

(<https://sos.oregon.gov/blue-book>)

## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Origins of the Woman Suffrage Movement in Oregon

Beginning with the formation of local equal suffrage associations in 1870, the struggle for full voting rights for Oregon women spanned 42 years. The issue of voting rights—also called suffrage or the franchise—for Oregon’s women appeared on the state’s ballot six times: 1884, 1900, 1906, 1908, 1910, and 1912. After 1902, supporters of woman suffrage used the Oregon System with its initiative process to bring their issue directly to the men of the state who would make the decision. Women finally achieved full voting rights in the general election of 1912. With that success, Oregon joined other Western states and territories in extending the vote to its female citizens and providing crucial legitimacy to the woman suffrage movement nationally.



Abigail Scott  
Duniway.  
(University of  
Oregon Library)

The earliest phase of organization and activity began in 1870 with the formation of local suffrage associations. Abigail Scott Duniway, an early advocate of women’s voting rights, arranged for suffragist Susan B. Anthony to tour the Pacific Northwest in 1871. The success of that tour led to the formation of Oregon Woman Suffrage Association in 1873. Efforts to press the issue of women voting occurred in 1872, when Duniway, Maria Hendee, Mrs. M.A. Lambert, and Mrs. Beatty, an African American woman, attempted to cast ballots in the November presidential election. Their actions were part of a nationwide movement, that included Susan B.

Anthony, to extend the franchise to women using the provisions of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Women’s ballots were not included in the official voting tabulations, and in Anthony’s case caused her to be arrested for voting illegally. Although Oregon women had some limited voting rights in some school elections; their quest remained to have the rights and responsibilities of full citizenship, which included universal suffrage.

During this time period, Duniway established the *New Northwest* newspaper (1871-1887). Her goal was to promote economic and social rights for women, as well as the right to vote. The paper was filled with news items, poetry, advice, and opinion pieces and served as a conduit between local and national sources. Duniway solidified Oregon’s connection with the national woman suffrage movement by attending national suffrage conventions and arranging tours of the Pacific Northwest for national suffrage leader Susan B. Anthony in 1871, and again in 1896. The tours included lectures by the two women across the state in Salem, Oregon City, The Dalles and Walla Walla, Washington, and later in Eugene and Roseburg. Relations between Western suffragists, including Duniway, and their eastern



During the push for national women’s voting rights, Oregon and other suffrage states were featured in marches as examples to be followed. (detail, Library of Congress)

counterparts, such as Anthony and Anna Howard Shaw, were often strained by different strategic approaches to passing suffrage legislation—Duniway preferring the “still hunt” approach of restrained lobbying while Anthony and Shaw advocated for a much more public style of campaign.

Differences aside, the National American Woman Suffrage Association held a convention in Portland in 1905 in conjunction with the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The energy generated by the presence of nationally prominent suffragists and the local suffrage community during the fair resulted in a more visible and popular Oregon woman suffrage movement. The momentum generated during the summer of 1905 launched a second wave of attempts to extend suffrage to the state’s women.



Carrie Nation personified the national Women's Christian Temperance Union crusade against the evils of alcohol. The call for prohibition complicated woman suffrage efforts in Oregon. (Public Domain Image)

In 1906, 1908, and 1910 supporters of enfranchising women campaigned to secure that right. Oregon now had the initiative process in place, which allowed supporters to gather signatures to place the suffrage question directly on the ballot. Abigail Scott Duniway and a new generation of younger suffragists, including Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy, clashed over campaign tactics. There were differences, too, with the Women’s Christian Temperance Union and its desire to use the vote to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor. This fact was not lost on the state’s liquor and business interests, which ran an organized and well-funded resistance to giving women the vote. The three successive suffrage measures lost by increasingly larger margins and gave Oregon the dubious distinction of defeating woman suffrage more times than any other state.

## Success at Last

Grass roots organizing by local groups using speeches, meetings, advertising, and the distribution of suffrage literature dominated the state’s early 20th century campaigns for women’s voting rights. After submission by Duniway of another initiative petition to place the woman suffrage question on the ballot for the sixth time, the Oregon Senate Joint Resolution No. 12 and House Concurrent Resolution No. 24 recommended ratification of the equal suffrage amendment to the Oregon constitution in the November general election.

With the 1912 campaign, successful coalition building resulted in alignment with over 75 groups across the state that included men’s equal suffrage leagues, Chinese American and African American women’s equal suffrage leagues, women’s clubs, farm groups, labor unions, and civic organizations. A new generation of Oregon clubwomen united in the final push to gain voting rights for women that included: the Portland Woman’s Club Suffrage Campaign Committee led by Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy, Sara Evans, Elizabeth Eggert, and Grace Watt Ross; the Colored Women’s Equal Suffrage Association headed by Hattie Redmond and Katherine Gray; the Chinese American Equal Suffrage League; and the Portland Equal Suffrage League led by president Josephine Hirsch. The campaign stretched around the state and



An anti-suffrage advertisement. Many men believed women were not qualified to vote or that they would be tainted by the process. (University of Oregon Library)

reached a peak over the summer and into the fall with an automobile parade in Klamath Falls, an open air lecture in Drake Park in Bend, a suffrage booth at Prineville's county fair, and a suffrage luncheon at the Pendleton Hotel.

On November 5, 1912, 52% of the male voters of the state approved extending the franchise to women. With that outcome, the vital right of citizenship was extended to the majority of Oregon women. Many Native women and men were unable to claim U.S. citizenship and the vote until the federal Indian Citizenship Act of 1924. First generation Asian immigrants (male or female) could not become naturalized citizens, and voting rights did not include them at this time.

In honor of her dedication to the cause of woman suffrage, Gov. Oswald West asked Abigail Scott Duniway to author and sign the Oregon Equal Suffrage Proclamation. Duniway became the first woman to vote in Oregon when she cast her ballot at the polls in 1914.

## The Campaign for National Woman Suffrage

With voting rights secured for Oregon women, many local suffragists continued the struggle for a national amendment. Oregon and the Western states were early leaders in the woman suffrage movement, and their successes were publicized in the push for a national equal suffrage amendment. Oregon's successful woman suffrage campaign demonstrated the effectiveness of coalition building and proved that women were capable of, and eager to participate in, electoral politics. The U.S. Congress passed the 19th Amendment on June 4, 1919. On January 12, 1920, Representative Sylvia Thompson (D-Hood River) introduced House Resolution 1, and upon its adoption by both houses, Oregon became the 25th state to ratify the 19th Amendment. The 36th state finally ratified the amendment on August 26, 1920, and for the first time since its adoption, the U.S. Constitution included equal voting rights for women.

The following pages illustrate some of the people, organizations, events, and documents that tell the history of the perseverance and determination that finally led to victory and the extension of voting rights to the women of Oregon.

## Exhibit Acknowledgements

The *Oregon Blue Book* extends special thanks to Janice Dilg and Kimberly Jensen for their help with this exhibit.



## Related Documents

1884: Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Corvallis incorporation papers

1887: New North West Publishing Company incorporation paper

1908: Multnomah County abstract of vote (partial page, suffrage measure columns 316-317)

1912: Women's Political Science Club incorporation papers

1912: Oregon woman suffrage initiative scanned pages

1912: Governor Oswald West's Equal Suffrage Proclamation

1920: Oregonian newspaper clipping about celebration related to national woman suffrage passage (courtesy Kimberly Jensen)

1905

Oregonian newspaper clipping of prominent women attending NAWSA convention (University of Oregon Library):



Transcript:

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1905.

[Photos of each woman with their names printed either beside or below the photo]

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

KATE GORDON

ALICE S. BLACKWELL

ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY

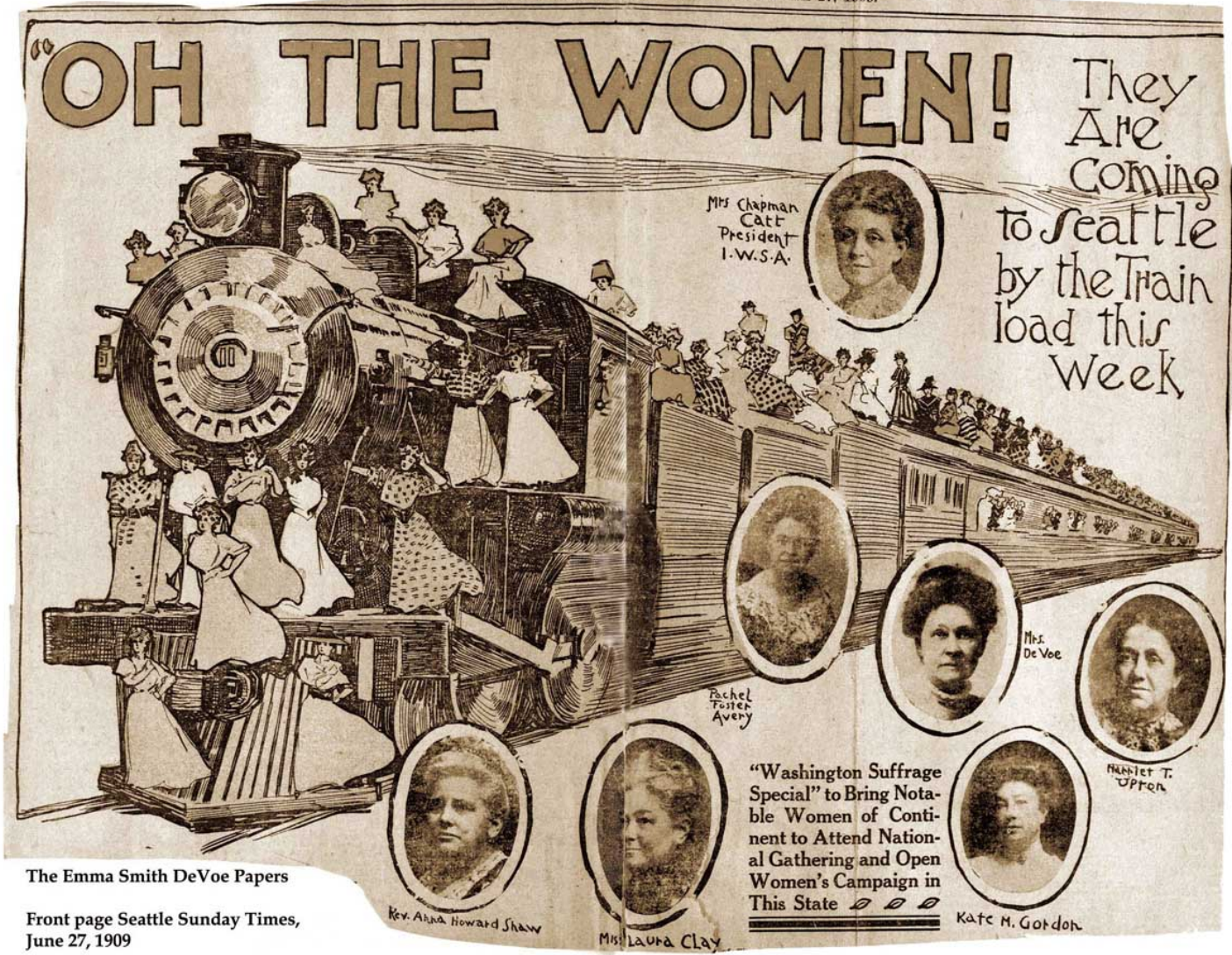
REV. ANNA HOWARD SHAW

PROMINENT WOMEN WHO ARE ATTENDING THE NATIONAL AMERICAN  
WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION

1909

Seattle Sunday Times newspaper clipping about the "Washington Suffrage Special" train  
(Washington State History Museum):

THE SEATTLE SUNDAY TIMES, JUNE 27, 1909.



