VOTES FOR KENTUCKY WOMEN:
HOW KENTUCKY JOINED THE NATION
IN THE FIGHT FOR
WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE

A Student Activity Book
Celebrating the Centennial of the
19th Amendment, 1920–2020
Cover photo: Kentucky Governor Edwin P. Morrow signing the Kentucky legislature's ratification of the 19th Amendment, January 6, 1920.
Library of Congress, Lot 5543. www.loc.gov/item/97510716

Governor Edwin P. Morrow (seated). The woman standing behind Governor Morrow - with her hands resting on the back of his chair - is his wife, Katherine Hale Waddle Morrow (former president of Pulaski County Equal Rights Association). Beside First Lady Morrow, behind the Governor, is Madeline McDowell Breckinridge (of Lexington, President of Kentucky Equal Rights Association). Next to Breckinridge is Caroline Apperson Leech (of Louisville, 3rd Vice President of KERA). To the right of Leach, Josephine Fowler Post (of Paducah, Kentucky's state member to the NAWSA National Executive Council). Eleanor Hume Offutt (of Frankfort, KERA Member Campaign Committee chair) is the younger woman in the front row with her head just above the Governor's head. To Offutt's right is Rebecca R. Judah (of Louisville, KERA Treasurer) and Margaret Weissinger Castleman (of Louisville, 2nd Vice President of KERA). In the center with her left hand on the desk: Jessie Riddell Firth (of Covington, KERA Recording Secretary). Behind Firth's right shoulder, Martina Grubbs Riker (president of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs). In front of the desk, near the telephones (2nd in from the left) is Alice Barbee Castleman (of Louisville, KERA Advisory Board) then Elise Bennett Smith (of Louisville, KERA Advisory Board). The man peeking over Madeline M. Breckinridge's shoulder is Robinson A. McDowell of Louisville. To his right is Julia Duke Henning (of Louisville, chair of KERA committee for Congressional Work). Other people noted on the back who are somewhere in the photograph: Virginia McDowell (of Louisville), Fannie Rawson (of Frankfort), Jessie O. Yancey (of Maysville), and Senator Hiram Brock.
Welcome to Votes for Kentucky Women, a student activity book celebrating the 100th anniversary of the 19th Amendment and Kentucky’s important role in the women’s suffrage movement. In the pages that follow are important concepts and terms related to voting, citizenship, and our laws. You’ll read about the brave people who demanded voting rights for women and the many actions they took to achieve that goal. You’ll learn about the first women in Kentucky politics and current projects to celebrate and remember Kentucky suffragists. Throughout the book are several activities to complete as you learn about Woman Suffrage.

After reading through this activity book, I hope you will have a better understanding and appreciation of what an incredible right voting is. I hope you will stay engaged on important issues and, when you are old enough to do so, exercise your right to vote and maybe even run for office!

Elizabeth Solie
Girl Scout Troop 1148

Note: Look for this symbol to locate activities

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What is Suffrage?

The right to vote in political elections, called suffrage, is one of the most important rights of citizens in a democracy. Suffragists are people who worked to gain support for suffrage and ultimately change state and federal law. The effort to win the right for women to vote is called the women’s suffrage movement.

Across the country, suffragists joined together forming groups to organize and plan their actions. Sometimes their work involved writing official letters to demand that the laws be changed. They held parades and pageants, made exciting speeches before large groups, and organized protests to gain attention for their cause. Their work was reported in the newspapers and gained the attention of the public and elected officials.

This activity book highlights Kentucky’s story and the many individuals who fought for women’s right to vote.
Voting Rights Determined by State Constitutions

Originally, the United States Constitution did not clearly identify who had the right to vote. The authors of the Constitution left it up to the states to decide. Article I, Section 4, of the Constitution says:

*The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations.*

As states joined the union, they created their own constitutions outlining who would be allowed to vote. Most states initially limited voting rights to white male property owners. When Kentucky established statehood in 1792, it granted citizenship to free males 21 years of age and older. Kentucky’s second constitution (1799) excluded "free negroes, mulattoes, and Indians". Kentucky’s third constitution (1850) clearly stated that voting rights were limited to white males. Kentucky’s fourth and final constitution (1891) made it easier for people to be considered a resident after moving to Kentucky. Even though the 1891 Kentucky constitution stated that "every male citizen" had the right to vote, poll taxes and literacy test requirements prevented the majority of African-American men from voting.

