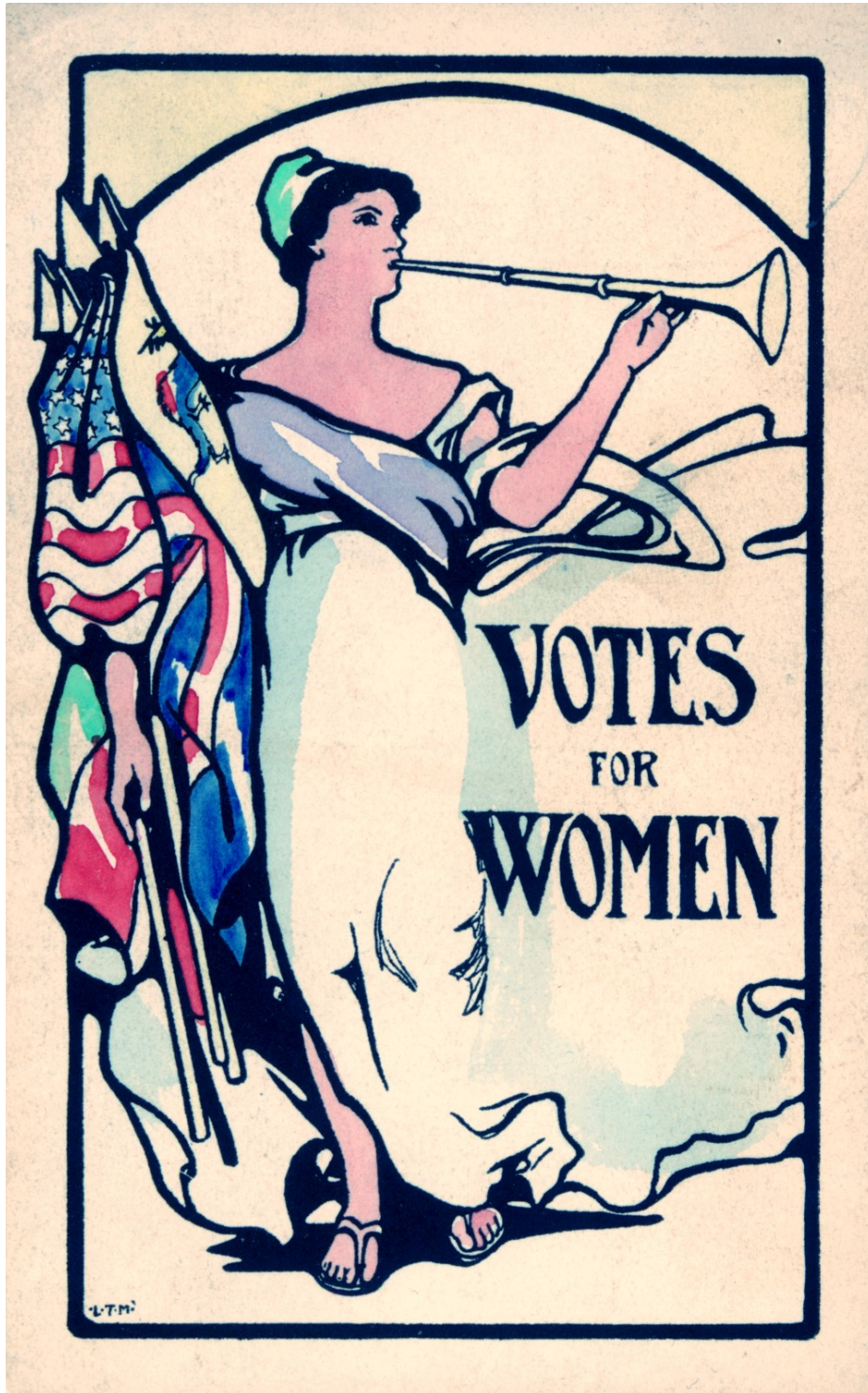


THE LONG ROAD TO WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE



Postcard, illustrated by Letitia Thompson Maxwell, published 1914

1648

MARGARET BRENT PETITIONS THE MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR A VOTE IN THE GOVERNING BODY

A lawyer and executor of Governor Leonard Calvert's estate, Margaret argues that as a landowner, she is due the same rights that male Marylanders enjoyed. The Assembly rejects her demand.

