



The Fight for Women's Voting Rights in the Records of the National Archives

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FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 2019

National Council for History Education Conference





Legislative Branch



A PETITION

FOR

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The undersigned, Women of the United States, respectfully ask an amendment of the Constitution that shall prohibit the several States from disfranchising any of their citizens on the ground of sex.

In making our demand for Suffrage, we would call your attention to the fact that we represent fifteen million people—one half the entire population of the country—intelligent, virtuous, native-born American citizens; and yet stand outside the pale of political recognition.

The Constitution classes us as "free people," and counts us whole persons in the basis of representation; and yet are we governed without our consent, compelled to pay taxes without appeal, and punished for violations of law without choice of judge or jury.

The experience of all ages, the Declarations of the Fathers, the Statute Laws of our own day, and the fearful revolution through which we have just passed, all prove the uncertain tenure of life, liberty and property so long as the ballot—the only weapon of self-protection—is not in the hand of every citizen.

Therefore, as you are now amending the Constitution, and, in harmony with advancing civilization, placing new safeguards round the individual rights of four millions of emancipated slaves, we ask that you extend the right of Suffrage to Woman—the only remaining class of disfranchised citizens—and thus fulfill your Constitutional obligation "to Guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government."

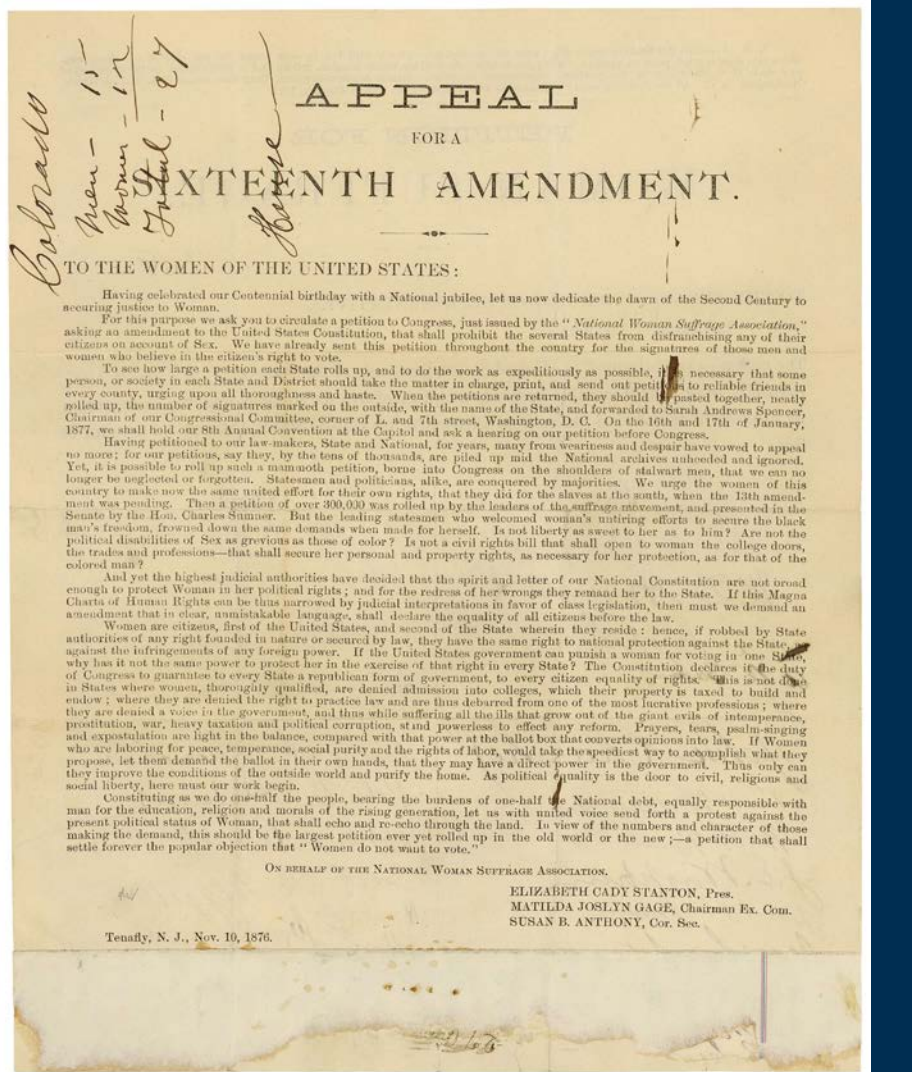
As all partial application of Republican principles must ever breed a complicated legislation as well as a discontented people, we would pray your Honorable Body, in order to simplify the machinery of government and ensure domestic tranquillity, that you legislate hereafter for persons, citizens, tax-payers, and not for class or caste.