Today, eligibility to vote in the United States is established through both the United States Constitution and state law. Amendments to the Constitution require that citizens not be denied the right to vote on account of race, sex, or age (18 and above). States may deny the right to vote for other reasons. For example, states may limit the voter registration period and require identification to vote. The right to vote is considered to be one of the most important rights of American citizens.

Constitution of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 1891
Library of Congress 7283782
Citizenship: Rights and Responsibilities

A citizen is a person recognized as a legal member of a country. People who are born in the United States are automatically citizens and are called “native” citizens. People who immigrate to the United States and then become citizens are called “naturalized” citizens. Citizens have both rights and responsibilities. Rights are freedoms protected by law. Responsibilities are duties expected of citizens.

Review the list below and determine what is a right and what is a responsibility of a United States citizen.

List each right and responsibility in the correct column.

- Participate in your local community
- Freedom of speech
- Run for elected office
- Respect others property
- Travel freely
- Peacefully gather with others (protests/rallies)
- Vote

- Own property
- Freedom of the press
- Serve on a jury
- Pay taxes
- Obey laws
- Freedom of the press
- Fair trial
- Freedom of religion

List a citizen’s rights

List a citizen’s responsibilities
The right to vote in school elections was taken away in 1902 after a record number of African-American women had voted the previous year and supported Republican candidates for the school boards. The Kentucky Federation of Women’s Clubs lobbied to regain school suffrage. Finally, in 1912, women in Lexington, Covington, and Newport won suffrage back but with an added literacy test for women voters. This requirement was an attempt to exclude black voters, many of whom were unable to read. Even though all women were not given the right to vote in school elections, early woman suffrage activists referred to school suffrage as a first step towards full citizenship rights for women.

Suffragist Eugenia B. Farmer of Covington was the founder of the Kenton County Equal Rights Association and a strong advocate for school suffrage. Because of her efforts, the 1891 state constitution included language to allow the General Assembly to pass laws for limited woman suffrage for municipal (city) and other elections. In 1894, women won school suffrage in Lexington, Covington, and Newport.

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School Suffrage in Kentucky

Kentucky was a leader for women’s suffrage in both the South and the nation with the first law granting women the right to vote in school elections. The 1838 law provided that widows and unmarried women who owned property could vote on school tax and education issues within the new county school system. Kentucky’s law was passed ten years before the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention, which is often considered to be the beginning of the women’s suffrage movement. Other states followed Kentucky’s example and, by 1890, women in 19 states could elect their school officials.

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Students outside South Elkhorn School with Miss Emma Watts, teacher, ca. 1900
Barker and Faulconer Fayette County Public Education photographs
University of Kentucky Archives
School in the early 1900s

Life at school in the early 1900s was very different than it is now. These photographs can tell us a lot about what school life was like. Based on what you see in the photos, what do you think it was like to go to school in the 1900s?

In 1905, Nannie G. Faulconer was elected Fayette County School Superintendent and held the position for 16 years. Why do you think women were given the right to vote in school elections and run for School Superintendent before they were given full suffrage? (Hint: Think of traditional roles of women)
Gateway to the South

Suffragists recognized Kentucky, and particularly Louisville, as a gateway to the South. New England abolitionist Lucy Stone, known for her passionate speeches on abolition and women’s rights, embarked on a tour of the South and made Louisville her first stop. For her suffrage speeches at the Masonic Hall in 1853, she earned $600 and packed the hall each night. Those who attended Stone’s Louisville lecture may have been shocked by her baggy trousers that she wore under her dress. Most people were accustomed to seeing women wear a dress with a tight-fitting bodice and corset, a skirt that dragged on the ground, and several petticoats.

