



## Suffrage Ephemera

In the 1800s American women began a long campaign for their right to elective franchise—one that took until 1920 for the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment to finally be ratified. This week's list includes ephemeral documents related to the struggles for women's suffrage. From protest pamphlets to guides on giving speeches, the phenomenal survival of these scarce printed and manuscript materials allows us to learn about the complexities of organizing for major social causes.

As always, please reach out if there is something that is a complement to your collection—we can always accommodate libraries' fiscal year needs, and are flexible on invoicing and shipping. We are available via phone or email Monday-Friday should you have specific collecting goals and would like to discuss them with us.

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*An act of public defiance during the U.S. centennial, and a forceful demand for the legal enfranchisement of American women*

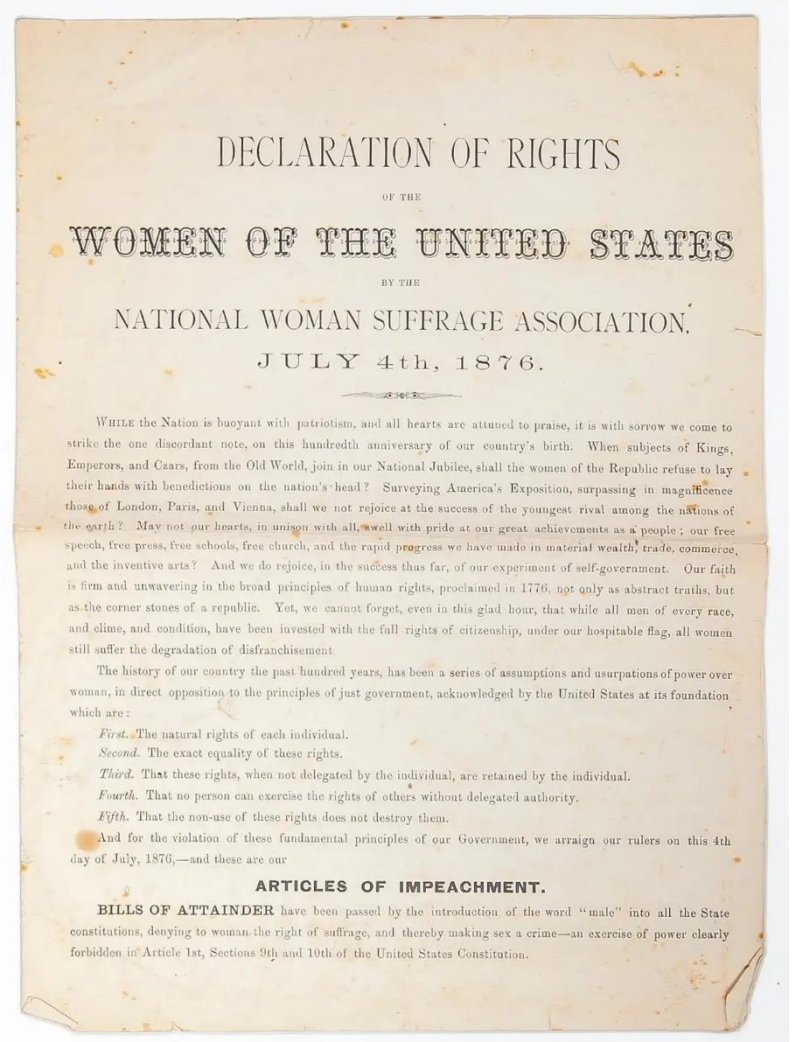
1. Anthony, Susan B., Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, et al.

[Declaration of Rights of the Women of the United States by the National Woman Suffrage Association](#)

[Philadelphia]: [National Woman Suffrage Association], 1876. First edition. 4 pages. 10.5 x 8 inches. Chipping at edges and creasing at corners, with light scattered foxing throughout; minor splits along original foldlines. Signed in print by women's rights trailblazers Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Betsy Lockwood and twenty additional suffrage leaders. While OCLC reports 11 institutionally held copies, our recent survey has revealed three of these only possess photocopies or microform; the number will soon be adjusted to report 8. The present is the only example in trade.