For justice and equality your petitioners will ever pray.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
<i>Elady Stanton</i>	<i>New York</i>
<i>Susan B. Anthony</i>	<i>Rochester - N. Y.</i>
<i>Antoinette Brown Blackwell</i>	<i>New York</i>
<i>Lucy Stone</i>	<i>Newark, N. Jersey</i>
<i>Joanna S. Morse</i>	<i>48 Livingston St. Brooklyn</i>
<i>Emeline S. Rose</i>	<i>New York</i>
<i>Harriet E. Eaton</i>	<i>6 West 14th St. N. Y.</i>
<i>Catharine C. Wilkinson</i>	<i>88 Clinton Place New York</i>
<i>Elizabeth C. Silken</i>	<i>48 Livingston St. Brooklyn</i>
<i>Mary Fowler Gilbert</i>	<i>293 W. 19th St. New York</i>
<i>Ann S. Elliot</i>	<i>New York</i>
<i>W. Griffith</i>	<i>New York</i>

Petition for Universal Suffrage 1866

Appeal for a Sixteenth Amendment 1876



PETITION FOR
WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:

The undersigned, Citizens of the United States, Residents of the State of *Dist. of Col.*
County of _____, Town of *Wheaton* earnestly pray your Honorable Body to
adopt measures for so amending the Constitution as to prohibit the several States from
Disfranchising United States Citizens on account of Sex.

Colored

MEN:

Fredk. Douglass Jr
Nathan Sprague
Ignatius Dorsey
Matthias H. Hunt
Josh. Moore
Wm. K. H. Jones
Mr. Solomon G. Brown
Mr. A. Wilkerson
Edward Brown
John A. Loudon
Milton Fayles
Thomas G. Hill
James A. Shaw
W. Lonsdale
B. Frazer
John W. Dunnington
W. B. Cudlip
Wm. Smith 15

Colored

WOMEN:

Mrs. Fredk. Douglass Jr
Mrs. Nathan Sprague
Mrs. Quila Dorsey
Mrs. Elizabeth Spruce
Mrs. Delphia Yaginburg
Mrs. Sarah A. Payne
Mrs. Mary V. Berry
Harriet N. Lee
Caroline Burnett
Jane Lawson
Alice Scott
Rozie Harris
Miss Helen King
Miss Elizabeth Chase
Mrs. Caroline Chase.

15

Petition for
Woman Suffrage
1878

Petition for passage of the "Susan B. Anthony Amendment" 1916

Texas Woman Suffrage Association

Honorary President
Miss M. Eleanor Brackenridge
San Antonio

President
Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham
Galveston

First Vice-President
Miss Kate Hunter
Palestine

Second Vice-President
Mrs. Lindsay Miller Keasbey
"Inchallah," Austin

National Legislative Committeeman
Mrs. Elizabeth Hearnson Potter
Tyler

Recording Secretary
Mrs. John Davis
2501 Holmes St., Dallas

Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. C. Scott Shaanon
2127 Ave. M., Galveston

Headquarters:
3128 AVENUE O 1/2
GALVESTON, TEXAS

Treasurer
Mrs. Anna E. Walker
200 Ave. C., Austin

First Auditor
Mrs. Elizabeth Stribling Maury
San Antonio

Second Auditor
Mrs. M. P. Ostro
Houston

National Executive Committeeman
Miss Marion B. Fenwick
204 Pecan St., San Antonio

May 2nd, 1916.

Honorable Harry H. Dale, M.C.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

You are urgently requested to do all in your power to have the Amendment to the Federal Constitution, known as the "Susan B. Anthony Suffrage Amendment", reported out of the Judiciary Committee, so that it may be voted on in the House of Representatives at an early date.

We respectfully call your attention to the fact that our National Government is supported by the taxes collected from women citizens as well as men citizens, tho that is going directly against that cry for political liberty which our fore fathers threw into the very teeth of their oppressors -- "Taxation without representation is TYRANNY"! And we feel that legislation which affects all of the women of this nation has the same right to consideration by Congress that other important legislation should receive.

