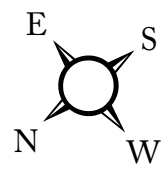
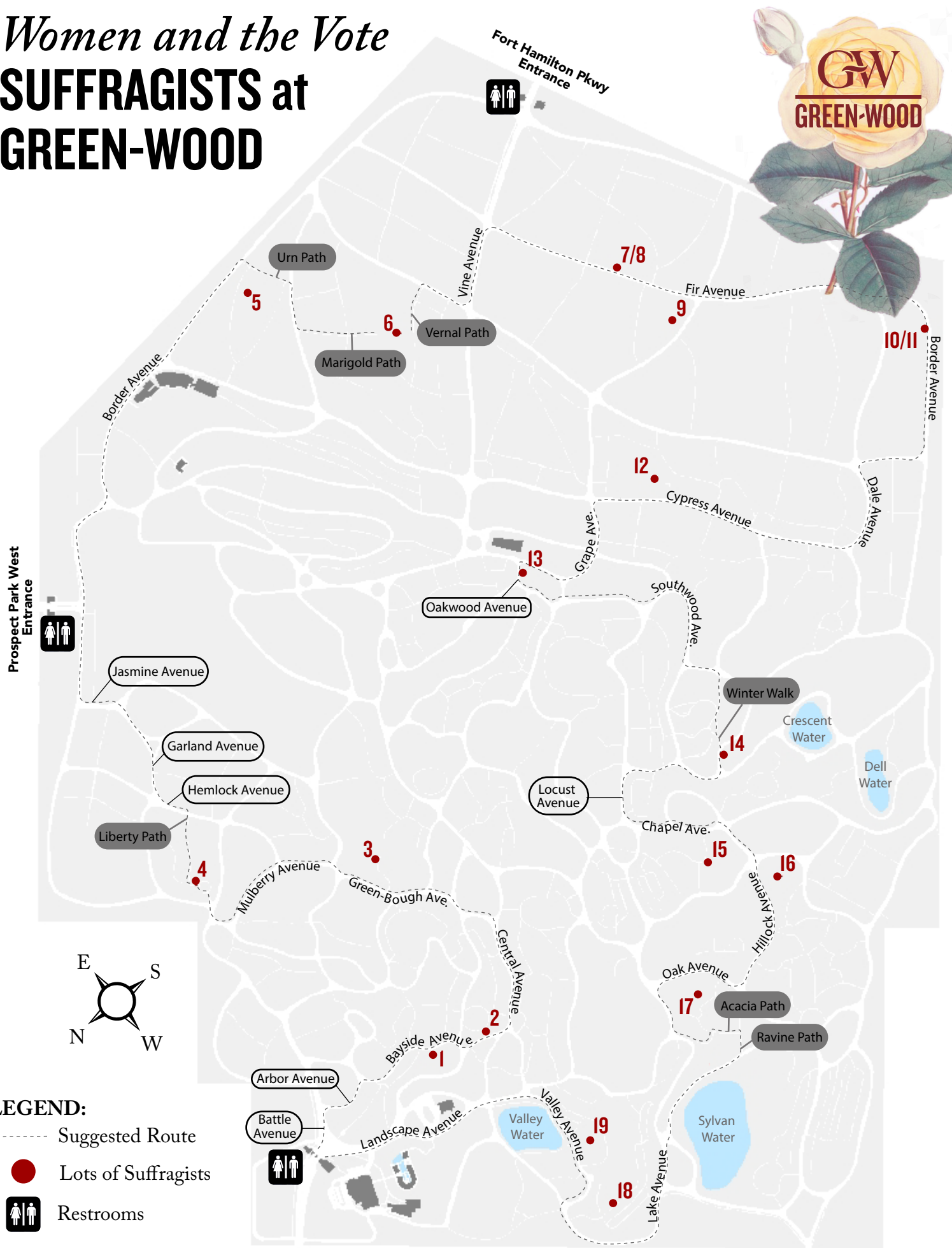
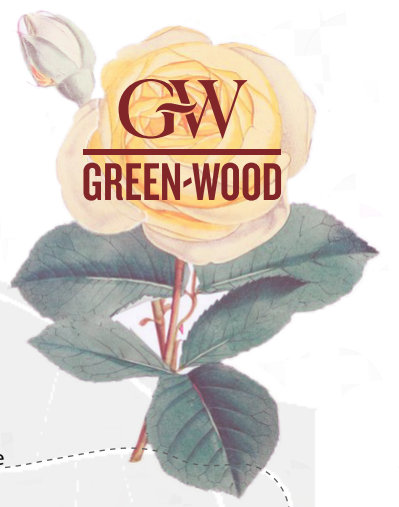