1797

NEW JERSEY GRANTS VOTING RIGHTS TO UNWED WOMEN

New Jersey's original state constitution, adopted in 1776, declared that "all inhabitants" who were "worth 50 pounds" could vote. In 1797, the State Assembly explicitly granted unwed female New Jerseyans suffrage.

1807

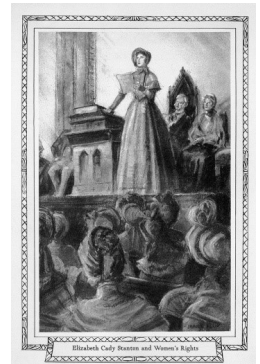
NEW JERSEY RESCINDS VOTING RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

In 1807, the New Jersey Assembly passed a new law that forbade anyone but "free, white male citizens" who were at least 21 and paid taxes from voting.

1848

THE FIRST WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION IS HELD IN SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK

After 2 days of discussion and debate, 68 women and 32 men sign a Declaration of Sentiments, which outlines grievances and sets the agenda for the women's rights movement. A set of 12 resolutions is adopted calling for equal treatment of women and men under the law and voting rights for women.



1867

THE MARYLAND EQUAL RIGHTS SOCIETY IS ESTABLISHED IN BALTIMORE

Lavinia Dundore organizes the Society to work for suffrage. The Society holds a well-attended convention in 1872 with several national suffrage activists delivering speeches, but by 1874 it has disbanded.

1869

WYOMING TERRITORY BEGINS A NATIONWIDE CHARGE FOR SUFFRAGE

The territorial legislature passes a bill giving the vote to every woman over the age of 21

1869

February: THE 15TH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION IS PASSED BY CONGRESS

The amendment states that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude" but does not include women. It is ratified in 1870.

1869

May: SUSAN B. ANTHONY AND ELIZABETH CADY STANTON FORM THE NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

The primary goal of the organization is to achieve voting rights for women by means of a Congressional amendment to the United States Constitution.

Susan B. Anthony & Elizabeth Cady Stanton



1869

November: LUCY STONE, HENRY BLACKWELL, AND OTHERS FORM THE AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

The group focuses exclusively on gaining voting rights for women through amendments to individual state constitutions.



Lucy Stone

1878

THE 19TH AMENDMENT IS FIRST PROPOSED

California Senator Arlen A. Sargent proposes an amendment reading "The right of citizens to vote shall not be abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex."

The bill is rejected, but will be re-introduced every year for the next 41 years.

1890

THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMEN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION IS CREATED

The National Women Suffrage Association and the American Women Suffrage Association merge to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). As the movement's mainstream organization, NAWSA wages state-by-state campaigns to obtain voting rights for women.



1910

THE JUST GOVERNMENT LEAGUE OF MARYLAND IS ESTABLISHED

Edith Houghton Hooker founds the organization, an affiliate of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and begins educating the public about suffrage through open air meetings at locations across Maryland.

Edith Houghton Hooker



1911

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO WOMEN SUFFRAGE IS ESTABLISHED

Josephine Jewell Dodge held the first meeting at her home in New York City. Shortly after formation, state branches of NAOWS began to appear. The group will open headquarters in Washington, D.C., in 1913.

1912

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S PROGRESSIVE ("BULL MOOSE") PARTY CAMPAIGNS ON WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT

When William Howard Taft's re-nomination dashes Roosevelt's hopes of running again as a Republican, he launches the Progressive Party, which incorporates suffrage into its official platform.



1913

THE CARROLL COUNTY BRANCH OF THE JUST GOVERNMENT LEAGUE IS ESTABLISHED

The first meeting of the Carroll County Branch of the Just Government League is held at the Opera House in Westminster on Saturday afternoon, February 22nd. Mary B. Shellman, president of the organization, presides. The league has 40 members.

