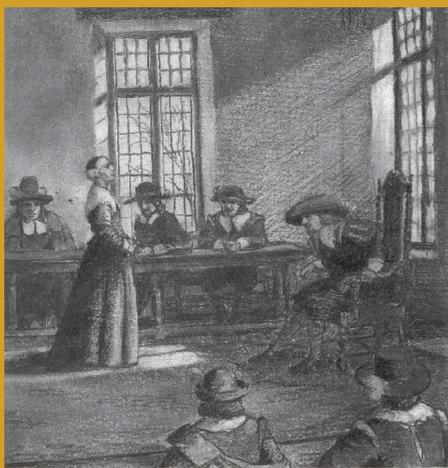


VALIANT MARYLAND WOMEN: THE FIGHT FOR SUFFRAGE



Margaret Brent, a successful St. Mary's County lawyer and landowner, stepped before Maryland's legislature in 1648 and asked for the right to vote. Shocked male lawmakers denied her request on the spot.



WHY WOMEN WANT VOTES
Mrs. Schwartz Says They Dislike Being Put in "Prestals"

"ARE NOT BRAINLESS STATUES"
Member of Equal Suffrage League Declares Conditions Would Be Better if Fair Sex Wrote Ballots.

The work of parlor talks conducted by the Equal Suffrage League in the interest of the proposed amendment to the City Charter to allow women to vote in District No. 1, was discussed yesterday with a meeting at the home of Mrs. Howard T. Schwartz, 1014 1/2 Street.

Woman suffrage was discussed by Mrs. William M. Elliott, president of the league. Mrs. Elliott explained in detail the proposed bill and said that with the help of the hands of the women better and clearer views would result. The price of food, she said, would also be lowered.

The officers of the league said yesterday that as a result of the parlor talks about 75 new members have been secured. Several hundred names have been added to the list of the League and many having been secured in the interest of the League when the bill is presented. It is said that 100 copies of the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis edition has been chartered to take women to the capital, an entire edition will be held in the city.

On Friday the first of a series of public meetings to be held in various sections of the city will be held. This meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Schwartz and other women in the neighborhood.

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MARYLAND IS INVADED
"General" Rosalie Jones And Her "Army" Cross State Line.

CAMP IS PITCHED AT ELKTON
Hikers Disdain Life In Auto, But "War Correspondents" Accept—Fred Chicken And A Welcome.

[From a Staff Correspondent.]
Elkton, Md., Feb. 20.—Maryland soil was invaded by the suffrage pilgrims from the city by the Hibernians, entering the State at 4:46 o'clock this afternoon three miles from here.

Each of the 15 through hikers knelt on the line and grasped a handful of Maryland soil, while "General" Jones said: "Maryland soil, we bless thee in the name of the Lord."



WOMAN SUFFRAGE FIGHT FINISHED!



Over the next 200 years, Maryland's women lobbied, marched and picketed in a determined battle for suffrage. They crisscrossed the state on foot and in trains, horse-drawn wagons, cars and boats to make the case that voting rights for women would bring social change and improve life for all.

Many endured hecklers, assaults, community shunning and even jail sentences in unimaginable conditions.

Congress finally passed the 19th Amendment on June 4, 1919. It was ratified on August 18, 1920, though Maryland failed to do so until March 29, 1941.

Women won the ballot – and then set to work anew, to educate the state's new voters and to pursue other equal rights issues.

We have forgotten, or never learned, many of their names.

With the help of historians and volunteers across the state, the Maryland Women's Heritage Center is telling the stories of Maryland's little-known suffragists.



VALIANT MARYLAND WOMEN: THE FIGHT FOR SUFFRAGE

Annie Heloise Abel 1873-1947

Baltimore City, Goucher College

Abel emigrated with her family from England to Kansas at age 12. She pursued higher education, eventually earning a PhD at Yale. She became known for her expertise in Native American culture. In 1906 Abel came to Goucher College as an instructor and soon joined the nascent suffrage movement. As president of the Maryland branch of the College Suffrage League, she organized the Goucher contingent of 100 students who marched in the 1913 National Woman's Party parade.