Women and the Vote

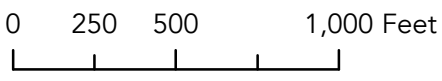
SUFFRAGISTS at GREEN-WOOD



LEGEND:





- Suggested Route
- Lots of Suffragists
- Restrooms

Total trail 3.75 miles
1.5-2 hours to complete



SUFFRAGISTS AT GREEN-WOOD

A Self-Guided Walking Tour

- 1. VIRA BOARMAN WHITEHOUSE (1875-1957).** After women won the right to vote in New York State in 1917, The New York State Woman Suffrage party presented Whitehouse with an 18-carat gold laurel wreath inscribed "To Vira Boarman Whitehouse from the women of New York State whom she led to victory November 8, 1917." Whitehouse earned this honor by serving many roles for the suffrage cause. She organized parades, and even ran the Women's Political Union suffrage shop. **Lot 1250, Section 83, PS 40.656065, -73.994477.**

- 2. ADALINE WHEELCOCK STERLING (1847-1930).** A Brooklynite by birth, was a teacher and editor of "The Woman Voter" from 1916-1917. Of interest to cemetery goers, Sterling was angry that married women had no personal details on their tombstones and instead were merely identified as "the wife of" her husband. **Lot 457, Section 83, GPS 40.655332, -73.994727**
- 3. KATHERINE PARKER HOWARD NOTMAN (1859-1946).** Notman was a leader in the suffrage movement in Brooklyn Heights, winning over her neighbors with door-to-door canvassing. After women were enfranchised, Notman helped organize the League of Women Voters. Interestingly, her sister Edith (1862-1932), who is also interred in the family burial lot, chaired the invitation committee of the Brooklyn Auxiliary of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. **Lot 6217, Section 93. GPS 40.655068, -73.991171**

- 4. ELIZABETH RICHARDS TILTON (1834-1897).** Tilton founded the Brooklyn Women's Club, was poetry editor of *The Revolution*, the newspaper of the National Woman Suffrage Association, and was on the executive committee of the American Equal Rights Association. Her tombstone simply reads "Grandmother." **Lot 18495, Section 123. GPS 40.657132, -73.989570**

- 5. CLARA LOEW NEYMANN (1840-1931).** Neymann was an advocate of women's rights from the 1870s into the 1910s. At the National Suffrage Conference of 1886, Neymann, herself an immigrant, declared, "Is not this the land where foreigners flock because they have heard the bugle call of freedom? Why then is it that your own children, the patriotic daughters of America...why is it that you hold them unworthy of the honor of being enrolled as citizens and voters?" **Lot 24565, Section 202. GPS 40.651805, -73.982060**
- 6. CLEMENCE SOPHIA HARNED LOZIER (1813-1888).** Lozier graduated from Syracuse Eclectic College in 1853 and became a doctor specializing in gynecology and obstetrics. With Elizabeth Cady Stanton, she founded the first medical school for women, the New York Medical College. **Lot 19173, Section 153. GPS 40.650552, -73.984201**

- 7. FRANCES ALICE KELLOR (1873-1952).** Life partner of Mary Elisabeth Dreier (see below), Kellor advocated for the importance of women's physical education in her 1923 book, *Athletic Games in the Education of Women*, championed women's rights in the work force, immigrants' rights, and civil rights for African Americans. Kellor was a leading force in Theodore Roosevelt's 1912 campaign for president. Roosevelt referred to Kellor and two other women as his "Female Brain Trust." *Source: The Theodore Roosevelt Center at Dickenson State University and www.franceskellor.com* **Lot 17004 Section 167,. GPS 40.647733, -73.985660**

SUFFRAGISTS AT GREEN-WOOD

A Self-Guided Walking Tour

8. **MARY ELISABETH DREIER** (1875-1963) Dreier was the president of the New York Women's Trade Union League, the partner of Frances Kellor, and a leading spokesperson for labor reform for women workers. She chaired the New York City-based Woman Suffrage Party in 1916. Lot 17004, Section 167. GPS 40.647733, -73.985660.



