

# Women's Suffrage

## ALASKA

U.S. Territory: 1912

Statehood: 1959

Full Suffrage: 1913 territorial elections

1959 federal elections with statehood



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Cornelia Templeton Jewett Hatcher:** Cornelia Hatcher ran the Alaskan National Council of Woman Voters and was president of the Alaskan Woman's Christian Temperance Union which also fought for suffrage. She wrote the first petition presented in the Alaska Territory Legislature which led to suffrage law. She continued to work for equality promoting laws allowing female jurors and property rights after marriage.
- **Nellie Cashman:** Nellie Cashman was a miner and entrepreneur who moved to Alaska in 1898. She became the Alaska Territory's first female voter when she cast a ballot in 1912, a year before women in Alaska won the right to vote.

### Sources

- <https://lam.alaska.gov/suffrage-star>
- <https://alaskahistoricalsociety.org/about-ahs/special-projects/centennial-of-womens-suffrage-alaska/>
- [votes-for-women-woman-suffrage-in-alaska-a-resource-list/](https://votes-for-women-woman-suffrage-in-alaska-a-resource-list/)

# Women's Suffrage

## ARIZONA

U.S. Territory: 1863

Statehood: February 1912

Partial Suffrage: 1883 school elections

Full Suffrage: November 1912



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Josephine Brawley Hughes:** Josephine founded the first territorial suffrage association in 1891, rallied citizens in the territory to demand the vote for women, lobbied legislative members to introduce a suffrage bills and led the Arizona movement until 1899.
- **Francis Willard Munds:** Francis joined the Arizona Equal Suffrage Association in 1903, served as its president from 1909 to 1912, and lobbied for pro-suffrage at Arizona's Constitutional Convention. After Arizona suffrage in 1912, she became the first woman senator in Arizona and the second in the United States in 1915.

### Sources

- <https://azlibrary.gov/dazl/learners/research-topics/womens-suffrage>
- <https://azpbs.org/2020/07/how-arizona-women-won-the-vote/>

# Women's Suffrage

## ARKANSAS

Statehood: 1836

Partial Suffrage: 1917 presidential candidate elections

Full Suffrage: 1920 with 19th Amendment passage



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Clara McDiarmid:** An officer in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Clara McDiarmid organized the Arkansas Equal Suffrage Association in 1888. A lawyer unable to practice law in Arkansas because she was a female, she advised women on their legal rights and wrote about suffrage in women's journals.
- ***The Women's Chronicle:*** Founded by Catherine Campbell Cuninghame, Mary Burt Brooks, and Haryot Holt Cahoon, the *Chronicle* was a weekly newspaper and the first southern newspaper to take a stand supporting women's suffrage.

### Sources

- <https://ualrehibits.org/suffrage/womens-suffrage-in-arkansas/>
- <https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/womens-suffrage-movement-4252/>

# Women's Suffrage

## CALIFORNIA

Statehood: 1850

Full Suffrage: 1911



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Ellen Clark Sargent:** Ellen Clark Sargent co-founded the Century Club, sued San Francisco for taxation without representation without a vote, and was honorary president of California's Equal Suffrage Association seven times.
- **Elizabeth Lowe Watson:** Elizabeth Lowe Watson was President of the California Equal Suffrage Association. She was traveled around the state to advocate for women's suffrage at churches, conventions, and rallies.

### Sources

- <https://www.sos.ca.gov/archives/women-get-right-vote/history-womens-suffrage-california>
- <https://museumsrv.org/post-1265/>

# Women's Suffrage

## COLORADO

U.S. Territory: 1861

Statehood: 1876

Partial Suffrage: 1876 school elections

Full Suffrage: 1893



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Eliza Rutt:** Eliza Rutt worked with her husband (Colorado territory and state Governor John Rutt) to include women's suffrage in the Colorado State Constitution, campaigned to get the issue on the ballot, co-established the Denver Equal Suffrage League, and when suffrage was won, was the first woman to register to vote in Colorado.
- **Territorial Woman Suffrage Society:** Formed in 1876, the Territorial Woman Suffrage Society changed its name numerous times, including Women's Suffrage Association of Colorado, Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, and Non-Partisan Equal Suffrage Association of Colorado. The organizations fought for full suffrage until it became a legal right for women in Colorado.