During the Civil War, U.S. Army surgeon Dr. Mary Edwards Walker was mustered (called to serve) in 1864 and served as the head of the female prison in Louisville. Dr. Edwards had worn baggy trousers with a shorter dress since entering medical school in 1853. She continued to wear masculine-style clothing the rest of her life, along with the Medal of Honor she earned for bravery under fire. Those who supported dress reform were not rejecting their femininity or womanhood. Instead, they saw the adoption of these fashions as a way to display women’s readiness for active participation in public reform movements, political events, and on the battlefield.
Bloomers and the Ballot

Fashion became political in the 1850s with the introduction of the bloomer. "Bloomers" were named after women's rights activist Amelia Bloomer and were promoted as a healthier alternative to tight corsets and heavy petticoats. The bloomer costume was quickly adopted by suffragists. Kentuckians slowly embraced dress reform, especially as it supported women's active participation in horse riding, bicycling, automobile racing, and basketball.

Complete the other half of the "bloomer costume" drawing

Amelia Bloomer
Council Bluffs Public Library,
www.councilbluffslibrary.org/archive/items/show/4774.
Abolitionists, many of whom were women’s rights advocates, were encouraged by the 13th Amendment to the Constitution which made slavery illegal across the nation. It was ratified in 1865 by 2/3 of the states, but not by Kentucky. While this was a critical first step toward equality for African Americans, it did not give former slaves the same rights of citizenship as their former masters.

Kentucky civil rights activists quickly turned their attention to gaining voting right for blacks. On January 1, 1866, Lexington’s Main Street was filled with hundreds of African Americans marching in a parade and gathering for political speeches at the Lexington Fairgrounds (now the University of Kentucky). In March 1886, the first meeting of the Kentucky Colored People’s Convention was held in Lexington. One of many conventions across the South, the organization created a unified voice for African American males demanding citizenship rights.

One of the largest civil rights gatherings to ever take place in the state was held on July 4, 1867 in Lexington. After a parade through downtown, some six to ten thousand people, mostly African Americans, gathered for a day of picnics, music, and speeches at a site off Harrodsburg Pike a mile out of town.

Some protections for recently freed slaves came with the ratification of the 14th Amendment in 1868, which promised them rights as United States citizens. Again, Kentucky was not one of the states to ratify. The 14th Amendment included, for the first time, the term “male inhabitants” in reference to those who could vote in federal elections.

The extension of voting rights to all male citizens came with the 15th Amendment. This was a blow to many woman suffragists including those who believed that immigrants and blacks were uneducated and not qualified to vote. Differing opinions on who should and should not be allowed to vote would divide the women’s suffrage movement and the country as a whole.
Constitution--the supreme law of the United States
Suffrage--the right to vote
Amendment--a change or addition to the constitution
Ratify--to formally approve
Abolitionist--a person who fought to end slavery
Advocate--a person who publicly supports a cause or policy
Ballot--a process of voting, in writing and typically in secret

Petition--a document, signed by a large number of people, that demands a change in the law
Citizen--a person recognized as a legal member of a country
Equality--the state of being equal, especially in status, rights, and opportunities
Vote--a formal expression of choice in an election or other group decision
Right--a freedom that is protected by law
Responsibility--a duty expected of citizens
Kentuckians take on Leading Roles

Kentucky women had leading roles in national suffrage organizations from a very early date. The American Equal Rights Association (AERA) was formed in 1866. According to its constitution, its purpose was "to secure Equal Rights to all American citizens, especially the right of suffrage, irrespective of race, color or sex." Virginia Penny, an economist from Louisville, became the Kentucky Vice President of the American Equal Rights Association in 1867. That same year, the South's first suffrage organization started in Glendale, Kentucky.

Sisters Mary Barr Clay and Laura Clay from Richmond were among the early leaders of Kentucky's women's rights movement. Their parents' divorce revealed to them how Kentucky's marriage laws unfairly favored men and provided women with no rights. It mobilized the sisters into action. The Clay sisters were great organizers, writers, and speakers.