We wish you to know that the Texas Woman Suffrage Association, which is composed of many thousands of men and women, has endorsed the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage in it's Constitution, so that you may not labor under the delusion that we place State's Rights above Human Rights. But as this is not a question in which the State's Rights boggy is involved, since we are merely asking for the removal of a sex discrimination and not for any radical revision of the voting qualifications in any State, perhaps the above information is superfluous.

Very truly yours,

Minnie Fisher Cunningham

President.

OLIVIA
STATE
BANK

OLIVIA STATE BANK

CAPITAL \$25,000.00
SURPLUS \$15,000.00

M. J. DOWLING, President
J. M. FREEMAN, Vice President
HATTIE S. BORDEWICH, Cashier
HARALD BORDEWICH, Asst. Cashier.
H. GRIFFITH, Asst. Cashier.

OLIVIA, MINNESOTA

May 23rd, 1918.

Hon. Frank B. Kellogg,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:

I have earned my own living since I was eighteen, can read and write good English and take an interest in the affairs of my country; I pay taxes and can only vote at school meetings and for County Superintendent of Schools, while many men who do none of these things, may vote indiscriminately. I want equal suffrage for women and would appreciate the aid of our Minnesota delegation in Congress to this end.

Yours respectfully,

Hattie S. Bordewich

In the Classroom

- What were the methods of the women's suffrage movement?
- Why did women want the right to vote?
- How did women organize?
- How have individuals exercised their rights to bring about societal change?





Primary Source Analysis Worksheets

Help students think through primary source documents for contextual understanding and extract information to make informed judgments.

1. Meet the document
2. Observe its parts.
3. Try to make sense of it.
4. Use it as historical evidence.

Photograph	Cartoon	Written Document
Video	Map	Poster
Artifact	Artwork	Sound Recording

Analyze a Written Document

Meet the document.

Type (check all that apply):

<input type="checkbox"/> Letter	<input type="checkbox"/> Speech	<input type="checkbox"/> Patent	<input type="checkbox"/> Telegram	<input type="checkbox"/> Court document
<input type="checkbox"/> Chart	<input type="checkbox"/> Newspaper	<input type="checkbox"/> Advertisement	<input type="checkbox"/> Press Release	<input type="checkbox"/> Memorandum
<input type="checkbox"/> Report	<input type="checkbox"/> Email	<input type="checkbox"/> Identification document	<input type="checkbox"/> Presidential document	
<input type="checkbox"/> Congressional document	<input type="checkbox"/> Other			

Describe it as if you were explaining to someone who can't see it.
This could be handwritten or typed or by the same person. Are there stamps or other marks? What else do you see on it?

Observe its parts.

Who wrote it?

Who read/received it?

When is it from?

Where is it from?

Try to make sense of it.

What is it talking about?

Write one sentence summarizing this document.

Why did the author write it?

Quote evidence from the document that tells you this.

What was happening at the time in history this document was created?

Use it as historical evidence.

What did you find out from this document that you might not learn anywhere else?

What other documents or historical evidence are you going to use to help you understand this event or topic?

Resources provided by the National Archives and Records Administration and its partner agencies.

Analyze a Written Document



Meet the document.

Are there any special markings on the document? Circle all that apply.



STAMP



POSTMARK



HANDWRITTEN
NOTE



OFFICIAL
SEAL



SPECIAL
LETTERHEAD



OTHER

Is it handwritten or typed?



BOTH

Write down any words that you don't know.
Then look up the definitions.



Try to make sense of it.

What is the main idea of the document?

List two quotes (words from the document)
that help support the main idea.

Why do you think this document was written?

Observe its parts.

Who wrote this document?

What is the date of the document?

Who read or received this document?



Use it as historical evidence.

Where do you think you could find out more information about
the persons who wrote or received this document?

Where do you think you could find out more information about this event?





Judicial Branch

U.S. vs. Susan B.
Anthony
Transcript
1873

No, sir. When was it? In the latter part of October? What was it.

(Objection. Overruled)

The Registry of Elections was offered in evidence, & marked "Ex. A."

Beruly H. Jones recalled.

By Mr. Van Voorhis: Do you recollect anything farther that was said by Mr. Warner? Yes, sir, I recollect his saying to me — on asking me the question "Do you know the penalty for not registering these names. I told him I did."

