



# **FORWARD INTO LIGHT: THE 19<sup>th</sup> AMENDMENT**

Forward Into Light: The 19th Amendment



**A photo slideshow featuring:**

- **Women's rights leaders, 1800s – 2000s**
- **Female lighthouse keepers, considered an example of women's strength and abilities at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century**

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Women's rights leaders, 1800s – 2000s

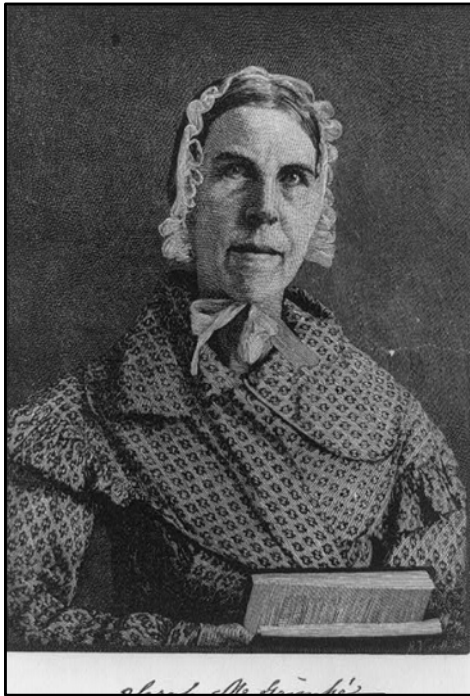
Female lighthouse keepers, considered an example of women's strength and abilities at the turn of the 20th century





# EARLY FEMINIST INSPIRATIONS

Early Feminist Inspirations



**“But I ask no favors for my sex. I surrender not our claim to equality. All I ask of our brethren is, that they will take their feet from off our necks, and permit us to stand upright on that ground which God has designed us to occupy.”**

**—Sarah Grimké, *Letters on Equality of the Sexes*, 1838**

Image Caption: Sarah Moore Grimké (1792-1873)



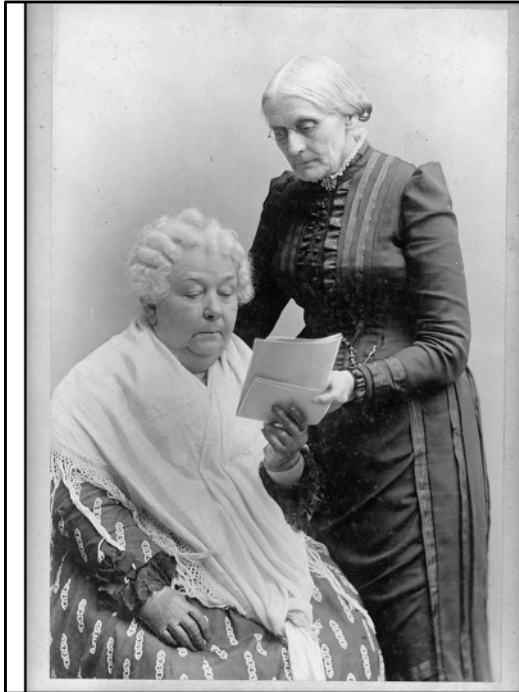
Sojourner Truth

Image Caption: Sojourner Truth. 1864.

**“I have as much muscle as any man,  
and can do as much work as any man. I  
have plowed and reaped and husked and  
chopped and mowed, and can any man  
do more than that?”**

**—Sojourner Truth, 1851**

“I have as much muscle as any man, and can do as much work as any man.  
I have plowed and reaped and husked and chopped and mowed, and can any man do  
more than that?” —Sojourner Truth, 1851



# **Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Susan B. Anthony**

Image Caption: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, seated, and Susan B. Anthony, standing, three-quarter length portrait. Ca 1880 – 1902.

Image Credit: Library of Congress



**Elizabeth  
Cady Stanton  
&  
Susan B. Anthony**

Image Caption: Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815–1902) and Susan B. Anthony (1820–1906), ca. 1870. Photograph.

Image Credit: Library of Congress



**“I expect to plead not for the slave only, but for suffering humanity everywhere. Especially do I mean to labor for the elevation of my sex.”**

**—Lucy Stone, 1847**

Image Caption: Lucy Stone (1818–1893) holding three-month-old daughter Alice Stone Blackwell (1857–1950). Daguerreotype, ca. 1857.

Image Credit: Library of Congress

Text: “I expect to plead not for the slave only, but for suffering humanity everywhere. Especially do I mean to labor for the elevation of my sex.” - Lucy Stone, 1847





Image Caption: Photograph of Harriet Tubman. 1911.

Image Credit: Library of Congress



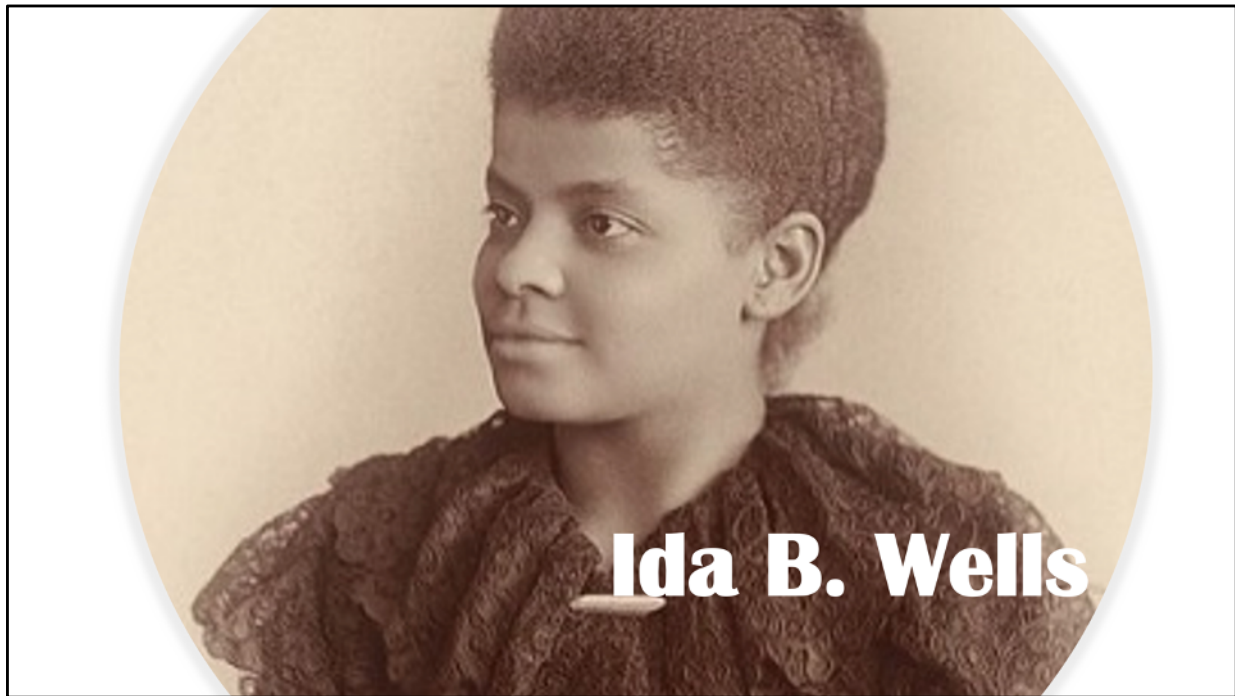


Image Caption: Portrait of Ida B. Wells, ca. 1893

Image Credit: Library of Congress

**"The way to right wrongs  
is to turn the light  
of truth on them."**

**- Ida B. Wells, 1892**

"The way to right wrongs is to turn the light of truth on them." - Ida B. Wells, 1892



# **LIGHTHOUSE WOMEN AS INSPIRATION**

Lighthouse Women as Inspiration



## **Maria Arcadia Alipas Israel**

**Point Loma Assistant  
Keeper, 1873 - 1876**

Image Caption: Maria Arcadia Alipas Israel. Point Loma Assistant Lighthouse Keeper, 1873 – 1876.