The Declaration exists in three variant forms, all of which are exceptionally scarce. Following a survey of all OCLC reported institutions with copies, we have confirmed that this version is only one of two known examples of its kind (the other being at Princeton): bearing the famed title Declaration of Rights of Women of the United States, it has only the first call to action (inviting additional signatures for the final version) and not the second (requesting donations, accompanied by the printed signature of Anthony -- which required an additional .5 inches of paper to the bottom). The only other two known copies to have come onto the public market according to auction records, and the remaining 7 examples held at research institutions, conform to the double post-scripted variant; this was likely added to raise funds as they dwindled during early printing. The only known surviving copy of the variant titled Declaration and Protest of the Women of the United States is held at the Library of Congress, omitting the second postscript as well as adding four new printed signatures, which suggests it is the final issue.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony's historic partnership began almost two decades prior to the Declaration, upon Stanton's urging that Anthony focus her activist efforts on women's property and citizenship rights. Together, they founded the National Woman Suffrage Association [NWSA], the most influential coalition promoting women's equality after the Civil War. Operating under the motto "Men, Their Rights and Nothing More – Women, Their Rights and Nothing Less," the NWSA spearheaded protests, petitions, and lobbying efforts to gain equal citizenship for American women. The 1876 Centennial International Exposition in Philadelphia provided a critical opportunity to highlight enduring inequalities between the sexes; and the Centennial committee's refusal to allow their presentation of the Declaration of Rights of Women at Independence Hall on July 4th fueled their determination. "Determined to have the final word, Anthony and four cohorts managed to obtain, at the last moment, passes for admission to the ceremony. At the conclusion of the reading of the Declaration of Independence, Anthony rose from her seat...climbed onto the stage, and



presented to a bewildered presiding officer...the [Declaration of Rights of Woman]. The document was prepared and signed especially for the occasion by the most prominent advocates of woman's enfranchisement. After scattering hundreds of printed copies of the address throughout a curious crowd of onlookers, the women retreated from the hall. Outside...Anthony, before an enthusiastic crowd of listeners, read the famous Woman's Declaration" (Cordato).

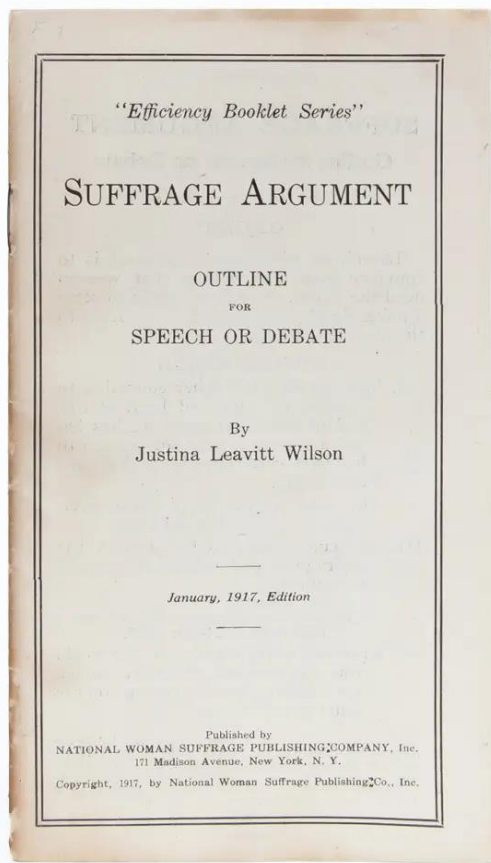
The women's Declaration was unequivocal and powerful: "Now, at the close of a hundred years, as the hour hand of the great clock that marks the centuries points to 1876, we declare our faith in the principles of self government; our full equality with man in natural rights...and we deny the dogma of the centuries, incorporated in the codes of all nations—that woman was made for man... We ask justice, we ask equality, we ask that all the civil and political rights that belong to citizens of the United States, be guaranteed to us and our daughters, forever."

A pivotal founding document in the history of women's rights. (Item #5927) **\$52,000**

*Educating suffragists in using consistent, logical language to engage potential supporters of the 19th Amendment*

## 2. Wilson, Justina Leavitt.

### [Suffrage Argument Outline for Speech or Debate](#)



New York: National Woman Suffrage Association Publishing Company, January 1917. First edition. Original self-wraps with adverts to rear. Measuring 160 x 90mm and complete in 19 pages. Some faint offsetting and soiling along spine and outer margins of wraps. Internally clean and unmarked. A scarce pocket-sized guide and part of the NWSA's "Efficiency Series," it is recorded at only one institution on OCLC and is the only copy on the market.

