

Introduction. ¹⁸⁸⁶ Previous volumes of
the History of Woman Suffrage have re-
corded the most important ~~occurrences~~ ^{parts of}
in ~~the~~ ^{concerning} ~~our~~ ^{women's progress} ~~movement~~ that
~~occurred~~ in Kentucky in the years
1884 and 1885. A new departure in
women's official relation to the public
schools was taken by ^{in 1886, as} the appointment
of a woman to the salaried office of
County Superintendent of ~~Boothian~~ ^{Boothian} Schools.
Her husband, ^{in 1886, as} Mr. Jacobson Million ^{was the} ~~of~~ ^{Superintendent} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~Madison Co.~~ ^{of} ~~did a~~ ⁱⁿ ~~few~~ ^{Madison Co.} ~~days~~ ^{but} ~~after~~ ^{did a} ~~his~~ ^{few} ~~election~~ ^{days} ~~as~~ ^{after} ~~Superintendent~~ ^{his} ~~of~~ ^{election} ~~his~~ ^{as} ~~term~~ ^{Superintendent} ~~in~~ ^{of} ~~August~~ ⁱⁿ ~~1886,~~ ^{of} ~~and~~ ^{his} ~~his~~ ^{widow} ~~widow~~ ^{then} ~~judge~~ ^{Judge} ~~J. C. Chenault,~~ ^{J. C. Chenault,} ~~after~~ ^{after} ~~about~~ ^{about} ~~two~~ ^{two} ~~days~~ ^{days} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~constitutional~~ ^{constitutional} ~~eligibility~~ ^{eligibility} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~a~~ ^a ~~woman~~ ^{woman} ~~had~~ ^{had} ~~been~~ ^{been} ~~ascertained,~~ ^{ascertained,} ~~his~~ ^{his} ~~widow,~~ ^{widow,} ~~Amanda~~ ^{Amanda} ~~J. Million,~~ ^{J. Million,} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~appointed~~ ^{appointed} ~~by~~ ^{by} ~~Judge~~ ^{Judge} ~~J. C.~~ ^{J. C.} ~~Chenault,~~ ^{Chenault,} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~fill~~ ^{fill} ~~out~~ ^{out} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~year~~ ^{year} ~~till~~ ^{till} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~next~~ ^{next} ~~election.~~ ^{election.} ~~At~~ ^{At} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~time~~ ^{time} ~~Mrs.~~ ^{Mrs.} ~~Million~~ ^{Million} ~~became~~ ^{became} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~candidate~~ ^{candidate} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~office,~~ ^{office,} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~elected~~ ^{elected} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~remaining~~ ^{remaining} ~~three~~ ^{three} ~~years~~ ^{years} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~term,~~ ^{term,} ~~being~~ ^{being} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~first~~ ^{first} ~~woman~~ ^{woman} ~~appointed~~ ^{appointed} ~~or~~ ^{or} ~~elected~~ ^{elected} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~office.~~ ^{office.} ~~Her~~ ^{Her} ~~election~~ ^{election} ~~had~~ ^{had}

2
1889

attracted the attention of other women,
in the meantime, and at the regular
election in 1889 four women were elected,
County Superintendents; in 1893, there
were eight; and in 1897, there were eight-
een. ~~These women have given you~~

On Dec. 15th 1886, the Court of Appeals
gave a decision in favor of the right of women
to dispense medicines. The case was that
of Miss Bessie W. White, of Kentucky (afterwards
the wife of Mr. Milt. Hager.) She is the first
woman who ever applied in Kentucky for a
certificate to dispense medicines. She is a
graduate of the School of Pharmacy of the Wash-
ington University, her diploma as a Pharmaceutical
Chemist being dated June 25, 1883. She applied
to the Kentucky State Board of Pharmacy in Nov-
ember, 1883, for registration as a registered assist-
ant pharmacist; paid the required fee, exhibited
her diploma, and offered to be examined. They
rejected her application upon the ground that
she was not a graduate of pharmacy within
the meaning of the law, and refused to exam-
ine her. Thereupon she, by this suit, applied for a
mandamus to compel the Board to admit
her to registration. The writ was granted, where-
upon an appeal was taken, which in the
opinion of the Appellate Court, affirmed. Judge
William H. Holt ^{Judge William H. Holt} remarks in his decision, "It is gratifying
to see American women coming to the front
in these honorable pursuits. The history of

civilization in every country shows that it
has merely kept pace with the advance-
ment of its women"

In October, 1896, the Association for the Ad-
vancement of Women held their fourteenth
Congress in Louisville. For the first time the
~~topic~~ ^{as a topic} ~~Women's Suffrage~~ was admitted to a place
on their program; and was discussed
in the affirmative by Mrs. Corneah D.
Cheney, of Massachusetts, and Miss
Leana Clays of Kentucky.

Put this before Court decision.

1848!

In February, 1848, Mrs. Mary B. Clay, vice-president of the American and National Woman Suffrage Associations, called a convention of suffragists in Frankfort. Delegates from ~~the~~ Lexington and Richmond attended, and Mrs. Gerelda G. Wallace, of Indiana was present by invitation. The hall of the Representatives was granted for two evenings, the General Assembly being in session. ^{On the first evening} Mrs. Wallace delivered an able address, the hall being well filled, principally with members of the Legislature. On the second evening, Mrs. Mary B. Clay spoke for ~~fifteen minutes~~ touching upon the harsh laws relating to women as wives and mothers. She ~~was followed in a few minutes~~ ^{was followed by} ~~speech~~ from Prof. C. B. Walker, of Lexington, who spoke ~~briefly~~ upon the injustice to women of the ~~poor~~ property laws, and of the advantage of giving to women the ballot in municipal affairs. He was followed by Mrs. James Bennett, who argued that women had a right to the ballot, given them by the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. At the conclusion of her address she asked all members of the Legislature present who were willing to give the ballot to women to manifest their willingness by standing. At this, seven ~~gentle~~ ^{gentle} men rose to their feet, and their action

3
1888.

on the National Woman Suffrage Association,
when the two united, it ~~from~~ became at
its next convention auxiliary to the Nation-
al American Woman Suffrage Association.