Image Credit: Cabrillo NPS Photo

# **Celia Sweet**

**San Diego's 1st  
female harbor pilot  
& lived at Ballast  
Point Lighthouse**



Image Caption: Celia Sweet with child. Sweet was San Diego's first female harbor pilot and lived at Ballast Point Lighthouse.

Photo Courtesy of the Sweet Family

the San Francisco hull inspectors office to Celia A. Sweet "to operate or navigate a craft of not more than sixty-five feet in length, propelled by machinery, in whole or in part by gas, gasoline, petroleum, naphtha or electricity, and carrying passengers for hire."

The license is dated June 29, 1912, and is signed by James Guthrie and Joseph P. Dolan, United States inspectors of hulls.

Mrs. Sweet is the wife of Jim Sweet, a member of the firm of Winston & Sweet, boat builders. Of the flotilla of bay craft Sweet has designed and built perhaps the Lady Meredith, The Jester and Relue are the best known.

For a number of years Mrs. Sweet accompanied her husband on his trips about the bay lighting the beacons when he had that contract, and it was this practice that fitted her to win trophies and a bay license. Two years ago, in her husband's speedy Relue, Mrs. Sweet won a handsome cup offered by the Tent City management, and the same season, in a series of races sponsored by the San Diego Yacht club, she showed her ability to pilot in the racing game by defeating the best helmsmen in the harbor and winning a cup offered by the club. A number of times Mrs. Sweet has taken her women friends "outside" for a day on the ocean, and in other ways has shown herself a genuine



Image Caption: Historic newspaper clipping featuring Celia Sweet's story as first female federally licensed harbor pilot in San Diego

Photo Courtesy of the Sweet Family



Image Description: Sweet family in front of the Ballast Point Lighthouse

Photo Courtesy of the Sweet Family

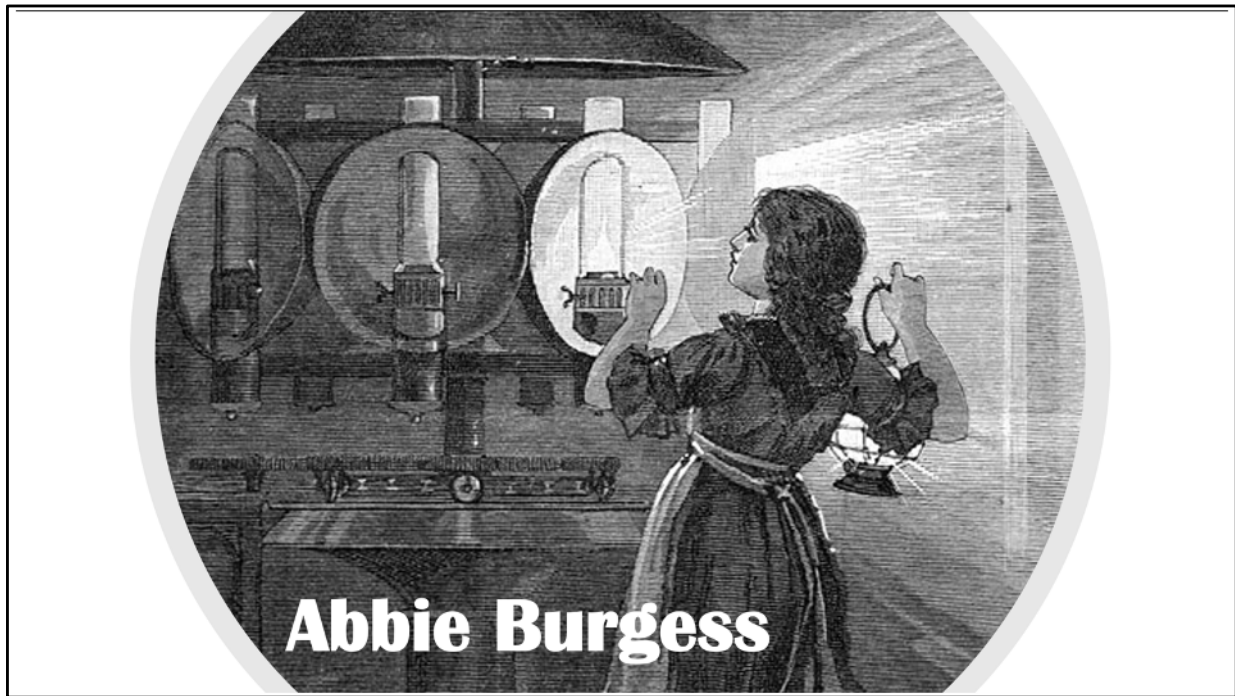


Image Caption: Abbie Burgess, Maine's Matinicus Rock Light (1853 – 1872) & White Head Light (1875 – 1892)

Image Credit: Virginia State Library and Archives





## **Emily Fish**

**Point Pinos Light Keeper,  
1893 - 1914**

Image Caption: Emily Fish. Point Pinos Lighthouse Keeper, 1893 – 1914.

Image Credit: Monterey Public Library, Monterey, CA

# **Ida Lewis**

**Rhode Island's Lime  
Rock Light Keeper,  
1879 - 1903**



Image Caption: Ida Lewis in 1869. Rhode Island's Lime Rock Lighthouse Keeper, 1879 – 1903.

Image Credit: Rhode Island Lighthouse History

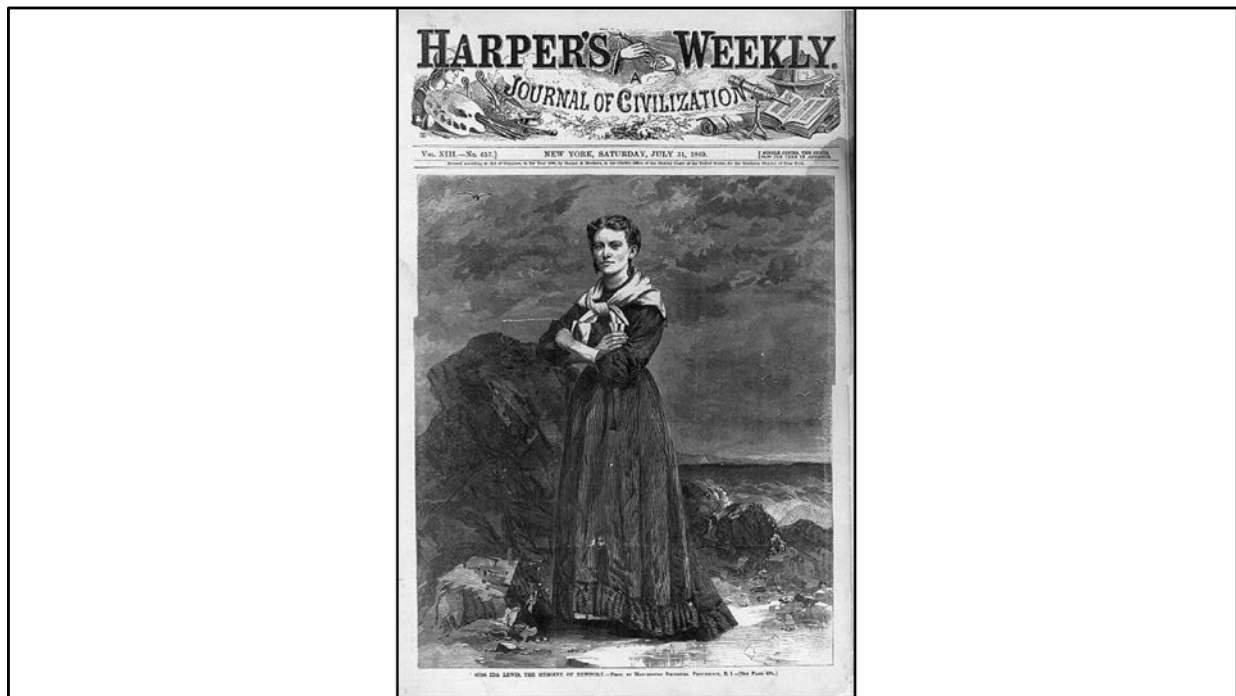


Image Description: Miss Ida Lewis, the heroine of Newport / photo by Manchester Bros., Providence, R.I. 1869.

