Votes For Women!
The Woman Suffrage Movement
in Ontario County, New York

Based on the 2017 exhibit of the same name at the Ontario County Historical Society, Canandaigua, New York

Wilma T. Townsend, Curator

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VOTES FOR WOMEN!

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Canandaigua, New York
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INTRODUCTION

Based on the Votes for Women! exhibit produced by the Ontario County Historical Society in 2017-2018, this book traces the woman suffrage movement in Ontario County from the early 19th century reform movements to the ratification of the 19th Amendment in 1920.

Using a framework of national suffrage events, a strong emphasis is placed on regional and particularly local developments. Based on the extensive body of research compiled by Ontario County’s town and municipal historians for this project, new insight is revealed about local suffrage activities and the often previously unknown local leaders of the movement. The local anti-suffragist movement is also presented. The book follows a timeline format featuring national, regional and local activities. Relevant documents, photos of individuals, groups, locations and activities, and images of artifacts serve to enhance the story. One significant section of the book, “Ontario County’s Suffragists of Distinction,” features the many women (and men) who dedicated their time and efforts to the suffrage movement. The page colors reflect the symbolic colors of the suffrage movement: white for PURITY, gold for LIFE, and purple for LOYALTY. The page colors also represent event location: white for national events, gold for regional events, and purple for local events.

Our sincere thanks to our Ontario County town and municipal historians, local historical societies, and our volunteer researchers for their dedication and diligence spending hours compiling thousands of pages of research materials for this project. We also would like to thank Humanities New York with support from the National Endowment for the Humanities for the Action Grant which provided funding for this publication.

Wilma T. Townsend
Ontario County Historical Society Curator
1776: “Remember the Ladies”

In 1776, Abigail Adams, wife of then Congressman John Adams, became one of the first American women to assert her desire for women’s rights. In a letter to her husband she asked him to please “remember the ladies” in the “new code of laws.”

I desire you would Remember the Ladies, and be more generous and favourable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the Husbands. Remember all Men would be tyrants if they could.

John Adams answered that he could not help but laugh at her “saucy” letter. Despite this mocking reply, Abigail wrote back challenging the male-dominated world and predicting the future course of history for American women.

But you must remember that Arbitrary power is like most other things which are very hard, very liable to be broken – and notwithstanding all your wise Laws and Maxims we have it in our power not only to free our selves but to subdue our Masters, and without violence throw both your natural and legal authority at our feet.
1776-1807: Women’s Lost Rights

After American independence was declared, each of the new states created their own constitutions. State law rather than federal law governed women's rights and in every state, the legal status of women depended upon marital status. Through the doctrine of coverture (upon marriage all of a woman’s assets—real estate, personal property, children, etc.—became her husband’s), many states denied married women the right to vote. In some states single women were allowed to vote if they owned property.

Loss of Women’s Votes in the New Republic

As state constitutions took effect, women lost the right to vote.
- 1777: Women lost the right to vote in New York.
- 1780: Women lost the right to vote in Massachusetts.
- 1784: Women lost the right to vote in New Hampshire.
- 1787: The U.S. Constitutional Convention placed voting qualifications in the hands of the states. Women in all states except New Jersey lost the right to vote.
- 1807: Women lost the right to vote in New Jersey, the last state to revoke the right.
1820-1860: Women and the Rise of Reform Movements

Despite the belief that a woman’s focus was on the home, nurturing husband and children to help the new Republic flourish, women began to get involved in social reform movements. In Western New York, a region often called the “Burned Over District” for its many religious revivals, many reformers believed that their faith drew them to abolition, temperance and education causes. Reform movement meetings offered women their first public platform. Over time, women reformers began to realize that they should be fighting for their own rights as well.
Early 1800s: UPSTATE NEW YORK

Women and Reform Movements

Across Upstate New York, anti-slavery and temperance activities offered women ways to influence social reform outside the home. The 1816 Friends Meeting House in Farmington was a center of reform activity where future women’s suffrage leaders spoke including Lucretia Coffin Mott, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Local anti-slavery societies were formed, the underground railroad had many stops in the county where women were active in helping escaped slaves. Local temperance societies also sprang up such as the Centerfield Temperance Society in 1844.
May 9, 1837. The first National Female Anti-Slavery Society Convention met in New York City. About 200 women from twenty female anti-slavery groups met, including women from Western New York. This was the first time that women across the country met for the common purpose of the anti-slavery cause. Attendees included women of color, the wives and daughters of slaveholders, and women of low economic status. It also was the first opportunity for women to collectively discuss women’s rights, including the rights of African-American women. Several went on to be vocal members of the Woman's Suffrage Movement, including Lucretia Mott, the Grimké sisters, and Lydia Maria Child.
Several women attended the World Anti-Slavery Convention including Elizabeth Cady Stanton, newlywed wife of anti-slavery advocate Henry Stanton, and Lucretia Mott. When they arrived they were told that women had not been expected and they would not be allowed to speak.

*Women sat in a low curtained seat like a church choir, and modestly listened to the French, British, and American Solons for twelve of the longest days in June. As the convention adjourned, the remark was heard on all sides, “It is about time some demand was made for new liberties for women.” As Mrs. Mott and I walked home, arm in arm, commenting on the incidents of the day, we resolved to hold a convention as soon as we returned home, and form a society to advocate the rights of women.*

*Eighty Years and More: Reminiscences, 1815-1897, by Elizabeth Cady Stanton*
Elizabeth Cady Stanton and two of her sons, Seneca Falls, 1848
1848: WATERLOO

July 1848. A group of women in Waterloo, NY met for tea at Jane Hunt’s home and discussed their discontent with the limitations placed on women under the new American republic. Elizabeth C. Stanton and Lucretia Mott, with Martha Wright, Mary Ann McClintock, and Jane Hunt, proposed a woman’s rights convention to be held in Seneca Falls, July 19th to 20th. This tea is seen as the beginning of the women’s rights movement.

The announcement for the convention published in the Seneca County Courier on July 14, 1848 read:

**Women’s Rights Convention.**
A Convention to discuss the social, civil, and religious condition and rights of women 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.
1848: SENECA FALLS

July 19, 1848. Over 200 women convened at the Wesleyan Chapel for the first Woman’s Rights Convention. Elizabeth Cady Stanton read the Declaration of Sentiments and Grievances which she had drafted. The declaration was modeled closely on the Declaration of Independence: *We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights...* The declaration detailed the injustices inflicted upon women in the United States and called upon women to organize and petition for their rights.

On the second day of the convention, about forty men attended, including the famous African American abolitionist Frederick Douglass. The Declaration of Sentiments and Grievances was adopted and signed by the assembly. They also passed twelve resolutions—eleven unanimously—which called for specific equal rights for women. The ninth resolution, *it is the duty of the women of this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise,* met with opposition. After a lengthy debate, in which Douglass gave an impassioned argument for a woman’s right to vote, the resolution was passed.
1848: ROCHESTER

August 2, 1848. The Rochester Woman's Rights Convention met at the First Unitarian Church two weeks after the Seneca Falls Convention. They approved the Declaration of Sentiments including the controversial call for a woman's right to vote.

Early women activists had to contend with the prevailing belief that a woman’s husband or other male relative represented and spoke for her in public settings. This convention took the unprecedented step of electing a woman, Abigail Bush, as its president, making her the first woman to preside over a public meeting of men and women in the U.S. Because most women were not accustomed to speaking in public, those speaking were at first not able to be heard by the audience. Bush reassured them:

*Friends, we present ourselves here before you, as an oppressed class, with trembling frames and faltering tongues, and we do not expect to be able to speak so as to be heard by all at first, but we trust we shall have the sympathy of the audience, and that you will bear with our weakness now in the infancy of the movement. Our trust in the omnipotency of right is our only faith that we shall succeed.*

Abigail Bush competently led the remainder of the convention. All future women’s rights conventions were presided over by women.
Amelia Jenks Bloomer launched the Dress Reform Movement with an outfit that came to bear her name. Although Elizabeth Smith Miller of Geneva was the first woman to wear Turkish-style pantaloons with a knee-length skirt, Bloomer wore and promoted the outfit in her temperance magazine, *The Lily*. The design preserved a woman’s modesty while providing freedom of movement in household activities. But the dress style caused so much controversy that many abandoned it believing it diverted attention from more serious women’s issues.

*The Lily*, the first newspaper for women, was issued from 1849 until 1853 under the editorship of Amelia Bloomer. Published in Seneca Falls and priced at 50 cents a year, the newspaper began as a temperance journal for “home distribution” among members of the Seneca Falls Ladies Temperance Society formed in 1848. The circulation of *The Lily* rose from 500 per month to 4,000 per month because of the dress reform controversy.
First Meeting of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony

The women first met when Anthony traveled to an antislavery meeting in Seneca Falls. Amelia Bloomer introduced them to each other. Stanton later wrote: *There she stood with her good, earnest face and genial smile, dressed in gray delaine, hat and all the same color, relieved with pale blue ribbons, the perfection of neatness and sobriety. I liked her thoroughly, and why I did not at once invite her home with me to dinner, I do not know.*

Thus began a lifelong friendship that was public and political but also private and genuine. From their beginnings in the anti-slavery and temperance movements to their leadership of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the two women, Anthony as an organizer and strategist and Stanton as a writer and thinker, were an inseparable force.
1852: ROCHESTER

April 20-21, 1852. The Woman’s New York State Temperance Society was formed in Rochester since existing temperance groups did not accept women as members or allow them to speak in public. Over 500 women attended the conference organized by Susan B. Anthony with Elizabeth Cady Stanton. The group’s goal was to petition the New York State legislature to pass a law regulating and limiting the sale of liquor. A petition was formed and 28,000 signatures were collected. However, the state dismissed it because the majority of signatures were from women and children.

Participation in the temperance movement made Anthony realize that woman’s suffrage was needed to push forward temperance and women’s rights. Although New York had passed laws recognizing the right of married women to own property, women had no claim over their husband’s or their own earnings. Her husband could legally use her earnings for drink. This society helped to expose the domestic vulnerability of women.
1848: ONTARIO COUNTY

Several women from Ontario County attended the Woman’s Rights Conventions held in Seneca Falls, July 19th-20th, and two weeks later in Rochester, August 2nd.

Farmington
Catharine Fish Stebbins (1823-1904), was born in Farmington but her family later moved to Rochester. She attended the convention in Seneca Falls where she signed the Declaration of Sentiments. She was a secretary at the convention in Rochester.

Geneva
Rhoda Palmer (1816-1919) attended the convention in Seneca Falls where she signed the Declaration of Sentiments. She was the only signer to live to vote in 1918 in New York State.

South Bristol
Emily Parmely Collins (1814-1909), attended both conventions, and organized the first “Woman’s Equal Rights Club” in South Bristol, in October 1848, the first club in nation.

Victor
Laura Arnold Murray (1793-1865) was chosen to be the Vice President of the Rochester Woman’s Rights Convention.
December 20, 1855. Susan B. Anthony spoke to a large crowd at Bemis Hall. Caroline Cowles Richards, author of *Village Life in America* wrote:

*Susan B. Anthony is in town and spoke in Bemis Hall this afternoon. She made a special request that all the seminary girls should come to hear her as well as all the women and girls in town. She had a large audience and she talked very plainly about our rights and how we ought to stand up for them, and said the world would never go right until the women had just as much right to vote and rule as the men. She asked us all to come up and sign our names who would promise to do all in their power to bring about that glad day when equal rights should be the law of the land. A whole lot of us went up and signed the paper. When I told Grandmother about it she said she guessed Susan B. Anthony had forgotten that St. Paul said the women should keep silence. I told her, no, she didn’t for she spoke particularly about St. Paul and said if he had lived in these times, instead of 1800 years ago, he would have been as anxious to have the women at the head of the government as she was. I could not make Grandmother agree with her at all and she said we might better had all of us stayed at home.*
1861-1865: American Civil War and Suffragists

During the Civil War, most suffragists shifted their attention to the war effort. The war itself, however, served as a "training ground." Women gained important organizational and occupational skills they would later use in postbellum suffrage activities. When war broke out, men from across the country enlisted in the military, leaving behind jobs and duties that women quickly filled. This was the first time in American history that women played a significant role in a war effort. By the end of the war, the notion of womanhood had been redefined.
1863: Women's Loyal National League

Leaders of the woman’s rights movement agreed to suspend activities during the Civil War in order to focus on the abolition of slavery. In 1863, Anthony and Stanton organized the Women's Loyal National League to campaign for a Constitutional amendment to abolish slavery. This was the first national women's political organization in the U.S.

Lucy Stone was president and officers included well-known figures Martha Wright, Amy Post, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Angelina Grimke and Ernestine Rose. Stone reminded members that while women did not yet have the vote, they had what the U.S. Constitution guarantees to all citizens: the right to petition the government. The League collected nearly 400,000 signatures on petitions to abolish slavery in the largest petition drive in the nation's history up to that time. The 13th Amendment abolishing slavery was ratified and became law in 1865.
1866: 11th National Woman’s Rights Convention, New York City

The Eleventh National Women's Rights Convention organized by Anthony and Stanton, was held in New York City, helping the women's rights movement regain the momentum it had lost during the war. The convention voted to transform itself into the American Equal Rights Association, whose purpose was to campaign for the equal rights of all citizens, especially the right of suffrage.

The leadership of the new organization included such prominent abolitionist and women's rights activists as Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone and Frederick Douglass. However, some abolitionist leaders wanted women to postpone their suffrage campaign until it was achieved for male African Americans. Horace Greeley told Anthony and Stanton, This is a critical period for the Republican Party and the life of our Nation... I conjure you to remember that this is 'the negro's hour,' and your first duty now is to go through the State and plead his claims.

The women refused to postpone their demands and continued to push for universal suffrage.

Horace Greeley

Frederick Douglass
1868: 14th Amendment to Constitution

The Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified, extending to all citizens the protections of the Constitution against unjust state laws, including those formerly enslaved. It introduced the word "male" into the Constitution for the first time, in Section 2 of the amendment. “Citizens” and “Voters” are defined as exclusively male. The cause of blacks and women became separated. For many women’s rights activists this was a watershed moment where organized efforts focused specifically on gaining the vote for women.

1869: Split in Suffrage Movement

The suffrage movement split into the National Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association. The NWSA was formed by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony after accusing abolitionists and Republican supporters of emphasizing black civil rights at the expense of women's rights. This was a more radical institution, desiring to achieve the vote and other rights through a Constitutional amendment. It was based in New York City.

The AWSA was formed by Lucy Stone, Henry Blackwell and others protesting the confrontational tactics of the NWSA and aligning itself with the Republican Party. They concentrated solely on securing the vote for women state by state through the amendment of state constitutions. AWSA was based in Boston.
1871: Petition Opposing Votes for Women

A petition to the United States Congress was published by nineteen women in *Godey's Lady's Book and Magazine* in opposition to votes for women, the first instance of mobilization from anti-suffrage women.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE – There seems some danger that this question may be forced on Congress before the members have really been informed of the feeling about the suffrage among women themselves. To aid in showing how little such a power is desired by the great majority of our sex, we insert the following petition. The editors of the LADY'S BOOK hope that those of their readers who disapprove of the proposed extension of the franchise will take up the matter in earnest. Let ladies copy the petition, and obtain signatures, each in her own neighborhood, sending it then to one of the persons named below; and the next session of Congress we will be able to show that for one woman who desires there are fifty who disapprove.

Should the person receiving this approve of the object in view, his or her aid is respectfully requested to obtain signatures to the annexed petition, which may, after having been signed, be returned to either of the following named persons: Mrs. General W. T. Sherman, Mrs. John A. Dahlgreen, Mrs. Jacob D. Cox, Mrs. Joseph Henry, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Boynton, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Samson, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Butler, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Rankin, Mrs. B. B. French, Miss Jennie Carroll, Mrs. C. V. Morris, Mrs. Hugh McCulloch, all of Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Senator Sherman, Mansfield, Ohio; Mrs. Senator Scott, Huntington, Pa.; Mrs. Senator Corbett, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Senator Edmunds, Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. Luke P. Poland, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Mrs. Samuel J. Randall, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Catharine E. Beecher, 69 West Thirty-Eighth Street, New York City.

THE PETITION OF THE Undersigned.

To the Congress of the United States, protesting against an Extension of Suffrage to Women.

We, the undersigned, do hereby appeal to your honorable body, and desire respectfully to enter our protest against an extension of suffrage to women; and in the firm belief that our petition represents the sober convictions of the majority of the women of the country.

Although we shrink from the notoriety of the public eye, yet we are too deeply and painfully impressed by the grave perils which threaten our peace and happiness in these proposed changes in our civil and political rights longer to remain silent.

Because Holy Scripture inculcates a different, and for us higher sphere, apart from public life.

Because, as women, we find a full measure of duties, cares and responsibilities devolving upon us, and we are therefore unwilling to bear other and heavier burdens, and those unsuited to our physical organization.

Because we hold that an extension of suffrage would be adverse to the interest of the working women of the country, with whom we heartily sympathize.

Because these changes must introduce a fruitful element of discord in the existing marriage relation, which would tend to the infinite detriment of children, and increase the alarming prevalence of divorce throughout the land.

Because no general law affecting the condition of all women, should be framed to meet exceptional discontent.

For these, and many more reason, do we beg of your wisdom that no law extending suffrage to women may be passed, as the passage of such a law would be fraught with danger so grave to the general order of the country.

Godey's Lady's Book and Magazine, 1871, vol. 82
Currier & Ives, 1869

THE AGE OF BRASS.

or the triumphs of Woman's rights.