As the fight for women's suffrage rolled from the 19th into the 20th century, activists became increasingly aggressive about the branding of their mission. Pamphlets and booklets like those of the Efficiency Series were designed to assist equality advocates -- not only women but also their allies -- in using consistent language when opening dialogue about the vote, providing effective answers when questioned in debate, and composing effective marches, speeches, and petitions. "Everywhere suffragists are becoming alive to the fact that they must have greater efficiency...through efficiency only can they attain the goal of suffrage." Thus, six pamphlets were produced to assist in "educating suffragists themselves," covering topics from working in an election precinct, fundraising, oration, and reaching rural voters. Previously at an educational disadvantage given that oratory and elocution were often lessons required for

boys in school but not for girls, the National Woman Suffrage Association offered a corrective in providing cheap or free materials to fill that gap with a "Suffrage Training School." And thus the number of women capable and comfortable in speaking out for women's rights expanded and gave greater grassroots support to national efforts. Justina Leavitt Wilson was author of several such education booklets. In the present work, she opens up with a concise object for her reader: "The object of the suffrage argument is to convince men and women that women need the ballot. The first step is to state the point clearly; the second is to tie it up to the need for suffrage." What follows is an incredibly logical, easy to memorize and follow multi-point argument that no other equality interests can be fully served until women have an electoral voice within those discussions.

Not in Krichmar. Near Fine (Item #4205) **\$1,480**

*"The memory of those who are fighting for womans suffrage will live in the hearts of all"*

### 3. [Women's Suffrage].

#### [Handwritten suffrage speech from Pennsylvania's Justice Bell tour and the push for amendment ratification](#)

Richland, PA: February 28, 1915. 6 page Autograph Manuscript in two hands, the majority in ink with a separate hand making pencil corrections. Header trimmed close, causing loss to stationery address and leaving only "Bell Phone" at top of pages. Vertical fold line down the center of each page. Sheets measure 8.5 x 9 inches. This unsigned suffrage speech comes from a critical moment in the women's equality movement, as Alice Paul and her cohort organized state-wide rallies following the progress of the Justice Bell and urging the ratification of a state amendment granting franchise. The National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) sent representatives and speakers to every county in an effort to raise support and earn men's votes.

"In 1915 the women of Pennsylvania waged a massive campaign of conferences, rallies, parades, and open-air talks in support of an amendment to the state constitution that would give women the right to vote. They sent speakers to every county. Although the campaign ultimately failed, it spawned a powerful new symbol of the suffrage movement -- the Justice Bell" (Murphy). The bell, modeled after the Liberty Bell, but with its clapper tied silent until women gained the franchise, toured the state. The rallies that followed it created a frenzy locally, as well as mapping out a strategy for other states and the NAWSA to use nationally.

The present speech comes from such a rally, hosted in or near Richland, PA. The anonymous speaker remains highly gender-neutral in her rhetoric throughout, only once giving away her gender ("we women"). And she relies, as so many NAWSA speeches and promotional materials did, on a combination of stirring eloquence with factual detail. "Mr. President, Honorable judges, Ladies & gentlemen," she begins, "The issue this evening is whether or not women shall have the right of suffrage." From the opening, she emphasizes that the stereotyped notions of women "honored for their singleness of purpose & devotion to duty even at the cost of personal suffering and self sacrifice" means that under their current conditions, they suffer even more greatly. After all, misogyny and anti-suffragist sentiment heap hardship upon them, even as they lack a voice to defend themselves in government. But while "suffragists of today are not universally admired or supported in their forward & progressive march to freedom," they will ultimately prevail while "their maligners will have long been forgotten by history." The main body of the speech ultimately focuses on the greater argument for American independence, applying it to women: "taxation without representation is morally wrong, and moral wrongs are legal wrongs and should be so...Taxation without representation has never been accepted." Alongside this principle are examples of women being taxed while having no say in the use of those funds.

Finally, the speaker makes the case that woman's suffrage is only the start of an equality movement. "Good as [suffragists'] work is now, their work will not have been finished but will just have begun...for we shall have to consecrate our lives for universal suffrage, because that is the only solution to that great expression, A Government of the People, by the people, for the people."

A stirring survivor from a critical women's rights campaign. (Item #3356) **\$1,320**



*A model of allyship, Congressman Riddle deploys the logical and legal arguments formed by the National Woman Suffrage Association to argue a preexisting right to vote*

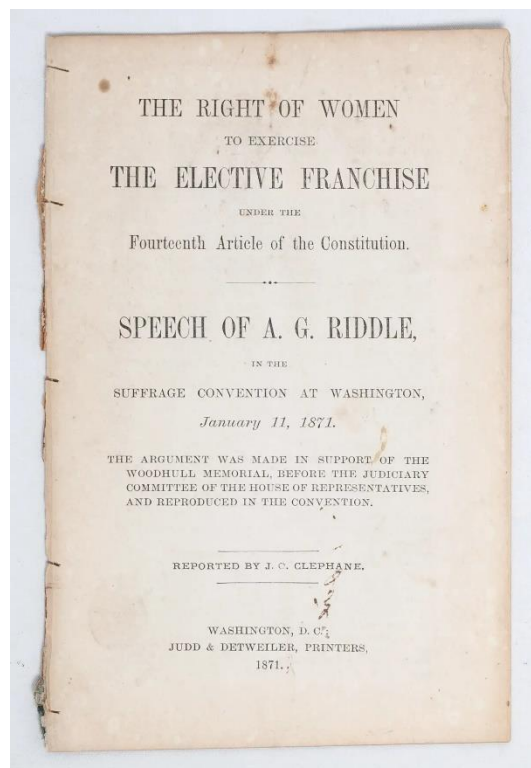
#### 4. [Women's Suffrage] Clephane, J. O.