Mary Barr Clay attended national suffrage meeting and met national suffrage leader Susan B. Anthony of the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA). Clay arranged for Anthony to speak in Richmond in 1879. Clay organized the Fayette County Equal Suffrage Association and the Madison County Equal Rights Association, the state's first permanent woman suffrage clubs.

The Clay sisters urged other Kentucky women to join them in the women's rights movement, but their efforts often met resistance. Many women were afraid of displeasing their husbands, and many men even forbade their wives from attending suffrage lectures. Louisville's Courier-Journal editor, Henry Watterson, reflected how many people felt about the suffragists, calling them "silly-sallies" and "Crazy Janes."
In October 1881, Louisville hosted a convention of the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) and its leader Lucy Stone again visited Kentucky. The convention attracted a large crowd of both single and married women interested in suffrage. At the AWSA meeting, the Kentucky Woman Suffrage Association was founded and Laura Clay was elected President. Stone and husband Henry Blackwell stayed at the home of suffragist Susan Look Avery. Mary Barr Clay was elected President of the AWSA in 1883. That same year, Congressman John White from Louisville advocated for woman suffrage in U.S. Congressional committees.
Josephine K. Henry, from Versailles, joined Laura Clay to found the Kentucky Equal Rights Association (KERA) in 1888. KERA members worked for women’s suffrage and other issues important to women. Many worked to improve public schools and improve conditions for prisoners, the mentally ill, and children.

Susan Look Avery organized the first meeting of KERA’s Louisville branch, the Louisville Equal Rights Association (LERA) in 1889. In 1890, Susan Look Avery founded the Louisville Women’s Club and hosted meetings in her home. The organization is still active today and works to promote civic improvements and the fine arts and champion education and charitable needs in the community.

Josephine K. Henry led the fight for legal rights for married women. Kentucky passed the Married Woman’s Property Act in 1894 that gave women the right to own and control property. Married Kentucky women also secured the right to make wills. Women gained the right to serve in leadership at the state reform school for girls, and women physicians were allowed to care for mentally ill women in hospitals.
Kentucky Suffragists held important national and local positions and encouraged others to do the same.

**Pretend you are running for public office. Review steps for running for office and design a campaign poster.**

1. **Confirm you meet the requirements for office**
   - Typical requirements include being a minimum age, a registered voter, a local resident, and a U.S. citizen.

2. **Choose a party**
   - Most people run for office as part of a political party. The two main political parties in the United States are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.

3. **Create a budget**
   - Running a successful campaign requires money. Candidates print signs, run TV commercials, and have travel expenses.

4. **Put together a campaign team**
   - A campaign team works for the candidate and helps them get elected by organizing volunteers, keeping track of money spent, and scheduling events.

5. **Come up with a catchy slogan**
   - A slogan is a short saying that people will remember.

6. **Declare where you stand on important issues**
   - Share where you stand on issues important to voters. Depending on the office you are running for, these issues could include education, taxes, healthcare, and the economy.

7. **Advertise and Promote**

Create a poster that represents you or something that you believe in. It can be pictures of you or a simple image. Include your campaign slogan.
Two National Suffrage Groups Merge

The country’s two competing women's suffrage groups—the NWSA and the AWSA—joined together in 1890 to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony were its earliest leaders. Kentuckians worked with both organizations and would continue to represent their state in the newly formed NAWSA. In February of 1894, Sallie Clay Bennett of Richmond, along with other NAWSA members, spoke before the U.S. Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage.

NAWSA’s plan was to campaign for suffrage one state at a time. Their hope was that, after a majority of states gave women the right to vote, Congress would be forced to pass a women’s suffrage amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The earliest state suffrage victories were in the West. By 1896, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho granted women the vote. Then in 1910, Washington passed full suffrage. Between 1911 and 1914, state suffrage amendments passed in California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Alaska, Montana, and Nevada. By 1915, NAWSA's membership grew to two million. Under the leadership of NAWSA President Carrie Chapman Catt, members focused their efforts on the “Winning Plan” which coordinated state suffrage campaigns. After a massive campaign, New York became the first state east of the Mississippi River to grant women full suffrage in 1917.