Currier & Ives, 1869
Susan B. Anthony and 15 Women Cast Ballots in Presidential Election

November 5, 1872. Susan B. Anthony registered and voted in Rochester arguing that the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution gave her that right. She cast her ballot for Ulysses S. Grant in the presidential election. Of the fifty other women who attempted to vote, fifteen convinced the election inspectors to allow them to cast ballots. Anthony was arrested on November 18, 1872 by a U.S. Deputy Marshal and charged with illegally voting. The other women also were arrested but released pending the outcome of Anthony's trial. They were: Charlotte B. Anthony, Mary S. Anthony, Ellen S. Baker, Nancy M. Chapman, Hannah M. Chatfield, Jane M. Cogswell, Rhoda DeGarmo, Mary S. Hebard, Susan M. Hough, Margaret Garrigues Leyden, Guelma Anthony McLean, Hannah Anthony Mosher, Mary E. Pulver, and Sarah Cole Truesdale.
1872: ROCHESTER

Susan B. Anthony Votes in Presidential Election

Rochester Nov. 5th 1872—
Dear Mrs Stanton

Well I have been & gone & done it!!—positively voted the Republican ticket—strait—this A.M. at 7 Oclock—& swore my vote in at that—was registered on Friday & 15 other women followed suit in this ward—then in Sunday others some 20 or thirty other women tried to register, but all save two were refused— all my three sisters voted—Rhoda De Garmo—too— Amy Post was rejected—& she will immediately institute bring action against the registrars—then another woman who was registered but vote refused will bring action for that— Similar to the Washington action—& Hon Henry R. Selden will be our Counsel—he has read up the law & all of our arguments & is satisfied that we are right & ditto the Old Judge Selden—his elder brother— So we are in for a fine agitation in Rochester on the question— I hope the morning’s telegrams will tell of many women all over the country trying to vote— It is splendid that without any concert of action so many should have moved here so impromptu. . .

Haven’t we wedged ourselves into the work pretty fairly & fully—& now that the Repubs have taken our votes—for it is the Repub. members of the Board— The Democratic paper is out against us strong—& that scared the Dem’s on the registry board— How I wish you were here to write up the funny things said & done— Rhoda De Garmo told them she wouldn’t swear nor affirm “—but would tell them the truth”—& they accepted that When the Dems said my vote should not go in the box—one repub said to the other—What do you say Marsh?— I say put it in!— so do I, said Jones—and “We’ll fight it out on this line if it takes all winter.”— Mary Hallowell was just here— She & Mrs Willis tried to register but were refused—also Mrs Mann the Unitarian Minister’s wife—& Mary Curtiss,—Catharine Stebbins sister— Not a jeer not a word—not a look—disrespectful has met a single woman— If only now all the Woman Suffrage Women would work to this end, of enforcing the existing constitution—supremacy of national law over state law—what strides we might make this very winter—But—I’m awful tired—for five days I have been on the constant run—but to splendid purpose—so all right—I hope you voted too— affectionately—

Susan B. Anthony
1873: ROCHESTER and CANANDAIGUA

1873. The United States v. Susan B. Anthony trial was held at the Ontario County Court House, Canandaigua, NY.

In a case that generated national controversy, Susan B. Anthony was arrested in Rochester for voting in the presidential election of 1872. Her trial was to be held in Rochester. Anthony then spoke in all 29 towns and villages of Monroe County asking Is it a Crime for a U.S. Citizen to Vote? Worried that Anthony's speeches would influence the jury, the district attorney had the trial moved to the federal circuit court in Ontario County. Anthony responded by speaking in every village in that county as well before the trial began.

The judge, Justice Ward Hunt, directed the jury to deliver a guilty verdict. When he asked Anthony, who had not been permitted to speak during the trial, if she had anything to say, she responded with what one historian has called "the most famous speech in the history of the agitation for woman suffrage." She called this high-handed outrage upon my citizen's rights, saying you have trampled underfoot every vital principle of our government. My rights, my civil rights, my political rights, my judicial rights, are all alike ignored.

The judge sentenced Anthony to pay a fine of $100, she responded, I shall never pay a dollar of your unjust penalty, and she never did. However the judge did not order her to be imprisoned until she paid the fine, for Anthony could have appealed her case.
The Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) was founded in 1874 and became an important proponent in the fight for woman suffrage. As a result, one of the strongest opponents to women's enfranchisement was the liquor lobby, which feared women might use their vote to prohibit the sale of liquor. Many towns in Ontario County had WCTU groups which had membership overlap with local woman’s suffrage clubs. The Fifth Annual State Meeting of the WCTU was held in Geneva in 1878 at the First Presbyterian Church.

**List of local delegates:**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Delegates</th>
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<tr>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>Mrs. Cynthia Allen, Mrs. C. Bonzze, Mrs. Mary Balcom, Mrs. A. H. Bliss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopewell Center</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary Church, Mrs. Mary Colwell, Mrs. E. M. J. Decker, Mrs. Rev. J. DeLarme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orleans &amp; Seneca Castle</td>
<td>Mrs. A. E. Denton, Miss Julia Dutton, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. M. A. Franklin, Mrs. J. L. Frazer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phelps</td>
<td>Mrs. William Gallup, Mrs. Gardener, Mrs. N. Grimes, Mrs. George A. Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Pines, Geneva</td>
<td>Mrs. Margaret A. Hathaway, Mrs. E. E. Hayden, Mrs. Scott Hicks, Mrs. Edward W. Herendeen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>Miss Bessie Herrick, Mrs. E. O. Hollister, Mrs. W. Howell, Miss Belle N. Hyslop</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phelps</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary Johnson, Miss Alvira Ketchum, Mrs. Rev. V. A. Lewis, Mrs. Luther</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canandaigua</td>
<td>Mrs. Rev. V. A. Lewis, Mrs. Luther, Mrs. Morrison, Miss S. Newman, Mrs. Jane Oaks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bristol Center</td>
<td>Mrs. C. B. Warfield, Miss Mary Wheat, Mrs. Mary C. Whitney, Mrs. S. Newman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>Mrs. Jane Oaks, Miss Franc J. Parsons, Miss Florence Payne, Mrs. L. M. Peck</td>
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<td>Mrs. T. Perkins, Miss Helen Pitts, Mrs. Jennie Pitts, Miss C. W. Porter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canandaigua</td>
<td>Miss Etta S. Powell, Miss Mary Read, Mrs. C. E. Reed, Mrs. E. P. Reed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bristol Center</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Sheffield, Miss Phila Short, Mrs. Harriet W. Smith, Mrs. Marline Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs. Irene Southworth, Mrs. E. Steele, Mrs. J. P. Steele</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canandaigua</td>
<td>Miss Delia Stevens, Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Mrs. D. Teller, Mrs. Trafton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clifton Springs</td>
<td>Miss Susan Wakefield, Mrs. C. B. Warfield, Miss Mary Wheat, Mrs. Mary C. Whitney</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farmington</td>
<td>Mrs. Trafton, Clifton Springs, Clifton Springs, Orleans &amp; Seneca Castle</td>
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<td>Phelps</td>
<td>Brussels Center, Geneva, Hopewell Center, Orleans &amp; Seneca Castle</td>
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The U.S. celebrated its Centennial with a grand exposition in Philadelphia.

On July 4th, the Declaration of Independence was read before a large crowd in front of the Liberty Bell. Once this was finished, six women from National Woman’s Suffrage Association led by Susan B. Anthony marched to the podium and handed to a rather surprised speaker the Women’s Declaration of Rights. It listed the natural rights protected by the government and stated that the government was infringing upon those rights of women. The document also listed the ways in which women were oppressed and wronged and asked the government to give women the civil and political rights guaranteed to them. A little while later, Anthony read the Declaration in full to a large crowd.
In 1878, a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage was proposed by Senator Aaron A. Sargent of California: "The right of citizens to vote shall not be abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." Congress responded by forming committees in the House and Senate to study and debate the issue. However, when the proposal finally reached the Senate floor in 1886, it was defeated. This same amendment would be introduced in every session of Congress for the next 41 years. The same wording was used in the 19th Amendment, ratified 44 years later.

Woman suffrage leader Elizabeth Cady Stanton, on left, testified before congressmen in 1878 in support of the newly introduced Constitutional Amendment guaranteeing women the right to vote. She later wrote that she was infuriated by the "studied inattention and contempt" of the chairman. Library of Congress

Senator Aaron A. Sargent

Capitol Building, Washington, D.C.
October 19, 1887. Belva Ann Bennett Lockwood (1830-1917) was the first female U.S. presidential candidate, nominated by the National Equal Rights Party. She gave a campaign speech in Phelps.

Born in Royalton, Niagara County, NY, she pursued additional education at Genesee College, Lima, following the death of her first husband. She then taught and was a principal at various schools in the area. Inspired by Susan B. Anthony’s concerns about improving female education, she expanded the girls’ curriculum to include public speaking, botany and physical education. Lockwood and her daughter moved to Washington DC to pursue her interest in law. She remarried to Ezekiel Lockwood and eventually received her law degree from Georgetown University at age 43. She was the first woman admitted to practice law before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Lockwood was a well-respected writer, who wrote about women’s suffrage and the need for legal equality for women. She also was active in the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the Equal Rights Party.
Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony
1890: NAWSA

The National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) was formed from the merger of the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) and the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA). Beginning with about 7,000 members, it eventually increased to 2,000,000. NAWSA played a pivotal role in the passing of the 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution, which in 1920 guaranteed women's right to vote.

Carrie Chapman Catt, who became president when Susan B. Anthony retired in 1900, implemented a strategy of recruiting wealthy members of the growing women's club movement, whose time, money and experience could help build the suffrage movement. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw's term in office, begun in 1904, saw strong growth in the organization's membership and public approval. When Catt again became president in 1915, NAWSA adopted her plan to centralize the organization and work toward the suffrage amendment as its primary goal.
Anne Fitzhugh Miller and Susan B. Anthony, c. 1900
Miller NAWSA Suffrage Scrapbooks, 1897-1911, Library of Congress
1894: ALBANY

May 8, 1894. The New York State Constitutional Convention was held. Women’s rights activists began a massive campaign to show New Yorkers overwhelming support for a suffrage amendment. Working from Anthony’s home in Rochester, the campaign’s committee sent out thousands of letters, petition forms, leaflets, and planned mass meeting in all of the state’s counties. Speakers included prominent suffrage leaders such as Carrie Chapman Catt, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, and Mary Seymour Howell. Susan B. Anthony, at age 74, spoke in every single county. By the time of the convention, suffragists along with other groups such as the WCTU and the Grange had amassed 600,000 names supporting suffrage. In sharp contrast were the 15,000 signatures collected by the anti-suffragists. During the Convention, several suffragists were invited to speak before the convention’s suffrage committee. Despite this strong support, the suffrage amendment to the New York State Constitution was voted down.
1895: NEW YORK

The New York State Association Opposed to Woman’s Suffrage was founded. The “antis” argued that woman suffrage "would reduce the special protections and routes of influence available to women, destroy the family, and increase the number of socialist-leaning voters." Many believed that politics was dirty and that women's involvement would surrender the moral high ground that women had claimed, and would disrupt local club work for civic betterment. Society women who had personal access to powerful politicians, were reluctant to surrender that advantage.

Creed of NYSAOWS: We believe in every possible advancement to women. We believe that this advancement should be along those legitimate lines of work and endeavor for which she is best fitted and for which she has now unlimited opportunities. We believe this advancement will be better achieved through strictly non-partisan effort and without the limitations of the ballot. We believe in Progress, not in Politics for women.
1894: CANANDAIGUA

n.d. 1894. Susan B. Anthony spoke to an enthusiastic crowd at the Methodist Church. The women’s suffrage question is now the all-absorbing topic of conversation among the female element of Canandaigua. . . At the close of the two days’ meetings the circulation of petitions was begun, and the signatures of a great majority of the citizens was secured. Since that time a reaction has set in. . . with a counter petition protesting against striking out the word ‘male’ in the constitution. The instigators of the new movement are acting quietly and are among the most prominent and highly educated element of Canandaigua society.
1894: WEST BLOOMFIELD

April 28, 1894. A woman’s suffrage meeting was held at the West Bloomfield Town Hall, where local advocates spoke in favor of a woman’s right to vote, including Judge William H. Smith and Hon. Edwin Hicks of Canandaigua, and Rev. Annis Eastman of West Bloomfield. Rev. Eastman and her husband Rev. Samuel Eastman were ministers at the Congregational Church in West Bloomfield. Their daughter Crystal Eastman attended the Granger Place School and later went on to be a well-known suffragist, lawyer and reformer. William Smith was a Canandaigua judge; Edwin Hicks was a lawyer and served as a member of the New York State Senate. James Elton was West Bloomfield Excise Commissioner.
1897: GENEVA

Nov. 3-6, 1897. The 29th Annual New York State Woman Suffrage Association Convention was held in Geneva where the featured speakers were Susan B. Anthony and Anna Howard Shaw. The convention led to the formation of the Geneva Political Equality Club. It was held at the Collins Music Hall and the Smith Opera House.

Owner of the Opera House, entrepreneur, philanthropist and free-thinker William Smith frequently donated its use to his friend and suffrage activist Elizabeth Smith Miller for suffrage conferences. In 1906, at the urging of Miller and other feminists, Smith made the largest gift of his life: approximately $500,000 ($12 million today) to found the William Smith College for Women, now part of Hobart and William Smith Colleges.
1897: GENEVA

November 30, 1897. The Geneva Political Equality Club was formed by the mother-daughter team Elizabeth Smith Miller and Anne F. Miller with the purpose of securing full suffrage for women. The club became a forum discussing local and public questions and educating people about women’s rights. Both men and women could be members. Along with monthly meetings, the club hosted lectures, social events, classes in civics, and an annual essay contest for high school students. Under their leadership the club became the largest of its kind in New York State.

March 27, 1899. Susan B. Anthony spoke at Collins Hall, Geneva for the Political Equality Club.

March 22, 1899 Geneva Daily Times

March 27, 1899. Susan B. Anthony spoke at Collins Hall, Geneva for the Political Equality Club.
April 27, 1903. “Woman Suffragists Will Meet” for the annual meeting of the Geneva Political Equality Club at the residence of Mrs. M.R. Hemiup. Harriet May Mills of Syracuse, the state organizer of New York State Suffrage Association was at the meeting to create an Ontario County Suffrage Association.

May 25, 1903. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, an artist, feminist theorist, writer of fiction and non-fiction, and lecturer, who at the time lived in New York City was the featured speaker for a Piazza Party at Lochland. Her subject was “Why Women Should Vote.”

December 29, 1903. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of NAWSA, spoke on the subject “Woman and the State” at the Smith Opera House. In addition to members of the Geneva Political Equality Club, forty people were present from the Phelps Political Equality Club.
1905: PHELPS and CLIFTON SPRINGS

Women’s clubs helped to spread the word about woman’s suffrage as well as other social, political and intellectual issues. During 1905, the Phelps Political Equality Club met at Mary Coolidge’s home to learn more about temperance issues. The Clifton Springs Civics Club also met jointly with the Phelps Political Equality Club – forty-five women in all – to discuss suffrage concerns.

June 22, 1905

Ontario Repository-Messenger

June 16, 1905. The Ontario County Political Equality Club Convention was held at the Clifton Springs Universalist Church with about 80 delegates. Thirty were from the newly organized Clifton Springs Political Equality Club. The main speaker, Mrs. Ella H. Crossett of Warsaw, president of the New York State Suffrage Association, spoke on “the position of women in America, in which we review the radical changes in women’s industrial, professional and education life, during the past 75 years, and that she should be given equality of suffrage as well as of industry.”
1906: Suffrage Hearings Before Congress

February 15, 1906. Woman suffrage leaders, including several from upstate New York, made pleas before committees of Congress for the right to vote. Over fifty delegates attended the hearings.

Dr. Anna Shaw, president of NAWSA, brought a message from Susan B. Anthony (who died a month later): *Woman have done as much work as man to develop the country – a country the government of which is of the people for the people, not for the men by the men, and expresses the hope that women as well as men might be free.”*

Miss Anne Miller of Geneva noted: *Women wanted to be placed on an equality with men, but not on a pinnacle above them. Like a wasp, women had a business end, and many of them had had a stinking experience in business affairs, due to discrimination because of sex.”*

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Anne Fitzhugh Miller and her mother Elizabeth Smith Miller

Feb. 16, 1906, Democrat and Chronicle

WOMEN ASK SUFFRAGE.

Big Delegation Appears Before the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—A large delegation of women appeared before the Senate Committee on Women Suffrage to-day and presented arguments in favor of the passage of the bill introduced by Senator Warren of Wyoming, giving women the right to vote for members of the House of Representatives. The committee room being too small to accommodate the delegation, the hearing was held in the Senate Marble room.

Senator Bacon, chairman of the committee, who is also one of the few bachelors of the Senate, presided, and Senators Beveridge and Wetmore, two other members of the committee, were present. Brief addresses were made by the Rev. Anna Shaw, Miss Anna Miller, of Geneva, N. Y., Mrs Susan Fessenden, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Upton of Ohio, all favoring the passage of the bill.

Miller NAWSA Suffrage Scrapbooks, 1897-1911, Library of Congress
Anne Fitzhugh Miller and her mother, Elizabeth Smith Miller, Lochland, Geneva, NY

Miller NAWSA Suffrage Scrapbooks, 1897-1911, Library of Congress
1902: NEW YORK CITY

Death of Elizabeth Cady Stanton at age 87

October 26, 1902. Elizabeth Cady Stanton died of heart failure at her home in New York City, 18 years before women were granted the right to vote in the United States. She is buried at Woodlawn Cemetery, Bronx, New York, with her husband Henry Brewster Stanton.
March 13, 1906. Susan B. Anthony died of heart failure and pneumonia at her home in Rochester 14 years before women were granted the right to vote in the United States. She is buried at Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester with other family members.
1906-1907: NEW YORK

Elizabeth Cady Stanton’s daughter, Harriot Stanton Blatch, returned to the U.S. after several years in England, where she had worked with suffrage groups still in the early phases of militancy. In 1907, she founded the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women, later called the Women’s Political Union (1910), whose membership was based on working women, both professional and industrial. The group initiated the English suffragists’ practices of holding suffrage parades, pickets, and open air suffrage rallies. As many as 25,000 people marched in these parades.
1906: HONEOYE

January 13, 1906. A new suffrage club was established in Honeoye with 15 members under the leadership of Miss Alice Ashley. The club was the fourth in the county. Harriet May Mills, President of the New York State association who aided in its establishment, wrote Alice is a fine woman, capable and interested in all forward movements. She is a born leader and is already president of the literary club in Honeoye.

1906. The Allen’s Hill Political Equality Club also was founded in 1906 with fewer than half-a-dozen members. It was the smallest club in the county. Four members attended the 1907 the Ontario County Woman Suffrage Association Convention: Mrs. Anna B. Sayre, Mrs. Horace Peck, Mrs. Emma Allen, and Mrs. Anna Patterson. At the 1909 county convention it was noted that the members [of the Allen’s Hill Club] are all energetic and are doing excellent work.
1907: GENEVA

June 4, 1907. The Fourth Annual Convention of the Ontario County Political Equality Association was held at the First Universalist Church. About 30 delegates from the five societies were present. The club’s large yellow banner and a portrait of Susan B. Anthony adorned the meeting space. NAWSA president Dr. Anna Shaw was present and spoke about the University of Rochester opening its doors to women students. In the afternoon the annual Piazza Party was held at Lochland, home of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller where planning continued.