Lucy Gwynne Branham

1892-1966 Baltimore City

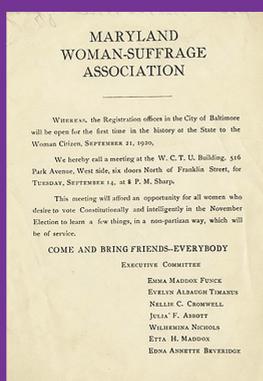
Born in Virginia and raised in Baltimore, Branham was a leader of the National Woman's Party (NWP). She was arrested while picketing the White House in 1917 and served two months in the Occoquan Workhouse and district jail. She played a prominent role in the 1918 Lafayette Park demonstrations and was part of the "Prison Special" tour of 1919, travelling the country talking of her imprisonment, often in prison garb. She lobbied for equal rights in Switzerland and for the Equal Rights Amendment in the U.S., as part of the NWP Congressional Committee.

Augusta T. Chissell

1880-1973 Baltimore City

Chissell was an important leader of the African American women's suffrage movement in Baltimore City in the early 1900s. She had deep roots in the community and served as an officer in the Progressive Women's Suffrage Club, among others. Following passage of the 19th Amendment, she wrote "A Primer for Women Voters," a recurring column in the *Afro-American* offering guidance to new African American women voters. She also organized training sessions, weekly "Citizenship Meetings," and lectures on voting and civic responsibility.

"... it is necessary that woman not only have access to the ballot, but that she use it."



Estelle Hall Young

1884-1938 Baltimore City

In 1915, Young founded the Progressive Women's Suffrage Club in the African American community of West Baltimore. While Maryland's white suffrage groups and politicians tried to prevent African American women from gaining the power to vote, Young's club members campaigned for their rights. Young called on African American civic, church, literary and social groups to endorse women's suffrage. Once the 19th Amendment was ratified, her club held weekly training sessions to prepare new voters for civic duty.

Credit: Maryland Historical Society

Elizabeth King Ellicott

1858-1914 Baltimore City

King was among the founders of the Bryn Mawr School for Girls in Baltimore and instrumental in opening the Johns Hopkins Medical School to women. She launched the Arundell Good Government Club and the Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs. When she married the heir to a flour milling fortune, her activism was unaffected. Ellicott helped spread suffrage activism across the state, through the federation and the Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore. When she died in 1914 at age 56, she left \$25,000 for the political education of women.



Mary Gertrude Fendall

1889-1971 Baltimore City

Fendall was born in 1889 in Baltimore City and graduated from Bryn Mawr College in 1912 with a Bachelor's degree in Mathematics and Physics. Fendall traveled to France where she was active in the suffrage movement but returned to work for the National Woman's Party (NWP). She was re-elected for a second term as treasurer in December 1917 after showing \$117,000 in contributions to the NWP in 11 months. She was a secretary to suffragist benefactor Alva Belmont and an NWP picket line organizer who was able to help enlist nearly a thousand picketers in a March 1917 protest. Her prominent Baltimore family strongly disapproved of her work.

Emma Maddox Funck 1853-1940 Baltimore City

Though Funck graduated from Peabody Conservatory of Music, women's suffrage became her life's passion. Under her leadership at the Maryland State Suffrage Association, activists met on Sunday afternoons with nationally known suffrage leaders, discussed women's issues in parlor meetings and organized Congressional petitions. The 1906 National American Woman Suffrage Association's annual convention in Baltimore was one of the most memorable suffragist gatherings in history. The occasion was the last time that Susan B. Anthony spoke in public before her death.



VALIANT MARYLAND WOMEN: THE FIGHT FOR SUFFRAGE

Jane Miller Gabriel 1873-1974 Baltimore

Gabriel was one of the lobbyists who went to the White House in 1916. She, with other lobbyists, was the first to bring the constitutional amendment for full suffrage to both the House and Senate's attention. The Just Government League of Maryland was created with the intention of renewing interest regarding the issue of women's suffrage. Gabriel wrote many articles for *The Baltimore Sun*, supporting the suffrage efforts of the state and national JGL. Gabriel later wrote another *Baltimore Sun* article, "The Fight for Woman Suffrage," about the struggle that suffragists mounted to win suffrage in Maryland.