##### [The Right of Women to Exercise the Elective Franchise Under the Fourteenth Article of the Constitution...](#)

Washington DC: Judd & Detweiler, 1871. First edition. Disbound and complete in 16 pages. Measuring 215 x 140mm. A pleasing example, with a touch of staining to the title page and light foxing and soiling to the verso of the terminal leaf, else internally clean. Currently the only copy on the market, it has appeared only once at auction, in 1973.

On January 11, 1871 two historic speeches occurred: one, through which Victoria Woodhull became the first woman to testify before a Congressional committee, and the present, through which Congressman A. G. Riddle of Ohio supported that work in an act of allyship to Victoria Woodhull herself and to the constituents represented by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony. From his opening, Riddle asserts that he is only present because the law prohibits women's free public exercise of speech in front of the Judiciary Committee: "I have always thought that the questions involved in this movement could be more effectively presented by ladies; and I have never appeared in their public discussion except by special request...I have been asked to bring to your notice as well as I may this evening the argument...that the women of these United States are full and complete citizens. Citizens as fully, broadly, and deeply as it is possible for men to be, though not permitted to exercise the elective franchise." For the remainder of the speech, Riddle draws on the language and logical scaffolding so carefully constructed for decades by the suffragists surrounding him. The Constitution guarantees women's citizenship but disenfranchises them through the use of the word "men." The creation of the Fourteenth Amendment and its use of "citizens" and "people" properly adjusts this to include them. No new amendment is necessary; what men simply need to do is acknowledge that "the right to self government is a natural right, [and] it does pertain to every human being alike," meaning that women already have the right to vote, its exercise is simply being denied. "There is no new right to confer upon them. They are simply to go into the new exercise of an old franchise." Ultimately, "We do not need any 16th Amendment. We need only intelligent, firm, decisive and deciding." And he promotes the National Woman Suffrage Association's action plan of civil disobedience: "I propose to offer Mrs. Griffing and two or three other ladies for registration, two or three months hence when the time comes, here. If they are not registered, I propose to try the strength of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia...If they won't, I will take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States."

Notably, what Riddle encouraged was what Susan B. Anthony and the NWSA enacted: a campaign of women registering to vote or voting, which led to their arrests and trials, and then to a decision by the Supreme Court that went against their favor. The next steps, over the following six years, was to pursue a 16th Amendment -- and to deploy far more racist dog-whistles than the egalitarian speech here that relies on both Black Americans and women being covered by the 14th Amendment. As the NWSA became more aggressive in aligning itself with white supremacist men and arguing for the necessity of white women's enfranchisement to counteract the "muddying" of elections, it left behind some of the most empowering ideas featured in this speech, that "we have given color to the Constitution" by having "got rid of the 'white'," and that this was a strength. (Item #6052) **\$1,800**



*Letters between a woman journal editor and a male contributor raise questions about authority in the publication of suffrage material*



## 5. [Women's Suffrage] Woolston, Florence, and Homer Boyle.

### [Correspondence Regarding Publications Promoting Women's Suffrage](#)

New York, New York; Salem, Ohio: June 1912. Typed Letter Signed by Florence Woolston, editor of *The Woman Voter* on letterhead; single page dated June 27, 1912, measuring 8.5 x 11 inches with writing to recto and with by the transmittal envelope. Accompanied by a one page Autograph Letter unsigned but composed by the recipient Homer Boyle in response to Woolston's TLS; dated June 29, 1912 on blank stationery measuring 5.25 x 8.5 inches with writing to recto. Together, these letters give insight into the relationship between national suffrage publications and local grassroots organizations as the women's movement entered the final push toward the 19th Amendment.