### Sources

- <https://coloradoencyclopedia.org/article/womens-suffrage-movement>
- <https://www.loc.gov/resource/rbnawsa.n1331/?st=gallery>

# Women's Suffrage

## HAWAII

U.S. Territory: 1898

Statehood: 1959

Full Suffrage: 1920 territorial elections with

19th Amendment passage;

1959 federal elections with statehood



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Emma Ka'ilikapuolono Metcalf Beckley Nakuina:** Emma Nakuina was a judge in the Hawaiian Kingdom. When Hawaii became a U.S. Territory, she could not vote although she still ruled on court cases. She also fought for Native Hawaiian's rights and wrote articles and books for learning about and respecting Hawaiian culture.
- **Wilhelmina Kekelaokalaninui Widemann Dowsett:** Wilhelmina Dowsett fought for suffrage forming the National Women's Equal Suffrage Association of Hawai'i, leading 500 women to rally support in the Hawaiian Territorial Legislature, and lobbying the Territorial Representative to the U.S. Congress.

### Sources

- <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smithsonian-institution/how-19th-amendment-complicated-status-and-role-women-hawaii-180975551/>

# Women's Suffrage

## IDAHO

U.S. Territory: 1862

Statehood: 1890

Partial Suffrage: 1885 school elections

Full Suffrage: 1896



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Abigail Scott Duniway:** Abigail Scott Duniway began the suffrage movement in Oregon and fought for the right to vote there and in Washington state. She moved to Idaho and became a leader in the movement, lobbying for suffrage at the Idaho Legislature at the Constitutional Convention.
- **Minnie Priest Dunton:** Minnie Priest Dunton was one of the earliest women from Idaho calling for a nationwide suffrage law, even after women won the right to vote in her state of Idaho. In 1907, Dunton became the Idaho State Librarian.

### Sources

- <https://www.pbs.org/video/ahead-of-her-time-woman-suffrage-in-idaho-p5mx2v/>
- <https://indd.adobe.com/view/924fb21f-25f4-4852-91d9-439805df2321>

# Women's Suffrage

## IOWA

Statehood: 1846

Partial Suffrage: 1894 school and city elections; 1919 presidential elections

Full Suffrage: 1920 with 19th Amendment passage



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Mary Jane Whitely Coggeshall:** Known as the “Mother of Woman Suffrage in Iowa,” Mary Jane Whitley Coggeshall served as the first editor of *The Woman's Standard*, Iowa's suffrage newspaper. She sued the city of Des Moines in 1908 when women were not allowed to vote on a bond issue.

### Sources

- <http://sdrc.lib.uiowa.edu/exhibits/suffrage/1916intro.html>
- <http://www.iowapbs.org/iowapathways/mypath/fight-womens-suffrage>

# Women's Suffrage

## KANSAS

Statehood: 1861

Partial Suffrage: 1861 school elections;

1887 municipal (city) elections

Full Suffrage: 1912



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Carrie Langston:** Carrie Langston was an African American suffragist who worked across white and black communities for equal suffrage in Kansas. She was also the mother of poet Langston Hughes.
- **Clarina Nichols:** Clara Nichols was an abolitionist who also fought for equal rights for women in Kansas. She spoke at the Constitutional Convention in 1859 and helped secure women equal access to education, child custody, and suffrage in school elections.

### Sources

- <https://www.kshs.org/kansapedia/women-s-suffrage/14524>
- <https://lwk.org/about-lwv-of-kansas/lwk-history>

# Women's Suffrage

## LOUISIANA

U.S. Territory: 1805

Statehood: 1812

Partial Suffrage: 1898 tax issues

Full Suffrage: 1920 with 19th Amendment passage



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Caroline Merrick:** Caroline Merrick formed the Portia Club in New Orleans in 1892 which fought for women's rights and became president of the Louisiana Woman Suffrage Association in 1895. She spoke at the Constitutional Convention of 1879.
- **Elizabeth Saxon:** Elizabeth Saxon was the first woman to address a public body in Louisiana when she spoke at the Louisiana Constitutional Convention about a woman's right to run in school office elections. She traveled to Washington, D.C. and throughout New England to promote suffrage. She helped found the Portia Club in New Orleans which fought for women's suffrage.

### Sources

- <https://www.nps.gov/articles/louisiana-and-the-19th-amendment.htm>
- [https://exhibits.tulane.edu/exhibit/history\\_political/](https://exhibits.tulane.edu/exhibit/history_political/)

# Women's Suffrage

## MINNESOTA

Statehood: 1858

Partial Suffrage: 1875 school elections;

1919 presidential elections

Full Suffrage: 1920 with 19th Amendment passage



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association:** Suffragists Harriet Bishop and Sarah Burger Stearns founded this organization in 1881.
- **National Woman's Party:** Women in Minnesota started a branch of an organization called the National Woman's Party to fight for women's right to vote.
- **Scandinavian Woman Suffrage Association:** At the time, newly arrived Norwegians and Swedes formed Minnesota's largest immigrant group. Members from this group founded their own association to advocate for women's suffrage.