Mary Elizabeth Garrett

1854-1915 Baltimore City

B & O Railroad president John W. Garrett recognized the intelligence and business sense of his daughter, Mary Elizabeth, early on. Mr. Garrett included her in meetings and worldwide travel. He taught her that philanthropy can effect change. Ms. Garrett funded the Bryn Mawr School for Girls in 1885. With the promise of a large donation, she also convinced Johns Hopkins University to admit women to its new medical school in 1893. She then devoted her time and wealth to Baltimore's suffrage movement for years. Susan B. Anthony and other activists stayed in her Mt. Vernon home when the 1906 National American Woman Suffrage Association met in Baltimore.



Gladys Caroline Greiner

1890-1961 Baltimore City

Greiner joined Alice Paul's National Woman's Party (NWP) and became one of the "silent sentinels" who picketed the White House. Arrested first in June 1917, Greiner was given the choice of paying a fine or spending thirty days in jail. Along with other NWP members, she chose jail. Greiner joined the suffragists who wore their prison uniforms on the Suffrage Special tour to gain support for the ratification of the 19th Amendment. Along with her suffrage activities, Greiner was a champion golfer.



The Silent Sentinels, Library of Congress

Elizabeth Hamilton Forbes

1882-1971 Harford County

Elizabeth Forbes, her husband and three children had a comfortable life on a Harford County farm. That didn't stop Forbes from setting out by foot, car or "prairie schooner" to spread the cause of women's suffrage to remote parts of Maryland. As president of the local Just Government League, she welcomed "pilgrims" who marched through Harford in the 1915 Prairie Schooner Campaign. She was later arrested during the "Watch Fire" protests in Washington D.C. Forbes worked on behalf of women's equality for the rest of her life.



Frances Ellen Watkins Harper

1825-1911 Baltimore City

Harper was born in Baltimore to free-born parents, orphaned at age 3, and was raised by her paternal uncle William Watkins and his wife Henrietta. Maryland's 1850 Fugitive Slave Law impelled Frances to a lifelong commitment to combat injustice. In May 1866 her speech "We Are All Bound Up Together" addressed the implicit racial bias within the women's movement. She persisted in seeking equality. Frances died on February 20, 1911, and is buried in Edenton Cemetery in Collingdale, Pa.



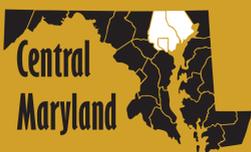
Mary Frisby Handy

1848-1932 Baltimore City

At 17, Handy left her hometown of Baltimore to become a tailor in New Jersey. She returned home and married a bishop, working as an assistant pastor to the congregation and community. After being assigned to Missouri, she voted in the Kansas City municipal election of 1895. In addition to her influential missionary work, Handy was a leading figure in the black women's club movement for decades. Local newspapers reference her presiding over several meetings at which suffrage was discussed, "urged," or voted upon favorably.



Photo Credit: Documenting the American South, from The Church in the Southern Black Community collection: Centennial Encyclopedia of the African Methodist Episcopal Church



E. Estelle Moore 1853-1924 Harford County

Moore was an accomplished musician who taught both piano and violin lessons to Harford County students. A Quaker who dedicated her life to the service of others, she was appointed as a Lady Visitor to the County Home and served as the Chairman of the Harford County Relief Fund that was associated with the Juvenile Court. In 1912, she was the founder and first president of the Harford County Just Government League. In that capacity, she greeted pilgrims from the Army of the Hudson as they passed through the county in 1913, and organized the Prairie Schooner Campaign as it made its way through Harford County in 1915.