Image Credit: Library of Congress



Image Description: Harper's Weekly 1869. Ida Lewis rescues two drowning soldiers from Fort Adams in Newport, Rhode Island.

Public Domain



Image Caption: Ida Lewis on boat she rowed between Lime Rock Light and Newport, RI

Image Credit: Newport Historical Society

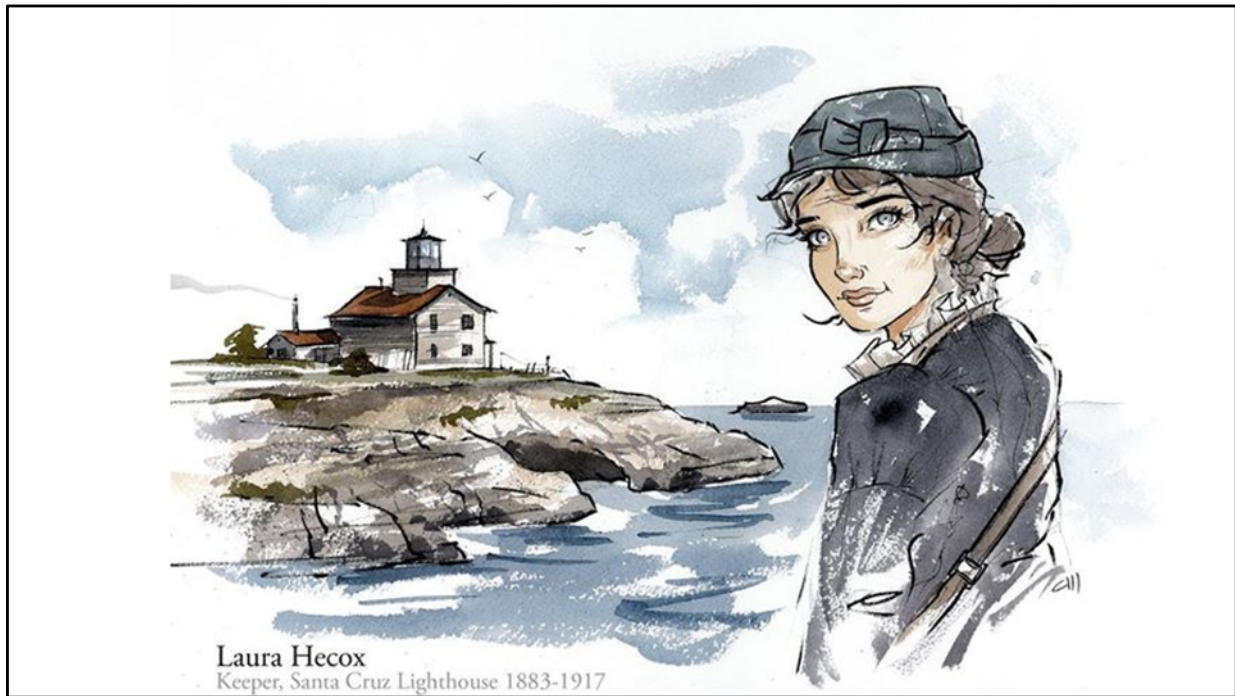


Image Caption: Graphic drawing of Laura Hecox. Keeper of the Santa Cruz Lighthouse, 1883 – 1917.

Image Credit: US Coast Guard

**Fannie Salter**

**Maryland's Turkey Point  
Light, 1925 - 1947**



Image Caption: Fannie Salter. Maryland's Turkey Point Lighthouse, 1925 – 1947.

Image Credit: Turkey Point Light Station





Image Description: Fannie Salter cleans lens.





## **Julia Williams**

**Santa Barbara  
Light Keeper,  
1865 - 1905**

Image Caption: Julia Williams, keeper of the Santa Barbara Lighthouse for 40 years, 1865 – 1905.

Image Credit: Santa Barbara Historical Society



# **A NEW GENERATION OF SUFFRAGISTS (1880 – 1915)**

A New Generation of Suffragists (1880 – 1915)



Image Caption: 1909 suffrage poster from Great Britain. Poster shows a woman rowing a boat in high waves as a man glides by in a sailboat with the wind inflating his sail marked "votes."

Image Credit: Library of Congress



**Nannie Helen  
Burroughs**

**1880 - 1961**

Image Caption: Nannie Helen Burroughs, 1880 – 1961. Half length portrait, facing front, 1900.

Image Credit: Library of Congress



Image Caption: Suffrage Dancers, ca. 1910 – 1915

Image Credit: Library of Congress



**Zitkala-Ša (Red  
Bird / Gertrude  
Simmons  
Bonnin)  
1876 – 1938**

Image Caption: Nannie Helen Burroughs, 1880 – 1961. Half length portrait, facing front, 1900.

Image Credit: Library of Congress



Image Description: 1914

Image Credit: Library of Congress



**Tye Leung  
Schulze**

**1887 - 1972**

Image Caption: Tye Leung Schulze, 1887 – 1972.

Image Credit: Los Angeles Public Library





Image Caption: Suffrage pageant and parade from Mineola to Hempstead Long Island, New York, May 24, 1913

Source: Library of Congress



Image Caption: Suffragist and lawyer Inez Milholland Boissevain (1886-1916) at a women's suffrage parade in New York City, May 3, 1913.

Source: Library of Congress

**"I am prepared to sacrifice  
every so-called privilege I  
possess in order to have a  
few rights."**

**- Inez Milholland**

"I am prepared to sacrifice every so-called privilege I possess in order to have a few rights." - Inez Milholland



Image Caption: Bertha Pitts Campbell, right, with Osceola Macarthy Adams, was a co-founder of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority at Howard University. The sorority members were told to stay in a segregated section when they joined the march for suffrage in 1913.

Image Credit: Washington State Archives



Image Caption: Mary Church Terrell, three-quarter length portrait, seated, facing front, ca. 1880 – 1900. As a civil rights activist and suffragist, Terrell marched alongside the sorority members in a 1913 suffrage procession.