By Mr. Pound. You have told all that you recollect of Mr. Warner's conversation? Yes, sir.

Pliff's Case Closed

Defts Case

Susan B. Anthony sworn in her own behalf testified:

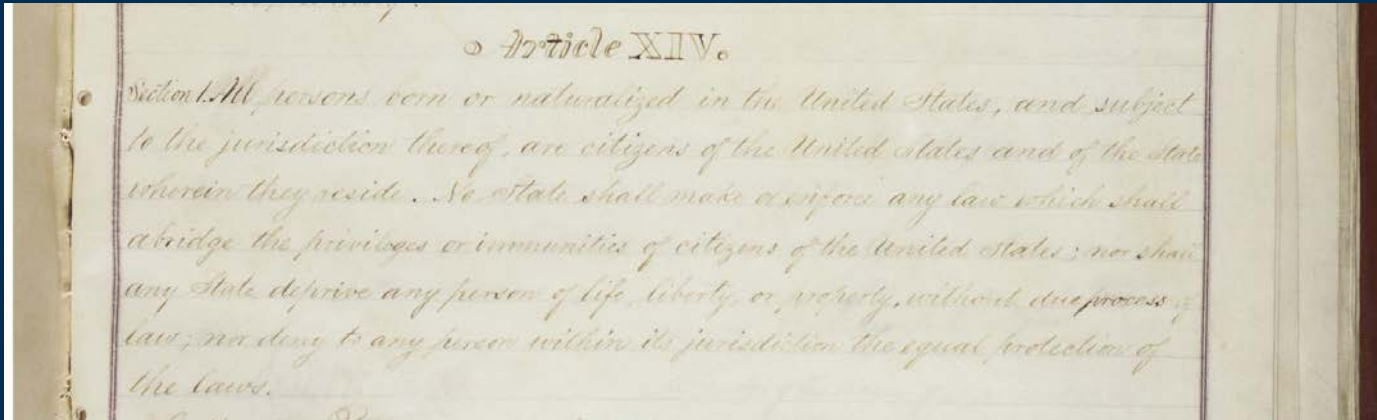
Are you the person spoken of as defendant? Yes, sir. Previous to voting at the 1st District poll in the 8th Ward, did you take the advice of counsel upon voting? Yes, sir. Who was it you talked with? Judge Henry R. Selden. What did he advise you with reference to your legal right to vote? He said it was the only way to find

out what the law was upon the subject — to bring it to a test. Did he advise you to go and offer your vote? Yes, sir. State whether or not prior to such advice you had returned Mr. Selden to defend in this action? No, sir. I first went to Judge Selden to sound him if we should want him. Have you anything further to say upon Judge Selden's advice? I think it was sound. Did he give you an opinion or on the subject? He was like all the rest of you lawyers — he had not studied the question. What did he advise you? He left me with this opinion — that he was an honest man, that he would study it up thoroughly & decide according to the law. Did you have any doubt yourself of your right to vote? Not a particle.

Cross examined:

Would you not have made the same efforts to vote that you did do if you had not consulted with Judge Selden? Yes, sir. (I hope the Court understands that I did not consult anyone until after I had voted.) Was you not influenced by his advice in the matter at all? No, sir. You went into this matter for the purpose of testing the question? Yes, sir, I had been recalled to vote at the first election that I had been home for 30 days for three years.

Fourteenth Amendment



Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

To the Congress of the
United States.

The petition of Susan B. Anthony,
of the City of Rochester in the County
of Monroe and State of New York, respectfully
represents.

That prior to the late Presidential
election your petitioner applied to the
board of registry in the Eighth ward of the
City of Rochester, in which City she had resided
for more than 25 years, to have her name
placed upon the register of voters, and the
board of registry, after consideration of the
subject, decided that your petitioner was en-
titled to have her name placed upon the
register, and placed it there accordingly.

On the day of the election, your
petitioner, in common with hund-
reds of ^{other} American citizens, her neigh-
bors, whose names had also been
registered as voters, offered to the in-
spectors of election, her ballots for

was, that the fine imposed
upon your petitioner be remit-
ted, as an expression of the sense
of this high tribunal that her
conviction was unjust.

Dated January 12-1874.

