What's Past is Prologue

Women who owned property had the right to vote in several of the pre-revolutionary colonies. In 1647 voters included Margaret Brent of the Maryland colony. Deborah Moody in the New Netherlands in 1655 and Lydia Taft in 1756 was credited with being the first woman to legally vote in the British colonies of the New World. Taft voted in town meetings in Uxbridge, Massachusetts. 1777 Women lost the right to vote in the state of 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 granted the states the power to set voting requirements. Women in all states except New Jersey lost the right to vote. States often limited the right to vote to property-owning and/or tax-paying white males. 1792–1838 Free black males lost the vote in Pennsylvania and in New Jersey. 1798 New Jersey granted the vote to all free inhabitants including women. 1807 Women lose the right to vote in New Jersey, the last state to revoke the right. 1838 Kentucky passed the first statewide limited woman suffrage law that allowed female heads of household in rural areas to vote in tax elections and for members of the county common school local boards.

1848 The Seneca Falls Convention, considered the first U.S. women’s rights convention, was held in Seneca Falls, New York. Elizabeth Cady Stanton proposed women’s suffrage and after an impassioned argument from Frederick Douglass, the convention agreed to the adoption of the Declaration of Sentiments. Attended by nearly 300 women and men, the convention was designed to discuss the social, civil, and religious rights of women. Signed by sixty-eight women and thirty-two men, the declaration “Resolved, That it is the duty of the women of this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise” along with eleven other sentiments. Conveners Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton became key early leaders in the U.S. women’s movement. Women and the Vote: Texas and the US

A struggle to remember

By Robert L. Schaadt, Special to The Baytown Sun

Texas Historian and Archivist

Postcards courtesy of the University of Northern Iowa

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Empowering women

ExxonMobil is proud to support female leaders within our industry and continues to make contributions to the advancement of women. By hiring and promoting more women, we are better positioned for success today and in the future. We are proud of the efforts taken to help women achieve their full potential as leaders and will continue to support educational initiatives, like introduce a Girl to Engineering Day, that provide women with more information about skilled career opportunities within our Industry.

ExxonMobil will continue to encourage and inspire the next generation of women in industry and empower them to achieve their career goals.
Amelia Bloomer attended the convention, and became so inspired, that she established a newspaper, *The Lily*, which advocated for women's rights. "A lady's Journal, devoted to Temperance and Literature." She announced that "The Lily, to be a means of spreading abroad the truth of a new gospel."

Part of that gospel including universal suffrage was a new style of dress called "Bloomers," physically and spiritually free of the cumbersome hoopskirt." Bloomer, actually man of the weight of her convictions,terminating her sponsorship. Bloomer continued to wear her Bloomers for six or eight, even as others gave up the fad. She did not invent the fad, but it gave her greater freedom due to all of her public work.

The first National Woman's Rights Convention, in Worcester, Massachusetts, attracted more than 1,000 participants from eleven states.

Suffragists held a meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle during the New York City World's Fair.

1868—1869 Most suffragists focus on the war effort during the Civil War, organizing activities in many cities including medical service in the army.

Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton founded the National Woman's Rights Association, working for suffrage for both women and African Americans. Anthony proposed a "Universal Suffrage" called for a national constitutional amendment which would give the vote to "all citizens of the United States, without distinction of sex." Stanton was one of many that assailed the Conventions from discarding any of their citizens on the ground of sex, but Stanton always believed in the national petition drive to feature women's suffrage.

Margaretta Frons and Harriet Forten Purvis helped the Philadelphia Suffrage Association gain literacy and voting rights for black women and men. Since 1860 notable African-American suffragists such as Mary Field, Robert Smalls, Joseph Lincoln, Harper, Fannie Barrier Williams, and Ida B. Wells-Barnett joined the movement in tandem with civil rights for African-Americans.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Lucy Stone address the New York State Constitutional Convention requesting that the revised constitution include women's suffrage. Their efforts gained ground.

Amelia Bloomer of Council Bluffs, Iowa petitioned the 45th U.S. Congress for the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. It was the first federal amendment to grant women the right to vote. In 1872 Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were arrested for Federal election violence, and Stanton was sentenced to six months in prison for personation while Anthony was given five years. Both women's and black male suffrage is voted down.

The Fourteenth Amendment, the equal protection amendment, to the U.S. Constitution was adopted and ratified, defining citizenship, and in Section 2 the right of the male to vote in federal elections. Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton oppose the amendment. Many of the goals of their actions in the abolitionist movement are included. Lucy Stone, supported the amendment. During the Texas Constitutional Convention of 1868-1869, Brazoria County Representative Hays is named. MUNDINE proposed that the voting franchise include qualified persons without distinction of sex. MUNDINE was the first house member to introduce a resolution in 1867 to grant women universal suffrage.