~~but when the two united, it became~~
~~auxiliary to the National at its conven-~~
~~tion.~~ ¹⁸⁸⁹ after the two united, it be-
came auxiliary to the National American
Woman Suffrage Association.

~~but after the two united in 1889, at its~~
~~next convention it became auxiliary to~~
the National American Woman Suffrage
Association.

gates from Fayette C. Co. and
Kenton Co. Equal Suffrage
Association were sent, and
the Kentucky Equal Rights
Association was organized.

1889.

Kentucky to ²Woman Suffrage; and it has continued to hold this ~~position~~ ^{place}, even when the National platform threw it out.

On April 27th, 1889, at a called meeting of the Board of Curators of Kentucky University, a institution of ~~learning~~ ^{learning} belonging to the denomination of Disciples of Christ, situated in Lexington, it was decided to admit women students to all its advantages. This action was the result of a petition presented the preceding June by the Fayette Equal Rights Association. In response to this, a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of opening the University to women. President Charles Lewis Boos, who ~~overly~~ ^{approved} favored their ~~opening~~ ^{admission}, was appointed chairman of that committee, and upon the report of the committee, the

1889

³
resolution to open Kentucky University to women was carried by a unanimous, even enthusiastic vote. An immediate appropriation was made for improvements to the college buildings to accommodate the women students, and the opening was announced and women invited to avail themselves of its advantages in the annual calendar. This was the second institution of higher education opened to women in Kentucky, the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, and Normal school, also situated in Lexington, having been ~~opened~~ ^{admitted} in 1879?

1889.

4.

of the Kentucky Equal
Rights Association

The second annual convention was held in the court house at Lexington, Nov. 19, 20, and 21, 1889, with certain officers and delegates in attendance, representing seven counties. The evening speakers were Mrs. Mary B. Clay, Mrs. Josephine Kiffenry, and Rev. Dr. Jos. B. Cottrell. Steps were taken to have the interests of women presented before the ^{approaching} General Assembly and Constitutional Convention ^{as an appointed committee} under the direction of the ^{Association's} Superintendent of Legislative Work, Mrs. Josephine Kiffenry. Among the newspapers that gave friendly reports of the convention were the Lexington Gazette, Daily Press, and Transcript; the Louisville Courier-Journal & the London Mountain Echo. And none made unfriendly remarks.

1890.

1

During the session of the General Assembly of 1890, a committee of eight women from the Ky. Equal Rights Association went to Frankfort to ~~present~~ ^{ask} ~~legislation in favor of the~~ ^{on the} ~~the cause of the Property Rights of Women,~~ and to have women physicians appointed for the women's wards in the state asylums for the insane.

~~Through a petition~~ Through this committee a petition for Property Rights signed with nine thousand names was sent to the General Assembly; of this number Mrs. S. M. Hubbard sent in a list of two thousand two hundred and forty names ^{collected by herself.} On January 10th appeals were made in Representatives' Hall by Mrs. Laura Clay for the Woman Physician's bill, and by Mrs. Josephine K. Henry for Property Rights. ^{At the request} A bill Mrs. Henry had previously prepared ^{and} introduced by Hon. William B. Smith, ~~butly~~ ^{and} ~~was~~ ^{made} ~~repealed~~ ^{making} it obligatory upon property owners of all the states, and this valuable collection of information was of incalculable ^{value}.

service through the years of labor
necessarily for the final triumph of
this measure of justice.

1890.

2

married women to the women
The laws of the state with few exceptions
to ~~the~~ ^{to} ~~household~~ ^{household} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~property~~ ^{property} ~~rights~~ ^{rights} ~~concerning~~ ^{concerning}
them ~~had~~ ^{had} ~~become~~ ^{become} ~~law.~~ ^{law.} Even

Property Rights bills were presented to the
General Assembly, among them one
drawn up ~~by~~ ^{and} ~~introduced~~ ^{introduced} ~~into~~ ^{into} the ~~Senate~~ ^{Senate} by
Sindray, afterwards United States
senator. This bill secured to married
women the enjoyment of their
property, gave them the power to
make a will, and equalized curtesy
and dower. Though the bill was
reported adversely by the committee
to which it was referred, ~~it~~ ^{it}
~~was~~ ^{was} taken up for discussion, and
was defended by Judge Sindray in
a speech pronounced by those who
heard it a masterpiece of elo-
quence, policy and logic. It passed
the Senate, but was defeated in the
House ~~by~~ ^{by} the ~~numbers~~ ^{opposing} withdrawing
and breaking the quorum. However,
Judge Sindray's ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~championship~~ ^{championship} of this eminent

1890

3

jurist gave ~~raised~~ the demands of
greatly increased won powerful
friends for the Property Rights of
Women, His bill, drawn up with
the legal precision and charm to be
expected from a ^{so eminent} jurist of his eminence
since, was practically the one
passed four years later, and which
has ^{raised} ~~placed~~ Kentucky's ^{property for women} laws on a
honorable ~~position~~ ^{comparative} place among those
of other states. It a ^{just and honorable} ~~honorable~~ place,
~~in the nation where they compare~~
favorably with those of other

1890.