Susan B. Anthony

**Susan B. Anthony
Petition for
Remission of Fine
Imposed for Voting
ca. 1874**

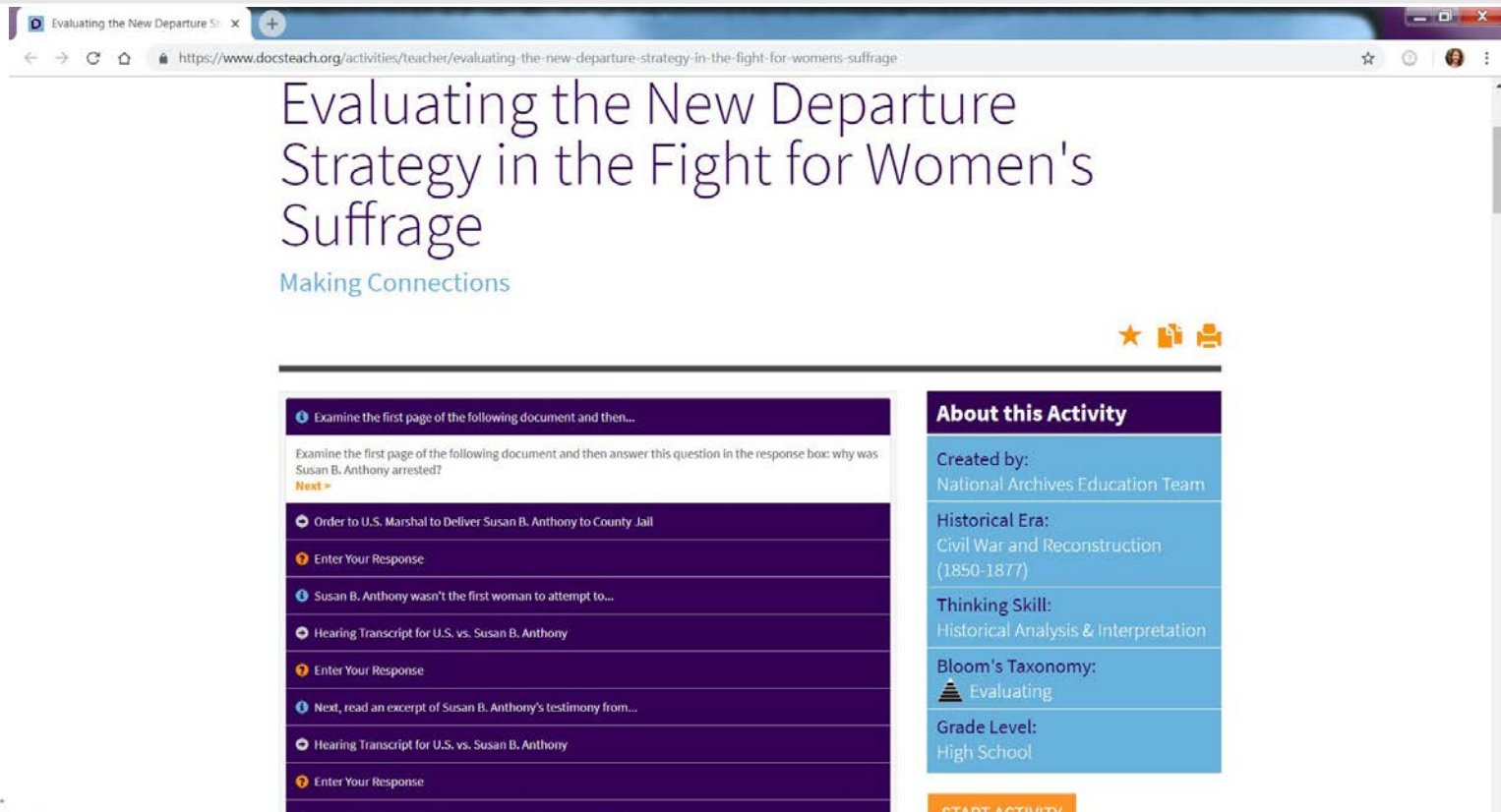
Minor v. Happersett (1875) 88 U.S. 162

Being unanimously of the opinion that the Constitution of the United States does not confer the right of suffrage upon any one, and that the constitutions and laws of the several States which commit that important trust to men alone are not necessarily void, we AFFIRM THE JUDGMENT.