Right: Dreier, Left: Kellor

9. **ELLA HASTINGS** (1856-1924). Hastings, trained as a teacher, was a pioneer in the field of child development and a champion of the peace movement before World War I. In 1908 she helped lead a delegation of New York City women to Albany in effort to pressure state legislators to pass a constitutional amendment in support of woman suffrage. Lot 19749, Section 174. GPS 40.647590, -73.986970

10. **SARAH J. SMITH TOMPKINS GARNET** (1851-1911). Garnet was the first Black principal in the New York City public school system and advocated for equal pay for Black teachers. She helped found the Equal Suffrage League, an organization of Black women fighting for the right to vote, in Brooklyn and served as superintendent of the Suffrage Department of the National Association of Colored Women. W.E.B. DuBois spoke at Garnet's memorial service at the Bridge Street AME Church in Brooklyn, and a letter from Ida B. Wells was read aloud. Lot 29541, Section 204. GPS 40.645020, -73.989785



11. **SUSAN SMITH MCKINNEY STEWARD** (1847-1918). The first Black female doctor in New York State and third in the country, she specialized in pre-natal care and practiced homeopathy. She became a faculty member of Wilberforce University in Ohio. She also served as the secretary of the National Association of Colored Women. She worked closely with her sister, Sarah Garnet (see above). In 1974, JHS 265 in Fort Greene, was named the Dr. Susan S. McKinney Secondary School of The Arts in her honor. Lot 29541, Section 204. GPS 40.645020, -73.989785



12. **HARRIET BURTON LAIDLAW** (1873-1849). Harriet Laidlaw and her husband, James, toured Western states in 1911 and 1914 to promote suffrage. (James is the only man whose name is on plaques in Albany and Washington, D.C., recognizing individuals who fought for women's suffrage.) After the passage of the 19th Amendment, Laidlaw continued to be an activist, focusing on peace movements and the United Nations. Lot 13406, Section 172. GPS 40.649057, -73.988945



13. **IDA AUGUSTA CRAFT** (1860-1947). Craft was nicknamed "the Colonel" for her role in the famous "Suffrage Hikes" from New York City to Albany and later from NYC to Washington DC—270 miles in all—to make demands of elected officials. In an article published February 23, 1913, the *New York Times* reported "The marchers were a long time in reaching the inn for they were stretched over two miles or more of muddy road. Far in the rear walked Col. Ida Craft, of Brooklyn. She did not arrive until nearly nightfall in a driving shower...Her feet are bleeding and so swollen she cannot fasten her shoes...'I am going through' was her answer to the pleadings of her companions to give up." Lot 1173, Section 73. GPS 40.651210, -73.988828



SUFFRAGISTS AT GREEN-WOOD

A Self-Guided Walking Tour

- 14. ABIGAIL HOPPER GIBBONS (1801-1893).** Like many suffrage activists, Gibbons was devoted to many causes throughout her life. She and her husband James Sloan Gibbons were abolitionists, and the Gibbons' home was a station on the Underground Railroad, which was ransacked by a white mob during the Civil War draft riots of 1863. At that time, Gibbons and her daughter were serving as volunteer nurses in southern hospitals. Among her many roles, Abby Hopper Gibbons served as vice president of the Tenth National Women's Rights Convention held at Cooper Union in May of 1860. Lot 5805, Section 31. GPS 40.650600, -73.993477