The Emma Smith DeVoe Papers  
Front page Seattle Sunday Times,  
June 27, 1909

"Washington Suffrage  
Special" to Bring Notable  
Women of Continent to  
Attend National Gathering  
and Open Women's Campaign  
in This State

Transcript:

The Seattle Sunday Times, June 27, 1909.

"OH THE WOMEN!

They Are Coming to Seattle by the Train load this Week

[photo of each woman with their name printed to the side]

Mrs. Chaoman Catt President I.W.S.A.

Rachel Foster Avery

Mrs. De Voe

Harriet T. Upton

Kate M. Gordon

Rev. Anna Howard Shaw

Miss Laura Clay

"Washington Suffrage Special" to Bring Notable Women of Continent to Attend National Gathering and Open Women's Campaign in This State

[A drawing of a train in the background with dozens of women perched on the roof, in the cars and on the engine]

## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### "The Awakening"

A 1915 illustration by Hy Mayer for Puck magazine entitled "The Awakening" shows the march of woman suffrage eastward across the United States in the years before the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920. (Library of Congress)

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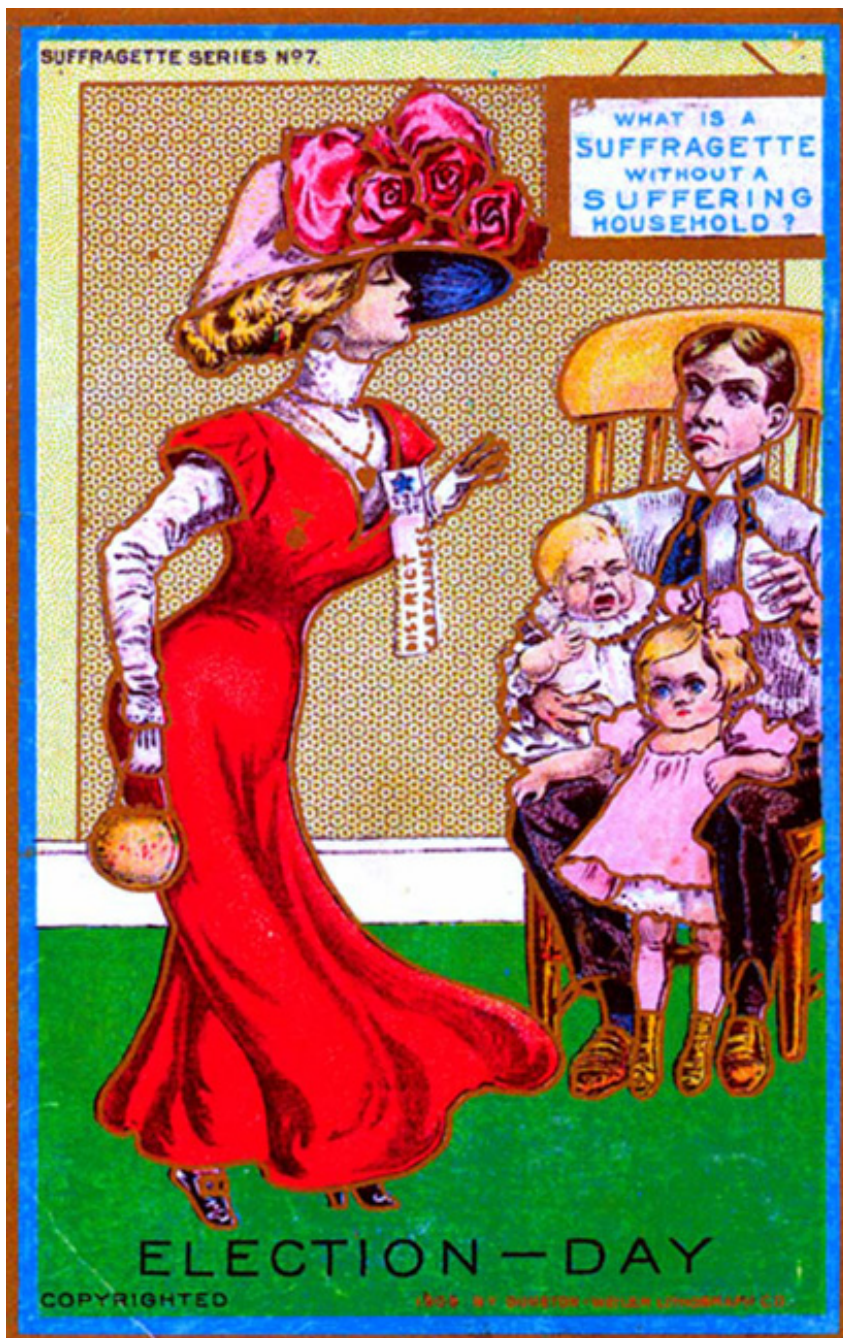


## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Election Day Postcard

A postcard lampoons the women's movement by portraying a woman seemingly more interested in voting than in looking after the wellbeing of her family. Opposition to woman suffrage was fierce among traditional groups. Many feared that voting would distract women from their "domestic duties" or create family dissension. Others were concerned that women were not capable of voting responsibly or would be corrupted by the process. Some worried that women would form a solid party and outvote men. And many men—raised and accustomed to dictating events in the political sphere—simply saw no reason to give up any power to women without a fight. (Oregon Historical Society)

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Official web site of

# Oregon Secretary of State

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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Opposition Headquarters

Men study literature through the window of the headquarters of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage circa 1911. The newly-formed association, located in New York City, resulted from the merger of several state anti-suffrage associations. The association argued that voting would have a negative influence on women and compromise their valuable community work. By 1916, the national association coordinated the work of 25 state organizations. (Library of Congress)

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## **Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit**

### **Abigail Scott Duniway**

Known as "Mother of Equal Suffrage" and "the pioneer Woman Suffragist of the great Northwest" Abigail Scott Duniway worked for more than 40 years for the right to vote. Mentored by Susan B. Anthony, Duniway became a tireless lecturer, prolific writer, and editor of her newspaper *The New Northwest*, as she advocated for women's rights in a variety of ways. "Yours for Liberty," Duniway's signature line served as a constant reminder of her commitment to combating social injustice.

(University of Oregon Library)

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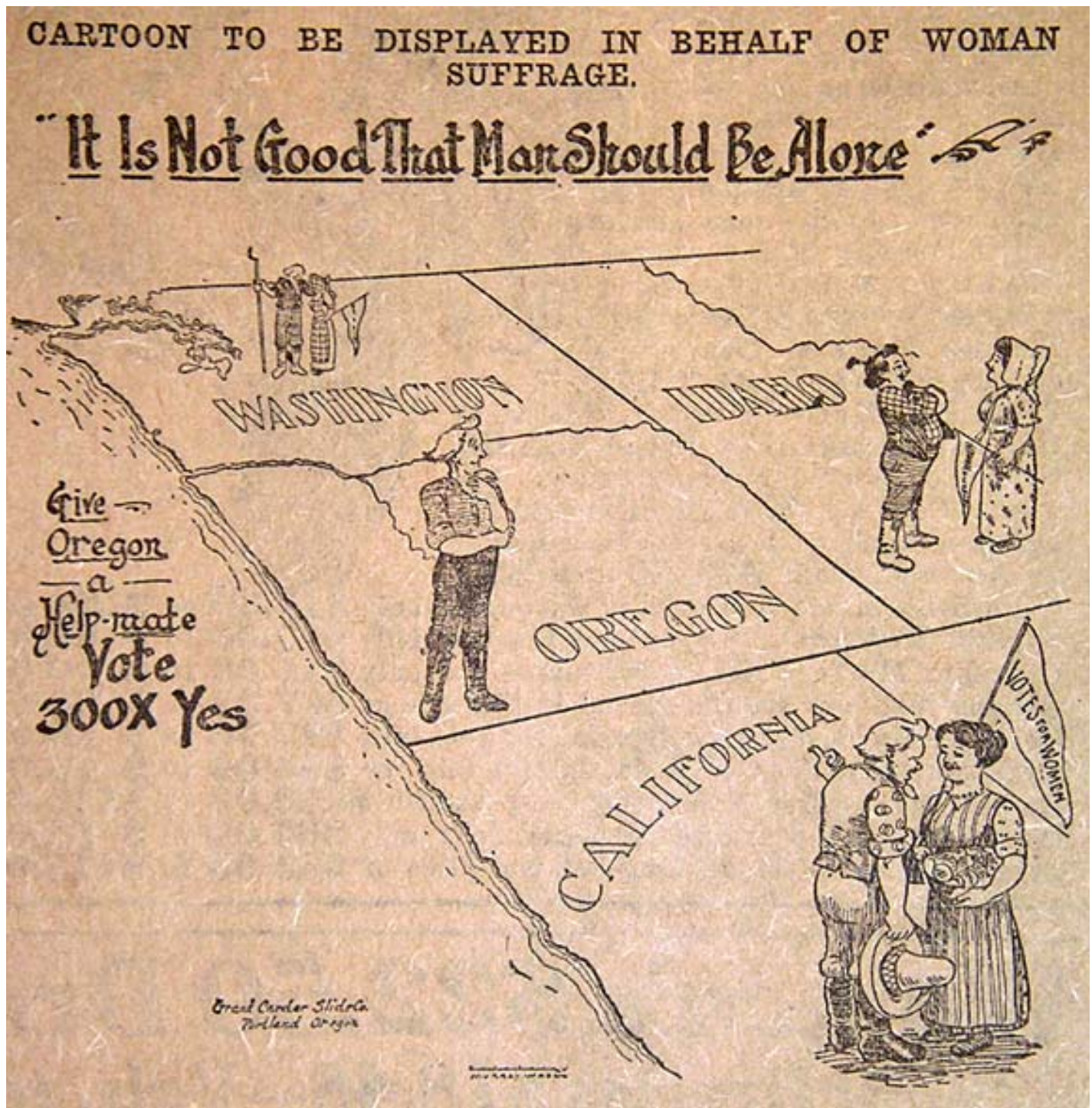


## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Editorial Cartoon

A 1912 editorial cartoon shows an Oregon man standing alone while men in the neighboring states are standing happily together with their wives. This cartoon was shown before movies and theater productions across the state. Oregon suffragists accused Oregon voting men of lagging behind neighboring states on woman suffrage. Idaho women gained the vote in 1896, followed by Washington 1910 and California in 1911. (*The Oregonian*)

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Official web site of

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### Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

#### Equal Suffrage Card

A card declares the United Equal Suffrage States of America and looks forward to adding more states to the union. Oregon was the seventh state to extend full voting rights to women, followed in close order by Arizona and Kansas. Washington State had been number five in states to grant "Vote for Women" in 1910, followed by California in 1911. (University of Oregon Library)

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# UNITED EQUAL SUFFRAGE STATES OF AMERICA



WYOMING  
1890

COLORADO  
1893

UTAH  
1896

IDAHO  
1896

A star will be added to the flag as each State enters  
**THE UNION OF STATES AS THEY OUGHT TO BE**

Shall another Star be added to this Flag for the  
**STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA?**

[OVER]

## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Suffrage Truck

A hallmark of the twentieth century campaigns for woman suffrage was activists' successful use of popular culture and the mass media. Here members of the Portland Woman's Club Suffrage Campaign Committee, led by Esther Pohl Lovejoy (holding the umbrella) and supporter W. M. "Pike" Davis (at left), sold sandwiches and suffrage to Portland crowds during the June 1912 Rose Festival. (Courtesy Amy Khedouri)

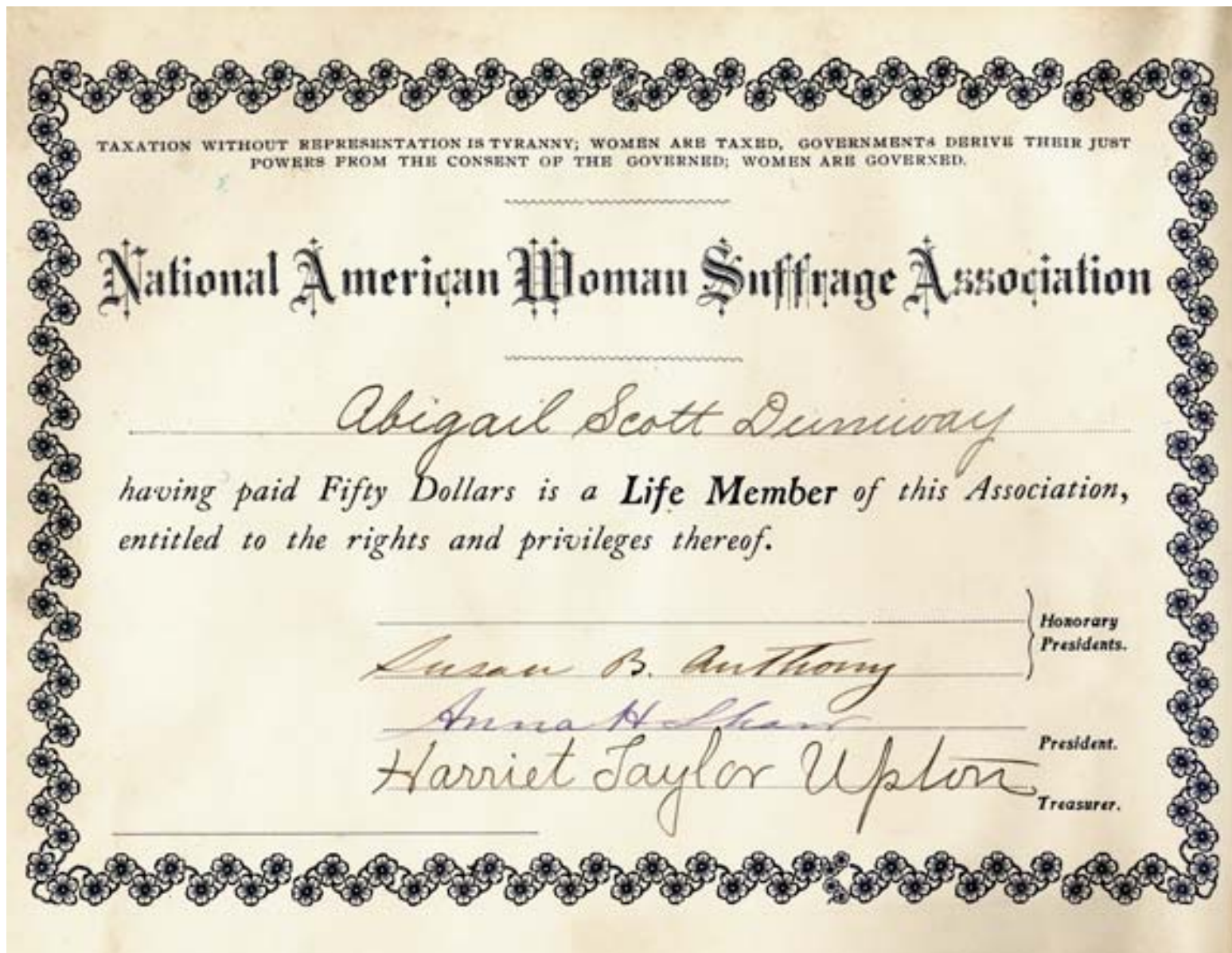
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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Suffrage Certificate

The National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) life member certificate for Abigail Scott Duniway. The certificate is signed by Susan B. Anthony, Anna H. Shaw, and Harriet Taylor Upton. The text at the top reads "Taxation without representation is tyranny; women are taxed, governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; women are governed." (University of Oregon Library) Slide 8 / of 51



## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Suffrage Memorabilia

Early 1900s woman suffrage memorabilia. Gold served as the dominant symbolic color of the pro-suffrage movement. First adopted during a suffrage campaign in Kansas in 1867 to mimic the color of the State flower, the sunflower. Gold or yellow was often used together with white, green, or purple. NAWS supplied packets of suffrage campaign material for states to use in their campaigns, which could include ribbons, pennants, and suffrage literature. Top: Votes for Women ribbon (Library of Congress); Left: Votes for Women pin (Shanna Stevenson); Middle and Right: NAWSA ribbon and Votes for Women pin (Schlesinger Library, Harvard University)

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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Suffrage Hymn

The words to a woman suffrage hymn written by Abigail Scott Duniway. The hymn was sung during a 78th birthday party for Duniway in Portland in 1912. Thousands attended the event, including Governor Oswald West, who asked Duniway to write out the Women's Emancipation Proclamation in her own hand for history. The proclamation is now in the holdings of the Oregon State Archives. (University of Oregon Library)

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*Suffrage*  
*Hymn*

Words by  
MRS. ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY

Music by  
MRS. ALFRED E. CLARK

PUBLISHED BY  
**SHARP & MACK**  
SHEET MUSIC  
319 Washington St.  
Portland Oregon

**SUFFRAGE HYMN**

I.

God of our fathers, by whose guiding hand,  
We all were led to this Pacific land,  
To raise on high the standard of the free  
We women bow with rev'rence unto Thee.

II.

Good men and women came together here,  
With strenuous effort and courageous cheer,  
They toiled and builded on the Western shore  
An Empire that shall last forever more.

III.

God of our fathers, we are half the race,  
By men forgot till this year of grace,  
When they in majesty arise and say  
"All shall be free in an approaching day."

*Abigail Scott Duniway.*

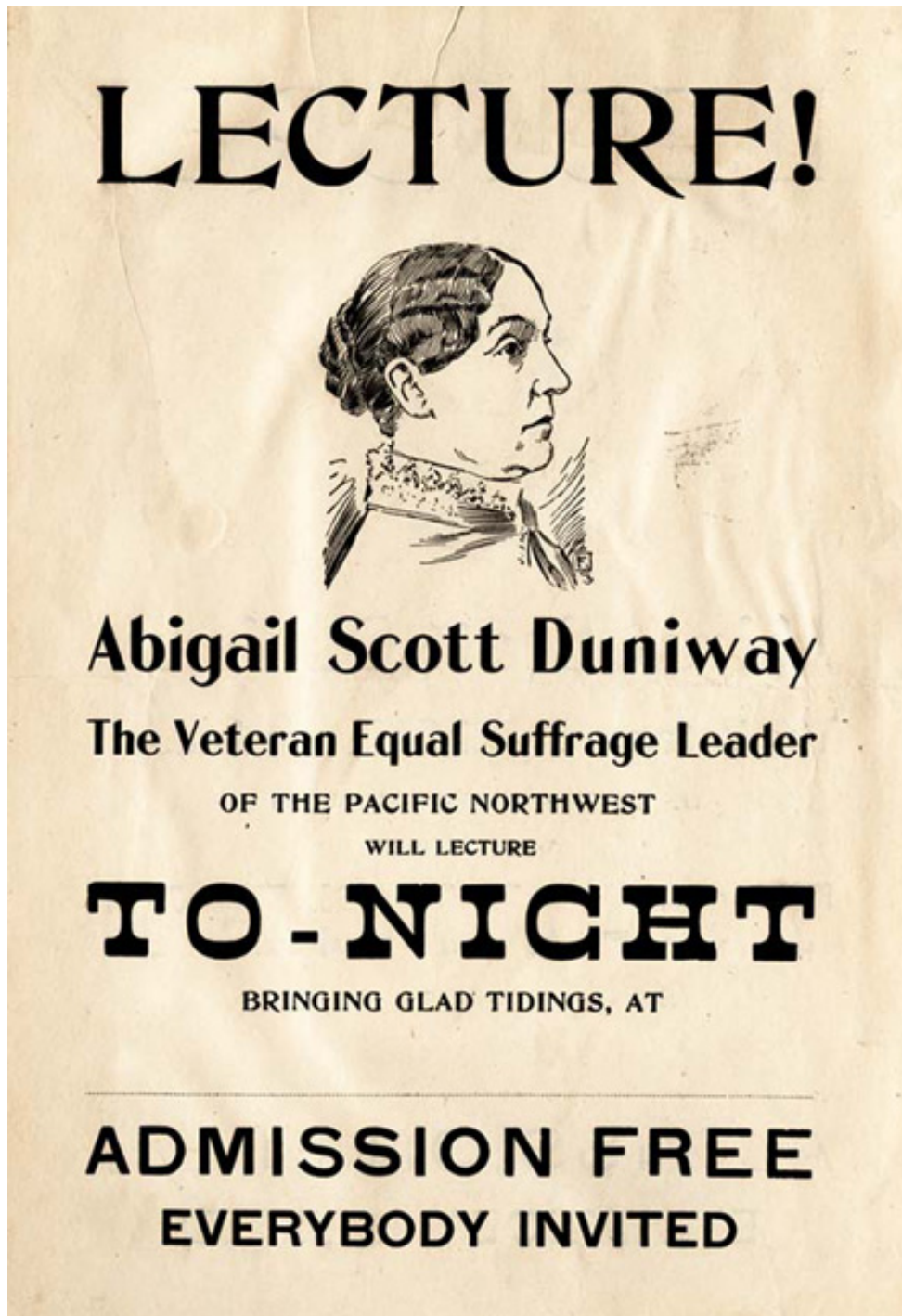
## **Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit**