Source: Library of Congress

**"A white woman has only one  
handicap to overcome - that of  
sex. I have two - both sex  
and race."**

**– Mary Church Terrell**

"A white woman has only one handicap to overcome - that of sex. I have two - both sex and race." - Mary Church Terrell

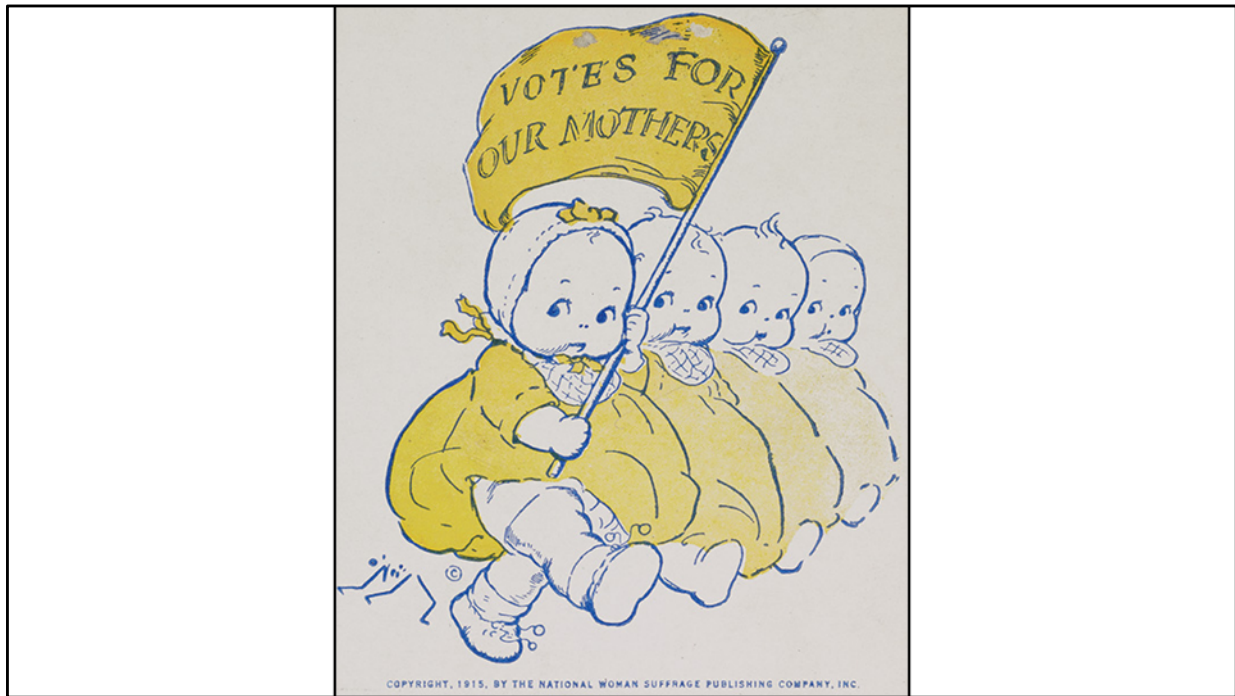


Image Caption: Sample postcard, ca. 1915: Rose O'Neill (1874–1944), "Votes for Our Mothers."

Image Credit: Library of Congress

**Wilhelmina  
Kekelaokala  
ninui  
Widemann  
Dowsett**

**1861 - 1929**



Image Caption: Wilhelmina Kekelaokalaninui Widemann Dowsett, 1861 - 1929. Photo circa 1918.

Image Credit: Hawaii State Archives



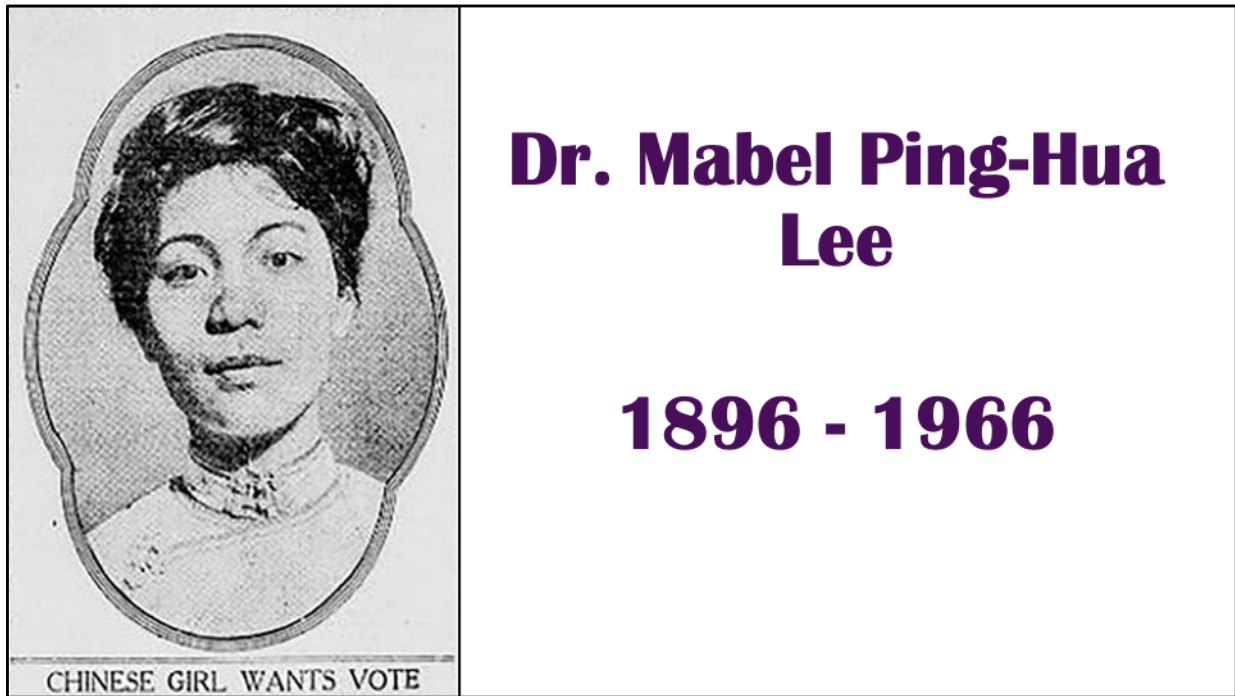


Image Caption: Mabel Lee image from a *New York Tribune* article

Public Domain



**Helen Keller**

**1880 - 1968**

Image Description: Helen Keller (1880-1968) possibly at the International Flower Show, New York City, April 1913.

Image Credit: Library of Congress



Image Caption: A 1915 illustration by Henry Mayer in Puck Magazine suggested a geographical and racial dynamic behind suffrage.

Image Credit: Cornell University/ PJ Mode Collection of Persuasive Cartography



**Maria  
Guadalupe  
Evangelina  
de Lopez**

**Los  
Angeles,  
CA**

Image Caption: Maria Lopez. Lopez was a leader in the California suffragist movement, the first person to translate suffrage speeches into Spanish, an active clubwoman, and educator in Los Angeles.