4

held in (1890-91)

The Constitutional Convention was the field of much labor of the Equal Rights Association in ~~1880~~.

Under the active management of Mrs. Josephine A. Henry, ^{Right of Propriety} the Convention was prepared to consider the rights of women by keeping each member regularly supplied several times a week with leaflets, tracts and Congressional debates bearing on the subject. She prepared a tract appealing for equal property rights, of which each member was supplied with a copy, besides writing two hundred articles for the State press on property rights and thirty-one on suffrage.

By these means the importance of women's claims was so impressed on the Convention that it appointed a Committee on Women's Rights, with one of ^{is most} ~~its~~ ~~members~~

1890
5

esteemed
members, Hon. J. C. Johnson, as
its chairman. This gentleman pre-
sented Mrs. Henry's ~~after~~ printed ap-
peal to the ~~convention~~, and through-
out its session ^{he} treated the advocates
of Women's Rights with the greatest
courtesy, and rendered them
every assistance in his power to
bring their cause favorably before
the Convention. In October, a commit-
tee ~~from the Equal Rights Association,~~
consisting of Mrs. Henry, Miss Laura
Clay, Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer, Mrs. Isabel-
la H. Shepard and Mrs. Sarah C. Ben-
nett went to Frankfort to appeal
to the ~~Constitutional Convention~~ for
a clause in the new Constitution
empowering the General Assembly
to extend full suffrage to women;
to secure the Property Rights of Mar-
ried Women, and to grant school suf-
frage to women, these being the three
~~cases~~ ^{provisions} the Ky. Equal Rights Associa-

1890

tion had decided to ask for. On the evening of Oct. 9th in the Hall of Representatives was filled with an ~~at~~ Miss Louisa Celay, Mrs. Shepard and Mrs. Bennett were introduced by Hon. Johnson to an audience composed largely of delegates, and made addresses ~~in the rights of woman~~ ^{in the rights of woman suffrage} and School Suffrage. Mrs. Henry was given a hearing before the Committee on Woman's Rights, in the interest of Property Rights and suffrage, ~~she~~ had also prepared ~~a~~ tract appealing for equal property rights, which was ^{also} presented to the Convention by Hon. J. C. Johnson and read before it and each of the one hundred members was supplied with a copy.

The C. R. A. committee went to Frankfort again in December

On December 3 and 4 the Ky. Equal Rights Association held its third annual convention in Richmond.

1890.

7.

The principal interest of the meeting turned upon the plans for continuing the appeals to the Constitutional Convention for suffrage and property rights.

Mrs. S. H. Sawyer was asked to prepare a tract on co-education, ~~to be published~~ assist in opening colleges to women, ~~and~~ to be published by the Association. ^{This} she did, and it proved of valuable assistance ~~in opening the colleges to women.~~

~~my secretary in opening colleges to women.~~
Mrs. Isabella H. Shepard, Mrs. J. R. Ken-
ney, and Rev. John G. Fee ^{the venerable Sen-} were the evening ~~speakers.~~
^{the venerable Sen-}
^{ing speakers.}

The committee appointed to go to the Constitutional Convention ~~Frankfort~~ ^{Frankfort} ~~and~~ composed of Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Eugenia B. Farnum, Mrs. M. A. Watts, Mrs. Laura Clay, Mrs. S. H. Sawyer and Mrs. Mary B. Clay, met in Frankfort December 8th and remained several days. They secured hearings before the Committee on Elections, Revision of the Constitution, Education and Women's Rights. Mrs.

1890.

Henry ^{also} addressed ^{the} Committee on Elections.
This Committee ^{asked} that ~~this report~~ be printed
and a copy be placed on the desk of each
member of the Convention. This was done
by the Equal Rights Association. On Dec. 12
~~Hon. W. H. Mackoy~~ asked the Convention to
~~resolve itself into a com~~ Hon. W. H. Mackoy,
at the request of the E. R. A. com-
mittee, offered ~~this~~ amendment to
the election section, "The General
Assembly may hereafter extend
full or partial suffrage to female
citizens of the United States of the
age of twenty-one years, who have
resided in this State one year, sub-
ject in all respects to the same
qualifications and conditions and
penalties as are by this Consti-
tution imposed upon the exer-
cise of the right of suffrage by
male citizens of the United States
resident of this State." By motion of
Mr. Mackoy, permission was extend-

1890

ed to the ~~C. A. I.~~ committee to ladies
to address the convention in Com-
mittee of the Whole, and ~~Miss Laura~~
~~Blay~~ having ~~been~~ selected ^{Miss Laura} as their
^{& proxy} spokeswoman, the ladies took their
seats in front of the Speaker's stand,
and Miss Blay addressed the con-
vention.

The only clause finally obtained
from the convention was one that
permits the General Assembly to
extend school suffrage to women.

In 1890 the ~~State convention~~ Prohibi-
tion ~~State convention~~ nominated Mrs.
Josephine A. Henry for Clerk of the
Court of Appeals. She made the race,
and though in many places the
clerks of the election refused to en-
ter her name on the poll books,
doubting the eligibility of a woman,
she rolled up a total of more
than 4460 votes. This race is worthy
of note, both because it is the first

1890

10

in Kentucky when a woman was
a candidate for popular election
to a state office; and because, as she
ran on a platform containing a
straightforward suffrage plank, and
~~for the~~ for the all the votes cast for
her were cast for woman suffrage.

1892

1

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in its ^{fifteenth} annual convention of ~~1891~~, held in Newport in October, ¹⁸⁹² adopted the Franchise Department, and ~~have~~ ^{has} appointed a Superintendent, and ~~has~~ ^{has} proved a ^{faithful and} valuable ally in educating public sentiment, and in assisting in legislative action.