VALIANT MARYLAND WOMEN: THE FIGHT FOR SUFFRAGE

Emilie A. Doetsch 1882-1969 Baltimore

Though Doetsch graduated from the University of Maryland Law School and was the second woman admitted to the bar by the Maryland Court of Appeals, she did not practice law due to a lack of opportunity for women in the field. Instead, Doetsch found employment at the *Baltimore News* as a journalist. Her most notable contribution to the *Baltimore News* was her time spent as an "Army Correspondent" covering the Suffrage Army Hikers' journey from New York to Washington, D.C. in February 1913. She filed daily reports with the paper. Doetsch was not only a journalist on the march, but was also one of the fourteen women that completed the entire 240-mile trek by foot during the harsh February winter.

Margaret Gregory Hawkins 1877-1969 Baltimore City

As the daughter of a principal, Hawkins was infused with a calling to disrupt injustice through education. She became an educator, teaching first in New Jersey and then in Maryland. Hawkins became the first African American woman to serve on the Central Branch YWCA executive committee of the Board of Directors. She also served as the vice president of the Progressive Women's Suffrage Club in Baltimore, and was involved in the 1909 effort by African American women to ensure the retention of the 15th Amendment for men in Baltimore City.

Dr. Lilian Welsh 1858-1938 Baltimore City

Welsh earned a medical degree at the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1889 and continued her training in Switzerland. In 1894, she joined the faculty of the Woman's College of Baltimore (Goucher College) as the only female full professor. She worked to persuade Johns Hopkins University to open its graduate school to women, a goal realized in 1908. On March 3, 1913, Welsh joined 100 Goucher students for the suffrage march in Washington, D.C. She became the faculty leader of Goucher's Equal Suffrage League chapter in 1916.

Julia Emory 1885-1979 Baltimore

Emory gave up her work with the National Women's Trade Union to work for suffrage in 1917. Emory was first arrested with twelve other women on September 8, 1917. The women picketed with a sign that read, "Mr. President, How Long Must Women Be Denied A Voice In the Government." Emory was sentenced to sixty days at the Occoquan Workhouse, where conditions were deplorable. Several months later, November 1917, Emory protested the imprisonment and treatment of NWP leader, Alice Paul. Emory and forty other women picketed the White House on Paul's behalf. They were arrested, tried and charged with obstructing traffic. Only two days later, Emory was arrested again in protest of Paul's imprisonment. Emory and her counterparts were beaten and eventually subjected to forced feedings. Emory's spirit was not to be deterred by her repeated imprisonments.



Julia Emory and Bertha Graf carrying bundles of flags and banners on a sidewalk in Washington, D.C., as they leave for a suffrage demonstration in Marion, Ohio.

Edith Houghton Hooker 1879-1949 Baltimore City

A graduate of Bryn Mawr College, Hooker was one of the first women accepted by Johns Hopkins Medical School. She was a social worker who founded a home for unwed mothers and their babies. In 1909 she organized an affiliate of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the Just Government League, and started the *Maryland Suffrage News*, which became the voice of the movement. After the defeat of the state suffrage bill, she worked for passage of the 19th Amendment, conducting meetings across the state from her automobile.



Mary E. Lent 1869-1946 Baltimore

Lent was born in New York and graduated from Johns Hopkins Nursing School in 1895. She was the inaugural president of the Maryland Just Government League, an affiliate of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, founded in 1909. After her speech in 1910, 300 nurses indicated that they would support the suffrage bill. A petition for the bill won 173,000 signatures but was controversial, as it offered suffrage only to literate or property-owning women in municipal elections of Baltimore. The bill passed in the House but not the Senate.

Dora Gelletly Ogle 1882-1960 Baltimore City

Gelletly was born to a Baltimore silversmith and married Charles J. Ogle in 1910. Her activism began with the Just Government League of Maryland. She was business manager of the *Maryland Suffrage News* and, later, for the National Woman's Party's newspaper, *Equal Rights*. Ogle picketed the White House in 1916. After voting rights became law, she was a life-long supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment. For years, she lived in the National Woman's Party headquarters, the Sewall-Belmont House.