Image Source: Women's Museum of California

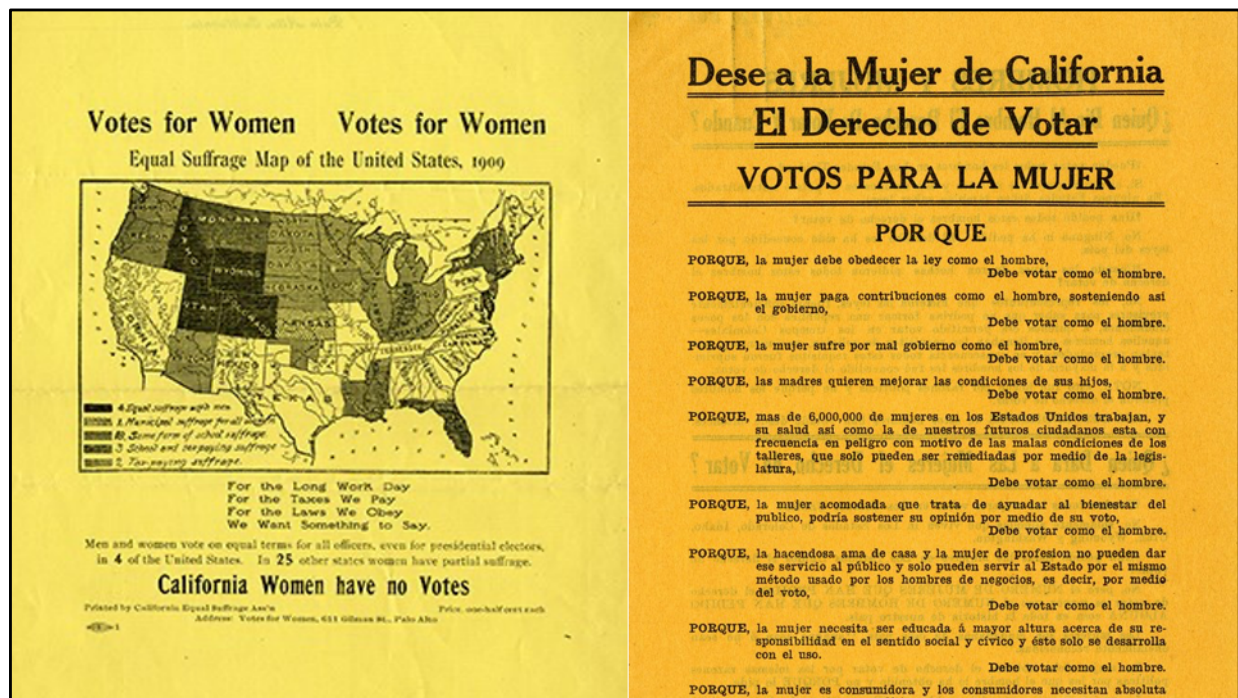


Image 1 Caption: This California Equal Suffrage Association flyer shows pro-suffrage arguments used in the early 1900s—traditional American rhetoric around equality before the law, no taxation without representation, and the dignity of labor—that allowed suffragists to build broad coalitions of supporters. California women did not have suffrage yet when this was published in 1909.

Image 1 Credit: Women's Suffrage and Equal Rights Collection, Scripps College

Image 2 Caption: "Dese a la mujer de California. El Derecho de votar. Votos para la mujer." Pamphlet of the Los Angeles Political Equality League distributed by suffragist Maria Lopez

Image 2 Credit: Public Domain



**Selina  
Solomons**

**San Francisco,  
CA**



Image Description: Selina Solomons, daughter of a distinguished Sephardic Jewish family in San Francisco, was a key player in 1911 California suffrage campaign.

Image Source: The Women's Museum of California

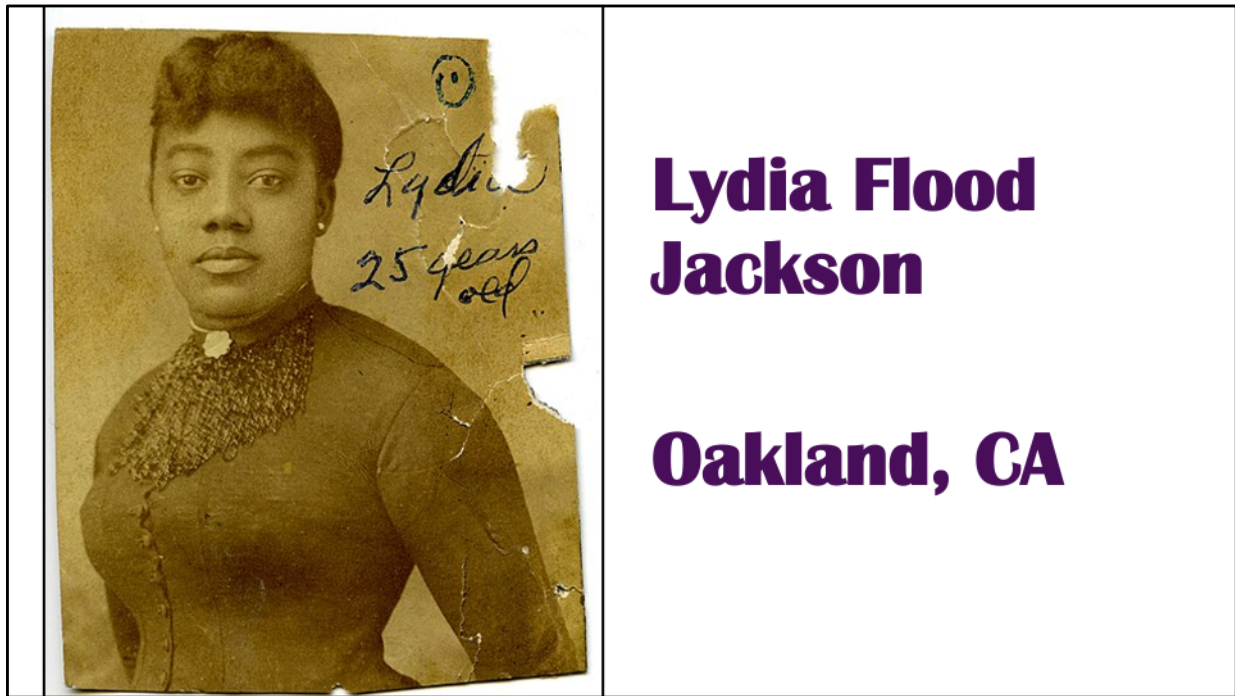


Image Caption: Lydia Flood Jackson was born in the Bay Area in 1862, her family was on of the earliest African American residents of Oakland. Jackson was an activist and clubwoman who campaigned for both civil rights I

Image Source: Women's Museum of California

**Clara  
Elizabeth  
Chan Lee**

**Oakland,  
CA**



Image Caption: Clara Elizabeth Chan Lee of Oakland, CA, along with Emma Hoo Tom, was the first Chinese American woman to vote in the United States.

Image Source: Women's Museum of California





**Vivian  
Pierce**

**San Diego,  
CA**

Image Caption: Miss Vivian Pierce of San Diego, California, ca. 1917 – 1919

Image Credit: Library of Congress



Image Caption: A stereograph of the California State Capitol building, Sacramento. Published by the Keystone View Company, ca. 1917.

Image Credit: Library of Congress



Text: 1911: California grants full suffrage

Image Caption: State of California with women's suffrage flag superimposed over the shape of the state.

NPS Image

**Annie Marshall  
Reid Rolph**

**San Francisco,  
CA**



Image Caption: Annie Marshall Reid Rolph, wife of San Francisco Mayor James Rolph, casts her ballot.

Image Credit: Library of Congress



Image Caption: Women in San Francisco, CA, registering to vote. California adopted women's suffrage in Oct. 1911.

Image Credit: Library of Congress



# **PUSH TOWARDS NATIONAL SUFFRAGE (1916 – 1920)**

Push Towards National Suffrage (1916 – 1920)





Image Caption: Youngest parader in New York City suffragist parade, 1912. Photograph shows women lining up for parade; woman in front leading with baby and carriage; women, dressed in white and wearing sashes "Votes for women" carrying flags and banner.