In her capacity as editor of *The Woman Voter*, Florence Woolsten writes to Homer Boyle of Salem, OH regarding his offer to "write something about the early Suffrage movement in Ohio"; and she notes that an acquaintance "Mrs. Peck is confident that you will give us a charming sketch." Much as her own letter is concise, Woolston

requests that Boyle be efficient as well: "I must ask you not to run over 1500 words. I should like you to have one illustration for your article, but unless you can furnish cuts I am afraid I cannot do so, our funds are very low." In many women's activist groups, members themselves often took on the extra expenses of printing and distributing materials; and Woolston's appears to be in a similar state, working on tight budgets. But because of the critical campaign happening in Ohio at the time, she presses Boyle for a quick turnaround as "I hope that this effort of ours will help the campaign in Ohio a step toward victory." *The Woman Voter*, a monthly periodical that ran from 1910 to 1917, was founded by Mary Ritter Beard before being run by Woolston in April of 1912. This letter, sent only a few months into her leadership, show her taking charge at a critical juncture, and considering how to best use the journal as an organ for supporting the movement throughout the country. Ohio would vote to ratify the 19th Amendment in September of that year.

Homer Boyle, the proprietor of a plumbing shop according to the U.S. Census of 1910, also occasionally published progressive pieces in Salem's local newspaper. Within two days of receiving Woolston's letter, he displays his serious commitment by "enclosing matter for your acceptance or rejection." Yet he also reveals a struggle to meet Woolston's professional requirements. "As to the 1500 word limit, guess I have exceeded it, but I couldn't think of giving up a word...As to cuts, I could furnish one (Sojourner Truth) and as I say very little about her, I do not send it." Seeming to recognize his possible missteps, he closes by appealing to another more local female authority. "I imagine Miss Elizabeth Hauser must be preparing a Salem article for you. She was in town about 3 days; asked me what I had written you, and commended it."

A pair of letters ready to spark research into the role of men in the suffrage movement, their responses to women's authority, the publication and processes of woman suffrage journals, the depiction of suffrage history and its key figures, and the relationships among more grassroots contributors to the movement.

(Item #4537) \$600

*California's preeminent political magazine comments on the suffrage movement's relationship to class, race, and queerness*

## 6. [Women's Suffrage] The Wasp.

### Get Off the Steps: Woman Suffrage Takes Precedence

[San Francisco, CA]: [May 12, 1894]. First edition. Large chromolithograph centerfold from the California magazine *The Wasp*. Measuring 513 x 339mm and in excellent condition, retaining its bright colors with only the slightest bit of foxing and toning to the margins. Focused on social and political satire, the influential Western publication weighed in on what they viewed as the shifting tides of the national women's suffrage movement. Scarce institutionally, with only a few libraries reporting full runs that would include this year, the present is the only copy on the market.

"Established in 1876, *The Wasp* rose above the dozen or so weekly magazines in the area, primarily due to its vibrant illustrations...And the magazine did what it could to sway political opinion" (Nast). The present is an example of the complex and problematic relationship of the American woman suffrage movement to issues of race and class; and it further encapsulates the damaging misogyny and homophobia that shaped the media's depictions of women's equality activists. In a large image depicting the U.S. Capitol steps adorned with a sign "Notice: Keep Off the Grass, Keep Off the Steps," a fashionably dressed woman waving a "Woman Must Have Her Say!" banner while stepping over the battered protesters Carl Browne and Jacob Coxe, who hold a protest bill and a warrant for disturbing the police. The title beneath declares: "Get Off the Steps, Woman Suffrage Takes Precedence Over Coxe and His Cause." Earlier that spring, "Carl Browne had helped Jacob S. Coxe lead the first march on Washington...setting out from Massillon, Ohio and marching to Washington, DC with a few hundred unemployed people. Together they advocated for a public jobs project for the unemployed. On arrival, Coxe decided to speak on the Capitol grounds, even though it was illegal. Both Coxe and Browne were arrested and imprisoned" (Mall History).

