

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

“19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Women's Right to Vote.” *National Archives and Records Administration*, National Archives and Records Administration, <https://www.archives.gov/historical-docs/19th-amendment>.

This source includes the Nineteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution that allowed women the right to vote and is the centerpiece of our project.

“A Suggestion to the Buffalo Exposition; - Let Us Have a Chamber of Female Horrors.” *National Women's History Museum*, 3 Apr. 1901, <http://www.crusadeforthevote.org/primary-documents-1/>.

This source is a political cartoon from the early 1900s that depicts the view of the women’s suffrage movement in the eyes of opposition. It mocks their supposed confidence to become equal to men, depicting them in men’s clothing with items that represent male-dominated occupations.

Bain News Service, Publisher. Kate Douglas Wiggin. Photograph. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2014685027/.

This photo, courtesy of Library of Congress, shows a photograph of Kate Douglas Wiggin, a prominent individual of the anti-suffragists.

Colorado's Legacy of Women's Suffrage. RED. 2020, <https://red.msudenver.edu/2020/colorados-legacy-of-womens-suffrage.html>

This is a picture of a billboard advertising against the women's suffrage party. It shows that the anti-suffrage movement was a national debate because of controversy surrounding the idea of women in politics.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, seated, and Susan B. Anthony, standing, three-quarter length portrait.

[Between 1880 and 1902] Photograph. *Library of Congress*,

www.loc.gov/item/97500087/.

This photograph depicts Elizabeth Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, two of the most prominent figures of the woman's suffrage movement.

Gustin, E. W., Artist. *Election Day!*. Jan 21, 1909. Photograph. *Library of Congress*,

www.loc.gov/item/97500226/.

This political cartoon was used as a text background for the home page and on the website because it depicts the anti-suffragist's views of the movement: the man would be removed as head of the family and be put in the place of the woman, or the caretaker of the home.

Harris & Ewing, photographer. THOMAS R. MARSHALL. [or 1919] Photograph. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2016870009/.

This photograph shows the signing of the 19th amendment by Vice President Thomas R. Marshall. It was used on the page of key events.

Harris & Ewing, photographer. WOMAN SUFFRAGE. HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION. Photograph. *Library of Congress*,

www.loc.gov/item/2016864329/.

This photograph is of the National American Woman Suffrage Association headquarters in New York.

Harris & Ewing, photographer. *When Tennessee, the 36th state, ratified on Alice Paul, national chairman of the Woman's Party, unfurled the ratification banner from suffrage*

headquarters, Washington, DC. Photograph. Library of Congress,
www.loc.gov/item/2016885217/.

This image shows Alice Paul celebrating the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment with a group of women. This depicts the joy and triumph felt by the amendment's ratification and the downfall of anti-suffragists.

Home Washing Machine & Wringer. New York. Photograph. *Library of Congress,*
www.loc.gov/item/96510205/.

This cartoon shows the stereotypical role of women in the 1800s. It helps us understand the societal standard for women during the time.

"Household Hints." *Gender Issues and Sexuality: Essential Primary Sources*, edited by K. Lee Lerner, et al., Gale, 2006, pp. 286-288. *Gale In Context: Opposing Viewpoints*, link.gale.com/apps/doc/CX2587400122/OVIC?u=colo04597&sid=bookmark-OVIC&xid=6ab9d86a.

This document shows the viewpoint of the National Association Opposed to Women's Suffrage (NAOWS), and the propaganda they attempted to spread during the early 1900s in a satirical way. We can use this source to show the perspective of other people against the women's suffrage movement, especially other women. We can also see the mockery it was made of by those who opposed it.

Jewish Women's Archive. "Pamphlet distributed by the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage." <https://jwa.org/media/pamphlet-distributed-by-national-association-opposed-to-woman-suffrage>.

This pamphlet was used in the page Historical Context because of it allowed for perspective on the view of anti-suffragists and included quotes.

Our Roll of Honor. Listing women and men who signed the Declaration of Sentiments at first Woman's Rights Convention, July 19-20. Seneca Falls, New York, May, 1908.

Manuscript/Mixed Material. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/rbcmiller001182/.

This source shows the people who signed the Declaration of Sentiments at the Seneca Falls Convention. This helps us understand the support for the women's suffrage movement.