VALIANT MARYLAND WOMEN: THE FIGHT FOR SUFFRAGE

Lucy Fisher Gwynne Branham (Dates Unverified) Montgomery County

The early death of her physician husband left Branham with two infant children and not much money. She was the mother of Miss Lucy Branham, also a suffrage advocate. Like her daughter, she was arrested for the "Watch Fire" demonstrations held by the National Woman's Party (NWP) in January 1919 in Washington D.C. She served three days in the district jail. Branham and her daughter were chosen as Maryland delegates to the NWP convention. Late in her life, mother and daughter lived at the Sewall-Belmont House (NWP headquarters) in D.C.



Sarah B. Thomas Miller 1841-1924 Montgomery County

Miller grew up and lived in the Quaker farming community of Sandy Spring. In 1889, she was one of 13 community members who formed the Maryland Woman Suffrage Association (MWSA), and was the first Maryland delegate to a national suffrage convention later that year. MWSA merged with the Baltimore Woman's Suffrage Association in 1894 to better coordinate with the national campaign. Her eldest daughter, Rebecca, was also an active member of MWSA. They regularly attended conventions together from the early 20th century through 1920.



Caroline Hallowell Miller 1831-1905 Montgomery County

Maryland suffrage activity was suppressed for nearly two decades until 1889 when Caroline Miller, a Quaker and educator, revived it and launched the Sandy Spring Woman's Suffrage Association (SSWSA). She served as its president. Miller coordinated with the National American Woman Suffrage Association, sending delegates to national suffrage conventions on Maryland's behalf. In 1892 Miller merged the SSWSA with the Baltimore City Suffrage Club, creating the stronger and larger Maryland Woman Suffrage Association. The MWSA held annual conventions featuring speakers such as Carrie Chapman Catt.

Rebecca Thomas Miller 1864-1949 Montgomery County

Miller was related to two of the founders of the Maryland Woman's Suffrage Association (MWSA): Sarah T. (her mother) and Caroline H. (a relative). She held several leadership positions within MWSA, including vice-president in 1895. She also served on the executive committee of NAWSA and contributed to publications such as the *Suffragist*, the *New Voter*, and *Progress*. Miller never married. She was active in her Sandy Spring community and well-traveled. She toured the U.S., Europe, Africa and Bermuda with Sandy Spring resident, Ellen Farquhar.

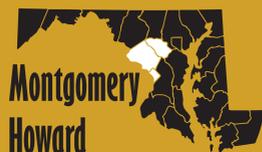
Lavinia Margaret Engle 1892-1979 Montgomery County

Engle was an Antioch College graduate, World War I volunteer, and National American Woman Suffrage Association field secretary. She founded the Montgomery County League of Women Voters and, in 1929, became the first Montgomery County woman elected to the Maryland House of Delegates. She was also the first woman to serve on the Montgomery County Board of Commissioners. She advised Governor Albert C. Ritchie, suggesting women for government seats, and was appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Social Security Board.



Madeleine Lemoyne Ellicott 1856-1945 Howard County

Ellicott studied chemistry at Rush Medical School and spent a year at the polytechnic in Switzerland before marrying into the founding family of Ellicott City, Maryland. As vice president of the State Franchise League in 1917, she wrote about the federal suffrage amendment: "It will be mortifying if Maryland fails to do her duty towards this final drive." As founder and twenty-year president of the Maryland League of Women Voters, her vision was to bring together women of both parties to pursue goals set by women, not for them.

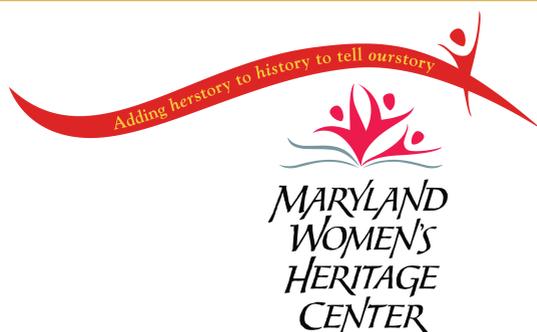


Mary Melvin 1889-1951 Howard County

Melvin of Ellicott City was an honor student and suffragist at the Women's College of Baltimore (now Goucher College). She was blind, and impressed classmates with her zeal and academic achievement. While a student, she gave open-air speeches in Baltimore and collected signatures on a petition at the 1911 Maryland State Fair with her sister, Anne Delia (1886-1939), a Goucher alumna. Anne Delia worked for the Equal Suffrage League and the Just Government League in Baltimore. Mary marched in the 1913 Woman Suffrage Procession in Washington, D.C.