### **Duniway Handbill**

A handbill announces a lecture by Abigail Scott Duniway. Duniway loved public speaking and never looked back after giving her first public speech in 1870. She actively lectured, upwards of 200 lectures some years, and often spoke extemporaneously, despite Susan B. Anthony's caution to the contrary.

(University of Oregon Library)

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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Suffrage March

Women march in a New York City suffrage parade in 1912. (Library of Congress)

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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Anti-Suffrage Card

Anti-suffragists also used the mass media to attract supporters. A mainstay of the anti-suffrage faction claimed women were inherently morally superior to men. By engaging in the coarse arena of politics, women would be rendered “hard, harsh, unlovable, repulsive.” This card suggests that viewpoint by portraying a sad, young girl who favors equal rights only because she is not loved, and who is forced to shed her femininity to join the effort. (Oregon Historical Society)

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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### New Northwest Nameplate

The nameplate of The New Northwest newspaper published by Abigail Scott Duniway from 1871 to 1887. The newspaper championed woman suffrage and featured news reports, essays, poetry, travel correspondence and serialized fiction. (University of Oregon Library)

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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Pendleton Campaign

Woman suffrage activists campaign in Pendleton in 1916. The banner reads: "We Demand an Amendment to the U.S. Constitution Infranchising [sic] Women." (Library of Congress)

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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Duniway Poem

The opening words of "Oregon: Land of Promise," an 1872 Abigail Scott Duniway poem extolling the virtues of Oregon. (University of Oregon Library)

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## OREGON: LAND OF PROMISE



O, for the bracing and  
breezy Pacific,  
As, surging and heav-  
ing he rolleth for aye!

## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Suffrage Hikers

"General" Rosalie Jones (holding Votes for Women Pilgrimage banner) led suffrage hikers from New York to Washington, D.C. to participate in a large woman suffrage procession in March 1913. States with full woman suffrage are represented by the shields bearing their name, and were often featured as examples to be followed. (Library of Congress)

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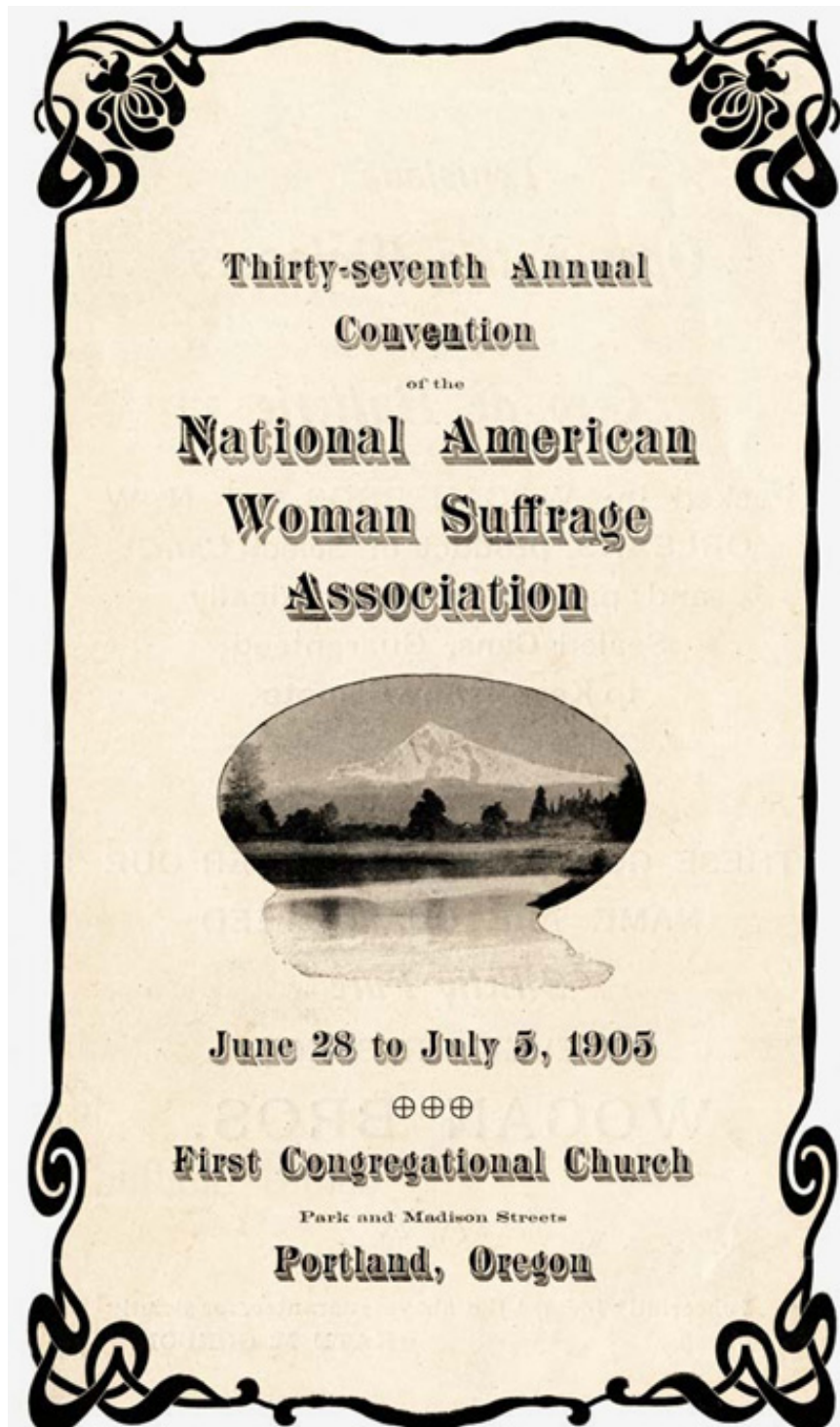


## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Suffrage Program Cover

The cover artwork of the program for the National American Woman Suffrage Association 1905 convention in Portland held during the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The convention was the first NAWSA convention held west of the Mississippi River. Oregon supporters hosted national and regional leaders, such as Susan B. Anthony and Anna Howard Shaw. (University of Oregon Library)

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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Medal and Ribbon

Left: A medal from the National American Woman Suffrage Association convention held in Portland in 1905 during the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The picture of Sacagawea and her infant Jean Baptiste are representation since their true likenesses are unknown. The publication of suffragist Eva Emery Dye's book *The Conquest: The True Story of Lewis and Clark* helped popularize Sacagawea and white women of that time adopted Sacagawea as an iconic romantic ideal of womanhood representing women's leadership and contributions to society. (Schlesinger Library, Harvard University) Right: A ribbon from a 1900 banquet in Salem honoring national women's rights activist Susan B. Anthony. (University of Oregon Library)

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## **Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit**

### **Duniway and Supporters**

Abigail Scott Duniway (seated) is surrounded by supporters. (University of Oregon Library)

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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Suffrage Program Cover

The cover of the official program for the woman suffrage procession held in Washington, D.C., in 1913. The illustration employs romantic and heroic imagery to enhance support for the movement. An estimated 5,000 to 8,000 suffragists marched from the U.S. Capitol past the White House. The event drew hundreds of thousands of watchers along Pennsylvania Avenue. Some suffrage opponents in the crowd hurled insults while others resorted to violence. Two hundred marchers were injured. (Library of Congress)

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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Magazine Illustration

A 1913 Puck magazine illustration shows a woman holding a banner reading "woman suffrage" while at the same time personifying "militant lawlessness." (Library of Congress)

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## **Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit**

### **Esther Pohl Lovejoy**

Esther Pohl Lovejoy brought prodigious organizing skills from her role as a public health leader to the woman suffrage campaign. (Historical Collections & Archives, Oregon Health & Science University)

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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Suffrage Handbill

A handbill calls on Oregon voters to approve woman suffrage in the 1912 election. (University of Oregon Library)

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**WOMEN HAVE FULL SUFFRAGE IN**

**AUSTRALIA      NORWAY      ISLE OF MAN**  
**NEW ZEALAND      FINLAND      TASMANIA**

**WOMEN HAVE MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE IN**

**ENGLAND      ICELAND      DENMARK**  
**SCOTLAND      CANADA      SWEDEN**  
**WALES      NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA**

---

In the United States Women  
Vote in twenty-eight states on  
Municipal and School affairs

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**WOMEN VOTE  
ON EQUAL TERMS WITH MEN**

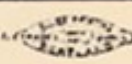
**IN**

**WYOMING      COLORADO**  
**UTAH      WASHINGTON**  
**IDAHO      CALIFORNIA**

**WHY NOT IN OREGON?**

---

|             |                    |                                      |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>VOTE</b> | <b>300 X 'YES'</b> | <b>AMENDMENT NO. 1, NOV. 5, 1912</b> |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|



## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Political Cartoon

A political cartoon shows four women driving a steam roller of progress from the West as they crush the opposition. The cartoon, which portrays woman suffrage as inevitable, appeared in Judge magazine in 1917. Image colorized for exhibit. (Library of Congress)

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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Suffrage March

Oregon women join women from other states to march in the first national suffrage procession in Washington D.C. in 1913. (Library of Congress)

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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Magazine Illustration

A woman draped in a "Votes for Women" sash and wielding "The Ballot" shines light into a dark room where two men conduct "honest graft" in a 1914 Puck magazine illustration. (Library of Congress)

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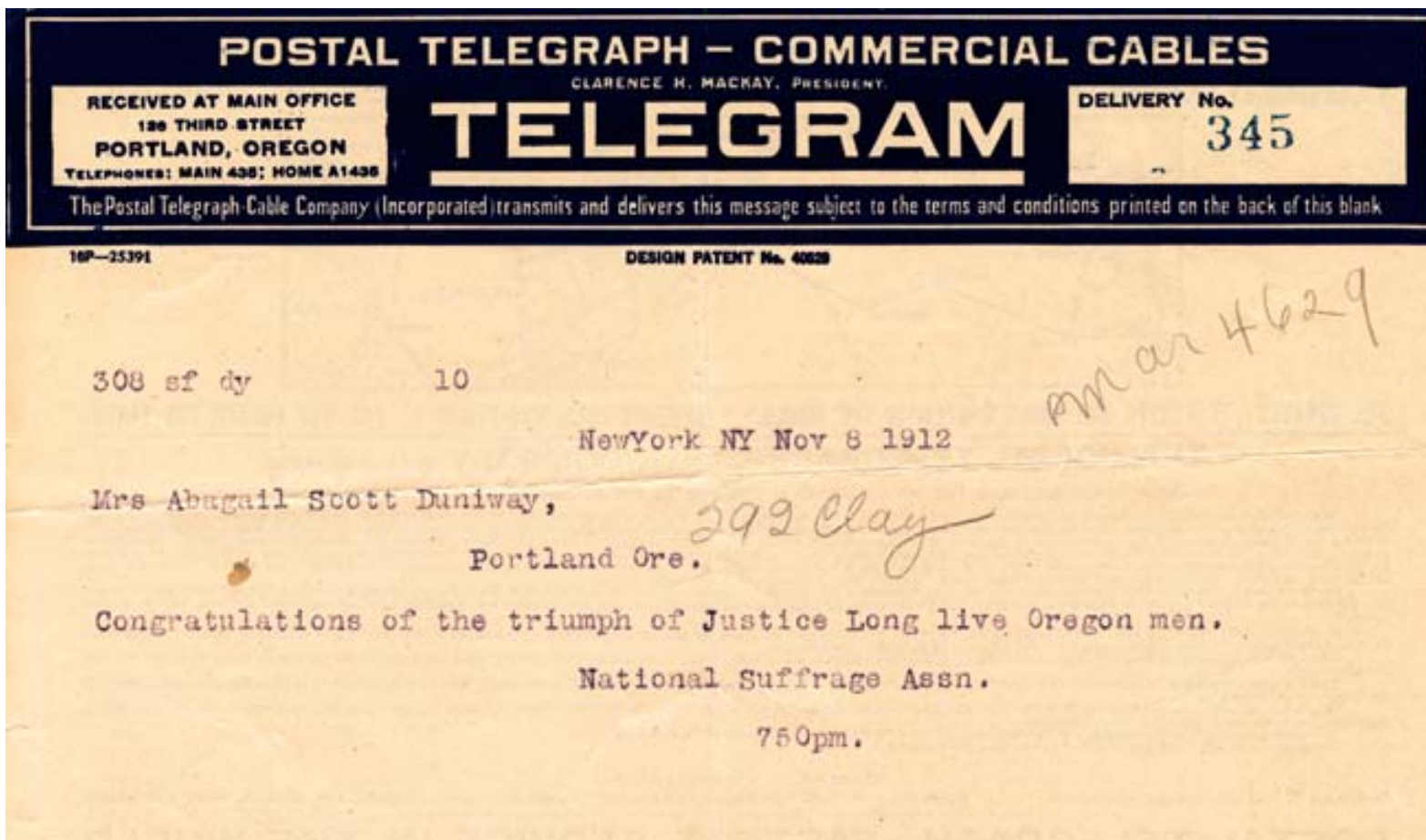


## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Telegram

This congratulatory telegram reinforces the fact that male voters decided the fate of women's voting rights. The importance women placed on suffrage is clear with their equating it with Justice. (University of Oregon Library)

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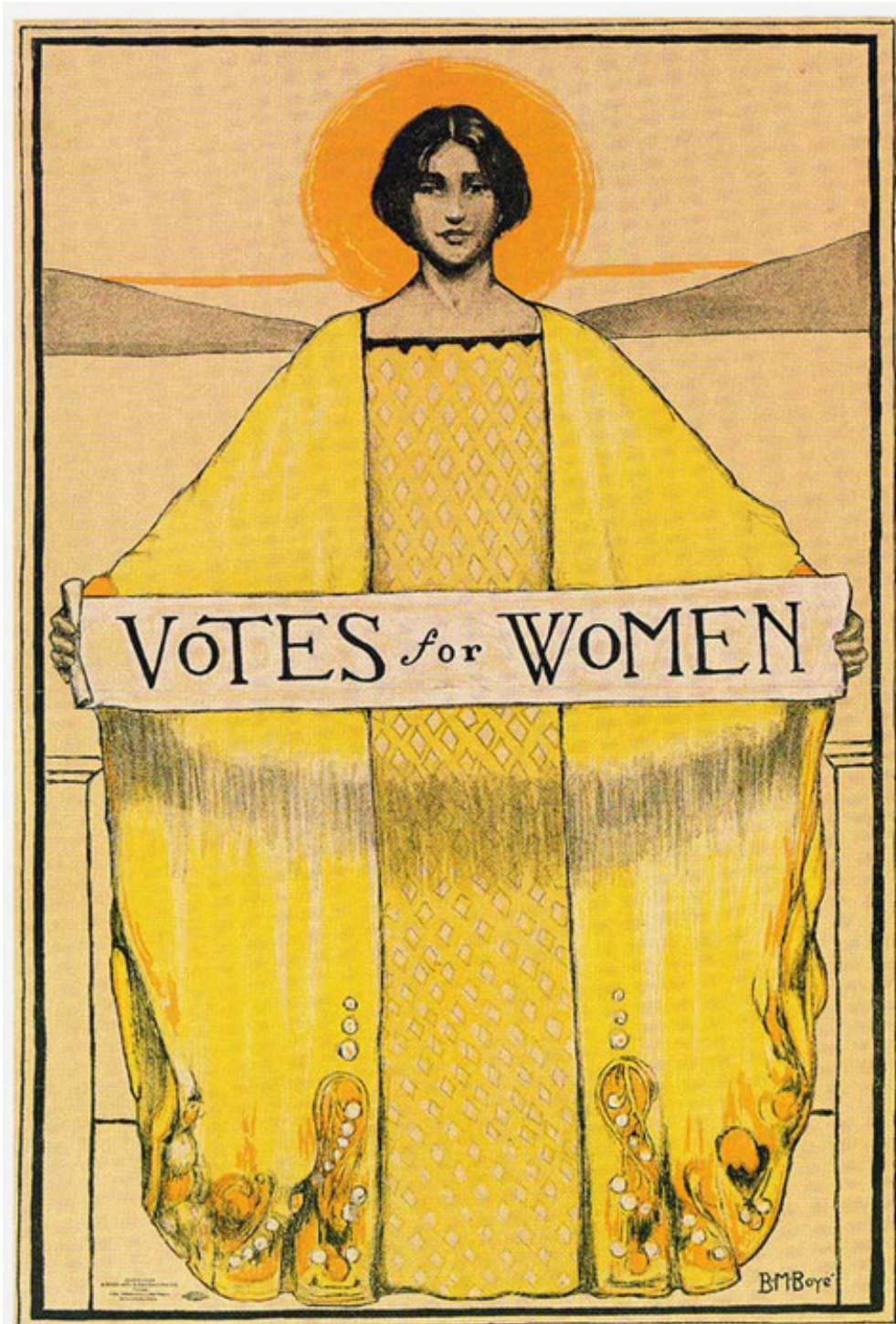


## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Art Nouveau Style Poster

Suffragists shared posters, pamphlets and other literature across state campaigns. Oregon women used this Art Nouveau style poster by Bertha Boyé designed for the California election of 1911. (Public Domain Image)

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# Oregon Secretary of State

## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

Abigail Scott Duniway's first voter registration card from 1913, just months after the successful campaign to extend voting rights to Oregon women. (Oregon State Archives)

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|   |   |                                    |   |  |   |
|---|---|------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| SURNAME<br><i>Duniway</i>   |   | GIVEN NAME<br><i>Abigail Scott</i> |   |  |   |
| Precinct<br><i>39</i>   | Residence—Post Office Address<br><i>Kimberland Apts</i> |                                    | Between Street<br><i>West Park St<br/>bet Kimberland &amp; Clay</i> | Room<br><i>25</i>                                  |   |
| Occupation<br><i>Author</i>   |   | Age<br><i>78</i>                   | Where Born—State or Country<br><i>Illinois</i>                      |  |   |
| Date of Nat. or Declaration   |   | Place                              | Court   | How long in Oregon<br><i>Oct 1852<br/>50 years</i> |   |
| Date of Registration<br><b>FEB 15 1913</b><br><i>2/14-13</i>  | Party Affil.<br><i>Republican</i>                       | No. in Gen. Reg.<br><i>466</i>     | Entered in Gen. Reg. by<br><i>J M P Martin</i>                      | Entered in Prec. Reg. by                           | Sworn by<br><i>Geo. B. Coffey</i><br><i>Henry</i> |
| I, having been duly sworn, say upon oath, that I am a qualified Elector, and the statements here entered opposite my name as to my qualifications as an elector are true, and that I am in good faith a member of the political party of which I am registered. |   |                                    |   |  |   |
| <i>Abigail Scott Duniway</i>  |   |                                    |   |  | Sig. of Elector.                                  |

## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### **Suffragists**

Suffragists Rose Sanderman (holding horn) and Elizabeth Freeman (right) in 1913. (Library of Congress)

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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Satirical Cartoon

An anti-suffrage woman singer is surrounded by a chorus of disreputable men in a satirical cartoon from a 1915 Puck magazine. The caption reads "I did not raise my girl to be a voter," which parodies the pacifist World War I antiwar song "I Didn't Raise My Boy To Be A Soldier." (Public Domain Image)

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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Suffrage Meeting

Abigail Scott Duniway (standing left) at a woman suffrage meeting. (University of Oregon Library)