The fifth annual of the Ky. Equal Rights Association was held in Richmond, Nov. 9 and 10, 1892. The work done by Mrs. S. H. Sawyer had been successful in securing the admission of women to Wesleyan College, at Winchester. The Baptist College at Georgetown had also become co-educational through ^{the influence} of Prof. James ^{Jefferson} Tucker, to whom the ~~convention~~ ^{Association} extended a vote of thanks. Mrs. S. C. Obenchain wrote for this convention her paper "Why a Democratic Woman wants the Ballot," which was read and afterwards printed and widely

1892

2

distributed as a suffrage tract by the
The ^{Woman's Journal} evening speakers were Mrs. Clara B.
Colby, and J. Franklin Barone, V. D. M.

The Homopathic Medical College opened
in Louisville in the fall of 1892, admitted
women from the start, and also ~~had~~
a woman in the Faculty.

The General Assembly of 1892 ~~at~~
was in session most of that year and
some months in 1893, as there was
a vast amount of business to be done
in bringing up ~~all~~ departments of
~~legislation~~ ^{into} accordance with the ~~formal~~
~~change~~ ^{required} requirements of the
new Constitution. During this long
session, the C. R. A. was busy, ~~through~~
in urging ~~the measures~~ for the rights
of women;

1841

2

Dr. C. K. J. Jones, of Louisville. The Courier-Journal and other city papers made favorable mention of the proceedings.

The ~~proposition~~ ^{expressed}
+ In ~~these~~ ^{the} letter to the women
of the State sent out by their
Committee of Correspondence ~~the~~
~~the~~ ^{the} ~~express~~ ^{the} ~~view~~ ^{view} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~opinion~~ ^{opinion}
that the most important
field for work is with the chil-
dren the future citizens ^{of the State} ~~and~~ ^{meets}
with universal ~~consent~~ ^{acceptance};

^{and} The wide spread movement
inaugurated in response to
~~their~~ ^{the} ~~letter~~ ^{letter} to the women of the
state sent out by its Com-
mittee on Correspondence is
evidence that Kentucky women
are aroused ~~as never before~~
to their civic duties.

In the hope and expectation
that Club women who have
been so largely instrumental
in awakening the public
spirit of our women will
be equally active in directing
it into practical channels.
The Kentucky Equal Rights
Association ~~invites~~ ^{invites} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~re-~~ ^{re-}
~~quests~~ ^{requests} the co-operation of
your body ~~concerning~~ ^{concerning} the

extension of school suffrage, now enjoyed by the women of the three second class cities, to all the women of the Commonwealth, women to register and see their a larger registration of the women for ~~the~~ school suffrage in the three second class cities, and in obtaining the extension of ^{the} school suffrage now enjoyed in the second class cities to all the women of the Commonwealth.

right of school suffrage in the second class cities, and further, to secure from the General Assembly the extension of this right to all the women of the Commonwealth.

in stimulating ^{the sense of} personal responsibility ^{of our second class} ~~to the children~~ ^{as} ~~which~~ will lead them to a faithful

exercise of this right of school suffrage; and
Further, ~~to secure from the~~ General Assembly the extension of this right to all the women of the Commonwealth, ^{and} ~~the~~ women of the ^{three} ~~second class~~ cities shall enjoy the assistance of the Clubs ~~of the~~ Federation in securing from the General Assembly a law whereby women shall be made eligible to hold the offices of school trustees and members of Boards of Education in the counties and cities of this Commonwealth, and women having the qualifications prescribed by law for men in such elections shall be authorized and empowered to vote in all elections for such officers

In the seventh Congress
1894 was the year in which the
women of the
seventh Congressional district was
engaged in the ^{momentous} campaign which
has become a part of the political
history of the state took such a part
in the campaign that it has become
^{historical} ~~historical~~. Mrs. F. K. Hunt, the Pres-
ident of the Women's Ovens Club,
which did such distinguished
service for public morality, after-
wards became a member of the
Equal Rights Association, this cam-
paign having convinced her, as she

said that "there is a place for
women in politics."

1894.

The seventh annual convention of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association met at Lexington, Oct. 24, 25 and 26, 1894. The most encouraging successes of any year were reported. The Fayette Co. R. A. had petitioned Mayor Henry F. Duncan and the City Council of Lexington to appoint a woman on the School Board. Mrs. Wilbur B. Smith was appointed, and proved a valuable addition to the Board. She is the first woman ~~noting~~ who ever held the position in Kentucky. The legislative successes can be best related in quotations from publications of the Association:

Here make quotations.

~~Special gratitude is due~~ Among the legislators, special gratitude is due to Judge J. B. Vance and Judge W. M. Beckner. Judge Vance introduced the bill, ^{into the House} giving Judge William Lindsay ~~the credit for his able service to it~~ while he was in the Kentucky Senate. Judge Beckner cordially supported

1894.

Judge Vance's bill, saying he preferred
it to one of his own, which he had
introduced, but which he would push
only if it should become evident
that Judge Vance's more liberal bill
could not become law. To the leadership
of these two gentlemen is due the vote
of 79 ayes to 14 nays ~~that~~ with which the
bill passed the House. In the Senate it
came near to defeat, but was finally
carried through by the strenuous ef-
forts of its friends, especially of Sens.
W. W. Stephenson, William Goebel and
Royal Weissinger. Sen. Weissinger expected in
~~the Senate~~ withdrew in favor of the House
bill a bill of his own, which was not
so comprehensive in its ~~provisions~~ liberal
provisions. ~~What these gentlemen~~ The bill
passed on the very last day of the session
possible to finish business, and was signed
after adjournment by Gov. John Young,
who had always approved of ~~the bill~~,
Browne, on March 15th.