October 15-18, 1907. The 39th Annual Meeting of New York State Women’s Suffrage Convention was held at the First Baptist Church, Geneva. This was the second time the state convention had been held in Geneva. Attendees represented 31 counties and 100 clubs. Numerous speakers including Harriot Stanton Blatch and Rev. Anna Howard Shaw were heard on topics such as school suffrage, industry and woman suffrage, and plans for work to be done. The state president was Mrs. Ella H. Cressett of Warsaw and vice-president Miss Harriet May Mills of Syracuse. Local attendees included: Rev. Langdon C. Stewardson of Hobart College, Mrs. Charlotte A. Baldridge of the Ontario County Political Equality Club, Mrs. Anne F. Miller president Geneva Political Equality Club, Geneva Mayor Rose, Geneva City Attorney W. O’ Brien.
May 25, 1908. The Fifth Annual Ontario County Suffrage Association Convention held at the Universalist Church featured two noted suffrage speakers. African American suffragist Mary Church Terrell (1863-1954) of Washington, D.C. was the key speaker. The daughter of former slaves and early advocate of the suffrage movement and civil rights, she later became a charter member of the NAACP and was the first president of the National Association of Colored Women. Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook (1884-1981), the champion “girl debater” from Cornell University spoke as well. She was a noted pacifist, suffragist and later a successful businessperson.
1909: PHELPS

May 24, 1909. The Sixth Annual Ontario County Suffrage Association Convention was held at Gibson Hall in Phelps. The featured speaker was Professor Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University speaking on “Government by the People.” In his speech he countered three objections to woman’s suffrage: lack of general intelligence, physical weakness and economic dependence. Alice Stone Blackwell of Boston, daughter of early suffragists Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell, and secretary for NAWSA, spoke on the accomplishments of the county association.

Nathaniel Schmidt (1862-1939) was a professor of Near Eastern linguistics, history and literature at Cornell University. He was a progressive Democrat, noted for his anti-imperialist and pacifist public positions. He also was president of the New York State Men’s League for Woman Suffrage.
November 22, 1909. The internationally famous British suffragette Emmeline Pankhurst, spoke at the Smith Opera House. In her speech “The Meaning of the Women’s Movement in England,” Pankhurst defended her militant tactics by comparing the women’s suffrage movement in England to the American Revolution. Tired of Parliament’s inaction on women’s suffrage, Pankhurst organized the Women’s Social and Political Union (WSPU) in 1903. With the slogan “deeds not words,” the WSPU first used nonviolent strategies (speeches, petitions, and rallies) but increasingly members turned to physical tactics (smashing windows, vandalizing public art and arson) to agitate for women’s suffrage. Several members, including Pankhurst and her daughters, were jailed for their activities.
1910: GENEVA

May 23, 1910. The seventh annual convention of the Ontario County Woman Suffrage Association was held at the Geneva YMCA. Featured speaker Mary Gray Peck of Seneca Castle and Headquarters Secretary of the National Suffrage Association of New York gave an address on the revival of the movement during the past winter and methods to further the cause. The YMCA was decorated with yellow, purple and white flowers, representing the colors of the suffrage movement.
1910: CANANDAIGUA

August 4, 1910. Miss Antoinette Granger became the first woman ever to be elected to the Board of Education of the Canandaigua School District. She was elected to fill the seat of the late Senator John Raines. Raines was a strong supporter of woman suffrage, while little is known about Miss Granger’s suffrage views.
WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARADE IN NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 21

THE SUFFRAGE PARADE PASSING ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Mrs. HAYLEY STANTON BLATCH.

THE ONE MAN IN THE SUFFRAGE PARADE: WILLEM J. HENDRICKS.

Dr. Anna Shaw, First Lady Suffrage President.

Part of the Crowd in Rabbit: The March Began Behind 600 Songs.

The March Began Behind 600 Songs.
May 5, 1911. The turnout for the annual suffrage parade was unprecedented, with at least 3,000 marching from 57th Street to Union Square. At the end of the parade, speakers addressed a friendly crowd of about 10,000. The procession was headed by Inez Mulholland and two other women with a banner inscribed: *Forward out of error, Leave behind the night, Forward through the darkness, Forward into light*. They were followed by Scottish bagpipers, several floats, and women representing many different occupations and groups.
1912: Presidential Election

The front cover of the February 1912 issue of Harper’s Weekly shows Theodore Roosevelt knocking at the door of the “Campaign Headquarters [for] Woman’s Suffrage.” Running for the Republican nomination and then for president under the Progressive Party banner, Roosevelt was the only major-party candidate in 1912 to endorse voting rights for women. Republican William Howard Taft opposed it and Democrat Woodrow Wilson refused to comment, claiming it was a state issue. While Wilson won, the 1912 election saw woman’s suffrage catapulted to a national issue with women coming out to support presidential candidates as well as fighting for their own rights.
1913: Woman Suffrage Procession

The Woman Suffrage Procession on March 3, 1913 was the first suffragist parade in Washington, D.C. Organized by the Alice Paul for the National American Woman Suffrage Association, thousands of suffragists marched down Pennsylvania Avenue. The event was scheduled on the day before President Woodrow Wilson's inauguration to march in a spirit of protest against the present political organization of society, from which women are excluded.
1913: Congressional Union/National Women’s Party

1913. Alice Paul and Lucy Burns organized the Congressional Union, later known as the National Women's Party (1916). Borrowing the tactics of the radical, militant Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) in England, members of the Woman's Party participated in hunger strikes, picketed the White House, and engaged in other forms of civil disobedience to publicize the suffrage cause.

Lucy Burns, a suffragist from Brooklyn, was jailed for protesting

“Silent Sentinels” picketing the White House

Alice Paul

TO ASK FREEDOM
FOR WOMEN IS NOT
A CRIME
SUFFRAGE PRISONERS
SHOULD NOT BE TREATED
AS CRIMINALS
1913-1914: VICTOR

October 4, 1913. The Victor Equality Association was formally organized at the home of Mary L. Draper. By October 31, there were seventeen active members.

Local Suffragists to Organize: A suffrage meeting will be held at the home of Miss M. L. Draper tomorrow at 3 o’clock. The meeting is the outcome of the strong suffrage movement which has been growing in Victor for some time. The suffragists now feel that the time is right to formally organize themselves into an active body. Mrs. Mary Morgan will be the principal speaker. All the ladies of Victor are cordially invited to be present, whether they be suffragists or anti-suffragists. Mrs. Morgan signified her willingness to answer any question on suffrage and said that she invited anyone to debate the question with her at this meeting. After the meeting is over the organization will be formed; it is expected that it will be a large one.

Victor Herald, October 3, 1913

February 1914. Local suffragists attended a “suffrage school” to learn how to promote and knowledgably answer questions about a woman’s right to vote.

The Victor Equal Suffrage Association will meet at the home of Mrs. George Thornton. Reports of the suffrage school recently held in Rochester will be given by Victor ladies who attended.

Victor Herald, February 1914
1914: VICTOR

February 20, 1914. There was a large gathering of local suffragists at the Victor Town Hall.

*Suffrage Speakers Please Audience:* The club room at the Town Hall was bright with the glow of yellow banners and yellow badges last Friday afternoon when the members of the Victor Equal Suffrage Association and their friends to the number of about seventy-five assembled to listen to the address by Mrs. Helen Probst Abbott, of the Rochester Political Equality Club and Mrs. Agnes Slosson Lewis of Geneva, leader of suffrage work in Ontario County.

It was a gathering of women representative of the best womanhood of our community – earnest, devoted women who realize that as men a duty to humanity is more than the mere earning of a livelihood for himself and his family as does women a duty to reach out beyond the beloved sheltering wall of home to the environments surround our dear ones during their working hours – the office, the factory, the store, all sorts of trade and industry.

*Victor Herald, February 27, 1914*
March 9, 1914. The Canandaigua Current Events Club invited Mrs. Raymond Brown, president of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association to lecture on woman’s suffrage at the Congregational Church. Other women’s clubs such as the Travelers Club, the Fortnightly Club, and the Interrogation Club were invited to attend.
1914: GENEVA

September 17, 1914. Women opposed to suffrage began to organize in Geneva. The “antis” were often middle and upper class, educated women who believed that women, the family institution, and the country would suffer under full political equality. Upper class women who used their social status to exert political influence also felt threatened.

**Officers Elected:**

Geneva women opposed to woman suffrage have organized the Geneva Auxiliary of the New York State Anti-Suffrage Association and elected the following:

- President, Mrs. Waldo Hutchins
- Vice presidents, Mrs. L. G. Hoskins, and Mrs. Walter Howard
- Secretary, Mrs. S. A. Harriman
- Treasurer, Mrs. Joel Page
- Assistant treasurer, Miss Mary A. Rose
- Standing committee, Mrs. Waldo Hutchins, Mrs. S. A. Harriman, Mrs. John Parmenter, Mrs. C. M. Sills, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Walter Howard, Mrs. L. G. Hoskins, Mrs. W. W. Hopkins, Miss Ruth Palmer, Mrs. Frederick M. Fast, Mrs. Joel Page, Mrs. D. B. Beckinstone.

During the past week more than 100 women registered with the auxiliary.

Geneva Advertiser-Gazette, September 17, 1914
1914: VICTOR

November 16, 1914. Local Victor suffragists worked on an effort to win the vote in 1915.

**Suffragists Entertain Friends**

The Victor Equal Suffrage Association entertained a company of friends in the club room of the Town Hall Monday evening. Principal C. D. Marsh of Victor High School gave a very interesting map talk in which he told of the spread of woman suffrage from the pioneer state of Wyoming. Profiting by the experience of Wyoming, neighboring western states have one after another granted the ballot to women. Now the effort is pushing to spread the movement eastward and campaigns are under way in several states notably in our own state where woman suffrage in 1915 is a possibility.

*Victor Herald, November 20, 1914*
1915: GENEVA

March 17, 1915. The Geneva Daily Times published a special suffrage edition appealing to all voters of Ontario County to give the Women’s Suffrage amendment a big majority in November. The twelve page section goes into great detail about the movement locally, regionally and nationally in an effort to educate all readers to the benefits of woman suffrage.
When Carrie C. Catt became president again, NAWSA adopted her plan to centralize the organization and work toward the suffrage amendment as its primary goal. This was done despite opposition from southern members who believed that a federal amendment would erode states' rights. With its large membership and more women voters in states where suffrage had already been achieved, NAWSA increased its political pressure on the federal government. It won sympathy for the suffrage cause by contributing to the war effort in World War I. In 1920, prior to the ratification of the 19th Amendment, NAWSA transformed itself into the League of Women Voters.
Carrie Chapman Catt again became president of NAWSA. The organization adopted her plan to centralize the organization and work toward the suffrage amendment as its primary goal. With its large membership and the increasing number of women voters in states where suffrage had already been achieved, the NAWSA began to operate more as a political pressure group than an educational group.

October 23, 1915. Over 25,000 women marched up Fifth Avenue in New York City to advocate for women’s suffrage. The fight had been ongoing for more than 65 years, but on Election Day, November 2nd, the women’s vote referendum was turned down in New York State. It would take two more years to attain the vote in this state and five more years nationally.

WOMEN VOTE
IN WYOMING, IDAHO, COLORADO,
UTAH, WASHINGTON
AND CALIFORNIA
WHY NOT IN NEW YORK?
May 5, 1916. Despite the failure of the 1915 New York suffrage referendum, the Ontario County Suffrage Convention met in Shortsville with renewed energy. A splendid body of earnest and enthusiastic women, 150 attendees met there as part of sixty-two meetings held across the state that month. Mrs. Raymond Brown, chairman of the state Organization Committee, and Mrs. Alice Clement, leader of the 7th district which included Ontario County, were the principal speakers laying out future plans of action.

Mrs. Raymond Brown
May 10, 1916. The Travelers Club enjoyed the presentation of the suffrage farce “Surrender of Sam”, written by local Canandaigua suffragist, Miss Frances Brunson. Aimed at answering in a light manner concerns about woman’s suffrage, the play was performed at several other upstate New York locations.
July 14, 1916. Woodrow Wilson promised that the Democratic Party Platform would endorse woman suffrage. The 20th of 28 Planks — Woman Suffrage: *We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the States upon the same terms as to men.*

Woman suffrage became the bitterest debate on the Democratic convention floor, with many activists demanding a national amendment plank in the platform. Wilson offered a compromise which was begrudgingly accepted: inclusion of a suffrage plank without endorsement of the federal amendment, leaving it as an issue for individual states. Radical feminists deserted Wilson on this decision.

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage sent this valentine to President Woodrow Wilson in 1916. The little hearts the women carry are votes.
Entry of the U.S. into World War I in April 1917 had a significant impact on the suffrage movement. To replace men who had gone into the military, women moved into non-traditional workplaces, such as steel mills and oil refineries. The NAWSA cooperated with the war effort, with Catt and Shaw serving on the Women's Committee for the Council of National Defense. It won additional sympathy for the suffrage cause by actively cooperating with the war effort during World War I.

Many suffragists believed that if America could defend democracy abroad, it should exist at home in the form of the vote for women. A small group of militant suffragists led by Alice Paul began to picket the White House, urging President Woodrow Wilson to support a Constitutional amendment to give women the right to vote. They called themselves the "Silent Sentinels" and a rotating group of women stood at the White House gates for months. However during the summer of 1917, women protesters were arrested and charged with "obstructing traffic." In jail, many of the women suffered beatings, forced feeding, and unsanitary conditions. But the pickets continued.
October 27. Just days before the statewide vote for woman suffrage, Carrie Chapman Catt, in white, led a New York City parade to gain support. In academic robes was Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, a distinguished minister, physician and suffragist. Mrs. Catt was president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which was dissolved when women got the vote. The League of Women Voters was formed in its place.
1917: NEW YORK STATE

November 7, 1917, Election Day in New York State. Carried by an 80,000 vote majority, New York State voters granted full women’s suffrage. It was the first Eastern state to fully enfranchise women.

Geneva Daily Times, Nov. 7, 1917
1917: NEW YORK CITY

November 7, 1917. The festive atmosphere that prevailed at suffrage offices last night continued this morning by the newly enfranchised women of New York State at the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The Empire State’s victorious suffragists lost no time in gearing up for the next step, which will be to win the vote nationwide. Carrie Chapman Catt, head of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, her immediate predecessor, have been invited by the President to bring a delegation of suffragists to the White House later this week for a meeting. Catt and Shaw are expected to use their audience with the President [Wilson] to try to convince him to support nationwide woman suffrage via the Susan B. Anthony Amendment in addition to his already expressed support for winning suffrage on a State-by-State basis.

Catt noted the historic significance of the suffrage referendum, and why November 6th will long be remembered as a red-letter day for women: The children of the centuries to come will learn that on November 6, 1917, a great step for human freedom was accomplished in the State of New York. I want to give our heartfelt thanks to the men who voted for suffrage; and to those who voted ‘No’ I want to say that we won fairly and squarely. Be good sports now and accept us into the fraternity of democracy.

With the kind of enthusiasm shown at the victory rally tonight, and the sort of political expertise demonstrated in the recent New York campaign, Susan B. Anthony’s goal of nationwide woman suffrage by 1920 now seems within reach.

Nov. 7, 1917 New York City Newspaper

Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1904-1915, and a leader in the New York State suffrage campaign.
Carrie Chapman Catt, center, in white, leads a suffrage parade in New York City, in the Fall 1917. She was president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. At left in academic robes is Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, a distinguished minister, physician and suffragist.
May 24, 1917. Like many other women’s groups the Geneva Anti-Suffrage Society chose to make the war effort their first priority.

Members of the Geneva Anti-Suffrage Society have adopted the following preamble and resolution: While we, the members of the Anti-Suffrage Society of Geneva, N.Y. still feel that to extend the franchise to women at this time would be a great misfortune and perhaps disaster. . . Resolved, that the members of this society devote their energies and money to war relief work, while at the same time using their influence to prevent any extension of the suffrage.

Democrat and Chronicle, May 25, 1917
1917: CANANDAIGUA

September 19, 1917. The Ontario County Woman Suffrage Party will have a booth on the “Midway” at the Ontario County Fair, which will be held at Canandaigua this week, where hot coffee, baked goods, homemade candy, preserves, flowers, fruits, vegetables, suffrage supplies, etc. will be on sale, the vendors of these products being suffragists from different parts of the county.

Ontario County Times, September 19, 1917
1917: ONTARIO COUNTY

November 6, 1917. Despite the winning vote for woman suffrage in New York State, voters in Ontario County voted the amendment down. The only town to vote in favor of the amendment was the Town of Seneca, the home town of Mary Gray Peck, suffragist and personal secretary to Carrie Chapman Catt.
# Tabular Statement of Votes Cast in Ontario County at the General Election Held on Tuesday, November 6, 1917

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Attorney General</th>
<th>Associate Judge of Court of Appeals</th>
<th>Member of Assembly</th>
<th>Coroner</th>
<th>Amendment No. 1</th>
<th>Amendment No. 2</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Ethan M. Lewis</td>
<td>Devere V. Hudson</td>
<td>R. John Block</td>
<td>S. H. Deaver</td>
<td>Black</td>
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**Note:** The table continues with similar entries for each category and amendment number.
1920: 19th Amendment Ratification

Both political parties wanted the 19th Amendment to be part of the Constitution before the 1920 general elections. President Wilson called a special session of the Congress to bring forth the proposal. On May 21, 1919, it passed the House, with 42 votes more than necessary. On June 4, 1919, it passed the Senate with 56 ayes and 25 nays. Within a few days, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan ratified the amendment. Other states followed suit, until it had been ratified by 35 of the necessary 36 state legislatures. Much of the opposition to the amendment came from Southern Democrats. On August 18, 1920, Tennessee narrowly approved the amendment. This provided the final ratification necessary to add the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Amendment XIX. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.
1923: National Woman’s Party

July 20-22, 1923. The National Woman’s Party Convention celebrated the 75th anniversary of the first Woman’s Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, NY. The Convention also was the start of the campaign for an Equal Rights Amendment, as penned by suffragist Alice Paul, that “Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.” It was to be called the “Lucretia Mott Amendment.”