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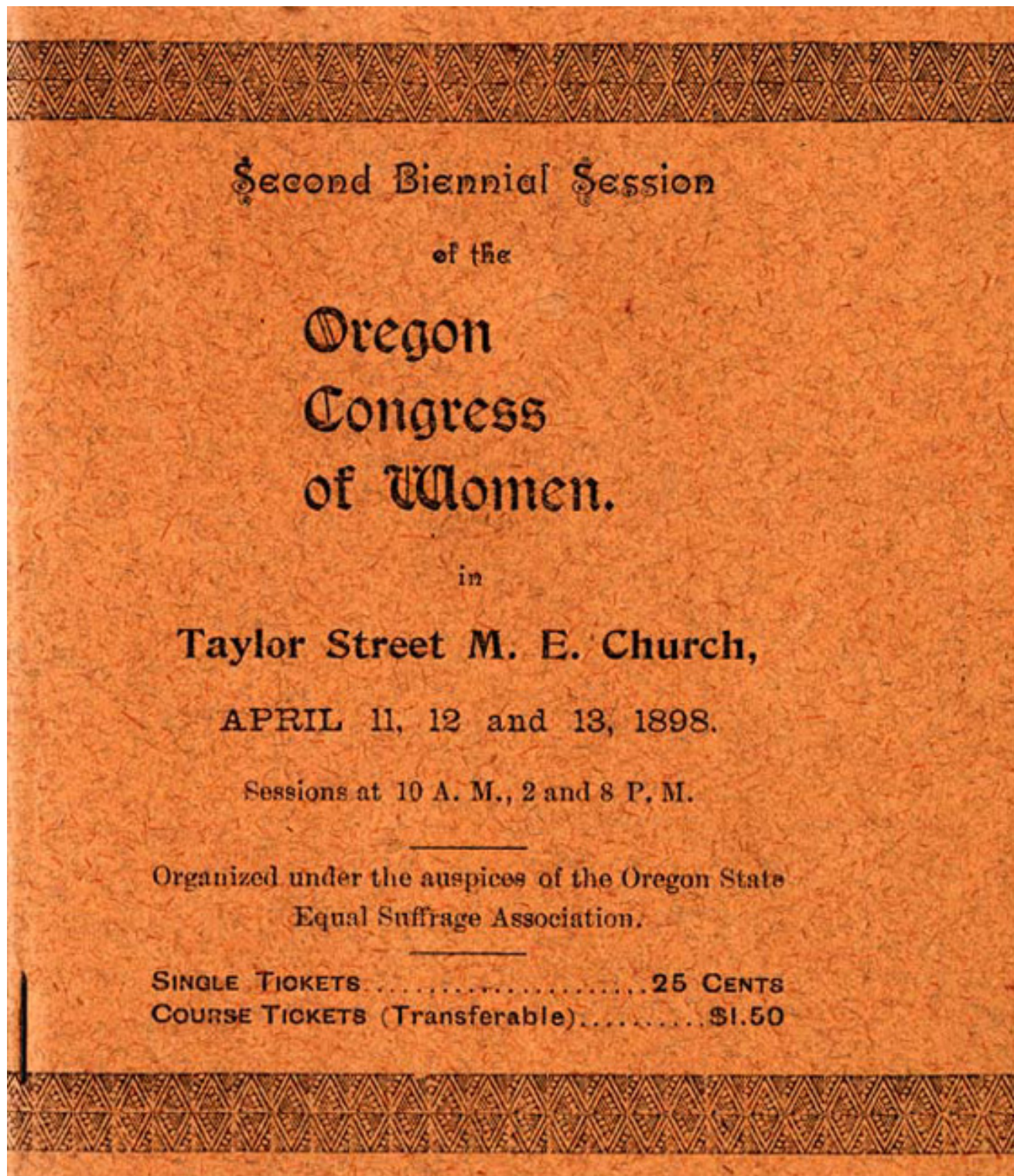


## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Program Cover

The cover of the program for the 1898 second biennial session of the Oregon Congress of Women in Portland. (University of Oregon Library)

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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Anti-Suffrage Card

Suffrage activists evoked the spirit of 1776 in support of their cause to win freedom from what they considered to be electoral tyranny. But this circa 1915 postcard shows that anti-suffragists also used revolutionary imagery and ideas to challenge women's rights. (Library of Congress)

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Official web site of

# Oregon Secretary of State

## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Telegram

Abigail Scott Duniway received this telegram from Roseburg shortly after the successful 1912 election that granted voting rights to Oregon women. The 1912 campaign, like many earlier ones, was a statewide effort that rallied woman suffrage supporters in urban and rural areas alike around the state. (University of Oregon Library)

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## THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case beyond the sum of Fifty Dollars, at which, unless otherwise stated, each message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission. This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MAN

RECEIVED AT 76 Third St., Cor. Oak, Portland, Ore. ALWAYS OPEN

C 2 RG.KI. 21

ROSEBURG OGN NOV 7TH, 1912.

MRS. ABIGAL SCOTT, DUNNIWAY,

292 Clay  
PORTLAND OGN.

386

LONG LIFE TO HER WHO CARRIED THE FLAG TO VICTORY

AFTER FORTY YEARS AND PLACED WOMEN UPON AN EQUALITY WITH MAN,

B. F. JONES.

## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Votes for Women Sashes

A woman and child proudly wear Votes for Women sashes in an illustration titled "The Mascot" on a 1915 Puck magazine cover. (Library of Congress)

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## **Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit**

### **W. M. "Pike" Davis**

W. M. "Pike" Davis headed the Men's Equal Suffrage Club of Multnomah County. (History of the Bench and Bar of Oregon)

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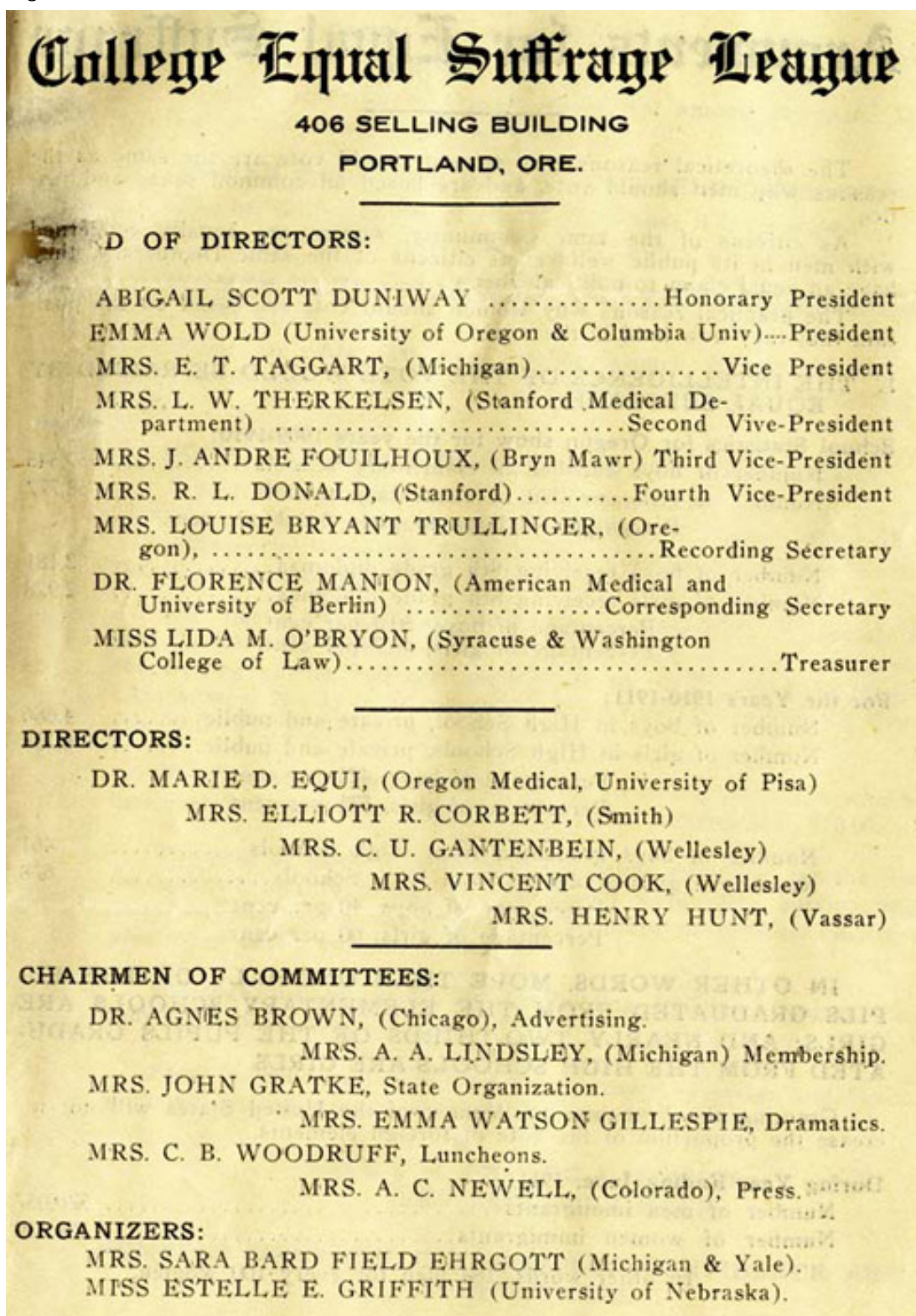


## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Suffrage Program

A program page lists the directors, committee chairmen, and organizers of the College Equal Suffrage League, based in Portland. (University of Oregon Library)