“Petition from Women Voters Anti-Suffrage Party of New York to the Senate.” *National Archives and Records Administration*, National Archives and Records Administration, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/7452146>.

This document informs of the particular groups that were anti-suffrage. As a primary source, it tells of the ideas within the anti-suffrage movement.

“The Federal Amendment from Ellen F. Vanderbilt.” *National Archives and Records Administration*, National Archives and Records Administration, 1813, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/74884297>.

This letter, written by Ellen F. Vanderbilt from Rhode Island, helped us understand a woman's perspective to the opposition to the woman suffrage amendment. In her rhetorical questions, Vanderbilt expresses the beliefs of socialism and anti-American views regarding suffrage as well as the general will of the people.

The Phyllis Wheatley Club, Buffalo, New York. [Between 1911 and 1930] Photograph. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/94513827/.

This photograph shows the members of a The Phyllis Wheatley Club, a branch of the National Association of Colored Women.

The Remonstrance, Quarterly. Massachusetts Association Opposed to . . Suffrage, Boston, Massachusetts, Apr-11, 1911. Periodical. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/rbcmiller002586/.

This newspaper was one of the many published by anti-suffragist groups, showing their publicized views and actions taken to spread these views. This newspaper helps our website by showing the strength of the anti-suffragist movement and the drastic actions taken for their ideals.

The Union Times. (Union, SC), 16 Mar. 1917, p. 3. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/sn93067853/1917-03-16/ed-2/.

This newspaper from the Union Times gives a generalized perspective of suffrage and how various women felt, as can be seen in their written letters.

“Women's History Month: Suffrage & the 19th Amendment (2021).” *Research Guides*, <https://upresearch.lonestar.edu/WHM/suffrage>.

This historical archive is filled with essays, speeches, documents, and videos that follow the history of the anti- women's suffrage movement. These perspectives of those who experienced these events helped us to further understand steps taken in the movement.

This information is crucial to the research of the anti-women's suffrage movement and the events that helped lead women to where they are today.

“Women's National Anti-Suffrage League Organizing Meeting.” *The Library of Congress*, <http://www.loc.gov/item/rbcmiller001114>.

This document shows the opinions and actions of members in the Women’s National Anti-Suffrage League.

“Woman Suffrage and the 19th Amendment.” *National Archives and Records Administration*, National Archives and Records Administration, <https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/woman-suffrage>.

This document from the national archives includes a collection of different letters and photographs of the woman’s suffrage amendment. This source provided us with firsthand accounts regarding groups of people who battled to get women rights and the struggles they faced throughout.

Secondary Sources

“19th Amendment Is a Milestone, Not Endpoint, for Women.” *Stanford News*, 12 Aug. 2020, <https://news.stanford.edu/2020/08/12/19th-amendment-milestone-not-endpoint-womens-rights-america/>.

This source, written by scholars at Stanford University, helped us the influence of the Nineteenth Amendment. It goes in depth of the role of this amendment and the steppingstone it was for women’s rights in America.

Asher, Elizabeth. “Spotlight.” *History of the Book*, 2018, <https://hob.gseis.ucla.edu/Spotlights/asher.html>.

This website provides in-depth information on the popular Godey’s Lady Book and Magazine of the late 19th and early 20th century and also includes a photograph of a title page that can be seen on the Key Events page of the website.

Ashley C. Ford and Photographed by Inez and Vinoodh. “Kamala Harris Is Officially Vice President of the United States.” *ELLE*, 30 Apr. 2021, <https://www.elle.com/culture/a34225242/kamala-harris-interview/>.

This website provided the photograph of the first black women elected as Vice President, Kamala Harris, that can be seen on the Impact page.

Barber, E. Susan. "Woman's Suffrage History Timeline." National Parks Service, U.S.

Department of the Interior, 26 Feb. 2015, <https://www.nps.gov/wori/learn/historyculture/womens-suffrage-history-timeline.htm>.

This source provides a timeline of major events that occurred during the women's suffrage movement. It helps us understand who played major roles in the suffrage movement and how they contributed to its success.

"Cleaning in the Kitchen in 1800s." *Family Tree*, 16 Aug. 2021,

<https://www.familytree.com/blog/cleaning-in-the-kitchen-in-1800s/>.