Goucher College Library Special Collections and Archives



VALIANT MARYLAND WOMEN: THE FIGHT FOR SUFFRAGE

Harriet Ross Tubman 1822-1913 Dorchester County

Born in Maryland, Tubman escaped enslavement in 1849 and worked in Philadelphia as a domestic. Earning the name "Moses," she orchestrated 13 rescue missions back into Maryland to liberate enslaved people. At risk of arrest, she spoke out against enslavement and in favor of women's rights. Tubman embodied the conflict of being both black and female. These were both marginalized groups. She championed the activism of black women leaders in response to racism they encountered in the white National Woman's Suffrage Association, of which she was a member.



Mary Bartlett Dixon Cullen 1873-1957 Talbot County

Born in Baltimore, Dixon graduated from the Johns Hopkins School of Nursing. Believing that women's suffrage could not be separated from the nursing profession, she fought for suffrage at the state and national level. During World War I, she fought for nurses to receive officer rank. Dixon was arrested for picketing the White House and sent to the Occoquan Workhouse. After marrying and moving near Easton, she continued to be a leader, founding the Talbot County League of Women Voters and helping establish the Easton Memorial Hospital.



Mary Bartlett Dixon of Talbot County (third from left) is shown on the picket line with fellow suffragists on November 10, 1917. Ms. Julia Emory of Baltimore is on the right. Library of Congress

Nannie V. Melvin

1865-1942 Caroline County

Melvin expanded the Just Government League's reach across the Chesapeake Bay to Maryland's Eastern Shore. She traveled by boat from Baltimore and up the Shore's scenic rivers to reach small towns. On the way, she pulled fellow passengers on their pro- and anti-suffrage clubs from Cambridge to Elkton, welcoming rural women to the movement. As a field secretary, Melvin established the League's office in Denton, her hometown. In 1911, she founded the Just Government League of Caroline County.



Margaret Boone Moss

1868-1942 Anne Arundel County

The April 1, 1916 *Maryland Suffrage News* featured Moss on its cover and described her as "one of the most energetic and popular suffragists in the State." Boone's interest in women's issues was already emerging while she attended the Baltimore Women's College in the mid-1880s. She wrote her senior thesis on heroic women. After graduation from the State Normal School in 1886, Moss worked as an Anne Arundel County teacher. She belonged to numerous organizations that supported children, women's suffrage and education.



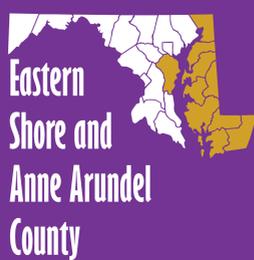
Wilhelmina von Stosch Nichols

1871-1954 Anne Arundel County

The daughter of a count, von Stosch was born in Washington, D.C. She became a painter and married the well-known artist Henry Hobart Nichols. Both were featured in exhibits around D.C. Her artwork is included in Doris Weatherford's *Women in American Politics: History and Milestones* (2012), where she is listed as a "Prominent Women's Rights Pioneer." At some point, she moved to Anne Arundel County, participating in collective local organizing and representing the county at suffrage and other conventions and events.



From a painting by Wilhelmina von Stosch. The Book. Credit: Gibbs, George. "In Washington." The Monthly Illustrator III, no. 9 (January, February).



Lola Carson (LC) Trax

1885-1962 Talbot County

Born in Easton, Trax was a Baltimore City suffrage and union activist. As a field secretary for the Just Government Washington in 1913, she was assigned to organize Washington County and laid the groundwork for the Hagerstown affiliate. As an organizer for the Women's Trade Union League, she went to Cecil County, an area with many cannery workers, to explain the need for collective bargaining and suffrage to 600 people gathered around a soap box. Back in Baltimore, she made a "stirring suffrage appeal" to 700 striking men and women.

