to enter the procession of protest.

Let no sympathizer hesitate. **THOSE WHO ARE NOT WITH US, WILL BE COUNTED AGAINST US.** Every unit will tell; yes each woman in the

march will count as ten, for her self-reliance and determination will convince the disbelievers in her earnestness as naught else can.

"And Reason, that old man, said to her, 'Silence! What do you hear?'

And she listened intently and she said, 'I hear a sound of feet, a thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands, and they beat this way!'

He said, 'They are the feet of those who shall follow you. Lead on!'

MARCH ON, OH WOMEN OF TO-DAY, AND WIN THE RIGHT TO SERVE THE HOME AND THE STATE TO THE FULLEST. Shoulder to shoulder let us march, the women of the trades, the women of the professions, the women of business, the women of the home. **MARCH ON, AND KNOW THE NEW SELF-SACRIFICE, THE NEW SOLIDARITY! MARCH ON!**

REV. A. L. B. BLACKWELL, D.D.

"WOMEN ARE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, ENTITLED TO ALL THE RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES GUARANTEED TO CITIZENS BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT."

NATIONAL ^{American} WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Miss Anne Fitzhugh Miller
having paid Fifty Dollars is a LIFE MEMBER of this
Association, entitled to the rights and privileges thereof.

No. 53.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Honorary President.

Susan B. Anthony
President.

Harriet Taylor Upton
Treasurer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1900.

Anne F. Miller's NAWSA membership certificate



Stump speaking--In the days of "Old Dobbin" and Derby hats Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch exhorted the Wall Street crowds.

ADDRESS

TO THE

Legislature of New-York,

ADOPTED BY THE

STATE WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION,

HELD AT ALBANY,

Tuesday and Wednesday, February 14 & 15, 1854.

PREPARED BY

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON,

Of Seneca Falls, N. Y.

ALBANY:

WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY.

1854.

Address to the Legislature of New-York, adopted by the State Woman's Rights Convention, held at Albany, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 14 and 15, 1854.

Glenn E. Waskrey
Seneca Falls, N.Y.

Section VIII No 1

No 16

THE FIRST CONVENTION

EVER CALLED TO DISCUSS THE

Civil and Political Rights of Women,

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., JULY 19, 20, 1848.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

A Convention to discuss the social, civil, and religious condition and rights of woman will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th of July current; commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. During the first day the meeting will be exclusively for women, who are earnestly invited to attend. The public generally are invited to be present on the second day, when Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia, and other ladies and gentlemen, will address the Convention.*

* This call was published in the *Seneca County Courier*, July 14, 1848, without any signatures. The movers of this Convention, who drafted the call, the declaration and resolutions were Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Martha C. Wright, Mary Ann McClintock, and Jane C. Hunt.

The first convention ever called to discuss the civil and political rights of women, Seneca Falls, N.Y., July 19, 20, 1848.
Woman's rights convention



MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN.

of London, England, noted speaker and writer, wife of a member of Parliament.

26TH CONVENTION
OF THE
Kentucky
Equal Rights Association
NOVEMBER 8th TO 10th

All Meetings Free to the Public

Mrs. Philip Snowden, Old Opera House, N. Broadway, Monday evening, November 8th, 8 P. M.

Madame Rosika Schwimmer, ^{OLD C.P.L.F.A. HOUSE} Phoenix Hotel Ball Room, Tuesday evening, November 9th, 8 P. M.

Mr. Walter I. Millard, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, Phoenix Ball Room, Wednesday evening, November 10th, 8 P. M.

The Opera House has been secured, that the many people turned away for lack of room and those who stood throughout the evening, when Mrs. Snowden spoke in Lexington before, may get this last opportunity to hear her before she sails for England.

Mr. Walter I. Millard, chief speaker at the Wednesday evening meeting, is a "spell-binder." Mrs. Breckinridge, retiring president, will tell of 3 years suffrage progress in Kentucky; the new president will preside.