In the Classroom

- What were the methods of the women's suffrage movement? How effective were they?
- What role does the government play in expanding and limiting rights?
- Should voting be a right of citizenship?





The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.docsteach.org/activities/teacher/evaluating-the-new-departure-strategy-in-the-fight-for-womens-suffrage>. The page title is "Evaluating the New Departure Strategy in the Fight for Women's Suffrage" with the subtitle "Making Connections". There are icons for a star, a share button, and a print button. The main content area is a vertical list of activity steps:

- 1. Examine the first page of the following document and then...
Examine the first page of the following document and then answer this question in the response box: why was Susan B. Anthony arrested?
Next >
- 2. Order to U.S. Marshal to Deliver Susan B. Anthony to County Jail
Enter Your Response
- 3. Susan B. Anthony wasn't the first woman to attempt to...
Hearing Transcript for U.S. vs. Susan B. Anthony
Enter Your Response
- 4. Next, read an excerpt of Susan B. Anthony's testimony from...
Hearing Transcript for U.S. vs. Susan B. Anthony
Enter Your Response

On the right side, there is a sidebar titled "About this Activity" with the following information:

- Created by: National Archives Education Team
- Historical Era: Civil War and Reconstruction (1850-1877)
- Thinking Skill: Historical Analysis & Interpretation
- Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluating
- Grade Level: High School

At the bottom of the sidebar is a "START ACTIVITY" button.



Tabular Statement 1897

90

it'd
Chronologically arranged
of the grant of limited suffrage to women in the United States

group not

Date	State	How granted	Class	Qualification	Extent of Privilege
3	9.	872	10	10	10/4
1838	Kentucky	Act of Legislature	widows	taxable property	School trustees.
1845	Kentucky	" "	spinsters	do "	do "
1861	Kansas	" " "	women	" "	all school questions
1865	Indiana	" " "	widows with children of school ages woman guardian	Guardianship	directors; questions of school management
1867	Michigan	" " "	women tax-payers	taxable property	all questions involving the raising of money
1869	Florida	" " "	head of family; widow with children; female guardian	Guardianship	Trustees and All subordinate offices
1872	Oregon	" " "	widows & mothers in districts of less than 1000 women tax-payers in districts of more than 1000	Guardianship payment of tax	district officers.



Executive Branch



3/3/1913



**Marie Louise
Bottineau Baldwin
ca. 1911**

© Adz155



PRESIDENT WILSON IS DECEIVING THE WORLD
WHEN HE APPEARS AS THE PROPHET OF DEMOCRACY
PRESIDENT WILSON HAS OPPOSED THOSE WHO
DEMAND DEMOCRACY FOR THIS COUNTRY
HE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DISFRANCHISEMENT
OF MILLIONS OF AMERICANS
WE IN AMERICA KNOW THIS
THE WORLD WILL FIND HIM OUT.



70r-2641

1/30/1917

In the Classroom

- What were the methods of the women's suffrage movement?
- How have individuals exercised their rights to bring about societal change?



Analyze a Photograph

Meet the photo.
What do you see?

Observe its parts.
Circle what you see in the photo.

Try to make sense of it.
What do you think took this photo?

Use it as historical evidence.
Where do you think we could find out more information about the people or objects in the photo?

Is the photo?
 IN COLOR IN BLACK AND WHITE

Is there a caption?
 YES NO

If so, what does the caption tell you?

What are the people doing in the photo?

What are the objects used for in the photo?

Write two words that describe the photo.

Where do you think this photo was taken?

List something that helps you prove where it was taken.

Why do you think the photo was taken?

How does this photo compare to modern times?

Focusing on Details: Compare and Contrast

Created by the National Archives



About this Activity

Created by:
National Archives Education Team

Historical Era:
Across Historical Eras

Thinking Skill:
Historical Analysis & Interpretation

Bloom's Taxonomy:
Analyzing

Grade Level:
Middle School

START ACTIVITY

Activity

The records of the National Archives can also be used to explore the opposition women faced in the fight for the right to vote.

- 1. Working in groups, examine the petition**
- 2. Brainstorm if/how you could use this petition with some of the resources we've seen today or incorporate it into your own lessons.**
- 3. Document Analysis Worksheets have also been provided for reference.**



Vote **Against Woman Suffrage**

BECAUSE the women of Georgia do not want the vote.

BECAUSE under equal suffrage election expenses show increase of 20 per cent.—consequent increased taxation.