Image Credit: Library of Congress

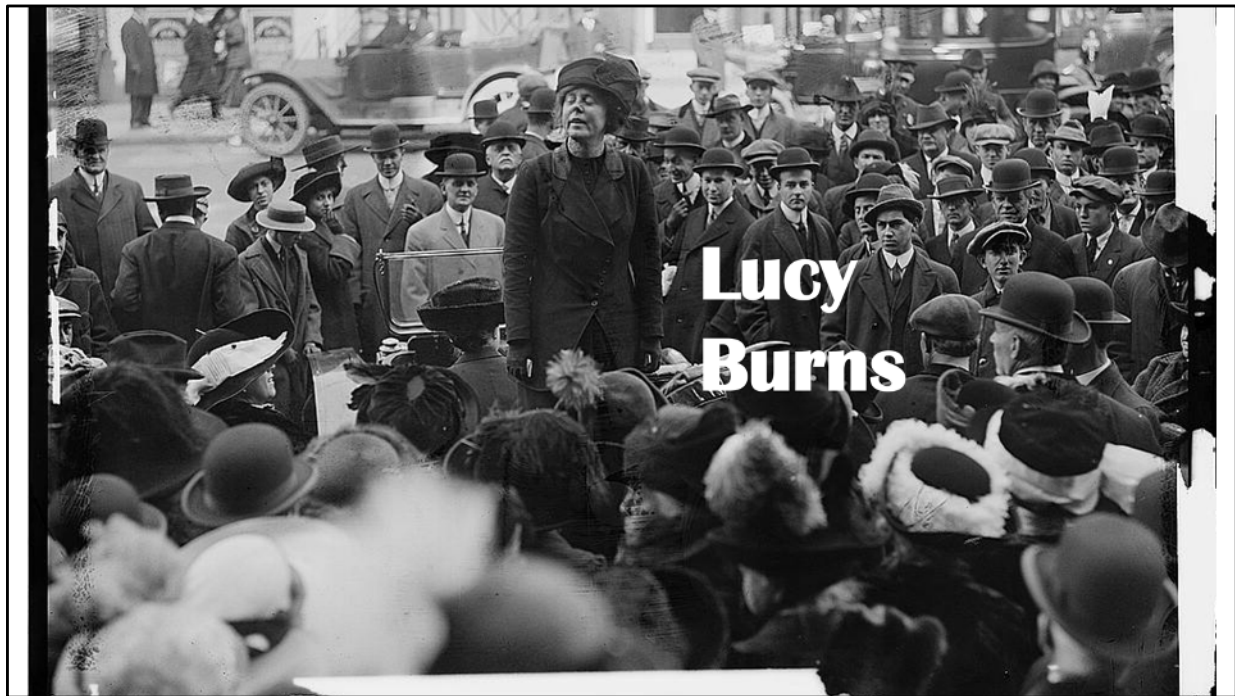


Image Caption: Lucy Burns, ca. 1910 – 1915, a co-founder of the National Women's Party.

Source: Library of Congress



**"It is unthinkable that a national government which represents women should ignore the issue of the right of all women to political freedom."**

**– Lucy Burns**

"It is unthinkable that a national government which represents women should ignore the issue of the right of all women to political freedom."

-- Lucy Burns



Women Holding

Image Caption: Woman holding banner that reads, "Forward out of error, leave behind the night, forward through the darkness, forward into light." Ca. 1910 – 1920

Source: [LOC](#)



Image Caption: Women suffragists with banners and picket signs, 1917

Source: Library of Congress

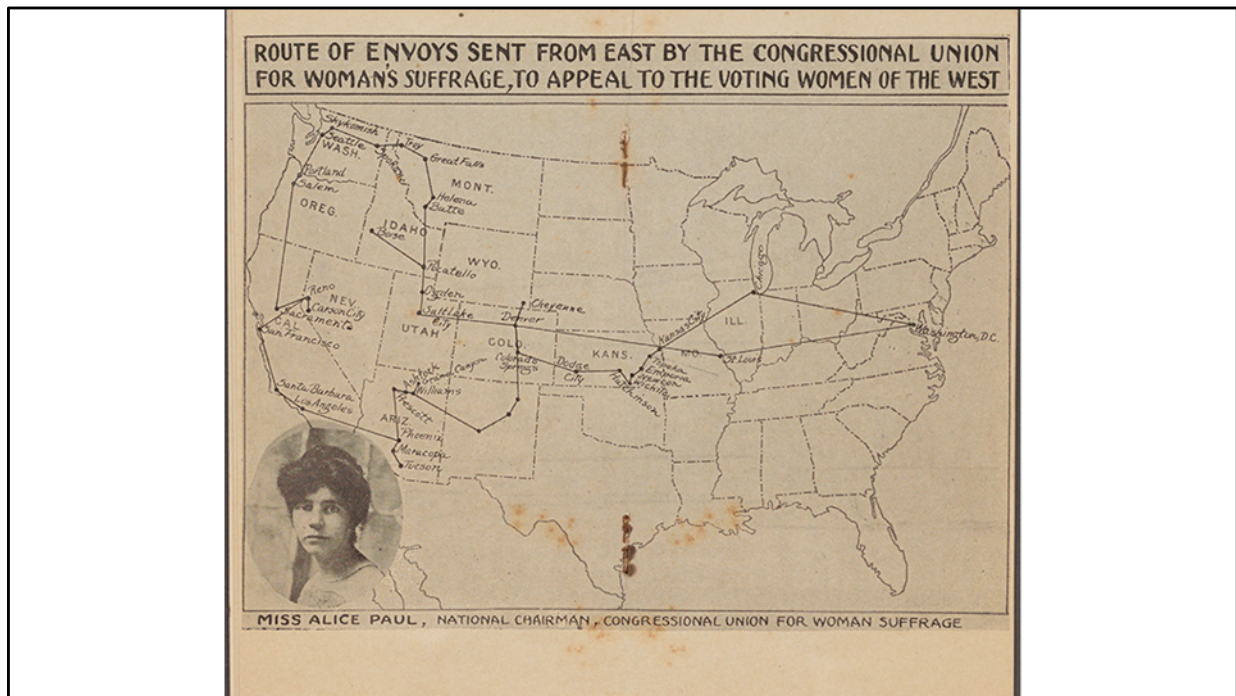


Image Caption: Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, "Route of Envoys . . ." in the "Itinerary of the 'Suffrage Special,' April 9–May 16, 1916."

Image Credit: NWP Records, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress



Image Caption: Suffrage farmers, 1917. Sign reads "Woman Suffrage Party Garden Plot: Vote for Woman Suffrage Amendment."

Source: Library of Congress

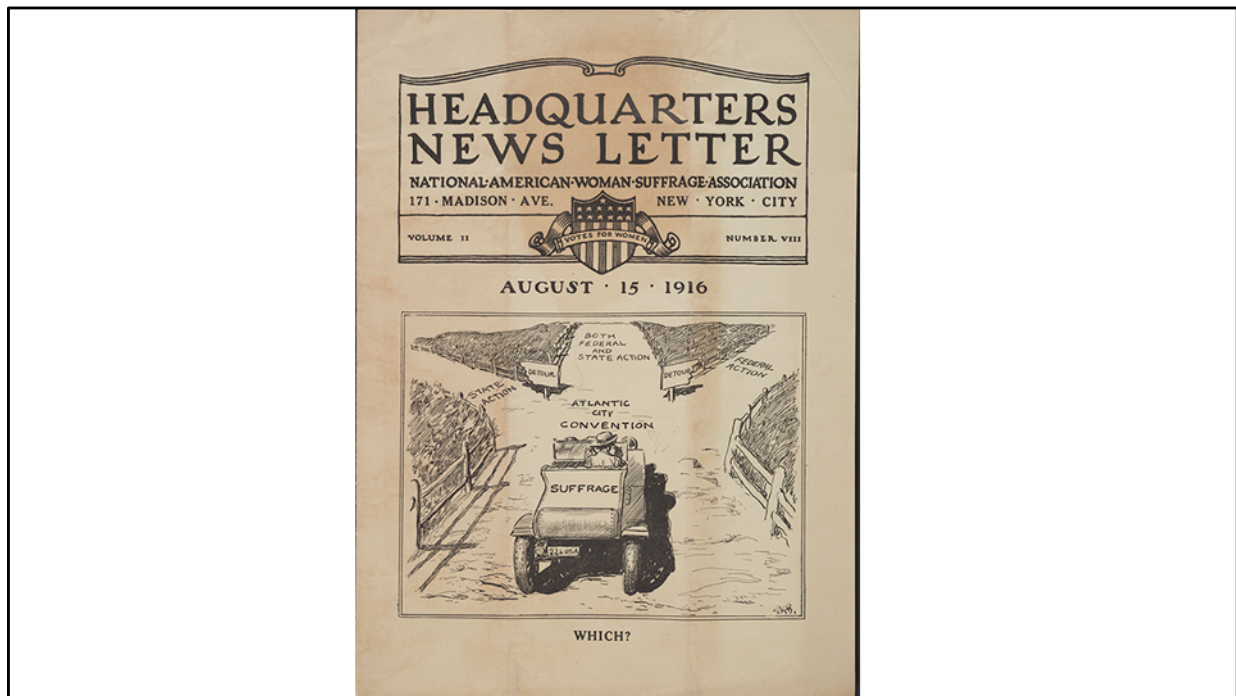


Image Caption: National American Woman Suffrage Association. *Headquarters News Letter*, vol. 2, no. 8, August 15, 1916.