NAWSA favored non-partisanship (not favoring one political party). However, another group, the National Women's Party (NWP), spoke against President Wilson and other Democrats. In 1917, NWP members picketed the White House. Cornelia Beach was one of a small number of women from Louisville who supported the NWP and joined the picketers.
The victory map from 1917 shows the states in which suffrage had been won. The map was included in the "Women's Voter's Manual" written by Carrie Chapman Catt.

List the 13 states with full suffrage in 1917 (in white). Write out the full state name, not just the abbreviation.

1. ______________________
2. ______________________
3. ______________________
4. ______________________
5. ______________________
6. ______________________
7. ______________________
8. ______________________
9. ______________________
10. _____________________
11. _____________________
12. _____________________
13. _____________________
Kentucky and the South

Laura Clay, president of the KERA from 1888 to 1912, became a leading Southern voice in NAWSA meetings. She reflected the views of many suffragists who were opposed to a federal woman suffrage amendment. Instead, they wanted to pressure state legislatures to give voting rights to women, but only white women. Their intent was to keep white people in power.

At the NAWSA convention in 1911, Laura Clay was defeated in her bid for reelection to the board. In 1913, the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference was founded to win the vote through the state and Laura Clay was elected Vice President. Clay continued to support efforts by KERA and together with Madeline McDowell Breckinridge, she spoke before a joint session of the Kentucky legislature on January 14, 1914. This was the first time women had been granted the right to do so. Both women were dedicated suffragists but they disagreed on how it should be achieved. Breckinridge supported the federal amendment while Clay did not.

In 1919, Clay resigned her membership from NAWSA and KERA and formed the Kentucky-based Citizen’s Committee to work for a suffrage amendment to the Kentucky state constitution. Clay openly disagreed with the shift in focus to passage of a federal amendment.
Kentucky's Black Suffragists

Kentucky's black suffragists organized to promote women's suffrage and improve the lives of black Kentuckians through the formation of teachers’ organizations, women’s clubs, and church groups. They made speeches and published articles on women’s rights and were involved in the work of national black women’s clubs.

One such suffragist was Dr. Mary E. Britton of Lexington. In July 1887, the black teachers’ association met in Danville. Britton gave a rousing speech and rallied teachers to support women's voting rights. She helped found a home for orphaned children and a children's daycare. Britton received her medical degree in 1903, becoming the first woman doctor licensed to practice medicine in Lexington.

Suffragist Lucy Wilmot Smith was a teacher and writer who promoted women's rights through the church. She spoke at the first meeting of the National Baptist Convention of America in St. Louis in 1886. Her paper “The Future Colored Girl” advocated for expanded careers for women. Her writings about woman suffrage and equality were published in newspapers across the country.

The 1910 convention of the National Association of Colored Women was held at the Armory in Louisville. National suffrage leader Ida B. Wells Barnett was the featured speaker.
Kentucky's Suffrage Parades

Suffrage parades provided a way to capture new interest from the public and the press. The first suffrage parade in Kentucky was held in Louisville in October 1913. It was planned as part of a larger citywide event, a weeklong celebration of Commodore Perry and the War of 1812. The Louisville Woman Suffrage Association and the Kentucky Equal Rights Association organized the suffrage parade. It is significant as the first suffrage parade held in the South.

In May 1916, suffragists and their supporters marched through the streets of Lexington holding “Votes for Women” banners and wearing suffrage colors. It was the biggest suffrage parade held in Kentucky with 1,000 marchers, including women, men, and children. The parade began at Gratz Park, turned left on Third Street, turned left on Broadway, turned left on Main Street to Union Station, and ended at Cheapside.
Mark the 1916 parade route

Start Gratz Park
Left on Third St.
Left on Broadway
Left on Main St to Union Station
Turn around and end at Cheapside Park

Note: The Union Train Station was located close to the intersection of Main St. and Martin Luther King Blvd (formerly Walnut St)

Lexington’s first skyscraper, the Fayette Bank Building (now the 21c Museum Hotel) is featured in this vintage postcard. Notice that the building is also visible in the May 1916 parade photo from the Lexington Herald.

