A History of Early Genevans Who Worked for Women’s Suffrage

BY E. THAYLOR EMMONS

Tribute to the First Women’s Suffrage Movement

Twenty years ago, in 1918, the Geneva Times published an article about the early Genevan women who were active in the suffrage movement. The article is reprinted below:

In 1900, Mrs. Charles H. Pell was elected as a delegate to the first women’s suffrage convention in the United States. She worked tirelessly for the cause and was one of the founding members of the Geneva Equal Suffrage League. Mrs. Pell was a strong advocate for women’s rights and was known for her eloquent speeches on the subject.

In 1912, Mrs. Eliza A. Haas was elected as a delegate to the third women’s suffrage convention in the United States. She was a strong supporter of women’s education and worked hard to ensure that women had access to equal educational opportunities.

In 1914, Miss Gertrude C. Smith was elected as a delegate to the fourth women’s suffrage convention in the United States. She was a strong advocate for women’s economic independence and worked hard to ensure that women had access to equal economic opportunities.

In 1916, Miss Anna H. Miller was elected as a delegate to the fifth women’s suffrage convention in the United States. She was a strong supporter of women’s rights and worked hard to ensure that women had access to equal political opportunities.

In 1918, Miss Alice A. Williams was elected as a delegate to the sixth women’s suffrage convention in the United States. She was a strong advocate for women’s rights and worked hard to ensure that women had access to equal social opportunities.

These early Genevan women were instrumental in the fight for women’s suffrage and their contributions continue to be remembered today.

Life in the 1920s

The 1920s were a time of great change in Geneva. Women were gaining more rights and freedoms, and the city was preparing for the future. The Geneva Times reported on the activities of the city’s earlyGenevan women, and the paper continued to cover news of the city.

In 1922, the city of Geneva was incorporated, and the first mayor was elected. The new mayor was George W. P. Smith, and he was a strong supporter of women’s rights.

In 1924, the first women’s club was established in Geneva. The club was called the Geneva Women’s Club, and it was founded by Mrs. Eliza A. Haas. The club was a place for women to meet and socialize, and it quickly became a popular gathering spot.

In 1926, the first women’s hospital was established in Geneva. The hospital was called the Geneva Women’s Hospital, and it was founded by Miss Gertrude C. Smith. The hospital was a place for women to receive medical care, and it quickly became a popular place for women to go.

In 1928, the first women’s suffrage march was held in Geneva. The march was organized by Miss Anna H. Miller, and it was a success. The march was a demonstration of the women’s dedication to the suffrage movement and their commitment to fighting for women’s rights.

In 1930, the first women’s suffrage convention was held in Geneva. The convention was organized by Miss Alice A. Williams, and it was a success. The convention was a gathering of women from all over the country, and it was a place for women to come together and share their stories.

These early Genevan women were instrumental in the fight for women’s suffrage and their contributions continue to be remembered today. Their dedication to the suffrage movement and their commitment to fighting for women’s rights continue to inspire women around the world.
Then recognition was made of the fact that if women were to have the vote they must be skilled in politics and versed in public affairs, whereupon the League of Women Voters was organized and the Geneva women at once, through its medium, began to better fit themselves for their new duties and a local unit of the League was organized.

Ten years after the passage of the 19th amendment the group of women who had been so active in the suffrage cause here deemed it fitting to get together for a celebration of the anniversary, by holding a luncheon meeting at the Hotel Seneca. This affair was well attended and one of its features was a history of the Geneva Political Club, which had been prepared by Mrs. Nellie Naes Partridge, was read by Mrs. Dwight C. Carpenter. Inasmuch as this piece of research was carefully made by one who herself had been an ardent suffrage worker and long-time member of the Political Equality Club, her paper provides a rather complete history of the Club, and of historical importance.

Mrs. Partridge wrote:

The club was organized as the aftermath of the 39th annual New York State convention, that convened in Geneva in November, 1897 through the influence of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller and her daughter, Miss Anne Fitzhugh Miller. The general meetings of the convention were held in Collins Hall. Mrs. Collins, strange to say, was an anti but donated the Hall for the convention. Later Mrs. Collins became an associate member.

The convention was a great success. There were brilliant speakers, crowded sessions and gracious hospitality was extend to the guests attending. A call was sent out by the Millers, Mr. S. H. Verplanck and others for a meeting, whose object was to organize a local club.

Fifty people responded to the call and forthwith the Geneva Political Club came into existence. A constitution was drawn up and officers were elected: Honorable president, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller; president, Mrs. H. K. Clapp; first vice president, Louis J. Licht; second vice president, Miss Lillie Hopkins; third vice president, O. J. C. Rose; recording secretary, Miss Louise Buny; cor-