1894.

4.

~~appeared~~ ^{petitioned} to the members of the committees selected from these three cities to draw up a charter to insert a clause in the school laws to make women eligible as members of the Board of Education and qualified to vote at all elections of such Boards. ^{For Mrs. Farmer is due the first voting wedge} The clause was inserted, and the ^{ever-driven} in the body politics of denuding for charter containing it passed the General Assembly in 1894, and was signed by Gov. Browne March 19th...

Senators Charles J. Grouston and John D. Hodges, of Lexington, and Hons. William Goebel and Joel Baker, of Covington, did excellent service for this clause. ^{Mrs. Farmer gave an evening address at the C. R. D. Convention on School Suffrage, with illustrations of registration and voting, which women would have opportunity of doing in 1895.} ~~Jan 9th Mrs. F. B. Richardson~~ the Senate for the first time elected a woman, Mrs. F. B. Richardson, as enrolling clerk, and women have held the office continuously since. Women have held the office of State Librarian continuously since Jan. 26th 1876, when Mrs. Bush, ^{the first woman} was elected.

1895.

1

In 1895 Mayor Henry J. Duncan appointed two women on the Burlington School Board, ^{Mrs. Ida Withers Harrison + Mrs. Mary C. Roark} to serve until their successors were elected under the laws of the new charter. In August, the women of Burlington held a mass-meeting, conducted by a joint committee from the Equal Rights Association, the W. C. T. U., and the Woman's Club of Central Vermont. They nominated Mrs. Ella Williamson, Mrs. Sarah West Marshall, Mrs. Ida Withers Harrison and Mrs. Mary C. Roark. This ~~Woman's Ticket~~ ^{and ticket} was endorsed the same day by the Citizens' Association (of men), ^{early in September. (Or.)} ~~and together with~~ four men, made an "Independent Ticket," which was triumphantly elected in November, voters of all parties and both sexes expressing much good will.

In Covington, the names of three women were placed on the Republican ticket, but were defeated. About five thousand women voted. ~~In Newfor~~

In Newport, two women were placed on the

Judge Frank Bullock decided to allow
rooms in private houses to be used for
women to register, ^{one in each precinct} the registration officers
all to be women, Clerk, 2 Judges, Sheriff. The
women were appointed, sworn in, and did
their duty nobly. The Democratic and Re-
publican parties refused to accept the
Woman's Ticket. The women then selected
a man from each ward in addition to
the four women already selected, making
a full ticket of eight, known as the -

1895, 1896

plete bill with³ much painstaking labor, and with legal advice freely given by Hon. Charles J. Bronston, who had been largely instrumental in securing the section from the Constitutional Convention, of which he was a member. Much-
mitting labor was done in three General Assemblies after the Constitutional Convention, which were at last crowned with success in 1896, when essentially the bill prepared by the women, and pronounced superior to all others presented, passed the General Assembly, and was signed by Gov. Wm. O. Bradley March 21. The bill provided for two separate institutions, one for girls and one for boys, to be on the Cottage Family plan. The general supervision and government is vested in a Board of six trustees, three of whom must be women and three must be men. The success of the bill was greatly due to Hon. Charles J. Bronston, then ~~in~~ state senate. Mrs. Sophia (Carr) Carr.
Though the C. R. A. strove to become a bill

A. Charles, Mrs. Louisa Vandell, and Mrs. Mel-
lie Cheatham were the three women appointed
by Gov. Bradley and confirmed by the Senate, to act
on the first Board of Trustees.

27 1895

② In Newport, two women were placed on the Democratic ticket, but the Democratic ticket was defeated. About twenty-eight hundred women registered.

The eighth annual convention of the Ky. C. R. A. met in Richmond, Dec. 10, 11, 12, 1895. Legislative work, in the General Assembly of 1896, was carefully planned. By a section of the constitution, it had been made the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law as soon as practicable for House of Reform for juvenile offenders. At once the ~~W. C. T. U.~~ state W. C. T. U. and the Ky. C. R. A. had seen the importance of urging speed upon the General Assembly, that equal provision should be made for girls and for boys, and that women should be placed upon the Board of Managers. A joint committee from the W. C. T. U. was appointed and C. R. A. was appointed, Mrs. Frances C. Beauchamp for chairman for the W. C. T. U., Mrs. J. A. Charles for the C. R. A. This committee compiled a com-

1896.

making it mandatory ² to appoint a woman physician in each of the ^{state} asylums for the insane, it was without success.

However, at the ~~joint~~ petition of the women of Lexington, ~~presented~~ ^{signed} by a joint committee from the C. R. A., the W. C. T. U. and the Women's Club of Central Ky., ~~asking~~ ^{asking} Gov. Bradley ~~to appoint~~ ^{to appoint} a woman physician for the asylum at Lexington, he did appoint ^{one woman physician,} Dr. Kathryn Hauser, though he placed her at the Hopkinsville Asylum.

In the Presidential campaign of 1896. Mrs. J. K. Henry and Miss Margaret Ingles made campaign speeches for the ~~Free~~ ^{Free} School Democrats, under the auspices of the party committee, ^{and Miss J. C. Bascom spoke for the} ~~though women had before helped~~ ^{Prohibition} in this is the first time women have helped in the National campaign in Ky. for either of the old parties, though women had previously made ^{Prohibition campaign speeches} ~~speeches~~.
The Ky. C. R. A. held its ninth annual convention in Lexington, Dec. 18th, 1896.

1897.