What other buildings on the parade route are still standing today? Two examples are the Lexington Opera House (built in 1886) and the Old Fayette County Courthouse (built in 1898).
Kentucky Ratifies the 19th Amendment

When Laura Clay stepped down as president of KERA, she chose her cousin Madeline McDowell Breckinridge to take her place. Breckinridge was a clever debater and had experience fighting for health and children’s causes. Under her leadership, KERA increased its membership dramatically, added new chapters, held suffrage marches, and organized rallies on women’s equality.

In 1914, Breckinridge and Laura Clay introduced a suffrage amendment to a joint session of the Kentucky legislature. Though unsuccessful, they were the first women to address this legislative body. Both women were dedicated suffragists but they disagreed on how it should be achieved. Breckinridge supported the federal amendment while Clay did not.

Breckinridge predicted that the Kentucky legislature would ratify the amendment and she was right. On January 6, 1920, Kentucky became the 24th state to ratify. Breckinridge and other Kentucky suffragists joyfully looked on as Governor Edwin P. Morrow signed Kentucky’s ratification of the 19th Amendment.
Kentucky’s Neighbor is the Final State to Ratify

Following Kentucky’s ratification of the 19th Amendment, 12 more states were needed. They came in quickly throughout January, February, and March of 1920: Oregon, Indiana, Wyoming, Nevada, New Jersey, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, West Virginia, and Washington. Which state would be the 36th and final state?

The situation in Tennessee looked promising. Supporters and opponents of the women’s suffrage amendment from all over the country came to Nashville, Tennessee’s capital. Suffragists were worried about the Tennessee House of Representatives. They had talked to every member several times and realized they were going to be two votes short.

When the votes came in there was a big surprise. Two state representatives changed their vote to “yes.” The 19th Amendment passed by a single vote! Representative Harry Burn claimed he had changed his mind and voted "yes" because his mother had told him to do so in a letter.

On August 18, 1920, the 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution was passed. It states that, “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex.”
The Kentucky Equal Rights Association (KERA) held its annual meeting on January 20, 1920. At the meeting, the KERA membership voted that as soon as the ratification of the federal amendment was complete, the Kentucky Equal Rights Association would become the Kentucky League of Women Voters. On December 15, 1920, women from across the state met in Lexington and formally launched the Kentucky League of Women Voters. Mary Bronaugh, a lawyer and leader of the suffrage movement, was elected chairman. Members made clear in the constitution that the league would be nonpartisan (not supporting one political party over another).

According to its mission statement, the League of Women Voters "encourages informed and active participation in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues, and influences public policy through education and advocacy."

2020 marks the 100th anniversary of the League of Women Voters. The 100th anniversary slogan is "Creating a more perfect democracy".
Teaching Citizenship

Once women gained the right to vote, they needed guidance on how to transition to active citizenship. In 1920, Kentucky suffragist **Emma Guy Cromwell** published a how-to manual for new voters. It explained why voting was an important part of citizenship and how local, state, and federal government worked.

Cromwell held a variety of political positions. On January 10, 1924 she became the first woman to serve in a statewide office when she was sworn in as Kentucky's Secretary of State. In 1927, Cromwell was elected State Treasurer and, when her term ended, she was named Director of Kentucky State Parks. In 1937, she was appointed State Librarian and Director of Archives.

Today, citizens may locate voter information at the Kentucky Secretary of State Voter Information Portal. [GoVoteKY.com](http://GoVoteKY.com)
What happened next?

Full suffrage expanded the opportunities for women to seek elected office and shape public policy. Below is a list of some of the "first" Kentucky women in politics elected after the 19th Amendment was ratified.