BECAUSE universal suffrage wipes out the disfranchisement of the negro by State law.

BECAUSE of the danger to farmers' families if negro men vote in addition to 2,000,000 negro women.

BECAUSE farm lands would depreciate under universal suffrage.

BECAUSE the South has been notified that Federal authorities will supervise elections.

BECAUSE White Supremacy must be maintained.

THE GEORGIA ASSOCIATION *OPPOSED TO WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE*
Headquarters 132 High St., Macon, Ga.

Letter from Carrie Chapman Catt about Women's Voting Rights and White Supremacy 1/5/1918

"What moves me still more is the problem of reconstruction after the war. Questions which will necessarily arise in regard to women's labor and women's functions, are questions in regard to which I for my part, feel it impossible consistently with either justice or expediency to withhold from women the power and the right of making their voices distinctly heard."

—Ex-Premier ASQUITH.

"There is one thing mightier than kings and armies—the power of an idea when its time has come to move."

—VICTOR HUGO.

"Women's work in the war has been a vital contribution to our success. It would have been impossible to produce that overwhelming mass of ammunition at the Somme had it not been for the work of women. Are you going to fling them out without a voice in determining the new conditions? It would be an outrage. That is why the woman question has become very largely a war question."

—Premier LLOYD GEORGE.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

BRANCH OF INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE AND OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN
1225 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HONORARY PRESIDENT
DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW

PRESIDENT
MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

January 5, 1918.

Hon. Edwin Y. Webb,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

When, in the midst of war activities, nearly all the Allied Nations are considering the enfranchisement of their women, the question becomes too important to be overlooked.

As a matter of very sober fact, the legislation which in the 60's aroused the question of race supremacy in the South can best be antidoted by another amendment to the constitution which enfranchises the women of the nation, subject as the national amendment will be to the restrictions put upon the general suffrage by each of the several states. In the eighteen states having the highest proportional negro population, there are only two in which white supremacy would not be positively assured by the enfranchisement of its women. The two exceptions are South Carolina and Mississippi, where there is a larger negro than white population, but even in these two states, the situation is not rendered more acute by the enfranchisement of women, but is improved inasmuch as the capacity for education, thrift and property owning is so tremendously greater among the whites than the blacks.

In the fifteen states south of the Mason and Dixon line, there were in 1910, 8,788,901 white women and 4,316,565 negro women or 4,472,336 more white than negro women. The number of white women out-numbered both negro males and females by nearly half a million. If the South is really in earnest in its desire to maintain white supremacy, its surest tactics is to endorse the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The women of New York are now the political equals of the men of New York, but the white women of the South are the political inferiors of the negroes who can qualify to vote. Upon the theory that every voter is a sovereign, the present condition in the South makes sovereigns of some negro men, while all white women are their subjects.

These are sad but solemn truths. If you want white supremacy, why not have it constitutionally, honorably? The Federal Amendment offers the way. We entreat you to think it over and vote "Yes" on the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Sincerely yours,

Carrie Chapman Catt

Sixty-sixth Congress of the United States of America;

At the First Session,

Began and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the nineteenth day of May,
one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage
to women.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States
of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),
That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution,
which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when
ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States.*

ARTICLE

"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.

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate
legislation."

F. H. Liddett

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Thos. R. Marshall

Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

Joint Resolution
Proposing the 19th
Amendment
6/4/1919

Tennessee's Ratification of the 19th Amendment 8/24/1920

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, CAPITOL, NASHVILLE
STATE OF TENNESSEE.

I, A. H. Roberts, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor of the State of Tennessee, and also the authority conferred upon me therein, do certify to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of State of the United States at Washington, District of Columbia, to the President of the Senate of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, that the attached paper is a true and perfect copy of Senate Joint Resolution Number 1, ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declaring that the rights of the 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, and that the Congress shall have power to enforce said article by appropriate legislation, as set out in said resolution; and that same was passed and adopted by the first extra session of the Sixty-First General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, constitutionally called to meet and convened at the Capitol, in the city of Nashville on August 9, 1920, thereby ratifying said proposed Nineteenth Amendment to the said Constitution of the United States of America, in manner and form appearing on the Journals of the two houses of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, true, full and correct transcript of all entries pertaining to which said Resolution Number 1, are attached hereto and made part hereof.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name as Governor of the State of Tennessee, and have affixed hereto the Great Seal of the State of Tennessee, at the Capitol, in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, on this the twenty-fourth day of August, 1920, at 10-17 a. m.

