



1920  2020
19TH AMENDMENT
CENTENNIAL
NATIONAL ARCHIVES



19th Amendment Centennial Commemoration

NARA-wide Activities

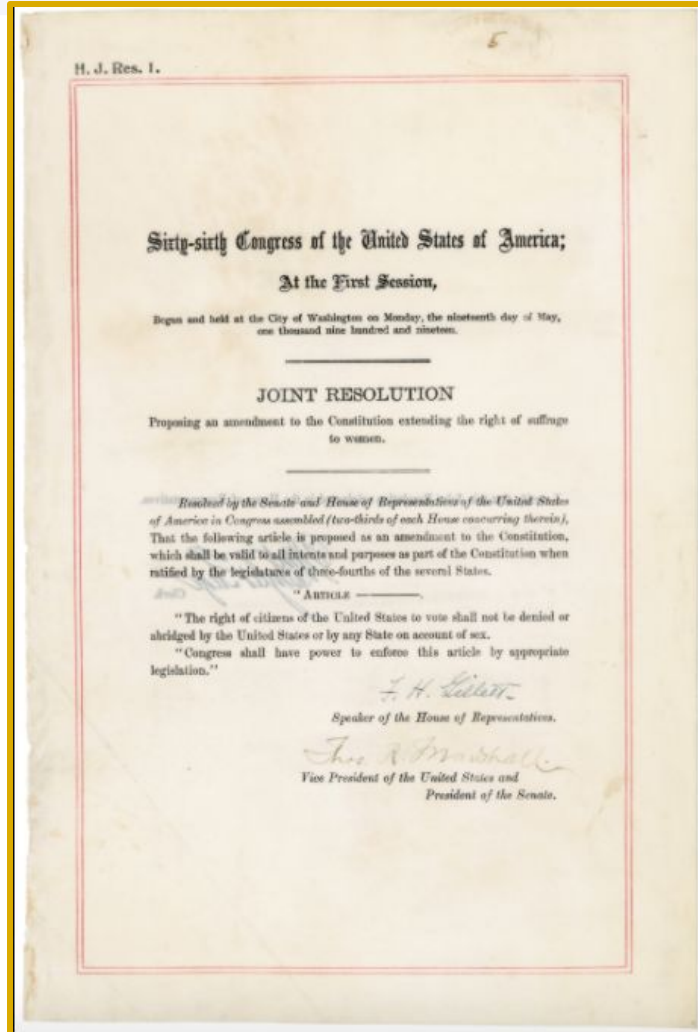
Photograph; ca. 1911; Marie Baldwin; Official
Personnel Folders - Department of the
Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs; Record
Group 146: National Archives, St. Louis.



NATIONAL
ARCHIVES

You may not be able to come see *THE* 19th Amendment right now in person, but you can visit us virtually!

National Archives across the nation have records related to Women's Rights. Did you know we have 14 public research facilities and 14 Presidential Libraries? This presentation will introduce you to some of our favorite items related to Women's Rights from many of our different collections.



National Archives at Washington, DC

The 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution secured American women's right to vote in the Constitution. It was won after many years of protests, parades, and organizations demanding inclusion. While decades of struggle to include African Americans and other minority women in the promise of voting rights remained, the face of the American electorate had changed forever.

Jimmy Carter Presidential Library



On February 28, 1980, President Jimmy Carter met with a group of prominent women and signed a proclamation creating the first National Women's History Week.

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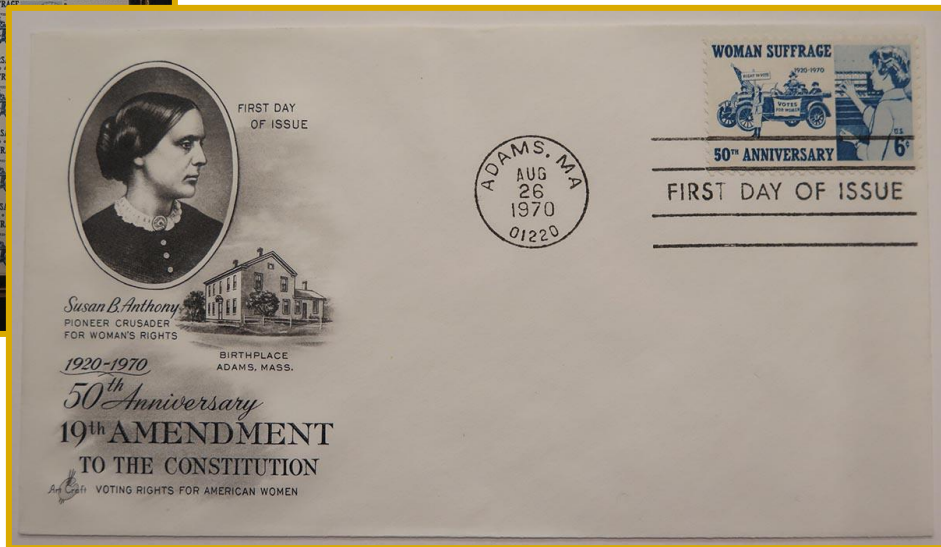
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Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum

For the 50th anniversary of the 19th Amendment, Postmaster General Winton M. Blount sent President Nixon a personalized presentation folder of Woman Suffrage stamps and a first-day issue postmarked Adams, MA, the birthplace of Susan B. Anthony.

