

THE PRESIDENT
WOODROW WILSON HOUSE

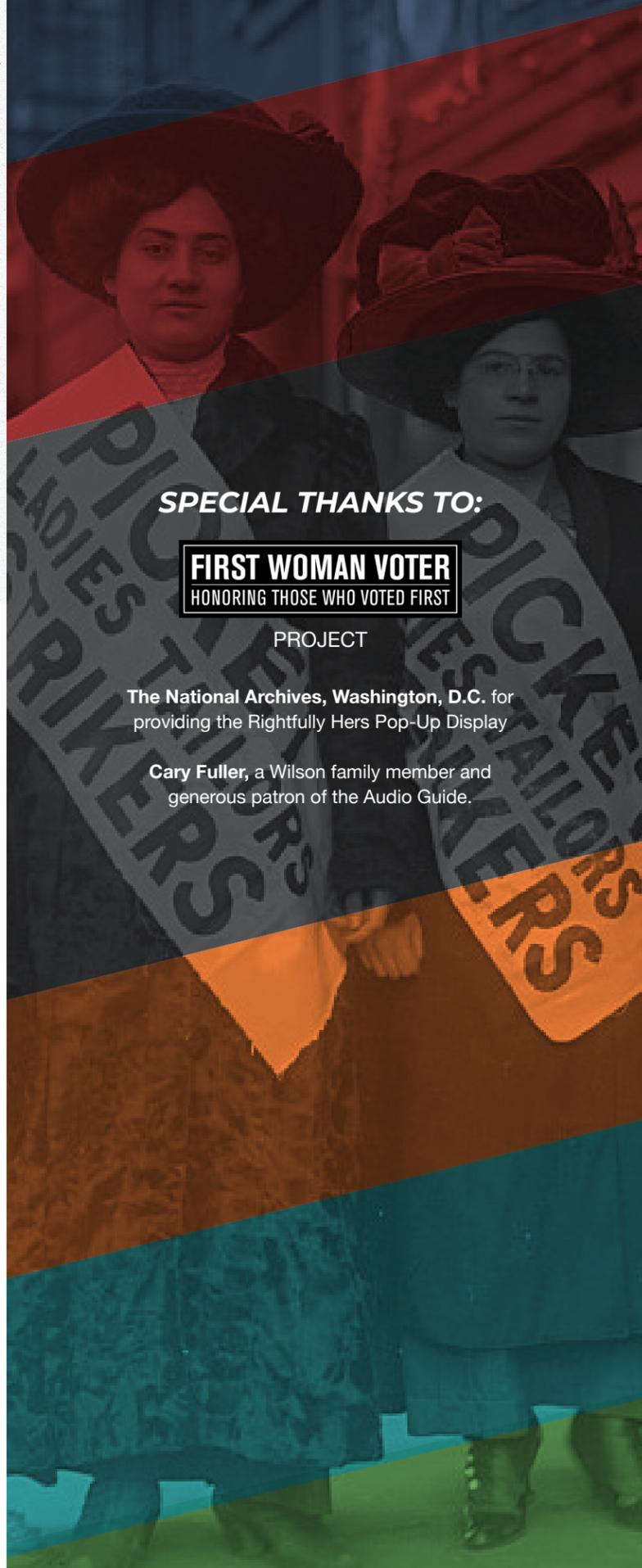
The Woodrow Wilson House, a historic landmark and a site of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, opened to the public as a museum in 1963. We take our responsibilities seriously as stewards of this House. We share Wilson's legacy, which includes WWI, the League of Nations, and visions of world peace, and we try to learn from regressive policies that institutionalized racism, segregation, and loss and obstruction of civil liberties. As historians, preservationists and educators we are determined to share the truth of history, even when it is not complimentary to its subjects.

An honest appraisal of history helps us understand ourselves as a nation and as a people.

The Woodrow Wilson House is regularly open to the public for guided tours, serves school and other group tours, is available for public meetings, corporate events, and weddings, presents exhibitions in its gallery, and offers educational programming.

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SPECIAL THANKS TO:

FIRST WOMAN VOTER
HONORING THOSE WHO VOTED FIRST

PROJECT

The National Archives, Washington, D.C. for providing the Rightfully Hers Pop-Up Display

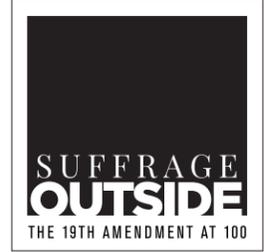
Cary Fuller, a Wilson family member and generous patron of the Audio Guide.



WHERE WOMEN MADE HISTORY



The Woodrow Wilson House



When the global Covid-19 pandemic closed our doors, the Woodrow Wilson House looked beyond the walls of this historic building for new ways to tell our story. *Suffrage Outside* is a culmination of that effort – a project that began with an outdoor Victory Garden exhibit in front of the Wilson House highlighting American women's history. We soon realized that the Victory Garden flags waving in front of the Wilson House celebrating *Columbia* and Michelle Obama recalled the protest signs suffragists held outside Wilson's White House a century ago. Our outdoor display of eye-catching flags pays homage to those pioneering activists.

More than just a convenient site for a safe outdoor display during the Covid-19 pandemic, the outdoor setting is an integral element of the story we aim to tell. The mere act of being *outside* was crucial to the success of the suffrage movement – whether they were protesting *outside* the White House, marching in the streets, or working *outside* the home to shape public policy. Befitting the whimsy of our garden, originally designed by Waddy Butler Wood just before the 19th Amendment passed, we added color to historic black-and-white photos – a choice which also reflects how our current world has been turned upside-down and inside-out. And finally, looking beyond the the Wilson House grounds and toward our neighbors on Embassy Row, this exhibit also shows how the fight for women's rights in the United States was helped by alliances, and inspired by similar movements, *outside* the United States.

Suffrage Outside is outdoors not just because it has to be, but because *outside* is where this story truly took place.

ELIZABETH KARCHER, Executive Director The Woodrow Wilson House, a Site of the National Trust for Historic Preservation

TAMAR RABINOWITZ, Mellon/ACLS Public Fellow, Manager of Curatorial Innovation, National Trust for Historic Preservation

Suffrage Outside! is a part of "Where Women Made History," the National Trust's multi-year initiative to recognize and protect historic places that showcase the vision, courage, and leadership of generations of women. Learn more and support our efforts at savingplaces.org/womens-history



WORKING OUTSIDE THE HOME



Prospective Teachers: Learn to do by Doing

With expanding access to higher education, by 1910 women were nearly 80% of professional teachers in America. African American women, trained at schools such as Spelman Seminary, which opened in 1881, made up just under 3% of the teaching force and faced discrimination in hiring and pay.



Shaping Public Policy

Representative Jeanette Rankin Leaving the White House

In 1916, Jeanette Rankin of Montana became the first woman elected to Congress. Montana recognized women's suffrage in 1914. As a suffragist and social worker, Rankin's career shows how American women worked to shape public policy regarding aid to the poor, improved public education, housing and labor reform, and Temperance.



Factory Workers

Garment Workers On Strike, 1909

Rapid industrialization prompted a wave of immigration between 1880-1925. Immigrant women worked in factories under harsh conditions, for long hours and low wages. In 1909, garment workers in New York City launched the largest strike of female workers to-date. Suffragists like Alice Paul would draw inspiration from their protest tactics in the fight for suffrage.

OUTSIDE, IN THE STREETS



Part of Her Outfit

Julia Obear, messenger at the National Women's Party headquarters

The National Women's Party made it a point to hire women for every position, from leadership to messengers. Part of the public campaign for suffrage was the activists' proud donning of hats, buttons, and sashes to showcase their cause as they navigated American city streets.



On Her Soapbox

Mrs. Pankhurst in Wall St.

Emmeline Pankhurst was a leading figure of the "militant" British suffrage movement and a close friend and mentor to Alice Paul. Pankhurst made multiple speaking tours across the United States on behalf of the suffrage cause, including this tour in 1911, drawing very large crowds to her public soapbox lectures.



Making their Voices Heard... In Unison

Votes for Women: International Suffragists' Song

As suffragists marched on Washington or down Fifth Avenue, picketed outside, and convened at meetings, they amplified their message in music. A 1916 Ed Markel song proclaimed that with suffrage, women would "try for better days, to rule the world could they gain...then peace no doubt would reign throughout all the lands."

OUTSIDE THE MAINSTREAM



Voting Rights For All

Mary Church Terrell

Mary Church Terrell was among the most prominent civil rights activists and suffragists of the Progressive Era. The daughter of formerly enslaved parents, she earned both a B.A. and an M.A. at Oberlin College. In 1896 she became a founding member of the National Association of Colored Woman (NACW) and in 1909 of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).



Lifting as We Climb

The slogan for the National Association of Colored Women (NACW), "Lifting as We Climb," captured the belief of African American suffragists that women's right to vote was part of a broader fight for equality and civil rights for the African American community. Black women suffragists brought focus to the intersection of racial and gender equality.



Immigrant Women Fight for the Vote

Mabel Ping-Hua Lee immigrated to America from China in 1905 and became an active suffragist while attending Barnard College. Even after ratification of the 19th Amendment, however, she could not vote because the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act – repealed in 1943– barred Chinese immigrants from becoming American citizens. Immigrant women were vital to the suffrage movement. Many immigrants were laborers who brought their own labor rights ideologies to the cause, which often left them outside the middle-class mainstream of the suffrage movement.

MOBILIZING FOR WAR OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES



Help Her Carry On!

National League for Woman's Service

WWI was the first war in which women officially enrolled in military service, working as nurses and "telephone girls" in the Navy or as clerks in the Marines.



Working for the War Effort

Stenographers! Washington Needs You!

The demands of a wartime economy opened new avenues of employment for women that would last long after the peace treaty was signed. With men on the front lines of the battlefields, women assumed positions as office clerks and secretaries. As Navy recruits, these women coordinated the national war effort.



Feeding a Nation in Wartime

Agricultural labor was vital to wartime mobilization. Women were encouraged to join the Land Army to harvest and conserve food. While privileged white women were featured on recruitment posters, immigrant and African American women performed most of the farm labor.

OUTSIDE THE WHITE HOUSE



Picketing Wilson's White House

One of the most effective but controversial NWP tactics was the 1917 picketing campaign outside the White House. Alice Paul, Lucy Burns, and the NWP directed their ire at Wilson and his refusal to support a constitutional amendment.

Many picketers were arrested and their harrowing experiences in prison – including force feedings during hunger strikes – were widely publicized, sparking outrage towards Wilson's administration and garnering support for suffrage cause.

The treatment of these women and the attention they brought forced Wilson's hand to support a national amendment. Though he would not engage with the picketers from the NWP, their militancy made negotiations with the more moderate Carrie Chapman Catt and the NAWSA more palatable to the President.

Wilson on Election Day



Wilson Votes for Suffrage in New Jersey

Though he opposed a constitutional amendment, Wilson voted in favor of suffrage in a New Jersey state election on October 19th, 1915. Here he is leaving the polls accompanied by Philena Forbes Fine, wife of Princeton dean Henry B. Fine, close friends of Wilson. What do you think the pair are talking about?

SUFFRAGE OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES



Women Vote Over There!

Women Vote Under These Flags

Progressive Era suffragists were adept at circulating effective propaganda. This 1918 poster was meant to pressure the United States to live up to its wartime promise of "Making the World Safe for Democracy." This poster announced that only when America recognized women's right to vote could it truly be a symbol of democracy for the world.



International Women's Suffrage Alliance

The International Woman's Suffrage Alliance first met in Washington, D.C., in 1902. With members from the U.S., Europe, and South America, the alliance met annually and worked to ensure that "(i) n any representative form of government... women should be vested with all political rights and privileges of electors." This poster advertised the last meeting, held in Budapest, before the outbreak of WWI.



International Advisors

Passage of the 19th Amendment did not end the battle for equality, and international alliances remained vital. Alice Paul established the NWP International Advisory Council in 1925. The council's founding members -- Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence of England, Madame Hoda Charaoni of Egypt, and Mademoiselle Ceza Nabaraor, of Egypt, along with Mrs. Elizabeth Culbertson, of Meadville, Pennsylvania – are pictured in 1925 at NWP Headquarters in Washington, D.C.