A. H. Roberts
Governor of the State of Tennessee.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage
to women.

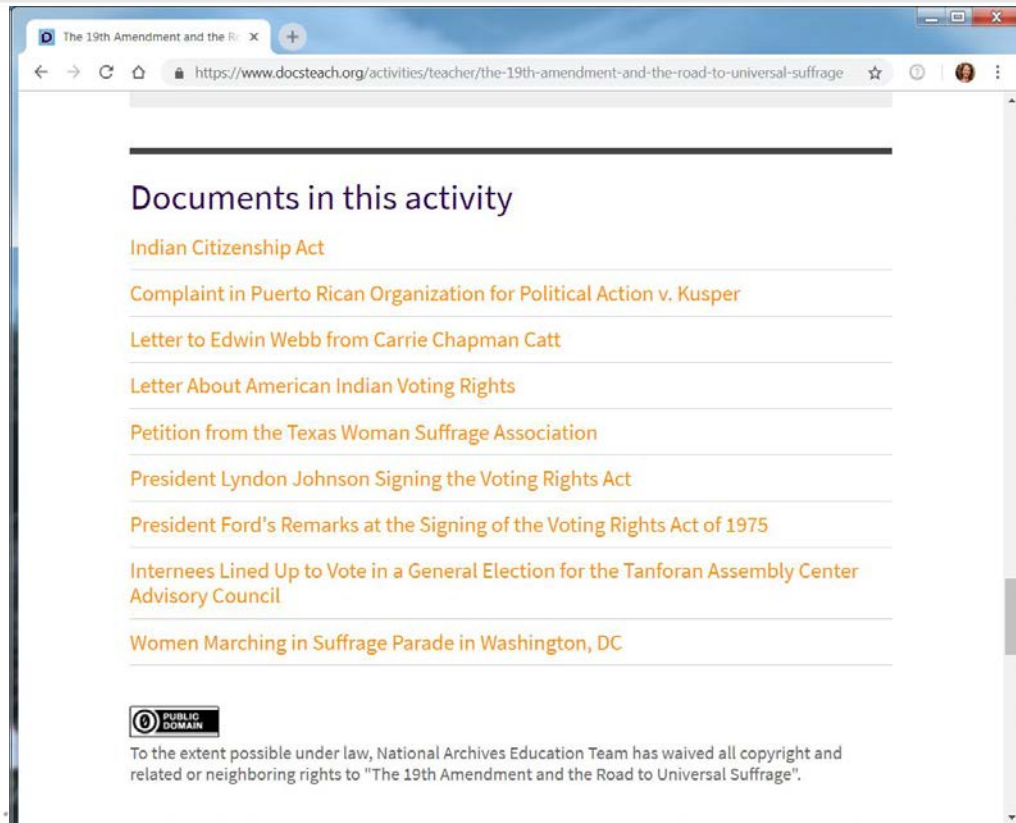
*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States
of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),
That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution,
which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when
ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States.*

ARTICLE _____.

“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.

“Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate
legislation.”

F. H. Gillett



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying <https://www.docsteach.org/activities/teacher/the-19th-amendment-and-the-road-to-universal-suffrage>. The page content includes a section titled "Documents in this activity" with a list of document titles:

- Indian Citizenship Act
- Complaint in Puerto Rican Organization for Political Action v. Kuser
- Letter to Edwin Webb from Carrie Chapman Catt
- Letter About American Indian Voting Rights
- Petition from the Texas Woman Suffrage Association
- President Lyndon Johnson Signing the Voting Rights Act
- President Ford's Remarks at the Signing of the Voting Rights Act of 1975
- Internees Lined Up to Vote in a General Election for the Tanforan Assembly Center Advisory Council
- Women Marching in Suffrage Parade in Washington, DC

At the bottom of the list, there is a "PUBLIC DOMAIN" icon and a disclaimer: "To the extent possible under law, National Archives Education Team has waived all copyright and related or neighboring rights to 'The 19th Amendment and the Road to Universal Suffrage'."

Questions?

Presentation Contact:
Kathleen.Munn@nara.gov



Friday, May 10, 2019 –
Sunday, January 3, 2021
National Archives Museum