- 15. OREOLA WILLIAMS HASKELL (1875-1953).** Haskell followed in the footsteps of her mother, Martha Williams, a pioneer in the suffrage movement. She wrote *Banner Bearers: Tales of the Suffrage Campaigns* (1920), a fictionalized account of the 1915 and 1917 suffrage campaigns in New York. In her introduction, Ida Husted Harper noted that Haskell had "seen the movement in all its various phases" and her stories reveal "the devoted, self-sacrificing spirit of the workers and the complete absorption of their thought, feeling, and aspiration of this vast reform." Lot 8862, Section 33. GPS 40.651624, -73.994797



- 16. LOUISINE WALDRON ELDER HAVEMEYER (1855-1929).** A wealthy heiress to the Domino sugar fortune, Havemeyer loaned her impressive art collection to galleries to raise money for the suffrage cause. She helped found and fund the National Woman's Suffrage Party with Alice Paul and marched in the 1913 suffrage parade. Paul and other organizers of this parade tried to downplay the role of Black suffragists to gain support from Southern whites, who felt threatened by Black voting power. Havemeyer also toured the country with her car and used its battery to light a torch representing "Liberty" at the end of suffrage rallies. Lot 6217, Section 24. GPS 40.651013, -73.995718



- 17. MARY YOUNG CHENEY GREELEY (1811-1872).** Mary and her husband Horace, famous publisher of the *New York Tribune*, disagreed about women's right to vote. He supported the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, which granted Black men the right to vote, but he did not think women should vote. Nevertheless, Mary Greeley continued her support of women's suffrage, becoming an executive officer of the American Equal Rights Association in 1868. Lot 2344, Section 35. GPS 40.652810, -73.99647818.



- 18. CHARLOTTE ("LOTTIE") AMBER CORT (1860-1939).** Dr. Cort, a graduate of the New York Medical College for Women in 1883, was active in numerous organizations that promoted women's suffrage, including the New York State Woman's Suffrage Association. Dr. Cort practiced homeopathy and served in hospitals that treated indigent women and children. Lot 2226, Section 62. GPS 40.655400, -73.998426

- 19. MARY CORINNA PUTNAM JACOBI (1842-1906).** Jacobi was the first woman to attend medical school in Paris, France and graduated from the Female Medical College of Philadelphia in 1864. During the Civil War, she volunteered in soldiers' hospitals in New York City. In 1872, she founded of the Association for the Advancement of Medical Education of Women and served as its president until 1903. Jacobi wrote 120 articles and nine books. Sadly, she lost several of her own children to diseases that are curable today. You will see their monument labeled simply "The Babies" near her and her husband's smaller monuments. Lot 13850, Section 61. GPS 40.655129, -73.997325



Glossary of Organizations

League of Women Voters was an organization formed in 1920 to help women participate more in politics after they won the right to vote.

The National Association of Colored Women's Clubs (NACWC) is an American organization that was formed in July 1896 at the First Annual Convention of the National Federation of Afro-American Women in Washington, D.C., United States, at the call of Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin. From 1896 to 1904 it was known as the **National Association of Colored Women (NACW)**. It adopted the motto "Lifting as we climb".