Image Credit: NAWSA Records, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

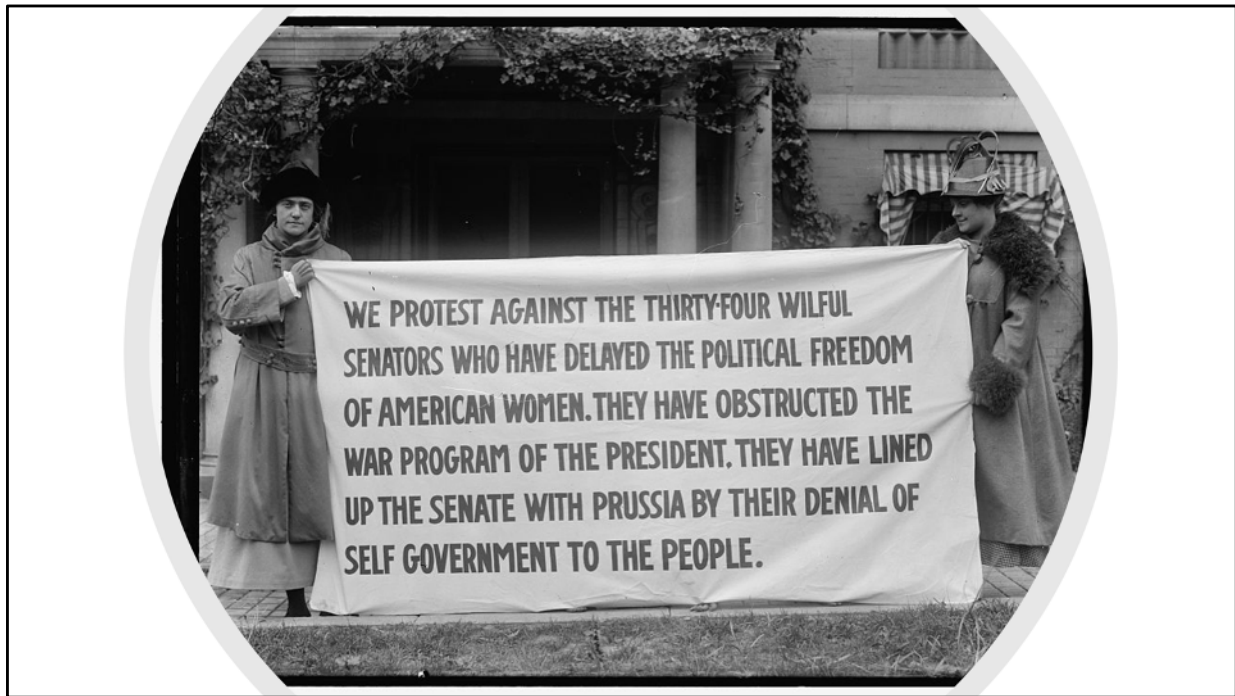


Image Caption: Two women hold sign that reads, "We protest against the thirty-four willful senators who have delayed the political freedom of American women. They have obstructed the War Program of the President. They have lined up the senate with Prussia by their denial of self government to the people,": 1918

Source: Library of Congress



Image Caption: Suffrage women encounter men in dark suits. 1917

Source: Library of Congress





Image Caption: National Woman's Party members outside the White House, January 1919. Beside them, in an urn, burns their Watchfire for Freedom. They are holding a protest banner calling out President Wilson on his lack of support for women's voting rights.

Image Credit: Photo by Harris & Ewing. Records of the National Woman's Party, Library of Congress.



Image Caption: Clipping from The Sunday Oregonian newspaper from July 9, 1916 depicting suffragists Alice Burke and Nell Richardson with Saxon the cat.

Public Domain



Image Caption: Suffragists demonstrating against Woodrow Wilson in Chicago, October 20, 1916.

Image Credit: Library of Congress



Image Caption: *The Woman's Hour Has Struck: Woman Suffrage is Coming.*  
Reproduced on the cover of *The World Magazine*, February 4, 1917.

Image Credit: Library of Congress



Image Caption: Suffrage envoys from San Francisco greeted in New Jersey on their way to Washington to present a petition to Congress Suffrage envoys from San Francisco greeted containing more than 500,000 signatures. 1915.

Image Credit: Library of Congress





Image Caption: Pennsylvania on the picket line, 1917. Reproduction.

Image Credit: Library of Congress



Image Caption: "Silent Sentinel" Alison Turnbull Hopkins (1880–1951) at the White House on New Jersey Day, January 30, 1917.

Image Credit: Library of Congress



Image Caption: Helena Hill Weed (1875–1958), Norwalk, Connecticut in jail cell.

Image Credit: Library of Congress



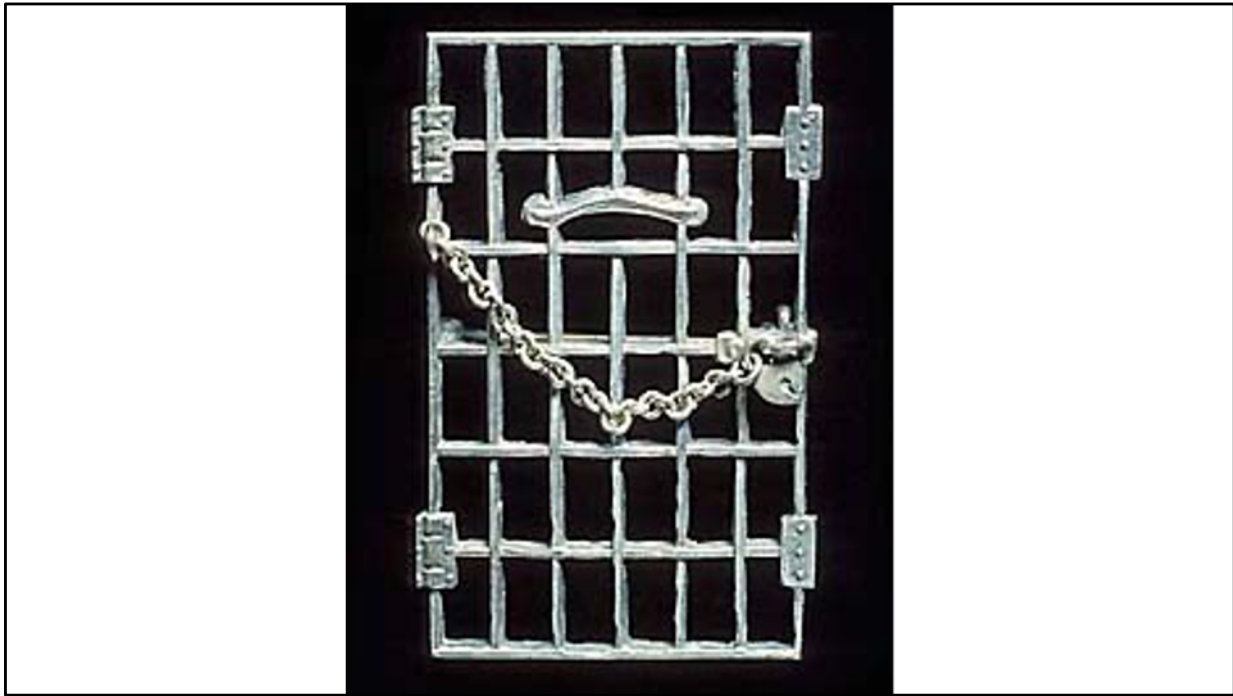


Image Caption: "Jailed for Freedom" pin given to suffragists who endured jail time for protesting