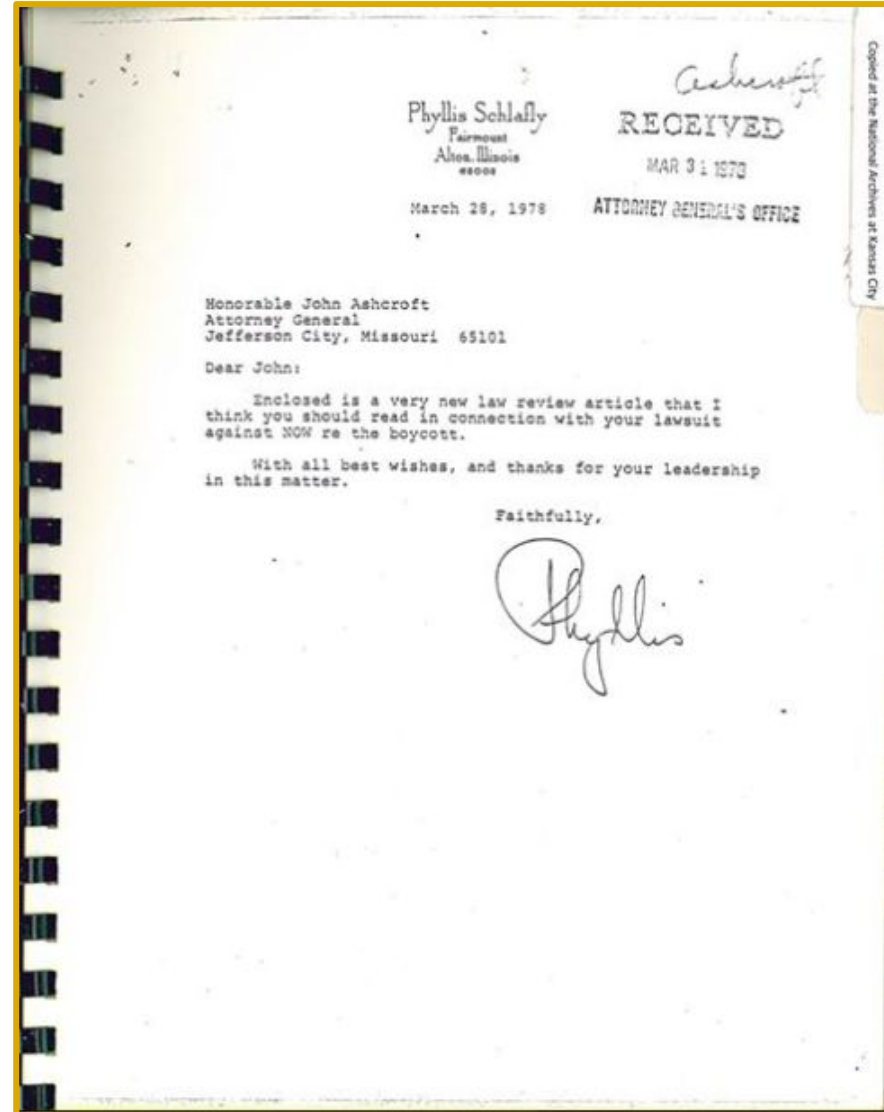


Richard Nixon Presidential
Library, Yorba Linda, CA
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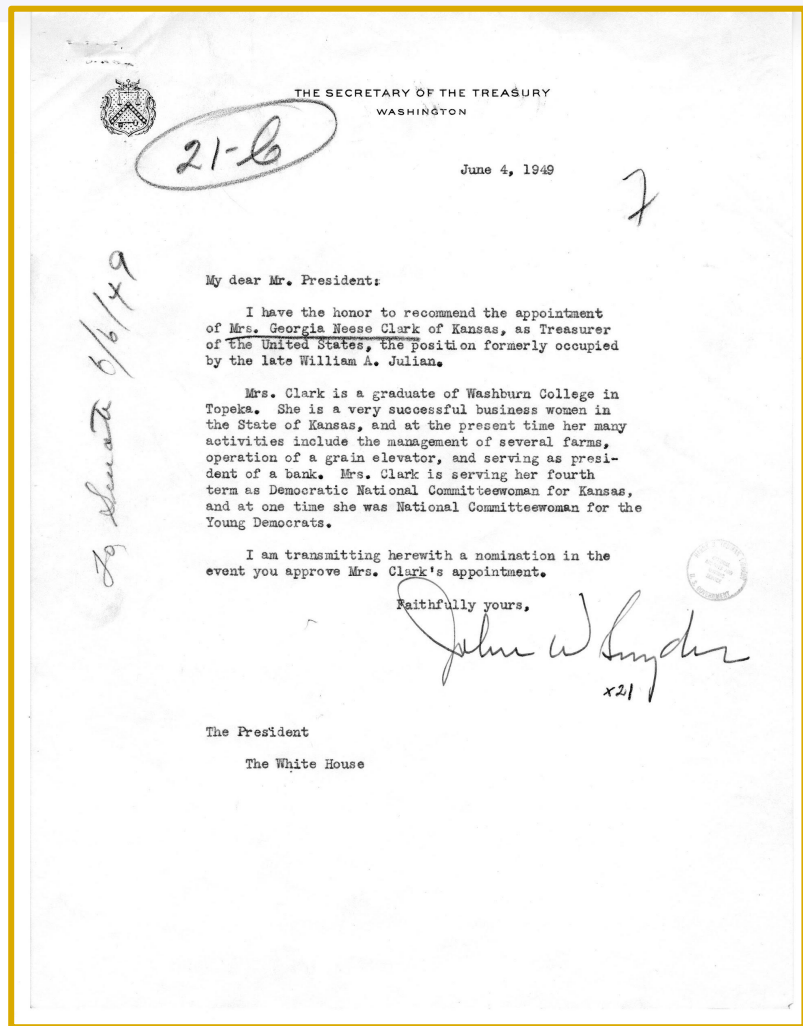
National Archives at Kansas City

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Personal note written in 1978 by STOP ERA advocate Phyllis Schlafly to Missouri Attorney General John Ashcroft, in support of his work with the lawsuit against the National Organization for Women (NOW).



Harry S. Truman Presidential Library

President Truman nominated the first woman to be Treasurer of the United States, Georgia Neese Clark. In this memo, Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder recommends her appointment.

National Archives at New York City

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And thereupon *Richard Amble* Esq., the Attorney of the United States for the said District Court for the arrest of the said *Susan B. Anthony* and it was granted; and on the 27th day of *January* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy *three* at the *City* of *Albany* term of *said Court* came the Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of New York, and brought into the said *District* Court the body of the said *Susan B. Anthony* upon the said process; and the said *Susan B. Anthony* being duly arraigned upon the said *District* Court called upon to plead thereto, pleaded that she was *not* guilty of the offenses charged therein, in manner and form as the same are therein set forth, and of this she put *herself* upon the country, and said United States of America did the like. And *Richard Amble* the Attorney of the United States, for the Northern District of New York, moved that the said Indictment and the issue joined thereon be transmitted to the *County* Court of the United States for the said Northern District of New York for disposal therein, and the said motion was granted.

Wherefore let a jury be summoned, empanelled and sworn to try the said issue at the *June* term of said Court in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy *three* at the *Village* of *Cannondagus* in the said District.

And now on the *17th & 18th* day of *June* of the term of *June* one thousand eight hundred and seventy *three* aforesaid come as well the Attorney of the United States for the said District as the said *Susan B. Anthony* and come also the jurors aforesaid:

and the said jurors to speak the truth of the matters within contained being chosen, tried and sworn upon their oaths say, that the said *Susan B. Anthony* is guilty of the offenses charged in the said Indictment in manner and form as the same are therein set forth. And *the said* *Susan B. Anthony* being present in open Court, and having heard the said verdict is inquired of by the Court if she has anything to say why the judgment of the law should not be pronounced upon *her* according to the said verdict; and no sufficient answer being given, His Honor the Judge of the said Court, in the presence of the said *Susan B. Anthony* does here adjudge and sentence that the said *Susan B. Anthony* stands convicted as aforesaid *and* *she* *do* *pay* a fine of *one hundred dollars and the costs of this proceeding*

Charles Mason
Clerk.

Paid June 28, 1873.

RECORD OF CONVICTION.
Susan B. Anthony
JUNE TERM, 1873

District Court of the United States.
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.
THE UNITED STATES.

Susan B. Anthony (along with 14 other women) was arrested for illegally voting in Rochester, NY, on November 5, 1872. She was arrested, convicted, and fined \$100 but never paid the fine. *U.S. v. Susan B. Anthony*, Record of Conviction

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library



President Reagan and Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman on the Supreme Court, walk outside the Supreme Court after her swearing-in ceremony, September 25, 1981.