### Sources

- [https://history.house.gov/Records-and-Research/Listing/lfp\\_016/](https://history.house.gov/Records-and-Research/Listing/lfp_016/)
- <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/womenshistory/19th-amendment-by-state.htm>

# Women's Suffrage

## MISSOURI

Statehood: 1821

Partial Suffrage: 1919 presidential elections

Full Suffrage: 1920 with 19th Amendment passage



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Virginia Minor:** Virginia Minor served as the president of the Woman Suffrage Society of Missouri and co-founded the Woman Suffrage Association in St. Louis. She fought for women's suffrage arguing the 14th Amendment protected women's right to vote and sued because she was not allowed to register to vote.
- **Phoebe Couzins:** Phoebe Couzins joined the St. Louis Woman Suffrage Association, served as a delegate to the American Equal Rights Convention in St. Louis, and became a member of the National Woman Suffrage Association. She was the first woman to go to law school in Missouri, and she graduated with honors; her studies in law helped the suffragists argue and learn the justice system.

### Sources

- <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/womenshistory/19th-amendment-by-state.htm>
- [https://www.sos.mo.gov/cmsimages/bluebook/2019-2020/1\\_Almanac.pdf](https://www.sos.mo.gov/cmsimages/bluebook/2019-2020/1_Almanac.pdf)
- [https://tam.missouri.edu/MHCTC/exhibit\\_suffrage.html](https://tam.missouri.edu/MHCTC/exhibit_suffrage.html)

# Women's Suffrage

## MONTANA

U.S. Territory: 1864

Statehood: 1889

Partial Suffrage: 1883 school elections, taxes

Full Women's Suffrage: 1914



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Jeannette Rankin:** Jeannette Rankin helped to win Washington suffrage, worked to support the national suffrage movement, and argued for women's suffrage in the Montana state legislature. She was elected by Montana voters to the U.S. House of Representatives, the first female Congresswoman, and introduced the Susan B. Anthony Woman Suffrage amendment to the House.
- **Ella Knowles:** Ella Knowles was president of the Montana Women Suffrage Association, lobbied the Montana legislature for women's suffrage, and spoke at national conventions in Montana and other states. She was also the first woman licensed to practice law in Montana and had her own law company.

### Sources

- <http://montanawomenshistory.org/the-long-campaign-2/>
- <https://scholarworks.montana.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1/6299/31762100209335.pdf?sequence=1>

# Women's Suffrage

## NEBRASKA

Statehood: 1867

Partial Suffrage: 1869 school elections;  
1917 city elections

Full Suffrage: 1920 with 19th Amendment  
passage



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Amelia Bloomer:** Amelia Bloomer was an activist, suffragist, and editor of *The Lily*, a national newspaper for women which ran from 1849 to 1853. In 1900, Bloomer spoke in front of the U.S. Senate Committee advocating for women's suffrage.
- **Nebraska Women's Suffrage Association:** The Nebraska Women's Suffrage Association (renamed the Nebraska League of Women Voters in 1919) formed in 1881 to advocate for women's suffrage. The Association published *The Western Woman's Journal*, a periodical highlighting women's issues.

### Sources

- <http://www.nebraskastudies.org/en/1900-1924/votes-for-women/the-struggle/>
- <https://www.nps.gov/articles/nebraska-and-the-19th-amendment.htm>

# Women's Suffrage

## NEVADA

Statehood: 1864

Full Suffrage: 1914



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Anne Martin:** Anne Martin fought with suffragists in London using hunger strikes as protest and was jailed. Returning to Reno, Nevada, she served as President of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society, wrote a chapter on women's suffrage in the 1913 book, *History of Nevada*, and campaigned to win suffrage.
- **Bird Wilson:** Bird Wilson was a lawyer who advocated for women's rights. She wrote "Women Under Nevada Law," a pamphlet which was used in the suffrage campaign, served as vice-president of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society vice-president, and worked to gain the right to vote for Nevada women in the 1914 election.