The state's constitution committee approved his proposal.

The territory of Wyoming is the first to grant unsuffrage to women. The Texas Constitutional Convention of 1869-1870 grants women the right to vote, and to speak before both houses of the legislature and in school elections. The Edmunds–Tucker Act rescinded the right to vote for Utah women in order to suppress the Mormon vote in Utah. The suffrage amendment is defeated two to one in the U.S. Senate.

The U.S. House of Representatives debated women's suffrage.

The Anti-Suffrage Society was formed in New York.

The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage opens its doors. The National Woman's Suffrage Association dissociated itself from Elizabeth Cady Stanton and its president, a prominent woman, in Texas. In a bill to expand the vote to women died in the Congress. Clara Barton Good Houson, her husband Andrew Jackson Houson, was elected president of Texas NAWWA in Dallas.

With support of women's suffrage stemming from a summer spent with the Seneca Nation of women who had significant political power, including the right to own property and choose a husband, women of any race are able to maintain their universal suffrage. An amendment passed the U.S. House of Representatives calling for limited suffrage for both women and African Americans. A "Petition of Time" was introduced. Both were referred to the committee on suffrage, but neither was reprinted on speaking in favor of women's suffrage. Both women's and black male suffrage is voted down.

The U.S. Senate passed the U.S. Senate a Susan of California introduced the first federal amendment to grant women the right to vote, known as the Anthony Amendment. It laid the basis for the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and in the 35th Congress of the Senate, the amendment passed by the Senate, the amendment was signed by the 36th President of the United States, Grover Cleveland.

On March 3, 1913, Clara Barton Good Houson, her husband Andrew Jackson Houson, was elected president of Texas NAWWA in Dallas.
Tuesday, August 18, 2020

19th Amendment 100 years

1913-1917 During the Texas Suffage Fair Fair Park in Dallas, they far featured a “Suffrage Day” where local suffragists would gather and promote women’s voting rights. The National Woman’s Party organized the fair.

1917-1919 Rose Wilder Lane, a former TERA leader, joined the National Woman’s Party and became the editor of their publication, the National Suffrage Bulletin.

1917-1919 Alice Paul and others separated from the National Woman’s Party Association and formed the Congressional Union to publicize their cause and to sponsor lectures and forums, conducting debates and essay competition.

1917-1919 Woodrow Wilson promises that the Democratic Party Platform will endorse women’s suffrage.

1917 In January, the National Woman’s Party posted signs “Suffernice of Liberty,” also known as the “Sentinels,” at the White House. The National Woman’s Party was the first group to picket the White House. In June the signs began.

1917-1919 Nearly 800 women were arrested and many served jail terms. Prolonged protest resulted in Woodrow Wilson’s executive order for police to prevent violence at the White House.


1918-1919 Beginning in January, the National Woman’s Party plan an international effort for suffrage. Clara Barton was invited to make an appearance at the Scandinavian Parliament. Robertson, elected from an unknown district in Wisconsin, was named as the first woman to score advantage to their ideals” was a condition all too familiar for “any old time suffragist.”

1918-1919 The first suffrage march in the United States was held in Oklahoma, California on August 27, led by Johanna Solis. The procession included the Jeannette Rankin of New York, San Francisco, and Sacramento. The suffragists were met with violence by a number of men, who attacked them.

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The US House passed the Nineteenth Amendment to the US Constitution with exactly a two-thirds vote in 1919. Since Delaware had failed to pass the amendment, this measure was by two votes after an extraordinary addition by President Woodrow Wilson in support of it. In June 1919 there were ninety-eight women voting by African American women and men. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the poll taxes at the time were unconstitutional. By June 1918 there were ninety-eight woman suffragists in the United States. The race restrictions of the 1790 Naturalization Act were repealed by the Civil Rights Act of 1866, which granted the vote to African-American men and some Native Americans. The U.S. Supreme Court held that the Nineteenth Amendment was not limited to women. The Nineteenth Amendment was deeply rooted in the struggle for voting rights. The Nineteenth Amendment had been constitutionally established in Leser v. McGraw in 1920. The Twenty-ninth Amendment was ratified in 1933, which extended full voting rights to Native Americans, which had been opposed by some western states in contravention of the 1790 Naturalization Act. The Nineteenth Amendment was finally ratified in August 1920. The Nineteenth Amendment was fully ratified in August 1920.
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