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Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library

First Lady Betty Ford addressed the Greater Cleveland Congress of International Women's Year (IWY) in Cleveland, OH, on October 25, 1975. "The search for human freedom can never be complete without freedom for women," she told the conference participants.





Barack Obama Presidential Library

As thanks for the creation of the White House Council on Women and Girls and the positive example that it set for the rest of the world, Ambassador Swanee Hunt presented these crosses, made from bullet casings, to Tina Tchen, Executive Director of the Council.



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Franklin Delano Roosevelt Presidential Library



Eleanor Roosevelt, the first woman to represent the United States as a delegate to the United Nations, opens a session of the UN Commission on Human Rights at Geneva, Switzerland, April 16, 1951.



Herbert Hoover Presidential Library

Lou Henry Hoover had many roles over the course of her life. She modernized the office of First Lady from its traditional social role toward a more activist direction while still trying to keep a modest public profile. She mobilized her nationwide network of friends and colleagues, political acquaintances, and Girl Scouts and Girls Scout leaders to assist the unemployed and destitute in their communities, and she refused to take any credit for the work that was done.

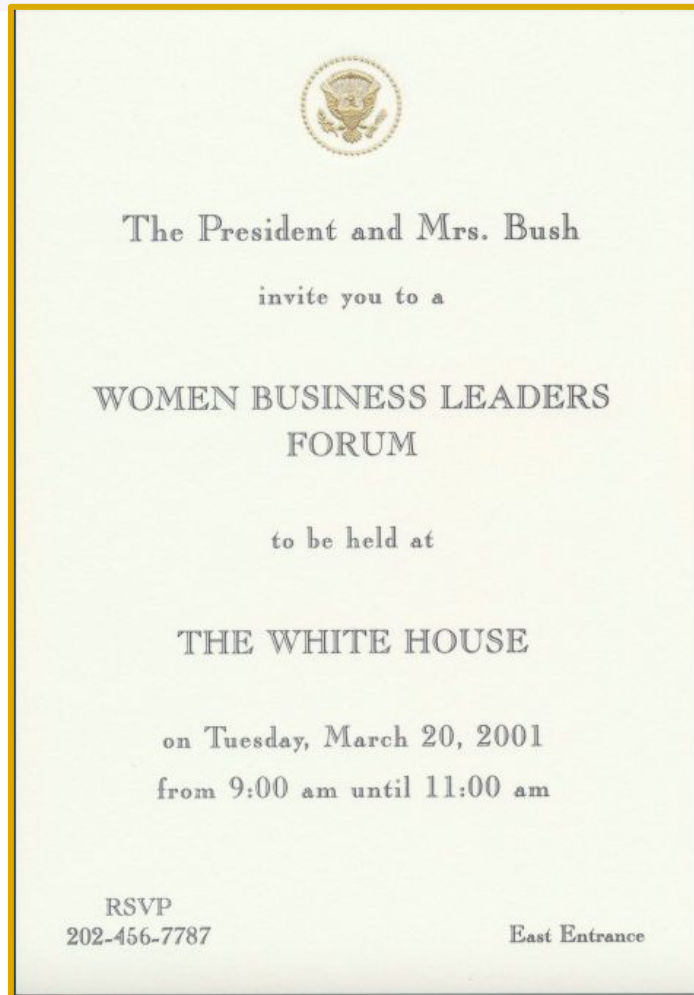
John F. Kennedy Presidential Library



Civil rights leader Dorothy Height—called "the godmother of the Civil Rights Movement"—served on the President Kennedy's Commission on the Status of Women and advised multiple Presidents and government agencies on civil rights issues. For 40 years, she was the president of National Council on Negro Women, where she worked to address both racism and sexism.

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George W. Bush Presidential Library

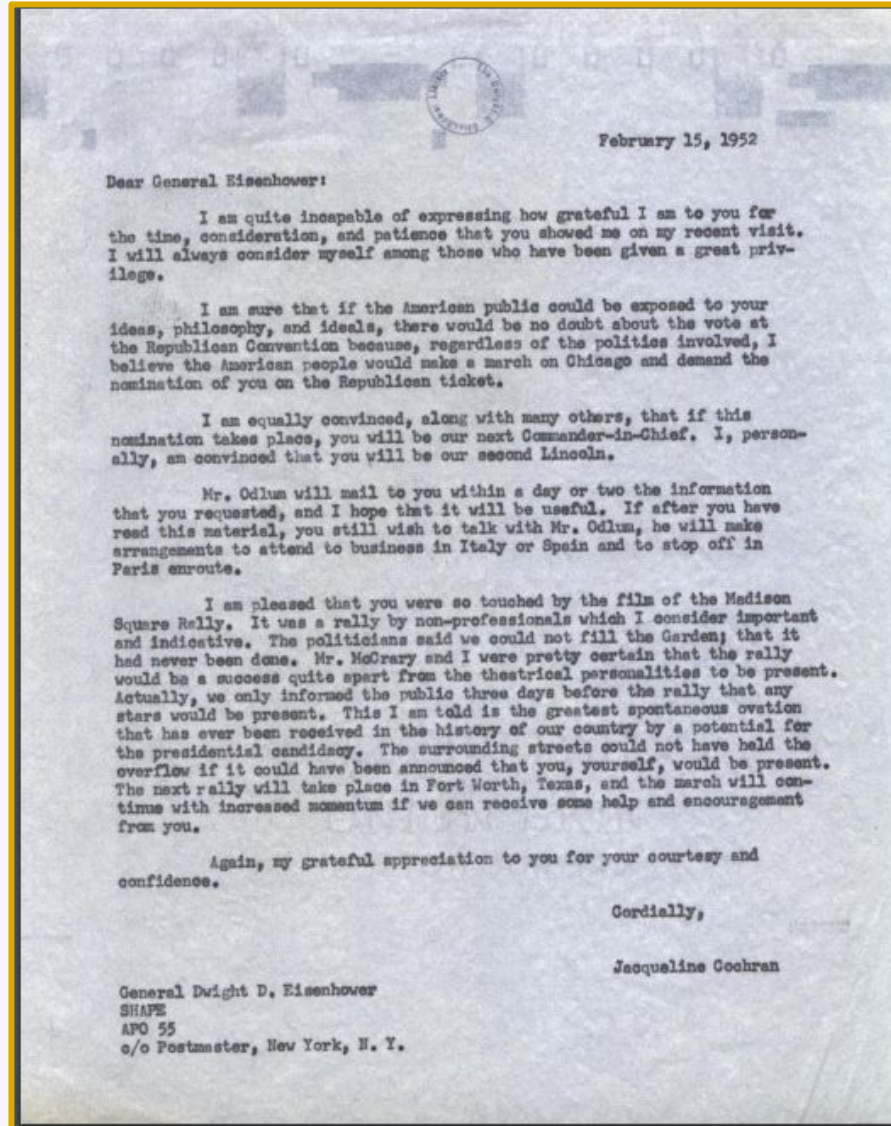
"For our girls, women's suffrage is ancient history. They've never known the inequalities that women had to endure and overcome a couple of generations ago. That's why it's so important for us to be vigilant in our remembrance, and vocal in our celebration of women's history—because we owe the great women in our past for the opportunities that we enjoy today."