This source provided a photograph that relates to the theme of the historical context page included in our website. This website contributed a visual expression of the domesticated role of women during the time prior to the Seneca Falls Convention.

Craven, Jackie. "History of Sculleries and How the Rooms Were Used before 1920." Hulton

Archive, *ThoughtCo*, 6 May 2019, <https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-a-scullery-177326>.

This drawing shows the expected tasks of women during the late-1800s to early 1900s, particularly of cleaning. It shows the normalcy of such stereotypes during that time.

Finneman, Teri. "Covering a Countermovement on the Verge of Defeat: The Press and the 1917

Social Movement against Woman Suffrage", 2019, *American Journalism*, 36:1, 124-143,

DOI: 10.1080/08821127.2019.1572416.

This in-depth essay on the anti-suffrage movement was useful in understanding the growth and spread of the movement. Their beliefs on how suffrage destroys both American politics and the American family is seen throughout the essay. It also provides

information on Colorado, our state, and its part in the development of the anti-suffrage movement.

Ken Florey Suffrage Collection/Gado/Getty. *Most Americans Opposed Suffrage - Especially Women*, 7 Aug. 2020, <https://www.audacy.com/kywnnewsradio/articles/feature-article/most-americans-opposed-suffrage-especially-women>.

This website provided the text background of the Key Groups page. It shows an extravagant parade float of an anti-suffrage group.

Kodumthara, Sunu. “‘The Right of Suffrage Has Been Thrust on Me’: The Reluctant Suffragists of the American West.” *The Journal of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era*, vol. 19, no. 4, 2020, pp. 607–622, DOI:10.1017/S1537781420000341.

This article shows how the anti-suffrage movement dominated in the early twentieth century. It also provides information on the pro-women's suffrage groups and how they attacked the anti-suffrage movement leaders, as well as highlighting certain women who stood up against these organizations.

Landsbaum, Claire. “Hillary Clinton Says Trump's Election Reassured 'Millions of White People'.” *The Cut*, The Cut, 11 Sept. 2017, <https://www.thecut.com/2017/09/hillary-clinton-trumps-election-reassured-white-people.html>.

This digitized magazine publication provided the photograph of Hillary Clinton, the first female presidential candidate, photographed by Drew Angerer and can be seen on the Impact page.

Lange, Allison. “Opposition to Suffrage.” *History of U.S. Woman's Suffrage*, 2015, <http://www.crusadeforthevote.org/naows-opposition>.

This source contains general information on the first groups that opposed women's suffrage. It discusses the growth of opposition as advocacy rose and the reasons why they claimed to oppose suffrage, revealing where opposition was the strongest and why.

Moran, Karen Board. "World Anti-Slavery Convention & Lucretia Mott." WWHP, Worcester Woman's History Project, 2017, <http://www.wwhp.org/Resources/Slavery/mott.html>.

This website provided information on Lucretia Mott, a leader of the women's rights movement and an important part of the beginning of the suffrage movement, as can be seen on the website page Key Events.

"Opposition to Women's Suffrage." *Nebraska Public Media*, <http://netwagtaildev.unl.edu/nebstudies/en/1900-1924/votes-for-women/opposition-to-womens-suffrage/>.

This source on the opinions of some women about women's suffrage explained that bias came from Victorian background.

R., Christopher. "The Arguments against the 19th Amendment (and Why They Lost)." *The Armored Bulletin*, 16 Jan. 2018, <https://armoredbulletin.wordpress.com/2018/01/16/the-arguments-against-the-19th-amendment-and-why-they-lost/>.

This source helps us understand the key failures of the anti-suffragists and how their actions could not stop the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment. It further explains what popular antis' opinions were of the time and how they did not succeed.

Rix, Rebecca A. "Anti-Suffragism in the United States (U.S. National Park Service)." *National Parks Service*, U.S. Department of the Interior, <https://www.nps.gov/articles/anti-suffragism-in-the-united-states.htm>.

This source has information that will help us to understand the 19th amendment and the people who both opposed it and supported it. It also provides information on other groups

who were fighting for equal rights like free African Americans who wanted back their birthright to vote and be a part of society.

Schmidt, Samantha. "Thousands of women fought against the right to vote; their reasons still resonate today." *Washington Post*, 9 Aug. 2020. *Gale In Context: U.S. History*, link.gale.com/apps/doc/A632028523/UHIC?u=colo04597&sid=bookmark-UHIC&xid=770be13c.