### Sources

- <https://www.womennvhistory.com/nevada-suffrage/>
- <https://suffrage100nv.org/about/suffrage-timeline/>

# Women's Suffrage

## NEW MEXICO

Statehood: 1912

Partial Suffrage: 1911 school elections

Full Suffrage: 1920 with 19th Amendment passage



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Nina Otero-Warren:** Nina Otero-Warren fought for suffrage in New Mexico and was heavily involved in politics. In 1918 she became the Superintendent of the Santa Fe school system where she fought for the rights of Spanish-speaking people and Native Americans in schools. She eventually ran for the U.S. House of Representatives in 1921.
- **Aurora (Lucero) White Lea:** Aurora (Lucero) White Lea worked to rally support for women's suffrage using the political connections of her father, the New Mexico Secretary of State, and her skills as a bi-lingual educator to deliver speeches and fliers in Spanish.

### Sources

- <https://libomeka.unm.edu/content/suffrage/>
- [https://www.santafenewmexican.com/pasatiempo/sphere-of-usefulness-new-mexico-and-womens-suffrage/article\\_d3a8babc-6f97-11ea-ab2a-23fc6a5b19dc.html](https://www.santafenewmexican.com/pasatiempo/sphere-of-usefulness-new-mexico-and-womens-suffrage/article_d3a8babc-6f97-11ea-ab2a-23fc6a5b19dc.html)



# Women's Suffrage

## NORTH DAKOTA

U.S. Territory: 1861

Statehood: 1889

Partial Suffrage: 1883 school elections;  
1917 presidential and city  
elections

Full Women's Suffrage: 1920 with 19th  
Amendment passage



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Elizabeth Preston Anderson:** Elizabeth Preston Anderson served as President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, an organization that worked to prohibit alcohol in the state, but also strongly supported women's suffrage. She fought for women's suffrage from 1893 until 1920 and was present at the signing of the 1917 bill that expanded women's suffrage to presidential and municipal (city) elections.
- **Linda Slaughter:** Linda Slaughter served as Superintendent of Public Instruction in Burleigh County four times and believed working women should have a voice in the government that taxed their earnings. She became the regional officer of the northern Dakota Territory of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

### Sources

- <https://suffragistmemorial.org/suffragists-in-north-dakota/>
- <https://www.nps.gov/articles/north-dakota-and-the-19th-amendment.htm>

# Women's Suffrage

## OKLAHOMA

U.S. Territory: 1890

Statehood: 1907

Partial Suffrage: 1890 school elections

Full Suffrage: 1918



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Kate Biggers:** Kate Biggers served as the first president of the Equal Suffrage Association of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. It became the Oklahoma Woman's Suffrage Association, and she was president for seven years. She spoke at the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention and wrote suffrage columns in local newspapers.
- **Oklahoma Woman's Suffrage Association:** The Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) formed in 1890 and helped to win women's vote in school elections. The Suffrage Association of Oklahoma was formed dedicated solely to suffrage. It became the Oklahoma Woman's Suffrage Association and eventually combined with the Equal Suffrage Association of Oklahoma and Indian Territory fighting for suffrage at the constitutional convention, at legislative sessions, and in elections.

### Sources

- <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=SU002>
- <https://my.lwv.org/sites/default/files/howwomengotvote.pdf>

# Women's Suffrage

## OREGON

Statehood: 1859

Partial Suffrage: 1862 school elections for  
some women

Full Suffrage: 1912



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Abigail Scott Duniway:** Abigail Scott Duniway established a weekly human-rights newspaper, *The New Northwest*, advocating for women's suffrage. She protested by trying to vote in the 1872 president election and challenged it in court, co-founded the Oregon State Women Suffrage Association, and wrote the Oregon Woman Suffrage Proclamation in 1912.
- **Hattie Redmond:** Hattie Redmond participated in the Oregon Colored Women's Council. It became the Oregon Colored Women's Club, and she was elected President. She organized meetings and lectures on women's suffrage at African American churches and organizations and served on the statewide 1912 Central Campaign Committee which promoted women's suffrage to black men.

### Sources

- <https://www.nps.gov/articles/oregon-and-the-19th-amendment.htm>
- [https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/woman\\_suffrage\\_in\\_oregon/#.X2BqjkvYq02](https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/woman_suffrage_in_oregon/#.X2BqjkvYq02)

# Women's Suffrage

## SOUTH DAKOTA

U.S. Territory: 1861

Statehood: 1889

Partial Suffrage: 1883 school elections

Full Suffrage: 1918



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Alice Alt Pickler:** Alice Alt Pickler was president of the South Dakota Equal Suffrage Association from 1900 to 1909, served on the executive board of the American Woman Suffrage Association, and spoke in front of the U.S. Congress in support of a national suffrage amendment.
- **Mary ("Mamie") Shields:** Mary Shields formed the South Dakota Universal Franchise League after a suffrage referendum was voted down and changed the suffrage movement's strategy to separate suffrage from prohibition. She campaigned in 1914, 1916, 1918, and helped win suffrage in 1918.