Attendance was about 1000. Geneva attendees included Mrs. A. G. Lewis, Mrs. D. W. Hallenbeck, Mrs. T. H. Truslow, Mrs. H. H. Henderson, Mrs. H. B. Graves, Mrs. W. H. Partridge, Misses Virginia and Lille G. Hopkins, Miss Mary Grey Peck, Miss Marjorie Wagner. From Canandaigua were Miss Antoinette Granger, Mrs. Robert Salisbury, Mrs. Harry Dunton, Mrs. J. H. Jewett, and Miss Alice Mott.

July 19, 1923,  Geneva Daily Times

Cover of the June 16, 1923 of the National Woman’s Party publication Equal Rights.

The editor was Edith Houghton Hooker, a graduate of the Granger Place School, Canandaigua, who wrote: Women no longer need to be subordinated to men, the way to equality is open to them, and yet...in every avenue of life...they are still in almost complete subjection. From legislative halls to the police force, in the shop and factory, in the schools, in the home, women are still in substantially the same position they occupied before the vote was won.

Although the fight for the Equal Rights Amendment continued through much of the 20th century, it has never been ratified.
Ontario County
Suffragists of Distinction
Although Bristol did not have a formal political equality club, women in the community were very active in a variety of clubs including church groups and the Grange. The Bristol Woman’s Club, established in 1893 met twice monthly to discuss literature, history, science and current events. In c. 1912-15, the Ontario County Journal noted: *The Bristol Woman’s Club will meet, the subject being “Woman Suffrage.” Answer to roll call by quotations pro and con on the subject. Miss Helen Bailey, Mrs. Journal King, Miss Leah Wheeler, Mrs. Leslie Wheeler and others will speak.*

The speakers were from Bristol or nearby towns with more active suffrage groups reaching out to smaller groups to encourage participation in the movement. Mrs. Journal King (nee Clara Belle Estey) was from Hopewell and later Geneva.

**HELEN BAILEY** (1889-1984)
- From Baptist Hill, daughter of Oliver and Alice Beecher Bailey, her mother died when she was seven, her father did not remarry
- Member of the Women’s Mission Circle of the Bristol Universalist Church and the Grange
- Married much later in life in 1941 to Fred Mariner

**LEAH C. WHEELER** (1890-1987)
- From Baptist Hill, daughter of George and Belle Wheeler
- Member of the Ladies Aid Society and Mission Circle of the Bristol Universalist Church
- Married later in life to Herbert S. Freeman

**JENNIE GRACEY WHEELER** (1892-1984)
- Originally from Bristol but after marriage moved to Canandaigua
- Spouse Leslie Wheeler, a farmer; one child

In 1917, during the final push to pass the New York State woman’s vote referendum, the Ontario County Woman’s Suffrage Association assigned “captains” to each town to get out the vote. The two women for Bristol were: Miss Bessie Wheeler and Miss Florence Wheaton. Both had close family connections in the town.

**BESSIE WHEELER** (1890-1977)
- Born in East Bloomfield, daughter of Jesse and Catherine Rowe Wheeler; her father was a teacher and later a school commissioner
- South Bloomfield correspondent for the Daily Messenger in 1920s
- Spouse John W. Cooper

**FLORENCE WHEATON** (1888-1962)
- From Bristol Center, daughter of Garrett and Myra Davis Wheaton
- One of organizers and librarian of the Bristol Valley Library Association
- Charter member of the Ontario County Home Bureau and of the Harmony Circle of Bristol Valley
- Spouse Joel Jones, a merchant in Bristol; no children
CANANDAIGUA

Although Canandaigua did not have a formal political equality club until 1915, local women’s clubs, such as the Current Events Club, Travelers Club and the Interrogation Club had actively sought out speakers on women’s voting rights. In 1915, the Canandaigua Political Equality Club hosted the Ontario County Woman Suffrage Association’s Convention here at the Ontario County Historical Museum. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was the featured speaker. Below are some of Canandaigua’s suffragists.

CAROLINE CRANE (1873-1964)
- Born in Canandaigua to Oscar and Mary Benham Crane; father was an undertaker
- In 1900 was first woman in Ontario County admitted to the Bar, practiced law here for remainder of her career
- Active in suffrage movement, Republican party, Wood Library, and educational interests

ALICE ELTON ANDERSON (1881-1968)
- Born in West Bloomfield, educated at Lima Seminary, taught school
- Active in League of Women Voters, officer of Ontario Children’s Home, local women’s clubs
- Spouse Fred L. Anderson, ran dry goods store in downtown Canandaigua, one child

SARAH CLARK HICKS (1845-1931)
- Born in Jefferson County, NY to John and Jane Clark
- Member of numerous women’s clubs, Universalist Church
- Spouse Edwin C. Hicks, lawyer, judge, New York State senator, two children

EMMA SMITH KNAPP (1875-1961)
- Husband strong advocate for women’s voting rights
- Spouse Walter H. Knapp, lawyer, Ontario County Judge

AGNES NODINE KILGOUR DUNTON (1868-1948)
- Born in Illinois to William and Mary Nodine
- Member of numerous women’s clubs
- Instrumental in getting speaker Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of New York State Woman Suffrage Association, for Current Events Club March 9, 1914
- Spouse Harry I. Dunton, lawyer and surrogate court judge, one child from first marriage

SENATOR JOHN RAINES (1840-1909)
- Born in Geneva to John and Mary Remington Raines
- Lawyer, member of New York Assembly and later New York State Senate
- Advocate for woman suffrage and other legal reforms for women’s rights in New York State
- Spouse Catherine Ann Wheeler Raines, six children
In 1917, during the final push to pass the New York State woman’s vote referendum, the Ontario County Woman’s Suffrage Association assigned “captains” to each town to get out the vote. In Canandaigua they included:

**JOSEPHINE GIBSON WOOD** (1875-1948)
- Canandaigua Political Equality Club President
- One-time president of the Bachelor Girls’ Club
- Grandfather was well-known Canandaigua banker, Henry B. Gibson
- Spouse Frank A. Wood, steamboat company owner, two children

**MARY COLLINS BUNDY** (1887-1946)
- Spouse Adelmon A. Bundy, farm laborer, two children

**LOUISE ROSSIER** (1884-1965)
- District school teacher
- Lived on Grand View Farm with parents
- Later married William Druschel, two children

**JEAN PRATT** (1863-1938)
- Lived with sisters on Scotland Road, remained single

**HELEN THOMAS BEUTELSPAR** (1868-1934)
- Descendant of Nathaniel Gorham of Phelps and Gorham Purchase
- Worked for *Ontario County Times*
- Spouse Mr. Beutelspar, one daughter

**NELLIE LYON BOOTH** (1866-1940)
- Spouse Dr. Charles F. Booth, dentist, two children

**MARY LOUISE PERRYMAN JOHNSTON** (1863-1946)
- Spouse Thomas W. Johnston, farm laborer, four children
CAROLINE MATILDA WARREN THAYER (1785-1844)

- Was an early advocate for female education reform and a noted author
- Born in Watertown, Massachusetts to William and Robey Hathaway Warren
- Was well-educated, began writing, publishing prose and poetry in her 20s
- In 1809, she married James Thayer; he established a medical practice and she began a school
- Two years later, they moved to Mendon, New York, joined the Methodist Episcopal Society
- Her writing continued and her religious beliefs deepened following the deaths of her young children
- In 1817, the Methodist Publishing House published her book *Religion Recommended to Youth*
- That same year both her husband and her newest baby died
- She moved to Canandaigua, joined the Methodist Society and began teaching at District #9 School
- She also began a Sabbath School for children
- In 1818, she wrote an Ode for the opening of the new Methodist Episcopal Chapel in Canandaigua
- In 1819, she became Superintendent of the Female Division of Wesleyan Seminary in New York City
- Four years later her book, *First Lessons in the History of the United States* was published
- She moved to the South where she headed female academies in Washington, Mississippi and Harrisonburg, Louisiana
- Noted in her obituary in 1844: *Her name is familiar with the wives and daughters of the south, for her untiring efforts to advance the cause of education among her own sex. Perhaps no person ever possessed so happy a faculty, and so much steadiness of purpose as a teacher of youth, as Mrs. Thayer.*

*Ode written by Caroline M. Thayer for dedication of Methodist Chapel in Canandaigua, 1818
Note that she is not named as the author—only as a “female member” of the Society*
CAROLINE SEYMOUR SEVERANCE (1820-1914)

- Born in Canandaigua, to banker Orson Seymour and Caroline Clarke Seymour
- Married Theodoric C. Severance, an abolitionist banker from Cleveland; they had five children
- Became an abolitionist and a pioneering activist for women’s rights and social justice
- In 1853, she spoke at the Cleveland Mercantile Library, on “Humanity: A Definition and a Plea,” the first woman to speak publicly there
- After moving to Boston in 1855, she was active in many groups from Boston Anti-Slavery Society to New England Hospital for Women and Children; joined the Unitarian Church
- Founder of the New England Women’s Club in 1868, the first of its kind where women could meet to discuss social issues, literature, and art
- After the Civil War, she and many other split from more radical suffragists over whether woman suffrage should take precedence over suffrage for black men
- She and her husband moved to Los Angeles in 1875, where she was known as “The Mother of Clubs”
- They founded the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles, Orphan’s Home Society, and Horticultural Society; she brought the kindergarten movement there and helped establish the Public Library
- In 1878 she founded the first Los Angeles Women’s Club
- In 1911, when California women achieved the right to vote, she was lauded as the spiritual leader of the suffrage movement in Southern California
- In 1912, at age 92 she cast her vote for U.S. president, having worked for woman suffrage for more than 60 years

FANNY BAKER AMES (1840-1931)

- Born Julia Frances Baker to Increase Baker and Julia Canfield Baker in Canandaigua
- Attended Antioch College in 1857, then taught school in Cincinnati
- Was a volunteer nurse in the Civil War
- Married Reverend Charles Gordon Ames, a Unitarian activist, in 1863
- Both attended founding of the American Woman Suffrage Association in 1869, which influenced them to found the first suffrage society of California, where they lived at the time
- In 1872 the family moved to Philadelphia, where she founded the Germantown Relief Society, an organization that responded to the financial crisis through charity work
- Helped found the New Century Club, one of the first women’s clubs and one of the most influential cultural and political clubs for feminists and reformers in the late 1800s; that same year they moved to Boston
- In 1880, she founded the Children’s Aid Society and Bureau of Information, an organization that worked for the removal of children from almshouses and their relocation to caring homes
- Was appointed as the first female factory inspector in Massachusetts in 1891, where she advocated such reforms as separate washrooms for men and women
- Was a member of the Committee on Divorce Reform of the National Council of Women
- Co-founded the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government in 1901
CRYSTAL EASTMAN (1881-1928)

Quote: What is the problem of women's freedom? It seems to me to be this: how to arrange the world so that women can be human beings, with a chance to exercise their infinitely varied gifts in infinitely varied ways, instead of being destined by the accident of their sex to one field of activity—housework and child-raising. And second, if and when they choose housework and child-raising to have that occupation recognized by the world as work, requiring a definite economic reward and not merely entitling the performer to be dependent on some man.

- Lawyer, antimilitarist, feminist, socialist, and journalist, leader in fight for women’s suffrage
- Born in Massachusetts, both parents, Samuel and Annis Ford Eastman, became ordained Congregational ministers, serving churches in Ontario County
- Attended the Granger Place School, Vassar College, Columbia University, New York University of Law – graduated 2nd in class of 1907
- Brother was socialist Max Eastman
- In 1913 joined Alice Paul and others in founding the militant Congressional Union which became the National Woman’s Party
- During WWI was one of founders of Woman’s Peace Party, also National Civil Liberties Bureau which became the ACLU
- Delivered the speech, "Now We Can Begin" following the ratification of the 19th Amendment, outlining the work that needed to be done in the political and economic spheres to achieve gender equality
- After passage of the 19th Amendment, Eastman and others wrote the Equal Rights Amendment, introduced in 1923
- Spouses Wallace Benedict, Walter Fuller, two children

FLORENCE H. STEWART (1893-1983)

- Born in Syracuse, parents were Dr. Chester Stewart (physician) and May Cooper Stewart (schoolteacher); they divorced when she was a child
- Lived much of her childhood in Canandaigua; was her permanent home while working elsewhere during her lifetime
- Canandaigua Academy Class of 1910
- Graduate of Buffalo State Teachers College, Columbia University, later took courses at Harvard in education and psychology
- Active in founding the Ontario County League of Women Voters, on Board of Ontario County Mental Health
- In 1920s was an instructor at Pine Manor, Dana Hall School, Wellesley, MA, a college prep school for girls who went on to Wellesley College
- Established Lochland School for Disabled Children, in Geneva; she was widely recognized as a pioneer in the education of children with developmental disabilities; remained Executive Director for over fifty years until her death in 1983
- Remained single
EAST BLOOMFIELD

Like several other towns in Ontario County, the East Bloomfield Political Equality Club did not organize until 1915. Little more is known about the organization. In 1917, during the final push to pass the New York State woman’s vote referendum, the Ontario County Woman’s Suffrage Association assigned “captains” to each town to get out the vote. The two women for East Bloomfield were:

**PAULINE LEE JONES** (1889-1965)
- Born in East Bloomfield to Roswell and Ella Gooding Lee
- Graduate of East Bloomfield High School and Granger Place School
- President of the East Bloomfield Political Equality Club
- Member of the Democratic Party and active in League of Women Voters
- Was Tax Collector for Town of East Bloomfield
- Member of the Board of Education
- Member of St. Peter’s Episcopal Church
- Spouse Leonard Hathaway Jones, manager of lumber yard; no children

**MAUDE ROSS WHITE** (1880-1939)
- Born in Farmington to Willard and Ellen Van Allen Ross
- Active in Republican politics
- Member of the Ionia Grange, Pomona Grange, and National Grange
- Member of East Bloomfield Congregational Church
- Spouse Charles White, farmer and head of NY Dept. of Farms and Markets; two step-children

**FRANCES M. BRUNSON** (1871-1956)
- Born in East Bloomfield to Loren and Nan Brunson; father was a farmer
- Was a schoolteacher locally
- Original member of the Fortnightly Club, East Bloomfield in 1896
- Board member for Wood Library in 1900
- From 1898 to 1909 was assistant/associate editor of the *Ontario County Times Journal*
- Became matron of Clark Manor House (her mother lived there)
- Chairman of Canandaigua YMCA auxiliary, 1909
- Wrote a play entitled “Sam’s Surrender”, a suffrage farce; was performed locally as well as at other Upstate NY communities, 1915-16
- Was considered a prominent suffrage worker who has contributed extensively to the literary side of the campaign. (*Poughkeepsie Eagle News*, Oct. 17, 1916)
- Moved to Batavia in 1918 to care for her three young cousins (boys)
- Started a business “C’Nannie’s Plum Pudding” in Batavia in the 1920s

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*Elton Park, East Bloomfield*

*East Bloomfield Historical Society Collection*
PAULINE KELLOGG WRIGHT DAVIS (1813-1876)

From her opening address at the 1st Nation Woman’s Rights Convention 1850: The signs are encouraging; the time is opportune. Come, then, to this Convention. It is your duty, if you are worthy of your age and country. Give the help of your best thought to separate the light from the darkness. Wisely give the protection of your name and the benefit of your efforts to the great work of settling the principles, devising the method, and achieving the success of this high and holy movement.

- Born in Bloomfield, her parents, Captain Ebenezer Kellogg and Polly Saxton Kellogg, died when she was young
- Moved to LeRoy to live with orthodox Presbyterian aunt, she joined the church but found it hostile to outspoken women
- First husband was a prosperous merchant, Francis Wright from Utica; both were involved in the Central New York Anti-Slavery Society and women’s rights reform; he died in 1845
- Moved to New York City to study medicine, gave lectures on anatomy and physiology to women only and promoted women’s health
- Married Thomas Davis in 1849 and went to live in Rhode Island
- In 1850 began to focus energies on women’s rights, helped to arrange first National Women’s Rights Convention in Worcester, MA, presided over it and gave opening address
- One of founders of New England Woman Suffrage Association in 1868
- Had two adopted children

EUNICE NEWTON FOOTE (1819-1888)

- Born in Connecticut to Isaac Newton, Jr. and Thirza Newton, her family moved to East Bloomfield
- Married Elisha Foote, a judge, statistician and inventor in East Bloomfield
- They moved to Seneca Falls where she and her husband were signers of the Declaration of Sentiments
- As a scientist, Foote conducted early work on the warming effect of the sun on air, including how this was increased by carbon dioxide (aka the greenhouse effect)
- Her work was presented at the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in 1856. It was noted: Prof. Henry then read a paper by Mrs. Eunice Foote, prefacing it with a few words, to the effect that science was of no country and of no sex. The sphere of woman embraces not only the beautiful and the useful, but the true.
- Was also a fine portrait and landscape artist
- Had two daughters

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**ART. XXXI.—Circumstances affecting the Heat of the Sun’s Rays; by Eunice Foote.**

(Read before the American Association, August 23th, 1856.)

My investigations have had for their object to determine the different circumstances that affect the thermal action of the rays of light that proceed from the sun.

Several results have been obtained.

First. The action increases with the density of the air, and is diminished as it becomes more rarified.

The experiments were made with an air-pump and two cylindrical receivers of the same size, about four inches in diameter and thirty in length. In each were placed two thermometers, and the air was exhausted from one and condensed in the other. After both had acquired the same temperature they were placed in the sun, side by side, and while the action of the sun’s rays rose to 110° in the condensed tube, it attained only 88° in the other. I had no means at hand of measuring the degree of condensation or rarefaction.
FARMINGTON

Farmington was a hotbed of early social reform, especially abolition, Native American and African American rights, and women’s rights. As woman suffrage came to the forefront at the turn of the 20th century, women and men who were active in the Friends Church (Quaker) and groups such as the Grange and the WCTU continued to support a woman’s right to vote.

PHOEBE HATHAWAY (1819-1902)

- Youngest child and only daughter of Isaac and Nancy Richmond Hathaway
- Member of the Society of Friends (Quaker)
- Her brother Joseph Comstock Hathaway was president of Western New York Anti-Slavery Society
- First president of the Western New York Female Anti-Slavery Society
- One of 5 women who organized the local anti-slavery fair to raise funds for the cause
- Involved in establishing the “Birds Nest” school in Farmington based on Emily Howland’s principles for educating free black women. The Edmondston sisters were first taught there.
- Member of the contributing committee at the Cazenovia Convention for anti-slavery
- Among her personal friends were Frederick Douglas, Ann Adams, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Isaac and Amy Post and Emily Howland
- Had a stroke in 1857 which slowed her efforts in the suffrage movement but she continued to write
- Never married
- Lived in the same house in Pumpkin Hook her entire life; house still exists on Allen-Padgham Road
- Her will states: If no descendants, it is my wish that a fund shall be expended for the education of such needy women….

CATHARINE FISH STEBBINS (1823-1904)

- From an early Quaker family involved in anti-slavery movement
- Born in Farmington to Benjamin and Sarah Bills Fish, family moved to Rochester soon after
- Obtained her teaching certificate and taught in the Rochester public schools
- Joined the Western New York Anti-Slavery Society in 1842
- Married Giles Stebbins, an anti-slavery lecturer in 1846; no children
- Participated in the first Women’s Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, signed the Declaration of Sentiments
- Secretary at the 2nd Women’s Rights Convention in Rochester, 1848
- Follower of the spiritualist Fox sisters with Amy and Isaac Post
- Moved to Michigan and continued anti-slavery and women’s rights activities, attempted multiple times to vote
- Signed Susan B. Anthony’s 1876 Women’s Rights Declaration that was presented and read in Philadelphia
- A member of the revising committee for Elizabeth Cady Stanton’s controversial Woman’s Bible, she remarked: The light of a more generous religious thought, a growth out of the old beliefs, impelled the learned ‘Committee on Revision’ to speak the truth in regard to the religious character and work of women, and they have exalted here where before she was ‘degraded.’
Farmington Women Who Were the First to Vote in 1917

ETHEL LILLIAN STEARMAN GARDNER (1893-1967)
• Married to Charles R. Gardner in 1914, four children
• Resided at Homestead Acres Farm, Hook Road
• Educated in public schools, graduated high school
• Methodist by birth, later joined Friends Church (Quaker)
• Member of WCTU, Grange, Friendly Aide Society

ROSALIE DOTY GARDNER (1860-1930)
• Married Edward J. Gardner, two children
• Farm on Hook Road
• Member of Grange, WCTU
• Attended Friends Church (Quaker)

ALICE LUCINDA SMITH HOAG (1839-1924)
• Married Myron L. Hoag in 1866
• Member of Friends Church (Quaker)
• Member of Grange

MARION EVA HOAG ALLEN (1879-1961)
• Daughter of Myron and Alice Hoag, sister to Nora Hoag Allen
• Married Lewis F. Allen in 1899, nine children
• Member of Friends Church (Quaker)
• Involved with Grange (Golden Sheaf), WCTU and Friendly Aide Society

NORA EMMA HOAG GOODSELL (1869-1948)
• Oldest daughter of Myron and Alice Hoag
• Married William S. Goodsell in 1915, no children
• Seamstress
• Member of WCTU and Friendly Aide Society
• Attended South Perinton Methodist Church
LUCY POPENHUSEN (1893-?)
- Daughter of Freidrich and Dorothea Popenhusen, from Mecklenburg, Germany, c. 1882
- Remained single
- Earned income by selling wrapping paper and greeting cards
- Family left the Lutheran church due to disagreement over alcohol, joined Friends Church (Quaker)
- Member of Grange, WCTU, Ladies Aid Society

LILIAN KATKAMIER POPENHUSEN (1871-1960)
- Married to Frederick Popenhusen, two children, sister-in-law to Lucy Popenhusen
- Sister to A. B. Katkamier who owned internationally known Iris Farm in Pumpkin Hook
- Farm was on Sheldon Road.
- Member of Grange, WCTU and Ladies Aid Society
- Attended Friends Church (Quaker)

HELEN GERTRUDE SLOCUM HERENDEEN (1873-1949)
- Married to Joseph “Jobie” Morey Herendeen, seven children
- Farm located on County Road 8
- Grange member
- Attended Friends Church (Quaker)

BERTHA PEGELOW POPENHUSEN (1885-1967)
- Married to Edward Popenhusen, no children
- One year after marriage, Edward died in a farm accident. Bertha inherited his farm on Allen Padgham Road. Her cousin Mary Pegelow Popenhusen and husband Fred lived with her. Fred continued the farm operations.
- Known for her homemade quilts
- Member of Grange, WCTU and Ladies Aid Society
- Member of Friends Church (Quaker)

MARY PEGELOW POPENHUSEN (?-?)
- Family migrated from Mecklenburg, Germany but did not meet Popenhusen family until they arrived in Farmington
- Married to Fred Popenhusen, two children
- Member of Grange—in 1915 conducted a mother’s meeting where topic was woman suffrage
- Member of WCTU and Ladies Aid Society
- Attended Friends Church (Quaker)

ABIGAIL P. PRITCHARD ROMEISER (1874-1960)
- Daughter of James and Eliza Gardner Pritchard
- Married to Bernard H. Romeiser, three children
- Member of the Methodist Church
CAROLINE “CARRIE” ALLEN PADGHAM (1880-?)
- Youngest child of Ellery and Mary Jane Briggs Allen
- Married Gilbert Padgham
- Charter member of Grange
- Member of Eastern Star
- Attended Friends Church (Quaker)

MINNIE MAY GAYLORD HERENDEEN (1873-1963)
- Daughter of Charles and Mary Bortle Gaylord of Auburn NY
- Married Richard Wilkinson Herendeen, nine children
- Farm located on Herendeen Road
- Member of the Grange
- Attended Friends Church (Quaker)

SARAH PATTISON GARDNER BETZ (1864-1958)
- Youngest daughter of Thomas and Henrietta Robbins Gardner
- Married Edward Christain Betz, two children
- Member of Friends Church (Quaker)
- Sarah and Edward ran the small general store in Pumpkin Hook until 1937

MINNIE EGGERT HOLTZ (1866-1932)
- Daughter of Elmer and Minnie Burmeister Eggert from Germany
- Married to John Holtz, nine children
- Minnie and John owned the farm on Holtz Road
- Member of St. John’s Lutheran Church in Pumpkin Hook
- Possible Grange member

FRIEDA BASTIAN HOLTZ (1891-1960)
- Daughter of Theodore and Christina Behn Bastian.
- Married to William Holtz, five children
- Owned 100 acre farm on corner of County Road 8 and Holtz Road in Farmington
- Attended St. John’s Lutheran Church in Pumpkin Hook
- Grange member

MARY LOUISE WALTON ROMEISER (1880-1954)
- Married to Conrad James Romeiser, six children
Founded in 1897, the Geneva Political Equality Club was a forum to discuss local and public questions, and educate people about women’s rights. It was open to both women and men. Its formation was a result of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association Convention held in Geneva that year at the Collins Music Hall and the Smith Opera House. Featured speakers were Susan B. Anthony and Anna Howard Shaw.

The club held monthly meetings from November to April for committee reports, music, and featured speakers. For several years, Elizabeth and Anne Miller hosted an annual Piazza Party at their Lochland home as a fundraiser for the club, featuring well-known speakers and music. The Club helped to create at least four other clubs: Phelps (1898), Clifton Springs (1905), Gorham (1913), and William Smith College (1914). In 1902, with Phelps Political Equality Club, the Club formed the Ontario County Political Equality Association. The Geneva Club quickly became the largest club in New York State.

Because of its strong connections to the suffrage movement through Elizabeth and Anne Miller, the Club was able to sponsor nationally and internationally known speakers including: Susan B. Anthony (1899), Alice Stone Blackwell (1905), Harriot Stanton Blatch (several times), Carrie Chapman Catt (1903), Charlotte Perkins Gilman (1902 and 1903), Emmeline Pankhurst (1909) and Sylvia Pankhurst (1911).

After 1910, the club’s primary focus became just suffrage. More modern advocacy methods were adopted including open air meetings, marching in parades, house to house canvassing and a wider distribution of literature. After the successful 1917 New York State referendum for woman suffrage, the club evolved into the Geneva Woman’s Club.

**Upper Row:**
Susan B. Anthony
Alice Stone Blackwell
Harriot Stanton Blatch
Carrie Chapman Catt

**Lower Row:**
Charlotte Perkins Gilman
Emmeline Pankhurst
Sylvia Pankhurst
ELIZABETH SMITH MILLER (1822-1911)

ANNE FITZHUGH MILLER (1856-1912)

The Millers were active in the political arena as a mother-daughter team locally, statewide and nationally. Their connections within the women’s rights movement brought the New York State Woman Suffrage Association conventions, and national and international speakers to Geneva. With other community members, the Millers established the Geneva Political Equality Club in 1897. Elizabeth served as Honorary President of the Club until her death in 1911 and Anne was president from 1898 to 1911. The Millers also created the NAWSA Suffrage Scrapbooks, 1897-1911, volumes rich in the history of movement in Geneva, regionally and nationally. They are digitized and available for view at the Library of Congress website www.loc.gov.

ELIZABETH SMITH MILLER (1822-1911)
- Daughter of antislavery philanthropist Gerritt Smith and abolitionist Ann Carroll Fitzhugh, cousin of Elizabeth Cady Stanton; came to Geneva in 1869
- Developed bloomer costume in 1850
- Signed the call for the first national woman’s rights convention in 1851
- Author of *In the Kitchen* in 1875
- Financially supported state and national suffrage organizations
- Organizer in 1897 and life member of Geneva Political Equality Club
- From 1898 to 1910, with Anne, hosted piazza parties at their home, Lochland; parties served as fundraisers for the club and gatherings for regional suffragists
- With Anne, used connections to bring nationally and internationally known speakers to Geneva including Susan B. Anthony, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Carrie Chapman Catt, Emmeline Pankhurst
- Life member of NYSWSA and NAWSA, attended nearly all the state and national conventions
- Financial supporter of William Smith College
- Active in Women’s Co-Operative Union, Women’s Employment Society, Geneva City Hospital
- Spouse Charles Miller, four children

ANNE FITZHUGH MILLER (1856-1912)
- Cousin of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Harriot Stanton Blatch
- Member of Woman’s Co-Operative Union, Society of Ethical Culture, Geneva Choral Society
- Served on the advisory board for creation of William Smith College
- Organizer in 1897 and life member of Geneva Political Equality Club, served as president for 13 years
- Organizer of Ontario County Political Equality Club, president for 4 years
- Life member of NYSWSA and NAWSA, attended nearly all the state and national conventions, served on many committees
- Spoke to the Judiciary Committee of (New York State) Senate and House in 1903, 1906-1908
- Spoke to the United States Senate Committee on Suffrage in 1906 and 1906
- Traveled around the Finger Lakes speaking on suffrage or encouraging the formation of political equality clubs
- May 1911 – marched in suffrage parade in New York City 1911
AGNES SLOSSON LEWIS (1878-1960)

Born in Geneva, NY, Agnes Slosson grew up next door to the Miller family at Lochland. After her marriage to Alfred George Lewis in 1903, they settled at White Springs Farm and had four children. Lewis soon became involved in the local women’s suffrage movement through the Geneva Political Equality Club. She rose to prominence in the regional movement as president of the Ontario County Woman’s Suffrage Association. Her activities on behalf of women broadened to include a number of causes reflecting her interest in social welfare and education.

- Life member, with her husband, of Geneva Political Equality Club, served as vice president, president, school suffrage chair
- Member of Ontario County Political Equality Club, NYSWSA
- Delegate to several state (NSYWSA) and national (NAWSA) conventions
- Member of the Board of Trustees of the Woman’s Free Rest Room
- Board of Trustees of the Geneva General Hospital, chaired the Nurses Training School Committee.
- Labor Committee of the New York Woman’s Committee for Law Enforcement
- Geneva Free Library committee member
- Trustee for Geneva District School No. 8.
- Member of Consumer’s League, the American Association for Labor Legislation, the Federal Council of Churches, the Ontario County Home Bureau.
- Served on the Mental Hygiene and After Care Committee for the Willard State Hospital.
- Member of Trinity Episcopal Church, Geneva Free Library, Geneva Choral Society
- Trustee for Hobart and William Smith Colleges, received honorary doctorate in 1949
- Instrumental in organizing Geneva Woman’s Club in 1917
- Active in League of Women’s Voters

RHODA PALMER (1816-1919)

Good results have followed that first equal suffragist meeting. The seed fell on good ground, But the end is not yet. Nor will it be until women can claim what rightly belongs to them, & the time is not far distant when this will be accomplished.

Rhoda Palmer's Memories of the 1848 Woman's Rights Convention, Seneca Falls, NY, May 18, 1908

Of all the signers of the 1848 Declaration of Sentiments, only Rhoda Palmer of Geneva lived to vote in 1918 at age 102 when New York State passed its woman suffrage law. Her vote fulfilled the ideals of equality that she had developed as a Quaker, an abolitionist, and a woman' rights advocate. Palmer and her father were among the over 300 people who attended the Seneca Falls Woman’s Rights Convention in 1848 where she was one of the signers of the Declaration of Sentiments. Her lifelong contributions to the cause were recognized by Geneva suffragists who visited her on her birthday every year in the early 20th century.

- Life member of Geneva Political Equality Club
- Remained single
GENEVA

CHARLOTTE STRACHAN BALDRIDGE (1850-1931)
- Charter member (1898) of Geneva Political Equality Club, was corresponding secretary, 3rd vice president, chair of Press Committee
- Delegate to New York State conventions in 1905 and 1910.
- Served as Secretary, President and frequent speaker, Ontario County Political Equality Club conventions
- Life member of New York State Woman Suffrage Association
- Member of WCTU, chair of committees, local chapter and county chapter president
- Active in First Presbyterian Church, Fortnightly Club, Bayview Reading Club, Geneva City Hospital
- Spouse Alexander Baldridge, dealer in wholesale buttons, one child

SARAH MELLON BURRAL (1854-1930)
- Born in Hudson, NY, spent most of childhood on a farm in Clyde, moved to Geneva in 1870
- She and her husband were life members of Geneva Political Equality Club, was 2nd vice president, president
- Delegate to New York State convention in 1909
- Member of the Woman’s Board of Managers, Geneva City Hospital, Trustee of Geneva Public Library
- Organizer, trustee and officer of Geneva Woman’s Club, Organizer of the Woman’s Free Rest Room
- Member of YMCA, Geneva Choral Society, Trinity Episcopal Church, DAR
- Spouse Charles S. Burrall, insurance agent, three children

IRENE COIT GRAVES (1872-1945)
- Born and raised in Connecticut.
- First woman to pass entrance exam to Yale University, was denied admission because of her sex
- Teaching position at DeLancey School brought her to Geneva in 1893, before her marriage
- Both she and her husband were members Geneva Political Equality Club, hosted meetings, chair of committees
- Delegate to New York State Convention in 1912
- One of founders of Geneva Woman’s Club
- Member of St. Peter’s Episcopal Church, Women’s Cooperative Union, financial support of Geneva City Hospital
- Spouse Henry B. Graves, optical company—secretary and treasurer, six children

BERTHA POMEROY HALLENBECK (1863-1946)
- Founding member of Geneva Political Equality Club, served as treasurer for 15 years, hosted meetings at her home
- Delegate to New York State conventions in 1904, 1908, 1909 and 1910
- Delegate to NAWSA conventions in 1903, 1905-1907 and 1911
- Life member of New York State Woman Suffrage Association
- Member of First Baptist Church, Woman’s Employment Society, Geneva City Hospital Woman’s Board of Managers - Treasurer for over 30 years, Geneva Woman’s Club, Red Cross, organizer of Women’s Free Rest Room, Community Chest
- Delegate to Republican state convention in 1921, 1923
- Ran for mayor in 1921
- Spouse DeWitt Hallenbeck, merchant and real estate, no children
NELLIE NAIRNES PARTRIDGE (1866-1932)
- Born and raised in Geneva
- Teacher at Classical and Union School before her marriage
- Vocalist—charter member of the Choral Society, sang at community events, including Political Equality Club
- Organizer and director of St. Cecilia’s Choir at Trinity Episcopal Church for over 25 years
- Member of Geneva Political Equality Club, hosted meetings, recording secretary for 18 years
- Delegate to the state convention in 1903 and 1905
- Member of Ontario County Political Equality Club, press chairman
- Member of Woman’s Board of Managers, Geneva Woman’s Club, Geneva City Hospital, Women’s Free Rest Room, Geneva Free Library, Geneva Historical Society, League of Women Voters, one of the founders of the Geneva’s Democratic Women’s Club
- Spouse Winslow Partridge, drug store proprietor, no children

ANTOINETTE SATTLER (1870-1949)
- Principal at Prospect Avenue School
- Life member of Geneva Political Equality Club, hosted meetings, vice president
- Ontario County Political Equality Club, recording secretary
- Member of North Presbyterian Church
- Spouse William Sattler, automobile merchant, at least one child

CLARA STEWARDSON (1852-1927)
- Member with her husband in Geneva Political Equality Club, hosted meetings at the President’s House
- Delegate to NAWSA in 1905
- Member of Consumer League, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
- Spouse Rev. Langdon Stewardson, President of Hobart College 1903-1913

ADELAIDE BEARD (1871-?)
- Member of Geneva Political Equality Club by 1904, Literature Committee chair, assistant treasurer, assistant secretary
- Delegate to state convention in 1906, 1909, 1912, delegate to the NAWSA convention in 1910
- Member of Woman’s Free Rest Room—Secretary, Geneva City Hospital, Geneva Choral Society, Geneva Woman’s Club
- Member of Ontario County Political Equality Club, Literature Committee chair
- Spouse Charles S. Beard, foreman at cereal company, one child

CARRIE YOUNG COLLINS (1849-1926)
- Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, came to Geneva in 1885 from New York City
- Built Belhurst Castle and Collins Music Hall
- Member of the Woman’s Board of Managers, Geneva City Hospital
- Trustee of Woman’s Employment Society, Geneva Public Library
- Member of Geneva Political Equality Club in 1907—was anti-suffrage but became pro-suffrage
- Neighbor of the Millers at Lochland
- Divorced Samuel Harron, married a second time to Louis D. Collins, at least one child

Geneva Woman’s Club

Geneva Historical Society Collection
Geneva Anti-Suffragists

Geneva women opposed to woman suffrage have organized the Geneva Auxiliary of the New York State Association and elected the following: President, Mrs. Waldo Hutchins, vice presidents, Mrs. L. G. Hoskins, and Mrs. Walter Howard; Secretary, Mrs. S. A. Harriman, treasurer, Mrs. Joel Page; assistant treasurer, Miss Mary A. Rose; standing committee, Mrs. Waldo Hutchins, Mrs. S. A. Harriman, Mrs. John Parmenter, Mrs. C. M. Sills, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Walter Howard, Mrs. L. G. Hoskins, Mrs. W. W. Hopkins, Miss Ruth Palmer, Mrs. Frederick M. Fast, Mrs. Joel Page, Mrs. D. B. Beckinstone. During the past week more than 100 women registered with the auxiliary.