~~There was a called session of the General Assembly in 1897. Having found that ~~through~~ the subjects permitted to be ~~considered~~ under discussion, School Suffrage for Women ~~was~~ might be included, the C. R. A. pursued.~~

There was an extra session of the General Assembly in 1897. Having ascertained that ~~through~~ School Suffrage for Women could be considered under the subjects included in the Governor's call, the C. R. A. sent a committee to Frankfort ~~to urge~~ to try to secure this measure; but ~~without~~ ^{they had no} success.

The Tenth Annual Convention of the Ky. C. R. A. met in Covington Oct. 14 and 15, 1897. Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe was present, being then engaged in an organizing tour through the state. The convention was unusually full of interest and encouragement; The ~~principal~~ ^{and} ~~work~~ ^{it} was planned.

1897.

for ~~the~~ ~~Legis.~~ ² ~~the~~ legislative work
in the General Assembly of 1898.

1898.

In the General Assembly of 1898
the ^{W. Va.} ~~W. Va.~~ Association finally won the
law making it mandatory to have
one woman physician in each
~~city~~ state asylum for the Insane
for which they had been petition-
ing for ten years. Representative W.
C. G. Hobbs introduced it in the
House, where it received 77 votes
to 4 in opposition, and Sen. Charles
J. Inousteron introduced it in
the Senate, where it passed by
26 votes to 1. It was approved by
Gov. Wm. O. Bradley on March 15th.
The general satisfaction given by
his appointee, Dr. Kathryn Howard,
doubtless had much to do with
the favor the bill finally obtain-
ed.

The women in the benevolent
associations of Souisville secured

1898.

2

an act providing for the appointment of Police Matrons in Louisville, the only first class city. A notable feature of this act is that "No woman shall be appointed who has not been recommended by a committee composed of one woman selected by each of the following organizations: Home of Friendless Women, Flower Mission, Free Kindergarten Association, Humane Society, Charity Organization Society, City Federation of Women's Clubs, Kentucky Children's Home Society, District Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the Women's Christian Association. The bill was approved by Gov. Bradley March 10th. The first police matron was Mrs. Anna B. Lee, appointed by ^{whom?} ~~Mayor Weaver~~ March 4th, before the law required it.

1898
3.

The Woman's Club of Central Kentucky set on foot a plan for establishing a Free Library in Lexington. At their request, Senator Charles J. Bronston introduced a bill to facilitate this object. Among ~~other provisions~~ One of the provisions of the act was that the Library should be under the control of a Board of five Trustees, and this section is so worded that women are eligible as members. Mayor Joseph Simms all at once appointed two of the Club women, Mrs. Ida W. Harrison and Mrs. Mary D. Short. This is the first free library established in Kentucky.

Mrs. Francis C. Beauchamp, as a representative of the W. C. T. U., obtained two appropriations of money to add to the comfort

1898.

4

of the prisoners in the penitentiary. Also, by the action of the Board of Prison Commissioners, of ~~whom~~ Gov. Bradley was chairman, two women guards were appointed for the women's wards, their duties being such as are usually called 'matrons' duties.

It is worthy of note that ~~from~~ ~~four~~ ~~separate~~ associations of ~~associations~~ women, acting independently of each other, obtained from the General Assembly of 1898 a number of acts covering a wide range of ~~philanthropies~~ public interests.

1898

5.

When war was declared with Spain, Kentucky women were quick to respond to the ~~patriotic~~ calls made upon their patriotism.

In Louisville, the Women's Emergency Association, having for its object the co-ordination of women's literary, artistic, and philanthropic organizations of the city for relief work in times of National, State, or local emergency, was ~~organized~~ ^{formed}; and through it, Louisville ~~conducted~~ ^{performed} relief work during the war. This Woman's Emergency Association is permanent, and deserves notice ~~for its~~ ^{for its} usefulness on other occasions, and for what will probably be its increasing influence because of its ^{the novelty, yet sound principle} permanence, and ^{of its organization} of its promise to become increasingly important and in-

1898

6

essential.

In other cities, relief work was done by the various Aid Societies. The W.C.

T.M., ~~in conjunction with other societies,~~ with ^{the assistance from other societies} a company bag.

gave each one of Ky's 4000 troops.

Many flags were presented by women to companies and regiments. The ^{felpt} hospital established at Lexington, etc.

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association was held in Richmond, Decem. 1, 1898.

1900.

1
Owing to the turbulent political conditions in the General Assembly, the Equal Rights Association did not send its usual committee to the capital. However, a committee from the W. C. T. U. visited the General Assembly, and succeeded in securing an appropriation for the young women's dormitory ^{at the State College}, receiving in this effort the aid and encouragement of the C. R. A.

~~was able to give.~~
During this session ^{as it was, the House for} the ^{purpose} ~~the~~ ^{was} elected a woman as its ^{Counting Clerk,}
The Woman's Emergency Association, ^{giving the position to Miss Margaret J. J. J.} of Knoxville called a non-partisan mass meeting on Febr. 6, 1900 "for the special purpose of directing the attention of women to the importance and necessity of using their influence in behalf of good citizenship". The mass-meeting was addressed by several prominent men, and

1900.

7

attracted much attention throughout the state; so that when the Emergency Association sent out letters to ~~public-spirited women~~ ^{throughout the state} requesting women ~~in other societies~~ ^{to co-operate with their work,} they met with a cordial response, and similar mass meetings were called in other cities.