Alice Coale Simperts

1843-1920 Cecil County

Simperts attended Warnings' Friends' School near Colora, Maryland. She qualified as a teacher at Baltimore's State Normal School. Simperts advocated for women's suffrage with letters, essays, stories and poems for publications such as the *Cecil Whig*, *New York Sunday Mercury* and the *Women's Journal*. At the 1898 Maryland State Suffrage Association's Baltimore convention, she rallied for action in a speech called "First in War, First in Peace, First in the Hearts of (Her) Countrymen, but Last at the Ballot Box."



MARYLAND
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VALIANT MARYLAND WOMEN: THE FIGHT FOR SUFFRAGE

Elizabeth R. Drenner Menefee 1879-1944 Allegany County

Menefee moved to Cumberland upon marriage. She became an ardent worker for women's enfranchisement and the county's first woman registrar. Upon winning the right to vote she promptly ran for office, but lost to Mary E. W. Risteau (the first Harford County woman in the House of Delegates). At a time when there were "few political appointments held by women at any time in this community," she served as the state Democratic National Committee representative throughout the 1930s, among other civic and community positions.



Catherine Sweet

1880-Date Unverified Garrett County

As a young widow in Ohio, Sweet was denied rights to her property and guardianship of her child, making her a lifelong woman suffragist. She moved to Loch Lynn Heights in Garrett County and re-married. The town charter stated that "all persons" were entitled to vote. In the first election in 1896, Sweet went to the polls believing, as a "person," she had the right to vote. The judges turned her away. Sweet did not become the first Maryland woman to vote in a municipal election. Her angry first-hand story was published in *The Baltimore Sun*.

Dr. Lorilla Bullard Tower 1870-1963 Garrett County

Born in 1870 in West Virginia, Dr. Tower practiced medicine for ten years before marrying and moving to Garrett County. Local stories abound about her work to empower women for social reform and suffrage. She held many executive positions in community organizations and was president of the Oakland Women's Civic Club in 1914 when the JGL hiked through Garrett County. After the amendment ratification, Dr. Tower worked with Madeleine Ellicott, founder of the Maryland League of Women Voters, and was active in the Maryland State Federation of Republican Women.

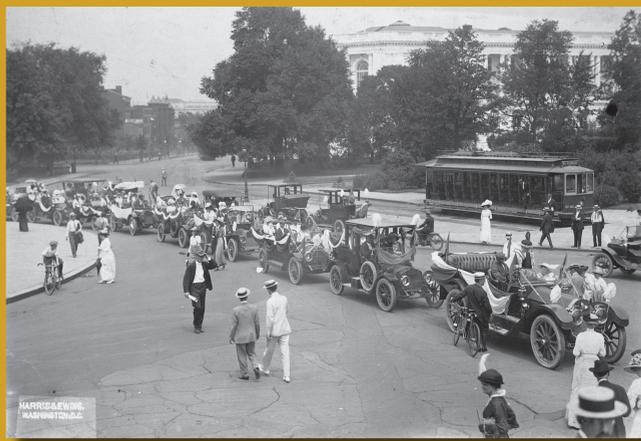
Julia Slocum Walker Ruhl

1861-1956 Garrett County

Ruhl was West Virginia Equal Rights Suffrage Association President and very well-known. She helped unite groups in the West Virginia referendum and national campaigns. Ruhl's family spent summers at their Mountain Lake Park cottage in Garrett County and were active in the Methodist Church's Chautauqua movement. There, she continued her suffrage work, supported by other Methodist deaconesses, with meetings, speeches and writings. *The Clarksburg Telegram* published a cheering message to West Virginia suffragists written from her home in Mountain Lake Park in 1916.

Florence Trail 1854-1944 Frederick County

The Trail sisters joined the suffrage movement in 1910 when the Just Government League organized a Frederick chapter. Florence, an accomplished author, musician and educator, was for many years the chapter's president. At their shared home, the Trail sisters held parlor and lawn meetings featuring prominent suffrage speakers. Soon after the 19th Amendment was ratified in 1920, Bertha (1864-1940) gave a lecture to the Women's Republican Club of Thurmont on "how and why" women should vote. She became a county Republican committee vice-chair.