**Mary Elliott Flanery (1921)**- the first woman elected to the Kentucky General Assembly (Kentucky legislature)

**Emma Guy Cromwell (1924)**- the first women to serve statewide office when she was sworn in as Kentucky's Secretary of State

**Katherine Gudger Langley (1926)**- the first woman elected to the U.S. Congress from Kentucky. She served in the U.S. House of Representatives

**Georgia Davis Powers (1967)**- the first person of color and the first woman elected to the Kentucky Senate

**Thelma L. Hawkins Stovall (1975)**- first woman to be elected as Kentucky's Lieutenant Governor

**Judge Judy Moberly West (1980)**- the first woman in Kentucky to serve as a district county judge and the first woman to be appointed to the Kentucky Court of Appeals

**Martha Layne Hall Collins (1983)**- the first woman to be elected Governor of Kentucky
Designing a Monument to Women

In 2020, a monument celebrating the 100th anniversary of the 19th Amendment and the women of Lexington and Fayette County will be placed in downtown Lexington. The winning design is by Tucson artist Barbara Grygutis. Her design will be fabricated of aluminum and includes five silhouette images of suffragists standing 20 feet tall. A dedication is planned for August 2020 at the corner of Vine and Mill on the Lexington Financial Center Plaza. For complete information about visiting the monument, go to the Breaking the Bronze Ceiling website.

If you were the artist designing a monument dedicated to women gaining the right to vote, what would it look like? What colors, materials, and textures would you use? How large or small would it be? Does it have lights or sound? What location would you choose for the monument? Is the location you chose indoors or outdoors? How will people feel when they experience your monument?
Kentucky Woman Suffrage Timeline
Match the events with correct year

1838___
A. Married Woman's Property Act becomes a law (page 14) and Sallie Clay Bennett speaks before the U.S. Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage (page 16)

1853___
B. Kentucky Woman Suffrage Association founded (page 13)

1867___
C. National Association of Colored Women holds convention in Louisville (page 19)

1879___
D. Kentucky Equal Rights Association founded (page 14)

1881___
E. Kentucky passes first statewide woman suffrage law (page 6)

1883___
F. Mary E. Britton gives suffrage speech at the Colored Teachers Association meeting in Danville (page 19)

1887___
G. Mary Barr Clay attends National Woman Suffrage Convention in St. Louis, Mary Barr Clay starts first permanent woman suffrage clubs in Kentucky, Susan B. Anthony visits Kentucky (page 12)

1887___
H. Lucy Stone lectures on women's rights in Louisville (page 8)

1888___
I. Louisville Equal Rights Association founded (page 14)

1889___
J. Largest ever suffrage parade takes place in Lexington (page 20)

1894___
K. Virginia Penny of Louisville is elected Vice President of the American Equal Rights Association and First suffrage organization in Kentucky founded (page 12)

1894___
L. Mary Barr Clay elected President of American Woman Suffrage Association (page 13)

1910___
P. Kentucky ratifies the 19th Amendment and later it becomes law (page 22)

Kentucky Woman Suffrage Leaders Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS
1. Founded the Louisville Woman's Club in 1890 and hosted Lucy Stone for the American Woman's Suffrage Association meeting in 1881
4. Served as president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association and supported a federal suffrage amendment
6. Attended the annual conference of the National Women's party as a delegate from Kentucky and participated in the picketing of the White House in August 1917
9. Spoke before the US Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage emphasizing the right of black men and women to vote because all were citizens
12. First chair person of the Kentucky League of Women Voters
13. Promoted trousers as a healthier alternative to tight corsets and heavy petticoats
14. Kentucky governor who signed the 19th amendment
15. First woman doctor licensed to practice medicine in Lexington
17. Successfully lobbied for a state law for a Married Woman's Property Act

DOWN
2. Spoke in Louisville in 1853, wearing her own version of Amelia Bloomer trousers
3. Spoke to the 1910 convention of National Association of Colored Woman at the Armory in Louisville
5. Taught and wrote to promote women's rights through the church
7. Helped found Madison County suffrage association and arranged for Susan B Anthony to speak in Richmond in 1879
8. US army surgeon and first woman to earn the Medal of Honor
10. Advocated for school suffrage and helped women win the right to run for and vote for school board in Covington, Newport, and Lexington
11. Elected first president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, the first statewide suffrage organization in Kentucky