The Ky. C. P. A. sent a memorial to the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs at their sixth annual ~~convention~~ ^{meeting} convened in Covington, May 24, 1900; and solicited the assistance of the clubs in stimulating the interest of the women of the second-class cities in the use of school suffrage, and also in securing from the General Assembly the extension of school suffrage to all the women of the state. The memorial was read, and it

1899

1

and its twelfth annual convention was held in Lexington, Dec. 11 and 12, 1899, on which occasion Mrs. Carrie C. Catt and Miss Mary G. Hay assisted with their presence and advice, and Mrs. Catt gave an address both evenings. The principal business was planning for legislative work, and one petition decided upon was to endeavor to secure an appropriation from the General Assembly ~~sufficient~~ for the establishment of a dormitory for the young women of the State College.

Mrs. Frances C. Beauchamp, president of the State W. C. T. U., was elected permanent chairman and presided over the State Prohibition convention held in Louisville, in June, 1899. - the first time such a position has been held by a woman in this state. She was also elected a member of the National Central Committee in 1899.

The history of the Ky. Equal Rights Association would not be complete without ~~some~~ recording of legislation it has strenuously attempted to obtain, but as yet without success. ~~its~~ ^{with its successes some of} ~~strenuous~~ attempts to ~~obtain~~ ^{to obtain} ~~some~~ ^{another} legislation in which it has not yet succeeded. In 1893, in the convention at Newport, the ~~subject of seeking to raise the~~ ^{laws dealing with} age of protection for girls was carefully discussed. It was resolved that ~~an effort to raise the age~~ ^{that an effort to raise the age} ~~of a law should be part of~~ ^{from 17 years to 18 years} the work of the association. On account of the delicacy of the subject, it was deemed expedient to ~~not~~ appoint a special legislative committee for this one purpose. Mrs. Thomas S. Jones of Newport, and Mrs. Sarah G. Humphreys, of Versailles, under-

took the ~~wardens~~ office. A petition
 was prepared, and circulated widely.
 Mrs. J. K. Henry wrote a ~~most~~ able
 leaflet on "age of consent." With a
 petition bearing thousands of names,
 the ladies visited the General Assem-
 bly in 1894. They ~~appeared before~~
 succeeded in having a bill introdu-
 ced, and were given hearings before
 an appropriate committee; but
 the General Assembly adjourned
 without acting. The history of the
~~first year was of succeeding years was~~
 a repetition of the first, with the
 variations so familiar to the workers
 in such causes. At the convention
 of 1895, Mrs. ~~Mc~~^{the} Stockwell of Bir-
 ington, was added to the committee.
 As long as they lived, Mrs. Jones ^{and Mrs. Wick} contin-
 ued ^{with Mrs. Humphreys} to educate public sentiment on
 this subject, but before another year,
^{very long} death ended their noble and useful

work for the cause for which they
~~sacrificed so much~~ strove so earnest-
 ly.

~~The~~ A law to ~~maintain~~ ~~the~~ co-guardianship of mother ~~with~~
 and father of minor children is a law
 to which the C. R. A. has devoted much
 attention, but which still waits
 for the future ~~for~~ ^{to bring it} success.

The C. R. A. ~~has~~ is indebted to the
 State press for much of the ~~support~~
 support of ~~liberal measures~~ ^{the work it has} ~~it~~
^{advocates}. Editor H. H. Gratz, of the
 Lexington Gazette is its ~~ablest~~, bravest
 and most faithful friend. His
 columns have been freely open
 to the advocacy of its cause from
 the time they were first asked for.
 The Prohibition papers, almost
 without exception, have been
 friendly. For years Mrs. J. K. Hen-
 ry had a column in the South-
 ern Journal, and its editor, J. H.

Woodbury Sayings, Interior Journal,
Kentuckian-Citizen Mr. Sterling Advo-
cate, Monitor and Bowling Green papers. If
there were ~~any~~ local press superintendents
this list could be largely increased,
for there are few newspapers in-
deed that will now refuse a well
prepared article.

The growth of public sentiment
in favor of liberal laws for women
and for woman ^{thought} suffrage has been
steady; and each year the prospect
brightens for ultimate success.

Sandra Clay.

Sawyer, endorsed woman suffrage
 in his editorials. Under the able
 management of the ^{Association} Press Superin-
 tendent, Mrs. Sarah G. Humphreys,
 and after her resignation, Mrs.
 Louisa C. Churchman, many papers
 print suffrage literature ~~for~~ ^{regu-}larly,
 and there is perhaps
 not a newspaper in the state
 that will not do so occasionally.
~~Among~~ Besides the papers which have
 already been mentioned in these
 pages, so that it is impossible to give
~~an complete account of~~ Among
 the ~~papers~~ reported as agreeing
 to publish articles are: All the
 Lexington and Richmond papers
 Louisville Courier-Journal and
 Evening Post, Maysville Public
 Ledger, Crittenden Press, Winchester
 Democrat, Paducah News, Covington
 Messenger, Mountain Beho. News.

Motto.

"If ye abide in my word..... ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Preamble

We, citizens of Kentucky, believing that the denial that the rights of women are equal to men's which is embodied in our laws, is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, resolve to endeavor to overthrow this injustice; and the better to unite our efforts we adopt the following

Constitution

Art. I. - Name.

This Association shall be known as the Kentucky Equal Rights Association.

Art. II. - Object.

Its object shall be to advance the industrial, educational and legal rights of women, and to secure suffrage to them by appropriate State and National legislation.

Art. III. - Membership.

Any local C. R. A. may become auxiliary to the State C. R. A. by endorsing the Constitution, and paying dues to the State Treasurer.

Any person may become a member of this Association by endorsing the Constitution, and paying dues to the State Treasurer.

No distinction on account of sex shall

be made in membership or eligibility to office in this Association.

Art. IV. - Finance.

Each Local Association shall pay annually to the State fund the amount of twenty five cents per member of each auxiliary.