Advocacy on the Road

In July 1913, suffragists from across the state and country drove to Hyattsville carrying petitions asking Congress to give women the right to vote. After a rally, an auto procession traveled to Washington, D.C.



VALIANT MARYLAND WOMEN: THE FIGHT FOR SUFFRAGE

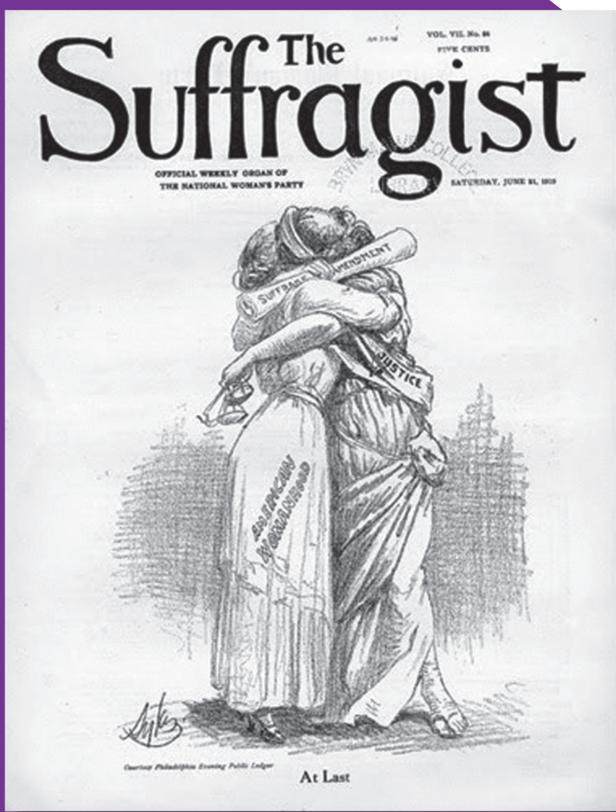


Lucy Diggs Slowe 1885-1937 Baltimore

Slowe was a woman of firsts in education, equal rights and sports. She was the first young woman to graduate from the Baltimore Colored School and the first from there to attend Howard University with a scholarship. She graduated as class valedictorian and went on to break barriers. She was the first principal of the first black junior high school in Washington, D.C., and a founder of Alpha Kappa Alpha, the first sorority established by African American women. Later, she became the first Dean of Women at Howard University and the first black woman to serve as Dean of Women at any American university. Slowe won the first American Tennis Association tournament in 1917, and was the first African American woman to win a major sports title. She often returned to Baltimore to speak about suffrage to women's and civic groups.

Elizabeth "Lizzie" Chalk Herring 1844-1926 Baltimore County

Herring was born into a Baltimore working-class family. She was a seamstress until marrying Wilton S. Herring, a Northern Central Railway freight agent. The couple reared three children in Govanstown. Herring was active in her local Methodist Episcopal church and the Baltimore County Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In 1893, the National American Woman Suffrage Association asked her to establish the Era Club of Baltimore County. Herring remained its president for 13 years.



Funding for this exhibit was provided by the Maryland Commission on the Commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the Passage of the 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Special thanks to the volunteers of the Maryland Women's Heritage Center Suffrage Exhibit team: Dr. Jean Baker, Dr. Ida Jones, Dr. Diane Weaver, Dr. Pamela Young, Jean Thompson, Christine R. Valeriann, Kathi Santora, Dr. Robyn Muncy's history honors students at the University of Maryland, College Park, and many other contributors and resources including the DuBois Circle, Kacy Rohn, and Dr. Kate Clifford Larson.

www.mdwomensheritagecenter.org



We especially appreciate having access to the Online Biographical Dictionary of the Woman Suffrage Movement in the United States, edited by Dr. Thomas Dublin and published by Alexander Street. Thanks to their support and cooperation, and hundreds of volunteers writing biographical sketches for the dictionary, many Maryland suffragists were added to our project...and are known to the world.

<https://documents.alexanderstreet.com/VOTESforWomen>

Adding herstory to history to tell ourstory

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