Dollar Banquet at Phoenix

Tuesday Evening at 6 O'clock

A Banquet will be given in the Phoenix Ball Room, at \$1.00 a plate. The public may secure tickets at the Phoenix Hotel or at the Lexington Drug Co.

Mrs. Snowden, Madame Schwimmer, Mr. Millard, "Aunt Jane of Kentucky," and a number of distinguished Kentucky men and women will make brief speeches at the banquet. It will be a unique and brilliant occasion.



MADAME ROSIKA SCHWIMMER,

of Buda Pesth, Hungary, noted orator, feminist, and editor.

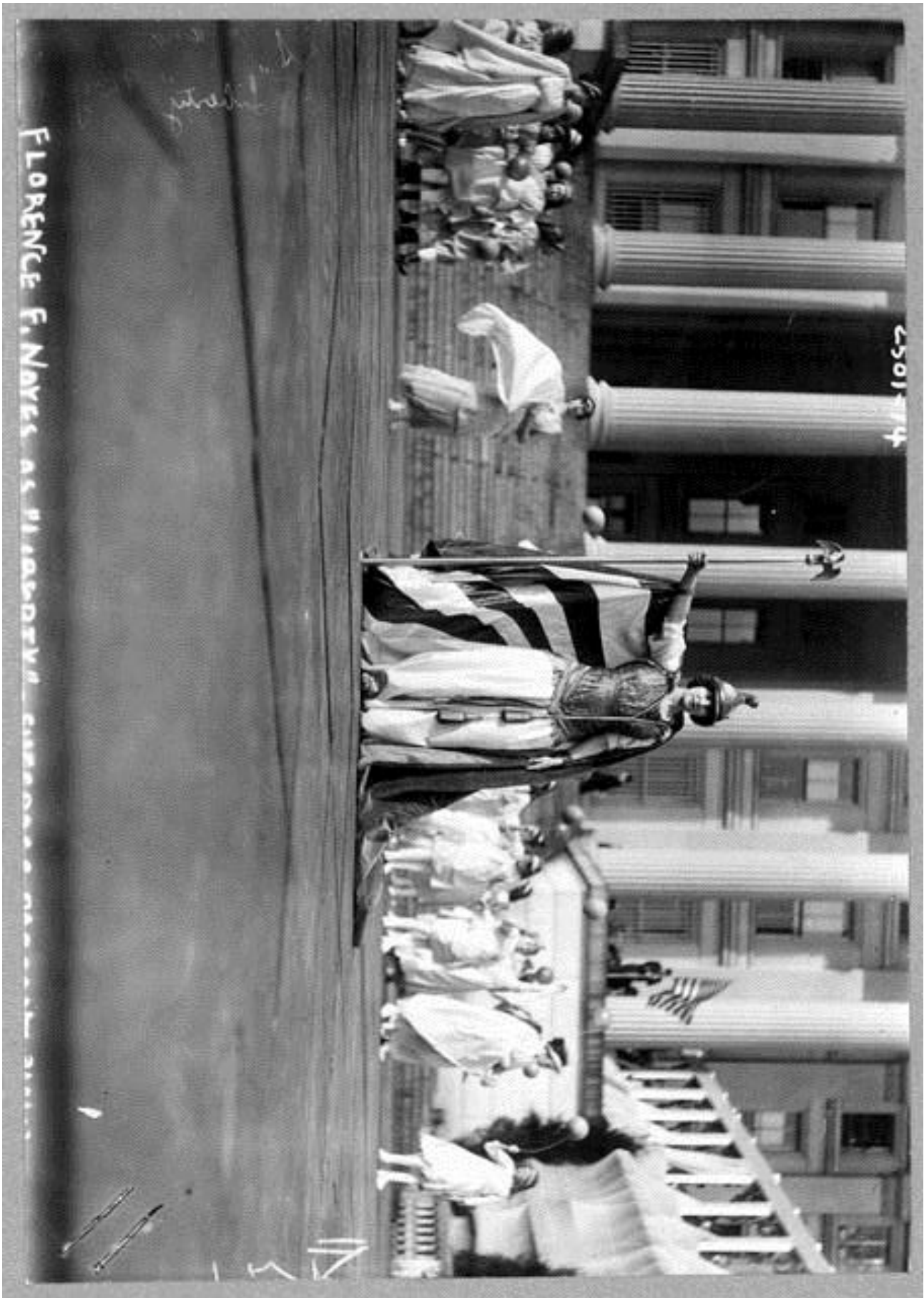
Fresh from the horrors of the European war, Madam Schwimmer makes her wonderful plea for "Peace" with an impassioned eloquence that none who hear can forget.