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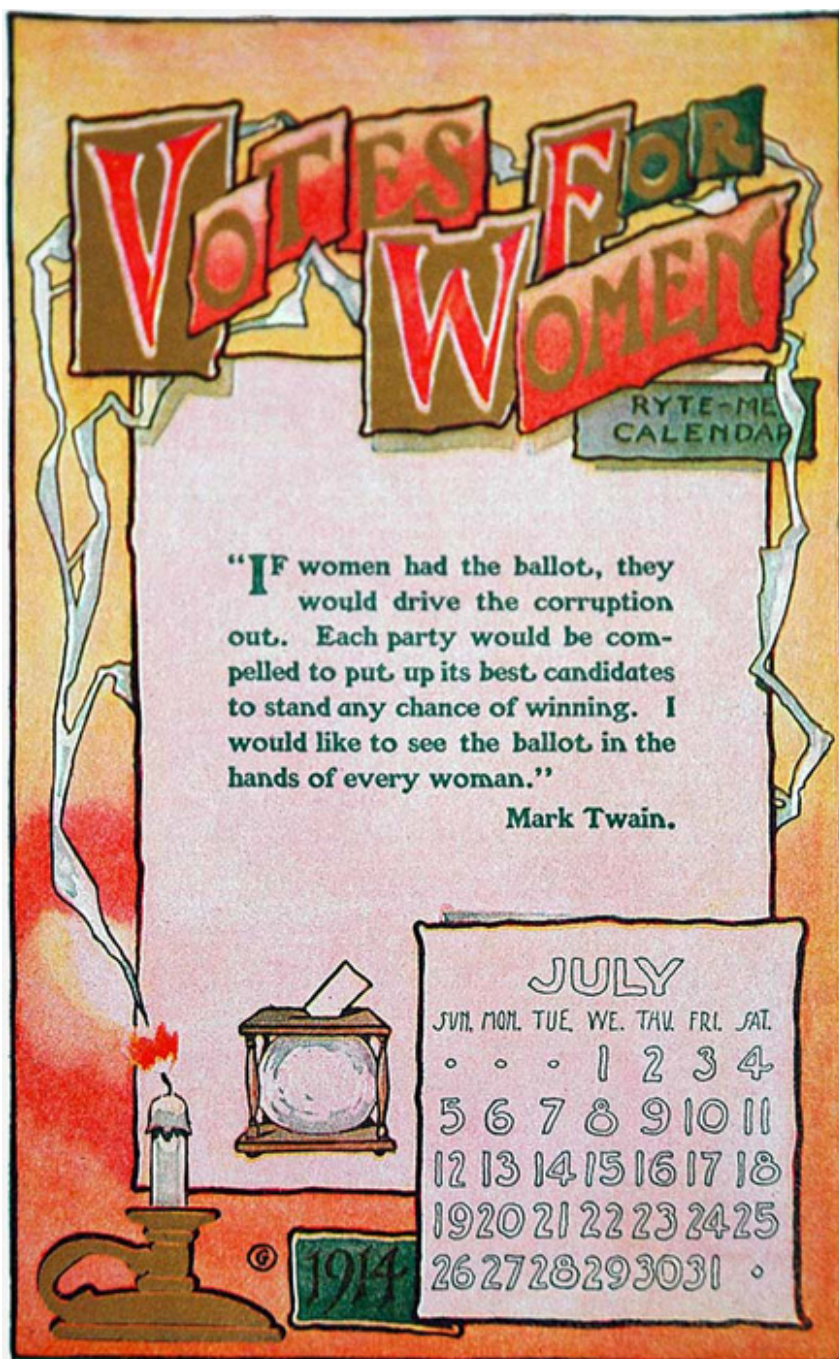


## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Art Nouveau Calendar

An Art Nouveau calendar from July 1914 quotes famed writer Mark Twain in support of woman suffrage. This contrasted with Twain's earlier thoughts in an 1867 letter to the St. Louis Missouri Democrat: "I think I could write a pretty strong argument in favor of female suffrage, but I do not want to do it. I never want to see the women voting, and gabbling about politics, and electioneering. There is something revolting in the thought. It would shock me inexpressibly for an angel to come down from above and as me to take a drink with him (though I should doubtless consent); but it would shock me still more to see one of our blessed earthly angels peddling election tickets among a mob of shabby scoundrels she never saw before." (Schlesinger Library, Harvard University)

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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Suffrage Proclamation Signing

Oregon Governor Oswald West and Dr. Viola M. Coe look on as Abigail Scott Duniway signs the Oregon Equal Suffrage Proclamation. West requested Duniway craft the proclamation befitting her many years of working to gain the vote for Oregon's women. . (Library of Congress) (Library of Congress)

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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Sheet Music Cover

The cover of the sheet music for the Suffrage March Song by Lucenia W. Richards. Hundreds of suffrage songs were written during the long struggle to gain the vote. Many songs were original scores, but a number of them set new words to familiar tunes. Cover illustrations often showed women in the suffrage movement as strong and capable of shouldering their voting duties. (Oregon Historical Society)

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Official web site of

## Oregon Secretary of State

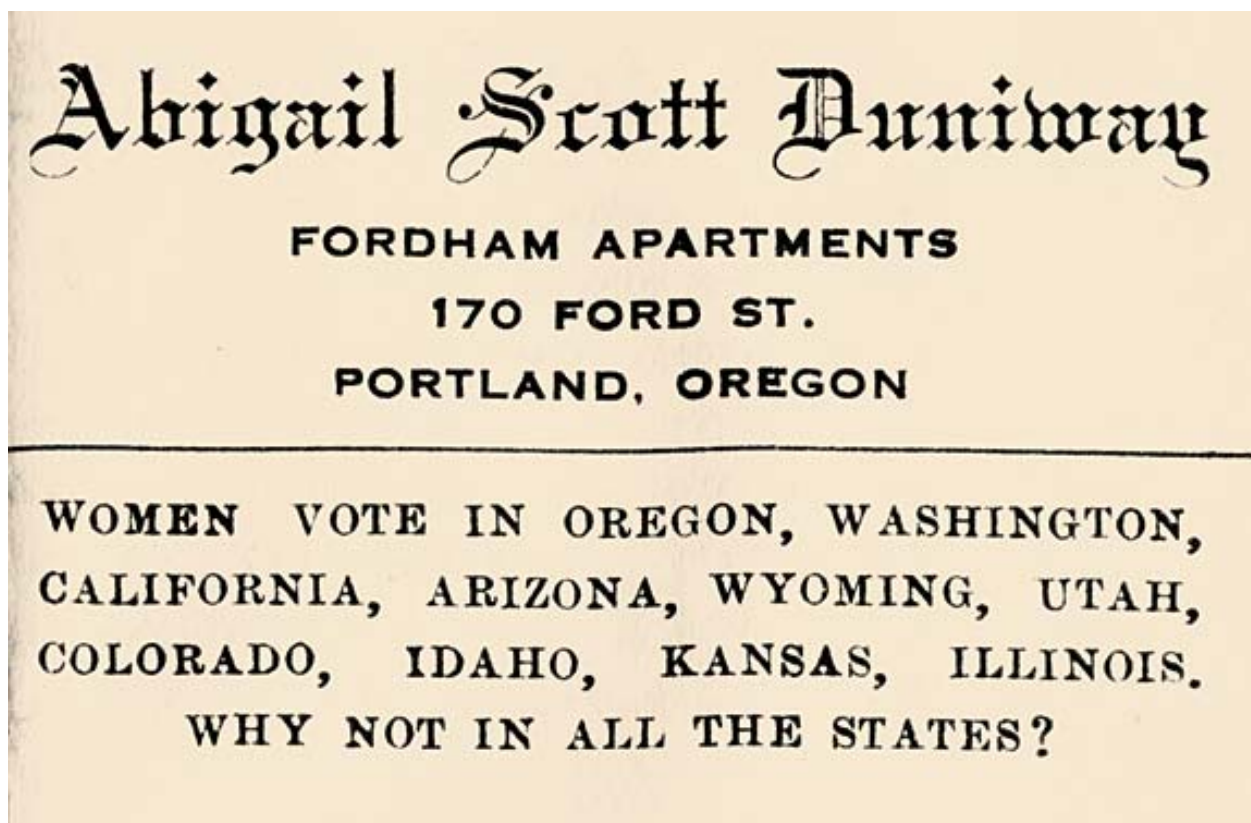
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### Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

#### Duniway Letterhead

Abigail Scott Duniway even used her letterhead to advocate for woman suffrage in Oregon. The Fordham Apartments still stand on Vista Avenue in Northwest Portland. (University of Oregon Library)

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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Suffrage Hikers

Suffrage hikers pose with their state shields. (Library of Congress)

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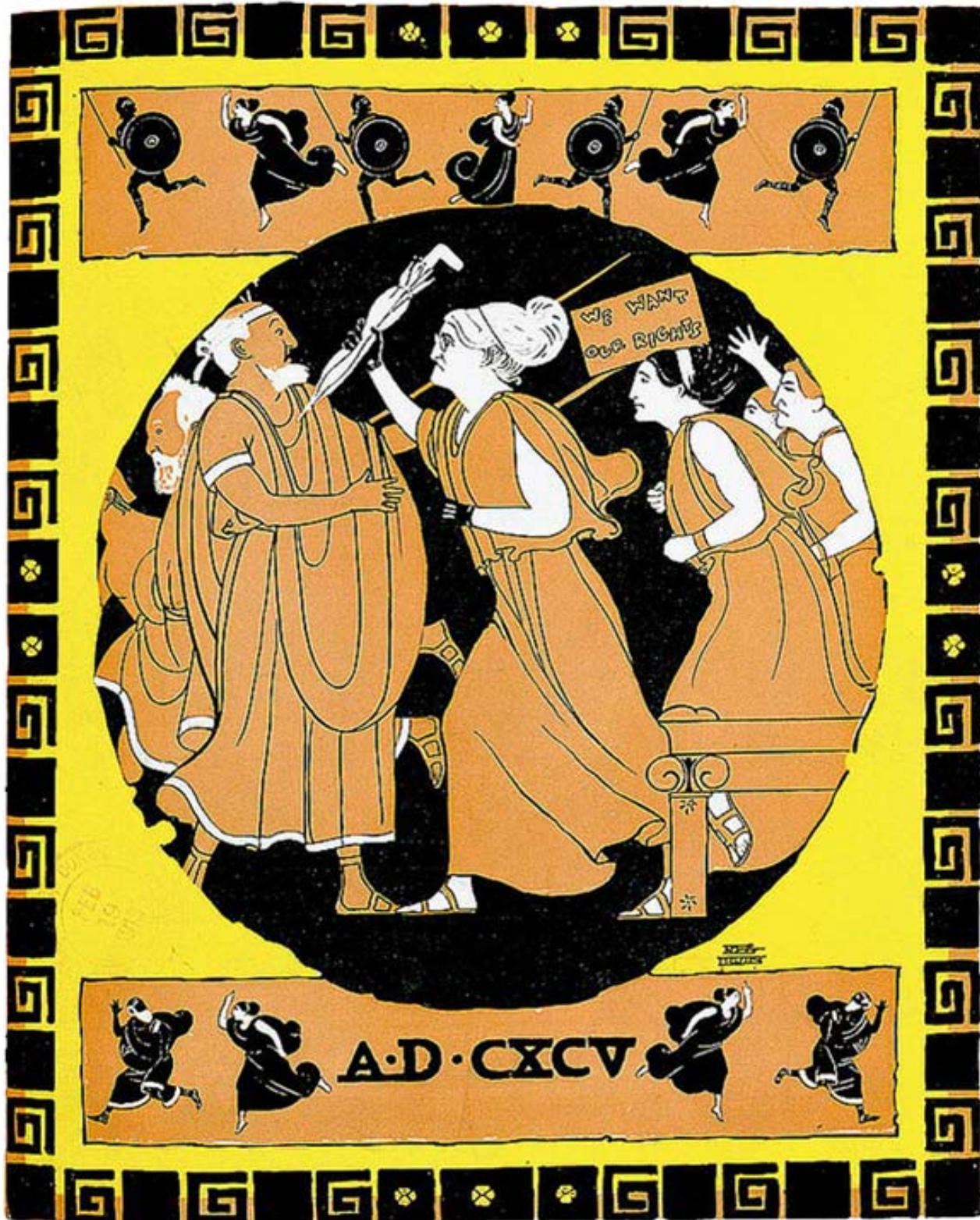


## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Magazine Illustration

By the time of this Life magazine cover in 1913, the women's rights struggle in America had been ongoing for 65 years. The sign reads: "We want our rights." (Library of Congress)

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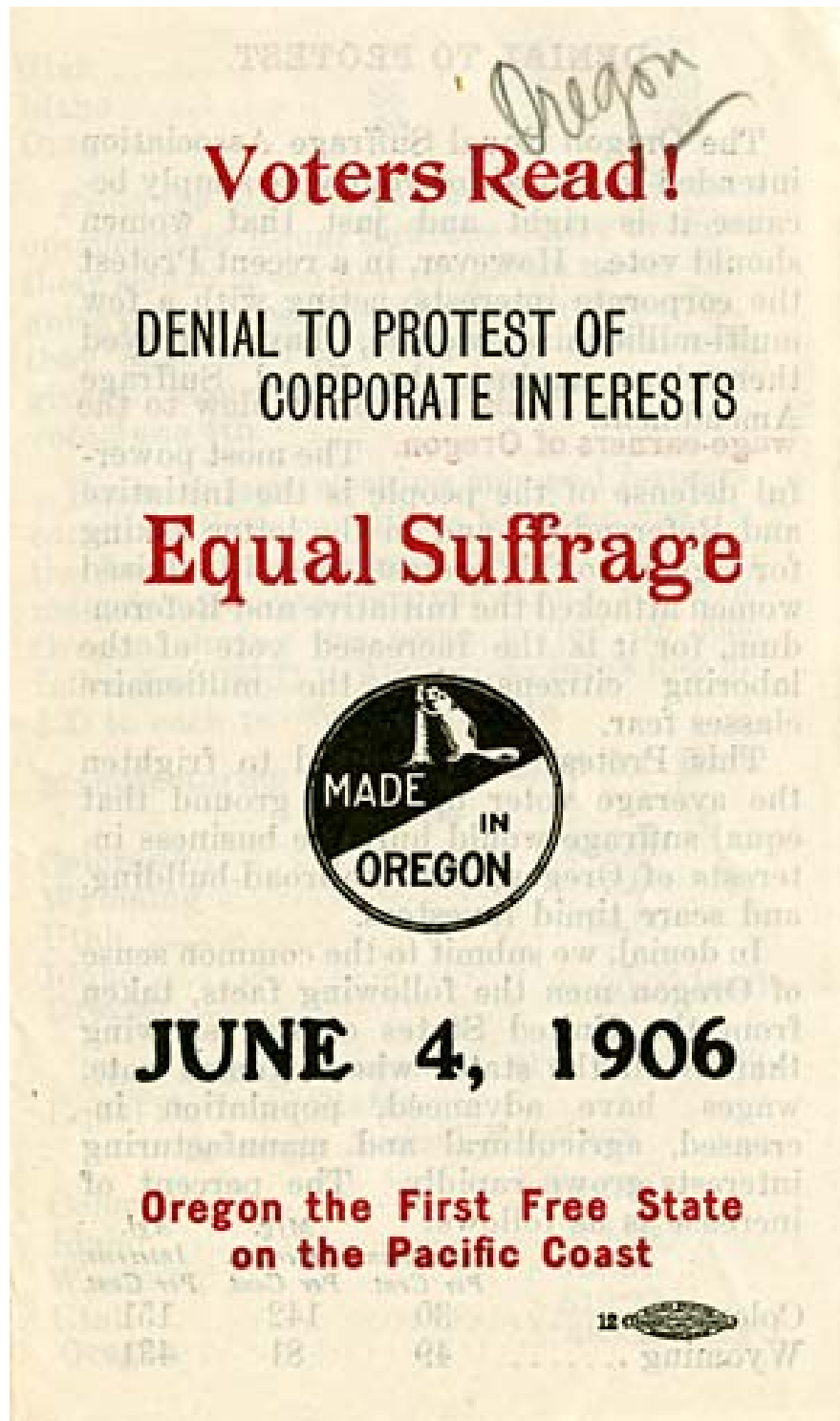


## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Pamphlet Cover

The cover of a 1906 pamphlet calling on voters to support woman suffrage in Oregon. (Oregon Historical Society)

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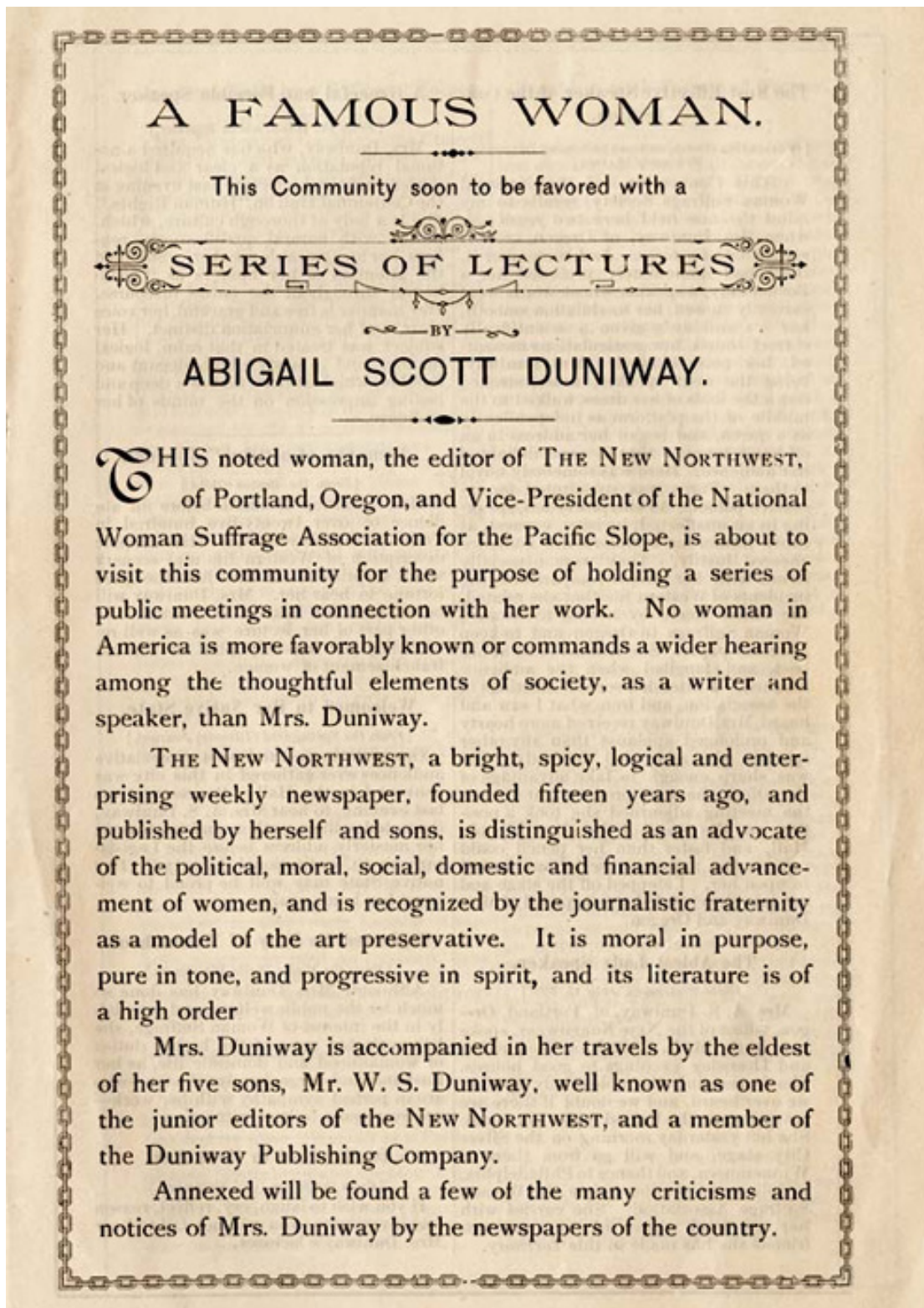


## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Lecture Announcement

An announcement for a series of lectures circa 1886 by Abigail Scott Duniway. (University of Oregon Library)

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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Suffrage Gathering

Gathering on the front steps of Alexander Drake's home to promote the rights of women to vote. Drake built his home in 1900 on the bank of the Deschutes River where the Mirror Pond Brewery parking lot is now located. Two signs can be seen in this photo: Why should women have the right to vote? Why not? and a poster: Votes For Women. In May of 1912, Mrs. G. P. Putnam was instrumental in getting Mrs. Sara Ehrgott, a well known suffrage leader, to come to Central Oregon to speak. A May 15, 1912 Bend Bulletin article about her talk to five audiences here. She had planned to go to Burns from her visit here but because of a smallpox outbreak there, she had to postpone her trip. The article mentions an open air meeting being held in Bend. It is possible that this photo was taken at that time. Sara Ehrgott's biographer, Dona Munker, identifies Sara in this photograph as the woman in the center of the photograph, sitting directly behind the seated woman in black. (Courtesy Des Chutes History Museum)  
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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Commemorative Envelope

A commemorative envelope from 1948 celebrate the centennial of the historic 1848 women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, New York. Gaining the vote was only one step on the long road to equal rights for women. (Schlesinger Library, Harvard University)

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## Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit

### Postage Stamp

A commemorative postage stamp from 1948 celebrate the centennial of the historic 1848 women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, New York. (Public Domain Image)

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## **Woman Suffrage Centennial Web Exhibit**

### **Birthday Party**

Abigail Scott Duniway stands (top left) at a large party in Portland given in honor of her 78th birthday in 1912. The party was only weeks before the successful vote granting women the right to vote in Oregon.  
(University of Oregon Library)

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