—President George W. Bush's remarks to Women Business Leaders on March 20, 2001

Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Library

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Letter from Jacqueline Cochran, head of the former Women's Air Service Pilots (WASPs) to [General] Dwight D. Eisenhower, who had become her close friend, thanks to his support of her efforts. Her return of support helped convinced Ike to run for President.



George H.W. Bush Presidential Library

Condoleezza Rice has held many titles, including director of Soviet and East European Affairs with the National Security Council, as well as a special assistant to President George H.W. Bush for National Security Affairs. She was President George H. W. Bush's National Security Advisor and Secretary of State—the first woman to be NSA and the first Black woman to head the State Department.

President Bush, Robert Gates, and Gen. Scowcroft greet departing National Security Council staff member, Condoleezza Rice, in the Oval Office, March 1, 1991. George Bush Presidential Library, College Station, TX.

William J. Clinton Presidential Library

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"Wyoming was not only the first place, when it was a territory, to grant women the right to vote, but also the first state to do so and the first state to give us a woman governor, Nellie Taylor [Ross]." —Hillary Clinton, August 26, 1995



FOR RELEASE AT 3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1968

Office of the Press Secretary
to Mrs. Johnson

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF MRS. LYNDON B. JOHNSON
AT DEDICATION CEREMONIES OF WOMEN'S
PAVILION HEMISFAIR

As a Texan, and in the theme of Hemisfair's Confluence of Cultures,
may I begin: Bienvenidas! Ustedes estan en su casa.

Today is a happy day for Texas, and for all the Western Hemisphere as
this celebration begins.

I am pleased there is a Women's Pavilion at Hemisfair, and delighted
this facility will have a strong purpose in future years. Here on this
platform are many women I have known whose lives have expanded
with the exciting challenges and opportunities of our times.

Women of the Western Hemisphere have been forging links of international
understanding for many, many years. Right here in San Antonio 52 years ago,
the Pan American Round Tables were organized to bring about better
understanding between the United States and Latin America through
women's groups and schoolchildren. Today their work is found throughout
the hemisphere.

Because of the round tables, because the heritage of Texas is so closely
tied to Latin America, because Texas has more miles bordering Latin
America than any other state in the union, Texas women have long
played a role of leadership in fostering good neighborliness.

Women of ideas and ideals have long been a major influence throughout
Latin America just as they have here. Women in high positions in the
United Nations, women ambassadors, educators, officials, writers --
all have added to the rich hemispheric heritage we celebrate today.

Now the Women's Pavilion at Hemisfair throws open its doors, and
says, come one and all, from far and near, be welcome here.

This building, gracious patio, and exhibit areas will be bustling over
the next months as visitors flock to see displays on the historical
environment that has influenced women so deeply; pictures of the
diverse achievements of women today; glimpses of the world of fashion
(everything from boots to wigs); and some of the art women have
created.

more

-2-

Plans are already underway -- at the end of Hemisfair -- to transform
this Pavilion into a great lasting facility for San Antonio and the
Southwest, an Inter-American Educational Center.

The Center will concentrate on those elusive and essential ingredients
that will raise people's sights about schools for tomorrow.

- * How can teachers make better use of the facilities of
educational television?
- * How can computers free the teacher from administrative
routines, so he can concentrate on individual instruction?
- * What kinds of teaching facilities can be brought to migrant
families so their children can have equal opportunities in
education?
- * How can Spanish American bilingual traditions be taught
and strengthened?

Already the Centers' planners are beginning to find answers to these
questions.

More and more in America, education is becoming a way of life.
Educational television, challenges for informed social action, great
fairs like this one, are making education a mental wealth for all
seasons, all ages. I welcome the educational explosion, and I
welcome good facilities like this Inter-American Center which
offer the hope of highly informative, . . . highly relevant, . . . highly
helpful classrooms for children of many lands.

Thank you.

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Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library

In 1968, Lady Bird Johnson opened the Women's Pavilion at the San Antonio HemisFair, the first official international exposition in the Southwest. The expo's theme was the shared cultural heritage of the Americas, and she spoke of women's international cooperation and the Great Society.

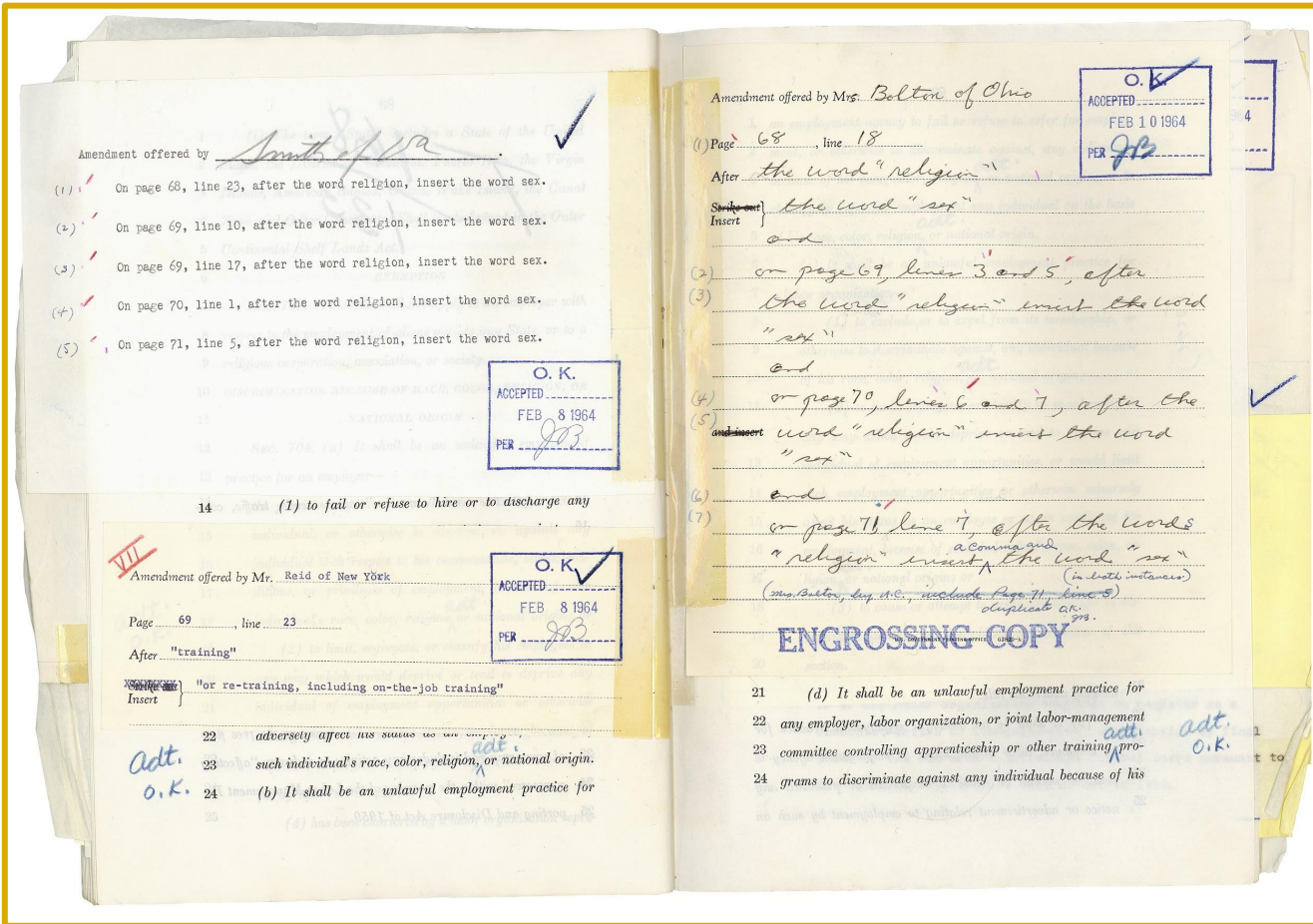
Press release, "Remarks of Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson at Dedication Ceremonies of Women's Pavilion Hemisfair, 4/6/1968", "Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library, Austin, TX.



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Legislative Archives

Early drafts of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 called for equal treatment of all Americans, regardless of race or religion. Amendments adding “sex” became the basis for protecting gender equity in the workforce. In 2020, the Supreme Court ruled that this provision also protects employees from discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity.



National Archives at Atlanta

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Records of District Courts of the United States. National Archives Identifier 641659

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
NORTHERN DIVISION

HOSEA WILLIAMS, ET AL. *
PLAINTIFFS, *
VS. * CIVIL ACTION
NO. 2181-N
HONORABLE GEORGE C. WALLACE, AS *
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, *
ET AL. * DEFENDANTS. *

FILED
MAR 16 1965
R. G. JOHNSON, CLERK
By: W. J. J.
Plaintiff's Clerk

PLAINTIFFS' PROPOSED PLAN FOR MARCH FROM
SELMA, ALABAMA TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

1. THE MARCH WILL COMMENCE ON FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1965 AT 10:30 A.M. ON ANY DAY THEREAFTER PROVIDED THAT PLAINTIFFS WILL PROVIDE AT LEAST 48 HOURS ADVANCE NOTICE OF THE MARCH TO DEFENDANTS, THE UNITED STATES, AND THE COURT.
2. THE NUMBER OF PERSONS MARCHING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:
 - A. THERE WILL BE NO LIMITATION ON THE NUMBER OF MARCHERS WITHIN THE CITIES OF SELMA AND MONTGOMERY AND ALONG THE 4-LANE PORTIONS OF ROUTE 80-EAST BETWEEN SELMA AND MONTGOMERY.
 - B. THE NUMBER OF MARCHERS WILL NOT EXCEED 300 PERSONS ON THE 2-LANE PORTION OF ROUTE 80.
3. THE FOLLOWING ARE THE APPROXIMATE DISTANCES TO BE COVERED EACH DAY:
 - A. FIRST DAY-MARCH APPROXIMATELY 11 MILES STOPPING AT A DESIGNATED PRIVATE FIELD WITH PERMISSION OF OWNER WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN GRANTED.
 - B. SECOND DAY-MARCH APPROXIMATELY 11 MILES STOPPING AT A DESIGNATED FIELD WITH PERMISSION OF THE OWNER WHICH ALREADY HAS BEEN GRANTED.
 - C. THIRD DAY-MARCH APPROXIMATELY 17 MILES STOPPING AT A DESIGNATED BUILDING AND ADJOINING FIELD WITH PERMISSION OF OWNERS WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN GRANTED.
 - D. FOURTH DAY-MARCH 8 MILES TO THE WESTERN PART OF MONTGOMERY STOPPING AT AN AREA TENTATIVELY SELECTED AND TO BE DESIGNATED.
 - E. FIFTH DAY-MARCH FROM WESTERN PART OF MONTGOMERY TO THE CAPITOL.
 - F. LARGE TENTS WILL BE ERECTED AT THE CAMPSITES BY PROFESSIONALS. MEETINGS AND SONG FESTIVALS MAY BE HELD AT CAMPSITES.
4. ROUTE OF MARCH IN THE CITY OF SELMA: STARTING AT BROWN'S CHAPEL A.M.E. CHURCH ON SYLVAN STREET PROCEEDING SOUTH ON SYLVAN TO ALABAMA, THEN WEST ON ALABAMA TO BROAD (HIGHWAY 80-EAST), THEN SOUTH ON BROAD STREET ACROSS EDHUR PETTUS BRIDGE ALONG HIGHWAY 80-EAST TO MONTGOMERY. THE MARCH IN THE CITY WILL BE CONDUCTED IN THE STREETS.

The Selma marches of 1965 were a famous step toward the passage of the Voting Rights Act later that year.

This outline for the planned March 19 march (which occurred on the 21) is part of Montgomery Civil Case Files, Civil Action No. 2181-N