Madame Schwimmer is brought to Lexington by the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky and the K. E. R. A.

3643-12



Suffragists marching, probably in New York City in 1913.



Florence F. Noyes as "Liberty" in suffrage pageant.

Join the Woman's Party

Work with Women for Women

Help to Win for All Women:

Equal control of their children
Equal control of their property
Equal control of their earnings
Equal right to make contracts
Equal citizenship rights
Equal inheritance rights
Equal control of national, state and local government
Equal opportunities in schools and universities
Equal opportunities in government service
Equal opportunities in professions and industries
Equal pay for equal work
Equal authority in the church
Equal rights after marriage to their own identity
Equal moral standard

In Short—Equal rights with men in all laws and customs

SIGN THE MEMBERSHIP BLANK BELOW AND SEND WITH YOUR DUES TO THE

National Woman's Party Headquarters Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C.

Annual Dues	\$10.00, to be shared equally between State and National Headquarters.
Special	Campaign Membership: \$1.00, to be shared equally between State and National Headquarters.
Classes of	
Membership	Founders: \$90.00, in addition to annual dues of \$10.00, payable to National Headquarters. Life Membership: \$1,000.00, no further dues, payable to National Headquarters.

I enroll as a member, enclosing dues.

Name Address

This leaflet may be obtained from Woman's Party Headquarters, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C., for 3 cents a copy and \$3.00 per hundred copies.



208-34c

below

College Day in the picket line - Feb. 1917

The first picket line



The first picket line - College day in the picket line line.

ARE WOMEN PEOPLE

By ALICE DUER MILLER

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



00001901278

Are women people? A book of rhymes for suffrage times, by Alice Duer Miller ...

A LAST APPEAL.

Miss Miller Sends Letter to Members of Judiciary Committee.

As a last appeal to the members of the Judiciary committee of the Legislature which meets today to report the suffrage bill formally after the hearing at Albany last Wednesday, a copy of the following letter written by Miss Anne Fitzhugh Miller, president of the Geneva Political Equality Club has been sent to each of the twenty-six members of the committee:

“Dear sir:—Allow me to call your attention to the fact that many men of importance in our state are in favor of votes for women. Some of these have given me the use of their names in connection with this legislative effort. I ask you to realize and to remember that the men whose names I bring, are urging you to report and to support the Suffrage Bill; in our city of Geneva over 100 leading men including President Langdon C. Stewardson of Hobart college, Prof P. F. Nash of Hobart college, Ex-postmaster S. D. Willard, City Attorney William Smith O’Brien; from New York Rev. John Peters, Attorney William Gordon Ver Plank, Edward Markham, Hon. William Evans; from Ithaca Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt and Hon. Andrew H. White.

“Yours Respectfully,
(Signed)

“ANNE F. MILLER.”

Being Fed Through Nostrils Is Described by Alice Paul, Young American Suffragette

Inventor of Hunger Strike Tells How British Prison Physicians Keep Life in Women Who Won't Eat or Wear Clothes.

London, Dec. 9.—Miss Alice Paul, of Philadelphia, the suffragette who was arrested November 9th and sentenced to a month's hard labor for her share in the suffragette demonstration at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall, was released from Holloway jail this morning on the completion of her thirty days. She left the prison in a cab, accompanied by two wardresses, and went to the home of friends. A doctor was immediately called to attend her there, owing to her weakened condition.

Miss Paul, who was the inventor of the suffragettes' "hunger strike" and practiced it during her latest term in jail, was cheerful, and said she did not regret her conduct, and was prepared to repeat it again if necessary. She said she was unable to undergo the ordeal of an interview, but later she sent your correspondent a statement by a friend. On previous convictions, Miss Paul was able to gain her freedom by refusing to eat, but her tactics were futile this time.

Miss Paul said she was the granddaughter of a New Jersey judge, and a master of arts of the University of Pennsylvania. She had done a great deal of settlement work during the last four years, and came to London in September, 1908, to study economics. After saying that she was first struck by the contrast between the academic interest in woman suffrage in America and the lively character of the movement here, Miss Paul told this story of her prison life.

"I practiced a hunger strike until November 11th. After that date they fed me twice a day by force, except on one day when I was too ill to be touched. I have no complaints against the Holloway officials. I spent the whole time in bed, because I refused to wear prison clothes.

Each day, I was wrapped in blankets and taken to another cell to be fed, the food being injected through my nostrils.

"During this operation the largest Wardress in Holloway sat astride my knees, holding my shoulders down to keep me from bending forward. Two other wardresses sat on either side and held my arms. Then a towel was placed around my throat, and one doctor from behind forced my head back, while another doctor put a tube in my nostril. When it reached my throat my head was pushed forward.

"Twice the tube came through my mouth and I got it between my teeth. My mouth was then pried open with an instrument. Sometimes they tied me to a chair with sheets. Once I managed to get my hands loose and snatched the tube, tearing it with my teeth. I also broke a jug, but I didn't give in."

Miss Paul lives alone in London. Her friend told me with great gusto how Miss Paul had eluded the vigilance of the police at the Lord Mayor's banquet. It seems she and Miss Amelia Brown, her partner in the escapade, dressed as charwomen, went to the Guildhall at 9 o'clock in the morning. Every time they met anyone they asked the way to the kitchen. They had many hairbreadth escapes, and once, seeing a policeman close at hand, they knelt down to escape notice. In the dark the policeman actually put his cape on them. Finally they succeeded in getting to the gallery overlooking the banquet hall, where they shrieked and threw stones through a stained glass window.

Miss Lacy Burns, the other American suffragette, is following Winston Spencer Churchill around the country, making it as warm as possible for the President of the Board of Trade.

INSTRUCTIONS

to Workers for the Woman Suffrage Petition to Congress.

1. Write the name of your State at the top of your Petition.
2. Men and women will sign the same petition.
3. The signatures of men and women should be readily distinguishable, and therefore they should be asked to sign their full names.
4. Every signer should add his or her occupation immediately after the name. Women who receive wages for housework should be called housekeepers as distinguished from homekeepers.
5. Every signer should add his Post Office address, otherwise the signature is without value.
6. When one Petition is filled, paste on another **WITHOUT CUTTING OFF THE HEAD.**
7. The Petitions will eventually be pasted upon muslin; all the Petitions for one County will thus form one strip. This work will be done in New York.
8. Make a house to house canvass to secure the signatures of women and go in the morning when they are at home.
9. Make a house to house canvass of the business sections of the town or city to secure the signatures of men.
10. If women say they "do not care to vote," remind them that woman suffrage compels no woman to vote; it merely permits the woman who wants to vote, to do so. Ask her to aid you to gain this liberty.
11. If men say that "all women do not want to vote," remind them that no class of men have yet been enfranchised, the majority of whose members wanted to vote.
12. If the petition is a small one, fold it and place it in a long envelope. If several petitions have been pasted together, roll and wrap carefully. **Address all to Alice Williams, Sec'y, State Woman Suffrage Headquarters, Albany, N. Y.**