Madeline McDowell Breckinridge
Sallie Clay Bennett
Cornelia Beach
Amelia Bloomer
Virginia Penny
Susan Look Avery
Lucy Stone
Edwin P. Morrow
Laura Clay
Mary Barr Clay
Josephine K. Henry
Mary E. Britton
Ida B Wells Barnett
Mary Ewards Walker
Mary Bronaugh
Eugenia B. Farmer
Lucy Wilmot Smith

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Traveling the Kentucky Woman Suffrage Trail

In small towns and large cities across Kentucky, there are over a hundred places that tell the story of women campaigning for the vote. You can learn more about these individuals and their significance on an annotated Kentucky Woman Suffrage Trail Map. The Kentucky suffrage sites are part of the National Votes for Women Trail, a nationwide woman suffrage history digital map developed by the National Collaborative for Women’s History Sites.

Five of these sites on the National Votes for Women Trail are in Central Kentucky and have historical markers. The markers were placed in 2019-2020 by the National Collaborative for Women’s History Sites and the William G. Pomeroy Foundation. Take a short road trip with the family to visit these markers and learn more about five suffragists.

Susan Look Avery
Woman’s Club of Louisville
1320 S. Fourth St.
Louisville, Kentucky 40208
www.wclouisville.org

Dr. Mary E. Britton
St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church
124 E. Walnut St.
Danville, Kentucky 40422

Mary Barr Clay
White Hall State Historic Site
500 White Hall Shrine Rd.
Richmond, Kentucky 40475
https://parks.ky.gov/parks/historicsites/white-hall

Madeline McDowell Breckinridge
Ashland: The Henry Clay Estate
120 Sycamore Rd.
Lexington, Kentucky 40502
https://henryclay.org

Josephine K. Henry
210 Montgomery Ave.
Versailles, Kentucky 40383
(This marker stands at Josephine Henry’s former home. The house is a private residence, so please view marker from sidewalk.)
List or draw three things about each suffragist that you want to remember.

Susan Look Avery

Dr. Mary E. Britton

Mary Barr Clay

Josephine K. Henry

Madeline McDowell Breckinridge
Acknowledgments

This project would not have been possible without the support and guidance of many organizations and individuals. I appreciate everyone who purchased the Kentucky Woman Suffrage Notecards that funded the printing of this activity book, made donations, provided access to historic photographs, reviewed drafts, and supported me through all the steps of the Gold Project Award review. A special thank you to:

- Dr. Randolph Hollingsworth, Kentucky Woman Suffrage Project
- Councilmember Jennifer Mossotti, Breaking the Bronze Ceiling
- Marsha Weinstein, National Collaborative for Women's History Sites
- Donnie Piercey, 5th Grade Teacher, Stonewall Elementary School
- William Pomeroy, Pomeroy Foundation
- Molly Caldwell, Kentucky State Parks Foundation
- Victoria Meyer, Lexington Women's Recognition Garden
- League of Women Voters of Lexington
- Daughters of the American Revolution
- Sharyn Mitchell and Rachel Vagts, Hutchins Library, Berea College
- Jason Flahardy, University of Kentucky Archives
- Jean Porter, Georgetown and Scott County Museum
- Katie Mauldin, Wilderness Road Girl Scout Council
- Elaine “Cissy” Musselman, Women 4 Women
- Kimberly Engels and Mimi Friedman, Friedman’s Army Navy, Nashville, TN

I would like to thank my family for their encouragement and support. Special thanks to my aunt, Anne-Leslie Owens, for providing guidance throughout this project.
The Girl Scout Gold Award is the highest award Girl Scout Seniors and Ambassadors can earn. My Gold Award project is dedicated to the Kentucky women and men who fought for the right to vote for all citizens.

For more information about Kentucky Woman Suffrage, see additional resources below

Kentucky Woman Suffrage Project
www.kentuckywomansuffrageproject.org

Breaking the Bronze Ceiling
www.breakingthebronzeceiling.com

What is a Vote worth?
www.whatisavoteworth.org

Women's Vote Centennial
www.womensvote100.org/kentucky

Elizabeth Solie
Lexington, Kentucky
Gril Scout Troop 1148
Wilderness Road Girl Scout Council