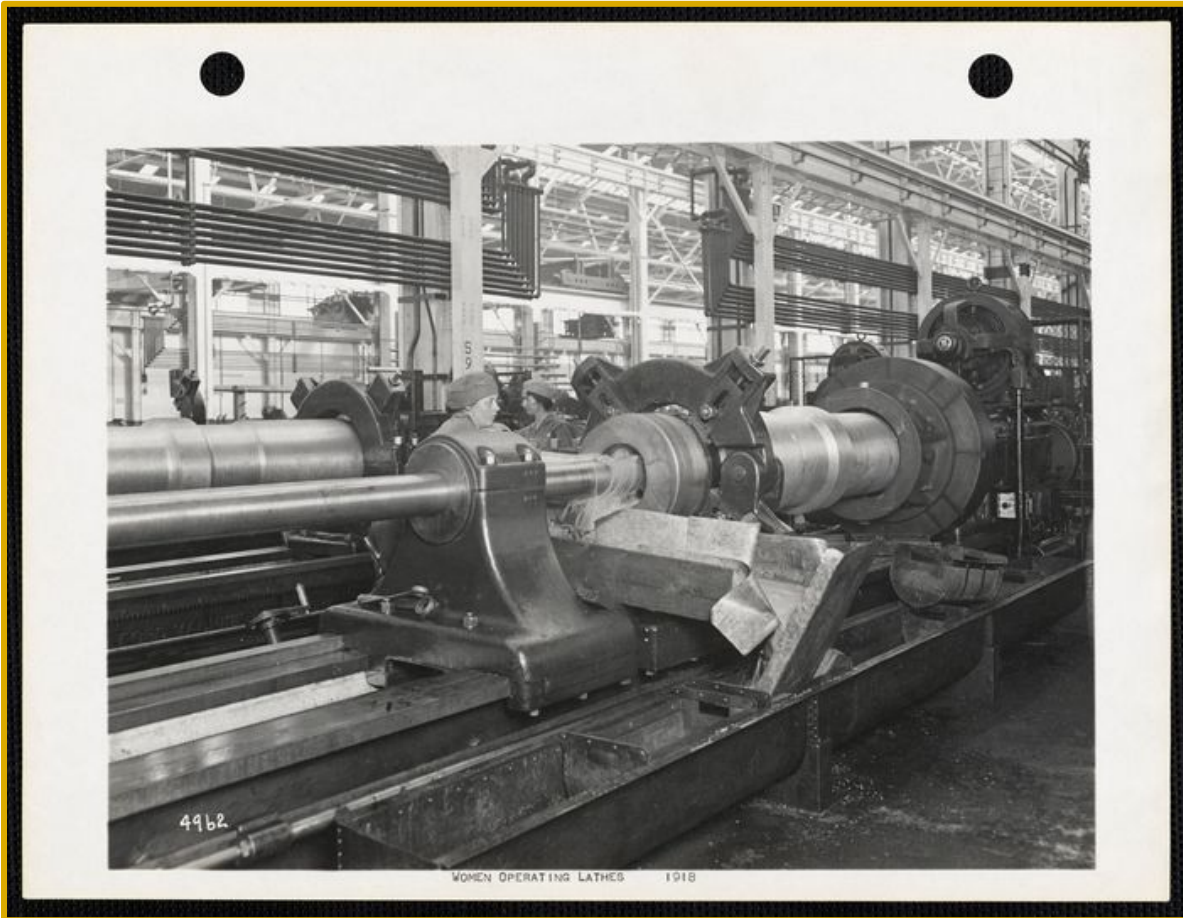


National Archives at Boston

During WWI, large numbers of women were recruited into jobs as part of the war effort.

The high demand for weapons and the overall wartime situation resulted in munitions factories collectively becoming the largest employer of American women by 1918, with women taking traditionally men's jobs in large numbers for the first time in American history.

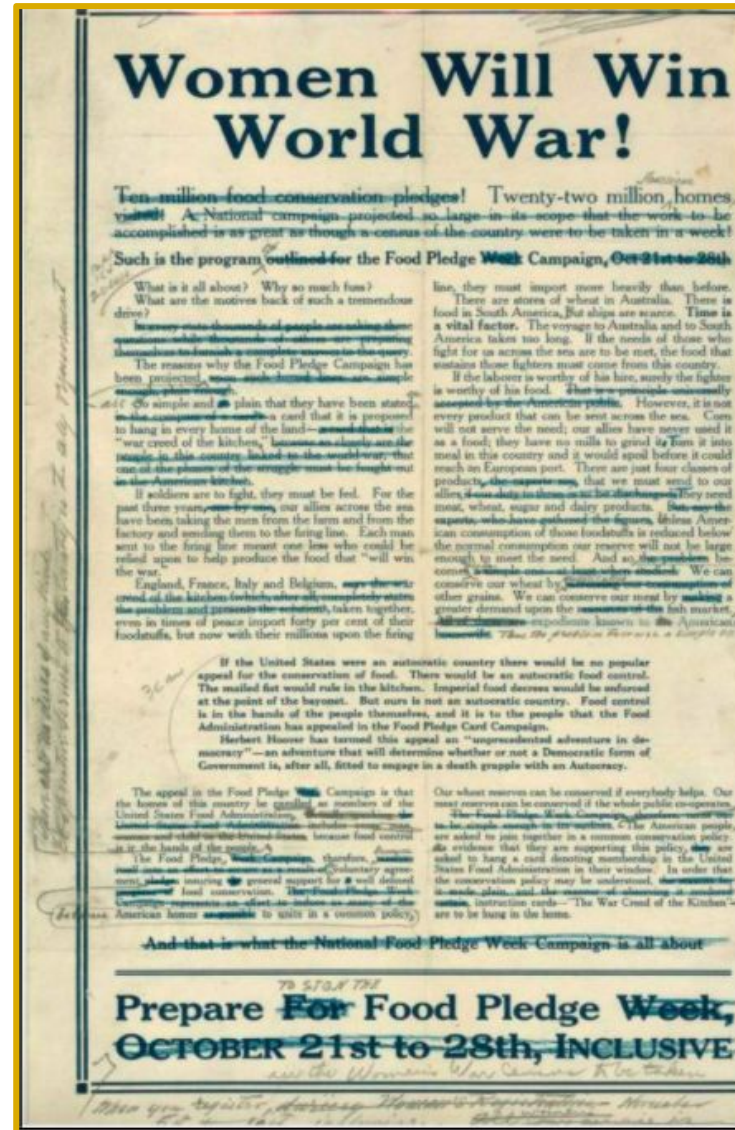
The photograph shows women workers at the Watertown Arsenal in 1918 working on lathes producing gun barrels



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National Archives at Chicago

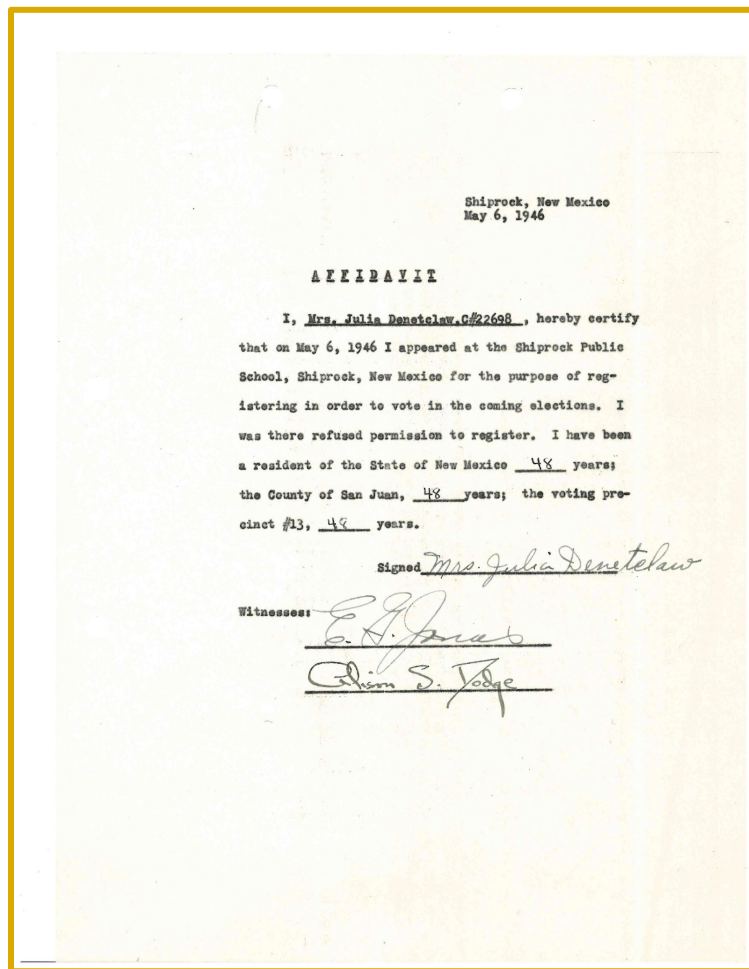
World War I touched the everyday lives of Americans. President Wilson established the U.S. Food Administration with an Executive order on August 10, 1917, and appointed Herbert Hoover to lead this agency. Hoover instituted the “Food Pledge Campaign” outlined in this poster, “Women Will Win World War!”