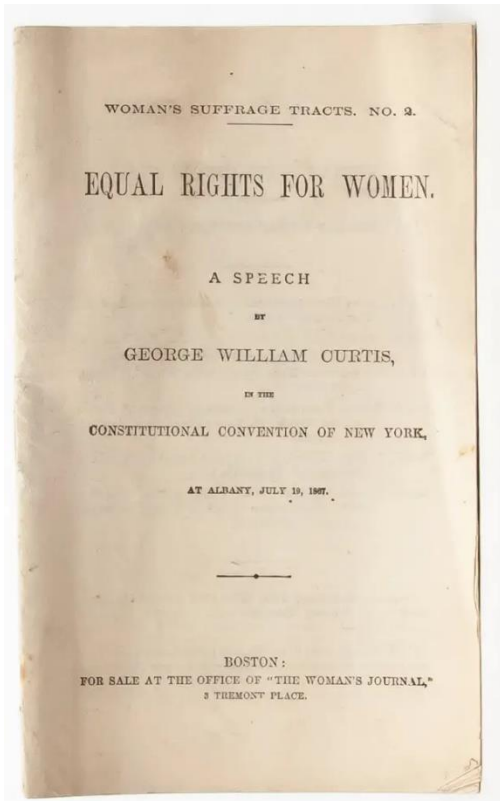


The *Wasp* strategically compares the two movements, noting in its caption, "A tremendous flutter is now marking the progress of the question of woman's suffrage in the Eastern states. The agitation has not, as usual, been confined to the 'short haired women and the long-haired men.' It has been taken up by the leaders of fashion and some of the best known women of New York. The situation is highly interesting and indicating the progress of a movement towards the political emancipation of the weaker sex." While Coxe and Browne lie bruised and cast down on the steps following their protest on behalf of the working class, the silk-clad suffragist in her corset, flounces, and train pushes them down further to clear the path for her and those like her. The implication from the image captures the suffrage movement's problematic privileging of white women of means in its efforts -- and its disregard for poorer, less educated, or more racially diverse women's interest. The text, meanwhile, suggests that it is only with such women as representatives that the movement will gain traction -- that a white feminine ideal will succeed by proving that activists are not only violators of gender norms or members of queer communities. Notably, *The Wasp* does take a dig at Coxe, Browne, and their supporters as well, with the text of their protest sign reading "We Will Stay Here All Summer (If It Costs Nothing)" -- thus suggesting that the unemployed have a lazy, freeloading nature.

A complex social commentary, made only more interesting for the advertisements and literary selections on the verso. And a set of views promoted by one of the most influential political magazines in California and the Western US. Near Fine (Item #4112) **\$1,560**



*The newly formed American Woman Suffrage Association brands itself and its mission*



## 7. [Women's Suffrage] American Woman Suffrage Association.

[Equal Rights for Women, A Speech by George William Curtis \[with\] New England Woman Suffrage Association Constitution](#)

Boston: The Office of the Woman's Journal, [1871]. First thus. No. 2 of the Woman's Suffrage Tracts printed by The Woman's Journal of the American Woman Suffrage Association. Original printed self-wraps stitched at spine. Collates 24, [4]: complete, including the unpaginated Constitution, list of officers, and ad for the Woman's Journal. Light soiling to wraps; small closed tear to upper corner of pages 9-10 not affecting text. In all, a lovely survivor of an important work, marking one wing of the women's movement branching off on its own and developing its distinct platform for promoting equality. While the American Equal Rights Association and the NWSA's periodical *The Revolution* printed earlier versions of this tract (1867 and 1868 respectively), both of which are listed on OCLC, the 1871 Woman's Suffrage Tract printing is the only one to contain rear material on the newly founded organization's Constitution, officers, and journal. The only copy on the market, this edition was not located in OCLC.

At the 1867 Constitutional Convention of New York, civil rights activist George William Curtis delivered a speech connecting women's rights to the Declaration of Independence, and questioning

contemporary legal readings of the word "man" which he asserts "undoubtedly includes woman as much as the word mankind." Arguing against archaic systems in which "woman is absorbed into man as a social inferior and subordinate," Curtis urges "the enfranchisement of women on the ground that whatever political rights men have, women have equally" and are only denied them. Unsurprisingly, a number of organizations gravitated toward Curtis' message, reproducing it under their own imprints. And so it was with the American Woman Suffrage Association.

Having split in 1869 from the National Woman Suffrage Association led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, the American Woman Suffrage Association narrowed its focus solely to voting rights under the guidance of Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone, and Mary Livermore. Whereas the NWSA sought equality for women in multiple spaces (education, employment, marriage, suffrage), the AWSA opted solely to emphasize enfranchisement of women. The vote, the AWSA leaders asserted, could only be accomplished with single-minded commitment; and only its achievement would open the door to those other spaces. Just as the NWSA had a voice via its newspaper *The Revolution*, the AWSA founded *The Woman's Journal* in 1870. And, though the *Revolution* printed its version of Curtis' speech in 1868, the *Woman's Journal* opted to pull Curtis' into their own orbit, placing their mark on his words by attaching them to the Constitution of a new regional branch and with advertisements for their new periodical. Notably, the rear "Opinion of the Press" section features Curtis' own assessment of the journal as a cornerstone for readers "who wish to keep the issue clear from entangling with other reforms" and as "indispensable to those who would truly understand the character of the movement and the measure of its progress." An important legal argument, here serving as a key example of effective branding.