Image Credit: National Museum of American History

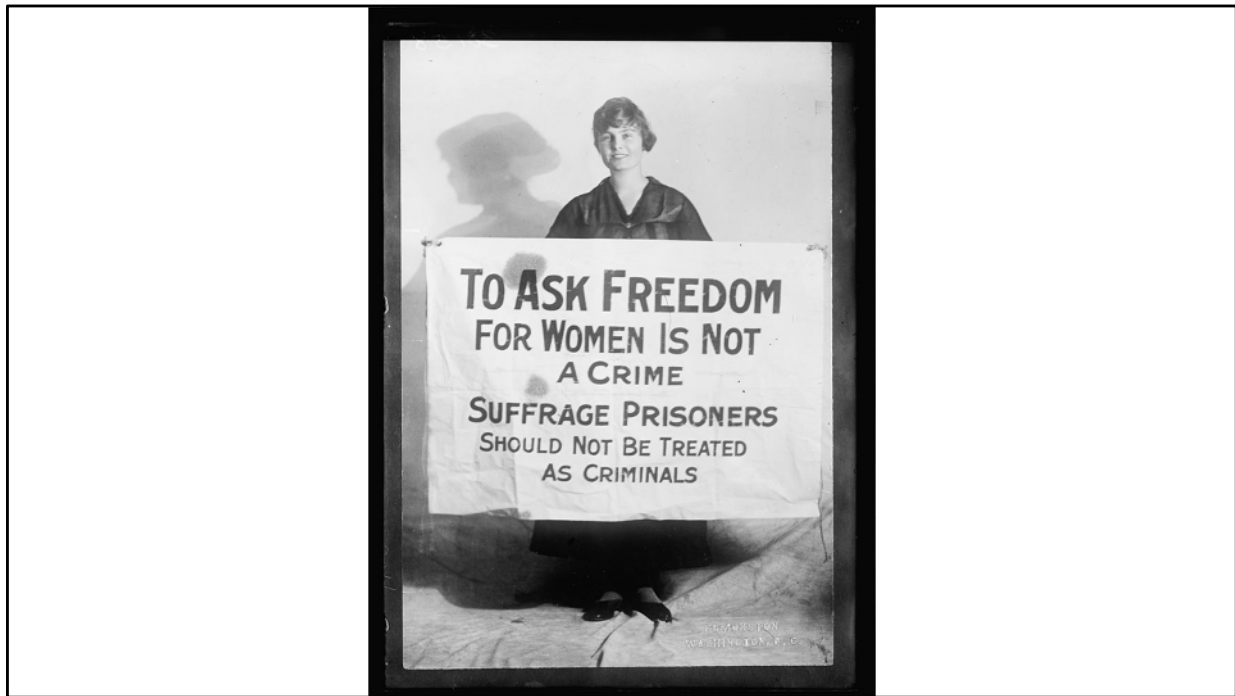


Image Caption: Woman holding picket sign that reads, "To ask freedom for women is not a crime. Suffrage prisoners should not be treated as criminals." 1919.

Image Credit: Library of Congress

**JUNE 4, 1919:**

**19TH AMENDMENT IS  
PASSED BY CONGRESS**

June 4, 1919: 19th Amendment is passed by Congress



Image Caption: Purple, white, and gold flag of the Congressional Union, which later became the National Woman's Party.

Image Credit: National Museum of American History



Image Caption: National Woman's Party activists watch Alice Paul sew a star onto the NWP Ratification Flag, representing another state's ratification of the 19th Amendment. Circa 1919 – 1920.

Image Credit: Library of Congress

**AUGUST 18, 1920:**

**19TH AMENDMENT  
IS RATIFIED**

August 18, 1920: 19th Amendment is ratified



Image Caption: As the 19th amendment made its way through the approval process, the National Women's Party sewed a star on their "ratification banner" after each state ratified the amendment. They needed 36.

Image Credit: NPS

**AUGUST 26, 1920:**

**19TH AMENDMENT  
BECOMES LAW**

August 26, 1920: 19th Amendment becomes law



**“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 THE ACCOUNT OF SEX”**

**— 19TH AMENDMENT**

“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 THE ACCOUNT OF SEX”

— 19TH AMENDMENT



Image Caption: Alice Paul, full-length portrait, standing, facing left, raising glass with right hand with 19th Amendment Victory Flag behind her. Paul was a co-founder of the National Women's Party and leader of the movement. 1920.

Image Credit: Library of Congress



**"Women have suffered agony of soul which you can never comprehend, that you and your daughters might inherit political freedom. That vote has been costly. Prize it!"**

**—Carrie Chapman Catt**

Text: "Women have suffered agony of soul which you can never comprehend, that you and your daughters might inherit political freedom. That vote has been costly. Prize it!" —Carrie Chapman Catt

Image Caption: Carrie Chapman Catt, head-and-shoulders portrait, facing front, 1914.

Image Credit: Library of Congress



# **BEYOND THE 19TH AMENDMENT (1920 - PRESENT)**

Beyond the 19th Amendment (1920 – Present)



Image Caption: This sign was designed to be placed in the window of a home so that all who passed would know that the woman within had exercised her right under the 19th amendment and registered to vote. It also served as a reminder to other women to do the same. 1920.

Image Credit: National Museum of American History

## **Dolores Huerta**



Image Caption: Dolores Huerta in 2009, after giving a talk at the University of Chicago. A California activist and labor leader, Huerta has fought against discrimination and to improve conditions for farm workers throughout her life. Huerta was born in Dawson, New Mexico in 1930, but grew up in Stockton, California. In 1960, she created the Agricultural Workers Association. She worked alongside Cesar Chavez as co-founder of what would eventually become the United Farm Workers and has been instrumental in registering agricultural workers to vote.

Image Credit: Photo (cropped) by Eric Guo (Wikimedia)



Image Caption: President Lyndon B. Johnson signs the Voting Rights Act with Martin Luther King Jr. and other civil rights activists standing by. African Americans and Native Americans continued to face exclusion from voting through mechanisms like poll taxes, literacy tests, and intimidation. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 eliminated many of these.

NPS Photo

**AUGUST 6, 1965:**

**VOTING RIGHTS ACT  
BECOMES LAW**

August 6, 1965: Voting Rights Act becomes law





Image Caption: Coretta Scott King, sitting beside Ralph David Abernathy (right) at Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, speaks to the press after the assassination of her husband, Martin Luther King Jr., in 1968. For nearly forty years after her husband's death, King continued to promote their shared vision of equality and nonviolence.

Image Credit: Atlanta Journal-Constitution

**“Freedom and justice cannot be  
parceled out in pieces to suit  
political convenience. I don't believe  
you can stand for freedom for one  
group of people and deny it to  
others”**

**— Coretta Scott King**

“Freedom and justice cannot be parceled out in pieces to suit political convenience.  
I don't believe you can stand for freedom for one group of people and deny it  
to others” — Coretta Scott King



Image Caption: Rosa Parks and Congressman Walter Fauntroy holding a framed picture of President Lyndon Johnson signing the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Image Credit: Library of Congress



Image Caption: Women's Strike for Peace and Equality, New York City, Aug. 26, 1970.

Image Credit: Eugene Gordon—The New York Historical Society / Getty Images



Image Caption: Women's Strike for Peace and Equality, New York City, Aug. 26, 1970.

Image Credit: Eugene Gordon Photograph Collection, PR 248, New-York Historical Society



Image Caption: Women's Strike for Peace and Equality, New York City, Aug. 26, 1970.

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