1913

THE FIRST WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE PARADE IN WASHINGTON, D.C., TAKES PLACE

On March 3, 1913, the day before President-elect Woodrow Wilson's inauguration, more than 5,000 women march down Pennsylvania Avenue to demand the right to vote. It is the largest suffrage event in U.S. history.



1916

JEANNETTE RANKIN OF MONTANA BECOMES THE FIRST WOMAN ELECTED TO SERVE IN CONGRESS WHEN SHE IS ELECTED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Though she served only a single two-year term, Rankin had a large impact. She was one of the few members of The House to vote against the declaration of war that marked the beginning of World War I and was a founding member of the House Committee on Woman Suffrage.



1917

SUFFRAGE ADVOCATES BEGIN A WHITE HOUSE PICKET PROTEST

Activist Alice Paul (one of the founders of the Congressional Union,) establishes a group called the Silent Sentinels, which begins protesting outside the White House on January 10.



1918

PRESIDENT WILSON TRIES TO PASS NATIONAL SUFFRAGE

With World War I still raging, Wilson officially endorses what later becomes the 19th amendment. One day after he releases a statement to this effect, the House



passes the measure. Wilson addresses the Senate in person, saying, “We have made partners of the women in this war. Shall we admit them only to a partnership of suffering and sacrifice and toil and not to a partnership of privilege and right?” Despite these passionate words, the amendment falls two votes short.

1919

JUNE 4

CONGRESS PASSES THE 19TH AMENDMENT

The amendment guarantees that “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.”

1919

JUNE 10

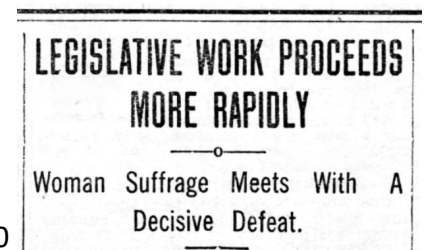
WISCONSIN BECOMES THE FIRST STATE TO RATIFY THE 19TH AMENDMENT

1920

FEBRUARY 24

MARYLAND REJECTS THE 19TH AMENDMENT

Carroll Record, 20 February 1920

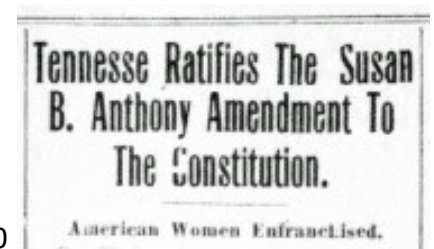


1920

AUGUST 18

TENNESSEE BECOMES THE 36TH STATE TO RATIFY THE 19TH AMENDMENT, MAKING WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE LEGAL IN THE UNITED STATES

American Sentinel, 20 February 1920



1941

MARYLAND BELATEDLY RATIFIES THE 19TH AMENDMENT ON MARCH 29

1946

MARY GRAY CLEMSON BECOMES THE FIRST WOMAN ADMITTED TO THE CARROLL COUNTY BAR

The daughter of a judge and wife of an attorney, Mary was the mother of three and grandmother of one when she was admitted to the bar.



1957

THE FIRST WOMEN ARE SELECTED TO SERVE ON A JURY IN CARROLL COUNTY



1987

BARBARA MIKULSKI BECOMES THE FIRST FEMALE U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MARYLAND

Before her election to the Senate, Mikulski served in the House of Representatives from 1977-87 making her the second woman in the nation's history to serve in both chambers. She was the first woman to chair the powerful Senate Committee on Appropriations and the longest-serving woman in Congress.



1991

THE FIRST FEMALE JUDGE IN CARROLL COUNTY IS APPOINTED

Joann Ellinghaus-Jones is appointed to serve as an associate judge of the District Court of Maryland.

2018

MARIA OESTERREICHER IS ELECTED CARROLL COUNTY'S FIRST FEMALE CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE