Dear Friend.

New York State played a prominent role in the women's suffrage movement in the 19th and early 20th centuries. as the home to



such luminaries as Susan B. Anthony and Sojourner Truth and site of the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention. And on November 6, 1917, New York voters approved an amendment to the state constitution granting women the right to vote, a measure which was defeated just two years prior.

On this historic 100th anniversary, we honor the trailblazing women who made this momentous victory possible and recommit ourselves to fighting for full gender equality today. I hope you find the information included in this pamphlet inspiring and instructive.

If you have any questions about this or any other community issue, please don't hesitate to contact my office.

Sincerely,

Harry B. Bronson

Harry B. Bronson Member of Assembly

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Celebrating 100 years of women's

suffrage in New **York State**



Courtesy of Assemblymember Harry B. Bronson

Notable New York Suffragists



Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906)—Anthony was a leading suffragist, as well as an advocate for temperance, education reform and the abolition of slavery, and the driving force behind the National Woman Suffrage Association.

Susan B. Anthony

Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902)—A gifted leader and skilled writer, Stanton authored the 1848 "Declaration of Sentiments," which was signed by the attendees of the Seneca Falls Convention, declaring "all men and women are created equal." Along with Anthony, she was a leader of the suffrage movement for half a century.





Sojourner Truth (1797-1883)—Born into slavery, Truth escaped her enslavement and became a forceful orator for women's suffrage and abolition. She is best known for her "Ain't I a Woman" speech at the 1851 Woman's Rights Convention in Akron, Ohio.

Carrie Chapman Catt (1859-1947)—With Anthony,

Catt reorganized the National American Woman Suffrage Association in 1890, and then unified the movement with her secret "Winning Plan." Catt called for the formation of a League of Women Voters in 1919.

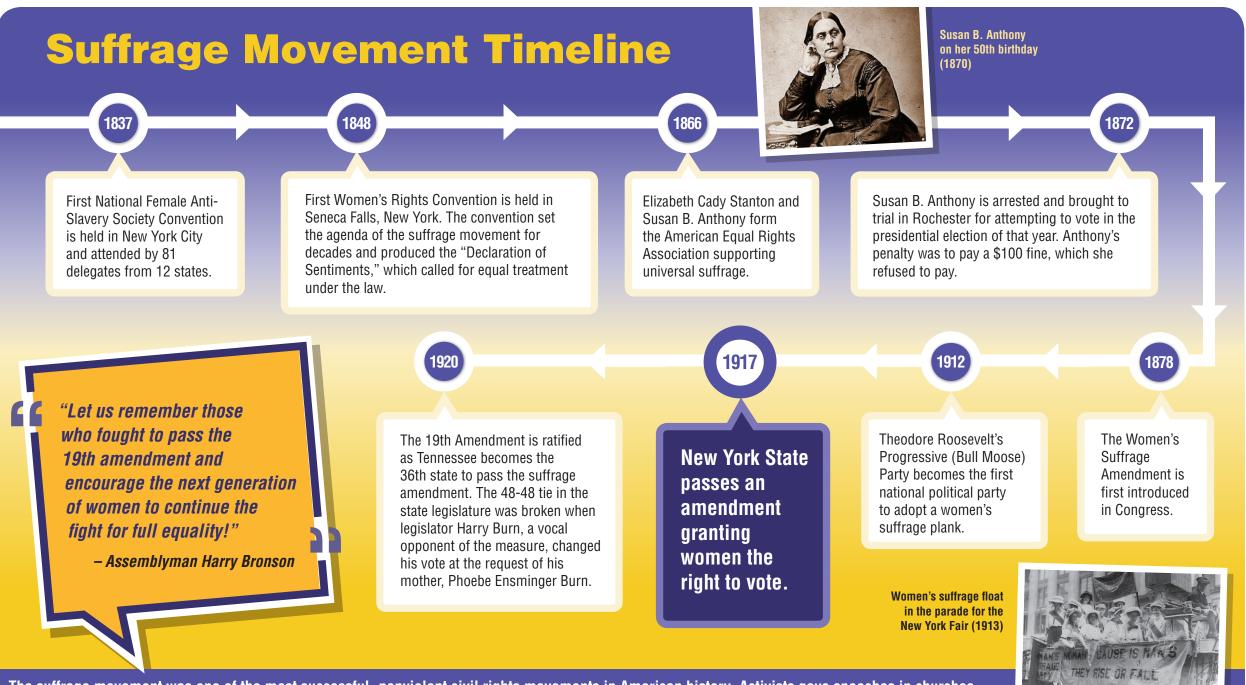


Carrie Chapman Catt

Sarah J. Tompkins Garnet (1831-1911)—Garnet

was the first African-American woman to found a suffrage organization and was also the first African-American female principal in the New York City public school system. She fought against racial discrimination and was a strong advocate for equal pay for equal work.





The suffrage movement was one of the most successful, nonviolent civil rights movements in American history. Activists gave speeches in churches, convention halls, meeting houses and on street corners and circulated countless petitions. They also published newspapers, pamphlets and magazines.