Geneva Advertiser-Gazette, September 17, 1914

Like the pro-suffrage women of Geneva, the “antis” also were heavily involved in various clubs, causes, and social events. However, these upper middle and upper class, educated women believed that the role of women, the family institution, and the country would suffer under full political equality. Upper class women who used their social status to exert political influence also felt threatened.

AGNES JOHNSTON SWAN HUTCHINS (1864-1951)
- Daughter of Robert J. Swan and Margaret A. Johnston, Rose Hill Mansion, Fayette, Seneca County
- Spouse Waldo Hutchins II, Lawyer, 2 children

CAROLINE CROWNINSHEILD UNDERHILL HOSKINS (1868-?)
- Descendant of Crowninsheilds of Salem, Massachusetts
- Spouse Lansing G. Hoskins, one child

MARGARET PHILLIPS HOWARD (1872-1937)
- Spouse Walter Howard, proprietor of a foundry and machine shop, no children

EVELINE BUEL HARRIMAN (1862-1951)
- Spouse Smith A. Harriman, bookkeeper at Standard Optical, one child

MILDRED WYMAN PAGE (1887-?)
- Father was a Boston, MA stockbroker, was left a substantial amount of money from her mother’s estate
- Spouse Joel A. Page, proprietor of a hardware store

We don’t care if we never have a vote.

WILL WOMAN SUFFRAGE BE GOOD FOR WOMANHOOD?

No!

I believe in Woman Suffrage, whether all women vote or no women vote; whether all women vote right or all women vote wrong; whether women will love their husbands after they vote, or forsake them; whether they will neglect their children or never have any children.

I believe I speak for the thousands of women belonging to the National Association.

We don’t care if we never have a vote.
GORHAM

Gorham’s first known public event related to woman’s rights was on June 9, 1873 when Susan B. Anthony came to speak. Prior to her trial in Canandaigua for illegally voting, she lectured in every Ontario County town about woman suffrage. Many years later in 1913, when women’s voting rights was a significant political issue, the Gorham Political Equality Club was formed with the assistance of two leading members of the Geneva Political Equality Association. Twenty women were present with fourteen becoming charter members.

JEANETTE (NETTIE) KILPATRICK PYBUS THOMPSON (1864-1944)
- Born in Dresden, NY, daughter of John and Ellen Kilpatrick
- Founding member Gorham Political Equality Club in 1913, served as president
- Served on Executive Committee Ontario County Political Equality Club
- Member of Gorham W.C.T.U.; Member Ontario County League of Women voters.
- Spouses (1) William Thomas Pybus, one child; (2) W. C. Thompson, no children

CORA LANE CLARK CROSIER (1868-1943)
- Born in New York
- Founding member Gorham Political Equality Club in 1913, served as Vice President
- Member of Gorham W.C.T.U., served as President, 1919
- Maintained a boarding house for teachers
- Spouse Charles Lincoln Crosier, two children

MARGARET JANE VALENTINE (1839-1918)
- Born in Glenville, NY, daughter of Jacob and Anna Davidson Valentine, moved to Gorham at age 27
- Taught for over 40 years in Canandaigua, Stanley, Hall, Hipolite School, Younglove and Wilson Corners.
- Founding member of Gorham Political Equality Club in 1913; served as corresponding secretary
- Remained single
- Noted in her 1918 obituary: She made the remark once that she was glad to have lived to see the time come when women had the right to vote, even if she could not. Miss Valentine was one of the first in this vicinity to stand for suffrage. She advocated women’s rights about sixty years ago and was a friend of Mrs. Miller and her daughter, Anna of Geneva, who were among the early suffrage women.

MARGARET PETTIT (1869-1962)
- Lived in Fair Haven as a child, daughter of Dorastus and Sarah Churchill Pettit
- Active in Republican politics, was an Ontario County Commissioner of Elections
- Member of Bethel Baptist Church, Rebekah Lodge, and Women’s Benefit Association
- Spouse Clayton N. Pettit, house and barn carpenter, one child
Other Gorham women involved in Gorham Political Equality Club, Ontario County Woman’s Suffrage Association, and later the League of Women Voters:

ELIZABETH NEWELL FERGUSSON HERSHEY (1866-1948)
- Born in New York, daughter of Thomas and Jane Newell
- Newspaper worker
- Chairman of Suffrage Committee for Ontario County Political Equality Club, 1917
- Member League of Women Voters Ontario County, 1919 -1920
- Spouses (1) Carlton Ferguson, one child; (2) Charles Hershey, no children

MABEL WILSON FITCH (1873-1952)
- Born in Potter, NY, daughter of Milton J. and Mary Wilson
- Member of Ontario County Political Equality Club
- Spouse George M. Fitch, three children

NELLIE S. GRAINGER ALDRICH (1838-1920)
- Born in Canandaigua
- Founding Chairman Gorham Political Equality Club (10/23/1913)
- Spouse William E. Aldrich, one child

ANNA BABBITT SIDMAN (1878-1956)
- Born in New York, daughter of Charles and Hannah Babbitt
- Was a school teacher
- Member of Gorham Presbyterian Church
- Member of Ontario County Political Equality Club
- Member of Ontario County League of Women Voters, 1919-1920
- Spouse Edward Sidman, no children

HELEN WILBER POWELL (1892-1930)
- Member of Ontario County League of Women Voters 1919-1920
- Spouse Leland Powell

MRS. HANNAH BABBITT (1850-1931)
- Member of Ontario County League of Women Voters 1919-1920
- Spouse Charles Babbitt

MRS. MAUDE COOK BABBITT (1873-1946)
- Member of Ontario County League of Women Voters 1919 -1920
- Spouse Charles Allen Babbitt
CANADICE and HOPEWELL

The rural farming communities of Canadice and Hopewell did not have any known political equality groups. It is likely that women and men interested in participating in political reform became involved in groups in nearby towns such as Richmond, or Springwater in Livingston County, or Canandaigua, Manchester or Seneca.
Although little evidence has surfaced about suffrage groups in this town, there was a Naples Woman’s Suffrage Society in the 1880s led by Elizabeth Blake. Much later in 1915, the Naples Campaign Club was formed in response to the push to pass the New York State referendum to allow women to vote.

**ELIZABETH DILTS BLAKE** (1845-1930)
- Born in Livonia, moved to Naples after marriage, husband a schoolteacher
- Was leader of one of the early suffrage groups in Naples in the 1880s
- In 1885, *Neapolitan Record* noted: *Mrs. Blake, who is president of the Women’s Suffrage Society, says there is no law against voting, now, that no inspector can find a statute against receiving the vote of any woman will present one.*
- Member of the Naples Methodist Church and charter member of the Women’s Foreign Mission Society
- Spouse Hector W. Blake, one child

In 1917, during the final push to pass the New York State woman’s vote referendum, the Ontario County Woman’s Suffrage Association assigned “captains” to each town to get out the vote. Women from Naples were:

**CHARLOTTE SEAMANS AMBLER** (1883-1957)
- President of Naples Campaign Club
- Widow of Dr. John Edgar Ambler, one son

**JANE HOWSE** (1880-1968)
- Born in Brooklyn to Samuel and Mary Reese Howse, family moved to Naples soon after
- Worked as a hairdresser in Naples
- Member of Naples Presbyterian Church and Order of the Eastern Star
- Remained single

**EMMA BRIGGS SPRINGSTEAD** (1880-1970)
- Lived on farm in Hunts Hollow, Naples
- Later moved to Rochester
- Widow of William E. Springstead, two children
The Shortsville Political Equality Club was organized on March 4th, 1915. The Port Gibson Suffrage Club also organized that same year. In 1916, the Shortsville club hosted the Ontario County Political Equality Association Convention with attendance that exceeded their venue space.

Some of the lead members of the Shortsville Political Equality Club:

**FLORENCE MILLS SHEFFER** (1870-1929)
- First president of Shortsville Equal Suffrage Club in 1915
- Vice Leader at Ontario County Woman Suffrage Association held in Shortsville, May 1916
- Vice Leader at Ontario County Woman Suffrage Association held in Canandaigua, May 1917
- Husband was town clerk
- Spouse Edward T. Sheffer, one child

**HARRIET M. PRATT** (1853-1938)
- Born and lived entire life in Manchester
- Graduate of Brockport Normal School, entered teaching at 17
- Member of the Methodist Church, secretary of Foreign Missionary Society
- Devoted to civic affairs in village of Manchester
- Remained single

**RENA/LORENA WELLER DRUMMOND** (1859-1930)
- Lived in Village of Shortsville, husband was a painter in a machine shop
- Spouse George H. Drummond, one child

**AMANDA CHAPMAN** (1860-1929)
- Lived in Clifton Springs and later Manchester with her sister
- Father was a farmer, she was the next to youngest of a large family of eleven
- Remained single

Main Street, looking West, Shortsville, N. Y.
CLIFTON SPRINGS

The Clifton Springs Political Equality Club was founded in 1905 with assistance from the Geneva Political Equality Club. In 1905 and 1908, the club hosted the 2nd and 5th Annual Conventions of the Ontario County Woman’s Suffrage Association at the Clifton Springs Universalist Church.

ELIZABETH PIERCE JACKSON (1864-?)
- President, Clifton Springs Political Study Club
- Widowed, lived with mother, no children

MARY COOLIDGE (1846-1922)
- Born in Phelps, later lived in Clifton Springs with her brother
- Was on Board of Ontario Orphan Asylum, associated with Clifton Springs Sanitarium
- Member of Phelps Political Equality Club, met at her home in 1904
- Phelps Political Equality Club and Clifton Springs Club met together at her home in 1905
- Was first president of Clifton Springs Political Equality Club in 1905
- Chosen as delegate to State Convention in Rochester in 1905
- President of Clifton Springs Civic Club in 1907
- Members of Clifton Springs Political Equality Club, met at her home in 1911
- Remained single

DR. ANNE HINTZE (1865-1956)
- Born in Massachusetts
- Was Superintendent of Nurses at Pennsylvania Hospital in 1890s
- Graduate of Women’s Medical College of Pennsylvania Class of 1903
- Taught at Framingham Training School for Nurses, early 1900s
- Practiced medicine at Clifton Springs Sanitarium and Clinic for many years
- Remained single

ELEANORE MYERS JEWETT (1890-1967),
- Originally from New York City
- Went to Barnard College, Columbia University – met husband there
- Moved to Clifton Springs then Canandaigua
- Prolific writer, speaker, storyteller, strong involvement in education
- On boards at Wood Library, member of several women’s clubs
- Spouse Dr. C. Harvey Jewett, two children

LILLIAN DENT VANDERHOOF (1878-1925)
- President of Clifton Springs Political Equality Club in 1908
- Spouse Levi Vanderhoof, farmer, no children

Barnard College, The Mortarboard 1912, p.191
In 1898, the Phelps Political Equality Club began with assistance from the Geneva Political Equality Club. It was the second oldest club in the county. In 1902, the two clubs joined forces to form the Ontario County Political Equality Association in an effort to educate others countywide and create new local clubs. The Phelps club hosted the 6th Annual Political Equality Convention in 1909. Local groups such as churches, the WCTU, the Grange and women’s clubs were closely linked with the Equality Club through activities and membership.

**SARAH WARNER OTTLEY (1848-1918)**
- Member of Phelps Presbyterian Church
- Member of the Phelps Political Equality Club
- Delegate to 1905 New York State Suffrage Convention
- Spouse Milton Ottley, one child

**CARRIE GRIFFIN BUSSEY (1869-1935)**
- Member of the Phelps Political Equality Club, president in 1909, held meetings at her home
- Husband was part owner and editor of the *Phelps Citizen*
- Spouse Edwin Bussey, two children

**LUCRETIA DILLINGHAM HOLBROOK (1847-1929)**
- Member of the Phelps Political Equality Club, president in 1917
- Corresponding Secretary for 1909 Ontario County Suffrage Convention
- Spouse Charles Holbrook, a farmer, two children

**MRS. EVA M. DEAR (1873-1954)**
- Lived much of life in Phelps, later moved to Rochester
- Past matron of Royal Chapter Order of the Eastern Star, Phelps

**EMMA M. MCKINNEY (1887–aft. 1930)**
- Member of Methodist Woman’s Home Missionary Society
- Worked as a stenographer
- Corresponding secretary at 1904 county convention, delegate to 1904 state convention
- Spouse Tracy McKinney, truck farmer, no children

**SELMA HOLBROOK WARNER (1884-1976)**
- Member of Eastern Star and Phelps Tuesday Club and Presbyterian Church
- Later active in the Republican party
- Spouse Earl Warner, lawyer, member of New York State Senate and later New York Supreme Court, no children

**MARY A. COOLIDGE**
- See Clifton Springs section
WEST BLOOMFIELD

Although is it is not known if West Bloomfield had a formal political equality club, the local women’s clubs, the Congregational Church and Grange actively encouraged discussion of women’s rights. The Town Hall was often the venue for speakers.

In 1917, during the final push to pass the New York State woman’s vote referendum, the Ontario County Woman’s Suffrage Association assigned “captains” to each town to get out the vote. The two women for West Bloomfield were:

**JENNIE LUCKET BANCROFT** (1865-1935)
- Life member of the West Bloomfield Grange
- Member of the Order of the Eastern Star
- Spouse Mathew D. Bancroft, house builder and carpenter, two children

**CORAL Griffith Parrish** (1864-1933)
- Active in church and civic activities
- Spouse Waldo Parrish, produce dealer, five children

**ANNIS FORD EASTMAN** (1852-1910)

Quote: *When women are wholly persons and not property, when they seek freely the development of all their gifts and powers, then marriage will not be barter and home will not be a place of escape from the world to the woman, but it will be the highest product of men and women at their best and purest.*

- Born in Peoria, Illinois to George and Catherine Stehley Ford
- After difficult childhood with a dominating father, she determined that women should earn their own living in competition with men
- Studied at Oberlin College to be a schoolteacher
- Met her husband there, Samuel E. Eastman, who was studying for the clergy
- In 1881, Rev. Eastman was pastor at the Canandaigua Congregational Church
- His poor health ended his career and Annis took on supporting the family
- She became a Congregational minister, and the family eventually moved to West Bloomfield where her preaching fame grew
- They moved to Elmira in 1894 where they were both assistant pastors at Park Church
- Considering herself an “undenominational Christian” she turned to Unitarianism
- By 1909, she was speaking at woman suffrage conventions
- Her children Max and Crystal became nationally known reformers and intellectuals giving her ideas wider circulation

April 27, 1915, Democrat and Chronicle
Richmond was home in the early 1900s to two important communities: Allen’s Hill in the north, and Honeoye in the south at the foot of Honeoye Lake. Each formed a Political Equality Club in 1906, following the lead of other communities across the state. By 1900, Richmond bore a potent legacy regarding abolition, temperance, and the rights of women. In the 1800s, local people had turned out in droves to hear Frederick Douglass speak at the Congregational Church, Richmond voted to “go dry” before the Civil War, and Honeoye hosted speaker Matilda Joslyn Gage, an noted civil rights supporter and co-author of the History of Woman Suffrage.

Members of Allen’s Hill Political Equality Club

The Allen’s Hill Political Equality Club was founded in 1906 with less than six members, the smallest club in the county. They were an enthusiastic group; it was noted at the 1909 Ontario County Woman Suffrage Convention that “the members [of the Allen’s Hill Club] are all energetic and are doing excellent work.”

ANNA BANCROFT SAYRE (1845-1924)
- Born in West Bloomfield to David and Phoebe Bancroft.
- In 1882, married Dr. Ellis Sayre, lived two doors from Allen’s Hill Methodist Church, had one child
- Member of the Home Missionary Society, hosted meetings at her home in 1900
- Was a founding member of the Equality Club
- A few years later the family moved to Canandaigua, where Dr. Sayre continued his practice

MARGARET ARNOLD PECK (1872-1949)
- “Maggie” was born to Henry C. and Ann Arnold, both from Germany, they settled in Allen’s Hill in the 1890s
- In 1896, she married Horace Peck from a prominent Richmond family
- Joined the Equality Club in Allen’s Hill in 1906, was mother of two boys
- She attended the 1908 Ontario Woman Suffrage Convention in Clifton Springs; her third son was born that year
- By 1915-16, the family moved to Washington State where her husband was a warehouse manager

EMMA GARLINGHOUSE ALLEN (1860-1952)
- Was daughter of John Nelson and Lucy Bothwell Garlinghouse
- At age 42, she married childless widower Richard Allen, they had a son 18 months later
- In 1906, she helped form the Equality Club
- When her husband died in 1913, Emma and her son moved to Rochester; she worked as a sales clerk in a store

ANNA MCGREEVEY PATTERSON (1860-1942)
- Born in Allen’s Hill, she was the daughter of James and Forbes McGreevey, both from Ireland
- She married George “Edward” Patterson a farmer in 1899, no children
- In 1906, she was a founding member of the Political Equality Club
Members of Honeoye Political Equality Club

The Honeoye Political Equality Club was formed in January 1906 with about a dozen members. In the spring of that year they sent a delegate to the New York State Suffrage Association in Syracuse. By 1909 club membership had increased to twenty-two. Many of the early members were related to club organizer and president, Miss Alice Ashley.