Krichmar 262 (for first appearance of 1867). Near Fine (Item #3401) **\$1,400**

*One year in, Isabella Beecher Hooker rallies the state suffrage association she founded to "flood Congress with these petitions"*

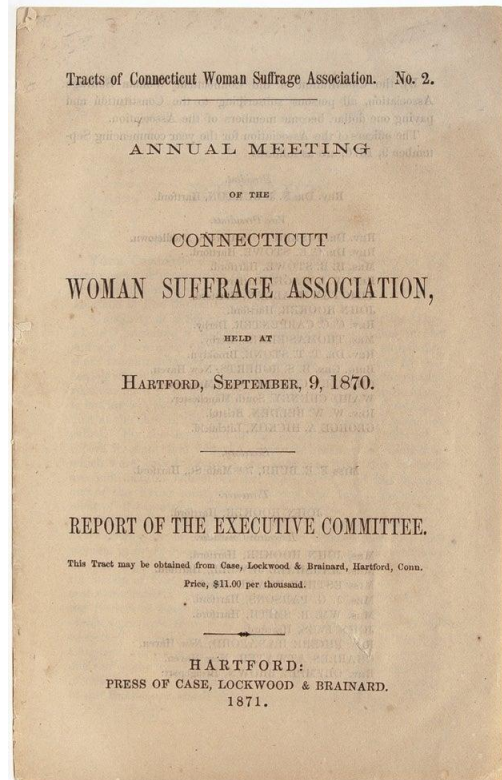
## 8. [Hooker, Isabella Beecher].

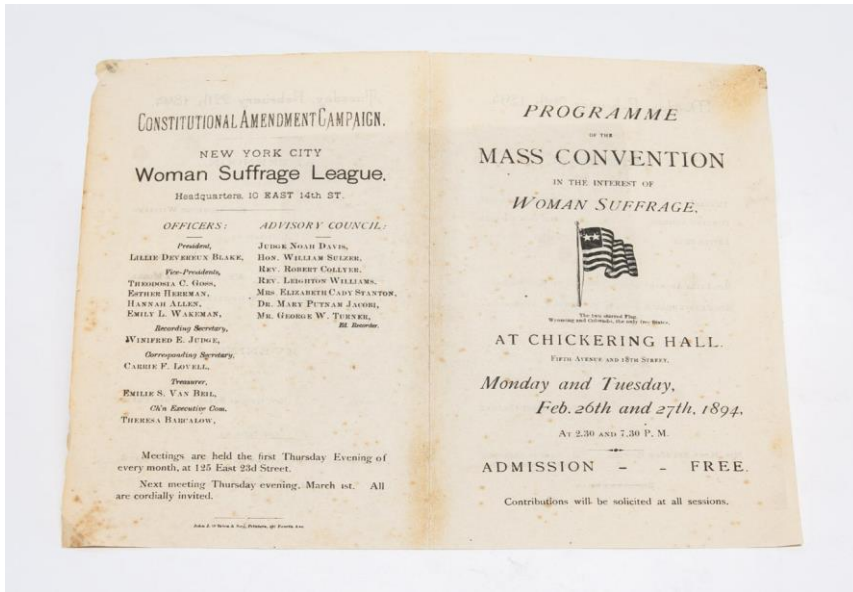
### [Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association Held at Hartford, September 9, 1870](#)

Hartford: Press of Case, Lockwood & Brainard, 1871. First edition. Tracts of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association No. 2. Original printed self-wraps stitched at spine. 24 pages. Toning to front wrap; light chipping to outer edge of rear wrap and a small split at lower joint holding well. Signed in type on the rear by Isabella Beecher Hooker, in her capacity as chair. A critical organ of this influential state organization, the present Annual Meeting and Executive Report reports on what was only the group's second meeting after its founding one year before. Scarce in trade and institutionally, with OCLC reporting 8 known copies.

Nationally, 1870-1871 were landmark years for the women's movement because of both the successes and failures it encountered. Suffragists faced major disappointment in the 15th Amendment; for while it widened the franchise to include freedmen, it did not address women's voting. At the same time, in the territories, women's rights were expanding; and Utah Territory became the first to grant suffrage to women. The National Woman Suffrage Association continued to operate as a unifying agent for the suffrage message, but it also recognized that it could only accomplish its mission through grassroots work at the regional and state levels. Only by getting state suffrage and by gaining Congressmen's support could an Amendment be presented and ratified.

During this same period, Isabella Beecher Hooker and Frances Ellen Burr founded the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association. Much like the NWSA, the CWSA advocated women's suffrage alongside other equality issues, including employment and education. While the CWSA began small, focusing on campaigning for women's suffrage on a local level, it gained momentum under Hooker's guidance, becoming influential in the state and on the national state. The Annual Meeting and Report of the Executive Meeting inform members of the strides being made at this moment in history, urging suffragists to harness energy from these to charge ahead in the fight. It is a fight in which each state must advocate not as a separate entity, but as a part of a greater national whole. It is also a fight that will take practical and persistent action in addition to eloquence, as Hooker shows: "It becomes more and more evident that as a political measure, our main reliance must be upon the action of Congress passing an amendment to the Federal Constitution. On this account we urge every member of the Society to keep on hand forms of petition that they may obtain signatures from time to time, and return them to the Secretary as soon as filled. Of the importance of flooding Congress with these petitions from all parts of the country, no one can doubt." Near Fine (Item #3452) **\$2,600**





9. [New York City Suffrage League].