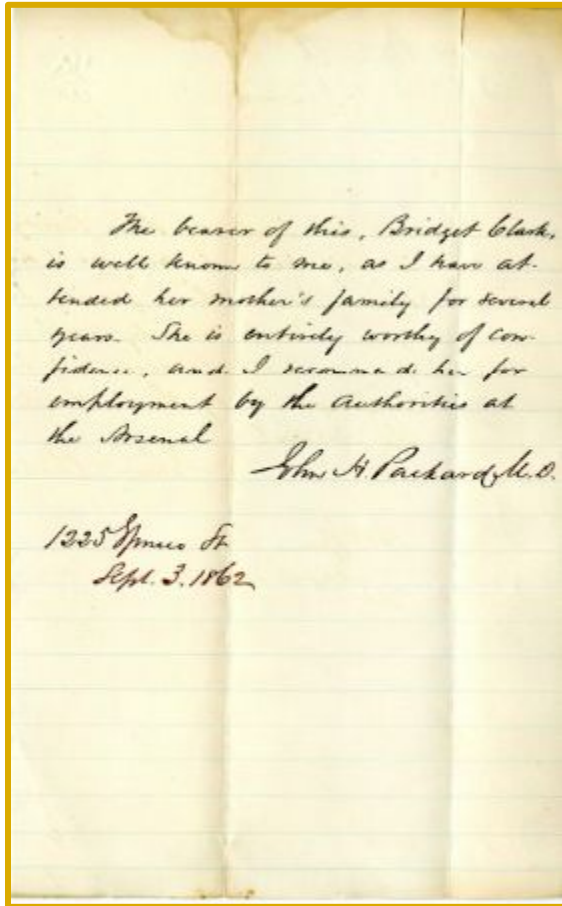


National Archives at Denver

For many Native Americans, including women like Julia Denetclaw, the 19th Amendment did not guarantee them the vote. She still attempted to register to vote, prompting this affidavit.



Affidavit of Julia Denetclaw, June 6, 1946, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Navajo Service, National Archives at Denver.



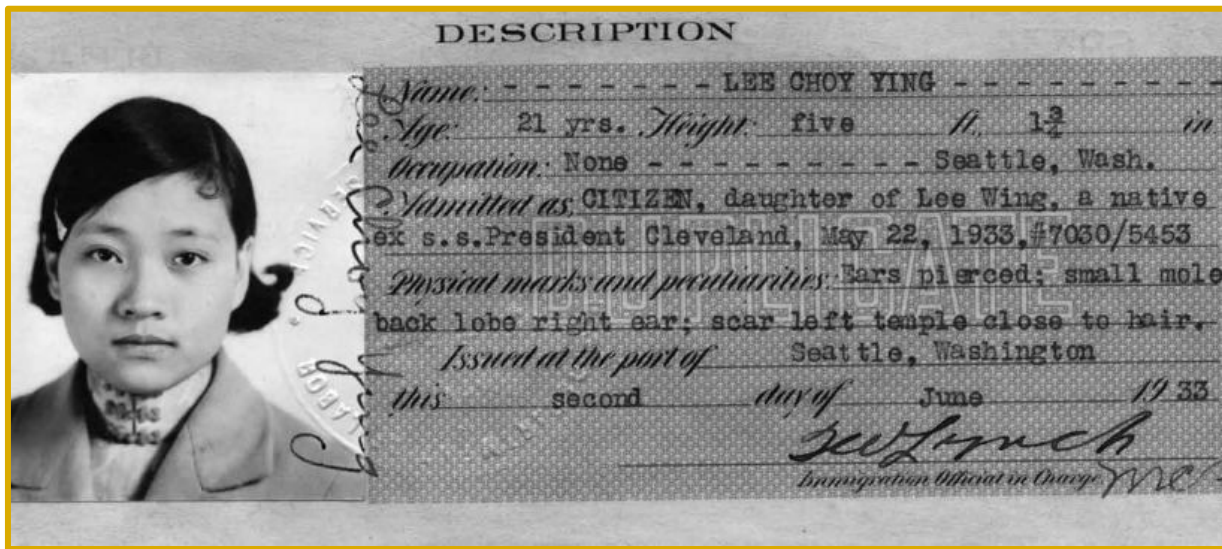
National Archives at Philadelphia

During the Civil War, the U.S. Government tried a new approach to filling its personnel shortage: It opened its payrolls to women for the first time, a turning point in women's history. The correspondence relating to employment of Bridget Clark is among letters of recommendation by various politicians and other notable citizens for individuals seeking jobs at the Schuylkill Arsenal, primarily during the Civil War.



National Archives at San Francisco

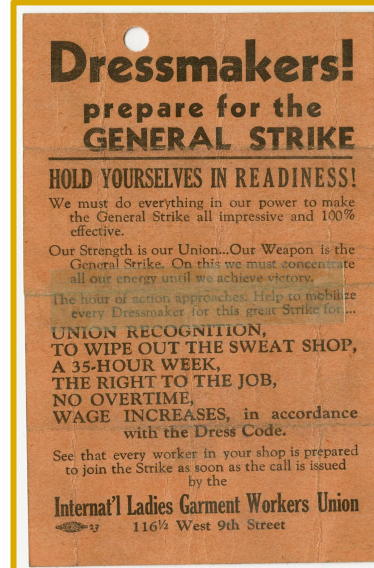
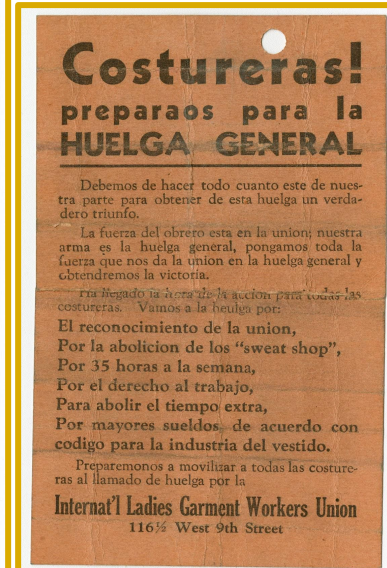
In 1935, four young women took their broken dreams of a new life in America to fight for other enslaved women, setting a precedent for those who fight sex trafficking today. These “Broken Blossoms” took known prostitution ringleader Wong See Duck to court and won their freedom.