ALICE LORENA ASHLEY (1864-1952)
- Descendant of one of the oldest families of Richmond, daughter of George and Deborah Adams Ashley
- Was a schoolteacher and active socially in the Honeoye community
- In 1906, she was instrumental in forming the Honeoye Political Equality Club; was elected the first president
- In 1908, was elected vice-president at the Ontario County Woman Suffrage Association Convention; gave a talk called: “What Will the Ballot do for Women?”
- Was a delegate to the 1909 New York State Women’s Suffrage Convention
- In 1912, with her mother, her sister, and her sister’s children, Alice moved to San Diego, CA to Lomaland, on the grounds of the Universal Theosophical Society; the society was devoted to the study and practice of theosophy: a philosophy of life based on the principles of morality, with a goal of stimulating independent thinking and a search for the truth; Alice spent the remainder of her life there

MARY JANE ASHLEY ABEL (1867-1957)
- Was Alice’s younger sister
- Married Dr. Herman Abel in 1900, they had 2 children
- Was one of the first members to the Political Equality Club
- In 1909, served a term on the Executive Committee of the Ontario County Woman Suffrage Association; that same year attended the State Convention as a delegate
- Husband died from tuberculosis in 1907
- Her daughter Theresa, age 6, was recognized in 1910 as the youngest member of the Equality Club
- In 1912, she and her children moved with her sister and mother to San Diego, but later returned to Canandaigua

DEBORAH ADAMS ASHLEY (1838-1920)
- Related to several members of the Club: mother of Alice Ashley and Mary Abel, grandmother of Theresa Abel, sister of Maria Ashley and Prudence Franklin
- Born in Richmond to Alden Adams, Jr. and Lorena Short
- In 1863, she married neighbor George Ashley, they later purchased her family’s farm
- In her late sixties she joined the Equality Club
- In 1912, she moved with her daughters to San Diego

MARIA ADAMS RAY ASHLEY (1843-1916)
- Born in Richmond, to Alden and Lorena Short Adams, was sister of Deborah
- Married Wesley Ray, then Clinton Ashley, was widowed twice; no children
- Was one of the first members of the Political Equality Club
- In 1909, she served the club as vice-president and was an auditor to the Ontario County Suffrage Convention

All photos Richmond Town Historian Collection
PRUDENCE ADAMS FRANKLIN (1849-1928)
- Born in Richmond to Alden and Lorena Short Adams
- She taught at the Briggs Street School in Honeoye
- In 1876 she married Alfred Franklin; they adopted a child, Mary
- In 1906, she was founding member of the Honeoye Political Equality Club
- She served as a delegate to the Ontario Woman Suffrage Convention in 1907

MILDRED “MILLIE’ TABER PIERCE (1874-1959)
- Was born in Canada, James and Helen Bramble Taber; was a year old when family returned to Richmond
- Worked for some years as a telephone operator
- Married William Pierce, they had one child
- Joined the Honeoye Political Equality Club in 1906
- Served as secretary of the club for many years; in 1909 was sent as a delegate to the County Suffrage Convention

ANN ELIZA SLEIGHT BRIGGS (1851-1941)
- Born near Canandaigua, to Theodore and Julia Sleight; they moved to Richmond when she was a baby
- Married Zachary Briggs, they had three children
- In 1906, she joined the Political Equality Club.
- Three years later she was elected treasurer of the Club, and was sent as a delegate to the County Convention
- In a newspaper story in 1938, at age 87, she recalled from her childhood “the flurry of excitement in [Honeoye] during the abolition period.” and “the large contingent of soldiers that marched away to war.”

FANNIE WHITAKER PAUL (1826-1916)
- At age 80, she was the oldest member of the Honeoye Political Equality Club
- Born in New Jersey, to John and Phebe Whitaker; the family moved to the Canadice area c. 1836
- Married John M. Paul; lived in South Dansville, they had three children
- They moved to Battle Creek, Michigan and returned 15 years later to Canadice
- In 1890, her husband died and she moved to Honeoye to be near family
BERTHA BRAY PINGREY (1878-1959)
- Born in Richmond, to Andrew Jackson Bray and Emma Skinner Bray
- Became head teacher at the Honeoye Union School in the 1890s
- In 1902, she married the school’s principal, Professor William Pingrey; she continued to teach
- Was a founding member of the Honeoye Political Equality Club
- Attended the 38th Annual Meeting of the New York State Suffrage Association in Syracuse, one of 17 Ontario County delegates representing five Equality Clubs of the county

MABEL MORLEY KENYON (1830-1915)
- Was the second-oldest member of the Honeoye Political Equality Club
- Born in Springwater to Harvey Morley and Sarah Croswell
- Married Sam Kenyon of West Bloomfield, no children
- In 1910 she hosted the quarterly meeting of the club at her Honeoye home

MISS JANE “JENNIE” MORGAN (1867-?)
- Born in eastern New York to German immigrant parents.
- She became a school teacher at a young age, taught in several places before coming to Honeoye in about 1900.
- She taught German at the Honeoye High School
- In 1906, she joined the Equality Club, and served the next year as a delegate to the 4th Ontario County Conference
The town of Seneca had a small but active Political Equality Club in Seneca Castle. Two women that were most active in the suffrage movement were Maude Fish and Mary Gray Peck. Maude Fish spoke locally at various clubs and meetings such as the Grange and the WCTU. While Mary Peck was influential locally, she devoted much of time to the National American Woman Suffrage Association as personal secretary for suffrage leader Carrie Chapman Catt.

In 1917, during the final push to pass the New York State woman’s vote referendum, the Ontario County Woman’s Suffrage Association assigned “captains” to each town to get out the vote. Captains for the town of Seneca were:

**MARGARET MAUDE FISH (1887-1953)**
- Native of Hall, lived last 10 years of life in Vermont
- Graduate of Canandaigua Academy Class of 1906
- Active in local women’s suffrage activities, attended several of the county conventions
- Was in Red Cross Canteen Service in Great Britain and France during WWI
- Remained single

**VERDA ESTEY WARNER (1891-1973)**
- President of Political Equality Club
- Member of Seneca Castle Presbyterian Church, the Grange
- Later active member and president of Ontario County League of Women Voters
- Spouse Theodore Warner, no children

**MARTHA G. PIERCE (1856-1930)**
- Lived in Hall
- Spouse Charles H. Pierce, teamster, no children

**ESTELLA HEATOR SNYDER (1876-1966)**
- From Phelps, lived in Flint 62 years
- Member of Flint Methodist Church
- Correspondent for Daily Messenger and Geneva Times
- Spouse Carlton M. Snyder, thresher, no children

*Map of Seneca Castle, 1904*
MARY GRAY PECK (1867-1957)

Mary Gray Peck was born into a well-educated farming family in Seneca Castle, NY. Her father studied at Oberlin College, her brothers attended Amherst College and Williams College, and she graduated from Elmira College. She began her career as a professor at the University of Minnesota but soon dedicated her life to the woman’s suffrage movement, women’s labor issues, the peace movement, and journalism. She became the personal secretary for well-known suffrage leader, Carrie Chapman Catt, and later wrote Catt’s biography.

- Born in Seneca Castle to Henry J. and Mary D. Gray Peck, two siblings
- Graduated from Elmira College, Class of 1889, post graduate work at University of Minnesota
- Assistant Professor of English, University of Minnesota, 1901-1909
- Spent a sabbatical at Cambridge University, England studying early English literature
- In 1909, she left Minneapolis and joined the National American Woman Suffrage Association as corresponding secretary in New York, worked closely with Anna Howard Shaw and Carrie Chapman Catt
- After her mother died in 1910, she returned to her family’s farm in Seneca Castle but continued to travel extensively for the suffrage movement
- In 1911, represented the Women’s Trade Union League to the International Suffrage Conference, Stockholm
- In 1912, was Press Chairman of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association
- Life member of NAWSA; member of National Women’s Trade Union League, Woman Suffrage Party
- Member of Geneva Political Equality Club, Seneca Castle Presbyterian Church
- Correspondent and writer for various newspapers and journals, including “Life and Labor”, “Motography”
- In 1915, became personal secretary of suffrage leader Carrie Chapman Catt
- Served as Chairman of the Speakers’ Bureau of the New York Campaign
- After voting rights were secured for women, she devoted her energies to the peace movement
- In 1928, she sold her family’s farm and moved to New Rochelle, NY
- In 1944, she published Carrie Chapman Catt: A Biography

Her diary description of the Woman’s Suffrage Parade in NYC, October 23, 1915:

Day of the grand parade. About 40,000 marchers. Estimates all the way from that of the Anti’s (25,000) to that of the N.Y. American, 52,626!! Already 5 Av. [5th Avenue] was lined w. crowds & the traffic suspended. At 3 the bugles blew the advance. Mrs. Catt led us out onto the Av. and from then till 7 p.m. the thousands of marchers poured out the Sq. The last weary ones reached the Park at 8 p.m. five hours after. Union League Club greeted w. sight of our own members heading men’s division! Men’s League sang John Brown’s Body to words “We will vote for Woman Suffrage Due next Election Day. Glory Hallelujah!” Socialist men chanted “Votes, Votes, Votes for Women” to mark time, 30 bands, women in white w. yellow sashes, Mrs. Catt walked all the way, as did Anna Shaw. A million people watched us.
South Bristol has the honor of being home to the first woman’s suffrage club in the nation. Emily P. Collins founded the Woman’s Equal Rights Union on October 19, 1848. It held meetings every two weeks and within a year had sent a suffrage petition to the New York State Legislature where it “was received as something supremely ridiculous.”

It is not clear how long this group lasted or if a political equality club was established here in the early 20th century. In 1917, during the final push to pass the New York State woman’s vote referendum, the Ontario County Woman’s Suffrage Association assigned “captains” to each town to get out the vote. The woman from South Bristol was:

MARY PARKER INGRAHAM (1862-1938)
- Born in South Bristol, father was a farmer
- Member of the South Bristol WCTU, South Bristol Grange
- Member or attended the Bristol Universalist Church
- Spouse Frank Ingraham, no children
EMILY PARMELY PELTIER COLLINS  (1814-1909)

Quote: *From the earliest dawn of reason I pined for that freedom of thought and action that was then denied to all womankind. I revolted in spirit against the customs of society and the laws of the State that crushed my aspirations and debarred me from the pursuit of almost every object worthy of an intelligent, rational mind.*

- Born in South Bristol in 1814 to James and Lydia Donelson Parmely
- Attended Lima Seminary, Lima, NY
- Schoolteacher at age sixteen in Bristol, NY
- Went to Michigan in 1832 with her brother, Lemuel and conducted school in a log schoolhouse
- Married Charles Peltier, a merchant in Michigan
- First child born in 1835
- Husband died in 1838, she returned to South Bristol
- In 1841 married Simri Collins, child born the next year
- July 20, 1848 attended the Woman’s Rights Convention in Seneca Falls
- Two weeks later, attended the Woman’s Rights Convention in Rochester
- Organized on October 19, 1848 the first woman suffrage society in the nation in her native town of South Bristol, NY
- Ten years later, she moved to Rochester, NY where she continued to be active in the woman’s suffrage movement
- During the Civil War she served as a nurse in Virginia, her two sons, one a surgeon and the other a lawyer who accompanied her
- July 1868, at the New York State Constitutional Convention “Mr. Folger presented a petition from Emily P. Collins, of Rochester, and others asking that women be granted the privilege of voting. . .” The request was denied.
- In 1869, the family moved from Rochester to Louisiana due to her husband’s health; for the next ten years she continued to advocate for woman’s right to vote
- Attended 11th Annual Convention of the National Woman’s Suffrage Association in St. Louis in 1879 as the representative from Louisiana
- Her husband died in 1879 and she moved to Hartford, CT to be near her son, Dr. Pierre D. Peltier; for many years she wrote for the Hartford Journal under the pen name of “Justitia”
- In 1885, organized along with others, the Hartford Equal Rights Club and was its president for many years
- For her 80th birthday she received a gold badge on behalf of the Hartford Equal Rights Club
- At the Annual Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association meeting in 1901, she read a paper upon the general progress of woman suffrage during the past century
- Emily was well into her 90s when her efforts to win women the vote were acknowledged by a telegram of appreciation from the Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association
- In 1909, Emily Collins died in Hartford, CT at age 95
VICTOR

Victor’s earliest known suffragist was Laura Arnold Murray (1793-1865). Unfortunately, very little is known about her. In August 1848, Laura Murray was elected vice president of the Rochester Woman's Rights Convention held two weeks after the first Woman’s Rights Convention in Seneca Falls. Married twice, her second husband was Roswell Gould Murray, a minister and later a businessman. They lived at various times in Victor and Rochester.

One of Laura’s five children, Mary Elizabeth Murray Walling (1830-1910) also became active in the suffrage movement. Mary was a close friend of Susan B. Anthony and a member of the Political Equality Club of Rochester. She also wrote civic-minded articles for the Victor Herald. Her husband James Walling owned the Walling Block in Victor.

The Victor Equal Suffrage Association was founded October 4, 1913 at the home of Miss Mary L. Draper. Members held monthly meetings, had bake sales, marched in parades in Rochester and New York City, and went to county and state suffrage conventions. All of the known members were also members of the Victor Unity Club, nearly half went to the Universalist Church, and most were in their 40s and 50s when most active.

Known active members:

**ANNA MAY KELLY BOUGHTON** (1852-1929)
- Born in Victor
- Active member of the Universalist Church
- Husband was school tax collector, worked in F. E. Cobb Drug Store
- Spouse George W. Boughton, one child

**MARY ALVERSON BRACE** (1846-1930)
- Born in Perry, NY
- Member of Universalist Church
- Charter member of Unity Club, Eastern Star, was artistic and made banners for various clubs
- Spouse Romeyn W. Brace, two children

**FRANCES GOODNOW COBB** (1862-1922)
- Sister of Alice Goodnow – fellow suffragist
- Member of Universalist Church, active in its groups
- Matron of Eastern Star in 1917
- Husband owned Cobb Drug Store
- Spouse Frank E. Cobb, no children
ALICE DUBOIS DEAL (1872-1956),
- Born in Addison, NY
- Graduated from Geneseo Normal School, became a teacher in Victor
- Active in musical groups, clubs, etc. in Victor, also known in East Bloomfield and Allen’s Hill
- Organist at Methodist Church for 50 years
- Member of Unity Club and WCTU
- Spouse Asa Deal, no children

MARY LUCY DRAPER (1866-1952)
- Born in Victor, daughter of Dr. James F. Draper and Mary Ball Draper
- Active member of Presbyterian Church, Unity Club, Eastern Star
- Remained single

ALICE GOODNOW (1864-1934)
- Member of Universalist Church
- Sister and brother-in-law were M/M Frank E. Cobb – also suffrage supporters
- Remained single

ANNA MCCARTHY HIGINBOTHAM (1861-1942)
- Active member of Unity Club
- Albany delegate for State Federation of Women’s Clubs meeting in Red Cross in WWI, involved in public health
- Spouse Fred Higinbotham, two children, two step-children

MARGARET (MAGGIE) CLINE HILL (1864-1931)
- Born in Victor
- Member of Universalist Church, VP of Ladies Aid group
- Husband factory foreman at Locke/Victor Insulators and a farmer
- Spouse Willis G. Hill, two children
FRANCES HARRIS SMITH (1876-1958)
- Born in Warsaw
- Was a newspaper woman for 40 years – was first woman in NYS to own and operate her own newspaper - Wyoming Record
- After marriage, with husband jointly published and edited Victor Herald, as well as Clifton Springs Press, and Ontario County Times
- Was treasurer for Universalist Church, district chairman of 7th District NYS Federation of Women’s Clubs, the Victor Library, and other groups
- Spouse Carl D. Smith, no children

MARGARET VAN VOORHIS SMITH (1877-1965)
- Lived entire life in Victor
- Was a schoolteacher and librarian
- Spouse Oscar Smith, at least one child

HELEN FREEBORN THORNTON (1862-1922)
- Originally from Allegany County
- Husband owned hardware store, later general store in Victor
- Member of Unity Club, other local organizations
- Spouse George Thornton, one child

HARRIET WOODS WEBSTER (1870-1959)
- Founder of Victor Parent-Teachers Association
- At Unity Club meeting 1912: The Club in common with the spirit of the times will hold a debate the general subject of which will be benefits of the extension of suffrage to the women of New York State. Social Science leader, Mrs. Milo Webster will undertake to pilot the craft over the tempestuous sea of diverse opinion.
- Husband was graduate of Cornell, farmer and fire insurance agent
- Spouse Milo F. Webster, twelve children (all lived to adulthood)

SARAH HALL BONESTEEL (1873-1957)
- Originally from Massachusetts, entered MIT as one of first females accepted there
- Was speaker on politics at Victor Equal Suffrage Association, later president
- Spouse Frank Bonesteel, no children
Ontario County
Men’s League for Woman Suffrage

Based in Geneva, the Ontario County Men’s League for Woman Suffrage served to advocate for a woman’s right to vote through financial and political support. Members campaigned for New York constitutional amendments in both 1915 and 1917. Most had spouses or family members involved in the movement. Letters and advertisements were published in the local newspapers encouraging men to support the cause.

Known members in 1915:

**HENRY B. GRAVES** (1860-1955)
- Geneva, commercial salesman for stoves and furnaces
- Spouse Irene Williams Coit Graves

**LYMAN P. POWELL** (1867-1946)
- Geneva, president of Hobart College

**CHARLES C. SACKETT** (1859-1931)
- Canandaigua, grain farmer, investor in street railroads
- Canandaigua Town Supervisor
- Spouse Charlotte Houghton Sackett

**JOHN B. ANDERSON** (1856-1928)
- Geneva, manager of a nursery firm
- Spouse Frances Anderson

**WILLIAM E. SILL** (1878-1952)
- Geneva and Albany, lawyer
- Spouse Ruth Eggleston Palmer Sill
FATHER JAMES T. DOUGHERTY (1863-1921)
• Canandaigua, Pastor, St. Mary’s Church

CLARENCE J. ALBERTY (1883-1921)
• Geneva, sales manager of optical shop
• Spouse Lula May Holloway Alberty

HENRY A. WHEAT (1859-1939),
• Geneva, manufacturer – Geneva Preserving Co.
• Spouse Nellie Maxwell Wheat

PATRICK O’MALLEY (1858-1935)
• Geneva, trucking company

CHARLES COOLIDGE (1847-1924)
• Clifton Springs, buyer for seed grain
• Sister Miss Mary Coolidge who helped begin the Phelps Political Equality Club
• In his will he left $2,700 to the Ontario County Orphan Asylum as a trust fund; the interest to be expended for ice cream for the children of that institution every Sunday. Coolidge was a bachelor, but he always was fond of children, and was a member of the board of managers for years.