[Programme of the Mass Convention in the Interest of Woman Suffrage](#)

[New York]: John J. O'Brien & Son Printers, 1894. First edition. Original pamphlet promoting the Constitutional Amendment Campaign events hosted by the New York City Woman Suffrage League. 4 pages including self-wraps. Slight chipping to second page, and scattered light foxing at fold and margins. Overall, an exceptional copy of this rare pamphlet. OCLC reports no institutionally held

copies, and the Programme does not appear in the modern auction record.

1893-1894 proved to be critical years for the New York suffragists. During that time "New York State held a convention to revise its Constitution...women suffragists had lobbied for a place at this Convention in order to support an amendment that would grant women in New York the right to vote. At the request of suffragists, both Governor Hill and Governor Flower recommended that women be allowed to sit as delegates on the Constitutional Convention. On multiple occasions, prominent New York suffragists such as Susan B. Anthony and Mary Seymour Howell addressed the state legislature to promote the right of women to serve as constitutional delegates. The legislature's final bill reflected the efforts of these suffragists" (Harper-Husted). This program documents the last push for women delegates' presence at the summer Convention. On February 26-27, 1894 the Woman Suffrage League met at Chickering Hall to hear addresses by major leaders. While the Monday events featured a letter by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and talks by Mary Seymour Howell and Rev. Anna Shaw, the Tuesday events were concluded with addresses by Susan B. Anthony and her protege Carrie Chapman Catt. Events such as these helped amass over 332,000 names on petitions and over \$10,000 in funds for lobbying. While woman suffragists ultimately won the right to send delegates to the summer convention, their fight was far from over. Ultimately, the committee was divided 98 to 58 against woman suffrage. Susan B. Anthony, aged 74, had spoken in every county of New York state. She would soon pass the mantle to Carrie Chapman Catt, who would continue the fight and accomplish enfranchisement 26 years later.

History of Woman Suffrage IV, 850. Not in Krichmar. Near Fine (Item #2531) **\$2,800**

*A seven-course meal in celebration of suffragettes' recent release from Holloway Prison*

## 10. [WSPU] [Woman Suffrage].

### "Votes for Women" Menu

13 March 1907. First edition. Menu card with deckled edges, on Holborn Restaurant stationery measuring 101 x 165mm. Printed on recto in blue with a menu for a meal in celebration of the release from prison of several key suffrage activists.

The tradition of hosting a meal to celebrate the release of suffrage prisoners from Holloway Prison seems to have begun a year earlier, in December 1906, when the non-militant National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies suffragists and the militant Women's Social and Political Union suffragettes came together for a banquet at the Savoy Hotel. Planned by Millicent Garrett Fawcett of the NUWSS to commemorate the work of Emmeline Pankhurst and women of the WSPU, it was the women's opportunity to mutually agree that "although the work of quiet persuasion and argument created a firm basis...the suffrage campaign had received a great impetus from the courage and self-sacrifice of the suffragette prisoners who had touched the imagination of the country" (Murphy). By 1907, the WSPU had adopted the practice more widely, hosting lunches and dinners at the Criterion, the Gardenia, and the Holborn to celebrate prisoners' release and reward them with a good meal after what was frequently a harrowing period of starvation or force-feeding in Holloway. The present meal, hosted at the Holborn Restaurant's Phoenix Salon, honored "Patricia Woodlock, Olivia Smith, and Mr. Croft" with a private, seven-course lunch (Crawford). Woodlock had already made great contributions to the cause, helping to found the Liverpool WSPU and becoming a regular demonstrator at protests; she would go on to become one of the group's most influential organizers (Mapping Woman Suffrage). Olivia Smith by this point was a fixture at protests, and a year later she would famously chain herself to the railings of the Prime Minister's home at 10 Downing Street. Mr. Croft, a dedicated male ally, served as a "suffrage motion mover," urging in committees and conferences for votes to be called on behalf of women (Trouve-Finding). In celebration of these three, the menu is headed with a quote from Tennyson, a favorite of the movement: "Woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink together, dwarfed or Godlike, bond or free."

Roll of Honour of Suffragette Prisoners, 1905-1914 (London School of Economics). LSE History. Woman and Her Sphere. Fine (Item #2904) **\$1,000**