### Sources

- <https://www.nps.gov/articles/south-dakota-women-s-history.htm>
- <https://libguides.usd.edu/c.php?g=753247&p=5394871>

# Women's Suffrage

## TEXAS

Statehood: 1845

Partial Suffrage: 1918 presidential elections

Full Suffrage: 1920 with 19th Amendment passage



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Annette Finnigan:** Annette Finnigan helped found the Equal Suffrage League of Houston and the Texas Woman Suffrage Association (TWSA) and was elected President of the TWSA. Her efforts led to a proposed state constitutional amendment for women's suffrage in 1915, but it failed.
- **Minnie Fisher Cunningham:** Minnie Fisher Cunningham was President of the Galveston Equal Suffrage Association and eventually President of the TWSA. Cunningham was re-elected as President for the life of the organization. She was instrumental in getting support for Texas women's suffrage in 1918.

### Sources

- <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/woman-suffrage>
- <https://www.tsl.texas.gov/lobbyexhibits/struggles-women>

# Women's Suffrage

## UTAH

U.S. Territory: 1850

Statehood: 1896

Full Suffrage: 1895



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Emmeline B. Wells:** Emmeline B. Wells was part of the Latter-day Saints Church Women's Relief Society and wrote and edited in their bimonthly newsletter, *Woman's Exponent*. She was elected vice president of the National Woman Suffrage Association and founded the Women's Suffrage Association of Utah, helping to restore women's suffrage in 1896.
- **Emily S. Richards:** Emily S. Richards co-founded the Utah Woman Suffrage Association, built suffrage coalitions with women's charity and educational organizations, represented Utah at national suffragist and international women's conventions, and fought to win equal suffrage in the Utah state constitution.

### Sources

- <https://www.utahwomenshistory.org/> (see timeline) and
- <https://www.utahwomenshistory.org/2018/02/receiving-losing-and-winning-back-the-vote-the-story-of-utah-womens-suffrage/>
- [https://www.uen.org/utah\\_history\\_encyclopedia/w/WOMENS\\_SUFFRAGE\\_IN\\_UTAH.shtml](https://www.uen.org/utah_history_encyclopedia/w/WOMENS_SUFFRAGE_IN_UTAH.shtml)

# Women's Suffrage

## WASHINGTON

U.S. Territory: 1853

Statehood: 1889

Partial Suffrage: 1871 school elections

Full Suffrage: 1910



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Mary Olney Brown:** Mary Olney Brown cast her vote under a Washington Territorial law granting women's suffrage, but her vote was not accepted. She continued to protest by trying to vote and rallied other women to do the same. Mary also called for a Washington Territorial Suffrage Association Convention, wrote for equality, and pushed for suffrage at the 1878 Territorial Constitutional Convention.
- **Emma Smith Devoe:** Emma Smith Devoe helped Idaho win suffrage, campaigned in Oregon, and revived the suffrage movement in Washington. She was president of the Washington Equal Suffrage Association and pushed the Washington State Legislature to pass a woman's suffrage amendment.

### Sources

- <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/timeline/suffrage.htm>
- <https://content.lib.washington.edu/exhibits/suffrage/>

# Women's Suffrage

## WYOMING

U.S. Territory: 1868

Statehood: 1890

Full Suffrage: 1868



### Important Women's Organizations and Individual Women

- **Theresa Jenkins:** Suffragist and temperance orator Theresa Jenkins delivered a key address at Wyoming's statehood celebration on July 23, 1890. She spoke widely in Colorado and other states, promoting Wyoming's example in women's rights, and spoke at the 1920 Women's Christian Temperance Union's World Convention in London.
- **Inez Milholland:** Turning heads and changing minds, Inez Milholland helped galvanize women nationwide in their long campaign for the vote. Years of persistent demonstrations—sometimes violently opposed—culminated in 1916, in a final speaking tour across Wyoming and the West just weeks before her early death.

### Sources

- <https://www.wyohistory.org/encyclopedia/topics/womens-suffrage-and-womens-rights>
- <https://www.wyohistory.org/encyclopedia/right-choice-wrong-reasons-wyoming-women-win-right-vote>