ALFRED G. LEWIS (1879-1942)
• Geneva, owner of large stock farm - White Springs Farm
• Spouse Agnes Bevan Slosson Lewis, a leader in the woman’s movement locally and on the state level

AMES MORGAN STODDARD (1860-1948)
• Shortsville, undertaker and furniture business
• Spouse Nellie E. Gillette Stoddard

JOHN PARMENTER (1862-1932)
• Geneva, physician and later president of Geneva Bank
• Spouse Frances Perry Gorham

Miller NAWSA Suffrage Scrapbooks, 1897-1911, Library of Congress
THOMAS BURRELL WILSON (1852-1929)
- Seneca (Stanley/Hall), farmer
- Spouse Margaret Scoon Wilson

HIRAM H. HENDERSON (1861-1923)
- Geneva, optical work
- Spouse Sarah E. Catterson Henderson, one time president of Geneva Political Equality Club

JOHN MUIRHEID (1878 - 1956)
- Geneva, college professor of English and Drama, Hobart College from 1901 to 1947
- Sister Miss Charlotte Muirheid

GEORGE S. FAIRFAX (1859-1925)
- Geneva, Fairfax Brothers Co., wallpaper manufacturer
- Spouse Kittie Daines Fairfax

JOHN SEARS HAMLIN (1842-1921)
- East Bloomfield, farmer and private banker
- Spouse Minnie Howell Hamlin

ROBERT H. ROBINSON (1856-1939)
- Geneva, flour miller
- Spouse Jennie Sassamon Robinson

CHARLES D. BEAN (1861-1938)
- Geneva, lawyer
- Remained single, descendant of first settlers of Geneva

ALEXANDER BALDRIDGE (1850-1923)
- Geneva, general merchant
- Spouse Charlotte Ann “Lottie” Strachan Baldridge, leader in Geneva Political Equality Club

EDWARD J. COOK (1874- )
- Geneva, lawyer
- Spouse May Martin Cook
MELVIN S. GAYLORD (1871-1851)
- Geneva, hardware store owner, Geneva
- Spouse Jessie Fidler Gaylord

FRANCIS K. HARDISON (1845-1925)
- Geneva, real estate office owner
- Spouse Rose Baxter Hardison

CHARLES S. BURRALL (1857-1930)
- Geneva, insurance agent
- Spouse Sarah Rose Mellon Burrall

EARLE S. WARNER (1880-1971)
- Phelps, lawyer (county attorney)
- 12 Years as NYS Senator, 12 Years NYS Supreme Court Judge
- Spouse Selma Holbrook Warner
- Mother-in-law Lucretia Holbrook, active in local and county suffrage activities

SANFORD W. ABBEY (1857-1935)
- Allens Hill/Honeoye/Canandaigua, NYS Assemblyman
- Spouse Adaline Culver Abbey

GEORGE F. DITMARS (1863-1926)
- Canandaigua/Geneva, Surrogate Court Judge
- Spouse Helen Ditmars

HORACE L. HENRY (1873-1961)
- Geneva, Cutlery Manufacturing Co.
- Spouse Mary Joslyn Henry

DEWITT HALLENBECK (1838-1927)
- Geneva, grocer, real estate
- Spouse Bertha Hallenbeck
Learn More About
The Woman Suffrage Movement &
Its Impact on the People of the Finger Lakes
Compiled by Preston E. Pierce
Museum Educator
Ontario County Historical Society

Each of these publications is readily available at your local school or public library, or through their Interlibrary Loan programs. Some of them can be accessed on the Internet. A few others can be found at the Ontario County Historical Society. Most are available from on-line booksellers; often as inexpensive used books.

This is not a comprehensive bibliography. There are many other publications about the suffrage movement in all media formats. Some are difficult to obtain, however. These sources are widely available and provide broad coverage of the subject usually with special focus on events in New York State; the Finger Lakes Region in particular. Some of the following publications could be considered primary sources. Many of them have been republished.

General references are also included to provide perspective. A few specialized references to the movement, its memorabilia, and the laws stemming from the New York vote in 1917 are also included. The bibliographies included in most of these works will lead you further into the subject.

General References and Academic Studies


Catt, Carrie Chapman. (comp.). *The Ballot and the Bullet.* Qontro Historical Reprints. 2009. 72 pps. [Reprint of 1897 original. These essays were written for the National Woman Suffrage Assn. to refute the argument that women should not have the vote because they are not capable of defending their right to vote by military service. Available on the Internet at: https://ia601000.us.archive.org/35/items/ballotandbullet00davigoog/ballotandbullet00davigoog.pdf.]

Catt, Carrie Chapman. *Woman Suffrage and Politics: The Inner Story of the Suffrage Movement.* Seattle, WA. Univ. of Washington Press. 504 pps. [A reprint of Catt’s 1923 original. Her explanation of her belief that the liquor lobby was largely to blame for the delay in American woman suffrage. An extensive introduction by T. A. Larson puts the book and the authors in historic perspective.]


Clift, Eleanor. *Founding Sisters and the Nineteenth Amendment.* Turning Points in History (7). 2003. Hoboken, NJ. John Wiley. 224 pps. [The author is billed as a “political analyst” and focuses on the political aspects of the suffrage movement.]

Coon, Anne C. (ed.) *Hear me Patiently: The Reform Speeches of Amelia Jenks Bloomer.* (Contributions in Women’s Studies, Number 138.) Westport, CT. Greenwood Press. 1994. 201 pps. [The contents of this book are edited speeches of well-known Upstate New York and mid-west reformer, Amelia Bloomer. They cover her interest in temperance, education, women’s rights, and suffrage. Indexed with a few illustrations and a select bibliography.]

Dann, Norman K. *Ballots, Bloomers & Marmalade: The Life of Elizabeth Smith Miller.* Hamilton, NY. Log Cabin Books. 2016. 214 pps. [Virtually the only book-length biography of this prominent Geneva suffragist, it relies heavily on secondary sources, but includes a great deal of primary source information as well. There is an extensive bibliography and a detailed index.]

DuBois Ellen Carol. *Harriot Stanton Blatch and the Winning of Woman Suffrage.* New Haven, CT. Yale Univ. Press. 1997. 353 pps. [This biography of Elizabeth Cady Stanton’s daughter, includes illustrations, notes and an index. Blatch took up her mother’s cause and helped push it through to victory in 1920.]

Dinkin, Robert J. *Before Equal Suffrage: Women in Partisan Politics from Colonial Times to 1920.* (Contributions in Women’s Studies, Number 152.) Westport, CT. Greenwood Press. 1995. 166 pps. [Notes and bibliographical essay and index are included. A general overview of women in electoral politics prior to the Nineteenth Amendment. Coverage is equally divided between the colonial and antebellum period and the period from the Civil War to 1920.]

Fowler, Robert B. *Carrie Catt: Feminist Politician.* Boston, MA. Northeastern Univ. Press. 1986. 246 pps. [This book is a discussion of Catt as a political leader and not really a general biography.]

Frank, Linda C. *An Uncommon Union: Henry B. Stanton and the Emancipation of Elizabeth Cady.* Auburn, NY. Upstate NY History. 2016. 252 pps. [Newly issued and available from local book stores and on-line, this book was written by the Cayuga County Historian who is also an adjunct professor of History at Finger Lakes Community College. Some B&W illustrations. Comprehensive index.]


Gurko, Miriam. *The Ladies of Seneca Falls: The Birth of the Woman’s Rights Movement.* Schocken Books. New York. 1974. 328 pps. [Now a somewhat dated history of the Seneca Falls convention, its participants, and its inspiration. Chapters begin with a look at the women’s right movement in colonial America and moves in the post-Civil War period when the movement split. Mary Wollstonecraft, Amelia Bloomer, Margaret Fuller, and Lucy Stone are all discussed along with the usual cast of Seneca Falls characters. There is one chapter on the “Antis.” Indexed with some illustrations.]

Hammond, Rayne L. “Trial and Tribulation: The Story of United States v. Anthony.” *Buffalo Law Review.* v. 48. Fall 2000. pp. 981-1045. [This law review article is a detailed extensive review of the legal issues involved in the famous Anthony trial. Full documented with many legal citations. While this reference is not available in most local libraries, it is well worth the effort to locate it in law or university libraries.]

**History of Woman Suffrage.** Editors: Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Susan B. Anthony; and Matilda J. Gage (v. 1-3); Susan B. Anthony and Ida Husted Harper (v. 4; Ida Husted. Harper (v. 5-6). [Original publication of vols. 1-3]. Rochester, New York: Susan B. Anthony and Charles Mann Press, 1881–1922. New York. National American Woman Suffrage Association (v. 5-6). [An extremely useful collection of transcribed documents relating to the history of woman suffrage. Contains many specific references to national, state, and local people and events. Difficult to find outside major libraries. However this collection of all six volumes is available as downloadable pdf files from several Internet sites. Putting the title into an Internet search engine will provide links.]

Hoffert, Sylvia D. *When Hens Crow: The Woman’s Rights Movement in Antebellum America.* Bloomington, IN. Indiana Univ. Press. 1995. 153 pps. [Documented and fully indexed. Illustrated. A broad look at the woman’s rights movement prior to the Civil War. Chapters examine the advocates (some lesser known) of the period; the ideology; the language of the movement; the strategy of proponents; and the responses women experienced.]


Lasser, Carol and Marlene Deahl Merrill. (eds.) *Friends & Sisters: Letters Between Lucy Stone and Antoinette Brown Blackwell 1846-93.* Urbana, IL. Univ. of Illinois Press. 1987. 278 pps. [These edited letters between well-known women’s rights, suffrage, and anti-slavery leaders provide important primary source information on both as well as the movements. The two women were sisters-in-law with Antoinette married to the brother of Stone’s husband. Indexed with commentary on many]
Peck, Mary Gray. *Carrie Chapman Catt: A Biography*. New York. W. W. Norton Co. 1944. 512 pps. [The first biography of Catt, three years prior to her death, this book was written by her long-time associate who was a native of Ontario County (Seneca Castle). Reprinted in paperback 2011. Available for sale by on-line booksellers, but pricey.]


Schaffer, Ronald. “The New York City Woman Suffrage Party, 1909-1919.” *New York History*. Jul. 1962. Pp. 269-287. [This journal article details the formation and work of the city party that became a state-wide party during the suffrage campaigns in New York, 1915-1917. While Carrie Chapman Catt did not create the party, its work became part of her “winning plan.” This article is included in the JSTOR database for those with subscription access.]


Tetrault, Lisa. *The Myth of Seneca Falls: Memory and the Women’s Suffrage Movement, 1848-1898*. (Gender and American Culture Series.) Chapel Hill, NC. Univ. of North Carolina Press. 2014. 279 pps. [Examines the common myth that the American woman suffrage movement began at Seneca Falls in 1848 and shows how Susan B. Anthony and others created and maintained the myth and their purposes. Very well documented and fully indexed, but widely critiqued.]


Wagner, Sally Roesch. *Sisters in Spirit: Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Influence on Early American Feminists*. Summertown, TN. Native Voices. 2001. 128 pps. [The author, recipient of the first PhD in Women’s Studies, is a “feminist pioneer, speaker, activist, and the author of several books and numerous articles,” makes a case for Iroquois influence on the thinking of Nineteenth Century feminists. Her assertions are accompanied by end note source citations. The book includes an index and a bibliography. Roesch is/was the Matilda Joslyn Gage foundation in Fayetteville, NY.]

Wheeler, Marjorie Spruill (ed). *One Woman, One Vote: Rediscovering the Woman Suffrage Movement*. Troutdale, OR. New Sage Press. 1995. 388 pps. [Each chapter relates to a specific era in the American suffrage movement. Some of the essays are really edited primary sources. Ch. 11 explores the ideas of the anti-suffrage movement. Indexed. Short of list of suggested readings and biographical paragraphs of contributors. The book was published to be a companion to the documentary of the same name produced for the PBS “American Experience” series.]

### Specialized References

Florey, Kenneth. *American Woman Suffrage Postcards: A Study and Catalog*. Jefferson, NC. McFarland & Co. 2015. 360 pps. [Profusely illustrated guide to the specialized picture postcards issued by private companies and suffrage groups to promote, condemn, or comment upon the suffrage movement. Filled with color illustrations. Indexed. Very useful for a sense of the movement over time after the latter 1800s.]

Florey, Kenneth. *Women’s Suffrage Memorabilia: An Illustrated historical Study*. Jefferson, NC. McFarland & Co. 2013 244 pps. [Profusely illustrated with many color illustrations of every sort of memorabilia related to suffrage. A good reference to the identify of artifacts that may be found locally, in antique shops, or among family collections. Good explanations of the purpose of the various classes of items together with comments on sponsors, if known.]


Supplement, 1918 to *Annotated Consolidated Law of the State of New York*. Second Edition. New York. Banks Law Pub. Co. 1918. Available on the Internet at: [https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=hvd.hl3jlj;view=1up;seq=5](https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=hvd.hl3jlj;view=1up;seq=5) (Accessed Dec. 4, 2016). [Pages 222-232 detail all of the legal changes to the New York Election Law made necessary by the passage of the New York State woman suffrage amendment of 1917. The Ontario County Dept. of Records, Archives and Information Management Services holds microfilm copies of the initial 1918 enrollments/registrations of women for most of the election districts in the county. The legal changes outlined in the 1918 Supplement to the Annotated Consolidated Laws were the basis for those enrollments and how they were accomplished.]


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The Anti-Suffrage Movement

Books and other materials about the anti-suffrage movement are quite rare and not often included in the collections of local public and school libraries. Much of what is available is in the form of original or reprinted publications dating from the time of the suffrage movement. One of the leaders of the anti-suffrage movement was Alice E. (Hay) Wadsworth, the wife of New York’s US Senator from Geneseo. The publications below are easily available in book stores or through Internet book sellers.


Goodier, Susan. *No Votes for Women: The New York State Anti-Suffrage Movement.* Urbana, IL. Univ. of Illinois Press. 2013. 255 pps. [This academic study is fully documented and indexed. It provides a great deal of detail about the anti-suffrage campaigns in New York after 1900 and draws important conclusions. Many names are cited. Widely available.]

For Children and Young Adults

Most, but not all materials for children are oriented to the mid-Nineteenth Century suffrage movement, Susan B. Anthony, in particular. Many of these publications are available from local public or school libraries.


Bardhan-Quallen, Sudipta. Courtney A. Martin, illus. *Ballots for Belva: The True Story of a Woman’s Race for the Presidency.* New York. Abrams Books for Young Readers. 2008. [A 32 page book with somewhat large print and large color illustrations. This book was written for young readers in the middle grades. It has a useful glossary and a very good time-line for the suffrage movement and a select bibliography about Belva Lockwood. A good reference about a Niagara County woman who was the first woman to be nominated for president by a national party and spoke in and around Ontario County in the 1880s.]


Colman, Penny. *Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony: A Friendship that Changed the World.* New York. McMillan. 2011. 272 pps. [Written for readers from the ages of 12-18, this book recounts in some detail the relationship of the two most recognized New York suffragists. Includes brief source notes; a chronology; a list of useful websites; and an index.]


Keller, Kristin Theonnes. *Carrie Chapman Catt: A Voice for Women.* Minneapolis, MN. Compass Point Books. 2006. 111 pps. [Written for secondary school students, this book is engagingly written. It includes brief source notations for each chapter, an illustrated timeline, and an index. Well illustrated with contemporary images of the suffrage movement.]

Levin, Nate. *Carrie Chapman Catt: A Life of Leadership.* Binghamton, NY. New Dialogue Press, Binghamton Univ. SUNY. 1999. 102 pps. [A young reader’s biography of the suffragist given credit for winning the suffrage fight in New York in 1917. This slim book has the “feel” of Mary Gray Peck’s biography complete with references to Mrs. Catt as “Carrie” throughout. While difficult to find to borrow or purchase in hard copy, a complete digitized copy is available free of charge on the Internet at: [http://natelevin.tripod.com/](http://natelevin.tripod.com/). (Accessed Dec. 4, 2016)]

Malaspina, Ann. Steve James (illus.) *Heart on Fire: Susan B. Anthony Votes for President.* Chicago. Albert Whitman & Co. 2012. [Written for ages 6-9 years. 32 pps. [The book focuses on Anthony’s vote and subsequent arrest and trial. It is narrowly focused and largely a picture book. The book has been commended for images that present Anthony in a less dour way. No real source documentation, despite quotes. The author compares Anthony to Rosa Parks.]


Ochester, Betsy. *Carrie Chapman Catt. Time for Kids Readers.* Orlando, Fl. Harcourt under license from Time for Kids. nd. 25 pps. [Written for Fifth grade students, this “book” is very well illustrated with clear historical images (most not found in other publications) and contemporary sketches. It concludes with a short list of follow-up activities for teachers.]
Pollack, Pam and Meg Belviso.  *Who Was Susan B. Anthony?*  New York.  Grosset & Dunlap.  2014.  112 pps.  [Written for students ages 8-12, this book provides basic biographical information about Anthony.  A timeline placing the story in historical context, and brief bibliography are included. Extensively illustrated with black and white sketches.]

Robbins, Dean.  *Two Friends: Susan B. Anthony and Frederick Douglass.*  Orchard Books.  2016.  32 pps.  [Written for ages 4-8.]


Somervill, Barbara A.  *Votes for Women! The Story of Carrie Chapman Catt.*  Greensboro, NC.  Morgan Reynolds Pub.  2003.  116 pps.  [Written for students at middle and high schools, this book is engagingly written.  It does fall into the questionable historical writing that constantly refers to Mrs. Catt as “Carrie.”  It does set a good example by including brief references to support the facts in the chapters.  A two-page timeline and index are also included.]

**Non-Print Media Publications**

Burns, Ken. (dir.) Paul Barnes (prod.) Geoffrey Ward (writer).  *“Not for Ourselves Alone: The Story of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.”*  National Public Radio WETA.  1999.  210 min.  VHS/DVD.  [This well-known documentary film examines the personal development of both women and the synergy they developed over their adult lives.  Widely available for home use and available in many libraries.]

*“One Woman, One Vote.”*  DVD.  PBS.  “American Experience” series.  Closed-captioned, Color, NTSC.  1995.  120 min.  [Considers the broader suffrage movement culminating with the adoption of the 19th Amendment in 1920.]

*“Susan B. Anthony: Rebel for the Cause.”*  DVD.  A&E Television Network.  2008.  “Biography” series.  NTSC.  50 min.  [Narrated by Peter Graves, this video was produced for broadcast in the well-known “Biography” series.]