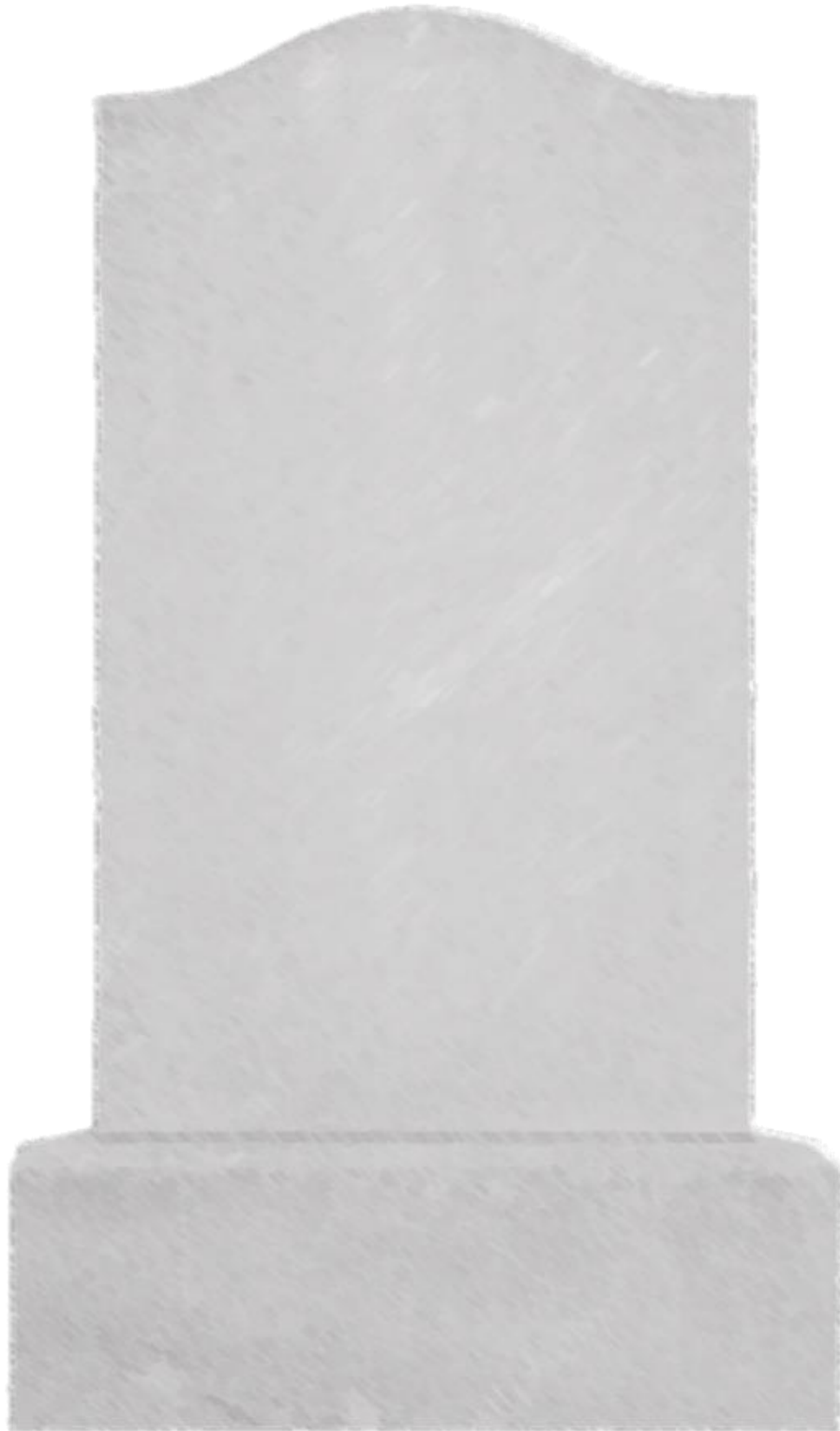
National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) was formed on May 15, 1869 to work for women's right to vote (suffrage). Its main leaders were Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. It was created after the women's rights movement split over the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, which would give voting rights to Black men. The women who formed the NWSA, opposed the Fifteenth Amendment, insisting that voting rights be extended to all women and all African Americans at the same time.

National Woman's Suffrage Party, Or National Woman's Party, was founded in 1916 by Alice Paul and Lucy Burns to fight for a constitutional amendment that would give women the right to vote. It broke away from the National Woman Suffrage Association, which was fighting for suffrage in individual states. It continued after women earned the right to vote, fighting for other issues impacting women.

New York Woman Suffrage Party (WSP) was a New York City political organization dedicated to earning women the right to vote, founded by Carrie Chapman Catt at the Convention of Disfranchised Women in 1909. Many smaller groups working toward the vote came together under this organization.

New York Women's Trade Union League existed from 1903-1950, and was created to support the rights of women workers. It mostly worked to help women form labor unions and improve factory conditions. This was a national organization with a New York chapter.

Design a new monument for a suffragist you learned about today!



Design a button about voting rights!

You can cut it out and tape or pin it to your shirt at home!