Each member of the State C. R. S. not a member of an auxiliary local association shall pay annually to the State fund the amount of one dollar.

Art. V. - Officers.

The officers shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary and a Treasurer. These general officers shall constitute an Executive Committee to provide for and control the general interests of the work of whom three shall constitute a quorum when assembled, or a majority may act by correspondence in response to a circular letter addressed to every member of the Executive Committee not less than ten days beforehand by the President.

Art. VI. - Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting shall be composed of the Executive Committee, the State Superintendents of Departments, the State Organizers, one delegate at large and one for every ten paying members from each auxiliary Association, and one delegate at

large from each county in which there is no auxiliary Association.

The time and place of the Annual Meeting shall be chosen by the Executive Committee, and at this meeting the General Officers shall be elected.

Art. VII. - Amendments.

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a two thirds vote of the members present at any Annual Meeting.

Euzeina B. Farmer	Cornington
Frances C. Thurston	"
Luquitta Thurston	"
Laura Cley	Lexington
Isabella H. Shepard	Cornington
Anna M. Deane	Lexington

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE KENTUCKY EQUAL RIGHTS ASSO-
CIATION.

The undersigned associate themselves to establish a corporation under the provisions of Chapter 32, Kentucky Statutes, with the following articles of incorporation:

ARTICLE 1-----The name of the corporation shall be the "KENTUCKY EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION."

ARTICLE 2-----The principal office of the corporation shall be located at Lexington, Ky.

ARTICLE 3-----The object of the corporation shall be to advance the industrial, educational and legal rights of women, and to secure suffrage to them by appropriate State and National legislation; and to accept and receive such donations, gifts or ^{bequests} devises as may be made to it to aid in accomplishing the object of the corporation, and to ~~extend~~ same for that purpose.

ARTICLE 4-----There shall be no capital stock.

ARTICLE 5-----The corporation is to commence on the day of _____, 190____, and is to continue for a period of twenty five years.

ARTICLE 6-----The affairs of the corporation shall be conducted, after their election, by a ^{the} President, a First Vice President, a Second Vice President, Third Vice President, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary and a Treasurer, ^{of the Km. C. Bd.} these officers constituting a Board of Directors. Until these officers are elected, the signers of these articles of incorporation shall have the direction of the affairs of the organization of the corporation. These officers shall be elected by the members on the _____ day of _____, 190____, and shall serve for a term of three years, and until their successors are elected. These officers shall be ^{thereafter} elected every three years ^{at Convention} at such place and on ^{time} such occasions as may be provided by by-laws.

ARTICLE 7-----The membership of the corporation at the time of its organization shall consist of those ~~named by~~ the signers of these articles.

ARTICLE 8-----The corporation shall incur no indebtedness.

MEMORANDUM.

These articles are to be signed and acknowledged by not less than three persons before any officer authorized to take acknowledgment to deeds. They shall be left for record in the County Clerk's office of Fayette County and a copy thereof shall be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State at Frankfort.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE KENTUCKY EQUAL RIGHTS
ASSOCIATION.

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ARTICLE 3 ----- The object of the corporation shall be to advance the industrial, educational and legal rights of women, and to secure suffrage to them by appropriate State and National legislation; and to accept and receive such donations, gifts, bequests or devises as may be made to it to aid in accomplishing the objects of the corporation, and to expend same for that purpose.

ARTICLE 4----- There shall be no capital stock.

ARTICLE 5 ----- The corporation is to commence on the 18th day of *November* 1903, and to continue for a period of twenty five years.

ARTICLE 6 ----- The affairs of the corporation shall be conducted, after their election, by the President, the First Vice President, the Second Vice President, the Third Vice President, the Corresponding Secretary, the Recording Secretary and the Treasurer of the KENTUCKY EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION, these officers constituting a Board of Directors. Until these officers are elected, the signers of these articles of incorporation shall have the direction of the affairs of the organization of the corporation. These officers shall be elected by the members on the 19th day of *November* 1903, and shall serve for a term of three years, and until their successors are elected. These officers shall thereafter be elected every three years at convention at such place and time as may be provided by by-laws.

ARTICLE 7 ---- The membership of the corporation at the time of its organization shall consist of the signers of these articles.

ARTICLE 8 ---- The corporation shall incur no indebtedness.

Laura Clay.

Nancy Sandford M Laughlin

Emma M. Roebuck

Isabella Shepard

Mary E. Giltner

Elizabeth Aylward.

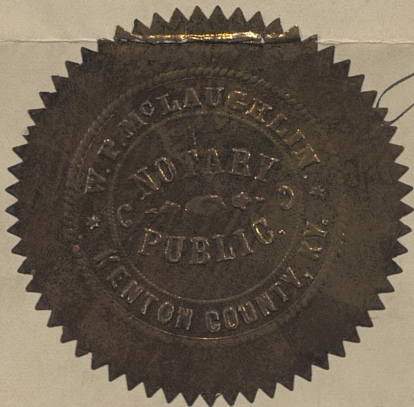
State of Kentucky
Keaton County 3 Sch

I W. P. McLaughlin, Notary Public in and for the County of Keaton and State of Kentucky, do hereby certify that the Articles of Incorporation of "The Kentucky Equal Rights Association" were this day presented to me by the parties, and acknowledged by Laura Clay - Nancy Sandford McLaughlin - Emma M. Roebuck - Isabella Shepard - Mary E. Giltner - Elizabeth Aylward to be their act and deed -

Given under my hand and seal of office

This 18th day of November 1903.

W. P. McLaughlin



NOTARY PUBLIC,
Term of office expiring
February 6th, 1906.
416 Scott St., Covington, Ky.