This article provides information on the thousands of women who fought for voting rights. It also shows the current effects of the anti-women's suffrage movement and shows the voiced opinions of common housewives. This source will help us to understand how these women built their movement from the ground up.

"Striking Women." 19th And Early 20th Century Striking Women, <https://www.striking-women.org/module/women-and-work/19th-and-early-20th-century>.

This source helps us see the contrast between life in the 1800s and in the more recent century. We are able to understand the differences in the lives of women and what they fought for.

"The Cult of Domesticity – America in Class – Resources for History & Literature Teachers from the National Humanities Center." *America in Class*, 26 Feb. 2021, <https://americainclass.org/the-cult-of-domesticity/>.

This source aided in the historical context of the event of the women's suffrage movement. Informing of the struggles women faced before the Seneca Falls Convention, this source was provided evidence of the cult of domesticity that can be seen on the page of Historical Context.

Thomas, JD. "Anti-Suffragists Caught Forging Telegrams." *Words from Us*, 7 Oct. 2015, <https://wordsfrom.us/2015/10/anti-suffragists-caught-forging-telegrams/>.

This source provided a time sensitive photograph of a group of antis during the women's suffrage movement. Not only was this picture a great one for our website it also stuck with our theme. Overall, this source was great for the construction of our key groups page included in our website.

"Today in History - December 10." The Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/today-in-history/december-10/>.

This article from the Library of Congress provided information seen on the website page Key Events regarding the approving of the first law in U.S. history granting women the right to vote.

"US Women's Suffrage Timeline 1648 to 2016 (U.S. National Park Service)." *National Parks Service*, U.S. Department of the Interior, <https://www.nps.gov/articles/us-suffrage-timeline-1648-to-2016.htm>.

This timeline regarding women's suffrage and the steps that it took to provide women with rights was a vital source of information in our project. It provides information about this fight from 1648-2016, covering all the important events during this struggle. This source helped us to better understand the events in a chronological way so we could truly see everything that occurred.

Ware, Susan. "Leaving All to Younger Hands: Why the History of the Women's Suffragist Movement Matters." *Brookings*, 6 Jan. 2021, <https://www.brookings.edu/essay/leaving-all-to-younger-hands-why-the-history-of-the-womens-suffrage-movement-matters/>.

This source aided with a photograph that captured a protest apart of the women's suffrage movement. Mostly useful for the design of our website it was also helpful in providing context of the protest that took place.

Weeks, Linton. "American Women Who Were Anti-Suffragettes." *NPR*, NPR, 22 Oct. 2015, <https://www.npr.org/sections/npr-history-dept/2015/10/22/450221328/american-women-who-were-anti-suffragettes>.

This article provides generalized and specific information on anti-suffrage leaders. It adheres names, faces, and details to the generalized group of anti-suffrage leaders, allowing for us to narrow down prominent figures in the movement to progress in narrowed research.

"Why the Women's Rights Movement Split over the 15th Amendment (U.S. National Park Service)." National Parks Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 14 Jan. 2021, <https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/why-the-women-s-rights-movement-split-over-the-15th-amendment.htm>.

This website supported much of the information on the website page of Key Events, including the woman's suffrage movement leadership, congressional success for voting rights, and the splitting of the movement because of various issues.

"Women Against Suffrage." *The Wilson Quarterly* (1976-), vol. 17, no. 4, [Wilson Quarterly, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars], 1993, pp. 120–21, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/45270725>.

This source shows the perspective of the "delusions" of women who fought in opposition to women's suffrage. The source expresses the thought processes of the opposing women and how they were tools for male injustice.

“Woman Suffrage and the 19th Amendment.” National Archives and Records Administration, National Archives and Records Administration, <https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/woman-suffrage#background>.

This source looks from an in-depth perspective at the history of women’s suffrage based on its influence on the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment. Through this, we can understand how the suffragists succeeded through their actions and how they gained prominence throughout history.

“Women's Suffrage: Timeline of Important Events.” LibGuides, 10 Nov. 2020, https://alvernia.libguides.com/women_suffrage/timeline.

This source is a timeline of each important event and group for and against women's suffrage from 1848 to 1920. It was helpful in creating an accurate timeline for historical context of the time period.