National Archives at Riverside

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In the early 1930s, garment workers involved in the Los Angeles dressmaking industry were mobilizing and demanding improved working conditions during the needle trades strike. Strikers united for a “living wage,” “equal division of work,” and “no discrimination against any race, color, creed, or because of union activity” notable for the inclusion of Latinas in the ILGWU materials and negotiations

National Archives at College Park

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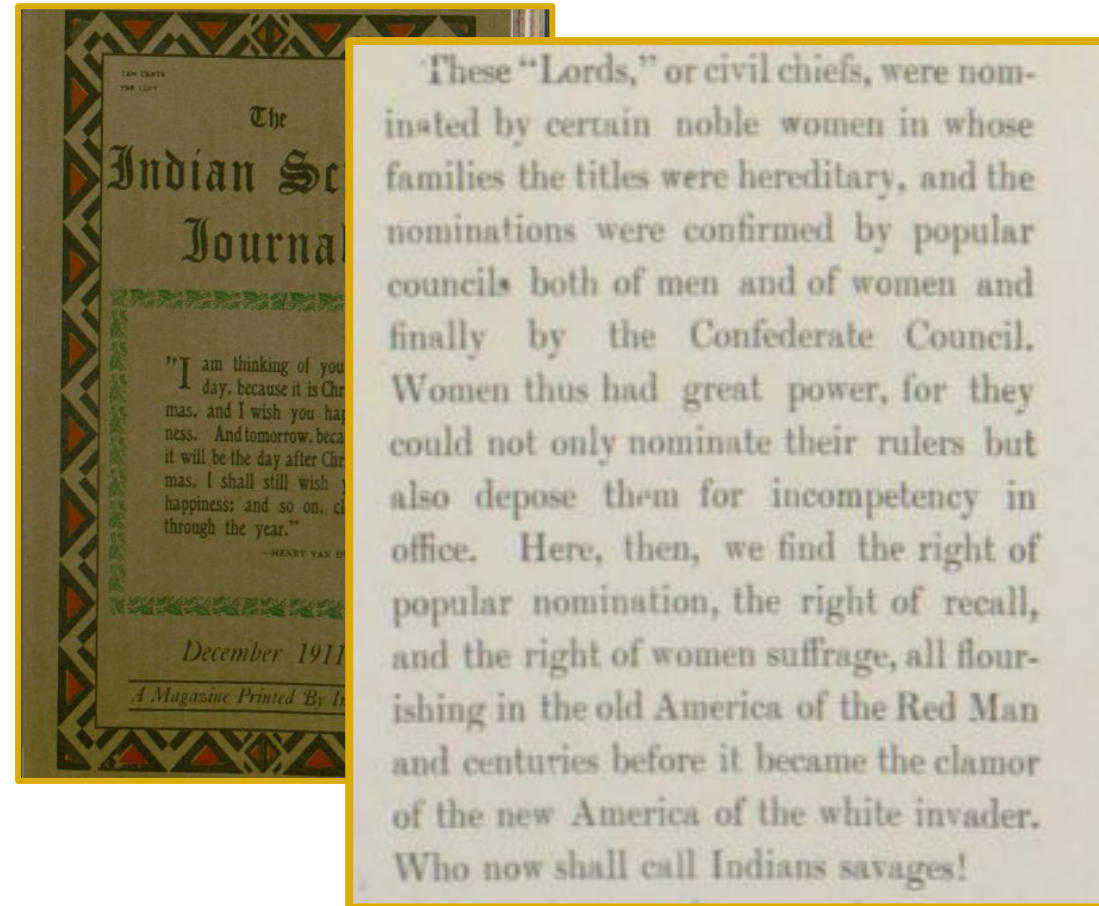


Women munition workers urge President to support suffrage bill. Six women war workers, representing thousands of others, were delegated to see President Wilson and urge him to support the motion for an immediate passage of the Federal suffrage amendment. These women were employed at the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant at Newcastle, PA.

National Archives at Fort Worth

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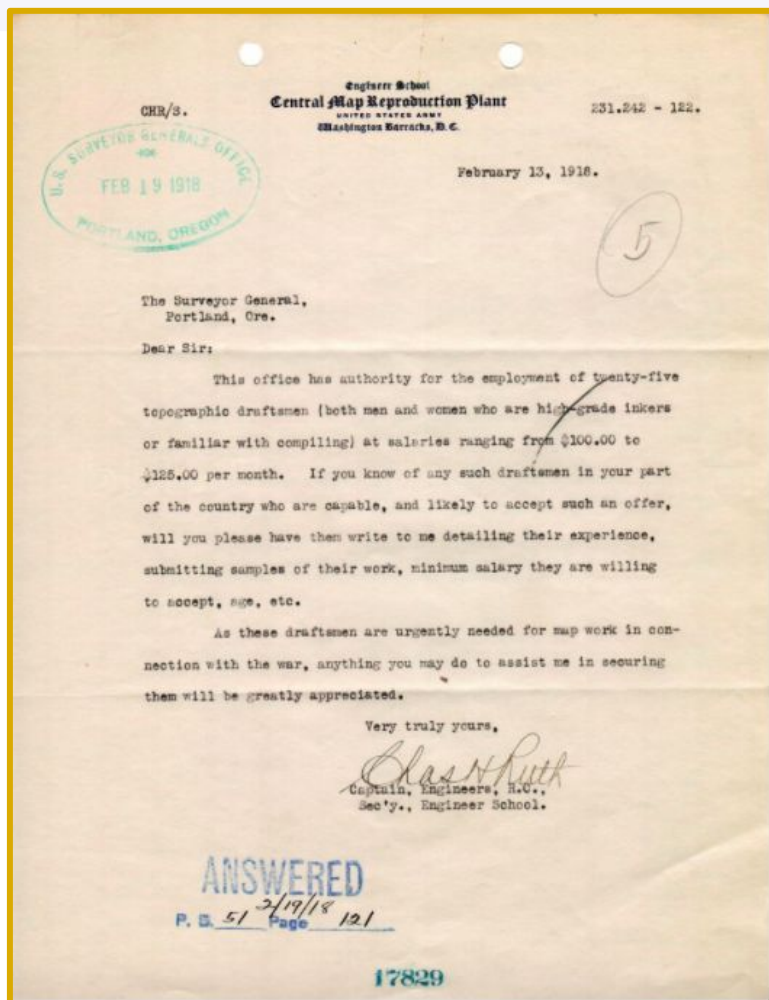


This article "The Peace Policy of the Iroquois" by Arthur C. Parker featured in *The Indian School Journal* tells the long history of women's suffrage within their Nation.



National Archives at Seattle

Twenty-four years before Rosie the Riveter, the iconic symbol of women's wartime participation in traditionally male-oriented jobs, qualified inkers were needed to generate topographical maps for war. Women as well as men could earn \$1,520 to \$1,900 a month (adjusted for inflation) and contribute to the war being fought by doughboys overseas. These draftsmen and women would produce 9 million maps over the course of the war.





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Now that you have sample of women's rights through different times and places, we invite you to continue your exploration at

[Archives.gov/women](https://www.archives.gov/women)

and to engage with your National Archives and Records Administration locations all across the United States.